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Testimony for the Record
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To the House Committee on Appropriations
Subcommittee on Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies

Regarding the U.S. Forest Service Forest and Rangeland Research F.Y. 2021 Budget

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The Ecological Society of America (ESA) appreciates the opportunity to provide testimony in support of Fiscal Year 2021 appropriations for U.S Forest Service Research and Development. ESA is the nation's largest society of professional ecologists, representing over 9,000 members across the country. Improving the future health and sustainability of the nation's forests, grasslands, and aquatic systems requires a strong investment in USDA Forest Service Research and Development (R&D). **We urge you to increase funding for all Forest Service R&D to a minimum of \$315 million in F.Y. 2021, including all necessary increase for the Forest Inventory and Analysis program and at least \$232 million for the remaining Forest and Rangeland Research program areas.**

We thank you for supporting a funding increase in F.Y. 2020, but we are deeply concerned by the administration's proposal to cut R&D by 25%, eliminate the wildlife and fish research program, close two research facilities, and reduce other important research activities.

The Forest Service's F.Y. 2021 budget justification proposes closing the International Institute for Tropical Forestry in Puerto Rico and the Pacific Southwest Research Station, headquartered in California with research facilities in Hawaii and the U.S. affiliated Pacific Islands and eliminating the Forest Service fish and wildlife research program. **We request the committee include report language supporting the continuation of the wildlife and fish research program and report language prohibiting the Forest Service from closing any research facilities or reducing the number of research-grade scientists and research staff.**

Important facilities potentially impacted by the proposal include the Institute of Pacific Island Forestry, which significantly contributed to efforts to understand and respond to rapid 'Ōhi'a Death in Hawaii, a deadly fungus that is killing native forests in Hawaii, the Hawaii Experimental Tropical Forest and the Luquillo Long-Term Ecological Research site in Puerto Rico. Scientists at the Luquillo site, which is supported by the University of Puerto Rico, the International Institute of Tropical Forestry and the National Science Foundation, are studying how hurricanes impact

tropical forests, using data from Hurricanes Maria (2017), Georges (1998) and Hugo (1989) and future projections for hurricanes and drought.

Research potentially impacted by the proposal include the Pacific Southwest Research Station collaboration with Forest Service's Pacific Southwest Region to understand and address tree mortality in California – since 2010, an estimated 147 million trees have died across 9.7 million acres of federal, state, local and private lands in California.

We urge you to reject these proposals and include report language underscoring the value of Forest Service R&D in providing foundational information and innovative solutions to improve the health of the nation's forests, grasslands, and aquatic systems.

Forest Service fish and wildlife researchers are leading scientists in their fields and specialize in providing applied research to natural resource managers and decision-makers in state and federal government and the private sector. Notable recent Forest Service R&D contributions include:

Avoiding Endangered Species Act Listing and Saving Taxpayer Dollars

Forest Service fish and wildlife researchers are leading scientists in their fields and specialize in providing applied research to natural resource managers and decision-makers in state and federal government and the private sector. Forest Service research informs conservation efforts that have helped to avoid Endangered Species Act listings for several forest and rangeland wildlife species. For example, Forest Service scientists used molecular techniques to determine that the Arapahoe Snowfly, a species petitioned for protection, was not actually a distinct species but rather a hybrid. This type of robust science is a perfect example of researchers providing the best available science to inform management actions.

Improving Wildfire Management

Forest Service R&D initiatives are working to strengthen the link between research and wildfire suppression operations, including decision support systems to examine tradeoffs among investments in preparedness, large fire suppression costs, and hazardous fuel treatments at multiple scales. New tools will support spatial fire management planning, track and monitor fire and fire-related resources, increase efficiency, and reduce overall impacts and costs of wildfire incidents.

Guiding Drought Management Response

Drought affects local and regional economies through its effects on water resources for agriculture, ranching, and forestry operations and the supply of clean drinking water. Drought also leads to more devastating wildfires, resulting in loss of life and property, reduced economic activity, degraded wildlife habitat, and greater wildlife suppression costs. Forest Service R&D has been a leader in reviewing impacts of drought on U.S. forests and rangelands to better manage for resiliency and adaptation. Agency drought assessments and guidance have helped federal, tribal, state, and private stakeholders devise and implement strategies to sustain healthy, resilient ecosystems.

Revolutionizing Monitoring for Invasive Species and Species at Risk

Land managers and regulatory agencies are using environmental DNA (eDNA), a non-invasive genetic sampling technique, to locate invasive species as well as rare and sensitive species in need of special management considerations. For example, water sampling can reveal Forest Service R&D has leveraged its own investments in this path-breaking technology to receive additional funding through partnerships with national forests and other agencies. Future research will continue to lower the cost and improve the efficiency of eDNA sampling, which is twice as likely as traditional sampling to detect species in low abundance at less than half the cost. Broad-scale implementation could save natural resources management agencies millions of dollars in sampling costs annually.

Creating and Expanding Markets for Forest Products

Forest Service R&D is driving innovation and working to build and expand markets for forest products. For example, work at the Forest Products Laboratory on woody biofuels, advanced composites and wood structures, and value-added wood products promotes healthy forest ecosystems and economies by creating, enhancing, and protecting markets for forest products. In partnership with universities and private industry, R&D scientists explore and demonstrate the strength, safety, cost-effectiveness, and other benefits of building with cross-laminated timber (CLT). Further actions are needed, working on building codes and wood utilization models, to accelerate the adoption of CLT and create new markets.

Valuing Urban Forests and Trees

Forest Service scientists have devised alternatives to grey infrastructure and helped communities calculate the economic, environmental, and social value of new and existing trees—including property value increases, energy savings, air pollutant uptake, and stormwater reduction. In addition, R&D research also encourages clean watersheds by analyzing the impacts of people, vegetation, and infrastructure on urban water, and supports urban watershed restoration projects that revitalize neighborhoods.

Utilizing Applied Forest Ecology

Silviculture research forms the scientific foundation for forest management and conservation. Forest Service silviculture researchers study how to regenerate forest trees and other plants, how trees grow over time, and how stands of trees interact with the environment, wildlife, diseases, and insects. R&D research creates, quantifies, and integrates knowledge about tree growth, soils, plant physiology, and genetics. The condition of today's forests are due, in part, to Forest Service silviculture research in the past. Future forest conditions will depend on today's investments in silviculture research to help respond to a changing climate and other disturbances.

Balancing Fish Habitat and Resource Needs

R&D fisheries biologists are developing better approaches to managing forested landscapes that provide good habitat for native salmon and trout in high elevation lakes and streams across the Rockies. Critical to developing comprehensive restoration strategies, this science has

not only helped create more resilient forests but also the habitats and prey essential for healthy, native fish populations. Recent successes include innovative protocols for monitoring fish populations and habitat quality in addition to strategies for meeting growing demands for water, energy, and other forest-based commodities while ensuring the sustainability, diversity, and integrity of aquatic species.

Quantifying the Role of Forests in Providing Clean Air and Water

Research directly linking trees to clean air and water underscores the economic value and benefits trees and forests provide to all residents and communities. Recent R&D work shows that forests, which make up 26% of U.S. land area, are the source of 46% of the U.S. water supply. Managing forested landscapes to sustain and enhance production of low-cost, clean water supplies as well as improved air quality is critically important to human health and provides a value of nearly \$7 billion every year. In particular, the recommended funding level will enable R&D to expand delivery of this science to managers of forested watersheds whose activities benefit water supply utilities in cities and towns that depends on clean surface water supplies.

Advancing forest science is integral to improving the health and welfare of U.S. forests and citizens, increasing the competitiveness of U.S. products in the global marketplace, and adapting to unforeseen future challenges. Respectfully, we ask you to reject the administration's extreme and unnecessary proposal, which would result in significant gaps in the knowledge base and data sets necessary to address the many threats facing our nation's forests and the wildlife, fish, and people that depend on them.