

PSEP Funding – Other subgroup for PSEP data analysis

Conference Call – March 14, 2013. Attendance: Donna, Carol, Carol, Andrew, Andrew, Richard

Abbreviations:

PA – Private Applicator

CA – Commercial Applicator

CPARD – Certification Plan and Reporting Database (NASDARF database for SLAs to report annually – cpard.wsu.edu)

STAG – SLA assistant grants from EPA to support applicator certification

Agenda

1. Any logical separation of education burden based on number of applicators? Appropriate range breakdown for applicators?
2. What percentage of a PSEP Coordinator position is suggested to have a viable program? What may be appropriate ranges for future discussions?

Carol Black opened with a review prior to data discussion

- This is not a one-size fits all situation. The needs vary greatly among states.
- Number of Applicators is the number reported by the State Lead Agency as holding a certified applicator credential; thus, the pool of possible training clientele. It does NOT mean the number of people trained (manuals distributed, face-to-face/webinar classes, etc)
- Need to recognize certain data attributes related to applicator numbers
 - ranges or thresholds to deal with sensitivity levels (highs and lows)
 - some states have a greater percentage of CA because they do not allow for “direct supervision” or its definition is very restrictive
 - these numbers do not account for states that credential service technicians who work under the supervision and do test and require training, but are not certified applicators – we do not have access to that data, but could identify the states from CPARD that have the service technician-type requirement
 - Total number column is simple addition of PA and CA, thus a possible over estimation for some states where a person carries both CA and PA. For example one state with just over 20K applicators has 1K duplicates. Thus there is a difference, but most likely not enough to skew the proposed ranges.

Comments

- Some of the figures are stunning due to how low the support FTE/\$ level is today; some numbers are very low
- Extreme variability in applicator numbers (700-60,000), FTE (6%-100%), funding levels (under \$25K and over \$500K)
- Assume an average 3-year recertification cycle so each state recertifies 1/3 of applicators (not all training is accomplished by PSEP; depends on state)
- Focus the training burden discussion at the state level since PSEPs must deal with additional numbers of applicators based on state laws that are beyond the numbers required to be certified at the federal level (FIFRA). However, for discussion in the future on federal government funding, should attempt to focus on the burden due to FIFRA.

- Some PSEPs rely on training associates, others rely on county/area extension agents and statewide specialists, others have limited internal support; varies greatly among states.

Follow-up information from Richard Pont on past funding formulas used by EPA when funding exceeded \$1.2M. Formulas for dividing up the C&T funding allocations for STAG and PSEP funds - the pool of available funds that is divided up after pulling out the “baseline” funding amount for each state is weighted toward commercial applicators. [FYI: STAG baseline = \$30K per state; PSEP baseline = \$15K per state (that latter baseline for PSEP was for when we had a \$1.2 million allocation we were dividing up for PSEP).] The weighting for commercials versus privates differs for the STAG funds compared to PSEP:

- The weighting for **STAG** funds is: After baseline funding levels are set aside, 70% of the remaining pool of funds is weighted toward commercial applicators and 30% is weighted toward private applicators.
- The weighting for **PSEP** funds is: After baseline funding levels are set aside, 60% of the remaining pool of funds is weighted toward commercial applicators and 40% is weighted toward private applicators.

Number crunching – discussed ranges for separating the data

Original sharing of Total Number of Applicators (n=42 that responded)

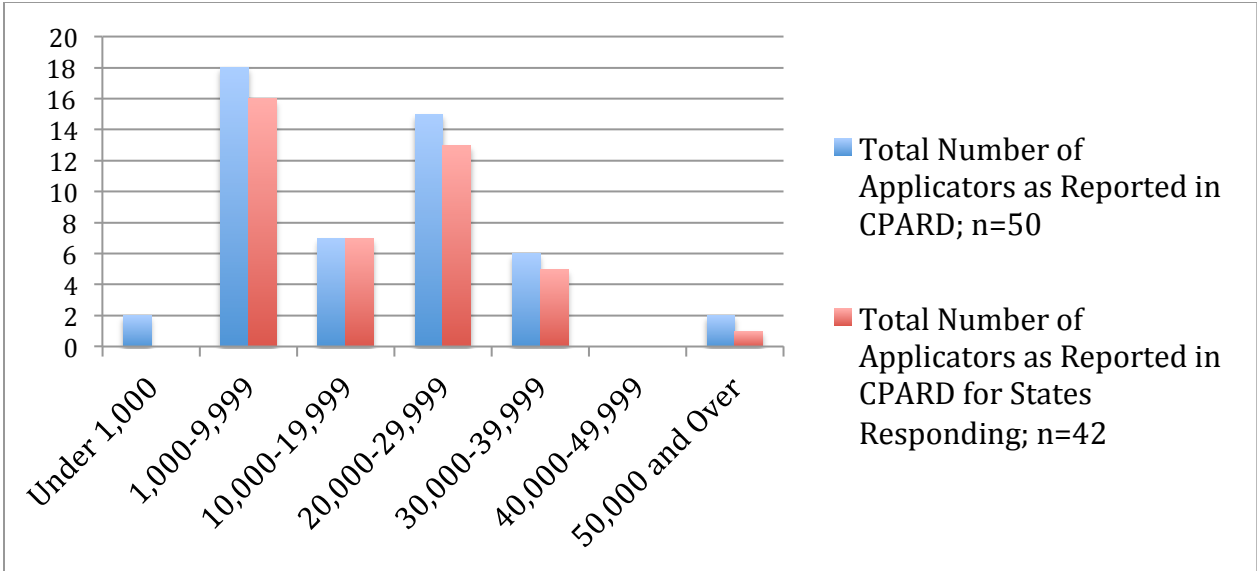
- Under 5,000 7
- 5,000-14,999 15
- 15,000-30,000 14
- over 30,000 6

Decided to include ALL records from CPARD, and those of respondents

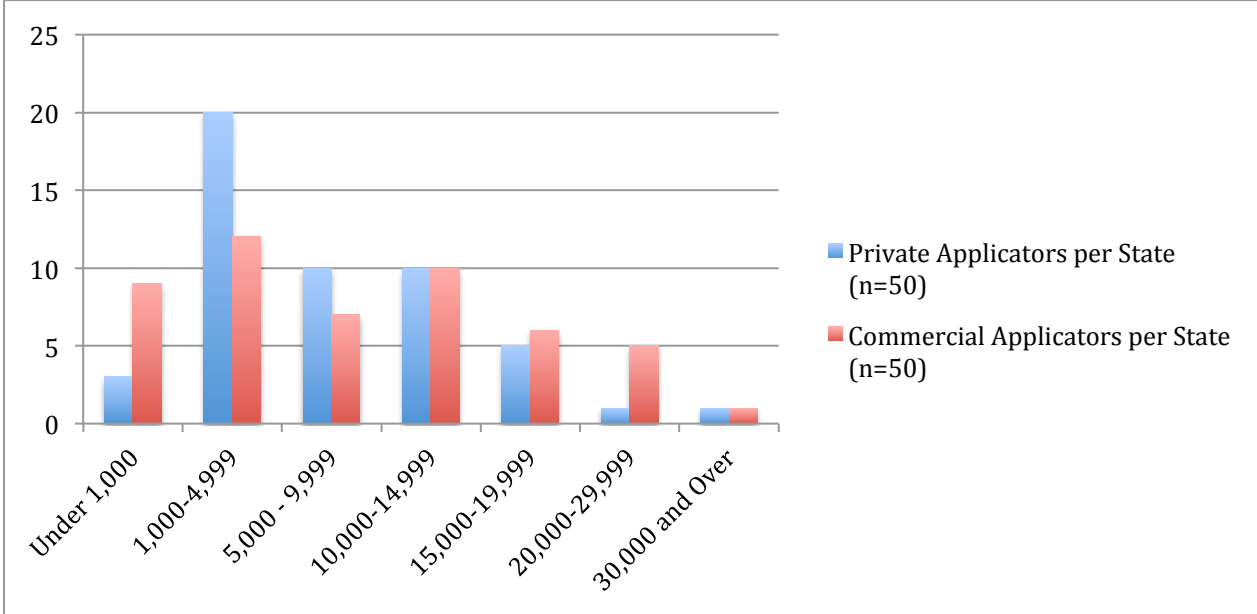
	Total Number of Applicators as Reported in CPARD; n=50	Total Number of Applicators as Reported in CPARD for States responding to PSEP Survey; n=42
Under 1,000	2	0
1,000-9,999	18	16
10,000-19,999	7	7
20,000-29,999	15	13
30,000-39,999	6	5
40,000-49,999	0	0
50,000 and Over	2	1

Separation of Total Number of Private Applicators and Commercial Applicators

	Private Applicators per State (n=50)	Commercial Applicators per State (n=50)
Under 1,000	3	9
1,000-4,999	20	12
5,000 - 9,999	10	7
10,000-14,999	10	10
15,000-19,999	5	6
20,000-29,999	1	5
30,000 and Over	1	1



Note: this is a slight over-estimation for those states with people holding both Private and Commercial credentials.



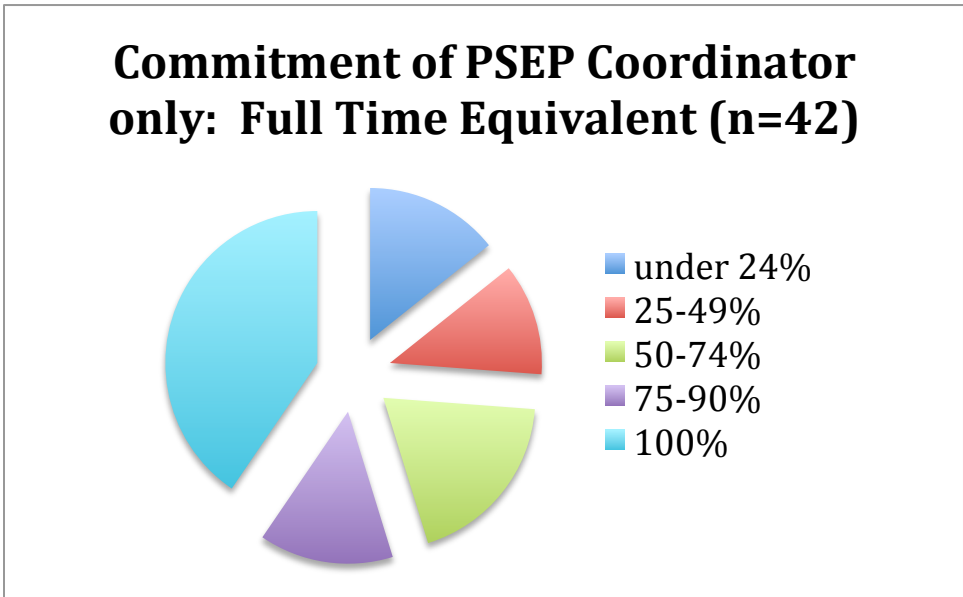
Note: this is a slight over-estimation for those states with people holding both Private and Commercial credentials.

Full Time Equivalent Commitment for PSEP Coordinator to focus on PSEP*

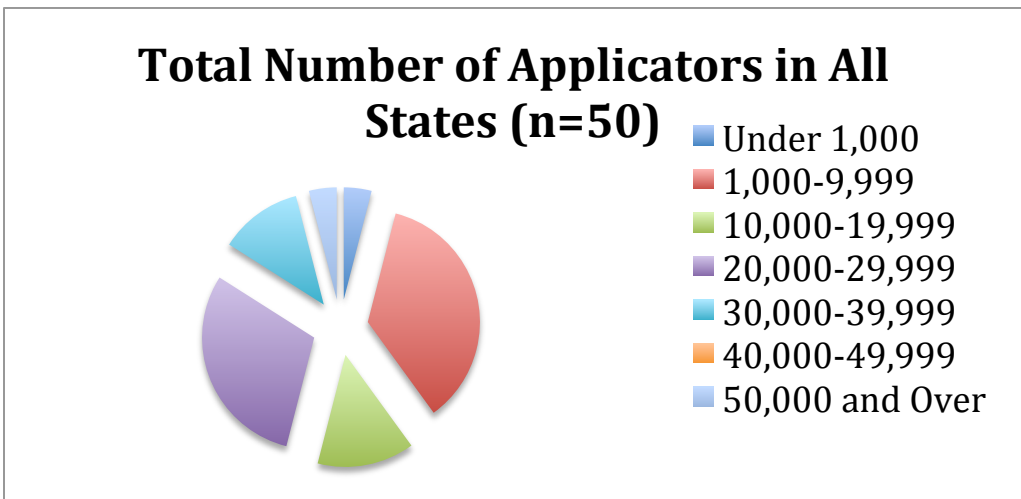
*Note: this is only the coordinator and does not account for any additional training associates, extension agents or specialists. (FTE of 1.0 = 100% of position focuses on PSEP)

PSEP Coordinator: Full Time Equivalent	Number of States (n=42)	PSEP Coordinator: Full Time Equivalent	Number of States
under 24%	6	50% and under	17
25-49%	5		
50-74%	8		
75-90%	6	51% and over	25
100%	17		

Note: some states have more than one FTE dedicated to the program, but that number was not captured



Note: does not account for training associates with the program or extension agents and specialists



Note: this is a slight over-estimation for those states with people holding both Private and Commercial credentials.

PSEP Coordinator: Full Time Equivalent

