

Oregon State Weed Board
Minutes
September 8-9, 2005
Douglas County Library, Roseburg, Oregon

ATTENDANCE:

Weed Board Members Present

Bill Hansell, Chairman
Ken Bare
Dan Hilburn
Don Richards
Jim Harris

Absent

Jerry Erstrom

Others

Tim Butler, ODA
Jo Davis, ODA
Glenn Miller, ODA
Bonnie Rasmussen, ODA
Beth Myers, ODA
Ken French, ODA
Tom Forney, ODA
Dave Langland, ODA
Eric Coombs, ODA
Amy Wilson, NRCS-SW Oregon
Greg Winans, Tri-County CWMA
Dan Sherwin, Deschutes County
Milt Bartholome, Douglas Co Weed Board
Kendra Morgan, Columbia SWCD
Terry Luecker, Umpqua Basin WC
Marc Peters, USDA-APHIS-PPQ
Andrea Harris, Portland

Walt Barton, Douglas SWCD
Debra Bunch, Crooked River WMA
Dwight Ehvensing, Douglas County Weed Board
Ivy Cannon, Douglas County Public Works
Shelby Filley, OSU Extension Service
Tracy Pope, BLM Roseburg
Susan Carter, BLM Roseburg
Glenn Brady, Douglas County SWCD
Richard Helliwell, Umpqua National Forest
Brad Carlson, Middle Rogue Watershed Council
Troy Maddox, ODA Native Plant Conservation
Will Lackey, ODOT
Arlene Whalen, Oregon Department of Forestry
Robin Sears, Umpqua SWCD
John Leuthe, Port Orford
Claire Hibler, BLM Salem

September 8, 2005

Bill Hansell (Chair, OSWB) – called the meeting to order and introductions were made.

Douglas County Commissioner Doug Robertson - Welcome

Commissioner Robertson welcomed everyone to Douglas County and thanked the Oregon State Weed Board for visiting SW Oregon. He mentioned the Strategic Wildlife Management Fund that could be a new resource for funding for weed control projects. There is a directive from Congress from each state to come up with a draft for strategic wildlife management plan. In the plan that will be presented to the Fish & Wildlife Commission, there is a reference that if noxious weeds threaten a habitat, there will resources available to address these problems. Title II funds availability will be available and will expire fiscal year of 2006. Commissioner Robertson stated that the chair of the National Association of Counties is Bill Hansell.

Bill Hansell made in a comment about the Title II funded projects in the state. ODA staff has compiled these projects in a spreadsheet that shows many examples of noxious weed activities that have been done because of the availability of Title II funds. The information will be helpful in asking our Congressional Delegation to support future Title II funding.

Approval February 24 & 25, 2005 Meeting Minutes:

There were no questions or concerns regarding the minutes from the Oregon State Weed Board meeting on February 24 and 25, 2005. Minutes were approved as submitted.

OSWB Updates:

Tim Butler, ODA, Noxious Weed Control Program Manager:

Tim Butler gave the OSWB a brief budget update. OSWB has approximately \$1.3 million available to be allocated for weed grant grants during the 2005-07 biennium. *Legislative Update* - the 73rd Oregon Legislative Assembly—2005 Regular Session passed House Bill 2577. House Bill 2577 amends ORS 570.680 and states the State Department of Agriculture in conjunction with the State Weed Board, shall implement a broad plan to improve the effectiveness of noxious weed control efforts by weed control districts, state agencies and others within the state. The department shall act as the primary state agency for assisting weed control districts, state agencies, and other cooperators. This bill also directs the department and the board to pursue efforts to secure an optimum level of federal and private funding for noxious weed control projects in the state and directs the department to report to the Legislature by October 1, 2008 on any recommendations for proposed legislation to assist weed control districts in the enforcement of local noxious weed control programs. The report will also include funding efforts undertaken by the department for federal and private funds. House Bill 2576 was the other weed bill introduced this session and did not pass. The proposed bill would have prohibited transporting a boat on public road without first removing aquatic vegetation from boat. Violators could be punished by fine of \$90.00 for refusing to cooperate. *Blackberry rust* – ODA and USDA had been exploring the possibility of starting to do host specificity testing to look at getting *Phragmidium violaceum* approved for release if it did not show non-target impacts. This rust occurs in Australian, New Zealand and Chile, where it has successfully been used as a biological control agent for wild blackberry. This spring a rancher on the south coast reported that something is attacking the wild blackberries in their area. Ken French, ODA, went to meet with some ranchers and collected samples of the infested blackberries. ODA Pathologists identified it as *Phragmidium violaceum* and also sent the samples to USDA Pathologists in Virginia. USDA confirmed the rust as *Phragmidium violaceum*, which turned out to be the first recorded in North America. An interagency taskforce was organized to track distribution and impact of the rust in the state. The rust looks like yellow pustules undersides of leaves and corresponding purple spots on the top. Australia saw up to a 50% reduction in plant biomass within five years in some areas due to the rust. To determine host specificity, important berry crops and native species are being tested at a field site (trap garden) in Curry County. Up to the time of this meeting, the trap garden has not revealed any rust on commercial varieties. There have however been reports in the Willamette Valley of the rusts attacking the commercial thorn-less evergreen blackberry. OSU is doing research on how to mitigate as far as developing management practices to help reduce the impact of the rust to the commercial evergreen blackberry production. It is important to note that this rust is not a sanctioned biocontrol release in the U.S. There are a lot of scientific research and host testing involved in introduction of biocontrol into the U.S. The rust when dry in the summer blows quicker but needs a damp environment to grow. Oregon's environment is different from Australia. So we do not know yet how it will react in our region. The rust could have been intentionally introduced in the U.S. but the more likely possibility is that it was an unintentional introduction by movement of equipment, seeds, people, etc. could be a result of our highly mobile society. *Giant Hogweed* – There are six new sites of giant hogweed found this year. Beth Myers is taking a lead on this project. ODA is continuing the monitoring, educating, and treating of sites this year and is making progress on the control of giant hogweed. Giant hogweed is an "A" listed weed and thus is a high priority for control. *Spartina project* – new sites found in Coos Bay this summer. It has been planted as a soil stabilizer several years ago. We are working on several cooperators including PSU. ODA staff continued working with TNC on Cox Island covering *Spartina patens* infestation with fabric. There were a few plants of *Spartina alterniflora*, which was detected at a historic site on the Siuslaw Estuary that had been under control for a number of years. The plants were treated and the site will continue to be monitored.

Small broomrape – Two new sites have been detected, one in Clackamas and the other in Multnomah County. ODA will be working with a private landowner and with ODOT for control.

Weed Awareness Week- June 19-25, 2005. ODA had mailed state cooperators books for field reference and T-shirts as part of weed awareness week. A committee is being formed to plan for the next weed awareness week in 2006.

Orange hawkweed – This weed has been found being sold at a nursery in Deschutes County. ODA is coordinating with the local county weed control program. Orange hawkweed plants have been confiscated and destroyed. This plant is extremely invasive in natural meadow areas.

Weed Free forage – pilot project is underway. Groundwork has been laid this season. ODA just recently certified some 800 acres of straw in Umatilla County. The goal is to have the program ready by next year or at the very least to continue another year of the pilot program.

Eric Coombs, ODA, Noxious Weed Control Program

Saltcedar - Two years ago, ODA released a beetle that attacks saltcedar. A flood after the release destroyed the agents. ODA received permission from APHIS and Fish & Wildlife to re-release the insects. Releases on two other sites were made and another is scheduled for next spring. Eric Coombs is planning to go to Nevada to collect additional releases of the bio-agent for saltcedar. *Rush skeletonweed* - ODA had just introduced a new insect this year, a root-boring moth. Eric Coombs made one release and hopes to get more insects next year. *Tansy ragwort*- resurgence mainly in the Willamette Valley this year because of the unusual winter and spring conditions Oregon experienced. Due to the low density of tansy in the past years, the number of insects also declined. The insects to increase in numbers, needs large stands of tansy. The best management practice for this kind of occurrences is to let the weeds grow which is counter-intuitive to most people when it comes to weeds. The insects will eventually caught up with the weeds. *Purple loosestrife* – More and more site infestations are being controlled. The biocontrol agents are very effective. The total number of insects in ODA's biocontrol program is now 71. In the future, ODA is hoping to get some new insects approved for Russian knapweed.

Glenn Miller, ODA, Noxious Weed Control Program

Yellow floating heart - This summer Glenn Miller found a yellow floating heart infestation in east Springfield in Lane County. Eugene's Register Guard ran an article about yellow floating heart. A reader reported an infestation that was later confirmed. ODA sent out a letter with a noxious weed alert flyer to property owners around the infestation area. This site will be monitored and is subject to control and eradication. Yellow floating heart is similar to "yellow pond" or "cow lily". It is native to the Mediterranean region and introduced to the U.S. as an ornamental waterplant. The possibility of other infestations around western Oregon is a high possibility.

Don Richards, OSWB, pointed out that even though invasive plants are quarantined that limits their sale; there are no limits for people that sell plants on the Internet.

Glenn Brady, Douglas Soil & Water Conservation District

Douglas County SWCD has been actively involved with the Douglas County Weed Advisory Board since the early 1980's. The Douglas County Weed Advisory Board is one of the oldest weed boards in the state. The county's high priority weeds and accomplishments are listed as: *Distaff thistle project* – there are 34 sites countywide, has 30 + cooperators and received multiple funding sources.

Portuguese broom project - SWCD identified Portuguese broom infestation as 6,600 acres for Cox Creek Cooperative Weed Management Area. In 2002, there were 340 net acres initial treatment. In 2003, there were 300 net acres treated. There were 177 net acres treated in 2004 and 565 net acres treated in 2005. MOUs were completed with 37 landowners. Portuguese broom received funding from different sources including OSWB, USFS RAC and Title II. *Gorse* – Douglas County has multiple projects. Roughly 75 known sites were surveyed. In 2003, a 50 net acres site was treated. In 2004, 62 net acres were treated and 53 net acres treated in 2005. There were 65 landowners involved in this project. *Scotch broom* – 86 net acres initial

treatment in 2003. In 2004, 95 net acres were treated and 95 net acres treated in 2005. There were 36 landowners involved. Most cases landowners cover the cost of chemicals.

Meadow knapweed- In 2004, 23 net acres initial were treated and 75 net acres treated in 2005. There are 3 landowners and road right-of-way funded by BLM. *French broom/Spanish broom* - 55 net acres initial treatment in 2004, 10 net acres treated in 2005, 3 landowners involved. ODOT had funded I-5 right-of-way treatments. Douglas SWCD future project ideas are: Set up a County-wide Weed Management Area; rapid response to new weed invaders; Knotweeds survey and funding request; continue education and outreach by doing newspaper articles, insert, weed education, workshops, watershed education project, yearly weed tour(s), flyers, brochures that were available from OSU Extension, BLM, Forest Service.

Susan Carter: Southwest Oregon BLM:

The BLM Roseburg District encompasses about 600,000 acres. SW Oregon BLM Integrative Weed Management priorities are: to prevent spread and establishment of noxious weeds in all areas; detect and eradicate new invaders; control and contain established infestations; cooperate with adjacent landowners, agencies, state and local governments to accomplish priorities. There are at least 33 noxious weeds species in the district with thousands of acres infested. Targeted weeds are Portuguese broom, gorse, woolly distaff thistle, and yellow starthistle.

Fiscal Year 2005 Money Spent on weed treatment (Roseburg District):

- \$61,000 for roadside noxious weed control
- Title II funding – \$ 96,000 for Pits & Piles Weed Eradication Program; \$ 97,000 for Douglas County Weed Control (development of a WMA); \$ for Youth Conservation Corps manual removal of noxious weeds project.
- Bland Mountain II Fire Rehabilitation project was \$90,000 for weed detection and control
- ODOT weed treatment received \$7,000.

2005 BLM Roseburg Accomplishments are:

- Inventoried 2300 acres for noxious weeds-most in Bland Mountain fire area
- Treated approximately 620 acres of Scotch broom along BLM roads
- Treated approximately 800 acres of Himalayan blackberry and Scotch broom within the Bland Mountain II Fire area.
- Additional 550 acres of noxious weeds treated – includes Pits & Piles project, Cox Creek WMA, hand and mechanical removal from recreation sites using NYCC and OYCC crews.

Control methods used by Roseburg BLM are prevention, manual or mechanical, biological control, mulching/, seeding, competition, chemical control, cut and squirt, and broadcast spraying.

Pits & Piles Title II Project has a total of 380 sites. In 2005, BLM planned to treat 60 sites (highest priority)

Douglas County Corrections Department will do 50 weeks on this project. North West Youth Corps and Oregon Youth Conservation Corps crews worked for a total of 13 weeks, hand pulled blackberry, yellow starthistle, bull thistle, etc. in about 230 acres infestation in 2004. Biological control agents are established on 14 noxious weed species throughout the Roseburg District. No efforts have been made to quantify the extent or level of control achieved by these agents. BLM treated blackberry in Kincaid's lupine site (a Federally listed endangered species) and along stream banks in NBHMA using cut and daub method.

Richard Helliwell, Southwest Oregon USFS:

Richard Hallenwal gave an update on the PNW region's process of completing Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) to amend forest plans for the entire region for noxious weeds. USFS will add a number of prevention measures like cleaning equipment, gravel pits, stockpiles, etc. USFS has requirements for weed free straw or mulch for using palletized feed or certified weed free in the wilderness area. Regional EIS will be changing the old herbicide list from the 1980s. The new EIS will be listing 10 herbicides, it does not include 2,4-D or Dicamba but there is an option and process for adding chemicals to this new list in the future. USFS Title II funded 600 acres between Siskiyou. In the last 4 years, USFS have over half a million dollars available to the Forest Service, not all of them are strictly to the FS. Gorse control money this year, \$160,000. \$400, 000 goes to, \$200, 000to the Rogue/Siskiyou. Umpqua National Forest highest priorities

are knapweeds and thistles. The Rangers in the 1970s planted meadow knapweed for forage and it is now very abundant and is difficult to control. USFS has been dealing with yellow toadflax and sulfur cinquefoil that has been showing up more and more in the last few years, they are continuing to monitor these weeds. There is one known site of false brome. Most of our weed are not shade tolerant and does not thrive under canopy but false brome thrives in shady area and will cover under story. *Forest Fires:* In 2002, there were three forest fires. Umpqua NF lost 80,000 acres in forest fires, also Biscuit and Siskiyou fires. One of the new things that came available for USFS in 2002 is the Burn Area Emergency Rehab (BAER) fund that is for immediate rehabilitation after the fire. USFS have been doing inventory since 2002 and some spot spraying in Umpqua for knapweeds. The weeds are less than years ago. One place over adjacent to the fire is still a little bit if concern. The Siskiyou NF did not have an Environmental Assessment in place. They are working with the local community doing manual treatments. Siskiyou is a high concern because it is a wilderness area and home for numerous rare and unique plant species.

Shelby Filley, Douglas County OSU Extension Service:

Shelby Filley gave a presentation on Weed Control Education and Outreach Program in Douglas County. She stressed the importance of education and outreach to the public on noxious weeds. Agricultural producers as well as private citizens have noxious weed issues at a high priority. Douglas County has a team of local people and agencies that are involved in planning and delivering educational programs. The group comprises of private and public sector. They are the agricultural producers & associations, homeowners, landscapers, golf course personnel, parks & county road maintenance crews, pesticide licensees of all types, government agencies such as Dept. of Public Works, ODA, SWCDs, Farm Service Agency, BLM, USFS, Natural Resource Conservation Service, small businesses, farm credit services, Douglas County Farmer's Cooperative, Coastal Farm Supply, newspaper and television, pesticide companies, Cow Creek Band of the Umpqua Tribe of Indians, and OSU. Weed Day, Weed Tour, and Fair booths are some of the Douglas County Educational and Outreach activities.

Weed Day – It is an annual all day event that has been going since 1999 and held on the first Wednesday of February. It averages 150 participants per year. Presenters during Weed Day are OSU, local agencies, County, private pesticide reps and trainers and local experts on weed control. Provided to the public are general education and Core Pesticide Training presentations (re-cert. credits). There are presentation tables for one-on-one visits. There are hand- outs, weed ID tables, pesticide representative's product display, trainers, and local experts participate during the Weed Day. Topics covered are multi-species grazing, site prep for woodlots/forestry, roadside vegetative management, and weed control in home gardens, horticulture, pastures, woodlots, and aquatic sites. There are also information on Weed Management Areas & Co-op Projects, impact of weeds & weed control. Another presentation topics during Weed Day: Core – PPE, pesticide action, Adjuvant, PURS, Drift, laws & safety, pesticide use, pesticide labels, pesticide formulations, weed life cycles, equipment, environmental concerns and Integrated Pest Management. Refreshments of donuts and coffee are provided.

Weed Tours - It is a half-day tour every summer. The tour covers weeds & biocontrol agents in the field. Weed tour is a good consensus building. Ken French of ODA, Noxious Weed Control Program serves as tour leader. The tour goes to various weed infested locations and averages 40 participants a year.

Fair Booths - Weed Advisory Board poster & handouts displayed annually to thousands of visitors. Also noxious weed list, weed control tips, Weed ID, and contact Information if they have questions about weeds.

Budget & Funding - Budget on weed education is \$2,500 per year. Includes printing and mailings. Sources include Douglas County Public Works who gives the program free booth at the Fairgrounds. Grants from OWEB, EQIP, and Title II were also sources however; the program is no longer qualified because it does not cover strictly agricultural. There are private donations from ranching, farming group and Cow Creek Indians and in-kind work by agency personnel.

Evaluation & impact –There are highly positive evaluations for course materials, presentations, and facilities. There is about 31% increase in public knowledge on weed issues reported. Estimated as a 10% increase in efficiency of control because of education and outreach. Impact could be several million dollars in revenue recovery because of education efforts.

12:00-1:00 p.m. Lunch Break

Ken French, ODA Southwest Oregon Weed Projects:

Southwest Oregon has a diverse environment. From the coast to the Cascades, SW Oregon is under pressure from Mediterranean type weeds and inter-mountain weeds. Due to the climate, the forest and hillside pasture are very productive. It also makes the area vulnerable to large weed infestations.

Paterson's curse - was detected two years ago. It is a very toxic plant. There are only two known sites in Oregon. Douglas County had a solid 100-acre infestation in 2004. Five different treatments were made to try to control this plant. This infestation continued to be subject to close monitoring and control.

Distaff thistle – In late the 1970s, Italian thistle took over 98% of the hill pasture in Douglas Co. Italian thistle was finally controlled using biocontrol agents. In 1987, wooly distaff thistle was identified in SW Oregon. Unlike Italian thistle, distaff thistle does not have biocontrol agents. The original size of distaff thistle in Douglas Co. was 129 solid acres spreading over 4000 acres. It has taken about 1600 hours of contract labor so far to control this weed.

Scotch thistle- landowners using straw and hay with Scotch thistle seeds may have caused the infestations of Scotch thistle in SW Oregon. Scotch thistle is a robust plant and hard to control once established.

Spotted knapweed and yellow starthistle- There is a large-scale program against spotted and diffuse knapweed and yellow starthistle in SW Oregon. ODA is working with Umpqua NF, Rouge River NF, Medford & Roseburg BLM in controlling the infestation using biocontrol as well as other means of control.

Barbed goatgrass – present in Cave Junction. There is one site in Oregon Hwy 99 in Josephine County. It has been treated 3 to 4 times per season and hand pulled. The infestation is near an ODOT bridge construction site making the infestation susceptible to spread.

Spartina – a new infestation is reported in the Coos Bay Estuary. Intensive survey was done.

Portuguese broom - Douglas Co. SWCD is involved with control efforts on Portuguese broom. OSWB is instrumental in getting this project started. This weed is highly competitive in timberland and burns easily.

Gorse - SW Oregon has numerous infestations. An estimated 10,000 acres of gorse occurs in Elk River. Elk River was the most productive elk habitat in the south coast. There are almost no elk in the area now because every ground is covered with gorse.

Pampas grass, jubata and butterfly bush– Curry County has a large infestation of pampas grass and jubata. ODA has a risk assessment published on pampas grass. Reforestation areas are easily infested by both pampas/jubata and butterfly bush.

Himalayan blackberry- Ken French reported the sequence of events that follow after *Phragmidium violaceum* was reported in SW Oregon and answered questions from the attendees.

Weed Tour: Hatfield Ranch and K-Bar Ranch

September 9, 2005

Bill Hansell (Chair, OSWB) – called the meeting to order and read the “Potential Conflict of Interest” statement.

POTENTIAL CONFLICT OF INTEREST

“As Chairman of the Oregon State Weed Board, I make the following statement on behalf of the entire Board. All members of the Board agree if there is an item the Board is taking action on which there is an actual or potential conflict of interest to that member, such members will abstain from voting on such action. When a member believes there is a potential conflict of interest, said member shall indicate this to the Chairman and will be officially recorded in the meeting minutes. Actual or potential conflict of interest is defined by State Law as “any means of action or any decision or recommendation by a person acting in a capacity as a public official, the effect of which will or could be to the private pecuniary benefit or detriment

of the person or the person's relative, or a business with which the person or the person's relative is associated.”

Open Item:

1. *Lobbying guideline* – a new guideline has been presented to the OSWB in the past. The intent of these guidelines is to help ensure that one applicant does not have an advantage over another because they are present at the meeting to lobby for their grant(s). This guideline will be read into the minutes with the potential conflict of interest Dan Hilburn asked if this will affect the right of the public to address the Board. Bill Hansell replied that the opportunity for the public to address the board is given towards the end of the meeting. Patti Milne reminded that it is a policy and that the application is final once submitted. Don Richards added that the Board might request additional information from the public or grantee regarding their grant applications if needed for clarifications.

Bill Hansell motion, Jim Harris seconded the motion. Bill Hansell move to adopt the new guidelines.

Bill Hansell read the guidelines. “ To ensure that there is equal opportunity to all grant applicants, the Oregon State Weed Board would like to adopt the following guidelines:

- During grant award discussion, the public present at the meeting shall not address the Board unless specifically asked for input, comment or clarification on a particular item.
- ODA staff is present to provide input to the Board on information that was used in making a particular grant recommendation. The discussion between staff and the Board is intended to assist the Board in making an informed decision to fund or not fund a particular grant.
- The Board expects that the applicants present will refrain from lobbying for grants during breaks and other interactions with the members of the Board.

The intent of these guidelines is to help ensure that one applicant does not have an advantage over another because they are present at the meeting to lobby for their grant(s).” ITEM CLOSED

2. *Grant Reporting form* - A new grant reporting form was presented to the board for approval for use starting the 12th cycle grants. The board adopted the grant-reporting form as a standard official reporting form for grantees to use. ITEM CLOSED

Action Items:

1. *Title II* – ODA will draft a cover letter to congressional delegates. Attaching to the letter is the spreadsheet of the Title II funds weed control projects in Oregon. OSWB Chairman Bill Hansell will sign the letter in behalf of the OSWB.

2. *OSU Extension Weed Specialist Position* – ODA will draft a letter in support of the OSU Extension Weed Specialist position. Letter will be signed by the chairman of the Board and sent to OSU.

3. *Adding criteria limiting the succession of funding on one particular project* - Discussion on adding language in the criteria of the OSWB grant program to limit the number of times a project will be funded. Adding in general statement on limited time for funding but must have flexibility. Bill Hansell requested ODA to add the criteria in the application form limiting the time of projects funded to three or five years. If OSWB will comment to applicant that successive funding of a project will be limited, it should be in the language that this is a criteria that grantee should be aware of. Bill Hansell directed the ODA to come up with wording that will be added to the criteria and discussed as an open item in the next meeting.

4. *Black henbane risk assessment* – Black henbane is a toxic plant. The populations in Oregon are sporadic and come and go. This plant falls in the criteria to be under the OSWB “Watch List”. OSWB requested ODA to do a risk assessment on black henbane.

GRANT BUDGET UPDATE – Tim Butler, ODA

Total Budget for the 05-07 Biennium	\$1,046,088.00
Biennium to date allocations	\$1,046,088.00
Total remaining to allocate	\$1,046,088.00
12th Cycle requested 30 grants	\$ 547,233.00
Target for allocation for 12 th cycle	\$ 180,000.00
Approved	\$ 179,240.00

GRANT AWARDS

The Oregon State Weed Board decided the grant applications would be separated into four categories: Fund in full, Partial funding, Denied, and to be reconsidered. Reconsidered grants will be indicated and will follow the list of funded and denied grants.

Grant#	Project Title	Requested	Recommended
2005-12-01	Hogweed and Gorse Control	\$1,522	Fund in full
2005-12-02	Lincoln County Gorse Control	\$11,515	Fund in full
2005-12-03	Lincoln County French Broom Control	\$9,782	Fund in full
2005-12-04	Multi-Stream Headwater Restoration	\$7,500	Do not fund
2005-12-05	Morrow County Dalmatian Toadflax	\$13,530	Do not fund
2005-12-06	Combating Leafy Spurge	\$23,290	Do not fund
2005-12-07	Tri-County Leafy Spurge Control and Survey	\$22,700	Fund in full
2005-12-08	Homestead Weed Survey, Control & Restoration	\$13,750	Fund in full
2005-12-09	Fall Invasive Weed Management (Reconsidered)	\$15,617	Partial funding
2005-12-10	Tutuilla Drainage Noxious Weed Control	\$15,000	Partial funding
2005-12-11	Lake County Noxious Weed Cost Share	\$20,000	Do not fund
2005-12-12	Dalmatian Toadflax in Patil Canyon	\$9,487	Fund in full
2005-12-13	Yellow Flag Iris of Jefferson County	\$5,000	Fund in full
2005-12-14	Lower Crooked River Weed Management Area	\$26,373	Do not fund
2005-12-15	Brookings Gorse Management	\$9,645	Do not fund
2005-12-16	Purple Loosestrife Biocontrol in Polk County	\$19,425	Do not fund
2005-12-17	Lincoln County Knotweed Control	\$18,966	Do not fund
2005-12-18	Upper Crooked River Weed Management 2005	\$27,780	Do not fund
2005-12-19	Dalmatian Toadflax of Jefferson County	\$5,000	Fund in full
2005-12-20	Beaver Creek Weed Management Area	\$32,085	Do not fund
2005-12-21	Noxious Weed Control in Lower Columbia Estuary	\$12,545	Do not fund
2005-12-22	Yellow Starthistle-Central Douglas County	\$25,514	Do not fund
2005-12-23	Floras Creek Gorse Management	\$17,274	Fund in full
2005-12-24	Lower Burnt River Weed Management Area 2005	\$104,621	Do not fund
2005-12-25	Friends of Hendricks Park Invasive Species Awareness, Accountability and Control	\$15,750	Do not fund
2005-12-26	Silvies Corridor Cooperative Weed Management	\$21,060	Fund in full
2005-12-27	Drewsey Whitetop Project	\$15,000	Fund in full
2005-12-28	Spotted Knapweed 2005	\$11,500	Fund in full
2005-12-29	Recent Invaders of Baker County	\$6,000	Fund in full
2005-12-30	Wallowa County Common Bugloss	\$10,000	Fund in full

Reconsidered Grant(s):

2005-12-09 Fall Invasive Weed Management - the review committee recommended not to fund this project. A significant OSWB funds has been invested in the area. The group is encouraged to seek other means of funding. This project will be able to continue but in a smaller scale if not funded. Since this is a good project and there are some dollars left for this cycles, the board recommended that this project be partially funded.

The board approved the total amount allocated for funded projects for \$179,240.00.
Motion carried unanimously.

Public comment:

No public comment

Next Meeting and Location:

The next meeting will be held at the on February 23-24, 2006 in Salem, Oregon. It will be a joint meeting with the Oregon Invasive Species Council. OSWB thanked Douglas County for the hospitality.

MEETING ADJOURNED