

Oregon State Weed Board

Minutes

February 19 - 20, 2009

Salem, Oregon

ATTENDANCE:

Weed Board Members Present

| | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| Bill Hansell, (Chairman) | Jim Harris (Vice-chair) |
| Dan Hilburn | Mark Krautman |
| Patti Milne | Jerry Erstrom |

Attendees

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|---|--|
| Tim Butler, ODA | Tanya Siemens, Oregon Sea Grant |
| Josh Lambert, Lincoln SWCD | Jo Davis, ODA |
| Bonnie Rasmussen, ODA | Mary Logalbo, West Multnomah SWCD |
| Don Farrar, Gilliam County Weed District | Lucas Nipp, East Multnomah SWCD |
| Eric Coombs, ODA | Ken French, ODA |
| Shannon Brubaker, ODA | Dave Langland, ODA |
| Vern Holm, NW Weed Mgt Partnership | Dan Sharratt, ODA |
| Glenn Miller, ODA | Tanya Beard, Marion County Weed District |
| Lisa deBruyckere, OISC | Dave Pranger, Morrow County Weed District |
| Arnie Grammon, Baker County Weed District | Bill Reynolds, BPA |
| Kelly Amsberry, OSU/ODA | Bob Barrett, ODA |
| Jennifer Goodridge, City of Portland, BES | Gary Brown, USDA APHIS |
| Greg Winans, Tri-County CWMA | Will Lackey, ODOT |
| Bennett Huffman, ODA | Jessie Barnes, Harney County Weed District |
| Grace Haskins, Lake County CWMA | Noel Bachelor, OR State Parks |
| Dave Clemens, public | Sandy Smith, Wasco County Weed District |
| Jay Nelkin, Viridian LLC | Diana Kimberling, ODA |
| Dan Walters, DLF International Seeds | Brad Knotts, ODF |
| Dennis Kromer, The Seed Den | Kaley Simonis, BLM |
| Merle Keys, Wasco County Weed District | Doug Robin, ODF |
| Glenn Dolphin, OR Marine Board | Mitch Bixby, City of Portland |
| Dave Bridgewater, USDS FS | Steve Buttrick, TNC |
| Marla Harrison, Port of Portland | Colin Park, USDA APHIS PPQ |

February 19, 2009

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

Approval of September 2008 Meeting Minutes

Minutes were approved as presented.

Tim Butler, ODA – History & Future of EDRR Projects in Oregon

Early Detection and Rapid Response (EDRR) efforts by the Federal Interagency Committee for the Management of Noxious and Exotic Weeds and The Nature Conservancy have very effective education and outreach parts. Their websites outlines important components of EDRR strategies. Necessary steps in an EDRR network includes detection and reporting, identification and vouchering, quick assessment, planning,

and rapid on-the-ground response. ODA Noxious Weed Control Program's follows a Noxious Weed Strategic Plan that helps prevent the establishment and spread of new invading noxious weeds through early detection, eradication, and containment. A number of new invading noxious weeds have been controlled through EDRR efforts in the past. Weeds such as tansy ragwort, purple starthistle, kudzu, squarrose knapweed, Paterson's curse, giant hogweed, Taurian thistle, and spartina have been detected early enough, documented, and received rapid on-the-ground control. To ensure future success of EDRR efforts, it is essential to maintain and expand secure funding to county, state, and other agencies involve in invasive weed control.

John Aguirre, OAN – The Nursery Industries Perspective on Invasive Species Issues In Oregon

Oregon is the 3rd largest nursery plant producer in the US. The Oregon nursery industry grows a tremendous diversity of plant materials. In 2007, the record sales for the industry is \$988 million, about half comes from containerized plants. Invasive species is the single largest threat to the industry. Sudden Oak Death resulted in USDA imposed quarantine on Oregon and Washington's nurseries in 2004. Emerald ash borer shattered the ash tree growers. Light brown apple moth is expected to land in Oregon one day and could devastate the nursery industry. The industry's "systems approach" is a knowledge-based approach to pest and disease management so nurseries will be able to recognize and prioritize the most likely and serious current and future plant pest and disease risks. Also to identify and implement practices or tools known to be effective against those risks and develop and operate a systems approach that can be readily manage and seamlessly incorporate into procurement, production, handling, and shipping operations. The 2008 Farm Bill includes funding to promote research and test piloting of the systems approach in the nursery industry and the FY2008 Agricultural Appropriations bill also includes funding to promote dialog and collaboration between industry, researchers, and state and federal plant health officials to develop effective systems. Preparing Risk Assessments on invasive pest can be a good collaboration between the state, the nursery industry, and other entities. OAN requests more transparency from ODA/OSWB so opportunity is given for other entities to comment. OAN can provide ODA valuable information when assessing certain plants. OAN would like to request that ODA/OSWB prepare a protocol or agreement on processing risk assessments.

Doug Robin, ODF – Overview of the State Forests Invasive Plant

The Oregon Department of Forestry recognizes the serious threat invasive species poses to forest sustainability in Oregon. Continuing threats from established and new invasive species are expected. Integrated, coordinated efforts were needed to prevent or eradicate new invasions, or to minimize the negative effects if neither prevention nor eradication measures are successful. The Department did not have a coordinated program for addressing the harm from invasive species to Oregon's forests until recently. Oregon Department of Forestry has started developing a charter work plan for managing invasive species. This work plan will outline the process the Department will use to develop a strategic plan. The Department will continue to seek collaboration, reliable and continuous funding, education and outreach, prevention of new introduction, assessment, and risk analysis, monitoring, EDRR, containment, and restoration.

Jennifer Goodridge, Portland BES – City of Portland Invasive Plant Project

The City of Portland, Bureau of Environmental Services (BES) started an Invasive Plant Management Strategy with the main goal of developing a program that provide comprehensive approach to restoring watershed health and Portland's green spaces. The Program implements code changes to improve invasive plant management in the city. It develops desired future conditions for all natural areas and hybrid parks, and secure adequate funding for invasive program through ongoing budget sources. The program is also design to do education and outreach coordination to create a critical mass of informed and motivated citizens, reduce and prohibit sales of invasive species, and coordinate with other agencies having similar goals. Another part of the program is an inventory and assessment plan that will measure progress, develop species management plan, prepare reports, evaluate the need for invasive animal strategy, and identify research needs for implementing control methods. On-the-ground control and restoration projects are also implemented. Control priorities of this project is habitat quality (protect the best), reduce wildfire risk, landowner participation,

EDRR, and protecting the existing green infrastructure. Portland has a list of 30+ priority species. Project constraints are the most challenging. There is minimal staffing, BOM spray program was cut, cost per acre is high, and treatment window is short. Securing adequate funding is always a challenge. There are no public applicator treatment allowed on private property and there is the ongoing public concern about herbicide use. In spite of the ongoing battle to control invasive plants in an urban setting, the project has its advantages. Eradication of certain invasive species is an impossible task but spread to uninfested areas are being limited, partnerships are growing, and the public awareness is motivating landowners to take action. The 10-year goal is to protect and restore 40% of City owned land.

Scott Blackwood, USDA-APHIS – Smuggling Interdiction and Trade Compliance Program

The Smuggling Interdiction and Trade Compliance Program (SITC) is design to gather information, document, manage date, trace initiation and seizure and destruction of invasive species being smuggled into the US. SITC traces items coming in the Pacific Northwest from the Port of Entry to imported distributor, market to consumer. SITC officers look for fruit and vegetables, handicrafts, animal products, as well as seeds and plants that can become noxious weeds or release pest and diseases to the state. Ecommerce is also playing a big part in distribution of smuggled goods. There are hundreds of pounds of noxious weeds alone seized in Portland. Recent activity in Oregon is the seizure of turkeyberry (*Solanum torvum*), tiny eggplants, Thai green pea, African rue seeds, Malabar, Indian rhododendron, etc. SITC has a special operation project which focuses on aquatic weeds and pets in the Willamette Valley with the intention of looking for invasive species in commerce but also provide outreach.

Oregon Invasive Species Council Awards:

- **Eagle Eye Award:** Andy Gallagher - for discovery of an African rue infestation in Harney County in August of 2008. An “A” rated weed previously known from only one site in Crook County. This sighting spawned a multi-agency, multi-landowner eradication program designed to protect the state from a very serious weed that is toxic to livestock.
 - Honorable Mention:** Vanessa Howard and Dave Ambrose, for discovering a *Spartina* infestation in Young's Bay during an aerial survey. Within a couple of weeks, seed heads were clipped & the plants treated with an herbicide. This serves as an excellent example of EDRR.
- **Ten Fingers in the Dike Award:** Customs & Border Protection Agricultural specialists Chris Johnson, Nicole Brooks, Owaldo Menegol, Mike Steinmann, Paul Taylor, Lance Miller, Olga Ramos, and Lynne Foster, for increased diligence in Port of Entry inspections for Asian gypsy moth, and for action taken to protect Northwest forests from the potential introduction of an invasive defoliating pest.
 - Honorable Mention:** Dave Loomis (Douglas Co. Public Works), Mikeal Jones (hydrologist, Umpqua NF), & Al Johnson (hydrologist, Willamette & Umpqua NF), who helped outfit 3 hot water pressure washers funded by the Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission & Port of Portland.
 - Honorable Mention:** WalMart, City of Portland, Bureau of Environmental Services, OPB, TNC, OAN, OSU Extension Service, Oregon Sea Grant, Clackamas Comm. College, and OWEB, for the production of GardenSmart Oregon: A Guide to Non-Invasive Plants.
- **Invader Crusader Award:** Students Megan McGinnis and Shannon Reiter, and their teacher Linda Wolf, for their production of a PowerPoint presentation on the impacts of aquatic invasive species.
- **Sandra Denyes Diedrich Award:** Dave Clemens for years of exemplary service to Oregon by protecting our state from the impacts of noxious weeds, laying the groundwork for CWMA's, educating the public & our legislature about the impacts of noxious weeds & the critical nature of invasive species control.
- **Certificates of Appreciation for Service to the Council:** Chris Guntermann, Randy Henry, and Bill Reynolds.

Doug Daoust, USFS-PNW – USDA Forest Service Update

USFS completed its regional Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), which added treatment and prevention standards to every national forest. It also made 10 herbicides available for use, and removed burdensome requirements. As part of the prevention measure, weed free forage program is added. In 2005, weed free forage is required for wilderness areas but by 2009, weed free forest is required on all national forest systems land. Fiscal year 2008 weed treatment on national forests in Oregon covered 47,000 acres. In 2009, almost \$3.7 million will be appropriated to treat 52,00 acres. USFS also funds invasive plant management outside of national forests. Almost \$500,000 in 2008 was spent for work on state and private lands. State and Private (S&P) funding goes to ODA and supports ODA's invasive plant programs, Oregon Invasive Species Council, and statewide assessment and also pass through to other projects, groups, and landowners. In 2009, plans for more competitive process for S&P funds to be distributed to ODA and Washington Department of Agriculture (WDA). President Obama's recovery bill shows USFS will receive substantial amount of funds that will pass through ODA. Request for project funding from other groups has to go through ODA. The recovery efforts are about creating non-federal jobs and counties with highest unemployment get more points in priority. Implementation of projects ranges from seven days to a year out.

Glenn Miller, ODA – Noxious Weed Control Plant Pest Risk Assessments

Glenn Miller read seven plant pest risk assessments. Plant Pest Risk Assessments were completed and six weeds were proposed to the OSWB for listings on the State Classification and Policy System. The following plant were assessed in 2008:

- Yellowtuft (*Alyssum murale* & *A. corsicum*) Proposed "A" listing: Plants of *alyssum murale* outside of cultivated fields were first discovered in Oregon in 2006 on USDA FS land by botanical technicians working for Wild Rivers Ranger District on the Rogue River-Siskiyou NF. Following the discovery of two separate infestations, the Wild Rivers District Botanist began formally tracking and removing *alyssum* on public land. To date, a total of 404 plants have been removed from land administered by the USFS, BLM, State, and ODOT (113 flowering plants, 291 non-flowering plants). More escaped *alyssum* may be going undetected due to a lack of surveys and a lack of knowledge of other *alyssum* plantings near public land. Despite a lack of intensive surveys, each year new *alyssum* infestations have been detected. In 2008, three days of surveys resulted in the discovery of five new sites, and documented increasing plant counts at known sites. The infestation at Seats Dam is more than one mile from known plantings, and is presumed to have developed from seeds carried on vehicle tires as Viridian employees traveled from the airport fields to go swimming at the dam. One plant occurred in this site in 2006, four in 2007, and 156 in 2008 (91 seedlings, 65 flowering plants). All plants were manually removed at the time of their discovery, and specific locations of infested areas were documented. The variety of habitats and locations infested by *alyssum* is increasing. Currently occupied habitats range from gravel shoulders along Hwy 199, to ditch line and disturbed areas at Seats Dam, a popular local recreation site, to gravelly roadside traversing serpentine to completely undisturbed native plant community hundreds of feet from any trail or road.

Discussion on *alyssum* followed started by Jay Nelkin, President of Viridian Resources, LLC who has leases on properties in Josephine County for *alyssum* crop to be used for phytomining. Mr. Nelkin questioned the data of the Risk Assessment prepared by Kelly Amsberry (ODA, Native Plant Conservation Program), Maureen Jules (Botanist, USDA FS), and Dr Robert J. Meinke (ODA, Native Plant Conservation Program). Mr. Nelkin argued the said invasiveness of *alyssum* and remarked on publications by several botanists about indications that neither *A. murale* nor the related *A. corsicum* had the potential to spread "across the serpentine landscape in an uncontrolled manner" (Roseberg2003). Mr. Nelkin also mentioned the publication that indicated that *alyssum* has "low seed set and be self-incompatible" (McKenna et al. 2002). Kelly Amsberry informed the Board that the authors of the publications since then reversed their claims due to more recent findings of *alyssum* being invasive. Furthermore all evidence around the Viridian leased properties in Illinois Valley in southern Oregon where *alyssum* seeds were sowed by Viridian shows numerous locations of *alyssum murale* outside the cultivated fields, within the vicinity of the Illinois Valley

Airport and Lone Mountain Road plantings. Kelly Amsberry added that the Illinois Valley contains the greatest concentration of serpentine soils in Oregon and supports a diverse and unique flora. Mr. Nelkin added that Viridian is pulling-out of the production of alyssum in Oregon and is willing to come up with a management plan with ODA to help with the control of alyssum.

Bill Hansell moved to put the listing of alyssum as an “A” rated weed on hold until the Board’s September 2009 meeting giving Viridian a chance to keep to the agreement of a management plan with ODA. Dan Hilburn seconded Bill Hansell’s motion adding that as a representative of Katy Coba on the Board, he know Katy supports cooperative efforts and he would like to give Viridian six months to make do of their promise to help with a management plan together with ODA to eradicate escaped alyssum plants in the Illinois Valley.

- Spanish health (*Erica lusitanica*) Proposed “A” listing. A weedy ornamental known from only a few sites in Curry & Coos counties. First established in Oregon in the 1970’s, at a rare plant nursery near Langlois, it slowly spread for decades until recently, with it’s population now increasing exponentially. Growing up to 10’ tall, this species produces up to 9 million seeds per plant and is capable of forming dense stands and will be a troublesome weed to control, should it be allowed to spread in western Oregon. It has infested large areas in Northern California and is demonstrating a capacity to infest similar habitat in Oregon and Washington. It is well adapted to moist, acidic soils and could infest a wide range of shrub and forest habitats. In California, it is commonly found growing in close association with gorse, Scotch, French broom, and blackberry, along utility right of ways, riparian areas, and roadsides.
- Japanese dodder (*Cuscuta japonica*) Proposed “A” listing: Many species of parasitic dodder, native and non-native, can be found in the Pacific Northwest. All are low growing, attacking herbaceous crops and other plants in both agricultural and wildland settings. It is a unique and potentially troublesome species commonly found attacking a broad array of host shrubs, small trees, orchards and vegetables weakening or killing them. Its range in North America is currently limited to the southwest, Northern California, and several southeast states but the potential exists for the plant to invade and survive in the warmer areas of the west. Early detection of this species is imperative to protect our valuable horticultural resources.
- Flowering rush(*Butomus umbellatus*) Proposed “A” listing: Flowering rush is a perennial aquatic plant in the family *Butomaceae* and not a true rush species. Its preferred habitat is lake shorelines and slow moving waters to a depth of around two meters. Flowering rush densities can be quite variable from scattered clumps to populations exceeding 50% cover. It has been documented in Idaho and Montana though populations in Western North American are still limited. There are no infestations surveyed for or identified in Oregon in 2008. Though aquatic nursery trade has been responsible for the introduction of the showy triploid ornamental into new locations, these plant lines are not responsible for the rapid reproduction and spread of this species.
- Common reed (*Phragmites australis*) Proposed “A” listing: Botanical records indicate that *Phragmites* was present though uncommon on the eastern seaboard during the 1800’s, but the distribution & density expanded rapidly during the 1900’s. Although it often occurs in areas of human disturbances, the range expansion of common reed cannot be attributed to anthropogenic forces alone. East coast *Phragmites* populations historically consisted of 11 different genotypes – comprising the native lineage of *P. australis* subsp. *americanus*. These native stands are now largely dominated by the introduced Eurasian lineage of *P. australis* subsp. *australis*. The introduced genotype has competitive advantages over the native including increased salinity tolerances, greater rate of above ground growth, higher growth rates along salinity gradients, and lower water content in its shoots, allowing for osmotic regulation. It is evident that the continued spread and domination of the plant in freshwater marshes will occur throughout the rest of the country.
- Herb Robert (*Geranium robertianum*) Proposed “B” listing: Weedy geranium populations have expanded exponentially in the Pacific Northwest in the last ten years. Two species, *Geranium*

robertianum, and *Geranium lucidum* have aggressively invaded habitats (oak and fir woodlands) only marginally impacted by serious weed invasion in the past. Today herb Robert is becoming one of the most common woodland invaders in Western Oregon. An annual weed with a high reproductive potential, it has barely begun to infest all potential acreage available to it. Regionally, the species has been dispersed mainly by human activities into many if not most watersheds in Western Oregon. Locally, it is spreading by water movement, wildlife, recreationalists, gardeners, and through land disturbance activities. It can develop into populations of high density, up to 250 plants per meter square, pushing out native flora and impacting domestic gardens and parklands. The full impacts of herb Robert invasion on flora, soil faunal communities, and pollinators have not been examined.

- Shiny leaf geranium (*Geranium lucidum*) Proposed “B” listing: *Geranium lucidum* has a limited distribution in Oregon and the Pacific Northwest though its effects in oak woodlands, seasonally wet ash forests and on forest edges are quite pronounced. Utilizing the abundance of early spring moisture, *Geranium lucidum* quickly establishes, then dominates sites pushing out many other early season wildflowers and seedlings of perennial plants. As soils dry few other plants are able to establish through the receding weed canopy. Sites dominated by heavy grass stands or false brome (another invasive plant) may be resistant to significant intrusion

Bill Hansell moved the motion to accept the recommendations of the ODA weed staff to add the plants presented to the state weed list. The motion was carried unanimously.

Potential Conflict of Interest Statement

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 Oregon State Weed Board on February 19, 2009.

Mark Krautman abstained from voting on grant number 2009-19-01 due to potential conflict of interest.

Tim Butler, ODA – Grant Budget Update

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| Total Budget for the 2007-2009 Biennium | \$ 2,599,432.00 |
| To date Biennial expenditures | \$ 1,644,269.95 |
| Previous awards remaining to pay | \$ 274,951.50 |
| Total remaining to allocate (depending on availability of funds) | \$ 646,060.00 |

OSWB 19th Cycle Grant Priority Ranking Criteria:

Due to funding restrictions, the process for award will be based on a ranking system allowing the highest priority projects to be funded based on availability of funds.

Projects are ranked as follows:

A – projects that are the highest priority for control of state “A” listed weeds; projects that enhance or protect fish and wildlife habitat, watershed functions, native salmonid populations or water quality.

B – meets all of the following criteria: Projects that high probability of success; protects a defined resource or resource area; enhances or protects fish and wildlife habitat, watershed functions, native salmonid populations, or water.

C – meets 2 of the following criteria: High probability of success; protects a defined resource or resource area; enhances or protects fish and wildlife habitat, watershed functions, native salmonid populations or water quality.

D – projects that enhance or protect fish and wildlife habitat, watershed functions, native salmonid populations, or water quality.

| Grant # | Project Title | Requested | Funded | Priority Ranking |
|------------|--|-----------|----------|------------------|
| 2009-19-01 | Stout Creek Knotweed Control Project | \$20,515 | | DNK |
| 2009-19-02 | Fort Stevens Scotch Broom Project | \$12,848 | | DNK |
| 2009-19-03 | Union County Whitetop Control Program | \$15,000 | \$15,000 | C001 |
| 2009-19-04 | Upper Grande Ronde Spotted Knapweed Project | \$6,750 | \$6,750 | B007 |
| 2009-19-05 | Indian Creek Meadow Hawkweed | \$20,000 | \$20,000 | A007 |
| 2009-19-06 | Whitetop and Pepperweed-2009 | \$16,470 | \$16,470 | D004 |
| 2009-19-07 | Portland Garlic Mustard Control and Restoration | \$27,690 | \$27,690 | C012 |
| 2009-19-08 | LBRWMA 4th Cycle Weed Control & Restoration | \$24,472 | \$24,472 | D001 |
| 2009-19-09 | Middle Fork Path False Brome Control | \$2,500 | \$2,500 | D007 |
| 2009-19-10 | Lower Deschutes Scotch Thistle Control Program | \$20,000 | \$20,000 | B002 |
| 2009-19-11 | Upper Burnt River Invasive Plant Control | \$28,334 | | DNF |
| 2009-19-12 | Jordan Valley Yellow Starthistle Control | \$14,003 | | DNF |
| 2009-19-13 | Jordan Valley CWMA Weed Control Project | \$24,420 | \$24,420 | D002 |
| 2009-19-14 | Siuslaw and Lakes Knotweed Control Project | \$21,230 | \$21,230 | C015 |
| 2009-19-15 | Beaver Creek Invasive Removal Project | \$26,812 | | DNF |
| 2009-19-16 | Jefferson County Spotted Knapweed | \$5,390 | \$5,390 | C017 |
| 2009-19-17 | Tillamook Bay Knotweed Control | \$14,520 | \$14,520 | C004 |
| 2009-19-18 | Harney Valley African Rue | \$27,637 | \$27,637 | A005 |
| 2009-19-19 | Wallowa County Irrigation Ditches Phase I | \$2,500 | | DNK |
| 2009-19-20 | Jefferson County Enhancement Project | \$10,070 | | DNK |
| 2009-19-21 | JWA Scotch Broom Control Project 2009 | \$3,000 | \$3,000 | B003 |
| 2009-19-22 | Johnson Creek Garlic Mustard Control Program | \$5,932 | \$5,932 | C018 |
| 2009-19-23 | Owyhee Canyon Lands Saltcedar Biocontrol Project | \$15,660 | \$15,660 | B004 |
| 2009-19-24 | Willow Creek Basin Weed Control Project | \$24,090 | \$24,090 | B006 |
| 2009-19-25 | Buford Park False Brome Control Phase 3 | \$11,000 | \$11,000 | C011 |

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| 2009-19-26 | Crabtree Creek Knotweed Control Project | \$29,555 | \$15,794 | C020 |
| 2009-19-27 | Sustainable Riparian Management and Preservation | \$24,700 | | DNF |
| 2009-19-28 | Upper Malheur Riparian Weed Project | \$22,825 | \$22,825 | C003 |
| 2009-19-29 | Hay Creek/Scott Canyon Integrated Weed Management Area | \$29,880 | \$23,636 | C019 |
| 2009-19-30 | Lonerock/Thirtymile Integrated Weed Management Area | \$30,694 | | DNK |
| 2009-19-31 | Corvallis Forest Roadside/Riparian Weed Control | \$10,230 | | DNK |
| 2009-19-32 | Deep Creek Knotweed Control | \$21,500 | \$21,500 | C014 |
| 2009-19-33 | Columbia County Knotweed Control | \$10,090 | \$10,090 | C014 |
| 2009-19-34 | Beaver Creek Watershed-Mt Drainage III | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | C006 |
| 2009-19-35 | Abiqua Creek Tri-species Project | \$9,000 | | DNK |
| 2009-19-36 | Malheur County OYCC Weed Control | \$17,120 | | DNK |
| 2009-19-37 | Cox Island Spartina Patens Control | \$33,726 | | DNK |
| 2009-19-38 | LVID Noxious Weed Control 2009 | \$16,882 | \$12,662 | C007 |
| 2009-19-39 | Pass Creek Houndstongue | \$6,035 | | DNK |
| 2009-19-40 | Lincoln County French Broom Control | \$5,470 | \$5,470 | D003 |
| 2009-19-41 | Mediterranean Sage in Maury Mountains Upper Watersheds | \$12,110 | \$12,110 | D008 |
| 2009-19-42 | Knotweed Control VI | \$19,100 | \$19,100 | C016 |
| 2009-19-43 | Yellow Flag Iris Powell Butte and Lone Pine | \$7,072 | \$7,072 | C010 |
| 2009-19-44 | Audubon Nature Reserve Exotic Weed Control | \$8,910 | | DNK |
| 2009-19-45 | Lower Deschutes & Crooked River Leafy Spurge & Yellow Flag Iris | \$4,620 | \$4,620 | C002 |
| 2009-19-46 | Haycreek Drainage Whitetop | \$12,452 | | DNK |
| 2009-19-47 | Wallowa Canyonlands Weed Control Project | \$42,350 | \$42,350 | A006 |
| 2009-19-48 | Yellow Starthistle Cost Share | \$25,268 | \$25,268 | C005 |
| 2009-19-49 | Paterson's Curse | \$8,517 | \$8,517 | A001 |
| 2009-19-50 | Woolly Distaff Thistle Control-2009 | \$30,098 | \$30,098 | A002 |
| 2009-19-51 | Japanese Knotweed Control-2009 | \$19,754 | | DNK |
| 2009-19-52 | Sixes River Knotweed Eradication III | \$5,973 | \$5,973 | B005 |
| 2009-19-53 | Pine Creek Diffuse Knapweed Project | \$6,930 | | DNK |
| 2009-19-54 | Musk Thistle Project | \$2,810 | \$2,810 | D006 |
| 2009-19-55 | Plumeless Thistle Project | \$6,064 | \$6,064 | D006 |
| 2009-19-56 | Squarrose Knapweed Project | \$6,103 | \$6,103 | A003 |
| 2009-19-57 | Mill Creek Leafy Spurge | \$14,982 | | DNK |
| 2009-19-58 | McCarthy Creek Watershed Weed Control Program | \$5,570 | \$5,570 | C013 |
| 2009-19-59 | Salmon River Basin Knotweed Control Program | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | B001 |
| 2009-19-60 | Summer Lake Restoration Project | \$25,548 | \$12,774 | D005 |

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|--------------|---|------------------|---------------------|------|
| 2009-19-61 | Warner Valley Summer Noxious Weed Control | \$14,099 | \$14,099 | C009 |
| TOTAL | | \$963,880 | \$617,266.00 | |

Bill Hansell moved the total amount allocated on funded projects for the 19th cycle is \$617,266.00 and due to budget issues, the Board authorizes ODA Noxious Weed Control Program staff to cut back if necessary using the ranking systems to reach the authorized level of funding. The Motion is carried unanimously.

Action Items:

- ODA will work on an alyssum management plan between Viridian LLC and ODA. Agreement will be signed and cooperative work will ensue between ODA and Viridian to control the alyssum in Josephine County. Listing of alyssum as an “A” rated weed will be discussed on the September 2009 meeting based on the outcome of the management plan between Viridian and ODA.

Public Comment:

Arnie Grammon commented on HB 2212 that counties have small concern related to county’s role in inspection process and the need of the counties to be a part of ODA weed listing.

Other Comment:

Mark Krautman commented that he would like to see more information on the ODA website regarding the weed listing process and grant program. It is very important for the public to be aware of what the program does and that there is transparency in the Board’s process. Shannon Brubaker pointed out that there are information on the website that public can get right now. At this time, ODA staff Shannon Brubaker and Bonnie Rasmussen are the ones who are updating the website during any spare time they have. Shannon would like to have more time working on the website to make more improvement but does not have the time to do so. Tim Butler commented that all the Risk Assessments will be on the website soon. Dan Hilburn thanked Shannon and Bonnie for their work on the website.

Next Meeting and Location:

The next meeting is scheduled on September 10-11, 2009. ODA staff will finalize the venue at a later date. Choices are north coast area to tour Spartina and knotweed sites; Harney County to tour African Rue site or Portland to tour ivy and garlic mustard sites. The motion is carried unanimously.

MEETING ADJOURNED