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EXECUTIVE
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EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

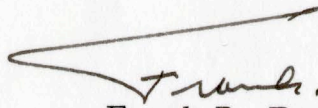
June 3, 1970

MEMORANDUM FOR

Bill Hopkins
The White House

Sometime ago you asked a question pertaining to the Federal Committee on Pest Control. I am attaching for your information and files copies of a press release, letters dealing with the subject, plus a copy of the charter dealing with the Federal Committee on Pest Control.

Please excuse the delay in responding to your request, but I have been "snowed".



Frank R. Pagnotta
Executive Officer

Attachments

RECEIVED
JUN 10 1970
CENTRAL FILES



FEDERAL COMMITTEE ON PEST CONTROL

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20204

TELEPHONE: 703 557-1221

June 9, 1969

Dr. Lee A. DuBridge
Director
Office of Science and Technology
Executive Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20506

Dear Dr. DuBridge:

The Federal Committee on Pest Control was established in 1964 by joint action of the Secretaries of Defense, the Interior, Agriculture, and Health, Education and Welfare in response to suggestions of the President's Science Advisory Committee Report on Use of Pesticides (May 15, 1963). The main purpose of this interdepartmental committee is to be the primary coordinating mechanism for all Federal activities in the general field of pesticides, and pests and their control. The charge to the Committee includes that it shall advise the appropriate Departments and agencies of government concerning matters of interest to more than one Department.

Your staff has taken a keen interest in the functioning of our Committee and even though the President's Science Adviser was not a signer of the agreement, you have always had a liaison representative who frequently attends meetings and has always been available for consultation and advice. Dr. Donald King is currently that representative. In fact, when the Committee was reorganized in 1967, Dr. Hornig made the announcement to the press (a copy is enclosed along with a copy of the charter and of a background statement). He had also announced the original formation of the Committee in 1964.

With the establishment of the Environmental Quality Council, we know that you will be considering matters of policy regarding the use of pesticides and pest control. We believe that our Committee is in a good position to provide you with technical information on

possible policy positions and their impact on public welfare. We are anxious to be as helpful to you as we can. If you would like me to come to your office to explore this relationship further, I will be glad to do so at your convenience.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "William M. Upholt". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the typed name and title.

William M. Upholt, Ph.D.
Executive Secretary
Federal Committee on Pest Control

Enclosures 2

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
Washington, D.C. 20506

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

September 11, 1967

OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

FEDERAL COMMITTEE ON PEST CONTROL

Dr. Donald F. Hornig, the President's Science Adviser and Director of the Office of Science and Technology, today announced a new role for the Federal Committee on Pest Control. The FCPC will take on new responsibilities for advising on U.S. pest control operations in foreign countries, and for cooperation with the States and local groups on pest control problems. The Committee will also be more directly involved in policy matters, such as development of guidelines for the safe control of insects, rodents, weeds, plant diseases and other pests.

The Committee was originally established by the Secretaries of Agriculture, Interior, Defense, and Health, Education, and Welfare to review all federal pesticide application programs and to coordinate the pest control activities of the four departments. It began operation in 1961 as the Federal Pest Control Review Board, and was assigned broader responsibilities and a new name in 1964.

Under its new charter, which has been signed by the four Secretaries, the FCPC is authorized to work closely with such other Federal agencies as the Departments of State and Housing and Urban Affairs; with State and local governments; and with international, local and regional groups.

In the past, the Committee has worked largely through the four Secretaries, keeping a watchful eye on the progress of Federal pest control activities. Initially only those programs were considered that involved large acreages. The results of this review system were so well received that it was expanded to include a preview of all federally sponsored control programs that might involve significant danger to man or wildlife.

The Committee has also been instrumental in the following activities:

- Establishment of a special training course to assure that there would always be adequately trained, responsible individuals present when pesticides are used in Federal programs.

- Efforts to obtain reliable estimates of the amount of pesticide residues in our soil, water, fish, birds, air, and in people themselves. A new publication, the Pesticides Monitoring Journal, has been initiated to report the results of extensive sampling programs.
- Review of pest control research programs to assure that there are no gaps or imbalances.
- Encouragement of communication between public information specialists to help improve their programs on the safe, effective use of pesticides.

Under its new charter the Federal Committee on Pest Control is turning its attention to public policies that go beyond the control of pests by federal agencies themselves. Probably no more than five percent of the pesticides now used are being applied by the federal government. With the growing interest in rat control in cities and the recognition that chemicals may be borne in water and air for large distances, it is important that the federal government provide more leadership of pest control efforts.

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Background Statement on the Federal Committee on Pest Control

The control of pests* may involve many different methods such as use of natural enemies, cultural methods, quarantine, and mechanical exclusion as well as the use of pesticidal chemicals.

Any of these methods, and especially pesticides, may involve some risks as well as benefit. The original function of the Federal Committee on Pest Control when it was established (under a slightly different name) in 1961 was to assure that all of these risks were considered along with the benefits, before any federal agency decided to undertake a control program.

Initially the committee considered only those programs that involved large acreages, often including privately-owned as well as public lands. The member agencies were pleased with the results of this prior review system and expanded it to include a preview of all federally sponsored control programs, even those that seemed to be quite minor in extent but still might involve significant danger to man or wildlife.

* Pests include insects, weeds, plant diseases, rats, and other rodents, some birds, and some mammalian predators, as the term is used by the Federal Committee on Pest Control.

Moreover, the committee, recognizing that the improper use of pesticides could be dangerous even on a small scale, urged all federal agencies to insist that there always be an adequately trained and responsible federal employee locally available whenever pesticides are used. A special training course has been established to aid in complying with the recommendation.

At the suggestion of the President's Science Advisory Committee the functions of the committee were expanded in 1964 to include coordination of all federal pest control activities that involve more than one department. This expansion resulted in the establishment of three subcommittees.

A Subcommittee on Pesticide Monitoring has attempted to obtain reliable estimates on the amount of pesticide residues present in our environment as a result of the rapid expansion of their use.

There has been wide publicity given to the claims that DDT and other pesticides are now present everywhere - in the Antarctic, in the deep sea, and in the body fat of the entire population. Since modern chemical methods can detect unbelievably small amounts of some pesticides, it is now possible to know how much of these pesticides are in our soil, water, fish, birds, air, and in people themselves.

It is more important to know whether these amounts are increasing, decreasing, or not changing. This is a massive job because of the

tremendous area to be sampled and because this area is not uniform. Nevertheless, this is the objective of the Pesticide Monitoring Subcommittee and it has initiated a new publication, the Pesticides Monitoring Journal, to be sure that the results of this sampling will be readily available.

New information is constantly needed as pests develop resistance to existing pesticides, as new crops and new pests become important, to find safer and more effective pest control techniques, to learn more about the long term effects of pests and their control on our lives and on our natural resources. Interest in such research is wide spread among different federal agencies. A Research Subcommittee has been established to improve communication among the many interested federal agencies to assure that information is exchanged and that no major area of research need will be overlooked.

Senate Report No. 1379 of the Subcommittee on Reorganization and International Organization issued July 21, 1966, is entitled "Pesticides and Public Policy." It points out the importance of an informed public and urges an aggressive program of "interpretation of science to the public in order that the risks and benefits of new technology may be known by the public." This may be considered a fair statement of the purpose of the Information Subcommittee. The function of this subcommittee, however, is not to establish its own information program but rather to

review the public information programs of the various federal agencies and recommend improvements toward the objective stated by the Ribicoff Committee report.

This is one of the most difficult tasks assigned to the FCPC because it is not entirely clear exactly what information is of interest and useful to the public. Simply encouraging a flood of highly technical and uninterpreted data would be of little value to anyone. On the other hand, too much selection and interpretation carries the risk of being labelled propaganda. The subcommittee, therefore, is trying to learn more about which elements of the public are interested in pest control information, what type of information they want, and in what form it will be most useful to them. Adequate answers to these questions may require years of research by social scientists. Meanwhile the subcommittee is encouraging communication among the public information specialists in the member departments to improve information dissemination on the safe, effective use of pesticides.

Under its new charter the Federal Committee on Pest Control is turning its attention to public policies that go beyond the control of pests by federal agencies themselves. Probably no more than five percent of the pesticides now being used are applied by the Federal government. Therefore it is important to reach private users as well.

Currently, federal control of private use of pesticides is largely in terms of assuring adequate labels on pesticides moving in interstate commerce,

restricting pesticidal residues on food products, and educating the public on safe and effective use. With the growing interest in rat control in cities and the recognition that chemicals used in one area may contaminate water and air over large distances, it is important for the federal government to provide more leadership of non-federal pest control efforts.

Policies regarding the use of pesticides that persist in the environment for long periods of time must be set on the basis of large geographic areas. Control methods based upon non-chemical means may be uneconomical for an individual farmer unless all farmers in the area use the same method. In many cases the decisions affect neighboring nations and certainly the residues on crops that are shipped internationally are important.

Therefore, under its new charter the Federal Committee on Pest Control has liaison representation from the Department of State, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, and from organizations representing State and local governments. With this broader consultation available the committee intends to tackle policy problems that will affect the entire nation as well as the federal government itself. It intends, however, to continue in its advisory role. Its responsibility comes from the initiative of the federal agencies that organized it spontaneously in 1961. It has no authority over any federal agency, but so far there have been almost no cases in which its recommendations have not been accepted and followed.

FEDERAL COMMITTEE ON PEST CONTROL

CHARTER^{1/}

A. ESTABLISHMENT:

The functions and procedures of the Federal Committee on Pest Control were published in the Federal Register on September 15, 1964. Like the Federal Pest Control Review Board before it, the Committee was established through the joint action of the Secretaries of Defense, the Interior, Agriculture, and Health, Education, and Welfare. The Committee objectives and procedures are hereby realigned in this revision of the Charter.

Germane to the establishment of the Federal Committee on Pest Control was recognition of the need for balance between man and his environment that will be consistent with his total aesthetic and economic necessities and his social values.

The Committee was established in recognition of the fact that the Federal Government both recommends and participates in pest control, regulatory, research, and information programs involving pesticides.

Proper usage of pesticide chemicals to destroy unwanted pests and disease organisms as they affect man, animals, and plants has an enormous potential for the public good. There must, at the same time, be a recognition that chemicals which will kill or control pests are, in many cases, capable of causing harm. It is therefore essential that any contemplated use of a pesticide chemical be first evaluated as to the good that its use is expected to achieve, the harm which may result, the precautions which should be taken to minimize harmful effects, and a decision made as to whether any risk that may be involved is warranted in the light of the benefits contemplated.

B. PURPOSE:

This Committee is the primary coordinating mechanism for all Federal activities in the general field of pesticides, and pests and their control. The activities coordinated by this Committee include such things as the review of pest control programs in various parts of the world in which there is active participation on the part of the Federal Government either in funding or in supervision; research on pests and their control and effects of control procedures whether by chemical or other methods; monitoring of the environment for pesticides and their residues; public information on pest control and the use of pesticides; and evaluation of economic and social values and risks involved in the control of pests by various methods.

The Committee shall advise the appropriate Departments and agencies of government concerning matters of interest to more than one Department. This advice shall be offered in the light of the total interests of the citizens of this country and must take account of activities by other agencies and individuals. In no case, however, will the advice of this Committee supersede the responsibility of each Department and agency to carry out the functions assigned to it by legislative and executive mandates.

The Committee will encourage exchange of information among International, Federal, and State agencies and, in the case of Federal multi-departmental effort, will review recommendations that may result.

C. PROCEDURES:

1. Review of programs

(a) The Committee may request any Federal agency to submit for review a detailed description of its proposed and current pest control programs, and monitoring, research, education and other programs pertaining to pest control.

(b) The Committee will identify those portions of such programs which have some interaction with activities or interests of other Departments.

(c) The Committee will review such portions of programs from the standpoint of effectiveness, economic impact, and of hazards to human health, to livestock and crops, to fish or wildlife, and other elements of the environment.

(d) Based upon such review the Committee shall recommend to the heads of the Departments or agencies concerned, such modifications in the programs as the Committee feels will best serve the public interest.

2. Intergovernmental Cooperation

(a) The Committee shall promote or encourage review of both Federal and non-Federal programs by State and local groups representing a broad spectrum of interests and responsibilities.

(b) The Committee may communicate with such State and local groups to receive their recommendations, and make recommendations to them, either directly or through member Departments, whichever seems most expeditious and effective.

(c) Subject to foreign policy guidance from the Department of State, the Committee may participate in joint activities with foreign or international groups having similar interests and will coordinate these activities among Federal and State agencies. Formal recommendations arising from such joint activities may be directed by the FCPC to any concerned Federal Department or agency. Such formal recommendations shall not be transmitted directly to any foreign government or international agency.

3. Stimulation of new activities

(a) Whenever the Committee feels that the public interest will be served by the initiation of a new activity such as interdepartmental participation in integrating a variety of control methods or analyzing jointly the effects of such integrated control on all aspects of the environment, the Committee may recommend appropriate action to the heads of the concerned Departments or agencies and representatives of States.

4. Mechanisms available to the Committee

(a) The Committee may establish subcommittees, ad hoc work groups, or panels of specialists to assist in discharging the Committee's responsibilities. Membership on such subcommittees, etc., need not be limited to representatives of Federal Departments.

(b) The Committee may request Departments or agencies to provide special services, consultation, staff, facilities, publications, conferences, etc., as may facilitate the work of the Committee. Expenditure of appropriated funds for such activities of the Committee must be within the authority and area of responsibility of the contributing Department or agency and must remain within their individual fiscal control, even though the technical supervision may be provided by the Committee.

D. MEMBERSHIP:

Membership on the Committee is by appointment of two members by letter to the Chairman from the Secretaries of the primary pesticide-user Departments: Defense, the Interior, Agriculture, and Health, Education, and Welfare. Upon invitation of the Committee, a liaison representative may be similarly appointed by other government agencies having an interest in interdepartmental, national, or international pest control related problems. The Council of State Governments may also designate a representative to the Committee.

E. OFFICERS AND STAFF:

1. The Officers of the Committee shall be:

Chairman

Vice Chairman

Full-time Executive Secretary and professional staff as required.

(a) The Chairman and Vice Chairman shall be elected by the Committee from among its members. The Executive Secretary will be appointed by HEW from nominations submitted by the FCPC.

(b) The Chairman will be elected for a 1-year term (to be ineligible for more than one additional successive term) and his successor will be elected from a different Department.

(c) The Vice Chairman will also be elected for a 1-year term but from a different Department than the Chairman (to be ineligible for more than one additional successive term).

2. It shall be the duty of the Chairman to preside at all meetings and assure compliance with the Charter of the Committee. He shall call meetings of the Committee when he deems it necessary or upon request of any member Department. The Chairman shall exercise leadership in seeking timely resolutions of interagency differences on items of concern to the Committee.

3. In the absence of the Chairman, the Vice Chairman will perform the functions of the Chairman. In the absence of both, the Chairman will furnish the Executive Secretary with the names of those individuals who can assume these duties.

4. By agreement of the signators, the Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare will provide administrative support for the Executive Secretary and required professional and clerical staff. The Federal Committee on Pest Control will recommend staffing requirements and budgetary support to the Secretary of HEW consistent with workload requirements. The Secretariat will be responsible to the FCPC for functional and operational guidance.

5. The Executive Secretary will be responsible for:

(a) Preparation of agenda, notice of meetings, correspondence, subcommittee coordination, and representation of the Committee as requested by the Committee through the Chairman.

(b) Preparation and recommendation to the Committee of pertinent policies and plans to meet the Committee and subcommittee requirements and long-range objectives. To this end, the Executive Secretary may request the Chairman to appoint advisory planning work groups and ad hoc subcommittees as desired.

(c) Final review and consideration of publications or presentations authorized by the Committee through the Chairman.

(d) Maintenance of sufficient records and accounts to provide an annual report of the Committee's activities for such distribution as recommended by the Committee and acting as the Archivist of the Committee.

F. MEETINGS:

1. Meetings shall be held at the call of the Chairmen following coordination with members regarding time, place, and date.

2. Decisions of the Committee shall be made normally at regular meetings where there is an opportunity for discussion, and not by correspondence or telephone calls except in rare cases of urgency.

3. Minutes of meetings shall consist of a record of important discussions and decisions of the Committee but need not be a verbatim record. Minutes shall be distributed to members and alternates.

G. QUORUM:

A majority of the members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum authorized to transact any business duly presented at any meeting of the Committee.

APPROVED:

/s/ Robert S. McNamara
Robert S. McNamara
Secretary of Defense
Date: June 19, 1967

/s/ Stewart L. Udall
Stewart L. Udall
Secretary of the Interior
Date: June 2, 1967

/s/ Orville L. Freeman
Orville L. Freeman
Secretary of Agriculture
Date: May 25, 1967

/s/ John W. Gardner
John W. Gardner
Secretary of Health,
Education, and Welfare
Date: May 17, 1967

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 20, 1969

EXECUTIVE

FG117
FG6-1

(2)

Jim Frey, Budget Bureau, reports:

The Federal Committee on Pest Control was created by an exchange of correspondence between the Departments concerned. (Agriculture, Interior, Defense, HEW)

Dr. William Upholt, Department of the Interior, is the current Chairman. The Commission is located at 801 Randolph Street, Arlington, Virginia.

Jim Frey says this particular Committee can be abolished by writing a letter to the Chairman saying that it is the desire that this Committee be abolished and the Chairman will then so inform the representatives of the other three Departments.

Howard Messner of the Bureau of the Budget (ext. 3644) handles all inter-agency committees. He can furnish additional information -- draft of proposed letter to the Chairman, etc., if you so wish.

Carol - pls find out who has to sign the letter

Would go out from BOB with Messner's or Mayo's signature.

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MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 20, 1969

RE: Federal Committee on Pest Control

Our search shows no statutory authority or Executive Order for existence of this Committee.

Committee was originally gotten together in 1961 and was known as the "Federal Pest Control Review Board". The membership was a representative of:

Agriculture
Interior
Defense
HEW

In 1964, pursuant to Bureau of the Budget Circular A-63 of 3/2/64, which required that all Committees in existence at that time be published in the Federal Register, the membership, etc. was published in the September 14, 1964, issue.

The present Chairman is Robert Anderson, Associate Administrator, Agricultural Research Service, Department of Agriculture.

BB FORM
NO. 38

ROUTE SLIP

(Fold Here)

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

DATE Nov. 21, 1969

TO: Mr. John Ratchford

FROM: Jim Frey

REMARKS:

Per our conversation.

8

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 20, 1969

TO: KEN COLE

FROM: BILL HOPKINS

This is all the information we have come up with so far. It is no doubt an inter-departmental committee that was created without any White House action.

We are checking now to find out how it was created and what it would take to abolish it and will let you know as soon as that information is received.

Attachment

SENT BY 11-23
NOV 25 1969
RECEIVED

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 20, 1969



TO: KEN COLE

FROM: BILL HOPKINS

This is all the information we have come up with so far. It is no doubt an inter-departmental committee that was created without any White House action.

We are checking now to find out how it was created and what it would take to abolish it and will let you know as soon as that information is received.

Attachment

RECEIVED
NOV 22 1969
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FEDERAL COMMITTEE ON PEST CONTROL

FUNCTIONS AND PROCEDURES

A. NAME:

There is hereby established the Federal Committee on Pest Control. This Committee shall replace the Federal Pest Control Review Board that was established through joint action of the Secretaries of Agriculture, Interior, Defense, and Health, Education, and Welfare by endorsement of the Secretary of Agriculture letter dated June 22, 1961, and which is hereby abolished.

B. ESTABLISHMENT AND PURPOSE:

Proper usage of pesticide chemicals to destroy unwanted pests and disease organisms as they affect man, animals, and plants has an enormous potential for the public good. There must, at the same time, be a recognition that chemicals which will kill or control pests are, in many cases, capable of causing harm. It is therefore, essential that any contemplated use of a pesticide chemical be first evaluated as to the good that its use is expected to achieve, the harm which may result, the precautions which should be taken to minimize harmful effects, and a decision made as to whether any risk that may be involved is warranted in the light of the benefits contemplated. Because of this recognition and the fact that the Federal Government both recommends and participates in pest control, regulatory, research, and information programs involving pesticide chemicals, this Committee is being established to replace the former Federal Pest Control Review Board, the functions of which were limited primarily to Federal pest control programs.

This Committee is to review plans for and maintain review of pest control programs in which there is active participation on the part of the Federal Government in planning and developing procedures and some degree of responsibility for supervision or funding. The Committee shall advise the appropriate Department of its evaluation in each instance so that suitable action may be taken. The Committee shall identify potential problems in order that such problems may be avoided or minimized. In particular, the Committee shall consider problems and public views arising from pesticide uses that involve hazards to human health, to livestock and crops, to fish or wildlife, or to the economic well-being of business, industry, or agriculture. Problems arising from use of pesticides, including those that may result from non-Federal programs or use, may be considered by the Committee whenever they are related to the purposes of the Committee. The Committee will advise the various Departments and agencies of government concerning problems in the use of pesticides and other chemicals, especially in cases involving inter-departmental interests and responsibilities, to insure that effective, economical and safe procedures are followed.

C. FUNCTIONS:

(1) The Committee shall review the various programs proposed and conducted by Federal agencies for the control of animal and plant life which adversely

affect man's interests, and shall consider problems and developments in the field of chemical control, with particular reference to possible harmful effects and the adequacy of provisions for the proper use of pesticidal chemicals to insure the greatest public benefit. The Committee shall advise the heads of Federal Departments or agencies concerning the administration and operation of such programs to achieve the results desired with minimum undesirable effects.

(2) In order to assure the acquisition of timely, systematic data on pesticide residues in man and his environment, the Committee shall review plans for and facilitate coordination of the various monitoring programs conducted by Federal agencies. The Committee shall promote the development and adoption of standardized collection and analytical techniques, and shall review pesticide monitoring data from all sources.

(3) The Committee shall review on a continuing basis the planned and current pest control research programs of Federal agencies with the objective of coordinating such programs for maximum efficiency, effectiveness, and balance.

(4) The Committee shall review on a continuing basis the various educational programs concerned with pest control of Federal agencies and shall make such recommendations as are deemed necessary to insure adequate public awareness of hazards associated with the use of pesticides.

(5) The recommendations of the Committee should be prepared in the light of departmental responsibilities established by law and cannot be construed as limiting any of the statutory mandates of the Departments. However, the Committee shall be alert to problems requiring new legislation for their resolution, and shall recommend to the appropriate Departments the preparation of needed legislation.

D. PROCEDURES:

(1) The member Departments of the Committee will submit as required, descriptions of their proposed and current pest control programs, and monitoring, research, and educational programs pertaining to pest control, for review and identification of those elements of concern to more than one Department represented on the Committee.

(2) Programs and problems for review by the Committee may be received from any Federal agency.

(3) Programs and problems referred to the Committee will be screened for interdepartmental interest or responsibility.

(4) When it appears that problems can be satisfactorily resolved they will be referred to the responsible Department or Departments for direct consultation and action and the Committee shall be advised of the results of

such consultations and actions.

(5) In carrying out its functions, the Committee may establish subcommittees, ad hoc work groups, or panels of specialists to assist in discharging the Committee's responsibilities.

(6) The Committee will evaluate the best technical estimates of the gains and losses to be expected with and without proposed control programs, the methods and procedures which will minimize adverse effects, the advice of other duly constituted and qualified agencies and individuals, and when indicated, will submit its recommendations to the heads of the Departments or agencies concerned.

E. MEMBERS:

(1) Membership is by appointment of not more than two members and two alternates each from the Departments of Agriculture, Interior, Defense, and Health, Education, and Welfare.

(2) Members and alternates are appointed by letter to the Chairman from the Departments eligible to make the appointments.

F. OFFICERS AND STAFF:

(1) The officers of the Committee shall be:

- (a) Chairman
- (b) Vice Chairman
- (c) Executive Secretary

The Chairman and Vice Chairman shall be elected by the Committee from among its members. The Executive Secretary shall be appointed by the Chairman with the concurrence of the Committee.

(2) It shall be the duty of the Chairman to preside at all meetings and to maintain compliance with established procedures. He shall call meetings of the Committee when he deems it necessary or upon request of any member Department. The Chairman shall exercise leadership in seeking timely resolution of interagency differences on matters before the Committee. In the absence of the Chairman, the Vice Chairman will perform the functions of the Chairman. In the absence of both, the Chairman will furnish the Secretary with the names of those individuals who successively can assume these duties.

(3) All resolutions and proceedings of meetings of the Committee shall be appropriately recorded by an Executive Secretary who shall be responsible to the Chairman for preparing and disseminating the minutes to the membership. The Executive Secretary shall conduct the usual correspondence relative to the Committee, shall issue notice of meetings, and shall perform all duties pertaining to the office of an Executive Secretary. He shall keep a register

of the members of the Committee and shall act as archivist of the organization.

(4) The Committee shall be provided professional and clerical staff resources necessary to perform studies, analyses and other secretariat services as assigned. The Executive Secretary shall be responsible for the functioning of the staff, and shall carry out the duties prescribed by the Chairman under the general direction of the Committee.

G. MEETINGS:

(1) Meetings shall be held at the call of the Chairman following coordination with members regarding time, place, and date.

(2) Decisions of the Committee shall be made normally at regular meetings where there is an opportunity for discussion, and not by correspondence or telephone calls except in rare cases of urgency.

(3) Minutes of meetings shall consist of a record of important discussions and decisions of the Committee but need not be a verbatim record. Minutes shall be distributed to members and alternates. Minutes will be amended as necessary and approved at the first meeting of the Committee following their distribution.

H. QUORUM:

A majority of the members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum authorized to transact any business duly presented at any meeting of the Committee.

Approved:

/s/ Anthony J. Celebrezze
Anthony J. Celebrezze
Secretary of Health, Education,
and Welfare
Date: June 16, 1964

/s/ Stewart L. Udall
Stewart L. Udall
Secretary of Interior
Date: June 19, 1964

/s/ Orville L. Freeman
Orville L. Freeman
Secretary of Agriculture
Date: July 10, 1964

/s/ Robert S. McNamara
Robert S. McNamara
Secretary of Defense
Date: July 27, 1964

WHAT IT IS . . . WHAT IT DOES

The Federal Committee on Pest Control (FCPC) coordinates all Federal pest control activities to see that the total public interest is served in terms of safety and effectiveness.

Much of the FCPC's work is performed in regular and special meetings at which every proposed control program is examined. Those programs involving the use of pesticides are reviewed to determine if risks exist to man and beneficial life and if these risks are outweighed by advantages expected.

The FCPC also coordinates Federal activities which seek to improve pest control safety through:

- Nationwide monitoring of changes in environmental levels of pesticide residues.
- Research to develop less hazardous pest control methods.
- Inter-agency efforts to inform the American people about developments in pest control safety and other Federal work in pest control.

All Federal pest control activities come within the purview of the FCPC. The Committee is composed of two members and two alternates appointed by each of the Secretaries of the Departments of Agriculture; Defense; Health, Education, and Welfare; and Interior.

The FCPC recommends administrative action on pesticide problems or suggests legislation. Although the FCPC has no mandatory power, all its recommendations on proposed pest control programs have been accepted, to date, by the agencies involved.

FCPC Provides Cooperative Action

The FCPC fills a need in the Federal government which is characteristic of efforts to minimize pesticide hazards and promote effectiveness. This is the need for cooperative action. Collaboration among specialists in medicine, biology, chemistry, and

many other sciences is essential to success in investigations of pesticide health effects or in research to develop less hazardous pest control practices. Similarly, application of new knowledge about pesticides requires the cooperation of many interests involved in their use, among them agriculture, public health, conservation, and industry.

The need for cooperative, multi-agency approaches to pesticide problems has been recognized for decades. During the 1930's, for example, Agriculture and the Public Health Service worked to establish conditions for the use of a pesticide to control apple worms. During World War II, Agriculture, Defense, Public Health, and Interior's Fish and Wildlife Service cooperated on problems stemming from the use of DDT to control louse-borne typhus and malaria mosquitoes.

The rapid rise in the use of modern chemical pesticides following the war made it clear that informal inter-agency liaison on pesticide problems would have to be replaced by systematic joint review of Federal pest control work. Such review was provided in June 1961 when the Secretaries of Agriculture, Defense, HEW, and Interior formed the Federal Pest Control Review Board.

The Board functioned with increasing effectiveness to minimize hazards through coordination of Federal pest control activities until August 1964 when it was reconstituted with new responsibilities as the Federal Committee on Pest Control. The action was taken in response to a recommendation in the 1963 report of the President's Science Advisory Committee (PSAC) calling for more comprehensive coordination of U.S. pest control work.

Monitoring Plan Developed

In a charter issued under the aegis of the President's Office of Science and Technology, the com-

mittee was given authority to review not only pest control activities of agencies represented on the old Board, but throughout the government. In addition, Federal pesticides research, monitoring, and information programs were brought within its scope of responsibilities. It also was authorized to look into the conduct of non-Federal pest control.

The FCPC continued the Board practice of regularly reviewing Federal pest control work for safety and effectiveness. It established subcommittees to carry out its duties in pesticides monitoring, research, and information.

The FCPC Monitoring Subcommittee went to work almost at once to develop a plan for providing data on changes in pesticide residue levels where they occur in principal elements of the environment. This capability is prerequisite to evaluation of pesticide effects on human and environmental health and to improvement of safeguards against pesticide hazards.

In the fall of 1965, the FCPC approved a Subcommittee plan for comprehensive, nationwide monitoring of pesticide residues in people, fish and wildlife, food and feed, soil, and water. The activity was considered the minimum necessary to provide guidelines for human and environmental health protection against pesticides. The Subcommittee now is considering how this effort may be expanded.

Arrangements have been made for the regular publication of FCPC monitoring information in a Pesticides Monitoring Journal under an interdepartmental editorial board.

The FCPC Research Subcommittee is studying all Federal or Federally supported research to identify areas where work can be strengthened. The Subcommittee keeps in close touch with efforts to develop safer pesticides, find effective non-chemical methods of pest control, such as parasites and other biological controls, and with progress in the development of systems integrating chemical and non-

chemical methods. The toxic nature of pesticides and other health considerations in their use also come within the Subcommittee's purview.

A responsibility of the FCPC Information Subcommittee is to promote public understanding of pest control problems and what the Federal government is doing to solve them.

Two Hundred Programs Reviewed

During the first year of its existence, the FCPC reviewed more than 200 pest control programs for safety and effectiveness. These were conducted in virtually every part of the country over a total of more than seven million acres. The programs involved the use of a wide variety of pesticides against many pests, such as insects, rodents, plant diseases, and undesirable weeds. Plans reviewed by the FCPC made possible the control of pests which threatened human health, agriculture, urban and industrial areas, military installations, forests, and parks.

Outstanding cooperation has been achieved between the FCPC and local and State authorities on a number of pest control problems. As a result, experts in agriculture, conservation, public health, and industry have been enlisted in the coordination of specific major control programs to insure maximum effectiveness consistent with minimum hazard.

A trend has been apparent in recent years for establishing organizations similar to the FCPC at State and local levels. At least 30 non-Federal pest control bodies now are functioning with varying degrees of responsibility.

Such local and State groups, close to the people, are indispensable to the safe use of pesticides. One fact alone makes this clear. It is that private, non-Federal users on farms and in forests, gardens, and homes apply about 95 percent of all pesticides employed in the United States.

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INTERDEPARTMENTAL COORDINATION OF ACTIVITIES

RELATING TO PESTICIDES

by

The Department of Agriculture
The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
The Department of the Interior

PURPOSE

Coordination of activities of the three departments pertaining to pesticides with special reference to registration and the setting of tolerances to give effect to the pertinent recommendations of the May 15, 1963, report of the President's Science Advisory Committee on "Use of Pesticides."

EXISTING DEPARTMENTAL RESPONSIBILITIES

The following responsibilities of the respective departments relate to the registration of pesticides and the setting of tolerances for pesticide residues:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service. Conserving beneficial wild birds, mammals, fish and their food organisms and habitat, with regard to pesticides.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

U. S. Public Health Service. Protecting and improving the health of man in regard to pesticides.

Food and Drug Administration. Establishing tolerances for pesticides in or on raw agricultural commodities and processed foods.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Research Service. Providing for the safe and effective use of pesticides, including the registration thereof.

AGREEMENT

1. Information

Each department undertakes to keep each of the other departments fully informed of developments in knowledge on this subject from research or other sources which may come into its possession. Additionally, the Department of Agriculture undertakes to furnish to the other two departments on a weekly basis a listing of all proposals affecting registration and re-registration, and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare undertakes to furnish to the other two departments on a weekly basis a listing of all proposals affecting tolerances. Upon request, the Departments of Agriculture and Health, Education, and Welfare respectively will furnish to the other departments full information about any pending action on registration or the setting of a tolerance.

2. Procedure

(a) Each department will designate a scientist to act on behalf of such department in carrying out the terms of this agreement. The weekly listings from the Departments of Agriculture and Health, Education, and Welfare and any additional information relating thereto will be directed to these representatives.

(b) The departmental representative will review the weekly listing of actions pending. If there is reason to question any of the items on that list, this will be communicated to the originating department within one week stating the specific reason for need for further review.

(c) Upon receipt of such request the originating department will furnish the necessary information and make the necessary arrangements for further review and will withhold final action on the matter for an additional three weeks.

(d) If one department concludes that the proposal should be rejected in whole or in part, this view shall be expressed in writing and shall be supported by appropriate scientific evidence. Upon being notified, the department responsible for final action will take the initiative to work out a basis for agreement.

(e) In the event agreement is not reached among the department representatives within two weeks of the initial objection, the matter will then be referred directly to the Secretary of the department responsible for final action with such information, views, and recommendations as the three department representatives deem appropriate.

(f) The Secretary of the department charged with final action may then avail himself of whatever administrative and scientific review procedures seem appropriate under the circumstances. The other two departments will be notified in advance of the proposed final determination of the issues.

(g) The department representatives will jointly make a quarterly report concerning their activities to the secretaries of the three departments.

(h) The departmental representatives are authorized to review questions involving existing patterns of use of pesticides or tolerances upon which they have reason to believe that critical questions exist.

3. Conference

At least once each year the departmental representatives will arrange a general conference to discuss research needs, research program and policy, and the application of research findings in action programs, including public information relating to pesticides.

4. Federal Pest Control Review Board

The Federal Pest Control Review Board may be asked from time to time to consider broad questions on policies relating to pesticides involving the interrelationships of control programs, research, registration, tolerances, and general departmental recommendations to the public.

Date: April 8, 1964

/s/ Orville L. Freeman
Secretary
Department of Agriculture

Date: March 27, 1964

/s/ Stewart L. Udall
Secretary
Department of the Interior

Date: April 3, 1964

/s/ Anthony J. Celebrezze
Secretary
Department of Health, Education, and
Welfare

NOVEMBER 20, 1969

Office of the White House Press Secretary

THE WHITE HOUSE

The Environmental Quality Council today reviewed and discussed the recommendations of the Commission on Pesticides which recently reported to Health, Education and Welfare Secretary Finch.

The report stressed that our society has gained tremendous benefits from the usage of pesticides to prevent disease and to increase the production of foods and fibers. Our need to use pesticides and other pest control chemicals will continue. However, recent evidence underscores the continuing need to be informed and concerned about the unintentional effects of pesticides on various life forms in the environment and on human health. The benefits of using pesticides must be considered in the context of the present potential risks of pesticide usage.

The registration of pesticides is vested in the Secretary of Agriculture under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act. The report included a recommendation that a new interagency agreement is needed to strengthen cooperative action among the DHEW, USDI, and USDA to protect public health and the quality of the environment from pesticide hazards.

Recommendations were also made to restrict the use of DDT and certain other "hard pesticides" based on an evaluation of their hazards to human health, availability of an efficacious alternate, movement in the natural environment, concentration in food chains, and other environmental considerations.

To carry out the intent of these recommendations and to assure consideration of other appropriate actions that the Federal government might take, the Council:

1. Applauded the actions taken by Secretary Hardin with regard to DDT registrations:

-- That immediate notice of cancellation be given affecting all DDT uses for shade tree pests, pests in aquatic areas, house and garden pests, and tobacco pests, currently using 14 million pounds or 35 percent of the total DDT used in this country. Cancellation would take effect after a 30-day waiting period.

-- That there be a publication of intent to cancel all other DDT uses with a request for comment within 90 days. Exceptions would be made where DDT is needed for prevention of control of human disease and other essential uses for which no alternative is available. Action will be completed by December 31, 1970.

-- Beginning March 1970, action regarding other persistent pesticides will be taken using the same criteria and procedures being applied to DDT.

2. Endorsed the agreement between the Secretaries of Agriculture and HEW providing for HEW to accept responsibility for assessing the public health aspects of all pesticide registrations.

3. Agreed to continue consultation among the Secretaries of Agriculture, Interior, and Health, Education and Welfare on the environmental contamination aspects of pesticide registrations prior to taking action on such registrations.

MORE

4. Agreed that HEW should review established tolerance levels of specific pesticides in food and drinking water.

5. Agreed that the Department of the Interior should:

-- review water quality criteria relative to pesticides

-- review evidence related to pesticide hazards to wildlife.

6. Agreed that the Department of State will notify other countries of actions in the United States and of the basis for these actions. It will also pursue the use of multilateral channels, e.g., the UN, Specialized Agencies and regional organizations, for the consideration of more effective methods of worldwide information exchange and technical assistance in effective control of harmful insects by the safest possible means.

7. Agreed that AID will, in collaboration with the concerned developing countries, promptly review its programs involving the use of pesticides in the light of the foregoing actions.

8. Agreed that FAA will review its laws and regulations and enforcement of these regarding aerial application of pesticides.

9. Agreed to the establishment of a committee on pesticides of the Environmental Quality Council. This committee would be chaired by the Secretary of Agriculture and include the Secretaries of HEW and Interior and the Executive Secretary of the Environmental Quality Council, and also representation from the Departments of Defense, Transportation, and State, including the Agency for International Development (AID). The committee would establish a working group to provide day-to-day coordination and to develop program and policy proposals for consideration by the committee. This latter group would replace the existing Federal Committee on Pest Control.

Measner doing letter to Chairman.

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NOVEMBER 20, 1969

OFFICE OF THE WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY

THE WHITE HOUSE

PRESS CONFERENCE
OF

DR. LEE A. DuBRIDGE, SCIENCE ADVISOR TO THE PRESIDENT;
WALTER J. HICKEL, SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR;
CLIFFORD M. HARDIN, SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE;
ROBERT H. FINCH, SECRETARY OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE;
JOHN A. VOLPE, SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION;
DR. NED BAYLEY, DIRECTOR OF SCIENCE AND EDUCATION;
AND
EDWARD N. COLE, PRESIDENT OF GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION.
THE ROOSEVELT ROOM

AT 4:40 P.M. EST.

MR. ZIEGLER: The Environmental Quality Council just completed its meeting. Dr. DuBridge, the Executive Secretary of the Council, will discuss with you, together with the other gentlemen who were present, the discussion today in the meeting.

DR. DuBRIDGE: Ladies and Gentlemen:

There was another regular meeting of the Environmental Quality Council. There were two items on the agenda; first, on the subject of automobile exhaust pollution, and secondly, the subject of pesticides. We will cover them in that order.

In order to participate in the discussion on automobile exhausts, we invited the Presidents of each of the four major automotive companies, and also the President of the American Petroleum Institute. They, with some of their staff people, joined in the meeting and participated in the discussion.

The Presidents of the companies -- I think you have the list of them -- were Edward Cole, President of General Motors Company; Mr. Virgil Boyd, President of the Chrysler Corporation; Mr. Ray Chapin, Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer of American Motors; Mr. L. A. Iacocca, President of the Ford Automotive North American Operations and Executive Vice President of the Ford Motor Company; and of the American Petroleum Institute, Dr. Frank Ikard, the President. The gentlemen participated in the discussions.

First, Mr. Volpe, Chairman of a Committee of the Environmental Quality Council, Secretary of Transportation, presented on behalf of that Committee a proposed research program on improving automobile exhaust problems.

I will ask Secretary Volpe to say a word about their proposals.

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SECRETARY VOLPE: The Subcommittee of the Environmental Council composed of Secretary Finch, Secretary Stans, Secretary Romney and myself, gave a report to the Council with regard to what we believed to be desirable and necessary additional efforts in the field of research and development on unconventional vehicles or unconventional motors.

We believe that with the tremendous increase in automobiles, some 300,000 per month, compared to 180,000 babies per month in this country, that it is essential that we look at this total problem, and although we recognize the great efforts being made by the automobile industry, the petroleum industry and others, and the fact that the Department of HEW, under Bob Finch is setting up standards that will lower very considerably the amount of pollution, we believe we should also be looking at more fully the possibility of other types of engines that could be utilized in the automotive industry.

These were taken under advisement by the President and he will make an announcement as to his plans in the near future.

DR. DuBRIDGE: Thank you.

The President will then work out the detail of management and the budget of this program.

The next item had to do with the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, and its responsibility for setting standards for automobile exhaust emissions, automobile emissions, as they affect the air quality.

I will ask Secretary Finch to say a word about his presentation.

SECRETARY FINCH: We have, as of this point, laid down emission standards to ensure clear air and to protect health for about 90 percent of the urban population. We had discussions today about target dates in 1975 and 1980 with respect to what would have to be done in terms of controlling emissions, in terms of formulating fuels. It was a very satisfactory conversation, discussion.

I would anticipate that within about six months we would come up with new interim standards, because obviously the state of the art is changing all the time. We have in these various regions different kinds of problems and it was in this context which we had the discussions today, which I thought were very good.

DR. DuBRIDGE: The Secretary indicated some goals that the automobile industry and others should seek to attain during the next ten years and these goals were considered by the Council and discussed with the representatives of the industry.

Mr. Edward Cole of General Motors would like to respond on the industry's reaction to this discussion.

MORE

MR. COLE: I think the industry has made very substantial progress toward achieving the clean air quality standards that are being talked about.

We further feel that the program that has been outlined to us here today by the Government can be achieved, providing we obtain enough time. We have the technical ability to do the job and handle it properly, but the question is of the manufacturing feasibility.

We completely concur with the objectives of the Government of reducing the air contamination and improving the air quality.

DR. DuBRIDGE: Thank you very much.

Are there any questions?

Q What is being taken under advisement by the President?

DR. DuBRIDGE: The research program proposed by the Subcommittee chaired by Secretary Volpe to enhance the Federal activities and supporting research on conventional automotive engines.

Q What do you mean by manufacturing feasibility, Mr. Cole?

MR. COLE: Manufacturing feasibility, as we treat it in the laboratories we have been able to demonstrate the control of these pollutants to the level that is projected as being required. But when those are taken out of the laboratory and through the engineering process and the materials that have to be developed to withstand some of the environment to which these problems are directed, we do not have the availability of the materials at the moment, nor do we have the production capability.

So in the time frame that we are dealing with here, there is some serious engineering and field testing problems that must be solved.

Furthermore, in our particular case, if we have to practically guarantee the performance to these levels of pollutants that are being talked about today, that would mean that everyone of the 5 million cars we produce must meet these requirements. This is going to take some time and some testing so that we know that when this is done we have achieved the objective that the Government is requesting.

Does that answer your question?

Q Can I ask what time scale you are thinking of? However widely you have to bracket it, what time scale are you talking about?

MR. COLE: Well, it is quite hard to predict the scheduling of ideas. We have not quite found a way to do that in our business yet. However, there is a substantial amount of work being done in this area and it is not, perhaps, so remote as might be indicated.

We do have hardware running. There are certain situations with these more exotic controls that cause some problems that we have not found the complete answer to. For example, if we should use an exhaust manifold reactor, this means that on the engine is attached a device that will cause a chemical reaction of these pollutants directly on the engine. Now if something causes more fuel to flow into this manifold reactor, then excessive temperatures can be experienced. As a result, there may be safeguards that have to be incorporated to protect the system against self-destruction.

Q In other words, it might blow up?

MR. COLE: It might blow up. (Laughter)

DR. DuBRIDGE: The industry brought out the fact that each of the companies represented here are spending many millions of dollars a year on research on this problem now, and they have agreed to cooperate with the Government in pushing this program ahead.

In regard to the research program, I should have mentioned that as this program is adopted, this will involve the issuance of grants and contracts on the private sector of the economy to enhance their efforts towards the unconventional cars, and we would expect that a number of times as much money as has previously been spent by previous Administrations on this problem will be made available in the 1971 budget.

I think that completes our presentation on the automobile problem.

Q Could I ask Mr. Volpe what size funds he is contemplating for this and what his time scale is?

SECRETARY VOLPE: I cannot indicate to you what the scope of funds will be. That will have to come from the President.

Q I mean what is needed?

SECRETARY VOLPE: What is needed? You could use all the money you could get in this type of a program.

DR. DuBRIDGE: But not right next year.

Let us go on into the pesticide problem.

Thank you gentlemen.

In the field of pesticides, you have already seen some announcements; first the release of the report by Dr. Emil Mrak, formerly Chancellor of the University of California at Davis, which reviewed the whole subject of hard pesticides very thoughtfully and very carefully and made practical recommendations in regard to the reduction of the pesticide content in our environment.

The Secretary of Agriculture has a prime responsibility for determining the use of DDT and similar pesticides in the agricultural field, and the Secretary of HEW has the prime responsibility for watching over public health.

I think first Secretary Finch might say a word about the recommendations of the Mrak report.

SECRETARY FINCH: I think the general thrust of the Mrak report is well known to you all. What needs to be pointed out is that since we announced the report being made to HEW, I have had continuing sessions and one joint meeting with Secretary Hickel and Secretary Hardin. This moved along and the steps that have flowed out of that meeting, as well as prior steps that the Secretary of Agriculture had taken, are listed here as immediate steps that will substantially reduce the amount of DDT and other hard pesticides being injected into the ecological stream or the total environment.

The steps that were taken today constitute an on-going commitment insofar as the overall Administration is concerned.

In carrying out and implementing these programs, we are able to say with some greater precision now that well within this two-year time frame, we will have gone beyond 60 percent reduction in the total amount of DDT and other hard pesticides going into the environment.

It has been indicated that Secretary Hardin has had the primary responsibility insofar as most DDT affecting agriculture is concerned, and since he has taken the most dramatic steps, both before, during and after the Mrak report, I think I should let him speak about the steps his Department has taken and then we will hear from Secretary Hickel.

SECRETARY HARDIN: I think most of the actions are detailed in the press release.

Q Is this the first announcement of these?

SECRETARY HARDIN: Yes. Several months ago we did eliminate the use of DDT under all of our Federal programs, including the forests, with one exception, control of the Douglas fir tussock moth for which it is specific, but none was required in 1969. So none has been used this season.

During the past three years already, cumulatively 34 registered crop uses have been discontinued. As of today, as indicated in the press release, we are cancelling the registration for all uses for shade tree pests, for pests in aquatic areas, house and garden pests and in both of these cases, except for control of disease vectors, that is insects that carry viruses or other disease organisms, upon recommendation of the public health officials. We have discontinued all use of DDT on tobacco.

Then, additionally, we are giving notice that all other uses are to be discontinued within 90 days or we are giving 90 days for comments from the industry and from the users, and if during this time there is objection, then the information will be studied by the three Departments involved, Interior, HEW and Agriculture, and decisions made as to whether the use should be continued, modified or discontinued at the end of this 90 day period.

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Then, simply because of the pressure of numbers and the amount of work involved, we are beginning on March 1 the same kind of intensive program for the other hard chemicals, most of them being chlorinated hydrocarbons, and during next year expect to have this entire program concluded.

One additional point, we have entered into a contract some months ago, with the University of Illinois, to study the whole matter of labeling. Result will be coming back, recommendations on that, soon.

Also, we have been working closely with industry groups, also, in the labeling area, to see if we can make the labeling more accurate, more helpful, more safe for the consuming public.

Dr. Bayley, do you want to add anything to that?

DR. BAYLEY: That is fine, sir, unless they have some questions.

Q Mr. Secretary, what do you mean by affecting human diseases?

SECRETARY HARDIN: An example would be encephalitis as a result of a flood and insect invasion. It might be that we would have to move quickly or a great amount of human life would be endangered.

Q What about controlling mosquitoes in a marshy area?

SECRETARY HARDIN: Yes.

SECRETARY FINCH: If there was not another reasonably soft pesticide that was available or effective, or the cost factor might be a factor, if they came to us -- and that usually happens within a few days -- and said, "We have to have this in order to stop this outbreak of typhus or malaria because of the insect population, that would be the kind of thing we would do when there was no other reasonable alternative available.

SECRETARY HARDIN: The actions we have taken today will reduce the usage by about 35 percent in the United States.

Q Mr. Hardin, what about the crops? Are there certain crops on which you will allow it, and who will decide about those?

SECRETARY HARDIN: This will be decided during this 90 day period. This will be decided jointly by the Departments of Agriculture, HEW and Interior.

Q If there is a conflict and the Secretary of Interior decides some pesticides may be used on a certain crop in his area of control, what happens?

SECRETARY HARDIN: We will decide it together.

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SECRETARY FINCH: There is a two-to-one vote.

DR. DuBRIDGE: The Secretary of Interior has a participation in this. Do you want to say a word, Mr. Hickel?

SECRETARY HICKEL: I don't really have much more to add. I think that collectively we have come up with an attainable and yet a very aggressive program. I think that the goals are reachable if that is the way to put it. I think the only question we had within our jurisdiction, as far as Interior is concerned, but out of the jurisdiction of the Cabinet Committee as a whole, was whether there was some way we should look at the amount of DDT, for example, that is being shipped, exported. That is a great amount and our concern is that we have jurisdiction over the Continental Shelf and various things in the ocean. So I think that that will be looked into. I think that we are making available to those nations that are buying the great amount of DDT that technology that we have at our disposal to make them aware of the problem.

But I think this is a great step forward, although there is some way to go yet.

Q Dr. DuBridge, does this mean that the government has accepted the premise that DDT is harmful and cancer-causing?

SECRETARY FINCH: It does not. It simply recognizes the fact that, as I said when I accepted the Mrak report, that we have evidence of its being carcinogenic in animals. But we know that it has an enormous impact in terms of the overall environment and that it persists in the environment, and we think these are steps that are necessary to take, but we have no proof in terms of extrapolating between animals and humans that DDT is in fact carcinogenic.

We just have not had enough bodies around to perform autopsies on.

Q What are some of the other persistent pesticides around that are about to come off the market?

DR. DuBRIDGE: I think Secretary Hardin mentioned persistent pesticides and it is agreed that persistent pesticides are those which, when applied, last throughout a crop year or throughout a year if not on crops.

So, eventually, all persistent pesticides will come under this kind of control. Immediately, it is the DDT and similar products, but there are other persistent pesticides with long organic names which will also come under control. So that eventually we will be using primarily quickly degenerate, quickly disappearing pesticides that will not remain in the environment.

Q Like the ones you commonly see on the shelf like Malathion and Dieldrin -- are they considered persistent?

SECRETARY FINCH: They are on the list to be evaluated. We need more information and more data. Part of the Mrak Report was that those specific drugs you mentioned should be given much greater scrutiny.

MORE

Q What happens to the ground where they have already soaked in?

SECRETARY FINCH: It is a little hard for us to extend our jurisdiction that far. That is our problem there. (Laughter) The other recommendation that came from Dr. DuBridge that goes beyond the Mrak Commission report, which relates to our responsibility internationally, is the fact that there is added to this environmental quality control subcommittee, the State Department, so that we get the information to the other countries and let them make decisions with respect to how they want to use it -- because many of the emerging nations still say "We want DDT", better than 70 percent of our DDT is shipped abroad now -- and the Defense Department because they use so much of it, and I think there was one other department.

MORE

DR. DUBRIDGE: And also AID and Transportation. There is a question that was raised a moment ago about Malathion. Dr. Bayley of the Agriculture Department would like to clarify that.

DR. BAYLEY: I just wanted to make it clear to the person raising the question which included Malathion that we do not consider this one of the persistent pesticides. Dieldrin, Endrin, Chlordane and some of the others are involved.

Q Can you explain when the notice of cancellation is given and then it takes effect within 30 days, does that mean starting today they have 30 days?

DR. BAYLEY: There is a technicality here. On the first action regarding the uses, they have 30 days to appeal that action. This is according to law. We issue to the manufacturers a notice of immediate cancellation, but they do, according to law, have 30 days to appeal this.

On the second action, we issue a notice of intent to cancel. They have 90 days to make their comments on this before we decide what the final action will be.

Q But you are banning it, really, within 30 days. You are banning it now and within 30 days it will be illegal?

DR. BAYLEY: The word "banning" is not appropriate. We are cancelling certain registered uses.

SECRETARY FINCH: Which means you cannot use it.
(Laughter)

DR. BAYLEY: But the word "certain" is very important so we do it in a responsible way.

Q What about aerial applicators, for example, who have large inventories of DDT, what do they do with it?

DR. BAYLEY: For these particular uses? They will have to find some other use for it.

Q Does Number 2 say now that the Secretary of Agriculture does no longer issue the registration?

DR. DUBRIDGE: No, certainly not. The inter-agency agreement is that the three Secretaries, Agriculture, HEW and Interior, will form a group to work together on any action which is taken by each of them in connection with the pesticides. Now, by law certain responsibilities are allotted to each of these three agencies, and therefore, each must carry out its responsibilities, but they will do it in collaboration with the other agencies.

So, the first thing is that there is this new expanded inter-agency agreement whereby these three Secretaries will work closely together. So that as registrations are cancelled for crop use, which is Secretary Hardin's responsibility, he will do this after consultation with Interior and HEW. If HEW sees health hazards involved in agricultural use, the Secretary will advise the other Secretaries of this and so on.

MORE

*Dr. Berger - x.9580
has done.*

Q How about new products?

DR. DuBRIDGE: The same thing, if it is clearly a persistent pesticide, yes. I think it is important to emphasize what Secretary Finch said, that there is also established, as indicated here, a new committee of the Environmental Quality Council under which there will be a working group to continue coordination throughout the government and particularly to watch over the international problems, as well as the problems of use by DOD and Transportation and the export problems under AID.

Q Will DDT still be used in the United States 90 days after today or will it not? I am just confused.

SECRETARY FINCH: Yes.

Q IF so, under what conditions?

SECRETARY FINCH: On an emergency basis. I would have to let Secretary Hardin speak to a given crop in a whole given area where the crop would be jeopardized, for example, if a reasonable alternative to DDT were not available. If we had a major catastrophe, a hurricane or that sort of thing where they demanded and did not have a pesticide that could do the job and our local public health officials told us that was the case, we would then move in with that.

Q Then other than emergency situations, the courts are not going to stay this order or there is not going to be an appeal that you are going to hear and allow DDT to be continued in use after 90 days from today?

SECRETARY FINCH: There are other items that have DDT in them, in your garage and in some kitchens. Frankly, so far as our jurisdiction is concerned, I will go back to Chancellor Mrak and we will phase those out, but we will do it on a phased basis within this time span I have indicated. There are small amounts of hard pesticides in those. So you cannot say you will not have DDT being used.

Obviously, Agriculture has been using the most of it, is concerned with the use of most of the DDT.

Q Secretary Finch, did you say that we are going to continue manufacturing DDT for export to other countries or you are taking it into consideration?

SECRETARY FINCH: We are saying we are broadening in this Commission in the Environmental Quality Council to consider international impact of this. The World Health Organization, many members of that, and as I said, many of the emerging nations, say, "We have to make a decision and we would like more people to live to be more than 20 years of age and get rid of typhus and malaria and that is something that has to be very delicately negotiated. It is not for us to lay down the established standards for them. We will do it after consultation.

MORE

DR. DuBRIDGE: There are many countries in which disease-bearing insects are far more dangerous than in the United States. It would be tragic if they were not allowed to have this method of controlling these very dangerous diseases that are now borne by certain insects, fleas, lice, mosquitoes, flies and so on.

But we hope to extend an educational program and extend to other nations knowledge of other materials which can be used in certain cases and help them to solve their problem so that they will not have to use the stuff either if it is possible to get out of using it.

Q You said 70 percent of the DDT production is used for export.

SECRETARY FINCH: Roughly. It may be a little higher than that. In all fairness, you have to realize that the so-called producers of the hard pesticides -- and these are very loose terms to use because you get into different kinds of families and almost a kind of incest -- but they have been moving from the hard pesticides to the soft pesticides generally so that they have been anticipating this. There has been enough advance notice so that in many areas they have been anticipating and replacing the hard pesticides with the soft pesticides which do not stay in the system so long.

THE PRESS: Thank you.

END

(AT 5:10 P.M. EST)