

Oregon Invasive Species Council

Info Forum & Business Meeting Minutes

October 15, 2019 | Port of Morrow Riverfront Center - Boardman, OR

Open Meeting & Introductions

Helmuth Rogg, 2019 OISC Chair

Welcome & 2019 Oregon Legislative Session Updates

Representative Greg Smith, Oregon House District 57

Welcome to Boardman, Morrow County, District 57. The work the OISC is doing is imperative to District 57. I've been an Oregon Legislator for 10 terms, serve as Senior ranking member of the Oregon House and serve on a handful of committees, including the House Revenue Committee.

There are 3 points to discuss about how to interact with the public, industries, etc. that is from the book *The 7 Habits of Highly Effective People*, written by Stephen Covey:

1. Successful entities begin with the end in mind. Set your goal and then figure out how to get there. Where does the Council want to be 20 years from now?
2. First things first, what are the important activities? What are those actions?
3. Put yourself in a position to be proactive. Not reactive. How do we get out in front?

Teachers, doctors, farmers, lawyers, truck drivers: what do they know about invasive species control? In order to be proactive- what methods of education do we need to get out to the public, policy makers, etc. to get more funding? Need to get off our hump and educate Legislators. How can we work with conservation, agriculture, transportation, county and city government, the state? We have to come up with solutions that work for everyone.

Does anyone know what 31-16-1 means? 31 votes needed to pass a bill in the House, 16 majority needed in the Senate, 1 is the Governor. Talk to the Legislators that are on relevant committees. Think about who the policy makers are that can support this work. Also remember that the money being requested for the OISC is a drop in the bucket for the state.

Q (Helmuth): The OISC is under the executive branch. As agency representatives, we can't lobby, but we can educate. This is our constraint. We need to get permission from our Directors to go talk to the Legislators.

A (Rep. Smith): By law, public entities can't lobby, but you can educate. You can also inform advocates about the important work you are doing. People like the Cattlemen's Association benefit from the work you do. Make connections and build relationships. Need to figure out how to collaborate and meet in the middle.

Q (Wyatt): The Oregon Department of Forestry is all about collaboration across political boundaries and we work with a broad collection of industries. I envision you and colleagues get bombarded with information. What is the best way to reach out and educate?

A (Rep. Smith): What you are doing right now. Inviting Legislators and policy makers to go out and look at the work that is being done. Keep it simple. Educators prioritize messages at an 8th grade level. Remember you have to talk to those who matter.

Q (Rian): Part of Senate Bill 445 is to restructure OISC membership. Any suggestions for groups that we should engage with for the industry seat?

A (Rep. Smith): I'm biased, but I would recommend the Farm Bureau, they tend to be collaborative and representative.

Q (Michelle): I'm fearful that Oregon will become reactive to invasive species. How do we paint that picture to policy makers that this work is a proactive investment.

A (Rep. Smith): Figure out a method for collaboration. Nature Conservancy, Farm Bureau, 1000 Friends, Cattlemen's Association, etc. Have a day where they come out and see the work that is being done and the work that needs to be done.

Q (Michelle): Field day vs. a sit down style meeting? Best timing?

A (Rep. Smith): Yes, be strategic. I get a lot of emails. Ask advocacy groups from around the state to join the tour. Do it regionally so there is a deeper retention. Public entities need to grab friends. In August/September 2020, all elected officials will want to go out and meet constituents.

Q (Tim): I've been in noxious weeds for 41 years. We have a strong program around the state. Trying to get funding for the state Noxious Weed Program and for counties. Struggled to get the ball to move forward. How can we develop an ask? How do we not work in silos?

A (Rep. Smith): Hard work, but it can be done. There was an issue up here 4 years ago related to power. 1000 Friends and Farm Bureau weighed in. After 9 months, legislation was introduced and all agreed. Ran it through with zero "no" votes. Trick is to get folks together. Challenge is in the Legislators. Have to overcome and bring diverse groups together.

Q (Tim): Natural resources has about 2% of state budget, so then there is competition amongst each other. Anyway to break out of 2% cap?

A (Rep. Smith): Those who benefit are going to have to pay. Find a dedicated revenue stream and lock it in.

Q (Blain Parker): Is there a way to create an additional department for invasive species management and prevention?

A (Rep. Smith): Yes, but you can lose synergy. When you become your own agency, you become a target which can make it more challenging. It's a pretty heavy lift.

Glad you are all here, my office in Salem is open to all of you. If there is ever anything my office can do to support you, I will help. You have my vote, we just need more.

OISC Legislative Committee Updates

Rian Hooff, Oregon Dept. of Environmental Quality

Like to start by acknowledging the work that went into the 2019 session. Senate Bill 445 ended up being passed. Surprise funding also came through "Christmas Tree Bill" (House Bill 5050). Don't fully know the details of that. Legislative Days coming up in mid-November. Short session coming up in late January. Never too early to think about long session. For those in the room that have specific programs, not too soon to start thinking about reaching out to those agencies.

On the draft document listing the Policy Advisors for different councils, Amira Streeter was originally listed as an Advisor for OISC. In the most recent version that came out, OISC wasn't identified. The Governor's Office is not staffed like it used to be.

Q (Michelle): Is there a way that we can chime in on Natural Resources Committee to see if we can get invasive species on their agenda? I think we should be thinking about making the most of every opportunity.

A (Rian): I think this points to the distinction between education, outreach, and advocacy. As long as those lines are clear, no problem with reaching out.

Group Discussion about Engagement with Legislators:

- Glenn: Reflecting conversation with Rep. Smith, I think we need to strategize field trips and demonstration projects with Legislators in their home district. I think we have educated Legislators already. They know invasive species, we've been talking to them for 8 years. We do not have the Cattlemen's Association, 1000 friends, or the Farm Bureau sitting at the table. Need to get stakeholder groups at the table.
- Rian: Seats on the Council to be the conduit.
- Michelle: Salem is the heart of the Willamette Valley. Having a field day there may be more attractive to policy makers. I also want to mention that I recently chatted with Dan Little (First Gentleman), who has a background working with the U.S. Forest Service and reviewing invasive species management plans for the whole country, but he lacked awareness of major invasive species threats to Oregon currently.

Budget & Funding Committee: OISC 2019-2021 Budget

Helmuth Rogg, 2019 OISC Chair

Helmuth passed out copies of updated budget proposal scenarios. ODA is the fiscal agent for the OISC. AY19 was last biennium, ended June 30, 2019. Had available balance of \$468.67. State funding, General Funds, and Lottery funds ~ \$13,000 that will actually carry over but don't show up on the balance sheet. Emergency Control account ~ \$81,000 that carries over. Does make a small amount of interest.

Received \$9000 from U.S. Fish & Wildlife and \$10,000 additional from U.S. Forest Service. \$300,000 from HB 5050 - which is General Funds. No description on how we should use that money, so it's up to the Council. \$156,000 in base funding for Council operations and cost for Coordinator and meetings. Those are lottery funds. Total budget for the new biennium is \$464,932.

Based on projected expenses, see the total column: -\$23,000. Carryover was negative \$11,431 (this is what we overspent last biennium). These estimates are based on previous biennium costs. There are certain costs that can be discussed and adjusted. Not the Statewide government service fee which is a fixed cost. And admin Fee is a fee for administrative support within ODA (~\$1,500).

Budgeted costs include: \$150,000 for Coordinator, \$10,000 to Institute for Natural Resources for management and maintenance of the online reporting hotline, \$175,000 in Control Account, \$25,000 reserve in case there are overcharges, \$100,000 for Education & Outreach grant program. Leaves us at about \$23,000 over budget. Need to cut costs to bring overage to zero. This is for discussion. Need to get close to a balanced budget in order to move forward. Don't have to do it now, but must come back to this.

Group Discussion about Council Budget:

- Wyatt: Total for budget about \$498,000 and our total in bank is about \$465,000. One option is to pull the line item "reserves" to address the gap.

- Rian: \$300,000 from HB 5050 doesn't come with constraints. Think we have some wiggle room. Should consider Coordinator work as well as support for core functions of the Council are not the items to take the hit. We could split the difference between the Emergency control Account and the Outreach Grant program. If we were to highlight where we want funding from Federal partners, would consider budget for special events. Would like to hear from Federal partners about the Council activities that they have an interest in funding.
- Brendan White: When we started this effort, we thought it would be great to fund a meeting. Approved for \$9000. Another contribution would likely come in May 2020. Can prioritize to what the Council needs. If there's something else, glad to bring that back to the office. We have an approval process that has to go through headquarters. Funding for next year may have to go towards a meeting.
- Michelle: Could regional representatives be in charge of doing their own Summit? A lot of resources that we can collect and make use of for very low cost. Options where we could round up transportation vans from local agencies.
- Helmuth: Didn't see much positive outcome from the Summit because it was a lot of money. Maybe we should rethink, can ask the regional representatives to approach the interest groups, political decision makers for their region.
- Jake: Quick note, even if we cut contractor cost, they are still bidding to do the same work.
- Glenn: I second Rian's suggestion about splitting the difference between Control Account and Outreach Grants.
- Helmuth: Will work on the budget to try and get as close as possible to zero and circle back.
- Christine: We're already ahead of the game in looking at budget.
- Wyatt: Reserve includes \$25,000. If you cut that out we should be close to balanced. One option is to take out that reserve. Think we should keep contract amount up for Coordinator work. I also wouldn't cut Education and Outreach grant. Didn't get much out of Summit, but maybe we should keep awards. Can cut Emergency Account.
- Lindsey Wise: Institute for Natural Resources had enough funding last year from ODF, but there is nothing in the works right now. It would be a loss of a great service if we don't get that funding. Wanted to make sure I got that plug in there for keeping that support in there.

Q (Michelle): What if we don't go through all of our projected spending?

A (Helmuth): \$300,000 is General Funds. If we don't spend it we lose it. Have until June 30, 2021 to spend money.

See day two notes for additional discussion re: the budget.

2019 - 2020 OISC Calendar Planning: Milestones and Events

Jalene Littlejohn, OISC Coordinator

Primary goal is to set Council meeting dates the year prior (3 in-person meetings and 1-2 conference calls per calendar year). Calendar showing from now through 2020 to add other meetings as well in order to avoid planning over other events. Also included are some milestones that will impact the 2020 calendar, such as Education Grants, etc. Want to aim to have every OISC Committee meet at least once between Council meetings to stay on track with action items and timelines.

2019

<p>October 2019</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Oct 22-24: Oregon Vegetation Management Association Annual Conference ● Oct 24: Education & Outreach Committee meeting <p>November 2019</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2020 Nominations open ● Nov 5-7: Annual Gypsy Moth review in Seattle, WA ● Nov 7: PNW Garlic Mustard Working Group meeting ● Nov 7: Education & Outreach Committee meeting ● Nov 15: 2020 Nominations due ● Nov 15: Education grants open ● Nov 19-21 Association of Oregon Counties Annual Conference 	<p>December 2019</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Dec 2: 2020 Members appointed ● Dec 4: Deschutes National Forest Invasive Species in Sisters, OR ● Dec 10: Innovations in invasive species management conference in Idaho ● TBD: Committee meetings in between Council meetings to address action items
<p>2020</p>	
<p>January 2020</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Jan 15: 4-County CWMA Pull Together event in Portland, OR ● Jan 22-23: 100th Meridian CRB Team meeting in Portland, OR ● Jan 30: Education grant applications due ● TBD: OISC meeting + new member orientation <p>February 2020</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Feb 5-7: Oregon Chapter of the Wildlife Society in Eugene, OR ● Feb 11-13: Oregon State Agriculture Board Meeting in Salem, OR <p>March 2020</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● March 2-6: Oregon AFS in Bend, OR ● TBD: Education grant application review ● TBD: Committee meetings in between Council meetings to address action items <p>April 2020</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● April 14-16: Connect 2020 in Sunriver, OR ● April 20-23: Western States Invasive Species Council meeting in Denver, CO ● April 27-May 1: Western Plant Board 	<p>July 2020</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● TBD: Committee meetings in between Council meetings to address action items <p>August 2020</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● TBD: Regional field tours ● TBD: Oregon Coastal Caucus <p>September 2020</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● September 22-24: Oregon State Agriculture Board Meeting in Ontario, OR ● TBD: 2021 nominations open ● TBD: OISC Meeting <p>October 2020</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● October 6-8: NAISMA Summit in Whitefish Lake, MT ● Oct 20-22: Oregon Vegetation Management Association Annual Conference ● Oregon Zoo “Howl”oween - invasive species outreach event (3rd or 4th weekend) <p>November 2020</p>

<p>meeting in Redmond, OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● TBD: Announce Education Grant awards <p>May 2020</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● April 27-May 1: Western Plant Board meeting in Portland, OR ● TBD: OISC Meeting ● TBD: Oregon Z/Q Mussel rapid response exercise <p>June 2020</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● June 17-19: Oregon State Agriculture Board Meeting in southeast OR 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Nov 1: Interim Education Grants progress reports due ● TBD: Committee meetings in between Council meetings to address action items ● TBD: 2021 member nominations deadline ● TBD: Association of Oregon Counties meeting <p>December 2020</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Dec 1-3: Oregon State Agriculture Board Meeting in Tillamook, OR ● TBD: Appoint & announce 2021 Council Members
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Need dates for:

- Board of Forestry Meeting (4x/year)
- Wash/101 CA collaborative meetings

Vessel Incidental Discharge Act (VIDA) Updates

Rian Hooff & Josh Emerson, Oregon Dept. of Environmental Quality

Rian Hooff: VIDA is federal legislation that had been floating around for about 10 years regarding ballast water and other discharge water. It restricts states from having ballast water standards that are different than Federal laws. Oregon has been engaged over the years about such an approach. In December 2018, the bill passed and was signed by President Trump. Good news is the state's efforts to collaborate with other states really did have some success in terms of final legislation to include some of our wishlist. Maintaining ability to do inspections, enforcement, monitoring, and collecting fees will continue to go forward. Next stage, legislation requires EPA to spend up to 2 years on revising and another 2 years for coast guard to develop corresponding implementation, compliance, and enforcement regulations.

Number of discharges involved is not just ballast water. The list is 26 discharges long. Issues that have invasive species implications. Advocating for a transparent process. States are having trouble finding transparency. Scope is large, but a lot of implications for invasive species prevention.

Josh Emerson: In addition to the VIDA letter, there was also a letter sent out by WGA that Governor Kate Brown signed. Part of my role is to keep tabs on this.

Blain Parker: I'm not aware of any consultation with Tribes, but that doesn't mean that it didn't happen. We've had an interesting time working with Coast Guard. Could probably anticipate that will continue. I can work with Rian and Josh.

Round Table Updates from Council Members & Supporters

Rian Hooff, Oregon Department of Environmental Quality

DEQ Water Quality Program just released draft 2018-2020 Integrative Report. Includes a revamping of database and a web-based user tool. Learn more here:

<https://www.oregon.gov/deq/wq/Pages/2018-Integrated-Report.aspx>

Glenn Dolphin, Oregon State Marine Board

There was an OSU fellowship that I shared with DEQ, had a fellow work on getting a sense of Oregon waters in respect to copper concentration. That report is being finalized now. Training and information on what to look for when they pull boats out, can help report to the state. Happy to announce that working with Sam Chan, identified 16 species that we put on a poster, information card, etc. Being finalized this month. Marine Board passed new laws, agencies spending last few months teeing up these laws. Planning a 2-day Oregon zebra/quagga mussel rapid response exercise in May 2020.

Wyatt Williams, Oregon Department of Forestry

EU1 strain of sudden oak death (SOD) is a top priority. We're doing the best we can. Economic impact analysis showed that current treatment will delay spread into Coos County until 2028. Oregon Forest Pest Detectors reported a new species found on twinberry. 4 new exotic beetles have been detected between 2016 and 2018. For EAB, working on genetic conservation by collecting ash seeds from mother trees - 2 year project. Eradicated a patch of orange hawkweed on State Forest land.

Michelle Delepine, West Multnomah Soil & Water Conservation District

Attended the NAISMA Summit recently in New York - learned so much in one week, including new methods for decontamination. Also learned that people are not falling EAB detected ash and learned about a lot of work being done on phragmites across the nation. I also got to speak about the OISC. I made connections with people from Cornell University doing work on garlic mustard. November 7, 2019 is the Pacific NW Garlic Mustard Working Group meeting.

Brendan White, US Fish & Wildlife Service

Thanks to Jalene for sending out email about Monster Invaders Day at the Oregon Zoo and shout out to Cat de Rivera who recruited 3-4 students to staff that table!

Paul Heimowitz, US Fish & Wildlife Service

The USFWS and the USGS NW Climate Adaptation Science Center have combined forces and funding to initiate a new project aimed at increasing regional capacity to address the nexus of invasive species and climate change. This pilot effort was inspired by the successful [Regional Invasive Species and Climate Change](#) (RISCC) program in the northeastern U.S., and will similarly serve as a venue for information exchange and science collaboration. The NW project prioritizes engagement of state invasive species councils, and will likely kick off in early 2020.

Christine Moffitt, 2019 OISC Council Member

South Slough NERR is monitoring for invasive species in their reserves, including European green crab, Didendum, and eel grass. Also mapping gorse, pampas grass, purple loosestrife, nutria, etc. This season they are pursuing eDNA work through Forest Service partnerships.

Kristopher Crowley, Wallowa Resources

Working at Wallowa Resources now, a nonprofit. Managing noxious weeds program, engage with dozen of landowners each year, Tribal partners as well. Early detection / rapid response (EDRR) work on those rivers, found hedge parsley this year.

Sam Chan, Oregon Sea Grant

We're going to hear more about the OISC education grant program tomorrow. Advisory Committee and leaders from Senator Merkley and Senator Wyden's office welcome to help with outreach. Study abroad program "Don't Pack a Pest" - finding that people who should know the most can inadvertently carry things into the county that they shouldn't. We have a small working group to create new invasive species identification guide. Also, we have a graduate student looking at Asian jumping worm and what it means to farmers, wetland soils, etc.

Helmuth Rogg, Oregon Department of Agriculture

Japanese beetle eradication in Portland - we don't know this year's numbers yet. Seems to be going down compared to last year. In the beginning, we estimated that it would take 5 years. Probably looking at another 5 years. Gypsy moth infestation in Corvallis - found 2 more gypsy moth in the treatment area. With European gypsy moth, they aren't spreading that quickly.

Meg Raabe, USDA APHIS PPQ

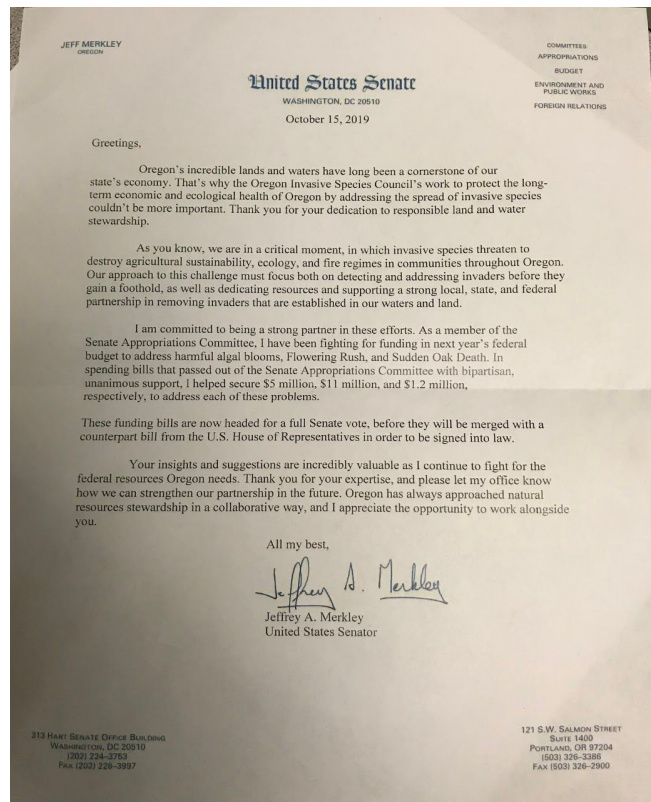
Spotted Lanternfly in 5 states so far. European cherry fruit fly is a concern for the Pacific NW with our cherry production. Pine shoot beetle up for deregulation. OR / WA table top exercise coming up.

Words of Support to the Council from Senator Merkley and Senator Wyden

Jessica Keys, Office of US Senator Jeff Merkley & Kathleen Cathey, Office of US Senator Ron Wyden

Jessica Keys: Have a letter from Senator Merkley.

Kathleen: Jessica and I work very closely together in eastern Oregon and have been involved in a ton of conversations with folks about fire regimes, invasive annual grasses, research, programs and a way to tackle issues. Climate change is changing the west, and not in a good way. Please feel free to reach out to both of us. Important for our bosses to know what you are dealing with.



Q (Michelle): Any contact with the railways? Spotted lanternfly lays eggs on rusty metal substrate. Tree of heaven line our railroad corridor. Active modeling that paints a really bad picture for

the Northwest. Very invasive tree that is widely established.

A (Kathleen): Weed folks brought it up this summer. Used to have person at the railroad they could call. There was a contract with the County Weed Manager and they would take care of it. People they used to work with have been laid off. Have been in contact with our Federal liaison with railroads. Better if you give us problem and preferred solution. Oregon story is helpful.

A (Jessica): There are so many challenges, seems intimidating. Helpful for us to know what the major priorities are.

A (Helmuth): ODA working with national plant board on this with each state.

A (Meg): Don't currently have a Federal quarantine. Pennsylvania is a huge rail hub, no way they can inspect all those rail cars.

A (Tim): Counties trying to get consistency working with railroads is an issue. Trying to improve that. Problem in western states as a whole, need better communication and collaboration on these issues.

Q (Rian): How many offices are structured with regional offices?

A (Kathleen): 10 counties

A (Jessica): 7 counties, but I get to work on statewide natural resource issues.

Potential Impacts of Flowering Rush/Northern Pike on Salmon and Steelhead in Selected Reaches of the Columbia River Downstream of Priest Rapids Dam

Blaine Parker, Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission

Northern Pike really are that bad. Long lived, large in size, alter entire fish communities within an ecosystem. Northern Pike are found across many northern latitude regions, but they are not native to our region. They have been in the Columbia River Basin since the early 2000s, but it took awhile for people to get on board with it being a problem. Flowering Rush, which is an ornamental plant that is native to Europe, provides habitat for Northern Pike. There are small establishments of flowering rush in the Columbia River. Data for both species show significant potential to colonize McNary and John Day Reservoirs. We should be concerned about impacts to salmon, steelhead, and other native species.

Q (Kris): Since we already have large predators, how many smolts are already being predated on without northern pike?

A (Blaine): Lose good amount of smolt. There is a control program on northern pike minnow, which is native. Walleye, greatest number via electrofishing work right below Bonneville Dam. There is also predation due to avian predators. One more straw being added to the camel's back. Devastating on top of what is already impacting smolt.

Columbia Basin Flowering Rush Management Plan

Tim Butler, Oregon Dept. of Agriculture

The Oregon Department of Agriculture is concerned about flowering rush moving into Oregon section of the Columbia River. Using funds from the Oregon State Weed Board Grant, there have been ongoing surveys for flowering rush on the Columbia. Flowering rush is from a unique plant family and is the only member of that family in North America. Triangular stems are an easy way to identify. Rich miller with Portland State University has done surveys from Portland to the Dalles and nothing was found. Flathead Lake in Montana is an example of what can happen if flowering rush is not controlled.

First showed up in 2014. The article in Capital Press sums up what happened (*Paralysis by Analysis*

Delays Pulling Weeds). We have been successful in working with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to get out and put mats out on known sites. In August 2015, worked with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers diving team to do DASH system (diver assisted suction harvesting). Kathleen helped us to get funding for flowering rush, but language was such that we couldn't use it on Federal lands. Money is now being reappropriated and is through the Senate, but waiting on the House. All of this led up to the [Columbia Basin Flowering Rush Management Plan](#). This is a very good effort and there is a lot of great information in the plan (biocontrol, BPMs, etc.).

Watch the U.S. Army Corps of Engineer's video on using bubble curtains here:
www.youtube.com/watch?v=fDWChNwJMIM

One Fish, Two Fish, 15,000 Fish: Brook Trout Suppression for Bull Trout Recovery in the Upper Malheur

Brandon Haslick, Burns Paiute Tribe

Brook trout vs bull trout- what's the big deal? Competition for space and resources, predation, etc. Also, brook and bull trout can hybridize and their offspring are fertile. Brook trout were agency-stocked in High Lake in the 1930s. There have also been unauthorized stockings in mountain streams. Bull trout recovery chronology:

- 1997: Malheur bull trout forum convened
- 1998: Bull trout listed as "threatened" under ESA
- 2010-2011: Pilot years for mechanical removal in High Lake and Lake Creek
- 2012: First year of 5-year removal study
- 2013: TAC formed
- 2015: Final Recovery Plan adopted - brook trout listed as primary threat
- 2016: Malheur Bull Trout Working Group convened
- 2017: Upper Malheur Bull Trout Conservation Strategy published - chemical eradication key component

Success depends on careful planning and complete eradication. Requires two consecutive years of treatment in each reach and post-treatment native trout stocking. Using eDNA to confirm success. Education and outreach is paramount to long term success.

Q (Blain): What treatment?

A (Brandon): Rotenone

Q (Sam): What are some of the common species that anglers are misidentifying?

A (Brandon): All of them. Youth are pretty good and can out-identify their parents. A lot of people confuse brook trout and red band trout.

Q (Brendan): Were bull trout going to go extinct? YY Control of brook trout going on right now in Washington

A (Brandon): In another drainage over, bull trout are dominating that system. Areas like that give us hope. YY control is best when you can mechanically remove about 50% per year.

The Pacific Northwest as an Emerging Beachhead of Crayfish Invasions

Julian Olden, University of Washington

Non-native crayfish in the Pacific Northwest: Red swamp crayfish, northern crayfish, ringed crayfish, and

rusty crayfish. Pathways include release (live bait, pet aquariums, classrooms) and intentional introduction (forage for sportfish, golf course ponds, harvest opportunities). Crayfish are strong interactors in food webs. Rusty crayfish introduced into the John Day River. Surveys conducted in 2005, 2010, and 2016 to document distribution. Used HexSim model to quantify recent and projected future spread of rusty crayfish in the John Day River and evaluate management efficiency of population control actions. Model shows introduction of rusty crayfish into Columbia River around May 2025. Ongoing efforts to prevent new introductions and to control / eradicate existing populations. Needed work includes: monitoring for early detection of rusty crayfish, assessing the risk to rusty crayfish invasions, quantifying food-web impacts, testing the effectiveness of local-scale control, and completing an Invasive Species Action Plan.

Q (Sam): Mentioned there is trapping, but not eradicating?

A (Julian): We can get to a point where the remaining crayfish are no longer replacing themselves.

Q (Christine): What were these crayfish eating?

A (Julian): Aquatic insects, snails, cannibalism, etc.

Invasive Crayfish Removal in Malheur Basin

Rick Boatner, Oregon Dept. of Fish & Wildlife

Rusty Crayfish found in Summit Prairie, Grant County on Malheur National Forest land. We believe “bucket biologists” released them with small mouth bass. This area has no predators. Our goal is to protect Summit Creek. There are no chemicals labeled for crayfish, so we tried trapping. Sardines and canned cat food used as bait. Seine was more effective than trapping. Conducted draining and copper sulfate treatment. All crayfish initially left the water, but eventually turned around and went back into the water. Seemed to work. Went back a month later and zero were detected. Believe we eradicated them. Will go back spring 2020 to check.

Q (Lindsay): Any signage to let people know they shouldn't dump crayfish?

A (Rick): People can't access it anymore.

Q (Michelle): How did you make sure Summit Creek wasn't contaminated?

A (Rick): Water bodies not connected.

Q (Sam): How many human hours?

A (Rick): A lot

Q (Wyatt): Any state or federal quarantine for rusty crayfish?

A (Rick): Prohibited in the state of Oregon. No federal quarantine.

Q (Christine): What were these crayfish eating?

A (Rick): Everything, salamanders, tadpoles, etc.

Q (Michelle): Any updates on the Ringed crayfish?

A (Rick): No updates.

Sage Grouse, Fire, and Invasive Grasses

Jackie Cupples, US Fish & Wildlife Service

Sage grouse are a landscape-scale species and they require vast expanses of intact habitat. They are long lived and are a low productive species. The three major threats to sage grouse are fire, juniper encroachment, and invasive annual grass. Role of Baker Local Implementation Team (LIT) is to identify local threats in a spatially-explicit manner, develop local strategic work plans, and coordinate

conservation efforts. The Baker LIT Work Plan is a “living” document and includes three categories of action. In 2019, found out that we would get \$6.1 million over the next 6 years to conduct vegetation management, bridge information gaps, and conduct education, engagement, and coordination efforts. The targeted ecological outcome of these efforts is to increase the quantity and quality of sage grouse habitat and ultimately the sage grouse population. Lessons learned from the Love Reservoir case study: there are no quick fixes, be creative to work around policy constraints, voluntary conservation is a balancing act, capacity and funding.

Q (Lindsay): What was the economic impact of OWEB funds? Would be nice to be able to report on.

A (Jackie): The way it's structured, OWEB funds have been awarded, but are trickled down on a project by project basis.

Q (Helmuth): What's the lowest number of sage grouse that this program can continue with?

A (Jackie): If we start dipping into 100-150 level, we might start considering translocation.

Q (Helmuth): What was the change between two administrations in terms of the project focus?

A (Jackie): Oregon has not had a whole lot of administrative shifts in terms of sage grouse management because in this area, we're focused on private lands. Have had sage brush focal areas that were hopeful sage grouse areas. When administration opened back up for resource extraction, not a lot of that in Oregon.

Invasive Species Impacts to First Foods and Native Plants

Cheryl Shippentower, Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation

The Department of Natural Resources mission statement is: To protect, restore, and enhance the First Foods - water, salmon, deer, cous, and huckleberry - for the perpetual cultural, economic, and sovereign benefit of the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (CTUIR). We will accomplish this utilizing traditional ecological and cultural knowledge and science to inform: 1) population and habitat management goals and actions; and 2) natural resource policies and regulatory mechanisms. Women's food include greens, seeds, roots, berries, etc. Direct impacts of invasive species on First Foods include predation, competition, and disease. Indirect impacts of invasive species on First Foods includes degrading water quality and fish & wildlife habitat. Invasive plants that impact the structure, function, and organization of native plants / habitats include: cheatgrass, common crupina, medusahead, garlic mustard, spotted knapweed, sulfur cinquefoil, viper's bugloss.

Invasive species impact the biotic integrity of First Foods. The loss of First Food species can occur directly as a result of particular disturbances or land use activities, ecosystem structure changes, or disruption of species interactions. Introduction of a non-native annual bromes, ventenata, and medusahead has resulted in large alterations to grassland and shrubland composition, structure, and function. Sustained production of the First Foods through the protection of habitats that support First Foods allows CTUIR continued access to First Foods for harvesting, processing, preserving, and sharing. Without First Foods, the continuity of CTUIR culture cannot be sustained.

Q (Blaine): What is the Natural Resources Department doing to control the spread of invasive plants?

A (Cheryl): We have a management plan that is being implemented, funding to control weeds, done some education and outreach this year with Washington State University and Oregon State University. Mailings to Reservation, high schools, held open houses, etc. We also have priority areas that we want to treat.

Q (Sam): Have you shared this with your youth in their classes?

A (Cheryl): There is outreach with the youth and they are concerned and are aware. Tribal school and preschool are exposing them to this issue

Q (Rian): Curious about funding for invasive projects - is it coming from Tribal Council or external?

A (Cheryl): External funding, Bureau of Indian Affairs and collaboration with the county.

Q (Brendan): Can you speak a little bit about lamprey?

A (Cheryl): We are working to restore lamprey in the Umatilla River. 2 years ago was the first time that we were able to harvest from Umatilla River. Starting to be a successful restoration effort.

Q (Michelle): I've seen some of those areas in the headwaters with garlic mustard. What species are you seeing impacted by garlic mustard?

A (Cheryl): Forbs, grasses, and some shrubs, ponderosa pine, arnica. Starting to move into forested areas. There was one riparian area in the open that had dense patches of hawthorn.

Revegetation for Elk and Invasive Plant Management

Cameron Sponseller, Oregon Dept. of Fish & Wildlife

Management goals were to:

1. Protect, enhance, and manage winter range habitats for Rocky Mountain Elk.
2. Protect, enhance, and manage habitats to benefit native wildlife and desired game species compatible with goal 1.
3. Provide a variety of wildlife oriented recreational and educational opportunities to the public which are compatible with goals 1 and 2.

One concern is the numerous weeds present on the landscape, including ventenata, which was noted in 2010 to have a noticeable influence across a range of soils and was dominant within heavily disturbed areas. In 2015, conducted test trial of Open Range G herbicide. As a result, ventenata cover was reduced from 67% and 59% to 45% and 27% and saw an increase in bluenbunch and Idaho fescue. In 2017, developed formal pasture restoration and enhancement plan. In project areas that were treated according to the plan, saw a dramatic shift in vegetation cover and composition and saw ~20% reduction in ventenata canopy frequency from mid 80s. But, seeing ventenata increase to pre-application levels in some areas and in poor soils. Will continue to refine and move forward.

Q (Tim): Have you heard of the herbicide Esplanade to use on ventanata? Should have full label on that product.

A (Cameron): No, haven't heard of it.

Q (Christine): With the provisional use of herbicide, did you look at potential runoff into aquatic systems?

A (Cameron): Yes. We're funded through Pittman–Robertson grant, so all activities go through consultation process, including with NOAA fisheries, and we were given use restrictions.

Attendees

Tristen Berg, Oregon Department of Agriculture

Annie Blietz, Oregon Department of Agriculture

Leslie Bliss-Ketchum, Samara Group

Rick Boatner, Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife

Jake Bodart, Oregon Department of Agriculture

Clint Burfitt, USDA APHIS PPQ (via phone)

Tim Butler, Oregon Department of Agriculture
Kathleen Cathey, Office of U.S. Senator Ron Wyden
Sam Chan, Oregon Sea Grant
Lindsay Chiono, Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation
Kris Crowley, Wallowa Resources
Jackie Cupples, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
Michelle Delepine, West Multnomah Soil & Water Conservation District
Glenn Dolphin, Oregon State Marine Board
Olivia Duren, The Freshwater Trust
Josh Emerson, Oregon Department of Environmental Quality
Jenifer Ferriel, USDA Forest Service (*via phone*)
Rebecca Fritz, Burns Paiute Tribe
Janet Greenup, Morrow Soil & Water Conservation District
Brandon Haslick, Burns Paiute Tribe
Paul Heimowitz, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service - Pacific Region
Marie Hepner, Samara Group
Rian Hooff, Oregon Department of Environmental Quality
Jessica Keys, Office of U.S. Senator Jeff Merkley
Dennis Lassuy, - retired biologist (*via phone*)
Jalene Littlejohn, Samara Group
Erin McConnell, Bureau of Land Management (*via phone*)
Christine Moffitt, 2019 OISC Member
Julian Olden, University of Washington (*via phone*)
Colin Park, USDA APHIS PPQ (*via phone*)
Blaine Parker, Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission
Dave Pranger, Morrow County
Anthony Prisciandaro, U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (*via phone*)
Scott Quigley, Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife
Meg Raabe, USDA APHIS PPQ
Karen Ripley, USDA Forest Service (*via phone*)
Cat de Rivera, Portland State University (*via phone*)
Helmuth Rogg, Oregon Department of Agriculture
Elaine Rybak, OISC Advisory Committee
Cheryl Shippentower, Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation
Representative Greg Smith, Oregon House District 57
Cameron Sponseller, Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife
Brendan White, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
Dave Williams, USDA APHIS Wildlife Services
Wyatt Williams, Oregon Department of Forestry
Lindsey Wise, Portland State University - iMapInvasives
David Wooster, Oregon State University
Nic Zurfluh, Idaho State Department of Agriculture (*via phone*)

Oregon Invasive Species Council

Info Forum & Business Meeting Minutes

October 16, 2019 | Port of Morrow Riverfront Center - Boardman, OR

Summary of Actions

- July 2019 meeting minutes were approved.
- OISC to draft letter to the Weed Board in support of listing Arundo as a noxious weed.
- Legislative Committee will be responsible for creating a new rule on selection and nomination process for OISC Chair and Vice Chair. Helmuth to work with Rian and Cat to draft language.
- Cat accepted to be Chair for 1-2 months between January 1, 2020 and when the new Chair is elected.
- Current OISC Bylaws Committee will be renamed to Governance Committee.
- Jalene to send Oct. 24th Education & Outreach Committee meeting details out to group.
- Motion to accept 2019 - 2021 budget with removal of \$25,000 from Control Account.
- Motion to approve 2019-2020 Communications Plan with edits.
- Jalene to share updated OISC PowerPoint template with unified message.
- Agreed to explore agreed upon engagement paths for non-Council members
- Motion to approve sending the Northern Pike letter to the State of Washington's Office of Financial Management following sending around for edits.

Approval of July 2019 Meeting Minutes

Helmuth opened the floor for comments or edits to July 2019 OISC meeting minutes.

- Kris: Forgot to mention at July 2019 meeting that in the Feb 2019 minutes my organization is wrong.
- Tim: Wasn't there a discussion about better internal communication- handbook, new members coming in? Critical that everyone is on the same page rather than individuals having a conversation. Need consistent messaging as far as the OISC goes. Needs to be discussed. Could make it worse by having different messages.
- Michelle: It's included in the communications plan section. Agree, especially after conversation yesterday.

Christine Moffitt moves to accept July 2019 Meeting minutes

2nd: Kris Crowley

All in favor: unanimous approval

Outcome: July 2019 meeting minutes were approved.

Statewide Noxious Weed Program Updates

Tim Butler, Oregon Dept. of Agriculture

Oregon State Noxious Weed Program mission is to protect Oregon's natural resources and agricultural economy from the invasion and proliferation of invasive noxious weeds. There are currently 10.5 FTE in the program and we work closely with partners, including SWCDs, Watershed Councils, Federal land agencies, etc. Program focus areas include survey and detection, early detection / rapid response, biological control, education / outreach and coordination, and the Oregon State Weed Board Grant Program. Biological control of weeds is a large part of our program. Gall mite was approved, but no action by APHIS or U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service for 2.5 years. Hopefully it will happen this next season. There are new agents coming through pipeline, including gorse thrips, knotweed psyllid, and yellow starthistle weevil.

New detection of flowering rush found in koi pond in Bonanza, OR. Treatment was not effective. We drained the pond this year and did another treatment. Klamath area is critical. There is a lot of habitat and it would have a major impact to water resources. Ribbon grass on the Metolius River and is invading wetland. Worked with U.S. Forest Service and Friends of the Metolius. There are hiking trails on both sides of the Metolius River, so there is a lot of interaction with the public. No complaints yet in doing the treatments, people thank us. Water primrose in the Willamette Basin and other areas. Looking at investment that's been made in salmon restoration. This is a game changer. Would be great if we could get more support on this issue. Some promise with biocontrol, but doesn't look like it will pan out now.

Q (Glenn): Do you think it's possible to not get back?

A (Tim): Possible. Need to get policy makers on board.

A (Helmuth): Water primrose is a good aquatic noxious weed to show relationship between invasive species and climate change.

Yellowtuft alyssum is a State Weed Board listed plant and the Oregon Department of Agriculture started control on that. Successful program. Has been 8-10 years, down to ~96% reduction. Have the resources and collaboration needed. Education and outreach activities for the program include the Oregon State Fair publications, and workshops, symposiums, and forums. Challenges for the future include funding, educating policy makers, getting resources to protect resources.

Q (Sam): Are the biocontrol reproductive or sterile?

A (Tim): They are reproductive.

A (Helmuth): Traditional biocontrol is a predator from native region, meaning not genetically modified.

Q (Wyatt): Are there Class A weeds that ODA has stamped out? I think it's important to highlight those Class A weeds that have been eradicated.

A (Tim): Yes, Kudzu and Paterson's curse are examples.

Q (Brendan): Concerned about a project in Cannon Beach with European beachgrass. Are there alternatives?

A (Tim): European beachgrass can be invasive, but also beneficial in terms of dune stabilization. There is a native beach grass.

A (Paul): The native beach grass is slower to stabilize.

Morrow County Weed Management

Dave Pranger, Morrow County

Welcome to Morrow County! I started working as County Weed Supervisor for Morrow County in January of 1990. Snapshot of Port of Morrow area - big engine of the County. The jobs it provides are crucial. Built a natural gas plant, PGE will be shutting down in 2020. Poplar farm isn't there anymore. *Arundo* pilot project, which included about 100 irrigated acres, is also not active anymore. If the project had moved forward, it would have included 30,000 - 60,000 irrigated acres.

Q (Sam): What will happen to PGE site?

A (Dave): Have to ask PGE about that.

Windmills are big in Morrow County. There is a big project starting next month. There are 150-160 in Lexington area. They know they are responsible for weeds.

Q: Any impact on bats?

A (Elaine): Significant impact on migrating bats.

Project with Oregon State Weed Board grant changed the landscape. There is a Nature Conservancy presence within the county. Weed challenges in Morrow County: rush skeletonweed, knapweeds, yellow starthistle, scotch thistle, leafy spurge, plumeless thistle. Found a small spot of leafy spurge on a ridgeline. Biocontrol has been successful in Morrow County for diffuse knapweed, dalmatian toadflax, and purple loosestrife.

Q (Michelle): How was it found on the ridgeline?

A (Dave): Saw yellow patch on ridgeline- didn't look right, went and investigated.

There is also a large off-highway vehicle (OHV) park in the south end of the county that is about 8000 acres and is managed by Morrow County. Have had a lot of issues with people coming in. Have a sign up and a wash rack for people to wash their ATVs.

Roadside Vegetation Management

Will Lackey, Oregon Dept. of Transportation

Doing this for 17 years as of this November. We don't have a dedicated staff for vegetation management. ODOT manages vegetation to preserve infrastructure, aesthetics, safety, and prevent establishment and spread of noxious weeds. Challenges include untarped hayloads, illegal dumping sites, puncture vine on tires, etc. Components of Integrated Vegetation Management: focus on prevention, monitor vegetation problems, establish thresholds, and treat vegetation problems. Vegetation management is a multipronged approach that requires mechanical, chemical, cultural, and biological methods. ODOT's Integrated Vegetation Management is implemented in the state's 14 maintenance districts and covers 3 roadside zones.

Cultivating Invasive Plants in Oregon: Lessons Learned and Future of Giant Reed (*Arundo donax*)

Tim Butler, Oregon Dept. of Agriculture

Contentious issue from get-go. Turning plants into power, but arundo is invasive. The Governor's Office was supportive of PGE looking into green energy sources. ODA was caught in the middle to allow test growing of arundo. Came up with solutions to a complex issue. A 2011 risk assessment scored arundo as a noxious weed, but State Weed Board chose not to list it at that time, but recommended to keep on watch list. Effective mitigation includes physical limitations (growth area and location restrictions), early detection / rapid response, and administrative controls and assurances. Bailing operation resulted in 1,200 lb. bales. Monitoring of production fields is ongoing.

Q (Michelle): Fate of bails that were harvested?

A (Tim and Dave): Most were burnt and some went to Finley Butte landfill.

Q (Paul): In places where it might be economically viable, outside of Oregon, has there been sharing of lessons learned?

A (Tim): Will be giving update at Western Weed Board meeting in December.

Q (Glenn): Will it be listed by Weed Board? Would it help for OISC to provide letter of support?

A (Tim & Tristen): Likely it will be listed. There is a public comment period. If OISC could provide a letter of support, that would be great. Weed Board dates not set yet, but will be sometime in December in Salem.

Q (Jalene): History of how Council has participated in efforts in supporting message to Weed Board?

A (Tim): Just having that communication and perspective. It was a complex issue and ODA was under pressure to allow that.

A (Sam): Rian was Chair at that time. OISC came up with consistent messaging about Arundo.

Council members agreed that the OISC puts in a letter to the Weed Board in support of listing Arundo. Dave Pranger offered to carry that letter as a member of the Council. Sam reminded the group that the OISC had official statements on Arundo that we could use for messaging (look in past minutes).

Outcome: Council to create letter in support of listing Arundo.

Pest Pathways into Oregon via Air Cargo and Ground Transport

Helmuth Rogg, Oregon Dept. of Agriculture

Oregon has been #1 state for years in people moving to. People bring their potted plants from Japanese beetle infested areas and there is a risk. Several cases in Southern Oregon where people have larvae of Japanese beetle. The world is changing and there are new ways of transporting. Self inspection (whatever that means), must have a form/letter when coming to the West from the East. Pod system people use when moving, use containers that you can rent and put in your front yard for months until you are ready to move. Have found gypsy moth egg masses all over these.

Another issue with transport is Amazon, Google, etc. that are building these data centers in Oregon. The equipment to run these buildings has to be brought in to Oregon and can be infested with exotic wood borers. Google in Corvallis got a letter from me saying they couldn't bring that stuff in and they complied.

Amazon is no longer sending through USPS or Fedex. They are using their own service now. Amazon coming in with their own fleet to smaller airports. California has seen an uptick of Japanese beetle coming in on Amazon flights over the last 3 years. Trying to work out how we can work with Amazon- they are very difficult to work with. California has told Amazon: \$2500 for 1 beetle and if we see 3 beetles in one year, you are done.

Oregon had an issue with Amazon selling noxious weeds. Called them up and they worked with us immediately on that issue and several others. The problem with Amazon is that they are just the middleman. Have to go to the person actually selling the products.

Q (Sam): What noxious weeds were they selling?

A (Tim): Can't remember.

A (Wyatt): I recently saw Scotch broom seeds.

Q (Michelle): Is there a possibility of having nursery inspectors do some internet searching?

A (Tim): They do some of that, but they are already spread very thin.

Working with Washington and California on air cargo issues. We have lots of data on interceptions of Japanese beetle. Looking at how we can mitigate the risk for invasive species coming to the West. Nicole reported at the last meeting that we have found more Asian gypsy moth than rest of country combined.

Oregon Aquatic Invasive Species Inspection Stations: 2019 Season Updates

Rick Boatner, Oregon Dept. of Fish & Wildlife

Prevention program was established in 2009 and 2010 was first season. Permits brings in \$600,000-750,000 in revenue, which is shared with the Oregon State Marine Board. In 2019, we had 6 stations set up. Inspected 26,000 boats this year, 12 with zebra/quagga mussels. Ashland station had 6 boats and Ontario had 6 boats. 2020 inspection stations will include Umatilla, Gold Beach, Klamath Falls, and Lakeview, which open in April, and Ontario and Central Point, which are open all year.

Q (Elaine): Why is there no station along i5 in Portland?

A (Rick): No where in Portland where we can set one up near border with Washington.

Q (Michelle): What about Jantzen Beach?

A (Rick): Not enough shoulder space.

Q (Tim): Concerned about SE corner?

A (Rick): Yes, tried to get a station in Bask, OR.

Q (Brendan): What is third number listed on slides?

A (Rick): 3rd number is other types of biofoul

Q (Sam): What if we installed cameras?

A (Rick): Some states that are pushing for things, such as barcodes. What good are they if people are long gone before I get notified?

Q (Wyatt): Had 12 positives out of 26,000 inspections - how does that compare to other years?

A (Rick): About the same as other years.

Q (Wyatt): Ballpark overall budget for 2019 inspections?

A (Rick): Just shy of \$1 million. \$835,000 for 2020 - will have to make cuts to make budget.

Q (Sam): How are Permit fees holding up?

A (Rick): Flatlining.

Glenn shared a story about a Montana Tribal inspection station inspecting a police boat from Chicago, IL that was headed to Seattle, WA that had already been checked twice before. They found zebra mussels. Redundancy is key!

Feral Swine Management in Oregon

Dave Williams, US Dept. of Agriculture - Animal & Plant Health Inspection Service - Wildlife Services

In 1999, pigs were discovered in Crook County, but were unclassified at that time. Oregon didn't make the same mistake that California made (making feral swine a gaming animal). Discovered that there were feral swine in Northern central Oregon. In the early 2000s, key players recognized that something needed to be done and supported going for OWEB and NRCS grants to go after feral swine. People didn't know the magnitude of the feral swine population. It became apparent that we needed a plan, a message of "why," and resources to take care of the issue. Developed the 2007 Oregon Feral Swine Action Plan ([link here](#)). Action plan listed top eradication areas as North Central, Southwest coast, and Klamath and Jackson Counties.

In 2010, the OISC Chair (Sam Chan) wrote a letter to Senator Wyden for assistance to control feral swine and nutria. In 2014, opportunity came knocking. Over 30 states were having problems with feral swine and there was \$20 million allocated to APHIS to control feral swine.

In some states, eradication is not conceivable. As the State Director, I was able to pull the 2007 plan off of the shelf. We used helicopters, hired biologist, etc. Also need to have landowner relationships. In most parts of the state, we have an agreement with landowners to go on their properties.

In 2019, we didn't take any pigs since we weren't able to get contracting people to get a helicopter contract in place. Wanted to work in Wheeler county, just signed them on as a "cooperative county". Aware of a couple of areas of multiple pigs in Wheeler county. Landowners can restrict you to what they want / don't want to do. For example, some don't want you on their property during certain times of the year, some are only ok with a helicopter, etc. We hired J.D. McComas about 3 years ago, and he has been very successful at reducing the feral swine population. Now he is moving on to Alaska.

Q (Jalene): Do you need more of a push to get that message out?

A (Dave): Would be good for OISC to voice support for continued funding to support monitoring and rapid response.

Q (Wyatt): Reports from Squeal on Pigs - do they go to you?

A (Dave): Yes, they get forwarded to me.

Q (Wyatt): How many per year?

A (Dave): About 4-5 reports per year.

A (Rick): I got about a dozen calls this year, all were escaped pigs, not feral. Last report was in Brookings and that was in 2005.

Q (Wyatt): Seeing swine in the Keno, Klamath areas?

A (Dave): Not really.

Group Discussion on Feral Swine & Nutria:

- Wyatt: There might be a good opportunity for collaboration on feral swine efforts. ODF are out in the woods, can develop pamphlets or brochures.

- Sam: African Swine Flu could be an issue.
- Dave: Don't have large pork industry. Oregon pigs aren't as infected with diseases as other areas.
- Glenn: Talking to someone from California last week, trying to get state to act on nutria two years ago.
- Brendan: The Oregon Zoo has an education program. At the Monster Invaders day, they have nutria skull and pelt. People have a lot of nutria stories, getting aggressive. Public knowledge is great.
- Jalene: A lot of people asking about who is going to do something about the nutria, no one has an answer.
- Wyatt: The nutria are tame in downtown Salem. People can almost hand feed them.

Q (Helmuth): What is the nutria population size in Oregon?

A (Dave): Everywhere on Westside.

Idaho Invasive Species Council Updates

Nic Zurfluh, Idaho State Dept. of Agriculture

Idaho Invasive Species Council (IISC) was set up through executive order. In 2017, a new executive order was signed by Governor Otter to continue IISC and designated the Chair. Heart and soul of Council is the coordinated approach to statewide effort. The Idaho Invasive Species Strategic Plan was revised in 2017: "all taxa" approach. At every Council meeting, program updates are shared. We also provide an opportunity at the end of each meeting for round table updates from attendees. It is enlightening to see what stakeholders are interested in.

This was our 11th year of the inspection program. In 2019, our watercraft inspection stations inspected 117,000 watercraft. This year, the season duration was extended and increased law enforcement support where it was available. AIS dashboard available online ([link here](#)). This was our 10th year of early detection monitoring in Idaho. Mainly focused on zebra/quagga mussels. Great assistance from partners. If we ever did get a detection, we will follow the Idaho Rapid Response Plan ([link here](#)). Held a collaborative response exercise with Oregon at the Hells Canyon Complex. Should be doing this for other species too. Education & Outreach program has several campaigns that are geared toward the user (Clean, Drain, Dry, Know What you Grow, Don't Let it Loose, Knock it Off, Buy it Where you Burn it). You can find information on our website ([link here](#)).

Q (Paul): Rapid response planning for other species- has Council tackled that in a specific way or do you have a top 3?

A (Nic): Don't have formal list for rapid response planning. Only two species that are on that EDRR category are Z/Q mussels.

Q (Michelle): On the members of Council slide- includes slots for legislators, what sort of traction have you gotten with that?

A (Nic): Last several years, since Montana had detections, has been more interest from Idaho Legislators in participating on Council. One person from House and one from Senate.

Q (Brendan): Haven't seen Bonneville Power Administration show up on any slides. They have a lot to lose if Z/Q mussels show up and they have deep pockets. Any collaboration or requests for funding?

A (Nic): BPA, not a lot of interaction with. ID has had ID power present at every ISC meeting. Utilize their boats, facilities, etc.

A (Rick): In Oregon, both power and irrigation not willing to come to the table. Bonneville Power Administration have cut funding for fisheries, haven't approach them yet. Part of funding for Montana is through hydro for their program.

A (Christine): Look at geography of Idaho. Idaho power is a big player and the Corps are big players.

iMap Invasives & Online Reporting Updates

Lindsey Wise, Institute for Natural Resources

Invasive Species Online Hotline was launched in April 2008. Website moved to Portland State University (PSU) in 2011. Upgrades to online system in 2016 were funding by the Oregon Department of Forestry and U.S. Department of Agriculture. Responsibilities of Hotline Managers include reviewing reports, signing up for email alerts, claiming reports, confirming reports, thanking the reporter, providing information on management, contacting appropriate person or agency if needed, assigning follow-up action if applicable, and others. Responsibilities of Hotline Administrator include filling gaps in manager network, setting up Hotline Manager accounts, providing Manager training guides, managing species lists, migrating data to iMapInvasives, working with PSU to fix bugs and implement improvements, and others. 2019 year-to-date Hotline report summary: 246 reports, 167 identifications confirmed (64%), and 97 follow-up actions taken. High % of reports that haven't been responded to this year is unusual.

Oregon iMapInvasive was launched in 2011 by the OISC. It is an online, map-based invasive species database. Benefits of iMapInvasives Network is that it is highly collaborative. Built in map filters to see dates, locations, species, etc. Can export data. Each record has its own individual page with detailed information.

Q (Olivia): Where do you think the cracks are in terms of the information that isn't going in?

A (Lindsey): Cities.

Q (Dave): Is there a link between hotline and feral swine hotline (Squeal on Pigs)?

A (Lindsey): Not that I know of.

Jalene: We can get that info to you.

Q (Tim): Are you also interfacing with EDDMapS?

A (Lindsey): No - EDDMapS in OR is not being used much. Data is exchanged.

Q (Christine): Has discussion at Western Regional Panel meeting last week- USGS maintains aquatic invasive species database and they are going to include data from Canada. How can we begin to work together to link some of these things so we can check each others' databases?

A (Lindsey): We do work with USGS nonindigenous species database. There are ways around duplicated reports, such as using unique IDs.

Q (Michelle): You mentioned that the hotline takes 20-50 hours to review - is that enough?

A (Lindsey): OISC coordinator had done it in the past.

Group Discussion about a National Invasive Species Database:

- Michelle: Western Governors Association working with Google to build a national dashboard where all data can be in one place. Challenging, but if it can be done, it will be done.
- Sam: Most USGS reports come from professionals. Reports you get are from members of the public. Federal agencies have been trying for decades to create one system. I don't see how we can come up with just one system.
- Paul: National Invasive Species Council came to an agreement that there won't be one system.

Updates from the Chair

Helmuth Rogg, 2019 OISC Chair

Current OISC Coordinator contract ran out. ODA recently published the RFP for the new contract. Deadline to submit is October 25th. Ex-officio members need to set up a system on how to select Coordinator for new contract after October 25. Hope to get the new contract in place by January 1, 2020, which is when the current contract runs out.

Setting Rule for Chair & Vice Chair Roles & Election

Helmuth Rogg, 2019 OISC Chair

With membership change under SB445, need to figure out selection and nomination process for Chair and Vice Chair. Jalene put down some ideas to start. Have to create rule. Need to figure out which committee will take care of that. Has to go through ODA in the end anyhow. Want to hear input.

Q (Wyatt): ODA has to create brand new rule? We can't adapt current OISC rule?

A (Helmuth): Yes, we need a new rule based on SB 445.

Q (Helmuth): Which Committee should be responsible?

A (Wyatt): Legislative Committee (Council members agreed).

Cat's thoughts on Chair and Vice Chair responsibilities:

Bylaws should reflect flexibility so that Vice Chair would be a good fit for the Chair with prior year's experience, but that it doesn't have to be an automatic Vice Chair -> Chair process. People who haven't had any experience, encourage them to step up and be Vice Chair. I've worked on Bylaws and Advisory Committee. In general, Bylaws Committee won't take much time. Vice Chair could probably take on more. Depends on a good Coordinator. Without a good Coordinator, the Council will do nothing. Duties of Chair and Vice Chair are on top of full time job.

Current roles and responsibilities of Chair and Vice Chair listed in bylaws but we have talked about taking that out and just citing the new rule. Currently, the bylaws say that the Chair selects Chairs of committees and Chair facilitates the meetings. Vice Chair is liaison to the Advisory Committee and chairs the Bylaws committee. Bylaws doesn't have any more specifics.

Discussion resulted in the following division of roles and responsibilities:

Responsibilities of Chair	Responsibilities of Vice Chair
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Select Committee Chairs and Legislative Committee ● Facilitate Council meetings ● Council meeting agendas ● Oversee / collaborate with Coordinator and approve Coordinator work ● Guide Council decision making ● Liaison to GNRO or assign roles / delegate ● Represent the views and interests of OISC <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Clear message between OISC & organizations ○ Clear agreement that Chair will serve the OISC's collective views 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Governance Committee Chair (formerly bylaws committee) ● Assist / fill in for Chair when needed ● Advisory Committee Liaison ● Oversee and track committee action items
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Q (Michelle): Who drafts letters of support?

A (Glenn and Helmuth): Depends. Jalene drafted last N Pike letter and Chair approved/signed.

Q (Tim): Other states have Coordinators as employees. Is that ever on the table?

A (Helmuth): It's been discussed back and forth.

A (Glenn): With state employees, you've got PERS, paid vacation, benefits, requires a manager for that employee, etc. Contractor is independent.

Q (Michelle): Jalene, if you were given an option, what would you prefer?

A (Jalene): There are pros and cons to both sides. As independent contractor, I can go into groups of stakeholders and I am able to make those connections outside of a perceived agency agenda. However being outside of the agency's process can create administrative hurdles.

Group Discussion about Election Process:

- Sam: Expecting new members to vote for the Chair?
- Helmuth: It will be different this year. SB 445 starts January 1, 2020. Have to have nominations starting in December (by ex officios). We will need to have another meeting in February for Chair / Vice Chair nominations.
 - Jalene: Serve 1 rolling year? Discussion, yes: February to February.
- For the Western Regional Panel, if you want to be on Executive Committee, you provide a letter of interest. All voting members vote on who has submitted their letter.
- Could also have a system in place where if you want to be Chair, make it known. At Large Council member nomination process currently includes submitting a letter of interest and qualifications. Chair and Vice Chair should have to undergo at least a similar process as At Large members.
- Cat: I don't recommend someone going directly into Chair without having been Vice Chair.
- Wyatt: It takes significant time to be Chair. My agency is not opposed to me being Chair, but not once every 4 years.
- Cat: Suggest having vote earlier so they can talk to their agency.
- Helmuth: First year will be more complicated and there could be overlap. As long as we do selection process once per year, we're following law. Don't want to be too picky. Would have to say "annually".

- Glenn: Think it makes sense to have Vice Chair go on to be Chair. Suggest January is month for nominations and February is month to vote.
- Michelle: Is that enough time? Need to preserve as much flexibility as possible.
- Kris: I think it's a good idea for appointed members to not be Chair within the first 2 years.
- Leslie: One possibility is that you have Chair and Chair Elect. The Oregon Chapter of the Wildlife Society is a 3-year commitment, but you serve in a different capacity each year (Chair-elect, Chair, post-Chair).
 - Glenn: I think that's too much of a commitment for this group, but the succession is helpful.

Chair Selection Process
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Nomination process - appointed like members. Self nomination is allowed. ● Vote: Absentee voting allowed before the meeting. ● No more than 2 consecutive terms; 1 year term. ● Vice Chair → Chair succession preferred ● Timeline: January nomination; February selection.

Q (Jalene): Who is Chair between January 1, 2020 and when new Chair is elected?

A (Cat): I accept to be chair for 1-2 months.

Q (Dave Pragner): Do we need to do the whole nomination process over again if we want to go for a second term?

A (Jalene): Yes, need to submit again.

Legislative Committee and Governance Committee (formerly bylaws committee) have to come up with language, then it has to be taken to ODA. Helmuth to work with Rian and Cat- maybe in November have a draft that can be thrown back out for commenting. Once we get to plain language, take it to ODA.

Outcomes:

- Legislative Committee to be responsible for creating new rule on selection and nomination process for Chair and Vice Chair. Helmuth to work with Rian and Cat to draft language.
- Cat accepted to be chair for 1-2 months between January 1, 2020 and when new Chair is elected.

Bylaws Committee: Updates to Bylaws

Cat de Rivera, Portland State University

Renaming "Bylaws Committee" to "Governance Committee".

**Content relevant to Bylaws Committee pulled from previous section "Setting Rule for Chair & Vice Chair Roles & Election", summarized below below:*

Cat: Bylaws need to reflect flexibility so that Vice Chair would be a good fit for the Chair with prior year's experience, but that it doesn't have to be an automatic Vice Chair -> Chair process.

I've worked on Bylaws and Advisory Committee. In general, Bylaws Committee won't take much time. Current roles and responsibilities of Chair and Vice Chair listed in bylaws but we have talked about taking that out and just citing the new rule. Currently, the bylaws say that the Chair selects Chairs of committees and Chair facilitates the meetings. Vice Chair is liaison to the Advisory Committee and chairs the Bylaws committee. Bylaws doesn't have any more specifics.

Legislative Committee and Governance Committee (formerly bylaws committee) have to come up with language for new rule, then it has to be taken to ODA. Helmuth to work with Rian and Cat- maybe in November have a draft that can be thrown back out for commenting.

Outcome: Current OISC Bylaws Committee will be renamed to Governance Committee.

Other Topics for Discussion (added to committee follow up)

- Renaming Committees
- Action plan need to be updated
- Conversation about invasive species that have become naturalized
- Western Governors' Association Biosecurity Initiative: Need to follow up with Bill Whitacre. Have not seen strong interest from our Governor's Office. Helmuth sent Amira Streeter an invitation, but hasn't heard anything. Trying to go through his director.
- Ash campaign: Had a request from Montana to collaborate on "Be a Wise Ash" campaign.
- NASDA weed action plan
- Governor's 100 year water plan: One topic is healthy environment for water, but no mention of invasive species. Listening session coming up next week.
- Department of the Interior Strategic Planning Listening Session

Education Committee: 2020 Education Grant Program

Sam Chan, Oregon Sea Grant

In 2007/2008 - The Education & Outreach Committee partnered with OPB, SOLVE, and others to launch the Silent Invasion campaign. That raised awareness among the public and Legislators. Invasive species became more of a household word for awhile. Thanks to Legislature and House Bill 5050, the OISC got funding to fulfill one of its founding tasks of developing a grant program. Up to \$100,000 was allocated to support that effort. Education & Outreach Committee members drafted up guidelines for a 2020 grant program. Let's do our best, because we never know what next session will be.

The draft grant RFP is about 80-90% complete. Need to add better guidance on how to comply and expected outcomes as a result of this grant program. What does the OISC expect to see as an outcome? We don't have to create a whole new infrastructure. We're relying on existing infrastructure from ODA. We're planning to release to the public in November to give people about 3 months to complete applications. If Council thinks we need to push out timeline further, let us know.

We need to create a fair rubric for how we score the applications. There may be partners that don't have the time to submit an application, so they may need a mentor. Awards will range from \$2000 to \$40,000. For a midyear report, groups who are successful will need to come up with video, presentation, or something that will describe what their project is. Want to include language in the RFP that says we strongly encourage them to participate in an OISC event.

Group Discussion about Education & Outreach Grants:

- Wyatt: Thanks for your leadership on this. Representative Greg Smith suggested yesterday that a good way for the OISC to engage with elected representatives would be through geographical field days. Maybe we could incorporate that into the grant program? Could show successes and needs.
 - Jalene: RFP criteria or example of a project?
 - Tristen: Example of project.
- Paul: RFPs and rubrics take a lot of time. Suggest we set rubric before RFP.
- Christine: RFP Rolls out through ODA and all examples are terrestrial. What's the target here? If I was reading this, I would think they don't want aquatics.
 - Jalene: Good point, that needs to be added.
 - Tristen: Add to project types paragraph.
- Sam: I think we need to use broad language.
- Helmuth: Need to get that out. Takes time. Help to get done next week. There is an Education & Outreach Committee meeting on October 24. Jalene will send out link to that meeting.
- Michelle: learned at NAISMA that we're not doing a good enough job of assessing the impacts of our work.
 - Tristen: We're going to give standard metrics- spelled out on page 3 of the planning document.
 - Michelle: Great- we want to have those metrics that we can refer to and share. Want to keep in mind where we need to do geographic outreach, so not all projects are from the Willamette Valley.

Education Grant Considerations
<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Highlight project idea: education for policymakers / elected officials● Rubric set before RFP is posted● Enhance announcement language to include all taxa/landscape examples<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Project types○ Broaden geographic / bio scope○ Broad range of people involved in education○ Ensure assessment is considered● Include mention of collaboration across levels (local → state → federal)● Is \$2000 minimum cost effective for ODA admin? What is capacity to manage multitude of small grants. Committee will discuss minimum.● Consider specific application question on who is the target audience and consider if rubric will reflect specific priority audiences

Outcomes:

- Jalene to send Oct 24th Education & Outreach Committee meeting details out to group.

OISC Budget, Continued

- Sam: \$100,000 allocated for project. How much do we need to cut? If \$100,000 was given to us, we should try to stay as close to that as possible. Something to think about.

- Helmuth: Talked yesterday about taking money from the Control Account and the Education & Outreach grant program. This is all temporary for now. Money goes through ODA. Let's say \$10,000 from Education & Outreach grant program and the rest from the Control Account.
 - Tristen: We need to know what the total budget is. Should be stated in the RFP so people know what is available.
- Wyatt: I strongly urge to keep it at \$100,000.
- Michelle: If we lower it and re-ask, we may not get the full amount. I also don't think we should take it from Coordinator funding.
- Kris: I think we shouldn't touch the Hotline or Education & Outreach funds.
- Glenn: Agree with Kris. Taking from the Control Account is not making a large impact to that cost.
- Helmuth: Number pushing, I don't mind one way or another. Take \$25,000 off control account.

Michelle Delepine moves to accept budget with removal of \$25,000 from Control Account

2nd: Cat de Rivera

All in favor: unanimous approval

Outcome:

- Motion to accept budget with removal of \$25,000 from Control Account.

Communications Committee

Michelle Delepine, West Multnomah SWCD

Proposed 2019-2020 Communications Plan was based off of the breakout session during the July 2019 meeting and subsequent Committee meetings.

Proposed plan includes: purpose, objectives, priority audiences, and the 2019 - 2020 communications strategies:

1. Website as hub
2. Coordinated Communications structures
3. Prioritized outreach topics
4. Reporting & Materials

Next steps include: ratifying the plan, continuing to identify Action Items with leads & timeline dates, following-up with PSU Students to develop interactive map, recruiting new Communications Committee Chair to begin Jan 2020, and kick starting our awesome actions into high gear! Need to update plan to add field days, either in lieu of or in addition to the Summit, and narrow down key messages (top 3).

Group Discussion about Communications Plan:

- Jalene: There is a disconnect between priority audiences and action items.
- Tim: A slide set that Council members could use would be helpful. Need to update template so we have a unified presentation that talks about the Council and programs.
- Jalene: I will be updating the presentation with fresh content.
- Christine: Great plan, good to see this put together. I don't know if there is a timeline associated with this plan and/or how to prioritize. Regional focus is a good and important direction. Perhaps the concept of awards could be put into regional focus. That would get more local enthusiasm.

- Brendan: Distinction between the role of the Council and the role of each agency. Key is to communicate that.
- Michelle: That will be our focal message, how we enhance the work that is being done on the ground.
- Helmuth: That issue came up with the previous Coordinator who went to legislators and told them the OISC was doing all the work.
- Tim: We were asked previously “what are all these duplicated efforts? Why are we funding all of this?”. There is a lot of confusion. Need to have a laser focus. Even the language in the communications plan about coordinating, could imply that the council is setting priorities.
 - Jalene: Where do you see that language? I’m not seeing that exact language. It says coordinated effort.
 - Tim: Good point. “Coordinated effort” makes sense.
- Christine: Umbrella metaphor, bringing us together.
- Wyatt: We are stronger together. The Oregon Forest Pest Detectors program would not have happened without my involvement in the OISC. We created that to educate professionals. Not one agency could have pulled that off. Need to show the strength of collaboration.
- Helmuth: Need to find these keywords. Repeat, repeat, repeat.
- Elaine: Collaboration, coordination, network of reaching out to the public.
- Jalene: One goal is to highlight the importance of the regional work on the ground. Want to be able to tell that story.
- Michelle: Fully behind all of that. Moving forward, will spell out key messages, next is doing the work.

Q (Dave Pragner): Do we publicize these meetings to the local media? Would be good to reach out to the local paper. Inviting them on field trips, etc. would be great.

A (Jalene): Not a lot of outreach to press for these meetings, but we do to local professionals (SWCDS, CWMA). That’s a great idea.

A (Annie): We post these meetings on the Oregon Dept. of Agriculture calendar and Secretary of State calendar 2 weeks prior.

Q (Glenn): Do we have directed outreach to the state legislators that will be on the Council?

A (Helmuth): No, trying to right now.

Kris Crowley moves to accept plan with edits

2nd: Rick Boatner

All in favor: unanimous approval

Outcomes:

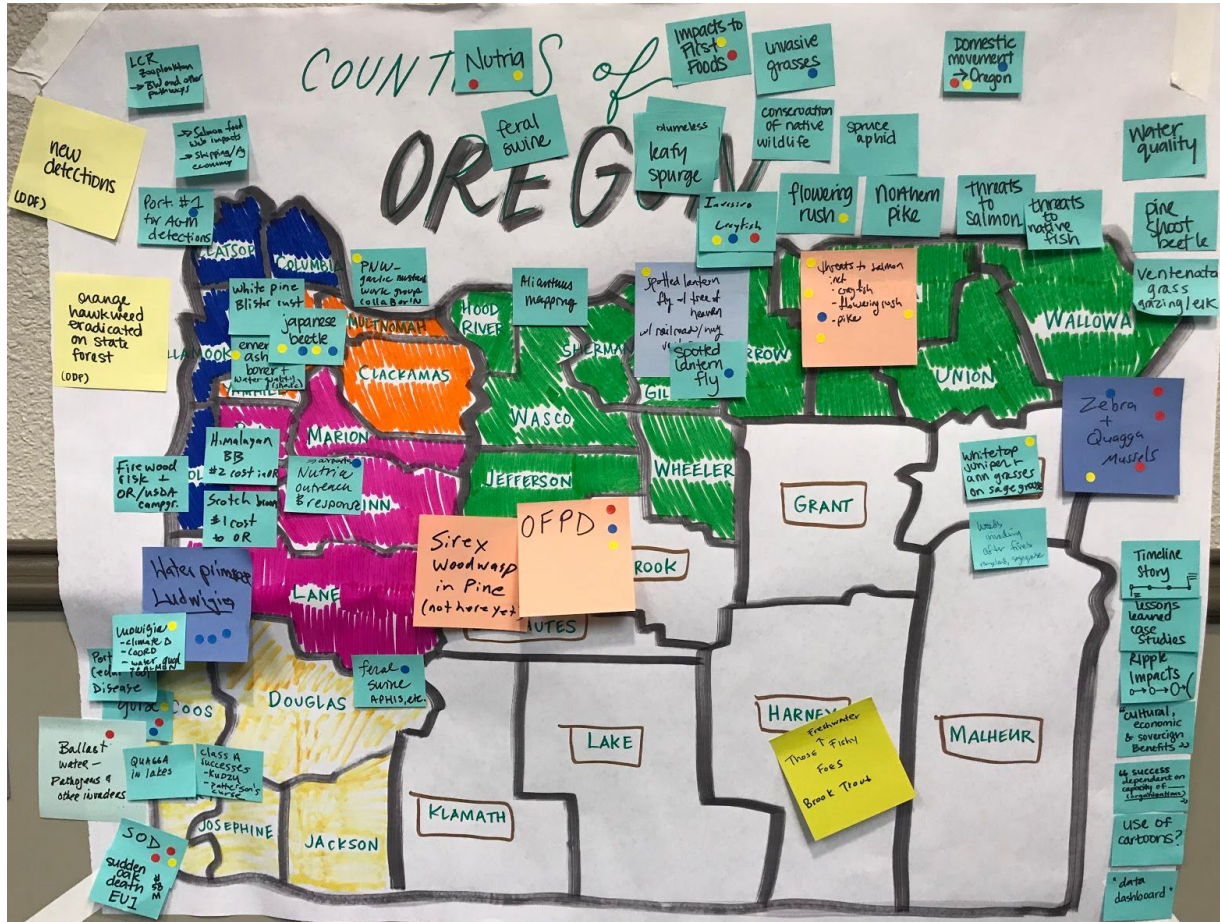
- Motion to approve 2019-2020 Communications Plan with edits.
- Jalene to share updated PowerPoint template with unified message.

Interactive Story Map & Regional Priorities Activity

Michelle Delepine, West Multnomah SWCD

The objective of this activity is to brainstorm and refine “economic impacts of invasive species” story ideas to feature on a new interactive story map on the OISC website. The brainstorm activity spanned across meeting days 1 and 2 as topics were presented/discussed using sticky notes and a map of Oregon featuring counties and OISC’s new regions. Meeting participants were asked to consider specific impacts

to people, places, industries, environments, culture, etc. and economic implications (e.g. What do we risk losing? What are some examples from other areas? What are some examples from within Oregon?) and were encouraged to write their story ideas on sticky notes and post onto the map throughout the meeting. On the second day of the meeting, attendees were asked to vote on their top 3 issues to develop stories (using color dots).



Four+ Dots	Three Dots
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Threats to salmon (5) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> crayfish, flowering rush, northern pike Zebra & quagga mussels (5) Japanese beetle (4) Water primrose (4) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate, coordination, water, and salmon 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oregon Forest Pest Detectors Gorse Sudden Oak Death - EU1 Invasive crayfish Domestic movement into Oregon Nutria <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outreach & response
Two Dots	One Dot

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Impacts to First Foods ● Spotted lanternfly <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Tree of heaven with railroad / highway vector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ballast water <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Pathogens & other invaders ● Feral Swine ● Emerald ash borer <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Water quality, shade ● PNW Garlic Mustard Working Group collaboration ● Flowering rush ● Invasive grasses ● Portland is #1 for AGM detections ● Invasive impacts to sage grouse <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Whitetop, juniper, annual grasses
<p>Zero Dots</p>	<p>Ideas for Storytelling</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● LCR zooplankton <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ballast water and other pathways ● Salmon food web impacts ● Shipping / ag economy ● New detections (ODF) ● Orange hawkweed eradicated on state forest land (ODF) ● White pine blister rust ● Ailanthus mapping ● Leafy spurge ● Conservation of native wildlife ● Spruce aphid ● Northern pike ● Threats to native fish ● Water quality ● Pine shoot beetle ● Ventenata grass grazing/elk ● Firewood risk + OR/USDA campground ● Scotch broom - #2 cost to Oregon ● Himalayan blackberry - #2 cost to Oregon ● Port Orford cedar root disease ● Quagga in lakes ● Class A successes: Kudzu, Patterson’s curse ● Sirex woodwasp in Pine ● Weeds invading after fires (rangeland, sage grouse) ● Freshwater invasive fish (Brook trout) ● Plumeless thistle ● Knapweed ● Rush skeletonweed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Timeline story ● Lessons learned ● Case studies ● Ripple impacts ● Cultural, economic, and sovereign benefits ● “Success depends on capacity of _____ (organizations)” ● Use of cartoons ● Data dashboard

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Yellow tuft alyssum | |
|---|--|

**Disclaimer: This activity was used to highlight priority invasive species stories and does not necessarily reflect the invasive species priorities for the state of Oregon. The order presented in this list reflects the opinions of activity participants, and not necessarily that of the OISC.*

Advisory Committee Updates

Cat de Rivera, Portland State University

The Strategic Plan calls for us to engage with Oregon’s network. We know we have to expand this, need to recruit new people, and also need to clarify roles of Network members. One question we’ve talked about is how can we engage members on this Network and Advisory committee. How are we going to make sure that Advisory members and Network members know what they are supposed to be doing. Asked Jalene to run through diagram about ways to engage.

Jalene: There have been multiple discussions about the role and purpose of the Advisory Committee. The most impactful way that folks have been able to engage is to identify opportunities to plug into specific activities. Lots of people currently on Advisory Committee listserv who don’t participate. It would be nice to have a better plan for how people can participate. When different groups were having discussions about this, I jotted down these notes:

- People who want to connect- join network listserv, come to meetings, give presentations
- People who want to review- to give presentation or review
- People who want to advise- specific requested panel on topics
- People who want to join- committee, pathway for Council membership

Group Discussion about Advisory Committee & Network:

- Elaine: Maybe it could be an introductory thing during the new member orientation. Maybe just better to call it a “Network”. Being part of that Network can range from attending a meeting to being on the listserv. The word “committee” also has baggage just like “advisory” does.
- Glenn: I agree to get rid of “Advisory” word. It hasn’t really worked out in the past. It’s really more of a network. Maybe the word “Advisory” is the issue. I haven’t seen a need for a true “Advisory Committee”
- Dave Williams: What about a technical support group? People you can connect with.
- Jalene: Defined in the Strategic plan as the “Oregon Invasive Species Network”.
- Michelle: I think we should have something that goes out to the Network to clarify roles. Provide them with other opportunities, such as joining a committee.
- Jalene: Committees currently have Action Plan of what they are trying to do. In an effort to clean up the Committee lists, we’ve gotten some feedback from previously active Committee members that said they didn’t feel welcome or heard and that their insight wasn’t valued.
- Elaine: I don’t think we are trying to recreate another committee of the Council. Trying to communicate back and forth, up and down, rather than have technical expertise.
- Glenn: It’s already in the name, networking with your colleagues around the state. I’m confused about hearing that people are not feeling welcome.
- Jalene: I haven’t heard that people don’t feel welcome at meetings for a long time. People who come to meetings and participate seem to be happy.
- Glenn: I think it would be helpful to provide information for Network members about others who are also in the Network.

- Kris: This was the first meeting that I was involved with in planning. One way we could use that listserv and to help people help feel more welcome is to do a call for abstracts.
- Jalene: I like that the Eastern Oregon Working Group created a list of priority topics for this region - it was helpful for me.

Outcome: continue to explore the paths for non-council member participation.

Additional OISC Business Items

2020 Member Nominations

Ex officio group extended requests to Olivia Duren to take Environmental Advocacy seat and Christine Moffitt for the South Coast seat and they accepted. They also offered a seat to Norie Dimeo-Ediger, but she declined and wants to stay involved on Education & Outreach Committee.

Support for State of Washington’s Northern Pike Suppression and Early Detection Efforts

Jalene asked the Council to take a look at the draft letter to make sure language is appropriate.

- Christine: Didn’t read it too closely. Use wording from Columbia Basin Plan. Will find language.
- Rick: Should we include that Oregon has already developed a plan for early detection? Include that we support the Oregon Salmon Plan?
- Tim: Could we also mention flowering rush?
- Michelle: On second page, update language to... ”to complement the work that is being done in Oregon”
- Jalene: I’m hearing that we should add that we have emergency control account and multiple people in Oregon that are coordinating a basin wide approach.

Glenn Dolphin moves to approve sending letter with edits

2nd: Christine Moffitt

All in favor: unanimous approval

Outcome: Motion to approve sending N Pike letter after sending around for edits.

Action Items & Future Agenda Items

Governance Committee (formerly Bylaws) (Chair: Cat de Rivera)	Budget Committee (Chair: Helmuth Rogg)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Update to Committee: Renaming Committee to “Governance Committee” ● Appointed seat turnover 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Fundraising Ideas ● Finalize budget - including admin costs internal to ODA programs
Communications Committee (Chair: Michelle Delepine)	Education & Outreach Committee (Chair: Sam Chan)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Outreach to stakeholder groups ● Unified key messages for all OISC members ● Sportfish community engagement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Domestic Movement ● “Wise Ash” outreach ● “Squeal on Pigs” outreach

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Priority messages (legislators, other partners) - Support for EDRR ● 100 year water plan - how can we plug in? ● Field days with Legislators & local stakeholders ● Incentivize regional field demos for Legislature via OISC Ed & Out Grants ● Make sure topics of field demos are interagency to show collaboration 	
Legislative Committee (Chair: Rian Hooff)	Chair (Helmuth Rogg) & Vice Chair (Cat de Rivera)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Admin Rule —> Chair & Vice Chair (draft November 2019) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Chair: WGA Efforts and Western Invasive Species Council ● Vice Chair: Arundo donax listing - letter from OISC for Oregon State Weed Board meeting
Future Agenda Items	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Nutria ● Updates to Strategic Plan Working Group ● Coordinator staffing structure ● “Naturalized” invasive species ● 100 year water vision ● Larger focus on round table (more time) to generate future topics and interests 	

Public Comment

No public comment.

Attendees

Tristen Berg, Oregon Department of Agriculture
Annie Blietz, Oregon Department of Agriculture
Leslie Bliss-Ketchum, Samara Group
Rick Boatner, Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife
Jake Bodart, Oregon Department of Agriculture
Tim Butler, Oregon Department of Agriculture
Sam Chan, Oregon Sea Grant
Lindsay Chiono, Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation
Kris Crowley, Wallowa Resources
Michelle Delepine, West Multnomah Soil & Water Conservation District
Glenn Dolphin, Oregon State Marine Board

Olivia Duren, The Freshwater Trust
Josh Emerson, Oregon Department of Environmental Quality
Jenifer Ferriell, USDA Forest Service (*via phone*)
Rebecca Fritz, Burns Paiute Tribe
Janet Greenup, Morrow Soil & Water Conservation District
Brandon Haslick, Burns Paiute Tribe
Paul Heimowitz, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service - Pacific Region
Marie Hepner, Samara Group
Will Lackey, Oregon Department of Transportation
Jalene Littlejohn, Samara Group
Erin McConnell, Bureau of Land Management (*via phone*)
Christine Moffitt, 2019 OISC Member
Dave Pranger, Morrow County
Meg Raabe, USDA APHIS PPQ
Karen Ripley, USDA Forest Service (*via phone*)
Cat de Rivera, Portland State University (*via phone*)
Helmuth Rogg, Oregon Department of Agriculture
Elaine Rybak, OISC Advisory Committee
Brendan White, U.S Fish & Wildlife Service
Dave Williams, USDA APHIS Wildlife Services
Wyatt Williams, Oregon Department of Forestry
Lindsey Wise, Portland State University - iMapInvasives
David Wooster, Oregon State University
Alice Yeates, South Slough NERR (*via phone*)
Nic Zurfluh, Idaho State Department of Agriculture (*via phone*)

Oregon Invasive Species Council

Field Trips

October 17, 2019

- Flowering rush treatment & monitoring
- Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation Wildlife Management Area & noxious weed management
- Irrigon Wildlife Management Area - crayfish sampling
- Umatilla National Wildlife Refuge - wetland & waterfowl habitat management, invasive weed control, cooperative programs & partnerships