



2009 Annual Report

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Arizona
Arkansas
California
Colorado
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Florida
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Illinois
Indiana
Kansas
Louisiana
Maine
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Minnesota
Mississippi
Nebraska
New Hampshire
New Jersey
New Mexico
New York
North Carolina
North Dakota
Ohio
Oklahoma
Oregon
Pennsylvania
Puerto Rico
Rhode Island
South Carolina
Tennessee
Texas
Utah
Vermont
Virginia
Washington
West Virginia
Wyoming

Interstate Pest Control Compact

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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.

Annual Report from the Executive Director

June, 2009

Membership

Currently there are 38 total parties to the Interstate Pest Control Compact (IPCC). Since our last meeting in February 2008, Louisiana has officially joined the Compact. Louisiana passed their enabling legislation effective July 2008 and initiated payments into the Pest Control Insurance in April of 2009; a balance of \$10, 190 remains as part of their total assessment. There are no other outstanding membership fees.

Three (3) party/member states still have not passed specific enabling legislation (AZ, NE, and PR,) as legally required by the Compact. These member states have until September 2010 in which to pass enabling legislation or they will rescind all voting rights. Arkansas, Florida, and Vermont passed their enabling legislation this year and have completed all of the necessary requirements to maintain full membership in the Compact.

Officers and Executive Committee Vacancies

At the September 2008 annual meeting of the Governing Board of the Interstate Pest Control Compact and Pest Control Insurance Fund (IPCC), the Secretary of Agriculture from New Jersey, Charles Kuperus, was elected as Chair of the IPCC for the 2008-2009 fiscal year. Secretary Kuperus resigned from the New Jersey Department of Agriculture effective December 31, 2008 and, therefore, also resigned as Chair of the IPCC. Vice Chair, Don Butler, Director of Agriculture in Arizona, became Chair effective Jan 1, 2009 and shall serve as Chair until the next election of officers as required by the IPC bylaws.

According to the bylaws, the office of vice-chair shall be filled for the unexpired term by the Governing Board, no later than its next regular meeting following the occurrence of the vacancy. Therefore that vacancy was filled at the 2009 mid-year meeting of the Governing Board, by Patrick Hooker, Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets in New York.

In addition, due to the resignation of Ken Klemme (IN) from the position as Midwestern Region representative on the Executive Committee, Robert Boggs, Director of Agriculture in Ohio, announced that he would assume that position.

Insurance Fund Claims/Projects

Michigan – Hemlock Woolly Adelgid Delimiting Survey and Eradication –

In December of 2006, the State of Ohio requested that the Compact be invoked and that the Compact's Pest Control Insurance Fund provide \$75,000 in funding assistance to the State of Michigan to conduct an eradication project and delimiting survey for a small infestation of hemlock woolly adelgid (HWA) in northwest Michigan. The Compact approved Ohio's request and has committed \$75,000 to the State of Michigan on that effort. To date, \$60,000 has been provided to the State of Michigan. In addition, MDA utilized IPCC funds as MDA's cost-share in leveraging and equal grant from the U.S. Forest Service. The funding for the IPCC agreement initially expired on October 23, 2007. MDA requested an extension to the existing cooperative

agreement until June 1, 2008. That extension was approved by the IPCC Governing Board at the February 2008 meeting and provided MDA with the resources necessary to conduct the additional activities in 2008. In July 2008, Michigan again requested an extension of the agreement until June 1, 2009 in order to utilize the remaining \$15,000 to conduct additional surveys and precautionary soil treatments in previously known infestation sites in 2009. This balance was sent to the Michigan Department of Agriculture in October 2008. Michigan has removed all known infested and adjacent trees and has conducted soil treatments in infested sites where other hemlock trees occur. The State of Michigan has established an exterior quarantine to prevent the further movement of infested hemlock from entering that State. They consider the pest eradicated in areas of known infestation, but wish to use the remaining balance to ensure eradication of potential HWA life forms on susceptible trees in areas of previous infestation.

Colorado - Eradication of Yellow Starthistle in Two Colorado Counties –

Wyoming made a request to invoke the Compact and provide \$66,000 from the Compact's Pest Control Insurance Fund to the State of Colorado to control the noxious weed, yellow starthistle, *Centaurea solstitialis*, in a two county area near Wyoming. The project design called for a three year program beginning April 15, 2009 and ending October 31, 2012. Executive Director Bob Balaam submitted the Wyoming application to the technical advisory committee for their evaluation and recommendation concerning funding. At the mid-year meeting, Ms Kelly Uhing, Colorado, and Mr. Slade Franklin, Wyoming, gave a presentation to the Governing Board about yellow starthistle and what Colorado's plans were for its control. There was some concern expressed by the Governing Board that since the seed heads can survive in the soil for as much as 10 years, a three year eradication program may not be effective in eradicating the weed population. The weed experts from Colorado and Wyoming expressed their intent to conduct outreach activities with county weed program managers and property owners in an effort to solicit their help in eradicating any weeds that may appear following the intensive three year eradication program. The IPCC Technical Advisory Committee members supported the yellow starthistle eradication proposal, but several committee members expressed concern as to whether the Compact should use its limited resources to eradicate incipient pest populations that will likely reoccur due to reintroduction, particularly a weed that is widely distributed in the U.S., and especially in the West where weeds are a "growing" problem. A request to the Executive Committee concerning continued support of the project request resulted in the opinion that based on the advisory committee comments, the Governing Board should continue to approve this request, but begin to think about what to do in the future when the same type of request is submitted. The Governing Board approved the request. The Executive Director entered into a cooperative agreement with the Colorado Department of Agriculture on behalf of the IPCC on March 22, 2009.

Status of IPCC Treasury

The federal income tax return for the 2007 tax year (IPCC 2008 fiscal year, July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008) was prepared by a contracted accounting service, Veris Consulting, and was filed with the IRS in a timely fashion. The return is posted on the IPCC web site. Effective mid-October, 2008, routine accounting services for the IPCC were provided by the Georgia Department of Agriculture, and all investment decisions are being made by the Treasurer, Georgia Department of Agriculture Commissioner Tom Irvin.

Resignation of Executive Director

Effective June 13, 2009, Bob Balaam resigned as Executive Director of the Interstate Pest Control Compact to avoid any appearance of conflict of interest due to his recent appointment to a permanent position with USDA APHIS PPQ. Bob served as the IPCC Executive Director since October 2002.

Bob prepared and distributed a transition report of past and pending activities of the Compact to all the members of the Governing Board. He also prepared an Executive Director position description and initiated a search for a new Executive Director.

Respectfully submitted,

*Robert J. Balaam
Executive Director*

2008 Annual Meeting Minutes – September 2008

Sunday, September 21, 2008
The Radisson Inn, Bismarck, ND
7:00 am to 8:00 am

Attendees:

Member States Present (16):

Arizona	– Don Butler (IPCC Secretary)
California	– A.G. Kawamura
Colorado	– John Stulp
Florida	– Charles Bronson
Georgia	– Tommy Irvin (IPCC Executive Committee)
Indiana	– Ken Klemme (IPCC Executive Committee)
Maine	– Ned Porter (MDA staff)
Michigan	– Don Koivisto
Mississippi	– John Campbell (MDAC staff)
Nebraska	– Greg Ibach (IPCC Chairman)
New Jersey	– Charles Kuperus
North Carolina	– Richard Reich (NCDACS staff)
North Dakota	– David Nelson (NDDA staff)
Pennsylvania	– Dennis Wolff (IPCC Executive Committee)
Tennessee	– Gray Haun (TDA staff)
Utah	– Leonard Blackham

Others Present (2):

Bob Balaam	– Executive Director, IPCC
Mike Strain	– Louisiana Commissioner of Agriculture

Call to Order

Chairman Greg Ibach (NE) called the meeting to order at 7:20 am.

Roll Call of Member States

IPCC Executive Director, Bob Balaam, took roll call, declaring 16 member states present.

Approval of Meeting Minutes

Chairman Ibach called for an approval of the February 10, 2008 meeting minutes. Acceptance of the minutes was moved by Charles Kuperus (NJ) and was seconded by John Stulp (CO). Motion passed with a majority vote.

Report of the Chairman

Chairman Ibach deferred his report to that of the Executive Director.

Report of the Executive Director

Executive Director Bob Balaam gave a report highlighting issues affecting the Compact since the February 2008 meeting as follows:

Membership

Currently there are 37 total parties to the Interstate Pest Control Compact (IPCC). No new members have joined the Compact since our last meeting in February, 2008. There are no outstanding membership fees.

Louisiana passed enabling legislation to join the Compact effective June 30, 2008, but has preferred to delay paying the state assessment until July 2009 when they will begin installment payments on the \$12,228 fee to join the Compact. Once they have commenced payment of their assessed fees, they will be considered an IPCC member.

Six (6) party/member states still have not passed specific enabling legislation (AZ, AR, FL, NE, PR, and VT) as legally required by the Compact. These member states have until September 2010 in which to pass enabling legislation or they will rescind all voting rights. The State of Arizona introduced Compact legislation as part of an omnibus bill that included the Department's budget. There was some controversy over the Compact language in committee so the bill sponsor pulled the IPCC language out of the bill so as not to hold up the remaining portions of the bill; no decision has yet been made as to how to reintroduce the legislation in the future. The State of Florida introduced enabling interstate pest control compact legislation but due to some unrelated controversial language added to the bill, the legislation died at the end of the session without passage; Florida is exploring possibilities on how to introduce the IPCC legislation during the next session in March 2009, but the same problem may occur.

Insurance Fund Claims/Projects

In December of 2006, the State of Ohio requested that the Compact be invoked and that the Compact's Pest Control Insurance Fund provide \$75,000 in funding assistance to the State of Michigan to conduct an eradication project and delimiting survey for a small infestation of hemlock woolly adelgid (HWA) in northwest Michigan. The Compact approved Ohio's request and has committed \$75,000 to the State of Michigan on that effort. To date, \$60,000 has been provided to the State of Michigan. In addition, MDA utilized IPCC funds as MDA's cost-share in leveraging and equal grant from the U.S. Forest Service. The funding for the IPCC agreement initially expired on October 23, 2007. MDA requested an extension to the existing cooperative agreement until June 1, 2008. That extension was approved by the IPCC Governing Board at the February 2008 meeting and provided MDA with the resources necessary to conduct the additional activities in 2008. In July 2008, Michigan again requested an extension of the agreement until June 1, 2009 in order to utilize the remaining \$15,000 to conduct additional surveys and precautionary soil treatments in previously known infestation sites in 2009. This balance has not yet been sent to the Michigan Department of Agriculture. Michigan has removed all known infested and adjacent trees and has conducted soil treatments in infested sites where other hemlock trees occur. The State of Michigan has established an exterior quarantine to prevent the further movement of infested hemlock from entering that State. They consider the pest eradicated in areas of known infestation, but wish to use the remaining balance to ensure eradication of potential HWA life forms on susceptible trees in areas of previous infestation. This matter was discussed and voted upon under unfinished business.

Status of IPCC Treasury

Since the 2007 midyear meeting of the IPCC, the IPCC funds were transferred to NASDA for management (investment and operating accounts). Due to various problems at the NASDA office, NASDA has requested that we find a new home for our accounts. Our funds are currently invested with Smith Barney. Our Smith Barney account manager is willing to continue managing our investments as a non-profit for no fee, but we need to find someone who will handle our accounting services and tax return preparation. Commissioner Tommy Irvin, the IPCC Treasurer has offered those services through his Department fiscal officer but this would only be a short term fix since Commissioner Irvin is expected to retire at the end of his current term. NASDA is willing to continue providing limited accounting services (not including tax return preparation) until we find a more permanent solution.

The 2006 IPCC tax return was prepared by Veris Consulting. Just before this meeting Veris submitted an estimate of providing accounting services for the IPCC for of \$4,500 to include:

- Disbursement services, filing of annual Forms 1099 and 1096, monthly reconciliations and semi-annual financial statements will be \$3,000 per year (billed \$750 per quarter)
- Filing of Federal Form 990 and any extensions relating to the filing will be \$1,500.

The issue of utilizing an outside accounting firm was discussed and voted upon during the FY 2008-2009 budget approval.

Motion to accept the Executive Director's report was made by A.G Kawamura (CA) and seconded by Charles Bronson (FL). The motion passed.

Report of the Treasurer

Treasurer Tommy Irvin (GA) authorized Executive Director Balaam to present the Treasurer's Report.

Total assets available on June 30, 2007 were \$1,103,576.95; an increase of \$5,026.47 from the June 30, 2007 balance of \$1,098,550.48. No membership dues were received; no donations were received. Income on investments totaled \$58,517.63. There were no investment fees or expenses. Investment income covered all of the administrative and operating costs (\$21,740.86) for the year. Funds were invested in Smith Barney securities earning varying rates of yield. The insurance claim to the Michigan Department of Agriculture (\$75,000) for survey and eradication of Hemlock woolly adelgid was scheduled for completion on June 1, 2008, with only \$60,000 dispersed; all funds were dispersed in FY 2007. On July 14, 2008 the IPCC received a request from Michigan Department of Agriculture to extend the claim until June 1, 2009 and utilize the remaining 15,000 in the grant to conduct survey and evaluation activities in 2009. This issue was discussed and a motion to accept the request was made by Tommy Irvin upon the condition that the remaining \$15,000 be used to leverage additional funds from the United States Forest Service. Director Don Koivisto (MI) assured those present that the USFS has or will provide an equal amount of funding to the HWA eradication effort. To date, Michigan has spent over \$40 million from various sources including the USFS. The motion was seconded by Charles Kuperus (NJ) and approved by majority vote.

Investment Risk (1): The Virginia Local Government Investment Pool, in which IPCC funds were invested for the first 9 months of the fiscal year, followed guidelines that permit only high quality corporate investments. The LGIP was diversified in the following way as of June 30, 2006:

- U.S. Treasury / Agency Bonds 13%
- Repurchase Agreements 26%
- Negotiable CDs & BAs 24%
- Non-Negotiable CDs 0%
- Commercial Paper* 26%
- Corporate & Bank Notes* 11%
- Total: 100%

* Commercial Paper was restricted to a maximum of 35% and Corporate & Bank Notes to a maximum of 25% of the entire investment pool by law. This minimized the risk to the IPCC while attempting to maximize gains.

Investment Risk: The Smith Barney Financial Management Account, in which IPCC funds were invested, followed the investment strategy approved by the IPCC Executive Committee on September 23, 2007. The Smith Barney FMA was diversified in the following way as of June 30, 2008:

- Money Fund 5%
- Preferred Stocks 9%
- Corporate Bonds 34%
- Government Bonds 18%
- Certificates of Deposit 34%
- Accrued Interest on Bonds / CDs 1%
- Total: 100%

There was some discussion concerning inclusion of preferred stocks in the portfolio considering the current downside in market conditions. It was reported by Executive Director Balaam that since the close of the fiscal year (June 30, 2008), the preferred stocks portion of the portfolio was moved and the current (September) diversification was:

- Money Fund 13%
- Preferred Stocks 0%
- Corporate Bonds 44%
- Government and GSE Bonds 9%
- Certificates of Deposit 34%
- Total: 100%

BALANCE SHEET

June 30, 2008

Assets

Cash Balance	0
Money Fund	\$54,794.98

Investments

Accrued Interest	11,131.08
Preferred Stocks	100,000.00
Corporate Bonds	382,672.00
Government Bonds	199,157.00
CDs	378,393.90
Total investments	1,071,353.98

TOTAL ASSETS	\$1,126,148.96
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Liabilities & Equity

Liabilities	\$15,000.00 ¹
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Equity	1,111,148.96
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TOTAL LIABILITIES & EQUITY	\$1,126,148.96
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- 1 Balance due to Michigan Department of Agriculture for completion of Hemlock Woolly Adelgid Survey and Eradication claim.**

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
For the 12 Month Period Ended June 30, 2008

<i>Balance on July 1, 2007</i>		<u>\$ 1,098,550.48</u>
<u>Add - Inflows</u>		
Dividends and Interest Received	58,517.63	
Smith Barney interest earned	32,931.31	
Smith Barney dividends earned	4,729.16	
Smith Barney money fund earnings	2,124.18	
Smith Barney accrued interest received	18,732.98	
Membership Fees:	0.00	
Donations:	0.00	
Unrealized Gains/Losses	-31,750.30	
TOTAL INFLOWS		<u>26,767.33</u>
<u>Deduct-Outflows</u>		
Operating Expenses:	21,740.86	
Executive Director	15,090.65	
General Administration Fee	1,995.82	
Travel	3,231.25	
Conference Registrations	1,150.00	
Postage	0.00	
Printing	0.00	
IPCC Website	167.40	
Bank Service Charges	0.00	
Supplies	105.74	
Insurance Claims	0.00	
TOTAL OUTFLOWS		<u>21,740.86</u>
<i>Balance on June 30, 2007</i>		<u><u>\$ 1,103,576.95</u></u>

**STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, & CHANGES IN
FUND BALANCES/EQUITY
For the 12 Month Period Ended June 30, 2008**

Revenues

Dividends and Interest	\$58,517.63	
Membership Fees	0.00	
Donations	0.00	
Unrealized Gains/Losses	(31,750.30)	
Total revenues		\$26,767.33

Expenditures

Operating Expenses	\$21,740.86	
Insurance Claims	0.00	
Total expenses	21,740.86	21,740.86

Excess of revenue over expenditures **\$5,026.47)**

Fund balances/equity July 1, 2007 **1,098,550.48**

Fund balances/equity June 30, 2008 **\$1,103,576.95**

**Budget VS Actual Report
July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008**

<u>Description</u>	<u>2007-2008</u>		<u>2006-2007</u>		<u>2005-2006</u>	
	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>
Management Services						
Executive Director Services	15,000.00	15,090.65	15,000.00	13,956.27	15,000.00	11,440.65
Travel and Registration	3,800.00	4,381.25	3,800.00	3,826.15	3,800.00	3,415.69
Bond	100.00		100.00		100.00	
Facilities and Administrative Costs						
Overhead	2,500.00	1,995.82	2,500.00	1,520.00	2,000.00	2,232.00
IPCC Website **	200.00	167.40	200.00	215.10	200.00	188.25
Supplies	-	105.74	-			
Postage	300.00		300.00		300.00	199.90
Printing	500.00		500.00		500.00	453.42
Bank Charges	-		-			8.50
Equipment	-		-			
Charitable Solicitation	1,000.00		1,000.00			
Registration						
Contractual Services						
Audit	100.00		100.00		100.00	
Special Purpose						
Technical Advisory Committee	500.00		500.00		500.00	
Special Committee						
TOTAL	24,000.00	21,740.86	24,000.00	19,517.52	22,500.00	17,938.41

**includes website hosting and domain name registration.

A motion to accept the treasurer's report was made by Tommy Irvin (GA) and seconded by Richard Reich (NC). The Treasurer's report was accepted.

FY 2008-2009 Budget

The following budget was presented and explained by the Executive Director. The total budget proposed was equal to the FY 2008 budget. NASDA had expressed interest in no longer providing services for the IPCC so other options were sought. Just before this meeting Veris Consulting, upon the request of the Executive Director, submitted an estimate of providing accounting services for the IPCC of \$4,500 to include:

- Disbursement services, filing of annual Forms 1099 and 1096, monthly reconciliations and semi-annual financial statements will be \$3,000 per year (billed \$750 per quarter)
- Filing of Federal Form 990 and any extensions relating to the filing will be \$1,500.

Discussion followed on this issue. Certain Board members felt that the cost was too high and that perhaps the accounting services could be provided by staff of a member's Department. Treasurer Irvin offered the services of his Chief Financial Officer at least until the end of his term as Secretary of Agriculture and perhaps longer if agreed to by the Secretary that would replace him. There was some discussion concerning finding a permanent home for these services so as not to have to move the records around as Treasurer's or other members changed office. It was also discussed that the IPCC should contract with Veris Consulting to prepare and file the income tax return for fiscal year 2007-2008.

Charles Kuperus motioned that the accounting services be moved to the Georgia Department of Agriculture at no cost to the IPCC, that the Executive Director was authorized to pay up to \$1,500 for filing of the 2007-2008 income tax return and to amend the proposed 2008-2009 budget by \$1,500 to cover this additional administrative (overhead) cost. The motion was seconded by Charles Bronson (FL). The budget was approved.

**Pest Control Insurance Fund
Proposed Budget (FY 2008-2009)**

Budget Line Item	FY 2007-2008		Proposed FY 2008-2009	
	Budget (\$)	Actual (\$)	Budget (\$)	Change (\$ +/-)
Management Services				
Executive Director Services	15000	15091	15000	0
Travel and Registration	3800	4381	3800	0
Bond	100		100	0
Facilities and Administrative Costs				
Overhead*	2500	1996	4000	1500
IPCC Website	200	167	200	0
Supplies	0	106	0	0
Postage	300	0	300	0
Printing	500	0	500	0
Bank Charges	0	0	0	0
Equipment	0	0	0	0
Charitable Solicitation Registration**	1000	0	1000	0
Contractual Services				
Audit	100	0	100	0
Special Purpose				
Technical Advisory Committee	500	0	500	0
Special Committee	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	24000	21741	25500	1500
* Includes NASDA meeting room charges as well as agreed upon general administration fee, and tax return filing fees. ** State fees for non-profit organization charitable solicitation registration				

Unfinished Business

Request to extend cooperative agreement for Michigan Insurance claim

On July 14, 2008 the IPCC received a request from Michigan Department of Agriculture to extend the claim until June 1, 2009 and utilize the remaining 15,000 in the grant to conduct survey and evaluation activities in 2009. This issue was discussed and voted on during the Treasurer's report. That discussion resulted in a motion to accept the request made by Tommy Irvin upon the condition that the remaining \$15,000 be used to leverage additional funds from the United States Forest Service. Director Don Koivisto (MI) assured those present that the

USFS has or will provide an equal amount of funding to the HWA eradication effort. The motion was seconded by Charles Kuperus (NJ) and approved by majority vote.

New Business

FY 2009 Investment Strategy

The following investment strategy was proposed for FY 2008-2009 by Executive Director Balaam. A motion to accept the strategy was made by Ned Porter (ME) and seconded by Charles Kuperus (NJ). The motion passed. Based on the discussion and vote to move the accounting services of the IPCC from NASDA to the Georgia Department of Agriculture the investment strategy was modified slightly to reflect this fact.

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the Interstate Pest Control Compact (IPCC) Pest Control Insurance Fund (Fund) is to maximize income while preserving capital and maintaining liquidity.

Targeted Fund Balance

Income to the IPCC and the Pest Control Insurance Fund shall come from numerous sources including: appropriations received from each party state at the time of joinder with the Compact; any and all donations, and grants of money, equipment, supplies, materials, and services, conditional or otherwise, from any state, the United States, or any other governmental agency, or from any person, firm, association, or corporation, and return from investments.

The Governing Board of the IPCC and the Fund it administers shall attempt to ensure that the total assets of the Fund shall not be depleted below \$750,000. If emergency programs require depletion of the fund below \$750,000, then assessments to member states will be prorated, as needed, to bring the total Fund balance to \$1,000,000 according to the formula contained in Article IX (b) of the Pest Control Compact. (*IPCC Bylaws #7*)

Fiscal Year

The fiscal year for the Insurance Fund shall commence on the first day of July and conclude on the thirtieth day of the following June. (*IPCC Bylaws #7*)

Budget

The Insurance Fund shall submit to the executive head or designated officer or officers of each party state a budget for the Insurance Fund for such period as may be required by the laws of that party state for a presentation to the legislature thereof. (*Article IX – Finance – of the Pest Control Compact*)

[If required because of fund depletion,] each of the budgets shall contain specific recommendations of the amount or amounts to be appropriated by each of the party states. The request for appropriations shall be apportioned among the party states as follows: one-tenth of the total budget in equal shares 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. In determining the value of such crops and products the Insurance Fund may employ such source or sources of information as in its judgment present the most equitable and accurate comparisons among the party states. Each of the budgets and requests for appropriations shall indicate the source or sources used in obtaining information concerning value of products. (*Article IX – Finance – of the Pest Control Compact*)

Funds Administration

All checks, drafts or other documents for the withdrawal of funds of the Insurance Fund shall be signed by the Executive Director or, in his absence and if specifically authorized in writing approved by the Governing Board, by an employee specifically designated by the Executive Director. Any such check, draft or other document also shall be countersigned by the Chairman, or Vice Chairman: provided that if the amount involved does not exceed five hundred dollars, countersignature shall not be necessary. Endorsement of checks to be deposited to the credit of the Insurance Fund shall be by either the Executive Director, an employee designated as previously provided in this paragraph, the Chairman, or the Vice Chairman. (*IPCC Bylaws #7*)

For FY 2009 (until services are transferred to the Georgia Department of Agriculture), the National Association of State Departments of Agriculture (NASDA) shall have authority to manage these funds according to the investment strategy outlined herein. Upon transfer of services to the Georgia Department of Agriculture, that agency shall have authority to manage these funds according to the investment strategy outlined herein.

As per IPCC Bylaws, the IPCC Executive Director shall have check issuance or payment authority for the IPCC's operating expenses not to exceed \$500 per invoice, but shall not have authority to issue any checks or make any payments to him/her pertaining to his/her compensation under the personal service contract. All other check issuance or payment authority and check endorsement for deposit authority shall be granted to NASDA's Executive Vice President/Chief Executive Officer and the Fiscal Officer and Treasurer of the Georgia Department of Agriculture. NASDA and/or the Georgia Department of Agriculture may issue such checks, payments or deposits upon receipt of a qualified invoice or instruction authorized by the Executive Director, Chairman, or Vice Chairman.

Operating and Claims Accounts

The financial assets of the Insurance Fund shall be maintained in two accounts to be designated respectively as the "Operating Account" and the "Claims Account." The Operating Account shall consist only of those assets necessary for the immediate administration of the Insurance Fund. The Claims Account shall contain all other moneys not included in the Operating Account and should be invested in such a way to be sufficient to pay all legitimate claims on the Insurance Fund within a reasonable amount of time. At any time when the Claims Account has reached its maximum limit or would reach its maximum limit by the addition of moneys requested for appropriation by the party states, the Governing Board shall reduce its budget requests on a pro rata basis in such manner as to keep the Claims Account within such maximum limit. Any moneys in the Claims Account by virtue of conditional donations, grants, or gifts shall be included in calculations made pursuant to this paragraph only to the extent that such moneys are available to meet demands arising out of the claims. (*Article IX – Finance – of the Pest Control Compact*)

The Operating Account shall be maintained in a checking account, or interest bearing money market account where the funds may be accessed immediately with no penalty for withdrawal. If the money market account has a monthly check writing or withdrawal limit, that limit shall not be less than three (3) transactions per month. For FY 2009, the Operating Account's initial balance shall consist of approximately \$54,000.

The Claims Account shall be maintained in a diversified portfolio of short or mid-term investments not to exceed seven (7) year maturity duration and which will permit withdrawal of

\$30,000 within any given seven (7) day period. For FY 2009 this total investment portfolio of money fund and other securities shall consist of approximately \$1.1 million.

Fund Obligations

The Insurance Fund shall not pledge the credit of any party state. The Insurance Fund may meet any of its obligations in whole or in part with moneys available to it under Article IV (g) [i.e. acceptance of donations, gifts, or grants] of the Pest Control Compact, provided that the Governing Board take specific action setting aside such moneys prior to incurring any obligation to be met in whole or in part in such manner. Except where the Insurance Fund makes use of moneys available to it under Article IV (g) hereof, the Insurance Fund shall not incur any obligation prior to the allotment of moneys by the party states adequate to meet the same.
(Article IX – Finance – of the Pest Control Compact)

Accounting

The Insurance Fund shall keep accurate accounts of all receipts and disbursements. The receipts and disbursements of the Insurance Fund shall be subject to the audit and accounting procedures established under its bylaws. However, all receipts and disbursements of funds handled by the Insurance Fund shall be audited yearly by a certified or licensed public accountant and report of the audit shall be included in and become part of the annual report of the Insurance Fund.
(Article IX – Finance – of the Pest Control Compact)

The accounts of the Insurance Fund shall be open at any reasonable time for inspection by duly authorized officers of the party states and by any persons authorized by the Insurance Fund.
(Article IX – Finance – of the Pest Control Compact)

Portfolio Assets

The investment portfolio will be one of conservative risk tolerance which balances minimal risk with maximum return by investing in high quality, short and mid-term securities denominated in U.S. dollars. Investments shall generally consist of direct obligations issued by, or obligations that are fully guaranteed as to principal and interest by the U.S. Government, or any of its agencies or instrumentalities, repurchase agreements backed by such securities, certificates of deposit, time deposits, or other Standard & Poor's or Moody's rated money market funds, commercial paper and short or mid-term corporate notes and floaters. All investments shall be FDIC insured or have a credit rating of Aaa/AAA. This investment portfolio shall maximize non-profit association benefits, wherever possible.

Effective Date

This investment strategy is effective July 1, 2008 or upon approval of the Governing Board, whichever is later and shall remain in effect until the end of the FY 2009 fiscal year or until amended by the Governing Board.

Strategy Exceptions

Any exceptions, additions, deletions, or changes to this investment strategy must be in accordance with the Articles of the Pest Control Compact or the Bylaws of the Pest Control Insurance Fund, and approved by the IPCC Governing Board.

Personal Service Contract of Executive Director

Chairman Kuperus and Executive Director Bob Balaam reviewed the Personal Service Contract between the IPCC and the Executive Director. The Contract is reviewed and when necessary renewed annually (October through September) with the new Chairman of the Pest Control

Insurance Fund. No changes other than dates and signatories information were made. A motion to renew the contract was made by Tommy Irvin (GA) and seconded by A.G. Kawamura (CA). The motion passed. *(Note: Following the meeting the contract was signed by the new Chairman and the Executive Director and copies were provided to each for their files and that of the IPCC.)*

Election of Officers

Chairman: Charles Kuperus (NJ)
Vice Chairman: Don Butler (AZ)
Secretary: Donald Koivisto (MI)
Treasurer: Tom Irvin (GA)

The slate of nominees for 2008-2009 was nominated by A.G. Kawamura (CA) and seconded by Tommy Irvin (GA) and approved.

Election of Executive Committee

Members of each regional NASDA association nominated the following slate for IPCC Executive Committee for 2008-2009:

Chair: Charles Kuperus (NJ)
Midwestern Region: Ken Lemme (IN)
Northeastern Region: Dennis Wolff (PA)
Southern Region: Gus Douglass (WV)
Western Region: John Stulp (CO)

A motion to approve the nominees for Executive Committee was made by Tommy Irvin (GA) and seconded by Charles Bronson (FL). The motion was approved.

Adjourn

Chairman Ibach adjourned the meeting at 7:55 am.

2009 Mid Year Meeting Minutes – February 2009

Sunday, February 22, 2009

The Renaissance Washington DC Hotel, Washington, DC

7:00 am to 9:00 am

Attendees:

Member States Present (20):

Arizona – Don Butler (IPCC Chair)
California – A.G. Kawamura
Colorado – John Stulp (IPCC Executive Committee) and Kelly Uhing (CDA staff)
Delaware – Ed Kee
Florida – Charles Bronson
Georgia – Tommy Irvin (IPCC Treasurer) and Terry Coleman (GDA staff)
Indiana – John Baugh (ISDA staff)
Maryland – Mary Ellen Setting (MDA staff)
Michigan – Brad Deacon (MDA staff)
Nebraska – Ginger Langemeier (NDA staff)
New Jersey – Al Murray and Carl Schulze (NJDA staff)
New York – Patrick Hooker
North Carolina – Richard Reich (NCDACS staff)
North Dakota – Roger Johnson (NDDA staff)
Ohio – Robert Boggs
South Carolina – Larry Boyleston (SCDA staff)
Texas – Drew DeBerry (TDA staff)
Utah – Leonard Blackham
West Virginia – Gus Douglass (IPCC Executive Committee) and Janet Fisher (WVDA staff)
Wyoming – John Etchepare and Slade Franklin (WYDA staff)

Others Present (2):

Bob Balaam – Executive Director, IPCC
Carl Schulze – National Plant Board

Call to Order

Chairman Don Butler (AZ) called the meeting to order at 7:05 am.

Roll Call of Member States

IPCC Executive Director, Bob Balaam, took roll call, declaring 20 member states present.

Approval of Meeting Minutes

Chairman Butler called for an approval of the September 21, 2008 meeting minutes. Acceptance of the minutes was moved by Charles Bronson (FL) and was seconded by Leonard Blackham (UT). Motion passed with a majority vote.

Vacancy in the Office of Chairman

Executive Director Bob Balaam explained that at the last regular meeting of the Governing Board of the Interstate Pest Control Compact and Pest Control Insurance Fund (IPCC) in September, 2008, the Secretary of Agriculture from New Jersey, Charles Kuperus, was elected as Chair of the IPCC for the 2008-2009 fiscal year. Secretary Kuperus resigned from the New Jersey Department of Agriculture effective December 31, 2008 and, therefore, also resigned as Chair of the IPCC. Vice Chair, Don Butler, Director of Agriculture in Arizona, became Chair effective Jan 1, 2009 and shall serve as Chair until the next election of officers as required by the IPC bylaws.

According to the bylaws, the office of vice-chair shall be filled for the unexpired term by the Governing Board, no later than its next regular meeting following the occurrence of the vacancy. Therefore that vacancy must be filled at this 2009 mid-year meeting of the Governing Board.

Report of the Chairman

Chairman Butler deferred his report to that of the Executive Director.

Report of the Executive Director

Bob Balaam gave a report highlighting issues affecting the Compact since the September 2008 meeting as follows:

- Membership
 - There are 37 current member states. No new members have joined since September's meeting.
 - All current members have completely paid their membership fee. Six members are without enabling legislation (AZ, AR, FL, NE, PR and VT). These members have until September 2010 to pass enabling legislation or they will rescind all voting rights.
 - Puerto Rico is working on drafting legislation.
 - Arkansas is expecting to introduce legislation very soon. The Executive Director provided summary information about recent IPCC funded projects to the Arkansas Plant Board for use in the bill hearings.
 - Wisconsin passed legislation in 1995 with a proviso that their legislation would be effective when the Compact is adopted by the neighboring states of Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, and Minnesota; Iowa has not yet adopted the Compact and has no immediate plans to do so. Therefore, in December 2008, Wisconsin has introduced legislation in committee that amends the 1965 law by striking the requirement for Iowa to adopt the Compact. That bill is still in committee. Upon passing the amended language, Wisconsin will be required to pay their current State assessment of \$19,077.
 - Massachusetts has expressed some interest in pursuing adoption of the enabling legislation to join the Compact, but no legislative action has occurred.
- Insurance Fund Claims –
 - Michigan - Hemlock Woolly Adelgid: In December of 2006, the State of Ohio requested that the Compact be invoked and that the Compact's Pest Control Insurance Fund provide \$75,000 in funding assistance to the State of Michigan to conduct an eradication project and delimiting survey for a small infestation of hemlock woolly adelgid (HWA) in northwest Michigan. The Compact approved

Ohio's request and committed \$75,000 to the State of Michigan for that effort. In October, the IPCC sent the final \$15,000 payment to Michigan for completion of this project. The revised project completion is June 1, 2009 in order to utilize the final \$15,000 to conduct additional surveys and precautionary soil treatments in previously known infestation sites in 2009. Michigan has removed all known infested and adjacent trees and has conducted soil treatments in infested sites where other hemlock trees occur. The State of Michigan has established an exterior quarantine to prevent the further movement of infested hemlock from entering that State. They consider the pest eradicated in areas of known infestation, but were granted an extension to ensure eradication of potential HWA life forms on susceptible trees in areas of previous infestation.

- Colorado – Yellow Starthistle: A formal request to invoke the Compact was received on February 19 from the State of Wyoming in order to request funding for eradication of yellow starthistle in the neighboring Colorado counties of Moffat and Larimer. These counties are located on the CO/WY border and currently have documented yellow starthistle populations. Yellow starthistle is designated as a “List A” species in Colorado and eradication is, therefore, a statewide requirement. This species has not been found in Wyoming since 1984 but constitutes a threat to agriculture and forest crops if it reinvades the state. Therefore, the objectives of this project are to eradicate yellow starthistle from northern Colorado and prevent it from invading Wyoming. The funding request is for \$66,000 to cover a three year eradication project. Other funding sources for the project are the CO Noxious Weed Fund - a financial resource offered by the CO Dept of Ag. Another funding source is the USFS State and Private Forestry noxious weed grant program. Colorado Department of Agriculture awards and distributes funding from this source to Early Detection and Rapid Response programs on forested lands within Colorado. Action on this request will be taken under the new business section of this meeting.
- Oregon – Aquatic Invasives: In early January the Executive Director received correspondence from the State of Oregon requesting information about the use of IPCC or other IPCC-like insurance funds for the control of aquatic invasives, such as zebra mussels or hydrilla. The Executive Director advised them that the IPCC manages an insurance fund for plant pests and does not cover aquatic invasives. Although there are over 200 interstate compacts, it appears that only the IPCC manages an interstate insurance fund that can provide funding for control of invasives that may affect more than one State. Following this request, the Executive Director modified the “Frequently Asked Questions” section of the IPCC website to include the following language defining a “pest” for the purpose of IPCC funding: ““Pest” means any vertebrate animal, pathogen, parasitic plant or similar or allied organism which can cause disease or damage to any crops, trees, shrubs, grasses or other plants of substantial value. Pests and diseases of animals are not included. *Aquatic invasive species are also not included unless they can cause disease or damage to crops, trees, shrubs, grasses or other plants of substantial value.*[New language – January 24, 2009] Over the years pests which the Compact has addressed are those which were new or had economic significance, or were outside the control means of a single jurisdiction, or were of

concern to other states if allowed to spread and the size of the infestation was such that results could be achieved. These criteria along with the definition of a pest, do serve to limit the requests made and approvals given.” The Executive Director asked if there was any objection to the interpretation of the IPCC’s scope. No objections were expressed by the Governing Board.

- Status of the IPCC Treasury
 - The federal income tax return for the 2007 tax year (IPCC 2008 fiscal year, July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008) was prepared by a contracted accounting service, Veris Consulting, and was filed with the IRS in a timely fashion. The return is posted on the IPCC web site.
 - Effective mid-October, 2008, routine accounting services for the IPCC are now being provided by the Georgia Department of Agriculture, and all investment decisions are being made by the Treasurer, Commissioner Tom Irvin.

A motion to accept the report of the Executive Director was made by Charles Bronson (FL) and seconded by Richard Reich (NC). Motion passed with a majority vote.

Report of the Treasurer

Treasurer Tommy Irvin asked the Executive Director to present the Treasurer’s Report. Total Revenues exceeded current Operating Expenses by \$9,454. After the \$15,000 balance due on the Michigan Department of Agriculture claim was paid, total expenses exceeded revenue by \$5,546. Income on investments totaled \$21,343.33. There were no investment fees or expenses. Investment income covered all of the administrative and operating costs (\$11,889.51) for the period. No membership dues were received; no donations were received. Total Assets available on December 21, 2008 were \$1,122,540.97. This represents a decrease of \$3,607.99 from the June 30, 2008 balance, as shown on the Statement of Cash Flows. Funds were invested in Smith Barney securities earning varying rates of yield. The Smith Barney Financial Management Account, in which IPCC funds were invested, followed the investment strategy approved by the IPCC Executive Committee on September 23, 2007. The Smith Barney FMA was diversified in the following way as of December 31, 2008: Corporate Bonds (43%), Certificates of Deposit (35%), and Money Fund (22%). Treasurer Irvin said there was some concern over the securities in our investment portfolio, but that he had talked with our Smith Barney account executive about those concerns. There was no further discussion on the report. A motion to accept the report was made by Charles Bronson (FL) and was seconded by John Stulp (CO). Motion passed with a majority vote.

Unfinished Business

There was no unfinished business.

New Business

- Election of Vice Chairman for unexpired term of 2008-2009 – Ed Kee (DE) nominated Patrick Hooker (NY) to fill the unexpired term of Vice Chair Don Butler (AZ) since he had filled the unexpired term of Chair due to the resignation of former Chair Charles Kuperus (NJ). Leonard Blackham (UT) seconded the nomination. The motion passed with a majority vote. In addition, due to the resignation of Ken Klemme (IN) from the position as Midwestern Region representative on the Executive Committee, Robert Boggs announced that he would assume that position.
- Executive Director Bob Balaam introduced discussion concerning the existing bylaw #12(b) that requires all member states to have passed enabling legislation by September 2010 or forfeit their voting rights on the Compact. Several states discussed the problems they were having with passing legislation, but all felt that they should continue to pursue passage of this legislation and that the bylaw should not be changed.
- Insurance Claim – Eradication of Yellow Starthistle in Two Colorado Counties – Executive Director Bob Balaam gave an overview of the request by Wyoming to invoke the Compact and provide \$66,000 from the Compact’s Pest Control Insurance Fund to the State of Colorado to control the noxious weed, yellow starthistle, *Centaurea solstitialis*, in a two county area near Wyoming. The project design called for a three year program beginning April 15, 2009 and ending October 31, 2012. Executive Director Bob Balaam had already submitted the Wyoming application to the technical advisory committee for their evaluation and recommendation concerning funding. The Committee recommendation was due March 6. Ms Kelly Uhing, Colorado, and Mr. Slade Franklin, Wyoming, gave a presentation to the Governing Board about yellow starthistle and what Colorado’s plans were for its control. There was some concern expressed by the Governing Board that since the seed heads can survive in the soil for as much as 10 years, that a three year eradication program may not be effective in eradicating the weed population. The weed experts from Colorado and Wyoming expressed their intent to conduct outreach activities with county weed program managers and property owners in an effort to solicit their help in eradicating any weeds that may appear following the intensive three year eradication program. Roger Johnson (ND) motioned to approve the funding request if so recommended by the IPCC Technical Advisory Committee. Gus Douglass (WV) seconded the motion. The motion passed with a majority vote. *(See note below concerning action taken on this request following the meeting).*

Adjourn

Chairman Butler adjourned the meeting at 8:30 am.

Note: The IPCC Technical Advisory Committee members supported the yellow starthistle eradication proposal, but several committee members expressed concern as to whether the Compact should use its limited resources to eradicate incipient pest populations that will likely reoccur due to reintroduction, particularly a weed that is widely distributed in the U.S., and especially in the West where weeds are a “growing” problem. A request to the Executive Committee concerning continued support of the project request resulted in the opinion that based on the advisory committee comments, the Governing Board should continue to approve this request, but begin to think about what to do in the future when the same type of request is

submitted. The Executive Director entered into a cooperative agreement with the Colorado Department of Agriculture on behalf of the IPCC on March 22, 2009.

Annual Financial Statement

July 1, 2008 – June 30, 2009



**INTERSTATE PEST CONTROL COMPACT
INSURANCE FUND**

FINANCIAL REPORT

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2009

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

Highlights from Year End Financial Reports -Fiscal Year 2009:

- ▶ Total Assets at June 30, 2009 were \$1,124,554.91. This represents a decrease of \$1,594.05 from last year. Funds are invested in a Morgan Stanley, Smith Barney Portfolio earning varying rates of yield.
- ▶ Investment Risk: The IPCC Portfolio follows the conservative investment strategy approved by the IPCC Executive Committee on September 23, 2007. Investments were diversified in the following way as of June 30, 2009:

Money Market Fund	5%
Preferred Stocks	1%
Corporate Bonds	44%
Corporate Bond Money Market Funds	5%
Certificates of Deposit	45%
	<hr style="width: 100px; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> 100%

- ▶ Current Liabilities reported as \$44,000 represent the contractual balance due to the State of Colorado for its approved eradication program.
- ▶ Total Revenues amounted to \$36,424.76 of which Income on investments totaled \$34,386.76. The State of Louisiana joined the Compact and paid their first year dues. No donations were received.
- ▶ Investment income covered all of the administrative and operating costs (\$21,462.47) for the period. There were no fees or expenses associated with the investments.
- ▶ The enclosed statements are presented using an accrual basis of accounting. As a result, contracts payable in future years are reported as expenses in the current year. Prior reports were presented on a cash basis.

INTERSTATE PEST CONTROL COMPACT
Statement of Assets, Liabilities, and Net Assets
June 30, 2009

	<u>06/30/09</u>	<u>06/30/08</u>
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Money Fund	60,877.11	54,794.98
Accrued Interest	12,524.73	11,131.08
Preferred Stocks	10,195.75	100,000.00
Corporate Bonds	491,522.00	382,672.00
Corporate Bond MM Funds	60,684.05	-
Government Bonds	-	199,157.00
Certificates of Deposit	488,751.27	378,393.90
TOTAL ASSETS	<u><u>1,124,554.91</u></u>	<u><u>1,126,148.96</u></u>
LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS		
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Contracts Payable	<u>44,000.00</u>	<u>15,000.00</u>
Total Liabilities	44,000.00	15,000.00
NET ASSETS		
Net Assets - Unrestricted	<u>1,080,554.91</u>	<u>1,111,148.96</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS	<u><u>1,124,554.91</u></u>	<u><u>1,126,148.96</u></u>

**INTERSTATE PEST CONTROL COMPACT
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, & CHANGES IN
NET ASSETS**

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2009

Revenues

Interest Earned - Money Fund	2,126.60	
Dividends and Interest- Stocks & Bonds	32,260.16	
Membership Fees	2,038.00	
Donations	0.00	
Total Revenues		<u><u>36,424.76</u></u>

Expenses

Executive Director Services	15,862.52	
Travel and Registration	3,328.58	
Overhead	500.00	
Website Expense	191.25	
Postage Expense	30.30	
Audit Expense	1,549.82	
Operating Expenses		21,462.47
Contracts Payable (claims)		<u>66,000.00</u>
Total Expenses		<u><u>87,462.47</u></u>

Excess Revenues over Expenses (51,037.71)

Unrealized Gains/ (Losses) 20,443.66

NET ASSETS BEGINNING 1,111,148.96

NET ASSETS ENDING 1,080,554.91

**INTERSTATE PEST CONTROL COMPACT
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
For the 12 Month Period Ended June 30, 2009**

<i>Balance on July 1, 2008</i>		<u>\$ 1,111,148.96</u>
 <u><i>Add - Inflows</i></u>		
Dividends and Interest Received	34,386.76	
Interest Earned - Money Fund	2,126.60	
Dividends and Interest - Other Investments	32,260.16	
 Membership Fees:	 2,038.00	
 Donations:	 0.00	
 Unrealized Gains/Losses	 20,443.66	
 TOTAL INFLOWS		 <u>56,868.42</u>
 <u><i>Deduct-Outflows</i></u>		
Operating Expenses:	21,462.47	
Executive Director Services	15,862.52	
Travel and Registration	3,328.58	
Overhead	500.00	
Website Expense	191.25	
Postage Expense	30.30	
Audit Expense	1,549.82	
 Insurance Claims	 66,000.00	
 TOTAL OUTFLOWS		 <u>87,462.47</u>
 <i>Balance on June 30, 2009</i>		 <u><u>\$ 1,080,554.91</u></u>

**Interstate Pest Control Compact and Pest Control Insurance Fund
Budget VS Actual Report
Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2009**

<u>Description</u>	<u>FY2009</u>	
	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>
Management Services		
Executive Director Services	15,000.00	15,862.52
Travel and Registration	3,800.00	3,328.58
Bond	100.00	-
Facilities and Administrative Costs		
Overhead	2,500.00	500.00
IPCC Website **	200.00	191.25
Supplies	-	-
Postage	300.00	30.30
Printing	500.00	-
Bank Charges	-	-
Equipment	-	-
Charitable Solicitation Registration	1,000.00	-
Contractual Services		
Audit	100.00	1,549.82
Special Purpose		
Technical Advisory Committee	500.00	-
Special Committee	-	-
TOTAL	24,000.00	21,462.47

**includes website hosting and domain name registration.

Interstate Pest Control Compact Investments
As of June 30, 2009

Investment	Amount	Date Acquired	Maturity Date	Duration (Years)	Interest	Current Value
Cash Balance	0.00					0.00
Money Fund - Western Asset Money Market	60,877.11				0.230%	60,877.11
Accrued Interest on Bonds/CDs	12,524.73					12,524.73
Preferred Stocks						
General Electric Cap Corp	10,195.75	6/1/2009	8/15/2013	4.21	6.836%	10,195.75
Corporate Bonds						
Citi Group Inc	100,000.00	8/19/2008	8/27/2012	4.02	6.080%	93,623.00
Bank of America Corp Sub Notes	100,000.00	11/26/2007	8/15/2013	5.72	5.114%	92,877.00
Wachovia Corp Sub Notes	100,000.00	2/22/2008	2/15/2014	5.98	4.991%	97,668.00
Berkshire Hathaway Fin Corp	100,000.00	5/9/2007	1/15/2015	7.68	4.631%	104,727.00
Virginia Elec & Pwr	100,000.00	2/19/2007	12/15/2015	8.82	5.115%	102,627.00
subtotal	500,000.00					491,522.00
Corporate Bond Money Market Funds						
Dryden Short Term Corporate Bond FD	30,000.00	6/2/2009			3.885%	30,274.30
Allianz Pimco Corporate Bond FD	30,000.00	6/2/2009			4.003%	30,409.75
subtotal	60,000.00					60,684.05
Certificates of Deposit						
Anchorbank	96,000.00	12/5/2008	12/11/2009	1.02	2.750%	96,718.08
American Express Bank	96,000.00	3/13/2009	9/20/2010	1.52	1.750%	95,417.28
GE Money Bank	96,000.00	12/5/2008	12/13/2010	2.02	3.850%	98,199.36
AMEX Centurion Bank	65,000.00	1/5/2009	1/14/2011	2.03	2.350%	64,509.90
Goldman Sachs Bank	70,000.00	1/5/2009	1/14/2011	2.03	2.600%	69,735.40
Frontier Bank	65,000.00	1/5/2009	7/11/2011	2.52	2.600%	64,171.25
subtotal	488,000.00					488,751.27
Total						1,124,554.91

Claims History

Fiscal Year	Project	Claim Amount (\$)	Recipient State	Requesting State
1969	Golden nematode eradication	6,000	Delaware	
1970	Cereal leaf beetle	Denied		Minnesota
1972	Tourist vehicle check for gypsy moth	10,000	Pennsylvania	Minnesota
1972	Tourist vehicle check for gypsy moth	5,000	Delaware	Minnesota
1972	Tourist vehicle check for gypsy moth	5,000	Virginia	Minnesota
1974	Gypsy moth disparlure trial	1,500	North Carolina	So. Carolina Virginia
1977	<i>Scleroderris</i> canker survey	900	New Hampshire	New Hampshire
1979	White fringed beetle control	5,400 ^[1]	Maryland	New Jersey
1980	Gypsy moth control	3,000	Illinois	Michigan
1980	Gypsy moth control	20,000	Washington	California
1980	Winter moth control	2,000	Oregon	California
1981	Apple maggot control	20,000	Oregon	California
1983	Grape nematode control (Polar nematode)	45,000	Michigan	California
1983	Corn cyst nematode survey	93,000	Maryland	Virginia
1992	Gypsy moth control	23,000	Georgia	No. Carolina
1992	Africanized honey bee management	44,500	Texas	New Mexico
1995	Tropical soda apple management	95,355	Florida	
1996	Apple Ermine moth regulatory control research	8,000	Oregon	Washington
1997	Corn cyst nematode survey	19,170	Virginia	

Fiscal Year	Project	Claim Amount (\$)	Recipient State	Requesting State
1997	Tropical soda apple biological control	70,000	Florida	NC, GA, SC
1997	Asian longhorned beetle eradication	100,000	New York	DE, ME, NJ, NC, PA, VT
1998	Grecian foxglove control	12,093	Kansas	KS
1999	Asian longhorned beetle eradication	100,000	Illinois	
1999	Tomato yellow leaf curl virus	75,167	Florida	FL
2000	Clover broomrape survey	20,000	Oregon	UT, CA
2002	Citrus longhorned beetle establishment prevention	50,000	Washington	OR, CA
2002	Gypsy moth eradication	50,000	Minnesota	KS, ND
2004	<i>Diaprepes abbreviatus</i> eradication	60,000	Texas	New Mexico
2005	<i>Echium vulgare</i> eradication	15,000	Wyoming	Colorado
2007	Hemlock woolly adelgid delimiting survey and eradication	75,000	Michigan	Ohio
2009	Yellow Starthistle eradication	66,000	Colorado	Wyoming
Total	30 claims	\$1,096,549		

^[1] \$10,000 was initially requested and approved, but only \$5,400 was finally disbursed.

Claim Reports

Final Report on Hemlock Woolly Adelgid Survey and Eradication Activities in Michigan: 2007-2009

CONTACT

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Pesticide and Plant Pest Management Division
Michigan Department of Agriculture
P.O. Box 30017, Lansing, MI 48909
Phone: (517) 335-0730, Fax: (517) 335-4540
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BACKGROUND

On August 21, 2006 an insect sample collected by Michigan Department of Agriculture (MDA) Inspector Bob Patterson from a landscape hemlock in Harbor Springs, Michigan was identified as Hemlock Woolly Adelgid (HWA), *Adelges tsugae* Annand (Hemiptera: Adelgidae). In over 20 years of HWA survey activities in Michigan, this is only the third time this pest has been found in the state. The previous two findings (both in 2001) were restricted to nurseries, and all infested trees were quickly destroyed on site. This is the only time HWA has been found on naturally occurring hemlock in Michigan. Aggressive management actions were taken immediately to mitigate the enormous risk HWA poses to Michigan's northern forest ecosystems.



Figure 1. Photographs of HWA samples collected in Harbor Springs, Michigan on August 6, 2006. A. Hemlock branch with cottony ovisacs. B. HWA nymphs with characteristic black color and white "halo." C. Slide-mounted HWA adult. All photographs by Dr. James Zablotny, USDA APHIS PPQ.

Rapid trace-backs revealed that the infested tree was one of 10 planted on the property from a lot of 30 shipped from West Virginia to a local landscaper in 2003. The remaining 20 trees were located on three properties within two miles of the initial find. All sites were initially delimited on August 23-24, 2006, and it was determined that two of the four sites contained infested trees.

Since that time, extensive nursery trace-backs, survey, and treatment activities have taken place through funding made available through the Interstate Pest Control Compact (IPCC) and the U.S.

Forest Service (USFS). Three additional positive sites were discovered, infested trees were removed and destroyed, all sites were treated with insecticides, additional plantings of potentially infested nursery stock were located, and large-scale delimiting/detection surveys took place. The following report categorically documents MDA’s accomplishment of the objectives outlined in the work plan.

OBJECTIVES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Objective 1: Complete trace-backs and trace-forwards for hemlock nursery stock at local nurseries to determine the number of trees shipped into the Harbor Springs area from HWA infested states and to determine the current location of potentially infested trees.

Accomplishment: The shipment of 2,391 hemlock from two West Virginia nurseries to two nurseries in Harbor Springs, Michigan between 2001 and 2006 has been documented. Final disposition of approximately 100 of these trees has been determined. These trees were planted at 32 sites in Emmet and Charlevoix Counties; five sites were positive for HWA. The remaining sites are referred to as “invoice sites.”

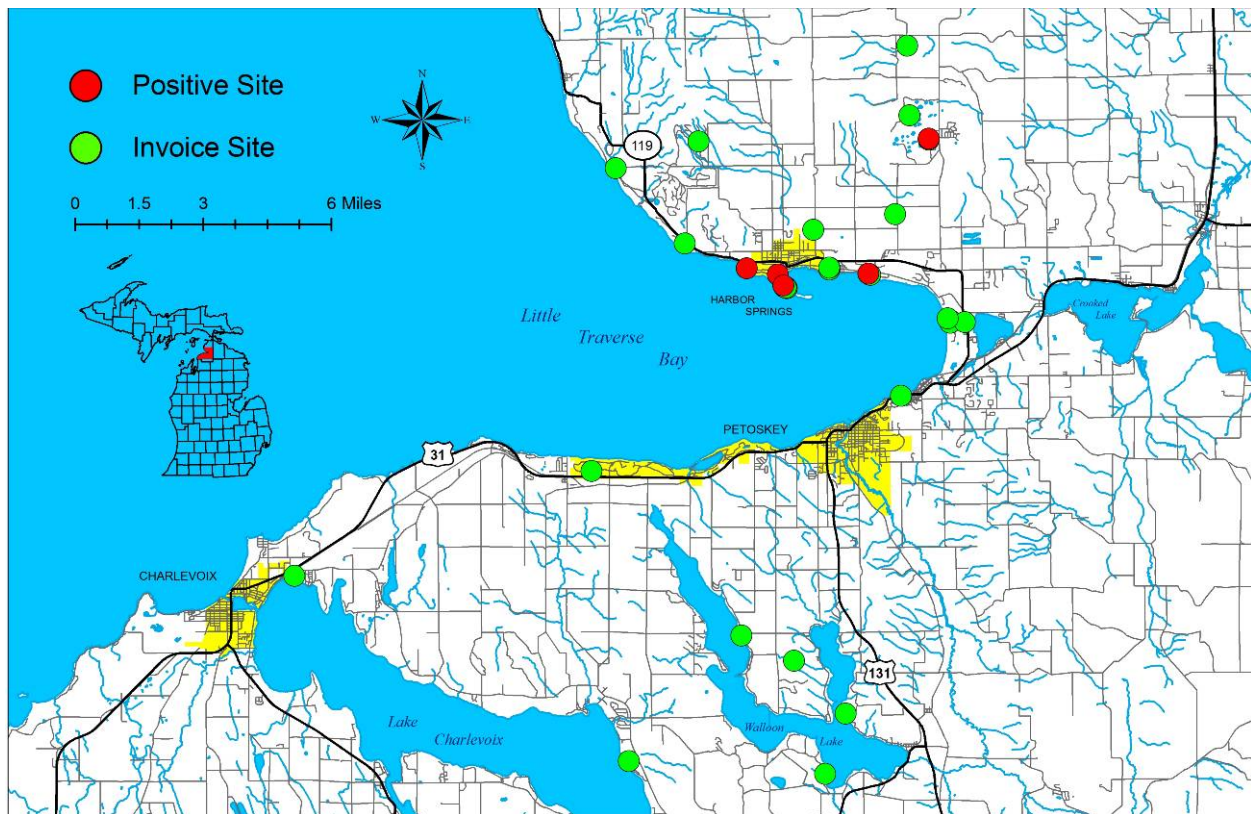


Figure 2. Locations of HWA positive and invoice sites discovered through invoice trace-backs at two Harbor Springs landscaping firms.

Objective 2: Conduct a stratified, standardized sampling survey in forest and landscape hemlock to delimit HWA infestations around known positives and to detect hemlock woolly adelgid at nurseries and locations known to have received potentially infested nursery stock from HWA quarantined areas. These surveys will be conducted in cooperation with surveys of forest

hemlock in the northwestern Lower Peninsula by the Michigan Department of Natural Resources.

Accomplishment: Five HWA-positive sites and 27 invoice sites were surveyed in 2007, 2008, and 2008 using modified USFS protocols. The area within 0.5 miles of positive sites and 0.25 miles of “invoice” sites was divided into ten-acre plots based on Public Land Survey System quarter-quarter-quarter sections. Within each plot, up to 300 and 100 hemlock were examined around positive and invoice sites, respectively. More than 4,400 acres were surveyed each year, with 17,175 hemlock examined in 2007, 20,151 in 2008, and 18,637 in 2009, for a total of 55,963 hemlock trees examined over the project’s three year duration. No HWA was detected.



Figure 3. Example of a map utilized by field staff to conduct surveys around positive and invoice sites using ten-acre plots defined by Public Land Survey System quarter-quarter-quarter sections. In addition to carrying paper maps for navigation, surveyors were electronically “tethered” to GPS coordinates corresponding to the centroids of each plot to ensure that they remained within a given plot while it was being surveyed.

Objective 3: Conduct an area-wide survey of forest and landscape hemlock throughout southern Emmet County.

Accomplishment: Because of time constraints imposed by the detection of Emerald Ash Borer at four sites in Michigan’s Upper Peninsula in 2008, and because funds were fully exhausted prior to it occurring in 2009, this objective was not completed. However, the MDA maintains to field inspectors in this area who will continue to closely monitor hemlock in this part of the state.

Objective 4: Remove and destroy landscape and forest hemlock trees found to be infested with HWA.

Accomplishment: Immediately after the discovery of HWA in 2006, 31 landscape and native hemlock were removed and destroyed. No additional tree removals have been necessary.



Figure 4. Local landscapers remove infested and potentially infested hemlock at a site in Harbor Springs, Michigan. Tarps were placed on the ground beneath each tree as it was felled, trucks transporting removed hemlock were covered, and trees were burned on the landscaper's property immediately after removal.

Objective 5: Treat uninfested trees in close proximity to positive trees using chemical and/or other methods recommended by the USFS and Michigan State University.

Accomplishment: On November 11, 2006, applications of Merit 75 WSP (imidacloprid) insecticide using Kiortz soil injectors were made at a rate of 1.6 oz. product per 24-inches DBH (the highest labeled rate). A total of 127 hemlock trees growing near the four known positive sites was treated. On June 4, 2007, April 21, 2008, and May 18, 2009, applications of Safari 20 SG (dinotefuran) insecticide using Kiortz soil injectors were made at a rate of 0.20-0.26 oz. product per inch DBH (rate recommended by Valent BioSciences). A total of 158, 195, and 166 hemlock trees growing near the five positive sites were treated on these dates, respectively. Note: The budget for this project included funds for contracting the above treatments with a private pesticide applicator. However, after 2007 all treatments were made by certified pesticide applicators within the MDA, and the funds originally designated for pesticide treatment contracts were shifted to salaries.



Figure 5. MDA Inspector Bob Patterson using a Kiortz soil injector to apply dinotefuran to a small hemlock in Harbor Springs, Michigan on June 4, 2007.



Objective 6: Prepare Michigan-specific outreach material for distribution to the public and industry in high-risk areas and statewide.

Accomplishment: An HWA article was published in trade journals representing the Michigan Green Industry Association, Forestry and Parks Associate, and Nursery and Landscape Association, and in the Newsletter of the Michigan Entomological Society. Also, nearly 30,000 copies of the attached draft tri-fold brochure were printed for distribution to the nursery and landscape industry and to the public. Both documents are attached below.

CONCLUSION

The immediate removal of the infested trees, four pesticide applications around the known positives, extensive trace-backs, and three years of intensive surveys represent aggressive actions that have been taken to define, contain, and eradicate this HWA infestation. The activities described herein were funded through equal grants from the Interstate Pest Control Compact and the U.S. Forest Service, with the IPCC funds being utilized as MDA's cost-share for the USFS funds. Although the IPCC funding expired on October 23, 2007 and the USFS funding expired on December 31, 2007, both grants were extended to expire on June 1 and September 30, 2009, respectively, to allow for the completion of this project. The MDA wishes to sincerely thank the USFS and IPCC for funding this project. Without this funding, the successes described above could not have been realized.

Hemlock Woolly Adelgid



©2004 Mike Dunn

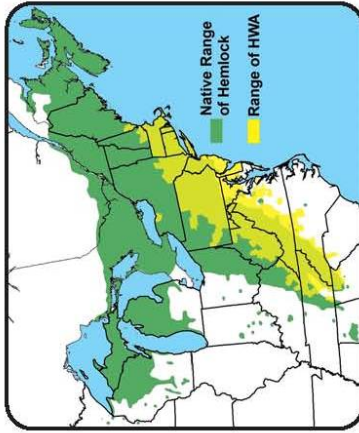
the county of origin based on an official survey conducted in XXXX (year of survey – must be within three years of present).

- *The hemlock has not been held in a county known to be infested with HWA.*
- *The hemlock have not been held or stored in the proximity of products from a regulated area.*

• If you are a homeowner purchasing hemlock, insist that the nursery provide you copies of the above certification. Better yet, insist on Michigan-grown hemlock.



Photo approx. 30x actual size



What You Can Do To Help

- Examine your hemlock for the presence of the tell-tale white, cottony masses on the underside of the branches where the needles attach. If you suspect HWA on your hemlock, please contact the nearest Michigan Department of Agriculture regional office: www.michigan.gov/mda-offices.
- Michigan law strictly regulates the movement of hemlock into the state. If you are in the nursery or landscape business, never accept hemlock from an out-of-state business without proper certification stating all of the following:
 - *It originates from a county where HWA is not known to occur based on an official survey conducted in XXXX (year of survey – must be within three years of present).*
 - *HWA is not known to occur in counties immediately adjacent to*

Alert Information

Pesticide & Plant Pest
Management Division
www.michigan.gov/mda

Michigan Department of Agriculture

Pesticide & Plant Pest
Management Division
P.O. Box 30017
Lansing, MI 48909
www.michigan.gov/mda
For Regional Offices: www.michigan.gov/mda-offices

Not printed with state funds.

Hemlock Woolly Adelgid

Hemlock woolly adelgid (HWA) is an insect pest native to Japan and China. It was first discovered in Virginia in 1951, and has since spread to Georgia and Maine, decimating hemlock stands across half the tree's native range in the eastern United States. This pest presents a critical threat to the future health of Michigan's forests.

Biology and Damage

HWA is a small insect that feeds on hemlock branches and twigs by using its long, siphon-like mouth parts to extract sap, weakening the tree.

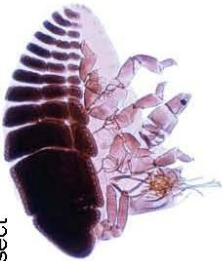


Photo by J. E. Zabihy, USDA, APHIS, PPQ

The tree takes on a grayish cast and, in the absence of control measures, can die in just a few years.



During the winter, HWA secretes a white, waxy covering over its body, making it look more like a tiny cotton ball than an insect. By late winter, HWA begin laying eggs inside this woolly mass. Some HWA hatching from these eggs will be wingless and never leave the tree;

others will have wings and fly in search of spruce trees, an alternate host for HWA. Fortunately, HWA cannot survive on North American spruce trees.

Identifying Hemlock Woolly Adelgid

Hemlock woolly adelgid are best identified by the white, cottony masses produced in the winter. HWA can be distinguished from other insects and spider egg cases because it will *always* be found



Photo by J. E. Zabihy, USDA, APHIS, PPQ

on a branch or twig at the base of a needle. It will *never* be found on the

needle itself. The insect is more difficult to detect in the summer because it appears as a tiny black speck with a white halo around its body requiring a hand lens or magnifying glass to find it.

Hemlock And Its Importance

In North America, HWA can only survive on hemlock trees. Hemlock trees are distinguished from other Michigan conifers by their flattened rows of short, flat needles arising from the sides of the branches. The needles are rounded at the end, soft to the touch, the undersides are whitish in color, and Hemlock cones are small – an inch long or less.



USDA 2714002

Michigan's hemlock trees, a majestic component of our northern forests, number more than 100 million.

Across millions of forested acres, the trees provide crucial habitat for birds, mammals, and even fish (trout thrive in the cool streams draining hemlock forests). These giants can live 800 years, and as one of the most shade tolerant tree species, they rejuvenate the darkest corners of the forest.

Michigan's dense, dark hemlock forests are part of the beauty and lure of the state's North Woods.

*"This is the forest primeval.
The murmuring pines and
the hemlocks, bearded
with moss, and in garments
green, indistinct in
the twilight..."*

- Longfellow





Appendix B. Trade Journal Article: Hemlock Woolly Adelgid in Michigan

Since its discovery in Virginia in 1951, the Hemlock Woolly Adelgid (HWA) has become among the most serious forest pests in North America. Now distributed from Georgia to Maine, HWA has decimated native hemlock stands across half the native range of hemlock in the eastern United States. The HWA attaches itself to the base of the needle, using its long, siphon-like mouthparts to penetrate the branch and extract its sap. The tree will take on a gray cast and, in the absence of control measures, will die in four to ten years. A recent detection of HWA in Michigan underscores the importance of maintaining vigilance in understanding, detecting, and managing this critical pest.

The Pest

To develop an understanding of the Hemlock Woolly Adelgid, let's divide its name into more easily digestible pieces:

Hemlock. This insect feeds on hemlock. That's straightforward enough, right? Well, sort of. The HWA has three generations per year: one wingless generation that develops in the fall and two generations – one winged and one wingless – that develop simultaneously in the spring. Most of the time they are content to feed on hemlock, but in late spring the winged generation leaves hemlock in search of spruce trees on which to deposit their eggs. In North America the HWA nymphs that emerge from these eggs will not survive to reproduce, but in Asia, they will complete their life cycle. It's just as well that they don't find our spruce appetizing. Further, eastern and Carolina hemlock are extremely susceptible to HWA, whereas western and mountain hemlock are resistant.

Woolly. During the fall generation, the HWA begins feeding and growing in earnest in about mid-October. As the insects grow, they secrete a white, waxy covering over their bodies. By the end of the year the HWA looks more like a tiny cotton ball than an insect. By February, these woolly masses contain adult HWA that will begin laying eggs. Some HWA that hatch out will be wingless and never leave the hemlock; some will have wings and go on the search for spruce described above.

Adelgid. This odd word simply refers to the insect family "Adelgidae", to which the HWA belongs. It appears to have roots in the Greek word *adēlos*, meaning "not visible," in reference to the cottony masses that conceal the overwintering generation. In general, adelgids are conifer-feeding, aphid-like insects with complex life cycle like the one described for HWA above. They tend to spend part of their annual life cycles on spruce and the other part on other coniferous hosts. On spruce they frequently produce galls, as the eastern spruce gall adelgid and Cooley spruce gall adelgid do. This is a relatively small group of insects with only about 20 species known from North America.

The Host.

It would be difficult to overstate the importance of hemlock in northeastern forests. It is the second most abundant conifer in the Northeast, and Michigan alone is home to an estimated 100 million hemlock trees. They are long-lived – up to 800 years – and extremely shade tolerant. Their shade tolerance makes them valuable landscape trees, growing where little else can.

Hemlock forests provide critically important nesting habitat for birds like black-throated green warbler, blackburnian warbler (once known as the hemlock warbler), and winter wren. The cooling effects of its dense canopy increases trout populations in streams draining hemlock forests. Hemlock forests have been linked to higher populations and diversity of mammals, including black bears.

And lastly, from a purely human perspective, Michigan's dense, dark hemlock forests are part of the lure of its North Woods. Perhaps this is what Longfellow had in mind when he wrote,:

*"This is the forest primeval. The murmuring pines and the hemlocks,
Bearded with moss, and in garments green, indistinct in the twilight..."*



HWA in Michigan

On August 15, 2006 the Michigan Department of Agriculture, acting on a report from of a northern Michigan landscaper, collected Hemlock Woolly Adelgid from landscape hemlock in the Harbor Springs area. Subsequent surveys of the area revealed that the infestation had spread to naturally occurring hemlock in the immediate vicinity. Investigations revealed that the landscape trees were part of a shipment of 30 trees from West Virginia in 2003. All trees have been accounted for and inspected, and initial delimiting surveys have been conducted around the infested trees.

The MDA is in the process of implementing an aggressive control program to eliminate these infestations and detect others that may be present. Initial surveys and removal of all infested trees has already occurred, and pesticide treatments and intense, large-scale surveys are planned for this winter and spring. The MDA will also continue working with local landscapers and nurseries to identify additional shipments of nursery stock from infested areas of the country. Regulatory action under the authority of the Michigan Hemlock Woolly Adelgid Quarantine and Public Act 189 is pending.

This is the first time HWA has been found on native hemlock in the state of Michigan. Two previous detections of HWA in 2001 were restricted to nurseries, and plants were destroyed before being distributed to customers.

Michigan's HWA Quarantine.

In response to growing concern over potential introduction of HWA into Michigan, in 2001 the MDA promulgated a quarantine regulating the movement of hemlock trees, seedlings, and wood products into Michigan.

The two most crucial regulations in Michigan's HWA Quarantine are listed below.

1. *Hemlock seedlings and nursery stock originating from or having been held in an area under quarantine are prohibited entry into Michigan.*

Regardless of how many times the trees have been sprayed or how many times they've been inspected, they **cannot** be transported to Michigan if they're from a quarantined state or county. States and counties under quarantine are those listed at na.fs.fed.us/fhp/hwa/infestations.

2. *Hemlock seedlings and nursery stock from non-quarantined areas shipped into Michigan must be accompanied by a signed State Phytosanitary Certificate or Certificate of Quarantine Compliance.*

The signed certification must attest to the facts that the hemlock originated in a non-quarantine area, was never held in a quarantined area, and have not been exposed hemlock from a quarantined area.

This law exists to protect Michigan's vital hemlock resource. Violation of this quarantine carries with it fines from \$1,000 to \$250,000 and up to five years in prison per occurrence. Please see the actual Michigan Hemlock Woolly Adelgid Quarantine at www.michigan.gov/mda for more detailed information.

What can the Industry and the Public do?

There are two critical actions the industry and the public can take to help keep HWA out of Michigan.



1. Know the source of your hemlock. Never accept hemlock from quarantined areas and never accept hemlock without proper certification. Report anyone you believe is violating the HWA Quarantine to the MDA.
2. Examine your hemlock for the presence of the tell-tale white, cottony masses on the underside of the branches where the needles attach. If you suspect HWA on your hemlock, please contact your local MDA or MSU Extension office immediately.



Financial Statement:

Compact Funds Authorized

\$75,000

Expenditures	Compact Funds	State Funds	Other Funds Federal
Personal Services:	\$64,449.02	\$14,916.45	\$67,769.03
Equipment:	\$374.95	\$0.00	\$374.95
Supplies:	\$5,336.06	\$0.00	\$5,045.08
Travel & Subsistence:	\$1,629.33	\$0.00	\$2,889.05
Other Expenses:	\$3,210.64	\$0.00	\$3,502.01
Indirect			\$5,916.02
Total:	\$75,000.00	\$14,916.45	\$85,496.14

Additional Comments

Submitted By:

Title:

Agency & Address:

R. E. H. [Signature]
 Chief Accountant, MDA
 Michigan Department of Agriculture
 P. O. Box 30017
 Lansing, MI 48909

Date: July 28, 2009



Membership and Committees

Officers 2008-2009

Chair	Charles Kuperus, NJ / Don Butler, AZ
Vice Chair	Don Butler, AZ / Patrick Hooker, NY
Secretary	Don Koivisto, MI
Treasurer	Tommy Irvin, GA

Executive Committee 2008-2009

Chair	Charles Kuperus, NJ / Don Butler, AZ
Midwestern Region	Ken Klemme, IN / Robert Boggs, OH
Northeastern Region	Dennis Wolff, PA
Southern Region	Gus Douglas, WV
Western Region	John Stulp, CO

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(Selected by Regional Plant Boards, APHIS PPQ, and USFS)

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<u>Western Plant Board</u> John Caravetta, Arizona Clair Allen, Utah	<u>Southern Plant Board</u> Benny Graves, Mississippi Mike Evans, Georgia
<u>USDA APHIS PPQ</u> Mike Stefan	<u>USDA Forest Service</u> Bob Rabaglia



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2008-2009**
(38 Member States)

Member	Administrator	Year Joined
Arizona	Don Butler	1994
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Colorado	John Stulp	2001
Delaware	Michael Scuse / Ed Kee	1969
Florida	Charles Bronson	1995
Georgia	Tommy Irvin	1984
Illinois	Tom Jennings	1968
Indiana	Ken Klemme /Ann Hazlett	2005
Kansas	Adrian Polansky	1996
Louisiana	Mike Strain	2009
Maine	Seth Bradstreet	1986
Maryland	Roger Richardson / Buddy Hance	1976
Michigan	Don Koivisto	1968
Minnesota	Gene Hugoson	1969
Mississippi	Lester Spell	2006
Nebraska	Greg Ibach	2004
New Hampshire	Lorraine Merrill	1968
New Jersey	Charles Kuperus / Al Murray / Doug Fisher	1970
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New York	Patrick Hooker	2002
North Carolina	Steve Troxler	1975
North Dakota	Roger Johnson / Doug Goehring	1973
Ohio	Robert Boggs	1974
Oklahoma	Terry Peach	1999
Oregon	Kathy Coba	1981
Pennsylvania	Dennis Wolff	1968
Puerto Rico	Javier Rivera-Aquino	1994
Rhode Island	Kenneth Ayars	1999
South Carolina	Hugh Weathers	1972
Tennessee	Ken Givens	1969
Texas	Todd Staples	1994
Utah	Leonard Blackham	1985
Vermont	Roger Albee	1978
Virginia	Todd Haymore	1974



Washington	Bob Gore / Dan Newhouse	1999
West Virginia	Gus Douglass	1968
Wyoming	John Etchepare	1996

Officers History

Term of Office	Date of Election	Chairman	Vice Chairman	Secretary	Treasurer
1968-69	1968 ^(a)	California	Michigan	Illinois	Illinois
		Lyng	Ballo	Larkin	Larkin
1969-70	Feb-69	Michigan	N. Hampshire	California	Illinois
		Ball	Buckley	Fielder	Lewis
1970-71	Mar-70	N. Hampshire	Tennessee	California	Illinois
		Buckley	Moss	Fielder	Lewis
1971-72	Mar-71	W. Virginia	Delaware	California	Illinois
		Douglass	Caulk	Fielder	Ropp
1972	Jan-72	Delaware	California	Minnesota	Illinois
		Caulk	Fielder	Dennistoun	Ropp
1972-73	Nov-72	California	New Jersey	Minnesota	Illinois
		Christensen	Alampi	Dennistoun	Ropp
1973-74	Sep-73	New Jersey	Ohio	Minnesota	Illinois
		Alampi	Abercrombie	Dennistoun	Williams
1974-75	Sep-74	Ohio	S. Carolina	Minnesota	Illinois
		Abercrombie	Harrelson	Dennistoun	Williams
1975-76	Oct-75	S. Carolina	Ohio	Minnesota	Illinois
		Harrelson	Stackhouse	Dennistoun	Williams
1976-77	Nov-76	Ohio	Virginia	Minnesota	Illinois
		Stackhouse	Carbaugh	Dennistoun	Block
1977-78	Sep-77	Virginia	N. Carolina	Minnesota	Illinois
		Carbaugh	Graham	Dennistoun	Block
1978-79	Sep-78	Virginia	N. Carolina	Minnesota	Illinois
		Carbaugh	Graham	Dennistoun	Block
1979-80	Sep-79	Virginia	N. Carolina	Minnesota	Illinois
		Carbaugh	Graham	Dennistoun	Block
1980-81	Nov-80	N. Carolina	California	Minnesota	Illinois
		Graham	Rominger	Dennistoun	Block
1981-82	Sep-81	California	Vermont	Minnesota	Illinois



Term of Office	Date of Election	Chairman	Vice Chairman	Secretary	Treasurer
		Rominger	Dunsmore	Dennistoun	Block
1982-83	Sep-82	Vermont	Michigan	Minnesota	Illinois
		Dunsmore	Pridgeon	Dennistoun	Werries
1983-84	Sep-83	Tennessee	Ohio	Minnesota	Illinois
		Walker	Locker	Dennistoun	Werries
1984-85	Sep-84	Ohio	California	Minnesota	Illinois
		Locker	Berryhill	Dennistoun	Werries
1985-86	Oct-85	Oregon	Delaware	Minnesota	Illinois
		Kunzman	Chandler	Dennistoun	Werries
1986-87	Sep-86	Delaware	Georgia	Minnesota	Illinois
		Chandler	Irvin	Dennistoun	Werries
1987-88	Oct-87	Delaware	Georgia	Minnesota	Illinois
		Chandler	Irvin	Dennistoun	Werries
1988-89	Sep-88	Georgia	Ohio	Michigan	Illinois
		Irvin	Maurer	Cardwell	Werries
1989-90	Sep-89	Ohio	Utah	Michigan	Illinois
		Maurer	Ferry	Cardwell	Rundquist
1990-91	Oct-90	Utah	Pennsylvania	Michigan	Illinois
		Ferry	Wolff	Cardwell	Rundquist
1991-92	Sep-91	Pennsylvania	South Carolina	Michigan	Illinois
		Wolff	Tindal	Cardwell	Doyle
1992-93	Sep-92	South Carolina	West Virginia	Michigan	Illinois
		Tindal	Douglass	Cardwell	Doyle
1993-94	Sep-93	Ohio	West Virginia	Michigan	Illinois
		Dailey	Douglass	Cardwell	Doyle
1994-95	Sep-94	West Virginia	New Jersey	South Carolina	Illinois
		Douglass	Brown	Tompkins	Doyle
1995-96	Sep-95	New Jersey	Arizona	South Carolina	Illinois
		Brown	Kelly	Tompkins	Doyle
1996-97	Sep-96	Arizona	Virginia	South Carolina	Illinois
		Kelly	Courter	Tompkins	Doyle
1997-98	Sep-97	Virginia	Maine	South Carolina	Illinois
		Courter	McLaughlin	Tompkins	Doyle
1998-99	Sep-98	Arizona	Maryland	South Carolina	Virginia
		Jones	Virts	Tompkins	Courter



Term of Office	Date of Election	Chairman	Vice Chairman	Secretary	Treasurer
1999-00	Sep-99	Maryland	Minnesota	California	Virginia
		Virts	Masso	Lyons	Courter
2000-01	Sep-00	Minnesota	Maine	California	Virginia
		Masso	Spear	Lyons	Courter
2001-02	Sep-01	Maine	Oregon	California	Virginia
		Spear	Ward	Lyons	Courter
2002-03	Sep-02 ^(b)	Maine	Oregon/ So. Carolina	California	Virginia
		Spear	Ward/ Sharpe ⁽³⁾	Lyons	Courter
2003-04	Sep-03	South Carolina	New Jersey	California	Virginia
		Sharpe	Kuperus	Lyons/ Kawamura ^(d)	Courter
2004-05	Sep-04	New Jersey	California	North Dakota	Virginia
		Kuperus	Kawamura	Johnson	Courter
2005-06	Sep-05	North Dakota	California	Nebraska	Virginia
		Johnson	Kawamura	Ibach	Courter
2006-07	Sep-06	California	Nebraska	Delaware	Georgia
		Kawamura	Ibach	Scuse	Irvin ^(e)
2007-08	Sep-07	Nebraska	Delaware	Arizona	Georgia
		Ibach	Scuse	Butler	Irvin
2008-09	Sep-08	New Jersey / Arizona	Arizona / New York	Michigan	Georgia
		Kuperus/ Butler ^(f)	Butler / Hooker ^(f)	Koivisto	Irvin

^(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.

^(b) Due to absence of an Executive Director, no elections were held. Existing slate of officers agreed to serve until next annual meeting.

⁽³⁾ Sharpe of South Carolina was elected Vice President at the 2003 mid year meeting to fill the vacancy created by the departure of Ward of Oregon.

^(d) Kawamura of California was elected Secretary at the 2004 mid year meeting to fill vacancy created by the departure of Lyons of California

^(e) Irvin of Georgia was elected Treasurer at the 2007 mid year meeting to fill vacancy created by departure of Courter of Virginia.



Term of Office	Date of Election	Chairman	Vice Chairman	Secretary	Treasurer
^(f) Butler of Arizona was elected Chair at the 2009 mid year meeting to fill vacancy created by departure of Kuperus of New Jersey. Hooker of New York was elected to fill vacancy created by Butler of Arizona who was elected Chair.					