

# CALIFORNIA HIGH RISK PEST EXCLUSION PROGRAM



THE CALIFORNIA AGRICULTURAL  
COMMISSIONERS AND SEALERS ASSOCIATION

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# Executive Summary

## **The Problem:**

The need to protect our food supply is greater than ever. With the increasing movement of people and commerce, our environment and food supply is at serious risk from the accidental or intentional introduction of exotic and invasive species. Invasive species are considered the second greatest threat to biological diversity (after habitat loss), and range from plants and animals to insect pests and various diseases. California is particularly vulnerable because of the diversity of its agricultural production and the trade of agricultural products with other states and foreign countries. Further, California,

- Has the largest single land international border at San Ysidro, and the sixth busiest port in the world in Los Angeles;
- Is home to over 10% of the nation's population;
- Produces \$30 billion annually in agricultural production, and 15% of the nation's agricultural production value; and,
- Supplies over 40% of the nation's fruits, nuts and vegetables.

Consequently, the risk to California is in reality a risk to the entire nation's food supply. California is a potential gateway to the entire nation for biological pollution. An outbreak of disease and/or pest infestation could cost the U.S. billions of dollars in pest eradication efforts and threaten our nation's economy and domestic food and fiber supply.

## **The Solution: California High Risk Pest Exclusion Program:**

The California County Agricultural Commissioners and the California Department of Food and Agriculture manage programs for excluding, detecting, eradicating and controlling harmful animal diseases, insects, weeds, plant diseases, and rodents. Interception of quarantined pests and diseases at points of entry to California is our primary defense against the introduction and spread of these pests and diseases within the state.

The California High Risk Pest Exclusion program operated by the County Agricultural Commissioners and the California Department of Food and Agriculture inspects and investigates incoming plant shipments for pests and diseases, and evaluates critical pest pathways to stop potential introductions and infestations. Inspections are made at terminals inside the California borders such as nurseries, domestic airports, post offices, express carriers (UPS, FedEx and others), swap meets and many similar locations. In addition, California's sixteen border inspection stations prevent the entry and permanent establishment of biological pollution, and are located on the major highways entering the state via Oregon, Nevada, and Arizona. In 2002, over 33 million vehicles passed through the border agricultural inspection stations, including six million trucks and more than 800,000 recreational vehicles.

The California High Risk Pest Exclusion Program has been unable to keep pace with the increased risks caused by the ease of today's interstate and international movement of people and commerce.

Since 1993, the value of U.S. imports has doubled to approximately \$42 billion. The reduction of international trade barriers has increased California's exports by 68 percent. From 1980 to 2000, there was a 127 percent increase in international passenger arrivals. Volumes of air cargo are doubling every five to six years and an increasing percentage of this cargo consists of perishable commodities such as cut flowers, fruits and vegetables.

Ironically, even as the risks have increased, during the past four years, the California High Risk Pest Exclusion Program has lost significant levels of funding – and more losses are projected. There is currently no Federal funding for the California High Risk Pest Exclusion Program. A baseline of \$30 million in matching federal funding for pest prevention is needed to provide California with the greatest level of protection against plant and animals pests and diseases that can adversely impact human health, commerce, and California's precious natural resources. Put simply: an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

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FY 2005-2006 Bill Proposal  
California Agricultural Commissioners and Sealers Association

California High Risk Pest Exclusion Program

OVERVIEW

In 1881, the State of California established the County Agricultural Commissioner System, and required every county in California to have an Agricultural Commissioner appointed by the County Board of Supervisors. Today, each County Agricultural Commissioner manages a regulatory agency serving under the direction of the California Secretary of Agriculture and the Director of the California Department of Pesticide Regulation.

Our mission is to protect agriculture, by enforcing Federal and State laws pertaining to a variety of agricultural programs. Our offices utilize over 1,200 trained and licensed biologists to perform enforcement work in California – including, but not limited to the statewide pest prevention program to guard against the establishment of serious agricultural pests.

County Agricultural Commissioners work collaboratively with Federal, State and local officials, providing a one-on-one interaction with our counterparts in both delivery and evaluation of regulatory programs. We work as an Association to provide effective and uniform enforcement, while maintaining the flexibility to address local issues and priorities. Today, the need to protect our food supply is greater than ever. Threats from both accidental and intentional introduction of exotic pests are at an all time high.

With the increasing movement of people and commerce, our environment and food supply is at serious risk from the accidental or intentional introduction of exotic and invasive species. These range from plants and animals to insect pests and various diseases. Invasive species are considered the second greatest threat to biological diversity (after habitat loss). California is particularly vulnerable because of the diversity of its agricultural production and the trade of agricultural products with other states and foreign countries. Further, California,

- Has the largest single land international border at San Ysidro, and the sixth busiest port in the world in Los Angeles;
- Is home to over 10% of the nation's population;
- Produces \$30 billion annually in agricultural production, and 15% of the nation's agricultural production value; and,
- Supplies over 40% of the nation's fruits, nuts and vegetables.

Consequently, the risk to California is in reality a risk to the entire nation's food supply. California is a potential gateway to the entire nation for 'biological pollution', a term used for the entire group of invasive species. An outbreak of disease and/or pest infestation could cost the U.S. billions of dollars in pest eradication efforts and threaten our nation's economy and domestic food and fiber supply.

Today, the USDA, California Department of Food and Agriculture, and the County Agricultural Commissioners work cooperatively to prevent pest outbreaks from reaching a national level. Each agency operates pest prevention programs that are complimentary, but are different in focus.

The USDA program safeguards U.S. borders against the entry of foreign agricultural pests and diseases at airport terminals, seaports, and border stations by inspecting international conveyances and the baggage of passengers for plant and animal products that could harbor pests or disease organisms. USDA staff also inspect ship and air cargoes, rail and truck freight, and package mail from foreign countries; and at animal import centers, USDA veterinarians check animals in quarantine to make sure they are not infected with any foreign pests or diseases before being allowed into the country.

The California Department of Food and Agriculture safeguards the state by operating its domestic border stations along the major interstate highways that enter and transect California, while the California Agricultural Commissioners focuses its' operations at terminals *inside* the California borders such as nurseries, domestic airports, post offices, express carriers (UPS, FedEx and others), swap meets and many similar locations. The State and County elements collectively, comprise the California High Risk Pest Exclusion Program.

The USDA and California High Risk Pest Exclusion Program share the same objective – interception of dangerous pests and diseases that threaten our nation's agriculture, economy and domestic food and fiber supply. Both of these programs are aimed at detecting serious agricultural pests and diseases *before* they become established in California. Once established, pest management and eradication in California draws federal funds away from other priorities in other states. For example, if a state's agricultural production includes beef, chicken eggs, milk and dairy products, these agricultural commodities could utilize federal funding in the event of disease outbreaks like Exotic Newcastle Disease, Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (Mad Cow Disease) and Bovine Tuberculosis. The California High Risk Pest Exclusion program will help preserve millions of federal funds for these priorities, because it will reduce the need for federal eradication efforts in California.

## INTRODUCTION

With today's increasing movement of people and commerce, our environment is at serious risk from the unintentional introduction of exotic and invasive species. These range from plants and animals to insect pests and various diseases (Appendix 1). Invasive species are considered the second greatest threat to biological diversity (after habitat loss). Ecologists increasingly refer to this collection of invasive organisms as "biological pollution," a significant threat to California's human health, commerce, and environment.

The County Agricultural Commissioners and the California Department of Food and Agriculture have direct responsibilities to protect our state from biological pollution. We undertake these activities, not just for the benefit of agriculture, but also to protect all Californians, California industries, and California's precious natural resources. The federal government continues to be a strong partner with California and other states in the detection and eradication of many unwanted pests and diseases, especially Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE or mad cow disease), Bovine Tuberculosis, Glassy-winged Sharpshooter, Mediterranean fruit fly and Exotic Newcastle Disease. However, the federal government has not fully participated financially in pest exclusion efforts – keeping pests and diseases from becoming established in this country in the first place.

Today, we work to eradicate the red imported fire ant, a scourge to wildlife and urban environments. We protect public health and safety and the food supply from animal diseases with human impacts, such as bovine tuberculosis and BSE. We fight invasive aquatic weeds such as caulerpa, hydrilla, and water hyacinth. We combat terrestrial weeds, such as yellow starthistle, that displace native habitats, contribute to forest fires, and harm wildlife. We have successfully eradicated dozens of infestations of gypsy moth that threaten our forest resources, and have devoted many hours to defeating threats to urban landscapes, ranging from the ash whitefly and red gum lerp psyllid to the Japanese beetle.

These invasive pests and diseases share four things in common:

- They came to California from other areas of the globe;
- Their new home has many of the attributes of their native environments, but typically none of their enemies, making them powerful foes against our native species;
- They were brought here by the international movement of people and products; and,
- If they become established, they could easily spread to others states.

## CALIFORNIA'S PEST PREVENTION PROGRAM: BIOLOGICAL POLLUTION PROTECTION

The County Agricultural Commissioners and the California Department of Food and Agriculture manage programs for excluding, detecting, eradicating, and controlling harmful animal diseases, insects, weeds, plant diseases, and rodents. Our pest prevention program is comprised of a series of complementary federal and state laws and regulations that restrict entry and movement of products capable of harboring biological pollution. This program is comprised of four interdependent parts that create a shield protecting California's human health, commerce, and the environment against biological pollution – High Risk Pest Exclusion, Pest Detection, Pest Diagnostics, and Pest Eradication and Control.

## THE PEST PREVENTION PROGRAM: FOUR INTEGRAL COMPONENTS

### **High Risk Pest Exclusion: Closing Pathways for Introduction**

Interception of quarantined pests at points of entry is our primary defense against the introduction and spread of biological pollution. If allowed to enter and become established within the state, impacts from these pests and diseases would include increased food and fiber costs, increased pesticide use, and damage to native species of plants and animals, forests, watersheds, lakes, rivers, and water delivery systems.

California's sixteen border inspection stations prevent the entry and permanent establishment of biological pollution and are located on the major highways entering the state via Oregon, Nevada, and Arizona. In 2002, over 33 million vehicles passed through the border agricultural inspection stations, including six million trucks and more than 800,000 recreational vehicles.

The effectiveness of the border inspection stations depends on their ability to operate as a part of California's biological exclusion network. The stations function in several important capacities including:

*Preventing the entry of pest infested commodities* – In 2002, 63,527 shipments of prohibited commodities were intercepted and destroyed or shipped back out-of-state.

*Enabling the quarantine enforcement work of County Agricultural Commissioners* – Shipments that require inspection are either inspected at the station or are identified by border station personnel for inspection at their destination by local County Agricultural Commissioners. Loads cannot be unsealed at their destination until the commissioner or his or her representative is present to inspect the shipment.

*Deterrence* – Many shippers, travelers, and newly arriving residents are aware of California's border inspection stations and do not ship or carry with them commodities that are prohibited or restricted by quarantines.

*Cooperation with other agencies* – In addition to enforcing agricultural quarantines, border station staff work cooperatively with several other branches of the California Department of Food and Agriculture and also provide an invaluable infrastructure that could be used by law enforcement, health services, or highway services for activities associated with homeland security, Amber Alerts, and natural disasters.

The California High Risk Pest Exclusion is one component of the biological pollution prevention program where the federal government has not fully participated financially. The California High Risk Pest Exclusion Program operates with a funding shortfall of approximately \$22.87 million, and relies solely on state and county general funds. There is no Federal contribution.

### **Pest Detection: Maintaining an Early Warning System**

The County Agricultural Commissioners and the California Department of Food and Agriculture maintain an interior detection program designed to ensure that we are able to detect and eradicate or control small infestations and disease incursions before they become widely established. Part of this effort includes managing insect pest trapping programs that deploy more than 100,000 traps statewide each year.

The California Department of Food and Agriculture also conducts maritime inspections for quarantine pests following clearance by the USDA and provides training and direction to County Agricultural Commissioners who inspect products at interior terminal destination points. The Department works with other state departments of agriculture, foreign plant protection agencies, and industry to ensure that all commercial products and visitors entering the state are in compliance with the requirements of our quarantine laws and regulations.

Since government alone cannot provide surveillance for all of California's animals, the County Agricultural Commissioners and the California Department of Food and Agriculture rely on the citizens of California. The local animal monitoring system includes a volunteer army of statewide producers and their veterinarians acting as the eyes and ears for the entire state. The Department relies on the County Agricultural Commissioners to monitor livestock movements and conduct surveillance if an animal disease outbreak occurs in any part of the state. As an example, in an effort to stay ahead of the southern California exotic Newcastle disease outbreak in 2003, the Department trained surveillance teams in several Central Valley counties and established an incident command post in Modesto.

## **Pest Diagnostics: California's Laboratory System**

The California Department of Food and Agriculture's plant diagnostics laboratory system provides professional plant pest diagnostic support for itself, USDA, County Agricultural Commissioners, universities, other state agencies, and the general public. The program features one of the largest, most valuable collections of biological literature of any governmental agency and contains more than 60,000 scientific volumes, nearly two million insect specimens, a nationally recognized seed collection, and 50,000 plant specimens in the botany laboratory's herbarium.

Filling a similar role for animal diseases and food safety is the California Animal Health and Food Safety Laboratory System. This lab is the backbone of California's warning system to protect the health of humans, livestock, and poultry from animal diseases. The laboratory is used as the hub of surveillance to prevent human exposure to toxic chemicals and food borne pathogens in animal products through food safety investigations and monitoring activities.

## **Pest Eradication and Control: Early Detection and Rapid Response**

Early detection through adequate surveillance for biological pollution is critical for an effective response. When a new pest or disease is delimited quickly, multiple eradication options are available. But, if the biological pollutant is not recognized until it has become widespread, the ability to control or eradicate the disease or contaminant becomes, at best, difficult and, in some instances, impossible.

As an example, if foot and mouth disease, one of the most highly contagious animal diseases known to man, were introduced into commercial livestock, the exponential spread would be catastrophic. A study published by the Agricultural Issues Center in 1999 estimates that the total direct and indirect losses in California alone would reach \$13.5 billion. Because this disease spreads so rapidly, the cost of control and eradication increases \$1 million to \$2 million every hour a response is delayed or the disease goes undetected.

Similarly, actions taken during the first hours of an outbreak will have the greatest impact on eradication success. Government inquiries into the foot and mouth disease outbreak in the United Kingdom in 2001 have concluded that, although agricultural movement restrictions were placed on livestock within three days after the first reported case, this was considerably too late and contributed immensely to the difficulty of containing and eradicating the disease. Indeed, history has demonstrated that the public does not forgive a lack of response preparedness, especially when those with a duty to protect them understand what measures should be taken to reasonably mitigate risk.

Although each eradication campaign is unique, the County Agricultural Commissioners, working through the California Department of Food and Agriculture, are in the best position to serve as the first responders to local eradication emergencies. The County Agricultural Commissioners have local knowledge of the business community and the citizens impacted, and have well-established relationships with the elected and appointed representatives of local governments. Many have participated in the development and implementation of local emergency response plans, and have simulated or real experience in emergencies.

Of the four components that comprise California's pest prevention program, the High Risk Pest Exclusion is in the greatest need for federal funding. While the federal government is strong partner with California and other states in the detection and eradication of many unwanted pests and diseases,

the High Risk Pest Exclusion program relies solely on state and county general funds, with no Federal contribution. Yet the California High Risk Pest Exclusion Program shares the same objective with similar pest exclusion programs at USDA – the interception of dangerous pests and diseases at the first point of entry, before they can be established and spread to other states, and threaten our nation’s agriculture, economy and domestic food and fiber supply.

### **NEED FOR INCREASED FEDERAL FUNDING – HIGH RISK PEST EXCLUSION**

California’s High Risk Pest Exclusion Program against biological pollution has not kept pace with the increased risks caused by the ease of today’s interstate and international movement of people and commerce. Since 1993, the value of U.S. imports has doubled to approximately \$42 billion. On the export side, the federal government’s efforts to reduce international trade barriers have increased California’s exports by 68 percent. From 1980 to 2000, there was a 127 percent increase in international passenger arrivals. Volumes of air cargo are doubling every five to six years and an increasing percentage of this cargo consists of perishable commodities such as cut flowers, fruits, and vegetables.

Ironically, during the past four years, the California high risk pest exclusion program that is operated by the County Agricultural Commissioners and the California Department of Food and Agriculture has lost significant levels of funding – and more losses are projected. To provide California with the greatest level of protection against plant and animals pests and diseases that can adversely impact human health, commerce, and California’s precious natural resources, a baseline of federal funding for pest prevention is needed. Put simply: an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. The California High Risk Pest Exclusion program will reduce the need for federal funding of eradication efforts in California, and preserve federal funds for potential pest and disease outbreaks in other states.

USDA periodically requests the County Agricultural Commissioners and California Department of Food and Agriculture to investigate foreign shipments of fruit that contain serious agricultural pests. These agricultural emergencies require staff to be re-directed from other inspection programs in order to respond. In many cases, the fruit may have been partially distributed before the investigation began, and we rely on a statewide emergency response plan that has been developed to deal with a potential fruit fly outbreak in California.

Since California’s agricultural production is a major national and international resource, and has significant impact on our national economy, the lessons from these emergencies are two-fold: 1) although the fruit is not intentionally infested, it brings to light the relative ease of a premeditated and deliberate attack on our agricultural economy, which threatens homeland security. California is a major national and international force in agricultural production and marketing and as such, has a significant impact on our national economy; and, 2) there is a lack of sufficient federal funding for the pest exclusion programs in California. Because current exclusion efforts at our international ports do not always prevent accidental pest introductions, we need a strong secondary program, cooperatively funded in part by USDA, to fortify exclusion efforts to protect California and the nation’s agriculture. The safety net for these protections should be in place at the international ports, California domestic border stations, and at the local destination terminals.

The California High Risk Pest Exclusion Program is complimentary to, but not the same focus, as the program the USDA operates at international ports of entry in California. The State element of the California High Risk Pest Exclusion program operates its domestic border stations along the major interstate highways that enter and transect California. The County element of the program focuses its operations at terminals inside the California borders such as nurseries, domestic airports, post offices, express carriers (UPS, FedEx and others), swap meets and many similar locations. All of these locations have just as much potential for the interception of dangerous fruit flies and contraband as the points of entry monitored by USDA. In fact, when the County program was funded at its optimal level in 1998, we found a dangerously high number of serious agricultural pests and diseases (Appendix 2).

During this time period high risk pest interceptions increased 300% and shipments of plant materials rejected for violations of plant quarantine laws increased 175%<sup>1</sup>. Each of these pest introductions can come with associated costs.

A recent University of California, Berkeley study<sup>2</sup> found that the investment in pest prevention has returned 8 to 14 times the cost in economic benefits, when just four of the numerous pests are kept out of the State. That estimate does not include the external costs of impacts on the environment and public health from increased pesticide use that is averted.

The federal government has been, and continues to be, a strong partner with California and other states in the eradication of many unwanted pests, exemplified in the recent efforts against the Glassy-Winged Sharpshooter and Exotic Newcastle's Disease. However, the federal government has not participated fully in prevention and exclusion efforts. While federal funding has been provided to help support the detection and eradication of pests, we ask for funding to keep these pests from becoming established in this country in the first place, and seek to form a funding partnership with USDA in the implementation of the California High Risk Pest Exclusion Program.

The current State government budget crisis in California has caused a significant reduction in funding for the domestic border stations, operated by the California Department of Food and Agriculture. The reduction leaves their high risk pest exclusion program funded at \$9.25 million, which is 46% below its optimal operational level of \$17.14 million, resulting in a shortfall of \$7.89 million. The same State budget crisis has also impacted the County Agricultural Commissioner high risk pest exclusion program, which operates at terminals inside California borders. A 1998 study of the program, commissioned by the State Legislature, recommended the program be funded at \$14.3 million. Since that study, increasing costs have raised the optimum program level to \$16.94 million. The County program is currently funded at \$977,000, which is \$15.96 million below the recommended funding level.

In total, the California High Risk Pest Exclusion Program operates with a funding shortfall of approximately \$23.85 million. The program relies solely on state and county general funds, with no Federal contribution.

**We are requesting a continuous appropriation to USDA in the amount of \$30 million for the California High Risk Pest Exclusion Program that the California Agricultural Commissioners operate here in conjunction with our California Department of Food and Agriculture. The \$30 million would be available as a match to the state and county funding for high risk pest exclusion activities.**

In FY 2003, many of our California Members of Congress sponsored an appropriation request by Congressman Honda for \$5.5 million toward this program. The request was successful in raising awareness to the need, but no funding was appropriated. In FY 2004 and FY 2005, the County Agricultural Commissioners submitted a similar appropriation request for \$8.5 million, and received support from several House and Senate Members. Again, the request was not funded, although awareness was increased (Appendix 3).

1 – “County High Risk Pest Exclusion Program, December 1998 – November 1999, Report to the Legislature”.

2 – “A Cost-Benefit Analysis of California’s Pest Prevention Program”, Bruce McWilliams, Tsung-Hsiu Tsai, and David Zilberman, 1999.

## Serious Pests and Diseases the California High Risk Exclusion Program strives to keep out of California



Gypsy moth larvae pose a threat to California agriculture and woodlands. The picture to the right shows the destructive nature of this pest. It will literally strip a forest of its leaves.



Exotic fruit flies pose a serious threat to the production and export of fruits and vegetables. Eradication efforts to control the spread of fruit flies are extremely costly.



Red Imported Fire Ants pose a threat to agricultural workers, animals, and residential communities.





The glassy-winged sharpshooter is a serious vector of disease in grapes.



Foot and Mouth Disease can spread rapidly among cloven-hoofed ruminants and it can cost billions to eradicate.



The Exotic Newcastle Disease outbreak in Southern California cost more than \$160 million to fight and resulted in the depopulation of more than 3 million birds.





Citrus canker is a highly contagious bacterial disease of citrus. There is no known cure for this disease and it is extremely expensive to eradicate.

At left is a healthy crop.

The pictures on the right are showing signs of the disease.



Sudden Oak Death is caused by a newly discovered water mold, *Phytophthora ramorum*. It is not clear how or when this organism was introduced into California, but it has caused the death of thousands of California oak trees and has infected several nurseries.

The pictures to the left are showing healthy landscapes.

The pictures to the right show plants infected with *Phytophthora ramorum*.



## California High Risk Pest Interceptions In California Calendar Year 2003

Table 1: A-Rated Pests intercepted by State and County Agricultural staff. A-Rated pests are those organisms of known economic importance with defined risk factors and action guidelines.

Acuminate Scale	1
Black Thread Scale	1
Boxwood Scale	78
Chinese Rose Beetle	5
Chrysanthemum White Rust	1
Citrus Leafminer	1
Citrus Snow Scale	1
Cockerell Scale	3
Coconut Scale	9
Coffee Bean Weevil	1
Colorado Potato Beetle	1
Diffuse Knapweed	2
Eastern Tent Caterpillar	2
Elisae Mealybug	5
Exotic Fruit Fly	9
Fig Wax Scale	5
Fire Ant	1
Florida Wax Scale	2
Flower Thrips	1
Giant African Snail	1
Green Garden Looper	27
Green Scale	2
Gypsy Moth	6
Herculeana Scale	2
Hickory Shuckworm	2
Hydrilla	3
Indian Wax Scale	1
Japanese Beetle	4
Lesser Snow Scale	111
Magnolia White Scale	183
Mango Shield Scale	1
Mealybug	3
Melon Fly	1
Melon Fruit Fly	1
Mexican Fruit Fly	4
Mining Scale	8
Oriental Fruit Fly	1
Oriental Scale	2
Parlatoria Date Scale	1
Raspberry Root Gall Wasp	18
Red Imported Fire Ant	122
Red Wax Scale	10
Root Weevil	1
Rufous Scale	3
Scarab Beetle	1
Scotch Thistle	1
Snail	1
Southern Corn Rootworm	1
Spotted Knapweed	3
Tahitian Coconut Weevil	1
Tea Scale	1
Thrips	1
Tropical Palm Scale	9
Vanda Orchid Scale	31
White Peach Scale	3
Total	700

Figure 1. Frequently intercepted A-rated pests in 2003 (percentage of total)

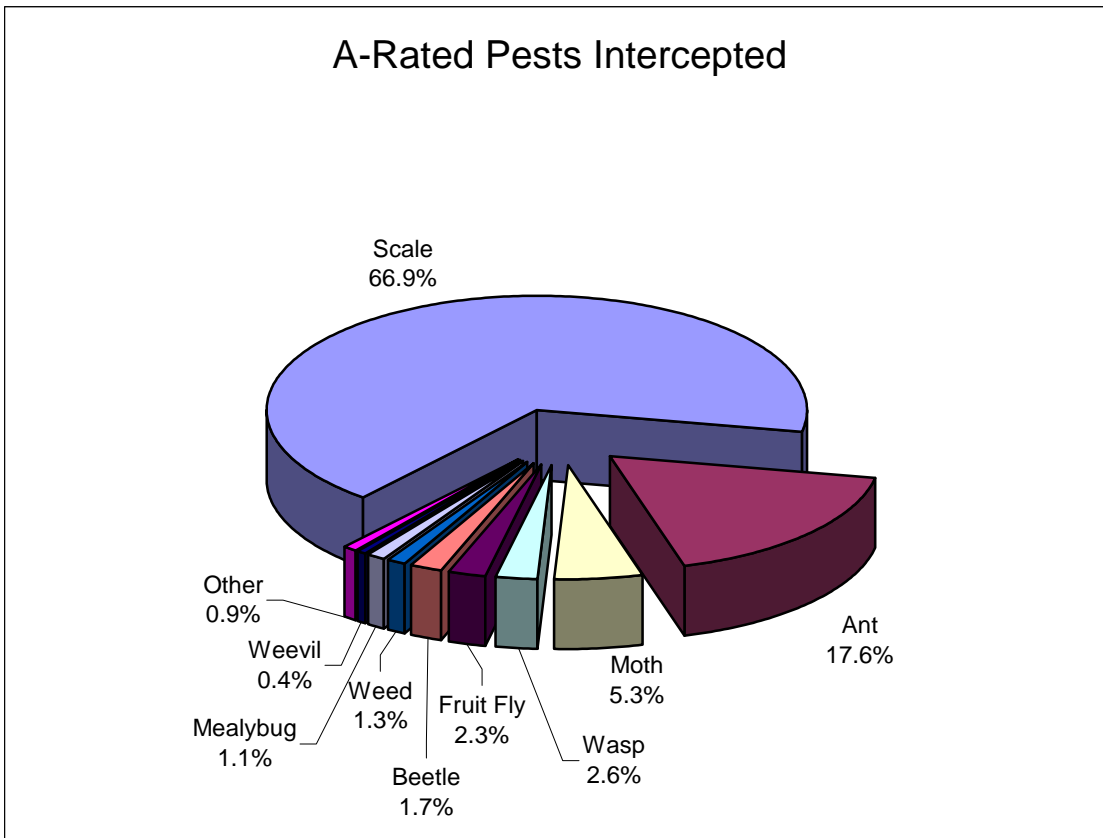


Table 2: Q-Rated Pests intercepted by State and County Agricultural staff. Q-rated pests are organisms with a high potential to be destructive. These pests will be immediately evaluated if they are discovered in this State.

Acrididae	2
Agromyzidae	2
Aleyrodidae	19
Ambrosia Beetle	1
Ancylidae	2
Ant	772
Anthocoridae	3
Aphid	3
Aphid (eggs)	1
Aphididae	34
Apididae	2
Aquatic Snail	2
Arctiidae	5
Armored Scale	17
Armyworm	3
Auchenorrhyncha eggs	1
Avocado Mite	1
Banana Aphid	1
Bark Beetle	2
Bean Weevil	1
Big-eyed Bug	1
Bigheaded Ant	233
Black Stink Bug	1
Blattellidae	1
Blattidae	5
Bostrichid Beetle	1
Bostrichidae	2
Broad-nosed Grain Weevil	2
Bruchid beetle	1
Burrowing Bug	2
Camphor Scale	1
Cantharidae	1
Carolina Fanwort	3
Carpenter Ant	28
Cecidomyiidae	2
Centipede	1
Cerambycidae	1
Cercopidae	1
Chinese Rose Beetle	2
Chrysopidae	1
Cicadellidae	81
Cicadellidae eggs	2
Cixiidae	1
Coccidae	8
Coccinellidae	2
Cockroach eggs	1
Coffee Bean Weevil	1
Colydiid Beetle	1
Coreidae	1

Corn delphacid	5
Cosmopterigid Moth	2
Cosmopterigidae	22
Cricket	1
Croton Mussel Scale	2
Croton Whitefly	14
Crowngrass	1
Ctenuchine Moth	1
Curculionidae	2
Cutworm	2
Cycad Aulacaspis Scale	1
Damsel Bug	1
Darkling Ground Beetle	2
Delphacidae	24
Derbidae	1
Diaspididae	25
Eelgrass	1
Elisae Mealybug	1
Entomobryidae	64
Eriophyid Mite	1
Euphorbiaceae	1
Exotic Fruit Fly	1
False Powder Post Beetle	1
False Powderpost Beetle	3
Fire Ant	1
Flatid Planthopper	3
Florida Carpenter Ant	1
Flower Thrips	2
Fly	1
Formicidae	23
Formosan Subterranean Termite	2
Fresh Water Snail	1
Fulgoroidea	1
Gall midge	1
Gall Wasp	1
Gelechiidae	49
Geometridae	7
Gracillariidae	1
Granary Weevil	2
Grasshopper	8
Gray Garden Slug	1
Green Garden Looper	15
Gryllidae	3
Hawaiian Flower Thrips	1
Hemiptera eggs	1
Hemiptera Nymphs	1
Hemlock Scale	3
Herb Of Grace	3
Homopteran	1

Humpbacked Fly	2
Hydrobiidae	2
Immature Mealybug	8
Immature Soft Scale	1
Inornate Scale	45
Insect eggs	8
Katydid	10
Katydid Eggs	2
Katydid nymph	3
Knotweed	1
Lace Bug	1
Lamiaceae	1
Larva	1
Leaffooted Bug	2
Leafhopper	222
Leafhopper eggs	11
Leafhopper nymph	2
Leafhopper or planthopper eggs	1
Leafminer Fly	1
Leafroller	1
Limacodid Moth	1
Limacodidae	2
Longan Scale	6
Longhorned Beetle	26
Longhorned beetle larva	3
Longlegged Ant	20
Looper	11
Lygaeid Bug	29
Lygaeidae	4
Lygaeidae bug - corrected id	1
Lygus Bug	3
Mango Flower Beetle	4
Mango Shield Scale	19
May Beetle/white Grub	2
Mealybug	50
Miridae	33
Narrow-winged Katydid	1
Noctuid Eggs	1
Noctuid Moth	1
Noctuidae	21
Nymph	1
Olethreutine Moth	3
Orchid Weevil	1
Oriental Stink Bug	1
Orthopteran Eggs	3
Oxygen-weed	1
Pacific Beetle Cockroach	8
Palm Whitefly	2
Pandanas Halimococcia Scale	2
Pandanus Mealybug	9
Pentatomidae	6
Phlaeothripidae	2
Pine Scale	2

Plant Bug	1
Planthopper	267
Plutellidae	8
Poduridae	1
Possible snail eggs	1
Proconiinae eggs	1
Proconiine eggs	1
Proconiine sharpshooter	2
Proconiine sharpshooter eggs	4
Pseudococcidae	38
Psocidae	1
Psocoptera	3
Psychidae	2
Psyllid	5
Psyllidae	4
Pyralid Moth	5
Pyralidae	4
Pyrustine Pyralid Moth	2
Rhopalidae	5
Ringlegged Earwig	4
Root Mealybug	6
sandmat	1
Sansevieria Scale	1
Scale	1
Scarab beetle	4
Scarabaeidae	1
Seed Bug	16
Sessile Joyweed	2
Sharpshooter	4
Sharpshooter eggs	3
Slender Soft Scale	1
Slug	39
Snail	38
Soft Scale	11
Soil Mealybug	16
Southern Green Stink Bug	1
Spider Mite	1
Spiral Nematode	1
Spiraling Whitefly	184
Spurge	1
Stellate Scale	48
Stink Bug	2
Stinkbug eggs	1
Sudden Oak Death	1
Sugarcane Mealybug	1
Swampweed	1
Tent Caterpillar	12
Tetranychid Mite	3
Tetranychidae	1
Tettigoniidae	21
Thripidae	2
Thrips	4
Tiger Moth	1

Tineidae	1
Tortricid eggs	1
Tortricidae	15
Tree cricket	1
Trilobe Scale	2
Tussock Moth	3
Twolined Spittlebug	2
Typhlocybinae Leafhoppers	2
Unknown insect egg	2
Unilobed Scale	4
Unknown Bean Weevil	1
Unknown eggs	3
Unknown Soldier Beetle	1
Veronicellidae	3
Watermilfoil	3
Wax Scale	4
Weevil	5
West Indian Flatid	5
Whitefly	29
Other	76
Total	3130

Figure 2. Frequently intercepted Q-rated pests (percentage of total)

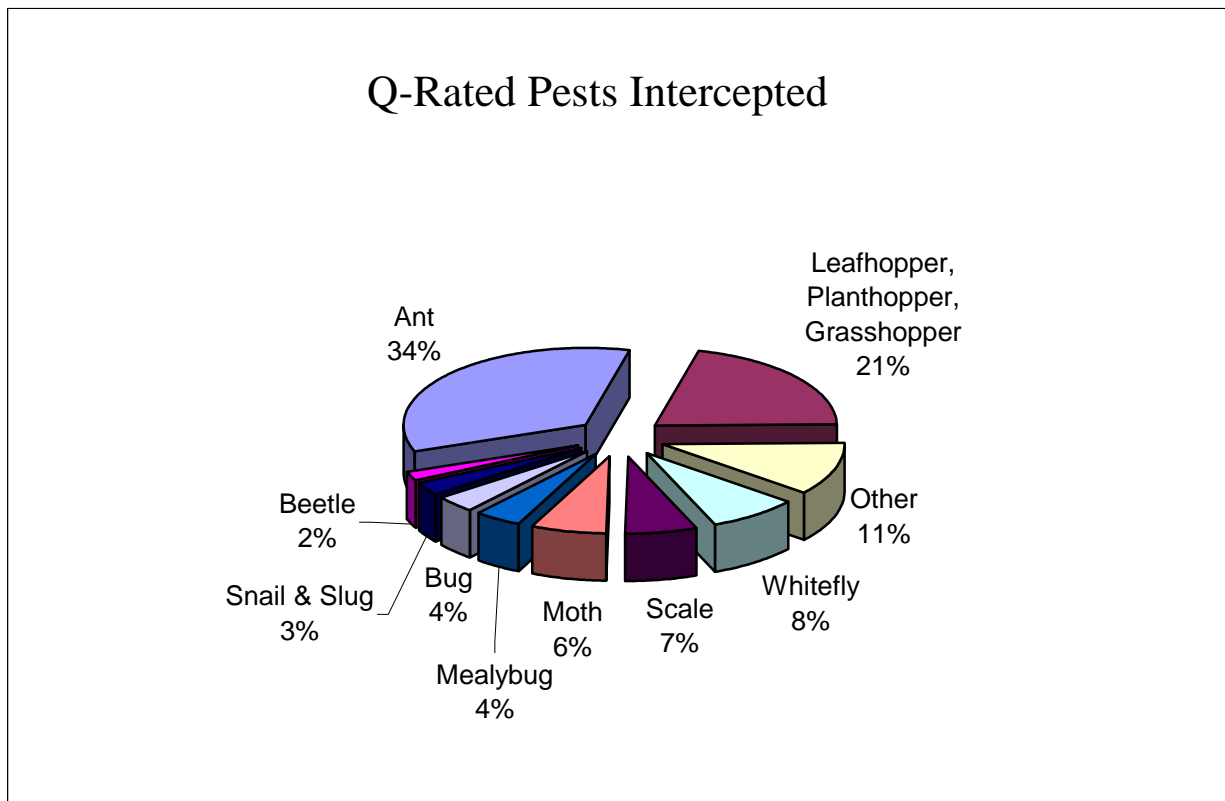


Table 3: A and Q - Rated Pest Interceptions by County and State office

County / State Office	Pest Finds	County / State Office	Pest Finds
San Mateo (41)	2053	Marin (21)	11
Los Angeles (19)	598	Ventura (56)	10
San Joaquin (39)	185	Santa Barbara (42)	8
Vidal (VI)	151	Truckee (TR)	8
Orange (30)	149	Merced (24)	7
Blythe (BL)	131	Placer (31)	7
Contra Costa (07)	121	Tulare (54)	7
San Luis Obispo (40)	56	Fresno (10)	6
Alameda (01)	47	Dorris (DO)	5
Needles (NE)	41	Humboldt (12)	5
San Diego (37)	41	Monterey (27)	5
Shasta (45)	23	Yermo (YE)	4
Winterhaven (WI)	20	Butte (04)	2
Mendocino (23)	19	CLAMP (CL)	2
Sonoma (49)	19	Hornbrook (HO)	2
Santa Clara (43)	18	Imperial (13)	2
Riverside (33)	15	Kern (15)	2
Lassen (18)	14	Mariposa (22)	2
Sacramento (34)	14	Yolo (57)	2
San Bernardino (36)	12		

Note: PDR data source.

Table 4: Foreign Origin Materials Rejected in CalendarYear 2003

Material	Origin	Shipments Rejected
Dracaena Plants	Costa Rica	125
Peppers	Mexico	62
Ya Pears	China, Singapore	16
Pine Cones	India	6
Misc. Christmas Products	China, India	5
Lemon Grass	Mexico	5
Schefflera Plants	Costa Rica, Guatemala	5
Potpourri	India	5
Citrus	China, India, Mexico	4
Roses, Cut	Canada, Ecuador, South America	4
Ruda - Rue	Mexico	4

Note: PDR data source.

Table 5: 2003 Statewide High Risk Pest Exclusion Activities broken down by high-risk pathway

Terminal	Rejections Issued	Hours	Shipments Inspected	Premise Visits
Post Office	657	6007.9	35,547	6,615
United Parcel	725	14,977.65	61,561	12,271
Federal Express	1523	26,714.65	236,337	14,578
Gypsy Moth	11	3,343.68	1,262	1,342
Air Freight	1372	16,351.15	24,894	17,176
Air Freight - Fwd	94	2,198.8	3,570	1,584
Truck (008) plant	315	24,920.05	45,588	13,460
Truck (008) other	91	4,886.21	108,512	3,433
Specialty Markets	86	3,232.75	2,532	5,297
Swap Meets	3	180.75	1,309	85
Post Entry	0	261.5	27	67
Sci-Eval, Trapping Citrus	56	5,755.36	4,083	5,359
Other High Risk	37	4,405.4	1,506	8,274
<b>Totals</b>	<b>4970</b>	<b>113,235.85</b>	<b>526,728</b>	<b>89,541</b>

NOTE: Report 4A data source. Not all report 4As have been submitted for 2003.

Table 6: High Risk Interceptions for Calendar Year 2003

The following chart is a breakdown of State and County interceptions and the pathways where the pests were found.

Description	Total	Truck	Aircraft	UPS	Fed Ex	USPS	Nursery shipment incoming	Other
Alameda (01)	47	1	5		27	1	12	1
Blythe (BL)	131	131						
Butte (04)	2						1	1
CLAMP (CL)	2							2
Contra Costa (07)	121	8		5	108			
Dorris (DO)	5	5						
Fresno (10)	6		1		1			4
Hornbrook (HO)	2	2						
Humboldt (12)	5		1					4
Imperial (13)	2							2
Kern (15)	2		1		1			
Lassen (18)	14	1	9		4			
Los Angeles (19)	598	29	489		70		1	9
Madera (20)	1	1						
Marin (21)	11				11			
Mariposa (22)	2				2			
Mendocino (23)	19				19			
Merced (24)	7	2		3	2			
Monterey (27)	5						5	
Napa (28)	1	1						
Needles (NE)	41	41						
Orange (30)	149	31	31	4	82		1	
Placer (31)	7	2		1	3		1	
Riverside (33)	15	2	2				6	5
Sacramento (34)	14	4	5		2		1	2
San Bernardino (36)	12		4		4		3	1
San Diego (37)	41	2	2	1	7		28	1
San Francisco (38)	1						1	
San Joaquin (39)	185	3	3	1	3		174	1
San Luis Obispo (40)	56	20	26		5	2	3	
San Mateo (41)	2053	63	1973	1	11			5
Santa Barbara (42)	8				4		4	
Santa Clara (43)	18	3	5		8		1	1
Santa Cruz (44)	1						1	
Shasta (45)	23		1		12	7		3
Sonoma (49)	19			2	16		1	
Truckee (TR)	8	8						
Tulare (54)	7			1		5		1
Tulelake (TU)	1	1						
Ventura (56)	10	4	1	3	1	1		
Vidal (VI)	151	151						
Winterhaven (WI)	20	20						
Yermo (YE)	4	4						
Yolo (57)	2			2				
<b>Total</b>	<b>3830</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>2560</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>43</b>

Program: California High Risk Pest Exclusion

Bill Objectives and Amount Requested:

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture, and in coordination with other Federal, State, and local government agencies, to participate in the funding and implementation of a balanced, long-term pest and disease prevention program in California, or counties in California, who operate inspection programs for incoming plant shipments.

To establish within the Treasury of the United States an interest bearing account to be known as the High-Risk Pest Exclusion Fund, administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, in cooperation with the California Department of Food and Agriculture and California County Agricultural Commissioners. The amounts deposited in the California High Risk Pest Exclusion Fund, including interest accrued, shall be used by the Secretary to provide a grant to the California Department of Agriculture to supplement the California Department of Food and Agriculture and California County Agricultural Commissioners' costs associated with high-risk pest exclusion programs. The grant will be administered by the California Department of Food and Agriculture.

To stipulate that the Secretary may not obligate any funds appropriated to the High-Risk Pest Exclusion Fund in a fiscal year until the Secretary has entered into a contractual agreement for in-kind expenditures by non-Federal interests sufficient to ensure that at least 50 percent of any funds obligated by the Secretary for a pest exclusion program are from in-kind expenditures provided for that program by the non-Federal interests.

To stipulate that there is authorized to be continuously appropriated to the High-Risk Pest Exclusion Fund of \$30,000,000.

Appropriations Bill: Agriculture

Agency: USDA–Marketing and Regulatory Programs - Animal Plant Health Inspection Services

Account: New

Total project cost, non-federal sources of funding: The California High Risk Pest Exclusion Program is requesting \$30 million in federal funds, using matching State/County General Funds.

The California High Risk Pest Exclusion Program focuses its operations at terminals inside the California borders such as nurseries, domestic airports, post offices, express carriers (UPS, FedEx and others), swap meets and many similar locations. Staff inspect and investigate incoming plant shipments for pests and diseases, and evaluate critical pest pathways to stop potential introductions and infestations. County Agricultural Commissioners operate pest exclusion under the premise that an ‘ounce’ of pest prevention saves a ‘pound’ of pest eradication.

- In FY 2005, the State reduced County element of the California High Risk Pest Exclusion Program funding by 82%, from \$5.5 million to \$1 million.
- There is currently no Federal funding for the California High Risk Pest Exclusion Program.
- USDA staff are being diverted to homeland security issues away from agricultural insect and disease inspection.
- County inspection terminals have just as much potential for the interception of dangerous fruit flies and contraband as the points of entry monitored by USDA, and at the state-operated border stations.
- Under a pilot program at \$14 million funding, County Agricultural Commissioners found a tremendous number of serious agricultural pests and diseases (pest interceptions increased 300% and shipments of plant materials rejected for violations of plant quarantine laws increased 175%).
- Pest introductions can trigger expensive eradication projects, funded in large part by USDA, commodity quarantines and public relations issues – exclusion is the first line of defense.

Federal Appropriations History:

FY 2003 House Appropriation Agriculture Subcommittee Request - \$8.5 million (not funded)  
FY 2004 House Appropriations Agriculture Subcommittee Request - \$8.5 million (not funded)  
FY 2005 House Appropriations Agriculture Subcommittee Request - \$8.5 million (not funded)  
No other Federal funding history.

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