

Regional Framework for Preventing an Introduction of Dreissenids to the Pacific Northwest



Regional Defense

Using resources in a cost-effective, interjurisdictional, coordinated response to prevent mussels from entering uninfested areas and to contain AIS at their source



Support appropriation of WRDA funds to Columbia River Basin dreissenid activities

Water Resources Development Act (signed June 2014)

■ Section 5007

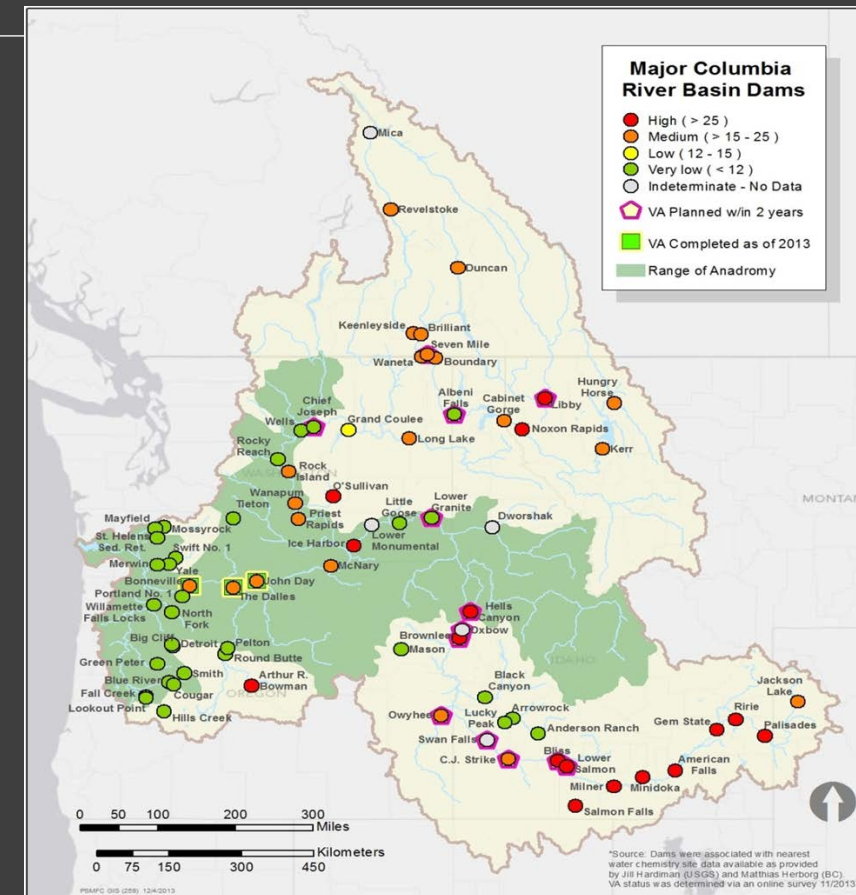
- Authorizes the Secretary (of the Army) to establish a program to prevent and manage aquatic invasive species in the Columbia River Basin in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington. Directs the Secretary to establish watercraft inspection stations in the Basin at locations having the highest likelihood of preventing the spread of such species into reservoirs operated and maintained by the Secretary.”
- Authorizes the Secretary to conduct monitoring and contingency planning that includes conducting risk assessment of each major public and private water resources facility in the Basin, establishing an AIS monitoring program in the Basin, establishing a Basin watershed-wide plan for expedited response to an AIS infestation, and monitoring water quality at facilities owned or managed by the Secretary in the Basin.

■ \$20 million authorized

ISSUE: The funding has not be appropriated to the Basin.

ACTION:

C. Appropriating these funds could provide capacity within the Columbia River Basin for Oregon to address an infestation of invasive mussels. Idaho Snake River facilities are in the highest risk category for an invasive mussel introduction. Support appropriation of \$20 million authorized for use in Columbia River Basin dreissenid efforts.



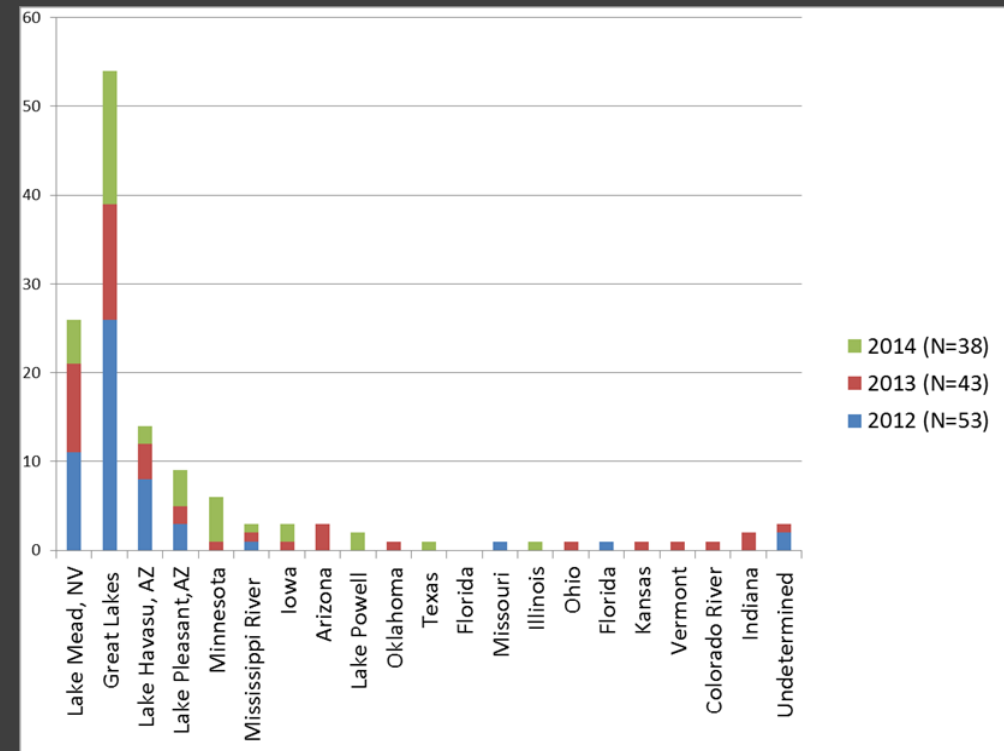
Support mandatory decontamination of fouled watercraft at federally managed waterbodies

Priority One is “Containment at the Source”

- Cost-effective

ISSUE: We need a federally binding decontamination policy for federal waters (excluding the Great Lakes, where source decontamination is unrealistic)

ACTION: Support efforts for the mandatory decontamination of any watercraft/conveyance leaving a federally managed water body.



Support reauthorization of the National Invasive Species Act

Nonindigenous Aquatic Nuisance Prevention and Control Act (NANPCA) of 1990

- Identify and implement ways to prevent the unintentional introduction and spread of invasive species into waters of the U.S.
- Work toward minimizing economic and ecological impacts of established invasive species
- Establish a program to assist states in the management and removal of invasive species
- NANPCA was reauthorized and amended in 1996 and renamed the National Invasive Species Act (NISA)

ISSUE: Congressional appropriations have never met the amounts authorized in NISA (group of bipartisan legislators wrote the leaders of their respective Appropriations Committees in 2002); other aspects of the legislation need updating to address numerous invasive species issues that have emerged since 1996.

ACTION:

D. Support reauthorization of NISA to prevent the introduction and spread of invasive species and minimize the impacts of established invasive species.

Support adding quagga mussels as “Injurious species” under the Lacey Act

The Lacey Act

- Enacted in 1900
- Administered by the US Fish and Wildlife Service
- Prohibits the interstate transport of wildlife killed or taken in violation of state law
- Amended in 1981 and 2008 to extend protections to plants, increase penalties for violations
- Title 16 prohibits wildlife trafficking and the submission of false records
- Title 18 prohibits the importation and interstate transportation of listed injurious species
 - Zebra mussels are listed as injurious species, but quagga mussels are not

ISSUE: The Lacey Act needs to be reformed to include quagga mussels as injurious to make it illegal to transport across state lines quagga mussels

ACTION: Support reforming the Lacey Act to include quagga mussels as injurious

Communicate the economic and environmental effects of dreissenids

Idaho Invasive Species Act of 2008

- Enacting this legislation was visionary – Idaho became a leader for other PNW states

Oregon followed suit in 2009, giving authority to ODFW, OSMB and ODA to inspect vessels and clean or recommend cleaning of vessels contaminated with AIS. The bill also imposes a civil penalty on people that knowingly transport AIS within the state.

Oregon also created the Invasive Species Control Account for projects that eradicate or control new infestations or infections of invasive species in Oregon – one-time \$350,000.

ISSUE: Other PNW states need to develop and fund Invasive Species Funds and elevate awareness and understanding of the economic and environmental effects of invasive species

ACTIONS:

- A. Support/encourage other state legislators to develop similar legislation and funding mechanisms to advance individual state protections and create the capacity needed for states and regional entities to collaborate on regional defense and prevention.
- B. Discuss the economic and environmental effects of invasive species on agricultural, recreational and other industries with Congressional members.

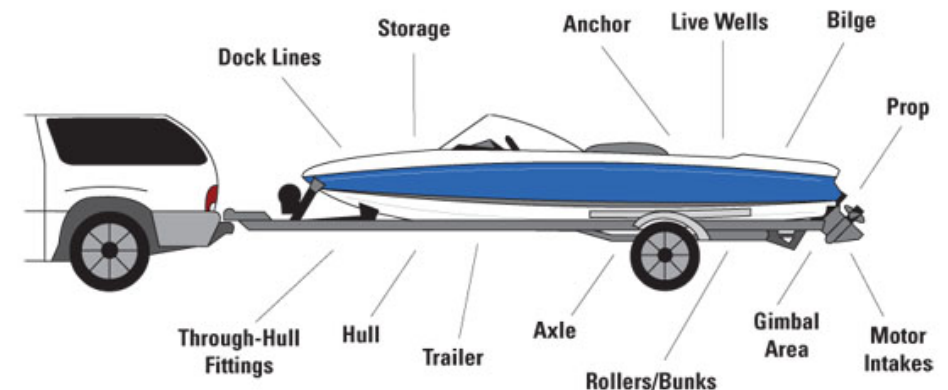
Threat to Oregon's AIS prevention efforts

2015 Oregon Legislative session

HB 2511 (Sponsor Rep. Clem) - Removes mandatory AIS prevention permit and fee for recreational boaters operating in Oregon waters. Instead, requires OSMB to implement an outreach and education program for boaters that explains AIS threats and instructions on how to contribute to prevention efforts by purchasing a voluntary permit. **The change from mandatory to voluntary permitting is expected to significantly reduce revenue that supports state watercraft inspection and decontamination stations.**



Before launching and before leaving...
Inspect everything!



2014 Oregon watercraft inspection/interception program data

Number of boats inspected: 11,490

Contaminated dreissenid boats inspected: 11

Note: One watercraft with false dark mussels was intercepted. This species is native in the Gulf of Mexico, and spread from there via ballast water, or attached to oysters that were moved, to the Hudson River in the 1930s, and from there to other estuaries in the eastern US including Chesapeake Bay as well as to the Pernambuco coast in northeastern Brazil. This species also spread via ballast water to brackish waters in Europe, including the Baltic Sea, the North Sea, the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea as well as the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea.

Like the zebra mussel, this species is a significant biofouling pest in many countries, especially where it has been introduced in Europe.



False dark mussel (*Mytilopsis leucophaeata*) 2mm

Origin of intercepted contaminated boat	Destination of intercepted contaminated boat
Lake Superior, WI	Washington
Lake Minnetonka, MN	Salem, OR
Lake Mead, NV	Salem, OR
Lake Michigan, IL	Puget Sound, WA
Great Lakes	Brownlee Reservoir
Lake Erie, OH	Columbia River
Lake Michigan, MI	Willamette River
Lake Michigan, WI	Seattle, WA
Lake Powell	Washington
Lake Lewisville, TX	Washington

Oregon Case Studies

“Texas Pontoon” - 2014

INCIDENT DETAILS:

Species Found: Quagga Mussels

Date Inspected: May 20, 2014

Date Decon: May 21, 2014

Boat From: Texas

Destination: Washington

Found by:

Driver bypassed the Ontario watercraft inspection station and was stopped by a Malheur County sheriff.



Summary

- I. Support appropriation of WRDA funds to Columbia River Basin dreissenid activities.
- II. Support mandatory decontamination of fouled watercraft at federally managed waterbodies.
- III. Support reauthorization of the National Invasive Species Act.
- IV. Support adding quagga mussels as “Injurious species” under the Lacey Act.
- V. Communicate the economic and environmental effects of dreissenids.

