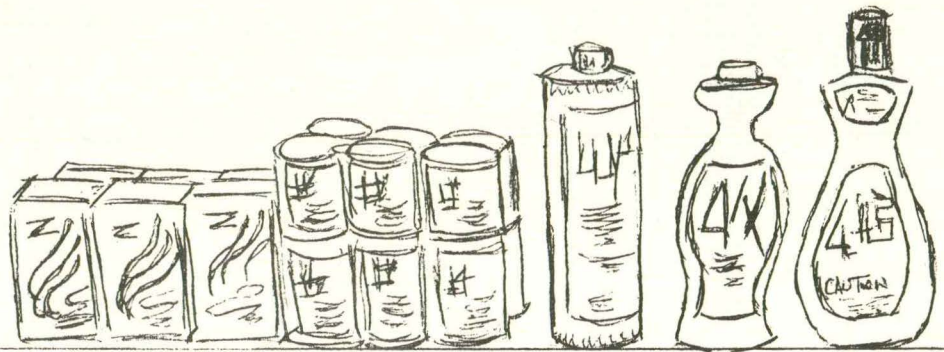


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EMPLOYMENT OF OLDER WORKERS IN THE ENVIRONMENTAL FIELD OF PESTICIDES



A Model Program



Prepared by
National Field Research Center, Inc.
Iowa City, Iowa



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EMPLOYMENT OF OLDER WORKERS
IN THE ENVIRONMENTAL FIELD OF PESTICIDES
A Model Program

Prepared for:

IOWA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Robert H. Lounsberry, Secretary
Des Moines, Iowa

Under the Auspices of:

OFFICE OF EDUCATION AND MANPOWER PLANNING
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1975

This document has been reviewed by the Environmental Protection Agency and approved for publication. Approval does not signify that the contents necessarily reflect the views and policies of the Environmental Protection Agency, nor does mention of trade names or commercial products constitute endorsement or recommendation for use.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	v
COOPERATING AGENCIES	xi
PREFACE	xiii
FOREWORD	xv
I. OVERVIEW	1
II. EMPLOYMENT AND THE ENVIRONMENT	5
III. THE OLDER AMERICAN AS A MANPOWER RESOURCE	9
IV. ENVIRONMENTAL EMPLOYMENT OF OLDER AMERICANS	15
V. RECRUITING OLDER AMERICANS	19
VI. TRAINING PROGRAM	27
Picture Section	33
VII. ADMINISTRATIVE MECHANISMS	41
VIII. PROJECT PUBLICITY	45
Sample News Releases	49
IX. RESULTS	59
A. Older Workers Personnel Data	59
B. Inventory Results	61
C. Farm Inventory Results	63
X. CONCLUSION	79
APPENDIX A: Highlights of FEPCA	85
APPENDIX B: Recruitment Letter	89
APPENDIX C: Training Seminar Materials	93
APPENDIX D: Training Seminar Dates and Locations	105
APPENDIX E: Training Seminars Agenda	111
APPENDIX F: Communication	117

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Finally, particular thanks is extended to all other persons and agencies whose outstanding cooperation and assistance have made this program an operational and workable entity.

December 1975

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AGENCIES COOPERATIVELY INVOLVED
WITH PROJECT

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Iowa Department of Environmental
Quality
Region VII, U.S. Environmental
Protection Agency
Agriculture Stabilization
Conservation Services
Iowa State Employment
Security Commission
Iowa Office for Planning and
Programming
Office of Economic Opportunities
Iowa Community Colleges:
Kirkwood Community College
North Iowa Area Community
College
Indian Hills Community College
Western Iowa Technical
Community College
Iowa Western Community College
Des Moines Area Community
College
Iowa Commission on the Aging
National Retired Teachers
Association/American
Association of Retired
Persons

Iowa Senior Community
Service Aides Project
National Retired Teachers
Association/American
Association of Retired
Persons
United States Environmental
Protection Agency
Iowa Department of Social
Services
Iowa Area Agencies on Aging:
North Central Iowa Area
Agency on Aging
Area IV Agency on Aging
Hawkeye Valley Area Agency
on Aging
Area IX Agency on Aging
Area X Agency on Aging
Area XI Agency on Aging
Area XIII Agency on Aging
Area XIV Agency on Aging
Area XV Agency on Aging

FOREWORD

This model project was developed to assist the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and cooperating Iowa State Agencies with implementation of the mandates of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) and the 1972 Federal Environmental Pesticides Control Act (FEPCA) which substantially amends the earlier FIFRA. The project, while providing much needed services for the entire state, was unique in that: (1) seventy-two, low-income, older Americans (55 and older) were recruited, trained and employed as State Lead Agency (Iowa Department of Agriculture) liaison personnel to carry out a statewide inventory of banned, obsolete, or unusable pesticides; and (2) fourteen local, state and federal agencies developed the working linkages necessary to accomplish common project objectives.

Project design, development and implementation was effected by the Iowa Department of Agriculture, Iowa Commission on the Aging, Iowa Department of Environmental Quality, Iowa Office for Planning and Programming, National Retired Teachers Association/American Association of Retired Persons (NRTA/AARP), and National Field Research Center, Inc. under the aegis of the Office of Education and Manpower Planning, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. The project was carried out from January through December, 1975.

CHAPTER I

OVERVIEW

a series of meetings it was decided that manpower needs in the environmental protection field, particularly pesticides, were such that a model employment project in this area might well prove beneficial to both the agencies and the elderly.

Subsequently, meetings were arranged with the Iowa Department of Agriculture and Iowa Department of Environmental Quality to determine specific agency priorities as well as the feasibility of a cooperative venture in the State of Iowa. In turn, discussions with NRTA/AARP, the Iowa Commission on the Aging, and Iowa Secretary of Agriculture Robert Lounsberry, revealed that manpower needs were especially acute in the implementation phase of the Federal Environmental Pesticide Control Act of 1972. Further meetings, at the direction of Secretary Lounsberry, were designed to develop methods by which older workers might assist the Iowa Department of Agriculture and Iowa Department of Environmental Quality in the implementation of this federal law.

Both Glenn L. Northup, National Project Director, NRTA/AARP, Senior Community Service Aides Project, and William Holmberg, Acting Director, Pesticides Operations Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, concurred with the feasibility of the idea and indicated their full cooperation in further pursuit of the project.

All agencies supported the scope of the project and agreed that workable organizational networks among the

agencies would involve overall project methodology and training, recruitment, administrative responsibilities associated with employment, lead agency designation, field assignments and evaluation. However, further discussion revealed such activities would involve personnel time commitments which were not available within present agency structure. In addition, the expertise necessary for implementing each of the previously mentioned tasks was not available within any single agency without realignment of personnel.

National Field Research Center, Inc. was asked to provide technical assistance for program implementation. NFRC responded by submitting a proposal to carry out project training through the Iowa Department of Agriculture to the Office of Education and Manpower Planning (OEMP) of the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). OEMP responded by sponsoring the necessary project training.

This model project was designed to merge the employment needs of older Americans with the manpower needs of the fast-growing environmental field. Mr. John Ropes, Assistant Director of the Office of Education and Manpower Planning of the U.S. EPA, commented on national implications for the project: "The Office of Education and Manpower Planning is extremely interested in the progress of this project and anticipates that Iowa will provide a model worthy of study and replication in other states throughout the country".

In view of the preceding, then, the federal government has taken a series of steps to control and abate environmental pollution. Concentrated efforts began in 1970 when Congress created the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Since that time, significant legislation such as the Air Quality Act, FEPCA and the Safe Drinking Water Act, has been enacted to improve environmental quality. U.S. EPA, working through state, regional and local agencies, has sought to carry out the mandates of all environmental legislation, not only to maintain but to improve the quality of the environment.

Shrinking energy resources provide even stronger incentives for careful scrutinization of those energy resources potentially damaging to the environment. Enforcement of reasonable standards of quality on our air, water and land resources require effective control and abatement practices. Such practices will require a growing force of technicians trained to combat mounting environmental problems.

A 1973-1974 Study of Technical Manpower Needs in Environmental Control Fields in Illinois by Arden L. Pratt (University of Southern Illinois: Carbondale), summarizes needs in specific environmental areas as follows:

1. The number of employees in the air area is projected to increase by 26% by 1978.
2. The number of employees in the land area is projected to increase 15% by 1978.

3. The number of employees in the radiation area is projected to increase 33% by 1978.
4. Manpower personnel is projected to increase 11% in the solid waste area by 1978.
5. A 22% increase in employees is projected by 1978 in the water area.

A more recent (1974-1975) environmental manpower inventory and staffing level projection study by Dr. Richard L. Benesh, Jr., National Field Research Center, Inc. carried out for the State of Illinois illustrates that manpower levels for the pollution control and abatement areas of air, noise, pesticides, public water, radiation, solid waste and waste water are expected to grow by approximately 25%. This growth rate, projected to 1980, suggests that many of these positions will develop at the Associate Degree and/or technician level and are for the most part the consequence of more stringent control and enforcement legislation and environmental awareness on the part of the public. It is also significant that the State of Illinois is not an isolated case, but rather represents a sampling of rural and urban environmental problems which are likely to be found throughout the country.

Environmental agencies presently face a two-fold problem. It is evident that staff growth will be necessary if environmental protection programs are to be successful. However, while staff growth is necessary, budget restric-

tions often limit that growth. Accordingly, it will be necessary for environmental agencies to develop new and different sources of manpower for program implementation. One such previously unexplored manpower resource is the older American.

CHAPTER I II

THE OLDER AMERICAN AS A MANPOWER RESOURCE

III

THE OLDER AMERICAN AS A MANPOWER RESOURCE

The aging population is the newest, most dramatically growing minority group in the United States. Twenty-nine million citizens at least 60 years of age comprise more than 14% of our nation's population, with another 10 million persons between the ages of 55 and 60, and the number of Americans over 65 years of age increases by about 1,000 daily. The statistics are dramatic, particularly when it has been estimated that within this decade nearly one in nine Americans will be among the elderly population. This figure in itself represents a considerable resource which is largely either untapped or utilized in a limited productive capacity.

Societal trends are dictating a downward movement in employability resulting in earlier retirement age. This movement creates more leisure years and consequent economic and psychological problems for increasingly younger senior citizens. Subjected to retirement while still at a high level of productivity, many elderly face two or more decades of pensioned existence often clouded by frustration and poverty, barren of the warm awareness of being functional

within society. It is ironic to note that while everyone struggles to live to retire, many senior citizens struggle to live after retirement.

Employment and retirement are integrally bound; size and adequacy of retirement income depends largely on the size and continuity of the income in the years before retirement. Low earnings, underemployment or frequent unemployment in later working years reduce the amount which can be saved or credited toward retirement income.

Even when the economy is running in high gear, many older workers have difficulty in remaining employed until normal retirement age. Large numbers of workers who have been eased out of the labor force before normal retirement age claim early Social Security benefits, though this means a reduction in the monthly retirement benefit for the rest of their lives. The average early retiree has lower lifetime earnings or more sporadic work patterns than the worker who retires at age 65, is less likely to have supplementary pension income, and is more likely to be underemployed or unemployed just prior to claiming early retirement benefits. Retirees whose incomes are inadequate frequently need employment to supplement their pensions. Similarly, those not quite old enough to be eligible for old-age benefits need a source of income while awaiting eligibility for retirement.

Approximately twenty percent of the citizenry 55 years of age or older in this country are living below poverty

guidelines, while an additional fifteen percent are barely above a financial sub-standard level. The problem is further intensified by the impact of inflation on all persons with fixed incomes. For many older Americans, then, the need for a part or full-time job to supplement their fixed income becomes vital to their livelihood, rather than an option or convenience.

If the preceding represents an economic need, of equal importance is the problem of restoring the dignity and self-esteem of the older American while demonstrating to employers the untapped potential for productivity within the elderly population.

Understandably, though unfortunately, prospective employers frequently overlook older workers, and prefer to hire younger, more vigorous applicants. Such rationale is often based on the assumption that older workers do not have as high a productivity or capability level as younger employees. The reality of the situation, however, is frequently the contrary. The United States Department of Labor has researched the job performance and training potential of older workers (Bulletin 1721, "Employment Problems of Older Workers", 1971). It was found that a comparison of job performance scores by age indicates that refusal to hire older workers has little merit, except for positions with demanding physical requirements. The study data revealed that in terms of relative work performance of older and younger workers, older workers do not take a back seat. As a matter

of fact, large proportions of workers in the older groups exceeded the average performance of younger workers. Moreover, older workers had a steadier rate of output. Results were similar for every occupational group surveyed, e.g., office workers, operatives, and mail sorters, as well as for higher versus lower skilled workers, and time versus incentive workers. Further, attendance and safety records of older workers were generally found to equal or exceed those of younger workers. It becomes obvious then that this condition has too often deprived our nation of the highest use of the potential which the senior citizen's experience and knowledge afford a prospective employer.

Additional studies in industrial retraining programs suggest that age in itself is not a reliable criterion for determining the suitability of workers for training. Average differences in the success of training older and younger workers have been found to diminish when education is held constant. Differences are further minimized by adapting teaching methods to the learning abilities of older workers, for example, stressing simulated exercises rather than lectures.

The preceding demonstrates that the older American is a viable manpower resource, both in his/her ability to capably assume and respond to employment responsibilities, and in their need and desire for such employment. Subsequently, the question became one of whether older citizens, as a manpower

resource, could be successfully merged with manpower needs in an environmental area such as pesticides. The following section relates itself to that question as well as to a discussion of the 1972 FEPCA legislation, which substantially amends FIFRA.

CHAPTER IV

ENVIRONMENTAL EMPLOYMENT OF OLDER AMERICANS

IV

ENVIRONMENTAL EMPLOYMENT OF OLDER AMERICANS

The Federal Environmental Pesticide Control Act of 1972 (FEPCA) has been designed to combat the risks or hazards of dramatically increased pesticide use by agriculture, industry, householders and government. (Highlights of FEPCA are found in Appendix A.)

This legislation grew out of the widespread and often indiscriminate use of pesticides. On one hand, pesticides are of great benefit to man. They have saved millions of lives by controlling disease-carrying insects. They have minimized catastrophic crop damage by insects, weeds, plant diseases, rodents, and other pests, preserved valuable forest and park land from insect destruction, and protected households against damaging beetles, moths, and other bugs. In effect, they have provided for man a higher quality of life. However, pesticides are frequently toxic; and, if used improperly or with insufficient knowledge of their ancillary effects, they can endanger man and animals. In addition, potential future hazards to human health and wildlife may be created by residues from some long-lived pesticides that may build up in the food chain and cause widespread contamination of the environment.

FEPCA requires the proper application of pesticides to assure greater protection for man and the environment. It extends Federal registration and regulation to all pesticides including those distributed or used within the States. Its provisions must be actualized within four years (October, 1976)* and include mandates for product registration and the certification of all applicators who apply pesticides on either a commercial or private basis.

The magnitude of work encompassed by this act is significantly portrayed by the fact that the Iowa Department of Agriculture and Department of Environmental Quality estimate that pesticide users on approximately 130,000 Iowa farms will need to be certified by October, 1977. Likewise, identification and location of banned, obsolete and non-registered pesticide products is an important dimension of this law and will involve considerable effort on the part of regulatory agencies.

Since the 1972 FEPCA relegates certification and registration responsibilities to State Lead Agencies, and, since these agencies are frequently confronted with fiscal and manpower restrictions, the Iowa Department of Agriculture as

* This project was designed to aid the State Department of Agriculture in complying with October, 1976 FEPCA mandates. During the course of this study, Congress has extended the deadline to October, 1977.

the State Lead Agency, sought supplementary manpower resources, compatible with budgetary constraints. After extended discussions with several state agencies, it was decided to explore the feasibility of employing senior citizens as liaison personnel to assist the State with meeting certification deadlines.

While training and certification of operator/applifiers will be carried out by trained professionals, the necessity for inventorying banned and obsolete pesticides in conjunction with an updating of pesticide product registrations remains a significant factor in a successful and effective implementation of a state's pesticide program. To this end, the Department of Agriculture and Department of Environmental Quality cooperated with the Iowa Commission on the Aging and NRTA/AARP in a pesticides inventory program designed to augment on-going certification and product registration activities. Accordingly, this model project uniquely merged the employment needs of 72 older Americans with manpower needs in the environmental field of pesticides. Since the manpower needs experienced by Iowa in the pesticides program typify those of other states, the Iowa program may well have implications for other states.

In summary, the preceding demonstrates that:

1. It is possible to identify specific manpower needs in an environmental field such as pesticides.

2. It is possible to designate these environmental needs in a manner to allow non-professional worker response.
3. It is possible to utilize older Americans to respond to designated environmental needs.

As a consequence of the above, the pertinent question became one of whether state environmental agencies would be willing to provide older Americans with the opportunity to demonstrate that they could carry out project tasks.

This question was answered when the Iowa Department of Agriculture and Iowa Department of Environmental Quality agreed that they would support utilization of older workers within project parameters. The operating mechanisms of the project were designed to include performance measures for determining whether or not the assigned tasks could be carried out by non-professionals as well as indicators to determine the capability of older Americans. Further, since the manpower needs experienced by the State of Iowa in the pesticides area typify those of other states, utilizing senior citizens might well have national application.

CHAPTER V

RECRUITING OLDER AMERICANS

V

RECRUITING OLDER AMERICANS

Having determined that the senior/pesticide project was feasible and would receive the necessary support and assistance from the various agencies involved in the program, additional meetings were held with the cooperating lead agencies. These meetings, under the direction of Iowa Secretary of Agriculture Lounsberry, were designed to develop specific methods by which older workers might assist the Iowa Department of Agriculture and Iowa Department of Environmental Quality in implementing the Federal Pesticide law (FEPCA). The consensus of those attending the meetings was that older workers might best be employed to conduct a statewide retail outlet inventory of obsolete, banned, and non-registered pesticide products and to follow the initial study with a similar inventory of Iowa farms. Gathering this information was important, but without older worker efforts to supplement agency staffing limitations, chances of developing the necessary inventory information seemed remote.

It was further agreed that a work force of between fifty and seventy-five older citizens would be required to carry out the proposed inventory. Each employee would

inventory at least one or possibly two counties, dependent on size and population density. The inventory was specifically directed at retail outlets, although the senior workers were authorized to carry out farm inventories as time permitted. The rural inventory, as such, was not complete, but provided sufficient data to suggest that a full farm inventory would be useful in determining future efforts. (The State of Iowa is divided into ninety-nine counties, each county being approximately 625 square miles.)

Older workers were recruited from specific geographical locations, the rationale being that older workers: (1) would be most familiar with their "home counties"; (2) would be familiar with many retail outlets within or near their home county; (3) travel would not be extensive; (4) travel expenses would be reduced; and (5) overnight lodging would not be necessary.

To accomplish this objective, an extensive trainee recruitment network was developed. This network drew upon the resources of several local and State agencies. NRTA/AARP, under the direction of State Project Director Robert Gilbert, and the Iowa Commission on the Aging, under the direction of Leona I. Peterson, became Lead Agencies in the recruitment process. The network involved the following steps:

1. The Iowa State Employment Security Commission was notified of position availability as well as qualifications necessary for Title IX employment.
2. Beverly Stubbee, Assistant Director of Community Services, Iowa Department of Social Services, was asked to assist with recruiting. She initiated contact with social services offices throughout the State by letter. (See Appendix B)
3. The nine Area Agencies on Aging, geographically distributed throughout Iowa, were asked for referral assistance.
4. Local offices of Economic Opportunity were asked for assistance with recruiting.

With the cooperation and assistance of each of the aforementioned agencies, potential older project workers were located and notified of position availability. These efforts culminated in the employment of 72 older workers for the project. Map I depicts the geographical location of the workers.

The older citizens employed by the senior/pesticide project are as follows:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Community</u>
Helen M. Anderson	61	Des Moines
Delma Austin	62	Mason City
Glen Austin	69	Mason City
Max Badgett	64	Lenox

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Community</u>
Everett Bennett	58	Sewal
Denman Benson	73	Afton
Gerald Bloemendaal	63	Orange City
Clemens Bockenstedt	59	Manchester
Bernice Helen Brown	61	Columbus City
Mayry E. Burris	58	Ashton
Ross V. Burris	64	Ashton
Martha E. Caldwell	59	Mt. Pleasant
Cowella Clark	68	Des Moines
Ralph L. Cunningham	75	Clear Lake
John A. Dake	68	Vinton
Retha Dake	58	Vinton
Carl D. Deam	63	Hampton
Alvin J. Dooley	83	Davenport
Mary C. Dooley	62	Davenport
Edith O. Ellis	66	Des Moines
Edward P. Emanuel	67	Council Bluffs
Marie T. Emmanuel	61	Council Bluffs
David S. Fay	73	Troy Mills
Raymond W. Gay	58	Ottumwa
Eloise Gesell	57	Rudd
Francis J. Glick	59	Knoxville
Louis Grandgeorge	75	Eagle Grove
Evelyn Hall	57	Cincinnati
Arnold E. Harwood	55	Logan

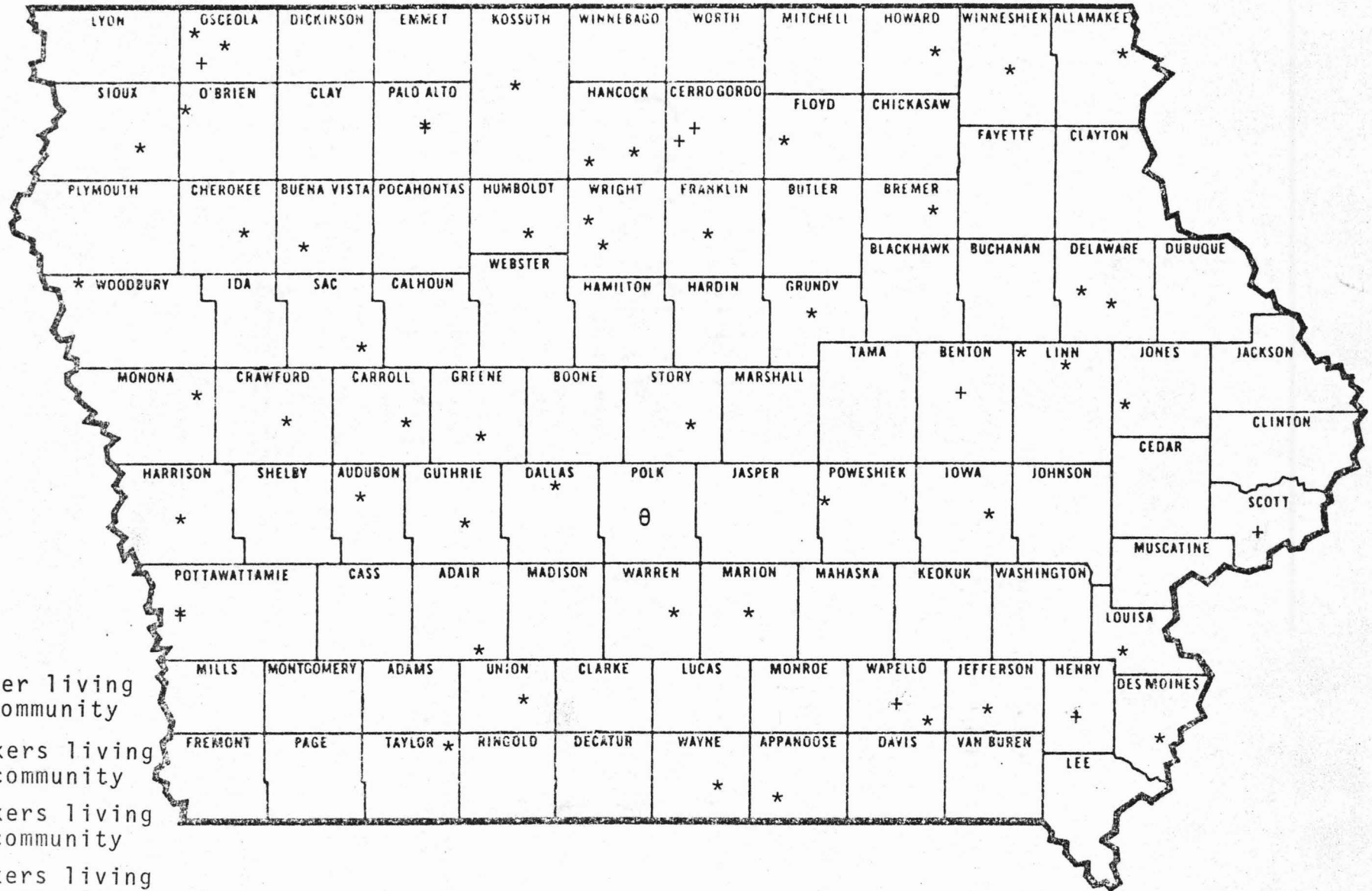
<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Community</u>
John M. Haywood	56	Emmetsburg
Gerald E. Hervey	68	Milo
John Hildman	61	Emmetsburg
Gerhardt Hinz	58	Dennison
Lester Hird	74	Colo
Howard Horne	70	Benton
Harold Houstman	71	Anamosa
Henry Houwen	61	Ocheyedan
Rev. Earl E. Josten	71	Klemme
Dorothy M. Kean	66	Panora
Gertrude Keifer	61	Kanawha
Roy Kliegl	68	Humboldt
Ivadean N. Kopecky	59	Grundy Center
Len E. Larson	63	Decorah
Edward Lehn	77	Williamsburg
Arthur Louis Lilly	75	Orient
Fred Molgaard	59	Storm Lake
Donald E. McIntyre	69	Fairfield
Reinard G. Nolte	80	Goldfield
Olius M. Olson	75	Mapleton
Alonzo B. Patten	73	Auburn
Beatrice L. Perry	56	Sibley
Lucille M. Pollock	62	Jefferson
Adelaide G. Pingel	74	Algona
Ernest Pries	57	Sumner
Thomas A. Railsback	69	Audubon

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Community</u>
Gerald Rankin	62	Grinnell
Arnold Rimrodt	69	Cresco
Harvey W. Runnings	67	Emmetsburg
Emadell Samsel	57	Cherokee
Perry F. Sanborn	63	Delhi
Richard G. Schultz	56	Lansing
Paul A. Spalding	70	Clear Lake
Alfred F. Strawman	61	Coggon
Donald Stoolman	61	Glidden
Sarah M. Talbott	65	Eldon
Ralph R. Vandeberg	58	Sheldon
Harold D. Whitney	59	Ottumwa
John C. Wischmeier	63	Burlington
Ella M. Woerdeman	62	Mt. Pleasant
Darrell F. Wolber	62	Perry
Anna Yarkosky	70	Des Moines
Kenneth V. Yeager	64	Sioux City

72

MAP I

COUNTY RESIDENCE OF EMPLOYED OLDER WORKERS



- * 1 worker living in community
- + 2 workers living in community
- † 3 workers living in community
- θ 4 workers living in community

CHAPTER VI

TRAINING PROGRAM

VI

TRAINING PROGRAM

Agencies associated with the project agreed that training was a necessary prerequisite to the successful orientation of older workers into the pesticides field. Further, it was the opinion of those involved that training should be structured to include not only pre-employment training but supplemental training during the course of the project. In effect, it was felt that there could be no assurance of program or employment congruence without the above.

Several factors were taken into consideration in developing the training seminars. The framework was derived from the concept that the older worker would not become a professional in the pesticide field. Consequently, while an overview of the environmental field was desirable, in-depth knowledge or details about product chemistry were not deemed to be either necessary or desirable. It was agreed that training seminars should accomplish the following objectives:

1. The older American should be made to feel comfortable in the learning atmosphere;
2. He should feel relaxed enough to raise questions;
3. Teaching methods should be designed in a manner that stress involvement and participation by the older worker;

4. Simulated exercises should be utilized whenever possible rather than solely a lecture style of delivery;
5. The Senior Liaison job description should be stressed throughout the seminar with overall content reflecting such emphasis.

It was further agreed that two formal project seminars would be used. The pre-employment seminar was to be structured to acquaint participants with the overall project (job description, pesticide field, Title IX qualifications and responsibilities of the lead agencies). The second training seminar (follow-up training) would be structured to resolve difficulties encountered during the first four to six weeks of project operation.

It was further decided that both the pre-employment and follow-up training seminars would include at least five individual training programs. Individual training sessions would be held in strategic statewide locations to facilitate travel for seniors. This dispersement permitted no more than fifteen (15) Senior Liaison Aides per training session, thereby enhancing small group, informal discussions during the sessions.

The Iowa Community College system offered excellent training site locations which minimized older worker travel. Seven Community Colleges in the state (Kirkwood, Cedar Rapids; North Iowa Area, Mason City; Indian Hills, Ottumwa;

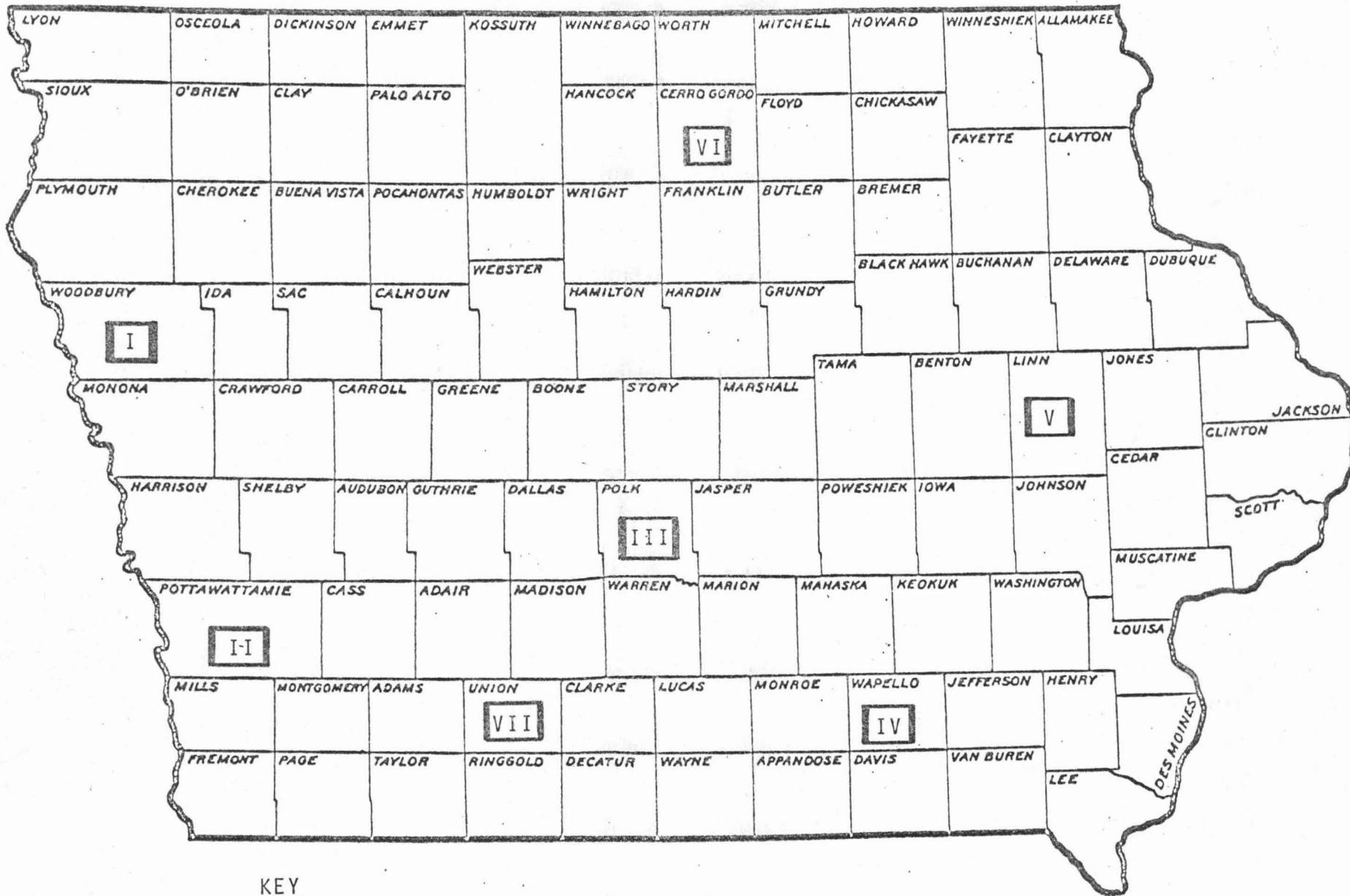
Western Iowa Technical, Sioux City; Iowa Western, Council Bluffs; Des Moines Area, Ankeny; and Southwestern Community College, Creston) cooperated by making facilities available. (See Map II)

A multi-agency approach was used to insure full program cooperation and congruence among the lead agencies responsible for program operation. This program rationale was particularly important since a number of agencies had varying responsibilities:

1. Senior Liaison Aides were cooperatively employed by NRTA/AARP and the Iowa Department of Agriculture.
2. Supervision of employees was through the Department of Agriculture.
3. Employment paperwork (hours worked, salary and travel expenses) was handled by NRTA/AARP.
4. The Iowa Department of Agriculture was responsible for the Inventory Process.
5. The Iowa Department of Environmental Quality was responsible for safe handling and disposal of obsolete, banned or non-registered pesticide products.
6. The entire project was a model endeavor and the various agencies felt the project was valuable enough to have personnel integrally involved.

IOWA COMMUNITY COLLEGES UTILIZED AS SENIOR PESTICIDE

LIAISON AIDE TRAINING CENTERS



KEY

CP-14607

- I - Western Iowa Technical Community College
- II - Iowa Western Community College
- III - Des Moines Area Community College
- IV - Indian Hills Community College
- V - Kirkwood Community College
- VI - North Iowa Area C. College
- VII - Southwestern C. College

Included among prepared materials for training session distribution were the following: (See Appendix C).

1. Registration Form
2. Common Locations and Types of Pesticides
3. Pesticide Information Alert
4. Meeting the Retailer for the First Time
5. Inventory Sheet

As previously indicated, each of the two major training (initial and supplemental training) formats would be subdivided into individual sessions presented throughout the state. Six initial training sessions were so arranged. Two additional sessions were scheduled due to snow and other weather problems (See Appendix D for locations and dates).

Following the individual training sessions, seniors went to work in their home or adjacent county. Particular attention was given to field responsibilities during the initial weeks of the project to optimize program efficiency. To better assure the full attainment of national program goals, William Holmberg, Acting Director, Operations Division, Office of Pesticide Programs, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, assigned two staff members, Michael L. Fentress, Program Coordinator, and Jeffrey Jones, Regional Coordinator, to cooperate with National Field Research Center, Inc. in implementing this project. In addition to providing necessary technical assistance, the EPA staff members met individually with Senior Liaison Aides, participated in the field inventory process and discussed the project with Department of Agriculture personnel.

The supplemental (follow-up) training seminars were conducted approximately six weeks after the pre-employment training was conducted. The agenda was designed to respond to difficulties encountered during initial employment, assessment of county inventory status, and approaches to big cities and high volume pesticide retailers. The agenda for the supplemental training sessions are found in Appendix E.

**OLDER WORKERS
PESTICIDE PROGRAM**

Picture Section



The uniqueness of the pesticide project and the interagency cooperation necessary to the implementation of the project required several pre-seminar planning sessions. Involved in this planning session were the following persons: (left to right) Dr. Darold E. Albright, President, National Field Research Center, Inc.; Glenn L. Northup, National Project Director, Senior Community Service Aides Project, NRTA/AARP, Washington, D.C.; John L. Coakley, Jr., Chief, Manpower Development Branch of Air and Water Programs, Region VII, EPA, Kansas City, Mo.; Dr. Richard A. Feller, Project Director, National Field Research Center, Inc.; Leona I. Peterson, Executive Director, Iowa Commission on the Aging; William Holmberg, Acting Director, Pesticides Operations Division, U.S. EPA, Washington, D.C.; and Robert H. Lounsberry, Iowa Secretary of Agriculture.



William Holmberg, Acting Director, Pesticides Operations Division, U.S. EPA, Washington, D.C., and Robert H. Lounsberry, Iowa Secretary of Agriculture discuss the necessity of stressing both the National and State Pesticide Priorities during the training seminars.



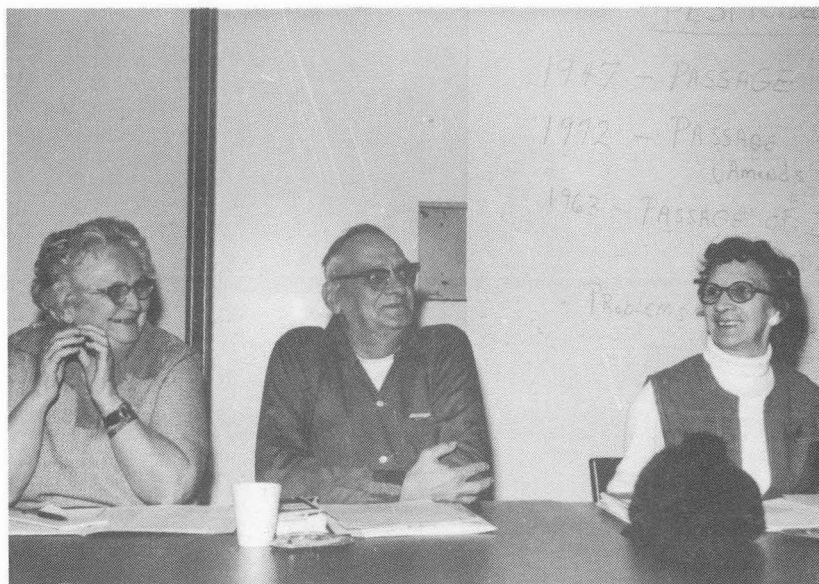
J. D. (Bud) Hook, Administrative Assistant of the Secretary of Agriculture, Myron Van Cleave, Supervisor, Iowa Department of Agriculture, Pesticides Division and Robert H. Lounsberry, Iowa Secretary of Agriculture discuss the role of the Department of Agriculture in the Pesticide Project.



Several Pesticide Inventory Specialists discuss seminar issues during a break in the training program.



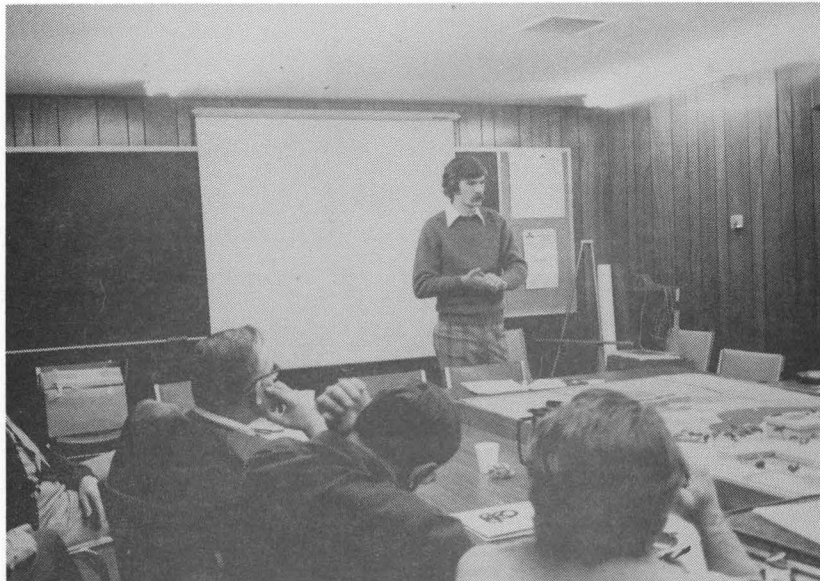
Robert H. Gilbert (far right), Iowa State Project Director, NRTA/AARP Senior Community Employment Aides Project fielding questions from the Pesticide inventory specialists concerning proper procedures for completion of employee records.



Three Pesticide Inventory Specialists enjoying a lighter moment during the training orientation session.



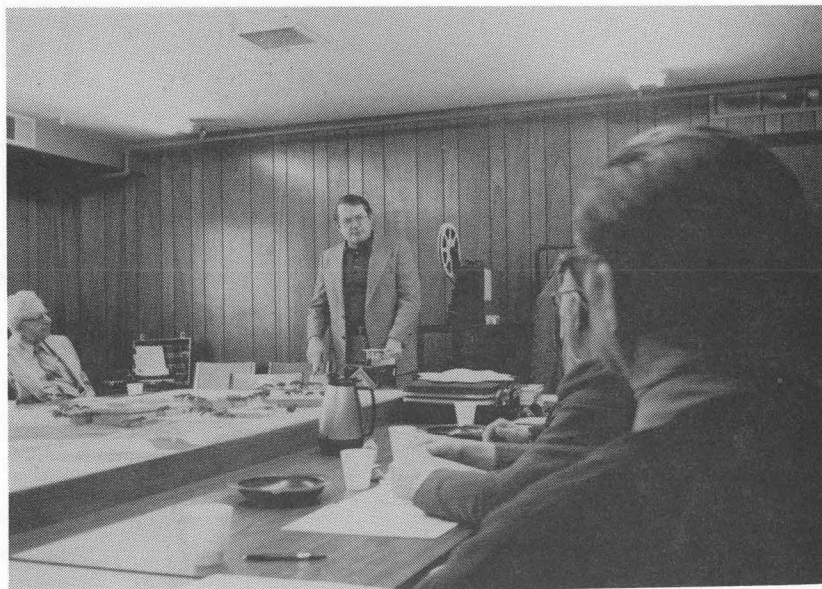
Senior Pesticide Inventory Specialists reviewing the pesticide inventory manuals. Practice exercises were utilized during the sessions to demonstrate proper manual utilization techniques.



Timothy Kaiser, (standing) Environmental Specialist, Iowa Department of Environmental Quality, defines for the Pesticide Inventory Specialists the objectives of I. D. E. Q. for the total project.



John L. Coakley, Jr. (Seated to the left), Chief, Manpower Development Branch, Region VII, EPA, Kansas City, Mo., discussing aspects of the project with Pesticide Inventory Specialists during noon-break at training orientation meeting.



During the training-orientation session, Robert J. Eaton, (standing), representing Iowa Commission on the Aging, presented the basic history of the development and funding of the pesticide inventory project.



Iowa Secretary of Agriculture, Robert H. Lounsberry (standing) discusses with Leona I. Peterson, Executive Director, Iowa Commission on the Aging the basic roles of each of their respective agencies in the operation of the Pesticide Inventory Project.



Dr. Darold E. Albright, President, National Field Research Center, Inc., William Holmberg, Acting Director, Pesticide Operations Division, U.S. EPA, Washington, D.C., and Robert J. Eaton, Iowa Commission on the Aging, discuss the future implication of the model project.

CHAPTER VII

ADMINISTRATIVE MECHANISMS

VII

ADMINISTRATIVE MECHANISMS

During initial project discussions, the administrative staff recognized a need for coordinating the efforts of the Senior worker and the Department of Agriculture. These discussions also revealed an ancillary need for working space at the county level and access to a telephone. Further, access to a toll-free telephone to the Iowa Department of Agriculture, when questions or problems arose, would be an important priority. Finally, field assistance would be necessary, especially during early stages of project implementation.

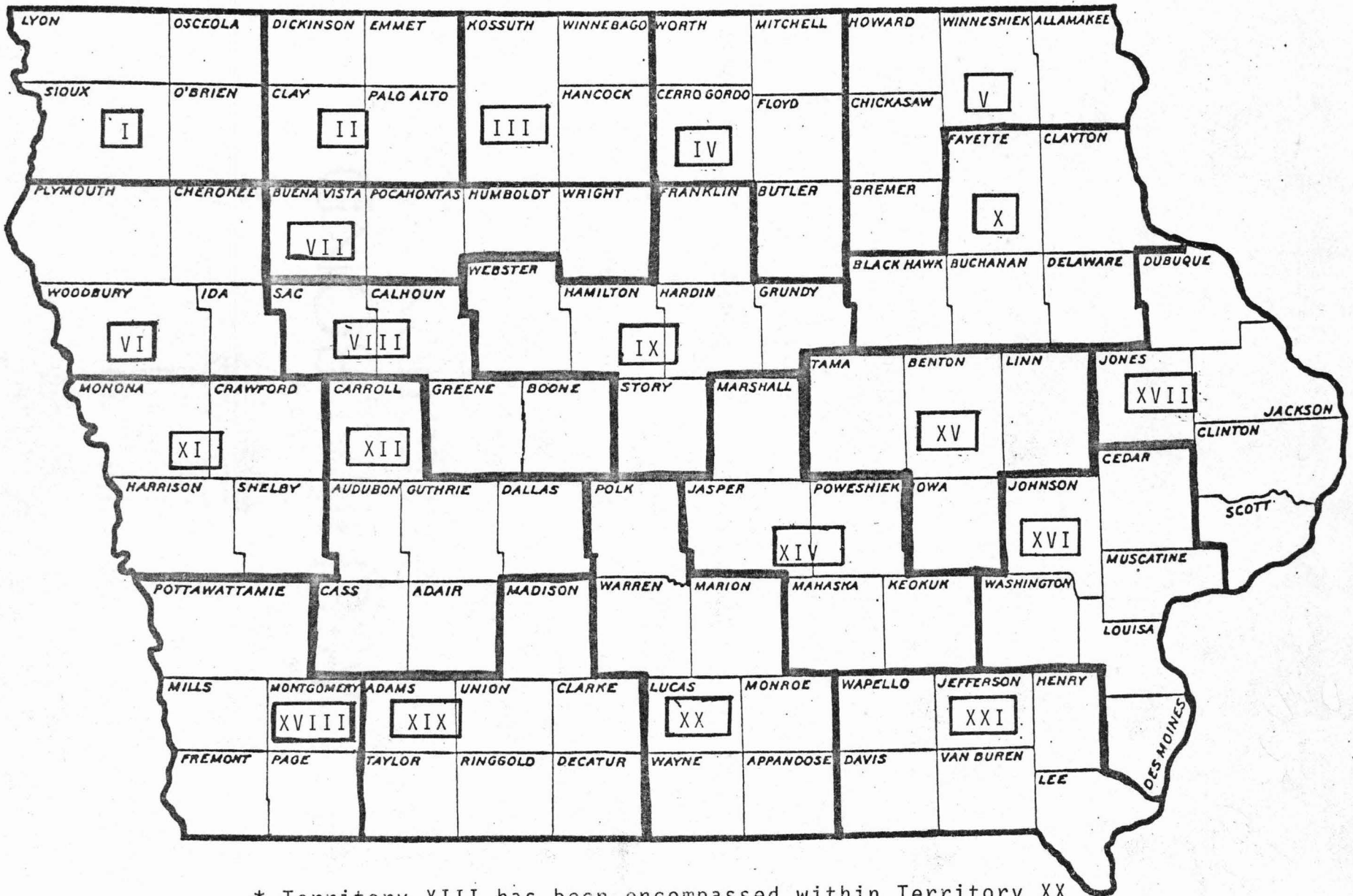
The coordinating agencies took the following steps to meet project priorities. First, Iowa Secretary of Agriculture Lounsberry contacted Dale H. Awtry, State Executive Director, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS) concerning older worker use of ASCS offices throughout the state (See Appendix F). Such permission was granted and the older workers, when necessary, had an office from which to operate when in the field. The direct toll-free telephone linkage to the Iowa Department of Agriculture was achieved through the State WATS system. The last need area, in-field assistance, was also arranged with the Iowa

Department of Agriculture by utilizing the twenty (20) full-time Agricultural Product Inspectors employed by the Iowa Department (See Map III). The Inspectors are responsible for covering designated geographical areas. J.D. Hook, Administrative Assistant to Secretary Lounsberry, requested that the Agricultural Product Inspectors attend the training session closest to their territory, meet the senior workers, and provide in-field assistance during the project. After successful completion of the training seminar, the older worker was referred to as a Senior Pesticide Liaison Aide, received an identification card complete with picture, and began work with the Agricultural Product Inspector or in his home county with the following job description responsibilities:

1. Conducting an inventory of obsolete and banned chemicals and containers which may be in the possession of retailers throughout the State;
2. Assisting the voluntary accident/incident report program, and aiding in dissemination of information of safe handling of pesticides;
3. Carrying out individual farm inventories as time permits.

IOWA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE PRODUCT INSPECTOR

TERRITORIES THROUGHOUT THE STATE OF IOWA*



* Territory XIII has been encompassed within Territory XX

CHAPTER VIII

PROJECT PUBLICITY

VIII

PROJECT PUBLICITY

The entire project was directed at conveying information concerning banned and obsolete pesticides to the public. An adjunct to the project included use of television and newspaper media to underscore on-going efforts of the participating State agencies. Further, wider public exposure to program objectives would augment public awareness for the law. In addition, the publicity would be especially valuable for supporting the private applicator certification program. Similarly, communication regarding older American employment in the pesticide project could provide the impetus for further active involvement of senior citizens.

Implementation of a philosophy which considered a heretofore unused source of manpower implied far-reaching benefits not only for the Seniors but for the State as well. Both KCRG-TV, Channel 9, and WMT-TV, Channel 2, in the Cedar Rapids area, carried stories on the pesticide project. The Waterloo area, through the efforts of KWVL-TV, Channel 7, also shared the project with viewers. KCAU-TV, Channel 9, and KTIV-TV, Channel 4, in the Sioux City area, carried senior pesticide training session excerpts to their television audience. Further, Channel 13, WHO-TV, in the Des Moines area, presented features on the project.

Newspaper coverage was comprehensive. News releases were coordinated to meet the following project outline:

1. Project Initiation

Objective: To inform the public (with special emphasis on retailers) about the pesticide model project development.

2. Older Worker Application Information

Objective: To inform prospective Senior Pesticide Liaison Aides about position availability.

3. Project Training Sites

Objective: To inform local communities about the training program for Senior Pesticide Liaison Aides and the use of local facilities (community colleges) for such training.

4. Senior Employees

Objective: To inform communities about employment of local older Americans within the model project, inform retailers of the forthcoming inventory process, and inform and request assistance in voluntary pesticide accident/incident reporting.

Newspaper articles in each of the aforementioned areas appeared throughout the State of Iowa. Examples of these articles are as follows:

Iowa Department of Agriculture

R. H. LOUNSBERRY
SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

THATCHER JOHNSON
DEPUTY SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE



STATE CAPITOL
DES MOINES, IOWA 50319

NEWS RELEASE
January 22 - Immediate Release

Secretary of Agriculture Robert Lounsberry announced Wednesday the initiation of a model senior citizen employment project in the State of Iowa. The project is designed to train and subsequently place more than 50 qualified senior citizens at jobs throughout the state. These persons will assist during preparation work for the implementation of the Federal Environmental Pesticide Control Act.

Mrs. Leona I. Peterson, Executive Director, State Commission on the Aging, said, "In community after community regret has been expressed over the failure to pool the resources and services of various government and private agencies that are available for older persons and to focus them in such a manner as to make a significant impact on the lives of these persons. This project is serving as a model for combining various agency efforts to make such a program possible."

The Department of Labor, in July of 1974, allocated monies to provide employment opportunities for persons 55 years of age and older and contracted with the National Retired Teachers Association and the American Association of Retired Persons (NRTA/AARP) in Iowa. NRTA/AARP and the Iowa Commission on the Aging worked with Iowa Secretary of Agriculture Lounsberry to determine

methods in which this project might assist with implementation of the Federal Environmental Pesticide Control Act of 1972 (FEPCA).

NRTA/AARP State Director, Robert H. Gilbert, stated, "This project represents a unique cooperative effort among several State and Federal agencies."

Training seminars, being held at six (6) community colleges in the State, are designed to train these elderly to become familiar with obsolete pesticides and to inventory such pesticides at the retail level. This effort is in cooperation with the Iowa Department of Agriculture and the Iowa Department of Environmental Quality.

In addition, the elderly will be trained in the voluntary reporting program for accidents resulting from misapplication of pesticides. Finally, they will assist in disseminating information regarding FEPCA.

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SAMPLE NEWS RELEASES

Pesticide Plan to Train Elderly

Under a new community service project approved by six co-operating agencies, a senior citizen 55 years of age or older will be trained in each of Iowa's 99 counties to assist in pesticide control.

The program is sponsored by the American Association of Retired Persons and the National Retired Teachers Association, with the co-operation of the Iowa Commission on the Aging, the Department of Environmental Quality, Iowa State University Extension Service, and the Office for Planning and Programming.

The workers will be trained by the State Department of Agriculture and will, in turn, train farmers and applicators in the use of pesticides.

Their work, funded by a \$148,000 U.S. Department of Labor grant, will implement the Pesticide Control Act which after July 1, 1975, will permit only trained persons to use certain pesticides.

The workers will be paid \$2 an hour for a 20-hour week. Interested persons should contact the Senior Community Service Employment Project, P.O. Box 4991, Des Moines, 50306.

Des Moines Tribune
Des Moines, Iowa
January 15, 1975

NIACC is training elderly to aid FIFRA

North Iowa Area Community College will serve as a training site for a Model Senior Citizen Employment Project in the State of Iowa. The project is designed to train and, subsequently, place more than 50 qualified senior citizens to assist with preparation work for implementation of the Federal Environmental Pesticide Control Act (FIFRA).

Participants will be trained to become familiar with obsolete pesticides and to inventory these at the retail level. In addition, they will be trained in the Voluntary Reporting Program for accidents resulting from misapplication of pesticides and will assist in disseminating information regarding FIFRA.

The project is a model, according to Leona I. Peterson, executive director of the Iowa Commission on Aging, because it is a cooperative effort among four different agencies. They are, in addition to the Iowa Commission on Aging, the Iowa Department of Agriculture, Iowa Department of Environmental Quality, and the American Association of Retired Persons/National Retired Teachers Association (AARP/NRTA).

The first seminar will be held in Room 123, Building D, on the NIACC Campus Wednesday, Feb. 5. Five other community colleges will eventually participate in the training program.

The Daily Press
Charles City, IA
January 27, 1975

Commission on Aging initiates new program

Through Title IX of the Older Americans Comprehensive Services Act, the Department of Labor has granted funds to the Senior Community Service Program to hire and train people over 55 years of age to serve as instructors in the use of restricted chemicals.

Plans call for the State Commission on Aging to hire one person for each county at the rate of \$2 per hour for a maximum of 20 hours per week, plus paying 11 cents per mile for all necessary travel. The individual should have an agricultural, chemical, or instructional background but need not have a degree. Income is limited to a total of \$2,330 if single; \$3,070 if married plus approximately \$700 per additional dependents for all members of the household for the previous 12 months.

The primary duty of the individual hired under Title IX will be to conduct an inventory of obsolete and banned chemicals and containers which may be in the possession of retailers. The situation exists wherein the retailer has used bulk containers and obsolete chemicals which cannot be dumped. The Iowa Dept. an inventory to aid in funding a neutralization or exceptional dump program.

Anyone desiring further information on this job or would like to fill out an application, stop by the Commission on Aging Office at the Muscatine YMCA.

The Muscatine Journal
Muscatine, Iowa
February 5, 1975

Senior citizens program offers local project training

A Sheldon man is working with a senior citizen employment project being started to train more than 50 qualified senior citizens across the state to assist in implementing a federal law.

Ralph Vande Berg of Sheldon is working in a model senior citizen employment project in the state which is preparing him for helping with implementation of the Federal Environmental Pesticide Control Act.

The Department of Labor, in July of 1974, allocated funds to provide employment opportunities for persons 55 years and older, contracted with the American Association of Retired Persons and the National Retired Teachers Association (AARP/NRTA) in Iowa.

The two organizations along with the Iowa Commission of the Aging have worked closely with Iowa Secretary of Agriculture, Robert Lounsbury in determining methods in which this project might assist in implementation of the Federal

Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act of 1972.

THE WORKERS ARE being trained at six community colleges throughout the state to become familiar with obsolete and banned pesticides at the local retail level. With this training, the older worker will be able to determine the quantities of such pesticides as well as where they are located in the state. From that information, state agencies will analyze the need for setting up disposal centers.

"In community after community, regret has been expressed over the failure to pool the resources and services of various government and private agencies that are available for older persons and to focus them in such a manner to make a significant impact on the lives of these persons," according to Mrs. Leona I. Peterson, executive director of the State Aging Commission. "This project is the only one of its kind in the nation and represents a unique cooperative effort among several state and federal agencies."

The Sheldon Mail
Sheldon, Iowa
March 5, 1975

Seniors check for pesticides

By **LES PECK**
Hawk Eyeland Editor

John C. Wischmeier, Rt. 2, has begun an inventory of obsolete and banned pesticides in Des Moines county under a model program to provide jobs for senior citizens.

Wischmeier, 63, a former Iowa Army Ammunition plant employe, has spent two weeks checking pesticides in food markets, drug stores, and farm dealers. He was hired as part of an Iowa program, first in the nation, to provide jobs for seniors and to implement the Federal Environmental Pesticide Control act.



Wischmeier

Wischmeier has taken one day of training at Indian Hills community college, Ottumwa; a second training session will be offered later in March, Wischmeier said. He is required to work 40 hours in a 2-week period. Pay is \$2 an hour plus mileage.

The U.S. Dept. of Labor last year allocated money for the pesticide

inventory program, then contracted for workers with the National Retired Teachers Assn. (NRTA) and American Assn. of Retired Persons (AARP) in Iowa. Those groups are cooperating in the program with the Iowa Commission on the Aging and the Iowa Dept. of Agriculture.

Leona Peterson, executive director of the Commission on the Aging, said the program attempts to pool resources of various government and private agencies to help make "a significant impact" on the lives of older persons.

"This project . . . represents a unique cooperative effort among several state and federal agencies," Peterson said. She expects more than 50 senior citizens will be given jobs in the pesticide program.

Inventory reports provided by the seniors will be analyzed by the Dept. of Agriculture and Dept. of Environmental Quality in Des Moines to determine the need for establishing disposal centers in the state.

In addition, the workers are to be trained to take reports of accidents involving pesticides.

The Iowa project is funded by a \$148,000 grant from the US Dept. of Labor.

The Hawk-Eye
Burlington, Iowa
March 5, 1975

Area Senior Citizens Participate in Model Project

Iowa Secretary of Agriculture Robert Lounsberry and AARP/NRTA State Project Director Bob Gilbert announced recently that Mrs. Dalton Perry and Ross and Mayry Burris, Ashton, are employed within a model senior citizen employment project in the State of Iowa. The project is designed to train and subsequently place more than 50 qualified senior citizens at jobs throughout the state. These persons will assist during preparation work for the implementation of the Federal Environmental Pesticide Control Act.

These workers were trained at six community colleges throughout the state to become familiar with obsolete and banned pesticides at the local retail level. With this training the older worker will be able to determine the quantities of such pesticides as well as where they are located throughout the state. In turn such information will be analyzed by the Iowa Department of Agriculture and Iowa Department of Environmental Quality to determine the need for establishment of disposal centers in Iowa. The project is designed to be a helpful program to all concerned.

Mrs. Leona I. Peterson, executive director, State Commission on the Aging, said, "In community after community regret has been expressed over the failure to pool the resources and services of various government and private agencies that are available for older persons and to

focus them in such a manner as to make a significant impact on the lives of these persons. This project is the only one of its kind in the nation and represents a unique cooperative effort among several State and Federal agencies."

In addition, the employees within this program have been trained in the voluntary reporting program for accidents resulting from misapplication of pesticides. Pesticide accidents should be reported to these persons since such information will be used by the cooperating agencies to assist them in designing programs to prevent future accidents. Finally, they will assist in disseminating information regarding FIFRA.

The Tribune
Sibley, Iowa
March 13, 1975

Senior Citizens Track Down Old Pesticides

By Al Sweig

A model project dealing with senior citizen employment may lead to creation of pesticide disposal sites in Iowa.

A class of 13 senior citizens was trained at Kirkwood Community college Tuesday to inventory obsolete pesticides on retail shelves and to track down accidents which have resulted from the misapplication of pesticides.

\$148,000 Federal Grant

More than 50 senior citizens are being trained at six community college sites across the state to help in the implementation of the Federal Environmental Pesticide Control act.

The U.S. department of labor last July allocated some \$148,000 to the American Assn. of Retired Persons and the Iowa Commission on Aging for the pesticide study, to be conducted over a five-month period.

Serious Problem

"We believe the data from this study will provide us with enough information to demonstrate a need for some form of pesticide disposal center in Iowa," one official, Tim Kaiser, told The Gazette.

Pesticide disposal will be a serious problem come July 1 of this year, said Kaiser, an environmental specialist with the Iowa Department of Environmental Quality.

"Right now farmers can dispose of their pesticides by taking their containers to the dump or by burying them," Kaiser noted.

"But all dumps will be closed June 30 by the Department of Environmental Quality, and farmers can't dispose of pesticides and other hazardous materials at sanitary landfill sites without specific permission from the department."

That means farmers can dispose of pesticides only by shipping the material out-of-state to a qualified disposal site or by burial of the material.

Burial Discouraged

"Burying material is not recommended," Kaiser said, "because the man burying the container may not know the consequences of the burial. He may bury it where the soil is easiest to dig, and that may be where there is an underground water pollution hazard."

One pesticide disposal site is located at Sheffield, Ill., and operated by Nuclear Engineering, Kaiser said. The facili-

ty disposes of atomic wastes and other hazardous materials.

"The Department of Environmental Quality has responsibility for pooling all information about pesticide problems together," Kaiser said, "and this study will help make this task easier."

Senior Citizens Jobs

Besides providing information on pesticide disposal, the project will give jobs to Iowa citizens over the age of 55.

"In community after community, regret has been expressed over the failure to pool the resources and services of various governmental and private agencies that are available for older persons and to focus them in such a manner as to make a significant impact on the lives of these persons, Mrs. Leona I. Peterson, executive director of the state commission on aging, said in a press release.

The state department of agriculture and the National Retired Teachers Assn. is also cooperating with the project.

"This project represents a unique cooperative effort among several state and federal agencies," said Robert F. Gilbert, state director of the American Assn. of Retired Persons and the National Retired Teachers Assn.

The Cedar Rapids Gazette
Cedar Rapids, Iowa
February 5, 1975

IWC College Training Site For Senior Citizens Employment

Dr Robert Looft, Superintendent of Iowa Western Community College, announced that Iowa Western will serve as a training site for a model senior citizen employment project in the State of Iowa. The project is designed to train and subsequently place more than 50 qualified senior citizens at jobs throughout the state. These persons will assist during preparatory work for the implementation of the Federal Environmental Pesticide Control Act.

"Many agencies have talked about working cooperatively on this project." This project is a model because such a program would not have been possible without a unique cooperative effort among several state and Federal agencies," said Mrs Leona I Peterson, Executive Director, State Commission on the Aging. The Department of

Labor, in July of 1974, allocated monies to provide employment opportunities for persons 55 years and older and contracted with the American Association of Retired Persons and the National Retired Teachers Association (AARP, NRTA) in Iowa. AARP, NRTA and the Iowa Commission on the Aging worked with Iowa Secretary of Agriculture Lounsberry to determine methods in which this project might assist with implementation of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) of 1972.

Five other community colleges in Iowa are also participating in the training program. Seminars are designed to train these elderly to become familiar with obsolete pesticides and to inventory such pesticides at the retail level. In addition, they will be trained in the voluntary reporting program for accidents resulting from misapplication of pesticides and will assist in disseminating information regarding FIFRA.

Dr Looft stated, "We at Iowa

Western feel privileged to be able to lend the support of our community college to this unique venture furthering the cause of senior training and employment." The first seminar at Iowa Western Community College will be held Thursday, January 30.

The Viking
Stanton, Iowa
February 6, 1975

IWCC Selected For Senior Citizen Project

Dr. Robert Looft, superintendent of Iowa Western Community College, announced Saturday the college will serve as a training site for a model senior citizen employment project in Iowa.

The project is designed to train and subsequently place more than 50 qualified senior citizens at jobs throughout the state. These persons will assist with preparatory work for the new Federal Environmental Pesticide Control Act.

In July of 1974, the Department of Labor allocated funds to provide employment opportunities for persons 55 years and older and contracted with the American Association of Retired Persons (AARP) and the National Retired Teachers Association (NRTA).

Dr. Looft explained that the

two associations and the Iowa Commission on Aging worked with the Iowa Secretary of Agriculture to determine methods by which the senior citizen program could be used to assist with the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act of 1972.

Five other community colleges in Iowa are also involved in the training program.

Senior citizens will be trained to recognize obsolete pesticides and inventory them at the retail level. They will also be trained in the voluntary reporting program for accidents resulting from pesticides.

The Nonpariel
Council Bluffs, Iowa
February 2, 1975

CHAPTER IX

RESULTS

IX

RESULTS

The informational analysis in the following pages has been compiled from inventory data returned to the Iowa Department of Agriculture by older workers on or before June 30, 1975. Project results are detailed according to: (1) older workers personnel data; (2) inventory results of banned, obsolete, and non-registered pesticide products; and (3) farm inventory results of empty pesticide containers.

A. Older Workers Personnel Data

A total of seventy-two (72) older workers were employed as Agriculture Liaison Aides within the constraints of this project. They worked a total of 18,906 hours and were paid \$39,702.00 between January 1 and June 30, 1975.

Table I shows that twenty (20) employees were between 55 and 59; thirty-five (35) were between the ages of 60 and 69; fifteen (15) were between 70 and 79; and two (2) were eighty or older.* The average age of all project employees was 65.

*The workers were required to be at least 55.

TABLE I
ANALYSIS OF EMPLOYEE AGE

Total Employees	55-59 Years of Age	60-69 Years of Age	70-79 Years of Age	80 Years of Age or Older	Average Employee Age
72	20	35	15	2	64.7

Table II shows that a total of 2,453 sites were inventoried during the course of the project. Older Employees drove approximately 6 miles between each site for an estimated 105,000 project miles from January 1 to June 30, 1975. Employees were reimbursed at the average rate of 12¢ per mile driven and received \$12,500.00 for transportation.

TABLE II
ANALYSIS OF INVENTORY MILEAGE

Total Retail Sites Inventoried	Total Mileage Driven	Average Mileage Between Sites	Total Mileage Reimbursed
2,453	105,000	6.11	\$12,500.00

B. Inventory Results of Banned, Obsolete and Non-Registered Pesticide Products

A total of sixty-eight counties, representing 69% of Iowa's 99 counties, were selected to compile the findings included in this report. Inventory data relating to the remaining counties was not included in this report since fewer than ten retail sites were inventoried per county.

Table III shows that in sixty-eight counties 2,453 retail outlets were inventoried for an average of 36 retail outlets per county. Of the inventory, 1425 retail outlets, or more than 58% had either banned, obsolete or non-registered pesticide products on hand.

Table IV depicts the number of product containers and the weights of products inventoried. The table also shows that each retail outlet with banned, obsolete or non-registered pesticide products on hand had an average of nine product containers, although numbers ranged from a single container to as many as forty-two. The county with the largest number of containers was Des Moines with a total of 3,061. The table further illustrates that each retail outlet had an average of thirty-six pounds of product.

A conversion rate to determine product volume was calculated according to the United States Environmental Protection Agency formula (1 gallon of ingredient = 8 pounds). Des Moines county not only had the greatest number of pesticide containers found in the inventory, but had the greatest volume with 18,895 pounds.

An analysis of volume reveals that each of the sixty-eight counties had an average of 1307 pounds of banned, obsolete and non-registered (B.O.N.) pesticide materials for a total of 44 tons. Extrapolating this figure to include all ninety-nine counties, Iowa may well have 130,000 pounds or 65 tons of B.O.N. pesticide products.

Table IV further shows the weight of banned products in the sixty-eight counties. Banned products are those products defined by the United States Environmental Protection Agency as containing compounds potentially dangerous to the environment, e.g., dieldrin, DDT. More than four tons of these pesticides were located, each retail outlet having an average of approximately four pounds of products.

This finding may be viewed as an average of 131 pounds of banned pesticide material in each of the sixty-eight counties or an estimated 13,000 pounds of banned pesticide products in the State.

Table V demonstrates the amount of banned, obsolete or non-registered pesticide products per 10,000 population found in retail outlets in sixty-eight Iowa counties. Based on the 1970 state population figure of 2,064,820, the average banned, obsolete or non-registered pesticide products per 10,000 population for these counties was approximately 431 pounds.

Table V further illustrates the weight of banned products in the sample inventoried in this study. Howard County had the largest volume of banned pesticides with over 1200 pounds per 10,000 population.

C. Farm Inventory Results of Empty Pesticide Containers

Older workers were instructed to initiate farm inventories of empty pesticide containers as time permitted. A total of thirty-five counties are included in this survey, and each inventory included a minimum of 20 farms.

Table VI shows a total of 3,680 farms in the inventory; 714 farms, or approximately one in five, were determined to have empty pesticide containers on hand. Since this inventory phase was considered to be an adjunct task carried out as "time permitted", the actual number of empty containers may well exceed the results reflected in this report.

Table VI also depicts the total number of empty containers to be 18,313. Sac County was found to have the largest number of empty containers per farm inventoried with approximately 30 empty containers and Clinton the smallest number with less than one per farm. This data also reveals that each farm had an average of 5.0 containers. It has been estimated by the State Department of Agriculture that the State of Iowa has approximately 130,000 farms. Since 3% of the approximately 130,000 farms had 18,313 containers, then Iowa may well have more than 600,000 empty pesticide containers on farms alone.

Table VII breaks down the pesticide containers by type. This information shows that 12,156 five gallon containers, the largest single container category, were located in the 35 counties inventoried. In addition, more than 83% of all containers were found to be cans.

TABLE III

THE NUMBER AND PERCENT OF RETAIL OUTLETS
INVENTORIED HAVING BANNED, OBSOLETE, AND
NON-REGISTERED PESTICIDES AS IDENTIFIED,
BY COUNTY, IN IOWA IN 1975.¹

County	Outlets Inventoried	Outlets with B.O.N. ² Products	Percentage of Outlets with B.O.N.
1. Adair	22	20	91
2. Adams	38	22	58
3. Allamakee	36	28	78
4. Appanoose	35	27	77
5. Audubon	31	2	6
6. Benton	31	23	74
7. Black Hawk	30	20	67
8. Buchanan	75	31	41
9. Butler	19	18	95
10. Calhoun	26	17	65
11. Carroll	28	19	68
12. Cedar	40	33	83
13. Cerro Gordo	95	18	19
14. Chickasaw	16	16	100
15. Clay	51	41	80
16. Clayton	31	26	84
17. Clinton	90	36	40

TABLE III (Cont.)

County	Outlets Inventoried	Outlets with B.O.N. Products	Percentage of Outlets with B.O.N.
18. Dallas	59	47	80
19. Davis	12	9	75
20. Decatur	27	3	11
21. Delaware	18	11	61
22. Des Moines	72	47	65
23. Dubuque	46	39	85
24. Emmet	22	8	36
25. Floyd	26	16	62
26. Franklin	25	10	40
27. Fremont	32	15	47
28. Greene	10	5	50
29. Grundy	29	14	48
30. Guthrie	53	40	75
31. Hamilton	21	15	71
32. Henry	63	48	76
33. Howard	15	13	87
34. Humboldt	14	8	57
35. Ida	17	13	76
36. Iowa	21	14	67
37. Jasper	26	4	15
38. Jefferson	100	48	48
39. Keokuk	64	40	63

TABLE III (Cont.)

County	Outlets Inventoried	Outlets with B.O.N. Products	Percentage of Outlets with B.O.N.
40. Kossuth	51	34	67
41. Lee	48	36	75
42. Linn	14	9	64
43. Louisa	23	23	100
44. Lucas	19	16	84
45. Lyon	37	8	22
46. Marion	20	7	35
47. Marshall	10	9	90
48. Mills	15	12	80
49. Mitchell	54	27	50
50. Monroe	11	8	73
51. Muscatine	31	25	81
52. Osceola	45	16	36
53. Page	48	28	58
54. Palo Alto	19	8	42
55. Plymouth	16	11	69
56. Polk	32	2	6
57. Poweshiek	32	2	6
58. Sac	31	23	74
59. Scott	130	90	69
60. Tama	48	44	92
61. Taylor	19	14	74

TABLE III (Cont.)

County	Outlets Inventoried	Outlets with B.O.N. Products	Percentage of Outlets with B.O.N.
62. Van Buren	28	21	75
63. Warren	17	4	24
64. Washington	79	45	57
65. Wayne	44	17	39
66. Winnebago	24	7	29
67. Woodbury	12	6	50
68. Worth	30	7	23
TOTALS	2,453	1,423	58

¹ Sixty-eight of ninety-nine counties were selected to compile these figures. The remaining counties were not included here because of the insufficient data (fewer than ten outlet inventories per county).

² B.O.N. as used here includes all Banned, Obsolete, or Non-Registered products collectively.

TABLE IV

COUNTY TOTALS PER RETAIL OUTLETS OF:
 A) BANNED, OBSOLETE AND NON-REGISTERED
 PESTICIDE¹ WEIGHTS,
 B) BANNED, OBSOLETE AND NON-REGISTERED
 PESTICIDE CONTAINERS, AND
 C) THOSE PESTICIDES CLASSIFIED AS BANNED,²
 AS INVENTORIED IN 68 IOWA COUNTIES IN 1975.³

County	<u>B.O.N. PRODUCTS</u>		<u>B.O.N. CONTAINERS⁴</u>		<u>BANNED PRODUCTS</u>	
	Pounds	Average Pounds per Outlet	Number of	Average Number of Containers Per Outlet	Pounds	Average Pounds per Outlet
1. Adair	870	39.5	230	10.5	8	0.4
2. Adams	394	10.4	294	7.7	12	0.3
3. Allamakee	275	7.6	208	5.8	143	2.5
4. Appanoose	548	15.7	433	12.4	10	0.3
5. Audubon	708	22.8	19	0.6	0	0
6. Benton	732	23.6	265	8.6	21	0.7
7. Black Hawk	180	6.0	91	3.0	0	0
8. Buchanan	388	5.2	354	4.7	0	0
9. Butler	268	14.1	172	9.1	12	0.6
10. Calhoun	2268	87.2	991	38.1	247	9.5
11. Carroll	3909	139.6	340	12.1	290	10.4
12. Cedar	2139	53.5	488	12.2	0	0
13. Cerro Gordo	649	6.8	28	0.3	210	2.2

TABLE IV (Con't)

County	B.O.N. PRODUCTS		B.O.N. CONTAINERS		BANNED PRODUCTS	
	Pounds	Average Pounds per Outlet	Number of Containers	Average Number of Containers Per Outlet	Pounds	Average Pounds per Outlet
14. Chickasaw	1311	81.9	584	36.5	0	0
15. Clay	4437	87.0	1787	35.0	50	1.0
16. Clayton	248	8.0	32	1.0	2	0.1
17. Clinton	714	7.9	481	5.3	99	1.1
18. Dallas	2318	39.3	700	11.9	177	3.0
19. Davis	332	27.7	71	5.9	8	0.7
20. Decatur	150	5.6	2	0.1	0	0
21. Delaware	0	0	24	1.3	0	0
22. Des Moines	18,895	262.4	3061	42.5	509	7.1
23. Dubuque	1438	31.3	512	11.1	81	1.8
24. Emmet	0	0	0	0	0	0
25. Floyd	1282	49.3	23	0.9	0	0
26. Franklin	160	6.4	8	0.3	8	0.3
27. Fremont	186	5.8	129	4.0	3	0.1
28. Greene	0	0	19	1.9	0	0
29. Grundy	1004	34.6	181	6.2	421	14.5
30. Guthrie	706	13.3	55	1.0	3	0.1
31. Hamilton	767	36.5	65	3.1	5	0.2
32. Henry	12,589	199.8	1796	28.5	1007	16.0
33. Howard	1685	112.3	83	5.5	1400	93.3
34. Humboldt	138	9.9	46	3.3	45	3.2

TABLE IV (Con't)

County	<u>B.O.N. PRODUCTS</u>		<u>B.O.N. CONTAINERS</u>		<u>BANNED PRODUCTS</u>	
	Pounds	Average Pounds per Outlet	Number of Containers	Average Number of Containers Per Outlet	Pounds	Average Pounds per Outlet
35. Ida	150	8.8	168	9.9	38	2.2
36. Iowa	1789	85.2	297	14.1	52	2.5
37. Jasper	32	1.2	4	0.2	32	1.2
38. Jefferson	2638	26.4	70	0.7	0	0
39. Keokuk	936	14.6	408	6.4	154	2.4
40. Kossuth	414	8.1	386	7.6	29	0.6
41. Lee	368	7.7	634	13.2	11	0.2
42. Linn	849	60.6	57	4.1	814	58.1
43. Louisa	544	23.7	356	15.5	16	0.7
44. Lucas	283	14.9	210	11.1	79	4.2
45. Lyon	359	9.7	229	6.2	173	4.7
46. Marion	283	14.2	169	8.5	35	1.8
47. Marshall	615	61.5	100	10.0	64	6.4
48. Mills	113	7.5	55	3.7	16	1.1
49. Mitchell	205	3.8	135	2.5	3	0.1
50. Monroe	1152	104.7	190	17.3	1026	93.3
51. Muscatine	824	26.6	358	11.6	19	0.6
52. Osceola	3993	87.7	621	13.8	115	2.6
53. Page	1691	35.2	778	16.2	107	2.2
54. Palo Alto	54	2.8	39	2.1	0	0
55. Plymouth	0	0	89	5.6	0	0

TABLE IV (Con't)

County	B.O.N. PRODUCTS		B.O.N. CONTAINERS		BANNED PRODUCTS	
	Pounds	Average Pounds per Outlet	Number of Containers	Average Number of Containers Per Outlet	Pounds	Average Pounds per Outlet
56. Polk	171	5.3	25	0.8	0	0
57. Poweshiek	0	0	3	0.1	0	0
58. Sac	1330	42.9	332	10.7	10	0.3
59. Scott	1044	8.0	780	6.0	10	0.1
60. Tama	2757	57.4	558	11.6	805	16.8
61. Taylor	288	15.2	204	10.7	12	0.6
62. Van Buren	588	21.0	96	3.4	8	0.3
63. Warren	0	0	18	1.1	0	0
64. Washington	1104	14.0	634	8.0	216	2.7
65. Wayne	1358	30.9	347	7.9	92	2.1
66. Winnebago	128	5.3	53	2.2	0	0
67. Woodbury	58	4.8	15	1.3	0	0
68. Worth	1090	36.3	189	6.3	192	6.4
TOTALS	88,896	36.2	22,179	9.0	8,899	3.6

¹Sixty-eight of ninety-nine counties were selected to compile these figures. The remaining counties were not included here because of insufficient data (fewer than ten outlet inventories per county).

²B.O.N. as used here includes all Banned, Obsolete, or Non-Registered products collectively.

³Banned includes only those products which are defined as such by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

⁴Containers, as used in this context, does not mean containers without products.

TABLE V

POUNDS OF BANNED, OBSOLETE, AND NON-REGISTERED¹
 PESTICIDES PER 10,000 POPULATION AND POUNDS OF
 BANNED² PESTICIDES PER 10,000 POPULATION FOUND
 IN RETAIN OUTLETS IN 68 IOWA COUNTIES³ IN 1975.

County	Population	POUNDS PER 10,000 POPULATION	
		Banned Products	B.O.N. Products
1. Adair	16,134	539.2	5.0
2. Adams	6,322	623.2	19.0
3. Allamakee	14,968	183.7	95.5
4. Appanoose	15,007	365.2	6.7
5. Audubon	9,595	737.7	0
6. Benton	22,885	320.3	9.2
7. Black Hawk	132,916	13.5	0
8. Buchanan	21,746	178.4	0
9. Butler	16,953	158.1	7.1
10. Calhoun	14,287	1587.5	172.9
11. Carroll	22,912	1706.1	126.6
12. Cedar	17,655	1211.6	0
13. Cerro Gordo	49,335	131.5	42.6
14. Chickasaw	14,969	875.8	0
15. Clay	18,464	2403.1	27.1
16. Clayton	20,606	120.4	1.0
17. Clinton	56,749	125.8	17.4

TABLE V (Con't)

County	Population	POUNDS PER 10,000 POPULATION	
		Banned Products	B.O.N. Products
18. Dallas	26,085	888.6	67.9
19. Davis	8,207	404.5	9.7
20. Decatur	9,737	154.1	0
21. Delaware	18,770	0	0
22. Des Moines	46,982	4021.8	108.3
23. Dubuque	90,609	158.7	8.9
24. Emmet	14,009	0	0
25. Floyd	19,860	645.5	0
26. Franklin	13,255	120.7	6.0
27. Fremont	9,282	200.4	3.2
28. Greene	12,716	0	0
29. Grundy	14,119	711.1	298.2
30. Guthrie	12,243	576.7	2.5
31. Hamilton	18,383	417.2	2.7
32. Henry	18,114	6949.9	555.9
33. Howard	11,442	1472.6	1223.6
34. Humboldt	12,519	110.2	35.9
35. Ida	9,190	163.2	41.3
36. Iowa	15,419	1160.3	33.7
37. Jasper	35,425	9.0	9.0
38. Jefferson	15,774	1672.4	0

TABLE V (Con't)

County	Population	<u>POUNDS PER 10,000 POPULATION</u>	
		Banned Products	B.O.N. Products
39. Keokuk	13,942	671.3	110.4
40. Kossuth	22,937	180.5	12.6
41. Lee	42,996	85.6	2.6
42. Linn	163,213	52.0	49.9
43. Louisa	10,682	509.3	15.0
44. Lucas	10,163	278.5	77.7
45. Lyon	13,340	269.1	129.7
46. Marion	26,352	107.4	13.3
47. Marshall	41,076	149.7	15.6
48. Mills	11,606	97.4	13.8
49. Mitchell	13,108	156.4	2.3
50. Monroe	9,357	1231.2	1096.5
51. Muscatine	37,181	221.6	5.1
52. Osceola	8,555	4667.4	134.4
53. Page	19,507	913.7	57.8
54. Palo Alto	13,289	40.6	0
55. Plymouth	24,312	0	0
56. Polk	286,101	0	6.0
57. Poweshiek	18,803	0	0
58. Sac	15,573	854.0	6.4
59. Scott	142,687	73.2	0.7
60. Tama	20,147	1368.4	399.6

TABLE V (Con't)

County	Population	POUNDS PER 10,000 POPULATION	
		Banned Products	B.O.N. Products
61. Taylor	8,790	327.6	13.7
62. Van Buren	8,645	680.2	9.3
63. Warren	27,432	0	0
64. Washington	18,967	582.1	113.9
65. Wayne	8,405	1615.7	109.5
66. Winnebago	12,990	98.5	0
67. Woodbury	103,052	5.6	0
68. Worth	8,968	1215.4	214.1
68 COUNTY SUMMARY	2,064,820	43.1	430.5

¹ Sixty-eight of ninety-nine counties were selected to compile these figures. The remaining counties were not included here because of insufficient data (fewer than ten outlet inventories per county).

² B.O.N. as used here includes all Banned, Obsolete or Non-Registered products collectively.

³ Banned includes only those products which are defined as such by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

TABLE VI

THE NUMBER AND PERCENT OF FARMS HAVING EMPTY PESTICIDE CONTAINERS AND THE MEAN EMPTY CONTAINERS PER FARM AS INVENTORIED IN 35 IOWA COUNTIES¹ IN 1975.

County	Farms Inventoried	Number of Farms with Containers	Percentage of Farms with Containers	Number of Containers Located	Containers Per Farm (Average)
1. Allamakee	81	11	14	17	0.2
2. Appanoose	225	23	10	200	0.9
3. Benton	67	9	13	34	0.5
4. Buena Vista	126	15	12	103	0.8
5. Cerro Gordo	76	22	29	451	5.9
6. Clay	72	10	14	85	1.2
7. Clinton	20	1	5	1	0.1
8. Crawford	103	15	15	154	1.5
9. Davis	69	22	32	524	7.6
10. Des Moines	126	78	62	1020	8.1
11. Floyd	111	19	17	1159	10.4
12. Franklin	33	15	45	493	14.9
13. Hancock	35	35	100	740	21.1
14. Henry	293	22	8	132	0.4
15. Humboldt	21	1	5	0*	0*
16. Ida	26	13	50	156	6.0
17. Jefferson	276	34	12	325	1.2
18. Keokuk	279	77	28	1452	5.2

TABLE VI (Con't)

County	Farms Inventoried	Number of Farms with Containers	Percentage of Farms with Containers	Number of Containers Located	Containers Per Farm (Average)
19. Kossuth	117	19	16	556	4.8
20. Lee	45	14	31	1145	25.4
21. Linn	71	4	6	28	0.4
22. Louisa	74	18	24	382	5.2
23. Mitchell	52	9	17	758	14.6
24. Monona	115	4	3	101	0.9
25. Monroe	35	21	60	261	7.5
26. Osceola	573	48	8	336	0.6
27. Sac	31	23	74	925	29.8
28. Scott	36	4	11	36	1.0
29. Sioux	66	13	20	433	6.6
30. Tama	31	2	6	0*	0*
31. Taylor	38	27	71	508	13.4
32. Van Buren	186	42	23	4771	25.7
33. Wapello	29	11	38	159	5.5
34. Washington	107	4	4	30	0.3
35. Worth	35	29	83	787	22.5
SUMMARY	3,680	714	19	18,313	5.0

¹Data for each of these counties was collected from 20 or more farms.

*Includes "Several" which were deleted.

TABLE VII

EMPTY PESTICIDE CONTAINERS BY SURVEY
 CLASSIFICATION ON 3,680 IOWA FARMS
 IN 1975.

5 Gallon Cans ¹	12,156
1 Gallon Cans	341
Other Cans	2,789
50 Pound Sacks	847
25-55 Gallon Drums	20
Buckets	70
Bottles	36
5 Gallon Plastic ¹	28
1 Gallon Plastic	22
Cartons	54
Sacks	25
Miscellaneous ²	<u>1,925</u>
TOTAL	18,313

¹Because can construction material was not defined, many non-metallic containers were tallied as cans.

²Fifty one entries which indicated indefinite quantities were deleted. These entries included: several, large number, pile, truckload, heap, gully-full, etc. These words suggest the environmental problem better than a specific number of containers.

CHAPTER X

CONCLUSION

CONCLUSION

The statewide inventory of banned, obsolete or non-registered pesticides (B.O.N.) was designed to supplement the efforts of the Iowa Departments of Agriculture and Environmental Quality in carrying out the mandates of FIFRA and its subsequent amendments (FEPCA). The project is unique in that it involved successful development of cooperative linkages among several state and federal agencies, and because it represented utilization of a relatively untapped manpower resource...the elderly citizen. Supported by the Pesticides Operations Branch and the Office of Education and Manpower Planning, Environmental Protection Agency, and the Iowa Departments of Agriculture and Environmental Quality, the Iowa Commission on the Aging and state offices of NRTA/AARP recruited and trained seventy-two older workers in facilities provided by the Iowa Public Community College System. These older workers were subsequently employed under the direction of Department of Agriculture as liaison personnel to locate and identify quantities and types of potentially dangerous/hazardous pesticides and pesticide product containers.

Upon completion of the initial day-long training seminars given at selected sites, workers were assigned to their home and/or adjacent counties to: (1) inventory retail outlets for B.O.N. products; (2) inventory farms for empty product containers within project time constraints (20 hours per week/worker); (3) regularly report inventory progress; (4) report any unusual or potentially dangerous situations, e.g., one worker found several rusting fifty-five gallon drums full of DDT; (5) serve as a local information resource concerning on-going and proposed activities by the Department of Agriculture and Environmental Quality in meeting FEPCA requirements.

The information in the study clearly indicates that the project made a significant contribution to the State Lead Agency by supplementing their efforts to assess and quantify the situation in pesticides. Such information is vital in developing strategies to meet state requirements. A few workers were assigned to the compilation and analysis of incoming data in Departments of Agriculture and Environmental Quality offices. Their efforts will focus on developing collection/disposal systems and augmenting training and certification programs. In brief, the older workers inventory revealed the following:

1. More than 2,400 retail outlets in 68 of Iowa's 99 counties were inventoried. This represents an average of 36 outlets/county.

2. Nearly 58% of the retail outlets inventoried had B.O.N. products on hand.
3. The inventory located and identified nearly 90,000 pounds of B.O.N. products, an average of 36 pounds/outlet.
4. More than 22,000 B.O.N. product containers, or 9 containers per outlet, were located.
5. Nearly 9,000 pounds of banned pesticide products, an average of 4 pounds/outlet, were located.
6. One of every five of the farms inventoried (3680) had empty pesticide containers and each of these had an average of 26 containers. More than 18,000 containers were found on 714 farms and 83% were cans.
7. There was a wider variety of products in the field than had been anticipated, necessitating additional cataloging.
8. Many retailers and farmers were unsure about how to dispose of B.O.N. products or empty containers.
9. Many retailers and farmers were unaware or unsure of pesticide registration and application certification regulations.

As a result of these findings, the Department of Agriculture was able to develop necessary "state of the art" information and to underscore their contention that field staffing levels were too limited and staff responsibilities too wide to effectively monitor pesticide activities. These activities included product registration, pesticide accident reporting

and, in general, developing a statewide awareness of the dangers of misusing pesticides. Further, because the inventory revealed a considerable number of unregistered products, a need by the Department of Agriculture to refine its procedures for issuing "stop sale" orders emerged. Consequently, regulatory procedures were updated and accelerated, with greater cost efficiency.

Certainly less quantifiable, but no less significant for measuring project success or failure are the ancillary outcomes:

1. Several state, local and federal agencies voluntarily cooperated to design and implement the project.
2. The older worker was shown to be a valuable and efficient means of supplementing an existing work force.
3. The project strengthened the operating ties within the agencies which will be responsible for developing and implementing statewide collection and disposal of pesticides potentially dangerous to the environment.
4. The project activities served to inform the public about the dangers of improperly using pesticides which, in turn, made regulation necessary.
5. The project provided a clear demonstration of state government's willingness and desire to involve the public in its operations.

6. The project provided a program design and an information delivery system flexible and efficient enough that:
 - a) it could be expanded to include a more comprehensive survey and analysis of the state situation in pesticides, and
 - b) it could serve as a model for replication in other states.

7. The project provided not only employment but activity for a substantial number of low income elderly persons.

Since the project was a "first-of-a-kind", some problems could not have been anticipated prior to inception. For example, the older workers were far more efficient than had been expected and many finished their assignments far ahead of schedule. Also, early in the program some communication problems developed; they were eliminated by providing the older workers with access to a state WATS telephone. Other problems developed during the course of the project but were minor enough to be resolved within the existing provisions of the structure, e.g., update workshops, on-site monitoring of activities. Changes or adjustments will doubtless be necessary if the project is to be replicated in other states or regions, but it is certain that Iowa's program has demonstrated the feasibility and practicality of interagency cooperation as well as the value of the older person as a resource to supplement service program efforts.

This and similar projects emerge as having a special, though often overlooked, human ramification which must be considered invaluable in terms of our responsibility to the older population. It is certain that the project provided work activity for a number of low-income, elderly people. More than that, however, it demonstrated to prospective employers, the public, the participants and their peers that advancing age or retirement does not exclude an individual from productive activity. In an era when maximum and efficient use of all resources has become a survival technique, the wisdom and experience of the elderly population cannot be overlooked.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

HIGHLIGHTS OF FEPCA

HIGHLIGHTS
OF
THE FEDERAL ENVIRONMENTAL
PESTICIDE CONTROL ACT OF 1972

Major provisions of the 1972 law are:

- The use of any registered pesticide in a manner inconsistent with labeling instructions is prohibited, effective immediately. Label directions and precautions on all pesticide products registered for sale are designed to prevent injury to man and to the environment.
- Pesticides must be classified for "general" use or "restricted" use within two years after October 1974. Those placed in the restricted category may be used only by, or under the supervision of, certified applicators or under such other conditions as the EPA Administrator may require to protect man and the environment.
- The States will certify pesticide applicators for use of restricted pesticides. The law allows four years for development of certification programs. Federal standards for certification must be set forth by EPA by October 1973, and the States must submit their certification programs based on these standards to the Agency by 1975. Such plans are to be approved by the EPA Administrator within one year of submission.
- Farmers and other private applicators can be fined up to \$1,000 or given 30 days in prison or both upon criminal conviction for a knowing violation of the law. The same users also are liable to civil penalties of up to \$1,000 on their second and subsequent offenses.
- Any registrant, commercial applicator, wholesaler, dealer, retailer, or other distributor who knowingly violates the law is liable to a \$5,000 civil or \$25,000 criminal fine or one year in prison or both. The sharply increased criminal penalties are now in effect.

- The EPA Administrator may issue a "stop sale, use, and removal" order when it appears a pesticide violates the law or its registration has been suspended or finally cancelled. Pesticides may also be seized if they violate the law. These provisions were effective immediately.
- Pesticide manufacturing plants must be registered with the Federal government (EPA) one year after enactment of the new law. Information on the types and amounts of pesticides produced, distributed, and sold must be submitted upon registration of the firm and annually thereafter. An EPA agent may enter and inspect such an establishment and take samples.
- Federal assistance to the States to enforce provisions of the law and help develop and administer applicator certification programs is authorized.
- The EPA Administrator is required to develop procedures and regulations for storage or disposal of pesticide containers. He must accept at convenient locations for disposal a pesticide registration of which is suspended, then cancelled.
- The Agency may issue experimental use permits, conduct research on pesticides and alternatives, and monitor pesticide use and presence in the environment.

Other provisions of the 1972 law include:

- Indemnification is authorized for certain owners of pesticides registrations of which are suspended, then cancelled. This provision is effective immediately.
- Applicants for registration of a pesticide product retain proprietary rights to their test data submitted in support of the application. However, the law authorizes a system whereby such data may be used by a second applicant upon payment of reasonable compensation to the original applicant.
- States can be authorized to issue limited registrations for pesticides intended for special local needs.

APPENDIX B

RECRUITMENT LETTER FROM

IOWA DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

Date: _____

To:

From: Beverly Stubbee, Special Projects Director

Subject:

The Department of Social Services has been asked to participate in a cooperative venture with the Iowa Commission on the Aging, the Iowa Department of Agriculture, and the National Retired Teachers Associate/American Association of Retired Persons (NRTA/AARP).

Because of recent legislative mandates (Federal Environmental Pesticide Control Act and Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act) certain products will be banned within the next year from usage or marketing. In order to gear up for the effective date of these prohibitions, about 100 persons are being hired throughout Iowa to engage in preliminary survey work.

This work force is being recruited from the older age groups - persons 55 or older, with limited incomes. Preferred are individuals with agricultural backgrounds. They must have a reliable automobile available.

The activities included in the job will be contacts with farmers (regarding incident or accident reports) and sellers of pesticides (regarding banned products on their shelves), and providing information to these persons about the forthcoming regulations. Reports will be made to the Agriculture Department with headquarters at the local ASCS office.

The first training meeting is scheduled for February 28 in Ankeny, Iowa. The job will last from March 1 through June 30, with some possibility for a period beyond that date.

Payment will be \$2.10 per hour for twenty hours work per week. Mileage will be paid at the rate of 11¢ per mile.

One person from each county is needed. Some slots have already been filled, but your county is still open.

Would you please request your staff to consider persons they know who may be interested in the job in your county. This person must be:

55 years or older
 Annual income limits - past 12 months
 \$2330 single person
 \$3070 married couple
 + 700 for each additional dependent
 \$500 variance for hardship cases
 Welfare payments (including SSI) and interest
 income are disregarded from the above figures.

After contacting this person, and he/she agrees to the referral, please send:

Name
 Address
 Telephone number

TO: Bob Eaton
 Commission on the Aging
 415 - 10th Street
 Des Moines, Iowa 50309

This could be a good opportunity for someone in your county to earn a little extra money and provide assistance to environmental agencies. More than half would be disregarded in determination of the ADC or SSI grant. Consideration should be given to how this income would affect total need and eligibility for Title XIX, so that the individual is aware of these factors.

If you can submit the name to Mr. Eaton by February 21, 1975 it will be appreciated.

/sb

APPENDIX C

TRAINING SEMINAR MATERIALS

1. Registration Form
2. Common Locations and Types of Pesticides
3. Pesticide Information Alert
4. Meeting the Retailer for the First Time
5. Inventory Sheet

REGISTRATION FORM

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

COUNTY _____

TELEPHONE _____

MALE _____ FEMALE _____ AGE _____

FORMER OCCUPATION _____

WHY ARE YOU INTERESTED IN THIS POSITION? (circle one or more)

- a. income
- b. interested in agriculture
- c. enjoy working with people
- d. helps fill my time
- e. other _____

IF YOU DO NOT HAVE A TELEPHONE NUMBER, PLEASE LIST TELEPHONE NUMBER WHERE YOU CAN BE REACHED _____

PLEASE LIST NAME AND ADDRESS OF YOUR LOCAL NEWSPAPER _____

PESTICIDE
INFORMATION
ALERT

If you acquire any information or knowledge concerning pesticide-related accidents or ...

If you have any questions concerning the sale, use or disposal of banned, obsolete or unregistered pesticides ...

PLEASE CONTACT EITHER OF THE FOLLOWING:

Department of Agriculture Liaison Aide:

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

Phone _____

or

Myron Van Cleave

Iowa Department of Agriculture

East 7th and Court Sts.

Des Moines, Iowa 50319

1-515-281-5861

MEETING THE RETAILER FOR THE FIRST TIME

The following is a suggested conversation in your first meeting with a retailer. You should use your own words rather than strictly memorize what is on this sheet.

CONVERSATION

1. When you enter a retail store, ask a salesperson the name of the manager and where you may find him. Be sure to note the name of the manager for later reference.
2. Conversation with manager:

"Hello, Mr. Smith.

My name is _____. (SHOW IDENTIFICATION CARD.)

I represent a joint project between the Iowa Department of Agriculture and the Iowa Department of Environmental Quality designed to find out the obsolete, outdated and non-registered pesticides you may have in your inventory.

We know there is a quantity of this material in the hands of retailers which retailers can't sell, can't dispose of and is taking up valuable shelf and storage space.

The purpose of this project is to find out what the pesticides are, how much there is of each, and where they are located within the state. When the inventory is complete for Iowa we intend to develop a program to help retailers dispose of their obsolete pesticides and used empty pesticide containers.

In order to do this inventory, I need to look at the stock you have on hand, including any old stock and empty containers kept in the storeroom."

3. Following completion of the inventory:

Thank the manager for his assistance.

If you have found any banned pesticides, emphasize that he should not attempt to dispose of them, but that he will be contacted at a later date.

Tell him that another part of your job is to report accidents involving pesticides, and you would appreciate receiving any information he may receive concerning pesticide accidents.

Leave a paper with him with names, addresses and phone numbers of people to contact in case he becomes aware of any pesticide accidents or has further questions.

INVENTORY SHEET

WASTE OR EXCESS PESTICIDES AND USED, EMPTY PESTICIDE CONTAINERS

PERSON TAKING INVENTORY

Name: _____

Address: _____

Telephone: _____

ESTABLISHMENT:

Name of Company Inventoried: _____

Business Address (town or city) _____

Street Address or Location from a designated point: _____

Telephone: _____

PRODUCT:

Trade Name: _____

Manufacturer: _____

Manufacturer's Address: _____

Product Active Ingredient & Percent: _____

E.P.A. Registration Number: _____

USED EMPTY CONTAINERS ONLY)

Number, Size & Composition: _____

WASTE OR OBSOLETE PESTICIDE ONLY)

Number, Size & Composition: _____

PRODUCT:

Trade Name: _____

Manufacturer: _____

Manufacturer's Address: _____

Product Active Ingredient & Percent: _____

E.P.A. Registration Number: _____

USED EMPTY CONTAINERS ONLY)

Number, Size & Composition: _____

WASTE OR OBSOLETE PESTICIDE ONLY)

Number, Size & Composition: _____

FORM 100-1001

PRODUCT:

Trade Name: _____

Manufacturer: _____

Manufacturer's Address: _____

Product Active Ingredient & Percent: _____

E.P.A. Registration Number: _____

(USED EMPTY CONTAINERS ONLY)

Number, Size & Composition: _____

(WASTE OR OBSOLETE PESTICIDE ONLY)

Number, Size & Composition: _____

PRODUCT:

Trade Name: _____

Manufacturer: _____

Manufacturer's Address: _____

Product Active Ingredient & Percent: _____

E.P.A. Registration Number: _____

(USED EMPTY CONTAINERS ONLY)

Number, Size & Composition: _____

(WASTE OR OBSOLETE PESTICIDE ONLY)

Number, Size & Composition: _____

PRODUCT:

Trade Name: _____

Manufacturer: _____

Manufacturer's Address: _____

Product Active Ingredient & Percent: _____

E.P.A. Registration Number: _____

(USED EMPTY CONTAINERS ONLY)

Number, Size & Composition: _____

(WASTE OR OBSOLETE PESTICIDE ONLY)

Number, Size & Composition: _____

APPENDIX D

SENIOR EMPLOYMENT
INITIAL AND FOLLOW-UP
TRAINING SEMINARS
DATES AND LOCATIONS

NRTA/AARP
IOWA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
IOWA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
IOWA COMMISSION ON AGING

- Cooperative -

Senior Employment Training Seminars

<u>Date</u>	<u>Institution</u>	<u>City</u>
Wednesday, January 29, 1975	Western Iowa Technical Community College	Sioux City
Thursday, January 30, 1975	Iowa Western Community College	Council Bluffs
Friday, January 31, 1975	Des Moines Area Community College	Ankeny
Monday, February 3, 1975	Indian Hills Community College	Ottumwa
Tuesday, February 4, 1975	Kirkwood Community College	Cedar Rapids
Wednesday, February 5, 1975	North Iowa Area Community College	Mason City
Friday, February 28, 1975	Des Moines Area Community College	Ankeny
Tuesday, March 4, 1975	North Iowa Area Community College	Mason City



NRTA/AARP
IOWA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
IOWA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
IOWA COMMISSION ON AGING

- Cooperative -
Senior Employment Follow-up Training
Seminars

<u>Date</u>	<u>Institution</u>	<u>City</u>
Monday, March 10, 1975	Western Iowa Technical Community College	Sioux City, Iowa
Tuesday, March 11, 1975	Southwestern Community College	Creston, Iowa
Wednesday, March 12, 1975	Indian Hills Community College	Ottumwa, Iowa
Thursday, March 13, 1975	Kirkwood Community College	Cedar Rapids, Iowa
Friday, March 14, 1975	North Iowa Area Community College	Mason City, Iowa
Wednesday, March 19, 1975	Des Moines Area Community College	Ankeny, Iowa

APPENDIX E

AGENDA FOR INITIAL AND FOLLOW-UP
SENIOR EMPLOYMENT
TRAINING SEMINARS

NRTA/AARP
 IOWA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
 IOWA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
 IOWA COMMISSION ON AGING

- Cooperative -

SENIOR EMPLOYMENT TRAINING SEMINAR

Des Moines Area Community College
 Ankeny, Iowa
 February 28, 1975

AGENDA

9:00 a.m.	Registration Coffee and rolls Completion of forms	
9:30 a.m.	Introductions	Robert J. Eaton Iowa Commission on the Aging
9:35 a.m.	Welcome from Des Moines Area Community College	<u>Superintendent</u>
9:40 a.m.	Job Description and Over- view of Training Seminar	Robert J. Eaton
10:00 a.m.	Pesticides and Legislation What has been done in the past? What is being done today? Problems with the use of pesticides.	Myron R. Van Cleave Supervisor Pesticides Section Iowa Department of Agriculture
10:15 a.m.	Let's get Acquainted!	Robert H. Gilbert Director Iowa NRTA/AARP
10:30 a.m.	Coffee Break	
10:45 a.m.	Disposal Problem and Need for Pesticide Accident Reporting	Tim Kaiser Environmental Specialist Iowa Department of Environmental Quality

(Continued next page)

- 10:45 a.m. Audio Visual Presentation:
(Cont.) Need for Pesticides and
Pesticide Safety
- Forms (How to report pesticide accidents).
- 12:00 p.m. Lunch
- 1:30 p.m. Inventory of Pesticides Myron R. Van Cleave
Labeling Regulations
(how to read a label)
How to determine whether pesticides are obsolete, banned or okay? ...
- 2:45 p.m. How to Conduct an Interview . . . Robert J. Eaton
with a Retailer
Role-Playing
County Organization
- 3:15 p.m. Personnel Reporting Procedures . . Robert H. Gilbert
- 3:45 p.m. Round-Table Question/Answer Staff
Discussion
- 4:15 p.m. Interviewing and Picture Taking
- Adjournment

NRTA/AARP
IOWA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
IOWA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
IOWA COMMISSION ON THE AGING

- Cooperative -

SENIOR EMPLOYMENT TRAINING PROGRAM
FOLLOW-UP SEMINAR

Western Iowa Technical Community College
Sioux City, Iowa
March 10, 1975

AGENDA

9:00 a.m.	Registration Completion of Forms Coffee and Rolls	
9:30 a.m.	Introductions	Robert J. Eaton Iowa Commission on the Aging
9:35 a.m.	Community College Welcome	
9:40 a.m.	Orientation to Seminar Assessment of Overall State Program	Robert J. Eaton
9:50 a.m.	Common Errors in Inventory Form Reporting What Happens to the Inven- tory Form when Submitted Review use of Pesticide Manual and Update Materials Utilization of New Hand-out Materials	Myron Van Cleave Supervisor, Pesticide Section Iowa Department of Agriculture or Tim Kaiser Environmental Specialist, Iowa Department of Envi- ronmental Quality
10:30 a.m.	Coffee Break	
10:45 a.m.	Approaches to High Volume Pesticide Dealers Pesticide Accident/Incident Reporting Problem Solving	Robert J. Eaton Tim Kaiser or Myron Van Cleave Robert J. Eaton

12:00 p.m.	Lunch	
1:00 p.m.	Common Errors in Reporting Employee Time and Mileage	Robert H. Gilbert NRTA/AARP Iowa State Project Dire
1:30 p.m.	Assessment of County Status Regarding Pesticide Inventory Unusual Situations	Robert J. Eaton
2:15 p.m.	Approaches to Big City Inventory	Robert H. Gilbert
2:45 p.m.	Coffee Break	
3:00 p.m.	Film Presentation: <u>Pesticide Safety</u>	
3:35 p.m.	Older Worker/Staff General Question/Answer Discussion	
4:00 p.m.	Adjournment	

APPENDIX F

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
COMMISSION ON THE AGING
AND
ASCS COMMUNICATION

Iowa Department of Agriculture

R. H. LOUNSBERRY
SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE



THATCHER JOHNSON
DEPUTY SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

STATE CAPITOL
DES MOINES, IOWA 50319

January 20, 1976

Office of Education & Manpower Planning
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street, S. W.
Washington, D. C. 20460

Gentlemen:

With the Older Americans' Pesticide Inventory Program nearing completion, it is appropriate to express my appreciation for your Agency's support in this productive endeavor.

Not only have we accrued a wealth of information on the pesticide situation in Iowa, but we have also furthered the public's awareness of pesticides and their significance. I am confident that the benefits to be gained in the years ahead will in part be attributable to the senior citizens and their efforts in this laudable program.

Thank you again for your timely support, and we look forward to increased cooperation in future such ventures.

Cordially yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "R. H. Lounsberry".

R. H. Lounsberry
Secretary of Agriculture

RHL/jf

Iowa Department of Agriculture

R. H. LOUNSBERRY
SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE



THATCHER JOHNSON
DEPUTY SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

STATE CAPITOL

DES MOINES, IOWA 50319

January 16, 1975

Mr. Dale Awtry
Director, Agricultural Stabilization
and Conservation Service
Federal Building, Room 937
Des Moines, Iowa 50309

Dear Mr. Awtry,

We will be administering a program funded by the American Association of Retired Persons, in which persons classified as elderly and low income will be working under the general direction of the Iowa Department of Agriculture. They will not be employees of the Department, being paid under a grant to AARP, but will be under the Department's supervision.

Approximately one hundred persons, one in each county, will be hired, working a maximum of twenty hours per week. They will be paid \$2.00 per hour plus travel expenses.

They will be working for the Department primarily in three ways:

1. Taking an inventory of unwanted, outdated, and unused pesticides and pesticide containers. This information will be of great value to both this Department and the Chemical Technology Commission of the Iowa DEQ.
2. Providing information to persons about the 1974 amendments to the Iowa Pesticide Act calling for certification of applicators of restricted use pesticides.
3. Gathering information on pesticide accident incidents throughout the state.

We see some real possibilities for public good from this program if it goes well. We will be kicking it off the last week of January and first week of February with training and screening programs in different locations in the state on six different days.

The program will end, in its present form, on June 30, 1975, however, if new funding is found, it may be continued, although probably on a smaller scale.

We have need of a place in each county for these persons to be able to go and at least use a phone. We have an "in-WATS" telephone line which these people can use to call us.

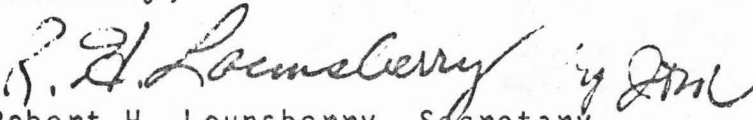
If a desk were available in some of the offices, it would be helpful, but not essential.

The main thing we need is a place where they can check in and we can reach them through letter or phone message, and they can get back to us.

I hereby request your cooperation, if you have facilities available in the various counties, to aid us in implementing this important program. This program is seen by some as a pilot, and the results will be closely watched.

Thanking you in advance for your cooperation.

Sincerely,



Robert H. Lounsberry, Secretary
Iowa Department of Agriculture

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

MemorandumU. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service
Room 937 Federal Building
Des Moines, Iowa 50309

TO : All County Offices

Date: January 30, 1975

In Reply Refer to: CA/VLR

FROM : Iowa State ASCS Office

SUBJECT: Use Of Office Space By Iowa Department Of Agriculture Employees

Attached for your information is a copy of a letter from the Iowa Department of Agriculture requesting use of office space on a temporary basis by their employees.

We have given the Department our approval for the use of the facilities, if available, and ask your cooperation with them. If any difficulties are experienced, please let us know.



Dale H. Awtry
State Executive Director



COMMISSION ON THE AGING

State of Iowa

June 1, 1975

National Field Research Center, Inc.
P.O. Box 287
Iowa City, Iowa 52240

Dear Sirs:

People in various public and private capacities have expressed a desire to pool the resources of various governmental and non-governmental agencies serving older Americans. It has long been my contention that these resources can be focused in such a manner as to make a significant impact on the lives of our senior citizens.

I have been extremely pleased with the initiation and development of the Older American Environmental Pesticide Project in the State of Iowa. This project, in effect, has served as a "proving ground" for placing such a pooling philosophy into action. For example, the project would never have been initiated without utmost inter-agency cooperation. In addition, the success of the entire project has been dependent throughout its operation on the combined efforts of various agencies working in cooperation with one another. In my opinion, this program is demonstrating that such linkages are possible, and that various agencies can effectively work together.

Furthermore, and most important from my perspective, the Older American Environmental Pesticide Project is demonstrating that the older worker can continue to make a productive contribution to our society.

In summary, I am very pleased with the entire project and with the efforts exhibited by your firm in such an endeavor.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Leona I. Peterson". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the typed name and title.

Leona I. Peterson
Executive Director

STATE LIBRARY OF IOWA



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