IPCC Meeting - May 26, 1983 - NASDA OFFICE

Washington, D.C.

Attendance:

Glen Lee, USDA, PPQ
James L. Stewart, Div. Forest Pest Mgt., USDA Forest Service
Rollin Denniston, Dep. Commissioner, Minnesota Dept. of Agri.
J. B. Grant, NASDA
Jack Coley, Director, Mississippi Dept. of Agri.
Howard Singletary, North Carolina Dept. of Agri.
Philip Benedict, Vermont Dept. of Agri.
Lyle Forer, Chief, Plant Pathology, PA Dept. of Agri.

------- Rework Procedure Brochure for accuracy
----- Reorganize format with PPQ assistance

----- Develop new Cover with PPQ assistance

----- Not to exceed four folds

------- Develope Promotional Brochure using similar format

------- Develop narrated slide set promotional package

A

THE INTERSTATE PEST CONTROL COMPACT: PLANT PEST INSURANCE

More than $30 billion damage a year 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 some $10 billion a 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, too, 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 auspices of the Council of State Governments, to bridge economic and jurisdictional gaps among state governments and between state and federal governments, to enable agencies to respond to the dynamic realities of 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.

Any member state can apply to the Fund for money to control or eradicate a pest in another state if the pest constitutes a threat to the member's crops or forests. The Board decides when funds should be expended, based in part on whether a pest is significant and an infestation of workable size.

States party to the Compact pledge appropriations to an Insurance Fund, with levies computed on a two-tier system consisting of a flat rate plus a percentage of the value of state crops and forest products. Through the Fund, individual states can contribute to plant pest control, suppression, or eradication beyond their own borders, providing insurance against infestation from another state. The Fund may also accept gifts, grants, and donations from public or private sources.

State contributions are made on a one-time basis -- unless and until Fund monies become depleted. They may be paid in installments, over a period of as long as 6 years.

The Insurance Fund is under control of a Governing Board consisting of one representative from each member state. A five-member, geographically distributed Executive Committee is authorized to take some actions when the Board is not in session.

Party states are expected to maintain ongoing pest control at existing levels; Insurance Fund monies, when provided, are supplemental to regular in-state pest-control appropriations. This policy safeguards the soundness of the Fund and insures that it will be available when needed to help in emergencies.

Current member states are:

California	New Jersey	South Carolina
Delaware	New Mexico	Tennessee
Illinois	North Carolina	Vermont
Maine	North Dakota	Virginia
Maryland	Ohio	Washington
Michigan	Oregon	West Virginia
Minnesota	Pennsylvania	Wisconsin
New Hampshire		

States now a part of the Compact are working to make it a truly nationwide institution. A wider membership will make actions even more effective and increase the potential for creative action to protect crops and forests from pest damage.

The Insurance Fund has contributed to the prompt elimination of a number of potentially devastating pests.

In 1977, scleroderris canker, a serious disease of pine, spruce, and other evergreens, was discovered in Vermont in an area far removed from other infestations. Since the disease can spread quickly and there is no practical cure for widespread outbreaks, prompt action -- made possible with Compact support -- was essential. Infected trees were cut, burned, and buried, and subsequent surveys have indicated that the infestation was indeed eradicated.

In 1981, the apple maggot was found in apples on a backyard tree in Portland, Oregon. Apple maggot was not previously known to occur in the West and could have a major impact on growers' pest control practices as well as interstate fruit marketing if it spread to commercial plantings. A quick but thorough survey, made possible with a Compact grant, has helped Oregon target its control program and keep the pest out of commercial fruit-growing areas.

In 1983, soil fumigation in a Michigan vineyard infested with a new grape nematode should result in eradication of another potentially serious pest. The infestation, discovered in Michigan in 1977 and officially described in 1981, had caused widespread concern in other grape-growing states and Canada. The vines in the infested 40-acre vineyard were destroyed, but administrative problems prevented use of funds for purchase of a fumigant to rid the soil of the nematode. The Compact stepped in to provide money for the chemical and help rid Michigan of a potentially disastrous pest.

Compact funds have been expended in these additional pest operations:

* Golden nematode eradication -- Delaware

* Tourist vehicle check for gypsy moth -- Pennsylania, Delaware, Virginia

* Gypsy moth attractant trial -- North Carolina

* Gypsy moth control -- Washington, Illinois

* Scleroderris canker control -- New Hampshire

* White fringed beetle control -- Maryland

* Winter moth control -- Oregon

SUGGESTED HANDOUTS TO ACCOMPANY BROCHURE

1. Pest Control Compact
2. Model Enabling Act
3. Compact By-Laws
4. Apportionment Table
5. Who To Contact for More Information (on letterhead)
6. Technical Details of Compact Supported Actions (first page on letterhead)

B

We suggest that you use the brochure copy as the basis for your slide presentation. If speaking informally to a group, rather than following the copy word for word you may wish simply to follow the general outline. Following is the copy, broken into shorter segments, with suggestions for slides following each segment. You may wish to increase the number of slides, depending on what is available to you. As shown, the presentation would take a minimum of 10 minutes but could readily be expanded if you wish to go into greater detail.

THE INTERSTATE PEST CONTROL COMPACT: PLANT PEST INSURANCE

More than $30 billion damage a year is caused by plant pests -- insects, weeds, plant diseases, and other organisms that attack U.S. crops and forest resources. (Pest damage on farmland)

Many of the same pests also attack lawns, gardens, and the general environment, causing still more damage in dollars and esthetics. (Pests damage in suburban area)

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 some $10 billion a year on control. (Treatment)

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. (Containerized cargo)

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. (Pest-control activity--perhaps field survey)

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. (Graphic slide, indicating with arrows how pests move from one political entity to another)

Often, too, 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. (Budget document)

Technology is available to control or eliminate many pests, but its effectiveness often depends on speedy action. (Laboratory activity)

The Interstate Pest Control Compact was instituted in 1968, under auspices of the Council of State Governments, to bridge economic and jurisdictional gaps among state governments and between state and federal governments, to enable agencies to respond to the dynamic realities of 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. (Compact logo)

Any member state can apply to the Fund for money to control or eradicate a pest in another state if the pest constitutes a threat to the member's crops or forests. The Board decides when funds should be expended, based in part on whether a pest is significant and an infestation of workable size. (Board of Directors meeting)

States party to the Compact pledge appropriations to an Insurance Fund, with levies computed on a two-tier system consisting of a flat rate plus a percentage of the value of state crops and forest products. Through the Fund, individual states can contribute to plant pest control, suppression, or eradication beyond their own borders, providing insurance against infestation from another state. The Fund may also accept gifts, grants, and donations from public or private sources. State contributions are made on a one-time basis -- unless and until Fund monies become depleted. They may be paid in installments, over a period of as long as 6 years. (Table of state assessments)

The Insurance Fund is under control of a Governing Board consisting of one representative from each member state. A five-member, geographically distributed Executive Committee is authorized to take some actions when the Board is not in session. (Compact organizational chart)

Party states are expected to maintain ongoing pest control at existing levels; Insurance Fund monies, when provided, are supplemental to regular in-state pest-control appropriations. This policy safeguards the soundness of the Fund and insures that it will be available when needed to help in emergencies. (Pest-control activity)

Current member states are:

California	New Jersey	South Carolina
Delaware	New Mexico	Tennessee
Illinois	North Carolina	Vermont
Maine	North Dakota	Virginia
Maryland	Ohio	Washington
Michigan	Oregon	West Virginia
Minnesota	Pennsylvania	Wisconsin
New Hampshire		

(U.S. map with member states colored in)

States now a part of the Compact are working to make it a truly nationwide institution. A wider membership will make actions even more effective and increase the potential for creative action to protect crops and forests from pest damage. (U.S. map with all states colored in; if possible, superimpose Compact logo.)

The Insurance Fund has contributed to the prompt elimination of a number of potentially devastating pests.

In 1977, scleroderris canker, a serious disease of pine, spruce, and other evergreens, was discovered in Vermont in an area far removed from other infestations. Since the disease can spread quickly and there is no practical cure for widespread outbreaks, prompt action -- made possible with Compact support -- was essential. Infected trees were cut, burned, and buried, and subsequent surveys have indicated that the infestation was indeed eradicated. (Scleroderris canker damage)

In 1981, the apple maggot was found in apples on a backyard tree in Portland, Oregon. Apple maggot was not previously known to occur in the West and could have a major impact on growers' pest control practices as well as interstate fruit marketing if it spread to commercial plantings. A quick but thorough survey, made possible with a Compact grant, has helped Oregon target its control program and keep the pest out of commercial fruit-growing areas. (Apple maggot damage)

In 1983, soil fumigation in a Michigan vineyard infested with a new grape nematode should result in eradication of another potentially serious pest. The infestation, discovered in Michigan in 1977 and officially described in 1981, had caused widespread concern in other grape-growing states and Canada. The vines in the infested 40-acre vineyard were destroyed, but administrative problems prevented use of funds for purchase of a fumigant to rid the soil of the nematode. The Compact stepped in to provide money for the chemical and help rid Michigan of a potentially disastrous pest. (Grape nematode damage, if available; or, vineyard)

Compact funds have been expended in these additional pest operations:

* Golden nematode eradication -- Delaware (Golden nematode damage)

* Tourist vehicle check for gypsy moth -- Pennsylania, Delaware, Virginia (Tourist vehicle check; or, gypsy moth damage)
* Gypsy moth attractant trial -- North Carolina (Male moths in flight)
* Gypsy moth control -- Washington, Illinois (Control operations)
* Scleroderris canker control -- New Hampshire (Different scleroderris damage shot)
* White fringed beetle control -- Maryland (White-fringed beetle)
* Winter moth control -- Oregon (Winter moth)