

Regulatory Impacts of Invasive Species

Presented to Forest Invasives Regulatory Meeting by JoAnn Cruse, USDA, APHIS, PPQ State Director Brian Kuhn, Wisconsin Department of Agriculture on March 19, 2015



USDA

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

Plant Protection and Quarantine

- 6 employees statewide
- 1 vacancy to be filled in Madison
- Veterinary Services
- Wildlife Services



Plant Protection & Quarantine

- Protect American agriculture from foreign plant pests and diseases through survey and detection programs
- Restrict movement of plant pests on commodities in order to reduce the spread of pests and diseases within the U.S.
- Certify agricultural products for export
- Enforce requirements for genetically engineered plants.



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Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection

Plant Industry Bureau

- Detects and identifies exotic plant pests in the environment and within industry (nurseries/greenhouses/mills)
- Regulates the movement of injurious plant pests
 - Logs, firewood, mulch, nursery stock, Christmas trees
- Certifies ag products for export

1996 - 1999

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GLASSYWING SHARPSHOOTER EUROPEAN GYPSY MOTH ASIAN GOLDEN NEMATODE LONGHORNED BEETLE CARLS

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Survey and Detection

- Structured survey using lure, traps, and established guidelines
- Visual survey
- Outreach
- First Detector programs

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FHP

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RHEA





Considerations to Invasive Finds

- Is this a significant pest requiring federal action? (increased new finds in recent years)
- What's the impact to resources biologically and financially?
- Are there effective survey methods, containment strategies, and treatment and management options, i.e. is it eradicable or too widespread?
- What are the funding options?
- What's the timeline for response, i.e. days, months, seasons? How quickly do we need to assess and respond?



Basic Steps in APHIS Emergency Response

- Survey and delimit infestation
- Containment (regulatory)
- Treatment eradication control
- Re-establish trade/partners



Timeline of Response to a New Find

Day 1: A specimen is submitted to state or federal office.

Day 2/3/4: Forwarded for identification to APHIS identifier and possibly Systemic Entomology Lab (SEL).

Day 4: Results sent to SPHD/SPRO/APHIS Hqtrs with determination of pest and if not found in U.S.

Day 5: New Pest Advisory Group (NPAG) in APHIS meets to determine if pest is of significance to U.S. and requires action. If not significant, defer situation to the State or Tribe. Parties meet to prepare press releases?



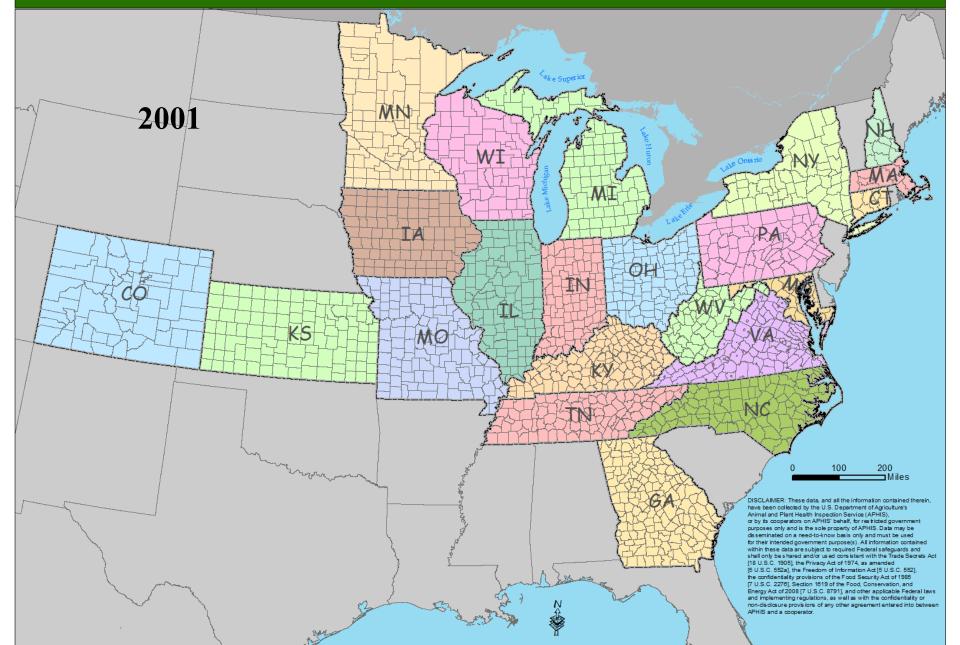
Week One:

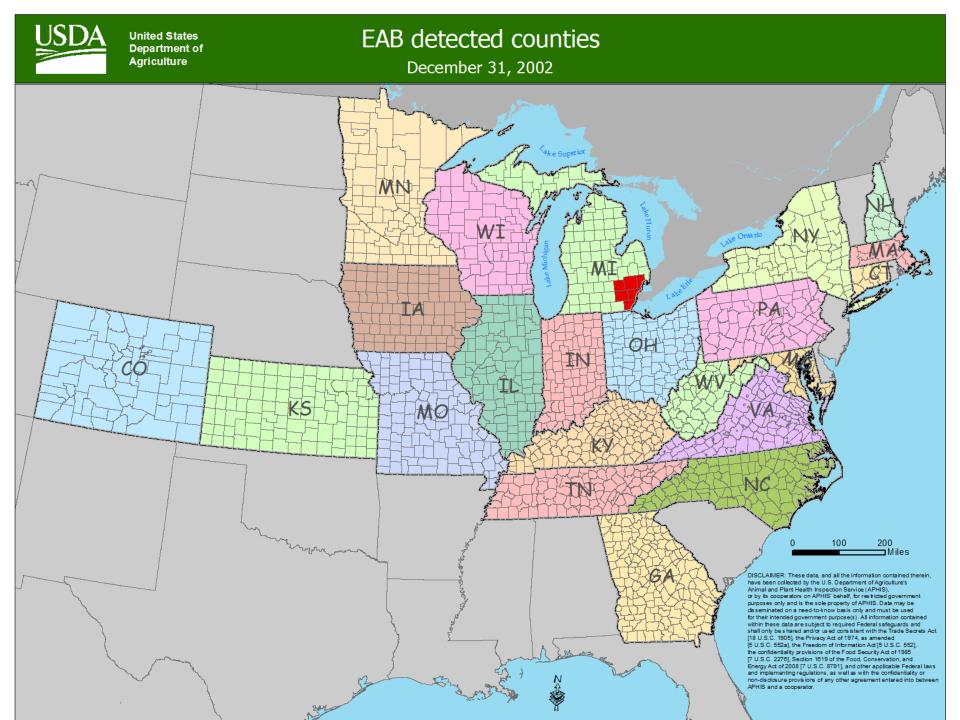
- Significant and requires action
- Assess the site/situation
- Determine authorities and consider quarantine options
- Coordination (press releases)
- Identify available survey methods and staffing needed
- Identify available funding

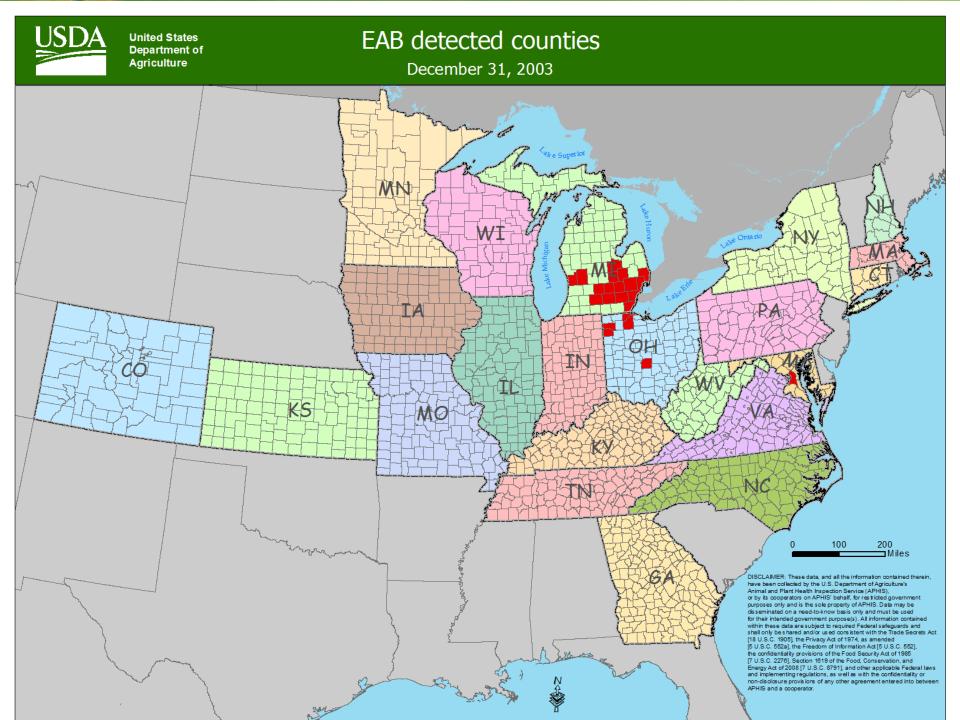


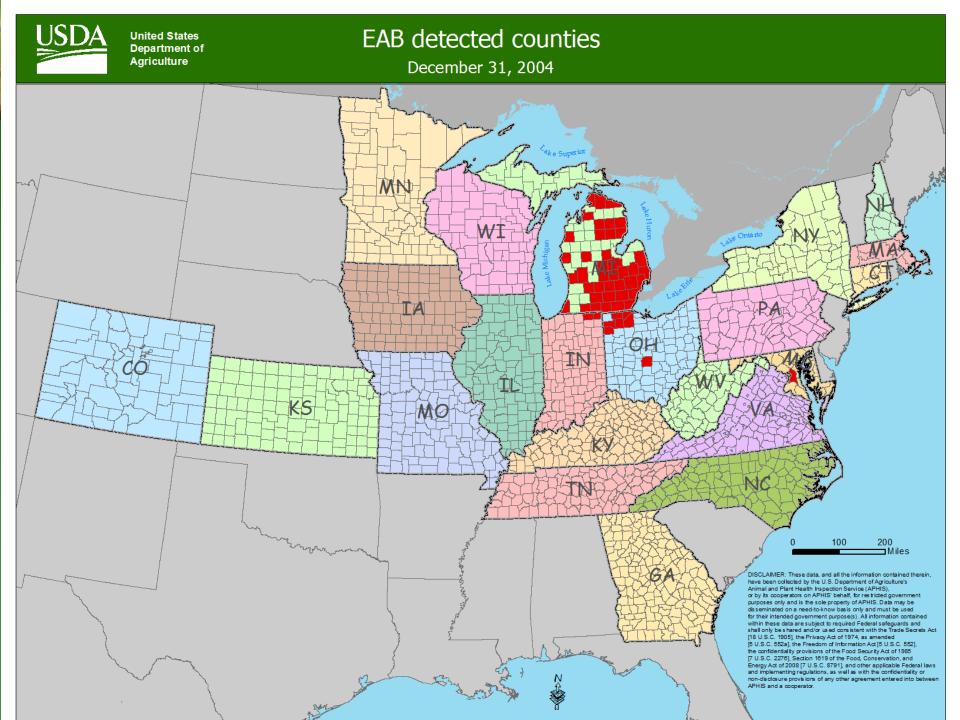
United States Department of Agriculture

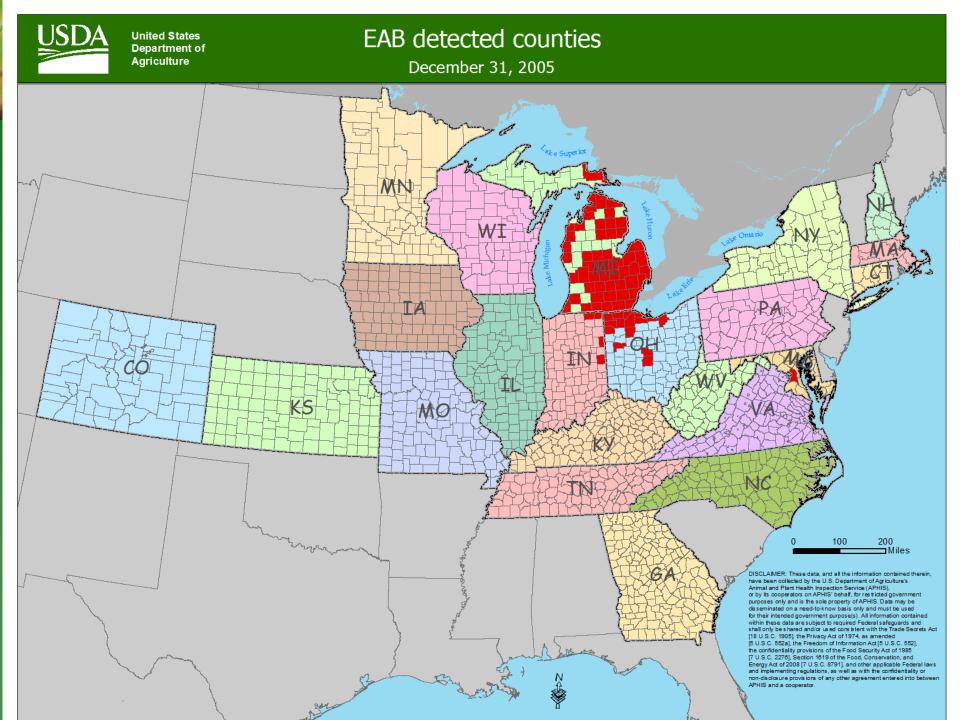
EAB detected counties

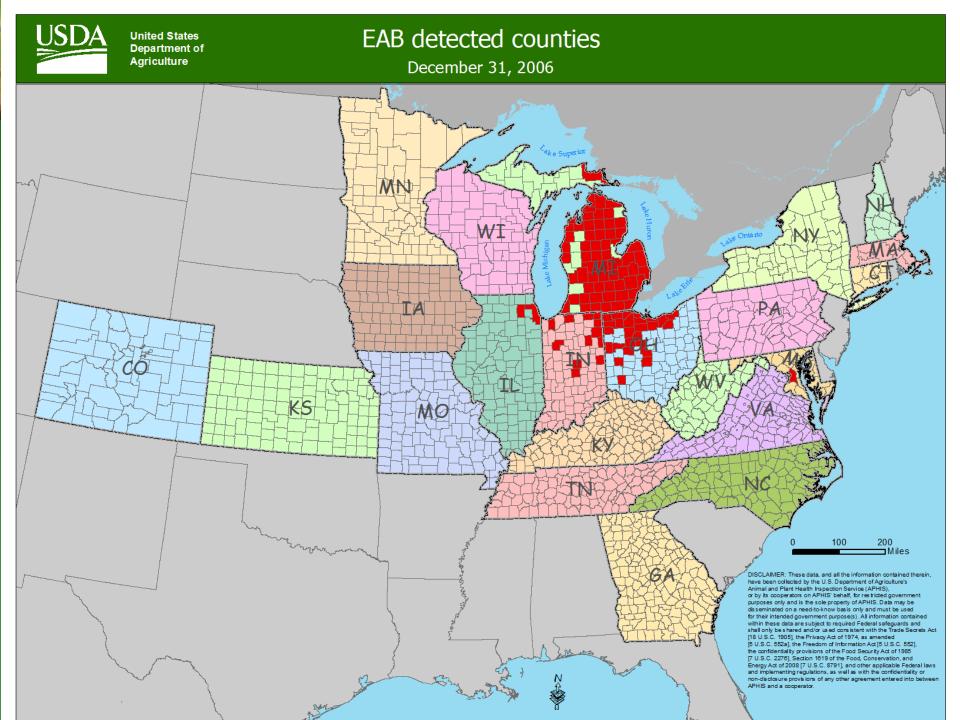


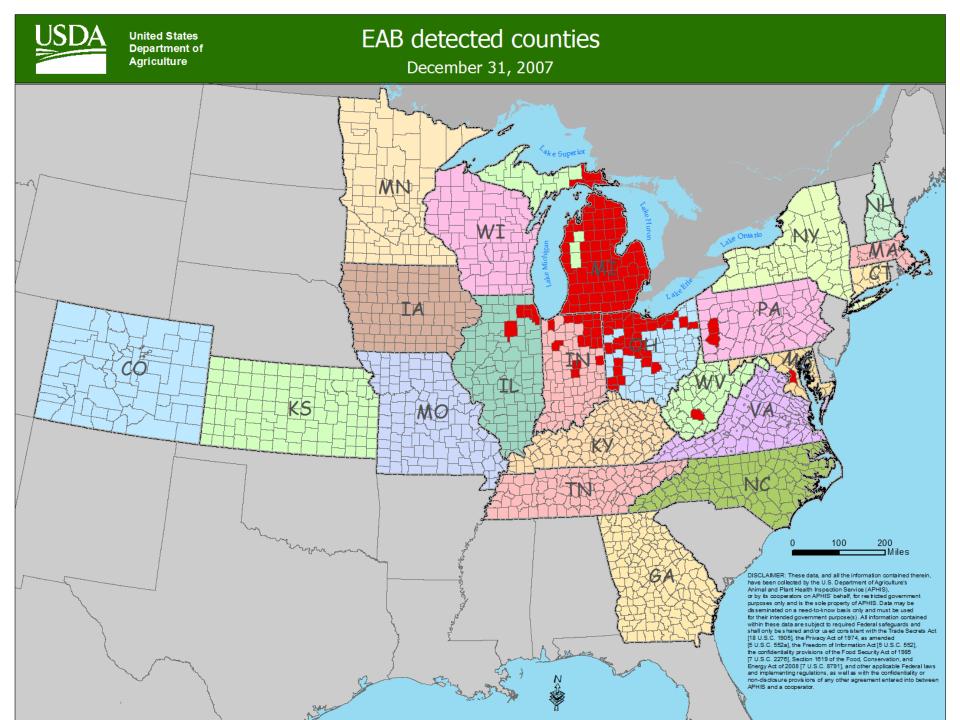


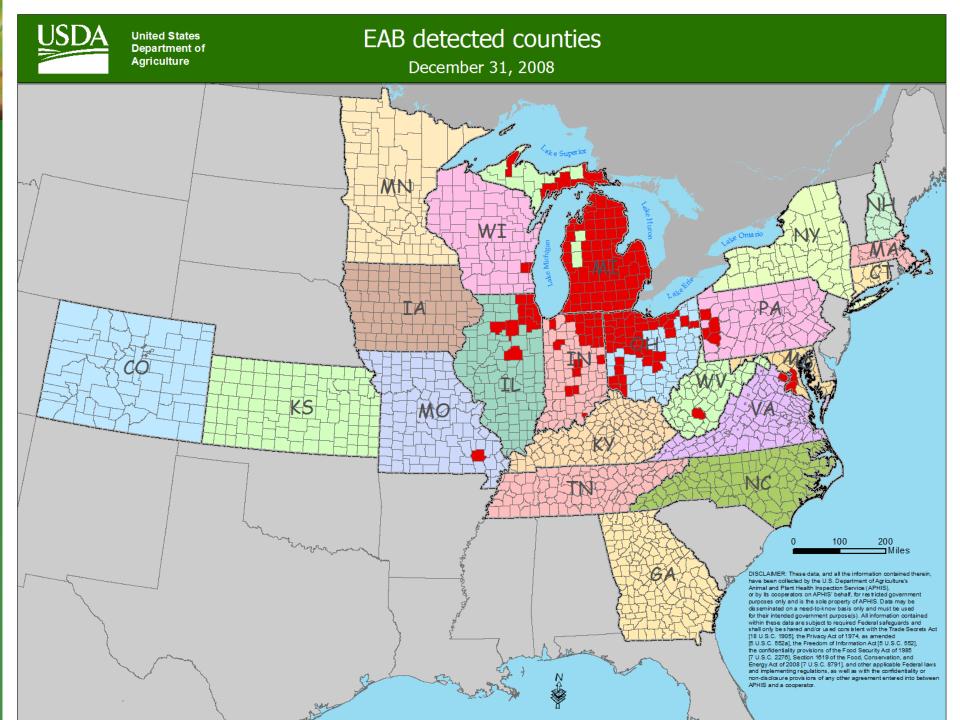


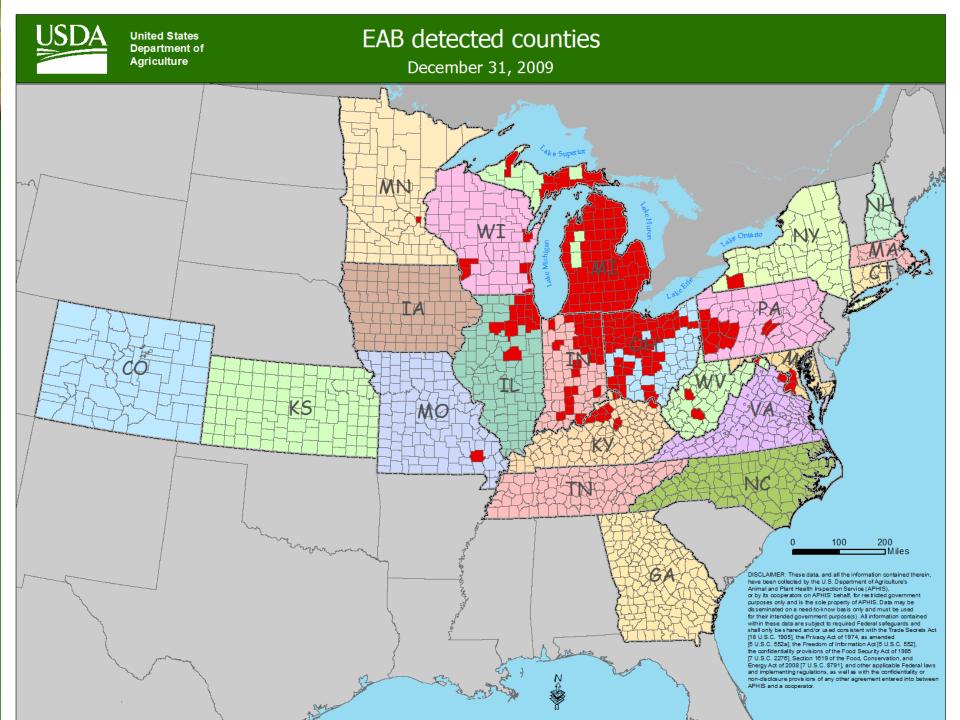


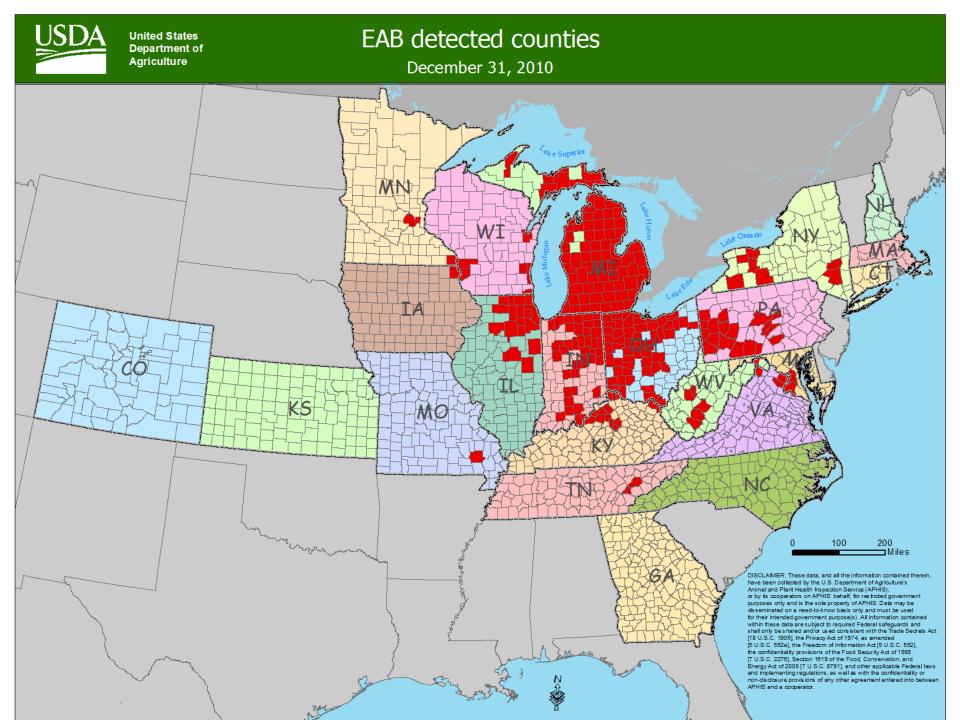


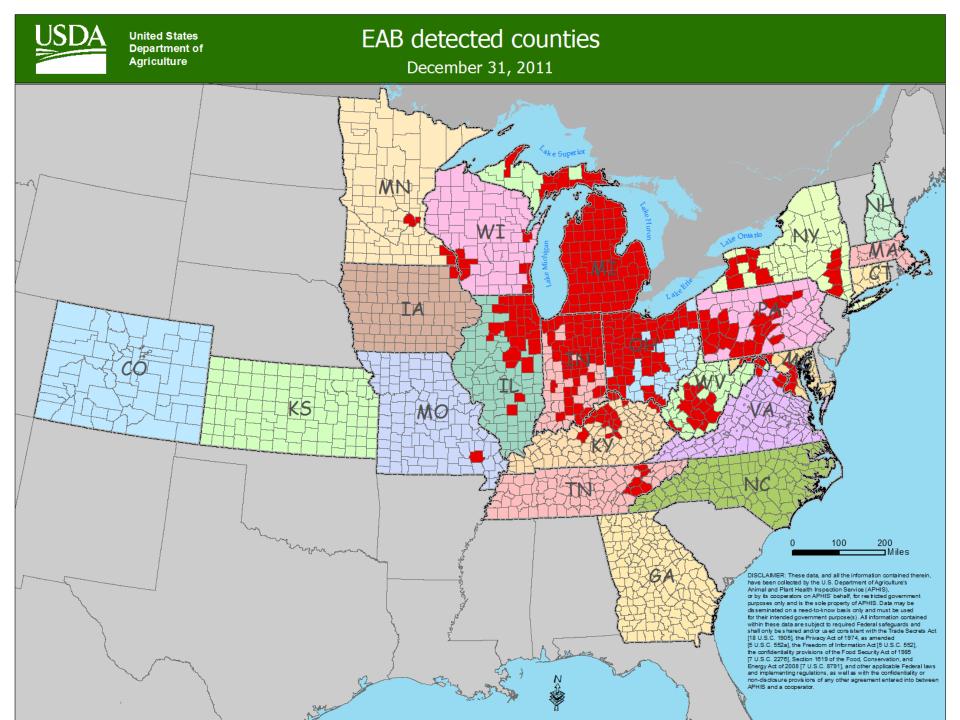


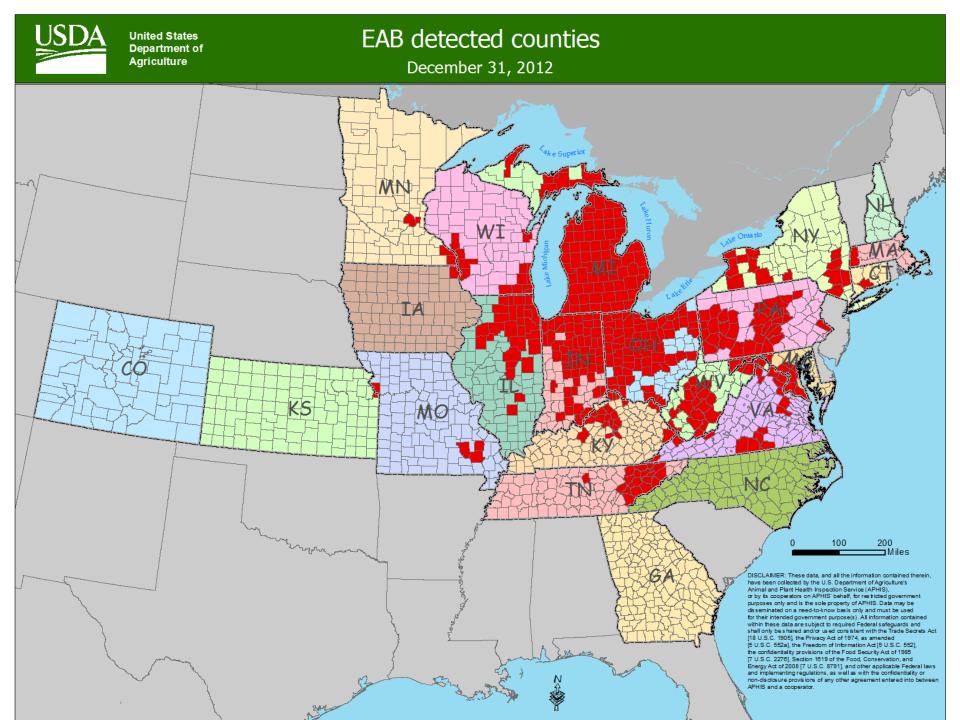


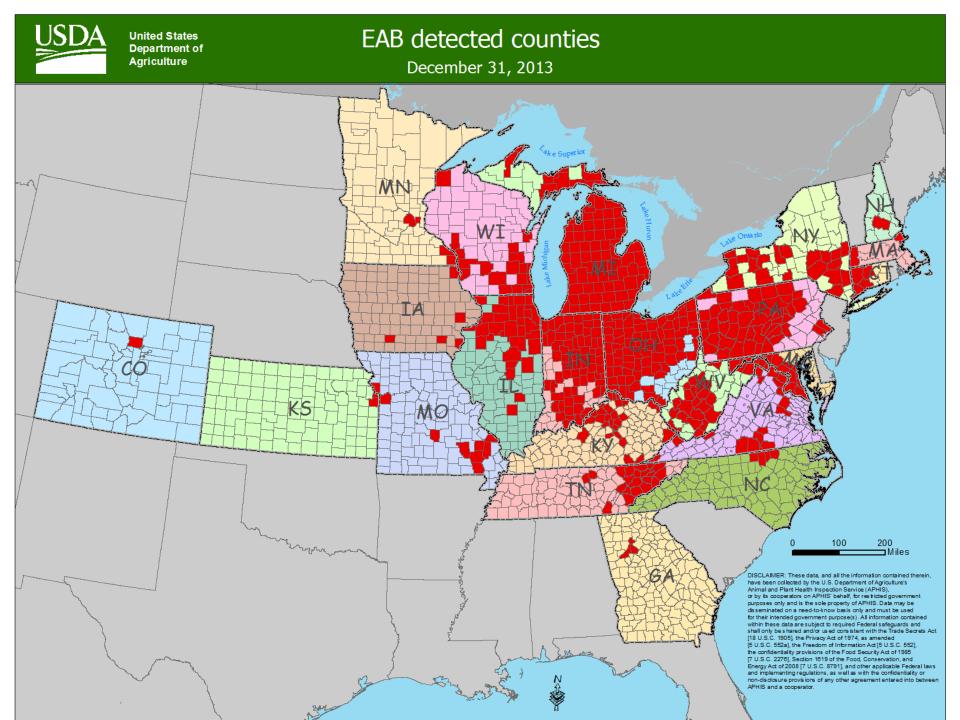


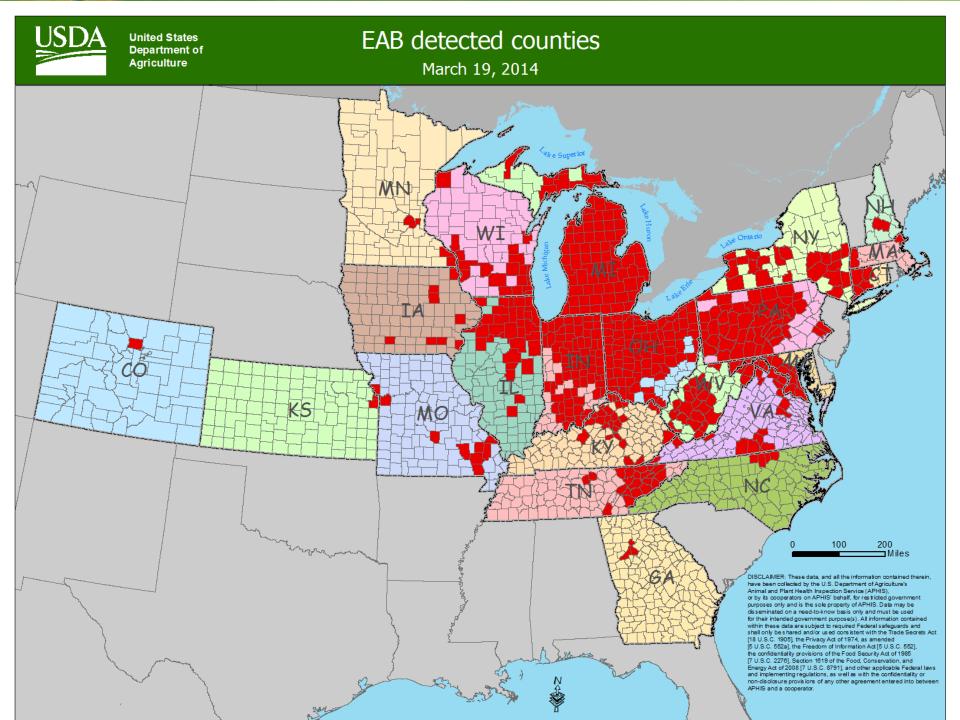


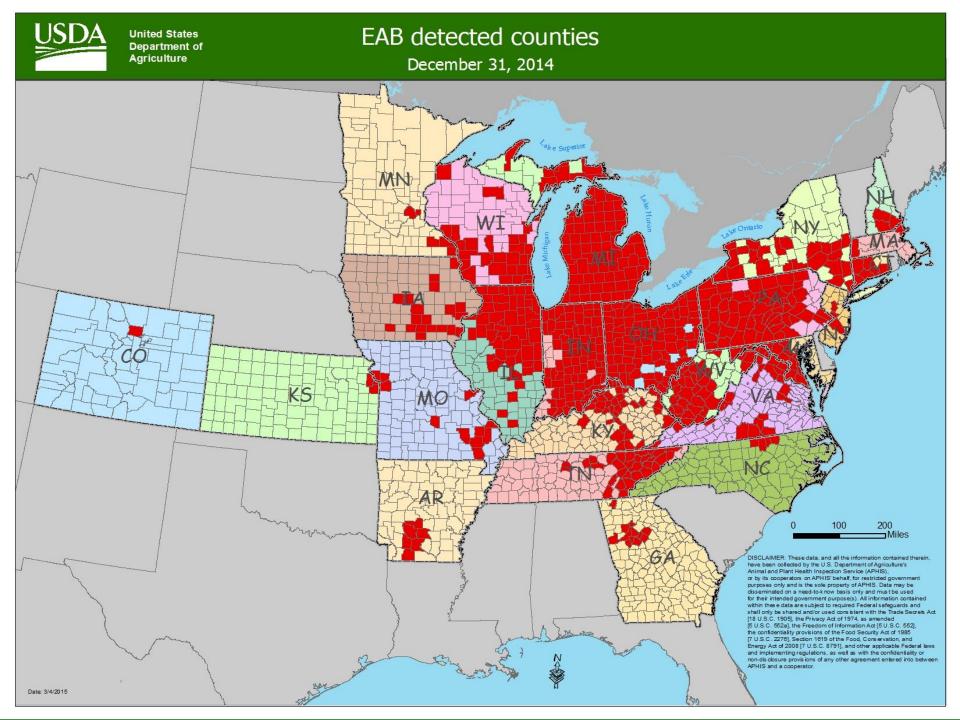


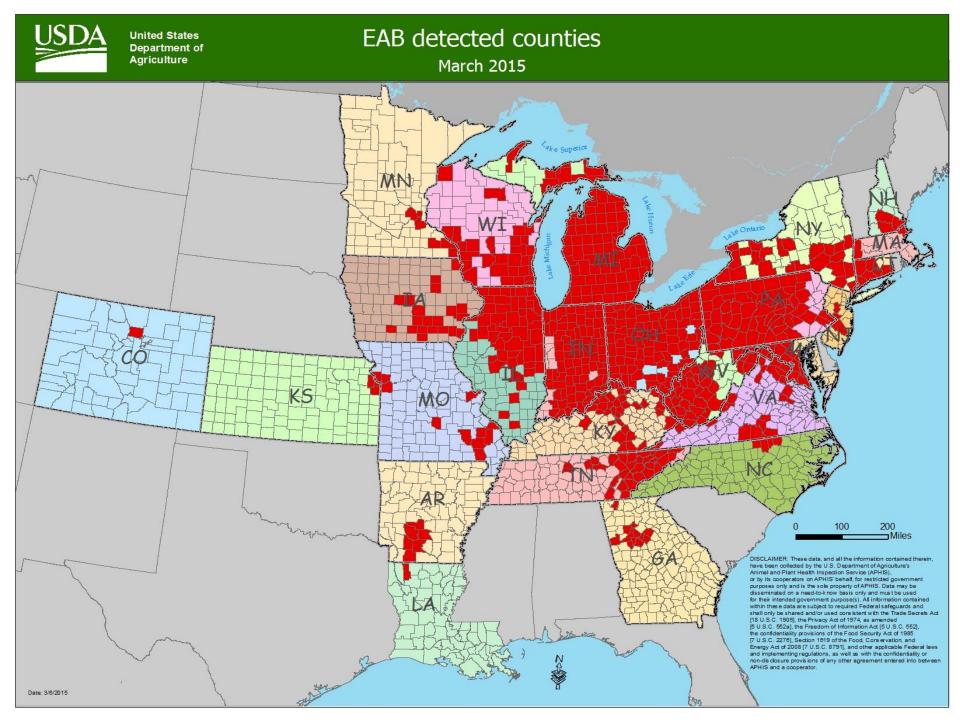


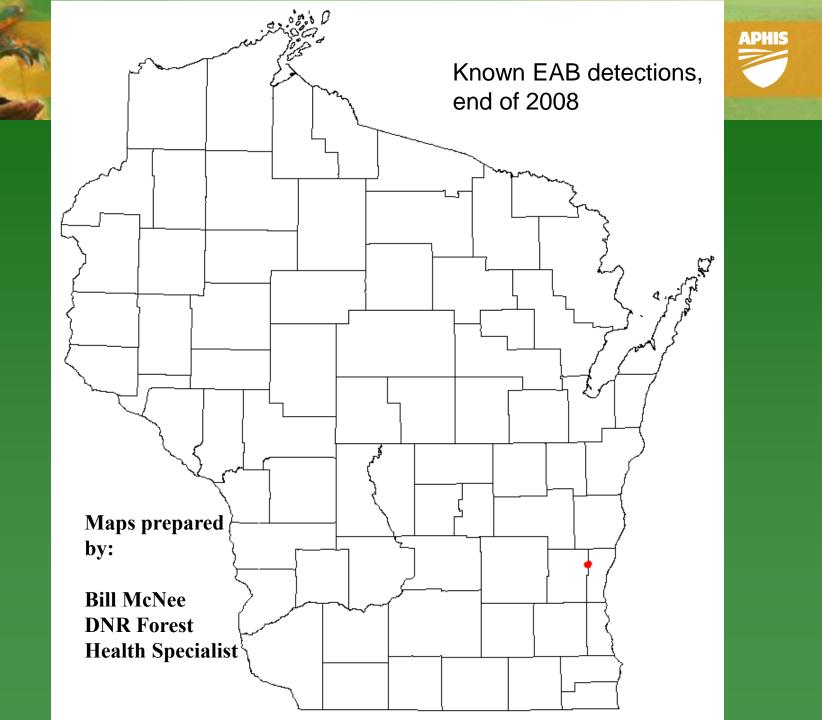


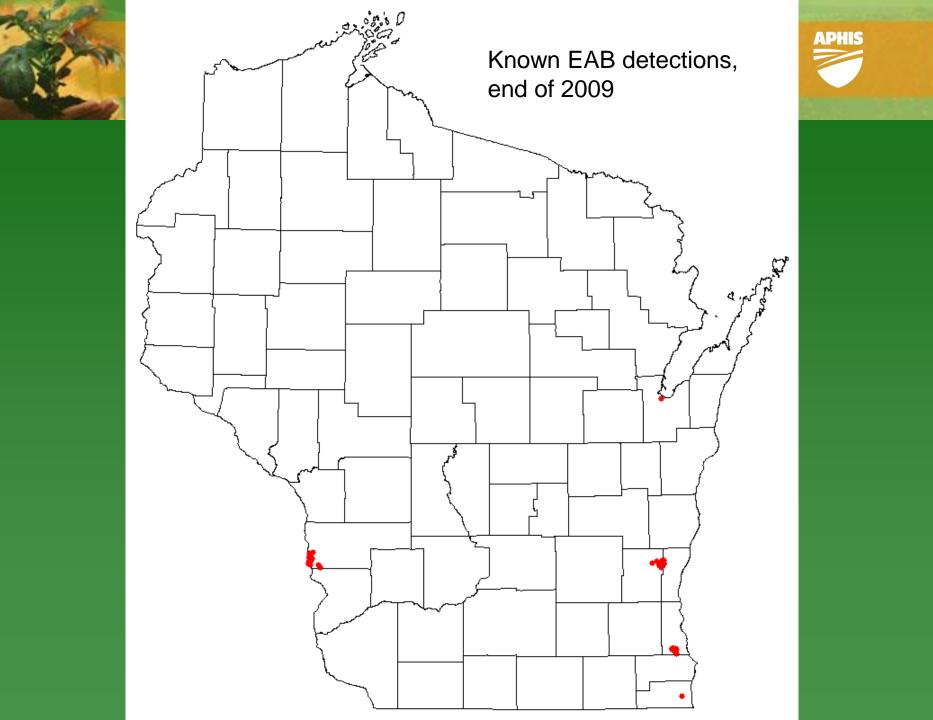


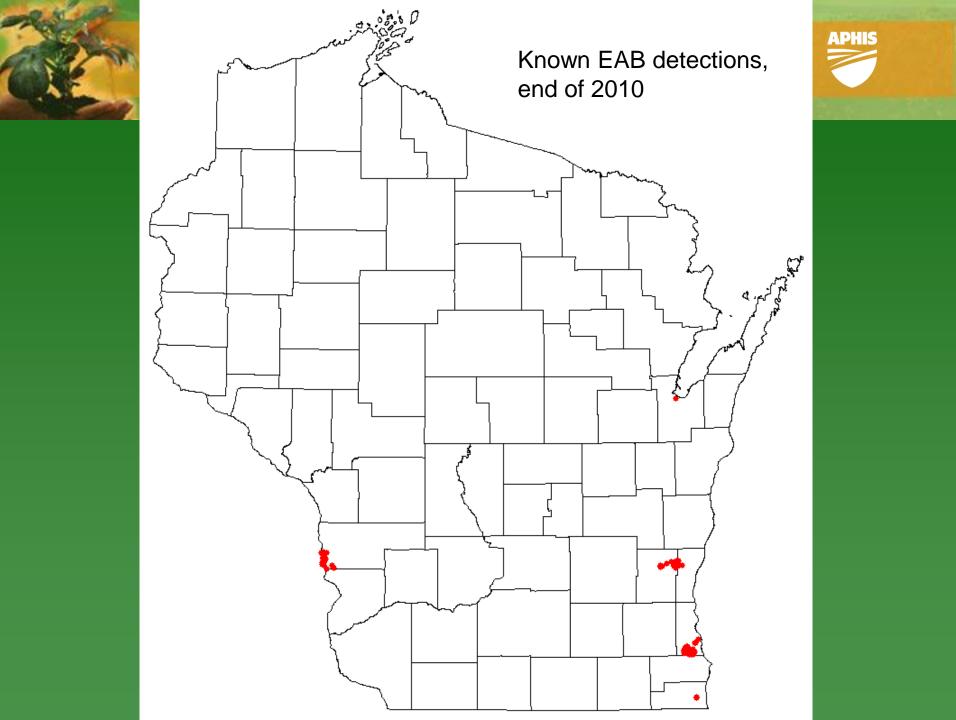


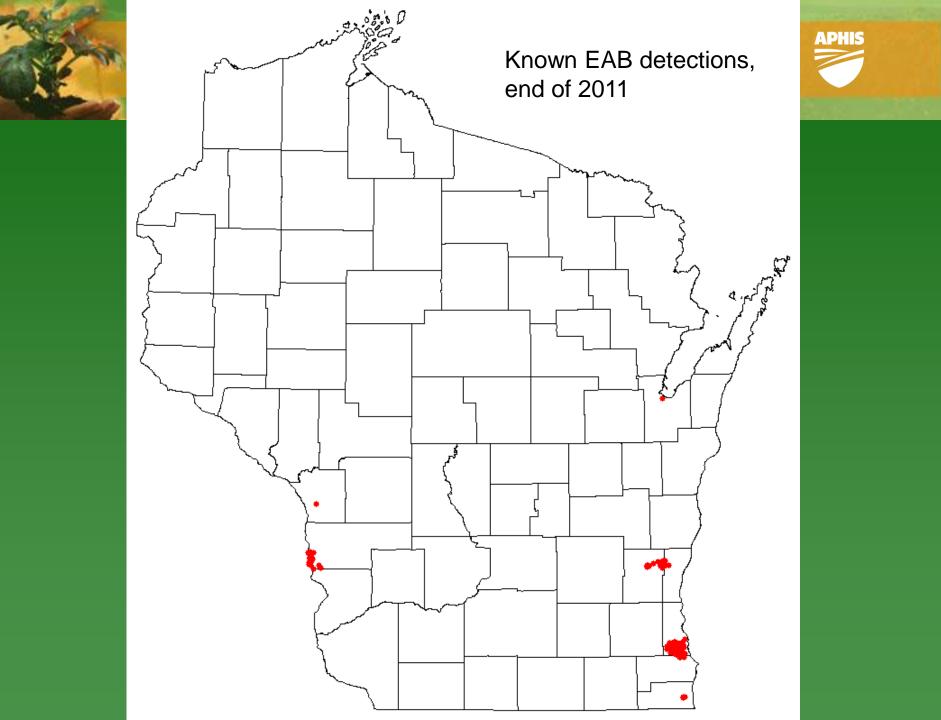


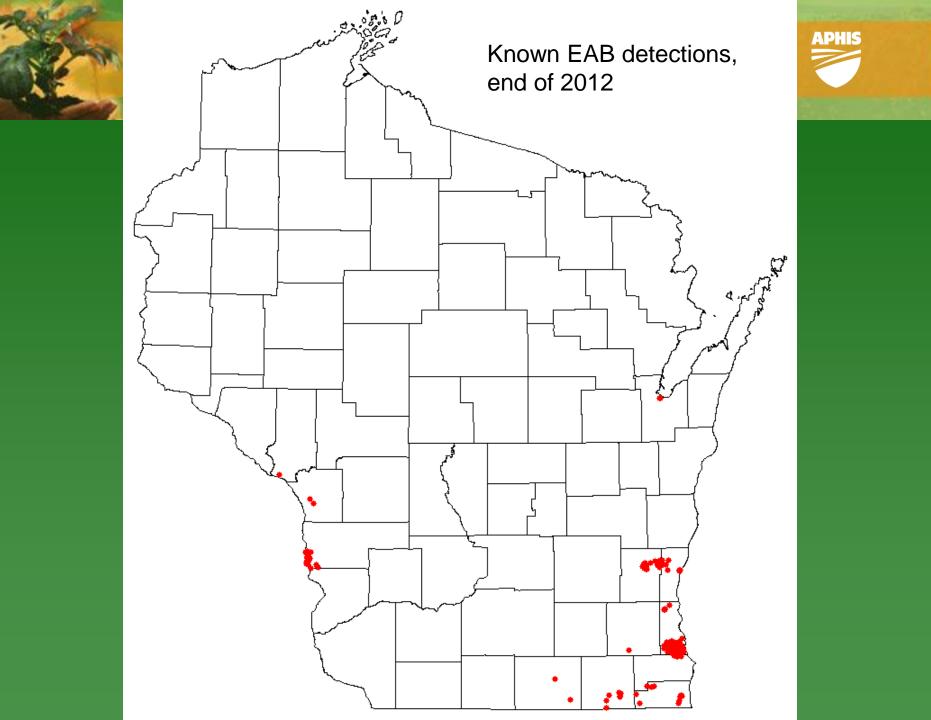


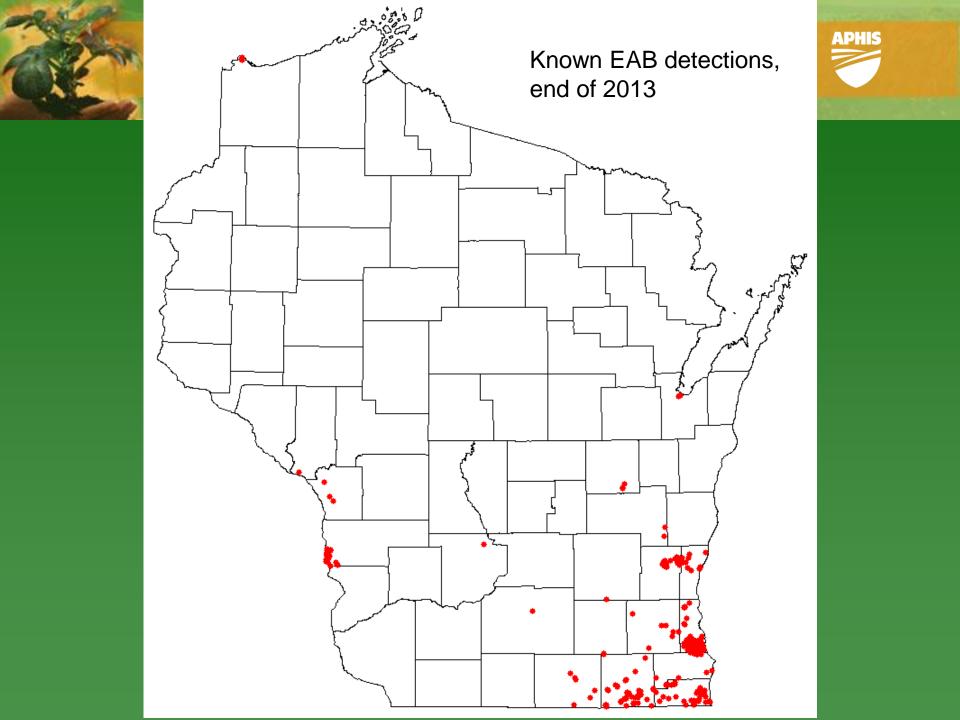


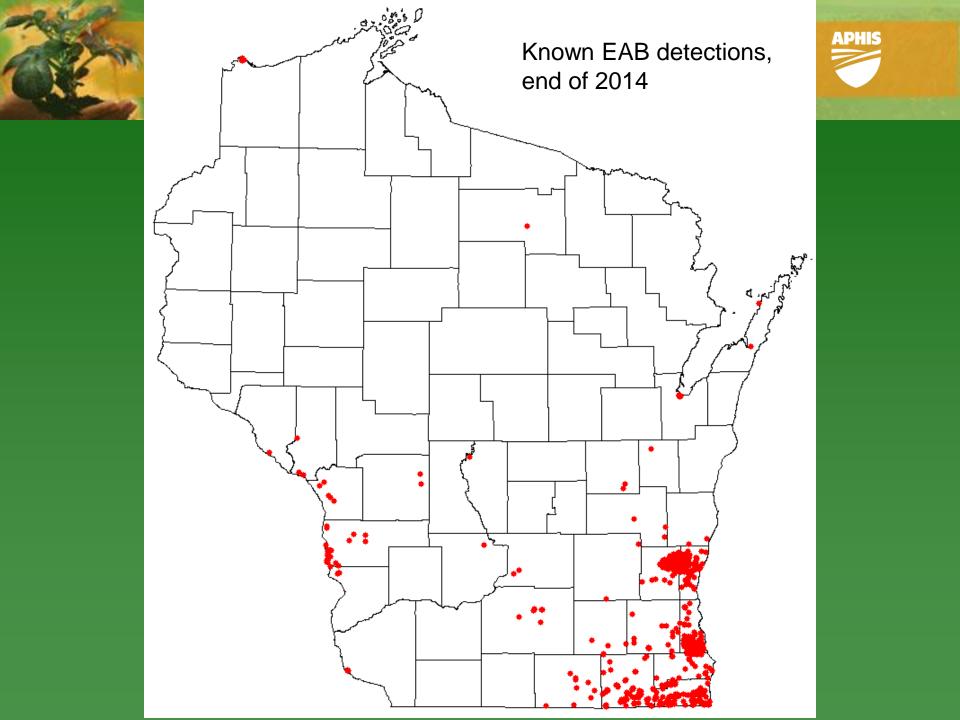


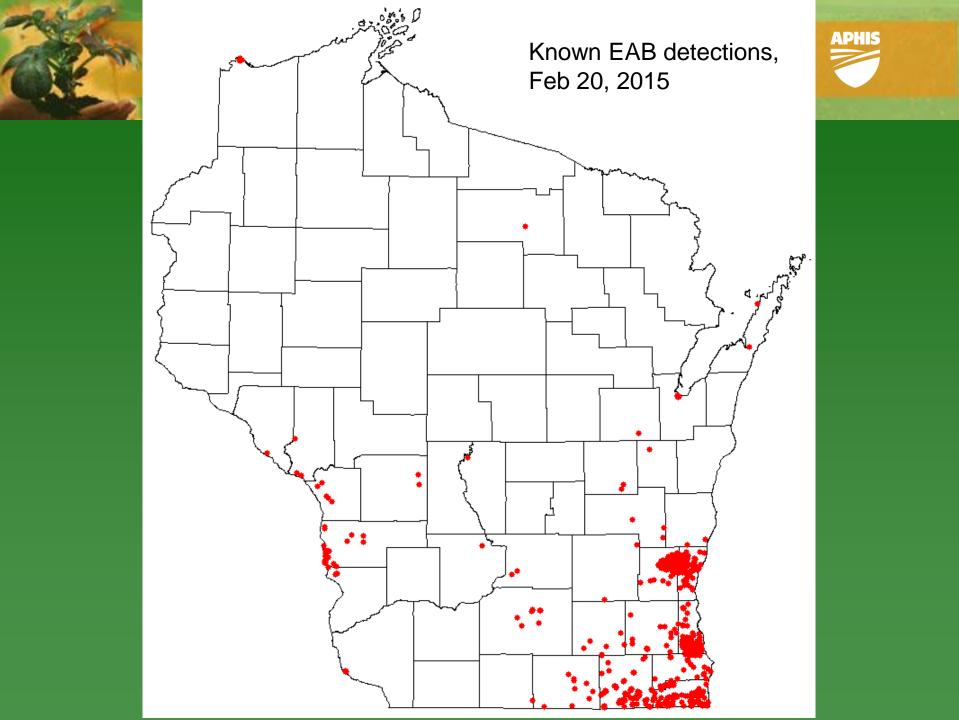










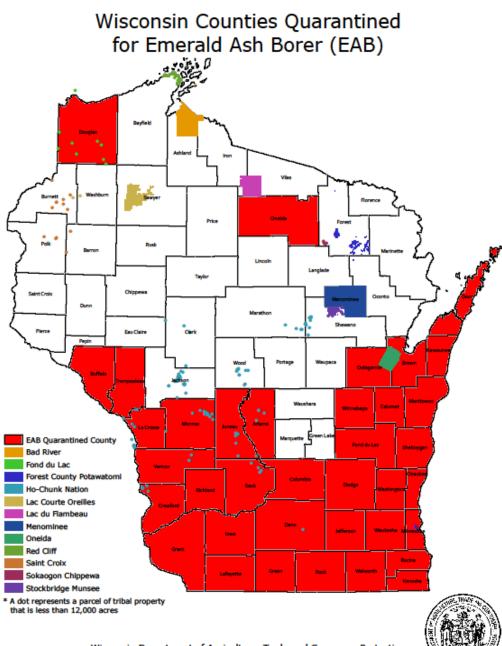




Quarantines

- Interstate quarantines are established to restrict movement and spread of exotic pests.
 - Agency considers available survey methods, ability to eradicate or control, distribution, and economic impact of the pest. Based upon state and Tribal boundaries. Includes Tribal consultation.
 - EAB, GM, PSB
- Intrastate quarantines
 - Parallel state quarantines based upon county boundaries
- Tribal quarantines
 - Parallel quarantines based upon political boundaries





APHIS

Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection Map Updated 3/17/2015





Regulated articles (associated with a forest pest quarantine)

- Logs
- Lumber
- Mulch
- Firewood
- Pallet stock
- Nursery stock
- Christmas trees
- Wood for cultural uses
 - Example: black ash for basketmaking, wigwam poles

United Sta Animal and **Plant**

The Easy Guide to Wisconsin's Emerald Ash Borer Regulations

Mills and Loggers

- No movement of ash logs is allowed out of the emerald ash borer (EAB) quarantine area from April 1 through September 30 except under a DATCP or USDA EAB compliance agreement.
- Movement of ash logs out of the quarantined area to a DATCP or USDA-approved mill will be allowed only from October 1 through March 31.
- Sawmills outside the quarantine that receive ash logs from the quarantine area must have a DATCP or USDA EAB compliance agreement, and all ash material, including wood waste, must be processed by April 30.
- Within the contiguous EAB quarantine, ash logs may move freely if reasonable precautions are taken. We recommend that logs be moved only between October 1 and March 31, and that mills process all ash materials by April 30 to minimize the spread of EAB.

Green Lumber Manufacturers



- Green ash lumber may leave the quarantine area only under a DATCP or USDA EAB compliance agreement (completely debarked plus removal of %" of wood).
- Lumber mills outside the quarantine that receive ash logs from the quarantine area must have a DATCP or USDA EAB compliance agreement and follow the regulations described above.
- o Kiln-dried, square-edged lumber is exempt from Wisconsin's EAB regulations.

Pallet Manufacturers and Recyclers



- All ash lumber used in pallet production must be completely debarked or heat treated prior to leaving the quarantine area.
- Pallet producers that use ash from the quarantine area must have a DATCP or USDA EAB compliance agreement.

Firewood Producers and Users



- No movement of hardwood firewood is allowed out of the quarantine area.
- o The only exception to this regulation is DATCP or USDA-certified firewood that has been treated.
- For more information on DATCP-certified firewood, or to obtain a current vendor list, please call DATCP at 715-536-7736 or visit <u>http://emeraldashborer.wi.gov</u>.
- Firewood for personal use may be moved within the quarantine, but this is strongly discouraged in
 order to reduce the spread of EAB.

Wood Waste



- No movement of ash wood is allowed out of the quarantine area unless chipped to less than 1" on two sides.
- Commercial woodchip and mulch producers must have a DATCP or USDA EAB compliance agreement in order to transport any product containing ash out of the quarantine area.
- Within the quarantine, it is strongly encouraged to chip all wood waste and to minimize the distance wood is moved in order to reduce the spread of EAB.



<u>Nurseries</u>

 No movement of ash nursery stock (<u>any</u> Fraxinus species) is allowed out of the Wisconsin EAB quarantine area.





First or Next Steps?

- Farm Bill funding was approved to develop a template for a process for Tribes to assess quarantine options/needs.
- Meet "one on one" with Federal cooperators (include state officials) to discuss impacts of a new find and/or quarantine on Tribal lands, people, and resources.
- Review Tribal authorities, infrastructure, and physical needs and develop a response plan. Review it periodically.
- Agree on responsibilities of the partners through ongoing discussions and Memorandum of Agreement.
- Consider the options to ensure an inventory of resources for cultural purposes if resource becomes endangered.



Current Tribal Activities

- Firewood policies, regulations, ordinances, and permits
- Firewood exchanges at campgrounds
- Incorporating regulatory language into logging contracts
- Surveys for invasive forest pests
- Outreach and education:
 - Notices on Tribal websites prohibiting firewood from being brought onto Tribal lands for ceremonies
 - Signage at campgrounds
 - Newspaper articles
 - After-school activities for kids



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