

This Presentation

- Brief History of the IS Program
- Some key elements unique to Idaho
- Policy considerations

Background

- Idaho Invasive Species Program was initiated by Governor Kempthorne
- IISC (2006) to “ensure that a comprehensive invasive species program in Idaho is not diluted by competing efforts among various agencies.”
- Full-time “Invasive Species Coordinator” was budgeted at ISDA in 2007.

IISC Membership - EO

- The Director of ISDA (Chair)
- Office of the Governor
- DEQ
- IDPR
- IDFG
- IDL
- IDWR
- ITD
- Commerce
- Health and Welfare
- Federal agencies, local governments, tribal governments, universities and private and not-for-profit organizations with also participate (Idaho Power, IWU, TNC)



- Idaho program unique because it is “all taxa”
- Terrestrial and aquatic
- In the Department of Agriculture
- Most other state programs are aquatic only and housed in a wildlife agency



UGA2152067

- The issue does not fit cleanly within one department – it is everybody’s problem.
- National Invasive Species Council (NISC 1999)

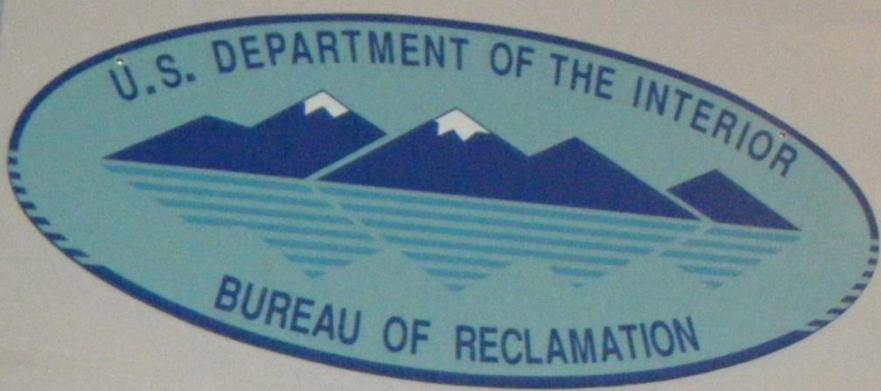


- The Idaho Coordinator’s role was to work across agencies to minimize “turf” issues.

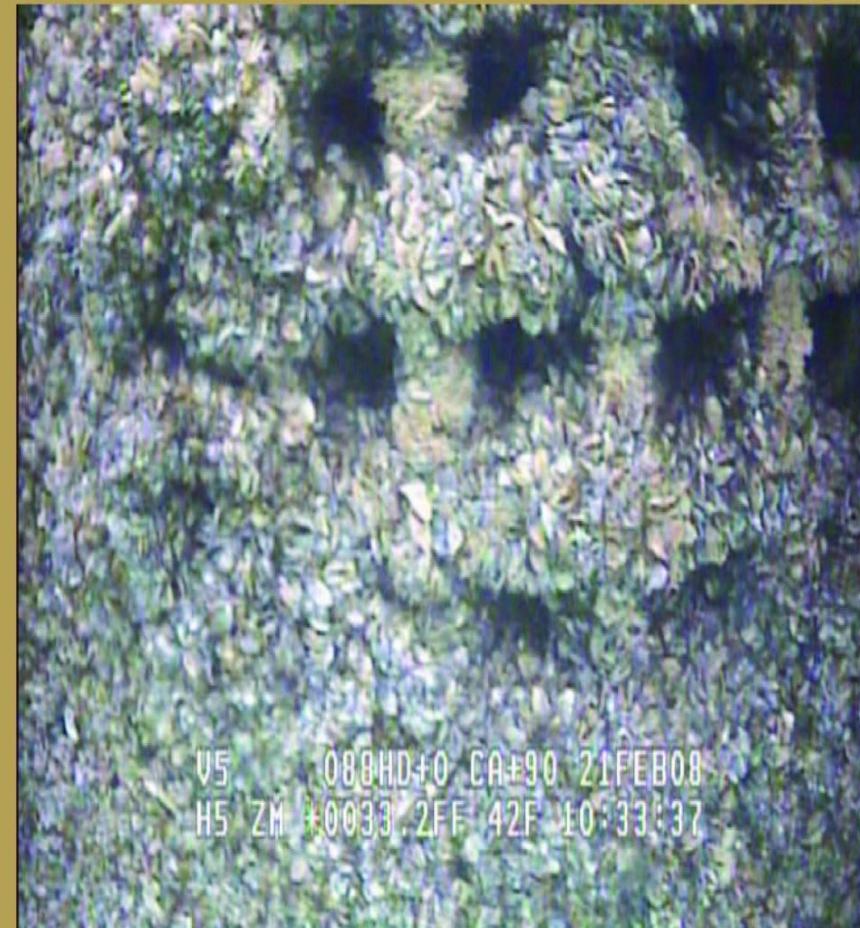
January 7, 2007



WELCOME TO HOOVER DAM



Underwater Photo – Domestic Water Intake Parker Dam - February 21, 2008



RECLAMATION

Idaho's Invasive Species Authorities (2008-2009)

- Idaho Invasive Species Law of 2008
 - State Authorities
 - Rules, 2009
- Boat “Sticker” - 2009
 - Funding Source



Negotiated Rulemaking Participants (2009)

- Idaho Water Users
- Northside Canal Company
- Boise Canal Company
- Aberdeen-Springfield Canal Company
- Clear Springs Foods
- Aquaculture Association
- Idaho Outfitters and Guides
- Idaho Conservation League
- Nature Conservancy
- Trout Unlimited
- PETCO
- Pend Oreille Basin Commission



Idaho

- Idaho was the first state in the western U.S. to develop a proactive, operational prevention program
- Idaho was a pioneer in Laws and Rules (authorities, funding source)
- New (funded) program in 2009
- No Blueprint
- Other states modelled programs after Idaho.

Idaho Law Highlights

- Prohibits Possession and Transport
- Authorizes Mandatory Inspections
- Authorizes Hold Orders
- Civil and Criminal Penalties
- Establishes an “Invasive Species Fund”
- Establishes an Emergency Fund
(\$5 million/yr.)
- Establishes a “White List”

Unique to Idaho

- “White List”
- Funds carry over
- Deficiency warrant

“White List”

Section 102. INTRODUCTION OF NEW SPECIES
TO THE STATE.

Species that are not previously known to occur
in Idaho cannot be introduced to the state
without a determination from the Department
that the subject species is not invasive.

*Guilty until proven innocent

CHAPTER 19

THE IDAHO INVASIVE SPECIES ACT OF 2008

22-1911. INVASIVE SPECIES FUND. There is hereby established in the state treasury an invasive species fund.

(1) The fund shall receive such appropriations as deemed necessary by the governor and the legislature to accomplish the goals of this chapter. The fund shall also receive moneys from the collection of reasonable fees for permits or as otherwise required by this chapter or rules promulgated hereunder....

(2) ...The fund shall be used to support activities related to the prevention, detection, control and management of invasive species in Idaho.

(3) All interest or other income accruing from moneys deposited to the fund shall be redeposited and accrue to the fund. Any unexpended balance left in the fund at the end of any fiscal year shall carry forward without reduction to the following fiscal year.

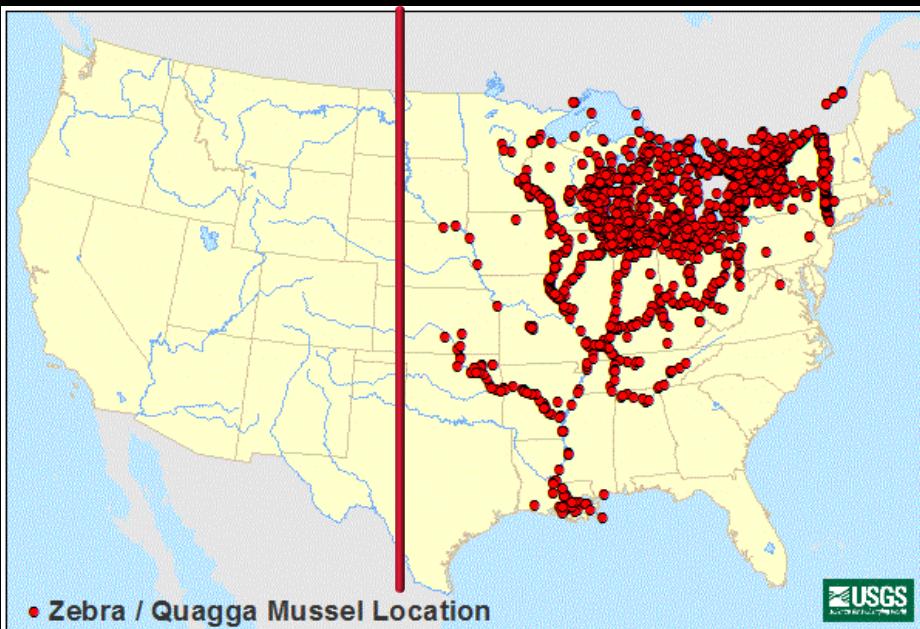
CHAPTER 19

THE IDAHO INVASIVE SPECIES ACT OF 2008

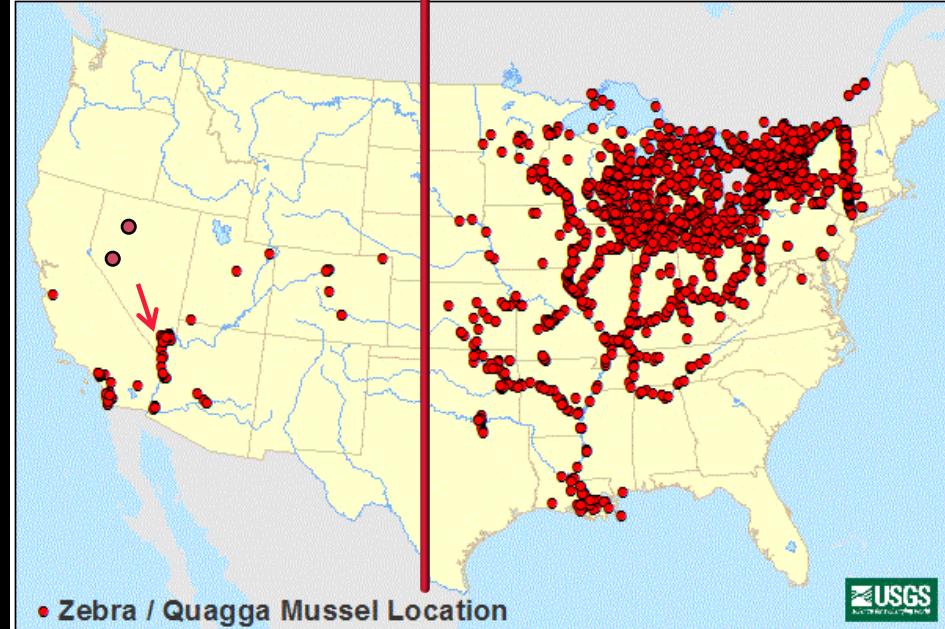
22-1912. CONTROL AND ERADICATION COSTS -- DEFICIENCY WARRANTS -- COOPERATION WITH OTHER ENTITIES AND CITIZENS. Whenever the director determines that there exists the threat of an infestation of an invasive species on state-owned land or water, private, forested, range or agricultural land or water...the director shall cause the infestation to be controlled and eradicated....

Provided however, that whenever the cost of control and eradication exceeds the moneys appropriated or otherwise available for that purpose, the state board of examiners may authorize the issuance of deficiency warrants against the general fund for up to five million dollars (\$5,000,000) in any one (1) year for such control and eradication.

U.S. Zebra/Quagga Expansion 2006-2016

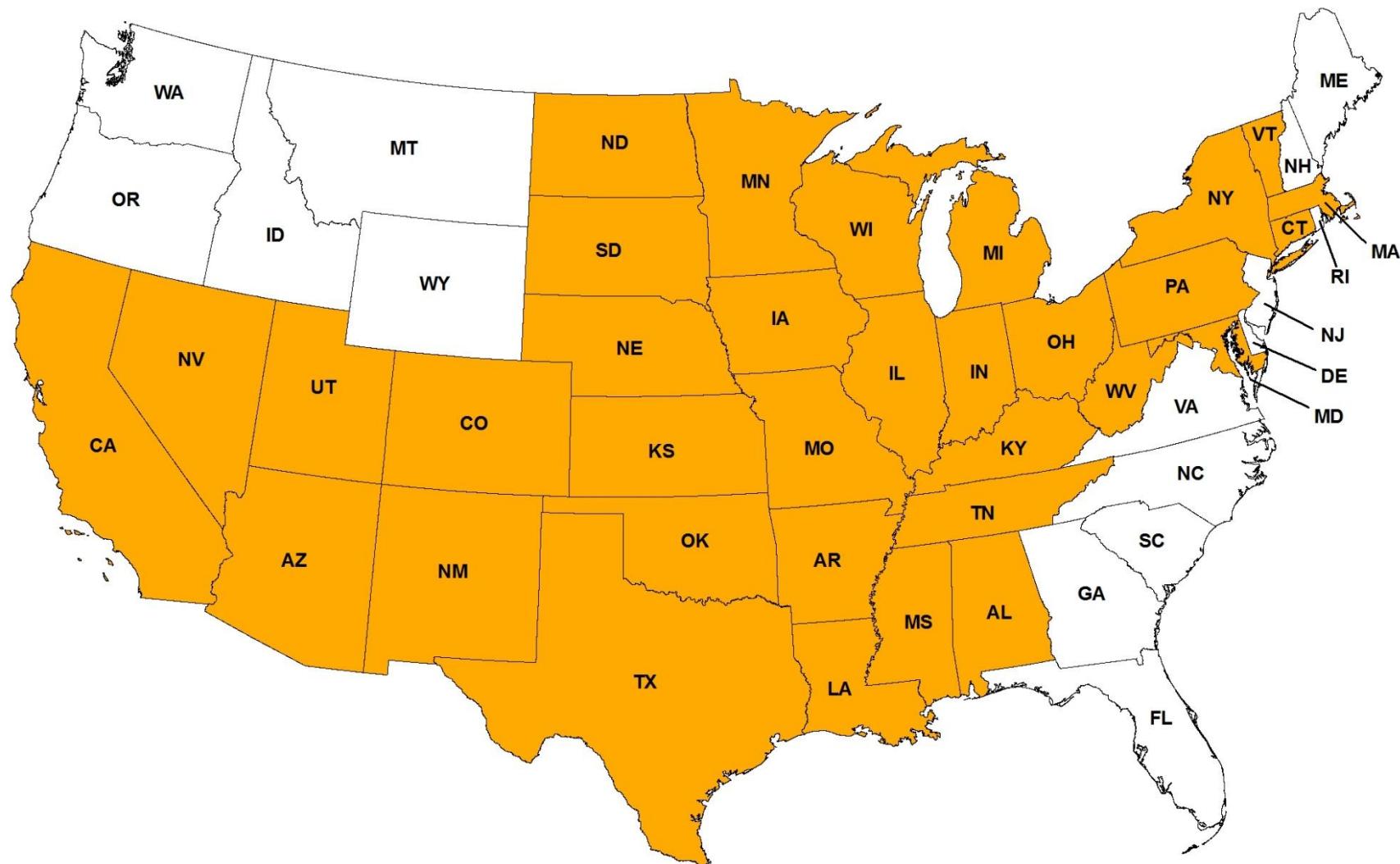


2006



2016

States Infested With Quagga/Zebra Mussels







COMFORTABLY
NUMB

LAS VEGAS, NV

MAXIM



09 ID 3370 AR



Hello



Decontamination at the Destination – Does this make sense?



Federal considerations

- Boats leaving federal waters – burden is on the states
- Entrance fees
- Boaters lease slips – should be able to share data related to departing boats
- Notification database was funded but never implemented at Lake Mead

Idaho Rules

- 02. Conveyances That Have Been in Infested Waters.

All persons transporting a conveyance must receive documentation of an inspection prior to launching in any water of the state if the vessel has been in infested water **within the last thirty (30) days**.

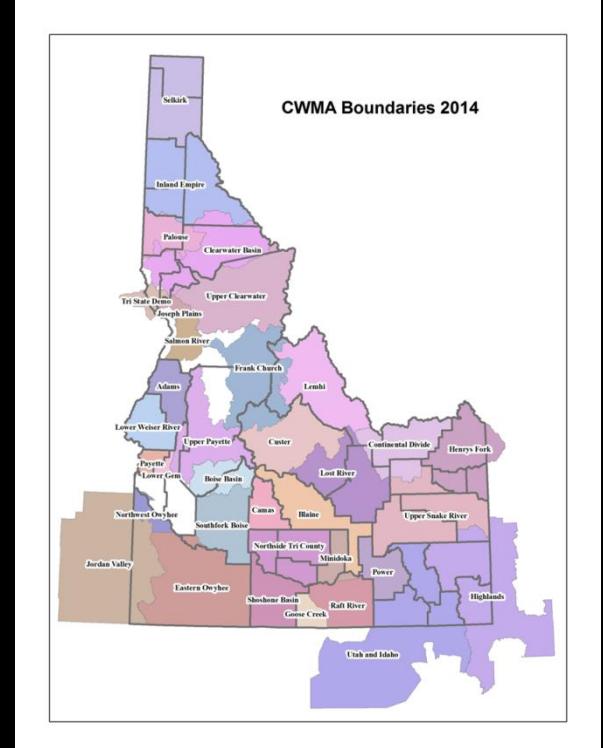
Federal Authorities i.e., the Lacey Act

“Preventing the Spread of Zebra and Quagga Mussels: The Role of the Lacey Act”

- Arizona Journal of Environmental Law and Policy [Vol. 3:38]

The IDAHO INVASIVE SPECIES STRATEGIC PLAN

2012-2016



Strategies

- Two Pronged Approach:
 - Short-term strategy
 - Long-term strategy

Summary

- Idaho was proactive and a leader
- Spurred other states to act (see handout)
- Law and Rules were pioneering
- New program funded in 2008-2009 (height of the economic recession)
- Testament to how important issue is
- Evidenced by broadbased support