Texas Boll Weevil Eradication Foundation
Sunset Self-Evaluation Report

August 2007

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Texas Boll Weevil Eradication Foundation, Inc.
Self-Evaluation Report

I. Agency Contact Information

Texas Boll Weevil Eradication Foundation, Inc. Exhibit 1: Agency Contacts				
	Name	**Address**	**Telephone & Fax Numbers**	**E-mail Address**
Agency Head	Lindy Patton	3103 Oldham Ln Abilene, TX 79602	(325) 672-2800 (325) 762-5034	lindy@txbollweevil.org
Agency's Sunset Liaison	Lindy Patton	3103 Oldham Ln Abilene, TX 79602	(325) 672-2800 (325) 762-5034	lindy@txbollweevil.org

II. Key Functions and Performance

A. Provide an overview of your agency's mission, objectives, and key functions.

The mission, objectives, and key functions of the Texas Boll Weevil Eradication Foundation, Inc. are expressed in the name of the organization – The Foundation is a single purpose, quasi-governmental entity created by the Texas Legislature in Chapter 74, Subchapter D of the Texas Agriculture Code that exists to eradicate the cotton boll weevil in the State. The Foundation carries out a program to eradicate the pink bollworm, another cotton pest, also pursuant to the statutory directives of Chapter 74, Subchapter D. See Attachment 1.

B. Do each of your key functions continue to serve a clear and ongoing objective? Explain why each of these functions is still needed. What harm would come from no longer performing these functions?

Yes, each key function continues to serve a clear and ongoing objective.

Estimates of the annual economic losses from the boll weevil have varied from $125 million per year to $300 million per year since the pest first arrived in the United States. The consensus for the cost and losses caused by the boll weevil during its stay in the US is $200 million per year. Hardee (1972) credited the boll weevil the distinction of being, "the most costly insect in the history of American Agriculture" (Exhibits A and B).

As the boll weevil moved onto the Texas High Plains in the mid-1990's, on-farm losses estimated at $190 million per year and regional business losses of $500 million per year were predicted for the region (Exhibits C and D). A recent study reported the economic benefits realized by the boll weevil eradication program during the period 1996 through 2005. The study reported net benefits (after program costs were deducted) from 13 of the 16 Texas zones. The cumulative net return to growers from boll weevil eradication was $946 million (Attachment 15).

As is documented more fully herein, the boll weevil has been reduced to suppressed or functionally eradicated levels in 11 of the 16 eradication zones in the state, and weevil populations have been significantly reduced in the 5 remaining zones as well (Exhibit E). The cessation of the program at this point would likely lead to re-infestation of the 11 zones where the weevil has been virtually eliminated, and lead to increased population levels in the 5 zones where active eradication is underway. In short, a cessation of program activities would put the investment of the growers, the State of Texas, and United States in eradicating the boll weevil at risk. To date, growers have invested $425 million in the boll weevil eradication effort in Texas, the State of Texas has invested $193 million in cost share funds, and the Federal government has invested $221 million in cost share funds and $617 million in loan funds. In order to provide the long term benefit to the cotton industry these investments were designed to realize, it is essential the Foundation complete the job of eradicating the boll weevil from Texas cotton and that adequate control and monitoring measures be in place to protect that investment.

The consequences of cessation of pink bollworm eradication efforts would be similar, although on a smaller and more regional scale. The pink bollworm is a cotton pest affecting primarily cotton production in far West Texas, and the significant progress made in eliminating this pest would be lost if the program were stopped.

C. What evidence can your agency provide to show your overall effectiveness and efficiency in meeting your objectives?

Reduction in Boll Weevils

Since the program began in each of the 16 Texas zones, boll weevil populations have been reduced dramatically. By the end of the 2006 year, data collected from the Foundation's extensive trapping efforts showed boll weevil populations had been reduced by over 99 percent. In fact, two zones which recently began programs (Northern Blacklands and Lower Rio Grande Valley) were the only zones that had boll weevil population reductions of less than 99 percent. Further, in three zones, no weevils were caught during 2006 (Exhibit E). Finally, the number of boll weevils captured statewide through July of 2007 was 90 percent lower than the number captured statewide during the same period in 2006.

In order to avoid re-contaminating zones with very low boll weevil populations, the Texas Department of Agriculture adopted quarantine regulations in 2000. The regulations required people moving cotton harvesting equipment, ginning equipment, etc., from infested zones to zones with very low boll weevil populations to thoroughly clean or fumigate these articles before moving them. Four levels of quarantine status were established.

1. *Suppressed* zones were defined as those in which the Foundation's extensive trapping effort had determined that boll weevil populations had been reduced to a level of 0.025 or fewer boll weevils per trap inspection.

2. *Functionally eradicated* zones were defined as zones in which boll weevil populations had been reduced to a level of 0.001 boll weevils per trap inspection and no one in the zone had been able to detect evidence of boll weevil reproduction.

3. Qualification as an *eradicated* zone required that the Foundation's trapping program had detected no boll weevils for at least one cotton growing season.

4. *Quarantined* zones were those in which no declaration of suppressed, functionally eradicated or eradicated status had been made.

Declarations of changes in quarantine status are made by the Texas Commissioner of Agriculture after a review of documentation submitted by the Foundation. The Commissioner has declared nine zones suppressed (El Paso/Trans Pecos, St. Lawrence, Permian Basin, Western High Plains, Southern High Plains/Caprock, Northwest Plains, Northern High Plains, Northern Rolling Plains and Panhandle) and two zones functionally eradicated (Southern Rolling Plains and Rolling Plains Central).

In the 2006 season, 5,640,354 acres of cotton - 81 percent of the cotton acreage in Texas - was planted in the eleven zones which are currently declared suppressed or functionally eradicated. This statistic demonstrates the enormous progress made in boll weevil eradication since 1997.

Reduction in Pink Bollworms

Extensive trapping data collected by the Foundation since 1999 shows pink bollworm populations have been reduced by over 99 percent since that time. Boll sampling of larval pink bollworm populations conducted by the Foundation supports the adult trapping data, also showing populations have been reduced by over 99 percent (Exhibit F).

Reduction in Insecticide Use

As the boll weevil is being eliminated from Texas cotton fields, less insecticide is being used. Data from the Beltwide Cotton Conference Cotton Insect Loss Reports (Exhibit G) shows insecticide use on cotton has been substantially reduced. During the last three years, 56 percent fewer foliar insecticide applications were made compared with the seven years before eradication began (1988-1994).

Reduction in Program Cost

In spite of the addition of five new zones, the cost of the program state-wide decreased 37 percent from 2001 to 2006. In the eleven suppressed and functionally eradicated zones, program costs decreased 76 percent from 2001 to 2006. Total program costs for all zones decreased 13 percent from 2005 to 2006.

D.Does your agency's enabling law continue to correctly reflect your mission, objectives, and approach to performing your functions? Have you recommended changes to the Legislature in the past to improve your agency's operations? If so, explain. Were the changes adopted?

In large part, the enabling law, Chapter 74, Subchapter D of the Texas Agriculture Code does continue to reflect the missions, objectives, and Foundation's approach to performing its functions. This is most likely in large part due to the fact that the law was subject to a wholesale rewrite relatively recently – during the 1997 Legislative Session. The Legislature responded to Texas Supreme Court's opinion in *Lewellen v. Texas Boll Weevil Eradication Foundation, Inc.*, 952 S.W. 2d 454 (Tex. 1997), by revising the function and structure of the Foundation. In order to respond to the concerns raised by the Court in the Lewellen opinion, the Legislature gave the Texas Department of Agriculture significant oversight of Foundation activities. However, boll weevil eradication has always been a grower-initiated and grower-directed program; therefore, the Legislature kept the majority of the day-to-day governance of the Foundation in the hands of the Foundation's Board, but added the aforementioned oversight from TDA.

The Foundation, in and of itself, has not recommended changes to the Legislature. However, certain interest groups and stakeholders have recommended changes since 1997 to refine the statute. For the most part, those changes have been implemented. In 1999, enabling legislation was adopted to allow the State of Texas to contribute cost-share funding to boll weevil eradication efforts. That same year, the lien provisions of the statute were modified and enhanced. More recently, in 2005, the Legislature adopted provisions relating to "maintenance areas" to address the needs of cotton growing areas in maintaining their weevil-free status as eradication progresses.

E. Do any of your agency's functions overlap or duplicate those of another state or federal agency? Explain if, and why, each of your key functions is most appropriately placed within your agency. How do you ensure against duplication with other related agencies?

The Foundation is the only agency authorized to carry out boll weevil and pink bollworm eradication in Texas. As mentioned above, the Foundation is supervised by and cooperates with the Texas Department of Agriculture. Additionally, the Foundation is a party to cooperative agreements with the United States Department of Agriculture/Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (USDA/APHIS). Working with TDA and APHIS on a virtually continuous basis helps the Foundation to ensure that services provided by those two agencies are not being duplicated.

F. In general, how do other states carry out similar functions?

Other states accomplish boll weevil eradication in a number of ways. Some states use a model similar to the one employed in Texas. Some states have the eradication function within their state departments of agriculture. Still other states are part of multi-state regional consortiums where a program moves from state to state throughout the region. Given the vast number of acres in cotton production in Texas, and the wide differences in those production areas from a cultural and climatological standpoint, and since the Foundation's job is, by its nature, limited in scope, the Foundation believes that the existing structure provides the best way to eradicate the boll weevil from Texas cotton.

G. What key obstacles impair your agency's ability to achieve its objectives?

One of the key factors impairing our ability to achieve Foundation objectives is weather, especially catastrophic events such as hurricanes and floods. The program loses efficiency when traps cannot be inspected due to excessive moisture. Rain also reduces the effectiveness of pesticide applications. In addition to problems associated with excessive rainfall, hurricane winds have caused weevil-free areas to become re-infested.

Weather problems, and other factors outside Foundation control, can lead to re-infestation which requires re-treatment of previously treated or eradicated areas. Re-treatments and re-infestation have detrimental effects on operating budgets.

Other obstacles relate to the ability to achieve eradication in a cost-effective manner. Increased costs due to inflationary issues can make it difficult to operate within the approved budget. Fuel prices and health insurance premiums are examples of operating expenses increasing greater than budget expectations.

H. Discuss any changes that could impact your agency's key functions in the future (e.g., changes in federal law or outstanding court cases).

There are no currently pending court cases the Foundation is aware of with the potential to impact Foundation operations.

The Foundation is dependent upon continued financial participation from the State and Federal Governments. The State's contribution to cost share funding has been trending downward for the last two budgets, and the Foundation anticipates that trend line will continue in the next legislative session. However, in order to achieve cost share parity among the zones, some level of state funding in the next session is vital.

Additionally, the Foundation is dependent upon continued Federal participation. The Federal loan program, which provides low-cost financing to the Foundation, is critical to the Foundation's ability to bring in eradication programs within the budgets designed for those programs. Continued Federal cost share funding is also needed to achieve cost share parity among the zones.

Federal farm policy could impact the program as well. A new 5 year Farm Bill is currently being debated in Washington. Federal farm program changes deterring cotton planting for reasons unrelated to eradication would reduce Foundation revenue because there could be fewer cotton acres to assess. Such changes could therefore make retiring program debt more difficult in certain zones.

I. What are your agency's biggest opportunities for improvement in the future?

Technology is an important part of program operations today, and technological advancements could play a significant role in further enhancing program operations. Work under way on satellite sensing technology could make remote identification of cotton fields more reliable, reducing Foundation labor costs and ensuring that all cotton planted in a zone is being monitored by the program.

International cooperation will be more important than ever to the Foundation in the future. As the weevil is eradicated from Texas cotton, the Foundation will need to develop a more robust partnership with regulatory authorities and cotton growers in Mexico to prevent re-infestation. There are active eradication programs in all of Mexico's bordering cotton growing areas. These programs have reduced boll weevil populations, but their success is essential to reducing the Texas workload in the maintenance phase of the program.

J. In the following chart, provide information regarding your agency's key performance measures included in your appropriations bill pattern, including outcome, input, efficiency, and explanatory measures.

Not applicable

The Foundation does not have its own appropriations bill pattern; state funding to the Foundation is provided via a contract with TDA. The contract funds are part of the TDA line item found in Strategy A.1.3, Integrated Pest Management, in the TDA pattern.

Texas Boll Weevil Eradication Foundation
Exhibit 2: Key Performance Measures C Fiscal Year 2006

Key Performance Measures	FY 2006 Target	FY 2006 Actual Performance	FY 2006 % of Annual Target
NA			

III. History and Major Events

Provide a timeline of your agency's history, and key events, including:

- **X the date your agency was established;**
- **X the original purpose and responsibilities of your agency;**
- **X major changes in responsibilities or statutory authority;**
- **X changes to your policymaking body's name or composition;**
- **X significant changes in state/federal legislation, mandates, or funding;**
- **X significant state/federal litigation that specifically affects your agency's operations; and**
- **X key changes in your agency's organization (e.g., a major reorganization of the agency=s divisions or program areas).**

The Foundation was originally established by the Legislature in the 73rd Session, effective June 1, 1993. The Foundation was established in order to eradicate boll weevil and pink bollworm from Texas cotton.

Major changes were made by the Legislature in 1997 in response to the Lewellen decision rendered by the Texas Supreme Court. In that decision, the Supreme Court found the delegation of authority from the Legislature to the Foundation in the 1993 act to be an unconstitutional delegation of public authority to a private entity.

The Legislature responded quickly by passing Senate Bill 1814 during the remaining time in the 1997 session. The Bill makes up most of what it now Chapter 74, Subchapter D of the Texas Agriculture Code.

SB 1814 made changes to the Foundation structure, placing the Foundation under the supervision of the Department of Agriculture. The legislation also added additional board members to the Foundation board to ensure that the board had expertise in the areas of ag lending, integrated pest management, and affiliated agricultural industries. The bill took away the Foundation's prior statutory authority to destroy crops, deleted the Foundation's rule making authority and vested all rule making authority in TDA, and required the Foundation to adopt a procurement manual to be approved by TDA.

Further, the legislation addressed the transition from the pre-Lewellen program to the SB 1814 structure by putting in place interim advisory committees in then-active zones, and calling for retention referenda in each of those zones. The legislation also adopted a mechanism by which growers could petition the Department of Agriculture to subdivide or realign existing zones.

Growers responded positively to the SB 1814 changes. After re-starting 3 previously active "statutory" zones in the summer of 1997, education efforts began to inform producers about the changes to the program. There were some initial reservations in certain parts of the state about the new program, but 5 active eradication zones saw the progress being made in other parts of the state and voted to begin eradication programs in 1999, bringing the total to 8 eradication zones. In 2001, 3 additional zones came online, bringing the total to 11. Growers in a twelfth zone began active eradication in 2002, 2 zones began the program in 2004, and the final 2 zones began operation in 2005.

Cotton acres in active eradication increased from 1.4 million acres in 1996 to 6 million cotton acres in 2005. Cotton growers in every cotton growing area in the state have now requested and approved

referenda establishing an eradication program (Exhibit H), and 11 of the 16 zones have achieved either functionally eradicated or suppressed status.

There is no currently pending litigation that affects Foundation operations; the statutory structure adopted by the Legislature in SB 1814 has been approved by intermediate Texas appellate courts in Parker v. Texas Boll Weevil Eradication Foundation, Inc., 2005 WL 309562, (Tex. App. – Eastland, 2005 (Not reported in S.W.3d)), Gonzales v. Texas Boll Weevil Eradication Foundation, Inc., 2003 WL 1882508 (Tex. App. – Austin, 2003 (Not reported in S.W.3d)), and Vineyard v. Texas Boll Weevil Eradication Foundation, Inc., 2000 WL 34235105 (Tex. App. – Eastland, 2000 (Not reported in S.W.3d)).

10 years after the eradication program was re-started by the Legislature, the boll weevil has been functionally eradicated or suppressed in over 81% of cotton acres in the state. In 2004, Texas cotton production set a new all-time record, surpassing a 58 year old mark. In 2005, Texas cotton production broke the 2004 record. In 2006, the Texas crop was down some due to drought across much of the state, but was still the 4th largest crop in history.

A variety of factors influence cotton production – weather chief among them, but many in the Texas cotton industry believe the record crops of the last three years simply could not have been achieved if the weevil were still an economic pest on the bulk of the state's cotton acres.

IV. Policymaking Structure

A. Complete the following chart providing information on your policymaking body members.

Texas Boll Weevil Eradication Foundation, Inc. Exhibit 3: Policymaking Body			
Member Name	**Term/ Appointment Dates/ Appointed by ___** (e.g, Governor, Lt. Governor, Speaker)	**Qualification** (e.g., public member, industry representative)	**City**
Woodrow Anderson Chairman	Elected to board membership by cotton growers in the Rolling Plains Central Zone. Term – Four years beginning 4-12-06. Elected Chairman of the Board by other Board Members. Term – Two years beginning 01-01-06	Cotton Grower	Colorado City
Don Parrish Vice Chairman	Elected to board membership by cotton growers in the Western High Plains Zone. Term – Four years beginning 12-12-06. Elected Vice Chairman of the Board by other Board Members. Term – Two years beginning 01-01-06.	Cotton Grower	Plains

Weldon Melton Secretary	Elected to board membership by cotton growers in the Northern High Plains Zone. Term – Four years beginning 10-19-04. Elected Secretary of the Board by other Board Members. Term – Two years beginning 01-01-06.	Cotton Grower	Plainview
John Inman Treasurer	Elected to board membership by cotton growers in the Northern Rolling Plains Zone. Term – Four years beginning 05-08-07. Elected Treasurer of the Board by other Board Members. Term – Two years beginning 01-01-06.	Cotton Grower	Childress
Joe Alspaugh	Elected to board membership by cotton growers in the Southern High Plains/Caprock Zone. Term – Four years beginning 12-07-04.	Cotton Grower	Slaton
Steven Beakley	Elected to board membership by cotton growers in the Northland Blacklands Zone. Term – Four years beginning 01-21-05.	Cotton Grower	Ennis
Keith Bram	Elected to board membership by cotton growers in the Upper Coastal Bend Zone. Term – Four years beginning 02-20-06.	Cotton Grower	El Campo
Kenneth Gully	Elected to board membership by cotton growers in the Southern Rolling Plains Zone. Term – Four years beginning 03-17-06.	Cotton Grower	Eola
Eddy Herm	Elected to board membership by cotton growers in the Permian Basin Zone. Term – Four years beginning 04-12-07.	Cotton Grower	Ackerly
Mark Morris	Elected to board membership by cotton growers in the South Texas/Winter Garden Zone. Term – Four years beginning 10-28-05.	Cotton Grower	Robstown
Carey Niehues	Elected to board membership by cotton growers in the St. Lawrence Zone. Term – Four years beginning 04-16-04.	Cotton Grower	Garden City
John Saylor	Elected to board membership by cotton growers in the Northwest Plains Zone. Term – Four years beginning 02-13-07.	Cotton Grower	Muleshoe
Sam Simmons	Elected to board membership by cotton growers in the Lower Rio Grande Valley Zone. Term – Four years beginning 11-08-04.	Cotton Grower	Harlingen
Larry Turnbough	Elected to board membership by cotton growers in the El Paso/Trans Pecos Zone. Term – Four years beginning 03-13-07.	Cotton Grower	Midland
Neil Walter	Elected to board membership by cotton growers in the Southern Blacklands Zone. Term – Four years beginning 01-01-07.	Cotton Grower	Oglesby
Keith Watson	Elected to board membership by cotton growers in the Panhandle Zone. Term – Four years beginning 04-01-04.	Cotton Grower	Dumas
Ron Craft	Appointed by the Commissioner of Agriculture. Term – Four years beginning 11-21-03.	Ginning Industry	Plains

Hylton Nolan	Appointed by the Commissioner of Agriculture. Term – Four years beginning 05-30-06.	Pest Control Industry	Seminole
John Norman	Appointed by the Commissioner of Agriculture. Term – Four years beginning 05-30-06.	Independent Entomologist /Integrated Pest Management Specialist	Weslaco
Craig Shook	Appointed by the Commissioner of Agriculture. Term – Four years beginning 01-31-03	Agribusiness Affiliate	Corpus Christi
Mike Wright	Appointed by the Commissioner of Agriculture. Term – Four years beginning 05-30-06	Banker-Ag Lending	Lubbock

B. Describe the primary role and responsibilities of your policymaking body.

The policy-making body, in this case the Board of Directors of the Foundation, meets quarterly pursuant to Statute. The policy-making body does just that and only that – the Board makes policy for the Foundation, most of which must be approved by the Commissioner. The Board plays no role in personnel decisions, other than the hiring of the Executive Director.

C. How is the chair selected?

The chair is selected every two years by a vote of the Board of Directors.

D. List any special circumstances or unique features about your policymaking body or its responsibilities.

One unique aspect of the Foundation Board is that a portion of the Board Members are appointed by the Commissioner of Agriculture while other Board Members are selected in referenda, by fellow cotton growers from the respective zones. Partially in response to language in the Lewellen opinion that expressed concern with a possible lack of expertise among Foundation Board Members, the Legislature in 1997 added five members to the Foundation Board, to be appointed by the Commissioner: (1) an agricultural lender; (2) an independent entomologist who is an integrated pest management specialist; (3) two representatives from industries allied with cotton production; and (4) a representative from the pest control industry.

E. In general, how often does your policymaking body meet? How many times did it meet in FY 2006? in FY 2007?

The Board of Directors formally convenes on a quarterly basis. The Board met four times in FY 2006. In 2007, the Board has met three times (once in each of the first three quarters).

F. What type of training do members of your agency's policymaking body receive?

All Board members receive training on the requirements of the Texas Public Information Act and each member completed a course of training on the Texas Open Meetings Act that satisfies the legal requirements of Government Code, Section 551.005. See Exhibit I, sample copy of certificates issued by the Attorney General of Texas.

G. Does your agency have policies that describe the respective roles of the policymaking body and agency staff in running the agency? If so, describe these policies.

The Board of Directors is governed by the Bylaws of the Foundation and the duties outlined in §74.108 and §74.109 of the Agriculture Code (Exhibit J). Foundation policies and procedures related to employee considerations and benefits are internally published in the TBWEF Employee Handbook (Exhibit K).

H. What information is regularly presented to your policymaking body to keep them informed of your agency's performance?

During each Board meeting, which is open to the public, the Board and all visitors are provided a Board Meeting packet which details the agenda and specific items for discussion. Information presentations are made by representatives of the Texas Department of Agriculture, USDA – Animal Plant and Health Inspection Service, Texas Cooperative Extension Service, Technical Advisory Committee; National Cotton Council; reports from the Board of Directors' various Committee Chairmen, and reports from TBWEF's, Program Director, Chief Administrative Officer and Chief Financial Officer. The Executive Director provides a detailed report summarizing Foundation activities since the last public meeting.

Board meetings are also the venue for seeking guidance, input and approval of appropriate actions. The public meetings are an opportunity for associations, groups and affected individuals to present their concerns and ideas on issues or activities associated with our program operations.

See Exhibit L, sample copies TBWEF Weekly Reports; See Attachment 11, Annual Financial Audit Reports; Exhibit O, Program Director's Power Point presentation; See Attachment 3 and Exhibit N, samples of newspaper and Farm Magazine press clippings; See Exhibit P, samples of Board Meeting packets which include presentations by representatives of the Texas Department of Agriculture, USDA – Animal Plant and Health Inspection Service, Texas Cooperative Extension Service, Technical Advisory Committee; National Cotton Council; reports from the Board of Directors' various Committee Chairman, and reports from TBWEF's Executive Director, Chief Administrative Officer and financial reports by the Chief Financial Officer.

I. How does your policymaking body obtain input from the public regarding issues under the jurisdiction of the agency? How is this input incorporated into the operations of your agency?

The Board members work closely with grower steering committees in all 16 zones. These committees obtain input from growers in their specific cotton growing area and discuss that input with the directors and management at regular steering committee meetings. Many members also serve in leadership capacities with their respective cotton producer organizations. Producers involved in these organizations provide valuable input on a regular basis.

J. If your policymaking body uses subcommittees or advisory committees to carry out its duties, fill in the following chart.

Texas Boll Weevil Eradication Foundation, Inc. Exhibit 4: Subcommittees and Advisory Committees			
Name of Subcommittee or Advisory Committee	**Size/Composition/How are members appointed?**	**Purpose/Duties**	**Legal Basis for Committee**
Committees Comprised of Foundation Board of Directors Members			
Program Operations Oversight Committee	Appointed as needed by the Chairman of the Board of Directors. Composition is 9 board members.	Purpose is to consider information and recommendations on program operations from Foundation management and/or the Technical Advisory Committee. Makes recommendations to the Foundation Board of Directors.	Foundation Bylaws
Finance Committee	Appointed as needed by the Chairman of the Board of Directors. Composition is 7 board members.	Purpose is to monitor the Foundation's finances, evaluate steering committee proposals and make recommendations to the Board of Directors regarding financial matters.	Foundation Bylaws
Insurance Committee	Appointed as needed by the Chairman of the Board of Directors. Composition is 5 board members.	Purpose is to analyze and evaluate coverage for Foundation insurance policies.	Foundation Bylaws
Personnel and Management Committee	Appointed as needed by the Chairman of the Board of Directors. Composition is 3 board members.	Work with management on personnel issues and communicate related issues to the Board of Directors.	Foundation Bylaws
Bylaws Committee	Appointed as needed by the Chairman of the Board of Directors. Composition is 3 board members	Purpose is to make recommendations to the Board of Directors regarding the By-laws	Foundation Bylaws

Advisory/Steering Committees for each Eradication Zone			
Each of the 16 eradication zones has an Advisory/ Steering Committee	The members of these committees are selected by ginner/cotton grower leadership in various geographic farming communities within the zone. Compositions of these committees vary in size from 10 to 39 with a goal of appropriately representing the cotton growers.	Make recommendations to the Foundation Board of Directors regarding conduct of the program operations in the zone. They serve to disseminate information about program progress and operations to other growers in the zone.	§74.1041 of Agriculture Code

Technical Advisory Committee			
Technical Advisory Committee	Appointed by the Chairman of the Board of Directors. Composition includes recognized entomology/agriculture experts from Texas A & M University, Texas Cooperative Extension Service, Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, USDA – Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, National Cotton Council, Texas Department of Agriculture and a cotton producer representative. Committee has 11 members.	Make technical recommendations to the Foundation Board of Directors regarding program operations.	§74.108(5) of Agriculture Code

V. Funding

A. Provide a brief description of your agency's funding.

Boll weevil eradication in Texas is dependent upon a number of funding streams. The largest and most important sources of funding are the assessments paid by cotton growers. When an eradication referendum in a zone passes and the maximum assessment is approved as part of that referendum, the assessment is levied on all cotton growers in the zone, and has the force of law. Additionally, the Foundation receives a portion of the funds appropriated by the United States Congress for boll weevil eradication throughout the cotton belt. These funds are typically meted out to the various states by the United States Department of Agriculture, with the advice of the National Cotton Council Boll Weevil Action Committee. Finally, the Texas program has been fortunate to have a state cost-share component. This funding is accomplished through a contract between the Foundation and TDA whereby the Foundation provides boll weevil eradication services and TDA reimburses the Foundation for certain eligible expenses up to the amount appropriated by the Legislature for boll weevil eradication.

B. List all riders that significantly impact your agency's budget.

No riders, strictly speaking, significantly impact the Foundation's budget. The state-funding portion of the Foundation's budget is a portion of that found in strategy A.1.3 in the Texas Department of Agriculture's budget, titled "Integrated Pest Management."

C. Show your agency's expenditures by strategy.

Texas Boll Weevil Eradication Foundation, Inc.
Exhibit 5: Expenditures by Strategy C Fiscal Year 2006 (Actual)

Goal/Strategy	Total Amount	Contract Expenditures Included in Total Amount
Boll Weevil Program	$78,647,576	$13,919,681
Pink Bollworm Program	710,166	301,245
GRAND TOTAL:	**$79,357,742**	**$14,220,926**

D. Show your agency's objects of expense for each category of expense listed for your agency in the General Appropriations Act FY 2007-2008.

Although the Foundation does not have "objects of expense" in the Appropriations Act, the Foundation provides the information below to Sunset Staff to identify the Foundation's expenditure details.

Texas Boll Weevil Eradication Foundation, Inc. Exhibit 6: Objects of Expense by Program or Function C Fiscal Year 2007			
Object-of-Expense	**BW Program**	**Pink Bollworm Program**	**Total**
Salaries and Wages	$27,195,438	$188,082	$27,383,520
Insurance – Worker's Comp	489,554	3,349	492,903
Health Insurance	1,740,663	13,395	1,754,058
Other Employee Expense	549,741	778	550,519
Chemical	13,328,356	67,802	13,396,158
Aerial Application	12,668,577	211,929	12,880,506
Traps	168,495		168,495
Pheromones/Lure	711,904	45,000	756,904
Stakes	127,951	2,573	130,524
Vehicle Expenses	9,342,317	38,028	9,380,345
Office Rent and Other Exp	4,843,611	133,567	4,977,178
Field Equipment	537,686	5,663	543,349
Damages/Settlements	8,361	0	8,361
Stalk Destruction/Plowdown Rebates	1,612,612	0	1,612,612
Loan Expense	5,322,309	0	5,322,309
Total Expenses	**$78,647,576**	**$710,166**	**$79,357,742**
Repayment of Loan Principal	37,214,386	0	37,214,386
Total Outlays	**$115,861,962**	**$710,166**	**$116,572,128**

E. Show your agency's sources of revenue. Include all local, state, and federal appropriations, all professional and operating fees, and all other sources of revenue collected by the agency, including taxes and fines.

Texas Boll Weevil Eradication Foundation, Inc. Exhibit 7: Sources of Revenue C Fiscal Year 2006 (Actual)			
Source	**BW Program**	**PBW Program**	**All Programs**
Grower Assessments	$60,215,612	$31,426	$60,247,038
USDA Federal Cost-Share	23,532,000	163,364	23,695,364
Texas Cost-Share	11,076,802		11,076,802
Interest Income	2,365,167		2,365,167
Proceeds from Capital Assets Sale	1,625,165		1,625,165
Miscellaneous Income	115		115
Total Revenue	**$98,814,861**	**$194,790**	**$99,009,651**
Farm Service Agency Loans	22,000,000		22,000,000
Total Available Funds	**$120,814,861**		**$121,009,651**

F. If you receive funds from multiple federal programs, show the types of federal funding sources.

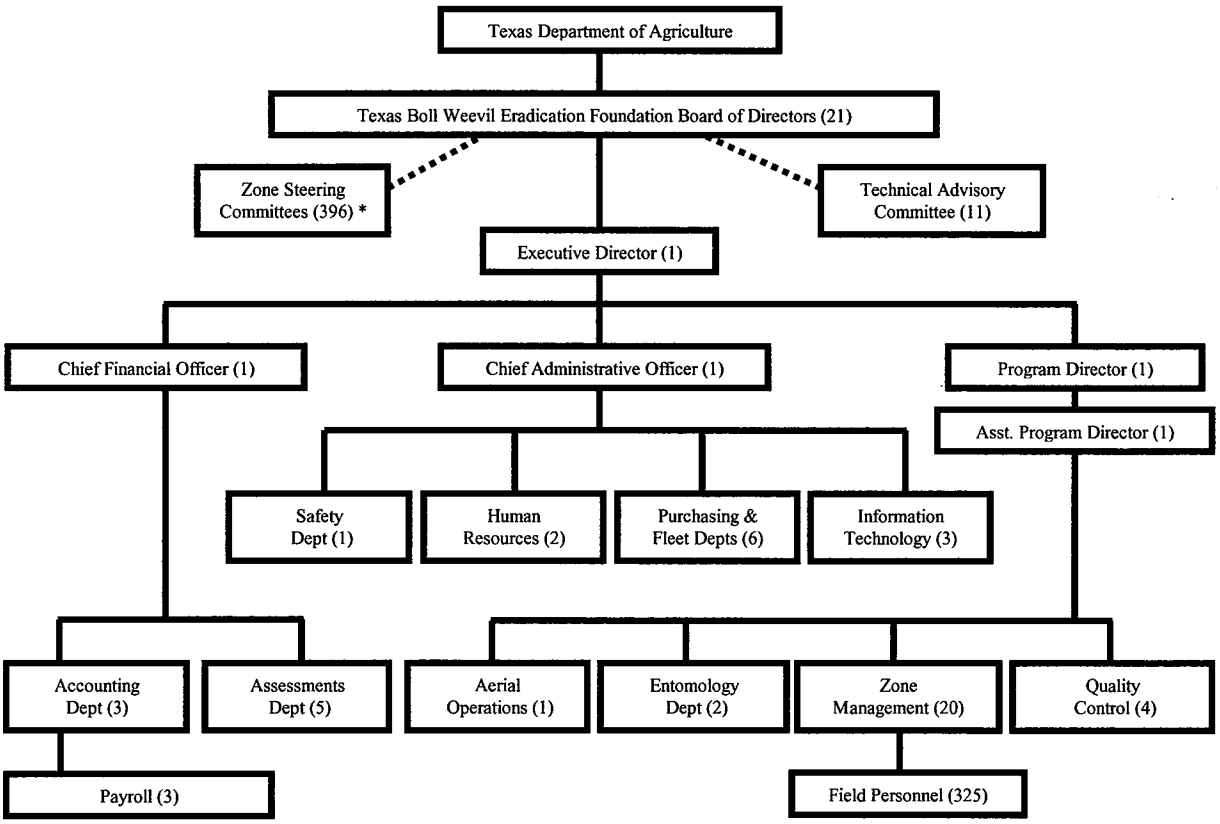
Texas Boll Weevil Eradication Foundation, Inc. Exhibit 8: Federal Funds C Fiscal Year 2006 (Actual)				
Type of Fund	**State/Federal Match Ratio**	**State Share**	**Federal Share**	**Total Funding**
Boll Weevil Program	NA	$11,076,802	$23,532,000	$34,608,802
Pink Bollworm Program	NA		163,364	163,364
	TOTAL	**$11,076,802**	**$23,695,364**	**$34,772,166**

G. If applicable, provide detailed information on fees collected by your agency

Texas Boll Weevil Eradication Foundation, Inc. Exhibit 9: Fee Revenue C Fiscal Year 2006				
Fee Description/ Program/ Statutory Citation	**Current Fee/ Statutory maximum**	**# of persons or entities paying fee**	**Assessments Collected in 2006**	**Where Fee Revenue is Deposited**
Assessment Paid by Cotton Producers Boll Weevil Eradication Program Texas Agricultural Code, Chapter 74, Subchapter D, Section 74.113 Texas Administrative Code, Title 4, Part 1, Chapter 3, Subchapter 1, Rule 3.502	Ranges from $2/cotton acre to $28/cotton acre	28,068	$60,247,038	Deposited in account approved by TDA (see §74.109(e))

VI. Organization

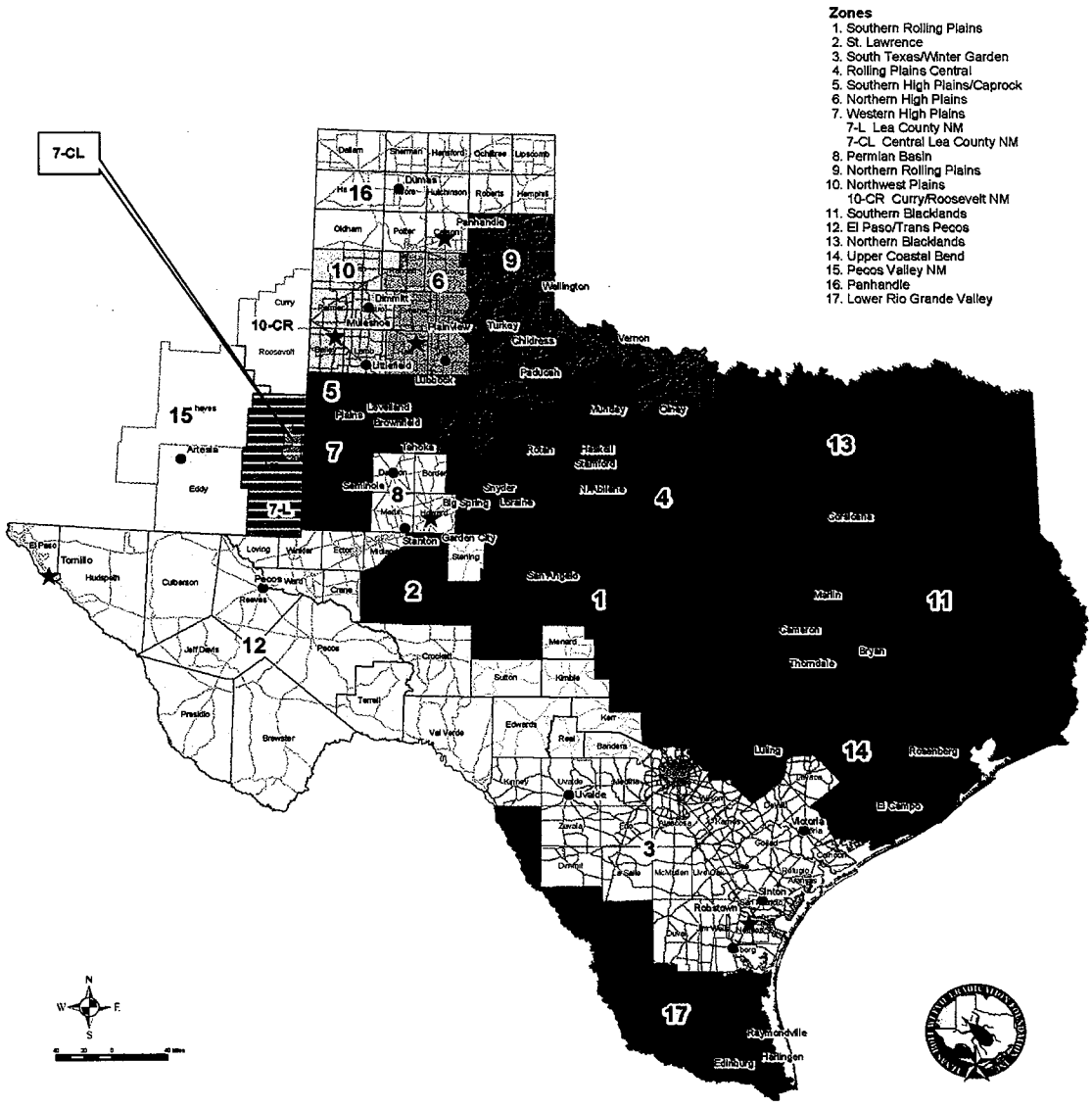
A. Provide an organizational chart that includes major programs and divisions, and shows the number of FTEs in each program or division.



*Total membership on 16 Zone Steering Committees

B. If applicable, fill in the chart below listing field or regional offices.

Texas Boll Weevil Eradication Foundation



Texas Boll Weevil Eradication Foundation, Inc. Exhibit 10: FTEs by Location C Fiscal Year 2006			
Headquarters, Region, or Field Office	**Location**	**Number of Budgeted FTEs, FY 2006**	**Number of Actual FTEs as of August 31, 2006**
Headquarters	Abilene	45	45
El Paso/Trans Pecos	Pecos	1	1
El Paso/Trans Pecos	Tornillo	6	5
Lower Rio Grande Valley	Edinburg	10	9
Lower Rio Grande Valley	Harlingen District	12	11
Lower Rio Grande Valley	Harlingen Zone	6	6
Lower Rio Grande Valley	Raymondville	11	10
Northern Blacklands	Cooper	5	2
Northern Blacklands	Corsicana	13	10
Northern High Plains	Floydada	8	7
Northern High Plains	Plainview	10	9
Northern High Plains	Tulia	5	4
Northern Rolling Plains	Childress	7	6
Northern Rolling Plains	Memphis	3	3
Northern Rolling Plains	Paducah	2	2
Northern Rolling Plains	Spur	1	1
Northern Rolling Plains	Turkey	1	1
Northern Rolling Plains	Vernon	5	4
Northern Rolling Plains	Wellington	4	4
Northwest Plains	Dimmitt	4	3
Northwest Plains	Friona	5	4
Northwest Plains	Littlefield	5	4
Northwest Plains	Muleshoe District	4	3
Northwest Plains	Muleshoe Zone	4	3
Permian Basin	Big Spring	8	7
Permian Basin	Lamesa	7	7
Permian Basin	Stanton	6	6
Panhandle	Dumas	1	1
Panhandle	Pahhandle	3	2
Rolling Plains Central	Colorado City	4	4
Rolling Plains Central	Haskell	3	3
Rolling Plains Central	Munday	1	1
Rolling Plains Central	N. Abilene	2	2
Rolling Plains Central	Olney	1	1
Rolling Plains Central	Rotan	6	5
Rolling Plains Central	Snyder	6	5

Rolling Plains Central	Stamford	6	5
Southern Blacklands	Bryan	3	2
Southern Blacklands	Cameron	5	4
Southern Blacklands	Luling	1	1
Southern Blacklands	Marlin	3	2
Southern Blacklands	Thorndale	6	5
Southern High Plains/Caprock	Levelland	8	7
Southern High Plains/Caprock	Lubbock District	9	8
Southern High Plains/Caprock	Lubbock Zone	6	5
Southern High Plains/Caprock	Morton	4	4
Southern High Plains/Caprock	Ralls	9	8
Southern High Plains/Caprock	Slaton	6	5
Southern High Plains/Caprock	Tahoka	5	5
Southern Rolling Plains	Ballinger	4	4
Southern Rolling Plains	San Angelo	4	3
St. Lawrence	Garden City	8	6
South Texas/Winter Garden	Kingsville	5	5
South Texas/Winter Garden	Robstown District	9	8
South Texas/Winter Garden	Robstown Zone	5	5
South Texas/Winter Garden	Sinton	11	10
South Texas/Winter Garden	Uvalde	6	6
South Texas/Winter Garden	Victoria	8	8
Upper Coastal Bend	Bay City	8	8
Upper Coastal Bend	El Campo District	11	10
Upper Coastal Bend	El Campo Zone	6	6
Upper Coastal Bend	Rosenberg	6	6
Western High Plains	Brownfield	9	8
Western High Plains	Plains	9	8
Western High Plains	Seminole	7	7
	TOTAL	412	370

C. What are your agency's FTE caps for fiscal years 2006 - 2009?

Not applicable.

D. How many temporary or contract employees did your agency have as of August 31, 2006?

The Foundation had 1496 seasonal/temporary employees on August 31, 2006.

Much of the work involved in eradicating the boll weevils is seasonal in nature, coinciding with the seasonal production of cotton. Seasonal employees are hired before cotton is planted so that they can be properly trained on job duties and responsibilities before the work begins. They are trained on how to safely use Foundation equipment to avoid accidents and injuries. Training continues throughout the year with weekly safety meetings and mid-season training.

Soon after cotton is planted, regular employees use GPS equipment to map cotton fields. Seasonal employees then install traps on the fields. Traps are placed around fields based on a previously established protocol. After traps have been deployed, seasonal employees inspect them weekly. They drive from field to field in their assigned work unit area, locating fields and inspecting boll weevil traps.

Trap inspection involves scanning the bar code on the trap, recording the number of boll weevils in the trap, cleaning out the trap, changing the lure every second week and the kill strip every month, inspecting the crop near the trap and accurately recording the crop stage of development. The seasonal employees write the inspection date, number of weevils in the trap and indicate lure and kill strip change on the trap body. Seasonal employees write the date on each lure and kill strip before placing them in the trap capture cylinder. This allows supervisors and others to inspect the work of the seasonal employees and quickly determine whether essential duties have been properly done. At the end of the day, the trapping information is downloaded into computers in the field office. The bar code associates the trapping information with the field and trap location. This allows regular employees to view the trap captures on the field maps and correctly trigger fields for treatment. After harvest when cotton plants are no longer capable of hosting boll weevils, seasonal employees remove traps and trap stakes from fields.

Seasonal employees also work in the airport recorder role at the airports. They deliver spray maps and other documents to the independent aerial contractor at the airport. They record the time of take-off and landing so that correct payment can be made for application services. They monitor insecticide loaded onto the aircraft and the amount that remains in the hopper when the plane returns from a flight. During the day, they monitor weather conditions and watch for fluid leaking from the aircraft. At the end of each day, they deliver flight logs and inventory documents back to the field office.

Seasonal employees also work in the ground observer role in the field. These employees are in radio contact with the aircraft making the treatments. They watch for people or equipment in fields, help applicators identify the field to be treated, record wind direction and wind speed information and place dye cards to monitor applications for quality and off-site drift.

Some seasonal employees work in the Assistant Field Unit Supervisor position. In this position, they may perform various duties including trapping, airport recording, ground observing, data management, field inspection, mapping/trapping quality control duties. Assistant Field Unit supervisors may also assist full time employees in managing other seasonal employees.

E. List each of your agency's key programs or functions, along with expenditures and FTEs by program.

Texas Boll Weevil Eradication Foundation, Inc. Exhibit 11: List of Program FTEs and Expenditures C Fiscal Year 2006		
Program	**FTEs as of August 31, 2006**	**Actual Expenditures**
Boll Weevil Field Operations	322	$74,935,411
Pink Bollworm Field Operations	3	$710,166
Administration	45	$3,712,165
TOTAL	**370**	**$79,357,742**

VII. Guide to Agency Programs

Boll Weevil Eradication Program:

A. Provide the following information at the beginning of each program description.

Name of Program or Function	Boll Weevil Eradication Program
Location/Division	Statewide
Contact Name	Lindy Patton
Actual Expenditures, FY 2006	$78,647,576
Number of FTEs as of August 31, 2006	367

B. What is the objective of this program or function? Describe the major activities performed under this program.

The goal of the program is eradication of the boll weevil from Texas. The Foundation is working to achieve these goals in concert with similar efforts in other states and Mexico.

The major activities performed are: finding and mapping all cotton fields, trapping the fields to detect boll weevils and treatment of fields in which boll weevils have been detected.

C. What evidence can you provide that shows the effectiveness and efficiency of this program or function? Provide a summary of key statistics and performance measures that best convey the effectiveness and efficiency of this function or program.

Reduction in Boll Weevils

Since the program began in each of the 16 Texas zones, boll weevil populations have been reduced dramatically. By the end of the 2006 year, data collected from the Foundation's extensive trapping efforts showed boll weevil populations had been reduced by over 99 percent. In fact, two zones which recently began programs (Northern Blacklands and Lower Rio Grande Valley) were the only zones that had boll weevil population reductions of less than 99 percent. Further, in three zones, no weevils were caught during 2006 (Exhibit E). Finally, the number of boll weevils captured statewide through July of 2007 was 90 percent lower than the number captured statewide during the same period in 2006.

In order to avoid re-contaminating zones with very low boll weevil populations, the Texas Department of Agriculture adopted quarantine regulations in 2000. The regulations required people moving cotton harvesting equipment, ginning equipment, etc., from infested zones to zones with very low boll weevil populations to thoroughly clean or fumigate these articles before moving them. Four levels of quarantine status were established.

1. *Suppressed* zones were defined as those in which the Foundation's extensive trapping effort had determined that boll weevil populations had been reduced to a level of 0.025 or fewer boll weevils per trap inspection.

2. *Functionally eradicated* zones were defined as zones in which boll weevil populations had been reduced to a level of 0.001 boll weevils per trap inspection and no one in the zone had been able to detect evidence of boll weevil reproduction.

3. Qualification as an *eradicated* zone required that the Foundation's trapping program had detected no boll weevils for at least one cotton growing season.

4. *Quarantined* zones were those in which no declaration of suppressed, functionally eradicated or eradicated status had been made.

Declarations of changes in quarantine status are made by the Texas Commissioner of Agriculture after a review of documentation submitted by the Foundation. The Commissioner has declared nine zones suppressed (El Paso/Trans Pecos, St. Lawrence, Permian Basin, Western High Plains, Southern High Plains/Caprock, Northwest Plains, Northern High Plains, Northern Rolling Plains and Panhandle) and two zones functionally eradicated (Southern Rolling Plains and Rolling Plains Central).

In the 2006 season, 5,640,354 acres of cotton - 81 percent of the cotton acreage in Texas - was planted in zones which are currently declared suppressed or functionally eradicated. This statistic demonstrates the enormous progress made in boll weevil eradication since 1997.

Reduction in Insecticide Use

As the boll weevil is being eliminated from Texas cotton fields, less insecticide is being used. Data from the Beltwide Cotton Conference Cotton Insect Losses shows insecticide use on cotton has been substantially reduced. During the last three years, 56 percent fewer foliar insecticide applications were made compared with the seven years before eradication began (1988-1994). (Exhibit G).

Reduction in Program Cost

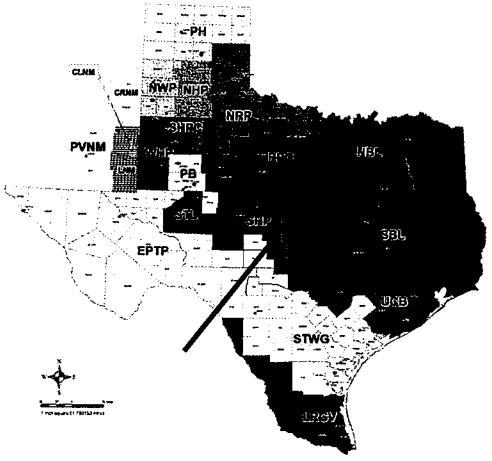
In spite of the addition of five new zones, the cost of the program state-wide decreased 37 percent from 2001 to 2006. In the eleven suppressed and functionally eradicated zones, program costs decreased 76 percent from 2001 to 2006. Total program costs for all zones decreased 13 percent from 2005 to 2006.

The following slides detailing eradication progress were presented at the March 2007 Board meeting.

West Texas/New Mexico

- 5,640,354 maximum mapped cotton acres
- Year end ... 4,523 boll weevils, 0.00064/trap (97.5% reduction from '05)
- Year end ...

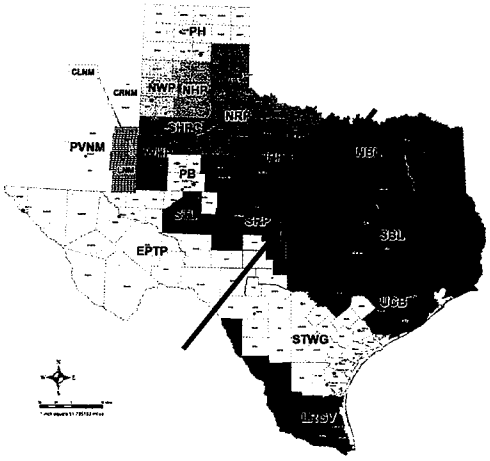
  262,325 acres treated down from 3.5 million acre treatments in '05 (92% reduction)



East and South Texas

- 1,339,719 maximum mapped cotton acres
- Year end ... 4,518,618 boll weevils, 0.76/trap (87% reduction from '05)
- Year end ...

  6,284,194 acres treated, 4.69 treated/ac (9% lower than '05)



Texas Boll Weevil Trap Data Summary
Year End 2006

Zone	Year Started	Weevils per Trap Total 2006	Percent Reduction from Inception
El Paso Trans Pecos	1999	0	100
Lower Rio Grande Valley	2005	2.98	81.63
Northern Blacklands	2005	0.44	96.29
Northern High Plains	2001	0.000004	99.99
Northern Rolling Plains	1999	0.000002	99.99
Northwest Plains	1999	0	100
Panhandle	2004	0	100
Permian Basin	1999	0.00044	99.99
Rolling Plains Central	1996	0.00005	99.99
Southern Blacklands	2001	0.101	99.28
Southern High Plains/Caprock	2001	0.00003	99.99
Southern Rolling Plains	1994	0.00008	99.99
St. Lawrence	2004	0.0064	99.82
South Texas/Winter Garden	1996	0.046	99.65
Upper Coastal Bend	2002	0.24	99.04
Western High Plains	1999	0.00001	99.99

Economic Impacts of Boll Weevil Eradication

- 1st, 2nd and 4th largest Texas cotton crops in history in 2005, 2004 and 2006, respectively
- Increase of $22-$48/acre returns above variable costs 2005[1]
- Texas increase in net returns for cotton estimated at $206 million in 2005[1]
- 1996-2006 cumulative increase in net returns $946 million[1]
- Zone debt quickly being paid off
- Debt already paid: SRP, RPC, PH, NHP, NWP and SHP/C and all NM zones
- Benefits continue to accrue year after year

[1]McCorkle 2007 (in press)

D. Describe any important history regarding this program not included in the general agency history section, including how the services or functions have changed from the original intent.

Boll weevil eradication is a program of national and international scope. The Texas program works in concert with other state/regional programs in other states and in Mexico. A Pilot Boll Weevil Eradication Experiment was conducted in Mississippi, Louisiana and Alabama in 1971 and boll weevil eradication began with the Boll Weevil Eradication Trial in Virginia and North Carolina in 1978. Since that time the program has successfully eradicated boll weevils in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, New Mexico, Arizona and California. Cotton producing areas of northwestern Mexico successfully eradicated the boll weevil in 1991 along with California and Arizona. Tennessee, Mississippi, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas and cotton growing areas of north central and northeast Mexico have boll weevil eradication programs underway and moving toward completion (Exhibits A & B).

In Texas, and in practically all areas considering boll weevil eradication, programs are begun only after passage of a referendum of cotton growers. Texas requires a 2/3 majority vote or a favorable vote of growers who farm more than 50 percent of the total acreage of cotton in the zone.

There have been no changes in the services or functions of this program from the original intent.

E. Describe who or what this program or function affects. List any qualifications or eligibility requirements for persons or entities affected. Provide a statistical breakdown of persons or entities affected.

The boll weevil eradication program primary impacts the 30,000 producers in Texas directly involved in growing cotton. In addition, it affects people involved in cotton ginning, processing, and storage; commodity marketing businesses; seed, pesticide and fertilizer businesses; agricultural equipment, fuel and repair businesses; banks, farm credit and lending businesses and countless others. The program has its most significant impact on local economies in rural Texas, but as it improves and stabilizes the cotton economy it has general, far reaching effects on Texas economy.

In order to be successful, boll weevil eradication must be conducted on all cotton grown in Texas. The only qualification or eligibility requirement for the program is that a farmer plants cotton in an eradication zone.

F. Describe how your program or function is administered. Include flowcharts, timelines, or other illustrations as necessary to describe agency policies and procedures. List any field or regional services.

The Texas Boll Weevil Eradication Foundation is a quasi-governmental, non-profit entity formed and administered by cotton growers with oversight by the Texas Department of Agriculture. The Foundation has its Headquarters Office in Abilene. It maintains 59 field offices in Texas to conduct the program. Mapping, weevil detection and field treatment operations are conducted from the field offices. Program support and administration are conducted from the Headquarters office.

G. Identify all funding sources and amounts for the program or function, including federal grants and pass-through monies. Describe any funding formulas or funding conventions. For state funding sources, please specify (e.g., general revenue, appropriations rider, budget strategy, fees/dues).

Texas Boll Weevil Eradication Foundation, Inc. Exhibit 7: Sources of Revenue C Fiscal Year 2006 (Actual)	
Source	**Boll Weevil Program**
Grower Assessments	$60,215,612
USDA Federal Cost-Share	23,532,000
Texas Cost-Share*	11,076,802
Interest Income	2,365,167
Proceeds from Capital Assets Sale	1,625,165
Miscellaneous Income	115
Total Revenue	**$98,814,861**

* General Revenue, TDA Strategy A.1.3, Integrated Pest Management

H. Identify any programs, internal or external to your agency, that provide identical or similar services or functions. Describe the similarities and differences.

There are no other programs in Texas that perform similar services or functions. There are similar programs in other states and regions of the United States. Each program is structured somewhat differently, but all are cooperative efforts of grower organizations, the state departments of agriculture (or state plant boards) and USDA-APHIS. Mexico's programs are structured using the same general model.

I. Discuss how the program or function is coordinating its activities to avoid duplication or conflict with the other programs listed in Question H and with the agency's customers. If applicable, briefly discuss any memorandums of understanding (MOUs), interagency agreements, or interagency contracts.

Since there are no other entities in Texas authorized by law to conduct boll weevil eradication, the only program of this kind in Texas is administered and conducted by the Texas Boll Weevil Eradication Foundation. The Foundation cooperates with the Texas Department of Agriculture and many other agencies and groups to achieve its goal.

The Texas Boll Weevil Eradication Foundation has MOUs with the New Mexico Department of Agriculture to conduct boll weevil eradication in four Boll Weevil Control Districts in eastern New Mexico. And, the Foundation has Cooperative Agreements with the control districts that are responsible for conducting the program in these zones.

The Foundation has signed agreements with individual units of Texas Integrated Pest Management associations to provide independent information on the population of certain cotton insects. This information is utilized by the Foundation to better manage the program.

J. If the program or function works with local, regional, or federal units of government include a brief description of these entities and their relationship to the agency.

Research

The scientific and technical advances which have made boll weevil eradication possible were made primarily by scientists who worked for the USDA and state land-grant universities. Currently, research and technical support for the Texas program is provided by the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, Texas Cooperative Extension, Texas A&M University, land-grant universities in other cotton growing states, USDA-ARS and USDA-APHIS. Scientists from these agencies, the National Cotton Council, and Texas Department of Agriculture have served on the Foundation's Technical Advisory Committee which makes recommendations on scientific and technical matters to the TBWEF Board of Directors.

Threatened and Endangered Species

USDA-APHIS provides assistance, oversight and direction in environmental monitoring to mitigate risks of adverse affects to humans, domestic animals, plants, wildlife and the environment. US Fish and Wildlife Service provides oversight and consultation with the Foundation and USDA-APHIS to identify and protect habitat of threatened and/or endangered species. USDA-APHIS has provided critical program support by developing the necessary Environmental Impact Statements and Environmental Assessments. Texas Parks and Wildlife has been very helpful through providing essential information on the location of threatened/endangered species habitat in the vicinity of Texas cotton fields.

Assessments and Location of Cotton Fields

USDA-FSA has contributed greatly to the success of the program. It has provided the Headquarters office with downloads of the certified acreage and producer information specific to each boll weevil eradication zone each year. In addition, it has supported the program by making available satellite, aerial and digitized maps of cotton fields to aid the Foundation's effort to locate and map all cotton fields in the state.

Field Status Reports

Texas Cooperative Extension has cooperated with the Foundation in providing timely reports on the status of insect pests, beneficial insects, crop situation and other information. Much of this information is provided by Extension Agents Integrated Pest Management.

Quality Control of Essential Supplies

USDA-APHIS, USDA-ARS and Texas Cooperative Extension Service have cooperated with the Foundation in performing quality control testing of essential program components such as malathion, lure, traps, etc. Texas Agricultural Experiment Station and USDA-ARS have worked with the Foundation to test boll weevil populations for possible development of resistance to malathion. At the direction of the Technical Advisory Committee, Texas Cooperative Extension and USDA-ARS are evaluating alternative insecticides in the event that malathion becomes unavailable or ineffective.

Program Finance

USDA-FSA Loan Making Division in Washington, DC provides financing for program operations at lower interest rates than would be available commercially. Since boll weevil eradication costs are higher in the early program years, program financing provides a mechanism to allow growers to finance their share of program costs at level assessment rates.

K. If contracted expenditures are made through this program please provide:

- **the amount of those expenditures in fiscal year 2006;**
- **the number of contracts accounting for those expenditures;**
- **a short summary of the general purpose of those contracts overall;**
- **the methods used to ensure accountability for funding and performance; and**
- **a short description of any current contracting problems.**

Contract	Contract Expenditure	# of Contracts	General Purpose
Aerial Applicators	**$12,668,577**	**37**	**Aerial application of pesticide to cotton fields**

To ensure accountability, Foundation personnel:

Certify the planes
Monitor pesticide inventory and usage by aerial applicator
Designate which fields to treat
Use global positioning system to measure fields to be treated and to ensure thorough field application
Log aerial applicators flight times from the airport location
Monitor fields being treated at the field location
Use dye cards to confirm appropriate pesticide coverage
Check and retain flight monitoring software records on applicators
Monitor treatment parameters
Complete required Form 802 for each treatment
Request payment for services after field management approval
Pay for services after headquarters management confirmation of application parameters and flight times

Texas Pest Management Association (TPMA)	**$47,500**	**4**	**Scout cotton for pests and beneficials in designated counties**

To ensure accountability, Foundation personnel:

Contract a flat rate for TPMA services in designated counties for the duration of the cotton season
Receive regular reports from TPMA about cotton pests and beneficials
Communicate and coordinate with TPMA personnel if infestations are found
Confirm infestations of reported cotton pests

Facility Leases	**$915,140**	**58**	**Leases office and shop space**
To ensure accountability, Foundation personnel: Use and occupy the leased space Comply with the lease contract in instances where repairs and maintenance are necessary			
University Medical Center Lubbock For Laboratory Testing	**$197,675**	**1**	**Testing for cholinesterase, drug and alcohol levels for Foundation employees**
To ensure accountability, Foundation personnel: Submit to headquarters HR Dept the Chain of Custody forms for requested lab tests Coordinate and communicate with lab about collection clinics, test results and specimen issues Date stamp lab results Monitor and retain lab testing results Utilize fax and fedex for timely testing results Reconcile monthly lab invoice with results received			
Tower Leases	**$90,789**	**18**	**Provide 2-way radio communication for field personnel**
To ensure accountability, Foundation personnel: Use radio communication daily in field operations			

L. What statutory changes could be made to assist this program in performing its functions? Explain.

As zones become eradicated program costs are reduced. Fewer traps are deployed and fewer employees are available. One of the challenges for these zones is to use remote sensing systems to bring down the cost of locating cotton fields. Collaboration with USDA-FSA and others to obtain satellite imagery and develop the technology to quickly and correctly identify cotton fields from above will provide significant cost savings.

M. Provide any additional information needed to gain a preliminary understanding of the program or function.

No additional information needed.

N. Regulatory programs relate to the licensing, registration, certification, or permitting of a person, business, or other entity. For each regulatory program, if applicable, describe:

- **why the regulation is needed;**
- **the scope of, and procedures for, inspections or audits of regulated entities;**
- **follow-up activities conducted when non-compliance is identified;**
- **sanctions available to the agency to ensure compliance; and**
- **procedures for handling consumer/public complaints against regulated entities.**

Not applicable.

O. For each regulatory program, if applicable, provide the following complaint information. The chart headings may be changed if needed to better reflect your agency=s practices.

Not applicable.

Exhibit 12: Information on Complaints Against Regulated Persons or Entities
Fiscal Years 2005 and 2006
The Foundation

	FY 2005	FY 2006
Total number of regulated persons N/A		
Total number of regulated entities		
Total number of entities inspected		
Total number of complaints received from the public		
Total number of complaints initiated by agency		
Number of complaints pending from prior years		
Number of complaints found to be non-jurisdictional		
Number of jurisdictional complaints found to be without merit		
Number of complaints resolved		
Average number of days for complaint resolution		
Complaints resulting in disciplinary action:		
administrative penalty		
Reprimand		
Probation		
Suspension		
Revocation		
Other		

Pink Bollworm Program:

A. Provide the following information at the beginning of each program description.

Name of Program or Function	Pink Bollworm Eradication Program
Location/Division	El Paso/Trans Pecos Zone
Contact Name	Lindy Patton
Actual Expenditures, FY 2006	$710,166
FTEs as of August 31, 2006	3

B. What is the objective of this program or function? Describe the major activities performed under this program.

The goal of the program is eradication of the pink bollworm from the far western region of Texas. The program is working to achieve this goal in concert with similar programs in other states (New Mexico, Arizona and California) and Mexico.

The major activities performed are: finding and mapping all cotton fields, trapping the fields to detect pink bollworms and treatment of infested fields. Fields are treated with sterile insects, insecticides, and mating disruption pheromones (the synthetically produced compounds released by female pink bollworm moths to attract males). Treatment decisions are made based on captures of wild-type pink bollworm moths in pheromone traps.

Bt cotton is a potent control tool for pink bollworm as well. Bt transgenic seed can be purchased and planted by farmers to suppress and eliminate damage by caterpillar pests, such as the pink bollworm. All cotton fields in the zone are tested to determine if they are planted with a Bt transgenic cotton variety. Bt fields receive sterile insect applications, but are not treated with mating disruption pheromones or insecticides.

C. What evidence can you provide that shows the effectiveness and efficiency of this program of function? Provide a summary of key statistics and performance measures that best convey the effectiveness and efficiency of this function or program.

By the end of 2006, the Foundation's extensive trapping program for pink bollworm in the El Paso/Trans Pecos zone showed that populations of this pest had been reduced by over 99 percent. This was confirmed by extensive random sampling of bolls in cotton fields. Economically damaging infestations of pink bollworm and grower treatments to control it were eliminated by program operations in 2001. Efforts to completely eliminate the pest continue on cotton in the El Paso/Trans Pecos zone and neighboring Juarez, Mexico and Las Cruces, New Mexico areas, as well as in Arizona, California and northwestern Mexico.

D. Describe any important history regarding this program not included in the general agency history section, including how the services or functions have changed from the original intent.

A pilot pink bollworm suppression trial was conducted in Arizona from 1990-1995. The program relied primarily on pheromone mating disruption and successfully reduced pink bollworm populations by 98.3 percent.

A pink bollworm suppression program was initiated in the El Paso/Trans Pecos zone in combination with boll weevil eradication after passage of the grower referendum in 1999. Trapping was begun that year with suppression treatments beginning in 2001. In 2005, a retention referendum on the pink bollworm program was held in the El Paso/Trans Pecos zone. The referendum proposed continuing the program but changing its objective from suppression to eradication. The referendum passed with a favorable vote by 95 percent of the cotton growers in the zone.

There have been no changes in the services or functions of this program from the original intent.

E. Describe who or what this program or function affects. List any qualifications or eligibility requirements for persons or entities affected. Provide a statistical breakdown of persons or entities affected.

The primary impact of the pink bollworm eradication program is on cotton growers in the El Paso/Trans Pecos zone. In addition, the program has direct effects on people involved in cotton ginning, processing, and storage; commodity marketing businesses, seed, pesticide and fertilizer businesses; agricultural equipment, fuel and repair businesses; banks, farm credit and lending businesses and countless other businesses. The program has its most significant effects in rural West Texas, but improvements in the cotton economy have general, far reaching affects on the Texas economy.

The only qualification or eligibility requirement for the program is that cotton is planted on a farm located in the El Paso/Trans Pecos zone.

F. Describe how your program or function is administered. Include flow charts, timelines or other illustrations as necessary to describe agency policies and procedures. List any field or regional services.

The Texas Boll Weevil Eradication Foundation is a quasi-governmental, non-profit entity formed and administered by cotton growers with oversight by the Texas Department of Agriculture. The Foundation has its Headquarters Office in Abilene. The Foundation maintains two field offices in the El Paso/Trans Pecos zone which conduct the program. Mapping, testing for Bt transgenic varieties, pink bollworm detection and field treatment operations are conducted from the field offices. Program support and administration are conducted from the Headquarters office. See Organizational Chart at Item VI above.

G. Identify all funding sources and amounts for the program or function, including federal grants and pass-through monies. Describe any funding formulas or funding conventions. For state funding sources, please specify (e.g., general revenue, appropriations rider, budget strategy, fees/dues).

Texas Boll Weevil Eradication Foundation, Inc. Exhibit 7: Sources of Revenue C Fiscal Year 2006 (Actual)	
Source	**Pink Bollworm Program**
Grower Assessments	$31,426
USDA Federal Cost-Share	165,364
Texas Cost-Share*	
Interest Income	
Proceeds from Capital Assets Sale	
Miscellaneous Income	
Total Revenue	**$194,790**

* General Revenue, TDA Strategy A.1.3, Integrated Pest Management

H. Identify any programs, internal or external to your agency that provide identical or similar services or functions. Describe the similarities and differences.

There are no other programs in Texas that perform similar services or functions. There are similar programs in other states and regions of the United States. Each program is structured somewhat differently, but all are cooperative efforts of the state departments of agriculture, USDA-APHIS and grower organizations. Mexico's programs are structured using the same general model.

I. Discuss how the program or function is coordinating its activities to avoid duplication or conflict with other programs listed in Question H and with the agency's customers. If applicable briefly discuss any memorandums of understanding (MOUs), interagency agreements or interagency contracts.

There are no other entities in Texas authorized by law to conduct pink bollworm eradication. The only program of this kind in Texas is administered and conducted by the Texas Boll Weevil Eradication Foundation. The Foundation cooperates with the Texas Department of Agriculture, USDA-APHIS and many other agencies and groups to achieve the goal of pink bollworm eradication.

J. If the program or function works with local, regional or federal units of government include a brief description of these entities and their relationship to the agency.

The scientific and technical advances which have made pink bollworm eradication possible were made primarily by scientists who worked for the USDA and state land-grant universities. Currently, research and technical support for the Texas program is provided by the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, Texas Cooperative Extension, Texas A&M University, land-grant universities in other cotton growing states, USDA-ARS and USDA-APHIS. Scientists from these agencies, the National Cotton Council, and Texas Department of Agriculture have served on the Foundation's Technical Advisory Committee which makes recommendations on scientific and technical matters to the TBWEF Board of Directors. A multi-state Pink Bollworm Technical Advisory Committee provides technical recommendations to the program as well.

USDA-APHIS also provides assistance, oversight and direction in environmental monitoring to mitigate risks of adverse affects to humans, domestic animals, plants, wildlife or the environment. US Fish and Wildlife Service provides oversight and consultation with the Foundation and USDA-APHIS to identify protect habitat of threatened and/or endangered species. USDA-APHIS has provided critical program support by developing the necessary Environmental Impact Statements and Environmental Assessments. Texas Parks and Wildlife has been very helpful through providing essential information on the location of threatened/endangered species habitat in the vicinity of Texas cotton fields.

USDA-FSA has contributed greatly to the success of the program. It has provided the Headquarters office with downloads of the certified acreage and producer information for each boll weevil eradication zone each year. In addition it has supported the program by making available satellite, aerial and digitized maps of cotton fields to aid the Foundation's effort to locate and map all cotton fields in the state.

Texas Cooperative Extension has cooperated with the Foundation in providing timely reports on the status of insect pests, beneficial insects, crop situation and other information. Much of this information is provided by Extension Agents in Integrated Pest Management.

USDA-APHIS, USDA-ARS and Texas Cooperative Extension Service have cooperated with the Foundation in performing quality control testing of essential program components such as lure, traps, pheromone mating disruption products, etc. The University of Arizona tests pink bollworm populations for resistance to Bt cotton and insecticides.

K. If contracted expenditures are made through this program please provide:

- **the amount of those expenditures in fiscal year 2006;**
- **the number of contracts accounting for those expenditures;**
- **a short summary of the general purpose of those contracts overall;**
- **the methods used to ensure accountability for funding and performance; and**
- **a short description of any current contracting problems.**

Contract	Contract Expenditure	# of Contracts	General Purpose
Aerial Applicators	**$211,929**	**2**	**Aerial application of pesticide and sterile moths to cotton fields**

To ensure accountability, Foundation personnel:

Certify the planes
Monitor pesticide inventory and usage by aerial applicator
Monitor sterile moth inventory and usage by aerial applicator
Designate which fields to treat
Use global positioning system to measure fields to be treated and to ensure thorough field application
Log aerial applicators flight times from the airport location
Monitor fields being treated at the field location
Use dye cards to confirm appropriate pesticide coverage
Check and retain flight monitoring software records on applicators
Monitor treatment parameters
Complete required Form 802 for each treatment
Request payment for services after field management approval
Pay for services after headquarters management confirmation of application parameters and flight times

Rope Application	**$84,475**	**1**	**Apply pheromone ropes to cotton fields to eradicate pink bollworms**

To ensure accountability, Foundation personnel:

Monitor pink bollworm populations in cotton fields
Monitor quality of rope application by on-site observation and field checks
Use global positioning system to measure fields to be treated
Field test cotton fields for BT toxins
Confirm inventory and usage of ropes
Confirm number of acres treated
Monitor quality of application by on-site observation
Create payment requests after approval by field management and zone management
Retain part of payment until rope application contract is completed

Facility Leases	**$2,400**	**2**	**Leases office and shop space**
To ensure accountability, Foundation personnel: Use and occupy the leased space Comply with the lease contract in instances where repairs and maintenance are necessary			
University Medical Center Lubbock For Laboratory Testing	**$1,061**	**1**	**Testing for cholinesterase, drug and alcohol levels for Foundation employees**
To ensure accountability, Foundation personnel: Submit to headquarters HR Dept the Chain of Custody forms for requested lab tests Coordinate and communicate with lab about collection clinics, test results and specimen issues Date stamp lab results Monitor and retain lab testing results Utilize fax and FedEx for timely testing results Reconcile monthly lab invoice with results received			
Tower Leases	**$1,380**	**3**	**Provide 2-way radio communication for field personnel**
To ensure accountability, Foundation personnel: Use radio communication daily in field operations			

L. What statutory changes could be made to assist this program in performing its functions? Explain.

As zones become eradicated program costs are reduced. Fewer traps are deployed and fewer employees are available. One of the challenges is to use remote sensing systems to bring down the cost of locating cotton fields. Collaboration with USDA-FSA and others to obtain satellite imagery and develop the technology to quickly and correctly identify cotton fields from above will provide significant cost savings.

M. Provide any additional information needed to gain a preliminary understanding of the program or function.

No additional information needed.

N. Regulatory programs relate to the licensing, registration, certification, or permitting of a person, business, or other entity. For each regulatory program, if applicable, describe:

- **why the regulation is needed;**
- **the scope of, and procedures for, inspections or audits of regulated entities;**
- **follow-up activities conducted when non-compliance is identified;**
- **sanctions available to the agency to ensure compliance; and**
- **procedures for handling consumer/public complaints against regulated entities.**

Not applicable.

O. For each regulatory program, if applicable, provide the following complaint information. The chart headings may be changed if needed to better reflect your agency=s practices.

Not applicable.

(Regulatory Program Name)
Exhibit 12: Information on Complaints Against Regulated Persons or Entities
Fiscal Years 2005 and 2006
The Foundation

	FY 2005	FY 2006
Total number of regulated persons N/A		
Total number of regulated entities		
Total number of entities inspected		
Total number of complaints received from the public		
Total number of complaints initiated by agency		
Number of complaints pending from prior years		
Number of complaints found to be non-jurisdictional		
Number of jurisdictional complaints found to be without merit		
Number of complaints resolved		
Average number of days for complaint resolution		
Complaints resulting in disciplinary action:		
administrative penalty		
Reprimand		
Probation		
Suspension		
Revocation		
Other		

VIII. Statutory Authority and Recent Legislation

A. Fill in the following chart, listing citations for all state and federal statutes that grant authority to or otherwise significantly impact your agency. Do not include general state statutes that apply to all agencies, such as the Public Information Act, the Open Meetings Act, or the Administrative Procedure Act. Provide information on Attorney General opinions from FY 2003 - 2007, or earlier significant Attorney General opinions, that affect your agency's operations.

Texas Boll Weevil Eradication Foundation, Inc. Exhibit 13: Statutes/Attorney General Opinions	
Statutes	
Citation/Title	**Authority/Impact on Agency** (e.g., Aprovides authority to license and regulate nursing home administrators@)
Texas Agriculture Code, Chapter 74, Subchapter D.	Enabling statute for the Foundation
Texas Agriculture Code, Chapter 74, Subchapter E.	Provides authority for state cost-share.
Attorney General Opinions	
Attorney General Opinion No.	**Impact on Agency**
NA	

B. Provide a summary of recent legislation regarding your agency by filling in the chart below or attaching information already available in an agency-developed format. Briefly summarize the key provisions. For bills that did not pass, briefly explain the key provisions and issues that resulted in failure of the bill to pass (e.g., opposition to a new fee, or high cost of implementation).

Exhibit 14: 80th Legislative Session Chart		
Legislation Enacted - 80th Legislative Session		
Bill Number	**Author**	**Summary of Key Provisions**
NA		

Legislation Not Passed - 80th Legislative Session		
Bill Number	**Author**	**Summary of Key Provisions/Reason the Bill Did Not Pass**
NA		

IX. Policy Issues

A. Brief Description of Issue

While the Foundation is unaware of any policy issues that need to be addressed at this time, Foundation management and board members would of course be happy to address any policy issues that are raised during the Sunset process.

B. Discussion

C. Possible Solutions and Impact

X. Other Contacts

A. Fill in the following chart with updated information on people with an interest in your agency, and be sure to include the most recent e-mail address.

Texas Boll Weevil Eradication Foundation, Inc Exhibit 15: Contacts			
INTEREST GROUPS (groups affected by agency actions or that represent others served by or affected by agency actions)			
Group or Association Name/ Contact Person	**Address**	**Telephone**	**E-mail Address**
Texas Cotton Producers, Inc. Aaron Nelson, Member Services Representative	408 West 14th Street Austin, TX 78701	(512) 476-3913	
Plains Cotton Growers, Inc Roger Haldenby, Vice President - Operations	4517 West Loop 289 Lubbock, TX 79414	(806) 792-4904	roger@plainscotton.org
Rolling Plains Cotton Growers, Inc. Karin Kuykendall, Executive V.P.	P.O. Box 1108 Stamford, TX 79553	(325) 773-2581	karinkuykendall@rpcotton.org
South Texas Cotton & Grain Association, Inc. Jeff Nunley, Executive Director	P.O. Box 4881 Victoria, TX 77903	(361) 575-0631	jnunley@stcga.org
Southern Rolling Plains Cotton Growers Association Randall Conner, Executive Director	P.O. Box 211 Winters, TX 79567	(325) 754-5389	rconner@winters-texas.us]
Blackland Cotton & Grain Producers Association Barney Pustejovsky, President	865 HCR 3111 W Abbott, TX 76621	(254) 582-9261	
Cotton & Grain Producers of the Lower Rio Grande Valley Webb Wallace, Executive Director	P.O. Box 531622 Harlingen, TX 78553	(956) 491-1793	RGVAgSci@aol.com

El Paso Valley Cotton Association Jon Witte, President	P.O. Box 690 Clint, TX 79836	(915) 851-0288	
St. Lawrence Cotton Growers Association, Inc. Wilbert Braden, President	HC 34, Box 184A Midland, TX 79739	(432) 535-2206	
Trans-Pecos Cotton Association Larry Turnbough, President	P.O. Box 128 Coyanosa, TX 79730	(432) 343-2251	
Texas Cotton Ginners' Association Tony Williams, Executive Vice President	408 West 14th Street Austin, TX 78701	(512) 476-8388	tony@tcga.org
Texas Pest Management Association David Oefinger, Executive	8000 Centre Park Dr. Austin, TX 78754	(512) 834-8762	doefinger@sbcglobal.net
Texas Farm Bureau Ned Meister, Director of Regulatory Affairs	P.O. Box 2689 Waco, TX 76702	(254) 751-2457	nmeister@txfb.org
Texas Agricultural Aviation Association Chris Shields, Executive Director	1005 Congress, Ste 480 Austin, TX 78701	(512) 476-4405	cshieldspc@aol.com
Texas Independent Ginners Association Vannessa Stewart, Executive Vice President	P.O. Box 1182 Brownwood, TX 76804	(325) 641-1544	tiga@hyperhog.net
Texas Agricultural Cooperative Council Tom Engelke, Executive Vice President	6210 Highway 290 East, Suite 300 Austin, TX 78723	(512) 465-0460	tengelke@mytacc.com
Texas Ag Industries Association Donnie Dippel, President	726 Camp Lone Star Rd. LaGrange, TX 78945	(979) 247-4300	ddippel@cvtv.net

INTERAGENCY, STATE, OR NATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS
(that serve as an information clearinghouse or regularly interact with your agency)

Group or Association Name/ Contact Person	Address	Telephone	E-mail Address
National Cotton Council Dr. Don Parker, Manager – Integrated Pest Management	1918 North Parkway Memphis, TN 38112	(901) 274-9030	dparker@cotton.org
Texas Cooperative Extension Service Dr. Tom Fuchs, Integrated Pest Management Coordinator	7887 U.S. HWY 87 N San Angelo, TX 76901	(325) 653-4576	t-fuchs@tamu.edu
USDA Animal & Plant Health Inspection Service Aaron Miller, ADODR	3103 Oldham Lane Abilene, TX 79602	(325) 672-2800	Aaron.B.Miller@aphis.usda.gov
USDA Farm Services Agency Texas State FSA Office Bryan Crook, Agri. Prog. Specialist/State GIS Coordinator	2405 Texas Ave South College Station, TX 77841	(979) 680-5155	bryan.crook@tx.usda.gov
USDA Farm Services Agency Loan Making Division Mike Hinton, Chief – Direct Loans and Funding Branch	1280 Maryland Ave SE Suite 240 Washington, DC 20024	(202) 720-1764	Mike.Hinton@wdc.usda.gov]

LIAISONS AT OTHER STATE AGENCIES (with which your agency maintains an ongoing relationship, e.g., the agency=s assigned analyst at the Legislative Budget Board, or attorney at the Attorney General=s office)			
Agency Name/Relationship/ Contact Person	**Address**	**Telephone**	**E-mail Address**
Texas Department of Agriculture Brian Murray, Assistant Commissioner – External Relations	P.O. Box 12847 Austin, TX 78711	(512) 463-7553	Brian.Murray@agr.state.us
New Mexico Department of Agriculture Brad Lewis, Assistant Director of Entomology and Nursery Industries	3109 S. Espina Las Cruces, NM 88003	(505) 646-3208	bcent@nmda.nmsu.edu

XI. Additional Information

A. Fill in the following chart detailing information on complaints regarding your agency. Do not include complaints received against people or entities you regulate. The chart headings may be changed if needed to better reflect your agency's practices.

Texas Boll Weevil Eradication Foundation, Inc. Exhibit 16: Complaints Against the Agency C Fiscal Years 2005 and 2006		
	FY 2005	**FY 2006**
Number of complaints received	230	208
Number of complaints resolved	178	165
Number of complaints dropped/found to be without merit	51	42
Number of complaints pending from prior years	0	1
Average time period for resolution of a complaint	Average time varies from immediately to several weeks in limited cases where the complaint involves a crop production loss.	Average time varies from immediately to several weeks in limited cases where the complaint involves a crop production loss.

B. Fill in the following chart detailing your agency's Historically Underutilized Business (HUB) purchases.

Texas Boll Weevil Eradication Foundation, Inc. Exhibit 17: Purchases from HUBs				
FISCAL YEAR 2004				
Category	**Total $ Spent**	**Total HUB $ Spent**	**Percent**	**Statewide Goal**
Aerial Applications	$17,490,410	$0	0.00%	NA
Boll Weevil Traps	323,408	0	0.00%	NA
Boll Weevil Stakes	146,399	0	0.00%	NA
BW Insecticide Strips	94,176	0	0.00%	NA
Safety Items	19,728	0	0.00%	NA
Radio Equipment	4,395	0	0.00%	NA
Computer Hardware/Software	33,610	2,500	8.00%	NA
Chemical Testing	1,980	1,980	100.00%	NA
TOTAL	**$18,114,607**	**$4,480**	**0.03%**	**NA**
FISCAL YEAR 2004 SOLE SOURCE PURCHASES				
Category	**Total $ Spent**	**Total HUB $ Spent**	**Percent**	**Statewide Goal**
Lab Testing – Cholinesterase, Drug & Alcohol	$164,793	NA	NA	NA
Chemicals – Malathion	22,315,215	NA	NA	NA
Pheromone/Lure	2,011,401	NA	NA	NA
TOTAL	**$24,491,409**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**

FISCAL YEAR 2005				
Category	**Total $ Spent**	**Total HUB $ Spent**	**Percent**	**Statewide Goal**
Aerial Applications	$16,407,841	$0	0.00%	NA
Boll Weevil Traps	746,047	0	0.00%	NA
Boll Weevil Stakes	311,831	0	0.00%	NA
BW Insecticide Strips	71,943	0	0.00%	NA
Safety Items	31,956	3,641	11.0%	NA
Radio Equipment	84,171	24,337	29.0%	NA
Computer Hardware/Software	277,204	84,575	31.0%	NA
Chemical Testing	2,280	2,280	100.00%	NA
TOTAL	**$17,933,276**	**$114,834**	**0.64%**	**NA**

FISCAL YEAR 2005 SOLE SOURCE PURCHASES				
Category	**Total $ Spent**	**Total HUB $ Spent**	**Percent**	**Statewide Goal**
Lab Testing – Cholinesterase, Drug & Alcohol	$196,779	NA	NA	NA
Chemicals – Malathion	20,363,045	NA	NA	NA
Pheromone/Lure	875,143	NA	NA	NA
TOTAL	**$21,434,968**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**

FISCAL YEAR 2006				
Category	**Total $ Spent**	**Total HUB $ Spent**	**Percent**	**Statewide Goal**
Aerial Applications	$12,880,506	$0	0.00%	NA
Boll Weevil Traps	167,628	0	0.00%	NA
Boll Weevil Stakes	127,644	0	0.00%	NA
BW Insecticide Strips	72,360	0	0.00%	NA
Safety Items	49,970	0	0.00%	NA
Radio Equipment	36,710	1,796	0.49%	NA
Computer Hardware/Software	106,028	16,075	0.15	NA
Chemical Testing	0	3,360	100.00%	NA
TOTAL	**$12,377,295**	**$21,231**	**0.18%**	**NA**

FISCAL YEAR 2006 SOLE SOURCE PURCHASES				
Category	**Total $ Spent**	**Total HUB $ Spent**	**Percent**	**Statewide Goal**
Lab Testing – Cholinesterase, Drug & Alcohol	$189,314	NA	NA	NA
Chemicals – Malathion	13,396,157	NA	NA	NA
Pheromone/Lure	756,903	NA	NA	NA
TOTAL	**$14,342,376**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**

C. Does your agency have a HUB policy? How does your agency address performance shortfalls related to the policy?

The Foundation has a HUB policy fully consistent with, and in support of, the mission, goals and objectives established for Texas HUB's by the Texas Building and Procurement Commission (TBPC). The Centralized Master Bidders List maintained by TBPC is actively utilized by Foundation personnel to identify potential HUB vendors for all bid solicitations.

The Foundation's Procurement Manual, as approved by the Texas Department of Agriculture, provides the following for all bids solicited from vendors:

"Bids will be solicited from vendors listed on the Centralized Master Bidders List and the non-CMBL vendors known to provide the required products or services in the Foundation's geographic area. The list may be supplemented with a list of Texas Building and Procurement Commission certified Historically Underutilized Businesses if the supplementation will increase the number of HUB's submitting bids.

Standard terms and conditions that will be included in the Invitation For Bids (IFB) are as follows:

- Purchases of products or services that amount to less than $2,000.00 are not made through a competitive bid process. Cost comparisons will be used whenever possible. HUB's may be given preference when possible.
- For purchases of products or services between $2000.01 and $10,000.00, the Foundation will attempt to solicit at least three informal bids, usually by telephone, two of which will be obtained from HUB's if possible. HUB bids should be from one minority-owned business and one woman-owned business, of any ethnicity, if possible. The ethnicity or gender must be indicated on the bid tabulation sheet. The Foundation may decide from time to time, at its sole discretion, to require formal written bids instead of informal telephone bids for purchase of products or services between $2000.01 and $10,000.00. If a written bid is required, this will be stated in the bid.
- For purchases of products or services between $10,000.01 and $25,000.00, the Foundation will attempt to solicit at least three formal written bids, two of which will be obtained from HUB's if possible. The HUB bids should be from on minority-owned business and on woman-owned business, of any ethnicity, if possible. The ethnicity or gender must be indicated on the bid tabulation sheet.

- For purchases of products or services in amounts greater than $25,000.00, the Foundation will solicit from all bidders, those on the CMBL and non-CMBL vendors known to provide the required products or services in the Foundation's geographic area. The list may be supplemented with HUB's if the supplementation will increase the number of HUB's submitting bids."

D. For agencies with contracts valued at $100,000 or more: Does your agency follow a HUB subcontracting plan to solicit bids, proposals, offers, or other applicable expressions of interest for subcontracting opportunities available for contracts of $100,000 or more? (Tex. Government Code, Sec. 2161.252; TAC 111.14)

All Foundation contracts valued at $100,000 or more are either sole source purchases or contracts for aerial applications; therefore, a subcontracting plan is not applicable.

E. For agencies with biennial appropriations exceeding $10 million, answer the following HUB questions.

	Response / Agency Contact
1. Do you have a HUB coordinator? (Tex. Government Code, Sec. 2161.062; TAC 111.126)	Not Applicable. Joy Minnick, Purchasing Supervisor, ensures that all bid solicitations and awards meet the requirements stated in Item C above.
2. Has your agency designed a program of HUB forums in which businesses are invited to deliver presentations that demonstrate their capability to do business with your agency? (Tex. Government Code, Sec. 2161.066; TAC 111.127)	The Foundation does not have a designed program for business to deliver presentations, but encourages HUB's to bid on products and services through our solicitation.
3. Has your agency developed a mentor-protege program to foster long-term relationships between prime contractors and HUBs and to increase the ability of HUBs to contract with the state or to receive subcontracts under a state contract? (Tex. Government Code, Sec. 2161.065; TAC 111.128)	The Foundation encourages HUB's to bid on products and services through our solicitation process.

F. Fill in the chart below detailing your agency's Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) statistics.

Texas Boll Weevil Eradication Foundation, Inc.
Exhibit 18: Equal Employment Opportunity Statistics

FISCAL YEAR 2004

Job Category	Total Positions	Minority Workforce Percentages					
		Black		Hispanic		Female	
		Agency	Civilian Labor Force %	Agency	Civilian Labor Force %	Agency	Civilian Labor Force %
Officials/Administration	301	2	0.66%	24	7.97%	101	33.55%
Professional	39	0	0.00%	5	12.82%	9	23.08%
Technical	12	1	8.33%	0	0.00%	1	8.33%
Admin Support (Clerical)	91	3	3.30%	10	10.99%	89	97.80%
Service/Maintenance	78	5	6.41%	23	29.49%	2	2.56%
Unskilled Laborer	1498	52	0.035%	482	32.18%	546	36.45%

FISCAL YEAR 2005

Job Category	Total Positions	Minority Workforce Percentages					
		Black		Hispanic		Female	
		Agency	Civilian Labor Force %	Agency	Civilian Labor Force %	Agency	Civilian Labor Force %
Officials/Administration	296	2	0.68%	41	13.85%	97	32.77%
Professional	51	1	1.96%	10	19.61%	14	27.45%
Technical	10	1	10.00%	0	0.00%	2	20.00%
Admin Support (Clerical)	96	2	2.02%	19	19.79%	94	97.92%
Service/Maintenance	56	1	1.79%	17	30.36%	2	3.57%
Unskilled Laborer	1631	55	3.37%	517	31.70%	588	36.05%

FISCAL YEAR 2006

Job Category	Total Positions	Minority Workforce Percentages					
		Black		Hispanic		Female	
		Agency	Civilian Labor Force %	Agency	Civilian Labor Force %	Agency	Civilian Labor Force %
Officials/Administration	277	2	0.72%	41	14.80%	97	35.02%
Professional	43	0	0.00%	10	23.26%	10	23.26%
Technical	9	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	2	22.22%
Admin Support (Clerical)	87	2	2.30%	17	19.54%	86	98.85%
Service/Maintenance	43	0	0.00%	12	27.91%	0	0.00%
Unskilled Laborer	1621	47	2.90%	574	35.41%	589	36.34%

G. Does your agency have an equal employment opportunity policy? How does your agency address performance shortfalls related to the policy?

Yes, the Foundation's equal employment opportunity policy reads: "The Foundation is an equal opportunity employer. The Foundation is committed to providing equal employment opportunity to all employees and prospective employees without regard to race, color, sex, religion, national origin, age, disability or any other legally protected status. The Foundation complies with all applicable federal, state and local government entities in connection with equal employment regulations." The Foundation provides annual training on this subject to all employees to prevent non-compliance with the policy.

XII. Agency Comments

The Board of Directors, Executive Director, and Foundation staff would be pleased to provide any additional information to assist the Sunset Commission in its review of the Texas Boll Weevil Eradication Foundation. Additionally, Foundation management looks forward to the opportunity to discuss Foundation operations with Sunset staff as the process moves forward.

Because the Foundation is a quasi-governmental entity carrying out a unique function, we have included Exhibits A – P to provide supporting materials, documentation, and historical information.

ATTACHMENTS

Submit the following supplemental data or documents with the hard copy of the Self-Evaluation Report. Label each attachment with its number (e.g., Attachment 1). As part of the electronic version, attach a list of items submitted, but do not attach the actual documents to the electronic submission.

Attachments Relating to Key Functions, Powers, and Duties

1. A **copy** of the agency's enabling statute.
2. A **copy** of each annual report published by the agency from FY 2002 - 2006.
3. A **copy** of each internal or external newsletter published by the agency from FY 2005 - 2006.
4. A **list** of publications and brochures describing the agency. Not Applicable.
5. A **list** of studies that the agency is required to do by legislation or riders. Not Applicable.
6. A **list** of legislative or interagency studies relating to the agency that are being performed during the current interim. Not Applicable.
7. A **list** of studies from other states, the federal government, or national groups/associations that relate to or affect the agency or agencies with similar duties or functions.

Attachments Relating to Policymaking Structure

8. Biographical information (e.g, education, employment, affiliations, and honors) or resumes of all policymaking body members.

9. A **copy** of the agency's most recent rules. Not Applicable.

Attachments Relating to Funding

10. A **copy** of the agency's Legislative Appropriations Request for FY 2008-2009. Not Applicable.

11. A **copy** of each annual financial report from FY 2004 - 2006.

12. A **copy** of each operating budget from FY 2005 - 2007.

Attachments Relating to Organization

13. If applicable, a map to illustrate the regional boundaries, headquarters location, and field or regional office locations.

Attachments Relating to Agency Performance Evaluation

14. A **copy** of each quarterly performance report completed by the agency in FY 2004 - 2006.

15. A **copy** of any recent studies on the agency or any of its functions conducted by outside management consultants or academic institutions.

16. A **copy** of the agency's current internal audit plan.

    The Foundation is a part of the Texas Department of Agriculture's internal audit plan.

17. A **list** of internal audit reports from FY 2003 - 2007 completed by or in progress at the agency.

18. A **list** of State Auditor reports from FY 2003 - 2007 that relate to the agency or any of its functions.

    No State Auditor reports for the period requested.

19. A **copy** of any customer service surveys conducted by or for your agency in FY 2006. Not Applicable.

EXHIBITS

A. Book Chapter from *Areawide Pest Management.*

B. Reference Book, *Boll Weevil Eradication in the United States Through 1999.*

C. Special Report 97-1, Assessment of the Economic Impact of the Boll Weevil in the Texas High Plains.

D. Beltwide Cotton Conference Report, The Boll Weevil Problem on the High Plains of Texas and Eastern New Mexico.

E. Beltwide Cotton Conference Reports 1996-2007, Boll Weevil Eradication Program Updates.

F. Beltwide Cotton Conference Reports 2001-2007, Pink Bollworm Eradication Program Updates.

G. Beltwide Cotton Conference Reports 1987-2007, Cotton Insect Losses.

H. Table of Referendum Results.

I. Certificate – Open Meetings Act.

J. Foundation Bylaws.

K. TBWEF 2007 Employee Handbook.

L. Sample Weekly Reports.

M. Program Director's Power Point Presentation.

N. Samples of newspaper and farm magazine articles.

O. Sample Board of Director's Quarterly Meeting Packets.

P. TBWEF Procurement Manual.