

Oregon State Weed Board

Minutes

February 23-24, 2006

Salem, Oregon

ATTENDANCE:

Weed Board Members Present

Patti Milne
Dan Hilburn
Don Richards
Jim Harris (vice-chair)

Absent

Bill Hansell, Chairman
Jerry Erstrom
Ken Bare

Others

Tim Butler, ODA	Randy Henry, OISC
Jo Davis, ODA	Mandy Tu, OISC
Bonnie Rasmussen, ODA	Mark Weigart, OISC
Beth Myers, ODA	Sam Chan, OISC
Ken French, ODA	Martin Nugent, OISC
Tom Forney, ODA	Mark Systma, OISC
Eric Coombs, ODA	Jim LeBonte, ODA
Greg Winans, Tri-County CWMA	Dan Sherwin, Deschutes County
Kev Alexanian, Crook County	Nancy Phelps, USFS
Brad Knotts, ODF	Shannon Brubaker, ODA
Todd Thompson, BLM	Floyd Holbrook, Lake Co. CWMA
Lesley Richman, BLM	Vern Holmes, NW Weed Management Partnership
Noel Bachelor, OR Parks & Rec. Dept.	Gary Brown, USDA-APHIS
Sue Cudd, Whiskey Creek Shellfish Hatchery	Meridith Savage, OISC
Risa DeMasi, Oregon Seed Trade	Mark Hitchcox, USDA-APHIS
Dave Bridgwater, OISC	John Griffith, Coos County Commissioner
Don Farrar, OISC	Robin Sears, Umpqua SWCD
Chris Guntermann, OISC	Steve Davis, Jefferson County
Bill Reynolds, OISC	Floyd Paye, Jefferson County
Chad Smith, Hood River County	

February 23, 2006 - Joint meeting with Oregon Invasive Species Council

Jim Harris (Vice chair OSWB) – called the meeting to order and introductions were made. Jim Harris started by giving a brief description of the structures and purpose of the Oregon State Weed Board. Sam Chan followed by giving the functions of the Oregon Invasive Species Council.

Tim Butler, ODA – Noxious Weed Control Program Update

The ODA Noxious Weed Control Program's mission is to protect Oregon's natural resources from invasion and proliferation of exotic noxious weeds. The 11 program staff scattered strategically around the state provides leadership; serves as a technical resource; performs public outreach; conducts weed risk assessments; detect new invaders; performs on-the-ground control, implements biological control and administers the Oregon State Weed Board Grants. In 2005, ODA implemented 130 noxious weed control projects, performed 888 treatments, made bio-control releases on 108 sites and monitored 143 biocontrol sites. High-priority projects for 2005 were: Kudzu, Giant hogweed, Paterson's curse, orange hawkweed, purple starthistle, distaff thistle, plumeless thistle, squarrose knapweed, and Spartina. On the ground control and education and outreach activities were done for these projects. *Oregon State Weed Board* - (OSWB) is a

seven-member board that sets weed management priorities by maintaining and setting the State Noxious Weed List, awards noxious weed control grants and assists in coordination of state and county programs. The OSWB received 512 grant requests for \$8.6 million and have funded 293 grants totaling to \$3.3 million. *The Noxious Weed Control Policy & Classification System* prioritizes statewide cooperator efforts for invasive noxious weed projects, provide guidance to counties in developing local lists provides direction and sets priorities for the ODA Noxious Weed Control Program. It is also the required list for funding of OSWB grants and help direct limited funding sources towards the highest priority noxious weed targets.

Noxious Weed Listing Process: The process for listing a noxious weed starts with ODA and cooperators requesting particular plant species to be added to the “Watch List”. Plants that are in the watch list will be monitored and evaluated by ODA staff and a pest risk assessment will be prepared. During one of the OSWB meetings, ODA will present to the Board plant species on the watch list and make recommendations as to what listing the evaluated plant will fall under. An example is the butterfly bush. Observations were made of wild populations, ODA staff conducted survey documenting the wild populations of butterfly bush in Oregon, information was gathered and a Plant Pest Risk Assessment was developed. A dialog between the Oregon Association of Nurseries and OSWB ensued and the plant was placed in the “B” List. Oregon *Noxious Weed Quarantine OAR 603-52-1200* covers the entire state of Oregon and applies to all of the State Classified “A” and “B” Noxious Weeds. The quarantine list includes the Federal Noxious Weed List (with noted exceptions), is adopted through ODA’s administration rule process and has civil penalty authority of up to \$10,000. Quarantine List prohibited acts covers all listed plants from entry into the state, from transport, propagation, sale, or offering for sale in the state. *ODA Priorities for the Future:* To support formalization of a county weed control association, support funding options for federal, state and county weed programs, and bring federal and state agencies together to form an Oregon Invasive Weed Coordinating Committee (OIWCC).

Martin Nugent, OISC – Oregon Invasive Species Council (OISC) Overview 2005 Projects

The purpose of the OISC is to conduct a coordinated and comprehensive effort to keep invasive species out of Oregon and to eliminate, reduce, or mitigate the impacts of invasive species already established in Oregon. The OISC meets three times a year. The council focused on developing an education and outreach strategy in 2005. A contract with Ant Hill Marketing resulted in a survey measuring the level of concern among members of the public. In the contacted adults, 30% felt that invasive species were of great concern; 41% had some concern, the rest had little or no concern or didn’t know; only 6% felt the issue of invasive species was being dealt with to a great extent, 54% chose somewhat and the rest not much, not at all or don’t know. Ant Hill also produced a Statewide Awareness Campaign Plan that includes research, branding or identity, campaign concept, advertising, brochures and flyers, webpage, youth education, public relations, partnerships, and other ideas. The estimated cost of the complete recommended campaign was \$200,000 to \$500,000. At the current time, the Council does not have the resources at this level and continued to concentrate on strategies within its limited budget while exploring fundraising ideas to raise money to implement an awareness campaign.

Brad Knotts, Oregon Department of Forestry – ODF Perspective

Currently, ODF does not have an Invasive Species Coordinator. Three staff is working partly on invasive issues. The work is being done, but ODF does not have an integrated policy program on noxious weeds. However, other invasive has mature programs, backed by rule and statute, and funding. ODF is working to develop an integrated policy that will take place as a partner in invasive weed issues. The *Protection from Fire Program* is a program to protect private and state lands and some BLM in western Oregon. The main focus is fire prevention and suppression. The *State Forests Program* is a program covering ODF as the landowner and manager of state lands. *Private and Community Forests Program* administers the forest practices acts or rule. There is nothing on that rule that requires people to control invasive species. There is re-forestation but not mandatory control of noxious weeds on private and community forests. *Urban and Community Forests Program* is a fairly small program and focuses on urban areas. *Headquarters and 18 District field offices* in Salem and 18 districts that is scattered all over the states.

Field Activities on private lands involves about 50 field foresters. ODF past focus has been to control weeds to grow trees but that view is changing. There are more concern on weeds economic and environmental effects on state lands and its neighbors. ODF Field Foresters provides technical information on identification and control. They coordinate with local and regional groups, has cost-share programs, answers forest practice rule questions and alternate plans. For example, a field forester in Tillamook County will notify landowner of gorse infestation on their property and advise to treat them. They are coordinating with local weed control groups as well. ODF practice on chemical rule is restrictive but agency like ODA applying pesticide on states land can get the rule lifted. ODF is trying not to restrict on invasive weed control. There are various invasive weed control projects and coordination with local and regional groups. There are about 780,000 acres of state lands. Headquarters staff has been attending Oregon Invasive Species Council and Oregon State Weed Board, and other subcommittees meetings. Salem staff are working with regional groups and doing education and outreach by doing invasive weed displays at State Fair and Oregon Small Woodland Association convention. ODF is trying to collect information on identification, control and create a website and paper alerts. Invasive alerts are forwarded to field offices. *Oregon Board of Forestry* works on Forestry Programs for Oregon that protect and enhance the health of forest ecosystems and actively encourage state and federal agencies to monitor and control invasive species as well as conservation of native species.

Beth Myers-Shenai, ODA – WeedMapper Project

The WeedMapper Project is a cooperative effort between ODA, OSU with support from BLM and USFS. It is a collection of spatial information on the distribution of weeds in the state of Oregon. The website has known locations of noxious weeds throughout the state as collected by responsible federal, state, and local agencies. Maps are viewable at the state or county level. WeedMapper is designed to facilitate identification, reporting, and verification of noxious weeds in Oregon. Besides providing maps of known infestations of the most serious weed pests, it also contains detailed information on each weed with photographs to assist identification. The website contains the state listing of noxious weeds. It has weeds species information that includes identification, impacts and biological control. Each weed page links to maps of distribution of the weed in the state. It also has links to USDA Plants Database information of the weed, GRIN database information, and ODA's weed profile. There are images for identification and a 1-800 telephone number to call to report suspected sites. A weed sitting report form is available on line that can be filled out and submitted. WeedMapper is continuing to grow. More data are being submitted and new maps are available on line. In 2006, contributors to the WeedMapper increased tremendously. Several BLM districts, SWCDs, national forests, counties, cities, watershed council and working groups, park and recreation departments, OSU and three private citizens. There are new map styles being created for better viewing. Other upcoming WeedMapper projects are the hand-held PDA with GPS receiver attached for collecting weed distribution information in the field and a computer modeling that predicts weed spread potential using current distribution data. To give the public more comprehensive weed distribution information, government agencies, non-profit and private sectors are encouraged to share information on their noxious weed locations.

Robyn Draheim, PSU/OISC–Idaho Weed Awareness Workshop & Oregon Weed Awareness Week in 2005

A large number people attended the Idaho Weed Workshop in 2005 from several states including Hawaii and Alaska. It focuses on defining the audience, funding resources, message delivery, and evaluation. Idaho and Montana began with a small amount of state funding starting with a few small projects and slowly built up partnerships. States that has successful education and outreach programs on invasive species were advised to start small, hire a campaign coordinator, establish stable funding for coordinator, build partnerships, with agencies and other collaborators and build evaluation process at the start. The public, agency and legislative support is crucial for long-term success, and networks of collaborators crucial for startup success. The Idaho and Montana coordinators expresses interest in helping with Oregon efforts, participate in listserv development, and follow-up meeting planned for 2007 or 2008. OISC awareness campaign is to build support and engagement for a diversity of efforts among specific audiences, and to help build the political will and constituency support to encourage policy makers to address the invasive species problem effectively at statewide, regional and local scales. Statewide Awareness Campaign strategy development timeline was

February 2005 with a budget of \$20,000. The fundraising projected timeline is in the Fall 2005. Campaign development projected timeline is Fall/Winter 2004/2005 with a projected budget of \$100k - \$1M. Campaign strategy will outline options at multiple funding levels in this range. The strength of the campaign is launching in the Spring 2006 coinciding with the start of outdoor recreation and gardening seasons, etc. There are positive support for conservation and positive messaging. Opportunities for campaign are building awareness of invasive species problems and partner with similar organizations for joint messaging. Weaknesses of the campaign are potential lack of interest among target (to change behavior), economic factors (regional and national), potential lack of funds to compete against other messaging in the market. Threats are competition for conservation message and retention. Next steps will be hiring a Campaign Coordinator. Three western states with successful campaigns emphasize need for a full-time coordinator. Coordinator position must have stable funding. Ideally, coordinator is versed in invasive species issues as well as marketing, communication, fundraising and/or lobbying. Draft position description has been written by the OISC for a Public Affairs Specialist II. Other awareness events will be Oregon Weed Awareness Week, which will be an annual event. Oregon's Governor proclaimed the last full week in May to be Oregon Weed Awareness Week. A planning committee met last week. Kick Off the Campaign - Aquatic Weed/Clean Boating Outreach will begin on the summer of 2005. Weed Awareness Week great projects are happening already. The outreach will start small and efforts focused on message already had some support for. The intent is to bring together new partners. Clean Boating Outreach, Boat Cleaning Information materials are available in several formats but needed distribution. Stop Aquatic Hitchhikers resources are available.

Lesley Richman, BLM – BLM Weed Curriculum

The Burns District BLM has been the lead in a large project involving many partners to develop a Classroom Weed Curriculum for Grades K-12. The project began in 1998 with a lot of discussion with various potential partners to determine the level of interest across the state. The initial partners involved were: BLM, ODA, ODOT, County Weed Supervisors, Hi-Desert Museum, many classroom teachers and several educational entities. Funding was obtained in 1999 through Oregon and Washington BLM to do the initial project development in the amount of \$80,000. BLMs primary partner in this development was the Malheur Educational Service District. Initially, two Oversight Committees were created: one to work on the lesson plan development, and one to work on developing associated support materials. As the project progresses, various other entities had expressed interest in participating, however due to the long time period involve in this project, committee members have come and gone and only a very small core group has actually been involved in the day-to-day. The material was initially developed in Oregon but was created in such a way as to be pertinent anywhere. The actual lesson plan development was a major undertaking and took a very long time. Over the summer of 2005, an exemplary Editor (Terri Grimm) was hired to edit, re-format, make, re-do, etc. all the lessons. Also, a fabulous graphic artist (Stevie Ruda) was brought into the project. Portions of the draft curriculum can be found on-line at www.weedinvasion.org. Phase II of the project is to contract with a selected group of teachers representing all the grade levels and from diverse areas in the west to evaluate the curriculum materials during 2005-2006 school year. The selected teachers participated in a Kick-off workshop in Bend, Oregon on January 13-15, 2006. These teachers will be testing the material and providing feedback in the form of an evaluation of the lessons so that an appropriate modification to the material before it becomes available to public. The hope is that the Alien Invasion Classroom Weed Curriculum will be ready to go out to the public by Fall 2006. BLM is currently looking for partners to actively jump in and help out at this point with \$\$, ideas, and energy! Negotiations had begun with several potential organizations to be the Contact Entity who would maintain a special account for this curriculum. The Contact Entity will be responsible for printing and sending material out to whoever request it, coordinating In-Service type trainings (perhaps in the form of compiling a state-by-state list of who would conduct those in each state), and facilitating the up-dating of the material as necessary. A Steering Committee is needed to oversee these activities. This weed curriculum will be a tremendous asset to Oregon. Teaching children about the issue of noxious weeds will create a broad-based populace, aware of the problems and able to provide a whole new generation's worth of creative solutions!

Mark Systma, PSU/OISC – Aquatic Weeds Update

South Coast Lakes Survey- This is a USFS funded studies of invasive in lakes in the south coast. A number of shallow lakes around the dunes area that forms when wind blows and create a water table. There were 130 lakes total studied in 2 years. Most lakes are very small- 64. There are 44 small lakes, 11 medium, 9 large, and 2 very large lakes. Introduced invasive aquatic species found during the study are Fanwort *Cabobba caroliniana*, Brazilian egeria *Egeria densa*, Parrotfeather *Myriophyllum aquaticum*, Fragrant waterlily *Nymphaea odorata*. The introduced non-invasive found are water starwort *Callitriche stagnalis*, northern St. Johnswort *Hypericum boreale* and Tapegrass *Vallisneria Americana*. *Diamond Lake Aquatic Plant Survey* – Tui chubs has been introduced to Diamond Lake. Chubs have devastating economic impact in the area. Diamond Lake used to be a famous trout-fishing destination. The number of trout has declined tremendously since the chubs were introduced due to the chub's capability of out-eating the trout of insects that is trout source of food. During the 1950s, a chub infestation in Diamond Lake was fixed by drawing down the lake, killing all the fish in it and refilling and restocking. The same approach will also going to be done in 2006. Aquatic plant survey was also done to make an estimate on what impact the draw down in the lake will be. Most of the plant material was concentrated on 5 meters. The 8 meters draw down might not have a significant impact in the lake. Plant species composition is all natives. No introduced plants found in the lake. *Spartina Response Plan and Dispersal Research* - *Spartina*, commonly known as cordgrasses, are exotic, invasive plants in estuaries of the west coast of North America. *Spartina* was originally brought to the west coast for erosion control, in the ballast water of ships and in oyster packing material. Cordgrasses clog flood channels, displace native vegetation, significantly raise mudflat elevation, and degrade habitat of Dungeness crab, shorebirds and migratory waterfowl by trapping sediments in their dense stems and root-mats. With a focus on early detection and rapid response to invasive *Spartina* species, Portland State University scientists hope that this study will help identify areas at high risk for invasion. While thousands of acres of populations of *Spartina* exist in both Washington and California, only one small population is known to currently exist within Oregon's borders. That population, located on the Siuslaw River near Florence, Oregon, is actively being treated. Monthly releases of 200 bright-yellow drift cards have been completed from the mouths of three estuaries: Willapa Bay, WA and Humboldt and San Francisco Bays in California. These estuaries are known to have significant populations of one or more *Spartina* species and are therefore potential sources of seeds or plant fragments. Releases took place between September 2004 and August 2005. Each releases was completed within 2 hours of high tide to ensure the cards were pulled out into the open ocean. The biodegradable wooden drift cards are designed to float on the water surface and be carried by the ocean currents, behaving much as seeds or plant fragments would. The cards, made of lightweight plywood and painted with non-toxic paint, are only designed to persist for a few months in the harsh conditions of the ocean. But in that short time, they have the potential of revealing a wealth of information.

2005 Oregon Invasive Species Council Awards

Sammy Chan presented the recipients of the 2005 Oregon Invasive Species Council Awards.

Eagle Eye Award: Bob Donaldson, Langlois, OR, Barbara Shields, Dept of Fisheries & Wildlife, OSU, and Mark Urness, The Dalles, OR; *Outstanding Defender Award*: Hines Nursery, Forest Grove, OR; *Ten Fingers in the Dike Award*: Jim LeBonte, ODA and Dave Langland, ODA; *Invader Crusader Award*: Chana Makeale'a Duduoit, OSU, Laura Sherry, OSU, and Seth Sherry, OSU; *2004 Service Award*: Kev Alexanian, Crook County Weed Department, Suzanne Cudd, Whiskey Creek Shellfish Hatchery and Risa Demasi, Grassland Oregon; *Honored Guests*: Greg Mazer, URS Corp, 2004 Eagle Eye Award Recipient, and The Oregon State Weed Board

February 23, 2006 (OSWB afternoon meeting)

Coos County Butterfly Bush Grant Project #1667 GR:

Tim Butler gave the background information of the Coos County Butterfly Bush Grant #1667 GR awarded on September 2004. The project proposal included components of education and outreach, on the ground chemical control, and a foliar study. This was the first grant project awarded for the newly listed butterfly

bush hence it was identified to be monitored by ODA. Additional documentation was requested from the grantee for adequate project monitoring and audit purposes. It is clear that the education and outreach component of the project was completed. However, the on-the-ground control proposed by the grantee was not clearly reported and additional information is needed. The information could come from the commercial applicator hired by grantee and would clarify that the herbicide was used for project purposes and that the project was completed as proposed and agreed upon by both parties. In addition, the \$3,500 foliar treatment study by Menasha Forest Products was funded but not reported. The total amount for this project was \$21,000.00. A funding payment of 50% was made initially then a subsequent payment made making payment of 75% allocated to date.

Don Richards asked if the new grant program reporting form was used by the grantee. Tim Butler said that although the reporting form was used, information provided was not clear.

Commissioner John Griffith of Coos County stated that the Coos County butterfly bush project was a very good project. Public outreach was highly successful. Coos County feels that documentation ODA asked for have been sent more than once. As far as dates and records, the contractors weren't told that they would have to report the number of plants treated. They can estimate but can't keep track of the amount of plants. A map was sent with the report that showed the miles treated but applicators did not record the number of plants treated. These requests for additional records were not spoken to in the grant application.

Don Richards asked if the grantee used a commercial applicator. Commissioner Griffith affirmed that a commercial applicator was hired. Don Richards stated that the commercial applicator should have some concept of how many acres were treated. Commissioner Griffith stated that a map that shows the sites treated was sent to ODA. Tim Butler stated that ODA received the copy of the map but it was not evident what areas were treated.

Jim Harris asked who are the cooperators. Commissioner Griffith stated that the cooperators were: County Parks, County Forestry, Coquille Watershed Association, Moore Mill Land & Timber, Tenmile Basin Watershed, City of North Bend, City of Coos Bay, Professional Reforestation, For-Tech, city of Coquille, ODOT and Agritech Design (contractor). Jim Harris asked if Agritech is the one who did the chemical treatment. Commissioner Griffith said yes. Jim Harris asked for an estimate of miles and plants covered. Commissioner Griffith said that 250 raw miles of roadside treatment recorded

Don Richards stated that commercial applicators should be able to submit treatment records. Dan Hilburn asked if the OSWB are asking for more records than required from a commercial applicator. Tim Butler answered no. Jim Harris said that all public chemical applicators have to maintain records of their herbicide treatments. Don Richards stated that the commercial applicator Agritech should have records maintained of their chemical applications. Those information and receipts should be easy to get. Tim Butler clarified that chemical receipts were already submitted to ODA by the grantee. Jim Harris stated that under the ODA pesticide law, commercial applicators must maintain records of their herbicide application activities. Information must include owner of treatment site, location and size of treatment area, date and time, product supplier, EPA registration number, amount applied, target plant, equipment description and name of applicator. Those records should be available and Coos County should be requiring these of any contracted applicator.

Jim Harris asked about the function of Menasha Forest Products on this project. Commissioner Griffith said that Menasha was slotted to do the foliar treatment study but due to personnel issues will not be submitting a report. Tim Butler gave an account of the conversation he had with Jim Carr, the Head Forester for Menasha and was told that they did the foliar treatment study but did not request the grant funding. Menasha will be more than happy to give ODA information on this study.

Jim Harris asked about the budget issue for the final payment for this grant. Tim Butler stated that since Coos County butterfly bush project fell under the past 2003-2005 biennium and funds for that biennium has been allocated and closed, OSWB will have to make the authorization to use the 2005-2007 funds. Dan Hilburn asked Commissioner Griffith when OSWB should expect to receive the records. Commissioner Griffith replied that he will have to give the request to his staff and not sure how long it will take for them to collect them. Dan Hilburn suggested that 2 weeks time should be sufficient and if the treatment records exists and were satisfactory, the final payment will be issued but if there were no treatment records supplied, or if they are not satisfactory then the final payment will be withheld. Jim Harris motioned that Commissioner Griffith will collect treatment records and send to ODA. The motion was carried unanimously.

Approval of September 8-9, 2005 Meeting Minutes:

One error was noted on the September meeting minutes. Commissioner Patti Milne was present at the September Roseburg meeting and not absent as indicated on the minutes. Minutes will be amended.

Jim Harris 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 is a potential conflict of interest to that member, such member will abstain from voting on such action. When a member believes there is a potential conflict of interest, said member shall indicate to the Chairman and will be officially recorded in the minutes. State Law defines potential conflict of interest 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 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 person's relative is associated."

In addition, to ensure that there is equal opportunity to all grant applicants, the Oregon State Weed Board has adopted 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).

This statement is read and entered into the minutes of the State Weed Board on February 23, 2006.

Weed List Update: Tim Butler proposed changes on the Oregon Noxious Weed List:

Add - Jubata grass *Cortaderia jubata* to the "B" list.
Paterson's curse *Echium plantagineum*, common bugloss *Anchusa officinalis* and the Knotweed complex *Polygonum cuspidatum*, *P. sachalinense*, *P. polystachyum* to the "T" list.

Remove - Giant horsetail *Equisetum telmateia* and wild proso millet *Panicum miliaceum*.

Short-fringed knapweed *Centaurea nigrescens* was previously discussed to be taken off from the list but was not physically removed from the text.

Don Richards asked why giant horsetail is being taken off. Tim Butler answered that giant horsetail is not being treated currently and widespread. Tom Forney commented that giant horsetail is common and there is no bio-control. Don Richards stated to consider that in agricultural production, giant horsetail is still an economically viable problem and by taking it off the list there will be no funding opportunity for research projects or OSWB grants. Dan Hilburn asked if it is a native plant. Tom Forney said that there is a lot of debate if it is native or not. Jim Harris moved to accept the proposed changes to the list with the exception of giant horsetail, which will remain on the list. Motion passes unanimously.

Ken French, ODA – Jubata Grass

A risk assessment of pampas and Jubata grass was completed. Jubata grass is the more widespread and aggressive species outside of ornamental populations. It is often identified as or called pampas grass because of the difficulty in distinguishing the two species from one another. Jubata likes coastal areas and has taller flower stalks than pampas grass. Jubata does not need to pollinate to set seeds. Flowering generally occurs from the late July to September, often in the first year of growth. The tiny seeds are spread by wind up to 20 miles from the mother plant. The risk assessment study support a “B” rating for this grass. It is threatening the timber industry. An intensive survey to identify jubata from pampas grass on the coast must be done by ODA. Best management practice for the nursery industry is to not to produce pampas grass from seed but instead make cuttings from female plants. Don Richards stated that the industry finds that it not economically feasible to produce by seed and best management practices is already being done.

Tim Butler, ODA - GRANT BUDGET UPDATE

Total Budget for the 05-07 Biennium	\$ 1,371,340.00
Amount allocated from 12 th cycle	\$ 179,240.00
13th Cycle requested 49 grants	\$ 737,196.00
Target for allocation for 13 th cycle	\$ 434,305.00
Total remaining to allocate	\$ 757,595.00

GRANT AWARDS

The OSWB decided the grant applications would be separated into four categories: Fund in full, Partial funding, Denied, and Reconsidered. Reconsidered grants (if any) will be indicated and will follow the list of funded and denied grants.

Grant#	Project Title	Requested	Recommended
2006-13-01	Plumeless Thistle in Fox Valley	\$6325.00	Fund in full
2006-13-02	Beaver Creek Watershed-Phase II	\$9200.00	Fund in full
2006-13-03	Yamhill Knotweed Control	\$5275.00	Do not fund
2006-13-04	Whitetop – Medical Springs, North Powder	\$6,000.00	Fund in full
2006-13-05	Malheur Target Species Reduction Project	\$22,000.00	Fund in full
2006-13-06	Malheur River Riparian Weed Control Project	\$25,000.00	Fund in full
2006-13-07	Wasco County Knotweed Eradication- Phase 1	\$14,000.00	Do not fund
2006-13-08	Takilma Road Meadow Knapweed Project	\$10,000.00	Do not fund
2006-13-09	Lone Pine Yellow Flag Iris Project	\$6,050.00	Fund in full
2006-13-10	Lake County Cost Share Program	\$23,540.00*	Partial funding
2006-13-11	Lower Umpqua Basin Knotweed Control	\$16,364.00	Do not fund
2006-13-12	Lower Burnt River Management Project 2006	\$27,305.00	Fund in full
2006-13-13	Squarrose Knapweed West of Long Creek	\$5,775.00	Fund in full
2006-13-14	Survey and Treatment of Silvies Drainage	\$18,328.00	Do not fund
2006-13-15	Western Lane Gorse Control Project	\$8,360.00	Fund in full
2006-13-16	Japanese Knotweed Control III	\$15,442.00	Fund in full
2006-13-17	Hay Creek/Scott Canyon Integrated WMA	\$17,161.00	Fund in full
2006-13-18	Perennial Pepperweed, Scotch Thistle & Whitetop-III	\$8,900.00	Do not fund

2006-13-19	JWA- Scotch Broom Control Project II	\$4,150.00*	Partial funding
2006-13-20	Western Lane Knotweed Control Project	\$8,800.00	Do not fund
2006-13-21	JWA Starthistle Control Project	\$4,080.00*	Partial funding
2006-13-22	Lonerock/Thirtymile Integrated WMA	\$25,631.00	Fund in full
2006-13-23	Forest Park Garlic Mustard Control	\$20,500.00*	Partial funding
2006-13-24	Clackamas Basin False Brome Control	\$22,500.00	Do not fund
2006-13-25	Cooperative Knotweed Management Project	\$14,318.00	Fund in full
2006-13-26	Chandler Mountain Goats	\$24,100.00	Do not fund
2006-13-27	Lower Deschutes/Lower Crooked Rivers Leafy Spurge	\$6,160.00	Fund in full
2006-13-28	Gales Creek Knotweed Treatment Project	\$35,903.00	Do not fund
2006-13-29	Trout Creek Watershed Whitetop Management Project	\$25,000.00*	Partial funding
2006-13-30	South Jefferson Spotted Knapweed	\$5,000.00	Fund in full
2006-13-31	Mohawk River Watershed Knotweed Project	\$9,900.00	Do not fund
2006-13-32	Woolly Distaff Thistle Control	\$32,000.00	Fund in full
2006-13-33	Japanese, Giant, Himalayan Knotweed Control	\$24,153.00*	Partial funding
2006-13-34	Yellow Flag Iris Control in Lower Columbia Estuary	\$9,358.00	Fund in full
2006-13-35	Revegetation: <i>Phragmidium Violaceum</i> Affected Area	\$9,414.00	Do not fund
2006-13-36	Buford Park False Brome Preliminary Control	\$2,600.00	Fund in full
2006-13-37	Scapoose Bay Watershed Knotweed Control Project	\$12,322.00	Do not fund
2006-13-38	Lower Columbia River Knotweed Control	\$8,440.00	Fund in full
2006-13-39	Meadow Hawkweed Early Detection and Treatment	\$22,000.00	Fund in full
2006-13-40	Upper Grande Ronde Noxious Weed Treatment	\$16,500.00	Do not fund
2006-13-41	Upper Burnt River Invasive Plant Control	\$24,543.00	Fund in full
2006-13-42	Jordan Valley Weed Prevention Project	\$11,000.00	Fund in full
2006-13-43	Pepperweed and Whitetop, Baker County 2006	\$10,100.00	Fund in full
2006-13-44	Rush Skeletonweed Survey and Control	\$21,300.00	Fund in full
2006-13-45	Union County Yellow Starthistle Survey and Control	\$9,500.00	Fund in full
2006-13-46	Winchuck River Knotweed Eradication	\$5,132.00	Do not fund
2006-13-47	Sixes River Knotweed Eradication	\$7,497.00*	Partial funding
2006-13-48	Beaver Creek Weed Management	\$34,160.00	Do not fund
2006-13-49	Upper Crooked River Weed Management	\$24,860.00*	Partial funding

Reconsidered Grant(s): None

Jim Harris moved that the total amount allocated on funded projects for the 14th cycle is \$434,305.00. Motion carried unanimously.

Action Items:

1. Jim Harris moved that ODA should write a letter to Commissioner John Griffith summarizing the discussion on the Coos County grant on February 23, 2006. Motion carried unanimously.
2. Don Richards requested ODA staff do a pest risk assessment for fountain grass (*Pennisetum L.C. Rich. ex Pers.*), update the board on the next meeting and consider putting on the list next spring.

Public comment: Robin Sears commented that she learned a lot from the meeting.

Next Meeting and Location:

The next meeting will be in Enterprise tentatively September 7-8, 2006. Grant cycle 14th will be awarded.

MEETING ADJOURNED