



AQUATIC INVASIVE SPECIES NEWS

06/30/22

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SPOTLIGHT:

[Asian carp's new, and hopefully more appetizing, name is revealed \(6/22/22\)](#)

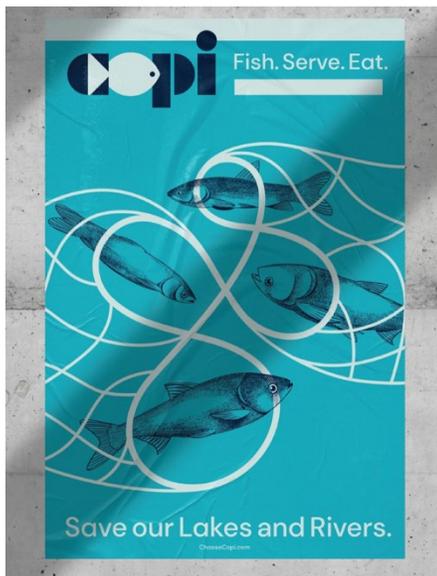
Drumroll, please.

The new name for Asian carp is ...Copi.

The name is a play on the word “copious” — which is what the invasive fish are in the Illinois River and surrounding waterways south to the Gulf Coast.

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources held a “Big Reveal” of the new name Wednesday by airing a video online — the culmination of a two-year rebranding campaign that seeks to make the fish more appealing to consumers.

The goal is to shed the negative image of a muddy-tasting bottom-feeder and inject the truth — they're top-feeding plankton eaters that taste quite good... State officials also hope the newly created tagline of [“Eat well. Do good.”](#) will create a lasting association...



[Official Press Release: Choose Copi: Eat Well and Do Good](#)

[Michigan DNR pushes back on Asian carp rebranding \(6/29/22\)](#)

Joanne Foreman, with the Michigan DNR's Invasive Species program, says while fishing for Asian carp can help reduce the population, the rebranding effort brings its own set of problems. “We have supported the commercial fishing of invasive carp for many years because the purpose of it is really to reduce the population pressure on the electric barriers that prevent the carp from getting into the Great Lakes,” Foreman told News 8. “Where the (Michigan DNR) is a little concerned is when we give the fish a new name. ... It is really to market the food substance of

the fish. But we don't want to make this confusing for the consumer." ... "It's really important to draw the line that the name change still does not change Michigan's prohibition on live fish," Foreman said.

PUBLIC COMMENT

[NOAA Publishes Notice of Intent to Prepare Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement for Southern California Aquaculture Opportunity Area](#)

Today NOAA Fisheries published a Notice of Intent in the Federal Register announcing the preparation of the Southern California Aquaculture Opportunity Area Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement. This Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement seeks to assess the impacts of identifying one or more Aquaculture Opportunity Areas in Federal Waters of the Southern California Bight.

NOAA Fisheries is leading this effort in partnership with the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Los Angeles District, the United States Coast Guard (USCG) District Eleven, and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region 9, which will be cooperating agencies on the Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement. Other agencies may opt to join as cooperating or participating agencies as the process moves forward.

The Notice of Intent initiates a formal 60-day public scoping period for the Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement that will close on July 22, 2022. During this time NOAA Fisheries will be seeking public comments to inform the scope and content of the Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement. Public comments can be submitted in writing as well as during two virtual public meetings that will be held on June 27 and July 11, 2022. Information and instructions on how to submit comments can be found on the [NOAA Fisheries West Coast Region AOA Public Scoping Meetings page](#).

[Department of the Interior Proposes Expanding Conservation Technique as Climate Change Threatens Greater Species Extinction](#)

In the first Endangered Species Act (ESA) interpretive rule produced under the Biden-Harris administration, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is proposing to revise section 10(j) regulations under the ESA to better facilitate recovery by allowing for the introduction of listed species to suitable habitats outside of their historical ranges. The proposed change will help improve the conservation and recovery of imperiled ESA-listed species in the coming decades, as growing impacts from climate change and invasive species cause habitats within their historical ranges to shift and become unsuitable.

Reintroducing species of plants and animals back into areas where they have disappeared has been a regularly used technique in wildlife conservation for decades, and federal agencies were authorized by Congress to create experimental populations to aid in that effort in 1982.

"Climate change and the rapid spread of invasive species pose an ever-increasing threat to native biodiversity. The time to act – and use every tool at our disposal – is now," said Secretary of the

Interior Deb Haaland. “The growing extinction crisis highlights the importance of the Endangered Species Act and efforts to conserve species before declines become irreversible. This effort to update proven conservation tools will help ensure species on the cusp of extinction can recover and thrive for generations to come.”

Foundational conservation policy must keep pace with corresponding science, which has shown that climate change and invasive species are pushing plants and animals into completely new geographic areas for the habitat needed for their continued survival. Improving the ESA’s experimental population regulations will prevent more species from becoming stranded when conditions change in their current habitat and help establish them in more suitable habitats given these rising threats.

“Recovering species and preventing their extinction will require innovative, proactive, science-based policies and conservation actions that address the growing impacts from climate change and invasive species before it is too late,” said Martha Williams, Service Director. “The Service remains committed to working with our diverse state, local and Tribal partners to meet these growing challenges, and appreciates how vital locally driven, partnership-based solutions will be in the coming years.”

Under today’s proposed revisions, the Service would be able to introduce an experimental population of an ESA threatened or endangered species into suitable habitat outside of its current range and probable historical range. The revised regulation will not change the rulemaking process for designating a 10(j) experimental population or require reevaluation of existing experimental populations.

Scientists have already observed wildlife responding to the effects of climate change, with some species and ecosystems losing habitat due to increased temperatures, altered rain and snow patterns, sea level rise, and greater frequency and intensity of drought and wildfires. These species include the Mt. Rainier ptarmigan in Washington state, Montana stoneflies and the emperor penguin, found in the Antarctic. Climate change has also exacerbated existing threats to plants and wildlife, such as greater threats from disease and invasive species. In Hawaii, increased temperatures are driving the spread of avian malaria among some of the world’s most endangered birds, as mosquitoes move upslope. At Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge in Maryland, coastal wetlands are being overtaken by the invasive grass phragmites -- a problem made worse by sea level rise -- causing the loss of habitat for imperiled species such as the saltmarsh sparrow.

The Service is also proposing other minor changes to provide more clarity in the regulations. **We will accept comments from all interested parties until August 8, 2022.** Please note that if you are using the Federal eRulemaking Portal, the deadline for submitting an electronic comment is 11:59 p.m. Eastern Standard Time on this date <https://www.regulations.gov> In the Search box, enter FWS-HQ-ES-2021-0033).

[BOEM Seeks Public Comment on Draft Fisheries Mitigation Strategy](#)

As part of its efforts to ensure that offshore renewable energy development occurs in a thoughtful manner that minimizes conflicts with other ocean users, today the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) announced the availability of [draft guidance on mitigating](#)

[potential impacts of offshore wind development on commercial and recreational fishing](#) and is inviting public review and comment on the draft.

This draft mitigation document is the next step in the development of guidance for offshore wind companies that was begun in the winter of 2021 through a Request for Information from the fishing industry, government agencies, non-government organizations, and the general public, in consultation with the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS).

Today's announcement initiates a 60-day public review and comment period on the draft guidance, which will end at 11:59 p.m. (Eastern) on August 22, 2022.

“Fishing communities and fisheries stakeholders are critical to our offshore energy development process, and we’re looking forward to discussions on this draft guidance,” said BOEM Director Amanda Lefton. “We’re seeking open and honest conversations focused on finding solutions to potential challenges as we work to provide clean, safe domestic energy for American taxpayers while at the same time providing good-paying jobs and building a U.S. supply chain to support this effort.”

The draft guidance provides detailed processes and methodologies to the offshore wind industry and lessees to mitigate impacts to fisheries in the areas of project siting, design, navigation, access, safety, and financial compensation. This guidance will help ensure consistent use of data and methodologies across projects and states and assist lessees and BOEM in the preparation and review of construction and operations plans.

To facilitate comments, BOEM will hold a series of public meetings to discuss the contents of the draft guidance and hear from commercial and recreational fishers and other interested parties firsthand.

Meetings will be held on the following dates and times:

July 11, 9 to 11 a.m. EDT: East Coast Meeting
July 15, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. PDT: West Coast Meeting
July 18, 9 to 11 a.m. CDT: Gulf Coast Meeting
July 21, 9 to 11 a.m. EDT: Developers Meeting

Registration for the meetings and additional information will be shared on [BOEM's website](#) in the coming days.

While these meetings are focused on obtaining input from the fishing industry and recreational fishers, they are open to the public and anyone can provide comments via [regulations.gov](#)

BOEM will review and consider comments on the draft guidance as it develops final guidance over the summer of 2022.

“We want feedback on the entirety of mitigation framework, from facility design considerations to recommendations on compensatory mitigation, particularly from the people and organizations that this guidance is meant to aid,” said BOEM Marine Biologist Brian Hooker.

For more information about the draft guidance, how to register for the fisheries mitigation workshops, and how to submit comments, visit BOEM’s website.

NEW SPECIES SIGHTINGS

Want to get more new species alerts?

USGS NAS: <https://nas.er.usgs.gov/AlertSystem/default.aspx>

IMAP INVASIVES: <https://www.imapinvasives.org>

DREISSENIDS

[Minnesota] Zebra mussels confirmed in Grand Lake in Stearns County (6/13/22)

The Minnesota Department of Natural Resources has confirmed a report of zebra mussels in Grand Lake, just south of Rockville in Stearns County. The Grand Lake Improvement District contacted the DNR about three adult zebra mussels found by lake users on the north and northeast shorelines. DNR staff conducted a search of the lake and found an additional 11 adult zebra mussels distributed throughout the 650-acre lake.

Zebra mussels confirmed in Long Lake in Kandiyohi County (6/27/22)

The Minnesota Department of Natural Resources has confirmed a report of zebra mussels in Long Lake, which is near Willmar in Kandiyohi County. A lake property owner contacted the DNR after his daughter found a zebra mussel attached to a rock while swimming in the lake. DNR invasive species specialists conducted a snorkel search of two areas of the 1,568-acre lake. They found a single zebra mussel at each location.

[New York] [*Dreissena polymorpha* \(zebra mussel\)](#) was found in Mariaville Lake, NY [[USGS NAS](#)]

OTHER AIS

WATCH LIST

British Columbia: If you spot the European green crab, take a photo — put it back where you found it — and email the information about where you saw it and when to: AISPACIFIC@dfo-mpo.gc.ca

Oregon: If you find a jumping worm, call the Oregon Invasive Species Council hotline at 866-INVADER (268-9219)

[More Oregon reports of snapping turtles, a threat to native species; ODFW urges public to report sightings \(5/21/22\)](#)

If you find a snapping turtle on land and can safely do so, you're asked to contain the turtle and immediately contact ODFW. Invasive turtles can be delivered to your local ODFW office, when they are open, Monday through Friday, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Please call ahead to arrange your delivery. Stay away from the snapping turtle's head – they have a long neck and a powerful bite.

DREISSENIID MUSSELS

[Water test: Rending the Great Lakes food web \(6/20/22\)](#)

... NOAA scientists had been monitoring the impact of zebra mussels, another invasive species that arrived before the quaggas, since the late 1980s, Pothoven said. They were largely restricted to shallow water. In 2003 a change in NOAA budget priorities pulled Pothoven and his colleagues from their long-term monitoring, he said. By 2007 priorities reverted and they had the green light to get back out on the water.

“A lot of the big changes started in 2003 and then we had a couple of years gap where we weren't funded to be working offshore,” Pothoven said. “So, by 2007 when we got back out to the offshore real intensively, and that's when it was like, ‘yeah, everything is different.’”

The timing was “just super, right?”

His sarcastic observation is because by then the lake was visibly different, even in the deep offshore waters, reflecting the impact of quagga mussels which had begun displacing their zebra mussel cousins that had largely stayed near to shore.

Related: [Water test: quagga mussels hijack key Great Lakes nutrient \(6/21/22\)](#)

[Zebra mussels the focus of Alaska Invasive Species Awareness Week \(6/18/22\)](#)

It's Alaska Invasive Species Awareness Week, and U.S. Fish and Wildlife officials held a public event at Cabela's on Friday to demonstrate how boaters and anglers can help prevent the spread of invasive species. The federal agency has ramped up its focus on dreissenid mussels — commonly known as Zebra Mussels. The invasive species causes problems by attaching to infrastructure, clogging water pipes, and changing the marine environment they're in.

[New systems to fight Zebra Mussels in water treatment plants coming soon \(6/16/22\)](#)

On Thursday, the Austin City Council approved a construction contract to build new systems that may prevent the invasion of Zebra Mussels at the city's three water treatment plants. The new Copper Ion Generator systems use electricity and copper electrodes to release copper ions into raw water pipelines. According to the city, the newly constructed systems would replace the Copper Sulfate feed systems currently in place.

[Volunteers needed to help protect Kootenay Lake from aquatic invasive species \(6/9/22\)](#)

A new community science monitoring initiative has been launched by CKISS with support from the Living Lakes Canada's National Lake Blitz program in 2022 with the goal to prevent the introduction and spread of invasive mussels, clams and plants into Kootenay Lake and beyond.

The organization is currently seeking community members who own private docks in Area A, D, and E of Kootenay Lake to help monitor for invasive zebra and quagga mussels (*Dreissena polymorpha* and *Dreissena bugensis*). Volunteers will receive two assembled mussel monitors to attach to their docks and be required to check them throughout the summer and fall of 2022.

BONUS VIDEO: The focus of this video is NOT dreissenids but ,if you haven't been following the water level drop at Lake Mead, this is eye opening (beware that this is one of a whole ongoing series of slightly addicting videos about Lake Mead water levels): [This is Getting SCARY!!! Lake Mead is Drying Up! Part 2](#)

BOAT INSPECTION/DECON/TECH NEWS

[This July Fourth, Boaters Asked to Clean, Drain and Dry Equipment to Protect Washington's Waters \(6/29/22\)](#)

The Fourth of July is one of the busiest times for boating—and for spreading invasive species in rivers, lakes and other water bodies. The Washington Invasive Species Council, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife and Washington Department of Ecology are asking the public to take simple steps to prevent the introduction and spread of invasive species: before and after boating, clean, drain and dry boats, trailers, paddles, and other equipment to get rid of aquatic hitchhikers.

[Wyoming Game and Fish report on Sheridan region AIS check stations \(6/27/22\)](#)

Wyoming Game and Fish report that the Sheridan region Aquatic Invasive Species crew inspected 8,138 watercraft in 2021.

Of those, 656 were high risk; meaning those craft were last used on a water infested with quagga or zebra mussels or the watercraft contained standing water from a state that has known invasive mussel populations.

[Fighting off a supervillain; Washington Fish and Wildlife opens aquatic invasive species check station at Clarkston site \(6/18/22\)](#)

Quagga and zebra mussels are more frightening to Capt. Eric Anderson than any horror flick villain.

[Mussel-fouled watercraft detected so far indicate a record-setting pace \(6/9/22\)](#)

According to the latest statistics released by the Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks (FWP) Monday, so far this spring 24 mussel-fouled watercraft have been detected among the 16,120 inspections conducted. That included 4,370 high-risk watercrafts last launched in states known to have AIS infestations. At this pace it appears that a new record of detected mussel-fouled watercraft will be set.

The lion's share, 11 of the 24, of the mussel-fouled watercraft were detected at the Anaconda inspection station among the 2,091 inspections conducted there that included 1,153 high-risk watercrafts. The Anaconda station is somewhat a catch-all station for I-90 and I-15 west and northbound traffic. The FWP and partners have more than 30 inspection stations strategically placed throughout the state at major entrance and in-state travel routes.

BALLAST WATER/BIOFOULING

[The Sticky Problem of Biofouling \(6/19/22\)](#)

More formally called biofouling, the unwanted build-up of sea life on the hulls of everything from pleasure boats to aircraft carriers causes drag through the water. This slows speeds and so necessitates the burning of more fuel, producing both higher costs and more carbon emissions. (The skins of sea creatures from whales to sea snakes can also become encrusted with barnacles in a similar way.)

Biofouling can have a more direct environmental impact as well. As ships criss-cross the oceans, their submarine stowaways can pose real problems to ecosystems that must suddenly learn to live with the new arrivals.

[NCPOR's new ballast filter to scoop out 204t of plastic a day from oceans \(6/13/22\)](#)

A simple yet innovative device designed by the National Centre for Polar and Ocean Research (NCPOR) could help clean up some of the 5 trillion tonne of plastic debris clogging the Earth's oceans. The inexpensive device once attached to the existing ballast systems in cargo ships could collect as much as 204 tonne of microplastic per day... "It occurred to me that the considerable amounts of ballast water taken in and discharged by ships as a part of their navigation also ensures that micro-plastics are collected along with waters and then thrown back into sea. What we to do is just add one filter at the discharge point of this water so plastic particles will remain and seawater will go back to the sea," Naik said.

MARINE

[To build a market for green crabs, some look to Maine's Cambodian community \(6/17/22\)](#)

For now, Chong said Maine seafood harvesters are missing out on new customers by not paying more attention to what immigrant communities want to eat.

"Because they'll tell you," he said. "We just haven't been asking, and we haven't been listening."

Chong's vision for a more robust commercial green crab market in Maine depends in part on buy-in from people like Sokhuon Ou, an elder in the southern Maine Cambodian community.

Related: ['It's a lost cause': Inside the last stand of New England's soft-shell clam](#)

[Emergency measures deployed to control invasive European green crabs in Washington waters \(6/17/22\)](#)

Deployment of emergency measures to control invasive European green crabs on the Washington Coast and at sites within the Salish Sea is well underway, including the implementation of an Incident Command System (ICS) to facilitate statewide coordination between various agencies, tribes, and partners.

Related: [60K green crabs captured in Washington waters so far in 2022 ... that's a lot \(6/21/22\)](#)

[\[Boston Restaurant\] Rolls Out Green Crab Soft Shell Sliders \(6/9/22\)](#)

Here's a super easy way to eat something crispy and delicious and do a little something for the environment at the same time: get yourself to Row 34 for the Green Crab Soft Shell Slider. Chef-owner Jeremy Sewall is taking a "if you can't beat em, eat 'em" approach with this tasty new menu item which features green crabs, an invasive species that's been making a nuisance of itself in New England waters for a while now (preying on local shellfish like mussels, oysters and clams and destroying seagrass beds).

Related: [Distillery uses green crab in whisky to help protect ecosystem](#)



AQUACULTURE

[Jury awards \\$595,000 to Lummi tribe for salmon pen collapse \(6/23/22\)](#)

A Washington state jury on Wednesday awarded the Lummi Indian tribe \$595,000 over the 2017 collapse of a net pen where Atlantic salmon were being raised — an event that elicited fears of damage to wild salmon runs and prompted the Legislature to ban the farming of the nonnative fish.

[B.C. fish farm licences renewed outside Discovery Islands until at least spring 2023 \(6/23/22\)](#)

Open-net salmon farming may continue off British Columbia's coast outside the Discovery Islands area, while Ottawa undertakes consultation on a plan to transition away from the practice, the federal government announced Wednesday.

Related: [What the Federal Government's Aquaculture News Means for Wild Fish \(6/24/22\)](#)

[Let us keep our salmon farms say First Nation leaders \(6/21/22\)](#)

Salmon aquaculture operations have brought us out of a dark era of depression, poverty, and suicides, say First Nation leaders in a series of poignant videos.

[Alaska Region's Aquaculture Program Expands Diversity & Inclusion \(6/9/22\)](#)

K'ach' or dulce is a traditionally important seaweed species that has been harvested in Southeast Alaska for millennia by the Tlingit and Haida peoples. Tribal members have expressed concern that this vibrant red algae may be threatened by climate change, nearshore contamination, and harvesting pressures. At the request of Justina Hotch, an educator in the Alaska Native community of Klukwan, NOAA's Alaska Regional Aquaculture Program developed a small-scale tumble culture and curriculum to grow K'ach' in a K-12 classroom in Klukwan.

[Warning for Trudeau on food security \(6/9/22\)](#)

In an open letter, signed by the Canadian Aquaculture Industry Alliance among others, they said ongoing issues from Covid, the war in Ukraine, global supply chain problems and climate change shocks were creating higher prices and food shortages.

The letter continues: "... these shortages will disproportionately affect the poor. It is time for Canada to intensify food production to sustainably and affordably feed Canadians and the world. "The current situation calls for a major renewed policy focus on optimising Canada's food production and Canadian food producers and suppliers are calling on the Prime Minister and Cabinet to take critical, immediate action.

[Sustainability lawsuit against Cooke dismissed, animal welfare group exploring legal options \(6/8/22\)](#)

A federal judge has dismissed a lawsuit claiming Cooke Aquaculture and True North made false sustainable marketing claims, but the animal rights group that brought the complaint may be planning further legal action.

In late April, District of Columbia Superior Court Judge Heidi M. Pasichow dismissed Animal Outlook's complaint against the St. John, New Brunswick, Canada-based seafood supplier due to lack of "personal jurisdiction" in Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

FISH

[A fast-swimming carp in the Mississippi rings alarm bells for fight against invasive fish \(6/17/22\)](#)

This spring, an invasive silver carp bolted up the Mississippi River — right to the edge of where a researcher says the state has a chance to block the species from advancing any further.

The fish, tagged by the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, took advantage of high water in May to slip around locks and dams as the river swelled and spillways opened.

[Gone fishing? Biologists share how anglers can support healthy native fish populations \(6/16/22\)](#)

The Forest Service, state fish and game agencies, universities, and other partners are working together to protect waters from the introduction of invasive species and, when possible, control the invasive species already there.

For example, the Forest Service's Pacific Northwest Regional Dive Team deploys to control the Eurasian milfoil in otherwise pristine lakes, such as Odell Lake in the Cascade Mountains of Oregon. Water milfoil is a tough, aggressive plant that grows to the point that it crowds out native plants and can become so thick that ordinary activities like boating, fishing and swimming is difficult.

[Idaho angler reports catching walleye below Swan Falls dam \(6/13/22\)](#)

"We are obviously seeing a recent trend here in the Southwest Region," said Regional Fisheries Manager Art Butts. "It appears very likely that at least some of the walleye caught this spring were illegally introduced by irresponsible, self-serving individuals. While we can't say that with 100 percent certainty just yet, we are actively working to confirm it."

[Biologists try to save ancient fish as Colorado River fades \(6/14/22\)](#)

The Utah State University graduate student and colleagues are on a mission to save the humpback chub, an ancient fish under assault from nonnative predators in the Colorado River. The reservoir's decline may soon make things worse, enabling these introduced fish to get past the dam to where the biggest groups of chub remain, farther downstream in the Grand Canyon. On the brink of extinction decades ago, the chub has come back in modest numbers thanks to fish biologists and other scientists and engineers. But an emerging threat becomes evident in early June as Friesen hauls up minnow traps and gillnets packed with carp, gizzard shad, green sunfish and, ominously, three smallmouth bass. "Public enemy number one," he says as lab technician Justin Furby weighs one on a handheld scale.

[Fish leather is here, it's sustainable – and it's made from invasive species to boot \(6/12/22\)](#)

Chavda and a team of ecologically aware fellow scuba enthusiasts decided to act by establishing Inversa, which turns lionfish into a new product: fish leather. On Wednesday, World Oceans Day, the team was recognised as one of nine finalists in the Global Ocean Resilience Innovation Challenge (Oric). Chavda, 27, and his childhood friend from Texas, Roland Salatino, set up the Florida-based company to make the leather. They process the fish hides by tanning them with drying agents and dye them before selling the leather to partner companies to fashion into high-end products including wallets, belts and handbags. Fish skin is thin but because the fibre structure runs crossways, it is stronger than many other types of leather.

AQUATIC PLANTS

[Hydrilla treatment in Aurora area of Cayuga Lake begins this week \(6/29/22\)](#)

Federal and state agencies are collaborating again this summer on a treatment program to remove the invasive hydrilla plant from Cayuga Lake in the Aurora area.

The Cayuga County Health Department announced Tuesday that the first treatment programs are starting this week.

The U.S Army Corps of Engineers, working with the state Department of Environmental Conservation, is applying two aquatic herbicides, fluridone and chelated copper, in the Wells College bay area. Similar treatments have been applied in past summers.

FRESHWATER

[In struggle to protect Lake Champlain, prospects of more invasive species are worrisome \(6/27/22\)](#)

Lake Champlain is home to many nonnative and invasive species, but environmentalists fear it may soon become home to more. The concern is that invasive species can displace native species, disrupting the ecosystem and causing problems such as pollution, algae blooms, and a change in what can survive and prosper in the lake.

[Invasive Chinese Mitten Crabs are Quietly Taking Over in New England \(6/24/22\)](#)

An aggressive, furry-clawed crab is invading New England, and it is causing concern for scientists, fisherman, and conservationists. The Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection (DEEP) is warning the public to be on the lookout for the omnivorous and aggressive Chinese mitten crab, which can wreak havoc on trout and other native fish in large numbers. They consume native fish populations eggs while also out competing the adult populations for food and habitat. Aside from trout, the native populations put most at risk by the presence of mitten crabs would be mainly sturgeon, according to DEEP.

[California Will Euthanize 350,000 Rainbow Trout to Stem Bacterial Spread \(6/21/22\)](#)

It's the second time the pathogen has caused fish to be euthanized at two Sierra hatcheries since the bacteria first appeared in California... The CDFW fish pathologists believe that the pathogen is being transmitted by birds. "The current strain of bacteria is identical to one found in fish farms in central Mexico," a release stated at the time of the April outbreak. "Which lends support to the hypothesis that birds using the pacific flyway are the likely vector for the spread of the bacteria."

[The Lake Tahoe Takeover \(6/10/22\)](#)

While Lake Tahoe is famous for its clear blue waters, the ecosystem of the lake is far from untouched or pristine. Stocking and unintended introductions of non-native species over the last 100 years have completely transformed the aquatic community and food web in the lake. Non-native fish stocking dates as far back as the late 1880s, when rainbow, brook, brown, and lake trout (also known as mackinaw) were all stocked in the lake for recreational fishing. Lake Tahoe was once home to the leviathan Lahontan Cutthroat Trout, which can grow over four feet in length and up to 40 pounds, and acted as the top predator in the lake. However, heavy commercial harvesting during the Comstock mining boom, watershed degradation from logging and grazing, and the introduction of voracious lake trout and brown trout all led to Lahontan Cutthroat being completely wiped out of Lake Tahoe in the 1930s.

CLIMATE CHANGE

[World's ocean is losing its 'memory' under global warming \(5/6/22\)](#)

Using future projections from the latest generation of Earth System Models, a [recent study](#) published in Science Advances found that most of the world's ocean is steadily losing its year-to-year 'memory' under global warming. Compared with the fast weather fluctuations of the atmosphere, the slowly varying ocean exhibits strong persistence, or "memory," meaning the ocean temperature tomorrow is likely to look a lot like it does today, with only slight changes. As a result, ocean memory is often used for predicting ocean conditions.

OTHER

[Restoring native predators can control invasive species – if they pass these tests \(6/16/21\)](#)

Mounting evidence suggests those once-hated native predators are essential for regulating invasive prey. In fact, our new research shows that the eradication of native predators has partially caused the invasive species crisis we face today. But we also found that all is not lost. By examining a series of surveys which included public sightings of grey squirrels and pine martens – a small carnivore and member of the weasel family that was hunted until legal protection came into effect in the 1980s – between 2007 and 2019 in Ireland, we showed how the return of a native predator can cause the rapid decline of a long-established invasive species (the grey squirrel) over entire landscapes.

[Chopping up Invasive Worms Makes New Individuals, California Officials Warn \(6/15/22\)](#)

Wildlife officials in California have warned residents not to chop up two invasive worms, as doing so will create new individuals from the severed parts. Hammerhead worms (*Bipalium kewense*) and jumping worms (*Amyntas agrestis*) are damaging to gardens, forests and wildlife.

[Fungus that causes white-nose syndrome detected in three Idaho bat species at Minnetonka Cave \(6/4/22\)](#)

Idaho Fish and Game received confirmation that six bats tested positive for a fungus that leads to a deadly disease known as “white-nose syndrome.” The bats were located in Minnetonka Cave in Bear Lake County, and it’s the first case of the fungus ever being detected in Idaho after a decade of testing. “We’re extremely concerned, but not surprised by this discovery,” said Rita Dixon, Idaho Fish and Game’s State Wildlife Action Plan Coordinator.”

[Scientists seek to grow the field of eDNA research ‘without squelching creativity’ \(6/9/22\)](#)

A new effort at the University of Washington aims to accelerate eDNA research by supporting existing projects and building a network of practitioners to advance the nascent field. Called the eDNA Collaborative, the team is based in the College of the Environment with leadership and program staff from the School of Marine and Environmental Affairs... It can be hard to monitor and gather data across large areas using standard techniques of observing and counting various species, and eDNA techniques aim to supplement standard approaches to data collection and monitoring. This data can then inform state and federal decisions about wildlife conservation and management. For example, the team helped roll out a molecular method to help Washington find invasive European green crabs as they threaten to invade the waters of Puget Sound. Such practical applications are what turn a technology from being an interesting niche into a foundational tool on which agencies rely.

OUTREACH AND EDUCATION

[Announcing InvasivesU - NAISMA’s Exclusive Online Learning Library](#)

InvasivesU is NAISMA's exclusive online learning library intended to provide professionals, students, and interested individuals with the knowledge and tools necessary to prevent and manage invasive species in North America. NAISMA experts have thoughtfully curated and developed this content, especially for you!

[Video: What Makes a Plant Invasive and How Harmful Are They?](#)

[Welcome to the North Central Regional Invasive Species and Climate Change \(RISCC\) Network!](#)

JOBS/GRANTS

The Mississippi River Basin Panel (MRBP) on Aquatic Nuisance Species (ANS) requests for proposals to provide administrative support for MRBP operations during 2023. The MRBP is one of six regional advisory panels to the national ANS Task Force. The MRBP consists of representatives from state and federal agencies, academic institutions, private industry, and nonprofit organizations that all have an interest in preventing and managing the undesirable impacts of ANS. Sufficient administrative support is key to the successful functioning of the MRBP, and the needs of the panel have outgrown the current in-kind support that the MRBP host and member organizations can provide. Additional administrative support is needed in order for the MRBP to continue to effectively carry out its mission.

Applications should be submitted to mrbp@micrarivers.org by 5:00 pm (CST) on July 1, 2022.

Questions can be directed to Eugene Braig, MRBP co-chair, at 614-292-3823 or braig.1@osu.edu, or to Greg Conover, MRBP coordinator, at 618-889-9600 or greg_conover@fws.gov.

Oregon Dept of Agriculture: Insect Pest Prevention & Management Program Manager.

The recruitment is currently open and **closes July 5th**. The position is based out of our Salem, Oregon headquarters with a hybrid work option available. IPPM Program Manager oversees and directs activities of the program, which include but are not limited to: field office operations, apiary registrations, Japanese beetle eradication program, biocontrol projects, the insect identification laboratory/museum, and various state and federally funded surveys related to early detection rapid response (EDRR) efforts. You will oversee the survey, control, and eradication of invasive insect pests, including spongy moth (formerly gypsy moth) and Japanese beetle. The IPPM Program Manager coordinates activities between IPPM program staff and other state and federal agencies. You will oversee Oregon's approved invertebrate list, and review pest risk data to develop strategies to eradicate, manage, and control invasive insect pest species in Oregon. This is a permanent, full-time position.

External candidates may use this link to apply:

https://oregon.wd5.myworkdayjobs.com/SOR_External_Career_Site/job/Salem--ODA--Headquarters-Office/IPPM-Program-Manager_REQ-95002

[USGS Fellowship on Climate Change and Invasive Species Research Prioritization \(closes 8/1/22\)](#)

The primary focus will be to synthesize natural resource manager and practitioner survey results

in order to better understand the needs for research and policy to address the major global change stressors of invasive species and climate change. The Fellow will also actively participate in working groups at the multiple RISSC networks around the country as well as the National Invasive Species Council, creating opportunities to build collaborations and contribute to research projects and to interact with agency and academic scientists across multiple institutions. There will be opportunities to apply for grant funding, collaborate with a diversity of partners, and potentially pursue their own research ideas.

[USFWS Injurious Wildlife Listing Coordinator vacancy in Headquarters \(Falls Church\)](#). The incumbent serves as a senior Fish and Wildlife Biologist responsible for providing general staff support to the Branch Chief, Division Chief, Deputy Assistant Director, and Assistant Director–Fish and Aquatic Conservation; staying abreast of potentially controversial issues; and providing analysis and recommendations on current and emerging invasive species issues at national and international levels. The incumbent is a recognized Service and national expert on injurious wildlife provisions of the Lacey Act (18 U.S.C. 42), as implemented through regulations contained in 50 CFR part 16. For rule promulgations under their purview, they will manage all aspects of the Injurious Wildlife listing process under the Lacey Act ensuring Injurious Wildlife listings comply with the Administrative Procedure Act (APA) and all other applicable laws, executive orders, and policies.

The vacancy is open from 6/27/22 thru 7/6/2022.

<https://www.usajobs.gov/job/661834300>

[University of Washington - Postdoctoral Scholar: Evaluating responses of estuarine fauna to stressors, including invasive European green crab, using a regional citizen science data set](#)

In Washington State, the recent range expansion and rapid population growth of European green crab (*Carcinus maenas*) triggered the declaration of a statewide emergency by Governor Inslee. Since 2014, Washington Sea Grant has been proactively supporting green crab management in the state through Crab Team (<https://wsg.uw.edu/crabteam>), established as a volunteer-based early detection program. Crab Team also conducts collaborative research on green crabs and provides scientific interpretation and expertise to partners engaged in control, including tribes, state, and federal agency partners, shellfish growers and other entities. The postdoctoral scholar will participate as an active member of Crab Team in supporting management efforts by addressing data analytical and communications needs. Drawing on datasets from Crab Team monitoring, partner removal efforts, and the literature, analyses will serve management goals including population modeling, seasonal, and geographic distributions, impact predictions and assessments, and estimating functional eradication targets. This includes the opportunity to work with a state-wide ecological monitoring dataset generated by the 65-site early detection and monitoring sites, which extends up to 7 years for some sites. [FULL ANNOUNCEMENT](#)

[Membership Services Coordinator](#): The Pacific Coast Shellfish Growers Association (PCSGA) has grown significantly over the years and works on behalf of its members on a broad spectrum of issues including environmental protection, shellfish safety, regulations, technology, and marketing. The Association represents farmers in Alaska, Washington, Oregon, California, and Hawaii who grow a wide variety of healthy, sustainable shellfish.

The Association is seeking to fill a Member Services Coordinator position. This position will represent the mission and the interests of the Pacific Coast Shellfish Growers Association.

Specifically, this individual will strengthen the membership experience, working with members to identify and reflect key issues into new and existing PCSGA programs and tools. Additionally, this position will provide administrative support for the organization in order to help PCSGA achieve its mission and goals.

For a position description and how to apply, please click [here](#).

[Wildlife Biologist](#): The Alameda County Resource Conservation District seeks a highly skilled, experienced, motivated and enthusiastic Biologist, Resource Conservationist II, to support research on wildlife preservation, habitat restoration, and conservation programs on private and public natural and agricultural lands.

[AmeriCorps: Invasive Species Support Members \(2\) - Buenos Aires National Wildlife Refuge, AZ American Conservation Experience](#)

American Conservation Experience (ACE), a non-profit conservation corps, in partnership with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), is seeking (2) Invasive Species Support Members to contribute to invasive plant management duties alongside Buenos Aires National Wildlife Refuge Staff in southern Arizona. During this term, the ACE Members will provide support and assistance under the guidance and direction of FWS staff in the accomplishment of surveying, monitoring, removal, mapping, and educating the public.

Start Date: August 1, 2022

End Date: October 22, 2022

[AmeriCorps: Non-native Snapping Turtle Survey Members \(2\) - Cibola National Wildlife Refuge, AZ](#)

American Conservation Experience, a nonprofit Conservation Corps, in partnership with the US Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), is seeking TWO (2) Non-native Snapping Turtle Survey Members to contribute to a snapping turtle detection project in partnership with Cibola National Wildlife Refuge. During this term, the ACE members will conduct a snapping turtle (*Chelydra serpentina*) eradication pilot study at Cibola National Wildlife Refuge (NWR) in partnership with Arizona Game and Fish Department (AGFD).

[AmeriCorps: Invasive Species Members \(2\) - Cabeza Prieta National Wildlife Refuge, AZ](#)

American Conservation Experience (ACE), a non-profit conservation corps, in partnership with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), is seeking TWO (2) Invasive Species Members to assist the USFWS with invasive plant management duties at Cabeza Prieta National Wildlife Refuge in southern Arizona.

Start Date: 08/22/2022

End Date: 05/26/2023

[AmeriCorps: Invasive Species Member - Goose Island State Park, TX](#)

American Conservation Experience (ACE), a non-profit conservation corps, in partnership with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), is seeking an Invasive Species Member to contribute to the State Parks Region 2 Invasive Species Management project alongside Texas Parks and Wildlife Department staff. During this term, the ACE member will provide support and assistance under the guidance and direction of TPWD staff in the accomplishment of effective management of invasive plants and animals.

[Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks, Emporia, KS office.](#)

- ANS Biologist (F/W Bio II, Position# K0243841)

The incumbent will implement and coordinate KDWP ANS education and outreach efforts. Revise, create, and disseminate signs, brochures, social media posts, in-person programs and workshops, etc. Work with other KDWP staff (fisheries, public affairs, education, etc.) to improve effectiveness of and increase reach of ANS messaging. Develop and coordinate KDWP activities related to "organisms-in-trade". Design and conduct monitoring and detection efforts for quagga mussels and other emerging species of concern as needed. Respond to public reports of new ANS locations. Assist with identifying and applying for grant or other funding opportunities associated with position responsibilities. Attend virtual and in-person meetings, planning sessions, and working groups regarding invasive species. Administer, create, and revise HACCP plans and BMPs for the division and agency relating to ANS. Complete various tasks as assigned by division director, assistant director, and immediate supervisor.

- Invasive Carp Biologist (F/W Bio II, Position# K0243840)

The incumbent will lead invasive carp removal, suppression, containment, and monitoring efforts in the Missouri and Arkansas River basins according to direction of the Aquatic Nuisance Species Coordinator. This includes coordinating activities with other agencies and interested entities; contacting municipalities and private landowners to secure permission for access; physical capture and disposal of invasive carp; seeking and/or developing alternatives for invasive carp disposal; and collecting and analyzing data to evaluate and improve effectiveness of efforts. Attend, and coordinate as needed, virtual and in-person meetings, planning sessions, and workshops regarding invasive carp management or related grant funding opportunities. Assist with grant applications and reports for invasive carp programs associated with the position. Perform education and outreach and respond to public concerns relating to invasive carps in the Missouri and Arkansas River basins. Complete various tasks as assigned by division director, assistant director, and immediate supervisor.

- Invasive Carp Technician (Environmental Associate, Position# K0243838)

The Fisheries Technician will conduct field work related to removal, suppression, containment, and monitoring of invasive carp in the Missouri and Arkansas River basins according to the direction of the Invasive Carp Biologist and the Aquatic Nuisance Species Coordinator. Tasks include manual removal of invasive carp utilizing nets or electrofishing equipment, observation of commercial or contracted invasive carp harvest activities, and disposal of harvested invasive carp; maintain and repair equipment used for invasive carp management such as boats, trailers, nets, and electrofishing equipment; perform education and outreach relating to invasive carps in the Missouri and Arkansas River basins; complete various tasks as assigned by division director, section chief, and immediate supervisor.

[Invasive Species Council of BC](#)

ISC is a provincial non-profit organization working to protect and restore BC's landscapes and habitats from the devastating impacts of invasive species. Over the past 17 years, the Council has developed and delivered outreach, training, and skill development programs while working closely with a network of partners, including the Indigenous Invasive Species Network, Local Government Invasive Species Network, and the Province of BC.

[Manager, Fundraising and Partnerships Fund Development · Remote, British Columbia](#)
[Action Team Member \(Quesnel\)](#)

[Action Team Member \(Salmon Arm\)](#)
[Manager, Indigenous Partnerships](#)
[Youth Coordinator](#)

GRANTS

The Funding Opportunity for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife QZAP FY2022 has officially been posted. The total funding amount for projects is approximately \$2,250,000.00, which is similar to last year. There has been significant change in the application process over the past two years, resulting from our transition to GrantSolutions.gov. **This opportunity will be open for application through July 20, 2022.**

Applications will need to be submitted through grantsolutions.gov, and you will need to create a login and password to access the system. There are recipient tutorials online linked below. Below are the steps you will need to take to access and locate the funding announcement. The funding announcement number is F22AS00373 and the full title is "FY2022 Implementation of the Quagga and Zebra Mussel Action Plan (QZAP) in the Western United States". Please disseminate this opportunity to all interested parties. Please feel free to reach out to barak_shemai@fws.gov. The opportunity can also be found at grants.gov but applications may NOT be submitted through grants.gov <https://www.grants.gov/web/grants/view-opportunity.html?oppId=340550>

[“Development of an Invasive Mussel Introduction Rapid Response and Containment Transition Plan for Clear Lake, CA”](#)

Solicitation Number: RFP No. 22-25

Publish Date: May 27, 2022

Close Date and Time: July 1, 2022 03:00 PM

The County of Lake Water Resources Department, which is also known as the Lake County Watershed Protection District [herein referred to “The District” where appropriate] is soliciting individuals or firms (the “Consultant”) qualified to provide design and development of an Invasive Mussel Introduction Rapid Response and Containment Transition Plan for Clear Lake, Lake County, CA, (the “Project”). The overall goal for the Project is to improve the current prevention program while simultaneously preparing for an invasive quagga or zebra mussel (herein to referred to as “QZ”) introduction into Clear Lake, or Lake County, so that a containment strategy can be incorporated as quickly and efficiently as possible to reduce local impacts and to cost-effectively prevent spread within the northern California region and other uninfested Western water bodies.

[America the Beautiful Challenge 2022 Request for Proposals](#)

Applicant Webinar: Thursday, May 19, 2022, 2:00 PM – 4:00 PM Eastern Time

Full Proposal Due Date: Thursday, July 21, 2022, by 11:59 PM Eastern Time

The National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NFWF), through anticipated cooperative agreements from the Department of the Interior (DOI), Department of Defense (DoD), and the Department of Agriculture’s U.S. Forest Service (USFS) and Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), is pleased to announce the launch of the America the Beautiful Challenge (ATBC)

2022 Request for Proposals (RFP). The ATBC vision is to streamline grant funding opportunities for new voluntary conservation and restoration projects around the United States. This Request for Proposals is a first step toward consolidating funding from multiple federal agencies and the private sector to enable applicants to conceive and develop large-scale, locally led projects that address shared funder priorities spanning public and private lands.

- Strengthen Ecosystem and Community Resilience. Conserve and restore natural systems that help ecosystems and/or communities respond to, mediate and recover from disturbances such as floods, wildfire, drought (e.g., enhancing a wetland to improve coastal resilience, invasive species prevention or removal to reduce wildfire risk, restoring fire resilient stand structure and species composition in fire prone forests, water conservation to address drought, expansion of wetlands to protect from flooding, grassland restoration to promote natural prairie ecosystems).

F22AS00363

[Seaplane Invasive Species Risk Analysis-Phase II](#)

Department of the Interior - Fish and Wildlife Service

Closing Date: Aug 03, 2022 This funding opportunity will be open for 75 days. The application must be submitted by 11:59 p.m. Eastern on the due date.

The ANS Task Force, within its Strategic Plan for 2020-2025 (Objective 2.2 and 2.3), identifies a need to evaluate and prioritize pathways, develop risk management strategies, and encourage implementation of non-regulatory and regulatory measures to prevent the establishment and spread of aquatic invasive species (AIS) in waters of the United States. While evaluating pathways, the ANS Task Force determined that more information is needed to assess the risk of spreading AIS via the seaplane pathway and develop measures to mitigate this risk. This project will address these objectives. Air travel has historically connected otherwise isolated areas, providing a means to transport species from one location to another. The risk of species movement associated with commercial airplanes and air cargo carriers has been previously evaluated (e.g., Tatem, AJ. 2009. *Ecography* 32:99-102); however, the ANS Task Force Prevention Subcommittee found that information on the potential risks associated with seaplanes is currently lacking. Seaplanes may be a more direct risk to aquatic habitats, as opposed to passenger or cargo aircraft. For example, studies of the seaplane transportation pathway in Alaska have concluded that seaplanes have contributed to the spread of Elodea, an invasive aquatic plant within Alaska (Schwoerer, T. 2017. Doctoral Dissertation. University of Alaska, Fairbanks). The spread of Elodea could have significant economic impacts on fisheries, businesses, and recreation if left unchecked. Currently, the significance of the seaplane pathway as a vector for high-risk species, such as Dreissenid mussels, within the contiguous United States, and between Alaska and the contiguous United States is poorly understood.

FEDERAL/STATE/PROVINCIAL LEGISLATION, RULES, ACTIONS

Advocacy:

[Advocates for Sustainable Fishing Address Biden in Open Letter \(6/9/22\)](#)

Stakeholders from the U.S. fishing industry recently released an [open letter](#) to President Biden calling on him to overturn an Executive Order that supports industrial offshore fish farming in the United States.

[Congress must fish or cut bait on marine aquaculture \(6/9/22\)](#)

Most of the seafood Americans eat is farmed shrimp and salmon, along with canned tuna — often from the other side of the world. The U.S., which is the largest global importer of fish, imports 70 to 85 percent of its seafood at a cost of \$22 billion, leading to a \$17 billion seafood-trade deficit. One way to change this dynamic is to increase our production of fish. The supply of wild fish has been steady for the last three decades, but aquaculture is the fastest growing form of food production in the world.

State/Province

Executive

Congressional

[Congressman Defazio and Senator Wyden send letter to Bureau of Ocean Energy Management on Oregon coast offshore wind project. \(6/22/22\)](#)

Today, Representative Peter DeFazio (OR-04) and Oregon Sen. Wyden sent a bicameral letter to the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) about their significant concerns with the ongoing siting process for offshore wind facilities off the southern Oregon coast.

[CRS: The America COMPETES Act Amendments to the Lacey Act](#)

Section 71102 of the America COMPETES Act, H.R. 4521 (passed the House), would amend the injurious species provisions of the Lacey Act (18 U.S.C. §42).

The Lacey Act’s injurious species provisions prohibit importing certain species into the United States and shipping such species “between the continental United States, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or any possession of the United States.” In 2017, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit held in *U.S. Association of Reptile Keepers v. Zinke* that the statute did not prohibit interstate shipment of injurious species—that is, shipment between states within the 49 continental United States

[The Association of Fish & Wildlife Agencies Applauds House Floor Passage of important Wildlife Conservation Bill \(6/14/22\)](#)

Today, the Association of Fish & Wildlife Agencies was excited to witness a passing vote on the House floor for the Recovering America's Wildlife Act ([H.R. 2773](#)). The Recovering America's Wildlife Act is the single most impactful wildlife conservation bill in a generation, benefiting our nature, outdoor recreation, our overall health, clean air and water and our economy. The final vote was 231 to 190 including Republicans and Democrats, highlighting the bipartisan support of this historic piece of legislation that would help expedite the recovery of thousands of at-risk species through proactive, collaborative conservation.

NOW WHAT: According to [E&E Daily \(6/15/22\)](#)

The current House version of the "Recovering America's Wildlife Act" would provide funding from the general U.S. Treasury, with states required to provide at least 25 percent in matching funds. The House bill's authors have not identified any funding offsets for the federal share, as negotiators continue to pursue different options. Kameran Onley, director of North American policy and government relations at the Nature Conservancy, suggested that "ending the tax abuse of conservation easements, which costs taxpayers billions and undermines the integrity of this critical conservation tool, is a fiscally responsible solution" and urged the pairing of the wildlife bill with one that targets the conservation easements. [Note: [See S.2256 - Charitable Conservation Easement Program Integrity Act of 2021](#)]

The Senate version would at least partially offset the bill with fees and fines paid by polluters.

In addition to the funding offset conundrum, lawmakers will now confront questions posed yesterday including whether the programs should sunset after a certain number of years and whether the funding should be mandatory or be provided annually through congressional appropriations.

"We're not done," Dingell acknowledged.

The House yesterday approved a list of amendments. They would:

- *Encourage the use of innovative technologies in wildlife management and conservation.*
- *Impose a 1.85 percent administrative spending cap on portions of the bill.*
- *Instruct the secretary of the Interior to report on contracts, subcontracts and grant money allocated to or received by minority-serving educational institutions and minority-owned businesses.*
- *Expand conservation activities eligible for funding under the Endangered Species Recovery and Habitat Conservation Legacy Fund to include efforts to manage, control and prevent invasive species and disease.*
- *Allow nonprofit organizations to be eligible to receive competitive grant funds.*
- *Allow funds to be used for conservation infrastructure projects that protect and conserve habitat for species of greatest conservation need.*

- *Allow funds to be used for conservation and restoration of native pollinator species.*
- *Require that 0.5 percent of the funds going to the Fish and Wildlife Service from this bill be provided to Interior’s Office of Inspector General to monitor the new FWS spending.*

Related

[The Tax Scam That Won’t Die \(6/17/22\)](#)

The IRS, the Justice Department and Congressional Republicans and Democrats are all trying to put an end to syndicated conservation easements. But with lobbyists like Henry Waxman helping lead the resistance, the efforts have had little effect. The government is targeting a tax deduction that goes by the cumbersome name “syndicated conservation easement,” which exploits a charitable tax break that Congress established to encourage preservation of open land. Under standard conservation easements, landowners who give up development rights for their acreage, usually by donating those rights to a nonprofit land trust, get a charitable deduction in return. When conservation easements are used as intended, both the public and the owner of the property benefit. A piece of pristine land is preserved, sometimes as a park that the public can use, and the donor gets a tax break.

[Daines, Stabenow Reintroduce Bipartisan Bill to Protect Conservation Easements, Stop Abuse from Scam Artists \(6/24/21\)](#)

U.S. Senators Steve Daines (R-Mont.) and Debbie Stabenow (D-Mich.) reintroduced the bipartisan “Charitable Conservation Easement Program Integrity Act” [[S.2256](#)] to stop the abuse of conservation easements, save taxpayers billions of dollars and promote conservation in the United States.

APPROPRIATIONS

[Appropriations Committee Approves Fiscal Year 2023 Energy and Water Development, and Related Agencies Funding Bill \(6/28/22\)](#)

The House Appropriations Committee today approved the fiscal year 2023 Energy and Water Development, and Related Agencies bill on a 32 to 24 vote.

[BILL HERE](#)
[REPORT HERE](#)

Some of the AIS Report language is as follows:

Page 15 Invasive Carp: The Corps is undertaking multiple efforts to stop invasive carp from reaching the Great Lakes. The Committee notes that Congress authorized a comprehensive suite of measures to counter invasive carp at the Brandon Road Lock and Dam, critical to keeping invasive carp out of the Chicago Area Waterways System, which is the only continuous connection between the Great Lakes and Mississippi River basins. The Committee notes that the Corps’ spend plan for fiscal year 2022 funding provided under the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Public Law 117–58) included

\$225,838,000 to initiate construction of the Brandon Road Lock and Dam, Aquatic Nuisance Species Barrier project. Further, the Committee appreciates that the fiscal year 2023 budget request includes \$47,880,500 for the project to continue this important effort.

As the Corps prioritizes projects, it shall consider critical projects to prevent the spread of invasive species. The Corps is directed to provide to the Committee quarterly updates on the progress and status of efforts to prevent the further spread of invasive carp, including the Brandon Road Recommended Plan and the second array at the Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal; the location and density of carp populations; the use of emergency procedures previously authorized by Congress; the development, consideration, and implementation of new technological and structural counter-measures; and progress on PED work.

The Corps shall continue to collaborate at levels commensurate with previous years with the U.S. Coast Guard, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the State of Illinois, and members of the Invasive Carp Regional Coordinating Committee, including identifying navigation protocols that would be beneficial or effective in reducing the risk of vessels inadvertently carrying aquatic invasive species, including invasive carp, through the Brandon Road Lock and Dam in Joliet, Illinois. Any findings of such an evaluation shall be included in the quarterly briefings to the Committee. The Corps is further directed to implement navigation protocols shown to be effective at reducing the risk of entrainment without jeopardizing the safety of vessels and crews. The Corps and other federal and state agencies are conducting ongoing research on additional potential invasive carp solutions. The Corps is directed to provide to the Committee not later than 30 days after enactment of this Act a briefing on such navigation protocols and potential solutions

Page 34 Aquatic Plant Control Program: Of the additional funding provided for the Aquatic Plant Control Program, \$16,000,000 shall be for watercraft inspection stations, as authorized in section 104 of the River and Harbor Act of 1958, equally distributed to carry out subsections (d)(1)(A)(i), (d)(1)(A)(ii), and (d)(1)(A)(iii), \$3,000,000 shall be for related monitoring, as authorized by section 1170 of the America's Water Infrastructure Act of 2018, and \$2,000,000 for activities related to monitoring, surveying and control of hydrilla verticillate and flowering rush. The Corps is encouraged to consider work to address and prevent the threat of hydrilla infestation within the states of Florida and Georgia. Additional funding is also provided for nationwide research, and the Corps is encouraged to consider work to address invasive aquatic plants in the Northern Everglades region. The recommendation also provides \$500,000 to continue activities authorized under section 509 of WRDA 2020.

Prior to the obligation of funds, the Corps is directed to provide to the Committee a briefing on program implementation. The fiscal year 2022 Act directed a briefing on program implementation prior to the obligation of those funds, and the Committee is still awaiting the briefing.

Page 65 Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal Dispersal Barrier.—The Committee notes the Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal (CSSC) dispersal barrier at Des Plaines River is a key control mechanism for protecting the Great Lakes from invasive carp. Over the last

decade, the Corps has invested significant resources in building a permanent electric barrier on the Chicago Area Waterways System. The Committee notes that maximizing effectiveness of the CSSC can have significant immediate benefits for preventing spread of aquatic invasive species into the productive and ecologically diverse Great Lakes system.

Page 113 Water Power.—The recommendation provides not less than \$50,000,000 for Hydropower Technologies and not less than \$130,000,000 for Marine Energy. The recommendation provides up to \$10,000,000 to continue industry-led research, development, demonstration, and deployment efforts of innovative technologies for fish passage and invasive fish species removal at hydropower facilities, as well as analysis of hydrologic climate science and water basin data to understand the impact of climate change on hydropower.

[Appropriations Committee Approves Fiscal Year 2023 Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Funding Bill \(6/29/22\)](#)

The House Appropriations Committee today approved the fiscal year 2023 Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies bill on a 32 to 24 vote.

[BILL HERE](#)

[REPORT HERE](#)

Some of the AIS Report language is as follows:

United States Fish And Wildlife Service

Page 27 Aquatic Invasive Species.—The recommendation includes \$44,720,000, of which \$4,400,000 is for National Invasive Species Act (NISA) activities, as requested, which includes \$2,834,000 for State and Interstate plans and \$1,566,000 is for NISA coordination; and \$5,588,000 is to implement subsection 5(d)(2) of the Lake Tahoe Restoration Act which is supplemented by funding provided in Public Law 117–58 as outlined in the Service’s spend plan contained in the fiscal year 2023 budget justification. The Committee continues funding to aid the Service in working to prevent Invasive carp from entering the Great Lakes, and to control and eradicate them from the Mississippi River, its six sub-basins, the Upper Mississippi River, Missouri River, Arkansas-Red White River, Lower Mississippi River, Tennessee Cumberland River, and Ohio River, and Kentucky Lake, and Lake Barkley. This recommendation includes \$26,000,000 for Invasive carp, of which \$4,000,000 is for contract fishing; \$1,011,000 is for Sea Lamprey administration costs; \$500,000 is for hydrilla, eel and milfoil invasive grasses; \$2,776,000 is for prevention; and \$3,500,000 is to prevent the spread of quagga and zebra mussels in the West of which \$1,250,000 is for NISA state and Interstate plan. The Service is encouraged to pursue technologies to aid in the elimination, mitigation, or control of aquatic nuisance species and invasive species that do not result in the addition of chemical agents to the ecosystem that can lead to harmful by-products such as algal blooms. In fiscal year 2023, no less than \$6,000,000 of the funding provided

in Public Law 117–58 to the Office of the Secretary for invasive species should be directed toward the National Early Detection and Rapid Response Framework and the Rapid Response Fund to supplement Service funding.

The \$4,000,000 provided for contract fishing will create jobs while advancing efforts to combat invasive carp by expanding and perfecting the combined use of contract fishing, including on the Chicago Area Waterways System, and deterrents to extirpate invasive carp, including grass carp, where already established, pursuant to individual State laws and regulations and as called for in management plans. Contract fishing has proven to be an extremely effective management tool. The Service shall continue to work with its State partners to gather data to analyze the impacts of contract fishing to control abundance and movement of invasive carp, including grass carp, and to make every effort to make public announcements for contract fishing. The Service is to make sure adequate resources are provided to support the efforts of the Invasive Carp Regional Coordinating Committee and is encouraged to maintain a Service employee as the Mississippi Interstate Cooperative Resource Association (MICRA) Coordinator and to assist the MICRA Chair and MICRA Executive Committee with various tasks.

The Committee recognizes the importance of understanding the current economic situation as it relates to the removal and uses of Invasive carp. In fiscal year 2022, the Committee directed the Department of Interior to hold a one-day forum modeled on the March 25, 2021 Department of the Interior oil and gas forum to review how Invasive carp that are removed through contract fishing or by other means are being utilized. The Service is directed to brief the Committee within 120 days of enactment of this Act on current and potential uses, including human consumption and as a potential source for bait, and to maintain a link on their website to this forum.

National Park Service

Page 34: Resource Stewardship. —The Committee recommends \$530,931,000 for resource stewardship. The recommendation provides \$5,300,000 for the Partnership Wild & Scenic Rivers program, \$6,500,000 for Quagga and Zebra Mussel Programs, and \$18,856,000 for the National Trails System.

Glen Canyon National Recreation Area and Lake Mead National Recreation Area.—The significant threat that quagga mussel infestations pose to the health of the Colorado River ecosystem and its tributaries, as well as non-federal waterways, is concerning. The Service is directed to continue supporting quagga control projects at Glen Canyon National Recreation Area and Lake Mead National Recreation Area at not less than the enacted level to support research and product improvements for a mobile watercraft tracking system that could be utilized by the NPS and State Wildlife Agencies.

United States Geological Survey

Page 41 Biological Threats and Invasive Species Research Program.—The recommendation provides \$46,780,000 which includes \$5,190,000 for interacting multiple stressor effects on biological threats. The Committee continues to be concerned about the economic, ecologic, and health threats posed by invasive species. Therefore,

\$11,000,000 is provided to continue critical research for Invasive carp, including \$3,000,000 for research to contain or eradicate grass carp such as the Survey’s on-going work to develop species-specific toxicants for grass carp. The Department is directed to update the Committee on phytoplankton changes in the Great Lakes since 1980. The recommendation also provides \$4,720,000 for research on chronic wasting disease in wild populations of cervids. Funding for research on Coral Disease, White Nose Syndrome, and Greater Everglades Invasive species is maintained at the enacted level.

Page 45 The Water Resources Research Act was designed to provide more effective coordination of the Nation’s water research by establishing Water Resources Research Institutes at universities in each State, territory, and the District of Columbia. These institutes provide vital support to stakeholders, States, and Federal agencies for long-term water planning, policy development, and resource management. The recommendation provides \$17,000,000. Research on aquatic invasive species in the Upper Mississippi River region to address a critical need for multi-state research is maintained at no less than the enacted level. The Committee encourages the continuation of the development of multi-state research teams to coordinate needed research for aquatic invasive species in the basin and requests a briefing on the aquatic invasive species hydrologic research proposals that are approved as well as the continuation of research on PFAS. The fiscal year 2023 funding increase over the enacted level should be directed toward annual base grants (104b).

Operation Of Indian Programs

Page 57 Agriculture and Range Program.—The recommendation provides \$41,452,000 for the Agriculture and Range Program, \$3,625,000 above the enacted level and \$2,486,000 below the budget request. This includes \$12,591,000 for Invasive Species and \$28,861,000 for Agriculture Program (TPA), both of which include a general program increase

[Appropriations Subcommittee Approves Fiscal Year 2023 Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Funding Bill \(6/28/22\)](#)

The House Appropriations Committee today approved the fiscal year 2023 Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies bill on a 31 to 24 vote.

[BILL HERE](#)

[REPORT HERE](#)

Some of the AIS Report language is as follows:

NOAA – Office Of Oceanic And Atmospheric Research

Page 42: Coastal Aquatic Invasive Species Mitigation Grant Program.—

The recommendation includes \$3,000,000 for the Coastal Aquatic Invasive Species Mitigation Grant Program, authorized by the Frank LoBiondo Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2018, Public Law 115–282. Aquatic invasive species wreak havoc on ecosystems throughout the Nation, and this program will support efforts to improve the understanding, prevention, mitigation of, and response to these species.

Departmental Management

Page 54: Regional Biosecurity Plan.—The Department shall continue to submit a report alongside its annual budget justifications describing the activities of the Department during the prior fiscal year to implement the Regional Biosecurity Plan for Micronesia and Hawaii—a strategic plan developed jointly by the Department and other Federal and non-Federal entities to prevent and control the introduction of invasive species in the U.S. Pacific region. The report shall include an update on the Departmental activities accomplished in implementation of the plan and next steps and planned activities for further execution of the plan, including estimates of funding that will be obligated toward the implementation and future year requirements.

An AIS federal legislative table is posted on the web on the www.westernais.org website. Go to <https://www.westernais.org/federal-provincial-regulations> and see *AIS Legislative Tracker*

TRAININGS, WEBINARS, CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS

[Archived Materials](#)

[UERC 2022 Symposium Recordings](#) now available: Both full day recordings and recordings of individual presentations of the 2022 Symposium are now available online via PDX Scholar <<https://pdxscholar.library.pdx.edu/uerc/2022/Presentations> Each video includes English captions. Peruse and enjoy!

Events: Webinars, Trainings, Conferences and Meetings

Watercraft Inspection Training

Coming This Fall: Advanced Decontamination Training:

October 18-19, 2022 Lake Powell Resort & Marina Page, AZ 86040

To Register: Go to <https://form.jotform.com/63037607848968> and complete the registration survey. This will be an in-person "Hands-On" training. To qualify you must have completed WIT II training by a PSMFC certified instructor.

For more information go to <https://www.westernais.org/> (under the "Training" tab)
or contact

Quagga D @ (702)236-3814 or quaggadee@cox.net

Because of continued concerns due to COVID-19 upcoming meetings and events listed below may be postponed, cancelled or converted to teleconferencing events. Please check directly with the organizers of these events for the most up-to-date information.

DOI Invasive Species Training Opportunities Spreadsheet

PNW IPC Citizen Science Trainings

July

NAISMA Monthly Webinars: July 20, 2022 @ 1:00 pm - 2:00 pm CDT - ["Jumping Worms:"
What We Know Now](#)

August

NAISMA Monthly Webinars: August 17, 2022 @ 1:00 pm - 2:00 pm CDT - [How to Get Your
Project Funded A Look into Florida's Research and Outreach Program for Invasive Plant
Management](#)

The American Fisheries Society, the AFS Western Division, and the Washington – British Columbia Chapter are excited to host the [152nd AFS Annual Meeting](#), August 21-25, 2022, in Spokane, WA

September

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[Montana Invasive Species Council September 7, 2022](#)

[Washington Invasive Species Council Meeting Hybrid Meeting](#)

September 15, 2022 Olympia, WA; Natural Resources Building, Room 172

[Western Regional Panel](#). September 21-23, 2022 in Anchorage, Alaska. The meeting will be held at the Hilton in downtown Anchorage. Three days of presentations, discussions, workshops and a field trip are all being planned.

October

[2nd GloFouling R&D Forum on Biofouling Prevention and Management for Maritime](#)

[Industries: Greener Technologies for Biofouling Management](#). IMO Headquarters, London, UK, 11-14 October 2022

CALMS 37th Annual Conference October 13–14, 2022 // Oakland, California

[California Lake Management Society](#)

[Oregon Invasive Species Council](#) October 17-18, 2022

WALPA 35th Annual Conference October 19–21, 2022 // Richland, Washington

[Washington State Lake Protection Association](#)

[Upper Midwest Invasive Species Conference 2022](#)

October 25-27, 2022; Green Bay, Wisconsin.

November

The [2022 North American Invasive Species Management Association \(NAISMA\) Annual Conference](#), Managing For Resilience co-hosted with the Florida Invasive Species Council (FISC) November 7-10, 2022, Sanibel Harbor Marriott, across from Sanibel Island Ft. Myers, Florida

December

[Oregon Invasive Species Council](#) December 6, 2022

[2022 Innovations in Invasive Species Management Conference](#)

Gaylord Opryland Resort and Convention Center in Nashville, TN

December 13th-16th, 2022

Primary meeting dates will be December 14th and 15th

[Washington Invasive Species Council Meeting Hybrid Meeting](#)

December 15, 2022 Olympia, WA; Natural Resources Building, Room 172

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