

**Texas Boll Weevil Eradication Foundation
Self-Evaluation Report**



***Sunset Advisory Commission
June 2019***

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I.....	Agency Contact Information	1
II.	Key Functions and Performance	1
III.	History and Major Events	7
IV.	Policymaking Structure	9
V.	Funding	15
VI.	Organization	17
VII.	Guide to Agency Programs	19
VIII.	Statutory Authority and Recent Legislation	25
IX.	Major Issues	26
X.	Other Contacts	27
XI.	Additional Information	29
XII.	Agency Comments	36

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

I. Agency Contact Information

A. Please fill in the following chart.

**Texas Boll Weevil Eradication Foundation, Inc.
Exhibit 1: Agency Contacts**

	Name	Address	Telephone & Fax Numbers	Email Address
Agency Head	Lindy Patton	3103 Oldham Lane, Abilene, Texas 79602	325-672-2800	lindy@txbollweevil.org
Agency's Sunset Liaison	Lindy Patton	3103 Oldham Lane, Abilene, Texas 79602	325-672-2800	lindy@txbollweevil.org

Table 1 Exhibit 1 Agency Contacts

II. Key Functions and Performance

Provide the following information about the overall operations of your agency. More detailed information about individual programs will be requested in a later section.

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. The pink bollworm was declared eradicated in the United States in 2019 by the United States Department of Agriculture. The Foundation will continue maintenance efforts and monitoring for pink bollworm by deploying and checking traps in cotton fields and will aggressively treat any reinfestation threats.

B. Do your key functions continue to serve a clear and ongoing objective? Explain why each of these functions is still needed.

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”.

Self-Evaluation Report

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. A recent study reported the economic benefits realized by the boll weevil eradication program during the period 1996 through 2017. The study reported a cumulative increase in net returns of \$3.9 billion.

As documented more fully herein, the boll weevil has been reduced to eradicated or functionally eradicated levels in 15 of the 16 eradication zones in the state, and weevil populations have been significantly reduced in the Lower Rio Grande Valley zone as well. The cessation of the program at this point would likely lead to re-infestation of the all zones in Texas along with all other states that have successfully eradicated the boll weevil. 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 \$749 million in the boll weevil eradication effort in Texas, the State of Texas has invested \$324 million in cost share funds, and the Federal government has invested \$323 million in cost share 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.

C. What, if any, functions does your agency perform that are no longer serving a clear and ongoing purpose? Which agency functions could be eliminated?

N/A

D. Does your agency's enabling law continue to correctly reflect your mission, objectives, and approach to performing your functions?

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. In 1997, 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.

E. Have you recommended changes to the Legislature in the past to improve your agency's operations? If so, explain. Were the changes adopted?

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. 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. 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. In 2009, the legislature continued the Foundation and made statutory changes to its operations in response to the prior Sunset review. The bill included provisions relating to cotton stalk destruction and a hostable cotton fee. Stalk destruction and related penalties for noncompliance are still issues in the Lower Rio Grande Valley, as will be addressed later in this report. The bill also included various statutory adjustments to allow assessments to be calculated based on alternative methods and continued the Foundation until 2021.

In 2013, the legislature again amended Ch 74, subchapter D to provide modifications to the provisions concerning program discontinuation referenda, to strengthen quarantine provisions, to streamline maintenance zone operations, and to allow the Foundation to transfer eradication funds between eradication zones.

There have been no amendments to the state's boll weevil eradication law since 2013.

F. 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.

G. 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.

H. 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 effectiveness 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.

The Foundation has eradicated the weevil from 97% of the cotton acres in Texas. The only weevil captures in Texas since 2014 were all caught south of Corpus Christi, with the majority of those weevils being captured in the Lower Rio Grande Valley (LRGV). Program progress in the LRGV is hindered and threatened each year by weevil migration out of Tamaulipas, Mexico. While there is a boll weevil eradication program in this region of Mexico, the program has struggled to operate effectively. A lack of resources and limited program knowledge in the Tamaulipas eradication program has been a large factor in not being able to eliminate the weevil from the cotton growing areas of South Texas and Northern Mexico.

Representatives from the Texas program tried for years to help their counterparts in Mexico, but communication and trust issues seemed to limit the impact of that help. In 2015, the Tamaulipas program nearly fell apart, resulting in an explosion of the weevil population in Mexico and Texas. Texas program representatives finally convinced Tamaulipas cotton producers they needed to make drastic changes to their eradication program. Those growers finally realized the Tamaulipas program and the Texas program much work together, with the same program protocols and consistent communication. Starting in 2016, personnel from both countries communicate on a daily basis and the Texas program began sharing technology and information with Tamaulipas program personnel. The Tamaulipas program now operates on the same computer system as the Texas program, allowing real time field data to be seen by all personnel. This approach is proving to be effective, but continued cooperation and consistent implementation of the eradication protocols are necessary to accomplish eradication.

There is also an important grower behavior challenge to the success of the Foundation on our side of the Rio Grande.

A relatively small number of cotton growers consistently allow their cotton crop to continue past the crop destruction deadline. Cotton remaining in the field after the stalk destruction deadline of September 1 provides hostable material for boll weevil. Boll weevil eradication requires a host free time period – a time when there is no cotton in the area. Because of the Rio Grande Valley's tropical climate, it is possible for cotton to propagate fruit year-round. Ironically, the BWE program makes such late season cotton economically possible as well, since the boll weevil is controlled to a level that restricts economic damage, even at current infestation levels.

The current crop destruction deadline of September 1 is workable. The problem is that the penalties for maintaining the crop past the deadline are ineffective. Currently, the Texas Department of Agriculture imposes monetary fees. Those fees have increased effective Sept 1, 2019.

The Commission might consider whether enhanced, non-financial penalties are appropriate for growers who regularly take cotton past the stalk destruction deadline.

For instance, the statute could be amended to give the Commissioner of Agriculture crop destruction authority on cotton in existence after the stalk destruction deadline if the grower responsible has allowed 2 consecutive crops or 3 crops in the prior 7 years to be hostable past the crop destruction deadline.

I. Discuss any changes that could impact your agency's key functions in the near 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.

J. Aside from additional staff or funding, what are your agency's biggest opportunities for improvement in the future? For example, are there other programs or duties the agency could take on to better carry out its mission?

Technology is an important part of program operations today, and technological advancements will play a significant role in further enhancing program operations. The Foundation currently utilizes some of the best GIS technology on the market in order to streamline operations. The current system used by the Foundation allows for real time transmission of data to a centralized server. With this system and the ability to see data real time, the amount of staff that it takes to operate the program has been significantly reduced due to less mistakes, the ability to adjust program operations instantly and better utilization of time during the workday.

Another piece of new technology that is being utilized by the Foundation is the use of drones for treating difficult areas in cotton fields. In 2017, it became evident that one of obstacles to eradication in the LRGV is the ability to treat all areas of a cotton field. The methods that were being utilized at that time were effective, but some areas could not be treated completely each week due to obstacles or irrigation. Since the use of drones for treatment is new technology, it took over 18 months to get this concept approved by all regulatory agencies. In 2019, the Foundation is utilizing drones to treat these difficult areas.

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 re-infestation risks in the maintenance phase of the program.

K. Overall, how does the agency measure its effectiveness in carrying out its objectives?

The Foundation's primary objectives are the eradication of the boll weevil and the pink bollworm from cotton.

The pink bollworm was declared eradicated nationwide by USDA in 2018. The Foundation's work in that regard will now focus on monitoring against and treating of any potential reinfestation.

Self-Evaluation Report

97% of the cotton acres in Texas have also been declared either eradicated or functionally eradicated of boll weevil, as declared by the Texas Department of Agriculture.

The Foundation uses these eradication declarations, and the subsequent maintenance of weevil-free status, as its main indicators of long-term effectiveness. In the Lower Rio Grande Valley, where active eradication is ongoing, effectiveness is measured differently. Boll weevil traps are checked weekly and the data are compared to previous weeks, previous years, etc. to compare weevil populations. These trap data also drive treatment decisions. Foundation personnel give constant attention to boll weevil trap data, treatments applied, and results of same.

In the following chart, provide information regarding your agency’s key performance measures, including outcome, input, efficiency, and explanatory measures. Please provide both performance measures listed in the agency’s appropriated bill pattern and other performance indicators tracked by the agency. Please provide information regarding the methodology used to collect and report the data.

**Texas Boll Weevil Eradication Foundation, Inc
Exhibit 2: Key Performance Measures — Fiscal Year 2018**

The Foundation does not have performance measures.

- L Please list all key datasets your agency maintains. Why does the agency collect these datasets and what is the data used for? Is the agency required by any other state or federal law to collect or maintain these datasets? Please note any “high-value data” the agency collects as defined by Texas Government Code, Section 2054.1265. In addition, please note whether your agency has posted those high-value datasets on publicly available websites as required by statute.**

**Texas Boll Weevil Eradication Foundation, Inc.
Exhibit 3: Key Datasets**

The Foundation does not have key datasets.

III. History and Major Events

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

- the date your agency was established;
- the original purpose and responsibilities of your agency; and
- major changes in responsibilities or statutory authority.

Also consider including the following information if beneficial to understanding your agency

- changes to your policymaking body's name or composition;
- significant changes in state/federal legislation, mandates, or funding;
- significant state/federal litigation that specifically affects your agency's operations; and
- key changes in your agency's organization (e.g., the major reorganization of the Health and Human Services Commission and the Department of State Health Services' divisions and program areas, or the Legislature moving the Prescription Monitoring Program from the Department of Public Safety to the Texas State Board of Pharmacy).

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 is 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.

Self-Evaluation Report

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.

All told, since the program was re-started by the Legislature in 1997, the boll weevil has been eliminated from over 97% of the state’s cotton acres. 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.

Yields continue to rise. In the three most recent crops, 8.1 million bales were produced in 2016, 9.27 million in 2017 (another new single year record), and 6.72 million bales were produced in 2018. Put another way, the average production over the three most recent years is just over 8 million bales. No Texas cotton crop exceeded 7 million bales until 2004. To average 8 million bales a year over three consecutive years would have been unthought of when eradication efforts began.

A variety of factors influence cotton production – weather chief among them, but many in the Texas cotton industry believe the record crops achieved during the last 15 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 4: Policymaking Body**

Member Name	Term/ Appointment Dates/ Appointed or elected by	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 06-20-19. Elected Chairman of the Board by other Board Members. Term – Two years beginning 02-21-18.	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 06-20-19. Elected Vice Chairman of the Board by other Board Members. Term – Two years beginning 02-21-18.	Cotton Grower	Plains
Weldon Melton Secretary	Elected to board membership by cotton growers in the Northern High Plains Zone. Term – Four years beginning 10-17-16. Elected Secretary of the Board by other Board Members. Term – Two years beginning 02-21-18.	Cotton Grower	Plainview
John Inman Treasurer	Elected to board membership by cotton growers in the Northern Rolling Plains Zone. Term – Four years beginning 06-20-19. Elected Treasurer of the Board by other Board Members. Term – Two years beginning 02-21-18.	Cotton Grower	Childress
Joe Alspaugh	Elected to board membership by cotton growers in the Southern High Plains/Caprock Zone. Term – Four years beginning 12-6-16.	Cotton Grower	Slaton
Steven Beakley	Elected to board membership by cotton growers in the Northland Blacklands Zone. Term – Four years beginning 01-23-17.	Cotton Grower	Ennis

Self-Evaluation Report

Keith Bram	Elected to board membership by cotton growers in the Upper Coastal Bend Zone. Term – Four years beginning 06-20-19.	Cotton Grower	El Campo
Kenneth Gully	Elected to board membership by cotton growers in the Southern Rolling Plains Zone. Term – Four years beginning 06-20-19.	Cotton Grower	Eola
Eddy Herm	Elected to board membership by cotton growers in the Permian Basin Zone. Term – Four years beginning 06-20-19.	Cotton Grower	Ackerly
Thomas Mengers	Elected to board membership by cotton growers in the South Texas/Winter Garden Zone. Term – Four years. *	Cotton Grower	Robstown
Carey Niehues	Elected to board membership by cotton growers in the St. Lawrence Zone. Term – Four years beginning 05-02-16.	Cotton Grower	Garden City
John Saylor	Elected to board membership by cotton growers in the Northwest Plains Zone. Term – Four years beginning 06-20-19.	Cotton Grower	Muleshoe
Sam Simmons	Elected to board membership by cotton growers in the Lower Rio Grande Valley Zone. Term – Four years beginning 11-7-16.	Cotton Grower	Harlingen
Larry Turnbough	Elected to board membership by cotton growers in the El Paso/Trans Pecos Zone. Term – Four years. *	Cotton Grower	Midland
Neil Walter	Elected to board membership by cotton growers in the Southern Blacklands Zone. Term – Four years beginning 09-11-17.	Cotton Grower	Oglesby
Keith Watson	Elected to board membership by cotton growers in the Panhandle Zone. Term – Four years beginning 05-23-16.	Cotton Grower	Dumas
Ron Craft	Appointed by the Commissioner of Agriculture. Term – Four years. **	Ginning Industry	Plains
Bob Bailey	Appointed by the Commissioner of Agriculture. Term – Four years. **	Pest Control Industry	Dalhart
John Norman	Appointed by the Commissioner of Agriculture. Term – Four years. **	Independent Entomologist Integrated Pest Management Specialist	Weslaco

Craig Shook	Appointed by the Commissioner of Agriculture. Term – Four years. **	Agribusiness Affiliate	Corpus Christi
Mike Wright	Appointed by the Commissioner of Agriculture. Term – Four years. **	Banker-Ag Lending	Lubbock

* Board member elections for producer representatives are conducted by TDA. TBWEF has requested information from TDA for the indicated elections and will supplement this response once that information is obtained.

** Board member appointed by TDA. TBWEF has requested information from TDA for the indicated board members and will supplement this response once that information is obtained.

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 CEO/President.

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 2017? In FY 2018?

The Board of Directors formally convenes on a quarterly basis. The Board met three times in FY 2017 (one meeting was canceled due to hurricane Harvey) and four times in FY 2018.

F. Please list or discuss all training members of the agency's policymaking body receive. How often do these members receive training?

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.

G. What information is regularly presented to your policymaking body to keep them informed about the agency's operations and 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.

H. 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.

I. If your policymaking body uses subcommittees or advisory committees to carry out its duties, fill in the following chart. For advisory committees, please note the date of creation for the committee, as well as the abolishment date as required by Texas Government Code, Section 2110.008.

In addition, please attach a copy of any reports filed by your agency under Texas Government Code, Section 2110.007 regarding an assessment of your advisory committees as Attachment 25.

**Texas Boll Weevil Eradication Foundation, Inc
Exhibit 5: 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			
<p>Technical Advisory Committee</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Make technical recommendations to the Foundation Board of Directors regarding program operations.</p>	<p>§74.108(5) of Agriculture Code</p>

V. Funding

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

Boll weevil eradication in Texas is dependent upon several funding streams. The largest and most important sources of funding are the assessments and maintenance fees 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. When functional eradication occurs and maintenance areas are established, the commissioner may impose maintenance fees in lieu of assessments. These maintenance fees may be collected on bales produced rather than acres planted. 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.

TDA Rider 12 sets out the amount from Strategy B.2.1 that is to be transferred to TBWEF for boll weevil eradication activities for each year of the biennium. Additionally, TDA Rider 13 specifies that hostable cotton fees collected under sec. 74.0032 are to be directed to cotton stalk destruction regulatory activities.

C. Show your agency's expenditures by strategy. *See Exhibit 6 Example.*

Texas Boll Weevil Eradication Foundation, Inc
Exhibit 6: Expenditures by Strategy — 2018 (Actual)

Goal / Strategy	Amount Spent	Percent of Total	Contract Expenditures Included in Total Amount
BW Program	\$22,207,942	99.70%	\$2,790,025
PBW Program	\$67,387	0.30%	-
GRAND TOTAL:	\$22,275,329	100%	\$2,790,025

Table 6 Exhibit 6 Expenditures by Strategy

D. 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 — Fiscal Year 2018 (Actual)**

Source	Amount
Grower Assessments and Maintenance Fees	\$16,196,137
USDA Federal Cost-Share	\$5,000,000
Texas Cost-Share	\$5,570,364
Interest Income	\$552,786
Proceeds from Capital Asset Sale	\$228,100
Hostable Cotton Fees Collected by TDA	\$10,598
Miscellaneous Income	\$136,178
TOTAL	\$27,694,523

Table 7 Exhibit 7 Sources of Revenue

E. 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 — Fiscal Year 2018 (Actual)**

N/A

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

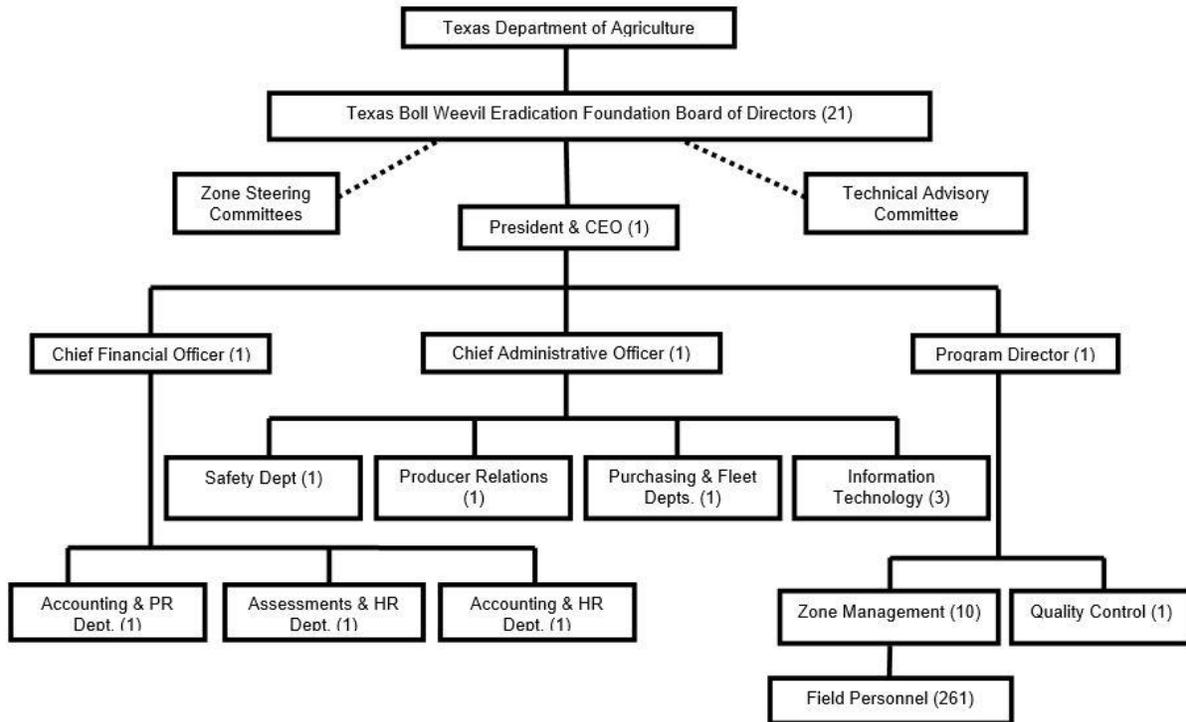
**Texas Boll Weevil Eradication Foundation, Inc.
Exhibit 9: Fee Revenue — Fiscal Year 2018**

Fee Description/ Program/ Statutory Citation	Current Fee	Fees Set by Statute or Rule?	Statutory Maximum or Minimum	Number of Persons or Entities Paying Fee	Fee Revenue	Where Fee Revenue is Deposited
Cotton Producer Assessments TAC, CH 74, Subchapter D, Section 74.113 TAC, Title 4, Part 1, Ch. 3, Subchapter 1 Rule 3.502	Lower Rio Grande Valley (only) \$12 per dryland Acre \$24 per irrigated acre	Rule	N/A	1037	\$6,138,504	Deposited in account approved by TDA Section 74.109 (e)
Maintenance fees paid by warehouses/compresses	WTMA \$1 per bale ETMA \$2 per bale	Rule	N/A	48	\$10,110,171	Deposited in account approved by TDA Section 74.109 (e)

Table 9 Exhibit 9 Fee Revenue

VI. Organization

- A. Provide an organizational chart that includes major programs and divisions, and shows the number of FTEs in each program or division. Detail should include, if possible, department heads with subordinates, and actual FTEs with budgeted FTEs in parenthesis.



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

**Texas Boll Weevil Eradication Foundation, Inc.
Exhibit 10: FTEs by Location — Fiscal Year 2019**

Headquarters, Region, or Field Office	Location	Co-Location? Yes / No	Number of Budgeted FTEs FY 2019	Number of Actual FTEs as of August 2019
ETMA	Caldwell District		9	9
ETMA	Cameron District		2	2
ETMA	El Campo District		9	9
ETMA	Robstown District		25	25
ETMA	Robstown Zone		3	3
ETMA	Uvalde District		11	11
Headquarters	Abilene, Texas		14	14
LRGV	Harlingen District		85	90
LRGV	Harlingen Zone		5	5

Self-Evaluation Report

Headquarters, Region, or Field Office	Location	Co-Location? Yes / No	Number of Budgeted FTEs FY 2019	Number of Actual FTEs as of August 2019
LRGV	Monte Alto District		25	26
LRGV	Raymondville District		44	47
WTMA	Childress District		5	5
WTMA	Garden City District		1	1
WTMA	Lubbock District		7	7
WTMA	N. Abilene District		1	1
WTMA	Plainview District		6	6
WTMA	Ralls District		5	5
WTMA	Rotan District		6	6
WTMA	San Angelo District		6	6
WTMA	Seminole District		6	6
WTMA	Stamford District		3	3
			TOTAL: 278	TOTAL: 287

Table 10 Exhibit 10 FTEs by Location

C. What are your agency’s FTE caps for fiscal years 2017–2020?

N/A

D. How many temporary or contract employees did your agency have in fiscal year 2018? Please provide a short summary of the purpose of each position, the amount of expenditures per contract employee, and the procurement method of each position.

N/A

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 — Fiscal Year 2018**

Program	Actual FTEs FY 2018	Budgeted FTEs FY 2019	Actual Expenditures FY 2018	Budgeted Expenditures FY 2019
Boll Weevil	227	277	\$22,243,131	\$26,920,757
Pink Bollworm	1	1	\$78,668	\$297,628
TOTAL	228	278	\$22,321,799	\$27,218,385

Table 11 Exhibit 11 List of Program FTEs and Expenditures

VII. Guide to Agency Programs

Complete this section for **each** agency program (or each agency function, activity, or service if more appropriate). Copy and paste questions A through P as many times as needed to discuss each program, activity, or function. Contact Sunset staff with any questions about applying this section to your agency.

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 2018	\$22,321,799
Number of FTEs as of August 31, 2019	287

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

The objective of the program is eradication of the boll weevil and pink bollworm from Texas. 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? In Exhibit 12, provide a list of statistics and performance measures that best convey the effectiveness and efficiency of this program or function. Also, please provide the calculation or methodology behind each statistic or performance measure. Please do not repeat measures listed in Exhibit 2 unless necessary to understand the program or function.

Reduction in Boll Weevils

Since the program began in each of the 16 Texas zones, boll weevils have been eradicated from 97% of Texas cotton. Program operations in the 11 West Texas zones have been combined to form the West Texas Maintenance Area (WTMA). No weevils have been captured in the WTMA since 2010. Cotton producers in the WTMA plant an average of 5.6 million acres of cotton each year.

Four zones in East Texas were combined to form the East Texas Maintenance Area (ETMA). This area was weevil free from 2013-2014. In 2015, an area near Uvalde was re-infested with weevils due to migration from the LRGV zone. This area has been cleaned up, but another area South of Kingsville was re-infested in 2018. Treatments are ongoing in this part of the maintenance area. Early indications during the 2019 are that treatments have been extremely effective and weevil numbers have been reduced. On average there is 800,000 acres of cotton planted in the ETMA.

The LRGV is the only area in Texas that still operates as an independent zone. The weevil population the LRGV has been reduced significantly from when the program began. In 2006, the LRGV zone captured over 3.6 million weevils. In 2018, a total of 96,346 weevils were captured season long. Program progress in this zone has been hampered numerous times by weather events, namely hurricanes that allowed for weevil populations to increase. Weather has a big influence on the ability of program personnel in this area to make progress. Another factor that is even more important is the ability for Mexico to run an effective eradication program. Since 2016, the relationship between the LRGV and Tamaulipas programs has become much better. This continued partnership is critical to achieving eradication in Texas.

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 the WTMA as eradicated and the ETMA has been declared functionally eradicated. The current status of the LRGV is quarantined.

These designations are extremely important in preventing re-infestation into previously cleaned areas. Cotton harvest equipment is not allowed to move out of a quarantined zone without being cleaned and inspected. Violations of this rule can result in penalties being levied against the violator. Raw cotton (unginned cotton) is also not allowed to move out of quarantined area.

Reduction in Pink Bollworms

Pink bollworm eradication efforts began in 1999 in the El/Paso Trans Pecos zone. No pink bollworms have been captured in Texas since 2012. In 2018, the Pink Bollworm was declared eradicated from Texas and the United states by USDA.

Reduction in Pesticide Use

As the boll weevil has been eliminated from Texas cotton, less insecticide is being used. According to USDA, pesticide use on Texas cotton since the inception of the eradication program has been reduced by 96%.

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. If the response to Section III of this report is sufficient, please leave this section blank.

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, Mississippi, Tennessee, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Arizona and California. Cotton producing areas of northwestern Mexico successfully eradicated the boll weevil in 1991 along with California and Arizona. Texas and cotton growing areas of north central and northeast Mexico have boll weevil eradication programs underway and moving toward completion.

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

E. List any qualifications or eligibility requirements for persons or entities affected by this program, such as licensees, consumers, landowners, for example. 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.

F. Describe how your program or function is administered, including a description of the processes involved in the program or function. Include flowcharts, timelines, or other illustrations as necessary to describe agency policies and procedures. Indicate how field/regional services are used, if applicable.

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 20 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).

Federal cost share funding: 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 various states by the United States Department of Agriculture, with the advice of the National Cotton Council Boll Weevil Action Committee.

State general revenue: Cost share funding provided by Texas state government is found in Texas Department of Agriculture Strategy B.2.1. Details regarding allocation to TBWEF from Strategy B.2.1 are found at TDA Rider 12. Further, TDA Rider 13 provides that monies collected by TDA under the hostable cotton fee provision are to be directed to cotton stalk destruction regulatory activities.

Grower assessments are collected from the growers in the LRGV zone at the maximum level allowed under the rules and LRGV ballot language: \$14 per acre for dry land cotton, and \$28 per acre for irrigated cotton.

Maintenance fees are paid on cotton produced in maintenance areas: \$1 per bale in the West Texas Maintenance Area and \$2 per bale in the East Texas Maintenance Area.

H. Identify any programs, internal or external to your agency, that provide identical or similar services or functions to the target population. 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.

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.

As stated above, the Foundation cooperates with USDA/APHIS.

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

- a short summary of the general purpose of those contracts overall;
- the amount of those expenditures in fiscal year 2018;
- the number of contracts accounting for those expenditures;
- the method used to procure contracts;
- top five contracts by dollar amount, including contractor and purpose;
- 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	\$2,790,025	6	Aerial application of pesticide to cotton fields
<p>Procurement of these contracts utilizing the competitive bid process.</p> <p>Top Five contracts: Moad Aviation, Inc. - \$661,803 Bennard S. Rowland, II - \$644,940 Rio Grande Aviation - \$481,425 Hendrickson Flying Service, Inc – \$387,328 Sun Valley Dusting Co. - \$323,302</p> <p>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 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 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</p> <p>No current contract problems</p>			
Boll Weevil Grandlure	620,000	1	Liquid component necessary to producer boll weevil lure for traps
<p>This is a sole source contract with Ashland Specialty Ingredients.</p> <p>To ensure accountability, this product is purity tested by USDA/ARS in College Station, TX.</p>			

L. Provide information on any grants awarded by the program.

N/A

M. Are there any barriers or challenges that impede the program’s performance, including any outdated or ineffective state laws? Explain.

No outdated or ineffective state laws impair the Foundation’s performance. Other barriers and challenges are discussed in full at section II, H of this report.

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

N/A

O. 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.

N/A

P. For each regulatory program, if applicable, provide detailed information on complaint investigation and resolution. Please adjust the chart headings as needed to better reflect your agency’s particular programs. If necessary to understand the data, please include a brief description of the methodology supporting each measure.

N/A

[Table 13 Exhibit 13 Information on Complaints Against Persons or Entities](#)

VIII. Statutory Authority and Recent Legislation

- A. Fill in the following charts, 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 2013–2018, or earlier significant Attorney General opinions, that affect your agency's operations.

**Texas Boll Weevil Eradication Foundation, Inc.
Exhibit 14: Statutes / Attorney General Opinions**

Statutes

Citation / Title	Authority / Impact on Agency
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

Table 14 Exhibit 14 Statutes

Attorney General Opinions

Attorney General Opinion No.	Impact on Agency
N/A	N/A

Table 15 Exhibit 14 Attorney General Opinions

- B. Provide a summary of significant legislation regarding your agency by filling in the charts below or attaching information already available in an agency-developed format. Briefly summarize the key provisions. For bills that did not pass but were significant, 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). Place an asterisk next to bills that could have a major impact on the agency.

**Texas Boll Weevil Eradication Foundation, Inc.
Exhibit 15: 86th Legislative Session**

Legislation Enacted

N/A

Legislation Not Passed

N/A

IX. Major Issues

The purpose of this section is to briefly describe any potential issues raised by your agency, the Legislature, or stakeholders that Sunset could help address through changes in statute to improve your agency's operations and service delivery. Inclusion of an issue does not indicate support, or opposition, for the issue by the agency's board or staff. Instead, this section is intended to give the Sunset Commission a basic understanding of the issues so staff can collect more information during our detailed research on your agency. Some questions to ask in preparing this section may include: (1) How can your agency do a better job in meeting the needs of customers or in achieving agency goals? (2) What barriers exist that limit your agency's ability to get the job done?

Emphasis should be given to issues appropriate for resolution through changes in state law. Issues related to funding or actions by other governmental entities (federal, local, quasi-governmental, etc.) may be included, but the Sunset Commission has no authority in the appropriations process or with other units of government. If these types of issues are included, the focus should be on solutions that can be enacted in state law. This section contains the following three components.

A. Brief Description of Issue

While the Foundation is unaware of any major 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

Complete this section for **each** issue. Copy and paste components A through C as many times as needed to discuss each issue.

X. Other Contacts

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

Texas Boll Weevil Eradication Foundation, Inc Exhibit 16: Contacts			
Group or Association Name/ Contact Person	Address	Telephone	E-mail Address
Texas Cotton Producers, Inc. Aaron Nelson, Member Services Representative	408 West 14 th Street Austin, TX 78701	(512) 476-3913	aaron@tcga.org
Plains Cotton Growers, Inc Steve Verett, Executive Vice President	4517 West Loop 289 Lubbock, TX 79414	(806) 792-4904	steve@plainscotton.org
Rolling Plains Cotton Growers, Inc. Lauren Decker, Executive V.P.	P.O. Box 1108 Stamford, TX 79553	(979) 229-0280	lauren@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 Karin Kuykendall, Executive Director	P.O. Box 211 Winters, TX 79567	(325) 669-6447	Karin.kuykendall@gmail.com
Blackland Cotton & Grain Producers Association George Caldwell	865 HCR 3111 W Abbott, TX 76621	(254) 981-4182	Gcaldwell52@yahoo.com
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 Jim Ivey, 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	wnbraden@hotmail.com
Trans-Pecos Cotton Association Larry Turnbough, President	P.O. Box 128 Coyanosa, TX 79730	(432) 343-2251	lturnbough@hotmail.com
Texas Cotton Ginners' Association Tony Williams, Executive Vice President	408 West 14 th Street Austin, TX 78701	(512) 476-8388	tony@tcga.org
Texas Pest Management Association Melissa Wade	8000 Centre Park Dr. Austin, TX 78754	(512) 834-8762	mwade@tpma.org
Texas Farm Bureau Marissa Patton	P.O. Box 2689 Waco, TX 76702	(254) 751-2457	Mpatton@txfb.org
Texas Agricultural Aviation Association	1005 Congress, Ste 480 Austin, TX 78701	(512) 476-4405	

Self-Evaluation Report

Texas Independent Ginners Association Vann Stewart, Executive Vice President	P.O. Box 1182 Brownwood, TX 76804	(325) 641-1544	Tiga.cotton@verizon.net
Texas Agricultural Cooperative Council Tom Engelke, Executive Vice President	6210 Highway 290 East, Suite 300 Austin, TX 78723	(512) 465-0460	tommy@texas.coop
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. David Kerns, Integrated Pest Management Coordinator	Dept of Entomology Texas A&M University TAMU 2475 College Station, TX 77843	(979) 458-0336	dlkerns@tamu.edu
USDA Animal & Plant Health Inspection Service Melinda Sullivan	2150 Centre Ave. Bldg B Fort Collins, CO 80526	(979) 494-7580	Melinda.j.sullivan@usda.gov
USDA Farm Services Agency Texas State FSA Office Amy L. McCoslin, GIS Specialist	2405 Texas Ave South College Station, TX 77840	(979) 680-5204	Amy.mccoslin@usda.gov

Table 20 Exhibit 16 Liaisons at Other State Agencies

XI. Additional Information

- A. Texas Government Code, Section 325.0075 requires agencies under review to submit a report about their reporting requirements to Sunset with the same due date as the SER. Include a list of each agency-specific report that the agency is required by statute to prepare and an evaluation of the need for each report based on whether factors or conditions have changed since the statutory requirement was put in place. Please do not include general reporting requirements applicable to all agencies, reports that have an expiration date, routine notifications or notices, posting requirements, federally mandated reports, or reports required by G.A.A. rider. If the list is longer than one page, please include it as an attachment.

**Texas Boll Weevil Eradication Foundation, Inc.
Exhibit 17: Evaluation of Agency Reporting Requirements**

Report Title	Legal Authority	Due Date and Frequency	Recipient	Description	Is the Report Still Needed? Why?
Quarterly TDA Performance and Budget Reports	TDA Agreement	December 30 March 30 June 30 September 30	Texas Department of Agriculture	Report details program operations and funded expenditures	Yes, required by agreement with TDA
TDA Annual Report	Texas Administrative Code Title 4 Part 1 Chapter 3	Annually February 12	Texas Department of Agriculture	Summary of program operations for the calendar year	Yes, required by agreement with TDA
Final TDA Performance and Budget Reports	TDA Agreement	October 30	Texas Department of Agriculture	Summary of program operations and funded expenditures through the biennium	Yes, required by agreement with TDA
USDA Semi-Annual Accomplishment and Financial Report	Cooperative Agreement	May 1	USDA/APHIS	Summary of semi-annual program operations	Yes, required by cooperative agreement with USDA/APHIS
USDA Annual Report Accomplishment and Financial Report	Cooperative Agreement	December 30	USDA/APHIS	Year end summary of program operations	Yes, required by cooperative agreement with USDA/APHIS

Table 21 Exhibit 17 Agency Reporting Requirements

B. Does the agency’s statute use "person-first respectful language" as required by Texas Government Code, Section 325.0123? Please explain and include any statutory provisions that prohibit these changes.

Yes

C. Please describe how your agency receives and investigates complaints made against the agency.

Most complaints are received in the field or via telephone. Complaints are investigated by management at the field level. A Foundation employee will go to the complaint site, visit with the complainant and see if a resolution can be reached. Most complaints are resolved at this time. If complaint is not resolved, additional information is obtained and forwarded to management for further review. Management takes necessary action to resolve complaint.

Fill in the following chart detailing information on complaints regarding your agency. Do not include complaints received against people or entities you regulate.

**Texas Boll Weevil Eradication Foundation, Inc.
Exhibit 18: Complaints Against the Agency — Fiscal Years 2017 and 2018**

	Fiscal Year 2017	Fiscal Year 2018
Number of complaints received	17	15
Number of complaints resolved	17	15
Number of complaints dropped / found to be without merit	1	3
Number of complaints pending from prior years	0	0
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.

Table 22 Exhibit 18 Complaints Against the Agency

D. Fill in the following charts detailing your agency’s Historically Underutilized Business (HUB) purchases. Sunset is required by law to review and report this information to the Legislature.

**Texas Boll Weevil Eradication Foundation, Inc.
Exhibit 19: Purchases from HUBs**

Fiscal Year 2016

Category	Total \$ Spent	Total HUB \$ Spent	Percent	Agency Specific Goal*	Statewide Goal
Aerial Applications	\$2,391,960	\$0	0.0%	NA	NA
Boll Weevil Traps	\$118,349	\$0	0.0%	NA	NA

Category	Total \$ Spent	Total HUB \$ Spent	Percent	Agency Specific Goal*	Statewide Goal
Boll Weevil Stakes	\$51,875	\$0	0.0%	NA	NA
BW Insecticide Strips	\$69,060	\$0	0.0%	NA	NA
Computer Hardware/Software	\$177,095	\$0	0.0%	NA	NA
Chemical (Fyfanon)	\$3,742,960	\$0	0.0%	NA	NA
TOTAL	\$6,551,299	\$0	0.0%	NA	NA

Table 23 Exhibit 19 HUB Purchases for FY 2016

- * If your goals are agency specific-goals and not statewide goals, please provide the goal percentages and describe the method used to determine those goals. (TAC Title 34, Part 1, Chapter 20, Rule 20.284)

Fiscal Year 2017

Category	Total \$ Spent	Total HUB \$ Spent	Percent	Agency Specific Goal	Statewide Goal
Aerial Applications	\$2,085,080	\$0	0.0%	NA	NA
Boll Weevil Traps	\$145,513	\$0	0.0%	NA	NA
Boll Weevil Stakes	\$86,000	\$0	0.0%	NA	NA
BW Insecticide Strips	\$0	\$0	0.0%	NA	NA
Computer Hardware/Software	\$157,947	\$0	0.0%	NA	NA
Chemical (Fyfanon)	\$4,809,740	\$0	0.0%	NA	NA
TOTAL	\$7,284,280	\$0	0.0%	NA	NA

Table 24 Exhibit 19 HUB Purchases for FY 2017

Fiscal Year 2018

Category	Total \$ Spent	Total HUB \$ Spent	Percent	Agency Specific Goal	Statewide Goal
Aerial Applications	\$3,267,338	\$0	0.0%	NA	NA
Boll Weevil Traps	\$108,899	\$0	0.0%	NA	NA
Boll Weevil Stakes	\$89,720	\$0	0.0%	NA	NA
BW Insecticide Strips	\$50,600	\$0	0.0%	NA	NA
Computer Hardware/Software	\$100,278	\$0	0.0%	NA	NA
Chemical	\$4,009,200	\$0	0.0%	NA	NA
TOTAL	\$7,626,035	\$0	0.0%	NA	NA

Table 25 Exhibit 19 HUB Purchases for FY 2018

- E. Does your agency have a HUB policy? How does your agency address performance shortfalls related to the policy? (Texas Government Code, Section 2161.003; TAC Title 34, Part 1, Rule 20.286c)**

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

Self-Evaluation Report

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:

For each IFB, Purchasing Department staff compiles a listing of potential bidders from the following:

- Vendors included on the Centralized Master Bidders List (CMBL)
- Vendors included on Texas Building and Procurement Commission's certified Historically Underutilized Businesses (HUB) listing
- Non-CMBL vendors/IFB's are distributed to potential bidders who meet relevant product/service criteria for the desired products or services. The listing of potential bidders includes vendor name, address, telephone number, and ownership information as to ethnicity and gender.

The listing of potential bidders and all relevant information for each IFB will be retained by the Purchasing Department. Related information might include HUB information about subcontractors and supplies as well as information relating to instances where HUB vendors are not available.

Informal Bid Solicitation Process Overview

Informal bids are required from potential vendors for purchases totaling more than \$5,000 but less than \$10,000. Whenever feasible, three informal bids are obtained before an award decision is made. The following outlines the Foundation's informal bid process:

- Specifications of goods/services determined
- Compiled listing of prospective bidders based on zone/office location, service/delivery convenience and other relevant factors
- Bid solicitation handled by Purchasing Department, Executive Management, Headquarters Management, Zone Manager or his/her designee
- Bids solicited via email, phone, face to face, fax, from vendor internet websites or any other convenient method
- Vendor prices reviewed
- Vendor selected according to best value criteria
- Selected vendor contacted via email, phone, face to face, fax, website portal or any other convenient method

Formal Bid Solicitation Process Overview

Formal bids are required from potential vendors for purchases and leases, or financing of such purchases and leases, in amounts greater than \$25,000. Oral bids may not be accepted when formal bids are requested. The following outlines the Foundation's competitive formal bid process:

- Specifications of goods/services determined

- Listing of prospective bidders compiled for Commissioner approval and for use in distribution of IFB
- Statement of justification of need for purchase or lease of goods and services sent to Commissioner for his/her approval prior to distribution of bid announcement, or invitation for bid (IFB), to prospective bidders
- Standard IFB document generated for desired products/services and distributed to prospective bidders
- Bid receipt, handling and opening process

Bids reviewed and, for tie bid situations, preferences compared and ranked

- Vendor selected according to best value criteria
- Commissioner’s approval obtained on selected vendor prior to award announcement and prior to generating purchase/lease contract or PO
- Bid award
- Formal bid documentation retained by Purchasing Department
- Bid dispute resolution, if applicable

F. 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? (Texas Government Code, Section 2161.252; TAC Title 34, Part 1, Rule 20.285)

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.

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

1. Do you have a HUB coordinator? If yes, provide name and contact information. (Texas Government Code, Section 2161.062; TAC Title 34, Part 1, Rule 20.296)

N/A

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? (Texas Government Code, Section 2161.066; TAC Title 34, Part 1, Rule 20.297)

N/A

2. Has your agency developed a mentor-protégé 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? (Texas Government Code, Section 2161.065; TAC Title 34, Part 1, Rule 20.298)

N/A

H. Fill in the charts below detailing your agency’s Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) statistics. Sunset is required by law to review and report this information to the Legislature. Please use only the categories provided below. For example, some agencies use the classification “paraprofessionals,” which is not tracked by the state civilian workforce. Please reclassify all employees within the appropriate categories below.

**Texas Boll Weevil Eradication Foundation, Inc.
Exhibit 20: Equal Employment Opportunity Statistics**

1. Officials / Administration

Year	Total Number of Positions	Percent African-American	Statewide Civilian Workforce Percent	Percent Hispanic	Statewide Civilian Workforce Percent	Percent Female	Statewide Civilian Workforce Percent
2016	95	1.1%	7.4%	25.3%	22.1%	35.8%	37.4%
2017	90	1.1%	7.4%	26.7%	22.1%	37.8%	37.4%
2018	91	1.1%	7.4%	25.3%	22.1%	37.4%	37.4%

Table 26 Exhibit 20 EEO Statistics for Officials/Administration

2. Professional

Year	Total Number of Positions	Percent African-American	Statewide Civilian Workforce Percent	Percent Hispanic	Statewide Civilian Workforce Percent	Percent Female	Statewide Civilian Workforce Percent
2016	8	0.0%	10.4%	0.0%	19.3%	37.5%	55.3%
2017	8	0.0%	10.4%	25.0%	19.3%	25.0%	55.3%
2018	7	0.0%	10.4%	28.6%	19.3%	42.9%	55.3%

Table 27 Exhibit 20 EEO Statistics for Professionals

3. Technical

Year	Total Number of Positions	Percent African-American	Statewide Civilian Workforce Percent	Percent Hispanic	Statewide Civilian Workforce Percent	Percent Female	Statewide Civilian Workforce Percent
2016	106	0.0%	14.4%	95.3%	27.2%	8.5%	55.3%
2017	85	0.0%	14.4%	87.1%	27.2%	10.6%	55.3%
2018	108	0.0%	14.4%	87.0%	27.2%	12.0%	55.3%

Table 28 Exhibit 20 EEO Statistics for Technical

4. Administrative Support

Year	Total Number of Positions	Percent African-American	Statewide Civilian Workforce Percent	Percent Hispanic	Statewide Civilian Workforce Percent	Percent Female	Statewide Civilian Workforce Percent
2016	11	9.1%	14.8%	36.4%	34.8%	72.7%	72.1%
2017	11	9.1%	14.8%	36.4%	34.8%	72.7%	72.1%
2018	11	9.1%	14.8%	36.4%	34.8%	72.7%	72.1%

Table 29 Exhibit 20 EEO Statistics for Administrative Support

5. Service / Maintenance

Year	Total Number of Positions	Percent African-American	Statewide Civilian Workforce Percent	Percent Hispanic	Statewide Civilian Workforce Percent	Percent Female	Statewide Civilian Workforce Percent
2016	0	0.0%	13.0%	0.0%	54.1%	0.0%	51.0%
2017	0	0.0%	13.0%	0.0%	54.1%	0.0%	51.0%
2018	0	0.0%	13.0%	0.0%	54.1%	0.0%	51.0%

Table 30 Exhibit 20 EEO Statistics for Service and Maintenance

6. Skilled Craft

Year	Total Number of Positions	Percent African-American	Statewide Civilian Workforce Percent	Percent Hispanic	Statewide Civilian Workforce Percent	Percent Female	Statewide Civilian Workforce Percent
2016	6	0.0%	10.6%	100.0%	50.7%	0.0%	11.6%
2017	7	0.0%	10.6%	100.0%	50.7%	0.0%	11.6%
2018	7	0.0%	10.6%	100.0%	50.7%	0.0%	11.6%

Table 31 Exhibit 20 EEO Statistics for Skilled Craft

I. 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."

This policy applies to all personnel actions, including but not limited to recruitment, hiring selection, appointment, job assignment, training, promotion, transfer, merit increases, demotion, termination, layoff, fringe benefits and all other conditions and privileges of employment in accordance with applicable federal, state and local laws.

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 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.