Introduction

Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) program staff detected 369 Japanese beetles (*Popillia japonica*, Coleoptera: Scarabeidae; JB) in the Cedar Mill and Bethany areas of Washington County, and another 4 beetles at Portland International Airport (PDX) and Swan Island in Portland in 2016. This represented the largest total number of beetles detected in Oregon in a single field season. The JB infestation in Cedar Mill and Bethany areas of Washington County may have started 2 to 3 years prior to detection. Japanese beetle trap density was reduced in lower-risk areas (where JB had not previously been detected), including the Cedar Mill area, because of budget cuts to the JB monitoring program. This program does not receive federal funding. ODA initiated a large-scale eradication program for the JB infestation in Cedar Mill and Bethany areas in 2017 that comprised of four main components: communication, treatment, quarantine and surveillance. This eradication program is expected to continue until at least 2021.

Threats of introductions come from infested areas in the eastern United States each year as interstate commerce and other pathways for introduction provide a mechanism for the pest to expand its range. Oregon Department of Agriculture began the JB detection program in the 1940's. By 1960, beetles were being found on transcontinental planes landing at PDX. Airplane inspections began in earnest at PDX and at Klamath Falls, where military and commercial aircraft were coming in from eastern states. An economic analysis was conducted to determine the impact of a breeding population of Japanese beetles (Appendix III). An informal environmental assessment was conducted in 2016 (Appendix III).

ODA also enforces a strict exterior JB quarantine rule (Quarantine Against Japanese Beetle and Related Pests 603-052-0127, Appendix 2) to prevent new introductions from infested states via nursery stock. ODA has conducted seven successful eradication programs in Oregon since 1988. In addition, treatments at the PDX and vicinity have been ongoing for more than a decade. The JB quarantine rule also stipulates ODA respond to infestations found in Oregon by creating a response plan to conduct eradication activities.

Summary of 2018 Operations

Following protocol that was outlined in the 2018 Japanese Beetle Eradication Response Plan, treatment for the second year of the program occurred on April 2. In Cedar Mill, primary treatment began on April 2 and was completed on June 2. ODA treated approximately an area of approximately 2,200 acres, including 5,800 residences, 5 schools, 4 parks, 2 shopping centers and 1 golf course and 4 apartment complexes. 80 residents refused treatment. Twenty-five properties requested and were granted medical exemptions. These properties received a treatment of GrubGone! (*Bacillus thuringiensis* ‘Galleriae’; BtG) or allowed their lawns to go dormant. ODA served 400 administrative warrants to properties who had not responded to requests for consent (448 were requested – not all required treatment). Following some detections outside of the treatment area, some areas were treated with BtG on September 5 and October 10 2018.

Yard debris (also referred to as “green waste”) from the eradication area was quarantined and disposed of separately from non-quarantine areas in order to contain JB within a limited area. Yard debris placed into residential curbside bins was taking directly to the landfill. Yard debris collected by landscape services which would normally go to “reload” companies for disposal or re-use was directed to a drop-off site located at Northwest Landscape Services in Hillsboro. This is a result of leadership and technical expertise provided by Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), Washington County, Metro, Hillsboro, and Beaverton solid waste experts, and the cooperation of landscape and reload companies throughout the region. Because of the reduced risk of spreading adult beetles in the Fall and Winter
months, the yard debris quarantine was put on hiatus from October 1 2018 until April 1 2019. During the hiatus, yard debris is not being directed to the landfill and reload sites can accept waste as normal.

Detection traps were deployed throughout the eradication area and surrounding high risk areas. During Summer 2018, adult JB were first detected on June 17 in a Pluralsense phototrap, Japanese beetle detections totaled 17,461 beetles in 2018. Japanese beetles were detected near the Yard Debris Quarantine drop-off site at Northwest Landscape Services (NLS) in Hillsboro, OR, which are assumed to have been transported from the treatment area through yard waste. However, only a single beetle was detected at another yard debris reload site in Washington County. Japanese beetles were detected again at PDX and Swan Island.

In Oakland, OR (Douglas County), where ten beetles were detected in 2017, thirty-one properties were treated with Acelepryn G, including one city park. All residents that responded to requests for consent allowed for the treatment. A single beetle was detected in 2018. No treatment is planned for 2019.

Proposed Treatment Plan for 2019

In 2019, ODA employees will supervise a contracted commercial pest control operator to spread a granular application of the larvicide on appropriate areas of all properties (public, residential and commercial) in the affected areas. There will be one application of Acelepryn G® during Spring 2019. Additional treatments may be required in subsequent years. This application is applied at no charge for all residents and property owners in the affected area. It will take ODA approximately eight weeks to apply the insecticide to all appropriate properties in the affected areas.

Acelepryn G® is a Group 28 reduced-risk larvicide. It has the lowest relative toxicity compared to other insecticides labeled for the same purpose. The active ingredient in Acelepryn G® is chlorantraniliprole. The Oregon Health Authority has developed frequently asked questions regarding chlorantraniliprole and can be found on their website (Appendix III).

In some neighborhoods where JB detections in traps totaled greater than 75 beetles, it has been proposed that an additional foliar treatment of Acelepryn be done to target adult beetles. This would total approximately 650 households in the area.

It is a requirement that formal consent to treat residential areas, schools, parks, businesses and other appropriate areas is to be collected from residents, businesses, agencies or organizations before treatment can take place. If consent is not granted by residents for ODA to treat the property with Acelepryn G, they will be required to submit a medical affidavit detailing reasons that exempt them from treatment with Acelepryn G. Alternative treatments may be acceptable, such as application of GrubGone (Bacillus thuringiensis Galleriae) or allowing areas to remain unirrigated during summer months, but only following submission of a valid medical affidavit. Refusal without an affidavit or a no response from the property occupant will result in an administrative warrant issued by the county where the property is located granting the Oregon Department of Agriculture and its contractors permission to treat the specific property or location with Acelepryn G. Refusal to allow Oregon Department of Agriculture or its contractors to perform the work described in the warrant could result in a court summons, penalties or fines.

The life cycle of Japanese beetle takes place underground ten months of the year. When JB is in egg, larval and pupal stages (generally late Summer until Spring of the following year) care needs to be taken in disposing of sod and soil that has been disturbed. Residents do not need to take special precautions in disposing of above-ground yard debris during this time. The adult stage of JB is above ground in June,
July and August. During this time, precautions need to be taken in disposing of plants as well as grass clippings. The disposal procedures described in the sections below will be strongly recommended through the 2018 growing seasons.

Eradication and surveillance operations will occur at five areas in Oregon: Cedar Mill and Bethany, NLS (area surrounding the yard debris drop-off site), Portland International Airport (PDX), and Swan Island. Specific details for treatment, surveillance, the impact to area are provided below.

- **Washington County**
  
  Treatment: The treatment area will be expanded in 2019 to include new areas based on 2018 trap catches. These boundaries are determined based on traps where 3 or greater beetles are detected. The total treatment area is estimated to be approximately 3200 acres (Appendix I). Treatment with Acelepryn G will occur where necessary where typical JB habitat is found. There largest contiguous area will be referred to as the “Primary” treatment area. All others in Washington County are referred to as “Peripheral” areas, including the area near NLS.

  Surveillance: Monitoring will be expanded from the 2018 plan to include areas where JB was newly detected in 2018. Trap densities within the eradication area and for 0.5 square miles surrounding NLS will be 200 traps per square mile. Trapping densities around locations where three or greater JB were detected will be 49 traps/mi$^2$ for 1 mi$^2$ surrounding the trap, 25 traps/ traps/mi$^2$ adjacent to that area. Statewide trapping will be an estimated 7 traps/mi$^2$. (Appendix I). 9 Plurasense phototraps will also be deployed in the treatment area in order to capture an estimated emergence date. Five Kestrel Drop environmental monitoring sensors were deployed in January to monitor degree days in the area with better resolution than the single weather station that had been used in past treatment years.

Impact to area:

A yard debris quarantine exists for material produced within the Primary Japanese beetle treatment area. This area has been expanded from the 2018 quarantine and includes the primary treatment area (Appendix 1). Any yard debris waste that is being generated within these quarantine boundaries must be disposed of either in residential curbside bins or normal waste removal services or taken to the drop site at Northwest Landscape Services. Peripheral treatment areas are not subject to the quarantine.

Plant material containing soil (Sod, rooted plants, live plants) Root balls, and sod need to be disposed of in the residential garbage waste collection bins (“curbside bins”). These bins will be directed to the Hillsboro Landfill for deep burial, as per the municipal agreement for containment. Lawn clippings need to be disposed of in the residential garbage waste collection bins (June through October only), or mulched (entire year; mulch must not leave the quarantine area).

Leaf collection in the fall is considered low-risk and does not need to be disposed of in any special manner. Material that consists of only large pruned branches or trunk wood is considered low-risk and does not need to be disposed of in any special manner. However, removed stumps with dirt and roots attached should be taken to the NLS disposal site.

Mixed loads containing any of the restricted materials (lawn clippings, sod, root balls, live plants) should be disposed of in curbside bins or taken to NLS.

Lawns should not be aerated or power raked in the impacted area. ODA will work to alert landscapers in Washington County of the special restrictions on disposal of green waste in the impacted area. Between May and October, residents and businesses in the impacted area who have their lawn mowed by a professional service need to ensure that their lawn clippings are bagged and taken to the appropriate Yard Debris reload station located at Northwest Landscaping Services (NLS) in Hillsboro, OR.
Movement of live outdoor plants from the impacted area will be discouraged. It is acceptable to leave all yard debris on site. Mulch or other products made from this debris may not leave the quarantine area without being disposed of as described above.

♦ Portland International Airport (PDX)
Treatment: Treatment will occur on turf areas near the area where JB was detected in Summer of 2018.

Surveillance: Delimitation traps will be placed around positive JB detections from the 2018 trapping season. These traps will follow the protocol outlined in National Plant Board U.S. Domestic Japanese Beetle Harmonization Plan (rev. June 20, 2016) Appendix 4:2: Delimiting Trapping Program for States with Japanese Beetle Quarantines of a trap density of 49 traps/mi² within one square mile around the adult find, 25 traps/mi² for the contiguous square miles and then 5 traps/mi² for an additional 2 miles (Appendix I). 9 Plurasense phototrap will also be deployed in the treatment area in order to capture an estimated emergence date.

Impact to Area: no quarantine will be established for this area.

♦ Swan Island
Treatment: No treatment will be conducted at Swan Island.

Surveillance: Delimitation traps will be placed around positive JB detections from the 2017 trapping season. These traps will follow the protocol outlined in National Plant Board U.S. Domestic Japanese Beetle Harmonization Plan (rev. June 20, 2016) as described above.

Impact to Area: no quarantine will be established for this area.

**2019 Communication plan and timeline**

Most of the treatment area consists of residents that have already experienced one or more years of treatment. In 2018, an electronic database was created that allowed the collection of contact information, including names, phone numbers and email addresses of residents who responded for request to consent. One advantage that we have for 2019 consent collection is the additional tool of GovDelivery, which will allow us to email or text all respondents from 2018 with a request to consent for 2019 and an update of the project. GovDelivery was instrumental last year in informing residents about treatment dates and other information. However, with the addition of nearly 3,000 additional households, information packets and door hanger notices will still need to be utilized for consent collection.

January
- 23: Send order for first new resident notices
- 25: Send notice to older residents list (email)

February
- 11: Send out Mailers to old residents
- 11: reminder emails to old residents
- 15: JB Online Webinar
- 19: JB Informational Open House
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| March | 4: Biotech Crew Leads start  
4: NRS 2 Starts  
19: Oregon Pesticide Symposium  
18-22: Door hanger notices delivered |
| April | 1: Tentative treatment start  
1: Yard Debris Quarantine starts  
8: Residential treatment starts |
| May   | JB Treatment continues |
| June  | Treatment concludes |
Appendix I: Maps of Delimitation and Treatment Areas

Figure 1: Map of proposed treatment boundary and yard debris quarantine for Washington County.
603-052-0127: Quarantine; Japanese Beetle, European Chafer and Oriental Beetle

(1) Establishing a Quarantine. A quarantine is established against the pest known as Japanese beetle (*Popillia japonica*) European chafer (*Rhizotrogus majalis*), and Oriental beetle (*Anomala orientalis*), a member of the family Scarabaeidae, which in the larval stage feed on the roots of many plants and in the adult stage feed on the flowers, foliage and fruit of many plants.

(2) Areas Under Quarantine. The entire states of Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, the District of Columbia, the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, and British Columbia, Canada, and any other state, territory or province where the presence of an established population of any of these insects is confirmed and effective eradication procedures have not been implemented. Any property(ies) in Oregon where Japanese beetles, European chafer, or Oriental beetles are found including a buffer zone that may be infested around the area where the pests were discovered.

(3) Commodities Covered. All life stages of the Japanese beetle, European chafer, and Oriental beetle, including eggs, larvae, pupae, and adults; and the following hosts or possible carriers of Japanese beetle:

   (a) Soil, growing media, humus, compost, and manure (except when commercially packaged, and except soil samples under a federal Compliance Agreement);

   (b) All plants with roots;

   (c) Grass sod;

   (d) Plant crowns or roots for propagation (except when free from soil and growing media; clumps of soil or growing media larger than 1/2 inch diameter will be cause for rejection);

   (e) Bulbs, corms, tubers, and rhizomes of ornamental plants (except when free from soil and growing media; clumps of soil or growing media larger than 1/2 inch diameter will be cause for rejection); and

   (f) Any other plant, plant part, article or means of conveyance when it is determined by the department to present a hazard of spreading live Japanese beetle due to either infestation, or exposure to infestation, by Japanese beetle.

(4) Restrictions. All commodities covered are prohibited entry into Oregon from the area under quarantine unless they have the required certification. Plants may be shipped from the area under quarantine into Oregon provided such shipments conform to one of the options below and are accompanied by a certificate issued by an authorized state agricultural official at origin. Note that not all protocols in the U.S. Domestic Japanese Beetle Harmonization Plan are acceptable for Oregon. Advance notification of regulated commodity shipment is required. The certifying official shall mail, FAX or e-mail a copy of the certificate to: Plant Program Area Director, Oregon Department of Agriculture, 635 Capitol Street NE, Salem, Oregon 97310, FAX: 503-986-4786, e-mail: quarantine@oda.state.or.us. The shipper shall notify the receiver to hold such commodities for inspection by the Oregon Department of Agriculture. The receiver must notify the Oregon Department of Agriculture of the arrival of commodities imported under the provisions of this quarantine and must hold such commodities for inspection. Such certificates shall be issued only if the shipment conforms fully with (a), (b), (c), (d), (e) or (f) below:
(a) Bareroot Plants. Plants with roots are acceptable if they are bareroot, free from soil and growing media (clumps of soil or growing media larger than 1/2 inch diameter will be cause for rejection). The certificate accompanying the plants shall bear the following additional declaration: "Plants are bareroot, attached clumps of soil or growing media are less than 1/2 inch in diameter." Advance notification required (see section 4 above).

(b) Production in an Approved Japanese Beetle Free Greenhouse/Screenhouse. All the following criteria apply. All media must be sterilized and free of soil. All stock must be free of soil (bareroot) before planting into the approved medium. The potted plants must be maintained within the greenhouse/screenhouse during the entire adult flight period. During the adult flight period the greenhouse/screenhouse must be made secure so that adult Japanese beetles cannot gain entry. Security will be documented by the appropriate phytosanitary official. No Japanese beetle contaminated material shall be allowed into the secured area at any time. The greenhouse/screenhouse will be officially inspected by phytosanitary officials and must be specifically approved as a secure area. They shall be inspected by the same officials for the presence of all life stages of the Japanese beetle. The plants and their growing medium must be appropriately protected from subsequent infestation while being stored, packed and shipped. Certified greenhouse/screenhouse nursery stock may not be transported into or through any infested areas unless identity is preserved and adequate safeguards are applied to prevent possible infestation. Each greenhouse/screenhouse operation must be approved by the phytosanitary officials as having met and maintained the above criteria. The certificate accompanying the plants shall bear the following additional declaration: "The rooted plants (or crowns) were produced in an approved Japanese beetle free greenhouse or screenhouse and were grown in sterile, soilless media." Advance notification required (see section 4 above).

(c) Production During a Pest Free Window. The entire rooted plant production cycle will be completed within a pest free window, in clean containers with sterilized and soilless growing medium, i.e., planting, growth, harvest, and shipment will occur outside the adult Japanese beetle flight period, June through September. The accompanying phytosanitary certificate shall bear the following additional declaration: "These plant were produced outside the Japanese beetle flight season and were grown in sterile, soilless media." Advance notification required (see section 4 above).

(d) Application of Approved Regulatory Treatments. All treatments will be performed under direct supervision of a phytosanitary official or under compliance agreement. Treatments and procedures under a compliance agreement will be monitored closely throughout the season. State phytosanitary certificates listing and verifying the treatment used must be forwarded to Oregon via fax or electronic mail, as well as accompanying the shipment. Note that not all treatments approved in the U.S. Domestic Japanese Beetle Harmonization Plan are acceptable for Oregon. The phytosanitary certificate shall bear the following additional declaration: "The rooted plants are in soilless media and were treated to control Popillia japonica according to the criteria for shipment to category 1 states as provided in the U.S. Domestic Japanese Beetle Harmonization Plan and Oregon's Japanese beetle quarantine." Advance notification required (see section 4 above).


(B) Drench Treatments — Container Plants Only. Not approved for ornamental grasses or sedges. Potting media used must be sterile and soilless, containers must be clean. Containers must be one gallon or smaller in size. Field potted plants are not eligible for certification using this protocol. This is a prophylactic treatment protocol targeting eggs and early first instar larvae. If the containers are exposed to a second flight season they must be retreated with an approved insecticide following label description for application rates.
(i) Imidacloprid (Marathon 60WP). Apply one-half (0.5) gram of active ingredient per gallon as a prophylactic treatment just prior to Japanese beetle adult flight season (June 1, or as otherwise determined by the phytosanitary official). Apply tank mix as a drench to wet the entire surface of the potting media. A twenty-four (24) gallon tank mix should be enough to treat 120-140 one-gallon containers. Avoid over drenching so as not to waste active ingredient through leaching. During the adult flight season, plants must be retreated after sixteen (16) weeks if not shipped to assure adequate protection.

(ii) Bifenthrin (Talstar Nursery Flowable 7.9%). Mix at the rate of twenty (20) ounces per 100 gallons of water. Apply, as a drench, approximately eight (8) ounces of tank mix per six (6) inches of container diameter.

(C) Media (Granule) Incorporation — Container Plants Only. Containers must be one gallon or smaller in size. Not approved for ornamental grasses or sedges. All pesticides used for media incorporation must be mixed prior to potting and plants potted a minimum of thirty (30) days prior to shipment. Potting media used must be sterile and soilless; containers must be clean. The granules must be incorporated into the media prior to potting. Field potted plants are not eligible for treatment. This treatment protocol targets eggs and early first instar larvae and allows for certification of plants that have been exposed to only one flight season after application. If the containers are to be exposed to a second flight season they must be repotted with a granule incorporated mix or retreated using one of the approved drench treatments. Media has to be treated with approved pesticides following label description for application rates approved for media incorporation:

(i) Imidacloprid (Marathon 1 G). Mix at the rate of five (5) pounds per cubic yard.

(ii) Bifenthrin (Talstar Nursery Granular or Talstar T&O Granular (0.2G)). Mix at the rate of 25 ppm or one-third (0.33) of a pound per cubic yard based on a potting media bulk density of 200.

(iii) Tefluthrin (Fireban 1.5 G). Mix at the rate of 25 ppm based on a potting media bulk density of 400.

(D) Methyl Bromide Fumigation. Nursery stock: methyl bromide fumigation at NAP, chamber or tarpaulin. See the California Commodity Treatment Manual for authorized schedules.

(e) Detection Survey for Origin Certification. Japanese Beetle Harmonization Plan protocol not approved. Alternative approved protocol: States listed in the area under quarantine may have counties that are not infested with Japanese beetle. Shipments of commodities covered may be accepted from these noninfested counties if annual surveys are made in such counties and adjacent counties and the results of such surveys are negative for Japanese beetle. In addition, the plants must be greenhouse grown in media that is sterilized and free of soil and the shipping nursery must grow all their own stock from seed, unrooted cuttings or bareroot material. A list of counties so approved will be maintained by the Oregon Department of Agriculture. Agricultural officials from a quarantined state or province may recommend a noninfested county be placed on the approved county list by writing for such approval and stating how surveys were conducted giving the following information:

(A) Areas surveyed;

(B) How survey was carried out;

(C) Number of traps;

(D) Results of survey;
(E) History of survey;

(F) If county was previously infested, give date of last infestation. If infestations occur in neighboring counties, approval may be denied. To be maintained on the approved list, each county must be reapproved every twelve (12) months. Shipments of commodities covered from noninfested counties will only be allowed entry into Oregon if the uninfested county has been placed on the approved list prior to the arrival of the shipment in Oregon. The certificate must have the following additional declaration: "The plants in this consignment were produced in sterile, soilless media in (name of county), state of (name of state of origin) that is known to be free of Japanese beetle." Advance notification required (see section 4 above).

(f) Privately owned house plants obviously grown, or certified at the place of origin as having been grown indoors without exposure to Japanese beetle may be allowed entry into this state without meeting the requirements of section (4). Contact the Oregon Department of Agriculture for requirements: Plant Program Area Director, Oregon Department of Agriculture, 635 Capitol Street NE, Salem, Oregon 97301, telephone: 503/986-4644, FAX: 503/986-4786, e-mail: quarantine@oda.state.or.us.

(g) Infested properties in Oregon: Confirmation of an infestation of Japanese beetle, European chafer, or Oriental beetle must be made by the ODA or an official cooperator. ODA will notify the property owner(s) and develop a response plan. The goal of the plan will be eradication as soon as possible. The plan may require cooperative measures by the property owner(s) to supplement measures taken by ODA.

(A) The eradication is triggered by two adult JB detections within the same trap and within the same year, or the detection of a female JB within a trap, or one larva, pupa, egg. Primary ground treatment: Chlorantraniliprole (Acelepryn®); One application per year, according to label instructions. Area determination: Treat 200-meter radius centered over every confirmed find site and treat irrigated turf areas, according to label.

(h) Quarantine in Washington County: During 2016, the ODA detected an incipient population of the Japanese beetle in the Cedar Mill and Bethany neighborhoods in Washington County, Oregon. The ODA has determined that this is the largest Japanese beetle infestation ever detected in Oregon. If the Japanese beetle population in Oregon is not eradicated, damage to Oregon’s $900 million nursery industry, of which about $170 million originates in Washington County alone, through quarantines and additional chemical treatments and damage to the rest of Oregon’s agricultural industry and natural resources is estimated at up to $45 million annually. The ODA estimates that approximately $3.5 million (2016) in nursery product sales in Oregon could be lost because of quarantine restrictions against Oregon products if the Japanese beetle is not eradicated in Washington County. The ODA has determined that the actions described in subsections 4(g) – 4(h) require methods necessary to prevent the spread and establish control and to accomplish the eradication of Japanese beetle in Washington County.

(A) Areas subject to ODA treatment: The portions of the County of Washington described in the map that is available at: bit.do/jbmap

(B) Commodities covered: All life stages of the Japanese beetle, European chafer, and Oriental beetle, including eggs, larvae, pupae, and adults, as well as the following hosts or possible carriers of Japanese beetle:

(i) Soil, all growing media, humus, compost, and manure (except when commercially packaged, and except soil samples under a federal Compliance Agreement);

(ii) All plants with roots;
(iii) Grass sod, green (living) roofs;

(iv) Plant crowns or roots for propagation (except when free from soil and growing media; clumps of soil or growing media larger than ? inch diameter);

(v) Bulbs, corms, tubers, and rhizomes of ornamental plants (except when free from soil and growing media; clumps of soil or growing media larger than ? inch diameter will be cause for rejection); and

(vi) Any other plant, plant part, article or means of conveyance when it is determined by the department to present a hazard of spreading live Japanese beetle due to either infestation, or exposure to infestation, by Japanese beetle.

(C) Mitigation measures: The mitigation area is as described in subsection 4(h)(A) above. Mitigation measures will consist of soil treatments of the granular insecticide Acelepryn G® treatments April through June 2017 to kill the grub stage of the Japanese beetles in the ground. Additional soil treatments may be required in the spring of 2017, 2019, 2020, and 2021, depending on eradication progress results.

(i) Entry onto property to be treated is pursuant to authorities in ORS 561.510 and ORS 570.305 by consent of the owner or occupant of the property sought to be entered, or pursuant to an administrative warrant as may be issued by the appropriate court.

(ii) Persons seeking a medical waiver from entry onto their property may provide the State Department of Agriculture with a medical waiver from a physician licensed to practice medicine in Oregon. Medical waivers may be presented to the State Department of Agriculture seventy-two (72) hours prior to a scheduled application.

(iii) Persons who seek to themselves apply the soil treatment as described in subsection (4)(h)(C) may make such request to the State Department of Agriculture at least seventy-two (72) hours before a scheduled treatment. Proof of adequate application must be confirmed by the State Department of Agriculture upon inspection of the treated site and upon other such information as may be required. Sites that may not be confirmed are subject to treatment by the State Department of Agriculture or its contractors.

(iv) The State Department of Agriculture shall provide at least seventy-two (72) hours advanced notice prior to entering property to treat the premises.

(D) Prohibitions: All commodities covered are prohibited from leaving the Area under Quarantine described in subsection (4)(h)(A) (Area under Quarantine) unless they have the required certification. Plants may be shipped from the Area under Quarantine into other counties of Oregon or outside of Oregon provided such shipments conform to one of the classifications in (4)(h)(B)(i)–(vi) and are accompanied by a certificate issued by an authorized state agricultural official:

(i) Bareroot Plants. Plants with roots are acceptable if they are bareroot, free from soil and growing media (clumps of soil or growing media later than ? inch diameter will be cause for rejection). The certificate accompanying the plants shall bear the following additional declaration: “Plants are bareroot, attached clumps of soil or growing media are less than ? inch in diameter.” Advance notification required (see Section 4 above).

(ii) Production in an Approved Japanese Beetle Greenhouse or Screenhouse. All of the following criteria apply to plants produced in greenhouses or screenhouses:
(I) All media must be sterilized and free of soil. All stock must be free of soil (bareroot) before planting into the approved medium.

(II) Potted plants must be maintained within the greenhouse or screenhouse during the entire adult flight period. During the adult flight period, the greenhouse or screenhouse must be made secure so that adult Japanese beetles can not gain entry. Security must be documented by the appropriate phytosanitary official.

(III) No Japanese beetle contaminated material shall be allowed into the secured area at any time. The greenhouse or screenhouse must be officially inspected by phytosanitary officials and must be specifically approved as a secure area. Greenhouses and screenhouses must be inspected by the same officials for the presence of all life stages of the Japanese beetle.

(IV) All plants and their growing medium must be appropriately protected from subsequent infestation while being stored, packed, and shipped. Certified greenhouse or screenhouse nursery stock may not be transported into or through any infested areas unless identify is preserved and adequate safeguards are applied to prevent possible infestation.

(V) Each greenhouse or screenhouse operation must be approved by the phytosanitary officials as having met and maintained the above criteria. The certificate accompanying the plants shall bear the following additional declaration: “The rooted plants (or crowns) were produced in an approved Japanese beetle free greenhouse or screenhouse and were grown in sterile, soilless media.” Advance notification is required.

(iii) Production During a Pest Free Window. The entire rooted plant production cycle will be completed within a pest free window, in clean containers with sterilized and soilless growing medium, i.e., planting, growth, harvest, and shipment will occur outside the adult Japanese beetle flight period, which is June through September. The accompanying phytosanitary certificate shall bear the following additional declaration: “These plans were produced outside the Japanese beetle flight season and were grown in sterile, soilless media.” Advance notification is required.

(iv) Application of Approved Regulatory Treatments. All treatments will be performed under direct supervision of a phytosanitary official of the Department or under compliance agreement with the business. Treatments and procedures under a compliance agreement will be monitored closely throughout the season. The phytosanitary certificate shall bear the following additional declaration: “The rooted plants are in soilless media and were treated to control Popillia japonica according to the criteria for shipment to category 1 states as provided in the U.S. Domestic Japanese Beetle Harmonization Plan and Oregon’s Japanese beetle quarantine.” Containerized plants must be treated with one of the following approved treatment protocols:


(II) Drench Treatments. Container Plants only. Not approved for ornamental grasses or sedges. Potting media used must be sterile and soilless, containers must be clean. Containers must be one gallon or smaller in size. Field potted plants are not eligible for certification using this protocol. This is a prophylactic treatment protocol targeting eggs and early first instar larvae. If the containers are exposed to a second flight season they must be treated. Containerized plants receiving a drench treatment must be treated according to label instructions in a manner that ensures that the plans are free from Japanese beetle.
(III) Media (Granule) Incorporation. Container Plants Only. Containers must be one gallon or smaller in size. This method is not approved for ornamental grasses or sedges. All pesticides used for media incorporation must be mixed prior to potting and plants potted a minimum of thirty (30) days prior to shipment. Potting media used must be sterile and soilless and containers must be clean. The granules must be incorporated into the media prior to potting. Field potted plants are not eligible for treatment. This treatment protocol targets eggs and early first instar larvae and allows for certification of plants that have been exposed to only one flight season after application. If the containers are to be exposed to a second flight season they must be repotted with a granule incorporated mix or retreated using an approved drench treatments. Containerized plants receiving media incorporation must be treated according to label instructions in a manner that ensure that the plants are free from Japanese beetle.

(E) Additional Quarantine Requirements. Sites on which Japanese beetle (P. japonica) has been detected and on which mitigation activities as described in subsection (4)(h)(C) have been implemented may be eligible to ship plant materials intra- and interstate provided mitigation measures as described in subsection (4) have been conducted.

(F) Violation of Quarantine. As provided in ORS 561.590, violation of these quarantine rules is prohibited. In addition to any other lawful penalty, any person who violates these rules is subject to a civil penalty imposed by the State Department of Agriculture. As provided in ORS 561.995, the civil penalty shall not exceed $10,000. The imposition of a civil penalty is subject to ORS 183.745.

(5) Exceptions. Upon written request, and upon investigation and finding that unusual circumstances exist justifying such action, the department may issue a permit allowing entry into this state of commodities covered without meeting the requirements of section (4). However, all conditions specified in the permit shall be met before such permit will be recognized.

(6) Violation of Quarantine. All covered commodities described in section (3) of this rule found to be in violation of this quarantine shall be returned immediately to point of origin by the Oregon receiver, or at the owner's option be destroyed under the supervision of the department, without expense to or indemnity paid by the department. Violation of this quarantine may result in a fine, if convicted, of not less than $500 nor more than $5,000, as provided by ORS 561.990(4). Violators may also be subject to civil penalties of up to $10,000 as provided by Oregon Laws 1999, chapter 390, section 2; nursery license suspension or nursery license revocation.

Stats. Implemented: ORS 561.510
Hist.: AD 12-1977, f. 6-6-77, ef. 6-20-77; AD 7-1988(Temp), f. & cert. ef. 8-2-88; DOA 10-1998, f. & cert. ef. 12-30-98; DOA 27-2000, f. & cert. ef. 10-13-00; DOA 9-2006, f. & cert. ef. 3-22-06; DOA 7-2008, f. & cert. ef. 2-8-08; DOA 4-2010, f. & cert. ef. 1-28-10; DOA 3-2013, f. & cert. ef. 3-1-13; DOA 10-2017(Temp), f. 4-14-17, cert. ef. 4-15-17 thru 10-10-17

Appendix III: Additional Supplementary Materials

a) Acelepryn G Label
b) Oregon Health Authority webpage about Acelepryn G
c) Oregon Department of Agriculture’s Economic Assessment,
d) Oregon Department of Agriculture’s Environmental Assessment