



2003 Annual Report

Chairman:

Robert Spear
Commissioner
Maine Department of Agriculture, Food & Rural Resources
Commissioner's Office
28 State House Station
Augusta, ME 04333-0028
Phone: (207) 287-3419
Fax: (207) 287-7548

Executive Director:

Robert J. Balaam
Interstate Pest Control Compact
61 Britton Road
Stockton, NJ 08559-1007
Phone: (908) 788-8707
Fax: (908) 788-4113
E-mail: rbalaam@earthlink.net

Arizona
Arkansas
California
Colorado
Delaware
Florida
Georgia
Illinois
Kansas
Maine
Maryland
Michigan
Minnesota
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 allows 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 20, 2003

Membership

Currently there are thirty-four (34) states party to the Interstate Pest Control Compact (IPCC). No new members have joined since the last report. Several states have posed questions regarding joining the compact, but no new applications have been received to date.

Insurance Fund Claims/Projects

No requests were made to the Pest Insurance Fund for funding assistance to conduct plant pest control programs since February's meeting of the Governing Board.

Creation of Web Site

A web site for the Interstate Pest Control Compact and Pest Control Insurance Fund was developed and put online (<http://www.aphis.usda.gov/npb/ipcc>) during the past year following approval by the Executive Committee. The web site contains an abundance of information about the Compact and Insurance Fund. Included among the subjects presented are: membership topics, insurance fund topics, legislative topics, various reports and meeting minutes, and links to other related web sites. Membership topics include: a listing of current member states and their Compact administrators, membership contribution formula, and the current State contributions table. Insurance fund topics include: bylaws of the insurance fund, a listing of the Governing Board, officers, executive committee members, technical advisory committee members, a financial assistance application package, a tabular history of funded projects, and final reports for recently funded projects. Legislative topics include: a model enabling act, Pest Control Compact statutory language, and individual states' enabling legislation for joining the Compact. Reports topics include: annual reports, financial reports and meeting minutes for recent years.

The web site was designed to provide as much information as possible about the Compact and the Pest Control Insurance Fund so that current and potential members could clearly understand how the Compact and Insurance Fund operates, and also to provide immediate electronic access to membership and financial assistance application packages and other documents prepared by the Compact.

Revision of Membership Booklet

A publication entitled "The Interstate Pest Control Compact – the Governing Board", previously produced and distributed by the Council of State Governments was revised, approved by the Executive Committee and posted on the Compact's web site. This document contains information about the Compact and Pest Control Insurance Fund designed especially for new states that may be considering joining the Compact. Included in the booklet is an updated State Contributions Table which identifies the amount new members would have to pay to join the Compact and Insurance Fund. The table reflects 2001 agricultural values as determined by USDA ERS and will be updated periodically.

Application for Financial Assistance from Pest Control Insurance Fund

In order to standardize the process involved in requesting funding from the Pest Control Insurance Fund, an application package was developed, and approved by the Executive Committee, from previously prepared separate documents. These documents were revised to ensure that all information required by the Insurance Fund and its bylaws were contained in the package. Included in the package is a detailed application that must be completed and submitted by the requesting state outlining the specifics about the pest problem and the action to be taken in the responding state should funding be granted. Also included is a cooperative agreement template and progress report template. All such documentation is required by the Insurance Fund. The application package has been posted on the Compact's web site for easy downloading and completion. Since signatures of both the requesting state and responding state compact administrators are required, hard copy submission to the Executive Director is still required.

Assist USDA in funding states for Pest Control Activities

Currently the USDA APHIS PPQ can help fund state costs necessary to conduct exotic pest control or eradication activities; this is accomplished through a cooperative agreement between the USDA and the state with the pest problem. USDA APHIS PPQ can only enter into such a cooperative agreement with the state that has the pest problem. Neighboring states are often willing to send their staff to other states to assist with survey and eradication activities, but the USDA cannot directly reimburse those states for their costs. USDA guidelines permit the cooperating state to reimburse "assisting" states from those federal dollars. Sometimes, however, there is no mechanism in place for those "assisting" states to be reimbursed for the salary and associated costs of the personnel they send to help their neighbor.

Following the authorization of the Compact enabling legislative language adopted by member states, and with the approval of the Executive Committee, the Executive Director offered assistance in this matter to the USDA and interested states. The Pest Control Insurance Fund can now act as an intermediary for member states to receive reimbursable funding for assistance provided in federally funded pest control activities in other states when the pest problem is deemed a threat to the member state. When such assistance is requested, the Insurance Fund will enter into a cooperative agreement with both sending and receiving states to ensure the legal transfer of funds from the receiving state to the sending state. This option will only be offered to sending states who are contributing members of the Pest Control Insurance Fund.

Ohio Request for Appearance by Insurance Fund before Sunset Review Committee

The Ohio House of Representatives Sunset Review Committee requested on May 17, 2003 that the Compact and Insurance Fund submit a report covering numerous items required by their Sunset Review Law. Our involvement was apparently flagged because of Ohio's membership in the Compact; Ohio passed enabling legislation to join the Compact in 1974. The Executive Director contacted the office of the chairman of the review committee and submitted our 2002 Annual Report. Subsequently, we were asked to appear before the committee in October of 2003 to address questions the committee may have about Ohio's participation in the Compact and Insurance Fund. Conversations between the Executive Director, the committee chairman's office, and the office of the Ohio's Director of Agriculture (Ohio's Compact Administrator) resulted in the scheduling of Director Dailey and/or his staff before the committee in lieu of the IPCC Executive Director. The testimony is scheduled for October 14, 2003.

History of Insurance Fund Claims

In an effort to document the value of the Compact to party states, non-party states, and other potential contributors, efforts were made to document a history of claims awarded since the Compact was initiated in 1968. Since the first claim in 1969, the Pest Control Insurance Fund has awarded over \$884,000 through 26 claims, to party and non-party states. Assets have not been depleted to a level whereby the insurance fund was not functional. A table documenting the awarded claims is posted on the IPCC website. Links to electronic copies of recent project reports are also available from that table.

Distribution of 2002 Annual Report

The annual report for fiscal year 2002 was printed and distributed to all member states in March 2003. Additional copies were mailed to the NASDA office, USDA APHIS, and the Council of State Governments. A electronic copy of the report was also posted on the IPCC web site and emailed to all State Plant Regulatory Officials.

Issues and Concerns

While assembling information to be posted to the IPCC web site, several items were discovered concerning past practices of the Compact and membership issues. Those items are detailed below. Some of these issues could be rectified/clarified with changes or additions to the current bylaws.

Legislative Issues.

- Some states did not understand that specific enabling legislation was a requirement for joining the Compact. Nine states, currently considered to be members of the compact since they paid into the insurance fund, have not passed specific enabling legislation; all of these states joined the Compact within the last 10 years. They include AZ, AR, CO, FL, OK, PR, RI, TX, WY. These states should consider trying to have enabling legislation passed, if possible and when appropriate.
- Vermont's legislation is shaky; their statute has two sentences authorizing them to join the Compact, but apparently no recorded language documenting the terms of the legally binding interstate agreement. Vermont should consider reintroducing the specific Compact language, if possible and when appropriate.
- Kansas passed enabling legislation in 1996, but when they revised their plant pest law in 2002, they failed to readopt the Compact language, feeling that since they were already members of the Compact there was no need to continue the legislation. Technically, this "repeal" action by the Kansas legislature could be considered as starting the two-year clock to officially withdraw from the Compact. Kansas should consider readopting the original Compact enabling legislation of 1996, if possible and when appropriate.
- Wisconsin passed enabling legislation in 1965, but made their ratification conditional upon all adjacent states also joining the Compact. To date, all adjacent states except Iowa have joined the Compact. Wisconsin should consider amending their legislation or Iowa should pass enabling legislation, if possible and when appropriate.
- In Maine's legislation (1986), the Director of the Bureau of Forestry in the Department of Conservation is named as the Compact Administrator for the State. Oddly enough, the

Department of Agriculture Commissioner has been attending Compact meetings for many years and the current Commissioner is the Chair of the Insurance Fund's Governing Board. Maine should consider amending their enabling legislation if possible and when appropriate to name the Commissioner of Agriculture as the State's Compact administrator.

- In recent years several states have applied for and received money from the insurance fund for pest control projects within their own borders. This apparently is not authorized by the language of the Compact. Future requests should come from a neighboring member state.

Bylaws Issues.

To avoid some of the misunderstandings that currently exist, I recommend a few changes/additions to the current bylaws that hopefully will clarify these issues for future reference. They include:

- The two requirements for joining the Compact (i.e. passing enabling legislation and contributing to the Pest Control Insurance fund) should be specifically stated in the bylaws.
- Clarification that the membership fee is a one-time appropriation unless the Fund is depleted through use should be reiterated in the bylaws.
- Clarification that the Pest Control Insurance Fund should not be depleted below the \$1M level to ensure that there are ample funds available that would not require member states to reappropriate dollars into the insurance fund should be reiterated in the bylaws.
- Consideration should be given to Executive Committee membership based on the geographical groupings of the regional plant boards, which are grouped by regional plant pest issues, rather than the regional groupings of NASDA.

Respectfully submitted,

*Robert J. Balaam
Executive Director*

2002 Annual Meeting Minutes – October 2002

October 6, 1992

**Marriott Griffin Gate Hotel
Lexington, KY**

Member States Present (16):

Arkansas – Daryl Little
California – William Lyons
Florida – Martha Roberts (staff)
Georgia – Tommy Irvin
Kentucky – John McCaulley
Maine – Robert Spear
Maryland – Mike Goeff
New York – Nathan Rudgers

North Dakota – Roger Johnson
Oregon – Phil Ward
Rhode Island – Ken Ayers
South Carolina – Larry Boyleston
Texas – Susan Combs
Virginia – Carlton Courter
Washington – Lee Faulconer
West Virginia – Gus Douglass

Call to order:

Meeting was called to order at 7:30 am by Chairman Robert Spear. Sixteen states were reported present as indicated above.

Chairman's Report:

Commissioner Spear noted that due to the death of IPCC executive director Bill Metterhouse earlier in the year, there was no prepared annual report or financial statement to review at this time.

Treasurer's Report:

Commissioner Courter stated that all IPCC funds were in a designated account by the State of Virginia.

Election of Officers:

Without objection, the current officers were elected for an additional one-year term as follows:

Chairman:	Robert Spear, Maine
Vice Chairman:	Phil Ward, Oregon
Secretary:	William Lyons, California
Treasurer:	Carlton Courter, Virginia

Executive Director's Report:

None

Old Business:

There was no old business discussed.

New Business:

Commissioner Spear reported that he had spoken to Robert Balaam to determine his interest in replacing Bill Metterhouse as executive director. Commissioner Spear distributed a document Mr. Balaam had prepared outlining the functions of the executive position and possible compensation. By unanimous vote Commissioner Spear was directed to offer the executive director's position to Mr. Balaam at the rate of compensation paid to the previous director.

The meeting was adjourned at 9:00 am.

Notes prepared by Rick Kirchhoff, 1/23/03.

Mid Year Meeting Minutes – February 2003

February 1, 2003

Renaissance Hotel, Washington D.C.

Member States Present (18):

Arizona – Jack Peterson
Arkansas – Tim Ellison (ARPB staff)
California – William Lyons (IPCC Secretary and Executive Committee)
Helen Lopez (CDFA staff)
Delaware – Michael Scuse (IPCC Executive Committee)
Florida – Martha Roberts (FDACS staff)
Georgia – Tommy Irvin
Illinois – Michael Williams (IDA staff)
Maine – Robert Spear (IPCC Chairman and Executive Committee)
New York – Nathan Rudgers
North Carolina – Bob Murphy (NCDA staff)
Archie Hart (staff)
North Dakota – Roger Johnson
Ohio – Tom Brisker (ODA staff)
Oklahoma – Dennis Howard
Pennsylvania – Dennis Wolf
Russell Redding (PDA staff)
South Carolina – Charles Sharpe
Larry Boyleston (SCDA staff)
Virginia – Carlton Courter (IPCC Treasurer)
Washington – William Brookreson (WSDA staff)
Lee Faulconer (WSDA staff)
West Virginia – Gus Douglas (IPCC Executive Committee)

Non-members present:

National Plant Board - Bill Callison, President
USDA APHIS PPQ - Charles Schwalbe, Associate Deputy Administrator, PPQ PDMP
Alabama (not an IPCC member state) - Doug Rigney (ADA staff) and Glen Zorn (ADA staff)

Member States Absent (16):

Colorado	New Jersey	Texas
Kansas	New Mexico	Utah
Maryland	Oregon	Vermont
Michigan	Puerto Rico	Wyoming
Minnesota	Rhode Island	
New Hampshire	Tennessee	

Call to order

Chairman Spear called the meeting to order at 8:00 am. 18 states were reported present; 16 member states were absent as indicated.

Chairman's Report

Chairman Spear (ME) stated that the new Executive Director, Bob Balaam, has been reorganizing the IPCC's records since the death of the former Executive Director Bill Metterhouse. The Executive Director is exploring new ideas to generate more revenue. The fall meeting should focus on the future direction of the IPCC.

Treasurer's Report

The Interim Financial Report as of July 1, 2002 through December 31, 2002 was reviewed. Motion made by Florida to accept the report and seconded by California.

Executive Director's Report

Bob Balaam reported that he has been assembling and organizing the IPCC records from various sources. There are several records missing but he's attempting to locate them.

No new members joined the Compact this year.

The IPCC received a total of \$72,346 through reimbursement or membership fees. \$66,000 was received from the State of New York for reimbursement of Asian longhorned beetle funding (a 1997 funded project), and \$6,346 was received from the states of Arkansas, Colorado, and Rhode Island for their membership fees.

Since the first grant was given in 1969, more than over \$835,000 has been distributed in claims.

Due to the death of Bill Metterhouse in June of 2002, the FY 2002 Annual report was not prepared prior to the Annual meeting. Bob Balaam has been drafting a report from available information and circulated a draft at the meeting for review by the members present. The report will be printed and distributed following this meeting.

Bob Balaam gave a report on federal Agricultural Quarantine Inspections, Pest Detection, and Emergency Response to New Exotic Pests. All of these activities could be impacted by the transfer of some of the AQI activities from USDA to the new Department of Homeland Security and by a requirement from OMB to require more state cost share as a prerequisite for federally funded emergency plant pest programs.

Old Business

Secretary Lyons (CA) inquired whether the IPCC could work with USDA to strengthen or prevent pests from entering the U.S. since the IPCC has enough funds in int's investment account. The Executive Director replied that the IPCC's goal is to maintain \$1.0 million in the investment account and work from the interest earned. The Governing Board has indicated in the past that they did not want to spend funds from the reserve below that \$1,000,000 reserve. Bob Balaam encouraged member administrators to help recruit neighboring states to join the Compact. The more states that join the Compact, the more money will be available for pest control activities.

The Vice Chair seat is vacant. There was a motion and a second to nominate Charles Sharpe, South Carolina as Vice Chair; there were no other nominations. Commissioner Sharpe was unanimously elected as Vice Chair to fill the vacant seat until an election of officers was held at the annual meeting in the Fall of 2003.

New Business

None

Meeting Adjourned at 9:00 a.m.

Minutes taken by Helen Lopez, Special Assistant for Secretary Lyons (CA).

Financial Statement - Final (July 1, 2002 – June 30, 2003)

Highlights from Fiscal Year 2003:

- Total assets available at June 30, 2003 were \$1,079,512. An increase of \$74,114 over the June 30, 2002, balance of \$1,005,398. This increase was the result in the return of \$66,000 from New York for a prior claim.
- Income on investments totaled \$15,059. There were no investment fees or expenses. The Average Yield for the year was 1.50%. Investment income covers all administrative and operating costs (\$13,492) for the year.

Quote from the Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP – where IPCC funds are invested) newsletter, “Short-term interest rates are now at levels that most of us have never witnessed and did not think possible. As long as the Fed’s bias continues to be focused on concerns of a disinflationary environment, interest rates will persist at historic low levels.”

- 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:

U.S. Treasury / Agency	16%
Repurchase Agreements	16%
Negotiable CDs & Bas	24%
Non-Negotiable CDs	0%
Commercial Paper*	32%
Corporate & Bank Notes*	12%
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 \$6,346 were received from the states of Arkansas, Colorado, and Rhode Island. Down \$18,100 from the last year.
- Operating expenses increased over last year as the result of new initiatives by the Executive Director (Web Page, Long Range Planning, etc.).

**INTERSTATE PEST CONTROL COMPACT
BALANCE SHEET
June 30, 2003**

Assets

Operating Account	\$68,931.64	
Investments	1,010,580.07	1
TOTAL ASSETS		\$1,079,511.71

Liabilities & Equity

Liabilities	\$0.00	
Equity	1,079,511.71	
TOTAL LIABILITIES & EQUITY		\$1,079,511.71

- 1 Funds are invested in the Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP) through the Commonwealth of Virginia's Treasurer's Office. The average yield for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2003 was 1.50%.

**INTERSTATE PEST CONTROL COMPACT
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
For the Year Ended June 30, 2003**

Balance on July 1, 2002 **\$ 1,005,397.91**

Add – Inflows

Investment Income:

LGIP	15,059.38	
		15,059.38

Dues Income:

Arkansas	3,954.00	
Colorado	2,048.00	
Rhode Island	344.00	
		6,346.00

Operating Account Interest	200.35	
		21,605.73

Deduct-Outflows

Operating Expenses:

Executive Director	10,890.65	
Travel	514.66	
NASDA Management Fee	0.00	
Bank Service Charges	187.72	
Conference Registrations	150.00	
Printing	272.60	
Misc. Administration	1,476.30	
		13,491.93

Insurance Claims

New York - Repayment of Previous Claim	-66,000.00	
		-52,508.07

<i>Balance on June 30, 2003</i>		\$ 1,079,511.71
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**INTERSTATE PEST CONTROL COMPACT
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, & CHANGES IN
FUND BALANCES/EQUITY
For the Year-Ended Ended June 30, 2003**

Revenues

Investment Income	\$15,059.38	
Dues Income	6,346.00	
Operating Account Interest	200.35	
Total revenues		\$21,605.73

Expenditures

Operating Expenses	\$13,491.93	
Insurance Claims	(66,000.00)	
Total expenses		(52,508.07)

Excess of revenue over expenditures **\$74,113.80**

Fund balances/equity July 1, 2002 **1,005,397.91**

Fund balances/equity June 30, 2003 **\$1,079,511.71**

INTERSTATE PEST CONTROL COMPACT

OPERATING BUDGET

July 1, 2002 to June 30, 2003

<u>Description</u>	<u>Budget 2002-2003</u>	<u>Actual 2002-2003</u>	<u>Budget 2001-2002</u>	<u>Actual 2001-2002</u>
Administration	\$2,000.00	\$1,329.96	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00
Balaam Services	10,000.00	10,890.65	10,000.00	6,335.00
Travel & Misc.	3,500.00	664.66	3,500.00	2,692.26
Printing	500.00	272.60	500.00	234.77
Bond for Treasurer	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
Audit	150.00	0.00	150.00	0.00
Postage & Miscellaneous - Secretary's Office	150.00	146.34	150.00	25.11
Bank Charges	0.00	187.72	0.00	203.88
Technical Committee	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Special Committee	<u>500.00</u>	<u>0.00</u>	<u>500.00</u>	<u>0.00</u>
TOTALS	\$16,900.00	\$13,491.93	\$16,900.00	\$11,491.02

Note: This report reflects the historical budget categories used by the prior Executive Director. The current Administrative Cost structure and compensation plan for the Executive Director have been modified and will require a change in the budget categories for FY 2004.

Claims History

Fiscal Year	Project	Claim Amount (\$)	Recipient State
1969	Golden nematode eradication	6,000	Delaware
1972	Tourist vehicle check for gypsy moth	10,000	Pennsylvania
1972	Tourist vehicle check for gypsy moth	5,000	Delaware
1972	Tourist vehicle check for gypsy moth	5,000	Virginia
1974	Gypsy moth disparlure trial	1,500	North Carolina
1977	<i>Scleroderris</i> canker control	900	Vermont and New Hampshire
1979	White fringed beetle control	5,4001 ^[1]	Maryland
1980	Gypsy moth control	3,000	Illinois
1980	Gypsy moth control	20,000	Washington
1980	Winter moth control	2,000	Oregon
1981	Apple maggot control	20,000	Oregon
1983	Grape nematode control (Polar nematode)	45,000	Michigan
1983	Corn cyst nematode	93,000	Maryland
1992	Gypsy moth control	23,000	Georgia
1992	Africanized honey bee management	44,500	Texas
1995	Tropical soda apple management	95,355	Florida
1996	Apple Ermine moth regulatory control research	8,000	Oregon
1997	Corn cyst nematode survey	19,170	Virginia
1997	Tropical soda apple biological control	70,000	Florida
1997	Asian longhorned beetle eradication	100,000	New York
1998	Grecian foxglove control	12,093	Kansas
1999	Asian longhorned beetle eradication	100,000	Illinois
1999	Tomato yellow leaf curl virus	75,167	Florida
2001	Clover broom rape survey	20,000	Oregon
2002	Citrus longhorned beetle establishment prevention	50,000	Washington
2002	Gypsy Moth eradication	50,000	Minnesota
Total	26 claims	\$884,085	

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

Claim Reports

Citrus Longhorned Beetle Emergency Action (Final Report)

Recipient Party: Washington
Claim Year: 2002
Claim Amount: \$50,000

Final Report to the Interstate Pest Control Compact
Prepared by the
Washington State Department of Agriculture

January 2003

Summary

The citrus longhorned beetle, though lesser known than the very closely related Asian longhorned beetle, posed, through the introduction at Tukwila Washington, a very serious threat to America's agriculture and environment and had to be confronted swiftly and effectively. The CLHB quarantine and the detection surveys for CLHB, especially following the eradication activities (tree removal and tree injection), were absolutely critical to what portends to be a successful prevention of establishment by yet another exotic invasive species. The use of IPCC funding to quickly launch survey and quarantine activities was instrumental in the state of Washington's success in keeping CLHB from spreading throughout the nation.

Introduction

In late 2001, Washington State Department of Agriculture (WSDA), a party to the Interstate Pest Control Compact (IPCC), requested financial assistance from the Pest Control Insurance Fund for the purpose of taking emergency action against a newly introduced exotic pest in Tukwila, Washington – the citrus longhorned beetle (*Anoplophora chinensis*). We recognized at the time that citrus longhorned beetle (CLHB) is considered a dangerous orchard pest in its native countries because it can infest and kill a variety of hardwoods, including apple, pear, and citrus and that here in Washington, pome fruit production, which is a billion dollar industry, would be significantly impacted by a tree-killing beetle.

The following items from the original 2001 request were acceptable to the IPCC:

- ❖ WSDA and its cooperators will conduct host-tree surveys for signs of CLHB infestation from 2001 through 2006 in Tukwila, Washington using WSDA personnel, Forest Service smoke jumpers (tree climbers), and bucket trucks.
- ❖ WSDA and its cooperators will implement and administer regulatory action, such as a quarantine, to prevent artificial spread of CLHB via trees (such as nursery stock), firewood,

and tree cuttings from the Tukwila, Washington area in 2001 and possibly through 2006 depending on survey results.

The IPCC granted the requested financial assistance with the understanding that the assistance would be applied to detection surveys and quarantine implementation & administration.

Materials and Methods

Host tree surveys – Year 1, Phase 1: Host tree surveys began in late 2001 once we knew the extent of potential host tree species attacked by CLHB. The area to be surveyed in Tukwila consisted of residential properties, some business locations, and park and other undeveloped greenbelt areas. Because the business location where the beetles emerged was in close proximity to the greenbelt areas, survey efforts in late 2001 and early 2002 targeted these areas in addition to residential locations. Though the greenbelt areas contained numerous host trees, these areas typically had an understory comprised of immense blackberry thickets. Consequently, survey crews were obligated to spend considerable time cutting trails through the blackberry just to reach the trees.

Quarantine Implementation and Administration

Concurrent with Phase 1 host tree surveying, WSDA began working to establish a quarantine to reduce the artificial spread of CLHB. The state of Washington enacted a quarantine through emergency rulemaking authority on November 27, 2001 which regulated movement of CLHB, raw wood materials, and 34 genera of host plants. The quarantine area, which was 0.5 mile radius, became permanent through rulemaking on April 17, 2002.

In part because burning of yard debris is prohibited and – more importantly – to help residents comply with the quarantine, WSDA made arrangements with the City of Tukwila to organize the first “chipper day” in January 2002. Residents from within the quarantine area were notified that they could bring tree and shrub trimmings to the local high school (within the quarantine area) and have the material chipped at no charge to them.

WSDA held a chipper day on the third Saturday of each month thereafter and the efforts were well received. In addition to the chipping itself, we used each opportunity to educate the public about the CLHB threat. We believe that this aided compliance with the quarantine as much as providing the chipping service.

For safety reasons, but perhaps more importantly, for the ability to more effectively administer the quarantine with equipment actually under our control, WSDA utilized a portion of the funding received from the Pest Control Insurance Fund to purchase its own chipper in Spring 2002. With this resource, we were able to continue to conduct chipper days, but also perform on-site chipping operations – known as “mobile chips”. In 2002, we conducted about 45 “mobile chips”.

Host tree surveys – Year 1, Phase 2:

Following the removal of 1000 significant (dbh>4”) trees within the center of the quarantine area and the imicide injection of about 1500 surrounding trees during July and August 2002, WSDA began intensively surveying host and non-host trees within the interior of the quarantine area to determine whether any CLHB had survived the treatments. In addition to WSDA staff, which were given refresher certification training in tree climbing, two US Forest Service smokejumpers with Asian longhorned beetle experience conducted tree canopy surveys. Between October and December 2002, three thousand two hundred seventy nine (3,279) trees were surveyed.

Results and Discussion

Thanks to the funding from the IPCC, the Washington State Department of Agriculture was able to administer the CLHB quarantine through holding 12 “chipper days” and 45 “mobile chips” and purchase a chipper. The ability to literally help residents comply with the quarantine – in addition to providing educational information during “chipper days” – was very important in gaining goodwill and understanding in the community in the face of having to remove trees from yards and similar areas – an activity that was not always well received. We are not aware of any quarantine violations and believe the quarantine has been very successful so far.

In addition, the funding from the IPCC helped WSDA to conduct Spring 2002 CLHB survey activities, which when combined with the more intensive survey activities in Autumn 2002, resulted in approximately 4000 surveyed trees. Through the survey, we have to date found no additional sign of CLHB in Washington, but intend to continue the survey for 5 years (per recommendations of the Science Advisory Panel) if federal funding is available. On the subject of federal funding, it should be mentioned that the funding from the IPCC served the additional purpose of being a partial match to the federal funding received for citrus longhorned beetle work – without it, the state would not have been able to provide any match in the cooperative agreement with USDA APHIS.

Submitted January 15, 2003

By Clinton L. Campbell, WSDA Pest Program Manager
Olympia, WA

Claim Report

Gypsy Moth Eradication (Progress Report)

Recipient Party: Minnesota
Claim Year: 2002
Claim Amount: \$50,000

Summary

(Prepared by Geir Friisoe)

The \$50,000 sent to Minnesota to help eradicate the gypsy moth from 2251 acres in the Twin Cities metro area was greatly appreciated. The funds were used for treatment supplies, professional/contract services, staff time and media and notification requirements.

The 2002 gypsy moth trapping program has shown no moth finds at the Lake Harriet site and 6 moth finds near the Golden Valley site. It is unlikely that the 6 moths caught near the Golden Valley originated from the infestation that was treated. Both sites will be closely monitored again next year.

**Progress Report on Gypsy Moth Eradication Efforts in 2002
Submitted to: Interstate Pest Control Compact
Kimberly Thielen Cremers
Gypsy Moth Program Coordinator**

During the 2001 gypsy moth trapping survey program high moth counts were found at two Twin Cities metro areas and an egg mass survey of the areas revealed hundreds if not thousands of egg masses. Due to these high numbers and the finding of reproducing gypsy moth populations the state of MN began a campaign to eradicate these populations before gypsy moth could take a foot hold in the state. At that time funding was solicited from the Interstate Pest Control Compact and the amount of \$50,000 was granted to help combat this devastating pest.

A total of 2261 acres were proposed for treatment, the states largest treatment acreage in history. An intensive public outreach/educational campaign was initiated. Several meetings were held between city, county, and federal officials to discuss the impacts of this devastating pest, control options, and outreach options. Public meetings were held and several notices were mailed to residents discussing meeting dates and times. Individual meetings were held with school officials, and golf course managers within the treatment blocks and a toll free gypsy moth hotline and website was set up to answer public concerns. Several media interviews were conducted and press releases distributed. It was the goal of the Department of Agriculture to make sure the public was informed about the upcoming treatments.

On May 20, 2002 the first round of two Btk (Foray 48F) treatments were conducted by helicopter, starting at 5:00 a.m. Over 25 staff were on site to help the public within the spray blocks, answer media inquiries, ensure public and staff safety, direct spray aircraft and record necessary weather data. Treatments were shut down between the hours of 7:00 and 10:00 a.m. to

avoid over spray of school buses and children at bus stop locations. The entire first round of treatments took several hours over 2 days due to weather conditions and bus route shut down times.

On May 28, 2002, eight days after the first initial round of treatments a second round of treatments was conducted. The treatments again spanned over two days due to weather and the necessary shut down times to avoid school buses and children at bus stops.

After the treatment the core of the infestations at both the sites received burlap banding around several of the trees to help determine the initial success of the treatments. Gypsy moth caterpillars will migrate down the trunk of the tree to find shelter from predators and the hot sun during the day and will rest under the burlap giving managers an early indication of treatment success. Two larvae were found at one of the sites two weeks apart. These initial finds caused some concern but looking at the population that was established, the weather conditions that occurred during the spring, and the susceptible host species available for gypsy moth defoliation it would not be surprising for a small percentage of larvae to survive the treatments. We were concerned whether any remaining larvae would make it through development to become mating moths.

In June, the two treatment areas received intensive pheromone trapping. The core of the two infestations, where egg masses were found, were mass trapped at 3-9 traps per acre with the surrounding treatment area receiving 36 traps per square mile for a total of 761 traps. The survey program resulted in no moths being found in the area in which larvae were found and only 3 single male moths being found in the second site. Data and results are still being analyzed by state and federal cooperators but early speculation is that the 3 moths found within the treatment are in too few of numbers spread out across a large geographical area to sustain a reproducing population. However, both sites will again be trapped at a high rate during the 2003 trapping season to guarantee complete eradication.

Membership and Committees

Interstate Pest Control Compact Officers 2002-2003

Chair	Robert Spear, Maine
Vice Chair	Charles Sharpe, South Carolina
Secretary	William Lyons, California
Treasurer	Carlton Courter, Virginia

Executive Committee 2002-2003

Chair	Robert Spear, Maine
Midwestern Region	Fred Dailey, Ohio
Northeastern Region	Michael Scuse, Delaware
Southern Region	Gus Douglass, West Virginia
Western Region	William Lyons, California

Technical Advisory Committee – 2003

<u>Central Plant Board</u> Geir Frisoe, Minnesota Thomas Harrison, Ohio	<u>Eastern Plant Board</u> Dick Bean, Maryland Faith Kuehn, Delaware
<u>Western Plant Board</u> John Caravetta, Arizona Richard Wilson, Utah	<u>Southern Plant Board</u> Benny Graves, Mississippi Mike Evans, Georgia
<u>USDA APHIS PPO</u> Mike Stefan	<u>USDA Forest Service</u> Thomas Hofacker

Governing Board

(34 Member States as of July 1, 2003)

Member	Administrator	Year Joined	Member	Administrator	Year Joined
Arizona	Don Butler	1994	North Dakota	Roger Johnson	1973
Arkansas	Daryl Little	1999	Ohio	Fred Dailey	1974
California	William Lyons	1969	Oklahoma	Terry Peach	1999
Colorado	Don Ament	2001	Oregon	K. Coba	1981
Delaware	Michael Scuse	1969	Pennsylvania	Dennis Wolff	1968
Florida	Charles Bronson	1995	Puerto Rico	Luis Rivero Cubano	1994
Georgia	Tommy Irvin	1984	Rhode Island	Kenneth Ayars	1999
Illinois	Charles Hartke	1968	South Carolina	Charles Sharpe	1972
Kansas	Adrian Polansky	1996	Tennessee	Ken Givens	1969
Maine	Robert Spear	1986	Texas	Susan Combs	1994
Maryland	Lewis Riley	1976	Utah	Cary Peterson	1985
Michigan	Dan Wyant	1968	Vermont	Steve Kerr	1978
Minnesota	Gene Hugoson	1969	Virginia	J. Carlton Courter	1974
New Hampshire	Stephen Taylor	1968	Washington	Valoria Loveland	1999
New Jersey	Charles Kuperus	1970	West Virginia	Gus Douglass	1968
New Mexico	I. Miley Gonzalez	1981	Wyoming	John Etchepare	1996
New York	Nathan Rudgers	2002			
North Carolina	W. Britt Cobb, Jr.	1975			

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
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
		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 ^(c)	Lyons	Courter

(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.