



AQUATIC INVASIVE SPECIES NEWS

03/16/22

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SPOTLIGHT:

[ISDA gets a handle on invasive aquatic plant \[Hydrilla\] \(3/1/22\)](#)

The Idaho State Department of Agriculture and its partners are winning the battle against the invasive aquatic plant Hydrilla at two sites.

Eradication of the plant, which reproduces easily and can grow an inch a day, will not be proclaimed until sites are free of the plant for 10 years after it was last found. It can lie dormant for that long.

But the countdown is underway in Owyhee County after crews did not find Hydrilla plants in the Bruneau River in 2021 following 12 years of work.

[\[Continue reading\]](#)

PUBLIC COMMENT

[Notice Of Public Hearing On Proposed Removal Of Tiber Reservoir From List Of Identified Bodies Of Water Suspected For AIS](#)

On **March 21, 2022**, at 1:30 p.m., the Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks (department) will hold a telephonic public hearing via the ZOOM meeting platform to consider the proposed amendment and repeal of the above-stated rules. There will be no in-person hearing.

Interested parties may access the remote conferencing in the following way:

[Return to top](#)

Dial by telephone: 12133388477
Meeting ID: 849 6840 8715
Passcode: 401343

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[Request for Nominations published in today's Federal Register for the newly re-established Invasive Species Advisory Committee \(ISAC\)](#)

The Department of the Interior announced today that it will appoint new members to the Invasive Species Advisory Committee (Committee), which provides information and expert advice to inform federal government activities related to invasive species. The Committee's efforts to address the threat of invasive species will help advance the conservation goals of the America the Beautiful initiative, while also bolstering climate resilience for communities across the country.

Chartered under the Federal Advisory Committee Act, the Committee provides advice to support the National Invasive Species Council (NISC), an interagency body that provides the vision and national leadership to coordinate, sustain and expand federal efforts to safeguard the interests of the United States through the prevention, eradication, and control of invasive species, and through the restoration of ecosystems and other assets impacted by invasive species.

After having been active for nearly two decades, the Trump administration defunded and disbanded the Committee in 2019. President Biden reestablished the Committee on September 30, 2021.

...

The Committee will consist of up to 20 members who will have a broad range of expertise and stakeholder interests that includes non-federal government agencies (e.g., state, territorial, tribal, local); academia, research institutions, and scientific societies; the private sector and industry/trade associations; conservation and land management organizations; landowners, farmers, ranchers, foresters, and other resource users; public health specialists; education and outreach specialists; regional organizations; and citizen scientists, recreationists, and other public interest groups.

Ex officio members from several national organizations and associations engaged in addressing invasive species and their impacts may also be appointed.

Nominations must be received by March 28, 2022.

Information on how to submit formal nominations for the ISAC is available in [the Federal Register notice](#).

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[Comment Period Now Open: Draft Strategic Plan for Aquaculture Economic Development](#)

NOAA is providing notification, on behalf of their National Science and Technology Council's Subcommittee on Aquaculture, of a [30-day comment period](#) for the [draft outline for the Strategic Plan for Aquaculture Economic Development](#).

The draft outline and public comments provided will shape a future Strategic Plan for Aquaculture Economic Development that supports a robust, resilient, and environmentally sustainable domestic aquaculture sector. The final plan will seek to support the viability and expansion of existing operations, and encourage new entrants. It is intended to maximize the effectiveness of existing federal policies and programs while strengthening public-private partnerships with federal stakeholders. This draft outline and the following strategic plan, when paired with the upcoming release of two other strategic plans the National Strategic Plan for Aquaculture Research and the Strategic Plan on Enhancing Regulatory Efficiency in Aquaculture will provide a holistic approach to supporting and expanding our domestic aquaculture sector.
Comments must be received by April 1, 2022, to be assured of consideration.

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

OTHER AIS

[Arizona] [Cipangopaludina chinensis \(Chinese mysterysnail\)](#) was found in a new County in Cornville, AZ [\[USGS NAS\]](#)

[Archocentrus nigrofasciatus \(Convict Cichlid\)](#) was found in Great Salt Lake Desert, West Wendover, NV, US [\[USGS NAS\]](#)

[Procambarus clarkii \(Red Swamp Crayfish\)](#) was found in a drainage canal between ponds [McKellip Lake] [\[USGS NAS\]](#)

[California] [Acanthogobius flavimanus \(Yellowfin Goby\)](#) was found in a new Drainage in Spinnaker Dr, Ventura, CA, US [\[USGS NAS\]](#)

[Tridentiger bifasciatus \(Shimofuri Goby\)](#) was found in Shoreline Park, Mountain View, CA, US [\[USGS NAS\]](#)

[Radix auricularia \(European ear snail\)](#) was found in Sugar Creek, Siskiyou Co, CA. [\[USGS NAS\]](#)

[Nymphoides peltata \(yellow floating-heart\)](#) was found in Palo Corona Regional Park, North Fork San Jose Creek, Carmel [\[USGS NAS\]](#)

[Idaho] [Procambarus clarkii \(Red Swamp Crayfish\)](#) was found in Kiwanis Park ponds in Lewiston, Idaho. Presume the introduction has failed. The specimen was collected and is now a classroom pet. The collector has been informed not to release it. [\[USGS NAS\]](#)

[Kansas] [Eichhornia crassipes \(common water-hyacinth\)](#) was found in Lower Missouri-Crooked drainage, Overland Park - South Lake, KS. [\[USGS NAS\]](#)

[Montana] [Smallmouth bass found in Gardner River \(3/9/22\)](#) An angler caught a smallmouth bass on Feb. 19 while fishing on the Gardner River at its confluence with the Yellowstone River, just outside of Yellowstone National Park.

[Nevada] [Oreochromis aureus \(Blue Tilapia\)](#) was found in Lake Las Vegas Pkwy, Henderson, NV, US [\[USGS NAS\]](#)

[Melanoides tuberculata \(red-rim melania\)](#) was found in an unnamed lake, N Meadow Dr., Avondale, AZ [\[USGS NAS\]](#)

[New Mexico] [Iris pseudacorus \(yellow iris\)](#) was found at end of San Antonio Campground near NM 126 [\[USGS NAS\]](#)

[Oregon] [Didymosphenia geminata \(didymo\)](#) was found in the Mckenzie drainage, Hackleman Creek, between Echo and Slide Creeks, OR [\[USGS NAS\]](#)

[Texas] [Cipangopaludina chinensis \(Chinese mysterysnail\)](#) was found in a new County, Drainage, South Lakes Park and Eureka 2 Playground, Denton [\[USGS NAS\]](#)

[Oreochromis aureus \(Blue Tilapia\)](#) was found in Wilson County, TX, USA [\[USGS NAS\]](#) ad at Mustang Island, Port Aransas, TX, US [\[USGS NAS\]](#)

[Marsilea minuta \(small water-clover\)](#) was found in Memorial Park, Houston [\[USGS NAS\]](#)

[Utah] [Cipangopaludina chinensis \(Chinese mysterysnail\)](#) was found in a pond near Great Salt Lake on east side of lake near Farmington [\[USGS NAS\]](#) and Fish Springs National Wildlife Refuge [\[USGS NAS\]](#)

WATCH LIST

[Canada] DFO wants people to report sightings of European Green Crabs in the Salish Sea. Sightings can be reported to AISPACIFIC@dfo-mpo.gc.ca

[Canada] [What the shell is out there? Columbia Shuswap Invasive Species Society wants help documenting what kinds of shells are out there.](#)

[Washington] ["Giant Hornet Two Years Later On – What We've Learned and What We Still Don't Know"](#)

[Huge invasive spiders native to Asia expected to spread along US east coast \(3/8/22\)](#)

People up and down the entire US east coast may soon find themselves living with a large spider species that is a long way from its original home. According to researchers at the University of Georgia, the Joro spider, an invasive species native to east Asia, is expected to spread after thriving in the state last year. The spider, *Trichonephila clavata*, is known for its ability to spin highly organized, wheel-shaped webs. Females have blue, yellow and red markings and can measure up to 3in when fully extended.

DREISSENID MUSSELS

[Okanagan Basin Water Board presses province for stronger action on invasive mussels \(3/4/22\)](#)

The Okanagan Basin Water Board is pressing the province for stronger invasive mussel action. At its meeting this week, the water board voted to send a letter to the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy with calls for action to prevent invasive zebra and quagga mussels from entering the province.

[\[Washington\] How City Light and other utilities and agencies are addressing invasive species \(3/1/22\)](#)

“Washington’s precious waterways are vulnerable to invasive species,” said City Light Strategic Advisor, Dave Beedle. “City Light and other utilities are taking preventive measures to help protect their facilities and the valuable ecosystems they operate in. That said, we need everyone to do their part to help keep these pesky species from spreading.”

Sepulveda AJ, Smith DR, O’Donnell KM, Owens N, White B, Richter CA, Merkes CM, Wolf SL, Rau M, Neilson ME, Daniel WM, Dumoulin CE, Hunter ME (2022) [Using structured decision making to evaluate potential management responses to detection of dreissenid mussel \(*Dreissena* spp.\) environmental DNA](#). Management of Biological Invasions 13 (in press)

BOAT INSPECTION/DECON/TECH NEWS

[When COVID-19 travel restrictions drop, mussel concerns pick up on Okanagan Lake \(3/10/22\)](#)

The Okanagan Water Basin Board wants the province to bolster protections for Okanagan Lake ahead of what’s expected to be a busy tourist season

[\[Wyoming\] Game and Fish offering free classes to certify public in aquatic invasive species inspection \(3/7/22\)](#)

The Wyoming Game and Fish Department is offering training for members of the public to become certified Wyoming aquatic invasive species (AIS) inspectors. There are 10 dates through June 11 to attend free, day-long sessions to become certified to inspect watercraft.

[Boaters need to plan ahead for decontaminations at Lake Powell this upcoming boating season \(2/28/22\)](#)

While snow may still be in the weather forecasts, spring is just around the corner, and boaters should make sure to plan ahead before visiting Lake Powell this spring and summer. Multiple Utah waterbodies had record low water levels last year, which had some impacts on boating and fishing. Lake Powell was among those impacted by drought, and unfortunately, water levels are expected to remain historically low. As a result of the continued low water levels at Lake Powell, there are going to be limited options for launching boats at both ends of the lake, which may lead to delays entering and exiting the water.

[\[Montana\] FWP Gearing Up For A New Watercraft Inspection Station Season \(2/28/22\)](#)

Several watercraft inspection stations begin operation in early March to check snowbird boat traffic returning from mussel positive areas such as Lake Mead and Havasu. Boat owners coming to Montana must have their vessel inspected for aquatic invasive species at a Montana watercraft inspection station prior to launch.

BALLAST WATER/BIOFOULING

[Stemming the tide of invasive species \(3/11/22\)](#)

Ballast water release from ocean vessels has introduced hundreds of invasive species to coastal ecosystems worldwide, causing major disruptions to fisheries and biodiversity. Attempts to control aquatic invasions have met with mixed success in general. However, a new study suggests that a bi-national regulation targeting ships entering the Great Lakes since the mid-2000s has been remarkably effective in reducing a large proportion of the invasive species in the world's largest freshwater ecosystem. The [study](#) by Anthony Ricciardi, (Professor of Biology in the Redpath Museum and Bieler School of Environment, McGill University) and co-author Hugh MacIsaac (Professor and Canada Research Chair in the Great Lakes Institute for Environmental Research, University of Windsor) was recently published in Conservation Letters.

[Norwegian Greentech's BWTS Secures US Coast Guard's Stamp of Approval \(2/25/22\)](#)

AV Group's subsidiary Norwegian Greentech has received the US Coast Guard (USCG) approval for its ballast water treatment system (BWTS).

MARINE

[OR Commission meets online March 17-18 to consider further protections for sea stars and increased harvest of non-native European green crabs \(3/16/21\)](#)

Increase daily bag limit for European green crab to 35 from 10: This non-native crab has rapidly colonized temperate coastlines at several locations around the world where they are an aggressive invader that has the potential to disrupt communities of native shellfish (other crab, clams, oysters, etc.). The numbers of green crab remained relatively low in Oregon bays and estuaries before 2015. However, numbers have steadily increased along the coasts of California, Oregon, Washington, and British Columbia during the period of changing ocean conditions and elevated seawater temperatures associated with the recent marine heatwave (2015 to 2021). Populations of non-native green crab are now established in many bays and estuaries in Oregon. Evidence suggests they have the capability for self-recruitment to sustain populations along the

Oregon coast. Currently, caught green crab are part of the "other marine invertebrates" daily catch limit of 10 in aggregate. Staff will be presenting rule changes to the Commission to increase this daily limit to 35. More recreational shellfishers are reporting catching green crab and have voiced support for a greater level of harvest to address this growing threat to native shellfish. Crabbers should know that European green crab can exhibit remarkable variation in color but are easily identified by three prominent bumps between their eyes and five spines along the side of their carapace. More information about how to recognize the different species of crabs is available at https://www.dfw.state.or.us/mrp/shellfish/crab/crab_identification_specifics.asp

[\[Alaska\] Invasive Green Crab Monitoring: Partnerships Propel Species Management \(3/2/22\)](#)

The green crab is an invasive marine species spreading throughout the coastal waters of the United States. NOAA Fisheries and Metlakatla Indian Community are leading the way on monitoring this species' potential presence in Alaskan waters.

[Marine plastic pollution could contribute to the introduction of invasive species \(3/3/22\)](#)

A [new study](#) led by the Institut de Ciències del Mar (ICM-CSIC) and the University of Barcelona (UB) shows how a great diversity of marine organisms attach themselves to plastics and, with these, are dragged along by marine currents.

[New UW research explores a way to fight off invasive green crabs \(2/23/22\)](#)

[New research](#) from the University of Washington is pointing wildlife managers toward a relatively new approach: using something called "environmental DNA" analysis, or eDNA, to detect the presence and population density of the crabs, even when they're in smaller, less noticeable numbers. The research shows this analysis is about as likely as trapping to detect crabs, expanding possibilities for monitoring in the state.

Related:

[Can't we just eat those invasive crabs until they're gone? \(Probably not\) \(2/23/22\)](#)

[Green crab a serious threat to coastal ecosystems \(3/3/21\)](#)

AQUACULTURE

[Seaweed Farming Has Vast Potential \(But Good Luck Getting a Permit\) \(3/7/22\)](#)

"The economics are wonderful," Davis said. "Kelp isn't difficult to grow, and it doesn't use freshwater or added nutrients. The value proposition is really there."

Many others want to grow kelp in Washington's waters, but Davis' farm for now is the only one operating. The reason is simple: The state's permitting process involves nine different agencies, and the paperwork is so burdensome and time-consuming that few people bother.

[NOAA Concludes Marine Finfish Aquaculture Has No Adverse Impact on Puget Sound Native or Endangered Species \(3/2/22\)](#)

Today the Northwest Aquaculture Alliance announced NOAA's National Marine Fisheries Service has released a [biological opinion](#) regarding marine finfish aquaculture in Puget Sound, finding little to no negative impact on native species such as endangered salmon, Orcas, or their habitat.

Related [Fish farming unlikely to jeopardise sea life in Puget Sound, says NOAA](#)

[NOAA Fisheries has released their Guide to Permitting Marine Aquaculture in the United States \(2022\). \(2/25/22\)](#)

The guide was prepared by NOAA Fisheries in consultation with the Subcommittee on Aquaculture (SCA) under the National Science and Technology Council (NSTC)

[Modern aquaculture sustains treaty rights and tribal food security \(2/25/22\)](#)

The Washington state Supreme Court recently issued a unanimous ruling that represented a significant victory for science, tribal treaty rights and food security for our Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe and community.

The court said that the state Department of Fish and Wildlife properly approved a marine finfish aquaculture permit that allowed Cooke Aquaculture Pacific LLC to farm native, all-female, sterile steelhead trout in Puget Sound.

[Industry report: not renewing B.C. salmon farm licenses comes with \\$1.2 billion cost \(2/23/22\)](#)

An analysis measuring the economic consequences if B.C. salmon farm licenses are not renewed shows some striking numbers... The report concludes that without the renewals, British Columbia would lose more than 4,700 jobs, \$1.2 billion in economic activity annually, and \$427 million in GDP, according to a BC Salmon Farmers Association press release. Another \$200 million in economic activity and 900 jobs would be lost outside the province, according to the report.

FISH

[Platteville fish dealer convicted in Wisconsin's first invasive carp bust \(3/10/22\)](#)

In the first such case in Wisconsin, a Platteville fish dealer has been convicted of selling Asian carp, a pervasive and destructive invasive species. Ping Li, 38, pleaded guilty last month in Grant County and Dane County circuit courts to two misdemeanors and 17 non-criminal violations, according to court records, and was fined more than \$13,000. The violations included possession of illegal fish and using an unmarked van to transport fish as well as failure to maintain records of who caught the fish and where they were sold.

[Oregon State researchers create tool to help protect native fish from hybridizing with non-natives \(3/7/22\)](#)

Oregon State University researchers have created a tool to assess the risk of hybridization among native and non-native fish, a development that could aid natural resource managers trying to protect threatened or endangered freshwater fish species.

The introduction of non-native species poses challenges to native species, including competition for resources and habitat, exposure to diseases carried by the introduced species and the risk of hybridization, which occurs naturally in wild populations as part of the evolutionary process.

[Stop the carp invasion into the Great Lakes \(2/26/22\)](#)

As Congressional committees begin debating the Water Resources Development Act, our representatives should keep in mind the need to address the imminent threat of invasive carp to the Great Lakes — the largest group of freshwater lakes on Earth and one of our country’s greatest natural resources.

[Anglers need to report, release tagged northern pike caught in Utah Lake — and kill the rest \(2/16/22\)](#)

Northern pike were first detected by the DWR in Utah Lake in 2011. Because pike are predatory and reproduce rapidly, biologists are worried about the effect they will have on some of the other fish species in the lake. June suckers are of particular concern due to their precarious status, but pike have the potential to impact sportfish in the lake such as walleye, white bass and yellow perch.

Zolper, T. J., Smith, D. L., Jackson, P. R., & Cupp, A. R. (2022). [Performance of a Carbon Dioxide Injection System at a Navigation Lock to Control the Spread of Aquatic Invasive Species.](#) Journal of Environmental Engineering, 148(4), 04022011.

AQUATIC PLANTS

[Invasive species could ruin Lake Tahoe and cost the region billions \(3/3/22\)](#)

Following the implementation of “bubble curtains,” potent herbicides, and brigades of weed-fighting scuba divers, the Lake Tahoe region is upping its arsenal for fending off aquatic invasive species: non-native plants, animals and invertebrates that threaten the vitality of its famous water. According to the Lake Tahoe Region Aquatic Invasive Species Management Plan, the lake is plagued by at least 30 non-native species. And to local officials’ horror, if they aren’t eradicated they may cost the area between \$417.5 million to \$3.9 billion over a 50-year period.

[\[California\] Invasive Egyptian knapweed threatens Upper Newport Bay \(2/26/22\)](#)

It’s a pesky plant that doesn’t belong in the Upper Newport Bay, an estuary filled with sensitive species that rely on the natural landscape. A team started work on Saturday, Feb. 26, pulling Egyptian knapweed, an invasive species that has sprouted up in the tucked-away bay, measures needed so it doesn’t overtake other native plants that call this area home. Work is expected to continue in coming months.

FRESHWATER

[These 7 Creatures Are Invading Idaho and Must Be Stopped \(2/21/22\)](#)

We're not saying to rally the troops and fortify your homes but these are not the creatures you want to find in or around your home in the state of Idaho...

Nutria: Essentially giant swamp rats, these invasive species can cause "extreme habitat destruction" according to the website for Idaho Invasive Species. In this video that's equally interesting and terrifying, this YouTuber actually shows you how to track down a nutria and even cooks one himself. We don't exactly recommend cooking one of these guys so, if you spot this invasive species, report the sighting to Idaho Invasive Species Hotline at 1-877-336-8676. You'll likely feel better afterward too.

Barnett, Z. C., Adams, S. B., Hoeksema, J. D., Eason, G. L., & Ochs, C. A. (2022). [Effects of impoundments on stream crayfish assemblages](#). *Freshwater Science*. V4.1

CLIMATE CHANGE

[Climate Change Will Be a Boon for Invasive Species, and the Midwest Could Be a Hot Spot, Researchers Say \(3/3/22\)](#)

Researchers have begun raising the alarm about a consequence of climate change that's largely flown under the radar: the spread of invasive species.

As problematic as invasive plants, pests and pathogens already are, climate change will only magnify the havoc they wreak on habitat, wildlife and even humans. Warmer temperatures, milder winters, shifting starts to seasons and extreme weather events will work to invasives' advantage in certain parts of the U.S., with the Northeast and Upper Midwest tipped as future invasive hot spots, said Carrie Brown-Lima, director of the New York Invasive Species Research Institute at Cornell University.

OTHER

[Offshore wind is set to soar. Fishing groups want to pump the brakes.\(3/11/22\)](#)

"You have individually operated fishing businesses going up against multinational energy companies," said Patrice McCarron, executive director of the Maine Lobstermen's Association. "It is truly a David and Goliath issue. Here we are for centuries keeping the coastal communities alive, and you just feel like you are going to be stamped out. We are scared."

Ross N. Cuthbert, Christophe Diagne, Emma J. Hudgins, Anna Turbelin, Danish A. Ahmed, Céline Albert, Thomas W. Bodey, Elizabeta Briski, Franz Essl, Phillip J. Haubrock, Rodolphe E. Gozlan, Natalia Kirichenko, Melina Kourantidou, Andrew M. Kramer, Franck Courchamp, [Biological invasion costs reveal insufficient proactive management worldwide](#), *Science of The Total Environment*, Volume 819, 2022, 153404, ISSN 0048-9697,

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2022.153404>

Research Highlights:

- Since 1960, management for biological invasions totalled at least \$95.3 billion.
- Damage costs from invasions were substantially higher (\$1130.6 billion).
- Pre-invasion management spending is 25-times lower than post-invasion.
- Management and damage costs are increasing rapidly over time.
- Proactive management substantially reduces future costs at the trillion-\$ scale.

[Researchers Could Lure Murder Hornets to Their Deaths With Sex \(3/14/22\)](#)

Birds do it, bees do it—even the wasps that kill bees do it. A clever team of scientists now has an idea to use the Asian giant hornets’ horniness against them, in hopes of stopping the invasive species from decimating U.S. bee populations. They’ve identified the sex pheromones of the queen and propose trapping the hornet drones that are lured in by the pheromones.

[Oregonian accused of shipping live scorpions pleads guilty to federal charge \(3/14/22\)](#)

An Oregon man pleaded guilty Monday in federal court to violating international and domestic shipping laws for importing and exporting hundreds of live scorpions without a license.

Between Sept. 4, 2017 and March 21, 2018, Darren Dennis Drake, 39, paid hundreds of euros as part of a conspiracy to illegally ship the predatory arachnids between Drake’s home at the time, in Talent, Ore. and addresses in Germany, according to court documents filed by the U.S.

Department of Justice.

Drake failed to obtain the proper licenses from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, according to federal prosecutors.

[Wild pig reports on the rise in Montana \(3/13/22\)](#)

Feral swine appear to be rooting up in Montana — and invasive species officials say they will be ramping up Big Sky’s “Squeal on Pigs!” campaign in the Flathead Valley and surrounding area. It’s part of a continued state, federal and international campaign against the pig invasion that strains the U.S. by more than \$1.5 billion in annual damages and control costs.

Assistant State Veterinarian Tahnee Szymanski said reports of feral swine in Montana previously remained as few as one or two hogs.

[USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service Supports the Entomological Society of America’s New Common Name for *Lymantria dispar* \(3/2/22\)](#)

The U.S. Department of Agriculture’s Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) supports The Entomological Society of America’s (ESA) initiative to replace the common name for *L. dispar* and participated in the effort to identify a new common name for this pest. APHIS continues to support ESA’s work on the “Better Common Names Project.” To prevent its spread, APHIS regulates the European gypsy moth (*Lymantria dispar dispar*) that is found in the Northeastern United States. While we support ESA’s initiative, we face a significant challenge in implementing the name change at this time because of a related pest of concern: the Asian gypsy moth. To align with ESA’s initiative and to ensure the effectiveness of our regulatory program, APHIS is exploring options for addressing the naming challenge for the Asian gypsy moth. To do this, APHIS will work with its international partners to explore options. This is critical before APHIS can implement the name change for the European gypsy moth to the newly announced common name “spongy moth.” Once a name change can be applied to the Asian gypsy moth,

APHIS will begin to incorporate the new common names into our regulatory language and outreach products.

[Can drones locate invasive Burmese pythons in Everglades? ERAU researchers investigating \(2/22/22\)](#)

There are possibly as many as 300,000 Burmese pythons in Florida; no one really knows the population. Researchers from Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University and Warren County Community College in New Jersey have begun a research project to see if they can make the snakes less stealthy.

OUTREACH AND EDUCATION

[\[South Dakota\] Edmunds Central zebra mussel detection project earns them competition finalist spot \(3/8/22\)](#)

A freshman conceptual physics class at Edmunds Central High School is working on a project to help speed up detection of zebra mussels in lakes and rivers.

[Theodore Roosevelt Genius Prize Competitions](#)

The public now can help reimagine what drives wildlife conservation in the 21st century by participating in the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service’s Theodore Roosevelt Genius Prize Competitions, which open for entries today at <https://www.challenge.gov/>. The competitions will engage the public to help address six important issues: preventing wildlife poaching and trafficking, promoting wildlife conservation, managing invasive species , protecting endangered species, managing nonlethal human-wildlife conflict, and reducing human-predator conflict. The Service is partnering with the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, which will help administer the competition. The competition is guided by the Theodore Roosevelt Genius Prize Advisory Council, a designated Federal Advisory Committee. The council will administer \$600,000 in prizes and advise competition winners on opportunities to pilot and implement their nascent technologies, helping them develop partnerships with conservation organizations, federal or state agencies, federally recognized Tribes, private entities and research institutions with relevant expertise or interest. The submission deadline for the competitions is **April 30, 2022**, with judging to occur May-July 2022, and winners announced September 2022. [FULL PRESS RELEASE.](#)

[Invasive species study puts sixth-graders in scientist seat \(2/21/22\)](#)

... For about the fourth year – not including 2020 during building shutdowns – sixth-graders have studied the creatures during an invasive species unit. During class periods over a couple days, they pulled on plastic gloves and goggles to check out the external and internal structures of the unwelcome Michigan lake dwellers. They made note of characteristics such as length and width, color, mouth shape and presence of teeth and fins, and, inside, eggs. For comparison, they also studied yellow perch. Ultimately, Horne said, “we’re working toward answering the question ‘Could the sea lamprey have a major impact as a predator on the trout population in the Great Lakes ecosystem?’”

JOBS/GRANTS

American Conservation Experience Opportunities

[Invasive Species Member, Back Bay National Wildlife Refuge](#)

American Conservation Experience
Virginia Beach, VA, United States

[Invasive Plant Removal Members- Point Reyes National Seashore](#)

American Conservation Experience
Point Reyes, CA, United States

[Invasive Species Member, Canaan Valley National Wildlife Refuge](#)

American Conservation Experience
Davis, WV, United States

[TAHOE REGIONAL PLANNING AGENCY](#)

Aquatic Invasive Species (AIS) Projects Coordinator Non-Exempt

Aquatic Resources Program Manager

Assistant Planner: \$56,611 - \$76,789; or Associate Planner: \$65,735 - \$89,165 36-month contract which may be extended depending on funding availability and program needs.

Please visit our website at <https://www.trpa.gov/contact/employment/> to read more about our Agency and to complete an employment application through our Career Center. Within the Career Center site, select the "Apply for Job" link. Please attach a resume of your qualifications, and cover letter describing your interest in the position in one document when you are completing the application.

Tahoe Resource Conservation District (Tahoe RCD):

- [Aquatic Invasive Species \(AIS\) Watercraft Inspector](#)
Environmental Technician I
Salary - \$17.99 Per Hour
Full-time or Part-time, Summer seasonal positions through September
Open until filled
- [Watercraft Inspector – Site Supervisor](#)
Program Assistant / Site Supervisor
Salary range - \$23.24 - \$29.05 Per Hour
Full-time, year-round position with benefits
Open until filled

[Maine Department of Environmental Protection](#)

The Maine DEP Invasive Aquatic Species Program is seeking an individual to join the team working to prevent, detect and manage invasive aquatic species in Maine. The Program focuses on invasive aquatic plants but also works to prevent and detect invasive aquatic animals in collaboration with other state agencies. The successful candidate will work closely with the three

incumbent members of the Program and with outside contractors, lake residents and organizations. This position will share in overall program operations including field work to investigate and evaluate invasive aquatic plant populations, providing technical support to lake groups with prevention and early detection, and helping residents and lake associations assess and implement invasive aquatic plant management. Candidates interested in this position need to complete and submit an online State of Maine application at <https://www.maine.gov/nrsc/jobs/index.shtml#dep> along with a detailed resume and cover letter. Please contact John McPhedran at (207)215-9863 or john.mcphedran@maine.gov with questions.

TITLE: Environmental Analyst (AIS Outreach Specialist)

EMPLOYER: NEIWPC, Wannalancit Mills, 650 Suffolk Street, Suite 410, Lowell, MA 01854
LOCATION: NYSDEC Region 5 Warrensburg Office, 232 Golf Course Road, Warrensburg, NY 12885

SALARY: Grade and Step dependent upon level of experience and qualifications.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: Benefits provided but not included in salary range: vacation, personal and sick leave, health, dental, disability and life insurance, retirement plan. This position requires the incumbent to work five days per week, 7 1/2 hours per day, except for approved compensatory time.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION: NEIWPC is a regional commission that helps the states of the Northeast preserve and advance water quality. We engage and convene water quality professionals and other interested parties from New England and New York to collaborate on water, wastewater, and environmental science challenges across the regions, ecosystems, and areas of expertise. NEIWPC is committed to fostering, cultivating, and preserving a culture of diversity, equity, and inclusion.

[Bellingham, WA] Aquatic Invasive Species Prevention Program Staff - Seasonal

Salary \$16.32 Hourly

Location City of Bellingham, WA

Job Type Seasonal Recurring Positions (3-4mo, 6 mo, 8-9mo)

Seasonal Positions are available in the Public Works Aquatic Invasive Species Program. Length of season will vary depending on position but will fall within the 2022 season which runs April through the end of September. These positions are open until filled and may be closed at any time. Starting hourly rate is at Step 1 (\$16.32/hour). The current full salary range for this position is \$16.32/hour - \$19.85/hour. This position is required to work a varied schedule at multiple sites including weekends, holidays, early mornings and evenings.

All City of Bellingham employees are required to be fully vaccinated against COVID-19 as a condition of employment, per Mayor Seth Fleetwood's Executive Order 2021-02.

The Public Works Department currently has several vacancies for the 2022 Aquatic Invasive Species season:

Aquatic Invasive Species Program Staff

15 positions - 6 Month Season

5 positions - 3 Month Season

GRANTS

GRANT ANNOUNCEMENT

California State Parks Division of Boating and Waterways (DBW) [Quagga and Zebra Mussel Infestation Prevention Program Grant Cycle Opened March 10, 2022.](#)

Minimum Eligibility Requirements:

1. Grant applicant must own/manage any aspect of the water in a reservoir;
2. The reservoir must be open to the public for recreation; and
3. Grant applicant must demonstrate that the reservoir is uninfested with dreissenid mussels.

To demonstrate that the reservoir is uninfested, applicants must provide mussel monitoring data collected since March 2021. Monitoring data can be from surface surveys, artificial substrates, and plankton tows.

Closes April 15, 2022

F22AS00243 [Invasive Species Rapid Response After Action Report](#)

Department of the Interior Fish and Wildlife Service

Closes: Apr 29, 2022

The response provides a unique opportunity to review, evaluate, and recommend strategies to prevent and to rapidly respond to the introduction, establishment, and spread of AIS in the waters of the United States. Accordingly, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS or Service) requests proposals to conduct an assessment and draft an after-action report for the Marimo moss ball incident that is national in scope to evaluate the effectiveness and timeliness of actions taken and provide recommendations for future actions needed to mitigate risk and improve preparedness for response.

It is anticipated that the work will be completed through a cooperative agreement with the Service. Service staff will be substantially involved throughout the assessment to provide details about the response, to provide additional points of contact, and access to additional documents that may be needed to adequately assess the moss ball response. However, it is expected that the grantee will draft the report and develop conclusions and recommendations independently.

[The FlowCam Aquatic Research Equipment & Travel Grant for Graduate Students and Undergraduate Faculty](#)

- Are you a graduate student studying marine, freshwater, or estuarine ecosystems with a focus on microorganisms or other particles?
- Are you a faculty member who would like to introduce your students to modern methods of data collection?
- Wouldn't you love a method to streamline your research and speed up the tedious process of manual microscopy?

Enter to win the use of a FlowCam instrument for up to 4 months, including remote training, technical support, and temporary software licenses.

Winners will also receive funding to present at a major scientific conference in North America within twelve months of project completion. Eligible expenses include conference registration, travel, food, and lodging.

Masters or Ph.D. Students Application Deadline: April 15, 2022

Undergraduate Faculty Application Deadline: June 15, 2022

Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service

[Year 1 Klamath Funding Bi-Partisan Infrastructure Law US Fish and Wildlife Service Synopsis](#)

Current Closing Date for Applications: May 08, 2022

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) is soliciting proposals for restoration activities in the Klamath Basin of Southern Oregon and Northern California. Proposals must demonstrate how the proposed restoration will improve conditions and achieve habitat restoration for waterfowl and/or native fish and wildlife species, and other aquatic species throughout the Klamath Basin.

FEDERAL/STATE/PROVINCIAL LEGISLATION, RULES, ACTIONS

Advocacy:

[Great Lakes 2022 Federal Policy Positions released \(3/8/22\)](#)

At its Winter Meeting last week, the American Great Lakes Ports Association approved the following federal policy priorities for 2022. The association and its members look forward to working with Members of Congress, federal agencies and allied organizations to advance these issues and enhance the Great Lakes St. Lawrence Seaway navigation system.

State/Province

[\[South Dakota\] Resolution for the Summer Study of Zebra Mussels Passes Committee \(3/1/22\)](#)

A day after a bill to help mitigate zebra mussel spread in South Dakota [was killed](#), a resolution is approved supporting a summer study on slowing zebra mussel spread. Senate Concurrent Resolution 602 would carry no legal authority if passed.

Justin Smith speaking for the South Dakota Visitor Industry Alliance says S-C-R 602 would give the Governor's Office encouragement to move forward in dealing with the zebra mussel threat...

Congressional

[Stefanik Introduces Bill to Combat Invasive Species](#)

Congresswoman Elise Stefanik today reintroduced the Stamp Out Invasive Species Act to help combat and raise awareness about the threat invasive species pose to Upstate New York and North Country ecosystems. 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. Read full bill text [here](#)

[Return to top](#)

[New legislation could hamper transport of exotic animals \(2/27/22\)](#)

Bill Pambianco fears proposed federal legislation limiting the international import and interstate travel of some exotic animals could be the end of the Pittston pet store he started more than three decades ago... The legislation is among provisions in the American COMPETES Act of 2022, and would amend the Lacey Act, which bans trafficking in illegal wildlife, plants and plant products. The American COMPETES Act passed in the House on Feb. 4 by a vote of 222-210 and goes to the Senate. Pambianco said the bill, if passed, would affect several popular pets, including ball pythons and bearded dragons. It also could make it illegal to bring a pet across state lines for veterinary visits or moving.

Archived WRDA Hearing: [Proposals for a Water Resources Development Act of 2022: Members' Day Hearing \(3/16/22\)](#)

The purpose of this hearing is to provide Members with an opportunity to testify before the Subcommittee on their WRDA priorities related to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps). This testimony will help to inform the drafting of a new WRDA for 2022, which the committee expects to approve this year.

[Garamendi Secures Wins for Make it in America Policies in Coast Guard Bill \(3/2/22\)](#)

The bipartisan legislation authorizes the United States Coast Guard [[HR 6865](#)] —our nation's fifth military service branch—for fiscal years 2022 and 2023 and includes the following Garamendi bills, amendments, and priorities:

[H.R.5692, Stop the Spread of Invasive Mussels Act. \[Congressmen Garamendi and Mark Amodei's \\(R-NV\\) bipartisan bill\]\(#\) would authorize federal land management agencies to take proven, commonsense measures to prevent the proliferation of invasive species in our nation's waterways, lakes, reservoirs, and aqueducts. Garamendi represents Lake County, California, which has seen its critically important tourist economy centered around Clear Lake threatened by invasive Quagga Mussels and other aquatic invasive species exacerbating the Lake's harmful algal blooms. Garamendi has secured federal resources in recent years to help curb the presence of invasive species in Clear Lake, and the "Stop the Spread of Invasive Mussels Act" can provide key support in this ongoing effort.](#)

Note: The [House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure](#) advanced the Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2022 on March 2. The bill is expected to go to the House floor this month. The Senate is moving more slowly. [HR 6865](#) includes:

- Section 404. Aquatic nuisance species task force.
- Adds the Directors of the National Park Service and the Bureau of Land Management, and the Commissioner of Reclamation to the Aquatic Nuisance Species Task Force;
 - Allows the Task Force to provide technical assistance to agencies involved in vessel inspections or decontamination; and

- Institutes a 90-day deadline for the Task Force to submit recommendations for legislative or regulatory changes to eliminate gaps in authorities between members of the Task Force to manage and control the movement of aquatic nuisance species into or out of United States' territorial waters.

However It appears as if critical invasive species prevention provisions in [H.R.5692](#) are not included in [HR 6865](#). These provisions in [H.R.5692](#) include sections on (b) Watercraft inspection in reclamation states, including a cost-share program, and “(3) Mandatory Inspection and Decontamination of recreational vessels. !!!Stay tuned!!!

APPROPRIATIONS

[Biden signs \\$1.5 trillion government funding bill with Ukraine aid \(3/15/22\)](#)

After months of negotiations, the final text of the funding bill ([HR 2471](#)) was introduced just last week and moved quickly through the House and Senate, where it passed with bipartisan support.

The appropriations package with report language [Explanatory Statements] can be found [HERE](#).

Some of the AIS language in the bill is as follows:

DIVISION G-DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES

United States Fish And Wildlife Service

Page 15: National Wildlife Refuge System. -The agreement provides \$518,761,000 for the National Wildlife Refuge System.

Wildlife and Habitat Management.-The agreement provides: \$15,925,000 for invasive species to focus on high priority invasive species including nutria, buffelgrass, and cheatgrass; \$1,750,000 for the Chesapeake Bay nutria eradication project; \$500,000 to help refuges improve water efficiency in order to maintain, improve, replace and upgrade refuge infrastructure on areas such as the Quivira National Wildlife Refuge; \$2,000,000 for Marine National Monuments including \$700,000 for the Northeast Canyons and Seamounts Marine National Monument; \$23,924,000 for inventory and monitoring including no less than \$2,000,000 for western monarchs and pollinators. Focusing on chronic wasting disease is encouraged.

In lieu of the direction in House Report 117-83 regarding changes to trapping practices, the Service is directed to conduct an evaluation of trapping practices on Service lands in collaboration with the U.S Department of Agriculture, Wildlife Services and to brief the Committees on their findings including information regarding alternative non-lethal methods and equipment that may be used to remove invasive species or native pest species that behave like invasive species. House directives regarding signage and annual reporting are continued.

Page 17: Aquatic Invasive Species. -The agreement includes \$42,713,000 for aquatic invasive species programs, of which: \$2,319,000 is for Prevention; \$4,338,000 is to implement subsection 5(d)(2) of the Lake Tahoe Restoration Act which is supplemented by \$3,400,000 provided in

Public Law 117-58 for fiscal year 2022; \$25,200,000 is for invasive carp as outlined in House Report 117-83 and Senate Report 116-123 including not less than \$3,200,000 for contract fishing; \$2,834,000 for NTSA State Plans and \$1,566,000 for NISA implementation which help control the spread of invasive carp; \$3,500,000 is to prevent the spread of quagga and zebra mussels; \$1,000,000 is for research on hydrilla, eel, and milfoil invasive grasses; and \$1,011,000 is for Great Lakes Sea Lamprey administration costs.

The Service is expected to continue to pursue methods for invasive species control that do not result in the addition of chemical agents to the ecosystem and harmful secondary by-products such as algal blooms, as directed in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 116-260.

National Park Service

Page 20: Resource Stewardship. -The bill includes: \$4,900,000 for the Partnership Wild & Scenic Rivers program and other similarly managed rivers; \$2,000,000 for Active Forest Management; \$5,000,000 for Quagga and Zebra Mussel programs; \$800,000 for Cave and Karst Ecosystem Research; \$400,000 for Recreational Access - Support Alaska Subsistence; and \$16,856,000 for the National Trails System. The agreement provides \$8,825,000 for the National Networks. Within this amount, the African American Civil Rights Network is funded at the requested level of \$5,375,000 and the National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom is funded at \$2,500,000.

United States Geological Survey

Page 24: Biological Threats and Invasive Species Research Program. -The agreement provides \$40,431,000 including \$4,720,000 for chronic wasting disease. In carrying out chronic wasting disease research, the Survey should continue to collaborate with institutions of higher education as directed in House Report 117-83 and may consult, partner, or contract with the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, the National Academy of Sciences, State and Federal public and private entities, and any chronic wasting disease task forces and working groups. Collaboration should continue with partners to develop early detection tools and compounds to disrupt transmission of the disease. In particular, the agreement encourages research and investment into carcass disposal methods to mitigate the spread of chronic wasting disease, and the Survey is urged to consult with the Environmental Protection Agency, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, Tribes, and States to develop recommendations for carcass disposal methods that are compliant with relevant Federal clean air and water and solid waste regulations.

Page 25: The Survey is also encouraged to work in collaboration with the Fish and Wildlife Service to aid State and Tribal wildlife agencies in the application of existing human dimensions research to the management and prevention of chronic wasting disease. Funding is continued at the enacted level for white-nose syndrome (WNS) research and the direction found in Senate Report 116-123 is continued for WNS research. The agreement provides \$600,000 for coral disease and \$11,000,000 for invasive carp research, of which \$3,000,000 is for research on grass carp. The direction found in Senate Report 116-123 is continued for invasive carp, coral disease, and invasive species research, detection, and response efforts. Additional resources for invasives species were provided in Public Law 117-58 to the Office of the Secretary.

Bureau of Indian Affairs

Page 35: For Tribal Climate Resilience, the agreement includes \$31,971,000. This includes \$5,000,000 for Tribal climate adaptation grants and \$8,000,000 for Tribal relocation grants, for which all Tribes shall be eligible. For agriculture and range programs, the bill provides \$37,827,000. This amount includes an additional \$1,000,000 for the invasive species program.

Environmental Protection Agency

Page 54: Great Lakes and Lake Champlain Invasive Species Program. -The Committees appreciate receiving the Agency's recent plan on its previous and planned actions to implement the Great Lakes and Lake Champlain Invasive Species Program as authorized by the Vessel Incident Discharge Act (Public Law 115-282). In fiscal year 2022, the Committees expect the Agency to implement its plan expeditiously and direct the Agency to continue to use funds from the appropriate Geographic Programs to address invasive species in the Great Lakes and Lake Champlain.

DIVISION D- ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT AND RELATED AGENCIES

Page 4: Invasive Carp. -The Corps is undertaking multiple efforts to stop invasive carp from reaching the Great Lakes. Last year, the Corps sent Congress an approved Chiefs Report for a plan to build 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. There is appreciation that the project received a positive recommendation in the Report of the Chief of Engineers and that funding is included in the fiscal year 2022 budget request to continue work on preconstruction engineering and design (PED). 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 Committees 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 countermeasures; 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 Committees. 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 Committees not later than 30 days after enactment of this Act a briefing on such navigation protocols and potential solutions.

Reporting Requirement. -The Corps is directed to provide to the Committees a quarterly report that shall include the total budget authority and unobligated balances by year for each program, project, or activity, including any prior year appropriations. The Assistant Secretary of the Army

for Civil Works is directed to provide to the Committees a quarterly report that includes the total budget authority and unobligated balances by year for each activity funded in the Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works account, including any prior year appropriations.

Page 15: Aquatic Plant Control Program. Of the additional funding provided for the Aquatic Plant Control Program, **\$17,000,000** shall be for watercraft inspection stations and rapid response, 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), and \$3,000,000 shall be for related monitoring as authorized by section 1170 of the AWIA. The agreement provides \$1,000,000 for activities for monitoring, surveys, and control of flowering rush and hydrilla. Additionally, \$7,000,000 shall be for nationwide research and development to address invasive aquatic plants, within which the Corps is encouraged to support cost-shared aquatic plant management programs. Particularly, the Corps is encouraged to evaluate and address prevention of new infestations of hydrilla in the Connecticut River Basin. The agreement also provides \$150,000 to commence activities authorized under section 509 of WRDA 2020, and the Corps is directed to provide to the Committees prior to the obligation of any funds for this purpose a briefing on how it will implement this program. The agreement provides additional funding for activities authorized by section 505 of WRDA 2020, and the Corps is directed to provide to the Committees prior to the obligation of any funds for this purpose a briefing on how it will implement this program

Page 22: Additional funding recommended in this remaining item is to supplement and advance Corps activities to address HABS including: early detection, prevention, and management techniques and procedures to reduce the occurrence and impacts of harmful algal blooms in our nation's water resources; work with university partners to develop prediction, avoidance, and remediation measures focused on environmental triggers in riverine ecosystems; and to advance state-of-the-art Unmanned Aerial Systems based detection, monitoring, and mapping of invasive aquatic plant species in conjunction with university partners. The agreement provides \$500,000 for the Corps, in partnership with other federal partners, to begin planning, design, initial engineering, and project management for construction of carp barriers in the Mississippi River Basin and the Tennessee-Tombigbee waterway

Page 42: The agreement provides \$5,000,000 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.

Page 54: CORPS OF ENGINEERS - OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE: Of the additional funding provided in this account for other authorized project purposes, the Corps shall allocate not less than \$2,000,000 for efforts to combat invasive mussels at Corps-owned reservoirs.

DIVISION K- DEPARTMENT OF STATE, FOREIGN OPERATIONS, AND RELATED PROGRAMS

International Fisheries Commissions

Page 20: The agreement includes \$47,060,000 for the Great Lakes Fishery Commission (GLFC) for operations and programs, including sea lamprey control, cross border fishery management and research, and grass carp control in the Great Lakes. Within the total, \$9,000,000 is included for the Lake Champlain and Lake Memphremagog basins, \$500,000 for the Lake Memphremagog fishery, and \$1,000,000 to address grass carp in the Great Lakes. The agreement also supports the efforts of the GLFC to combat other invasive carp species in the Great Lakes Basin.

Earmarks

Some of the AIS Earmarks include:

- Statewide: \$100,000 to the Alaska Division of Agriculture for statewide surveys of invasive species such as zebra mussels, elodea, and snail species that impact Alaska's lakes and other bodies of water.(Murkowski)
- Statewide (Fish and Wildlife Service): \$750,000 for an Invasive Species Early Detection Rapid Response Strike Team in southcentral Alaska. (Murkowski)

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

Managing Great Lakes Invaders Video Series

The five-part short video series, Managing Great Lakes Invaders, was developed by Michigan Sea Grant and the Great Lakes Aquatic Nonindigenous Species Information System (GLANSIS). Each short video focuses on a different Great Lakes invasion story, including ballast water, sea

lamprey, dreissenid mussels, and invasive carp, along with a capstone video that unites them. A playlist of the Managing Great Lakes Invaders video series is available online at Michigan Sea Grant's YouTube account. The goal of these videos is to highlight AIS success stories and the ongoing research and collaboration that is essential to the fight against aquatic invaders. This project demonstrates how cooperation between researchers, legislators, industry, and other stakeholders can make a powerful difference in protecting the Great Lakes.

[Events: Webinars, Trainings, Conferences and Meetings](#)

Watercraft Inspection Training

Level 1 Virtual Training - March 22-23, 2022 (2 days) 8am-noon PST; [[Register Here](#)]

Level 1 Virtual Training - April 19-20, 2022 (2 days) 1pm - 5pm EST; [[Register Here](#)]

Level 2 Virtual Training - March 22-24, 2022 (3 days) 8am-noon PST; [[Register Here](#)]

Level 2 Virtual Training - April 19-21, 2022 (3 days) 1 pm - 5 pm EST; [[Register Here](#)]

NEW Level 2 In-Person Training - May 3-4, 2022 (2 days) 8 am - 5 pm,

Red Top Mountain State Park, GA

More information [here](#). Space is limited!

The registration deadline is March 31st. [[Register Here](#)]-

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](#)

March

[2022 Missouri River Natural Resource Conference](#)

Theme – Missouri River: Ebbs & Flows

Conference Dates: March 21-23, 2022

Conference Location: Lied Lodge Conference Center in Nebraska City, Nebraska

The next meeting of the [Pacific Ballast Water Group \(PBWG\)](#) will be March 29-30, 2022 (Tuesday/Wednesday). This will be a virtual event. More detailed information on the meeting will be sent out in the next month. Contact sphillips@psmfc.org for further information.

April

April 18-22 ICAIS Oostende Belgium: The [International Conference on Aquatic Invasive Species \(ICAIS\)](#) is the most comprehensive international forum to address new and emerging issues related to aquatic invasive species in freshwater, marine and estuarine environments. ICAIS provides an international platform for the presentation of aquatic invasive species research that pertains to species biology, risk assessment, prevention, management and control methods, ecological and ecosystem impacts and restoration, outreach and policy. Online Registration is available now! Early Registration ends 14-Jan-2022

May

Mark your calendars for the [Joint Aquatic Sciences Meeting](#) in Grand Rapids, Michigan, May 14-20, 2022. The meeting will be held at the DeVos Place convention center and it is organized by the Consortium of Aquatic Science Societies (CASS).

[11th International Conference on Marine Bioinvasions](#) May 15-19, 2022; Annapolis, Maryland

June

Save the Dates -- [Next Meeting of the Columbia River Basin Team](#) – June 22 & 23, 2022 Helena MT

October

[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

[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

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