



APPLICATION FOR FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE PEST CONTROL INSURANCE FUND

The Pest Control 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 the Compact's 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 an application to the Insurance Fund is filed, 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.

This is a two-part application. All questions must be answered in order for the application to be considered. Attach additional sheets as necessary. Attach letters of support from neighboring Party States, as necessary. The completed application should be submitted to the Executive Director, Interstate Pest Control Compact. A Cooperative Agreement and Final Report Template (with Financial Statement) are also included.

APPLICATION SUMMARY

Requesting State(s):	Colorado
Responding State: <i>(State where requested action will take place)</i>	Wyoming
Pest:	Viper's bugloss (<i>Echium vulgare L.</i>)
Type of Program: <i>(Quarantine, eradication, suppression, delimiting survey, etc.)</i>	5-7 Year Eradication
Amount of Request:	\$15,000
Term of Program: <i>(Single-year/Multi-Year)</i>	Single-year
Program Implementation: <i>(Estimated Date)</i>	06/21/05
Program Completion: <i>(Estimated Date)</i>	07/01/06

PART I

1. Requesting State(s)

State and Agency: **Colorado, Department of Agriculture**
Compact Administrator: **Commissioner of Agriculture Don Ament**
Mailing Address: **700 Kipling St, Suite 4000, Lakewood CO 80215-8000**
Telephone: **(303) 239-4100**
Fax: **(303) 239-4125**
Email: **don.ament@ag.state.co.us**

2. Responding State

State and Agency: **Wyoming, Department of Agriculture**
Compact Administrator: **John Etchepare, Director**
Mailing Address: **2219 Carey Avenue**
Telephone: **307-777-6569**
Fax: **307-777-6593**
Email: **jetche@state.wy.us**

Is responding state a Compact member? (Yes/No)

Is responding state in agreement with this application? (Yes/No)

3. Pest Involved

- A. Common and scientific name:
Viper's bugloss or Blueweed (*Echium vulgare L.*)
- B. Is pest native, or introduced from outside the continental U.S.?
Introduced
- C. Major means of dispersal or transmission:
Seed dispersal
- D. Known geographical range:
See attached map.
- E. **Potential geographical range in U.S.:**
Widespread
- F. Type of damage caused by the pest:
Contact dermatitis for humans, potential toxicity to livestock due to pyrrolizidine alkaloids, a host for several crop pathogens, and a potential increaser on grazed rangelands due to its unpalatable nature (this concern probably precludes worries of toxicity for cattle ranchers; however, sheep and horses may be a different story).

4. **Economic Importance**

- A. To responding state (*for each crop affected list acres produced and value*):
At this time the infestation follows two miles of railroad tracks that transects pastures used for grazing cattle and horses. Cattle being the primary agricultural production in both Laramie County and Wyoming. Wyoming's cattle industry estimated value is \$1.3 billion.
- B. To requesting state(s) (*for each crop affected list acres produced and value*):
Livestock production of cattle, sheep, and horses is Colorado's most significant agricultural output. As of January 1, 2005, the total inventory value of all cattle and calves in Colorado was \$2.5 billion. Similarly, the total inventory value of all sheep and lambs was estimated at \$46.36 million.
- C. Value of impacted crop(s)/plant resources to the United States:
Laramie County Wyoming, where the infestation has been mapped, has 68,000 head of cattle within its borders valued at well over \$50 million. This infestation has a effect on forage plants used by livestock in the area, in addition to a direct effect on livestock health.
- D. Estimated potential damage to crop(s)/plant resources in requesting state if Compact is not invoked:
Reduction in forage quantity and quality as well as direct impacts to livestock health could cost Colorado agriculture several million dollars annually.
- E. Other states which may be adversely impacted:
The infestation is located along railroad tracks which lead into Nebraska (approx. 50 miles). In addition, the infestation is located adjacent to Interstate 80 which leads into Nebraska and Utah and intersects Interstate 25 approximately 10 miles from the site. Interstate 25 leads into both Colorado (approx. 9 miles) and Montana.

5. Type of Program (i.e., quarantine, eradication, suppression, delimiting survey, etc.)

Due to our ability to catch the infestation early, we believe a 5-7 year program could eradicate the population.

6. Will Compact implementation result in an increase or decrease in normal plant pest control activity in the requesting state(s)? If a decrease results, explain how and why.

Compact implementation will not affect normal plant pest control activity in Colorado although it will result in an increase in detection efforts for viper's bugloss.

7. Fund Request

- A. Amount requested from pest insurance fund:
\$15,000
- B. Will State funds supplement this request? If so, how much?
No
- C. Will Federal funds supplement this request? If so, from whom and how much?
Wyoming CAPS program has been assisting with the Laramie County Weed and Pest to survey the extent of the infestation. This “in-kind” match is approximately \$2000.
- D. Will other funds supplement this request? If so, from whom and how much?
**The Laramie County Weed and Pest is planning to bill the Union Pacific Railroad for approximately \$5,000 of the total. However, Viper’s bugloss is not listed as a designated noxious weed in Wyoming, nor is it declared as a noxious weed in Laramie County, therefore UPRR is not required to pay anything.
DuPont Chemical Company has donated one 16 ounce container of Telar.**

8. Term of Program (Single-Year vs. Multi-Year)

- A. To the best of your knowledge, can the conditions which initiated this application for funds be abated, by a program undertaken with these funds, in one year or less?
Although this infestation will not be abated with a single-year program, this would be the only year that this request would be made. This request is due to a Wyoming Attorney General’s March 2005 opinion that based on Wyoming’s Weed and Pest law no public funds could be expended on a weed or pest that was not listed as a designated species for the state or listed as a declared species for a specific County. Viper’s bugloss is listed as neither, however, Laramie County plans to start the process for listing it as a declared species this fall. The process of declaring a species may not be completed until the spring of 2006.
- B. If not, is this request for an installment in a program which is likely to continue for a longer period of time? How long?
The program goal is to have the infestation eradicated in 5-7 years. This goal may change as mapping and surveying continue. This grant would be a one time installment into the program as County and private funds will be available in coming years.

9. Target dates

- A. Program implementation: **06/21/05**
- B. Program completion: **07/01/06**

PART II

10. Detail exactly what work will be performed and what will be accomplished with the funding request from the insurance fund. (Work Plan)

Due to the location of the infestation, which is along the railroad right-of-way, most of this being steep embankment on both sides of the tracks, it has to be walked by our applicators and the treatment made by dragging hose to the sites. We had considered using aircraft in the treatment program, but due to the railroads network of signal and communication lines above ground, we could not find any aerial applicator interested. We have treated the area once and plan to retreat a second time as rosettes appear.

There are some of the Viper's bugloss plants showing up on land adjacent to the railroad that we are also treating.

The herbicide treatment which was recommended by Dr. Stephen Enloe, University of Wyoming Extension Weed Specialist, is 2 pints of Low Volatile Ester 4# and 1/2 pint of Banvel plus 1 ounce of Telar per acre. We are also using a non-ionic wetting agent for better leaf penetration. The Laramie County Weed and Pest will continue to monitor this infestation and treat any known acres.

11. Detail the circumstances that 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.

Viper's bugloss although not known as a new invasive in the west, is certainly a new invader in Wyoming. The infestation is found along the junction of two major transportation routes in Wyoming (See map). Although the infestation follows the Union Pacific rail line, the infestation is also split by Interstate 80. The mapped area of this infestation is only six (6) miles north of the Colorado-Wyoming border. The infestation was originally spotted in the late summer of 2004 by an employee of the USDA-APHIS program and the species was quickly identified by the University of Wyoming Weed Extension Specialist Dr. Stephen Enloe. Laramie County Weed and Pest was notified, and a mapping and eradication program was quickly organized and implemented.

At that time the common practice of Wyoming Weed and Pest programs in Wyoming was to incorporate any "Early Detection Rapid Response" costs on new invaders into their county tax (mill levy) funded programs. However, this spring the Wyoming Attorney General's office was asked to review the Wyoming Weed and Pest statutes. Part of their review indicated that statutes only allowed for Weed and Pest tax based funding to be used on weeds that are listed on Wyoming's Designated Noxious Weed list or the counties' Declared Noxious Weed list. Due to

this being the first known infestation of the weed in Wyoming, Viper’s bugloss in on neither list.

The compact has been invoked for three reasons. The first is to help keep this invasive weed out of Colorado by working quickly to eliminate the infestation in Wyoming. The second is to cover the treatment costs of controlling the weed during the 2005 season. Thirdly, this will allow the Laramie County Weed and Pest to continue their treatment program while they begin the process of listing Viper’s bugloss as a declared weed in their county.

12. Detail an itemized budget indicating how funds from the Compact and all sources indicated in #7 above will be spent.

See attached invoices for labor costs to date.

<u>Expenditures:</u>	<u>Compact Funds</u>	<u>State Funds</u>	<u>Other Funds (Specify)</u>
Personal Services:	\$12,000		*\$5,000
Equipment:			
Supplies:	\$2,000		***\$312.00
Travel & Subsistence:			
Other Expenses:			
Mapping & Surveying	\$1,000		**\$2,000
Total:			

* Potential matching dollars from the Union Pacific Railroad.

** In-kind match from USDA-APHIS-CAPS

*** Herbicide donation from DuPont.

13. If the requested insurance fund money is to be used by a non-party (non-member) State, detail why conditions in the non-party state warrant financial assistance. Also, explain the value of such expenditures to the party (member) State(s).

N/A

14. **Application submitted by:**
[Compact Administrator in Requesting State]

Name: **Don Ament**
Title: **Commissioner of Agriculture**
Department: **Colorado Department of Agriculture**
Mailing Address: **700 Kipling St, Suite 4000, Lakewood CO 80215-8000**
Telephone: **(303) 239-4100**
Fax: **(303) 239-4125**
Email: **don.ament@ag.state.co.us**
Date of Application: **8/16/05**

The following person(s) in the **REQUESTING** state(s) can be contacted for further details:

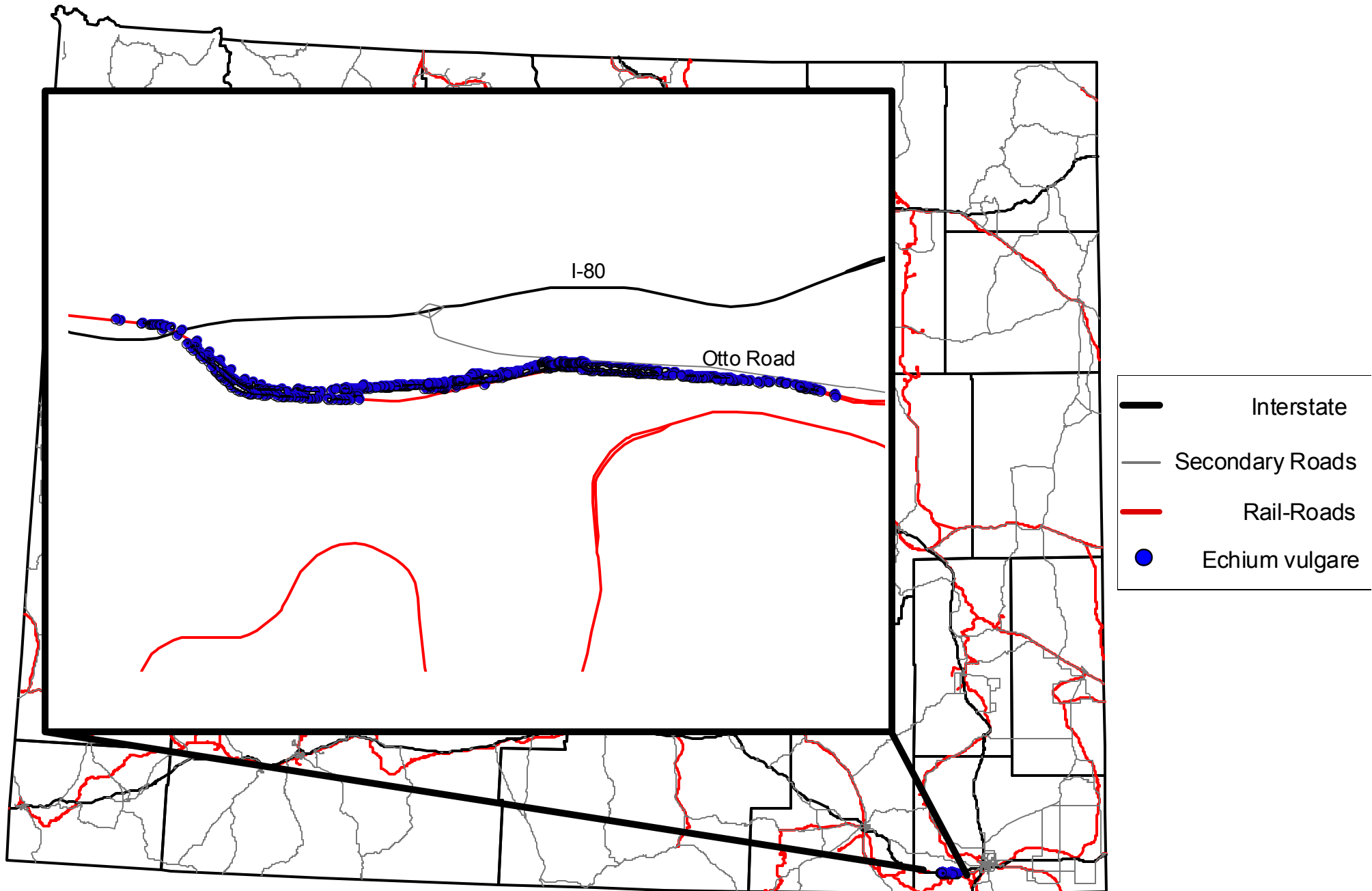
Name: **Eric Lane**
Title: **State Weed Coordinator**
Department: **Colorado Department of Agriculture**
Mailing Address: **700 Kipling St, Suite 4000, Lakewood CO 80215-8000**
Telephone: **(303) 239-4182**
Fax: **(303) 239-4125**
Email: **eric.lane@ag.state.co.us**

(Continue list for each requesting state, if applicable)

The following person(s) in the **RESPONDING** state can be contacted for further details:

Name: **Slade Franklin**
Title: **Weed and Pest Coordinator**
Department: **Wyoming Department of Agriculture**
Mailing Address: **1510 E. 5th, Cheyenne, WY 82002**
Telephone: **307-777-6585**
Fax: **307-777-6593**
Email: **sfrank@state.wy.us**

Echium vulgare Distribution In Wyoming - 2004



STATE OF COLORADO

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

700 Kipling Street, Suite 4000
Lakewood, Colorado 80215-8000
(303) 239-4100
FAX (303) 239-4125



Bill Owens
Governor
Don Ament
Commissioner
Sheldon Jones
Deputy Commissioner

September 8, 2005

Interstate Pest Control Compact
Attn: Robert Balaam
61 Britton Road
Stockton, NJ 08559-1007

Dear Mr. Balaam,

The Colorado Department of Agriculture requests IPCC funds to control Viper's bugloss (*Echium vulgare L.*) in Laramie County, Wyoming. This infestation poses a significant threat to agriculture in Wyoming, Colorado, and Nebraska due to its toxicity to cattle, sheep, and horses as well as its location along a major interstate and railway. Additional support to the local weed and pest district will help ensure that it is eradicated effectively over the next several years.

This proposal requests funding for one year to assist in the survey and eradication of the species in Wyoming. The local county intends to list the species as a county designated noxious weed which will enable additional state and local funds to be used in future years to complete the eradication efforts.

This request is supported by both the Wyoming and Nebraska Departments of Agriculture. We hope the committee will recognize the importance of addressing this noxious weed immediately and approve this request promptly. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Commissioner Don Ament
Colorado Department of Agriculture

Cc: John Etchepare, Wyoming Director of Agriculture
Greg Ibach, Nebraska Director of Agriculture



Wyoming Department of Agriculture

2219 Carey Ave., Cheyenne, WY 82002 ■ Phone: 307-777-7321 ■ Fax: 307-777-6593
E-mail: wda1@state.wy.us ■ Website: wyagric.state.wy.us

Dave Freudenthal, Governor

John Etchepare, Director

Board Members

District 1

Lee Otto

District 2

Meghan Lally

District 3

James S. Mickelson

District 4

Helen Jones

District 5

Spencer Ellis

District 6

David J. Graham

District 7

Glenn "Gene" Hardy

August 4, 2005

Interstate Pest Control Compact
Attn: Robert Balaam
61 Britton Road
Stockton, NJ 08559-1007

Mr. Balaam,

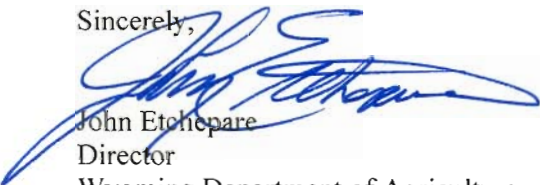
The Wyoming Department of Agriculture supports the Colorado request for IPCC funds to control Viper's bugloss (*Echium vulgare L.*) in Laramie County, Wyoming. This infestation poses a significant threat to agriculture in Wyoming, Colorado, and Nebraska due to its toxicity to livestock and its location along a major interstate and railway. Laramie County Weed and Pest has already taken significant steps in trying to eradicate the weed.

Wyoming's Weed and Pest programs have had a commendable history in the fight against invasive weeds and pests. Therefore the IPCC should feel confident that the funding will be used in a worthy manner. We believe with the IPCC's financial support, Laramie County Weed and Pest can successfully isolate and control Viper's bugloss.

Due to recent policies concerning Weed and Pest tax based funding, Laramie County was required to find other financial sources to help them in their "Rapid Response" to this invasive weed. By invoking the Compact, the IPCC will ensure that Laramie County can continue their fight with the monetary support they need. The Department of Agriculture is certain that this will be a one year request, allowing Laramie County enough time to modify their program so County funds can be used both for Viper's bugloss and other new invasive threats in the future.

The Wyoming Department of Agriculture appreciates Colorado's commitment to the fight against invasive species, and thank them for sponsoring this request. If your committee should have any questions feel free to contact Slade Franklin, Wyoming Weed and Pest Coordinator (307) 777-6585. I look forward to hearing your response.

Sincerely,


John Etchepare
Director

Wyoming Department of Agriculture

cc Ben Way, Wyoming Governor's Office
Don Ament, Colorado Commissioner of Agriculture
Greg Ibach, Nebraska Director of Agriculture
Stan McNamee, Laramie County Weed and Pest Supervisor



Dave Heineman
Governor

STATE OF NEBRASKA

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
MERLYN CARLSON
Director

August 11, 2005

Mr. Robert Balaam
Interstate Pest Control Compact
61 Britton Rd
Stockton, NJ 08559-1007

Dear Mr. Balaam:

The Nebraska Department of Agriculture supports Colorado's request for IPCC funds to control Viper's bugloss (*Echium vulgare L.*) in Laramie County, Wyoming. This infestation poses a significant threat to agriculture in Wyoming, Colorado, and Nebraska, due to its toxicity to livestock and its location along Interstate 80 and a major railway. Laramie County Weed and Pest has already taken significant steps in trying to eradicate this weed.

Wyoming's Weed and Pest Program has a strong history in the fight against invasive weeds and pests. The IPCC should feel confident that the funding will be used in a worthy manner. I believe with the IPCC's financial support, Laramie County Weed and Pest can successfully isolate and control Viper's bugloss before spreading to adjoining states.

The Nebraska Department of Agriculture appreciates Colorado's commitment in the fight against invasive species and thanks them for supporting this request.

Sincerely,

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Greg Ibach
Director

copies: John Etchepare, Director, Wyoming Department of Agriculture
Don Ament, Colorado Commissioner of Agriculture
Stan McNamee, Laramie County Weed and Pest Supervisor

Balaam081105.doc

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, 301 CENTENNIAL MALL SOUTH

Website: www.agr.state.ne.us

Administration
P.O. Box 94947
Lincoln, NE 68509-4947
(402) 471-2341
FAX: (402) 471-6876

Agriculture Laboratories
3703 South 14th Street
Lincoln, NE 68502-5399
(402) 471-2176
FAX: (402) 471-0091

Bureau of Animal Industry
P.O. Box 94787
Lincoln, NE 68509-4787
(402) 471-2351
FAX: (402) 471-6893

Bureau of Dairies & Foods
P.O. Box 95064
Lincoln, NE 68509-5064
(402) 471-2536
FAX: (402) 471-2759

Bureau of Plant Industry
P.O. Box 94756
Lincoln, NE 68509-4756
(402) 471-2394
FAX: (402) 471-6892

Weights and Measures
P.O. Box 94757
Lincoln, NE 68509-4757
(402) 471-4292
FAX: (402) 471-2759

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UNIVERSITY OF WYOMING

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Department of Plant Sciences
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Dept. 3354 • Laramie, WY 82071-3354
(307) 766-3113 • fax (307) 766-5549 • e-mail: sfenloe@uwyo.edu • www.uwyo.edu

August 4, 2005

To whom it may concern,

I am writing in support of funding for the *Echium vulgare* (Blueweed or viper's bugloss) eradication program. This recent find near Cheyenne is of serious concern for the State of Wyoming. If uncontrolled, blueweed has the potential to become a definite threat to rangelands, wildlands, roadsides, and urban / suburban wildland interfaces in many areas of the state. Problems this plant may cause include the following: it is toxic/poisonous to grazing animals including cattle, sheep, and horses; it may cause serious dermatological problems for humans coming in contact with it; it may invade and compete with native plants in conditions ranging from severe disturbance to almost no disturbance. Additionally, despite these problems, this plant is not well studied and may pose other threats not yet known. Based upon these issues and discussions with Weed Supervisors and Weed Scientists from Washington, Idaho, and Montana (where blueweed is already found), I strongly encourage resource allocation for eradication efforts of blueweed in Wyoming. I strongly advocate the use of the monies for herbicide treatments for blueweed control to prevent any new seed production and additional surveying efforts to determine if there are other blueweed populations yet unknown in the state. I recommend additional surveys be initiated along the railroad line where the blueweed is currently known to be, both to the east and west. To conclude on a positive note, I believe that this is a problem that can be successfully dealt with if we do not delay. Please contact me if you have any concerns or questions.

Sincerely,

Stephen F. Enloe
Extension Weed Specialist
Department of Plant Sciences
University of Wyoming

Weed: Viper's bugloss or Blueweed (*Echium vulgare* L.)

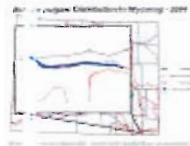
Family: Boraginaceae (same family as houndstongue)

Images: Courtesy of Stephen F. Enloe - University of Wyoming



Brief Plant Description: (Taken from Klemow et al. 2002, Can. J. of Plant Science 82:235-248) The plant is a biennial and may sometimes occur as a short lived monocarpic perennial. First year rosette leaves may be from 2-25 cm long inches long, 0.5-3 cm wide, entire, oblanceolate, single-nerved with a short petiole, and covered with stiff hairs. Second year plants typically bolt and produce 1-20 flowering stems and are 30-100 cm tall. The stems are grey green and covered with two types of hair: stout spreading hairs with a pustulate base and an under layer of smaller fine hairs. The stout spreading hairs arise from small black speckles on the stem (tubercles). Stem leaves are alternate, sessile, and linear to lanceolate becoming smaller up the stems. The inflorescence is a panicle of several short helicoid cymes of bright blue to purple flowers. Flowering occurs during the summer months of July and August.

Current Wyoming Distribution: Recently found in Laramie County, just west of Cheyenne along a 5 mile stretch of rail-road tracks. The Wyoming Pest Detection Program has initiated a detailed mapping effort of the area and will be finished soon.



The good news appears to be that the Laramie County infestation has only spread a few miles in 18 years. However, the infestation appears to be expanding out away from the railroad corridor into both grazed and un-grazed rangeland and along the roadside.

How did it get to Laramie county? We don't yet know, but the railroad is a good candidate based upon the location of the infestation.

Historical Wyoming Distribution: This plant has been previously collected in Wyoming at the following locations. Voucher specimens are housed at the Rocky Mountain Herbarium at the University of Wyoming, Laramie, WY.

County	Location info	Location info	Year collected	Elevation (ft)
Laramie	T13 N R68W	Sec 18 S1/2	1986	6800
Albany	T14N R70W	Sec 7 SE1/4 SW1/4	1992	7700
Uinta	T17N R121W	Sec 36 NE1/4	1992	6600
Platte	T26N R70W	Sec 35 N1/2	1993	5000
Laramie	T13N R70W	Sec 15	2000	7600



Origin: Native throughout Europe.

Global Distribution: The list is too long to mention here, but it has spread to certain parts of Asia, Africa, South America, Australia, and North America. It is currently found throughout Canada, in almost every Eastern U.S. State, several Great Plains states and Washington. It was also collected in Morgan County, Utah in 1991, Custer, South Dakota in 1926, and Rocky Ford Colorado in 1894.

Reasons for Concern: Contact dermatitis for humans, potential toxicity to livestock due to pyrrolizidine alkaloids, a host for several crop pathogens, and a potential increaser on grazed rangelands due to its unpalatable nature (this concern probably precludes worries of toxicity for cattle ranchers; however, sheep and horses may be a different story)

Legislative Status: *Echinium vulgare* is currently listed as a Class B noxious weed in the state of Washington and internationally listed as noxious or prohibited in Australia, New Zealand, and several provinces of Canada. This weed is not on the state designated noxious weed list, nor has it been declared in any county in Wyoming.

Control Methods: Research from Australia indicates this plant can be controlled with 2,4-D and/ or Escort. They recommend quite low rates of each (~1.4 pints/A 2,4-D) or (~0.25 oz Escort/A) for treating rosettes and seedlings. I am a little uncomfortable with those rates for Wyoming and will be doing some greenhouse testing this winter to determine what works best here.

Additional Notes: Seed (nutlet) dispersal occurs mostly around parent plants. The nutlet itself has NO Velcro-like appendages as houndstongue does. However, one or more seed may remain within the flower, which detaches and may cling to fur, hair, or clothes. This plant has also been reported to break off and tumble like Russian thistle or diffuse knapweed. Seed longevity in the soil appears to vary with depth. Seventy percent of seed buried at a 15 cm depth remained viable for 33 months (almost 3 years) while seed on the surface may not persist more than one year (don't bury it!). There are no root buds on this plant and plants that have formed seeds will die and do not form new rosettes.

ADDITIONAL LINKS:

USDA NRCS Plants Data-Base - [Echinium vulgare](#) Page

**COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT
BETWEEN
THE INTERSTATE PEST CONTROL COMPACT (Compact) AND
THE WYOMING DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (Responding State)**

The principal parties to this Cooperative Agreement are the Interstate Pest Control Compact, hereinafter called the Compact, and **the Wyoming Department of Agriculture**, hereinafter called the Responding State.

The purpose of this Cooperative Agreement is to stipulate the general conditions under which the Compact will provide funds to the Responding State to finance other than normal pest control operations, hereinafter called Project, as approved by the Compact Governing Board. Such Project will be provided to the Responding State as an approved "Request for Financial Assistance from the Pest Control Insurance Fund," hereinafter called Request.

The cooperation shall be conducted consistent with the Compact enabling legislation, as adopted by member states, and the Bylaws of the Compact Insurance Fund and with all applicable statutes and regulations of the Responding State.

A. The Compact Agrees:

1. To provide funds in the amount of **\$15,000** to the Responding State as outlined in the Request.
2. To furnish the services of the Compact Executive Director whose duties shall include coordinating activities relative to this Cooperative Agreement.
3. To furnish the services of the Compact Technical Committee for advisory purposes, as mutually agreed, or for Project evaluation and monitoring.

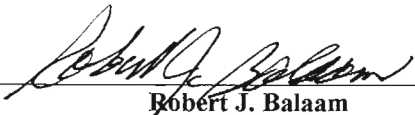
B. The Responding State Agrees:

1. To provide necessary resources to perform Project activities as outlined in the Request in an expeditious and efficient manner.
2. To submit a **progress report** on Project activities to the Compact Executive Director by **April 1, 2006**.
3. To submit a **final report** to include evidence of satisfactory and timely completion of the Project and including a detailed financial statement of funds expended, to the Compact Executive Director by **September 1, 2006**.
4. To cooperate fully with the Compact technical committee in any evaluation or monitoring of the Project, either during progress or after completion.
5. To maintain pest control and eradication activities of interstate significance at a level that would be reasonable in the absence of the Project.
6. To meet emergency outbreaks or infestations of interstate significance to no less an extent than would have been done in the absence of this Project.

C. It is Mutually Understood and Agreed:

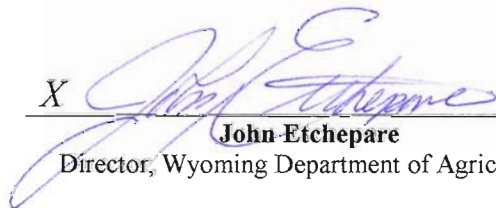
1. That the cooperating parties may mutually agree to minor adjustments in Project details as outlined in the Request, consistent with Project objectives.
2. This agreement shall become effective upon date of final signature and shall continue until **July 1, 2006**, unless amended by mutual agreement of both parties.

X


Robert J. Balaam

Executive Director, Interstate Pest Control Compact

X


John Etchepare

Director, Wyoming Department of Agriculture

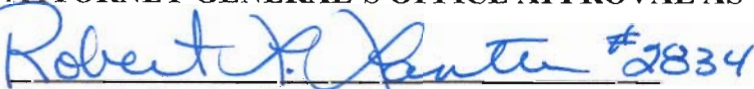
Date:

10-11-05

Date:

10-05-05

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE APPROVAL AS TO FORM


Robert L. Lanter, Senior Assistant Attorney General

9-28-2005
Date

This is a brief summary of work done on Vipers Buglos or Blue Weed, that was formed along Union Pacific Railroad right of way, west of Cheyenne, Wyoming in Laramie County.

A request was made for funds from I.P.C.C. money to be used for the initial treatment of the area along the tracks and also some that had infested onto private land.

There was a total of 24.25 acres treated with:

2pts Low Vol 4# 2-4D

½ pt Banvel

1oz Telar

6oz Wetting agent

Hi Lite added to identify the area sprayed

This is a per acre application cost.

This equates to a per acre cost of \$455 per acre. This is a very expensive per acre cost, but the fact that this had to all be done by hand application because of steep incline of the railroad bed where most of the Blue Weed is found.

The Union Pacific Railroad paid for the entire initial application with the understanding that we would do the follow-up treatments with funds generated by I.P.C.C.

This was agreeable with Laramie County Weed and Pest and we would like to thank I.P.C.C. for their participation in this project.

An inspection of the treated site was made on April 26, 2006. Due to the cold spring we have had, and the high elevation where this site is located, which is close to 7000 ft, we found nothing growing at this time. We will further investigate and evaluate this site in about three weeks.

Stan McNamee, Supervisor

**INTERSTATE PEST CONTROL COMPACT
FINAL REPORT**

Responding State:	Wyoming	Date Project Approved:	06/21/05
Requesting State(s):	Colorado	Date Project Completed:	07/01/06
Project Title:	<i>Echium vulgare</i> Eradication		

Brief Summary of the Project (*limit to 2 pages or less*):

Reason for Requesting Funds: As outlined in the original grant application, the compact had been invoked for three reasons. The first was to help keep this invasive weed out of Colorado by working quickly to eliminate the infestation in Wyoming. The second was to cover treatment costs of the 2005 season. Thirdly, it would allow the Laramie County Weed and Pest to continue their treatment program while they began the process of listing Viper's bugloss as a declared weed in their county.

In 2002, the Wyoming Attorney General's office made the determination that Wyoming County Weed and Pest programs could not use county generated funds to control any weed or pest that is not listed as either a state designated or the county declared noxious weed. This had a significant impact on how a county could react and respond to the invasion of new noxious weeds in the state. That fact became reality when Laramie County Weed and Pest discovered Viper's bugloss (*Echium vulgare* L.) along the Union Pacific railroad near Cheyenne, Wyoming. Viper's bugloss was believed to occur nowhere else in the state, or for that matter in Nebraska or Colorado. In their initial attempts to get financial backing from the Union Pacific Railroad, the Laramie County Weed and Pest found a lack of cooperation for the control of Viper's bugloss due to the fact it wasn't on either state noxious weed list.

Laramie County Weed and Pest determined holding off on treatments an additional year allowing time for Viper's bugloss to be properly listed might have a sever impact on their ability to eradicate the weed. Therefore, they began control efforts immediately. Colorado asked that the IPCC insurance fund be invoked in order to give the Laramie County Weed and Pest a funding mechanism that would assist in the eradication efforts. Do to the location near a major interstate, railroad track and the state border, there was a high potential for the infestation to impact several states including Colorado and Nebraska.

Action Taken: Several actions were taken by the Laramie County Weed and Pest, the University of Wyoming and the Department of Agriculture. Laramie County Weed and Pest began control efforts in June 2005 using two boom spraying trucks with hand-sprayer capabilities. In addition to their applications the crews surveyed the areas for satellite infestations outside of the mapped area. The Laramie County Weed and Pest also successfully listed Viper's bugloss as a Laramie County declared noxious weed in

April 2006, this has allowed them the ability to use their own financial resources from within the county in future applications. In addition, due to a change of personnel at the Union Pacific office and the successful listing as a declared weed, the Union Pacific Railroad has provided a match of \$10,597.50 to assist in the continuing eradication efforts. Stan McNamee, the Supervisor from the Laramie County Weed and Pest provided the Union Pacific railroad the statements from 07/26/05 and 07/27/05. He informed the railroad that their funding was to be used in conjunction with a grant provided by the IPCC. The Union Pacific agreed to assist on the project by providing a match based on the 2005 spray invoices. The funding provided by the railroad however, was not used for the 2005 applications as indicated on the mid-year report for three reasons: 1) The Laramie County Weed and Pest had already been reimbursed for those costs by the IPCC grant through the Department of Agriculture; 2) To use the IPCC grant money for the 2006 applications would have been contrary to the initial grant application request; 3) It was easier for the railroad to justify the cost by applying their funds to the 2006 applications since they occurred after Viper's bugloss was successfully listed as a declared weed.

The University of Wyoming has been working closely with Stan McNamee to ensure that proper control measures are being implemented. Dr. Stephen Enloe from the University has provided expertise on proper herbicides for control, timing of control and evaluation of results. The University with the help of USDA-CAPS also provided the initial mapping on the project, which determined the treatment boundaries.

The University and the Department of Agriculture worked together on distributing information on Viper's bugloss through-out the state. "Weed Alerts" were sent out to the 23 counties and presentations were made at various Weed and Pest conferences and trainings on proper identification. This educational outreach was responsible for the location and control of two individual Viper's bugloss plants in other counties. It is difficult to say at this time if either plant can be contributed to the original infestation in Laramie County. The Department of Agriculture is currently working on changes to the state rules and regulations concerning declaring a noxious weed. The Department has drafted regulations that would allow a county to make an "emergency" declaration in order to allow for "Early Detection Rapid Response" to new invasive weeds.

Results: The Laramie County Weed and Pest initiated their program on Viper's bugloss with the intent of eradicating it from the county if not the state. As outlined in the original grant application, we predict this could take approximately 5-7 years for success. Due to the funding provided by the IPCC, the Laramie County Weed and Pest has successfully taken the first step in accomplishing the goal. Last year the surveying and mapping of the infestation indicated it was within an approximate two mile radius. Surveys conducted in 2006 indicate that the infestation has not moved out of the initial boundary, although, the discovery of two individual plants in the state could indicate a possible movement of seed. In 2005 many areas within the boundaries were estimated at 95% infested, these areas were treated with a broadcast application or hand sprayer on the tougher terrain. The difficulty in making the applications has made the labor both time consumptive and expensive. In a recent survey of the area by the Laramie County Weed

and Pest and the Department of Agriculture it is estimated there has been 75% to 85% control in the first year of the program, this was based on a visual survey of living plants compared to the amount of living plants in 2005. Success of the first year applications could only be determined in mid-summer when the plant began to actively grow. In 2006 the Laramie County Weed and Pest has already made two spot treatment applications to the sight and is planning a third application in September.

Overall, the results of the project have been substantial for the first year; however a continued dedication to complete eradication by the state, county, Union Pacific railroad and public will be the determining factor on the success of the long-term goal. I've attached copies of statements and invoices for the committees review. I've also attached several pictures of both Viper's bugloss and the area of concern. We appreciate the committee's support of this project and would be happy to provide the IPCC progress reports in the coming years.

Submitted by:

/s/

Slade Franklin
Weed and Pest Coordinator
Wyoming Department of Agriculture

Financial Statement:

Compact Funds Authorized

\$15,000

<u>Expenditures:</u>	<u>Compact Funds</u>	<u>State Funds</u>	<u>Other Funds (Specify)</u>
Personal Services:	\$11013.75		*\$10597.50
Equipment:			
Supplies:	\$460.30		***\$312.00
Travel & Subsistence:			
Other Expenses:			
			**\$2,000.00
Total:	\$11,474.05		
Additional Comments:	The department of Agriculture will be returning \$3,525.95 to the IPCC.		
Submitted By:	Slade Franklin	Date: August 31, 2006	
Title:	Weed and Pest Coordinator		
Agency & Address:	Wyoming Department of Agriculture 1510 E. 5th Street Cheyenne, WY 82002		

- * Matching dollars provided by the Union Pacific Railroad
- ** In-kind match from USDA-APHIS-CAPS
- *** Herbicide donation from DuPont.