

## USDA SUMMARY Report to the ISAC meeting May 2014

ERS supported workshops and conducted research on the economics of managing glyphosate-resistant weeds; and provided support to the National Summit. ERS released a Report titled, “The Economics of Glyphosate Resistance Management in Corn and Soybean Production”.

FY14 USDA Do No Harm report was published. It informs the results of USDA individual agencies invasive species programs.

The “2015 USDA Grant and Partnership Programs That Can Address Research, Technical Assistance Prevention and Control” was published on November 2014.

ARS Systematics Funding: FY13 - \$19. 1M; FY14 – \$20.5M; and FY estimate – \$20.6M

APHIS hired in 24 new pest identification personnel to be located at ports of entry and 5 new national taxonomists who will be collocated with major research specimen collections.

### Provide agencies’ invasive species budgets:

USDA AGENCIES TOTAL	I		
	FY 14 enacted	FY15 enacted	FY16 Pres. Budget
APHIS	\$669,503	\$677,101	\$657,793
ARS	\$255,260	\$254,832	\$254,832
NIFA	\$ 31,360	\$ 31,380	\$ 31,898
ERS	\$ 835	\$ 835	\$ 835
USFS	\$117,067	\$118,770	\$119,231
NRCS	\$105,026	\$180,000	\$180,000
<b>Agriculture Dept. TOTAL</b>	<b>\$1,179,471</b>	<b>\$1,262,918</b>	<b>\$1,244,589</b>

The APHIS Cooperative Agricultural Pest Survey (CAPS) Pest Detection program strengthens emergency preparedness through the early detection of exotic, harmful, or economically significant plant pests, pathogens, and noxious weeds. 17 new species were detected as new or re-introduced to the U.S. All were significant and listed as reportable/actionable and as quarantine pests where action would be taken if detected.

Since APHIS developed its predictive weed risk assessment model in 2010, it has evaluated 92 species that represent either new U.S. detections, proposed plant imports, or other species that pose a weed or invasive plant threat.

PPQ established a new regulatory category called NAPPRA (not authorized pending pest risk analysis) for plants for planting (nursery stock) that pose a quarantine pest risk. These plants may no longer be imported unless PPQ first conducts a pest risk analysis. APHIS has proposed a third group of quarantine pest plants and hosts of quarantine pest candidates for NAPPRA listing.

In 2014 USDA established 7 regional Climate Hubs and 3 Sub Hubs to develop and deliver science-based, region-specific information and technologies to agricultural and natural resource managers that enable climate-informed decision-making, and to provide access to assistance to implement those decisions. They provide outreach to farmers through existing networks such as Cooperative Extension and the USDA Service Centers and public education. Information about the risks of climate change, perform climate risks and vulnerability assessments are available.

ARS Advancing Pest and Disease Modeling workshop identified research needs and approaches for developing models to predict the spread of invasive pests and pathogens under conditions of climate change.

NRCS developed tools to estimate the amount of carbon stored and GHG emissions reduced at the field and producer level.

The National Plant Diagnostic Network system (NPDN) is in the process of establishing an accreditation and standards system.

**USDA Progress on ISAC recommendations from the November 2014 meeting**

ARS, USFS and APHIS identified research to do in collaboration with New Zealand researchers.

Ongoing projects in FY14-16 include work on invasive fruit flies, brown marmorated stink bugs, and various research projects on forest invasive species.

The Asian longhorned beetle (ALB) has been successfully eradicated from two states (IL and NJ). Infestations remain in New York, Massachusetts, and Ohio. ALB remains a significant threat. APHIS and Forest Service have developed traps for ALB and discuss how to best deploy the traps including consideration of high risk areas outside of the quarantine. During surveys, people look for ALB in trees in high risk areas. APHIS and FS are working to enhance models to direct survey and eradication efforts. They will continue to collaborate on early detection inside and outside of quarantine areas.

