



2006 Annual Report

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Arizona
Arkansas
California
Colorado
Delaware
Florida
Georgia
Illinois
Indiana
Kansas
Maine
Maryland
Michigan
Minnesota
Mississippi
Nebraska
New Hampshire
New Jersey
New Mexico
New York
North Carolina
North Dakota
Ohio
Oklahoma
Oregon
Pennsylvania
Puerto Rico
Rhode Island
South Carolina
Tennessee
Texas
Utah
Vermont
Virginia
Washington
West Virginia
Wyoming

Interstate Pest Control Compact

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Introduction

Each year billion of dollars of damage is caused by plant pests - insects, weeds, plant diseases, and other organisms that attack U.S. crops and forest resources. Many of the same pests also attack lawns, gardens, and the general environment, causing still more damage in dollars and esthetics. These pests don't recognize political boundaries. They can easily move across state lines on the wind or in soil or water, or hitchhike to new areas with goods, vehicles, or people. Tremendous losses occur even though farmers, industry, and local, state, and federal governments spend billions each year on control.

At one time, only coastal and border states had to fear infestations of new foreign plant pests, but today heartland states are also at risk. International containerized cargo with the potential for carrying foreign pests can travel through ports of entry and reach interior states before it can be opened and inspected.

Federal and state agencies have ongoing control and regulatory programs against a number of plant pests, and many have recently stepped up their pest detection and monitoring efforts. In most cases, however, appropriations are earmarked for specific pests - a mere handful of the 10,000-odd species that cause damage in this country. In general, too, state funds may be spent only on in-state control, even though pests just across the border may be equal threats. If a single state undertakes necessary pest control activities, on its own or with federal assistance, it cannot be certain that companion measures will be taken in other states.

Often the budget process does not allow governments to move quickly against newly introduced pests or take on challenges outside already approved program plans, a particular problem in times of decreasing resources. Technology is available to control or eliminate many pests, but its effectiveness often depends on speedy action.

The Interstate Pest Control Compact was instituted in 1968 under the Council of State Governments to bridge economic and jurisdictional gaps among state and federal governments, to enable agencies to respond to plant pest infestations. The Compact, through the Insurance Fund it administers, provides financial assistance to address:

- New and economically significant destructive plant pest outbreaks;
- Plant pest infestations outside the control or means of a single jurisdiction; or
- Destructive single-state outbreaks which could affect other states if allowed to spread.

Funding

The basis for determining the amount of funds to be appropriated from each of the participating states is as follows: 1/10th of the total budget of \$1 million in equal shares (i.e. \$100,000), and the remainder in proportion to the value of agricultural and forest crops and products, excluding animals and animal products produced in each party state. This is not an annual appropriation, but has been a one-time contribution to the Insurance Fund. It is conceivable that, if Compact

funds were appreciably depleted in carrying out a containment or eradication program, a state could be assessed its proportional share to return Compact funds to the \$1 million Insurance Fund level. However, with investment income, this does not appear likely.

How the Fund Operates

The Compact provides that any party state can apply to the Insurance Fund for financial support of pest control or eradication activities which it wishes to have undertaken or intensified in one or more other party or, in limited circumstances, in nonparty states. When a pest is found in another state that constitutes a threat to valuable agricultural or forest crops or products within the applying state, the Insurance Fund can provide financial support for control or eradication measures. State parties to the Compact are expected to maintain their existing pest control programs at normal levels aside from any assistance from the Insurance Fund. This safeguards the soundness of the Fund and assures that it will be used to apply the additional thrust necessary to combat outbreaks, which otherwise would not be controlled.

The Insurance Fund is under the control of a Governing Board, consisting of an official representative of each party state chosen by that state in accordance with its own laws. An Executive committee, consisting of the chairman and a representative from each of the four regions, is authorized to exercise certain responsibilities for the Governing Board when the Board itself does not meet.

A Technical Advisory Committee has been established to assist the Governing Board with the technical information necessary to make a decision on whether or not the Compact should be invoked on any particular requests.

The Technical Advisory Committee is composed of two state plant control officials from each of the four regions of the Plant Boards, together with a representative of the U.S. Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service and a representative of the U.S. Forest Service.

When a request is filed for invoking the Compact, the request is referred to the ten-member Technical Advisory Committee, which makes a study of the request and a recommendation on the feasibility of the project to the Governing Board. In an emergency, the Committee could make this recommendation within 72 hours or less after receiving the initial request for Compact assistance.

Annual Report from the Executive Director

September, 2006

Membership

Currently there are 37 total parties to the Interstate Pest Control Compact (IPCC). The latest State to join is Mississippi which passed its enabling legislation effective in July 2006 and submitted their complete membership fee of \$12,213 in April of 2006.

The States of Colorado and Indiana completed their membership installment payments in July and August of 2005 and have now fulfilled their financial obligations as members of the Compact. All member states have paid their membership fees in full.

Rhode Island passed its enabling legislation which became effective July 7, 2006. Six (6) party/member states still have not passed specific enabling legislation (AZ, AR, CO, FL, NE, and PR) as legally required by the Compact. These member states have until September 2010 in which to pass enabling legislation or they will rescind all voting rights.

Arizona has made no definite commitment regarding legislation introduction as yet. Colorado is considering introduction of legislation in the next legislative session beginning in January 2007. Arkansas intends to introduce enabling legislation in January 2007. Florida intends to introduce legislation in their next legislative session, beginning March 2007. Nebraska is considering passage of legislation, but has not made a proposal as of yet. The Executive Director met with the Puerto Rico Department of Agriculture concerning the need for passage of legislation; Puerto Rico will consider such legislation when the political climate is favorable. Montana considered joining the Compact during this past year, but decided not to request introduction of any legislation for the upcoming 2007 session and therefore chose not to seek membership in the Compact at this time.

Insurance Fund Claims/Projects

In response to a request by the Colorado Department of Agriculture, the Interstate Pest Control Compact granted \$15,000 to the Wyoming Department of Agriculture in October 2005 for eradication of the invasive weed *Echium vulgare*, or Viper's bugloss. The Laramie County, Wyoming infestation posed a significant threat to cattle, sheep, and horses in Wyoming, Colorado, and Nebraska due to its toxicity to those animals as well as its location along a major interstate and railway which provided a pathway for spread. The IPCC funding was authorized for one year to assist in the survey and eradication of the invasive weed in Wyoming. The local county has regulatory responsibility for weed control in the area and can only spend appropriated funds on species designated by regulation as a county-designated noxious weed. The funding from the IPCC's Pest Control Insurance Fund allowed the State and County to begin survey and eradication activities until *Echium vulgare* could be declared an official noxious weed by the Laramie County Weed and Pest Council. The project was a cooperative effort of the IPCC, Wyoming Department of Agriculture, Laramie County Weed and Pest Council, the University of

Wyoming, and the Union Pacific Railroad. The infested area was located on steep sloped terrain adjacent to the Union Pacific Railroad.

Laramie County Weed and Pest Council/District began control efforts in June 2005 with two boom spraying trucks equipped with hand sprayer capabilities. The 2005 applications were later paid for by IPCC funds. A total of 24.25 acres on the steep slope were treated with a 2-4-D, Banvel, and Telar tank mix. Spray crews also surveyed for additional satellite infestations outside of the proposed treatment area.

In April of 2006, the Laramie Weed and Pest Council successfully listed Viper's bugloss as a declared noxious weed. Additional treatments, made in 2006, were paid for by the Union Pacific Railroad at a cost of \$10,597.50.

A 2006 summer survey by Laramie County Weed and Pest Council estimated 75-85% control within the treated area; additional surveys will be needed to confirm the actual success rate. Two additional spot treatments have been made so far in 2006 and a third application is planned for September, 2006. Overall the results of the project have been successful for the first year; however a continued dedication to complete eradication by the state, county, Union Pacific Railroad, and the public will be the determining factor on the success of the long term eradication goal.

The Wyoming Department of Agriculture is currently drafting changes to their noxious weed regulations which would allow a county to make an "emergency" declaration in order to provide for "Early detection and Rapid Response" to new invasive weeds.

The total cost of the project to date is \$24,384. Since the Union Pacific Railroad agreed to fund a portion of the costs, only \$11,474 of Compact funds were utilized in the project. Wyoming will return \$3,526 to the Compact.

No other requests for claims have been received.

IRS Status of the Interstate Pest Control Compact

In order to try to make this organization more attractive to larger corporations or foundations as a recipient of donations, we have tried to gain official classification by the IRS as an organization which could accept contributions which could be considered tax exempt by the donor. We started off by asking for a "government instrumentality" determination letter from the IRS (December 28, 2004). The response from IRS (February 25, 2005) did NOT rule that we were such an organization, but suggested that we might be a government affiliate and also suggested that we might also be considered a non-profit tax exempt organization. However, we were informed that we would have to follow specific procedures for IRS to make such a determination.

It was decided to try to meet the non-profit 501 (c)(3) classification so we submitted a detailed application along with the \$500 application fee on August 2, 2005. That application was supposed to be reviewed within 120 days, but due to IRS workload, IRS did not assign our case to a specialist until April 6, 2006. On April 7, the specialist sent us a 13 page letter including a

list of additional questions (totaling 60 questions) that had to be answered by April 28, 2006. We received an extension on the due date until May 12.

The deeper we got into answering the questions it became apparent that, if we were to be eligible for 501 (c)(3) status, there would have to be some significant changes to our organization; the biggest being the creation of Articles of Association or Incorporation. Initial telephone conversations the Executive Director had with the IRS Specialist initially indicated that we may not be eligible because our purpose was not charitable, educational, or religious.

We received a second extension for submitting the answers to the questions and submission of the Articles of Association and other required documents until May 26. The creation of the Articles of Association and other policy changes, however, would require action by the Governing Board, which will not meet again until the annual meeting in September, after the IRS deadline.

On May 25, in telephone conversation with the IRS Specialist, we learned that we might be considered a charitable organization because we were created, and existed, to provide funding assistance to States for the intention of protecting the environment and natural resources. To be considered as a charitable 501(c)(3) organization, our Articles of Association would have to clearly state our charitable purpose (dedicated to the protection of agriculture and natural resources for the common good), and must state that upon dissolution of the organization the remaining assets would be permanently dedicated to exempt purposes. Inclusion of these statements in the organization's bylaws does not meet the IRS requirements. With this focus we finalized the answers to the additional questions and drafted Articles of Association and a Conflict of Interest Policy to be signed by all members of the Governing Board and the Executive Director.

Because we missed the May 26 deadline, IRS sent us a letter informing us that we will have an additional 90 days (September 8) to submit the required documentation and still be eligible for consideration of the 501(c)(3) status. Failure to meet that deadline may require the payment of another application fee.

At this point the Executive Director feels confident that we are eligible to be classified as a 501(c)(3), but we will have to: 1) incorporate our organization, or 2) officially create our association through the Articles of Association, and 3) adopt a conflict of interest policy, and submit the completed question and answer package including proof of 1 or 2, and 3 above.

Commissioner Roger Johnson, our Chairman, and the Executive Director recommend that we re-create our organization as an unincorporated charitable association, and adopt the drafted Articles of Association to accomplish this. Also we recommend the adoption of the drafted Conflict of Interest Policy.

This is a major step for our organization and should be addressed at the Annual Meeting of the IPPC and Pest Control Insurance Fund's Governing Board on September 17, 2006 in Norfolk, VA.

IPCC Website and Records Archive

In an effort to make the records of the IPCC readily available to its members and others, annual reports, financial statements, and meeting minutes are being scanned, stored on the Hostway.com web server, and posted in the IPCC web site. Documents dating back to 1973 have been scanned and posted so far. The official records received by the Executive Director in October of 2002 do not contain all such reports, statements and minutes, but those available will be scanned and posted as time permits. This archiving action should provide for easier access to the organization's official records in the future. The IPCC's website address is www.pestcompact.org. The Executive Director continues to maintain the site as part of his service to the Compact, but a continued cost of approximately \$200 per year will be incurred for the domain name and web hosting.

Respectfully submitted,

*Robert J. Balaam
Executive Director*

2005 Annual Meeting Minutes – September 2005

Saturday, September 17, 2005

The Ostesaga Hotel

Cooperstown, NY

Attendees:

Member States Present (19):

Arizona	– Don Butler
California	– A.G. Kawamura (IPCC Vice Chairman)
Colorado	– Don Ament
Delaware	– Michael Scuse (IPCC Executive Committee)
Florida	– Charles Bronson
	– Leslie Palmer (FDACS staff)
Georgia	– Cameron Smoak (GDA staff)
Indiana	– Andy Miller
Maryland	– Pat McMillan
Michigan	– Ken Rauscher
New Jersey	– Charles Kuperus (IPCC Chairman and Executive Committee)
New York	– Nathan Rudgers
North Carolina	– Bill Dickerson (NCDA staff)
North Dakota	– Roger Johnson (IPCC Secretary)
South Carolina	– Larry Boyleston (SCDA staff)
Texas	– Cary Brown (TDA staff)
Virginia	– Carlton Courter
Washington	– Lee Falconer (WDA staff)
West Virginia	– Steve Hannah (WVDA staff)
Wyoming	– John Etchepare

Non Member States Present:

Montana – Nancy Peterson

Others Present:

Ed Kee, Delaware Cooperative Extension

Bob Balaam, Executive Director, IPCC

Call to Order

Chairman Charles Kuperus (NJ) called the meeting to order at 7:00 AM.

Roll Call of Member States

IPCC Executive Director, Bob Balaam, took role call, declaring 19 member states present.

Approval of Meeting Minutes

Chairman Kuperus called for an approval of the February 20, 2005 meeting minutes. It was moved and seconded to accept the minutes. Motion passed with a majority vote.

Report of the Chairman

Chairman Kuperus reported that he assisted the Executive Director in submitting an extensive application package to the IRS for recognition of exemption as a 501 (c)(3) organization. He noted that if this recognition was successful, it would be especially important for the member states to identify potential donor organizations and contacts in their states that the Executive Director could approach concerning donations to the Pest Control Insurance Fund.

Report of the Treasurer

Treasurer Carlton Courter, with the assistance from the Executive Director, reviewed the financial reports for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2005 as distributed to the members. A motion was made and seconded to accept the report. Motion passed with a majority vote.

Report of the Executive Director

Bob Balaam gave a report highlighting issues affecting the compact this year as follows:

- Membership –
 - Currently there are 36 total parties to the Interstate Pest Control Compact (IPCC). The latest State to join is Indiana which passed its enabling legislation effective in July 2005 and submitted their complete membership fee of \$32,342 also in July of 2005.
 - The States of Arkansas and Rhode Island completed their membership installment payments in May and June of 2005 and have now fulfilled their financial obligations as members of the Compact. Colorado continues to make installment payments of their membership fee.
 - Texas passed its enabling legislation which became effective September 1, 2005. Wyoming passed its enabling legislation in February 2005.
 - Seven (7) party/member states still have not passed specific enabling legislation (AZ, AR, CO, FL, NE, PR, and RI) as legally required by the Compact. These member states have until September 2010 in which to pass enabling legislation or they will rescind all voting rights.
 - Florida, a current member without enabling legislation, has its enabling legislation written and intends to introduce it in the coming year.
 - Kansas reintroduced and passed enabling legislation in March 2005 following repeal of their original (1996) legislation in 2002.
 - In May 2005 Maine's legislature passed new legislation which repealed the Pest Control Compact contained in the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 12 under the laws governing the Department of Conservation, Bureau of Forestry, and enacted the Compact instead in Title 7 under the laws governing the Department of Agriculture, Food and Rural Resources. This legislation essentially changed Maine's Pest Control Compact Administrator to the Commissioner of Agriculture, Food and Rural Resources. The legislation was signed by the Governor on May 20 and is expected to become law in late September.

-
- Mississippi had drafted enabling legislation to join the Compact as a new member, but later felt that the timing for introduction of the legislation was just not right. They intend to introduce the legislation at the next legislative session.
 - Claims/Projects
 - Texas completed their IPCC funded project (\$60,000) to eradicate the Citrus root weevil. The Texas Department of Agriculture has now secured interim state funding and will continue their eradication efforts over an expanded area.
 - On September 8, 2005, Colorado requested that the Compact be invoked in the State of Wyoming and that \$15,000 in funding assistance from the Pest Control Insurance Fund be provided to Wyoming to eradicate the invasive weed *Echium vulgare*, Viper's bugloss. That request is currently being evaluated by the IPCC Technical Advisory Committee.
 - IRS Status
 - Following evaluation by the Internal Revenue Service of the IPCC's December 2004 request for an "Instrumentality Affirmation Letter" regarding our tax exempt status as a government instrumentality according to Section 170(c)(1), with advice from the IPCC accountant with the Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, the Executive Director decided to instead seek tax exempt status under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code. In August an extensive application package was submitted along with the application fee. Obtaining this tax exempt status will enable donations to the IPCC to be considered as tax deductible by the donor.
 - The IPCC Employer Identification Number (EIN) has been reinstated.
 - IPCC Website
 - In May, at the approval of the Executive Committee, the IPCC website was moved from the USDA server to a commercial server (Hostway.com).
 - The new website address is www.pestcompact.org.
 - Executive Director will continue to maintain the site, but a cost of approximately \$200 per year will be incurred for the domain name and web hosting.
 - Bylaws Amendments
 - Changes to the bylaws of the Pest Control Insurance Fund were approved at the February 2005 mid-year meeting of the Governing Board,
 - Members were subsequently notified of the approved revisions
 - Revised bylaws have been posted on the Compact's website.

FY 2005-2006 Budget

Bob Balaam presented the following budget proposal for the 2005-2006 fiscal year. No increase or decrease from the 2004-2005 fiscal year was proposed; just some slight changes in budget line items that did not affect the overall total budget.

Balaam requested permission to, at times, increase his hourly rate for services rendered as long as he did not exceed the budget allocated for his services. Balaam requested this because sometimes he has to take time off from his USDA job in order to conduct business for the IPCC, resulting in a significant loss of personal income. The Governing Board authorized Balaam to charge the IPCC an increased rate under those circumstances, provided the approved budget was

not exceeded. Roger Johnson suggested that the Executive Director formalize his contract for services with the Chairman of the IPCC.

Budget Line Item	FY 2004-2005		Proposed FY 2005-2006	
	Budget (\$)	Actual (\$)	Budget (\$)	Change (\$ +/-)
Personnel				
Executive Director Wages	15000	8734	15000	0
Travel and Registration	3800	2502	3800	0
Bond	100	0	100	0
Facilities and Administrative Costs				
Overhead	2000	988	2000	0
Equipment	0	0	0	0
Supplies	0	0	0	0
Postage	300	242	300	0
Printing	500	452	500	0
Bank Charges	200	192	0	(200)
Web Hosting	0	0	200	200
Contractual Services				
Audit	100	0	100	0
Special Purpose				
Technical Advisory Committee	500	0	500	0
Special Committee	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	22500	13110	22500	0

After review, a motion was made and seconded to accept the budget. Motion passed with a majority vote.

Unfinished Business

Chairman Kuperus reemphasized the need for member states to develop a list of approximately six foundations or organizations in each of their states that could be contacted as potential donors to the Pest Control Insurance Fund. Chairman Kuperus asked those present, as well as member states not present, to submit such a list to the Executive Director as soon as possible so that when the IPCC obtained its tax exempt status, work could begin on obtaining donations to the Insurance Fund.

New Business

Don Ament (CO) brought before the Governing Board a request to invoke the Compact and provide financial assistance in the amount of \$15,000 to the State of Wyoming to eradicate the noxious weed, *Echium vulgare*, Viper's bugloss or blueweed that is currently infesting a 5-mile stretch of railroad tracks in Laramie County, just west of Cheyenne. The funding request is for

one year, which will allow the County Weed Control Board enough time to pass a regulation declaring this weed a noxious weed and thereby provide them with the authorization to spend government funds for its control.

Bob Balaam reported that the application for assistance from the State of Colorado (Requesting State) for pest control work to be done in Wyoming (Responding State) was just recently received in his office and has been forwarded to the Technical Advisory Committee for consideration and recommendation. A motion was made to accept the forthcoming recommendation of the Technical Advisory Committee. Motion passed with a majority vote. (Note: Following the meeting of the Governing Board of the Pest Control Insurance Fund, on September 26, 2005, the Technical Advisory Committee recommended to approve the application for financial assistance in the amount of \$15,000.)

Election of Officers and Executive Committee (2005-2006)

Roger Johnson (ND) was nominated to serve as **Chairman** for one year.

A.G. Kawamura (CA) was nominated to serve as **Vice Chairman**.

Greg Ibach (NE) was nominated to serve as **Secretary**.

Carlton Courter (VA) was nominated to remain as **Treasurer**.

A motion was made and seconded to accept the nominees. Motion passed with a majority vote. The Officers of the Interstate Pest Control Insurance Fund for FY 2005-2006 are as follows:

Chairman	Roger Johnson, North Dakota
Vice Chairman	A.G. Kawamura, California
Secretary	Greg Ibach, Nebraska
Treasurer	Carlton Courter, Virginia

In compliance with the bylaws, Chairman Roger Johnson also serves as chairman of the Executive Committee. No nominations were made for the seats on the Executive Committee. Chairman Kuperus asked that during their meetings held immediately following the IPCC meeting, each of the Regional Associations nominate someone to represent their regional grouping on the IPCC Executive Committee and report those names to the Executive Director. A motion was made and seconded to accept those “yet to be named” members of the Executive Committee. The motion passed with a majority vote. Following the meeting of the IPCC the following were selected by their regional organizations to serve on the IPCC Executive Committee for 2005-2006.

Chairman	Roger Johnson, North Dakota
Midwestern Region	Fred Dailey, Ohio
Northeastern Region	Michael Scuse, Delaware
Southern Region	Gus Douglass, West Virginia
Western Region	Donald Butler, Arizona

Adjourn

Chairman Kuperus adjourned the meeting at 7:50 AM.

2006 Mid Year Meeting Minutes – February 2006

February 16, 2006
Renaissance Hotel, Washington D.C.

Attendees:

Member States Present (18):

Arizona	– Don Butler (IPCC Executive Committee)
Arkansas	– Darryl Little
Delaware	– Michael Scuse (IPCC Executive Committee)
Indiana	– Andy Miller
Maryland	– Mary Ellen Setting (MDA staff)
Michigan	– Ken Rauscher (MDA staff)
Nebraska	– Denis Blank (NDA staff)
New Hampshire	– Stephen Taylor
New Mexico	– Miley Gonzalez
New York	– Rick Zimmerman (NYDAM staff)
North Carolina	– Richard Reich (NCDACS staff)
North Dakota	– Roger Johnson (IPCC Chairman)
Ohio	– Fred Dailey (IPCC Executive Committee)
Rhode Island	– Kenneth Ayars
South Carolina	– Larry Boyleston (SCDA staff)
Texas	– Cary Brown (TDA staff)
Washington	– Lee Falconer (WDA staff)
West Virginia	– Gus Douglass (IPCC Executive Committee)

Non-Member States Present (1):

Mississippi – Mike Taggert (MDA staff)

Others Present (1):

Bob Balaam – Executive Director, IPCC

Call to Order

Chairman Roger Johnson (ND) called the meeting to order at 7:10 am.

Roll Call of Member States

IPCC Executive Director, Bob Balaam, took role call, declaring 18 member states present.

Approval of Meeting Minutes

Chairman Johnson called for an approval of the September 17, 2005 meeting minutes. Acceptance of the minutes was moved by Michael Scuse (DE) and was seconded by Miley Gonzalez (NM). Motion passed with a majority vote.

Report of the Chairman

Chairman Johnson distributed a copy of the “Personal Service Contract” between the Executive Director and the Chairman of the IPCC on behalf of the Executive Committee. Commissioner Johnson reported that the contract had been requested at the 2005 Annual Meeting. The contract was a cooperative effort between the Executive Director, the Chairman, and the legal staff of the North Dakota Department of Agriculture. Although originally proposed as a multi-year contract, upon recommendation of the NDDA legal staff, the contract was assigned a one year term and is subject to consideration for renewal at the September 2006 meeting. The contract had been distributed to the members of the Executive Committee via email earlier in the year for approval and was signed by the Executive Director and the Chairman on behalf of the Executive Committee in mid November, 2005.

Report of the Treasurer

Treasurer Carlton Courter (also current NASDA President) was not able to be present so the Treasurer’s report was presented by the Executive Director, Bob Balaam. There was no discussion on the report. A motion to accept the report was made by Miley Gonzalez (NM) and was seconded by Gus Douglass (WV). Motion passed with a majority vote.

Report of the Executive Director

Bob Balaam gave a report highlighting issues affecting the Compact since the September 2005 meeting as follows:

- Membership
 - There are 36 current member states
 - Colorado made the final installment of their membership fee in October 2005. All current members have completely paid their membership fee. Seven members are without enabling legislation.
 - Mississippi has drafted and introduced enabling legislation in January 2006. The bill has passed the Senate and has been referred to the House of Representatives. An effective date of July 1, 2006 is expected.
- 2005 Annual Report
 - The 2005 Annual Report of the IPCC was prepared by the Executive Director and copies were distributed to the member states in October 2005.
- Insurance Fund Claims/Projects
 - Wyoming received \$15,000 for eradication of the invasive weed *Echium vulgare*, Viper’s bugloss, in October 2005.
 - No other requests for claims have been received.

- IRS Status of the IPCC
 - In August 2005, the Compact submitted an extensive application and fee to the Internal Revenue Service seeking tax exempt status under Section 501 (c)(3) of the IRS Code.
 - As of February 16, 2006 the IRS has not yet referred our application to a reviewer and cannot offer any suggestion as to when our application will be considered. This delay is due to a high volume of requests.
- IPCC Website
 - In an effort to make the records of the organization more accessible to member states and non-member states who are considering joining the Compact, the Executive Director has scanned and posted the annual reports, financial statements, meeting minutes and project/claim reports of the Compact and Pest Control Insurance Fund on the organization's website. Currently, most of the records for the years 1995-2005 have been posted.
- New office location of the IPCC
 - In January 2006, the New Jersey office of the Interstate Pest Control Compact was closed. The Key Largo, Florida office is now the only office of the IPCC. The official address of the IPCC is 8 Mangrove Lane, Key Largo, FL 33037-3047. Other contact information can be found on the IPCC website, www.pestcompact.org.

Unfinished Business

There was no unfinished business.

New Business

There was no new business.

Adjourn

Chairman Johnson adjourned the meeting at 7:35 am.

Annual Financial Statement (July 1, 2005 – June 30, 2006)

Highlights from Fiscal Year 2006:

- Total assets available at June 30, 2006 were \$1,130,631. An increase of \$58,043 over the June 30, 2005, balance of \$1,072,588.
- Income on investments totaled \$44,030. There were no investment fees or expenses. The Average Yield for the year was 4.14%. The effective yield for the month of June 2006 was 5.12% compared with 3.06% one year ago. Investment income covered all of the administrative and operating costs (\$17,938) for the year.
- Investment Risk: The Virginia Local Government Investment Pool, in which IPCC funds are invested, follows guidelines that permit only high quality corporate investments. The IPCC investment is diversified in the following way as of June 30, 2005:

U.S. Treasury / Agency	13%
Repurchase Agreements	26%
Negotiable CDs & BAs	25%
Non-Negotiable CDs	0%
Commercial Paper*	24%
Corporate & Bank Notes*	11%
Total:	100%

* Commercial Paper is restricted to a maximum of 35% and Corporate & Bank Notes to a maximum of 25% of the entire investment pool by law. This minimizes the risk to the IPCC while attempting to maximize gains.

- Membership dues totaling \$46,697 were received from the states of Indiana, Colorado, and Mississippi. All three states are paid-in-full.
- Efforts are being made to get an official letter ruling from the Internal Revenue Service regarding the IPCC's status as a not-for-profit-organization to accept contributions that are tax deductible to the donor.
- \$15,000 was paid to Wyoming for *Echium vulgare* as an Insurance Claim.

**INTERSTATE PEST CONTROL COMPACT
BALANCE SHEET
June 30, 2006**

Assets

Operating Account	\$28,225.71	
Investments	1,102,405.62	1
	<hr/>	
TOTAL ASSETS		\$1,130,631.33

Liabilities & Equity

Liabilities	\$0.00	
Equity	1,130,631.33	
	<hr/>	
TOTAL LIABILITIES & EQUITY		\$1,130,631.33

**INTERSTATE PEST CONTROL COMPACT
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
For the Year Ended June 30, 2006**

<i>Balance on July 1, 2005</i>		\$ 1,072,588.09
 <u><i>Add - Inflows</i></u>		
Investment Income:		
LGIP	<u>44,030.35</u>	44,030.35
 Dues Income:		
Indiana	32,342.00	
Colorado	2,142.00	
Mississippi	<u>12,213.00</u>	46,697.00
 Operating Account Interest	<u>254.30</u>	90,981.65
 <u><i>Deduct-Outflows</i></u>		
Operating Expenses:		
Executive Director	11,440.65	
Travel	2,725.69	
General Administration	2,620.15	
Fee		
Bank Service Charges	8.50	
Conference	690.00	
Registrations		
Printing	453.42	
	<u>17,938.41</u>	
 Insurance Claims		
Wyoming (<i>Echium vulgare</i>)	<u>15,000.00</u>	32,938.41
 <i>Balance on June 30, 2006</i>		<u><u>\$ 1,130,631.33</u></u>

**INTERSTATE PEST CONTROL COMPACT
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, & CHANGES IN
FUND BALANCES/EQUITY
For the Year-Ended Ended June 30, 2006**

Revenues

Investment Income	\$44,030.35	
Dues Income	46,697.00	
Operating Account Interest	254.30	
Total revenues		\$90,981.65

Expenditures

Operating Expenses	\$17,938.41	
Insurance Claims	15,000.00	
Total expenses		32,938.41

Excess of revenue over expenditures \$58,043.24

Fund balances/equity July 1, 2005 1,072,588.09

Fund balances/equity June 30, 2006 \$1,130,631.33

Interstate Pest Control Compact and Pest Control Insurance Fund							
Budget vs. Actual Report							
July 1, 2005 to June 30, 2006							
		2005-2006		2004-2005		2003-2004	
Description	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual	
Personnel							
Executive Director Wages	15,000	11,440.65	15,000	8,906.00	15,000	8,734.00	
Travel and Registration	3,800	3,415.69	3,800	3,223.00	4,000	2,502.00	
Bond	100	0	100	0.00	100	0.00	
Facilities and Administrative Costs							
Overhead *	2,000	2,420.25	2,000	1,470.00	2,000	988.00	
Equipment	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	
Supplies	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	
Postage	300	199.90	300	193.00	200	242.00	
Printing	500	453.42	500	335.00	400	452.00	
Bank Charges	200	8.50	200	94.00	200	192.00	
Contractual Services							
Audit	100	0	100	0.00	150	0.00	
Special Purpose							
Technical Advisory Committee	500	0	500	0.00	0	0.00	
Special Committee	0	0	0	0.00	500	0.00	
TOTAL	22,500	17,938.41	22,500	14,221.00	22,550	13,110.00	
* includes website hosting, domain name registration, IRS Letter fee, and NASDA Meeting room as well as agreed upon general overhead allowances.							

Claims History

Fiscal Year	Project	Claim Amount (\$)	Recipient State	Requesting State
1969	Golden nematode eradication	6,000	Delaware	
1970	Cereal leaf beetle	Denied		Minnesota
1972	Tourist vehicle check for gypsy moth	10,000	Pennsylvania	Minnesota
1972	Tourist vehicle check for gypsy moth	5,000	Delaware	Minnesota
1972	Tourist vehicle check for gypsy moth	5,000	Virginia	Minnesota
1974	Gypsy moth disparlure trial	1,500	North Carolina	So. Carolina Virginia
1977	<i>Scleroderris</i> canker survey	900	New Hampshire	New Hampshire
1979	White fringed beetle control	5,400 ^[1]	Maryland	New Jersey
1980	Gypsy moth control	3,000	Illinois	Michigan
1980	Gypsy moth control	20,000	Washington	California
1980	Winter moth control	2,000	Oregon	California
1981	Apple maggot control	20,000	Oregon	California
1983	Grape nematode control (Polar nematode)	45,000	Michigan	California
1983	Corn cyst nematode survey	93,000	Maryland	Virginia
1992	Gypsy moth control	23,000	Georgia	No. Carolina
1992	Africanized honey bee management	44,500	Texas	New Mexico
1995	Tropical soda apple management	95,355	Florida	
1996	Apple Ermine moth regulatory control research	8,000	Oregon	Washington

Fiscal Year	Project	Claim Amount (\$)	Recipient State	Requesting State
1997	Corn cyst nematode survey	19,170	Virginia	
1997	Tropical soda apple biological control	70,000	Florida	NC, GA, SC
1997	Asian longhorned beetle eradication	100,000	New York	DE, ME, NJ, NC, PA, VT
1998	Grecian foxglove control	12,093	Kansas	KS
1999	Asian longhorned beetle eradication	100,000	Illinois	
1999	Tomato yellow leaf curl virus	75,167	Florida	FL
2000	Clover broomrape survey	20,000	Oregon	UT, CA
2002	Citrus longhorned beetle establishment prevention	50,000	Washington	OR, CA
2002	Gypsy moth eradication	50,000	Minnesota	KS, ND
2004	<i>Diaprepes abbreviatus</i> eradication	60,000	Texas	New Mexico
2005	<i>Echium vulgare</i> eradication	15,000	Wyoming	Colorado
Total	28 claims	\$959,085		

^[1] \$10,000 was initially requested and approved, but only \$5,400 was finally disbursed.

Claim Reports

Viper's Bugloss (*Echium vulgare*) Eradication (Final Report)

Recipient Party:	Wyoming
Requesting State:	Colorado
Claim Year:	2006
Claim Amount:	\$15,000
Date Claim Approved:	06/21/05
Date Project Completed:	07/01/06

Brief Summary of the Project:

Reason for Requesting Funds: As outlined in the original grant application, the compact had been invoked for three reasons. The first was to help keep this invasive weed out of Colorado by working quickly to eliminate the infestation in Wyoming. The second was to cover treatment costs of the 2005 season. Thirdly, it would allow the Laramie County Weed and Pest to continue their treatment program while they began the process of listing Viper's bugloss as a declared weed in their county.

In 2002, the Wyoming Attorney General's office made the determination that Wyoming County Weed and Pest programs could not use county generated funds to control any weed or pest that is not listed as either a state designated or the county declared noxious weed. This had a significant impact on how a county could react and respond to the invasion of new noxious weeds in the state. That fact became reality when Laramie County Weed and Pest discovered Viper's bugloss (*Echium vulgare L.*) along the Union Pacific railroad near Cheyenne, Wyoming. Viper's bugloss was believed to occur nowhere else in the state, or for that matter in Nebraska or Colorado. In their initial attempts to get financial backing from the Union Pacific Railroad, the Laramie County Weed and Pest found a lack of cooperation for the control of Viper's bugloss due to the fact it wasn't on either state noxious weed list.

Laramie County Weed and Pest determined holding off on treatments an additional year allowing time for Viper's bugloss to be properly listed might have a sever impact on their ability to eradicate the weed. Therefore, they began control efforts immediately. Colorado asked that the IPCC insurance fund be invoked in order to give the Laramie County Weed and Pest a funding mechanism that would assist in the eradication efforts. Do to the location near a major interstate, railroad track and the state border, there was a high potential for the infestation to impact several states including Colorado and Nebraska.

Action Taken: Several actions were taken by the Laramie County Weed and Pest, the University of Wyoming and the Department of Agriculture. Laramie County Weed and Pest began control efforts in June 2005 using two boom spraying trucks with hand-sprayer capabilities. In addition to their applications the crews surveyed the areas for satellite infestations outside of the mapped

area. The Laramie County Weed and Pest also successfully listed Viper's bugloss as a Laramie County declared noxious weed in April 2006, this has allowed them the ability to use their own financial resources from within the county in future applications. In addition, due to a change of personnel at the Union Pacific office and the successful listing as a declared weed, the Union Pacific Railroad has provided a match of \$10,597.50 to assist in the continuing eradication efforts. Stan McNamee, the Supervisor from the Laramie County Weed and Pest provided the Union Pacific railroad the statements from 07/26/05 and 07/27/05. He informed the railroad that their funding was to be used in conjunction with a grant provided by the IPCC. The Union Pacific agreed to assist on the project by providing a match based on the 2005 spray invoices. The funding provided by the railroad however, was not used for the 2005 applications as indicated on the mid-year report for three reasons: 1) The Laramie County Weed and Pest had already been reimbursed for those costs by the IPCC grant through the Department of Agriculture; 2) To use the IPCC grant money for the 2006 applications would have been contrary to the initial grant application request; 3) It was easier for the railroad to justify the cost by applying their funds to the 2006 applications since they occurred after Viper's bugloss was successfully listed as a declared weed.

The University of Wyoming has been working closely with Stan McNamee to ensure that proper control measures are being implemented. Dr. Stephen Enloe from the University has provided expertise on proper herbicides for control, timing of control and evaluation of results. The University with the help of USDA-CAPS also provided the initial mapping on the project, which determined the treatment boundaries.

The University and the Department of Agriculture worked together on distributing information on Viper's bugloss through-out the state. "Weed Alerts" were sent out to the 23 counties and presentations were made at various Weed and Pest conferences and trainings on proper identification. This educational outreach was responsible for the location and control of two individual Viper's bugloss plants in other counties. It is difficult to say at this time if either plant can be contributed to the original infestation in Laramie County. The Department of Agriculture is currently working on changes to the state rules and regulations concerning declaring a noxious weed. The Department has drafted regulations that would allow a county to make an "emergency" declaration in order to allow for "Early Detection Rapid Response" to new invasive weeds.

Results: The Laramie County Weed and Pest initiated their program on Viper's bugloss with the intent of eradicating it from the county if not the state. As outlined in the original grant application, we predict this could take approximately 5-7 years for success. Due to the funding provided by the IPCC, the Laramie County Weed and Pest has successfully taken the first step in accomplishing the goal. Last year the surveying and mapping of the infestation indicated it was within an approximate two mile radius. Surveys conducted in 2006 indicate that the infestation has not moved out of the initial boundary, although, the discovery of two individual plants in the state could indicate a possible movement of seed. In 2005 many areas within the boundaries were estimated at 95% infested, these areas were treated with a broadcast application or hand sprayer on the tougher terrain. The difficulty in making the applications has made the labor both time consumptive and expensive. In a recent survey of the area by the Laramie County Weed and Pest and the Department of Agriculture it is estimated there has been 75% to 85% control in

the first year of the program, this was based on a visual survey of living plants compared to the amount of living plants in 2005. Success of the first year applications could only be determined in mid-summer when the plant began to actively grow. In 2006 the Laramie County Weed and Pest has already made two spot treatment applications to the sight and is planning a third application in September.

Overall, the results of the project have been substantial for the first year; however a continued dedication to complete eradication by the state, county, Union Pacific railroad and public will be the determining factor on the success of the long-term goal. I've attached copies of statements and invoices for the committees review. I've also attached several pictures of both Viper's bugloss and the area of concern. We appreciate the committee's support of this project and would be happy to provide the IPCC progress reports in the coming years.

Submitted by:

Slade Franklin
Weed and Pest Coordinator
Wyoming Department of Agriculture

Financial Statement:

Compact Funds Authorized

\$15,000

<u>Expenditures:</u>	<u>Compact Funds</u>	<u>State Funds</u>	<u>Other Funds (Specify)</u>
Personal Services:	\$11013.75		*\$10597.50
Equipment:			
Supplies:	\$460.30		***\$312.00
Travel & Subsistence:			
Other Expenses:			
			**\$2,000.00
Total:	\$11,474.05		
Additional Comments:	The department of Agriculture will be returning \$3,525.95 to the IPCC.		
Submitted By:	Slade Franklin	Date: August 31, 2006	
Title:	Weed and Pest Coordinator		
Agency & Address:	Wyoming Department of Agriculture 1510 E. 5th Street Cheyenne, WY 82002		

- * Matching dollars provided by the Union Pacific Railroad
- ** In-kind match from USDA-APHIS-CAPS
- *** Herbicide donation from DuPont.



Figure 1 Photo taken summer 2006. Indication of areas where control efforts have been very successful. Note the slope and power lines making it difficult for applications other than hand-held sprayers.



Figure 2

Figure 3 Photo of Viper bugloss rosette; taken July 2006.



Figure 4

Figure 5 Steep hill side along railroad tracks. Note mature Viper's bugloss in left center of picture. Areas such as these will have to be continually spot treated and surveyed.

Membership and Committees

Officers 2005-2006

Chair	Roger Johnson, ND
Vice Chair	A. G. Kawamura, California
Secretary	Greg Ibach, NE
Treasurer	J. Carlton Courter III

Executive Committee 2005-2006

Chair	Roger Johnson, North Dakota
Midwestern Region	Fred Dailey, Ohio
Northeastern Region	Michael Scuse, Delaware
Southern Region	Gus Douglas, West Virginia
Western Region	Don Butler, Arizona

Technical Advisory Committee 2006 (Selected by Regional Plant Boards)

<u>Central Plant Board</u> Dave Nelson, North Dakota Thomas Harrison, Ohio	<u>Eastern Plant Board</u> Dick Bean, Maryland Randy Ciurlino, Delaware
<u>Western Plant Board</u> John Caravetta, Arizona Clair Allen, Utah	<u>Southern Plant Board</u> Benny Graves, Mississippi Mike Evans, Georgia
<u>USDA APHIS PPO</u> Mike Stefan	<u>USDA Forest Service</u> Bob Rabaglia

Governing Board

(37 Member States as of July 1, 2006)

Member	Administrator	Year Joined	Member	Administrator	Year Joined
Arizona	Don Butler	1994	North Carolina	Steve Troxler	1975
Arkansas	Daryl Little	1999	North Dakota	Roger Johnson	1973
California	A.G. Kawamura	1969	Ohio	Fred Dailey	1974
Colorado	Don Ament	2001	Oklahoma	Terry Peach	1999
Delaware	Michael Scuse	1969	Oregon	Kathy Coba	1981
Florida	Charles Bronson	1995	Pennsylvania	Dennis Wolff	1968
Georgia	Tommy Irvin	1984	Puerto Rico	Luis Rivero Cubano	1994
Illinois	Charles Hartke	1968	Rhode Island	Kenneth Ayars	1999
Indiana	Andy Miller	2005	South Carolina	Hugh Weather	1972
Kansas	Adrian Polansky	1996	Tennessee	Ken Givens	1969
Maine	Robert Spear	1986	Texas	Susan Combs	1994
Maryland	Lewis Riley	1976	Utah	Leonard Blackham	1985
Michigan	Mitch Irwin	1968	Vermont	Steve Kerr	1978
Minnesota	Gene Hugoson	1969	Virginia	J. Carlton Courter	1974
Mississippi	Lester Spell	2006	Washington	Valoria Loveland	1999
Nebraska	Greg Ibach	2004	West Virginia	Gus Douglass	1968
New Hampshire	Stephen Taylor	1968	Wyoming	John Etchepare	1996
New Jersey	Charles Kuperus	1970			
New Mexico	I. Miley Gonzalez	1981			
New York	Nathan Rudgers	2002			

Officers History

Term of Office	Date of Election	Chairman	Vice Chairman	Secretary	Treasurer
1968-69	1968 ^(a)	California	Michigan	Illinois	Illinois
		Lyng	Ballo	Larkin	Larkin
1969-70	Feb-69	Michigan	N. Hampshire	California	Illinois
		Ball	Buckley	Fielder	Lewis
1970-71	Mar-70	N. Hampshire	Tennessee	California	Illinois
		Buckley	Moss	Fielder	Lewis

Term of Office	Date of Election	Chairman	Vice Chairman	Secretary	Treasurer
1971-72	Mar-71	W. Virginia	Delaware	California	Illinois
		Douglass	Caulk	Fielder	Ropp
1972	Jan-72	Delaware	California	Minnesota	Illinois
		Caulk	Fielder	Dennistoun	Ropp
1972-73	Nov-72	California	New Jersey	Minnesota	Illinois
		Christensen	Alampi	Dennistoun	Ropp
1973-74	Sep-73	New Jersey	Ohio	Minnesota	Illinois
		Alampi	Abercrombie	Dennistoun	Williams
1974-75	Sep-74	Ohio	S. Carolina	Minnesota	Illinois
		Abercrombie	Harrelson	Dennistoun	Williams
1975-76	Oct-75	S. Carolina	Ohio	Minnesota	Illinois
		Harrelson	Stackhouse	Dennistoun	Williams
1976-77	Nov-76	Ohio	Virginia	Minnesota	Illinois
		Stackhouse	Carbaugh	Dennistoun	Block
1977-78	Sep-77	Virginia	N. Carolina	Minnesota	Illinois
		Carbaugh	Graham	Dennistoun	Block
1978-79	Sep-78	Virginia	N. Carolina	Minnesota	Illinois
		Carbaugh	Graham	Dennistoun	Block
1979-80	Sep-79	Virginia	N. Carolina	Minnesota	Illinois
		Carbaugh	Graham	Dennistoun	Block
1980-81	Nov-80	N. Carolina	California	Minnesota	Illinois
		Graham	Rominger	Dennistoun	Block
1981-82	Sep-81	California	Vermont	Minnesota	Illinois
		Rominger	Dunsmore	Dennistoun	Block
1982-83	Sep-82	Vermont	Michigan	Minnesota	Illinois
		Dunsmore	Pridgeon	Dennistoun	Werries
1983-84	Sep-83	Tennessee	Ohio	Minnesota	Illinois
		Walker	Locker	Dennistoun	Werries
1984-85	Sep-84	Ohio	California	Minnesota	Illinois
		Locker	Berryhill	Dennistoun	Werries
1985-86	Oct-85	Oregon	Delaware	Minnesota	Illinois
		Kunzman	Chandler	Dennistoun	Werries
1986-87	Sep-86	Delaware	Georgia	Minnesota	Illinois
		Chandler	Irvin	Dennistoun	Werries
1987-88	Oct-87	Delaware	Georgia	Minnesota	Illinois
		Chandler	Irvin	Dennistoun	Werries
1988-89	Sep-88	Georgia	Ohio	Michigan	Illinois

Term of Office	Date of Election	Chairman	Vice Chairman	Secretary	Treasurer
		Irvin	Maurer	Cardwell	Werries
1989-90	Sep-89	Ohio	Utah	Michigan	Illinois
		Maurer	Ferry	Cardwell	Rundquist
1990-91	Oct-90	Utah	Pennsylvania	Michigan	Illinois
		Ferry	Wolff	Cardwell	Rundquist
1991-92	Sep-91	Pennsylvania	South Carolina	Michigan	Illinois
		Wolff	Tindal	Cardwell	Doyle
1992-93	Sep-92	South Carolina	West Virginia	Michigan	Illinois
		Tindal	Douglass	Cardwell	Doyle
1993-94	Sep-93	Ohio	West Virginia	Michigan	Illinois
		Dailey	Douglass	Cardwell	Doyle
1994-95	Sep-94	West Virginia	New Jersey	South Carolina	Illinois
		Douglass	Brown	Tompkins	Doyle
1995-96	Sep-95	New Jersey	Arizona	South Carolina	Illinois
		Brown	Kelly	Tompkins	Doyle
1996-97	Sep-96	Arizona	Virginia	South Carolina	Illinois
		Kelly	Courter	Tompkins	Doyle
1997-98	Sep-97	Virginia	Maine	South Carolina	Illinois
		Courter	McLaughlin	Tompkins	Doyle
1998-99	Sep-98	Arizona	Maryland	South Carolina	Virginia
		Jones	Virts	Tompkins	Courter
1999-00	Sep-99	Maryland	Minnesota	California	Virginia
		Virts	Masso	Lyons	Courter
2000-01	Sep-00	Minnesota	Maine	California	Virginia
		Masso	Spear	Lyons	Courter
2001-02	Sep-01	Maine	Oregon	California	Virginia
		Spear	Ward	Lyons	Courter
2002-03	Sep-02 ^(b)	Maine	Oregon/ So. Carolina	California	Virginia
		Spear	Ward/ Sharpe ⁽³⁾	Lyons	Courter
2003-04	Sep-03	South Carolina	New Jersey	California	Virginia
		Sharpe	Kuperus	Lyons/ Kawamura ^(d)	Courter
2004-05	Sep-04	New Jersey	California	North Dakota	Virginia
		Kuperus	Kawamura	Johnson	Courter
2005-06	Sep-05	North Dakota	California	Nebraska	Virginia
		Johnson	Kawamura	Ibach	Courter

Term of Office	Date of Election	Chairman	Vice Chairman	Secretary	Treasurer
^(a) First meeting of the Compact was January 1969. Records indicate that officers had been elected or selected prior to this meeting, as meeting was chaired by Lyng of California.					
^(b) Due to absence of an Executive Director, no elections were held. Existing slate of officers agreed to serve until next annual meeting.					
^(c) Sharpe of South Carolina was elected Vice President at the 2003 mid year meeting to fill the vacancy created by the departure of Ward of Oregon.					
^(d) Kawamura of California was elected Secretary at the 2004 mid year meeting to fill vacancy created by the departure of Lyons of California					