



3 Park Place, Suite 307  
Annapolis, MD 21401-3722 USA

Phone: 301-731-4535  
Fax: 301-731-4538

esa@entsoc.org  
www.entsoc.org

Testimony of  
**Robert N. Wiedenmann, PhD, Past President**  
**Entomological Society of America**  
On  
**Fiscal Year 2015 Appropriations for the U.S. Forest Service and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency**  
Submitted to the  
**Appropriations Subcommittee on Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies**  
**United States House of Representatives**

April 10, 2014

The Entomological Society of America (ESA) respectfully submits this statement for the official record in support of funding for entomology-related activities at the U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). **ESA requests a robust fiscal year (FY) 2015 appropriation for the Forest Service and requests that the Forest and Rangeland Research budget is maintained at a level at least equal to the FY 2014 enacted amount of \$292.8 million to preserve valuable invasive species research and development. The Society also supports continued investment in Forest Health Management programs across the Forest Service in FY 2015. In addition, ESA recommends strong funding for EPA, including Pesticides Licensing Program Area activities within its Science & Technology and Environmental Program & Management budgets, as well as continued support for State & Tribal Assistance Grants for Pesticide Program Implementation. Finally, ESA supports a proposal in the President's FY 2015 budget request to establish a \$45 million multi-agency initiative addressing pollinator health, including involvement by EPA to examine the potential impact of pesticides and ensure that pesticides represent acceptable risks to pollinator health.**

Advances in forestry and environmental sciences, including the field of entomology, help to protect our ecosystems and communities from threats impacting our nation's economy, public health, and agricultural productivity and safety. Through improved understanding of invasive insect pests and the development of biological approaches to pest management, entomology plays a critical role in reducing and preventing the spread of infestation and diseases harmful to national forests and grasslands. The study of entomology also contributes to the development of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) techniques, which use science-based, environmentally friendly, comprehensive methods to take preventative action against pests, often resulting in lower costs and a more targeted use of pesticides. In addition, entomology improves our knowledge of pollinator biology and the factors affecting pollinator health and populations, helping to ensure safe, reliable crop production that meets the needs of a growing world population.

The U.S. Forest Service sustains the health, diversity, and productivity of 193 million acres of public lands in national forests and grasslands across 44 states and territories. Serving as the

largest supporter of forestry research in the world, the agency employs approximately 35,000 scientists, administrators, and land managers. In addition to activities at the federal level, the Forest Service provides technical expertise and financial assistance to state and private forestry agency partners.

The Forest Service's Forest and Rangeland Research budget supports the development and delivery of scientific data and innovative technological tools to improve the health, use, and management of the nation's forests and rangelands. Within Forest and Rangeland Research, the Invasive Species Strategic Program Area provides scientifically based approaches to reduce and prevent the introduction, spread, and impact of non-native invasive species, including destructive insects, plants, and diseases that can have serious economic and environmental consequences for our nation. For example, Forest Service scientists are working to prevent the devastation of ash trees across North America by the emerald ash borer, an invasive beetle that was accidentally introduced from Asia. Emerald ash borer was first detected in 2002 and, since then, has killed countless millions of ash trees. This biological invasion threatens to eliminate all ash trees from North America, and is the most costly invasion from a forest insect to date. To attempt to address the problem, researchers have developed a multi-tiered program that includes removal of infested trees, new insecticides, and introduction of several species of parasitic wasps into ash borer-infested U.S. forests. The scientists found that the wasps, known to parasitize and kill emerald ash borer eggs and larvae, have helped to slow the spread of the ash borer invasion in recent years.<sup>1</sup> Emerald ash borer is just one of the exponentially growing list of invasive insects and diseases that cause harm to our nation's forests and to our nation's economy. Forest health is also affected by invasive weeds, and those weeds are often best controlled by beneficial insects used as biological control agents, resulting in permanent and often spectacular control. **ESA strongly opposes the proposed cuts to Forest and Rangeland Research included in the President's FY 2015 budget request, especially the 8.0 percent reduction directed at invasive species research and development.**

Also under the purview of the Forest Service is the Forest Health Management program, which conducts mapping and surveys on public and private lands to monitor and assess risks from potentially harmful insects, diseases, and invasive plants. The program also provides assistance to state and local partners to help prevent and control outbreaks that endanger forest health. According to a 2011 study, invasive forest insects cost local governments alone an average of over \$2 billion per year; direct costs to homeowners from property loss, tree removal, and treatment exceed an additional \$2.5 billion per year.<sup>2</sup> The program's "Slow the Spread" activities, for example, have led to a 60 percent reduction in the rate of the spread of an invasive species known as gypsy moth, resulting in an estimated benefit-to-cost ratio of 3:1. Without the program, it is estimated that 50 million additional acres would have been infested by the moth.<sup>3</sup>

---

<sup>1</sup> Forest Service FY 2015 Budget Justification: <http://www.fs.fed.us/aboutus/budget/2015/FS15-FS-Budget-Justification.pdf>.

<sup>2</sup> Aukema, J.E.; Leung, B.; Kovacs, K.; [et al.]. 2011. Economic impacts of non-native forest insects in the continental United States. PLoS ONE 6(9): e24587.

<sup>3</sup> Forest Service FY 2015 Budget Overview: <http://www.fs.fed.us/aboutus/budget/2015/FY15-FS-Budget-Overview.pdf>.

**To support these important functions, ESA requests that the subcommittee maintain strong funding for the Forest Health Management Program in FY 2015.**

EPA carries out its mission of protecting human health and the environment by developing and enforcing regulations, awarding grants for research and other projects, conducting studies on environmental issues, facilitating partnerships, and providing information through public outreach. Through these efforts, EPA strives to ensure that our nation enjoys clean water, clean air, a safe food supply, and communities free from pollution and harmful chemicals.

EPA's Pesticides Licensing Program Area, supported by EPA's Science & Technology and Environmental Program & Management budgets, serves to evaluate and regulate new pesticides to ensure safe and proper usage by consumers. Through the mandate of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), EPA utilizes scientific expertise and data, including knowledge gained from entomological sciences, to set maximum tolerated residue levels and to register pesticide products as effective and safe. By controlling insects that act as vectors of diseases of humans and domesticated animals, and invasive insect species that endanger our environment, pesticides registered by EPA help protect public health and the nation's food supply. EPA's activities in this area also include the development of educational information and outreach to encourage the use of IPM and other reduced-risk methods of controlling pests. For example, EPA recently awarded three grants to universities to help facilitate the use of IPM practices in schools in multiple states, helping to promote cost-effective strategies that reduce student exposure to pesticides and pests. Due to previous work in this area, 18 Indiana schools have reduced pest control costs by 90 percent by employing new IPM techniques.<sup>4</sup> The President's FY 2015 budget request includes plans to reduce funding for IPM efforts in schools in favor of other priority activities. However, IPM strategies used in schools reduce student exposure to pesticides as well as allergens from pests themselves. **Therefore, ESA supports continuing the modest funding that EPA has invested in school IPM.**

Among EPA's State & Tribal Assistance Grants, categorical grants in the area of Pesticides Program Implementation help to facilitate the translation of national pesticide regulatory information into real-world approaches that work for local communities. For example, these grants fund efforts to reduce health and environmental risks associated with pesticide use by promoting, facilitating, and evaluating IPM techniques and other potentially safer alternatives to conventional pest control methods. **ESA requests that the subcommittee maintain support for Pesticides Program Implementation grants.**

**ESA is in favor of increased funding for scientifically based studies of pollinator populations and health.** Pollinators play a vital role in our nation's agriculture industry; for example, bees pollinate more than 90 crops in the United States and are essential for the production of an estimated 70 percent of all the food we eat or export. To ensure a healthy bee population, more research is needed to fully understand the complexities of Colony Collapse Disorder (CCD) and to examine the diverse factors that endanger bee health. Pesticides

---

<sup>4</sup> March 12, 2014 EPA press release:

<http://yosemite.epa.gov/opa/admpress.nsf/596e17d7cac720848525781f0043629e/ebef2aed5d69e01585257c99006af60d!OpenDocument>.

represent just one potential risk to bees, but both the risks and benefits must be balanced, and those risks and benefits will vary among different crops and different crop-producing regions of the United States. EPA is well-positioned to help identify methods for protecting bee health; the agency recently awarded agricultural grants to three universities to aid in the development of IPM practices that lower pesticide risks to bees while protecting valuable crops from pests. **For this reason, ESA supports EPA's participation in a proposed multi-agency initiative to investigate pollinator health and develop implementation plans to prevent pollinator population decline.**

ESA, headquartered in Annapolis, Maryland, is the largest organization in the world serving the professional and scientific needs of entomologists and individuals in related disciplines. Founded in 1889, ESA has nearly 7,000 members affiliated with educational institutions, health agencies, private industry, and government. Members are researchers, teachers, extension service personnel, administrators, marketing representatives, research technicians, consultants, students, pest management professionals, and hobbyists.

Thank you for the opportunity to offer the Entomological Society of America's support for Forest Service and EPA programs. For more information about the Entomological Society of America, please see <http://www.entsoc.org/>.