



# *Interstate Pest Control Compact*

## *2001 Annual Report*

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

**Chairman:**  
Thomas Masso  
Assistant Commissioner  
Minnesota Department of Agriculture  
90 West Plato Boulevard  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55107  
(651)297-3219  
fax (651)297-5522

**Executive Director:**  
William W. Metterhouse  
Interstate Pest Control Compact  
c/o National Association of State  
Departments of Agriculture  
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Washington, D.C. 20005  
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## 2001 IPCC Annual Report

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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. The members of the Interstate Pest Control Compact Technical Advisory Committee for 2001 are the following:

Central

David Nelson, North Dakota  
Dan Madison, Ohio

Eastern

Charles Coffman, W. Virginia  
Randy Ciurlino, Delaware

Southern

Gene Cross, North Carolina  
Gray Haun, Tennessee

Western

John Caravetta, Arizona  
Linda PolzIn, Washington

USDA/APHIS

Jerry Fowler

USDA/Forest Service

Tom Hofacker

INTERSTATE PEST CONTROL COMPACT  
Annual Meeting Report  
Burlington, Vermont  
September 23, 2001

Presently there are 33 states that are members of the Compact. Since the Mid-Winter meeting the State of Colorado has become a member. The New York State Legislature has approved the Department of Agriculture's bill authorizing the Department to join the Compact. The bill awaits the Governors signature. The states continue to make efforts to join the Compact. A number of states each year submit requests to their legislature for membership approval and appropriations only to be denied.

States continuing to pay their six year membership fees include, Arkansas, Colorado, Kansas and Rhode Island. Kansas should complete their payments this year.

For the past year the Director has been negotiating with the USDA PPQ for cost sharing monies for the past disbursement of \$200,000 by the Compact for Asian long-horned beetle eradication efforts in the States of Illinois and New York. The Compact played a key role in providing monies to those states much before large sum appropriations were secured by the USDA. The USDA has agreed to reimburse \$66,000 based on a one third cost sharing program.

On July 1, 2000 a \$20,000 grant was provided to the State of Oregon for survey and control of the Small Clover Broom Rape, Orobancha minor. This weed was found in a red clover field near Auroa (Clackamas County). This is an introduced exotic plant that poses a potential threat to economically important crops such as clover and other legumes. Heavy infestations can cause total crop failure. The weed is parasitic which attaches to the roots of plants for nutrients and water. A progress report indicates that the Compact monies were instrumental in providing for surveys which identified other infested fields marked for eradication and regulatory control.

The Director continues his efforts to recruit non-member states. The Director spends approximately 15 hrs a month working in the NASDA office, not including work that is often done a home. While in Washington one day a week is also spent at the USDA PPQ offices in Riverdale, Maryland which is done without compensation, other than the reimbursement of expenses by the UDSA.

Compact Grants Since 1968

1969 Golden nematode eradication	Delaware
1972 Tourist vehicle check for gypsy moth	Pa, De, Va.
1974 Gypsy moth disparlure trial	North Carolina

1977 Scleroderris Canker control	Vermont and New Hampshire
1979 White Fringed beetle control	Maryland
1980 Gypsy moth control	Washington
1980 Gypsy moth control	Illinois
1980 Gypsy moth control	Oregon
1980 Winter moth control	Oregon
1981 Apple maggot control	Oregon
1983 Grape nematode control	Michigan
1983 Corn cyst nematode survey	Maryland
1992 Gypsy moth control	Georgia
1992 Africanized honey bee management	Texas
1993 Apple Ermine moth regulatory control research	Oregon
1997 Corn cyst nematode survey	Virginia
1997 Tropical Soda Apple biological control	Florida
1998 Tropical Soda Apple Management	Florida
1998 Asian long-horned beetle eradication	New York
1999 Asian long-horned beetle eradication	Illinois
1999 Grecian Foxglove eradication	Kansas
2000 Clover Broom Rape survey	MOregon

**Interstate Pest Control Compact  
Officers • 2000-2001**

Chair	Thomas Masso, Minnesota
Vice Chair	Robert Spear, Maine
Secretary	William Lyons, California
Treasurer	Carlton Courter, Virginia

**Executive Committee • 2000-2001**

Chair	Thomas Masso, Minnesota
Midwestern Region	Fred Dailey, Ohio
Northeastern Region	John Tarburton, Delaware
Southern Region	Gus Douglass, West Virginia
Western Region	William Lyons, California

**Member States by Year Joined (32)**

West Virginia	1968	Vermont	1978
Pennsylvania	1968	New Mexico	1981
Michigan	1968	Oregon	1981
New Hampshire	1968	Georgia	1984
Illinois	1968	Utah	1985
Tennessee	1969	Maine	1986
Minnesota	1969	Arizona	1994
Delaware	1969	Texas	1994
California	1969	Puerto Rico	1994
New Jersey	1970	Florida	1995
South Carolina	1972	Kansas	1996
North Dakota	1973	Wyoming	1996
Virginia	1974	Washington	1999
Ohio	1974	Arkansas	1999
North Carolina	1975	Oklahoma	1999
Maryland	1976	Rhode Island	1999
		Colorado	2001

INTERSTATE PEST CONTROL COMPACT  
 Minutes 2000 Annual Meeting  
 Sunday September 23, 2000  
 Columbus, Ohio

## MEMBER STATES PRESENT

Arizona	Minnesota
Arkansas	New Jersey
California	North Carolina
Georgia	North Dakota
Maine	Puerto Rico
Maryland	South Carolina
Michigan	Vermont
	<i>W. Virginia</i>

## CALL TO ORDER

The meeting was called to order at 7:10 by Chairman Henry Virts. Fourteen states were reported present as indicated above.

## TREASURER'S REPORT

Carlton Courter, Treasurer was unable to attend. Bill Metterhouse presented the report. The fund balance as of June 30, 2000 was \$1,011,138.11. The operating budget for 1999-2000 was \$16,900.00. Actual expenditures were \$10,686.03, therefore being under budget for the year. Monies are invested in a Local Government Pool by the State of Virginia. The return is 6.74% effective yield. Membership dues are still being paid by the States of Florida, Kansas, Oklahoma, Puerto Rico and Rhode Island.

## ELECTION OF OFFICERS (YR 2000-2001)

Chairman-Tom Masso-Minnesota  
 Vice Chairman-Robert Spear-Maine

Sheldon Jones-Arizona moved that nominations be closed. Seconded by Gus Douglas- West Virginia. Motion carried.

## EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S REPORT

Presently there are 32 states that are members of the Compact. Recruitment continues in an effort to enroll additional states. New York continues to submit the necessary legislation to join the Compact, however, there has been some reluctance and pressure not to join by the environmental community in the state of New York. Most non member states still support the Compact, however, the ability to get legislative approval is often difficult. Work continues to

solicit funds from Agricultural Organizations. The ability to solicit funds in the range of \$5,000 plus is most difficult.

On July 1, 2000 a \$20,000 grant was approved for the State of Oregon for the survey and control of the Small Broomrape Oribanche minor. This plant is a parasitic weed that attaches to the roots of plants. In 1999 small broomrape was discovered in a red clover seed field near Aurora (Clackamas Co.). It appears that the infestation is limited to a small area. Small broomrape is a federally listed noxious weed that is of quarantine significance to many of our trading partners.

Received a grant request of \$100,000 from the State of Pennsylvania for the eradication of Plum Pox, however, with adequate funding from USDA PPQ the request was withdrawn.

It was interesting note that over years the Compact has provided 22 grants to the states for survey, control or eradication of plant pests. Today the states are much more conscious of the Compact.

The Executive Director travels to the NASDA office spending about 15 hours a month in the administration of the Compact, not including work often done at home. In addition, the Director also travels to the USDA PPQ offices at Riverdale, Maryland to meet with various staff members.

Gus Douglas of West Virginia commented on the good job that the Director was doing.

#### OLD BUSINESS

There was no discussion at this time.

#### NEW BUSINESS

Gus Douglas discussed the National Plant Boards desire to hire an Executive Director. Robert Balaam President of the Plant Board was present and was asked to comment. Bob indicated that the Board identified the need to hire a full time staff person to meet the growing needs of the NPB. To facilitate this need they are exploring ways to make this happen. They have identified possible sources of income to pay for this position. NASDA staff has proposed the option of asking the Commissioners or Directors of Agriculture to agree to an increase in dues of \$1000 per state to help pay for the NPB staff person. NASDA would agree to rent space for the Executive Director in the NASDA office. NASDA has recommended that there be two people, one from the Animal and Plant Industries be available at the NASDA office to provide technical services. It was also recommended that a secretary be hired at the NASDA office to assist in providing services to such personnel.

#### ADJOURN

Art Brown-New Jersey moved and Tom Masso seconded that the meeting be adjourned. The motion was carried.

**INTERSTATE PEST CONTROL COMPACT  
INSURANCE FUND**

**INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT**

**For the period July 1, 2000 – December 31, 2000**

**INTERSTATE PEST CONTROL COMPACT  
BALANCE SHEET  
December 31, 2000**

**Assets**

Operating Account	\$18,509.01	
Investments	<u>1,016,066.68</u> <sup>1</sup>	
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>\$1,034,575.69</b>

**Liabilities & Equity**

Liabilities	\$0.00	
Equity	<u>1,034,575.69</u>	
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES &amp; EQUITY</b>		<b>\$1,034,575.69</b>

**1 Funds are invested in the Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP) through the Commonwealth of Virginia's Treasurer's Office. The average monthly yield for the year 2000 was 6.63% with an effective yield of 6.84%.**

**INTERSTATE PEST CONTROL COMPACT  
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS  
For the Six Months Ended December 31, 2000**

<i>Balance on July 1, 2000</i>		1,011,138.11
<b><u>Add - Inflows</u></b>		
Investment Income:		
LGIP	33,069.96	33,069.96
Dues Income:		
Arkansas	3,954.00	
Florida	6,557.00	
Kansas	4,786.00	
Puerto Rico	1,260.00	
Rhode Island	344.00	16,901.00
Operating Account Interest		139.58
		50,110.54
<b><u>Deduct-Outflows</u></b>		
Operating Expenses:		
Executive Director	4,365.00	
Travel	1,233.90	
Bank Service Charges	91.06	
Conference Registrations	635.00	
Printing	348.00	6,672.96
Insurance Claims		
Oregon - Research for Small Broomrape	20,000.00	-26,672.96
<i>Balance on December 31, 2000</i>		1,034,575.69

**INTERSTATE PEST CONTROL COMPACT**  
**STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, & CHANGES IN**  
**FUND BALANCES/EQUITY**  
For the Six Months Ended December 31, 2000

<i>Revenues</i>		
Investment Income	\$33,069.96	
Dues Income	16,901.00	
Operating Account Interest	139.58	
Total revenues	\$50,110.54	\$50,110.54
 <i>Expenditures</i>		
Operating Expenses	\$6,672.96	
Insurance Claims	20,000.00	
Total expenses	26,672.96	26,672.96
<i>Excess of revenue over expenditures</i>		\$23,437.58
<i>Fund balances/equity July 1, 2000</i>		1,011,138.11
<i>Fund balances/equity December 31, 2000</i>		\$1,034,575.69

**INTERSTATE PEST CONTROL COMPACT  
OPERATING BUDGET  
July 1, 2000 to December 31, 2000**

<u>Description</u>	<u>Budget 2000-2001</u>	<u>6 Month Budget 2000-2001</u>	<u>Actual 2000-2001</u>	<u>Budget 1999-2000</u>	<u>Actual 1999-2000</u>
NASDA Contracts					
Administration	\$2,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$0.00	\$2,000.00	\$0.00
Metterhouse	10,000.00	5,000.00	4,365.00	10,000.00	8,190.00
Travel & Misc.	3,500.00	1,750.00	1,868.90	3,500.00	1,994.58
Printing	500.00	250.00	348.00	500.00	339.03
Bond for Treasurer	100.00	50.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
Audit	150.00	75.00	0.00	150.00	0.00
Postage & Miscellaneous- Secretary's Office	150.00	75.00	0.00	150.00	0.00
Bank Charges	0.00	0.00	91.06	0.00	162.42
Technical Committee	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Special Committee	<u>500.00</u>	<u>250.00</u>	<u>0.00</u>	<u>500.00</u>	<u>0.00</u>
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>\$16,900.00</b>	<b>\$8,450.00</b>	<b>\$6,672.96</b>	<b>\$16,900.00</b>	<b>\$10,686.03</b>

Breakdown of Metterhouses Costs for FY 2001

<u>Date</u>	<u>Personal Services</u>	<u>Travel &amp; Administration</u>	<u>Total</u>
July	\$ 720.00	\$ 2.00	\$ 722.00
August	\$ 810.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 813.00
September	\$ 765.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 768.00
October (NASDA)	\$ 675.00	\$ 1,221.90	\$ 1,896.90
November	\$ 675.00	\$ 2.00	\$ 677.00
December	\$ 720.00	\$ 2.00	\$ 722.00
January			\$ -
February			\$ -
March (IPCC Meet)			\$ -
April (NASDA)			\$ -
May			\$ -
June			\$ -
	<u>\$ 4,365.00</u>	<u>\$ 1,233.90</u>	<u>\$ 5,598.90</u>
			<u>\$ 5,598.90</u> Crossfoot

**Interstate Pest Control Compact  
Discussion Points for Treasurer's Report  
February 2001 Meeting**

Highlights from the first half of fiscal year 2001:

- Total assets available at December 31, 2000 were \$1,034,576. An increase of \$23,438 over the June 30, 2000, balance of \$1,011,138.
- Income on investments totaled \$33,069.96. There were no investment fees or expenses.
- Membership dues totaling \$16,901 were received from the states of Arkansas, Florida, Kansas, Rhode Island, and the territory of Puerto Rico.
- One insurance claim of \$20,000 was paid out to Oregon for research into the Small Broomrape noxious weed.
- Operating expenses were \$6,673, which was \$1,777 under a prorated six-month budget of \$8,450.

**INTERSTATE PEST CONTROL COMPACT  
INSURANCE FUND**

**FINANCIAL REPORT**

**For the Year Ended June 30, 2001**

**INTERSTATE PEST CONTROL COMPACT  
BALANCE SHEET  
June 30, 2001**

**Assets**

Operating Account	\$21,688.01	
Investments	<u>1,042,694.11</u> <sup>1</sup>	
TOTAL ASSETS		\$1,064,382.12

**Liabilities & Equity**

Liabilities	\$0.00	
Equity	<u>1,064,382.12</u>	
TOTAL LIABILITIES & EQUITY		\$1,064,382.12

**<sup>1</sup> 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, 2001 was 5.91%.**

**INTERSTATE PEST CONTROL COMPACT  
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS  
For the Year Ended June 30, 2001**

<b>Balance on July 1, 2000</b>		<b>\$ 1,011,138.11</b>
<b><u>Add - Inflows</u></b>		
<b>Investment Income:</b>		
<b>LGIP</b>	<u>59,697.39</u>	59,697.39
<b>Dues Income:</b>		
Arkansas	3,954.00	
Florida	6,557.00	
Kansas	4,786.00	
Puerto Rico	1,260.00	
Oklahoma	10,352.00	
Rhode Island	<u>344.00</u>	27,253.00
<b>Operating Account Interest</b>		<u>313.47</u>
		87,263.86
<b><u>Deduct-Outflows</u></b>		
<b>Operating Expenses:</b>		
Executive Director	9,720.00	
Travel	1,943.94	
NASDA Management Fee	1,000.00	
Bank Service Charges	172.91	
Conference Registrations	835.00	
Printing	<u>348.00</u>	14,019.85
<b>Insurance Claims</b>		
Oregon - Research for Small Broomrape	<u>20,000.00</u>	34,019.85
		<u>34,019.85</u>
<b>Balance on June 30, 2001</b>		<b>\$ 1,064,382.12</b>

**INTERSTATE PEST CONTROL COMPACT  
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, & CHANGES IN  
FUND BALANCES/EQUITY  
For the Year-Ended June 30, 2001**

***Revenues***

Investment Income	\$59,697.39	
Dues Income	27,253.00	
Operating Account Interest	313.47	
Total revenues		\$87,263.86

***Expenditures***

Operating Expenses	\$14,019.85	
Insurance Claims	20,000.00	
Total expenses		34,019.85

***Excess of revenue over expenditures*** **\$53,244.01**

***Fund balances/equity July 1, 2000*** **1,011,138.11**

***Fund balances/equity June 30, 2001*** **\$1,064,382.12**

**INTERSTATE PEST CONTROL COMPACT  
OPERATING BUDGET  
July 1, 2000 to June 30, 2001**

<u>Description</u>	<u>Budget 2000-2001</u>	<u>Actual 2000-2001</u>	<u>Budget 1999-2000</u>	<u>Actual 1999-2000</u>
NASDA Contracts				
Administration	\$2,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$2,000.00	\$0.00
Metterhouse	10,000.00	9,720.00	10,000.00	8,190.00
Travel & Misc.	3,500.00	2,778.94	3,500.00	1,994.58
Printing	500.00	348.00	500.00	339.03
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	0.00	150.00	0.00
Bank Charges	0.00	172.91	0.00	162.42
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>
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>\$16,900.00</b>	<b>\$14,019.85</b>	<b>\$16,900.00</b>	<b>\$10,686.03</b>

**Interstate Pest Control Compact  
Discussion Points for Treasurer's Report  
September 2001 Meeting**

Highlights from fiscal year 2001:

- Total assets available at June 30, 2001 were \$1,064,382. An increase of \$53,244 over the June 30, 2000, balance of \$1,011,138.
- Income on investments totaled \$59,697. There were no investment fees or expenses. The Average Yield for the year was 5.91%, that compares favorably with the Institutional Money Funds reported by IBC/Donoghue (5.45%) and 91-Day Treasury Bills (5.27%).
- Membership dues totaling \$27,253 were received from the states of Arkansas, Florida, Kansas, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, and the territory of Puerto Rico. Colorado membership dues of \$4,000 was received and deposited on July 13, 2001. Colorado's dues will be included as part of next year's financial statements.
- One insurance claim of \$20,000 was paid out to Oregon for research into the Small Broomrape noxious weed.
- Operating expenses were \$14,020, which was \$2,880 under budget.

**Interstate Pest Control Compact  
Governing Board**

<u>Date of Election &amp; Term of Office</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice Chairman</u>	<u>Secretary</u>	<u>Treasurer</u>
1968 (a) 1968-69	California Lyng	Michigan Ball	Illinois Larkin	Illinois
Feb 1969 1969-70	Michigan Ball	N. Hampshire Buckley	California Fielder	Illinois Lewis
March 1970 1970-71	N. Hampshire Buckley	Tennessee Moss	California Fielder	Illinois Lewis
March 1971 1971-72	W. Virginia Douglass	Delaware Caulk	California Fielder	Illinois Ropp
Jan 1972 1972	Delaware Caulk	California Fielder	Minnesota Dennistoun	Illinois Ropp
Nov 1972 1972-73	California Christensen	New Jersey Alampi	Minnesota Dennistoun	Illinois Ropp
Sept 1973 1973-74	New Jersey Alampi	Ohio Abercrombie	Minnesota Dennistoun	Illinois Williams
Sept 1974 1974-75	Ohio Abercrombie	S. Carolina Harrelson	Minnesota Dennistoun	Illinois Williams
Oct 1975 1975-76	S. Carolina Harrelson	Ohio Stackhouse	Minnesota Dennistoun	Illinois Williams
Nov 1976 1976-77	Ohio Stackhouse	Virginia Carbaugh	Minnesota Dennistoun	Illinois Block
Sept 1977 1977-78	Virginia Carbaugh	N. Carolina Graham	Minnesota Dennistoun	Illinois Block
Sept 1978 1978-79	Virginia Carbaugh	N. Carolina Graham	Minnesota Dennistoun	Illinois Block
Sept 1979 1979-80	Virginia Carbaugh	N. Carolina Graham	Minnesota Dennistoun	Illinois Block
Nov 1980 1980-81	N. Carolina Graham	California Rominger	Minnesota Dennistoun	Illinois Block
Sept 1981 1981-82	California Rominger	Vermont Dunsmore	Minnesota Dennistoun	Illinois Block
Sept 1982 1982-83	Vermont Dunsmore	Michigan Pridgeon	Minnesota Dennistoun	Illinois Werries
Sept 1983 1983-84	Tennessee Walker	Ohio Locker	Minnesota Dennistoun	Illinois Werries

<u>Date of Election &amp; Term of Office</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice Chairman</u>	<u>Secretary</u>	<u>Treasurer</u>
Sept 1984 1984-85	Ohio Locker	California Berryhill	Minnesota Dennistoun	Illinois Werries
Oct 1985 1985-86	Oregon Kunzman	Delaware Chandler	Minnesota Dennistoun	Illinois Werries
Sept 1986 1986-87	Delaware Chandler	Georgia Irvin	Minnesota Dennistoun	Illinois Werries
Oct 1987 1987-88	Delaware Chandler	Georgia Irvin	Minnesota Dennistoun	Illinois Werries
Sept 1988 1988-89	Georgia Irvin	Ohio Maurer	Michigan Cardwell	Illinois Werries
Sept 1989 1989-90	Ohio Maurer	Utah Ferry	Michigan Cardwell	Illinois Rundquist
Oct 1990 1990-91	Utah Ferry	Pennsylvania Wolff	Michigan Cardwell	Illinois Rundquist
Sept 1991 1991-92	Pennsylvania Wolff	South Carolina Tindal	Michigan Cardwell	Illinois Doyle
Sept 1992 1992-1993	South Carolina Tindal	West Virginia Douglass	Michigan Cardwell	Illinois Doyle
Sept 1993 1993-1994	Ohio Dailey	West Virginia Douglass	Michigan Cardwell	Illinois Doyle
Sept 1994 1994-1995	West Virginia Douglass	New Jersey Brown	South Carolina Tompkins	Illinois Doyle
Sept 1995 1995-1996	New Jersey Brown	Arizona Kelly	South Carolina Tompkins	Illinois Doyle
Sept 1996 1996-1997	Arizona Kelly	Virginia Courter	South Carolina Tompkins	Illinois Doyle
Sept 1997 1997-1998	Virginia Courter	Maine McLaughlin	South Carolina Tompkins	Illinois Doyle
Sept 1998 1998-1999	Arizona Jones	Maryland Virts	South Carolina Tompkins	Virginia Courter
Sept 1999 1999-2000	Maryland Virts	Minnesota Masso	California Lyons	Virginia Courter
Sept 2000 2000-2001	Minnesota Masso	Maine Spear	California Lyons	Virginia 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.



# Small Broomrape, *Orobanche minor*

## Survey of Oregon Clover Fields

### Final Report 2000

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## Introduction

Small broomrape, *Orobanche minor*, is a parasitic weed that attaches to the roots of host plants where it receives its water and nutrients.

In 1999 small broomrape was detected in a certified red clover seed field in Clackamas County, Oregon. Small broomrape is a federally listed noxious that has quarantine significance to many of Oregon's trading partners. An initial survey revealed no other broomrape sites and it was believed to be confined to the one Clackamas County farm. To protect Oregon's Agricultural Industry the Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) established an emergency quarantine on 40 acres of red clover in September 1999. To prevent possible movement of small broomrape seed from this site the red clover crop was destroyed.

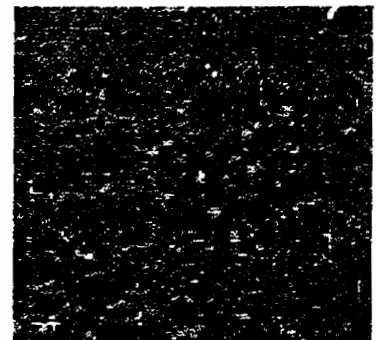
This noxious weed is of concern to the agricultural industry in Oregon. Small broomrape appears to have the potential to impact many other crops other than red clover. There is a concern about it impacting alfalfa, peas, beans and other legume and composite crops. ODA applied to the Interstate Pest Control Compact (IPCC) in April of 2000 for funds to assist in a comprehensive survey of the area to determine the extent of the problem with small broomrape.

## 2000 Survey

### Methods:

The priority for the survey was examining fields in concentric circles moving out from the known site detected in 1999.

Time was spent initially making contacts with farmers to establish that they were currently growing red clover, to ask for permission to survey, and get specific locations and directions to fields. All of this information was entered into a database to allow for easy tracking.





Survey forms were developed for the survey crews to record field data that was later entered into the database. Precautions were taken to ensure that surveyors were not spreading small broomrape seed from field to field. All surveyors wore rubber overshoes that were sanitized with a quaternary ammonia product before moving to another field.

Survey crews used GPS units to take field location information that was later entered into the database. This data was used to develop GIS

maps of both positive and negative field locations.

### **Results:**

Overall during the 2000 season nearly 4,500 acres of red clover fields were surveyed by ODA personnel. This makes up approximately 1/3 of the red clover production in Western Oregon. The survey detected 13 new infested fields in Clackamas, Marion, Washington and Multnomah counties.

After the survey was completed, ODA consulted with the industry and USDA and established a statewide emergency quarantine. This quarantine included the 13 infested fields and had specific provisions for harvest. All red clover seed lots harvested west of the Cascade Mountains must be sampled and tested for small broomrape to insure that the lots are free from small broomrape before they can be sold or transported out of state.

### **Conclusion**

The results of the survey highlighted the magnitude of the problem with small broomrape and the potential impacts it could have on the Oregon agricultural industry. As part of this process a letter sent from Oregon Governor, John Kitzhaber to Secretary of Agriculture, Dan Glickman, requesting emergency funds from USDA to assist in this problem. In November 2000 Deputy Secretary Richard Romiger, presented \$410,000 to Oregon to assist in dealing with the small broomrape problem. These funds will be used during the 2001 season for ongoing survey, research and education and to pay for seed sampling and testing.

ODA is continuing to work with the Oregon Clover Commission, USDA-APHIS, Oregon State University, and other cooperators to develop the best long term management guidelines based on future survey and research results.

The grant from the Interstate Pest Control Compact, which funded the initial survey, was extremely important to the success of this program.

# Fields Surveyed for Broomrape

## Legend

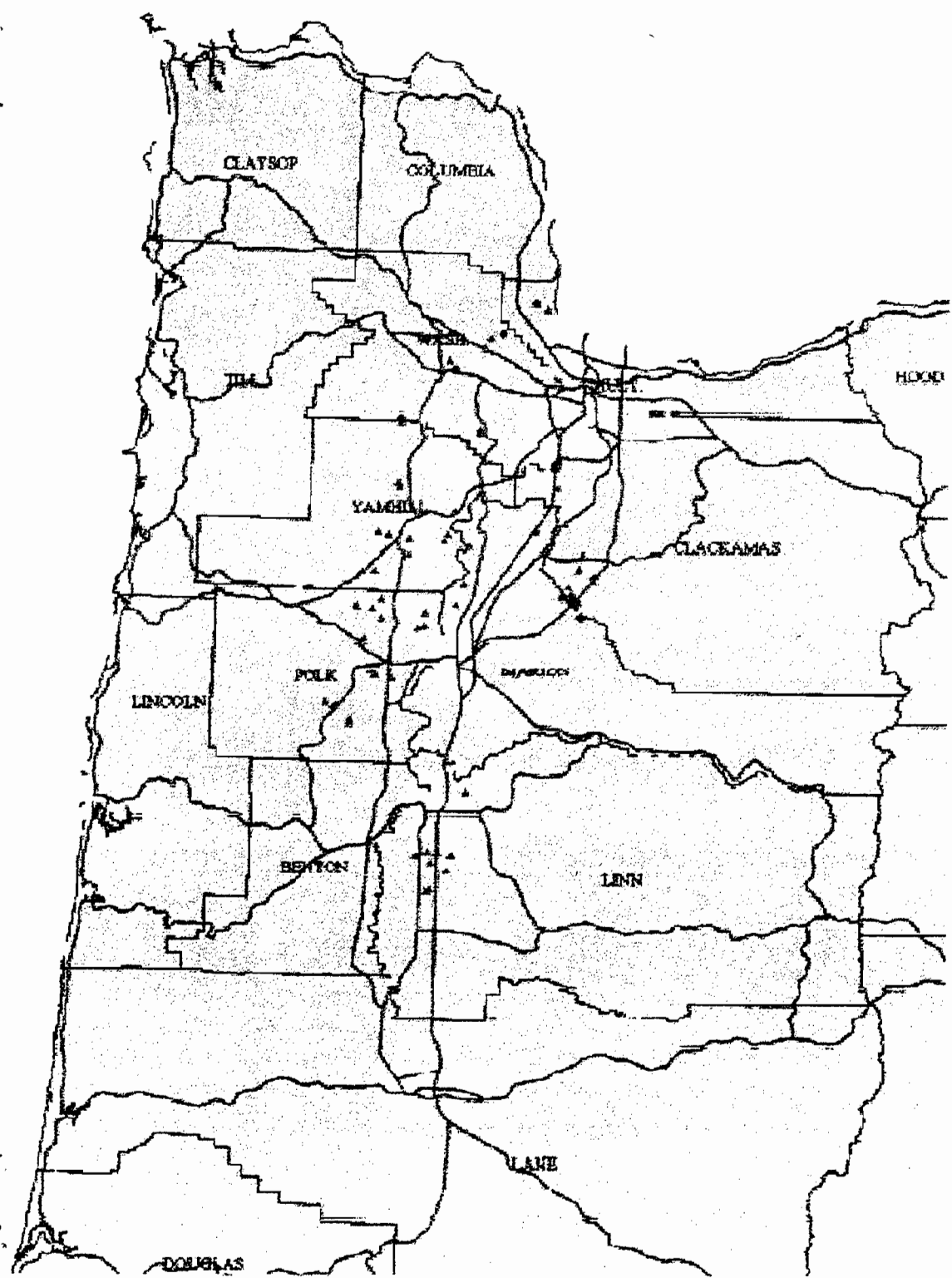
### POSITIVE\_FIELDS

- 1999
- 2000

### NEGATIVE\_FIELDS

- 2000

City Limits



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