

CONNECTICUT

Pesticide reporting

How information moves from regulated entities to DEEP and the public

Visual summary of current statutory requirements and the eLicense database

Prepared for the Pesticide Modernization Working Group

01 Connecticut assigns different duties to three regulated groups

The key distinction is whether information is retained, reported annually, or both.

KEEP RECORDS

Distributors / sellers

- Delivery and transport records
- Quantity and shipment dates
- Names of involved parties
- Available to DEEP upon request

REPORT RUP USE

Private applicators

- Restricted-use pesticides only
- Each use documented
- Annual submission by January 31
- Copies available upon request

REPORT ALL USE

Commercial applicators

- Any pesticide use or supervision
- Detailed records kept five years
- Annual summary by January 31
- Records available upon request

RUP = restricted-use pesticide

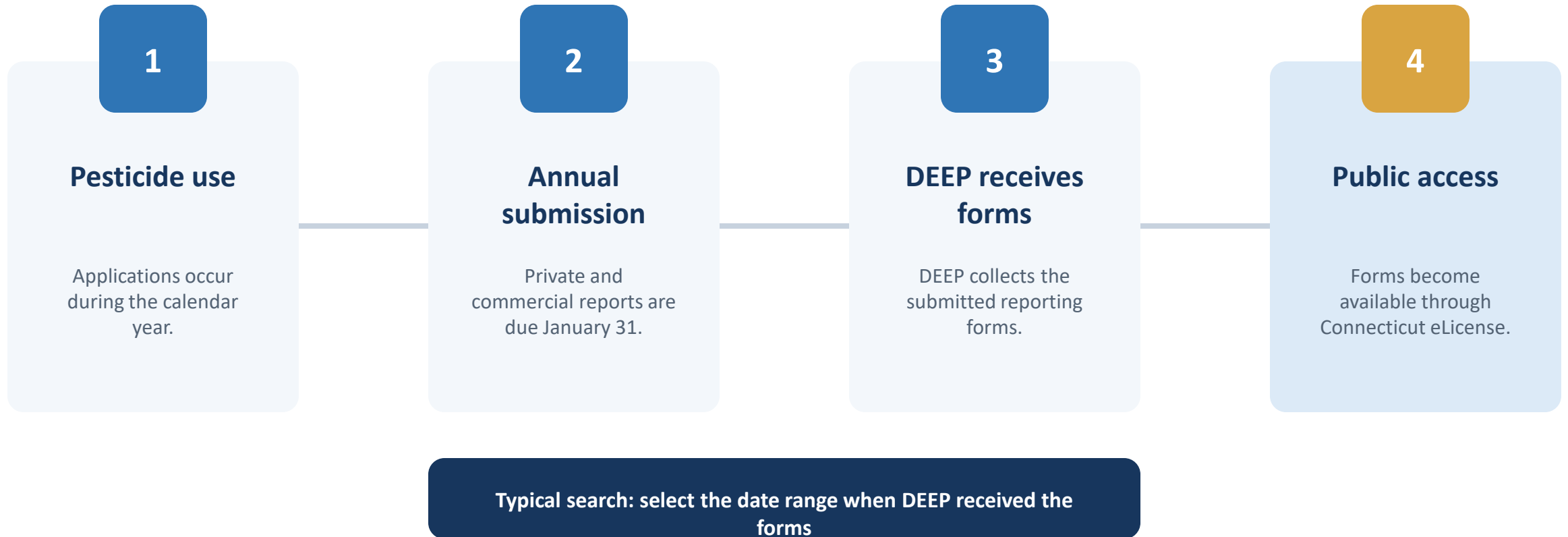
02 **The reported fields overlap—but are not identical**

Private reporting emphasizes the treated acreage; commercial reporting adds certification and pest information.

Data category	Private applicator	Commercial applicator
Identity	Applicator name	Supervisor + operator names and certification numbers
Product	Kind and amount used	Kind and amount used
Time + place	Application date and location	Application date and location
Treatment site	Crop/site and acreage	Crop or site treated
Additional field	—	Pest treated for
Retention	Submit annually; copies upon request	Keep at least 5 years; annual summary

03 Annual reports move through DEEP to a public form-based portal

January 31 is the recurring deadline for prior-calendar-year applicator reporting.



04 Public access and confidentiality operate as separate layers

The portal provides access to forms, while claimed trade-secret or commercial information follows a protected review process.

PUBLIC ACCESS

Connecticut eLicense

- Applicator reporting forms received by DEEP
- Pesticide dealers, applicators, and businesses
- State-issued licenses, registrations, permits, and certificates
- Certain agency reports

Forms generally include product name and federal registration number; private forms also include date and site information.

PROTECTED PROCESS

Claimed confidential material

- 1 Submitter marks and separates the material
- 2 Commissioner evaluates whether it qualifies
- 3 Written notice precedes a proposed release
- 4 At least 30 days allows time for court action

Protection may cover trade secrets or commercial or financial information.

05 Penalties differ by party, while civil liability can accrue daily

The maximum criminal consequence depends on the regulated party; civil penalties may accrue daily.

Distributors + commercial applicators	Private applicators	Any person violating the provisions
Up to \$5,000 Maximum fine	Up to \$1,000 Maximum fine	Up to \$2,500 Civil penalty
Up to 1 year Maximum imprisonment	Up to 30 days Maximum imprisonment	Per day continued While violation continues

Applies to knowing violations for the stated criminal penalties.

The baseline sharpens five modernization questions

These questions distinguish what Connecticut currently requires from what a redesigned system might need.

1

Collection

Should annual forms remain the primary submission format, or should data be structured for searching and analysis?

2

Coverage

Should reporting continue to differ for distributors, private applicators, and commercial applicators?

3

Access

Which fields should DEEP collect, and which should be visible to the public?

4

Privacy

How should personal contact information, trade secrets, and commercial information be separated?

5

Usability

Should users search only by receipt date, or also by product, location, applicator, and reporting year?

Discussion goal: identify which changes improve usefulness without creating unnecessary duplication or disclosure.