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Damage Control Association

Wildlife Damage Management, Internet Center for

March 1980

The Probe, Issue 5 - March 1980

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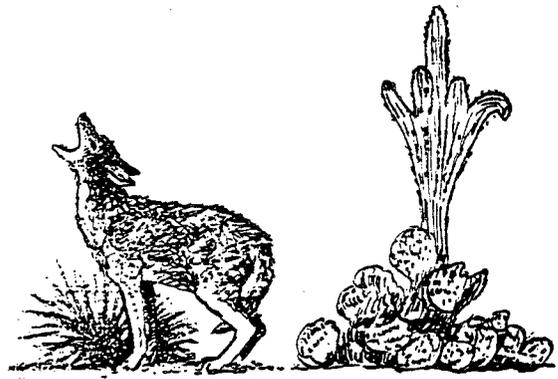


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THE PROBE



National Animal Damage Control Association

No. 5

March, 1980

DEAD END STREET FOR THE MEET

Our first NADCA conference meet scheduled for Flagstaff, AZ has to be cancelled. Time and money are two awesome stumbling blocks to struggling young organizations so dependent upon unpaid help. We just can't make the arrangements for either space or speakers at this time. Furthermore, the recent reduction in federal travel has clipped the wings of a number of potential speakers and listeners who were counting on Uncle to help pay their way.

The Arizona Trappers Association will have a meeting Flagstaff around July 7th. We were hoping to join them in some joint sessions, but we can't swing a formal meeting. Possibly some of you will be there so some sort of an informal meeting can be held. If you are interested, let me know and I'll keep you posted on what develops along these lines.

This does bring up one point - - we had better start now planning for 1981. Therefore, I would appreciate any comments from the membership on meeting sites, dates, subjects and speakers for 1981. We don't intend to compete with the California Vertebrate Pest Conference or the Bowling Green Bird Conference, but we might consider holding meetings along with them. Initially, we visualize a get together of a bunch of kindred souls in an informal setting to discuss problems facing ADC and exchange helpful information.

Nothing is impossible for the man who doesn't have to do it himself.

DID YOU GET IT ?

In this case I'm not referring to my sick humor but to your receiving THE PROBE. As of this issue we hope to go on a regular bimonthly issue basis (March, May, July, etc.) finances permitting. The Post Office being the incompetent agency it has become since it replaced the pony express with "automation" (a condition under which there will be more jobs for everyone because fewer people can do all the work) has a tendency to lose important communications like THE PROBE. This is particularly true now we have gone the junk mail route. Therefore, if you don't get an issue by the middle of the following month let me know and I'll send you another one.

Another answer to the above question is the criticism I've gotten for using abbreviations. Let's face it, typing is one of my minor talents. Being basically

lazy and having been sentenced to DC (Washington, District of Columbia) for 5 years, the excessive use of abbreviations comes naturally. However, I try to spell out the agency or whatever the first time it is used and count on your being able to decipher it from the initials when used later on.

There are some though I think everybody should know - - USFWS (United States Fish & Wildlife Service), EPA (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency), USDI, U.S. Department of the Interior), USDA (U.S. Department of Agriculture), NADCA (National Animal Damage Control Association), ADC (Animal Damage Control), PCO (pest control operators), NPCA (National Pest Control Association), etc.

At this point I would like to put in another pitch for more contributions to THE PROBE. The primary purpose of this newsletter is to offer an exchange of information among ADC types. So won't you please send in your ideas and news notes? We will use our dictatorial powers (after all, we own the typewriter) to edit and use what "we" (I have a frog in my pocket) feel will be of interest to at least some of our reading public. We may even print long articles if the editor is busy and feels the material is important enough. We need notices of meetings of interest, new techniques, books or articles, personnel changes (we'll even print resumes of paid up members), so come on it and help the poor ol' editor. The more you write, the less you'll have to read of his corn.

Middle age is when you choose the temptation that gets you home earlier.

CALIFORNIA VERTEBRATE PEST CONFERENCE

Ye Ed attended the 9th conference in Fresno, CA earlier this month. For those of you who haven't attended one of these yet, I urge you to make the next one in 1982. The papers were a little heavy on foreign ADC activities, but there was enough variety to make it interesting for just about everyone. Limiting speakers to 20-minute presentations makes wildlife researchers keep more to the point unlike the one whose wife ordered 25 yards of material to make a night gown. When asked why, she said her husband would rather spend his time in bed looking for it as he never knew what to do with it when he found it.

Of course, the best thing about these conferences is meeting and exchanging ideas with people whose work you've read about. After being in the silent minority for so long, it is delightfully amazing to find there are actually a number of intelligent, well-meaning individuals who don't think it is a crime to kill a rat or a coyote. I spent too much time talking with old friends to attend all the papers, but there are a few things I can mention.

Pete Savarie (Denver Wildlife Research Center) reported USFWS has developed a new gas cartridge made up of only carbon and sodium nitrate. As this produces harmless nitrogen and sodium carbonate along with toxic carbon monoxide, even the environmentalists can't complain about contamination of the environment, as every time they start up their cars they produce more contamination than these cartridges. The cartridge was developed for coyote dens, which Andrus' idiotic restrictions have now made illegal, but the method should work on burrowing rodents.

Dr. Peoples (University of California) defended California's stand in requiring stricter packaging requirements for DLP 787 (VACOR). While an antidote is available, it has to be given at the same time and in the same amount as the toxic material ingested. If you wait as long as two hours, it requires ten times the amount of

antidotal chemical. The symptoms of poisoning include diabetes, dehydration, urinary distention, peripheral nephritis, etc. While children don't seem to develop symptoms as readily as adults, probably due to more prompt antidotal treatment, there has been 25% mortality in the 257 cases of poisoning reported. Peoples laid the blame on Rohm & Haas in removing the product completely from the market place rather than trying to adjust to the new restrictions on its use. Bill Jacobs (EPA) told me he felt Rohm & Haas were anxious to divest themselves of the product despite the money spent in developing it as there had been an abnormal number of diabetes cases showing up in plant workers where the chemical was produced.

Jim Caslick (Cornell University) made a good philosophical observation that ADC personnel must recognize emotional and esthetic objections to ADC are a strong deterrent to public acceptance of our profession. He felt more time should be spent working with agricultural economists and others to develop scientific proof of the benefit/cost ratio in control approaches [he described an equation for determining economic feasibility of building a deerproof fence around a specific orchard].

Dr. Robert Robbins (Michigan State University) gave a paper on laboratory studies showing that prebaiting with a non-toxic taste mimic of a toxicant (example - quinine prebaiting before poisoning with strychnine) may decrease prebait acceptance, but definitely increases bait acceptance when the toxic material is exposed.

Paul Woronecki (USFWS, Sandusky, OH) illustrated the complexity of ADC when he indicated mesurol used in repelling birds from a fruit crop may enhance insect damage to the same crop. William Amling (Orange Co. [CA] Agricultural Commissioner) reported success in removing a gull problem from a water reservoir by stringing wires across it.

I had only one sour note. Just before serving as chairman for the predatory animal session, I was told not to mention NADCA as it was too "political" - - this in the State that gave us Jerry Brown !? While NADCA is heavily involved right now in counteracting the Andrus atrocities, the primary purpose of NADCA is to form a professional society for the exchange and upgrading of expertise in ADC.

When the papers appear in print, I will advise them membership. For \$10, this collection should be in the library of every professional animal damage controller.

No indigestion is worst than having to eat your own words.

WONDER CHEMICALS

The only wonder is that EPA still permits us to use any chemicals for controlling vertebrate animal damage. At the California Vertebrate Pest Conference this month, Ray Matheny of EPA's Ecological Effects Branch (he can't be all bad as he is a paid-up member of NADCA) gave out the following list of chemicals EPA has registered for use in vertebrate pest control. However, just because EPA has registered them doesn't mean they are all that effective, but at least they are legal. So for your information here they are:

Bat Repellents

Naphthalene

Bat ToxicantsDDT¹Bird Chemosterilants²

Ornitrol

Bird Repellents (odor)

Naphthalene

Bird Repellents (tactile)

Aromatic petroleum solvents
 Castor oil
 Diphenylamine
 Mineral oil
 Petrolatum
 Polybutane
 Polyethylene
 Resins
 Zinc oxide

Bird Repellents (taste)

Captan
 Coal tar
 Copper oxalate
 Endrin
 Lindane
 Mesurol
 Thiram

Bird Toxicants

Aminopyridine (Avitrol)
 Endrin
 Fenthion
 Starlicide
 Strychnine

Deer Repellents

Bone oil
 Putrescent whole egg solids
 Thiram
 ZIP

Dog Attack Repellents

Allyl isothiocyanate
 Capsaicin
 Diethanolamide condensate of coconut oil
 Triethanolamine salt of lauryl sulfate
 Methylene chloride

Dog and Cat Repellents

Allyl isothiocyanate
 Amyl acetate
 Anethole
 Bittrex²
 Blood²
 Bone oil
 Capsaicin
 Citral
 Citronella
 Citrus oil
 Cresylic acid²
 Essential oils
 Eucalyptus
 Geranium oil
 Lavender oil
 Lemongrass oil
 Menthol
 Methyl nonyl ketone
 Methyl salicylate
 Naphthalene
 Nicotine
 Paradichlorobenzene
 Pentanethiol²
 Pyridine
 Thiram
 Thymol
 Ziram

Fish & Lamprey Toxicants

Antimycin A
 Bayluscide
 Rotenone
 TFM

Fumigants

Calcium cyanide³
 Carbon disulfide
 Carbon tetrachloride
 Chloropicrin

Fumigants (continued)

Ethyl dichloride
 Gas cartridges
 Hydrocyanic acid
 Methyl bromide
 Paradichlorobenzene
 Sodium cyanide

Mole Repellents

Paradichlorobenzene
 Thiram

Mole Toxicants

Arsenic trioxide
 Strychnine
 Zinc phosphide

Rabbit Repellents

Blood
 Naphthalene
 Nicotine
 Thiram
 ZIP

Rabbit Toxicants

Strychnine

Rodent Repellents

Biomet- 12
 Endrin
 Naphthalene
 Polybutenes
 R-55
 Thiram

Rodent Toxicants (Acute)

ANTU
 Arsenic trioxide
 Endrin
 Fluoroacetamide
 Gophacide
 Phosphorus
 Red Squill
 Sodium fluoroacetate
 Strychnine
 Zinc phosphide

Rodent Toxicants (Anticoagulants)

Chlorophacinone
 Diphacinone
 Fumarin
 Pival
 PMP
 Prolin
 Talon
 Warfarin

¹ For use only where rabies has been documented through the CDC, Atlanta, GA.

² Dog repellent claims only.

³ American Cyanimid has discontinued but will soon be available through DEGESCH AMERICA, INC.

The fellow who is a good sport has to lose to prove it.

ANDRUS THE CUTTLEFISH

Walter Weber, noted Indianapolis ~~lecturer~~ on pesticide use, provided us with the following column by Jack Anderson. Anderson called Secretary Andrus a "cuttlefish" as the latter is as adept at squirting ink to hide his operations as is the marine squid. Anderson has documented some very questionable, Mafia-linked practices by Andrus when he was governor of Idaho. Investigative reports on these activities mysteriously disappeared and were never shown the Senate committee that reviewed Andrus' appointment. This is another side on the background of our "leadership".

Jack Anderson

Andrus: Annoyed By Stories Of Past

Washington — Interior Secretary Cecil Andrus, wearing a petulant air of affronted dignity and annoyance, has taken exception to my reports on his political past.

Secret investigative files and knowledgeable sources disclose that Andrus as governor of Idaho seemed to do everything possible to clear the way for Emprise Corp., a Mafia-linked sports outfit, to move into the state. His appointment of a small-town sheriff, John Bender, as Idaho's chief lawman also appalled federal agents trying to cope with the Mafia.

At a national law enforcement conference, one expert described the Bender appointment as "a classic case of corruption and infiltration by organized crime." Meanwhile, the Law Enforcement Intelligence Unit, a federally subsidized crime-fighting group, refused to send any sensitive data to Idaho when it found out Bender had unauthorized access to it.

THIS ATTRACTED the scrutiny

of crime investigation units at both the state and federal level. No less than Nick Scoppetta, the New York prosecutor of Serpico fame, came to Idaho to investigate:

There was enough evidence, he concluded, to justify calling a special grand jury. But this was precluded by Idaho state law. Instead, the facts were set forth in an investigative file which mysteriously disappeared after it was turned over to Andrus.

Upon President Carter's appointment of Andrus to the Cabinet in 1976, a team of FBI agents pulled the facts together for a routine background report. Yet astonishingly, this derogatory material was not included in the FBI report that was submitted to the Senate.

My sources said the embarrassing information was expunged from the report before any senators could see it — a charge that a White House spokesman emphatically denied. Yet the information never reached the Senate committee that reviewed the Andrus appointment; obviously,

someone's hand had been quicker than the eye.

I ASKED MY associate Dale Van Atta to investigate the coverup. He spent weeks in Idaho where he spoke to dozens of sources and gathered hundreds of pages of documents. Then we questioned Andrus about the allegations.

The Interior secretary is an amiable earnest sort, with an air about him of legitimate purpose and disarming frankness. His method is to admit candidly what was already known and beyond hiding, but to deny its logical implications.

Meanwhile, he adopted the tactics of the cuttlefish, which are known to marine biologists for their protective habit of squirting ink to evade pursuers. He began squirting ink long before I could get to my typewriter.

Without knowing what I intended to write, he called a press conference, labeled the unwritten story as "garbage" and huffed off. He has continued to spread the protective ink.

"MR. ANDERSON has just resurrected and rehashed old barroom gossip which has absolutely no basis in fact," he snorted. A rehash? The story had never been published, but had been actively suppressed. Barroom gossip? The information came from the files of at least three official investigations.

Here are just a few of the questions that are still reverberating: Why did Andrus as governor engage in political manipulations to promote an Emprise race track in Idaho?

What happened to the investigative file that was entrusted to Andrus' care? Why did he appoint a backwater sheriff, with a reputation for corruption, as Idaho's top law enforcement officer? Who removed the derogatory information from the FBI report before it was submitted to the Senate?

The burly Bender served under Andrus as the top Idaho cop from 1971 to 1977. Yet here's what my reporter found from sources and documents:

FOUR SEPARATE informants told four state investigators that Bender took payoffs from them while he was sheriff in a northern Idaho gambling bailiwick.

A state agent, quoting an underworld informant, reported Bender had "kept the heat off" his illegal drug pushing, which was "allowed to continue through the protection afforded by Mr. John Bender."

An Idaho convict, who now lives in fear of his life, informed Internal Revenue agents how he served as "bagman" for Bender. A secret memorandum relates that the informant told of being asked by a group of northern Idaho bartenders to deliver an envelope of cash to the sheriff's car. The informant claimed that on another occasion he handed over \$5,000 in payoff money to a Bender deputy.

The fearful accuser has been switched to another federal prison for safety. Yet meanwhile, the information he supplied has never been pursued.

SHEEP WITH SORE THROAT GIVES COYOTE A BELLY ACHE

One of the immediate effects of Andrus selling out to the environmentalists has been the loss of a potentially effective tool in controlling livestock depredation - - the 1080 toxic collar. The toxic collar (liquid toxicant in waterproof packets hung around the neck of a sheep or goat) takes advantage of the coyote tendency to kill its prey by grasping it first at the throat. Since 1974, the collar has gone through extensive experimentation to develop a workable rig and improve its application. As 1080 was found to be the only toxicant effective in this application, research will have to start all over to find an alternative substitute. The USFWS research team is convinced the toxic collar is a feasible method for wide-scale operational use in coordination with other control methods. Environmental and human hazards appear negligible though the sacrificial goats on which the collars are placed might be of a different opinion.

The latest report on the collar [Dale Wade & Guy Connolly, Coyote predation on a Texas goat ranch, (1980) *Texas Agricultural Progress*, 26 (1) 12-16] is of a study conducted on a goat ranch run by the Howards out of Meridian, TX. They were ready to go out of business solely because of coyote predation as shown in their farm records from October 1, 1978 to September 30, 1979:

Direct loss to predators	\$14,637
Indirect loss to predators (results of penning and close herding according to the management practices Andrus is so proud of)	<u>27,342</u>
Total costs of predation	41,979
Less expected normal losses	<u>6,360</u>
Net cost of excessive predation	35,619
Total income from goats in 1979	28,000

One can't operate long on an annual loss of \$7,619 and the Howards would have gone out of business this year if they hadn't been given some relief from predation by the use of the toxic collar. Andrus, out of the kindness of his heart (plus a little political pressure) has made an exception in this case (probably until after the election) and permitted them to continue working on this ranch with the 1080 collar a little longer.

Living in the past has one advantage - - it sure is cheaper.

A "MOUSETRAP" IS NOT ONLY A FOOTBALL BLOCK

A laboratory-field study of multiple-catch mouse traps - - "Tin Cat"TM (Woodstream Corp.) and "Ketch-all"TM (Kness Mfg. Co.) - - has shown they are about equal in effectiveness as in the field test they caught 36 and 37 mice respectively. The Tin Cat is less complicated and lower in cost. An important finding was new traps were very ineffective in luring mice. It is recommended traps should be "seasoned" by placing them in areas of high mouse activity before expecting good results. When traps are thoroughly cleaned and disinfected, trap efficacy is likely to be reduced. Brushing to remove droppings, food and other debris should be considered a normal alternative procedure. [M. Temme, House mouse behavior in multiple-capture traps (1980) *Pest Control* 48 (3):16, 18-19]

I love growing old. Particularly when I consider the alternative.

ASTM

This is not a short sneeze but stands for the AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR TESTING AND MATERIALS. This would seem to be an organization rather remote from typical animal damage control action, but in recent years under the excellent leadership of some good field biologists - - John Beck, Bill Jackson, Ed Schafer to name a few - - emphasis has been directed towards the development and standardization of methods used in animal damage control. Thus our professional reputation has been enhanced by the work of this organization.

ASTM has just published (1979) the papers presented in the 2nd symposium on test methods for vertebrate pest control and management materials as presented in conjunction with the 8th California Vertebrate Pest Conference in Sacramento, CA in 1978. [ASTM Special Tech. Publ. No. 680, 1916 Race St., Philadelphia, PA 19103 @\$31.50] There is too much material in the volume to adequately review it here but a list of authors and titles will give you some idea of the scope of work covered and acquaint you with what is available in your specific area of interest.

COMMENSAL RODENTS

W.B.Jackson - Use of burrows for evaluating rodenticide efficacy in urban areas.

D.B.Peacock & S.D.Palmateer - Comparison of EPA animal biology laboratory and company laboratory efficacy data for federally registered rat and mouse baits.

S.C.Frantz - Procedures for sampling urban rat populations for anticoagulant resistance evaluation.

S.A.Shumake, A.L.Kolz, R.F.Reidinger & M.W.Fall - Evaluation of nonlethal barriers for crop protection against rodent damage.

R.E.Williams - Rodent population activity monitoring methods for evaluating acute rodenticide tracking powders.

D.L.Peardon, J.E.Ware, D.B.Peacock, & R.W.Matheny - Test method for evaluating the efficacy of rodenticides against anticoagulant-resistant Norway rats.

W.E.Howard, J.S.Park, W.S.Cho and S.I.Kim - A safe and inexpensive way of making South Korean villages rodent-free.

M.Temme & W.B.Jackson - Criteria for trap evaluation.

D.E.Kaukeinen - Field methods for census taking of commensal rodents in rodenticide evaluations.

T.P.Salmon & R.E.Marsh - Age as a factor in rodent susceptibility to rodenticides.

NATIVE MAMMALS - FORAGE & SEED DEPREDACTIONS

- R.E.Byers & S.D.Palmateer - *Microtus* dry bait laboratory efficacy test method.
- S.D.Palmateer - *Peromyscus* acute and anticoagulant dry bait laboratory efficacy test method.
- W.C.Sauer - The influence of four exclusion cylinder designs on alfalfa growth.
- G.D.Lindsey, C.F.Heebner, R.M.Anthony and J.Evans - Seed impregnation with Rhodamine B dye for studying wild animals.
- D.E.Katsma & D.H.Rusch - Evaluation of deer damage in mature apple orchards.
- C.A.Mullen & O.J.Rongstad - Evaluation of deer damage to hay in southern Wisconsin.

BIRDS AND AGRICULTURAL CROPS

- E.W.Schafer, Jr. & R.B.Brunton - Indicator bird species for toxicity determinations: Is the technique usable in test method development ?
- A.P.Stickley, Jr., D.L.Otis & D.T.Palmer - Evaluation and results of a survey of blackbird and mammal damage to mature field corn over a large (three-state) area.
- R.W.Bullard & S.A.Shumake - Two-choice preference testing of taste repellency in *Quelea quelea*.
- R.L.Bruggers - Evaluating curb as a crop repellent to West African bird pests.
- R.K.DeHaven & R.L.Hotem - Procedure for visually estimating bird damage to grapes.
- L.R.Martin & A.C.Crabb - Preliminary studies of a bird damage assessment technique for trellised grapes.
- P.Ruelle & R.L.Bruggers - Evaluating bird protection to mechanically sown rice seed treated with methiocarb at Nianga, Senegal, West Africa.
- J.T.Linehan - Improving efficacy testing of bird-repellent seed treatments.
- R.L.Bruggers & L.Bortoli - Laboratory trials using fluorescent dyes and paints as marking agents for *Quelea* studies.
- A.C.Crabb - Testing for daily susceptibility cycles in birds exposed to avicides.
- C.S.Nichols & A.C.Crabb - Laboratory method for determining the lethal exposure time 50 (LET₅₀) of contact avicides used in wicked perches.

PREDATORS AND CANINE DEPREDACTIONS

- P.D.Roughton & D.C.Bowden - Experimental design for field evaluation of odor attractants for predators.
- F.J.Turkowski, M.L.Popelka, B.B.Green, & R.W.Bullard - Testing the responses of coyotes and other predators to odor attractants.

P.J.Savarie & J.D.Roberts - Evaluation of oral central nervous system depressants in coyotes.

J.A.MCCANN & C.C.Snider - Proposed efficacy test for dog repellents designed to reduce urination on established scent posts.

GENERAL TEST SUPPORT CONSIDERATIONS

J.B.Beck & H.S.Stein, Jr. - Rationale for testing vertebrate pesticides and devices in actual field situations.

D.A.Wade & S.L.Beasom - The effects of environmental-political factors on predator research.

R.H.Giles, Jr. - Using computers in evaluating vertebrate pest control procedures.

You can't put your foot in your mouth if it's shut.

WE'RE STILL HURTING

Dr. Harry C. Rowsell, University of Ottawa, who I quoted in the last issue of THE PROBE was kind enough to answer some questions I asked him about the inhumane aspects of strychnine.

"With respect to strychnine, this chemical does not have any depressive action on the central nervous system. It strictly acts on the neuromuscular junctions, causing extension of muscles and muscle rigidity. The convulsion which you report is not a convulsion in the true sense because it is only muscle activity without the control of the central nervous system. I agree with you that epileptic fits do not produce pain in themselves, for the individual does not know what is happening during the fit. This is substantiated in the studies I have done with the repellent AVITROL. Therefore, strychnine is rejected strictly on the basis of its lack of activity on the central nervous system."

The answer wasn't exactly what I hoped for in defense of strychnine (truth can be painful too), but it does set the record straight for which I give Dr. Rowsell my thanks.

Usta be only a fool and his money were soon parted - now IRS doesn't make distinctions.

RUMBLINGS FROM THE LOG HOUSE

Before I launch into some of the activities that have kept me busy, besides working on the log house, I want to acknowledge the many inquiries about Jean's health. Jean received her first chemotherapy treatments March 13th. Considering everything that could have gone haywire, she came through in good shape. The doctors are confident they can completely eliminate the cancer cells. Thanks from Jean for our concern.

I was invited to attend Region 2's Refuge and ADC Supervisory Conference in Albuquerque on March 5-6th. Enjoyed visiting with the old gang between topic discussions. One of the announcements made by Bob Gilmore, Deputy Assoc. Director for Wildlife

Management concerned a revamping of the ADC office at the Washington level. Apparently there has been an increase in the number of Congressional letters asking for information on ADC matters since Sec. Andrus' unfortunate decision on ADC policy. New responsibilities, including wildlife enhancement (Sikes Act and Indians) will be placed in ADC. The Chief's position description is being rewritten to reflect these new duties and will be green sheeted. The name will be changed to something appropriate, perhaps even "Wildlife Services". However, the name will not carry down to the States or Regions.

This could be a logical sequence of events or it could be a sleeper where, in addition to all Directorate staff people handling ADC including the program coordinator, our Chief would also be recruited from outside ADC ranks. Until we have a clear reading on what the Director is up to, let's keep our Congressional contacts advised of what is taking place.

Asst. State Supervisor Darrell Juve gave a good program report on the status of the Management Information System (MIS) they are using in California. It appears they have developed a broad data collecting system which is being fed into a desk top computer and are able to retrieve a wealth of summary information. This system is being considered for all of ADC. The method will be tried out in Texas and Utah this year to test the program California developed. From what I could see MIS as presented by Darrell will revolutionize the ADC program by providing good data to use in support of budget justifications and in fighting off the "preservationists". That's why the Service and the Department will never permit it to materialize.

I was asked to mention progress being made in NADCA. After talking about some of the actions the association had taken, including sending our analysis of Andrus' decision (PROBE #4) to every U.S. Senator and Representative, I couldn't resist telling Mr. Gilmore that if he thought they were receiving a large number of congressionals now, the number in the future would be in direct proportion to the support or lack of support the ADC Program receives from the Service and the Department.

I was also invited to attend Region 6's ADC Supervisory Conference in Denver, March 19-20th. Bob Gilmore was to have been there to discuss the new task force appointed to study ADC programs and policy, but he didn't show. Gordon Watson, Jim Beers and Bob Gilmore make up the team - - not one ounce of ADC experience in the bunch. Watson attended the meeting. He plans on spending several months visiting field, state and regional programs. He has said when he finds something being done not in compliance with Department policy, he will write a policy to correct it and send it up to Gilmore. As Maxwell Smart would say: "Sounds like the old 'sell'em down the river' trick". [Ye Editor thinks a better one is: Washington is like a cesspool. The big ones come to the top.]

That doesn't sound good but maybe the next rumbling will pick up your spirits. Mary Cronberg, President of the Woolgrowers, called and invited me to participate in a meeting in Denver on March 21st to discuss the legislative oversight hearings on Andrus' ADC policy. Senator Alan Simpson of Wyoming has called for the hearings. Your association had requested we be given the opportunity to recommend someone from the field who would not be constrained by worrying about his job.

To summarize briefly, the hearings will be held April 25, 1980 in Room 4200, Dirkson Building at 9:00 AM. I am on the program to report what has happened to ADC ceilings and budgets since 1972. I also plan to have a prepared statement entered in the record giving an analysis of Sec. Andrus' ADC policy statement of November 8, 1979. This is the opportunity we've been waiting for - - to tell it like it is.

There is a good possibility several bills will result from these hearings transferring the ADC function to the Department of Agriculture. That would be the best move we could make. A list of senators on the Environment and Public Works Committee is attached for your information and action. Let them know how you feel.

ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS DSOB 4220 - 224-7176

Democrats
 Randolph, Jennings (Chair) WV
 Muskie, Edmund S. MA
 Gravel, Mike AK
 Bentsen, Lloyd M. TX
 Burdick, Quentin N. ND
 Culver, John C. IA
 Hart, Gary CO
 Moynihan, Daniel P. NY

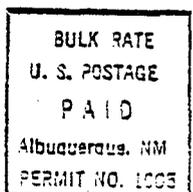
Republicans
 Stafford, Robert T. VT
 Baker, Howard H., Jr. TN
 Domenici, Pete V. NM
 Chaffee, John H. RI
 Simpson, Alan K. WY
 Pressler, Larry SD

HR 6725 sponsored by Congressman De La Garza of Texas and Mr. Loeffler was also discussed. Hearings on this bill will be held April 16th from 9:00 AM to 2:00 PM. This bill requires the Departments of Agriculture and Interior to work out an ADC program jointly that will effectively utilize both lethal and nonlethal control measures.

My wife just noticed I wasn't hammering nails - - better get back to work.
 George S. Rost (President, NADCA)

EDITOR Bill Fitzwater, (Sec/Treas NADCA)

**National
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