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## A. *Update on the implementation of past recommendations/action items*

During the Spring 2015 ISAC Meeting it was recommended that the NISC member agencies develop the early detection and rapid response framework and emergency funding plan called for in the Council on Climate Preparedness and Resilience and Natural Resources Working Group's Priority Agenda: Enhancing the Climate Resilience of America's Natural Resources (October 2014). NOAA experts participated in the formulation of Safeguarding America's Lands and Waters from *Invasive Species: A National Framework for Early Detection and Rapid Response*.

During the Fall 2010 Meeting, ISAC recommended increasing research and development targeted at climate change and invasive species by supporting and expanding NOAA's Sea Grant program. In 2016, \$1,101,332 was awarded by Sea Grant for Invasive species work.

## B. *Departmental news of relevance to ISAC priorities*

The Habitat Blueprint is NOAA's strategy to integrate habitat conservation throughout the agency by focusing efforts in priority areas, and leverage internal and external collaborations to achieve measurable benefits within key habitats such as rivers, coral reefs, and wetlands. NOAA has identified state and federal invasive species experts and plans to consider invasive species prevention and management while developing Habitat Blueprint Focus Area Implementation Plans. The Kachemak Bay, AK, Habitat Focus Area promotes native bivalve population recovery efforts that are consistent with the long-term sustainability of a healthy and functional ecosystem. The 3-5 year objectives for this area include planning and monitoring for invasive species. At the St. Louis River Estuary Habitat Focus Area, the implementation plan prioritizes invasive species monitoring and removal for the Wisconsin Point Dune area and Lake Superior Coastal Wetland Manoomin (Wild Rice) restoration.

NOAA continues to serve in its leadership role as co-chair to ANSTF and NISC. The Agency has been involved in numerous projects including the ANSTF Report to Congress, review and approval of the Maryland and New York ANS Plans, and development of the response to the GAO assessment of federal spending on aquatic invasive species. For NOAA's involvement with the NISC, we continued to maintain the AIS cross-cut budget, worked on next steps for addressing the movement of aquatic invasive species onto and off of federal lands, responded to congressional requests, and assembled data from NOAA on Early Detection and Rapid Response activities.

In the Great Lakes, simulations are being run of Asian carp effects on food webs in Lake Erie, Lake Huron and Lake Michigan and those results have been shared with Army Corps of Engineers for their evaluation of the GLMRIS project. We also continue modeling work on the habitat suitability of grass carp in the Great Lakes.

NOAA continues to test the efficacy of using a super sucker to remove invasive algae *Sargassum horneri* from Catalina Island, CA.

The Northwest Fisheries Science Center is using environmental DNA (eDNA) sampling to detect the presence and seasonal distribution of non-native walleye in Lake Washington. An established walleye population is of great concern for ESA listed salmon populations.

NOAA scientists have been conducting field trials for prototype lionfish traps designed to capture lionfish and reduce bycatch typically seen in traditional trap designs, as well as working with industry to address lionfish demand in the seafood market.

NOAA has supported the Early Detection and Rapid Response Plan for the Chinese Mitten Crab in the Gulf of Main and been involved in the coordination of the Invasive Catfish Taskforce for the Chesapeake Bay.

### *C. Departmental notes of relevance to ISAC*

NOAA does not receive allocated funding specifically for invasive species efforts. The Agency's work is reflective of impacts to NOAA's trust resources.

In addition to chairing the ISAC, NOAA is a co-chair of the Aquatic Nuisance Species Task Force (ANSTF). The November ANSTF Meeting was held at FWS headquarters in November 2016.