



AQUATIC INVASIVE SPECIES NEWS

07/22/22

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SPOTLIGHT:

[How a salmon farm disaster changed Northwest aquaculture forever \(7/1/22\)](#)

“Skagit 911. What is your emergency?”

“I’m not quite sure if this is a 911 emergency or not, but my husband and I are on our boat in Secret Harbor, and the middle fish pen is breaking apart, and we don’t know who to call,” Jill Davenport told the 911 operator for the police in Skagit County, about a hundred miles north of Seattle, Washington.

“What do you mean by the middle fish pen?” the operator asked.

“In Secret Harbor, on Cypress Island, there’s three fish pens,” Davenport explained calmly. “There’s a bunch of equipment and stuff that, like a forklift and generators and stuff, that are potentially going into the water. And we don’t see any humans around. It’s huge, and the whole thing is buckling. There’s a forklift that looks like it’s about ready to go in the water.”

“We are passing that information along,” the operator replied.

The farms were known as Sites 1, 2 and 3. They consisted of floating steel rafts linking 10 individual cages, arranged in two rows of five cages each. The floating collection of cages, known as net pens, was held in place by a mooring system composed of chains and ropes attached to concrete anchors on the seabed. Cooke Aquaculture, a Canadian company, had acquired the farms and five others in Puget Sound off the Washington state coast a year earlier. Already the dominant salmon farmer in Maine and New Brunswick and active in Chile and Scotland, Cooke was executing its plan for a major expansion in the Pacific Northwest. Cooke had grown aggressively to become the largest privately owned salmon-farming company in the world, but that drive to dominance was about to hit a roadblock...

[\[read more\]](#)

PUBLIC COMMENT

[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).

[FWP seeks public comment on Eurasian watermilfoil eradication project in Nilan Reservoir](#)

HELENA – Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks is seeking public comment on a proposed project to use an herbicide treatment to eradicate Eurasian watermilfoil (EWM) on 1.15 acres in Nilan Reservoir, west of Augusta. EWM was discovered in the area in 2021 and subsequently treated with an herbicide last fall. The treatment injured the plants and slowed their growth, but further sampling shows well established plants throughout the bay.

EWM has the potential to outcompete native aquatic plant species. It can also negatively impact recreation access and opportunities and have negative economic impacts on irrigation and agriculture activities.

Application of the herbicide would occur in the small bay between the two FWP boat ramps. The reservoir is at historic low levels so the amount of water that will need to be treated is very limited.

A draft environmental assessment is available on the FWP website.

Comments can be emailed to FWPfishcomments@mt.gov or mailed to Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks, Attn: Craig McLane, P.O. Box 200701, Helena, MT 59620-0701.

The deadline for public comment is July 29.

[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.

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](https://www.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 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.

[Zebra mussels confirmed in Buchanan Lake in Otter Tail County \(6/30/22\)](#)

The Minnesota Department of Natural Resources has confirmed a report of zebra mussels in Buchanan Lake, in the city of Ottertail in Otter Tail County.

A lake property owner contacted the DNR after finding an adult zebra mussel attached to a native mussel shell. A DNR invasive species specialist found an adult zebra mussel shortly after entering the water near the public access, about one mile from the site of the initial report.

[Zebra mussels confirmed in Clear Lake in Crow Wing County \(7/11/22\)](#)

The Minnesota Department of Natural Resources has confirmed a report of zebra mussels in Clear Lake, near Jenkins in Crow Wing County.

DNR fisheries staff found an adult zebra mussel on survey equipment while working in Clear Lake. DNR invasive species staff found adult zebra mussels in several areas of the 225-acre lake during a response survey.

South Dakota:

[Zebra Mussel Discovered in Pactola Reservoir \(7/14/22\)](#)

The South Dakota Department of Game, Fish and Parks (GFP) and the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) have confirmed the presence of zebra mussels in Pactola Reservoir in Pennington County.

"We received an image of a possible zebra mussel that had been found on a pair of sunglasses while an individual was spear fishing in Pactola Reservoir," said Aquatic Invasive Species Coordinator, Tanner Davis. "Upon further investigation via water sampling by BOR, free-swimming zebra mussel larvae, called veligers, were found in two of the four samples collected." Pactola Reservoir is now considered infested with zebra mussels. [\[USGS NAS Report\]](#)

Related: [WY Game and Fish concerned about zebra mussel discovery in South Dakota \(7/21/22\)](#)

OTHER AIS

Texas:

[*Cherax quadricarinatus* \(Australian redclaw crayfish\)](#) was found in a South Laguna Madre residential pond, near Resaca de la Palma, TX [\[USGS NAS\]](#)

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

WDFW continues to receive numerous reports from the public of native crab species misidentified for invasive European green crabs. While WDFW appreciates the public interest in helping to identify invasive species, these incidents are examples of why WDFW calls on the public to photograph and report suspected European green crabs at <http://wdfw.wa.gov/greencrab> returning the crab in question unharmed to the water where it was found.

[Destructive forest pest, the emerald ash borer, arrives in Oregon; public asked to report sightings](#)

DREISSENID MUSSELS

[The westward spread of zebra and quagga mussels shows how tiny invaders can cause big problems \(7/19/22\)](#)

The zebra mussel has been a poster child for invasive species ever since it unleashed economic and ecological havoc on the Great Lakes in the late 1980s. Yet despite intensive efforts to control it and its relative, the quagga mussel, these fingernail-sized mollusks are spreading through U.S. rivers, lakes and bays, clogging water supply pipes and altering food webs.

Now, the mussels threaten to reach the country's last major uninfested freshwater zones to the west and north: the Columbia River Basin in Washington and Oregon, and the waterways of Alaska.

[The quagmire of the quagga mussels in Utah water's \(7/12/22\) \[recorded broadcast\]](#)

Department of Wildlife Resource's Bruce Johnson comes on to discuss invasive quagga mussels in Utah waters, and what is being done at a State level to protect our lakes, and how you can help mitigate the contamination.

[The imperiled mussels of the Detroit River \(7/4/22\)](#)

Native freshwater mussels have experienced dramatic population declines in the Great Lakes due to habitat degradation, water pollution and the introduction of invasive species like zebra and quagga mussels. Nowhere is this more evident than in the Detroit River.

BOAT INSPECTION/DECON/TECH NEWS

['She loves to show off': North Dakota fetches help of trained dog to sniff out zebra mussels \(7/14/22\)](#)

Puddles is expected to make a big splash when she comes to North Dakota to search for zebra mussels .

The 5-year-old mixed breed dog and her handler, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife Sgt. Pam Taylor, will be on deck July 14 for the North Dakota Governor's Walleye Cup tournament on Lake Sakakawea. Their goal: demonstrate how man's best friend can detect invasive species before boats launch and contaminate the fourth largest reservoir in the U.S...

The pup won't be alone, Taylor said. Fin, a 2-year-old hound dog who is training to help Puddles, will also visit with her handler, Nick Knauss.

[Conservation Officer Service achieves largest-ever invasive mussels decontamination \(7/9/22\)](#)

When staff at B.C.'s Invasive Mussel Defence Program were notified that a high-risk watercraft heading for the Lower Mainland appeared to be covered in invasive zebra mussels, inspectors with the Conservation Officer Service (COS) immediately took action... Inspectors tracked down the trucking company and its load, a massive barge being transported in two 40-foot-long

(12 metres) sections, each 10 feet (three metres) high and 10 feet wide. The barge had travelled from Lake Ontario and was destined for industrial use in a Lower Mainland waterway... COS Aquatic Invasive Species (AIS) inspectors were quickly mobilized from the Okanagan and Lower Mainland. They used specialized equipment to remove thousands of invasive mussels during approximately 10 hours of work in two days. Many of the mussels were viable, which means they could multiply in B.C. waters if given the chance. That has yet to happen in the province.

Related: [B.C.'s invasive mussel defence program intercepts 5 contaminated boats from Ontario \(7/11/22\)](#)

Follow up: [Canada's largest marine dredging company brought thousands of invasive mussels into B.C. \(7/17/22\)](#)

[Over 3,400 boats inspected for quagga mussels during 4th of July weekend \(7/5/22\)](#)

Statewide, Aquatic Invasive Species technicians with the DWR, Utah State Parks, Arizona Game and Fish Department and the National Park Service inspected 3,434 boats and performed 117 decontaminations from Friday to Monday. During last year's Fourth of July weekend, 5,959 inspections were performed statewide, and 122 boats were decontaminated.

[Game and Fish catching more aquatic invasive species on boats entering Wyoming \(6/30/22\)](#)

Wyoming Game and Fish has noted an increase of aquatic invasive species this year on boats coming into the state. At check stations across the state, Game and Fish has found aquatic invasive species (AIS) on at least a dozen boats. Last year, Game and Fish found mussels on 55 boats across the whole season, which runs to November. Game and Fish AIS Coordinator Josh Leonard said a dozen is a lot since it's still early in the season and this holiday weekend will bring an influx of visitors.

[Washington Fish and Wildlife opens aquatic invasive species check station at Clarkston site \(6/30/22\)](#)

In an effort to prevent those and other impacts, the WDFW recently opened an aquatic invasive species check station on the west end of Port Drive in Clarkston. It's one of a handful in the state and part of a network of check stations in the Pacific Northwest, including Idaho

BALLAST WATER/BIOFOULING

Pagenkopp Lohan, Katrina M., John A. Darling, and Gregory M. Ruiz. "[International shipping as a potent vector for spreading marine parasites.](#)" Diversity and Distributions.

MARINE

[\[Alaska\] Could green crabs be the new signal crayfish? \(7/19/22\)](#)

To be classified as an invasive species an organism must be both alien to an ecosystem and likely to cause harm. The expanding population of signal crayfish in Kodiak's Buskin Lake is both.

\$\$\$\$

[\[Washington\] We need all hands on deck to fight invasive green crabs \(7/1/22\)](#)

Because of the decline in our salmon runs, tribes depend on Dungeness crab to sustain our economies and ways of life. If we don't slow down the spread of European green crab, we're at risk of losing Dungeness crab too. We need all hands on deck if we're going to protect native species from this invasive threat. We need management and funding to support a coordinated effort with boots on the ground.

[Invasive European green crabs are spreading. Here's how WA is fighting back \(6/28/22\)](#)

Earlier this month, the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife increased funding, deployed emergency measures and strengthened coordination with other agencies, tribes and organizations after a European green crab was captured in Hood Canal in May — the furthest south the species has ever been found in the Salish Sea. \$\$\$\$

[Can Finding New Culinary Markets for Green Crabs Help Curb the Invasive Species? \(6/27/22\)](#)

Playing a numbers game with such an abundance of green crabs tends to up your odds of success, and even hard-shell crabs can be useful. Buyers of the invasive green crabs have included whelk fishermen using the crabs as bait and a local Buddhist temple for Cambodian New Year, where they were pickled for a Cambodian dish called Salty Crab. One New Hampshire distillery, Tamworth Distilling, has used green crabs to flavor a whiskey (although the crabs weren't Masi's).

Related: [Invasive Green Crabs; If you can't beat them, eat them \(7/22\)](#)

AQUACULTURE

[Offshore fish farms: a new wave of food production ... or the 'wild west' of ocean pollution? \(7/20/22\)](#)

Known as offshore fish farms, these structures have appeared around the world in recent years. Their proliferation in open waters, often sitting several miles off coastlines, has sparked heated debate: some see them as the next frontier for the sustainable production of fish such as Atlantic salmon, seabass and cobia; others describe them as "factory farming of the sea".

[Puget Sound fish farming unlikely to be the single cause of Chinook extinction, NOAA says \(7/11/22\)](#)

The Puget Sound is home to four such facilities that farm steelhead trout in underwater pens which environmentalists claim endanger native species. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), in an analysis of those aquaculture facilities, claims they are not likely to be the single cause of the extinction of Chinook salmon.

[State attracts 20 Alaska aqua-farm applications \(7/7/22\)](#)

Of those, two are for shellfish only, 16 are for kelp only, and two are shellfish and kelp combinations.

[WA, BC leaders weigh closing controversial salmon farms \(7/4/22\)](#)

Some researchers say the open-net-pen farms are breeding grounds for parasites, viruses and bacteria that devastate wild populations.

[Permitting woes could be blocking California's seaweed sector \(7/1/22\)](#)

New [white paper](#) calls for an overhaul of California's permitting process for seaweed aquaculture.

[Another smolt step in Grieg's aquaculture transition plan \(7/1/22\)](#)

Grieg Seafood's hatchery expansion project will allow juvenile salmon to grow longer on land before being transferred to sea farms in British Columbia

[Canada's Salmon Farmers Respond to The Federal Government's Decision to Renew Salmon Farming Licenses in British Columbia, Canada \(6/29/22\)](#)

The Canadian Aquaculture Industry Alliance (CAIA) and the BC Salmon Farmers Association (BCSFA) believe that the federal government's decision to renew the licenses of salmon farms in British Columbia and establish a process for the salmon farms in the Discovery Islands is good for Canadians. The government's own science evaluation process, and multiple independent peer-reviewed science processes, have concluded that salmon farms have minimal effect on wild fish abundance and that farmed and wild salmon can and do co-exist in the Pacific Ocean.

FISH

[Predation Alert: Assessing the V3D Acoustic Tag \(7/18/22\)](#)

The migration of juvenile Chinook salmon through the Sacramento–San Joaquin River Delta to reach the ocean is arguable the most intensively studied life-stage of salmon in California. These young salmon face many threats to their survival, from habitat fragmentation and water diversions, to warming temperatures and hungry predators. Studies monitoring smolt movement with acoustic telemetry indicate that survival through the Delta is very low, but pinpointing the exact reason for smolt mortality – whether it be environmental conditions, predation, or other factors – has been an ongoing challenge for scientists.

[Invasive species fish out derby coming to Columbia River \(7/11/22\)](#)

Derby runs from July 22-31 and entrants can target two invasive predators, walleye and northern pike

[Invasive species concerns confirmed on the lower Colorado River \(7/6/22\)](#)

As reservoir levels drop, nonnative fish that live in warm surface waters in Lake Powell are edging closer to the dam and its penstocks — submerged steel tubes that carry water to turbines, where it generates hydroelectric power and is released on the other side.

If bass and other predator fish continue to get sucked into the penstocks, survive and reproduce below the dam, they will have an open lane to attack chub and other natives, potentially unraveling years of restoration work and upending the Grand Canyon aquatic ecosystem — the only stretch of the river still dominated by native species... Even before the discovery of smallmouth bass spawning below the dam, agencies had been bracing for this moment. The U.S.

Bureau of Reclamation recently enlisted a team of researchers at Utah State University to map the nonnative fish in Lake Powell and try to determine which could pass through the dam first.

Dickey, J. W., Arnott, G., McGlade, C. L., Moore, A., Riddell, G. E., & Dick, J. T. (2022). [Threats at home? Assessing the potential ecological impacts and risks of commonly traded pet fishes](#). *NeoBiota*, 73, 109-136.

AQUATIC PLANTS

[Survey Shows Growth of Aquatic Invasive Species in Lake Chelan \(6/22\)](#)

A recent aquatic invasive species survey at Lake Chelan shows that invasive aquatic plants are more widely distributed in the Wapato Basin and lower Lucerne Basin of the lake compared to survey results from eight years ago. The 2021 survey covered the entirety of the Lake Chelan shoreline and mapped 520 acres of invasive aquatic plants, predominantly Eurasian Watermilfoil and Curly Leaf Pondweed. The [survey results](#) also documented an increase in the northern extent of aquatic invasive plants within the lake, including shoreline locations in the lower Lucerne Basin frequently used by boaters.

FRESHWATER

[\[Michigan\] Work to Wipe Out Invasive Crayfish Begins \(7/15/22\)](#)

Traps are being set and a criminal investigation is under way after invasive crayfish were found in a lake near Holland, Mich., where officials believe fishermen were using them for bait.

Burlakova, A. K., & Martin, A. [Aquatic Invasive Species: The Economic Cost-Benefit Balance of Human-Made Infrastructure](#). *Anales de la Academia Nacional de Ciencias Exactas, Físicas y Naturales Argentina Tomo 73*, 2022.

CLIMATE CHANGE

[The Southwest is bone dry. Now, a key water source is at risk. \(7/6/22\)](#)

States need to come up with a plan by August to cut water in 2023, when the Bureau of Reclamation meets to set annual operations for Lake Mead and Lake Powell.

The cuts are in some ways an emergency measure, borne out of an urgent need to keep the dams at Lake Mead and Lake Powell functioning. The Colorado River States are scheduled to renegotiate the wider guidelines by 2025, when the 2007 agreement expires.

[Report: High water, longer flooding change Upper Mississippi River ecosystem \(7/3/22\)](#)

Most sections of the Upper Mississippi River lost forest cover over the last roughly three decades, largely due to flooding and invasive species, the report found... When the trees die, invasive species move in, such as reed canary grass and Japanese hops — both of which grow so

rapidly they can suppress the growth of new trees. The emerald ash borer is also threatening green ash trees, one of the more abundant species in the floodplain.

Researchers are exploring ways to protect floodplain forests, but Houser said it may be easier to focus on controlling invasive species than addressing tree loss from excess flooding — which could happen more frequently in the future as the planet warms... Silver carp and bighead carp, which were first identified in the Upper Mississippi River in the 1990s, now represent up to 65 percent of the fish in three of the southernmost study areas... It's unclear whether invasive carp will be able to take hold in the upper stretches of the river, where they've been found but have not yet begun to dominate,

[Duluth-based scientists get \\$3 million grant to study Great Lakes' phytoplankton \(6/30/22\)](#)

The award from the Environmental Protection Agency gives the Natural Resources Research Institute funding to continue its work studying the bottom of the food chain... "We know the base of the food web in Lake Superior is changing quickly as a result of the fact that it is warming up faster than any large lake in the world — which is changing the physics of the system. So, not surprisingly, it's changing the biology as well," Reavie said. "And that's a concern." ... Researchers have seen the collapse of deep-water food webs since the invasion of quagga mussels in Lake Michigan and Lake Huron.

[Climate Change Is Shrinking and Fragmenting Salmon Habitat, Idaho Study Finds \(6/28/22\)](#)

“This really allowed us to understand how the environment will change at different discharges, which hasn’t really been done before. Now we can say the impact will be that the habitat gets smaller and more fragmented, meaning even the parts that are still good [quality] might be too small to be useful,” Tonina said. “Still, this is a glass half-full, half-empty result. At least it’s not a total loss of habitat yet.”

OTHER

[Scientists Explore Gene Editing to Manage Invasive Species \(7/20/22\)](#)

To protect our vital resources from invasive species, scientists from USDA’s Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) work with States and nationwide cooperators to develop solutions, leveraging the latest science and technology—including genome editing. APHIS scientists are exploring the feasibility of genetically modifying traits in invasive species to manage their populations, control diseases, create new detection tools for plant pathogens and more. These technologies are faster, cheaper, and more accurate than previous molecular tools—allowing scientists to target specific species and genes.

[Oregon dad spots the first emerald ash borers on the West Coast during summer camp pickup in Forest Grove \(7/11/22\)](#)

On June 30, Dominic Maze, an invasive species biologist for the City of Portland, was waiting outside a summer camp in Forest Grove to pick up his children when he noticed several ash trees in decline. When he took a closer look he recognized the distinctive D-shaped holes made by adult emerald ash borers (EAB), an invasive and destructive pest, as they exit an infested tree.

[Is invasive species management doing more harm than good? \(commentary\) \(7/11/22\)](#)

One of the ways in which conventional conservation may be thwarting its own efforts, as well as causing harm to people, is in the long battle against IAS. For decades the consensus has been that IAS are bad for biodiversity and must be eradicated, but at what cost? IAS management comes in many forms – from chemicals to culling – and its impacts may be causing more harm than good. To illustrate, it’s estimated that in the U.S. millions of acres of public wild lands are sprayed with herbicides and pesticides annually – this equates to hundreds of tons every year – with little known about the combinations of chemicals being used, their effectiveness, their interactions within the environment, and the true financial costs.

[Wild pigs: Tackling one of Canada's worst invasive species \(7/9/22\)](#)

With no signs of slowing down, wild pigs are considered by some to be one of the most destructive invasive species in Canada. While the Prairies have been hardest hit, other provinces are feeling the effects of the troublesome animal. One golf course on Vancouver Island learned that recently after a group of pigs began tearing up sections of the fairway earlier this year.

Lieurance, Deah, Amy Kendig, and Christina Romagosa. ["The Stages of Invasion: How does a nonnative species transition to an invader? SS-AGR-464/AG463, 7/2022."](#) EDIS 2022, no. 4 (2022).

NA, Aravind, Maanya Uma Shaanker, Poorna Bhat HN, Bipin Charles, Uma Shaanker R, and Manzoor A. Shah. ["Niche shift in invasive species: is it a case of “home away from home” or finding a “new home”?"](#) Biodiversity and Conservation (2022): 1-14.

OUTREACH AND EDUCATION

[Great Lakes Commission shares lessons learned from fight against internet sales of aquatic invasive species \(7/12/22\)](#)

The Great Lakes Commission (GLC) today released a report on the second phase of its work to stop internet sales of aquatic invasive species (AIS) in the Great Lakes region. The GLC initiative, known as the Great Lakes Detector of Invasive Aquatics in Trade (GLDIATR), demonstrated that “web crawling” applications can be used to track the online sale of priority AIS and support the work of AIS researchers, outreach coordinators, managers, and law enforcement officials across the Great Lakes basin.

JOBS/GRANTS

[Maine Invasive Aquatic Coordinator \(IF&W Senior Resource Biologist\)](#)

Closing Date: July 29, 2022

Location: Augusta, Maine

Permanent Full Time

Grade/Salary: \$55,036.80 - \$74,131.20

BRIEF JOB DESCRIPTION: This position is engaged in professional services and scientific work involving the conservation and management of inland fisheries, including the protection,

preservation, and enhancement of Maine's inland fisheries and wildlife resources. The Invasive Aquatic Coordinator works at the main headquarters of MDIFW and serves as a member of the Fisheries Statewide Support Team, while coordinating invasive fish and wildlife threats and concerns on behalf of the Bureau of Resource Management. The position reports to the Director of Fisheries and Hatcheries.

[Now Hiring: Two Post-doc Opportunities](#)

The New York Invasive Species Research Institute at Cornell University, in collaboration with the Northeast RISCC Management Network, is seeking a broadly trained individual with knowledge of invasive species and/or climate change science as well as experience in the development of social science and ecological monitoring projects. This postdoctoral position will involve synthesizing relevant science, conducting surveys of existing land manager approaches, and developing recommendations for climate smart invasive species management strategies. **Applications are due July 29th, 2022.** Questions or inquiries about this position can be directed to Carrie Brown-Lima cjb37@cornell.edu

[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 RISCC 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.

[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](#)

[Portland Metro Associate Natural Resource Scientist -](#)

[Closes 7/28/2022 5:00 PM Pacific](#)

As the Associate Natural Resources Scientist's (ANRS) you will:

- Plan, implement and report on ecological management and restoration, monitoring and (occasionally) research projects within Metro's Natural Areas and Parks Portfolio.
- Maintain knowledge of the ecological condition of sites you are entrusted with, and to a lesser extent, the entire portfolio.
- Develop or update Site Conservation Plans within the context of Tribal, local, regional and national conservation priorities.
- Alone and in partnership with other Science and Conservation Program staff, plan for and implement multiple simultaneous habitat enhancement, monitoring and (occasionally) research projects, including: developing and maintaining project plans and budgets, writing scopes of work for contractors and managing invoices, and producing project completion reports.
- Lead or support early management (stabilization) of newly acquired properties.
- Help develop and manage on-call contracts for the program, including writing or reviewing scopes of work and requests for proposals / bids, and tracking utilization.
- Assist in development of program policies and procedures.
- Build and maintain collaborative partnerships within and outside Metro to develop, prioritize and implement projects.
- Provide conservation science expertise in site master planning and park development project work groups for sites in your portfolio and in areas of expertise.
- Identify and interpret regional data and provide conservation science perspective to Metro professional and technical staff in land management, real-estate, nature education and community land stewardship, communication, regional transportation, tribal government relations, urban growth, waste management or other issues under Metro's work umbrella.
- Develop and interpret conservation data.
- Plan, prioritize and implement conservation actions and coordinate regional conservation efforts.

[The PCCD & CEMIST is Hiring!](#)

July 5, 2022 petcocd Uncategorized

The Petroleum County Conservation District and the Central and Eastern Montana Invasive Species Team (CEMIST) is seeking a professional program coordinator for up to 40 hrs/week. The ideal candidate will have an understanding of communities east of the continental divide and a basic knowledge of invasive species in Montana, their treatment, and their prevention methods. The coordinator will focus on working with CEMIST members to complete a strategic plan and action plan and on education and outreach efforts. Work is based in Winnett or Lewistown, MT. In-state travel is necessary. Salary \$18.50-20/hour DOQ. Applications due July 26 by 5 p.m. MST. All documents should be emailed to petroleumcd@midrivers.com. Visit petroleumcd.com or call 406-429-4832 for more information.

[Southeast Coast Invasive Plant Management Team Members - Congaree National Park](#)

American Conservation Experience Columbia, South Carolina, United States
American Conservation Experience, a nonprofit Conservation Corps, in partnership with the National Park Service, is seeking TWO Members for the Southeast Coast Invasive Plant Management Team (SEC-IPMT) to contribute to invasive plant management projects alongside the SEC-IPMT Staff.

This placement is a 36-week opportunity to be a part of a traveling team that will focus on invasive plant management at 13 parks in the Southeast Region. These include national parks in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama. The team will visit several, not all, of these parks during your term.

You will control non-native plants using both manual and chemical methods (75%), perform distribution mapping of non-native plants using GPS (10%), and assist with additional resource management field, GIS, and data management projects (15%). Because of the travel intensive nature of this placement, we are looking for adaptable applicants willing to work in an environment requiring a lot of flexibility. At times our travel plans change suddenly due to unforeseen weather or training opportunities.

[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.

GRANTS

Extended: 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 www.GrantSolutions.gov **This opportunity will be open for application through August 12, 2022.**

Applications will need to be submitted through [grantsolutions.gov](https://www.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](https://www.grants.gov) but applications may NOT be submitted through [grants.gov](https://www.grants.gov) <https://www.grants.gov/web/grants/view-opportunity.html?oppId=340550>

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.

The Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office, on behalf of the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, is soliciting proposals for interagency agreement funding to support response to the ongoing [European green crab emergency](#). Please visit <https://rco.wa.gov/about-us/employment-and-contracts/> for more information about the available funding for public agencies. **(rolling deadline until funds fully allocated)** For more information on European green crab and the state response, please visit <https://wdfw.wa.gov/species-habitats/invasive/carcinus-maenas> and <https://wdfw.wa.gov/news/emergency-measures-deployed-control-invasive-european-green-crabs-washington-waters>

Transformational Habitat Restoration and Coastal Resilience Grants: Up to \$85 million in funding is available for habitat restoration and coastal resilience through the [FY2022 NOAA's Transformational Habitat Restoration and Coastal Resilience Grants Notice of Funding Opportunity](#). This funding will support transformational projects that restore habitat for our nation's fisheries and protected resources, while also strengthening the resilience of coastal communities and ecosystems. It will invest in projects that have the greatest potential to provide holistic benefits, through habitat-based approaches that strengthen both ecosystem and community resilience.

Projects selected through this opportunity will help:

- Restore marine, estuarine, coastal, and Great Lakes ecosystems
- Rebuild sustainable fisheries and contribute to the recovery of threatened and endangered species
- Protect the safety and well-being of coastal communities by using natural infrastructure to reduce damage from flooding and storms
- Support the many benefits that healthy habitats provide, such as clean drinking water and industries like boating, fishing, and tourism

NOAA will accept proposals between \$1 million and \$15 million total over the award period. The application deadline is **September 6, 2022**.

Coastal Habitat Restoration and Resilience Grants for Underserved Communities: Up to \$10 million in funding is available for habitat restoration and resilience awards for underserved communities through [NOAA's FY2022 Coastal Habitat Restoration and Resilience Grants for Underserved Communities Notice of Funding Opportunity](#). Through this funding, NOAA will engage underserved communities in habitat restoration activities that promote resilient ecosystems and communities. This funding will provide capacity for these communities to more fully participate in developing future transformational habitat projects. This capacity is intended to ensure that communities are integral to the visioning and decision-making for coastal habitat restoration projects that affect them, and that they directly benefit from these projects.

Projects selected through this opportunity may include:

- Capacity building activities, including participation in municipal or regional-scale resilience planning, project planning and feasibility studies, stakeholder engagement, and proposal development for future funding.
- Restoration activities, including demonstration projects, engineering and design, permitting, and on-the-ground implementation.

NOAA will accept proposals between \$250,000 to \$500,000 total over the award period. The application deadline is **September 30, 2022**.

[NOAA-OAR-SG-2022-2007452 National Sea Grant Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act \(IIJA\) Marine Debris Challenge Competition](#) Department of Commerce **Closes September 30, 2022** Eligibility: Sea Grant College Programs, Sea Grant Institutional Programs, and Sea Grant

Coherent Area Programs. A Sea Grant program may submit or participate in more than one proposal. Other interested entities must submit proposals in partnership with and through a relevant Sea Grant program.

Proposals may address (but are not limited to) innovative interception and/or removal technologies, reusable systems, microplastics, and/or nanoplastics. Proposals are sought that will build upon and extend existing knowledge and efforts related to marine debris; support broad, non-proprietary, and innovative research to address critical gaps with respect to marine debris; make that information available to communities and stakeholders; include Sea Grant education and extension professionals, community representatives, government, academic, non-governmental, and industry partners, as appropriate; and proactively incorporate principles of diversity, equity, inclusion, justice, and accessibility at every level of the work. Proposals must include funding for Sea Grant education and/or extension personnel as collaborators.

Community, government, academic, non-government, and industry stakeholder participation/involvement in projects is strongly encouraged. Applications DO NOT require the standard 50% non-federal match for Sea Grant projects. However, applicants are strongly encouraged to combine NOAA federal funding with formal matching contributions and informal leverage from a broad range of sources in the public and private sectors. To this end, applicants should note that cost sharing and leverage of other funds is an element considered in the evaluation criteria.

FEDERAL/STATE/PROVINCIAL LEGISLATION, RULES, ACTIONS

Advocacy:

[Western Governors formally approved five policy resolutions during their annual executive session at the end of WGA's fiscal year \(6/30/22\).](#)

[Policy Resolution 2022-11, Biosecurity and Invasive Species Management:](#)

This resolution addresses invasive species management and adds substantial new policy, including: a call to address the destructive relationship between invasive grasses and wildfires; mechanisms to enhance regional invasive species research, planning, and coordination; and recommendations to Congress and federal agencies on improving invasive species management on federal lands and supporting state-led management efforts. [Read, download the resolution.](#)

State/Province

Executive

[Region gets money to fight invasive species, led by \\$3.4 million for Lake Tahoe \(7/21/22\)](#)

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is giving \$3.4 million to a tribe and environmental planners in the Mountain West to help them control and prevent aquatic invasive species. The money, which comes from President Joe Biden's infrastructure law, is going to the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency and the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California.

Congressional

[New NMMA-Backed Commission Will Work to Control Aquatic Invasive Species \(7/14/22\)](#)

Commissioners include representatives from NMMA, YETI®, Yamaha Marine, BoatU.S., B.A.S.S., the American Sportfishing Association, Theodore Roosevelt Conservation Partnership, and Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies Members of the \$689-billion outdoor recreation industry have established a blue-ribbon commission to stop and reverse the spread of aquatic invasive species in the U.S. The commission will convene leading biologists, environmentalists, policymakers, and resource managers to assess existing mitigation efforts and identify more effective eradication solutions. Findings from the analysis will be presented to Congress and the administration in 2023, with a goal of passing comprehensive legislation to better manage and eliminate aquatic invasive species. The commission will meet for the first time this week at ICAST.

[Stefanik Bill to Combat Invasive Species is One Step Closer to Law \(7/14/22\)](#)

Congresswoman Elise Stefanik announced her bipartisan [Stamp Out Invasive Species Act \(HR 6936\)](#), which she introduced, advanced out of the House Natural Resources Committee unanimously. Specifically, this bill would direct the United States Postal Service to issue a "Combating Invasive Species Semipostal Stamp." Net proceeds from the sale of this stamp would be directed to the United States Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Interior for programs that combat invasive species.

[Environmentalists, members of Congress call for stricter ballast controls \(7/7/22\)](#)

Peach said they're hoping for a standard filtration system that all companies would need to abide by, but said there needs to be more Congressional support to even get to that point. "We only have 33 of the Congressmen and Congresswomen to sign onto it," he said. "We need a lot more, we need support from all the Great Lakes."

[Congressmen Carter, Scalise Introduce Bill to Increase Coastal Restoration Funding, Set Stage for Offshore Wind Revenue Sharing \(7/20/22\)](#)

WASHINGTON, D.C. – Today, Congressman Troy A. Carter, Sr. and House Republican Whip Steve Scalise introduced bipartisan legislation that puts Louisiana first by updating the Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act (GOMESA) to increase coastal states' share of oil and natural gas revenue. The Budgeting for Renewable Electrical Energy Zone Earnings (BREEZE) Act equalizes the percentage of revenue sharing to match those of onshore states, improves South Louisiana's resiliency against hurricanes, provides hundreds of millions more dollars to restore

our coast, and sets the stage to invest and collect revenue from offshore wind energy. Authorizes the funds received under the bill to be used for:

- Projects and activities for the purposes of coastal protection and resiliency, including conservation, coastal restoration, estuary management, beach nourishment, hurricane and flood protection, and infrastructure directly affected by coastal wetland losses.
- Mitigation of damage to fish, wildlife, or natural resources, including through fisheries science and research.
- Implementation of a federally approved marine, coastal, or comprehensive conservation management plan.
- Mitigation of the impact of outer Continental Shelf activities through the funding of onshore infrastructure projects.
- Planning assistance and the administrative costs of complying with this section.

Related: [Senate Energy Committee Passes King Bill to Share Offshore Wind Energy Revenues with Maine Communities \(7/21/22\)](#)

Update on Recovering America's Wildlife Act (H.R.2773/S.2372)

According to the Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (7/11/22):

On June 14th, Recovering America's Wildlife Act (H.R.2773) passed on the House floor with a final passage vote of 231-190. This is a significant victory for wildlife, for states, and our many partners across the country. Congratulations to all that have been working diligently towards this goal. The continued commitment and perseverance from states and partners has gotten us to this point. We will need to remain steadfast as we still have more work to do. The administration also recently released a strong statement of support for the goals of the bill that you can view here. There is a narrow window for possible action in July and then again in September. It will be important to remember as we chart the successful path to the Senate, and to the end goal of enactment, that we'll need all members, cosponsors, and champions, on both sides of the aisle, to get to the goal line (that may or may not involve another stop in the House). We strongly encourage contacts to Senate offices with a request to get this pivotal legislation passed in the Senate as soon as possible. You can refer advocates to the Alliance for America's Fish & Wildlife website to send a letter to Senators encouraging swift action in the Senate.

[The Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies Strongly Opposes Legislation Attempting Repeal of Pittman-Robertson Excise Taxes \(7/12/22\)](#)

Across the country, State Fish and Wildlife agencies stand on the front lines of conservation, and effectively use Wildlife and Sport Fish Restoration funds as an indispensable part of their budgets to conserve wildlife and fisheries, restore habitat, provide shooting ranges, and connect

people with nature. These funds, generated through a 10-11 percent federal excise tax on firearms and ammunition through the Pittman-Robertson Act, have generated \$15 billion for conservation since the law was enacted in 1937. In 2022 alone, State Fish and Wildlife Agencies received a record \$1.1 billion in funding through the Pittman-Robertson Act to support state and local outdoor recreational opportunities, and wildlife and habitat conservation efforts.

However, after nearly a century of conservation success and bipartisan support, our system of funding conservation and shooting sports is at risk. The RETURN (Repealing Excise Taxes on Unalienable Rights Now) Our Constitutional Rights Act of 2022, [H.R. 8167](#), if enacted, would effectively cripple the Pittman-Robertson Act – the most significant wildlife conservation legislation in the United States and the foundational pillar of our “user-pays, public-benefits” American System of Conservation Funding. The bill would eliminate the 10-11 percent federal excise tax on firearms, ammunition, and archery equipment that funds conservation in America.

Related: [This New Bill Wants to Gut the Pittman-Robertson Act \(6/30/22\)](#)

APPROPRIATIONS

[Manchin will not support climate spending in reconciliation package \(07/14/22\)](#)

Sen. Joe Manchin (D-W.Va.) will not support climate spending as part of a reconciliation package [[H.R. 5376](#)], likely dooming any major climate legislation before the 2022 midterms, a Democrat briefed on the conversation confirmed to The Hill Thursday night.

Some of AIS related language in the original HR 5376 is as follows:

United States Fish and Wildlife Service for fiscal year 2022, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated,

\$242,500,000, for the purposes of rebuilding and restoring units of the National Wildlife Refuge System and State wildlife management areas, including by—

- (1) addressing the threat of invasive species;
- (2) increasing the resiliency and capacity of habitats and infrastructure to withstand climate-induced weather events; and
- (3) reducing the amount of damage caused by climate-induced weather events.

The United States Fish and Wildlife Service may provide grants under this subsection with no cost-share requirement.

\$50,000,000 for the Forest Health Monitoring Program of the Forest Service for activities and tactics to reduce the spread of invasive species on non-Federal forested land;)

\$2,250,000,000 to be used for staffing, salaries, and other workforce needs and expenses to support the development of a Civilian Climate Corps

[House Passes Six-Bill Government Funding Package \(7/20/22\)](#)

WASHINGTON — The House today passed H.R. 8294, a package of six fiscal year 2023 federal funding bills, on a 220 to 207 vote. The six-bill package consists of the 2023

Transportation, and Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies; Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies; Energy and Water

Development, and Related Agencies; Financial Services and General Government; Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies; and Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies funding bills.

Note: For details AIS items in the Interior and Energy and Water bills see the 06/30/22 [AIS News](#)

Now What: According to [The Hill \(7/20/22\)](#):

Senate Democrats are expected to drop text for spending legislation by the end of the month, but Republicans argue those bills will be partisan. Sen. Roy Blunt (Mo.), top Republican on the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services and Education, told The Hill he hasn't "seen or been asked for any input" on his subpanel's spending bill expected to be unveiled soon. Instead, he's focusing on "what the bill [will look] like in December." "I think that's pretty much what everybody's thinking," Blunt said. Congress has until the end of September, when government funding is scheduled to run out, to pass its annual spending legislation.

But negotiators say Congress will more than likely have to pass a continuing resolution, which will allow the government to remain funded at the previous year's fiscal levels and buy lawmakers time for a deal. Negotiators have pointed to the absence of an agreement on a spending top line as one of the biggest obstacles to Congress finishing up its appropriations work on time amid partisan disagreements over defense spending.

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

Calling all Pesticide Applicators in Washington, Oregon and Idaho!!!!!!

We've got a FREE hybrid in-person/virtual Early Detection Rapid Response training coming up on July 29th from 9 am – 12 pm for Pend Oreille County in Cusick, WA and on Zoom!

We are partnering with the amazing Sharon Sorby and Mary Malone with Pend Oreille County Weed Board to go over how to identify and report target species, so you can make an impact while you are enjoying nature or just walking your dog. Or you can at least gain some continuing education credits for your pesticide applicator license.

For those of you that plan to attend in person, we are working to get some snacks for you, but make sure you come with your water bottles full and your mind ready. We are also planning to stretch those legs and go on a walk after the main presentation to see what we can find around the Camas Center for Community Wellness.

So far Washington has given us approval but pending approval for Oregon and Idaho. If you want more information, or want to participate, please email us at info@pnw-ipc.org

Please register at <https://www.pnw-ipc.org/events/pend-oreille-county-invasive-species-training> to solidify your spot!

Cheers,

PNW Invasive Plant Council

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

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

[Mississippi River Basin Regional Panel Meeting](#) September 13-15, 2022; Tiptonville, TN

[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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TO UNSUBSCRIBE/SUBSCRIBE to the AIS NEWS email sphillips@psmfc.org. AIS NEWS was compiled by Robyn Draheim (robyndraheim@gmail.com) and Stephen Phillips. Past issues of AIS NEWS can be found @ <https://www.westernais.org/western-ais-news>