

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

Cooperative STS Gypsy Moth Project For Indiana – 2014

By
Indiana Department of Natural Resources
Division of Entomology & Plant Pathology
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1.0 PURPOSE AND NEED FOR ACTION

1.1 Proposed Action

The Indiana Department of Natural Resources (IDNR), Division of Entomology & Plant Pathology and Division of Forestry, proposes a cooperative project with the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Forest Service (USFS) to treat the gypsy moth populations at five sites in three counties that cover an estimated 26,036 acres (Table 1 below and maps in Appendix B). The preferred alternative for the cooperative project is Alternative 4: Btk and/or mating disruption.

Table 1. Number of Treatment Sites and Acres by County and Treatment Method for 2014.

COUNTY	TREATMENT SITES By Treatment Method		TREATMENT ACRES By Treatment Method	
	Mating Disruption	Btk Aerial	Mating Disruption	Btk Aerial
Porter	1	2	4,597	1,341
Whitley	0	1	0	34
Allen/Whitley	1	0	20,064	0
Proposed Cooperative Project by Treatment	2	3	24,661	1,375
Total Cooperative Project	5		26,036	

1.2 Project Objective

The objective of this cooperative project is to slow the spread of the gypsy moth populations by eliminating reproducing populations from the proposed treatment sites. Over the past four years in Indiana, this objective has been successfully met, while implementing the Slow the Spread Program (STS) [see Gypsy Moth Slow the Spread Foundation, Inc., <http://www.gmsts.org>].

1.3 Need for Action

Gypsy moth (*Lymantria dispar*) is not native to the United States, and it lacks effective natural controls. The caterpillars feed on the foliage of many host plants. Oaks are the preferred host species, but the caterpillars defoliate many species of trees and shrubs. When high numbers of gypsy moth caterpillars are present, forests and trees suffer severe defoliation, which can result in reduced tree growth, branch dieback and even tree mortality. The high numbers of caterpillars also create a substantial public nuisance and can affect human health.

The State of Indiana, with the IDNR, Division of Entomology and Plant Pathology as the lead agency, is dedicated to preserving urban and rural forested habitats from damage by gypsy moth and to enforcing interstate and intrastate quarantines to further protect areas not currently

infested by this pest. If no action is taken, gypsy moth will increase and spread and defoliation will occur sooner. Therefore, the "no action" alternative is not preferred due to the desire of state officials to eliminate the isolated infestations, prevent human discomfort associated with infestations, delay damage to local plant communities and reduce spread to adjacent non-infested areas. Through public involvement, participating citizens supported the proposed action (Appendix A).

1.4 Decisions to be Made and Responsible Officials

The preferred alternative in this document proposes cooperative participation of the IDNR and the USFS in treatment of gypsy moth populations in Indiana. The decision to be made by the responsible USFS official is to choose which of the alternatives presented in this document best meets the objective of the proposed action, and thus the needs of the people of Indiana. In addition, the decision will have to be made as to whether or not any perceived significant environmental impacts could result from the implementation of this project. If there are none, this will be documented in a Decision Notice and FONSI (Finding of No Significant Impact). If significant environmental impacts are found and the project is to continue, an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) would be prepared.

The alternatives analyzed for this environmental assessment are:

- 1) No cooperative project (No action),
- 2) Btk,
- 3) Mating disruption,
- 4) Btk and/or mating disruption (Preferred Alternative)

The responsible USFS official who will make this decision is:

Michael Connor, Acting Field Representative, USDA, Forest Service, State and Private Forestry, Northeastern Area, 1992 Folwell Avenue, St. Paul, MN 55108, (651) 649-5180.

The responsible officials for the implementation of the cooperative project in the Indiana DNR are:

Philip Marshall, State Entomologist, Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Entomology and Plant Pathology, 402 West Washington Street, IGC South, Room W290, Indianapolis, IN 46204, (317) 232-4120.

John Seifert, State Forester, Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Forestry, 402 West Washington Street, IGC South, Room W296, Indianapolis, IN 46204, (317) 232-4105.

1.5 Scope of the Analysis

Since 1996 the USDA has carried out its gypsy moth management responsibilities through the USFS and Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) and pursuant to a programmatic decision based on a 1995 environmental impact statement (EIS) for gypsy moth management. The Record of Decision (ROD) for that EIS was signed in January of 1996, it allowed three management strategies – suppression, eradication, and slow-the-spread. The 1995 EIS was

updated with a final supplemental environmental impact statement (SEIS), titled “Gypsy Moth Management in the United States: A Cooperative Approach,” dated August 2012. The ROD for the SEIS was signed by the USFS in November 2012. It maintains the three strategies of suppression, eradication and slow-the-spread. These strategies depend upon the infestation status of the area: generally infested, non-infested, and transition. The counties involved in this environmental assessment (EA) are all within areas considered non-infested or transition.

Implementation requires that a site-specific environmental analysis be conducted and public input gathered to identify and consider local issues before any Federal or cooperative suppression, eradication, or slow-the-spread projects are authorized and implemented. As part of the analyses conducted for the SEIS, human health and ecological risk assessments were prepared (USDA 2012a, Volumes III and IV). These site-specific analyses are tiered to the programmatic EIS and SEIS and documented in accordance with Agency National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) implementing procedures (USDA 2012b, ROD, p. 2). The purpose of tiering is to eliminate repetitive discussions of the issues addressed in the SEIS (40 CFR, 1502.20 and 1508.28 in Council on Environmental Quality, 1992).

This environmental assessment provides a site-specific analysis of the alternatives and environmental impacts of treating gypsy moth populations in Indiana.

1.6 Summary of Public Involvement and Notification

The National Environmental Policy Act requires public involvement and notification for all projects utilizing federal funds that may have an effect on the human environment (40 CFR, 1506.6 in Council of Environmental Quality 1992).

Local issues, questions and concerns stated at the public meetings and in subsequent phone calls, letters and emails are included in Appendix A.

Between January 9 and January 21, 2014 approximately 13,100 postcard notifications were sent to residents in the proposed treatment sites and, between January 9 and January 15, 2014 approximately 66 letter notifications were sent to public officials informing them of the public meetings. Legal notices were published in local newspapers informing the public about the upcoming meetings on the proposed treatment sites. An Indiana Department of Natural Resources New Release was sent out on January 22, 2014 with information on the scheduled public meetings.

Four public meetings were held for citizens, public officials and interested individuals to attend. At each meeting, state officials presented alternatives for gypsy moth management. The discussion included identification and biology of gypsy moth, pest impacts, survey methods, and treatment options. The proposed action and alternatives, including no action, were discussed. There was a total attendance of 31 citizens at the meetings (Appendix A).

Information on the public meetings, proposed treatments and comment period was also posted on the Division website at gypsymoth.IN.gov

After the decision on the proposed treatment is made and if treatment is conducted, residents will be mailed a notification approximately two weeks prior to treatment. DNR News Releases will be sent out to local media and asked to communicate the information to the general public. Phone calls will be made to public officials and other interested individuals. Updates regarding the scheduled day of treatment will continue prior to and through treatments via local media, phone calls, emails and Twitter.

Information gathered from the public and from resource professionals was used to develop issues and concerns related to the project. They are grouped into two categories; 1) issues used to formulate the alternatives, and 2) other issues and concerns.

1.7 Issues Used to Formulate the Alternatives

Each of the major issues is introduced in this section. Discussion pertaining directly to each issue as it relates to the alternatives can be found in Chapter 4.

Issue 1 - Human Health and Safety. Three types of risk are addressed under this issue: 1) an aircraft accident during applications, 2) treatment materials and potential effects on people, and 3) the future effects of gypsy moth infestations on people.

Issue 2 - Effects on Nontarget Organisms and Environmental Quality. The major concerns under this issue are: 1) the impact of treatment materials to nontarget organisms, including threatened and endangered species that may be in the treatment site, and 2) the future impacts of gypsy moth defoliation on the forest resources, water quality, wildlife and other natural resources.

Issue 3 - Economic and Political Impacts of Treatment vs. Non-Treatment. Gypsy moth outbreaks can have significant economic impacts due to effects on the timber resource, nursery and Christmas tree producers, and recreational activities. An additional economic impact is a gypsy moth quarantine imposed to regulate movement of products from the forest, nursery and recreational industries to uninfested areas.

Issue 4 - Likelihood of Success of the Project. The objective of this cooperative project is to slow the spread of gypsy moth populations by eliminating reproducing populations from the proposed treatment site. Alternatives vary in their likelihood of success for the current situation in Indiana. Measurement of project success is important for delaying gypsy moth impacts to Indiana and neighboring states.

1.8 Other Issues and Concerns

Concerns and questions were discussed during the public meetings (see Appendix A). Also, other agencies were consulted (see Appendix C). Information from these sources was used to develop management guidelines, treatment constraints, and mitigating measures.

1.9 Summary of Authorizing Laws and Policies

State. The Division Director (State Entomologist) may cooperate with a person in Indiana to locate, check, or eradicate a pest or pathogen (Indiana Code 14-24-2-1). The Division Director may, on the behalf of the department, enter into a cooperative agreement with the United States government, the government of another state, or an agency of the United States or another state to carry out this article (Indiana Code 14-24-2-2).

Aerial applicators must meet Indiana Pesticide Use and Application Law (Indiana Code 15-3-3.6) to provide safe, efficient and acceptable applications of pesticides. This project will be conducted in accordance with the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) requirements and is operating under Indiana Pesticide General Permit ING870000.

The Non-Game and Endangered Species Conservation law (Indiana Code 14-22-34).

Federal. Authorization to conduct treatments for gypsy moth infestations is given in the Plant Protection Act of 2000 (7 U.S.C. section 7701 et.seq.).

The Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act of 1978 provides the authority for the USDA and state cooperation in management of forest insects and diseases. The law recognizes that the nation's capacity to produce renewable forest resources is significantly dependent on non-federal forestland. The 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79) reauthorizes the basic charter of the Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act of 1978.

The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 (P.L. 91-190), 42 USC 4321 et. seq. requires a detailed environmental analysis of any proposed federal action that may affect the human environment. The courts regard federally funded state actions as federal actions.

The Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act of 1947, (7 USC 136) as amended, known as FIFRA, requires insecticides used within the United States be registered by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (16 USC 1531 et. seq.) prohibits federal actions from jeopardizing the continued existence of federally listed threatened or endangered species or adversely affecting critical habitat of such species.

Section 106 of the National Historical Preservation Act and 36 CFR Part 800: Protection of Historic Properties requires the State Historic Preservation Officer be consulted regarding the proposed activities.

USDA Departmental Gypsy Moth Policy (USDA 1990) assigns the USFS and APHIS responsibility to assist states in protecting non-federal lands from gypsy moth damage.

Executive Order #12898, Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations. Consistent with this Executive Order, the USFS

considered the potential for disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects on any minority or low-income populations.

2.0 ALTERNATIVES INCLUDING THE PROPOSED ACTION

2.1 Process Used to Formulate the Alternatives

The ROD for the SEIS (USDA 2012b, ROD), to which this document is tiered, maintains the three strategies for gypsy moth management (eradication, slow-the-spread, and suppression) that were allowed in the EIS (USDA 1995) and the ROD (USDA 1996). Therefore, the USFS and APHIS can assist in funding and carrying out eradication, suppression, and slow-the-spread projects. The ROD for the SEIS adds the insecticide tefubenzozide to the previous list of 6 approved treatments from the 1995 EIS. Therefore, seven treatments can be considered for use in developing treatment alternatives under the slow-the-spread and eradication strategies: 1) Btk; 2) diflubenzuron; 3) Gypchek; 4) mass trapping; 5) mating disruption; 6) sterile insect release; and 7) tebufenozide.

Staff entomologists and administration within the IDNR, Division of Entomology and Plant Pathology and the Division of Forestry in cooperation with the USFS, formulated several alternatives to treat the gypsy moth populations in Indiana under eradication and slow-the-spread strategies (See Chapter 6, Persons and Agencies Consulted).

2.2 Alternatives Eliminated from Detailed Study

The following alternatives that are available were eliminated from consideration:

Diflubenzuron (Dimilin). The label for Dimilin prohibits its use over wetlands and directly to water. Treatment sites contain ponds, lakes, marsh, rivers and/or wetlands. Therefore, Dimilin is not considered for this project. In future projects, it may be evaluated for use.

Gypchek. Gypchek has proven effective at reducing gypsy moth at higher population levels. However, Gypchek is a costly alternative with a very limited supply and is only used in environmentally sensitive areas, generally those with threatened or endangered lepidopterans which could be impacted by other treatment options (USDA 2012a, Vol. II, App. A, pp. 3 to 4). Environmental review of the sites did not determine that any threatened or endangered lepidopterans occurred within the treatment sites. Due to the cost and limited availability Gypchek is not considered for this project. In future projects, it may be evaluated for use.

Mass trapping. Mass trapping uses an intensive grid of traps to limit reproduction. Mass trapping is typically used on small gypsy moth infestations of 100 acres or less (USDA 2012a, Vol. II, App. A, p. 5), and generally uses 9 or more traps per acre. This approach is very labor intensive, especially over large areas. Mass trapping has proven capable of eliminating or reducing gypsy moth at very low population levels in small sites. The use of mass trapping can meet the project objective of eradicating gypsy moth at small treatment sites. Due to the level of moth catches and the size of the areas proposed for treatment, mass trapping is not considered for this project. In future projects, it may be evaluated for use.

Sterile insect release. Sterile insect release can be done for elimination of isolated gypsy moth populations. There are obstacles using this alternative - the limited release period; need to synchronize production of mass quantities of sterile pupae; and the logistical difficulties of repeated release over a 4-week period (USDA 2012a, Vol. II, App. A, p. 7). This treatment alternative is currently not available, and it has not been used since 1992 (USDA 2012a, Vol. II, App. A, p. 8). Given these obstacles, sterile insect release is not considered for this project. In future projects, it may be evaluated for use.

Tebufenozide (Mimic). The label for Mimic prohibits its use over wetlands and water. Ponds, lakes, marshes, rivers and/or wetlands are present in some treatment areas. Therefore, Mimic is not considered for this project. In future projects, it may be evaluated for use.

2.3 Alternatives Considered in Detail

Alternative 1 - No action. If no action is taken, the gypsy moth will reproduce and populations will begin to defoliate trees in the area. Gypsy moth populations will develop and spread to surrounding areas. This is not a preferred alternative because damage and regulatory action will occur sooner than if other alternatives are selected.

Alternative 2 - Btk. This treatment option uses one or two applications of Btk at 24 to 38 billion international units (BIU) per acre applied from air or ground. The applications would begin when leaf expansion is near 50% and when first and second instar caterpillars are present and feeding. This usually occurs between late April and late May in northern Indiana. The second application would follow no sooner than four days after the first application. Most commercial formulations of Btk are aqueous flowable suspension containing 48 or 76 BIU per gallon (Appendix D – Product Labels). For aerial application at 24 to 38 BIU, less than 3.0 quarts (3/4 gallon) of the product would be applied per acre.

Btk has been a commonly used treatment option in Cooperative Gypsy Moth Projects in Indiana and other states. Btk is a naturally occurring soil-borne bacterium that is mass-produced and formulated into a commercial insecticide. The Btk strain is effective against caterpillars, including the gypsy moth caterpillar. Caterpillars ingest Btk while eating the foliage. Once in the midgut, Btk becomes active and causes death within a few hours or days (USDA 2012a, Vol. II, App. A, p. 1). Btk may impact nontarget species of spring-feeding caterpillars in the treatment site, but the impact to the local population is usually very minimal as Btk rapidly degrades on the foliage within a few weeks, and the nontarget lepidopterans generally re-colonize treatment sites in less than 2 years (USDA 2012a, Vol. II, Ch. 4, pp. 13 to 14). Human exposure to Btk provides little cause for concern, though direct exposure to the spray may cause temporary eye and respiratory tract irritation in a few people (USDA 2012a, Vol. II, Ch. 4, pp. 10 to 12).

Btk has proven effective at eliminating or reducing gypsy moth at all levels of population. Thus, Btk applications can meet the project objective of slowing the spread of gypsy moth at the proposed treatment sites.

Alternative 3 - Mating disruption. This treatment option uses one aerial application of either pheromone flakes or SPLAT (Specialized Pheromone and Lure Application Technology) GM with the active ingredient (disparlure), prior to the emergence of male moths. Application would occur in mid-June to early July. Mating disruption relies on the attractive characteristics of disparlure, the gypsy moth sex pheromone. The objective of mating disruption is to saturate the treatment area with enough pheromone sources to confuse the male moths and prevent them from finding and mating with female moths. Mating disruption is considered specific to gypsy moth and is not known to cause impacts to nontarget organisms (USDA 2012a, Vol. II, Ch. 4, pp. 19 to 20). Like other insect pheromones, disparlure is generally regarded as nontoxic to mammals, and no adverse effects are expected from exposure (USDA 2012a, Vol. II, Ch. 4, pp. 19).

Mating disruption using pheromone flakes involves the aerial application of plastic flake dispensers that are infused with the gypsy moth pheromone. The formulation of Disrupt II (see Appendix D – Product Labels) consists of small plastic flakes, approximately 1/32 inch x 3/32 inch (1 x 3 mm) in size, thus the name “pheromone flakes”. A sticker, Micro-Tac, produced by Hercon is applied to the flakes as they are dispersed from the aircraft, which aids in the distribution of the flakes throughout all levels in the forest canopy where mating could potentially occur. The flakes are green in color and applied at a rate of 6 or 15 grams active ingredient (disparlure) per acre. At the high rate of 15 grams, 85 grams of flakes (2 flakes per square foot) are applied with 2 fluid ounces of sticker per acre. All of the ingredients in the Micro-Tac sticker are considered non-hazardous to public health when used as an additive in the insecticide formulation (40 CFR 180.1001).

Mating disruption using SPLAT GM involves the aerial application of amorphous polymer matrix droplets that are infused with the gypsy moth pheromone. The formulation of SPLAT GM consists of small waxy droplets, approximately 0.3 mm to 2.0 mm in size when released from a conventional aerial application system. The droplets are a grayish white in color and applied at a rate of 3 grams to 30 grams of active ingredient (disparlure) per acre (see Appendix D – Product Labels). Applications would most commonly be applied at a rate of either 6 or 15 grams (equivalent of approximately 1.2 teaspoons or 3.0 teaspoons) of pheromone per acre. All of the matrix ingredients are cleared as food safe by the FDA and are biodegradable.

Mating disruption has proven effective at eliminating or reducing gypsy moth at very low population levels for sites greater than 40 acres, and can meet the project objective of slowing the spread of gypsy moth at two of the proposed treatment sites.

Alternative 4 – Btk and/or Mating disruption (Preferred Alternative). The use of this alternative provides flexibility to select Btk or mating disruption alone or in combination for each site based on the following criteria: 1) gypsy moth population level, 2) habitat type (urban, rural, open water or wetland), 3) nontarget organisms, 4) safety and 5) cost and project efficiency. The use of this alternative can meet the objective of slowing the spread of gypsy moth at the proposed treatment sites.

2.4 Comparative Summary of Alternatives

Table 2. Summary of Environmental Consequences for Alternatives by Issues from Chapter 4.

	Issue 1 Human Health & Safety (pgs. 13-14)	Issue 2 Effects on Nontarget Organisms & Environmental Quality (pgs. 14-16)	Issue 3 Economic and Political Impacts (page 16)	Issue 4 Likelihood of Success of the Project (page 17)
Alternative 1 No action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No risk of an aircraft accident or spill. - No risk of Btk contact with humans. - Gypsy moth outbreaks will occur sooner along with the associated nuisance and health impacts to humans. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No direct effect to nontarget organisms, including threatened and endangered species. - Future gypsy moth impacts will occur sooner, which includes defoliation and reduction in the oak component of forest stands. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regulatory action would occur sooner. - Spread of gypsy moth through these counties and into adjacent counties would not be slowed. - Suppression projects and negative financial impacts from defoliation would occur sooner. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The spread of gypsy moth would not be slowed at the treatment sites and the project objective would not be met.
Alternative 2 Btk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Slight risk of aircraft accident and pesticide spill. - Contact with Btk may cause mild and temporary irritation (eye, skin & respiratory) to a few people. - Delay effect of gypsy moth outbreaks on humans. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Direct impact on spring feeding caterpillars, temporary reduction in local populations. - No effect on Karner blue butterfly and Mitchell's satyr as neither species is known to occur in close proximity to proposed treatment sites. - No impact on Indiana bat and rayed bean mussel - Delay the impact of gypsy moth defoliation on environmental quality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regulatory action would not be implemented in these counties during the current year. - Slows the spread of gypsy moth. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Success is likely in the treatment sites.
Alternative 3 Mating disruption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Slight risk of aircraft accident. - No effect to human health. - Delay effect of gypsy moth outbreaks on humans. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No effect to nontarget organisms, including threatened and endangered species known to occur within the sites. - Delay the impact of gypsy moth defoliation on environmental quality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regulatory action would not be implemented in these counties during the current year. - Slows the spread of gypsy moth. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Success is likely in treatment sites with very low populations.
Alternative 4 Btk and/or Mating disruption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Same as alternative 2 or 3 depending on the treatment at each site. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Same as alternative 2 or 3 depending on the treatment at each site. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regulatory action would not be implemented in these counties during the current year. - Slows the spread of gypsy moth. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Success is likely in the treatment sites.

3.0 AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

3.1 Description of the Proposed Treatment Sites

Porter County: This county is about 267,639 acres and 5,938 acres are in the proposed treatment sites. Thus a small portion of the county is proposed for treatment. Within the treatment sites, the tree canopy is estimated to be 40-65% of the individual treatment sites and is the target for treatment.

Valpo 1: The proposed treatment site contains 1,247 acres. The site is composed of trees associated with urban residences and woodlots. White oak, red oak, maple, ash, crabapple, spruce and other hardwoods and shrubs are present. Small ponds occur within the site. A portion of Silver Lake is within the assessed area, but is outside the treatment boundary. Houses and businesses occur within the site. One school and the Valparaiso Country Club occur within the site. Two schools occur just outside the south and northwest boundaries of the site. Two cell towers occur within the site. This site was detected in 2013 and has had no prior treatment. Egg masses were detected in this site in 2013. Survey indicates a low gypsy moth population, and Btk is proposed for this site.

Valpo 2: The proposed treatment site contains 94 acres. The site is composed of trees associated with urban residences and woodlots. White oak, red oak, silver maple, red maple, crabapple and other hardwoods and shrubs are present. No water sources occur within the site. Houses and businesses occur within the site. One school occurs in the center of the site, but is excluded from the treatment area. No known flight hazards occur within the site. This site was detected in 2013 and has had no prior treatment. Egg masses were detected in this site in 2013. Survey indicates a low gypsy moth population, and Btk is proposed for this site.

Westville 1: The proposed treatment site contains 4,597 acres. The site is composed of trees associated with rural residences and woodlots. Cottonwood, red oak, white oak, maple, redbud, paw paw, bladdernut, elm, ash and other hardwoods and shrubs are present. Sand Creek, Coffee Creek and other creeks and small ponds occur within the site. Houses and businesses occur within the site. No schools occur within the site. Interstate 80 runs west/northeast through the northeast portion of the site and is adjacent to the northwest boundary of the site. Highway 49 is adjacent to the west boundary of the site. Highway 6 is adjacent to the south boundary of the site. No known flight hazards occur within the site. This site was detected in 2013 and has had no prior treatment. No egg masses were detected in this site in 2013. Survey indicates a very low gypsy moth population, and mating disruption is proposed for this site.

Whitley County: This county is about 218,200 acres and 34 acres are in the proposed treatment site. Thus a small portion of the county is proposed for treatment. Within the treatment site, the tree canopy is estimated to be 92% of the treatment site and is the target for treatment.

Lorane 1: The proposed treatment site contains 34 acres. The site is composed of trees associated with rural residences and woodlots. Oak, hickory, maple, cherry, ash, crabapple, spruce, pine and other hardwoods and shrubs are present. A drainage ditch associated with Eel River flows eastward outside the southern edge of the site. Small ponds occur within the site.

Houses occur within the site. No schools occur within the site. A power line occurs approx. 1.5 miles south of the site, running southeast to northwest. This site was detected in 2013 and has had no prior treatment. No egg masses were detected in this site in 2013. Survey indicates a low gypsy moth population and the site contains a high density of host trees. Thus, Btk is proposed for this site.

Allen/Whitley Counties: Allen County is about 420, 594 acres and Whitley County is about 218,200 acres. 20,064 acres are in the proposed treatment site. Thus a small portion of the counties are proposed for treatment. Within the treatment site, the tree canopy is estimated to be 70% of the treatment site and is the target for treatment.

Arcola 1: The proposed treatment site contains 20,064 acres. The site is composed of trees associated with both urban and rural residences and woodlots. Oak, hickory, beech, basswood, maple, cherry, ash, cottonwood, elm, crabapple, spruce, pine and other hardwoods and shrubs are present. Houses, businesses and churches occur within the site. Schools occur within the site. An environmental study area for Southwest Allen County Schools is inside the east boundary of the site, behind Aboite Elementary School. Part of the Sycamore Hills Golf Club is within the treatment boundary in the northeast section of the site. Van Hoozen Community Park is on the east side of the site, west of Homestead High School. A YMCA facility and the Indian Trails Park are along Aboite Center Road within the site. Several creeks and ponds occur within the site including Aboite Creek, Big Indian Creek and Little Indian Creek. Several power lines and stadium light occur within the site. Several cell phone towers, radio towers and water towers occur within the site. The site was detected in 2009 and delimited in 2010. Part of the site was treated with Btk in 2010. No egg masses were detected in this site in 2013. Survey indicates a very low gypsy moth population, and mating disruption is proposed for this site.

3.2 Threatened and Endangered Species

Consultation with the staff of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service determined that, “Spraying with *Bacillus thuringiensis* (Btk) is of concern for 2 federally endangered species of Lepidoptera in Indiana, the Karner blue butterfly (*Lycaeides Melissa samueulis*) and Mitchell’s satyr butterfly (*Neonympha mitchelii*). The occurrences and ranges of these species have not changed since our previous reviews of the gypsy moth program. Neither species is known to occur near the 2014 treatment sites. Treatment with Disrupt II pheromone flakes is considered to be highly specific for gypsy moths and is not known to have adverse impacts on the federally listed butterflies.” (Appendix C – Letter from U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service).

The U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service also evaluated the proposed sites for other endangered and threatened species. It was determined that the proposed treatment sites are within the range of the federally endangered Indiana bat (*Myotis sodalis*) (entire state) but that the 2014 Btk aerial treatment sites affect a relatively small area of Indiana bat summer habitat. The rayed bean mussel (*Villosa fabalis*) (Allen County) is found in the St. Joseph River in Allen County but it is not near the Allen County proposed treatment site. (Appendix C – Letter from U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service).

“The FWS concludes that the federally assisted 2014 gypsy moth program is not likely to adversely affect any of these federally listed species.” (Appendix C – Letter from U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service).

The IDNR, Environmental Unit reviewed the project and determined, “The Division of Nature Preserves (DNP) does not anticipate any impacts to the plants, communities, or to University of Chicago Woods as a result of this project.” (Appendix C – Letter from IDNR Division of Fish and Wildlife, Early Coordination/Environmental Assessment).

The IDNR, Environmental Unit, “Does not foresee any impacts to the Blanding’s turtle or Blue-spotted salamander as a result of this project.” (Appendix C – Letter from IDNR Division of Fish and Wildlife, Early Coordination/Environmental Assessment).

The IDNR, Environmental Unit, “Recommends the use of the mating disruption treatment over Btk as much as possible to minimize impacts to the forage base of insectivorous birds.” (Appendix C – Letter from IDNR Division of Fish and Wildlife, Early Coordination/Environmental Assessment).

The IDNR, Environmental Unit recommends that mating disruption treatment be used at both the Westville 1 and Valpo 1 site to avoid impacts to the native lepidopterans in the Moraine Nature Preserve which is located just south of the Westville 1 site and northeast of the Valpo 1 site. The IDNR, Environmental Unit concludes that, “In all, the devastating effects of uncontrolled gypsy moth infestations are well documented. Effects on non-target species are possible and care should be taken near areas that could possibly possess endangered or threatened species, or special concern species. The effects on target species will depend on a variety of factors and are impossible to predict with certainty. However, controlling the spread of gypsy moths is important to reduce the negative effects the caterpillars have on trees, particularly oaks. At this time, no harm to state or federal listed species resulting from the proposed control measures is known or anticipated.” (Appendix C – Letter from IDNR Division of Fish and Wildlife, Early Coordination/Environmental Assessment).

3.3 Protection of Historic Properties

The State Historic Preservation Officer did not identify any historic properties that will be altered, demolished, or removed by the proposed project pursuant to Indiana Code 14-21-1. (Appendix C –Letter from IDNR, Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology).

4.0 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES

This section is the scientific and analytic basis for the comparison of alternatives. It describes the probable consequences (effects) of each alternative for each issue. Environmental consequences are summarized in Table 2 for each combination of the alternatives and issues.

4.1 Human Health and Safety (Issue 1).

Alternative 1 – No action. For this alternative, there would be no cooperative project, therefore risk of human contact with mating disruption or Btk and an aircraft accident during application would not exist. However, future impacts by gypsy moth to human health will occur sooner under Alternative 1 if treatments are not used to slow the spread of these gypsy moth populations. Gypsy moth outbreaks have been associated with adverse human health effects, including skin lesions, eye irritation, and respiratory reactions (USDA 2012a, Vol. IV, App. L, pp. 3-1 to 3-4). Gypsy moth caterpillars can become a serious nuisance that can cause psychological stress or anxiety in some individuals (USDA 2012a, Vol. IV, App. L, pp. 3-4 to 3-5).

Alternative 2 - Btk. A detailed analysis of the risks posed to humans by Btk, called Human Health Risk Assessment, was conducted for the Final SEIS (USDA 2012a, Vol. III, App. F., pp. 3-1 to 3-32). Human exposure to Btk provides little cause for concern about health effects. “There is no information from epidemiology studies or studies in experimental mammals to indicate Btk will cause severe adverse health effects in humans under any set of plausible exposure conditions” (USDA 2012a, Vol. III, App. F, p. 3-19). The only human health effects likely to be observed after exposure to Btk involve irritation of the skin, eyes, or respiratory tract (USDA 2012a, Vol. III, App. F, p. 3-19 to 3-32). “Given the reversible nature of the irritant effects of Btk and the low risks for serious health effects, cumulative effects from spray programs conducted over several years are not expected” (USDA 2012a, Vol. III, App. F, p. 3-32). Glare and O’Callaghan (2000) provide a comprehensive review of *Bacillus thuringiensis*, including Btk, and they conclude with this statement, “After covering this vast amount of literature, our view is a qualified verdict of safe to use.”

A slight risk of an accident always exists when conducting aerial applications. Btk uses one or two applications for slow the spread. To further reduce this risk, a detailed work and safety plan is required prior to program implementation, which outlines guidelines for aircraft inspections, Btk loading, and conditions for safe applications.

The effect of gypsy moth outbreaks on humans would be delayed using this alternative.

Alternative 3 – Mating disruption. A detailed analysis of the risks posed to humans by mating disruption, called Human Health Risk Assessment, was conducted (USDA 2012a, Vol. III, App. H, pp. 3-1 to 3-10). The toxicity of insect pheromones to mammals is relatively low, and their activity is target-specific. Therefore, the EPA does not expect effects on humans and requires less rigorous testing of these products than of conventional insecticides. Once absorbed through direct contact, disparlure is very persistent in humans, and individuals exposed to disparlure may attract adult male moths for prolonged periods of time. This persistence is viewed as a nuisance and not a health risk (USDA 2012a, Vol. III, App. H, pp. 3-9). In acute toxicity tests, disparlure was not toxic to mammals, birds, or fish (USDA 2012a, Vol. III, App. H, pp. 4-1 to 4-8) therefore no effects to human health are anticipated.

A slight risk of an accident always exists when conducting aerial applications – mating disruption uses one application. To further reduce this risk, a detailed work and safety plan is

required prior to program implementation, which outlines guidelines for aircraft inspections, product loading, and conditions for safe applications.

The effect of gypsy moth outbreaks on humans would be delayed using this alternative.

Alternative 4 – Btk and/or Mating disruption. The human health and safety consequences stated above for Alternatives 2 and 3 apply to this alternative.

4.2 Effects on Nontarget Organisms and Environmental Quality (Issue 2).

Alternative 1 – No action. The “no action alternative” would likely result in a more rapid build-up of gypsy moth populations and defoliation of susceptible forested areas, especially oak and aspen dominated forests. In other parts of the northeastern U.S., gypsy moth outbreaks have changed the structure of some forest ecosystems by killing a portion of the oak component and encouraging tree species that gypsy moth caterpillars avoid, such as red maple (USDA 2012a, Vol. II, Ch.4, pp. 4 to 5). Gypsy moth outbreaks in North America have not resulted in widespread loss of oak, rather a subtle change in many locations towards a more mixed forest (USDA 2012a, Vol. II, Ch.4, p. 5). In Indiana forests, maples and beech should become more prevalent as gypsy moth caterpillars focus their feeding on oaks. The effects of defoliation depend on many factors, including defoliation severity, frequency, timing, tree health and vigor, and the role of secondary organisms, including insects and pathogens (USDA 2012a, Vol. IV, App. L, p. 4-5). Gypsy moth infestations generally result in tree mortality losses of less than 15% of total basal area, but in some cases can exceed 50% (USDA 2012a, Vol. IV, App. L, p. 4-6).

Gypsy moth defoliation and subsequent tree mortality (especially oak trees) caused by the feeding of millions of caterpillars has a variety of impacts on the environment. Some of these changes are detrimental to certain species and favorable to others during and after gypsy moth outbreaks. Defoliation can result in changes to soil condition, microclimate, water quality, water yield, acorn production, and other environmental factors due to the loss of leaf tissue, the waste material produced by large number of feeding caterpillars, and the tree mortality that can follow outbreaks (USDA 2012a, Vol. II, Ch. 4, pp. 4 to 7). Some species of mammals, birds, terrestrial invertebrates, fish and aquatic invertebrates are negatively impacted by gypsy moth related feeding (USDA 2012a, Vol. II, Ch. 4, pp. 7 to 9). As an example, acorn production can drop during and immediately following an outbreak and this can reduce populations of white-footed mice (USDA 2012a, Vol. II, Ch. 4, p. 8). On the other hand, dead trees favor some species of birds that use dead wood as nesting sites or that feed on wood or bark infesting insects that thrive in dead and dying trees (USDA 2012a, Vol. II, Ch. 4, p. 8).

Alternative 2 - Btk. Using Btk is likely to maintain the forest condition in the short-term (5 to 10 years) by eliminating gypsy moth populations in the treatment sites thus keeping populations from expanding and causing defoliation. However, in the long-term (10 to 15 years), gypsy moth will likely become more widely distributed in Indiana even if this alternative is followed. Btk may indirectly help in maintaining existing forest conditions, water quality, microclimate, and soil condition by delaying gypsy moth population increases (USDA 2012a, Vol. II, Ch. 4, p. 10). The ecological risk assessment of the effects of Btk on nontarget organisms states that

adverse effects due to Btk are unlikely in mammals and birds (USDA 2012a, Vol. III, App. F, pp. 4-2 to 4-3). The effects of Btk on birds, plants, soil microorganisms, or soil invertebrates other than insects are not of plausible concern (USDA 2012a, Vol. III, App. F, pp. 4-3 to 4-8). The U.S. E.P.A. classifies Btk as virtually nontoxic to fish (USDA 2012a, Vol. III, App. F, p. 4-8). No toxicity data are available on amphibians, though other strains of Bt appear to have low toxicity to this group (USDA 2012a, Vol. III, App. F, p. 4-9). Btk does not harm garden plants. In fact, it is a common garden insecticide against caterpillars such as the cabbage looper. Btk has been shown to be toxic to several species of target and nontarget Lepidoptera (USDA 2012a, Vol. III, App. F, pp. 4-3 to 4-6). Btk selectively kills members of the insect order Lepidoptera that are actively feeding as caterpillars at or soon after the period of application, though not all non-target Lepidoptera are as sensitive to Btk as is gypsy moth (USDA 2012a, Vol. III, App. F, pp. 4-4 to 4-6). Outside of the Lepidoptera, the negative impact of Btk on other insect orders is minor (USDA 2012a, Vol. III, App. F, pp. 4-6 to 4-7). It is, therefore, more “selective” than many insecticides that kill a wider array of insects. However, concerns still exist over its possible negative impact on native caterpillars, which may occur in the proposed treatment areas.

The use of Btk is likely to maintain the forest condition in the short term by eliminating or reducing gypsy moth populations in the treatment sites, thus delaying gypsy moth from expanding and causing defoliation. In the long term, gypsy moth will become established in these counties even if this alternative is implemented.

Alternative 3 – Mating disruption. Mating disruption is likely to maintain the forest condition in the short-term (5 to 10 years) by eliminating gypsy moth populations in the treatment site thus keeping populations from expanding and causing defoliation. However, in the long-term (10 to 15 years), gypsy moth will likely become more widely distributed in Indiana even if this alternative is followed.

Disparlure may indirectly help in maintaining existing forest conditions, water quality, microclimate, and soil condition (USDA 2012a, Vol. II, Ch. 4, p. 19) by delaying gypsy moth population increases. The ecological risk assessment states that disparlure has a very low toxicity to mammals and birds (USDA 2012a, Vol. III, App. H, pp. 4-1 to 4-2). In addition, it is not likely to cause toxic effects in aquatic species (USDA 2012a, Vol. III, App. H, pp. 4-3 to 4-5). One study found that disparlure caused unusually high mortality in water fleas (*Daphnia*). Later it was determined that the mortality was due to physical trapping in undissolved disparlure of the organisms at the water surface, not due to toxicity (USDA 2012a, Vol. III, App. H, pp. 4-4 to 4-8). This is an experimental artifact and is not likely to be encountered under operational use.

Disparlure is a pheromone component for some other species (USDA 2012a, Vol. III, App. H, pp. 2-1 to 2.2), and could disrupt mating in some other species of moths (nun moth, pink gypsy moth) in the genus *Lymantria* (USDA 2012a, Vol. III, App. H, p. 4-2). All of these species are Asian or Eurasian, and are not known to occur in North America. There is no basis for asserting that mating disruption would occur in other nontarget species in North America, including nontarget insects, specifically native Lepidoptera.

Treatments with mating disruption are likely to maintain the forest condition in the short term by eliminating or reducing gypsy moth populations in the treatment sites, thus delaying gypsy moth from expanding and causing defoliation. In the long term, gypsy moth will become established in these counties even if this alternative is implemented.

Alternative 4 – Btk and /or Mating disruption. The nontarget and environmental consequences stated above for Alternatives 2 and 3 apply to this alternative.

4.3 Economic and Political Impacts of Treatment vs. Non-Treatment (Issue 3).

Alternative 1 – No action. If no treatments were applied, the likely action would be to implement quarantine in these counties during the next year. Quarantine would regulate movement of firewood, logs, other timber products, mobile homes, recreational vehicles, trees, shrubs, Christmas trees, and outdoor household articles. This would create a financial impact to industries that deal with these products.

If current populations are not treated, they will continue to reproduce and grow in size. Defoliation would become noticeable in the future, but it would be difficult to predict exactly when noticeable defoliation would occur. Requests for federal assistance to suppress gypsy moth would be likely when defoliation occurs. Suppression projects are generally more expensive in total dollars than slow the spread projects because much larger areas are treated. The economic impact to state budgets would increase, as responsible agencies would need to administer and fund these suppression projects.

Following defoliation, negative financial impacts are likely to occur for recreational industries such as resorts and campgrounds. Homeowners, private woodland owners, and forest based industries could be impacted by gypsy moth treatment costs, tree mortality, and adverse human health effects.

The economic impact of no action would allow gypsy moth infestations to greatly advance ahead of the Transition Area, thus devaluing the STS accomplishments, and shift the STS line much further south.

Alternatives 2 (Btk), 3 (Mating disruption), and 4 (Btk and/or Mating disruption).

If treatments are applied, regulatory action is not likely for Whitley County during the next year and the impacts listed under Alternative 1 would be delayed. Gypsy moths have not yet infested the area proposed for treatment and this alternative corresponds with the national strategy for managing gypsy moth in these areas.

Economic analysis for this site-specific assessment show the Benefit-Cost Ratio is 11:1 to 1.0

The proposed treatment sites have been determined based on results from gypsy moth surveys using STS protocols. The proposed treatment itself will have minimal effects, and it will not have disproportionate effects to any minority or low-income population.

4.4 Likelihood of Success of the Project (Issue 4).

Alternative 1 – No action. The project objective would not be met with this alternative. Gypsy moth would not be eliminated from the treatment sites, and its population would serve as a source for increased spread within the counties and into surrounding counties. If these populations were allowed to increase and expand, gypsy moth could spread through the state in 10 years (Sharov et al. 2002).

Alternative 2 - Btk. Project success is likely with this alternative. Btk has proven effective at eliminating or reducing gypsy moth at all levels of population.

Alternative 3 – Mating disruption. Project success is likely with this alternative in two treatment sites with very low gypsy moth populations. However, three sites have gypsy moth populations above the recommended level for treatment with mating disruption.

Alternative 4 – Btk and/or Mating disruption. Project success is optimized with this alternative when treatment selection criteria are used to determine the use of Btk or mating disruption alone or in combination for the site. From the data analysis by the STS program, the average rate of spread in Indiana during 2010-2013 was calculated to be -0.6 miles per year. Over the past 4 years, the leading edge of gypsy moth populations (as defined by the 10-moth line) has been ahead of the suggested goal of 4.8 miles/year in Indiana while implementing the Slow The Spread Program (STS). Treatment selection criteria used to evaluate each site are: 1) gypsy moth population level, 2) habitat type (urban, rural, open water or wetland), 3) nontarget organisms, 4) safety, and 5) cost and project efficiency.

4.5 Irreversible and Irrecoverable Commitments of Resources

An irreversible commitment of resources results in the permanent loss of: 1) nonrenewable resources, such as minerals or cultural resources; 2) resources that are renewable only over long periods of time, such as soil productivity; or 3) a species (extinction) (USDA 1995, Vol. II, p. 4-93). For Alternatives 2, 3 and 4 there is an irreversible commitment of labor, fossil fuel, and money spent on the project.

An irretrievable commitment of resources is one in which a resource product or use is lost for a period of time while managing for another (USDA 1995, Vol. II, p. 4-93). No irretrievable commitments were identified for any alternative.

4.6 Cumulative Effects

Cumulative impacts are the impacts on the environment that result from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency (federal or non-federal) or person undertakes such other actions. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time (40 CFR 1508.7). The total cumulative impacts are determined by analyzing the direct and indirect effects of the proposed action.

- (a) Direct effects, which are caused by the action and occur at the same time and place.
- (b) Indirect effects, which are caused by the action and are later in time or farther removed in distance, but are still reasonably foreseeable. Effects and impacts as used in these regulations are synonymous. (40 CFR 1508.8)

The site specific analysis of this environmental assessment is tiered to the programmatic EIS and SEIS and documented in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) implementing procedures (USDA 2012b, ROD, p. 2). The purpose of tiering is to eliminate repetitive discussions of the issues addressed in the SEIS (40 CFR, 1502.20 and 1508.28 in Council on Environmental Quality, 1992).

Three of the five proposed treatment sites have not had any prior treatments for gypsy moth. Part of the Arcola 1 site was treated in 2010 with Btk and part of the Valpo 1 site was treated in 2011 with mating disruption. None of the proposed treatment sites have had Btk treatments for the past 3 consecutive years. Thus, no cumulative effects were identified for this proposed project.

4.7 Other Information

Mitigation

The Cooperative Gypsy Moth Project will implement the following safeguards and mitigations:

- News releases of treatments and dates will be given to local newspapers and radio/TV stations.
- Implementation of a Work and Safety Plan.
- Local safety authority will be notified by direct contact or phone calls.
- Prior to treatments, IDNR staff will communicate with private helipads and airports when application aircraft will be flying over the treatment sites.
- Employees of state and federal agencies monitoring the treatment will receive training on treatment methods to be able to answer questions from the public.
- Application of Btk will be suspended when school buses are in the sites and when children are outside on school grounds.
- Aircraft will be calibrated for accurate application of treatment material.
- Applications will be timed so the most susceptible gypsy moth stage is targeted.
- Weather will be monitored during treatment to assure accurate deposition of the treatment material.
- The wind speeds during the application will be monitored by IDNR personnel and the aerial applicator will maintain the application within the boundaries of the proposed treatment sites.
- Treatment will be avoided or stopped if winds are above the guidelines stated in the Work and Safety Plan.

Monitoring

During the treatments, ground observers and/or aerial observers will monitor the application for accuracy within the site boundaries, swath width, and drift. Application information (e.g. swath widths, spray-on and spray-off, acres treated, and altitude) will be downloaded to an operations-base computer.

The treatment sites will be monitored, post-treatment, to determine the effectiveness of the treatments.

5.0 LIST OF PREPARERS

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Dan Sparks, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 620 South Walker Street, Bloomington, IN 47403. Consultation on threatened and endangered species.

Scott Pruitt, Field Supervisor, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 620 South Walker Street, Bloomington, IN 47403. Consultation on threatened and endangered species.

Zack Smith, Forest Programs Coordinator, IDNR Forestry, 402 West Washington Street, Room 296W, Indianapolis, IN 46204. Consultation on treatment site and development of cooperative project.

Christie Stanifer, Environmental Coordinator, Environmental Unit, IDNR Division of Fish and Wildlife, 402 West Washington Street, Room 264W, Indianapolis, IN 46204. Consultation with Christie Stanifer and other staff on Natural Heritage Program data and IDNR, Div. of Fish and Wildlife concerns within the proposed project.

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