

Section II.

Bee Poisoning, Environmental Toxicology, Regulatory Issues

Washington State Commission on Pesticide Registration

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During the period of January 1, 1999 and June 30, 2000, the WSCPR moved from counting proposals on a calendar year to fiscal year basis. In this period, the Washington State Commission on Pesticide Registration funded 131 projects, 41 in 1999 and 84 during a partial 2000 fiscal year. Requests were successfully submitted from 35 crop or crop groupings representing more than 60 commodities, a number similar to the 1997-1998 period. During that two year period a total of 94 projects were funded. The increase in number of projects is directly related to the Commissions broadened mandate and increased budget.

Crops that received the most number of proposals funded were apple/pear with 12, strawberry with 10, vegetable seeds and raspberry/blackberry with 9 each. The crops receiving the most support from the Commission were apple/pear (\$242, 293), strawberry (\$87,026), hops (82,470), raspberry/blackberry (\$75,335) and vegetable seed crops (\$65,486). It is important to remember that three of these are crop groupings, representing multiple crops. These five crop groupings received 37% of the total amount of funds provided to the WSCPR during the 1999-2000 fiscal years.

[Insert here the total amount of proposals funded]

The enabling legislation of the WSCPR calls for at least 25% of project funds to spent on crops that are not in the top 20 commodities produced in the state. During this two year period, 90 of 131 project funded were for crops not in the top 20 and represented approximately half of all funds provided to the Commission.

Washington State University was the most commonly mentioned institution receiving funds, slightly under two-thirds of all projects had all or some portion of fund went to WSU (84 of 131). The next most commonly listed institutional recipient was Oregon State University with 15 proposals. The University of California-Davis Western Region IR-4 lab was the third most commonly listed institutional recipient and received the second largest recipient of funds. Eight or 6% of proposals were granted to individuals or organizations in the private sector. In contrast to the previous four years, no projects were submitted from or granted to individuals from University of Idaho.

A total of 49 researchers were listed as primary leads for the proposal. On average, about 2.5 individuals were listed as being important cooperators, indicating that approximately

122 researchers were supported by WSCPR funds. Approximately half of all projects funded targeted insects, mites or other arthropods entirely or in part.

[find the average request amount and average match.

During the 2000 calendar year, the State of Washington was granted about 30 Section 18 requests. A little more than a third of these were supported by WSCPR funds.

According to an interpretation of the economic analysis included in these requests, the value of the WSCPR supported requests were almost \$100 million. A similar economic value was generated in 1999. These amounts are often based on worse case scenarios and the actual value of the requests is probably somewhat less than this amount. These estimates do not include the value of the Section 3 and Section 24c registrations that were obtained during this period.

During the two year period of 1999-2000, the WSCPR received \$1.5 million in funding. These funds were widely distributed both in terms of crops, pests and geography. Minor, minor crops are supported at level in compliance with the enabling legislation. The economic value of projects supported the WSCPR are estimated to be in excess of \$100 million during 1999 and 2000.