



California Agricultural Commissioners and Sealers Association

Issue Fact Sheet

Issue: 2012 Farm Bill Pest & Disease Management

Background: In 2008 Congress adopted the Food, Conservation and Energy Act of 2008 (Farm Bill) (P.L. 110-146) containing important provisions for ongoing efforts to combat pest and disease in the U.S. Section 10201 of the Farm Bill explicitly mandates funding “shall (be made) available to carry out this section,” that includes “(b) Early plant pest detection and surveillance....(c) Threat Identification and Mitigation Program.....(and) (d) Specialty Crop Certification and Risk Management Systems.”

Upon receiving an apportionment each year from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), USDA is required to make funds available from the Commodity Credit Corporation in the following amounts for respective fiscal years:

- ◆ \$12 million in FY 2009;
- ◆ \$45 million in FY 2010; and
- ◆ \$50 million in FY 2011 and thereafter.

Congress recognized the challenge and appropriately addressed the issue with targeted funding toward identified high-risk pest pathways. The statute is clear with regard to funding priorities. The funds are to be used for early plant pest detection and surveillance activities that will likely:

- prevent the introduction and establishment of plant pests; and
- provide a comprehensive approach to compliment Federal detection efforts.

Further the statute is clear with regard to special funding considerations (based on pest pathways). The Secretary of Agriculture shall provide funds to a state department of agriculture if the Secretary determines that the state department of agriculture is in a state that has a high risk of being affected by 1 or more plant pests or diseases, taking into consideration:

- the number of international ports of entry in the state;
- the volume of international passenger and cargo entry into the state;
- the geographic location of the state and if the location or types of agricultural commodities produced in the state are conducive to agricultural pest and disease;
- crop diversity or natural resources (including unique plant species) of the state; and
- whether the Secretary has determined that an agricultural pest or disease in the state is a federal concern

2012 Farm Bill: CACASA believes it is highly likely that the 2012 Farm Bill will be written under budget reconciliation and farm policies will be under considerable scrutiny. While the funds in the 2008 farm bill are targeted and critical, it is widely accepted that additional resources are needed to safeguard America’s natural environment and food and fiber systems from the potential destruction caused by invasive pests and diseases.

Now more than ever, early pest detection is important to prevent significant economic and environmental damage throughout the U.S. Once a pest becomes established or spreads significantly, the cost to eradicate, suppress, or manage it can be in the millions of dollars—not to

mention the economic costs in lost crops and damage to native ecosystems. In fact a 1997 General Accounting Office report estimated the national cost to taxpayers from invasive species was close to \$41 billion annually in lost production, prevention, and control expenses. In 1998, the impact due to invasive weeds alone was estimated at about \$15 billion.

Between fiscal years 2000 and 2009, USDA-APHIS was provided Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) funds for emergency plant pest programs that ranged between \$22 and \$176 million each year, for a total of \$818 million over this 10 year timeframe. These figures do not include additional costs to State and local governments, industry, or the growers.

Considering the current state of our nation's economy and the potential of crafting the 2012 farm bill under budget reconciliation, we anticipate a thorough review of traditional farm programs and we urge a review of the effectiveness and value of 10201 expenditures. We expect that such a review will demonstrate the need to retain and expand these significant programs.

As Congress considers potential savings from, and shifting priorities and resources among titles in the farm bill, we expect that expansion of 10201 programs should be an outcome. Policies developing programs such as pest and disease management benefit all of agriculture, the environment and the general public. With consistent mandatory program funding, systems can be enhanced to prevent the initial introduction of invasive species, and when a pest or disease is detected it can be early so respective plant health officials throughout the U.S. can respond rapidly to eradicate the outbreak before it has a chance to become established or spread to other areas. This results in significant cost savings, as it avoids the high costs of a long-term management program and helps maintain access to international markets for U.S. plants and plant products and reduce the costs of quarantine regulatory programs on effected industries.

The lesson States have learned from implementing Section 10201 of the 2008 Farm Bill is there is great need to use consistent federal funding to support their efforts not just to discover new pests and diseases that impact agriculture, but to 1. Mitigate pests offshore and eliminate pathways of introduction, 2. Prepare for the potential introduction of certain pests, and 3. Rapidly and effectively respond to introductions when they occur.

Status: To date, funding from Section 10201 of the Farm Bill has provided California a total of:

Fiscal Year	Total Amount Available	Total to California	Program Detail
2009	\$12,000,000	\$3,068,064	
2010	\$45,000,000	\$19,300,000	(See request below)
2011	\$50,000,000	\$40,336,698 <i>requested</i>	(See request below)

Action Items:

- Continue the provisions and level of funding provided in Section 10201 of P.L. 111-246 (Farm Bill) beyond FY 2012 in the manner and purposes set forth by the statute.
- With budget cuts imminent and farm policy priorities under review, strong consideration should be given to consistently fund pest and disease management programs at \$200 million annually.

FY2010 FARM BILL PROPOSALS

Project Name	Budget
Invasive Species Outreach and Education	\$415,000
Survey for the Japanese dodder in California	\$862,500
Pest Risk and Economic Analysis and Environmental Compliance	\$2,079,000
Exotic Fruit Fly Pathway Analysis and Targeted Operations Task Force	\$450,000
California Dog Teams	\$2,800,000
Survey for the Redbay Ambrosia Beetle in California	\$123,347
Statewide Trapping for False Codling Moth (FCM), <i>Thaumatotibia leucotreta</i>	\$2,478,881
Comprehensive Detection Trapping and Surveys for Invasive Pest Threats to California	\$7,345,118
California Asian Citrus Psyllid (ACP) and Huanglongbing (HLB) Survey and Mitigation Project	\$5,826,244
Plum Pox Virus Survey	\$1,128,023
Enhancing Laboratory Infrastructure and Diagnostics Technology to Support California Agriculture	\$679,207
National Ornamental Research Site at Dominican University Oversight and Liaison	\$50,000

Total Requested \$24,237,320

2011 Farm Bill Proposals

Goal	Proposal	Amount
1	Regional Forest-Defoliating Moth Survey	\$159,324.00
1	Grape Pest Moth Survey	\$964,576.00
1	Enhancing Exotic Pest Detection Surveys	\$8,750,000.00
1	Tomato Pest moth Survey	\$694,576.00
1	Survey for the Spread of European Grapevine Moth	\$12,347,699.00
1	Statewide Survey for Exotic Parasitic Nematodes	\$320,967.00
1	Statewide Survey for Plum Pox Virus	\$300,000.00
	Total	\$23,537,142.00
2	California Detector Dog Team	\$3,891,681.00
2	Acquisition of Germinators	\$49,000.00
	Total	\$3,940,681.00
3	Installation of Real-Time PCR Lab (Sharpshooter & Psyllid)	\$176,570.00
3	Identification Guide for introduced and Native Fruit Flies (Tephritidae)	\$70,157.00
3	Development of Diagnostics for Weeds and Nematodes (DNA Sequencing)	\$115,004.00
3	Development of Novel Molecular Diagnostic Tools for Nematodes	\$86,171.00
3	Enhance ID of Armored Scale Insects	\$110,144.00
3	Enhance ID of Pentatomoid Stink Bugs	\$103,844.00
3	Enhance ID of Bark Beetles	\$121,844.00
3	Rapid and Integrated ID of Californian Sharpshooters	\$160,744.00
3	Enhancing Plant Pest Identification	\$806,335.00
3	ID Guide for Western Drosophila	\$78,158.00
3	Molecular ID and Phylogeny of Genus Anastrepha (Diptera:Tephritidae)	\$78,557.00
3	Enhancing Taxonomic and Molecular Diagnostics (Diptera:Tephritidae)	\$112,157.00
	Total	\$2,019,685.00
4	Best management Practices in Nurseries	\$40,000.00
4	Alternatives to Diazinon for Movement of Nursery Stock	\$73,470.00
4	Oversight and Liaison to NORSDUC (P. ramorum)	\$50,000.00
	Total	\$163,470.00

5	Firewood Brochure	\$41,125.00
5	Communication Pathways for ACP/HLB	\$267,122.00
5	Vertebrate Pest Control Certification, Education and Outreach	\$163,350.00
5	Feasibility Study for Certificate in Invasive Species Management	\$7,000.00
5	Diagnostics Course	\$25,648.00
	Total	\$504,245.00

6	Regional Strategic Systems for Early Detection of Invasive Species	\$170,058.00
6	Permanent Facility for the Mediterranean Fruit Fly PRP	\$9,500,000.00
6	Biological Control for Two Exotic Tortricids in CA	\$501,417.00
	Total	\$10,171,475.00

Total All Requests	\$40,336,698.00
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