March 14, 2012

**Invasive Species Interagency Crosscut Budget**

The National Invasive Species Council (NISC) was established by Executive Order 13112 in 1999 to coordinate and enhance the invasive species programs of federal agencies and to work closely with state and local governments and private organizations on this critical issue.

Part of this effort has been to identify funding by NISC member agencies on invasive species activities, as called for in the National Invasive Species Management Plan. At the encouragement of the Office of Management and Budget syntheses of such information were developed for the FY2004, FY2005, FY2006 and FY2007 budget cycles. After a brief hiatus, this effort was re-launched by NISC secretariat staff in 2011 and is reflected in the present document.

The invasive species interagency crosscut budget is intended to encourage: joint federal agency cooperation for activities that benefit from an interagency approach; streamlining of roles and responsibilities; and increased cost-effectiveness. The collection of this information is also critical for identifying broad trends in invasive species funding over time. Given the complex nature of the federal budget process as well as the particular budgetary cultures of the individual agencies, this exercise recognizes the difficulties of achieving a comprehensive interagency analysis and is therefore designed to present a conservative estimate of expenditures. Even with those caveats, ballpark estimates of federal budgets dedicated to invasive species issues are important to identify trends and set priorities.

NISC member agencies provide their reports using seven agreed upon general categories that are closely matched to strategic issues in the NISC management plan. These categories include:

- prevention,
- early detection and rapid response,
- control and management,
- restoration,
- research,
- education and public awareness, and
- leadership and international cooperation.

(See Annex I for detailed definitions.)

The crosscut budget includes:

- actual expenditures for FY2010,
- planned expenditures for FY2011 based on a budget, appropriations and/or continuing resolutions agreed upon by Congress and the President, and
- figures from the President’s proposed budget for FY2012.
## Funding for Invasive Species Activities (In Thousands)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>FY2010 Actual</th>
<th>FY2011 Enacted</th>
<th>FY2012 President’s Proposed Budget</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DHS</td>
<td>DOC(NOAA)</td>
<td>DOD(USACE)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prevention</td>
<td>601,628</td>
<td>441</td>
<td>14,187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Detection &amp; Rapid Response</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>788</td>
<td>8,850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control and Management</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>732</td>
<td>75,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5,082</td>
<td>4,690</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restoration</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4,279</td>
<td>8,069</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education and Public Awareness</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>715</td>
<td>2,836</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leadership/ Int’l Cooperation</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>264</td>
<td>1,445</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>601,628</td>
<td>12,301</td>
<td>115,377</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Reporting Sub-Agencies (where specified):

- Department of Homeland Security: Customs and Border Protection, US Coast Guard
- Department of Commerce: National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration
- Department of Defense: US Army Corps of Engineers
- Department of Transportation: Federal Highway Administration, Office of Secure Transportation

Explanatory Notes:

Department of Homeland Security

- Totals for each year include $2.2 million in USCG funds.
- FY2010 Actual and FY2011 Enacted also include inspection fees collected for services rendered by CBP. These inspection fees are determined by incoming volume of cargo and passengers, not on a fixed budget line. Therefore, there is no number for the FY2012 President's proposed budget.

Department of Defense (USACE)

- FY2010 Actual includes $1.8 million in American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) funds.

Department of Commerce (NOAA):

- Listed figures for NOAA are estimates and have not yet received final confirmation.
- FY2010 Actual includes $2.6 million in ARRA funds and $1.8 million in Great Lakes Restoration Initiative (GLRI) funds.
- FY2011 Enacted includes $2.1 million in GLRI funds.
- FY2012 President's Proposed Budget includes $586,000 in GLRI funds; additional funds (TBD) may be allocated as competitive grants are awarded (NMFS) and operational plans are finalized (NERSS) across the categories of early detection and rapid response, control and management, research, restoration, education and public awareness, and leadership and international cooperation.

US Agency for International Development:

- FY2012 President's Proposed Budget funds for projects related to general categories are yet to be determined

FY2012 President’s Proposed Budget

- "TBD" – To Be Determined: in some cases budget figures cannot be calculated until funds are allocated for specific projects, programs or grant awards.

Data Gaps:

No discrete expenditures:

- Department of Treasury
- Office of the US Trade Representative

Not reporting due to lack of discrete budget lines delineating invasive species efforts:

- Department of Defense (other than USACE)
- National Atmospheric and Space Administration

Not reporting:

- Environmental Protection Agency
Annex I: General Category Definitions for Invasive Species Interagency Crosscut Budget

Prevention: actions taken to prevent the entry, establishment, dispersal, and dissemination of invasive species.

Examples: pathway identification, pathway ranking and prioritization, pathway interdiction, coordination and planning, reviewing relevant legal authorities, quarantine establishment, law enforcement, screening and risk assessment activities, equipment inspection and cleaning, inspecting travelers and cargo, ballast water and hull fouling treatment efforts, site monitoring for new introductions, limiting the interstate movement of invasive species, constructing fences, electronic barriers, and other structures that prevent the introduction of species, development of new regulations, guidelines, and codes of conduct, training personnel, compensation payments, reporting.

Early Detection and Rapid Response: Early detection – actions taken to detect incipient invasions and assess the current and potential impact of invasions. Rapid response – a systematic effort to eradicate, contain, or control a potentially invasive non-native species introduced into an ecosystem while the infestation of that ecosystem is still localized, and to eradicate and/or contain invasive species populations while they are still localized.

Examples: reviewing relevant legal authorities, NEPA document preparation, coordinated planning, contracting, identification of high priority species and at-risk sites; monitoring high-risk areas for new invasions, containment efforts, surveillance, specimen identification, population verification, detection efforts, data analysis and storage, collecting and storing voucher specimens, travel and rapid deployment of resources, priority setting for response actions; monitoring treated areas and high-risk sites, safety procedures and worker protection, treating and removing populations, training volunteers; conducting training exercises, developing case studies, restricting access to certain areas, reporting.

Control and Management: actions taken to lessen and manage the impact of invasive species within their established ranges and limit their spread.

Examples: planning, inter-jurisdictional coordination, contracting, water level manipulation, NEPA document preparation, safety procedures and worker protection, directed grazing, hand-removal, mechanical harvesting, trapping, netting, culling, cultivation, pesticide application, controlled burning, mowing, planting cover crops or stabilization plant materials, release of selective biological control agents, using pheromone-baited traps, releasing sterile males, using resistant building materials, fencing and constructing other types of barriers, monitoring and mapping target populations, training workers engaged in control actions, restricting public access to areas during control procedures, reporting.

Restoration: actions taken to assist the recovery and reestablishment of plant and animal communities that have been overwhelmed invasive species.

Examples: planning, coordination, seed collection and storage, growing additional restoration materials, contracting, site preparation, replanting, safety procedures and worker protection, care of newly planted materials, restocking, prioritization, NEPA document preparation, monitoring restored areas, restricting access to certain areas.

Research: actions taken to identify, evaluate, control, and understand invasive species and their interactions with the biotic and abiotic elements of the environment.

Examples: planning, coordination, prioritization, capacity building, facility and equipment maintenance, safety procedures, training, travel, recruiting, conducting field, laboratory and pilot-scale studies, reporting, data analysis, data collection and storage, collaboration, obtaining samples, monitoring, and mapping.

Education and Public Awareness: actions taken to maintain and increase public awareness of invasive species and related programs, and to promote public activities that reduce the spread and impact of invasive species.

Examples: coordination, planning, survey instrument development, survey data collection, public education material graphic design, public education material writing, production costs, public awareness material distribution, broadcasting and printing costs, inventorying outreach materials, updating outreach materials, travel to speaking engagements, conducting public training,
Leadership and International Cooperation: actions taken to provide leadership, oversight and coordination to maintain and enhance the capabilities to prevent, control, manage, and understand invasive species and invasion pathways with relevant state, local and international partners, and provide for public input and participation.

Examples: coordination, planning, prioritization, reviewing relevant legal authorities and treaties, building invasive species capability in other countries, participation in international forums, staff salary, travel, training, reporting, data analysis, collaboration, facilitation of meetings, collaborations and partnerships, website development and maintenance, document preparation, bringing in foreign experts, maintaining overseas facilities, reporting, conference calls.