

Committee Name:
Joint Committee – Finance
(JC–Fi)

Appointments

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Committee Hearings

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Hearing Records

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Record of Committee Proceedings

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S. 13.10 REQUESTS

1999

JC-Fi

DATCP



State of Wisconsin
Tommy G. Thompson, Governor

Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection
Ben Brancel, Secretary

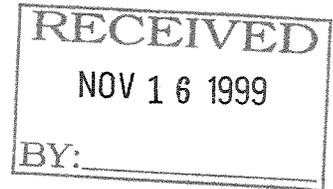
DATE: November 15, 1999

TO: The Honorable Brian Burke, Senator
Co-Chair, Joint Committee on Finance

The Honorable John Gard, Representative
Co-Chair, Joint Committee on Finance

FROM: Ben Brancel, Secretary *Ben Brancel*
Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection

SUBJECT: S. 13.10 Request for permanent funding of the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection's Program for Integrated Pest Management in Wisconsin Schools.



Request:

The Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection requests an increase in expenditure authority for appropriation 20.115(7)(u) of \$34,000 (and 1.0 FTE) SEG in FY2000 and \$117,300 (and 1.0 FTE) SEG in FY2001. These funds (and position) are needed to continue and expand the department's program to develop, implement and evaluate an integrated pest management program in Wisconsin K-12 schools with the objective of further reducing the risk for pesticide exposure to children and staff.

Background:

Authority

The department regulates pesticide use under authority of s. 94.67 – 94.71, Wis. Stats., and chapters ATCP 29 and 30, Wis. Admin. Code. These provisions include requirements for licensing of commercial applicators and certification as to competency by the department of all commercial applicators and all applicators of pesticides classified as restricted-use.

School Pesticide Use Survey

There are approximately 2000 public schools in 426 school districts and 1000 private K-12 schools in Wisconsin. In 1998, the department surveyed these schools to determine current pesticide use practices. Survey results indicated that pesticides were used indoors at 771 (83%) of the 924 schools that responded and used outdoors at 611 (66%) of the schools. While many schools hire professional pesticide applicators, a significant percentage of these applications are made by school maintenance staff. Many of these school staff have not received formal training

related to pesticide use. Fewer have received training in IPM which puts primary emphasis on non-chemical pest management tools, e.g. physical barriers, increased sanitation, while relying on less toxic pesticides as a last resort when other methods have failed to control pests.

School IPM Pilot Project

In April, 1998, the department initiated a pilot project, with funding assistance from the US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), to develop and implement Integrated Pest Management (IPM) programs in Wisconsin's public and private K-12 schools. Objectives of the program included distributing information and implementing programs that provided needed pest management while minimizing pesticide use and risks in school buildings and on school grounds.

A draft IPM manual was developed and is currently being tested and implemented in 21 schools. Six of these schools have received hands-on assistance through on-site visits of an IPM team made up of staff specialists from the department and University of Wisconsin - Extension. The remaining schools have received limited assistance from the department's IPM specialist and are attempting to implement IPM programs themselves. The pilot manual has been posted on a website maintained by the University of Wisconsin - Extension.

Annual cost of the pilot program has been \$63,430. Pilot program funding was provided through a grant of \$52,420 from USEPA. The department expended \$11,010 from appropriation 20.115 (7)(u) for the remaining costs of the pilot.

Analysis:

The Problem

School staff involved in the pilot program have met with the department and provided recommendations to continue and expand the program with modifications to the approach for providing assistance and minor changes to the manual. School staff suggested that hands on visits and training provided by the IPM specialists were important in successful implementation of IPM programs, but fewer visits could accomplish the same objective.

The pilot program directly reached 21 schools during the year. There are more than 3000 public and private schools in Wisconsin. Current funding for the program continues through March 31, 2000. The department does not have funding available that can be reallocated to this program. The department has applied for additional federal funding from USEPA. One application has already been rejected and one proposal is pending. It is unlikely that USEPA will again be able to provide funding given other priority requests from surrounding states.

Proposed Expanded School IPM program

Department staff have worked with representatives from the Wisconsin Association of School Building Officials (WASBO) to develop a plan to provide needed IPM training to larger numbers of school officials in a shorter period of time. Following is the proposed program plan:

- The pilot IPM manual will be revised and posted on a website in early 2000. Hardcopy versions of the manual will be published and distributed at cost (e.g. \$15) to schools requesting it.
- Daylong IPM seminars will be held for school building and grounds managers at ten locations during June/July of each year. Both public and private school officials will be invited. These sessions will be held at schools to afford the opportunity for hands-on type presentations and examples. Presenters will include the department/university-extension IPM team, school officials and other pest management specialists.
- School districts will be identified from the participants in the seminars to receive additional "hands-on" training and assistance from the IPM team. The IPM team will provide this training during one visit to each district during August – October, of each year.
- The department's IPM specialist will visit additional schools and provide assistance as requested. The IPM team will provide phone assistance to schools as requested.
- Each year's participants will be surveyed and asked to evaluate the IPM program at the end of the year in terms of effective pest management, measured changes in pesticide use (amounts and kinds), and other indications of further reducing exposure, e.g. effective exclusion of persons from treated areas for specified time periods, effective mechanisms for providing pre-application notification.
- IPM team members will continue to provide information and training at conferences and workshops sponsored by the Wisconsin Association of School Building Officials (WASBO) to school facility managers and staff.
- Program success will be evaluated based on discussion with and surveys of participating school districts. Data will be collected on measured changes in the amounts and kinds (lower toxicity) and formulations (baits vs. sprays) of pesticides used. Data will also be collected using other indicators that the potential for exposure to children and staff has been reduced, e.g. methods of application (crack and crevice vs. aerosols), effective exclusion of persons from treated areas for specified time periods, effective mechanisms for providing pre-application notification.
- A second pesticide use survey of all public and private schools will be conducted during the July/August, 2001 to try to identify statewide changes in pest control practices relative to findings of the 1998 Pesticide Use in Wisconsin Schools Survey.

Estimated Budget for the Expanded Program

	<u>99/00</u>	<u>00/01</u>
FTE Salary (4/1/00 – 6/30/01)	7,100*	28,500
Fringe benefit	2,900	11,500
Contract Services for University Specialists	18,000	55,000
Travel/Training	2,500	10,600
Supplies/Other	<u>3,500</u>	<u>11,700</u>
Total	\$34,000	\$117,300

*federal funding available through March 31, 2000

Consequences of Not Providing the Requested Funding

The department will be unable to continue and expand this cooperative program without approval of the requested resources.

Alternatives

1. Rely on schools to develop IPM programs on their own.

School officials have indicated that they do not have the needed information and training to develop and implement IPM programs in schools without the help and support of the department/university IPM team. The pilot program indicated that IPM program implementation was far greater in schools that received assistance from the IPM team than in schools that were provided only with the IPM manual.

2. Reallocate other department resources to fund this program.

The department is unable to reallocate resources from other programs without adversely impacting other priority issues.

3. Rely on other commercial sources to provide assistance to Wisconsin schools.

The department is not aware of other existing sources of this information and assistance. Even if it existed, it is doubtful that most schools would have the additional funding available for this assistance.

How the Request Meets Statutory Criteria [s.13.101(3) and (4)]

The department does not have the resources to continue and expand the school IPM program beyond March 31, 2000. The program is needed to assist in the development and implementation of IPM in Wisconsin's public and private schools with the objective of further reducing the risks of pesticide exposure to children and staff.

The pilot program has received a positive evaluation from participating school officials, including the Wisconsin Association of School Building Officials who have been directly involved in developing the proposed expanded program to allow and foster greater and faster implementation of IPM in schools. School officials are interested in pursuing IPM approaches at the present time.

The department is responsible under ss. 94.68-94.71, Wis. Stats., and ATCP 29 and 30, Wis. Admin. Code, for enforcing the state regulations on pesticide use to assure that use of these products will not result in harm to persons, property or the environment. The department provides pesticide storage, use and disposal information to users as a compliance assistance tool. The department also works cooperatively with university extension staff to develop training materials for pesticide applicators

Department Representative:

Ned Zuelsdorff will represent the Department at the 13.10 meeting.

cc: S. Buroker

B-2 BUDGET FUNDING REQUEST (B-2)

DIN#	0		
Program	07	Program Element	10
Subprogram	01	Numeric	767
1100 CCS	Permanent Salary	7,100	28,500
1300 PPS	Project Salary	0	0
1161 LTE	LTE Salary	0	0
1930 FBE	Fringe	2,900	11,500
2740 CSE	Professional Services	18,000	55,400
2250 DNC	Data Network Charges	0	800
2600 DPS	Data Processing State	0	1,900
3860 FOD	Supplies-Food		
2450 HJS	Housekeeping/Janitorial		
3180 ICA	Indirect Cost		
3420 INS	Insurance	0	300
3170 IRE	Inmate Earnings		
2730 LSE	Laboratory Services		
3870 LSU	Laboratory Supplies		
2460 MDP	M&R DP Equipment		
3730 MES	Minor Equip & Software		
2420 MLS	Maint & Repair--St Owned		
3630 MNS	Maintenance Supplies		
3110 MPF	Mailing/Postage/Freight	0	750
2480 MRE	M&R Other Equipment		
2470 MRV	M&R Vehicles		
2200 NST	Non State/STS Calls	0	600
3300 OAO	Other Admin & Operating	0	1,300
3550 PRT	Printing	0	300
2360 RLE	Rent/Lease Equipment		
2340 RLV	Rent/Lease Vehicles		
2320 RPS	Rental of Space-Private		
2310 RSS	Rent-State Owned Space	1,000	4,000
3740 SPL	Mat & Supplies - Other	2,500	1,000
2240 STS	STS Calls	0	350
2260 TCM	Other Communications		
2100 TIS	Travel & Training/In State	2,500	1,200
2120 TOS	Travel & Training/Out State		
2140 TTE	Travel & Training/Other	0	9,400
2500 UTE	Utilities		
TOTAL SUPPLIES & SERVICES		24,000	77,300
4200 FXE	Permanent Property		
5100 LOC	Local Assistance		
5700 AIO	Aids		
6000 UAR	Unallotted Reserve		
8000	One-Time Financing		
TOTAL BUDGET		34,000	117,300
POSITIONS	Project Positions	0.00	0.00
	Classified Positions	1.00	1.00
	Unclassified Positions		



State of Wisconsin

Tommy G. Thompson, Governor

Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection

Ben Brancel, Secretary

DATE: November 24, 1999

TO: The Honorable Brian Burke, Senator
Co-Chair, Joint Committee on Finance

The Honorable John Gard, Representative
Co-Chair, Joint Committee on Finance

FROM: Ben Brancel, Secretary *Ben Brancel*
Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection

SUBJECT: S. 13.10 Request for Gypsy Moth Control Treatments

Request

The Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection requests an ongoing increase in expenditure authority of \$218,100, from the forestry account, for appropriation 20.115(7)(q). This amount will fund the state share of gypsy moth control treatments for 36,345 acres.

Background

Authority

ATCP 21 of the Wisconsin Administrative Code authorizes DATCP to conduct detection and control programs and public information programs on plant pests and movement of pests in Wisconsin. This regulation is based on sections 93.07, 94.01, and 94.02, WI Stats.

Gypsy Moth Program Background

Since 1970, Wisconsin has surveyed, detected and successfully treated infestations throughout the state. Then, in 1990, survey results indicated that the gypsy moth was establishing itself in localized areas. Since that time, state and federal resources have been pooled and a long term strategic plan has been developed. The Wisconsin Cooperative Gypsy Moth Program was created.

The Wisconsin Cooperative Gypsy Moth Program is a cooperative effort among DATCP, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR), United States Department of Agriculture-Forest Service (USDA-FS), USDA-Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (USDA-APHIS), and University of Wisconsin-Madison (UW). These agencies work cooperatively to eradicate, control, and contain the gypsy moth. The Cooperative Gypsy Moth Program Mission Statement is : *The cooperating agencies will protect Wisconsin's environmental resources, forests, and recreational opportunities and the public health from the gypsy moth threat with programs that are biologically effective, environmentally responsible, economically justifiable, and operationally and managerially efficient.*

History of Gypsy Moth in the United States and Wisconsin

The gypsy moth was accidentally released in the northeast United States in 1869 (Liebhold et al., 1989). Since then it has spread southward and westward both naturally (Mason and McManus, 1981) and through the activities of man (McFadden and McManus, 1991; Liebhold et al., 1992). It is a voracious eater feeding on over 200 different species of plants (Liebhold, 1995).

Nationally, it defoliates an average of 2 to 4 million acres annually. Defoliation from gypsy moth causes great loss to commercial and public forests and residential properties by tree defoliation, tree mortality and public health problems (allergic reactions to the hairs shed by caterpillars).

Gypsy moth now infests most of northeastern North America (Liebhold et al., 1992). Gypsy moth is now becoming prevalent in states west of Lake Michigan, including Wisconsin. Twenty eastern Wisconsin counties are considered generally infested and are quarantined for gypsy moth (see Figure 1). Items such as nursery stock, Christmas trees, firewood, pulpwood, logs, and outdoor household articles must be certified free from gypsy moth before they can go from a quarantined area to a nonquarantined area. Certification can be achieved with inspection by state and/or federal inspectors and/or treatment of the material with approved pesticides.

To slow its spread, there are annual survey and control programs. In Wisconsin, surveys for gypsy moth have been done every year since 1971. In the last nine years, the cooperative program has maintained an aggressive survey and control program.

Treatment and Survey History - 1991 to 1999

Year	Treatments (each site is treated twice)	# of Traps Set	# of Moths Caught	# of LTE Surveyors
*2000	*104,400 acres	*35,000		*62
1999	54,420 acres	36,250	125,791	62
1998	38,435 acres	44,657	108,704	88
1997	36,895 acres	54,435	95,039	107
1996	28,864 acres	48,543	87,748	102
1995	20,304 acres	48,577	104,454	76
1994	51,800 acres	49,420	9,959	40
1993	35,270 acres	38,910	36,063	70
1992	40,765 acres	68,246	9,949	68
1991	5,875 acres	22,765	11,348	38

*Estimated numbers for 2000

Treatments are extremely successful at reducing moth numbers in the treatment blocks (see Figure 2a).

Funding and Staffing for Current Fiscal Year (2000)

Funding for the gypsy moth program comes from a variety of state and federal sources: DATCP, DNR, USDA-FS, USDA-FS Slow-the-Spread (STS), and USDA-APHIS.

DATCP

DATCP has \$1,149,000 of state funds devoted to the gypsy moth program. This money comes from a variety of sources that pay for different aspects of the program (see table below).

Appropriation	FTE Salary	LTE Salary	Fringe	Supplies and Services	Spray	Total
7(q)						
Cost Estimate	\$218,000	\$131,000	\$ 97,100	\$246,900	\$247,000	\$ 940,000
Budget	\$220,300	\$128,800	\$ 97,000	\$246,900	\$247,000	\$ 940,000
7(qb)*						
Cost Estimate	\$ 66,000	-	\$ 26,400	\$ 13,600	\$103,000	\$ 209,000
Budget	\$ 69,500	-	\$ 27,600	\$ 16,600	\$103,000	\$ 216,700
Total						
Cost Estimate	\$284,000	\$131,000	\$123,500	\$260,500	\$350,000	\$1,149,000
Budget	\$289,800	\$128,800	\$124,600	\$263,500	\$350,000	\$1,156,700

*Note-Differences between the cost estimate and the budget is due to the fact that the revenues have been less than the budget.

FTE assigned to the gypsy moth program include the following:

- 1 Plant Pest and Disease Specialist Supervisor
- 1 Program Coordinator
- 1 Trapping Coordinator
- 1 GIS/GPS Coordinator
- 1 GIS/GPS Assistant
- 1 Program Assistant
- 1 Plant Pest and Disease Specialist
- 1 Public Information Officer

DNR

DNR has approximately \$165,000 of state funds devoted to the gypsy moth program. DNR budgeted approximately \$20,000 for the spray program in 1999 to cover aerial observation and ground observation. The DNR has a program coordinator and two other pest specialists who contribute significant amounts of time to the program. During the spray program, DNR foresters serve as ground based observers monitoring application.

USDA-FS Cooperative Forestry Assistance

USDA-FS Cooperative Forestry Assistance will fulfill their cost share obligation (50/50 state/federal) for any eradication treatments greater than 640 acres that are outside the Slow-the-Spread Zone.

USDA-APHIS

USDA-APHIS will fulfill their cost share obligation (50/50 state/federal) for any eradication treatments less than 640 acres that are outside the Slow-the-Spread Zone.

USDA-FS-STS

Beginning in 2000, the USDA Forest Service, State partners and other USDA agencies anticipate national implementation of Slow-the-Spread. Across the 1,200 mile gypsy moth frontier from Wisconsin to North Carolina (see Figure 2 for Wisconsin STS Action Zone), implementation of STS is expected to:

- 1) Reduce the rate of gypsy moth spread by 50%.
- 2) Protect forests, forest-based industries, urban and rural parks, and private property.
- 3) Avoid at least \$22 million per year in damage and management costs.

Currently, full funding for STS is included in the Interior Appropriations Bill and is awaiting President Clinton's signature.

Anticipated cost share ratios are:

- 1) Treatment – 75% STS and 25% State
- 2) Survey – 50% STS and 50% State

Analysis

The Problem

1999 male moth survey data and egg mass survey data, which became available in November 1999, indicated that gypsy moth is still prevalent in Wisconsin (see Figures 3 and 4). 125,791 male gypsy moths were caught in Wisconsin in 1999. Moths were captured in 67 of Wisconsin's 72 counties. Gypsy moth alternate life stages (such as egg masses, caterpillars, and female moths), that indicate a reproducing population, were found at 58 sites covering 18 counties. These alternate life stage sites are located outside of the generally infested quarantined counties.

After review of the 1999 survey data, representatives from DATCP and Forest Service- STS personnel recommended that 101,400 acres at 80 sites be treated to slow the rate of spread of this pest (see Figure 5). The decision to treat 101,400 acres was backed by recommendations made by a computer-based model, which was developed by the four- year STS pilot project. This model makes treatment and survey recommendations using male moth survey data. We also anticipate eradication treatments on approximately 3,000 acres outside the STS Zone. This gives a grand total of 104,400 acres. Treatments would occur in the spring of 2000. This is more acreage than was treated in any of the last five years (see previous table - Treatment and Survey History - 1991 to 1999). DATCP currently has enough resources to cost share on treatments for 68,055 acres.

We still need approximately \$218,100 of state funds to match STS funds in order to treat the remaining 36,345 acres.

Cost Calculations

Type of Treatment	Acres	Cost per Acre	Total Cost	Cost Share-Federal	Cost Share State
Eradication <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i>	3,000	\$24.00 (includes two applications per acre)	\$ 72,000	\$36,000 50% cost share with Forest Service or APHIS	\$ 36,000 50% cost share
STS <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i>	75,160	\$24.00 (includes two applications per acre)	\$1,803,840	\$1,352,880 75% cost share with Forest Service STS	\$450,960 25% cost share
STS Pheromone Flakes	26,240	\$20.00 (one application)	\$ 524,800	\$ 393,600 75% cost share with Forest Service STS	\$131,200 25% cost share
<i>SUB TOTALS</i>	<i>104,400</i>		<i>\$2,400,640</i>	<i>\$1,782,480</i>	<i>\$618,160</i>
				\$ 50,060	\$ 50,060 Perm. Staff as in kind service. Allows us to add \$50,060 to the federal side in contractor costs and reduce our contractor costs by \$50,060.
TOTAL	104,400		\$2,400,640	\$1,832,540	\$568,100
					-\$350,000 money DATCP has available for spray
					\$218,100 Amount still needed

If no federal funds were available, Wisconsin would need \$2,400,640 in order to treat 104,400 acres. However, with federal funds Wisconsin only needs \$568,100 to treat the 104,400 acres.

Consequences of Not Controlling Gypsy Moth Infestations

Failure to control gypsy moth populations at the above mentioned areas could have the following ramifications:

- The more rapid infestation of Wisconsin public and private forests would result in financial losses due to reduced yields and costly pesticide treatments.
- Rapid initiation of quarantines with increased costs for industry treatment and state inspections.
- Defoliation of the forests would result in esthetic degradation adversely affecting the tourism and recreational industries.
- Defoliation of residential areas would cause losses in property values and invite extensive use (and possible misuse) of pesticides.

- High numbers of gypsy moth caterpillars would cause public nuisance and public health problems. Hairs from the caterpillars can cause allergic reactions such as eye irritation, skin rashes, and respiratory problems.

USDA-APHIS and DATCP could initiate quarantines in order to reduce the risk of artificial spread of the insect. Christmas trees growers, nursery stock growers and dealers, loggers, firewood shippers, and moving companies shipping outdoor household articles would be barred from certain geographic markets or would be required to pay prescribed pesticide treatments plus schedule DATCP or USDA inspections and certification in order to ship regulated articles. Treatments to control gypsy moth in nurseries and Christmas Tree farms could cost an average of \$35 per acre. The Waushara County Christmas tree industry is a prime example. In 1998, Christmas Tree growers paid approximately \$2.35 per acre to have their trees inspected and certified free of gypsy moth. Waushara County is not quarantined for gypsy moth. If it is quarantined, growers could pay an average of \$35 or more per acre to certify that their trees are free from gypsy moth. The increase in cost would be due to treatment of fields by the grower and increased inspections by DATCP or USDA staff. If gypsy moth infests Waushara County and it is quarantined, it is possible that 5,000 acres (of the total 10,000 acres) of Christmas Trees may need to be inspected and treated for gypsy moth each year. This could amount to a cost of \$175,000 annually to Waushara County Christmas Tree growers.

The economic impacts that are likely as gypsy moth spreads into new areas have been estimated (STS; Leuschner et al., 1996; Leuschner, 1991):

Impact Category*	Assumptions	Value
Timber (5%)	Outbreak on 10% of the susceptible host	10 year loss in growth and yield
Recreation (5%)	Loss of visitor days	\$13.50 per visitor day
Government activities (30%)	Increase in gypsy moth management costs	\$0.18 per acre
Residential (60%)	Willingness to pay to avoid impacts	\$41 per household

*Percent of total impacts

Benefits of Controlling Gypsy Moth Infestations

Gypsy moth spreads at an average rate of 13 miles per year. Aggressive survey and control programs, such as the one in Wisconsin (and the USDA- Forest Service Slow-the-Spread program), have shown that the rate of gypsy moth spread can be reduced by as much as 50% to 6 miles per year. The potential benefits of slowing the spread of gypsy moth have been calculated (Leuschner et al., 1996; Leuschner, 1991). If the average rate of spread is reduced by half, to 6 miles per year, this would give a \$2 (most conservative) to \$18 (least conservative) return for every dollar spent.

RECOMMENDATIONS :FUND DATCP AN ADDITIONAL \$218,100 FROM THE FORESTRY ACCOUNT SO WE CAN MATCH FOREST SERVICE FUNDS IN ORDER TO TREAT AN ADDITIONAL 36,345 ACRES (GIVING A TOTAL OF 104,400 ACRES).

How the Request Meets Statutory Criteria [s.13.101(3) and (4)]

The criteria are:

1. An emergency exists,
2. no funds are available for such purposes, and
3. the purpose for which a supplemental appropriation is requested has been authorized or directed by the legislature.

DATCP currently only has enough resources to treat 68,055 acres. To treat more acreage, additional funds are needed in order to cost share with Forest Service funds. Therefore, the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection requests an increase in expenditure authority of \$218,100, from the forestry account, for appropriation 20.115(7)(q). This amount will fund the state share of gypsy moth control treatments for an additional 36,345 acres, allowing treatment of 104,400 acres. ATCP 21 of the Wisconsin Administrative Code authorizes DATCP to conduct detection and control programs and public information programs on plant pests and movement of pests in Wisconsin. This regulation is based on sections 93.07, 94.01, and 94.02, WI stats. Failure to address this need could result in the more rapid establishment and westward spread of the insect.

Quarantines on additional counties would be the most immediate threat. Nursery stock, Christmas trees, firewood, pulpwood, logs, and outdoor household articles would need to be inspected and certified free of gypsy moth by DATCP or USDA inspectors before they could move to nonquarantined areas. Businesses may also have to pay for costly treatments if gypsy moth is found on their materials.

Populations would eventually build to defoliating levels. Defoliation of the forests would have a negative impact on the tourism industry. Financial losses to the timber industry would occur due to reduced yields and expensive pesticide treatments. For example, Pennsylvania lost \$40 million in trees to the gypsy moth between 1972 and 1980.

Defoliation in residential areas would cause losses in property values and possible extensive use (or even misuse) of pesticides. High numbers of gypsy moth caterpillars, up to 1 million or more per acre, would cause public nuisance and public health problems. Hairs from the caterpillars can cause allergic reactions such as eye irritation, skin rashes, and respiratory problems.

This is a need that must be addressed now. The recommended treatments to control gypsy moth infestations will begin around the middle of May 2000.

More importantly, USDA Forest Service and USDA-APHIS requires that the state notify them by the end of February how much of the money they allocated for Wisconsin will be used. Wisconsin can only use this money with a state cost share. If Wisconsin does not commit state money as our cost share, Forest Service and/or USDA-APHIS will redistribute the allocated money to another state and/or program. Also, the contract with the aerial applicator must be awarded by the middle of February.

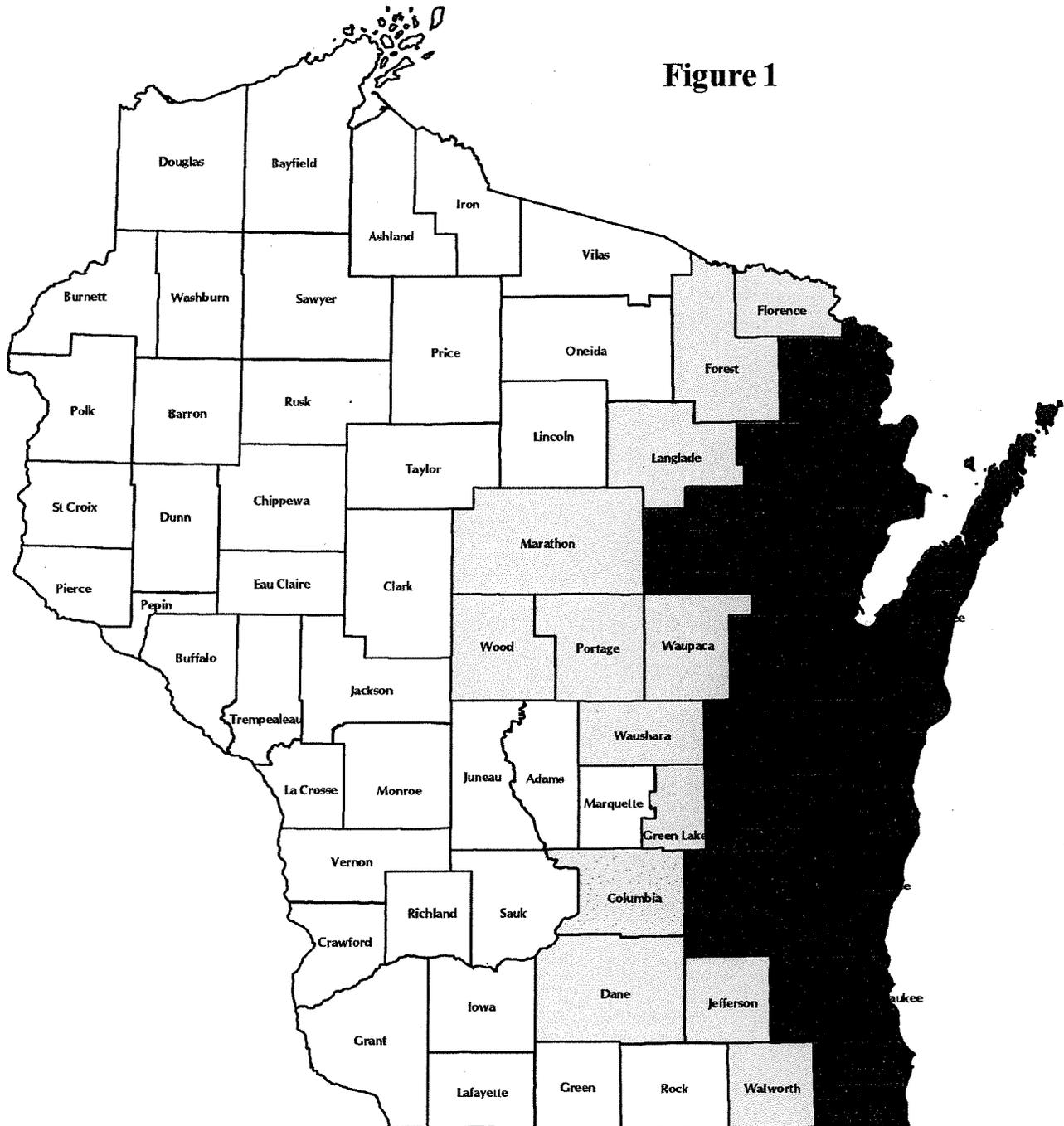
By acting now on the most critical areas we can delay the impact of adverse economic, social, and health consequences on counties where the gypsy moth is not yet fully established.

Department Representative

Nicholas J. Neher will represent the Department at the 13.10 meeting.

1999 Quarantine & Transition Zone Counties

Figure 1

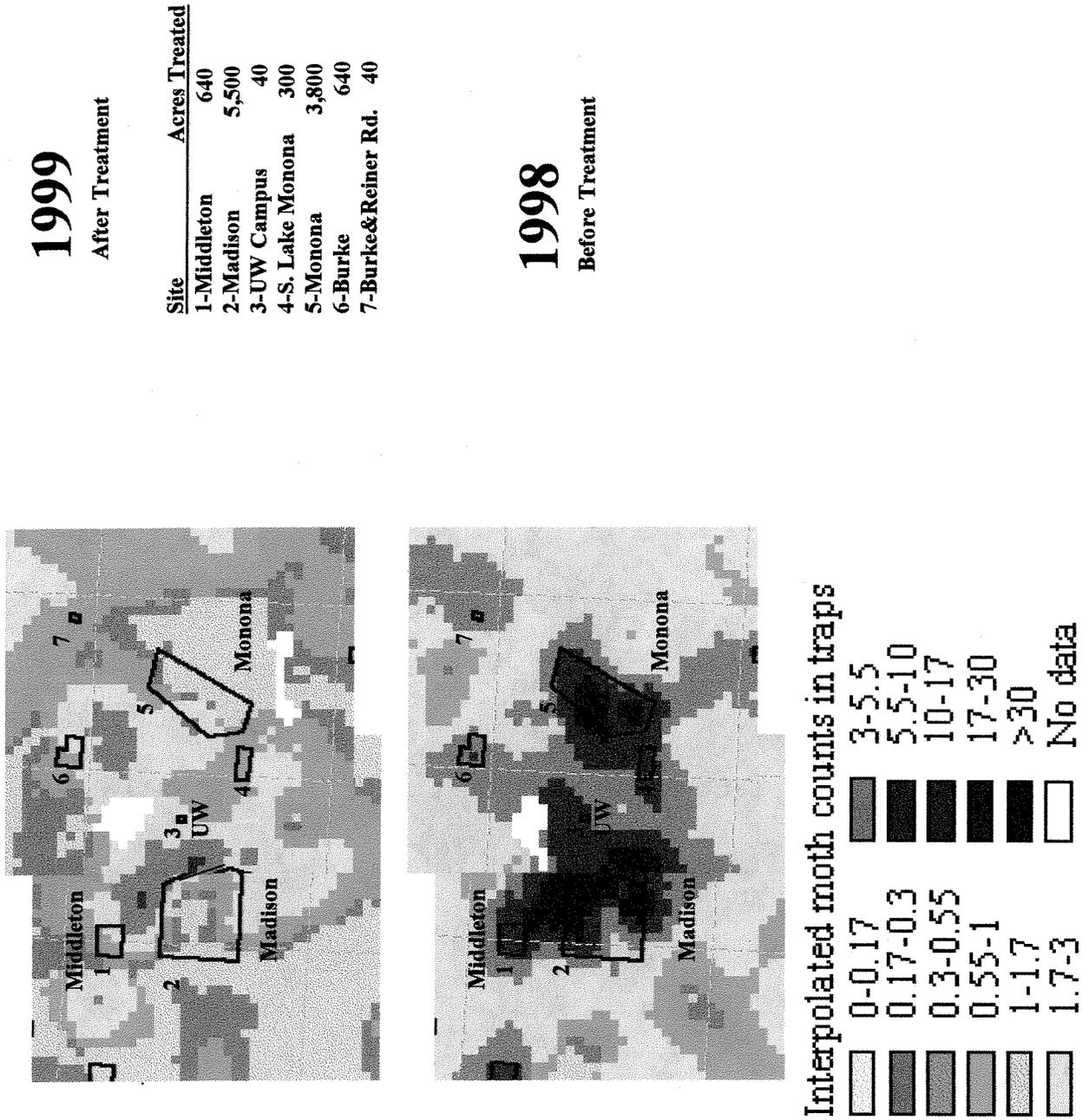


 Quarantine Counties
 Transition Zone Counties

Evaluating Treatment Success

City of Madison and Surrounding Areas

Figure 2a



2000 Slow-the-Spread Action Zone

Figure 2

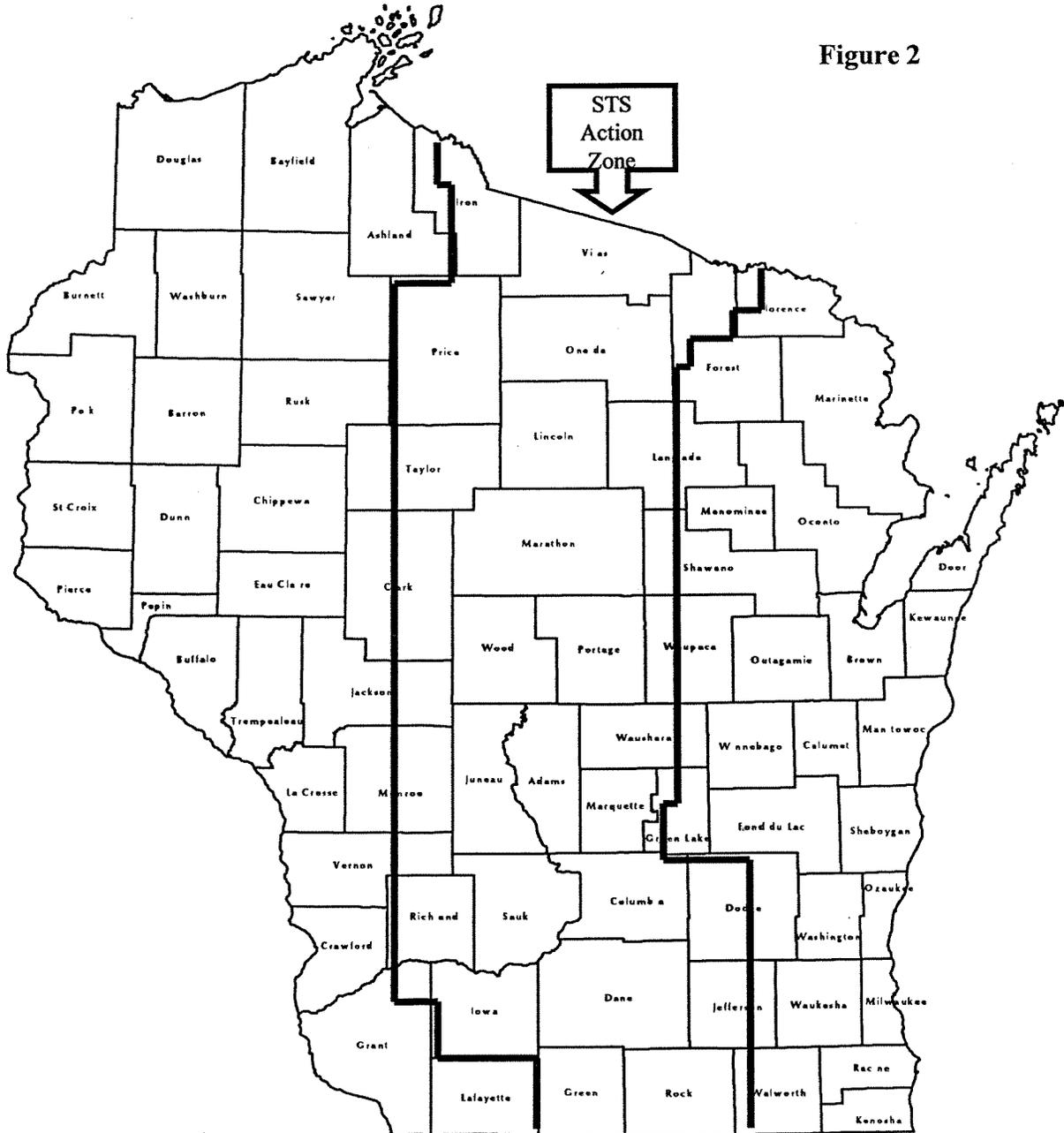
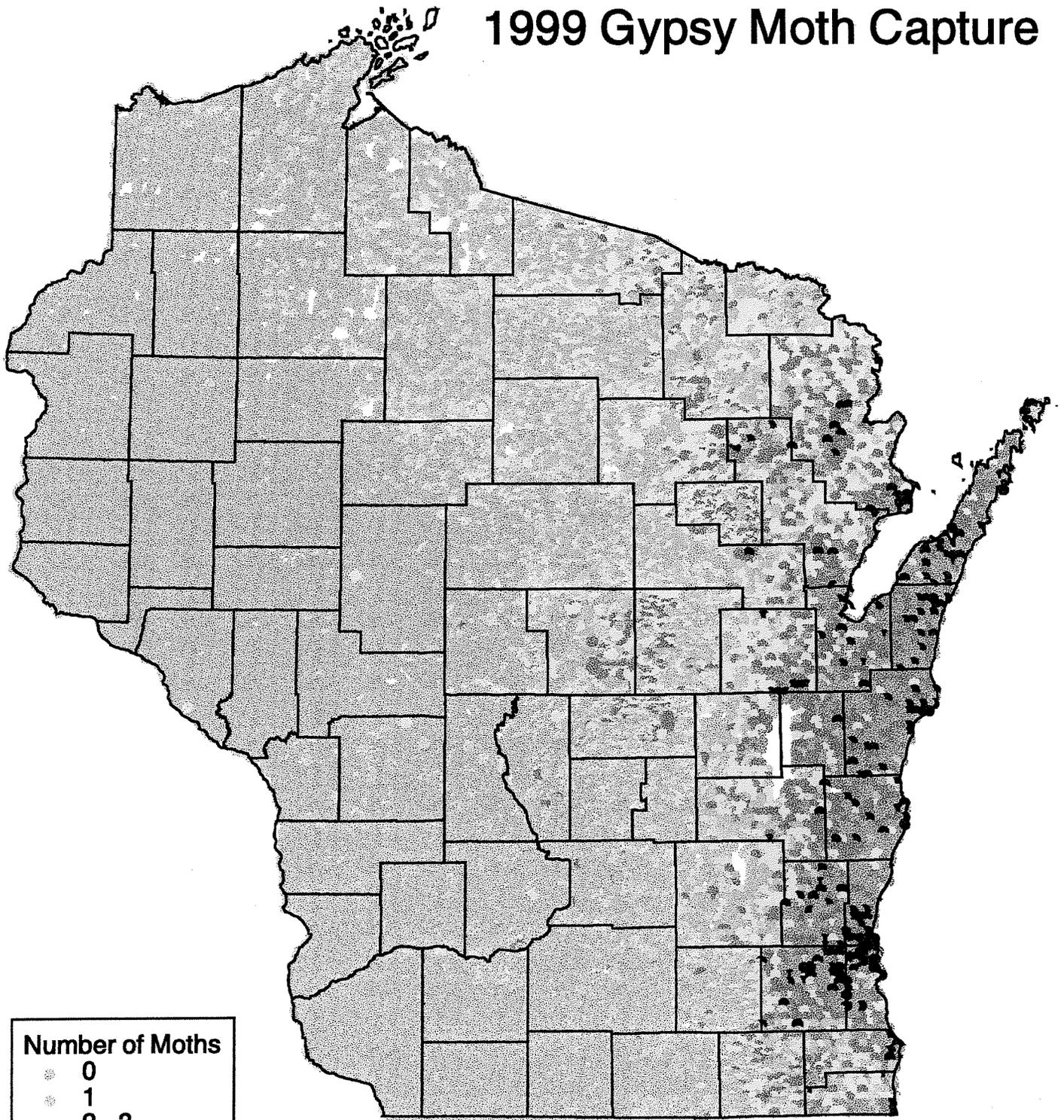


Figure 4

1999 Gypsy Moth Capture



Number of Moths	
●	0
●	1
●●	2 - 3
●●●	4 - 9
●●●●	10 - 25
●●●●●	26 - 100
●●●●●●	101 - 499
●●●●●●●	500 +

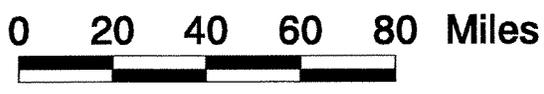
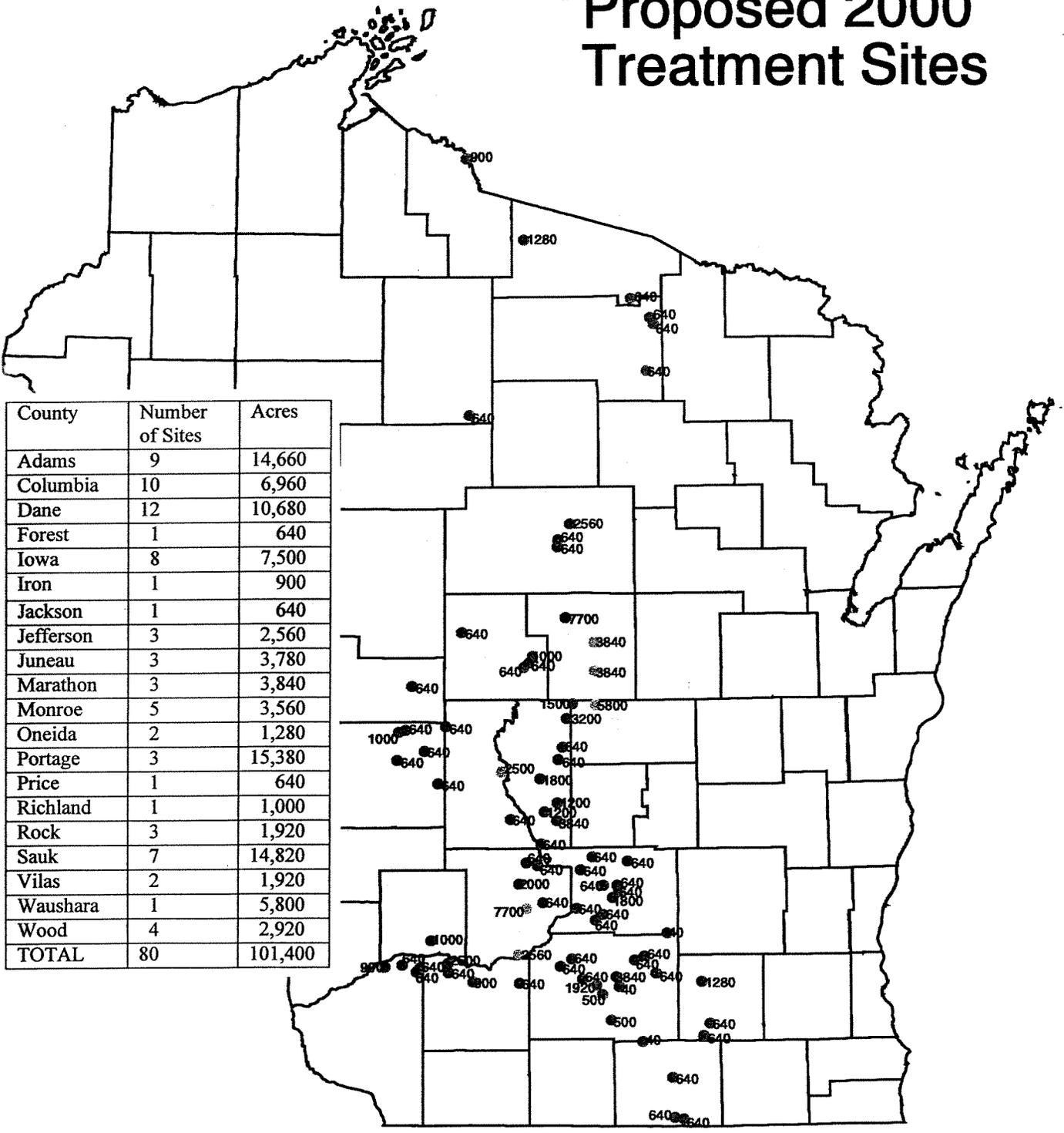


Figure 5

Proposed 2000 Treatment Sites



County	Number of Sites	Acres
Adams	9	14,660
Columbia	10	6,960
Dane	12	10,680
Forest	1	640
Iowa	8	7,500
Iron	1	900
Jackson	1	640
Jefferson	3	2,560
Juneau	3	3,780
Marathon	3	3,840
Monroe	5	3,560
Oneida	2	1,280
Portage	3	15,380
Price	1	640
Richland	1	1,000
Rock	3	1,920
Sauk	7	14,820
Vilas	2	1,920
Waushara	1	5,800
Wood	4	2,920
TOTAL	80	101,400

0 20 40 60 80 Miles

