

State/Interstate Aquatic Nuisance Species Management Plans

Cost-Share Grants to Implement Prevention and Control Activities

1st in a Series of 3

The Nonindigenous Aquatic Nuisance Prevention and Control Act of 1990 (as amended by the National Invasive Species Act of 1996) authorized and provided general guidance for the development of State and Interstate Aquatic Nuisance Species (ANS) Management Plans. The Act enables Governors of States and the governments of Indian Tribes involved in an interstate organization, to submit comprehensive plans to the ANS Task Force (ANSTF) for approval. This program is managed

by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service who provides annual funding to support implementation of approved plans.

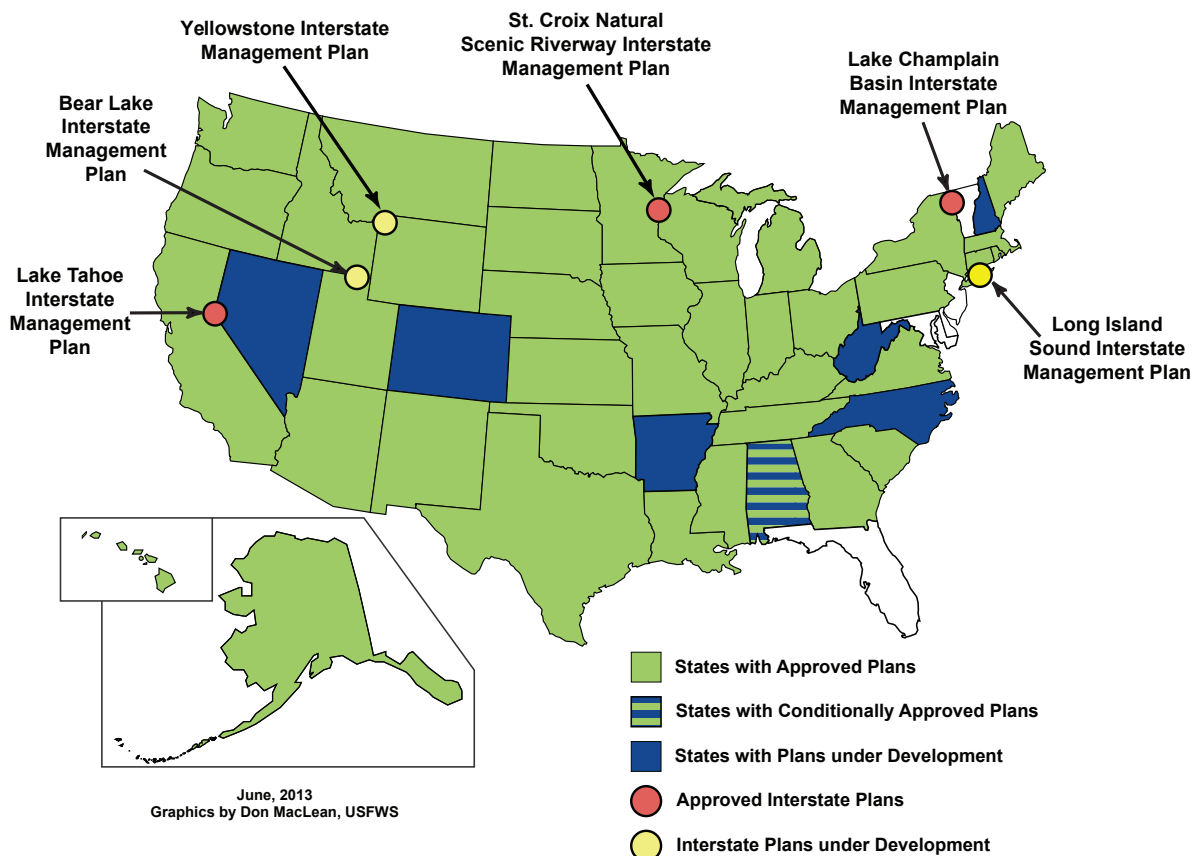
In 2013, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service funded implementation of 38 of the 41 ANSTF-approved State/Interstate ANS Management Plans; three states did not apply for the funds for various reasons. During their June 2013 webinar, the ANSTF approved both the new Mississippi State Management Plan for Aquatic

Invasive Species and the Michigan's Aquatic Invasive Species State Management Plan 2013 Update. This brings the total number of approved plans to 42 (39 State Plans and 3 Interstate Plans).

The Act authorizes \$4,000,000 to support the implementation of State/Interstate Plans. In 2013, the Service allocated \$903,600 of its AIS Program budget to this activity due to competing priorities. The ANSTF has recommended

Status of State ANS Management Plans

(42 Approved Plans - 39 State, and 3 Interstate)



that the State/Interstate Plan funding be distributed on an equal share basis. Thus, in FY 2013, the Service provided approximately \$24,286 in financial assistance for implementation of each of the 38 approved State/Interstate ANS Management Plans that applied for funding. Amounts requested from States and Tribes ranged from \$5,000 to almost \$2 million. However, funds were not adequate to meet most of the implementation request levels for each plan.

The ANS Management Plans identify technical, enforcement, or financial assistance for activities needed to eliminate or reduce the environmental, public health and safety risks associated with ANS. The plans focus on identification of feasible, cost-effective management practices and measures to be undertaken by the States and cooperating entities to prevent and control ANS infestations in an environmentally sound manner.

Plans are submitted by the Governors of the States to the ANSTF for review and approval. States with approved plans may request Federal assistance from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for up to 75% of the cost incurred to implement their ANS programs.

Grants to States and Tribes have been provided by the Service since 1995. The table on this page shows the plans that have been approved by the ANS Task Force and the date they were approved. The map on the first page shows the States with currently-approved plans and those with plans under development.

Approved State ANS Management Plans	Approval Date
New York	March 1994
Michigan	May 1996
Ohio	January 1997
St. Croix Natural Scenic Riverway (MN, WI, & the Great Lakes Indian Fish & Wildlife Comm.)	July 1998
Washington	August 1998
Iowa	January 2000
Illinois	February 2000
Lake Champlain Basin ANS Management Plan (Interstate Plan - NY and VT)	May 2000
Oregon	July 2001
Alaska, Maine, Massachusetts, and Montana	November 2002
Hawaii, Indiana, & Wisconsin	November 2003
North Dakota & Kansas	May 2005
Louisiana	May 2006
Pennsylvania	January 2007
Virginia	February 2007
Connecticut	April 2007
California, Idaho, & Rhode Island	November 2007
Kentucky, Missouri, New Mexico, Oklahoma, South Dakota, & Tennessee	October 2008
Utah	May 2009
Georgia, Minnesota, South Carolina and the Lake Tahoe Interstate Plan	November 2009
Alabama (conditionally approved), Nebraska, and Wyoming	November 2010
Texas (conditionally approved) and Arizona	November 2011
Mississippi and Michigan revision	June 2013

For more information about the State Aquatic Nuisance Species Management Plans, please contact the Chief of the Branch of Aquatic Invasive Species, at 703/358 1932 or the ANSTF Executive Secretary at 703/358 2466.

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For more information on the Aquatic Nuisance Species Task Force, or to obtain copies of specific State ANS Management Plans, please visit their web site (<http://www.anstaskforce.gov/stateplans.php>).

June 2013



2010 Accomplishments of the State/ Interstate Aquatic Nuisance Species Management Plans

A Summary of State Efforts in the Battle Against ANS



2nd in a Series of 3

Introduction

Managing aquatic invasive species (AIS) requires an effective national program that combines strong Federal and State partnerships, because invasives do not respect jurisdictional boundaries. This is reflected in the Nonindigenous Aquatic Nuisance Prevention and Control Act of 1990 (as amended by the National Invasive Species Act of 1996), which authorizes the development of State and Interstate Aquatic Nuisance Species Management Plans (ANS Plans) and cost-share funding, through the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service), for ANS Plan implementation.

The ANS Plans identify feasible, cost-effective measures to be undertaken by the States and cooperating entities to manage ANS infestations. Through their ANS Plans, State efforts weave together the tapestry of a national AIS program allowing for prevention, early detection/rapid response, containment, and control outcomes to be achieved. Since the passage of NANPCA more than 75% of the States have ANS Plans.

In FY 2010, the Service supported 32 State/Interstate AIS programs by providing \$1.075 million of its AIS program funding to implement 30 ANSTF-approved State ANS Plans and 2 Interstate ANS Plans. Each Plan received slightly more than \$33,500 in financial assistance. Despite the current constraints on most State budgets, the States, in turn, provided conservatively over \$6.6 million of their own and/or partner's funding towards implementation of their ANS Plans.



Accomplishments

The following is an overview of FY 2010 State accomplishments. This is not a summation of projects completed solely with Service funding, but rather a summary of all the accomplishments reported by the States in the name of their ANS Plans.

Prevention

Prevention efforts are conducted to cooperatively manage invasion risks and ensure that new AIS do not become introduced into and established throughout the U.S. Without prevention, invasive species may infect our nation's landscapes and aquatic ecosystems by establishing incipient populations that can grow to a level that causes severe economic and ecologic damage, which is often permanent and irreparable. In FY 2010, States contributed to prevention of AIS by:

- Operating more than 22 roadside inspection stations, inspecting over 540,000 boats for AIS.
- Discovering 1,153 contaminated boats (and quarantining many of them).
- Cleaning more than 11,400 boats, including contaminated boats and boats that had recently been used in infested waters (as a precautionary measure).
- Conducting numerous other activities towards the goal of prevention including: inspecting 21 facilities for AIS, implementing 15 biosecurity

plans, developing eight pieces of State legislation, focusing outreach efforts on three specific pathways, implementing two AIS Stewardship programs and purchasing boat cleaning equipment.

Early Detection and Monitoring/Rapid Response

Early detection and monitoring efforts allow detection of new invasions before populations can establish or spread widely, thereby increasing the feasibility of eradication or containment measures. In FY 2010, States contributed to early detection and monitoring by:

- Taking more than 6,800 individual samples in more than 880 water bodies to monitor for AIS (including plankton, substrate and veliger samples, settling structures, and eDNA samples).
- Discovering 465 new infestations of AIS across the nation.
- Conducting numerous other activities towards the goals of early detection and monitoring including: developing five risk assessments and three rapid response plans; a population

assessment on Asian carp in Kansas; a volunteer monitoring program in Oklahoma; and documenting 700 acres of *Phragmites* infestation in the lower Chesapeake Bay.

Containment and Control

After a species becomes established, management options include containment and control. Containment efforts are used to reduce propagule pressure and prevent further spread of the targeted AIS, while control efforts are used to suppress AIS populations so that other resource management objectives can be achieved (recovery of native species, ecosystem restoration, etc.). In FY 2010, States contributed to containment and control by:

- Conducting over 500 small-scale containment and control projects, including projects for Asian carp, hydrilla, *Phragmites*, purple loosestrife, Asian clam, Eurasian and variable leaf watermilfoil, curlyleaf pondweed, water chestnut, and northern pike.

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- Conducting numerous other activities towards the goal of containing or controlling AIS including: conducting six species control planning efforts, monitoring the success of two control projects, and developing one tool for containment and control.

Education, Outreach and Coordination

To prevent the spread of AIS by our highly-mobilized and globally-connected society, it is critical that the public understand 1) why AIS are detrimental and why the government is involved and 2) what actions they can take to help prevent the introduction and spread of AIS. In FY 2010, the States contributed to helping the public better understand and take action by:

- Conveying the AIS prevention messages to millions of people across the country through a wide variety of outreach methods, venues, media, and materials. Outreach methods included:

- Placing over 6,100 AIS-related signs at boat ramps and access points on more than 3,100 water bodies.
- Developing and deploying more than 182 media messages such as news releases, radio ads (live and pre-recorded), TV commercials, interviews for print, radio, and TV, and information contained with hunting and fishing licenses and boating regulations.
- Placing more than 25 billboards along major roadways.
- Implementing 10 State-specific outreach campaigns.

Conclusion

These accomplishments are a one-year snapshot of the States' efforts to implement their ANS Plans as they continue their fight against aquatic invasive species. Each State eligible for Service funding has invested significant time, resources, and effort into developing a plan that meets their needs, in conformance with national guidelines, to identify and address the ANS issues most important to them.

In some cases the funding from the Service represents the only funding the States spend on AIS, while in other cases, the annual allocation from the Service represents only a small portion of their total Invasive Species Management budgets. In either case, however, these funds are vital to supporting State AIS Coordinator positions or are pooled with other funds, and with other partners, to allow for effective and efficient collaborative projects to address plan priorities.

For many States, a lack of dedicated State funding for the ANS Plans is an ongoing problem. Over the years the States have circumvented this limitation through aggressive and successful grantsmanship, but this is becoming more difficult each year due to increasing competition for shrinking funds. There remain many elements of the ANS Plans that have not been successfully implemented due to a lack of sufficient resources. However, even with limited funding for 2010, the States have made significant progress in the fight against AIS.

- Conducting more than 298 AIS youth education programs, educating more than 6,290 students on AIS issues.

- Utilizing more than 1,156 volunteers for detection, monitoring and algae clean-up.

- Developing over 51 outreach products to convey the AIS message including the production and distribution of hundreds of thousands of copies of various brochures, posters, ID cards, rack cards, fliers, AIS guides and conference displays and state web sites.

- Facilitating communication and collaboration among and between the State, Federal and Regional AIS contacts enabling the States to better carry out the elements of their ANS Plans and thus contribute to a stronger, unified National AIS program. The States accomplished this by:

- Participating in more than 84 coordination activities such as Aquatic Nuisance Species Task Force (ANSTF) Meetings, ANSTF Regional Panel meetings, State Invasive Council meetings, and many other Federal, State, regional and local meetings, allowing State AIS staff to coordinate and collaborate with their partners.
- Conducting 19 training courses and training more than 1,250 people in watercraft inspection training, AIS identification, monitoring, algae cleanup and other AIS topics.

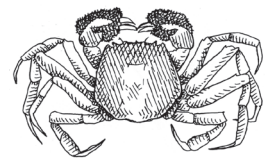
Research

To deliver the components of an effective AIS program, research is often necessary to develop a greater array of tools for prevention, early detection/rapid response, containment and control. Research is also needed on the basic biology of many AIS and on their ecological and economic impacts to demonstrate their effects, analyze their threats, and support the most effective options for management. New research challenges also continue to arise as new invasive species are discovered and new issues emerge. In FY 2010, States contributed to AIS research by:

- Supporting 26 different research projects, including research on the knowledge and movement of boaters and anglers, general ecological studies, control tools, invasive species impacts, modeling projects, literature reviews, and other studies. Species researched included:

Dreissenid mussels, giant salvinia, invasive crayfish, Eurasian watermilfoil, native sea urchins (as a biocontrol), curly pondweed, northern pike, and nutria.

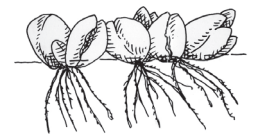
- Incorporating AIS data into six State GIS systems and/or State or national databases.



Mitten Crab



Hydrilla



Giant Salvinia

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The Evolution of the State/Interstate Aquatic Nuisance Species Management Plan Grant Program

3rd in a Series of 3

This fact sheet is the third in a series that describes the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (Service) State/Interstate Aquatic Nuisance Species Management Plan (SIANSMP) grant program. The first fact sheet describes the overall program, the second details 2010 accomplishments, and this one describes the history of the program.

Introduction

In 1990, the Nonindigenous Aquatic Nuisance Prevention and Control Act of 1990 (NANPCA) recognized that States are integral partners in the battle against aquatic nuisance species (ANS*) by authorizing the SIANSMP grant program. Managed by the Service, the program provides annual funding to States, Tribes and Regional organizations to support the implementation of State and interstate ANS management plans that have been approved by the Aquatic Nuisance Species Task Force (ANSTF).

The SIANSMPs identify feasible, cost-effective measures to be undertaken by the States and cooperating entities to manage ANS infestations in an environmentally sound manner. This funding has helped many States initiate an ANS program and has enabled them to establish mechanisms for prevention, early detection and rapid response, containment, and control. Through their SIANSMPs, State efforts link together to form an effective national ANS program that combines strong Federal and State partnerships to eliminate or reduce the environmental, economic, public health and human safety risks associated with ANS.

The Past

The SIANSMP grant program started with the approval of New York's ANS Management Plan in 1994, followed by Michigan in 1996 and Ohio in 1997. After that, the program gained momentum with one or more new plans

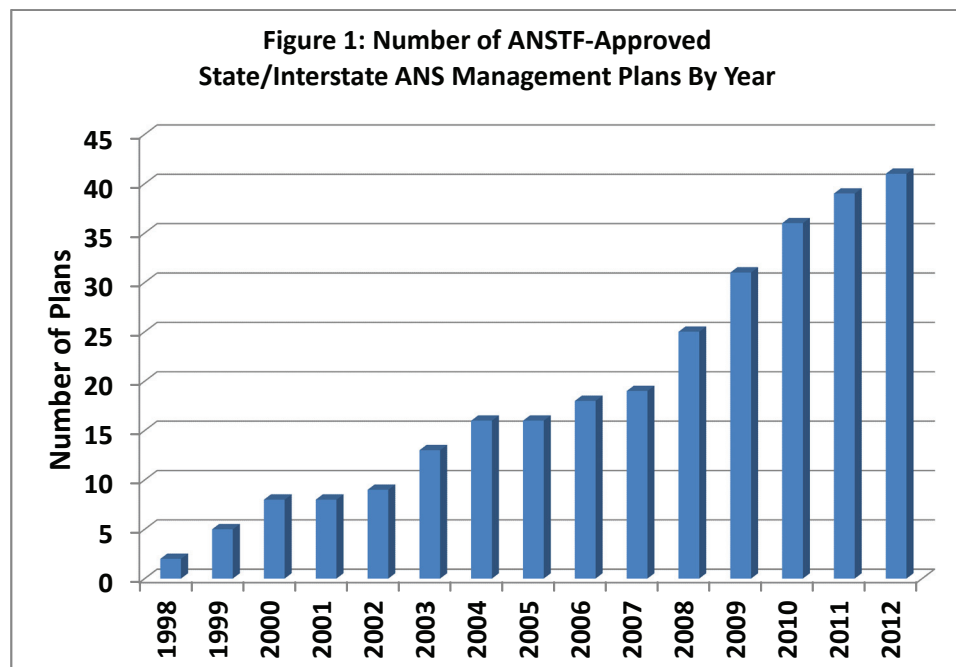
approved almost every year. There were eight approved plans by 2000, 16 plans by 2004, and 41 plans by 2012 (see Fig. 1).

Section 1301(c) of NANPCA authorized a total of \$4 million for the SIANSMP grant program; however, that amount has never been fully appropriated. The program started by providing \$68,000 to New York in 1994. By 1999, the program was able to distribute \$200,000, but several more State plans were approved by the ANSTF, and the States were requesting more than \$400,000. In 2000, the funding was increased to \$825,000, and, for a couple of years, was almost equal to the States' requests. By 2004, just over \$1 million was appropriated, but State requests for funding were rapidly outgrowing available funding. The number of plans continued to grow in the next 8 years while the funding received no additional increases (see Fig. 2).

Over the years, the number of plans approved far outpaced the capacity of the SIANSMP funding. In 2011, the number of approved plans had reached 39, and the amount of support requested by the States was more than \$9 million. The number of plans has increased almost 2.5 times since 2004, causing the amount of annual funding per plan to decrease over the same time period (see Fig. 3). In 2000, the Service provided approximately \$100,000 per State for plan implementation; in 2004, it was approximately \$71,000 per plan. In FY 2011, the Service provided \$29,800 to support each of the 36 approved SIANSMPs that requested funding (3 plans did not request funding for various reasons).

* Also known as aquatic invasive species

Figure 1: Number of ANSTF-Approved State/Interstate ANS Management Plans By Year



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The Present

In FY 2012 the SIANSMP funding was initially eliminated to address Interior appropriations language directing the Service to allocate \$2 million of its ANS Program funding in two specific ways. Congress directed the Service to apply \$1 million specifically to zebra and quagga mussel inspection and decontamination activities. The second million was for control activities for zebra and quagga mussels and other aquatic invasive species, including funding for State aquatic invasive species management plans. The Service, in consultation with the Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies, is allocating this funding to the States, consistent with Congressional direction. This will allow the Service to fund the SIANSMP grant program at almost the same level as FY 2011.

Funding for the SIANSMP grant program is not part of the FY 2013 President’s budget.

Conclusion

Today, more than 75% of the States have SIANSMPs (see fact sheet 1 in this series). Each State has invested significant resources to develop a plan that meets its needs and addresses its priority ANS issues, and each has been able to significantly leverage available Federal funds. In 2010, the States combined the Federal contribution of \$1.075 million with more than \$6.6 million in State and partner funds to complete a wide array of accomplishments toward the goals and objectives of their SIANSMPs (see fact sheet 2 in this series). However, many elements of the SIANSMPs have not been successfully implemented, and demands placed on the capacity of States to address these issues continue to outpace the availability of resources.

Figure 2: State/Interstate ANS Mgmt Plans: Funding Requested by States versus Funding Available

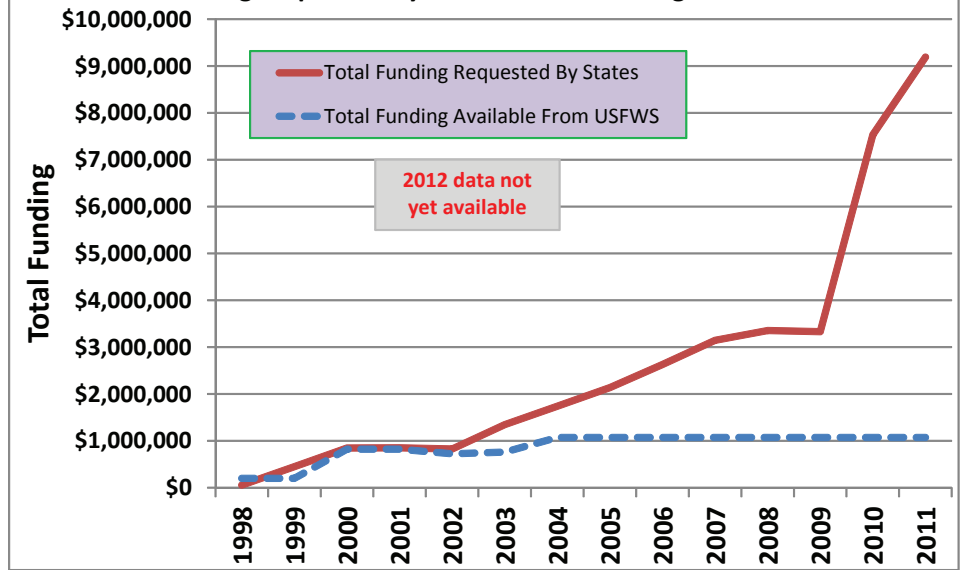
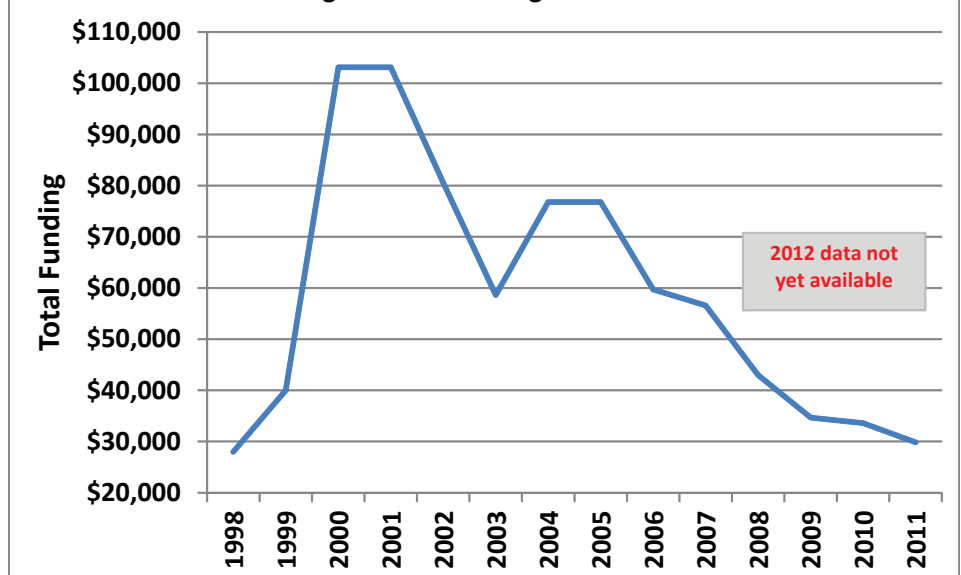


Figure 3: State/Interstate ANS Mgmt Plans: Average Annual Funding Per State Plan



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