
THE PESTICIDE REVIEW

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Santa Clara County Division of Agriculture

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Fingerprint Process for Structural Licensees

Article was taken from the Structural Pest Control Board's website

Senate Bill 363 (Stats. 2003, chapter 874) requires all new applicants for Operator, Field Representative, and Applicator licenses to submit fingerprint identification and undergo a background investigation. This new requirement includes applicants who are upgrading a license and who have not previously submitted fingerprints or undergone a background investigation. The fingerprint/background investigation requirement became effective on July 1, 2004.

In order to expedite this process, the Structural Pest Control Board (Board) is using a fingerprinting system called "Live Scan." Live Scan is made possible through digitization of fingerprints, which enables electronic transfer of the fingerprint images to central site computers at Department of Justice (DOJ) and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). This system requires the applicant to go to a Live Scan site and directly pay for fingerprint scanning services. Live Scan sites are situated throughout

the State at various locations within each county. In most cases, local police or sheriffs departments can perform Live Scan services. The fee for Live Scan is \$56 plus a fingerprint-rolling fee established by each individual location. This rolling fee can vary from \$5 to \$25 depending on the location. These fees are paid directly to the Live Scan site – not to the Board.

In order to locate a Live Scan site in your area, visit the Department of Justice (DOJ) web site at (<http://www.caag.state.ca.us/fingerprints/index.htm>) or check with your pest control employer who may have a current listing of Live Scan sites.

Follow these steps in order to complete the Live Scan process:

1. Locate a Live Scan site in your area.
2. Call and verify hours, fee, and ask if an appointment is necessary.
3. Complete the Live Scan Service form. (Pre-printed triplicate forms are available from your pest control employer or by calling the Board at (916) 561-8704.
4. Take the completed form to a Live Scan site.
5. Pay the required fees directly to the site.
6. Upon completion of the scanning process, the operator will give you parts 2 and 3 of the form.
7. Send part 2 of the form to the Board.

It is your responsibility to send part 2 of the form to the Board so they know your fingerprints have been scanned. If the Board doesn't receive this form, your application will be delayed while they send you another form notifying you of the requirement to have your fingerprints scanned.

The Board strongly encourages applicants to utilize the technology available through Live Scan. However, if for some reason you have difficulty getting an appointment for fingerprint scanning at a Live Scan site or there are no Live Scan sites reasonably close to you, contact the Licensing Unit and make arrangements to have hard copy fingerprint cards sent to you. For questions, contact the Licensing Unit at (916) 561-8704.

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Lyme Disease & the Western Fence Lizard



Sceloporus occidentalis

The western fence lizard is a well-established resident of California. Most Californians recognize this lizard when they see one, but many don't recognize just how beneficial this lizard is to California. Besides feeding on thousands of insects in its lifetime, this lizard plays a vital role in reducing the most prevalent tick vectored disease in the United States, Lyme disease!

In 2002, the Center of Disease Control reported there were 23,763 cases of Lyme disease in the United States. Ninety-five percent of these cases were reported on the east coast. The bacterium that causes Lyme disease is vectored from wild animals to humans by way of ticks.

California is home to the deer tick and the western black-legged tick, which are known to carry the bacterium that causes Lyme disease. However, only 1-2% of the ticks on the west coast are infected with the bacterium (6% in Mendocino County), compared to 30-60% of ticks on the east coast.

It wasn't until researchers at U.C. Berkeley started to study the hosts for the western black-legged tick and deer ticks that they found young ticks primarily feed on the western fence lizard. Lizards were repeatedly bitten by ticks but never showed any ill effects from being bitten and exposed to the Lyme disease bacterium. When they took a closer look at the relationship, they found the western fence lizard actually had a defense against the bacterium. The researchers studied the lizard's blood and they found a protein that kills the bacterium. An even more astonishing fact is that when a tick feeds on a lizard and ingests this protein, the tick becomes inoculated to the bacterium. It can no longer transmit Lyme disease to another host! In essence, the western fence lizard acts as a front line of defense against the Lyme disease bacterium on the west coast, keeping Californians and their pets safe from Lyme disease.

If you have clients that are frequently visited by deer, it would be a good idea to employ a lizard-friendly pest control program. Encouraging these lizards to live nearby can lessen the incidence of Lyme disease in the area.

Identifying Work Vehicles

California Code of Regulations Section 6630

Companies that apply pesticides for hire must identify their ground rigs, service rigs, and similar equipment used for mixing or applying pesticides. The sign must be conspicuous and legible from 25 feet away, and it must contain the following information:

1. The business' name

OR

2. Something similar to the following: "Licensed Pest Control Operator", "Fumigation Division", or "Licensed Fumigator". If you choose this option, the sign must also have the pest control operator license number of the person or firm.

Some companies will have their information painted on their vehicles and others will have their information printed on a magnetic sign, which they affix to the door of the service rig. Whichever method you decide to use, make sure your identifying marks are visible from both sides of your equipment!

Suggestions From Industry

Helpful tips...

With the rainy season just around the corner, fumigation companies will soon have wet soggy signs clinging to fumigated structures. The signs are usually durable, but they won't last long if they are regularly drenched by rain.

Ultratech Fumigation found a solution to this problem and offered this helpful tip. They found a company that makes clear zip lock bags the size of fumigation signs. The bags keep their signs dry and consequently keep them looking better, longer.

The name of the company is:

Bradleys Plastic Bag Company
9130 Firestone Blvd
Downey, CA 90241
(800) 621-7864

The size of the bag is 13 x 18 and the item number is 1318EZ.

DPR License Renewal

September renewal packets are coming...

DPR will be sending licensees with A - L surnames a renewal packet this September. Be sure to send in your information as soon as possible! The sooner you turn in your packet, the sooner you will be sent your license. The last date to submit your documents and fees without penalty is December 31, 2004. And, you **MUST** complete all of your continuing education before December 31, 2004, or you will have to apply for a new license / certificate and take the exam!

New fees:

License / Certificate	2-Year Fee	Late Fee
Pest Control Advisor (PCA)	\$ 140	\$ 70
Qualified Applicator License (QAL)	\$ 120	\$ 60
Qualified Applicator Certificate (QAC)	\$ 60	\$ 30
Pest Control Dealer Designated Agent License	\$ 50	\$ 25

Classes:

If you are looking for continuing education hours, log on to DPR's website and look at their class list. Classes fill up quick this time of year, so sign up early! <http://www.cdpr.ca.gov/docs/license/classes.htm>

Before mailing in your license renewal:

Check your application forms before mailing them to DPR. DPR reports that one in five licensing applications are delayed because they are incomplete. The most common mistakes are:

1. Missing signatures
2. Incomplete continuing education documentation
3. Incorrect payment.

For questions or comments, please contact:
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Federally Restricted Pesticides



Dealerships need to screen purchasers of these materials.

Federally restricted pesticides are materials the U.S. EPA has designated as "restricted". Most federally restricted pesticides are not designated as "California restricted", so they do not require a permit to purchase or use. However, in order to purchase these materials, the buyer must be a certified private applicator or a state pesticide licensee.

An example of a product that has had many of its formulations switched from a non-restricted to federally restricted designation in recent years is diazinon. Because of this new designation, these products will now have a box similar to the one above on their labels. To view a helpful list of federally restricted pesticides, you can visit this website:

<http://ianrpubs.unl.edu/pesticides/ec2500.pdf>

From the Question File:

Questions from industry...

If I apply pesticides in a use situation that isn't covered in one of the codes on the monthly pesticide use report form, what do I do?

If your pesticide use situation doesn't match one of the codes listed on the monthly summary report, you simply fill in columns "F" and "G" and leave column "E" blank.

The monthly summary pesticide use report has a box for a county number. What are the different county numbers for this area?

Given the fact that Santa Clara's number is 43, we would like to point out that a county number is not assigned by any kind of ranking. (Although, Alameda may have an opinion to the contrary!) County numbers are assigned according to alphabetical order. Here are some of the local county numbers:

Alameda: 1	San Francisco: 38
Contra Costa: 7	San Mateo: 41
Monterey: 27	Santa Clara: 43
San Benito: 35	Santa Cruz: 44

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