

EMERGING PLANT PESTS

PROGRAM PROFILE

Goal	To maintain infrastructure flexibility to deal with a range of plant pest infestations not otherwise covered an individual budget item.
Enabling Legislation	7 USC 147; PL 78-425.
Economic Significance	Plant pests and diseases cause serious economic losses if appropriate action is not taken against them.
Principal Approach And Methods Used to Achieve Goals	This is a cooperative Federal-State eradication, prevention, survey, and control (depending on type of disease or pest) program. Program methods include quarantine, surveys, laboratory diagnostics, and control.
History	Program began in 1946. This program provides the needed flexibility to take appropriate action against plant pests and diseases such as citrus canker, pine shoot beetle, and Japanese beetle.
State and Local Cooperation	Most States have significant program involvement.
Involvement of Other Agencies	ARS; Universities (research and cooperative studies).

RESOURCE DATA

-----Obligations-----

	<u>Direct</u>	<u>Reimbursement</u>	<u>User Fees</u>	<u>Staff-Years</u>
FY 1997	\$1,688,388	--	--	16
FY 1998	\$2,583,661	--	--	22
FY 1999	\$1,527,774	--	--	17
FY 2000 (est.)	\$3,507,000	--	--	21
FY 2001 (est.)	\$28,586,000	--	--	36

	<u>APHIS</u>	<u>Coop</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>CCC</u>	<u>Contingency Fund</u>
Cum.	\$90,222,382	\$467,159,332	\$557,381,714		\$11,719,469

RECENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Pine Shoot Beetle (PSB)

Since the first PSB detection in Ohio in July 1992, surveys have detected it in 11 States: Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, Michigan, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Vermont, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. In FY 1999, APHIS continued survey and regulatory activities, focusing on surveys at the leading edge. Detection surveys consisted of servicing traps and bait logs, and visual surveys to determine the pest's distribution through natural and artificial spread. These surveys were conducted in States along the leading edge of the infestation, as well as in Arkansas, Delaware, Maine, Missouri, New Hampshire, South Dakota, and Vermont. As a result of the 1999 survey, APHIS discovered a new infestation in New Hampshire and Vermont. This area is separate from the initial center of infestation in the Great Lakes States, now making two infestation centers in the United States. Since November 1992, APHIS and the States have conducted regulatory actions to control the interstate movement of regulated articles out of the quarantine area. The infested States support the cooperative program with parallel quarantines and in-kind cost sharing. These regulatory activities prevent the artificial movement of the PSB from infested to non-infested areas in the United States.

Japanese Beetle (JB)

In FY 1999, APHIS regulated and treated aircraft for JB at the following facilities: the International Airport, Federal Express Facility, and U.S Postal Service Facility in Indianapolis, Indiana; Rickenbacker Air National Guard Base in Columbus, Ohio; Dover Air Force Base in Delaware; and Airborne Express in Wilmington, Ohio. APHIS continued applying treatments to prevent the spread of JB from infested to non-infested States. Also, the Agency worked with industry, the NPB, and States affected by the nursery

stock trade to maintain the JB harmonization plan. In addition, the program continued to explore integrated pest management strategies to reduce pest risk at regulated airports. These strategies involved evaluating control methods, including the use of nematodes, the organic bacteria Bt, new chemical turf treatments, and cultural control. Cultural control includes planting non-host materials and eliminating host plant materials in surrounding areas.