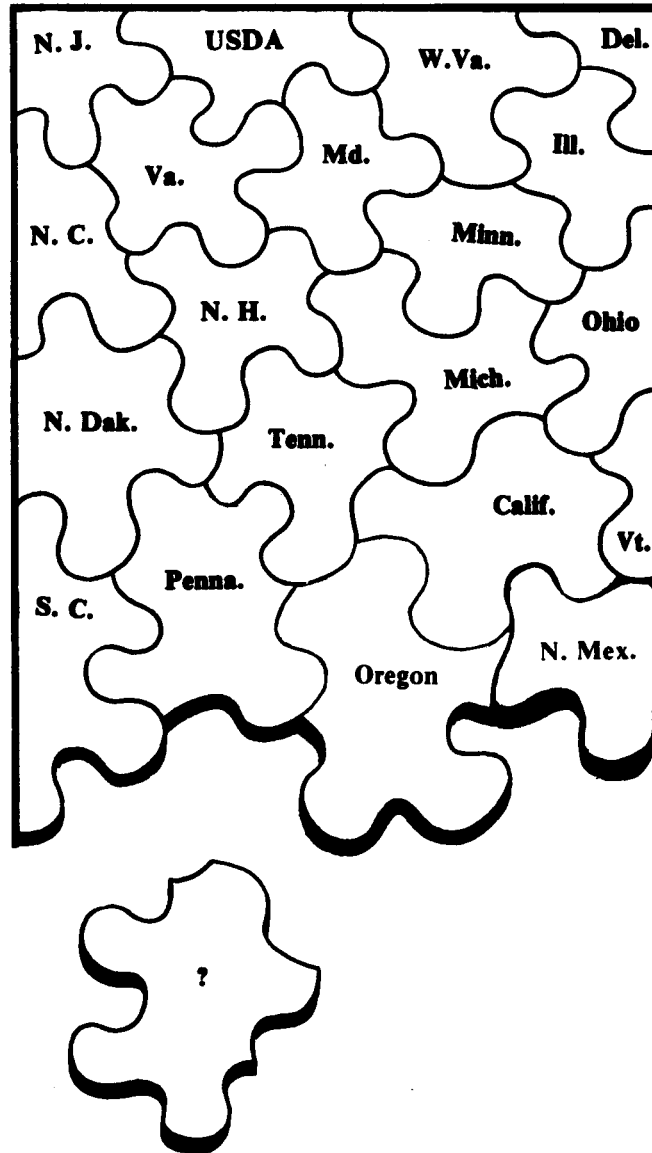


Annual Report

Interstate Pest Control Compact

1983



James B. Grant, Executive Director
National Association of State
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INTRODUCTION

Every year, plant pests do several billion dollars of damage to the nation's agricultural and forest crops and products. These losses occur despite the expenditure for control measures of an estimated \$8 billion annually by local, State and Federal governments, farmers, private timber industries and other owners of private property.

However with rare and temporary exceptions, existing technology and research capabilities are adequate to provide the means for effective control, suppression or eradication of pests. A major reason why this know-how is not always effective in curtailing staggering losses is that pest often migrate from one location to another. Consequently, the timely and coordinated efforts of many jurisdictions are necessary for effective pest control action. To date, such action too often has been limited because of the inability to achieve a fully coordinated effort. Available Federal resources are not always expended, often because of the inability of State and local governments to match them in terms of finance and manpower. The Pest Control Compact serves to remedy this deficiency.

If an individual 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. There may be skepticism as to how much benefit will result from unilateral effort. The value of a State's pest control activities to other States can be a subsidiary consideration at best, even if the cost is only a fraction of the total savings realized in all affected States.

Each State has an interest in being protected against infestations originating in other States, but such protection requires mutuality of arrangements. The Compact serves to

accomplish this mutuality by applying the insurance principle to the pest control field. A Pest Control Insurance Fund has been established. It consists of appropriations made by the member States. Each State appropriation can be likened to a premium with which the State purchases insurance against infestation from other States.

The value of the Compact to individual States is underscored by recent trends in Federal plant pest control programs. There has been a significant decline in funding in recent years for Plant Pest and Quarantine programs of the U.S. Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, and these reductions have forced APHIS to re-evaluate its role and recommend that many control and eradication efforts traditionally carried out at the Federal level be shifted to the States. Under these circumstances, the Compact will provide an increasingly valuable service to member States.

FUNDING

The basis for determining the amount of funds to be appropriated from each of the party 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 proportionate share to bring Compact funds back to the \$1 million Insurance Fund level. However with the investments return, 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 States 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 makes sure that it will be used to supply the additional thrust necessary to combat outbreaks which would not otherwise 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 current year officers and past chairmen, 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 request.

The Technical Advisory Committee is composed of two State plant control officials from each of the four regions of NASDA, selected by the Regional 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 who make a study of the request and make 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. The members of the Interstate Pest Control Compact Technical Advisory Committee for 1983 are the following:

Dr. Howard Singletary,
North Carolina

Carl W. Nichols
California

Donald D. Lucht
New Mexico

William J. Branvik
North Dakota

William Kenneth Roach
Ohio

William Gimpel
Maryland

W. Robert Hickman
Delaware

John A. Hammett
Tennessee

D. Scott Campbell
USDA/APHIS

James Stewart
USDA/Forest Service

REQUESTS IN 1983 FOR IPCC FUNDS

Since the last annual meeting of the Compact on September 12, 1982, there has been one request to invoke the Compact. In December, 1982, the California Department of Food and Agriculture requested that the Compact be invoked to allow for the use of funds in the state of Michigan, in the amount of \$45,400, to eradicate the Michigan grape nematode Meloidogyne nataliei, a previously undescribed parasite discovered in southwestern Michigan.

This request, together with supporting documentation, was referred to the Technical Advisory Committee in January, 1983. Following their review, the Committee recommended approval of the request for

\$45,400. In addition, the Committee, chaired by Howard M. Singletary, suggested that Michigan incorporate the following operational procedures into their eradication plan:

1. Require that grapes not be replanted into the fumigated acreage and a buffer area after eradication efforts for an extended period.
2. Perform additional systematic soil sampling surveys in other vineyards with less reliable on symptom surveys.
3. It is of critical importance that land preservation be done properly to achieve good results with the use of fumigation. After fumigation treatments, the indicator host plantings should be monitored for any traces of population of the nematode over an extended period before eradication is declared.

The recommendations of the Technical Advisory Committee were referred to the Compact's Executive Committee on February 28, 1983. The Executive Committee concurred with the recommendations of the Technical Advisory Committee and authorized the disbursement of \$45,000 of Compact funds to Michigan on April 14, 1983.

EFFORTS TO RECRUIT NEW MEMBERS

IPCC Executive Director James B. Grant continued to promote new membership during presentations before regional Plant Board meetings and at other appropriate forums during the past year. Recruitment efforts have largely focused on States that have already approved enabling legislation (such as Maine) or that have otherwise expressed interest in membership (such as Wyoming, Arizona, Idaho, and several other states). Wyoming, in particular, has made

encouraging progress toward membership, and Compact staff have worked with personnel of the Wyoming Department of Agriculture toward this goal.

The promotional program has emphasized the insurance aspect of the Compact and stressed its growing value in an era of cutbacks in federal support for pest suppression activities.

COMPACT MEETINGS

The Compact met on two occasions during the 1982-1983 year. The first meeting occurred on September 12, 1982 in Des Moines, Iowa. Fifteen member states were represented, together with APHIS and NASDA staff, and thirteen non-member states were also in attendance. Chairman Richard Rominger reported on the streamlining of two Compact forms relating to requests for financial assistance. In addition, he advised the Compact members that a new form had been developed for use by recipient states when making a final report on their use of Compact funds.

Executive Director James B. Grant reported on the addition of two USDA representatives to the Technical Advisory Committee. Other reports were presented on the status of the Gypsy Moth infestations, on the successful negotiation of a memorandum of understanding with USDA, and on the use of Compact funds for point-of-origin inspections.

Compact members voted to increase the administrative budget from \$4,800 to \$7,200 per year--the first increase since 1972. It was also agreed to hold another meeting of the Compact in conjunction with the NASDA midyear meeting in Washington, D.C. the following March.

The last item of business was the election of officers for the 1982-83 year. Officers were elected as follows: George Dunsmore, Chairman; Dean Pridgeon, Vice-Chairman; Rollin Dennistoun, Secretary; Larry A. Werries, Treasurer.

Finally, it was agreed that membership on the Executive Committee would consist of current officers and the past Chairman.

The second meeting of the Compact occurred on March 21, 1983. Ten compact states were represented, together with staff of NASDA and the U.S. Forest Service, and three non-member states.

Highlights of this meeting included the Executive Director's report on California's request to invoke the Compact on behalf of Michigan where a grape nematode infestation had been detected. (See "Requests in 1983 for IPCC Funds"). Other topics included the corn cyst nematode problem in Maryland-Virginia, a briefing by Forest Service representative James Stewart on the gypsy moth program, and other items.

Major business items included the adoption of a budget for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1984 (See "Financial Statement") and a motion authorizing the Executive Committee to develop a program for recruiting new members. The program will be presented to the full membership at the next annual meeting.

DEVELOPMENT OF RECRUITMENT PROPOSAL

During the March, 1983 meeting of the Compact, the membership directed the Executive Committee to develop and have ready for presentation at the September, 1983 meeting a proposal for a recruitment display for use by non-member states. It was also agreed that the Executive Committee would solicit the help of plant industry personnel in several states.

Chairman Dunsmore subsequently requested the assistance of four state plant industry officials:

Philip Benedict, Vermont
Edwin Wallis, Jr., Pennsylvania
Howard Singletary, North Carolina
Jack Cooley, Mississippi

These gentlemen were invited to meet with the Executive Committee and the Executive Director to discuss the recruitment proposal. The meeting was conducted in Washington, D.C. on May 26, 1983. A proposal was approved for presentation before the full membership at the 1983 annual Compact meeting in Jackson, Mississippi on September 18, 1983.

SUMMARY

During the past year the Compact helped assure the timely and effective eradication of the Michigan grape nematode Meloidogyne nataliei. The \$45,000 payment to Michigan has been more than offset by the growth in the Insurance Fund, made possible by profitable investments. Total assets now stand at their highest level in the history of the Compact.

The Washington staff extends its thanks to Chairman Dunsmore, Vice Chairman Pridgeon, Treasurer Werries, and Secretary Dennistoun. We look forward to another year of growth and progress.

PEST CONTROL COMPACT INSURANCE FUND

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

June 30, 1983

PEST CONTROL COMPACT INSURANCE FUND

Balance Sheet

June 30, 1983

ASSETS

Cash

Operating Account \$ 17,401.21

Investments

\$668,199.44

Accrued Interest

\$ 5,856.39

TOTAL ASSETS:

\$691,457.04

LIABILITIES

-0-

NET WORTH

\$691,457.04

TOTAL LIABILITIES & NET WORTH:

\$691,457.04

PEST CONTROL COMPACT INSURANCE FUND

SUMMARY OF INCOME AND EXPENSE

June 30, 1983 to June 30, 1983

Balance June 30, 1982:	\$650,812.86
Interest Income:	\$ 91,098.38
Operating Expenses:	(\$11,310.59)
Claims	(\$45,000.00)
Balance June 30, 1983:	<u>\$685,600.65</u>

PEST CONTROL COMPACT INSURANCE FUND

State of Investments Owned

June 30, 1983

<u>Bank</u>	<u>Certificate Number</u>	<u>Length of Investment</u>	<u>Maturity Date</u>	<u>Interest Rate (%)</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Illinois Nat'l	9001030	90 days	9/19/83	8.85	\$316,533.83
Moline Nat'l	528062	182 days	9/3/83	8.413	100,000.00
Moline Nat'l	520552	182 days	11/18/83	8.390	80,000.00
Moline Nat'l	521517	182 days	8/18/83	8.639	15,000.00
Marquette Nat'l	3-0465-3	90 days	9/13/83	8.875	119,555.77
Farmers Bank	4308	182 days	11/18/83	8.39	10,000.00
American State	806-10158	181 days	7/16/83	8.218	12,190.92
American State	806-10098	182 days	11/23/83	8.447	14,918.92
TOTAL INVESTMENTS OWNED:					<u>\$668,199.44</u>

PEST CONTROL COMPACT INSURANCE FUND

Cash Operating Account

July 1, 1982 to June 30, 1983

Balance July 1, 1982		\$ 2,956.04
Interest Income	\$41,343.47	
From Investments	29,412.29	
To 20th Century Plastics (folders for by-laws)	(631.20)	
To Nydegger & Associates (Bond)	(50.00)	
To Modern Printers (letterheads)	(39.50)	
To Illinois Nat'l Bank (check printing)	(5.45)	
To State of Michigan (claim)	(45,000.00)	
To NASDA (per agreement)	(7,200.00)	
To NASDA (Travel)	(1,692.22)	
To Lyle Forer (Promo Travel)	(245.00)	
To Jack Coley (Promo Travel)	(643.57)	
To Rollin Dennistoun (Promo Travel)	(440.79)	
To Howard Singletary (Promo Travel)	(138.16)	
To Phil Bendict (Promo Travel)	(224.70)	
Balance June 30, 1983		<u>\$17,401.21</u>

SEP 2 1983

Michigan Grape Nematode

John Kronmeyer

Robert Chaffin

Rebecca Tompkins

David D. Diehl

Dr. S. Leon Whitney

DEAN PRIDGEON, Director

August 31, 1983

Mr. James B. Grant, Executive Secretary
National Association of State Departments
of Agriculture (NASDA)
1616 H Street, N.W., Room 401
Washington, D.C. 20006

RE: Progress Report of the Michigan Grape Root Knot
Nematode Eradication Program

Dear Mr. Grant:

In 1977, the Michigan Grape Root Knot Nematode, *Meloidgyne nataliei*, was discovered as a parasite on the roots of grapes in a vineyard in Mattawan, Van Buren County, Michigan. Since that time the nematode species has not been discovered in another area. Surveys by Dr. George Bird, nematologist, and his staff at Michigan State University and by the Michigan Department of Agriculture included 127 sites representing 60 growers in four counties, additional abandoned vineyards and in nurseries with grape plants in storage. Roots were visually examined and soils were processed for nematodes.

In 1981 and 1982, surveys of cultivated and non-cultivated grapes and various annuals and perennials were conducted to determine the host range of *Meloidgyne nataliei*. Analysis of 506 samples indicates that the nematode species is limited to wild or cultivated grapes and is present in former vineyards adjacent to the infested locality in Mattawan, Michigan. Non-cultivated grapes in a wooded area north of the original site were found to be infested. This area is in the watershed of the original site and is to be fumigated with the original vineyard and adjacent former vineyards.

On December 1, 1982, Director Richard Rominger, California Department of Food and Agriculture, supported a request for Interstate Pest Control Compact funds to be used for eradication of the Michigan Grape Root Knot Nematode.

On April 18, 1983, the Michigan Department of Agriculture received \$45,000 from the Compact insurance fund for expenditure of such funds as proposed in the Interstate Pest Control Compact request.

Mr. James B. Grant

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August 31, 1983

Dr. George Bird altered the original recommended fumigant from Tolone II to ethylene dibromide. EDB is to be used at the rate of 24 gallons per acre for deep fumigation and 12 gallons per acre for shallow fumigation. The predominant rationale for recommending ethylene dibromide was that prospects of receiving bids were unlikely unless ethylene dibromide was used. The companies with the proper equipment and expertise were not otherwise available. The cost of Tolone II was \$702 per acre compared to ethylene dibromide at \$397 per acre. Thus a potential difference of \$9,760 in total fumigation costs and the prospects of obtaining a moderate bid.

The requirement to change the fumigant was not without a sacrifice. The USDA, APHIS proposed to purchase the fumigant Tolone II at \$10,500. Since the commodity could not be furnished separate from the contract bidder, the MDA could not accept the USDA funds without legislative approval.

On June 6, 1983, bids were open by the Michigan Department of Agriculture for two separate contracts: (1) Site preparation included removal of grape plants and roots, arbor wires, posts, rocks 8 inches in diameter or greater and cultivation of soil to tilth stage, and (2) fumigation including two soil injections, a deep injection at 24 to 30 inches and a shallow injection at 8-inch depth. Fumigation also included use of methyl bromide on exposed articles such as plant remains, posts, wires and cultivating equipment which may perpetrate the root knot nematode or disseminate a life stage to a new site.

Posts, vines, rocks and other materials removed prior to cultivation will be treated under tarpolin with 98 percent methyl bromide and 2 percent chloropicrin at the rate of 2 pounds per 1,000 cubic feet. Attached is a copy of the general conditions and specifications of the contract.

Bids were awarded to Mr. Francis Ryan, the vineyard owner, for the site preparation at \$10,000. One important advantage was the use of Mr. Ryan's equipment on his property. Therefore, the equipment would not be a means of disseminating the pest. The bid for the fumigation services was awarded to the Great Lakes Chemical Corporation, West Lafayette, Indiana. The bid amounted to \$610 per acre for application and fumigant. The vineyards found to be infested in adjacent areas resulting from soil sampling were measured for fumigation. Approximately 32 acres will be treated. Utility companies were notified regarding deep injection near the road right-of-ways.

On July 11, 1983, all property owners were notified of the application of a fumigant for eradication of the Michigan Grape Root Knot Nematode. These were: Mr. Francis Ryan, Mrs. Earl French, Mr. Judd Wise and the Village of Mattawan. The area described is as follows: Antwerp Township, Van Buren County, T.3S., R.13W. - the W $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 13 and the E $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 14.

Mr. James B. Grant
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Water samples were collected from the homes of the properties involved. Analysis of the water for bromides will be conducted on samples taken prior to and at least twice after the fumigation to assure that no residues are in the groundwater. Site preparation was completed by Mr. Ryan in accordance with contract specifications on July 28, 1983.

The tentative fumigation date was August 1. Upon the recommendations of Dr. Virgil White, Technical Advisor of the Great Lakes Chemical Corporation and Dr. George Bird, Nematologist at Michigan State University, the date was postponed for three weeks to optimize the effectiveness of the fumigation by allowing breakdown of organic matter after soil preparation.

On August 25, 1983, equipment was calibrated for deep soil injection. Deep soil injection commenced on August 26 and was completed August 28. Shallow fumigation is scheduled to start August 31, 1983.

Expenditure of state funds during the fiscal year starting October 1, 1982, involved time of state personnel to survey and monitor the soil fumigation. This figure is estimated to be \$10,000.

A complete financial statement and proof of expenditures will be included in a final report.

Sincerely,



Dean Pridgeon, Director

cc: Rollin Dennistoun, Secretary, IPCC
Howard Singletary, Chairman
Technical Advisory Committee, IPCC