

**INTERSTATE PEST CONTROL COMPACT (IPCC)  
REQUEST FOR FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE  
FROM THE PEST CONTROL INSURANCE FUND**

PART 1

**1. Requesting States:**

**Delaware Department of Agriculture**

Compact Administrator - Honorable John F. Tarburton  
Secretary of Agriculture  
2320 South DuPont Highway  
Dover, Delaware 19901  
(302) 739-4811

**Maine Department of Agriculture, Food and Rural Resources**

Compact Administrator - Honorable Edward J. McLaughlin  
Commissioner of Agriculture  
Deering Building (AMHI)  
State House Station #28  
Blossom Lane  
Augusta, Maine 04333  
(207) 287-3871

**New Jersey Department of Agriculture**

Compact Administrator - Honorable Arthur R. Brown  
Secretary of Agriculture  
CN 330, John Fitch Plaza  
Trenton, New Jersey 08625  
(609) 292-3976

**North Carolina Department of Agriculture**

Compact Administrator - James A. Graham  
Commissioner of Agriculture  
P. O. Box 27647  
Raleigh, North Carolina 27611  
(919) 733-7125

**Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture**

Compact Administrator - Honorable Charles C. Brosius  
Secretary of Agriculture  
2301 North Cameron Street  
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17110-9408  
(717) 772-2853

**Vermont Department of Agriculture, Food & Markets**

Compact Administrator - Honorable Leon C. Graves  
Commissioner of Agriculture  
120 State Street, Drawer 20  
Montpelier, VT 05620-2901  
(802) 828-2430

**2. Responding State:**

New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets  
Honorable Donald R. Davidsen, D.V.M., Commissioner  
Contact Official: Mr. Robert J. Mungari, Director  
Division of Plant Industry  
New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets  
1 Winners Circle  
Albany, NY 12235  
(518) 457-2087  
Compact Member: No - but considering becoming a member.  
Is State in Agreement with Application? Yes

**3. Pest Involved:**

Insect

**A. Common and Scientific Names:**

Asian Long-horned Beetle (ALB), *Anoplophora glabripennis* (Motschulsky)

**B. Is Pest Native or Introduced from Outside the Continental United States?**

The ALB is a non-indigenous species to the United States. It is native to Japan, Korea, Southern China and the Isle of Hainan. It may have been introduced from China approximately 14 years ago.

**C. Major Means of Dispersal or Transmission:**

The transport of firewood and/or cut trees inclusive of branches and twigs up to one half an inch in diameter constitutes the greatest risk of spread of the beetle to non-infested areas. The movement of nursery stock (host species) may constitute a secondary threat.

The natural dispersal potential for this beetle may be limited. A related species, *A. nobilis*, is a weak flier, dispersing up to only 1190 meters (.73 miles).

**D. Known Geographical Range:**

Widely distributed in Japan, Southern China and the Isle of Hainan. This beetle is widely distributed in China, causing severe damage from 21-43° North Latitude and 100-127° East Longitude (Yan, 1985).

In the United States, the State of New York is the only known infested area. In New York, we have identified two areas of infestation - one in the Greenpoint section of Brooklyn, and the other in and about Amityville, Long Island. Delimiting surveys have been conducted at both locations, and a state quarantine has been issued. Each area under quarantine is approximately 15 square miles in size.

**E. Potential Geographic Range:**

The ecological and host range of this insect in Asia suggests that it probably can occur almost anywhere in the United States.

**F. Type of Damage Caused by Pest:**

This species of cerambycid, unlike most other species in this family, successfully attacks and kills healthy trees. The ALB is a destructive wood boring insect. In the Greenpoint section of Brooklyn, ALB larvae feed on the heartwood of host species, inhibiting the tree's vascular system, ultimately resulting in the mortality of the tree. Adults emerge during the summer months through three quarter-inch holes in the bark. Heavy sap flow occurs from these wounds. Infested trees are prone to secondary attack by other diseases or insects. Heavy sawdust debris is found at the base of afflicted trees. Oviposition cavities chewed out by females can be found at the junction of branches and the trunk, the trunk, and the above ground portion of the tree root.

#### 4. Economic Importance:

Since the Asian Long Horned Beetle is not considered established in the United States, the risk of leaving infested trees or moving infested nursery stock, logs, green lumber, firewood, stumps, roots, branches and debris of a half inch or more in diameter poses a serious threat to the 279 million acres of hardwood forests in the Eastern United States. The host range detailed in the literature and from first-hand observation in New York, indicate that tree species that occur throughout the United States would be susceptible to attack.

##### A.1. Responding State - New York:

Host hardwood materials at risk to attack and infestation include species of the following: *Acer* (Maple), *Aesculus* (Horse Chestnut), *Malus* (Apple), *Melia* (Chinaberry), *Morus* (Mulberry), *Populus* (Poplar), *Prunus* (Cherry), *Pyrus* (Pear), *Robinia* (Locust), *Salix* (Willow), *Ulmus* (Elm), and citrus.

Approximately 858 million susceptible trees above 5 inches in diameter are at risk in New York alone. This involves 62 percent (18.6 million acres) of the State's forested land. In New England, over 1.5 billion forest trees are susceptible. Over the next 10 years, if the beetle is left unchecked, the northeastern United States could be severely impacted. If one-third of all susceptible trees were attacked, losses could be expected to amount to tens of billions of dollars. These estimates are based on attacks to host trees larger than 5 inches in diameter and can be expanded twenty fold when considering the risk to small tree stocks (2-3 inches). Should this beetle escape from Long Island and become established on the mainland the magnitude of damage could far exceed any insect including the gypsy moth.

Urban plantings (forests, parks, and streets) consisting of hardwood species that are host to the Asian Long Horned Beetle are at serious risk and pose the additional threat of personal injury and liability resulting from the hazard posed through structural damage and degradation. "Heat Islands" which are ameliorated by street trees will likely become more common in cities.

Approximately thirty percent (30%) of the trees in much of the Northeast are comprised of street, park and backyard plantings. In Brooklyn there are over 500,000 trees in parks and playgrounds alone. Assuming that one-third of these trees are of host type, approximately 150,000 or more street trees are directly susceptible to infestation. New York City may have in excess over 2.7 million street trees.

Trees down to a half inch in diameter have been reported to be infested. This greatly increases the potential for spread because the literature states that normally trees 5 inches and up are attacked. Beetles have been found attacking smaller diameter branches of larger trees and then re-attacking the main bole. Roots have been observed as being under attack and infested.

##### •MAPLE SYRUP PRODUCTION

The sugar maple is New York's official state tree, and is a valued feature of both rural and urban areas. Because maples may be a preferential host, the Asian Long Horned Beetle is considered a serious threat to the maple syrup industry. Maple syrup production in the state is second only to Vermont. Projected production in New York is estimated at 334,000 gallons with a value of 8.8 million dollars. Over 1,450 producers in New York could be affected. Nationally, the value of maple syrup production (1996) is placed at 37.2 million dollars.

##### •FOREST RESOURCE

The forest resource provides significant direct and indirect jobs and payrolls for thousands of New York residents. The forest products that are produced add billions of dollars to the state's economy. Additionally, the forest attracts millions of visitors to the state for recreation and tourism activities.

Forest-related activities in New York cover a wide variety of activities. The forest based economy - recreation and manufacturing - provides employment for over 122,400 people. Of that, 73,740 jobs are

attributable to forest-based recreation and 48,670 jobs are tied to the wood-based forest economy, including manufacturing. The forest-based economy generates payrolls of over \$1.789 billion with 1.133 billion attributable to forest based manufacturing and \$655.3 million for forest recreation. Forest-based economic activity accounts for 2% of New York's employment and 1% of the state's payroll. Wood energy also makes an important contribution to the state's economy. In 1985, wood energy accounted for 3,647 direct jobs and \$78.4 million in direct income.

In 1987, wood-based manufacturing alone contributed \$2.4 billion in Gross State Product to New York. Shipments of products attributable to wood were over \$7.8 billion in 1987. In New York, hardwoods dominate and fuel wood accounts for the bulk of round wood sales, although sales of hardwood sawlogs in the state were over \$148.5 million in 1987. Total delivered value of all roundwood products for New York was \$456.2 million. Sales of stumpage, roundwood, and lumber from sawmills are important to New York's rural economy. New York landowners received estimated stumpage revenues in 1989 of \$105 million.

On a conservative basis, state general revenues from forest-based tourism and manufacturing in the state are estimated at about \$137.9 million. Recreation revenues amount to more than half of this amount due to the large revenues generated by state taxes on meals and lodging.

#### •ORNAMENTAL HORTICULTURE

The nursery industry is a major contributor to the economy of the state with total gross receipts in 1985 of \$132.3 million dollars. Of this, 28.4% were from sales made within the United States, but outside New York State. Sales of nearly 515 thousand dollars or 0.4% were made by New York nurseries to foreign countries. This includes sales to Mexico and Canada. Suffolk County, the leading county in terms of gross sales, was also the leading county in sales to other states.

Total cash receipts, which is the total value of plants either produced or finished in New York nurseries plus the total material and labor value amounted to 98.1 million dollars. Suffolk County led the state in cash receipts followed by Erie and Nassau.

The nursery industry in New York employed 6,011 employees in 1985. Suffolk County had the largest number of employees with 1,740 workers of which 903 were employed full-time and 837 were employed on a part-time basis. Total wages paid out by the New York Nursery Industry were 40.1 million dollars. Nurserymen in Suffolk County paid out \$14.3 million dollars.

In 1996, 2408 nursery growers and 4,911 nursery dealers were licensed to grow and sell nursery stock. Approximately 971 nursery grower and dealer establishments are in operation in the counties of Nassau and Suffolk. Cash receipts for 1996 were \$259 million or 9.1% of the total state receipts from the sale of all New York farm products.

#### •FRUIT

Apple production in New York is forecast at 1.05 billion pounds for 1996. New York ranks second nationally in apple production behind Washington State. Three general areas produce the apple crop: along the southern shore of Lake Ontario, the Hudson Valley counties of Columbia, Dutchess, Ulster and Orange, and the Lake Champlain Valley-mostly in Clinton County.

Total acreage in production is estimated at 57,500. Cash receipts exceeded 105 million dollars in 1994, and accounted for 3.7% of the sale of all New York farm products.

The industries cited above are at substantial risk should the Asian Long Horned Beetle infestations remain unchecked. The primary concern revolves around the host damage and degradation potential posed by this pest with a significant secondary impact involving quarantine and regulation. Regulatory oversight imposed by exterior domestic and foreign quarantines will add to overall costs experienced through tree

mortality, removal, disposal, replacement, and loss of production. As a result of significantly higher production costs, New York products will become less competitive in the market place and may be entirely excluded from some markets due to phytosanitary concerns.

#### PROJECTED IMPACTS

- Structural damage and mortality of susceptible forest, street, yard, and park trees.
- Reductions in private property value.
- Possible structural damage and loss of production of fruit trees.
- Losses of timber value of forest trees either through mortality or degrade. If mortality in forest areas is high on high-value species such as the hard maples, less valuable species would likely replace them.
- Losses in the production of maple syrup - an industry worth more than \$75 million/year.
- Losses in recreational revenues including those generated by fall foliage visitation, camping, etc.
- Changes in species composition and age structure of forest that would have significant long-term ecological impacts on North American forests. (In New York State, maples comprise 26% of saplings and 32% of larger trees. In Vermont, one of every three trees is maple).
- Quarantine restrictions on the export of logs and nursery stock.

#### A.2. Requesting States - Delaware, Maine, New Jersey, North Carolina, Pennsylvania and Vermont:

As can be documented from the preceding narrative, the urban and forest resource represented by the requesting states is closely linked geographically and exhibits a high degree of commonality to that of New York.

#### B. Value of Crops to the United States:

As stated in A.1, the value of the urban and forest resource and related industries thereof in the requesting states and the responding state is substantial and indicative of the urban and rural environment of the Northeastern United States.

#### C. Estimated Potential Damage to Crop(s) in Requesting States if Compact Is Not Invoked:

Preliminary estimates of infested trees within the quarantined areas of Greenpoint and Amityville total nearly 900. These trees must be removed prior to the next emergence of the adult beetle if an eradication plan is to be initiated.

The potential introduction of the ALB into adjacent states represents a realistic threat that increases exponentially with each emerging generation. The mean life span of the adult ranges from 78-98 days with the total number of eggs laid between 194 to 259 per female.

#### D. Other States Which May Be Adversely Impacted:

A. *glabripennis* represents an exotic pest that would have highly significant economic, social, and ecological impacts on North American urban, rural, and forest areas. The ecological and host range of this insect in Asia suggests that it probably can occur almost anywhere in the United States.

#### 5. Type of Program (i.e. Quarantine, Eradication, Suppression, Delimiting Survey, Etc.):

A delimiting survey has been completed in each of the two areas of known infestation, permitting the establishment of a state quarantine. A biometric survey of Long Island and New York City is proposed for 1997 and again in 1998, and will be jointly conducted by USDA/APHIS/PPQ and New York State personnel.

The immediate objective is to remove the approximately 900 brood trees identified from the survey activities conducted to date. This must be accomplished prior to beetle emergence. Cut material will be chipped and incinerated to eliminate further spread. Ongoing surveys within the quarantined areas will continue until such time as eradication is declared.

**6. Will Compact Implementation Result in an Increase or Decrease in Normal Plant Pest Control Activity in the Requesting States?**

Evidence suggests that the ALB can be eradicated in the responding state. Although it is likely that the ALB will be the subject of a national survey, the control of this insect at its point of introduction/origin within the United States will ultimately decrease normal plant pest control activities in the requesting states that might otherwise increase if left unabated.

**7. Amount of Funds Requested:**

\$100,000 (year 1)

**A. Will State Funds Supplement This?**

The New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets has been actively engaged in survey activities directed at the characterization of the extent and distribution of the infestation. The Department in cooperation with USDA/APHIS/PPQ dedicated staff to conduct delimiting surveys of the infested areas and committed to the implementation of a biometric survey in 1997 and again in 1998 of Long Island and New York City. The State is also investigating avenues from which replacement trees can be provided to facilitate cooperation and assistance. This activity constitutes a component of immense costs and importance to the success of the eradication effort.

The Department is also committed to providing regulatory oversight of the quarantine and its enforcement.

**B. Will Federal Funds Also Be Used?**

\$100,000 has been provided through a cooperative agreement between the NYS DAM and USDA/APHIS/PPQ to conduct eradication activities. USDA/APHIS/PPQ staff and personnel have assisted in survey and regulatory activities relating to the enforcement of the state quarantine.

**8. To the Best of Your Knowledge, Can the Condition Which Initiated this Application for Funds Be Abated by a Program Undertaken with These Funds in One Year or Less?**

NO. Although significant progress will be achieved in Year 1, the inherent nature of any eradication effort requires a sustained survey effort for verification of objectives. The NYS DAM has committed to participate in a biometric survey of Long Island and New York City in 1996 and again in 1997. In addition, surveillance will continue within the quarantined areas for at least five years.

If no other infestations are discovered in subsequent surveys, the cost of a continued eradication effort will decrease significantly following Year 1.

**If Not, is This Request For an Installment in a Program Which is Likely To Continue for a Longer Period of Time?**

It is not the intent of requesting states to seek additional funding from the pest control insurance fund, however, the data generated over the next year may better determine the need and rationale for any subsequent request for financial assistance.

**9. Target Date for Program Implementation:**

As soon as possible (winter 96-97).

**A. Target Date for Program Completion:**

The target date for infested tree removal is April 1, 1997. The funds sought from the pest control insurance fund would be dedicated to tree removal and disposal.

## PART II

### 10. Detail Exactly What Work Will Be Performed and What Will Be Accomplished With the Funding Request From the Insurance Fund.

While the plan for the eradication of the Asian Long Horned Beetle is comprised of four basic elements, funds awarded through the pest control insurance fund would be dedicated towards element II: Tree Removal and Disposal. These four elements consist of the following:

- I. SURVEY
- II. TREE REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL
- III. TREE REPLACEMENT
- IV. EXTENSION/EDUCATION

#### I. SURVEY

Survey is the primary element in the eradication plan. It is required for the identification of those trees subject to removal, the delineation of the extent and boundaries of the known areas of infestation and to serve as evidence of eradication.

To date, the survey of street and park trees in Amityville has been completed and is nearly complete in Greenpoint. Infested trees have been marked and cataloged. The boundaries of the known infestations have been delineated, identified, and the designated areas have been placed under state quarantine. A survey of private properties within the Amityville location will be near completion by January 10, 1997. An effort is currently underway to contact those landowners who have not responded to our notices requesting permission to inspect the trees located on their premises. A survey of private residences in Greenpoint will be initiated following completion of the Amityville site.

Survey within the known infested locations is recommended for a minimum of five consecutive years by the Scientific Advisory Panel. This activity presently coordinated through Division personnel and USDA/APHIS/PPQ will continue to focus on available resources and personnel gathered from a variety of agencies and organizations. Our commitment to this activity has been the assignment of a horticultural inspector to this project and the periodic assignment of other horticultural inspectors and the labor supervisor (Golden Nematode) on an as needed basis. Although difficult, this commitment should prove adequate providing that additional locations are not added.

A biometric survey of Long Island and New York City is proposed to insure that the infestation is limited to those areas previously cited. The survey, recommended by the Scientific Advisory Panel, is to be conducted annually from May through October for at least two consecutive years (1997/1998).

It is anticipated that four inspectors will be required to complete the biometric survey within the projected timeframe recommended by the SAP. Two inspectors will be provided from USDA/APHIS/PPQ and two from the NYS DAM to complete this task.

Anticipated Survey Costs:       \$612,000+ (Federal/State Cost-Share)

#### II. TREE REMOVAL

The objective of the proposed removal of infested trees prior to April 1, 1997 is to eliminate the next generation of the Asian Long Horned Beetle where it is known to occur. Failure to do so will result in the further spread and distribution of this pest and negate that benefit derived from the survey activities conducted to date.

Tree removal is defined as the cutting of the infested trees; the chipping of all branches, boughs and trunk; the grinding of the stump to a depth of 18" for street trees and 6" for non-street trees, with the proper filling of any remaining hole or dip. The chips are to be incinerated as a method of final disposition.

LOCATION: Amityville

<u>Source</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Estimated Cost of Removal Per Tree</u>	<u>Est. Cost</u>	<u>Sub Total</u>
Public	175	\$275	\$48,125	
Private (Est.)	200	\$275	\$55,000	
				\$103,125

Chip Disposal: Incineration, (transportation/tipping)

Estimated: \$110/tree

Source: American Re-Fuel Co. (Westbury)

\$41,250

Total Estimated Cost \$144,375

LOCATION: Greenpoint

<u>Source</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Estimated Cost of Removal Per Tree</u>	<u>Est. Cost</u>	<u>Sub Total</u>
Public	350	\$300	\$105,000	
Private (Est.)	150	\$1000	\$150,000	
				\$255,000

10 cubic yard/tree x 500 trees x \$9/yard

Estimate \$45,000

Source: Waste Management of New York will chip and transport to burn plant for \$9 cubic yard.

Total Estimated Cost \$300,000

**GRAND TOTAL \$444,375**

It is anticipated this activity will occur over a period of three months and will require federal/state oversight to ensure the correct tree is taken down, verify infestation, and to certify the cut tree was properly handled, processed and disposed. The activity will require the assignment of a state inspector at each location.

Any award granted from the Insurance Fund will be combined with federal funds obtained under the federal-state cooperative agreement and applied toward Tree Removal.

### III. TREE REPLACEMENT

Tree replacement is thought to be an integral part of the eradication effort in terms of achieving public support and cooperation. Tree replacement costs are based upon the parameters normally required by the City of New York for street tree plantings.

#### Tree Replacement (1997-98)

<u>Location</u>	<u>No. of Trees</u>	<u>Cost Per Tree</u>	<u>Total</u>
Amityville	375	\$500	\$187,500
Greenpoint	500	\$500	<u>\$250,000</u>
			Total: \$437,500

The State of New York is working with industry associations and the Forest Service in exploring avenues leading to the identification of sources for replacement plantings.

#### IV. EXTENSION/EDUCATION

To date, two publications (fact sheets) have been prepared and distributed primarily to alert public officials and industry representatives to the presence and threat posed by the Asian Long Horned Beetle. Their use was principally intended for identification purposes. More of an effort will be required in explaining the need for and rationale behind any proposed actions, especially with regard to the general public. The U.S. Forest Service is presently preparing a more elaborate fact sheet for future use and reference.

The role of the general public in any control and eradication effort is of critical importance in reporting sightings of beetle activity. An alert and knowledgeable public can be extremely instrumental in location and reporting on the presence of this beetle.

A parallel approach involving the green industry, gardening clubs and other organizations should also be sought and developed. It is hoped that participation in club and organizational meetings will enlist the aide of thousands of additional sets of eyes.

Bulletins, news briefs, magazine and newspaper articles will aide in maintaining an awareness involving this pest. It is anticipated that extension will provide assistance in this area.

**11. Attached a Detailed Statement of the Circumstances Which Occasion This Request For the Invoking of the Compact. Include Information on How and Why the Situation is Serious, Whether or Not an Emergency Exists, and the Reasons Why Financial Assistance is Needed:**

The examination of the damage observed in Greenpoint and Amityville attests to the significance of the Asian Long Horned Beetle as a threat to the urban and forest resource of the responding state and of the immediate threat it poses to the Northeastern United States.

In its report to USDA/APHIS/PPQ, the Scientific Advisory Panel states:

"From the available information, we believe that *A.glabripennis* represents an exotic pest that would have highly significant economic, social, and ecological impacts on North American urban, rural, and forest areas. These impacts, detailed below, would likely be a magnitude that places this species on a level with any of the most serious past exotic introductions to the United States"

It is of critical importance to remove all infested (host) trees prior to the next cycle of adult emergence for this beetle. The resources of the responding state are presently dedicated to survey, regulatory oversight, extension/education and tree replacement. USDA/APHIS/PPQ is assisting in the above categories and has pledged \$100,000 to date for tree removal. Any appropriation granted from the Insurance Fund will be dedicated to tree removal.

**12. Attached an Itemized Budget Page Showing How the Requested Money Will Be Spent As Well As Any State or Federal Funds as Listed in Item 7 Above.**

As previously stated, the eradication effort can be divided into four segments. Financial assistance from the pest control insurance fund is sought for support of the second element of the plan - Tree Removal. Assistance provided from the insurance fund would be combined with that awarded from the federal-state cooperative agreement and used to support contractual agreements for tree removal (public and private) in the Amityville and Greenpoint locations. USDA/APHIS/PPQ has informally stated that if \$100,000 is awarded through the insurance fund, the balance of the estimated budget for Tree Removal may be awarded through USDA/APHIS/PPQ.

## II. Tree Removal

Location:	Amityville	Estimated Cost	\$144,375
	Greenpoint	Estimated Cost	\$300,000
		Total	\$444,375

Contractual agreements with private sector awarded through New York State Office of General Services.

**13. If the Requested Insurance Fund Money is to be Used by a Non-Party (Non-Member State), Attached a Statement Justifying Why Conditions in the Non-Party State Warrant Financial Assistance, and Explain the Value of Such Expenditures to the Party (Member) States as a Whole:**

Although New York (a non-member state) is the only state currently infested with ALB, there is grave concern of the threat posed by this insect to other states. Immediate action can mitigate that threat.

The New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets has dedicated its available resources to survey, regulatory oversight and extension/education. The agency does not have the capacity to address the cost of tree removal - critical to the plan of eradication.

**14. Attach a Statement of the Extent of the Present and Projected Program of the Requesting State Including Full Information as to Legal Authority for the Implementation of the Program and the Expenditures Being Made or Budgeted Therefore in Connection with the Eradication, Control, or Exclusion of the Pest Concerned:**

The New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets, Division of Plant Industry will be responsible for program implementation and distribution of funds to coordinating agencies and private contractors.

The NYS DAM legal authority and operating powers are contained in Sections 18, 164 and 167 of the Agriculture and Markets Law and Section 202 of the State Administrative Procedure Act.

**15. Application Submitted by:**

**Delaware Department of Agriculture**

Compact Administrator - Honorable John F. Tarburton  
Secretary of Agriculture  
2320 South DuPont Highway  
Dover, Delaware 19901  
(302) 739-4811

**Maine Department of Agriculture, Food and Rural Resources**

Compact Administrator - Honorable Edward J. McLaughlin  
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**New Jersey Department of Agriculture**

Compact Administrator - Honorable Arthur R. Brown  
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**North Carolina Department of Agriculture**

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**Vermont Department of Agriculture, Food & Markets**

Compact Administrator - Honorable Leon C. Graves  
Commissioner of Agriculture  
120 State Street, Drawer 20  
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(802) 828-2430

The following person in the **requesting** state of North Carolina can be contacted for further details:

Mr. Howard Singletary, Jr.  
Director  
North Carolina Department of Agriculture  
Post Office Box 27647  
Raleigh, North Carolina 27611-7647  
(919) 733-3930, FAX (919) 733-1041

The following person in the **responding** state of New York can be contacted for further details:

Mr. Robert J. Mungari  
Director  
Division of Plant Industry  
New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets  
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Division of Plant Industry

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MEMORANDUM

TO: William Metterhouse, Executive Director  
 Interstate Pest Control Compact

FROM: Robert J. Mungar *RJM*

DATE: May 8, 1997

RE: Asian Long Horned Beetle Eradication Effort

In August of 1996, the detection of the Asian Long Horned Beetle, an insect non-indigenous to the United States, in Brooklyn, New York led to the decision to initiate a plan of eradication. This decision was based upon a Pest Risk Assessment prepared by the Forest Service and the recommendation of the Science Advisory Panel. Unique to this particular undertaking were the settings - the urban communities of Greenpoint (Brooklyn), and Amityville, Long Island. At issue to community leaders and residents was the loss of trees on public (street/park) and private properties. This concern necessitated a substantial commitment of resources for the restoration of parks, streets, and private residences impacted by the removal of infested trees associated with the eradication effort.

Phase I activities were comprised of public notification, survey and detection, data collection (i.e. tree size, type and owner information), contractual arrangements (solicitation of bids/release forms), tree removal and disposal, and replacement (restoration). To date Phase I activities have been completed in both Greenpoint and Amityville. Over 1,185 trees have been cut and removed. In Amityville, 454 infested (51 public and 403 private) trees were cut, chipped and incinerated at a cost of \$265,427. Similarly, 731 infested (414 public and 317 private) trees from Greenpoint were cut and disposed at an approximate cost of \$500,000. Total tree removal cost for Phase I activities is anticipated to be in excess of \$750,000.

Federal-State expenditures are approaching \$4 million. The Federal-State breakdown in categorical costs can be shown as follows:

Federal-State Contributions Toward ALB Eradication

TREE REPLACEMENT

USDA (Forest Service)	\$ 500,000
New York State	<u>\$2,000,000</u>
Subtotal	\$2.5 Million

TREE REMOVAL COSTS (\$765,031)

Amityville	\$ 265,427
Greenpoint	\$ 499,604
Subtotal	\$ 765,031

Funding:	USDA	\$445,000
	New York State	\$100,000 (IPCC)

Deficit: - \$220,031

PERSONNEL:

USDA	\$ 149,000*
*(Obligation does not include base salaries of participating employees)	
New York State	\$ 252,000

Federal Contribution	\$1,094,000
State Contribution	\$2,352,000

The 2.35 million expenditure of the State has prompted a request for additional financial assistance from USDA of \$250,000 and an additional \$50,000 appropriation from the pest control insurance fund of the Interstate Pest Control Compact. These funds would be applied to the deficit created through Phase I tree removal activities anticipated to be in the vicinity of \$220,000 and towards the removal of infested trees detected from Phase II survey activities. The continuation of federal support in personnel and finances is necessary to insure the successful eradication of the Asian Long Horned Beetle.

Phase II activities will consist of a biometric survey of Long Island and New York City, intensive resurvey of the two areas under quarantine and training for arborists, landscapers, nurserymen, and municipal personnel in the identification of the beetle and its damage. It is anticipated that contracts for tree removal and chipping must be maintained in each of the areas under quarantine. This will provide for the tree removal on an as needed basis and significantly contribute to the success of the effort.

The Federal-State cooperative effort has successfully met its primary objective with the conclusion of Phase I activities on April 30, 1997. Nearly 1,200 infested trees have been removed prior to adult beetle emergence. To continue progress toward our mutual goal of eradication, continued federal support and involvement will be necessary. I hope that I may continue to count on your support and assistance in addressing this serious threat to the forests, parks, and private plantings within the United States.

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