

To: The State of Maine Board of Pesticides Control (BPC)  
Cc: Alexander Peacock, Director, BPC  
From: Southern Maine Invasive Plant Coalition (SMIPC)  
Date: March 23, 2026

Thank you for giving us the opportunity to speak with the Board. The Southern Maine Invasive Plant Coalition (SMIPC) is a volunteer-based group comprised of committed individuals from multiple southern Maine towns, working together to address the spread of invasive plants in our communities.

We are coming to the Board for your assistance.

As you are aware, mechanical methods can help manage early stages of an infestation. However, herbicides offer an effective tool and may be necessary to control many invasive species. Even with their use, achieving lasting results usually requires multiple years of treatment.

SMIPC believes that volunteers can play a significant part of the solution to this problem. However, current pesticide regulations in Maine restrict volunteers from helping to treat invasive plants on town-owned land. Furthermore, there are very few licensed applicators with the necessary expertise, and hiring licensed professionals for several years is often too expensive for most towns.

Our research shows that there are other states that allow volunteers to apply herbicides on public lands to manage invasive plants *under the supervision of a licensed applicator*. We respectfully ask the Board to consider adopting similar regulations in Maine.

For your reference, we have attached:

- 1) Suggestions for how a volunteer program for herbicide application could be successfully implemented in Maine.
- 2) Summaries of regulations from three states that allow volunteers to apply herbicides.
- 3) A letter of support from Amanda Devine, Maine Coast Heritage Trust.
- 4) Photos of two local projects that would benefit from proposed regulatory change.

We look forward to meeting with you on April 10.

SMIPC

Representatives from Kennebunk, York, Ogunquit, South Berwick, Kittery, Eliot

## **Southern Maine Invasive Plant Coalition Proposal:**

### ***Allow supervised volunteers to apply herbicides on public lands to manage invasive plants***

#### **The Problem**

- Invasive plants are rapidly expanding across Maine, threatening biodiversity.
- The problem is worsening with climate change and new invasives taking hold in the region.
- With large, well-established infestations, the use of herbicides is often the most viable management option.
- Maine faces a shortage of licensed pesticide applicators with expertise in invasive plant management.
- Hiring licensed applicators is costly, limiting the scope of work many municipalities can afford.

#### **The Proposed Solution**

- Allow authorized volunteers to apply herbicides on public properties under the direct supervision of a licensed applicator. (This is allowed by at least three other states – [see examples below](#)).
- Require volunteers to complete an approved training specific to herbicide safety, use of personal protective equipment, etc.
- Ensure that all herbicide mixing is conducted by the licensed applicator.
- Limit volunteer application methods to low-risk, targeted methods – e.g., cut-stump, stem injection, foam or brush application to foliage, etc.
- Address liability by: 1) confirming liability insurance is carried by applicator or municipality through existing insurance or appropriate riders to cover trained volunteers; 2) reducing risk by limiting products that can be used, quantities on site, and methods of applications that can be used.

#### **State regulations allowing volunteers to apply pesticides on public lands**

- 1) Virginia HB 320 (Pesticide control exemption; herbicide applications by unpaid volunteers. Passed in 2024; Senate vote 39-0)**

<https://lis.virginia.gov/bill-details/20241/HB320>

Exempts from the provisions of state pesticide laws and regulations any unpaid volunteer who uses any nonrestricted herbicide with the express authorization of a local political

subdivision for the sole purpose of controlling invasive plants or noxious weeds on properties owned by such local political subdivision. The bill provides that such unpaid volunteer shall use such herbicide under the direct supervision of a certified commercial applicator and the local political subdivision shall provide instruction by a certified commercial applicator to the unpaid volunteer prior to application on (i) the risks associated with the herbicide utilized, (ii) the proper use of equipment used to apply the herbicide, (iii) the proper use of personal protective equipment, (iv) other information to prevent an unreasonable adverse effect on the environment, and (v) any other information relevant to the specific herbicide utilized.

## 2) Illinois Pesticide Act

<https://ilga.gov/Legislation/ILCS/Articles?ActID=1596&ChapterID=36>

### **Section 250.220 Special Application of Herbicides to Control Invasive Plants on Public Lands**

a) Any person who receives training, pursuant to subsection (b) from an individual possessing a current Category 6 Right-of-Way Pest Control applicator license issued by the Department, after receipt of a certificate issued by the Department, may apply a herbicide product for the control of invasive plants on public lands without further compliance with the licensing provisions of this Part if all of the following are met:

1) The individual providing training pursuant to subsection (b) must be a compensated employee of the organization that has direct control of the public lands upon which the herbicide product applications are to be made;

2) The individual making herbicide product applications under this Section shall not receive compensation for the herbicide product applications. For the purposes of this Section, participation in a supervised conservation job training program shall not be considered as receiving compensation;

3) The signal word contained on the herbicide product is "CAUTION" or "WARNING";

4) The herbicide product to be applied shall not be classified as a "restricted use" pesticide;

5) The herbicide product application method is limited to the method or methods included in the training provided under subsection (b);

6) A review of the specific herbicide product's label must have been included in the training program described in subsection (b);

7) The herbicide product application site or sites are limited to the public lands identified during the training provided under subsection (b) and the public lands must be under the direct control of the trainer who provided the training or the trainer's organization;

8) All mixing of the herbicide product and loading of the herbicide product into any required application device or devices shall be conducted by the trainer who provided the training or other licensed applicator possessing a current Category 6 Right-of-Way Pest Control applicator license issued by the Department; and

9) Each individual making herbicide product applications under this Section shall utilize the personal protective equipment specified on the herbicide product label for handlers during the application activity.

b) The training shall be not less than one hour in duration and shall include a review of the herbicide product labels, use restrictions, application rates, application methods, first aid, potential environmental hazards, personal protective equipment, and any other information deemed appropriate by the trainer for the safe and effective use of the herbicide products that meet the criteria listed in subsections (a)(3) and (4).

c) Upon completion of the training, the trainer shall immediately provide to the Department a complete legible listing, including name, address, telephone number, birth date, and sponsoring organization for whom the herbicide product applications are to be made, of all individuals who received the training and are thus eligible to apply only the herbicide products that meet the requirements of this Section.

d) The trainer shall also provide to the Department the date and location of the training, the trainer's name, address, telephone number, pesticide applicator license number, pesticide applicator license expiration date, trainer's organization, and a legible copy of the specific herbicide product label or labels utilized in the training session.

e) An individual trained to apply a herbicide product under this Section, and only after receiving the certificate issued by the Department, may only:

1) apply the specific herbicide products included in the training described in this Section;

2) make the applications on the public lands identified in the training; and

3) make applications during the calendar year in which the training was received.

f) For the purpose of this Section, a person shall mean any individual over 18 years of age.

### 3) Missouri Pesticide Use Act

<https://agriculture.mo.gov/plants/pesticides/pdf/missouri-pesticide-use-act.pdf> (p. 15-16)

**281.045. 12.** Any person who volunteers to work for a public agency may use general use pesticides without a license under the supervision of the public agency on lands owned or managed by the state agency, political subdivision, or governmental agency.



Maine Board of Pesticides Control  
28 State House Station  
Augusta, ME 04333-0028

March 23, 2026

To the Members of the Maine Board of Pesticides Control,

I am writing in support of the proposition before you to permit trained volunteers to apply pesticides under the supervision of licensed commercial pesticide applicators. Non-native invasive species are an existential threat to biodiversity on a global scale, and here in Maine, are poised to undermine our state's vital natural resource-based economies. We have major capacity issues in addressing this problem. There are far too few licensed pesticide applicators for hire who have the right knowledge and expertise to conduct effective and ecologically savvy invasives management. Those that do exist are often "lone wolves" without big crews. Allowing these professionals to train and supervise volunteers would greatly increase their ability to be effective on a landscape scale.

The use of pesticides in invasive species management is largely scalpel-like, especially in natural areas such as town open space and land trust preserves. Volunteers are critical to the work of many conservation organizations, and are well suited to the low-volume herbicide applications that are employed in these settings. Trained volunteers using Buckthorn Blasters™, small hand-held sprayers, and similar equipment, and applying the products we commonly use for invasive plant control, are unlikely to be responsible for significant nontarget impacts, spills, injury, drift, and the like. Being unpaid volunteers, in fact, they may have even more stake in positive outcomes: volunteers care tremendously about the lands they steward. In closing, the greater conservation and natural resource management community has much to gain, and little to lose, from your vote to find a path forward. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Amanda Devine". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Amanda Devine  
Senior Director of Stewardship  
Maine Coast Heritage Trust  
Adevine@mcht.org

**Following are two examples of habitat restoration projects that would benefit greatly from supervised volunteers being allowed to apply herbicides on public lands.**

**This would significantly reduce costs and accelerate progress.**

1

## **Habitat Restoration at Marginal Way, Ogunquit**



**Since 2012, hundreds of volunteers have cleared thousands of invasive plants from this mile-long path -- including 5 tons of Black swallow-wort alone**

2

## Licensed applicator treating invasive plants along the Marginal Way



Herbicide is applied primarily using foam, stem injection and painting

3



## Rogers Pond

4 acre public park near downtown Kennebunk

*This presentation does not officially represent the views of the Town of Kennebunk.*

4



**Dense thickets of invasives  
along the Mousam River**



**Over 150' of Japanese knotweed**

5

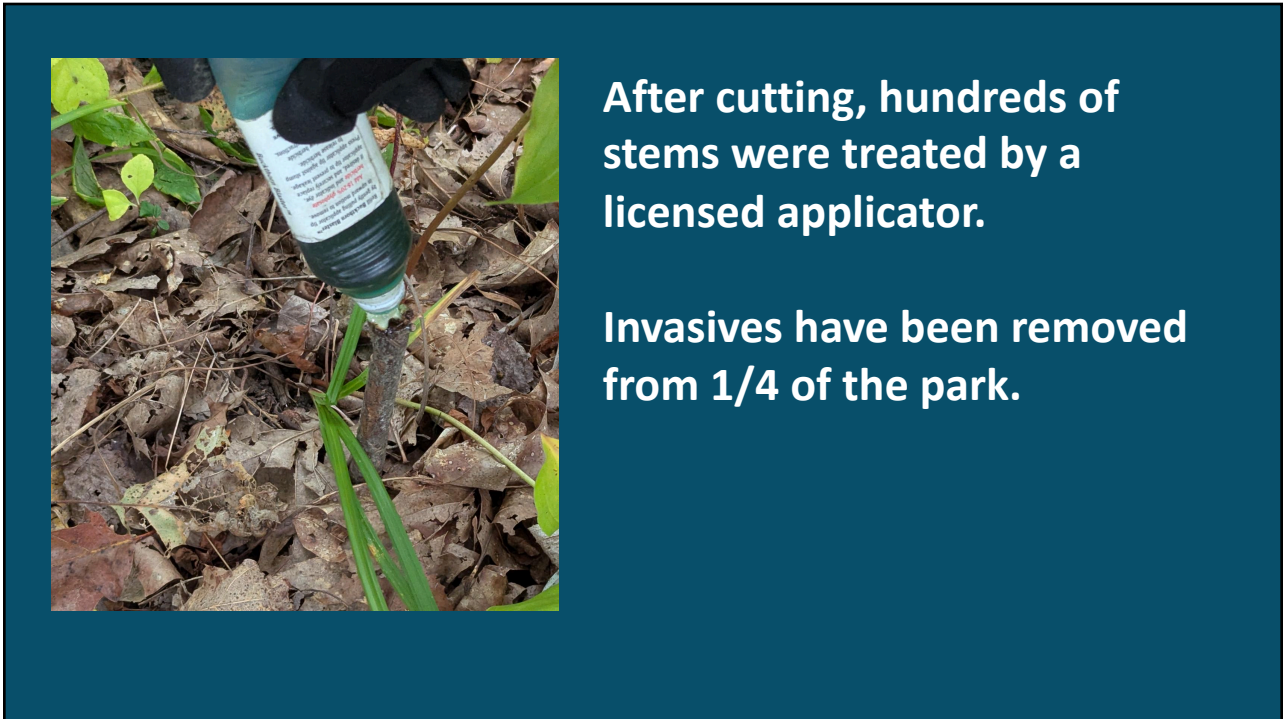


**Invasive  
plants  
were cut  
by 50+  
volunteers  
in 2025**

6



7



**After cutting, hundreds of stems were treated by a licensed applicator.**

**Invasives have been removed from 1/4 of the park.**

8





PAUL R. LEPAGE  
GOVERNOR

STATE OF MAINE  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, CONSERVATION AND FORESTRY  
BOARD OF PESTICIDES CONTROL  
28 STATE HOUSE STATION  
AUGUSTA, MAINE 04333-0028

WALTER E. WHITCOMB  
COMMISSIONER

HENRY S. JENNINGS  
DIRECTOR

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**MAINE BOARD OF PESTICIDES CONTROL**

**POLICY CONCERNING DENYING ACCESS TO THE PUBLIC  
FOR SEVEN DAYS TO AREAS "OPEN TO USE BY THE PUBLIC"**

**ADOPTED July 10, 2015**

**Background**

At the December, 2014, and the April and June, 2015 meetings, the Board had discussions regarding pesticide applications to private lands which are held open for public use. State statutes define pesticide applications made to property open to use by the public as "custom applications" which may only be conducted by a licensed commercial applicator.

Section 2 (P) (2) of Chapter 10 defines "property open to use by the public." Property is deemed to be open to use by the public where its owner, lessee or other lawful occupant operates, maintains or holds the property open or allows access for routine use by members of the public. The rule also defines when those areas are NOT considered open to the public.

One of those exemptions includes areas, "where the public has not been permitted upon the property at any time within seven days of when the property received a pesticide application."

The Board discussed what the term "property" means in the context of this exemption and whether or not to interpret it in a way that allows land trusts and other land owners to control invasive plants or other vegetation and then close off only the area that was treated instead of the entire property.

**Board Policy**

The Board determined that because pesticide applications to recreational areas, trails and parks pose minimal risks, the exemption from consideration as a "property open to use by the public" is appropriate when the public is excluded from treated areas for seven days. Therefore pesticide applications under those circumstances will not require supervision by a licensed commercial applicator.

**MAINE BOARD OF PESTICIDES CONTROL**  
**POLICY CONCERNING APPROPRIATE METHODS FOR NOTIFYING**  
**THE PUBLIC ABOUT COMMERCIAL APPLICATIONS TO SIDEWALKS AND TRAILS**  
**AS REQUIRED BY CMR 01-026 CHAPTER 28**

**December 5, 2014**

At its October 24, 2014 meeting, the Board adopted amendments to Chapter 28, Notification Provisions for Outdoor Pesticide Applications. The amendments will require commercial applicators to provide public notice of pesticide applications to trails and sidewalks within category 6B consistent with Board policy. The Board recognizes that many trails cross private property and use of the trail is based on the permission of the landowner. The Board does not favor public policies that may discourage landowners from granting permission to use their property. The Board further recognizes that providing effective notice of such applications can be challenging and it believes that establishing a flexible approach allows applicators and landowners to tailor their notification methods to utilize the most practical and cost effective approach. This policy defines sidewalks and trails in the context of Chapter 28 and this policy, and lists a series of approved methods that applicators and/or landowners may choose from in order to provide public notice of pesticide applications to those sites.

**Definitions:**

1. Sidewalks—for the purposes of CMR 01-026, Chapter 28 and this policy, the term “sidewalk” means any paved or otherwise intentionally constructed pedestrian walkway adjacent to public or private roads.
2. Trails—for the purposes of CMR 01-026, Chapter 28 and this policy, the term “trails” means any marked passage, path or route, used by the public for passage by foot, bicycle, or other similar means, generally for recreational purposes. A trail does not include rights-of-way maintained by governmental or private entities used primarily for passage by automobiles or other vehicles registered for use on public ways or off-road trails.

**Appropriate Methods of Notification:**

Commercial applicators must provide public notice or cause public notice to be given about pesticide applications to sidewalks and trails within category 6B by using one or more of the following methods. Notification shall be provided prior to the pesticide application and shall include a statement indicating that a pesticide application will be made, the product(s) to be applied, the date of the application, and contact information for further questions.

1. Posting of signs at relevant kiosks and/or prominent points of egress and ingress. Signs shall be conspicuously positioned with print of sufficient size so as to be readily observed by the public. Signs shall not be removed by the applicator or landowner for at least 48 hours following the application.
2. Public notification using websites, list serves or print publications of local or regional relevance.
3. Posting of signs, similar to those described in item 1 above, at areas frequented by the public and in the vicinity of the application site such as commercial, retail and institutional buildings and other public gathering places.

The Board encourages the development and implementation of other effective methods not described above.

**SUMMARY:** These regulations establish procedures and standards for informing interested members of the public about outdoor pesticide applications in their vicinity. This chapter sets forth the requirements for requesting notification about pesticide applications, for posting property on which certain commercial pesticide applications have occurred and also establishes the *Maine Pesticide Notification Registry* structure and fees.

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**Section 1. Requesting Notification About Outdoor Pesticide Applications**

The purpose of the following notification requirement is to enable individuals an opportunity to obtain information regarding outdoor pesticide application activities in their vicinity.

**A. Requests for Notification; How Made**

The owner, lessee or other legal occupant of a sensitive area may make a request to be notified about any outdoor pesticide application(s) which may occur within 500 feet of that sensitive area and any aerial application(s) which may occur within 1,000 feet of the sensitive area.

1. The request may be made in any fashion, so long as it is effective in informing the person receiving the request of the name, address, telephone number, and interest in receiving notification of the person making the request.
2. The request for notification should be made to the person responsible for management of the land on which the pesticide application will take place. If the person making the request for notification is uncertain as to the identity of the person to whom the request should be made, he/she may make the request for notification to the person who owns the land involved, as such ownership is ascertainable from the tax records of the municipality. That landowner shall then be responsible for assuring compliance with provisions of this section.

**B. Procedure of Notification**

Once a request for notification has been made as provided in Section 1(A), the person receiving the request shall cause notification to be given as follows:

1. General notification of intent to apply pesticides out-of-doors shall be given to the person making the request for notification. Such general notification may be given in any fashion, provided that it is effective in informing the person receiving the notice of the following:
  - a. the approximate date(s) when pesticide(s) may be applied;

- b. the pesticide(s) which may be applied;
- c. in general terms, the manner of application; and
- d. the name, address and telephone number of a person responsible for the pesticide application from whom additional information may be obtained.
- e. If requested, the person responsible for managing the land shall make reasonable efforts to supply a copy of the MSDS(s) and/or the pesticide label(s). However such requests for additional information will not delay nor prohibit the intended pesticide application.

Where feasible, such general notification shall be given within one week after the request for notification is received and at least one day before any pesticide application is to occur. Such notification may cover outdoor pesticide applications which are planned over a period of up to one growing season.

2. If, following receipt of the general notification as provided by Section 1(B)(1) above, the person seeking notification believes there is a need for additional or updated information regarding impending pesticide application activities, he/she may make a further request for additional information from the person identified in the general notification. This request for additional information must specify the type of information needed, including, for example, more specific information regarding the date or dates on which pesticides will be applied when known. The person responsible for the notification shall make reasonable efforts to comply with such request for additional information.
3. If any person is dissatisfied with the efforts made by any other person at complying with these notification provisions, a complaint may be filed with the Board. The Board shall then make efforts to attempt to reach a reasonable and fair resolution between the parties.

## **Section 2. *Maine Pesticide Notification Registry for Non-Agricultural Pesticide Applications***

The Board shall maintain a list of individuals who must be notified of outdoor, non-agricultural pesticide applications in their vicinity. This list shall be referred to as the *Maine Pesticide Notification Registry*.

### **A. *Individuals to be Included on the Registry***

1. Individuals requesting to be listed on the *Maine Pesticide Notification Registry* shall pay all appropriate fees and provide the following information on forms supplied by the Board:

- a. Name;
  - b. Mailing address;
  - c. Listed registry residence, including street or road address and city;
  - d. Daytime and evening telephone number(s), one of which is designated as the primary contact number; and
  - e. The names and addresses of all landowners or lessees within 250 feet of the boundary of the listed registry residence.
2. Individuals may register more than one residence by completing additional forms and paying all appropriate fees.
  3. The effective period of the registry will be from March 1 to February 28 of the following year. Individuals must submit their request for inclusion on the next effective registry by December 31. All submissions received after that date will be included on the following registry. Individuals may notify the Board at any time of changes in their listed registry residence, however, changes will not take effect until the following registry. An individual will not be considered officially included on the *Maine Pesticide Notification Registry* unless their name appears on the current effective registry.
  4. The Board shall mail renewal notices to individuals listed on the *Maine Pesticide Notification Registry* on or before November 1 of each year. An individual must re-apply and pay all appropriate fees annually to remain on the registry for the next twelve month period.

**B. Alerting Neighbors to the Presence of an Individual on the Registry**

1. All individuals on the *Maine Pesticide Notification Registry* shall annually provide a letter to all landowners and lessees within 250 feet of their property boundary from whom they want to receive notification.
2. This letter, approved and supplied by the Board, must inform neighbors of the existence of the *Maine Pesticide Notification Registry*, the individual's request to be notified in the event of an outdoor pesticide application, the distance from the property boundary which shall cause notification to be given for non-agricultural pesticide applications, and the notification requirements of this chapter.
3. The individual on the registry requesting notification bears the burden of proof for demonstrating that this provision has been met.
4. Failure to distribute the letter will not prohibit an individual from being added to or remaining on the registry.

**C. Registry Provided to Commercial Applicators**

The *Maine Pesticide Notification Registry* shall be printed and distributed annually to affected licensed Commercial Master Applicators on or before its effective date of March 1. Newly licensed Commercial Master Applicators will be provided a copy of the current effective registry upon licensing.

**D. Notification to Individuals on the *Maine Pesticide Notification Registry***

1. Commercial applicators shall notify an individual listed on the registry when performing an outdoor, non-agricultural pesticide application that is within 250 feet of the property boundary of the listed registry residence.
2. A person who receives a letter in accordance with Section 2(B) and who performs any outdoor, non-agricultural pesticide application within 250 feet to the property boundary of the listed registry residence shall notify the individual from whom the letter was given or sent.
3. Notification must consist of providing the following information to the individual on the registry:
  - a. The location of the outdoor pesticide application;
  - b. The date and approximate start time of the pesticide application (within a 24 hour time period) and, in the event of inclement weather, an alternative date or dates on which the application may occur;
  - c. The brand name and EPA registration number of the pesticide product(s) which will be used; and
  - d. The name and telephone number of the person or company making the pesticide application.
4. An individual on the registry who receives notification may request a copy of the pesticide product label or Material Safety Data Sheet. The person or company performing the pesticide application shall make reasonable efforts to comply with such request for additional information. However, such requests for additional information will not delay nor prohibit the person or company from performing the pesticide application as scheduled.
5. Notification must be received between 6 hours and 14 days prior to the pesticide application.
6. Notification must be made by telephone, personal contact or mail.
  - a. In cases where personal contact with the individual listed on the registry is not achieved, notification requirements are met via telephone if:
    - i. the information is placed on a telephone answering device activated by calling the individual's primary contact telephone number; or

- ii. the information is given to a member of the household or workplace contacted by dialing the primary contact telephone number.
  - b. If notification cannot be made after at least two telephone contact attempts and personal contact is not feasible, notification may be made by securely affixing the notification information in written form on the principal entry of the listed registry location.
7. The person or company performing the pesticide application bears the burden of proof for demonstrating that they have complied with this section.

**E. Exceptions**

1. Any person providing written notices to property owners in accordance with Chapter 51, "Notice of Aerial Pesticide Applications," shall be exempt from this section.
2. The following types of pesticide applications do not require notification under this section:
  - a. The application of pesticides indoors;
  - b. Agricultural pesticide applications;
  - c. The outdoor commercial application of pesticides to control vegetation in rights-of-way in certification and licensing category 6A (rights-of-way vegetation management);
  - d. The outdoor commercial application of pesticides in certification and licensing category 7A (structural general pest control) within five (5) feet of a human dwelling, office building, institution such as a school or hospital, store, restaurant or other occupied industrial, commercial or residential structure which is the intended target site;
  - e. The application of general use pesticides by hand or with non-powered equipment to control stinging insects;
  - f. The placement of pesticidal baits;
  - g. The injection of pesticides into trees or utility poles;
  - h. The placement of pesticide-impregnated devices on animals, such as ear tags and flea collars;
  - i. The application of pesticidal pet supplies, such as shampoos and dusts;
  - j. The application of disinfectants, germicides, bactericides and virucides, such as bleach. The use of disinfectants in the pressure-washing of the exterior of buildings is not exempt under this section;

- k. The application of insect repellents to the human body;
- l. The application of swimming pool products;
- m. The application of general use paints, stains, and wood preservatives and sealants applied with non-powered equipment or by hand or within an enclosure which effectively prevents the escape of spray droplets of the product being applied; and
- n. The injection of pesticides into wall voids.

**F. Exemption from this section**

If an individual on the current effective registry and a person or company performing pesticide applications subject to this rule can reach an agreement on notification provisions acceptable to both parties other than those described herein, then the requirements as described in this section may be waived. For such an exemption to be in effect, the details of the notification agreement must be placed in writing and signed by both parties. Either party may terminate the notification agreement with a 14-day, written notice.

**G. Fee**

The annual application fee for an individual requesting to be on the registry will be \$20.00. The Board may waive the fee for individuals who demonstrate an inability to pay, or where other extenuating circumstances exist which justify granting a waiver. Evidence of an individual's inability to pay shall include, but not be limited to, the individual's participation in any of the following programs:

- 1. Food Stamps
- 2. Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)
- 3. Supplemental Security Income (SSI)
- 4. Social Security Disability (SSD)
- 5. Maine Care (Medicaid)

Requests for a fee waiver must be in writing and be made by the individual at the time of application for listing on the registry. The written request must contain sufficient information for the Board to determine that a basis for granting a fee waiver has been demonstrated in accordance with this rule.

**Section 3. Public Notice and Posting Requirements for Certain Pesticide Applications**

**A. Sidewalks and Trails**

Public notice must be provided consistent with Board policy for the outdoor commercial application of pesticides within category 6B to sidewalks and trails.

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**B. Posting****1. Categories Requiring Posting**

- a. 3A (outdoor ornamentals)
- b. 3B (turf)
- c. 6B (industrial/commercial/municipal vegetation management), except applications to sidewalks, trails, railroad sidings, and power substations
- d. 7A (general pest control)
- e. 7E (biting fly & other arthropod vectors)

**2. Posting Requirements**

Areas treated under the categories listed in Section 3B(1) shall be posted in a manner and at locations designed to reasonably assure that persons entering such area will see the notice. Such notice shall be posted before application activities commence and shall remain in place at least two days following the completion of the application. The sign shall be sufficient if it meets the following minimum specifications:

- a. The sign must be at least five (5) inches wide and four (4) inches high;
- b. The sign must be made of rigid, weather resistant material that will last at least forty-eight (48) hours when placed outdoors;
- c. The sign must be light colored (white, beige, yellow or pink) with dark, bold letters (black, blue or green);
- d. The sign must bear:
  - i. the word CAUTION in 72 point type;
  - ii. the words PESTICIDE APPLICATION in 30 point type or larger;
  - iii. the Board designated symbol;
  - iv. any reentry precautions from the pesticide labeling;
  - v. the name of the company making the pesticide application and its telephone number;
  - vi. the date and time of the application; and
  - vii. a date and/or time to remove the sign.

**C. Exemption from this section**

1. The placement of marked bait stations in outdoor settings shall be exempt from this section.
  2. Any person providing notice in accordance with Chapter 51 - Notice of Aerial Pesticide Applications, Section III. - Ornamental Plant Applications, shall be exempt from this section.
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STATUTORY AUTHORITY: 22 M.R.S.A. §1471-M(2)D

EFFECTIVE DATE:

September 22, 1998

AMENDED:

April 27, 1999

June 26, 2000

March 4, 2007 – Section 1(B)(e), filing 2007-68

December 26, 2011 – filing 2011-473

CORRECTIONS:

February, 2014 – agency names, formatting

AMENDED:

May 24, 2015 – filing 2015-076 (Final adoption, major substantive)