National Invasive Species Council

FY 2004 INTERAGENCY INVASIVE SPECIES PERFORMANCE BUDGET

WHY ARE INVASIVE SPECIES IMPORTANT?

Invasive species -- whether plants, insects, animals, pathogens or parasites -- cost the U.S. economy over $100 billion per year.

Zebra mussels are moving south and west from the Great Lakes

They damage our environment to the extent that they are a major influence on more than 40 percent of species listed as threatened or endangered. They include pathogens and parasites such as foot and mouth disease and West Nile Virus that can infect wild and domestic animals, and humans.

WHAT IS THE NATIONAL INVASIVE SPECIES COUNCIL'S INTERAGENCY PERFORMANCE BUDGET?

The National Invasive Species Council was established to coordinate and improve the invasive species programs of 23 Federal agencies and work closely with state and local governments and private organizations on this critical economic, environmental and health issue. The Council – which is co-chaired by the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce and Interior and includes 7 other federal departments and agencies -- was encouraged by OMB to develop a shared goal statement, strategy, and common performance measures as part of the Fiscal Year 2004 budget process. This first of its kind interagency performance budget provides for the more efficient allocation of resources through enhanced interagency cooperation and focuses on selected significant interagency initiatives. However, this integrated approach does not constrain an agency's ability to pursue other invasive species initiatives outside the scope of this initial interagency effort.

For Fiscal Year 2004 (FY04), the Council prepared a limited crosscutting budget proposal for selected aspects of invasive species prevention, early detection and rapid response, and control and management. The Council identified areas of cooperation, defined common strategic goals, and determined measurable performance standards. While the crosscut includes only a subset of total invasive species activities, it is a starting point for more comprehensive cooperative efforts that the Office of Management and budget has encouraged for the FY 2005 budget cycle.

INTERAGENCY PERFORMANCE BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

PREVENTION

Improvement of ballast water management and research efforts.
To address the most important aquatic pathway for the introduction of invasive

National Invasive Species Council

species, the President's budget proposes a joint, competitive research grant program for the development of new technologies. NOAA, EPA and the U.S. Coast Guard will also collaborate in research to determine the risk posed by 'no ballast on board' (NOBOB) vessels. (Participating agencies include: NOAA, FWS, the Maritime Administration, EPA, and USGS)

EARLY DETECTION AND RAPID RESPONSE

Sudden Oak Death (SOD) early detection in Southern Appalachian region

Federal agencies will work with states in the Southern Appalachian Mountains (GA, NC, TN, VA, WV) to set up an early detection system for SOD. A fungus that invades susceptible trees through the bark, killing the entire tree or parts of the tree causes SOD. In addition to various oak trees, rhododendron, huckleberry and other species can be infected. By setting up a network to take samples in national forests and other areas this multi-agency, multi-state effort can help to slow or stop the spread of this devastating disease from the West Coast, which might otherwise cause

economic and environmental havoc in these eastern forests. (Participating agencies include: FS, NPS, APHIS and ARS)

All-taxa early detection monitoring system

To foster more cost effective control and eradication efforts, invasive species must be detected and identified before they become established, and can still be eradicated, rather than long-term and costly control efforts. Federal agencies must develop a nationwide early detection network of trained professionals and volunteers that could be utilized across all or most taxa. Critical elements would include increasing public awareness, improving early detection methods, and providing appropriate training at the federal, state and local level, including volunteers. The initial effort will focus on animal and plant pests and diseases. (Participating agencies include: USGS, ARS, CSREES)

Invasive species early detection in Hawaii

Hawaii has an extremely high incidence of disease, marine and terrestrial invasive species that are a great threat to the endemic island species. Interior and Agriculture Department agencies will build on the work

Miconia calvescens - invasive and highly disruptive to native systems in Pacific islands, including Hawaii.

of NOAA to set up a marine invasive species early detection network in Hawaii and elsewhere to identify new invasive species of all types before they become established or spread to new islands or marine areas. (Participating agencies include: NOAA, DOI/OIA, APHIS).

For information about the National Invasive Species Council, please call the Council at (202) 354-1881 or check the Council's website at: www.invasivespecies.gov.

National Invasive Species Council

CONTROL and MANAGEMENT

Tamarisk and Giant Salvinia Control

This initiative targets control of two serious plant pests, Giant Salvinia and tamarisk (also known as Salt Cedar) in the southwest (TX, NM, CO, NV, AZ, CA and on Tribal Lands in these states). Tamarisk seriously reduces availability of water to other plant and animal species and to meet human

needs. Cooperation with state, tribal and private landowners is emphasized, along with targeted research to develop and test new control methods. Federal agencies collectively plan to treat over 80,000 acres. (Participants include: BOR, BLM, USGS, FWS, BIA, NPS, FS, ARS with support from CSREES, APHIS, and NRCS).

Asian Carp in the Chicago Ship and Sanitary Canal

The goal of this effort is to prevent the movement of non-indigenous fish species between the Great Lakes and the Mississippi watershed (specific ally Bighead Carp and Silver Carp). Large Asian carp species are poised to enter the Great Lakes through the Chicago Ship and Sanitary Canal, a direct water link to the Mississippi River. Federal and state agencies will work cooperatively to develop and maintain a dispersal barrier current pilot program will be completed in FY03) and establish a management and monitoring plan for Asian carp to prevent its spread into the Great Lakes and reduce the threat of other invasive species passing through the canal. (Participating agencies include: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and FWS)

Nutria

Nutria, a large rodent originally from South America, is destroying thousands of acres of valuable marshlands, including national wildlife refuge lands. Federal agencies from Interior and Agriculture will cooperate with States and private landowners on a program to control nutria on more than 80,000 acres of wetlands in the Chesapeake Bay region and coastal Louisiana as well as monitoring, early detection and rapid response and critical research efforts. (Participating agencies include: FWS, USGS, APHIS).

FY2004 INTERAGENCY PERFORMANCE BUDGET SUMMARY

(Selected Funding Categories Only)

DEPARTMENT	Base	Increase	TOTAL
DOI	34,333	8,990	**43,323**
USDA	201,572	2,750	**204,322**
DOC	317	1,000	**1,317**
Army Corps	0	500	**500**
EPA	0	500	**500**
Total	236,222	13,740	**249,962**

National Invasive Species Council

CATEGORY	Base	Increase	TOTAL
Prevention	3,820	1,634	**5,454**
Early Detection & Rapid Response	65,431	4,533	**69,964**
Control & Management	166,971	7,073	**174,044**
Total	236,222	13,740	**249,962**

[1]

[1] EPA included in CATEGORY total

National Invasive Species Council

FY 2004 INTERAGENCY PERFORMANCE BUDGET

National Invasive Species Council

Agency (Category)	Base	Increase	Category Total	Base Total	Increase Total	Agency Total
BLM				7,850	500	**8,350**
Prevention	1,388	-	1,388			
Early Detection/Rapid Response	1,412	-	1,412			
Control and Management	5,050	500	5,550			
BOR				427	600	**1,027**
Prevention	-	-	-			
Early Detection/Rapid Response	-	-	-			
Control and Management	427	600	1,027			
USGS				60	4,050	**4,110**
Prevention	-	1,000	1,000			
Early Detection/Rapid Response	60	2,250	2,310			
Control and Management	-	800	800			
FWS				11,975	3,640	**15,615**
Prevention	800	300	1,100			
Early Detection/Rapid Response	401	1,600	2,001			
Control and Management	10,774	1,740	12,514			
NPS (will provide $300 from base as a non-add item - not reflected in the total)				9,900	-	**9,900**
Prevention	-	-	-			
Early Detection/Rapid Response	-	-	-			
Control and Management	9,900	-	9,900			
BIA				1,771	100	**1,871**
Prevention	302	-	302			
Early Detection/Rapid Response	262	-	262			
Control and Management	1,207	100	1,307			
OIA				2,350	100	**2,450**
Prevention	-	-	-			
Early Detection/Rapid Response	1,450	100	1,550			
Control and Management	900	-	900			
APHIS				6,710	-	**6,710**
Prevention	650	-	650			
Early Detection/Rapid Response	6,060	-	6,060			
Control and Management	-	-	-			
ARS				46,500	-	**46,500**
Prevention	-	-	-			
Early Detection/Rapid Response	-	-	-			
Control and Management	46,500	-	46,500			
CSREES				89,842	-	**89,842**
Prevention	-	-	-			
Early Detection/Rapid Response	44,956	-	44,956			
Control and Management	44,886	-	44,886			
FS				58,520	2,750	**61,270**
Prevention	680	-	680			
Early Detection/Rapid Response	10,680	250	10,930			
Control and Management	47,160	2,500	49,660			
Coast Guard (Leading on regulatory measures for ballast water management)					-	-
NOAA				317	1,000	**1,317**
Prevention	-	334	334			
Early Detection/Rapid Response	150	333	483			
Control and Management	167	333	500			
ARMY Corps				-	500	**500**
Prevention	-	-	-			
Early Detection/Rapid Response	-	-	-			
Control and Management	-	500	500			
EPA				-	500	500
Prevention	-	500	500	-	500	**500**

National Invasive Species Council

National Invasive Species Council

EXAMPLES OF PERFORMANCE-BASED BUDGETING FROM THE FY 2004 INTERAGENCY INVASIVE SPECIES CROSSCUT BUDGET*

Section: PREVENTION

Action: Ballast Water	Increase (1,000$)	Performance Associated with Increase
USGS	$1,000	Determine effectiveness of ballast water management technologies, including desi coastal aquatic surveys.
FWS	$200	2 risk assessments conducted
NOAA	$334	Complete & sponsor at least 2 full scale ballast water management technology pro and provide testing results by the end of 2005.
Maritime Administration	N/A	Maritime Administration is participating by providing ships as test platforms.
NOAA, EPA, U.S. Coast Guard	N/A	Develop science based action plan to address "No Ballast On Board". Listed agen are participating with base funding.

Section: EARLY DETECTION AND RAPID RESPONSE

Action: All Taxa Early Detection/Monitoring System		
USGS	$2,250	Design a system for recruiting, training, and using a network of scientifically credib volunteers to transmit information on potential invasive species; link existing datab and taxonomic experts to identify species referred by the network; and an alert sys that communicates information on identified invasive species to the appropriate ra response organization.
ARS, CSREES	N/A	Listed agencies are participating with base funding.
Action: Sudden Oak Death in Southern Appalachian		
NPS	$100	900 samples will be collected and analyzed, program will expand if lesions are fou trees.
FS, APHIS, ARS	N/A	Listed agencies are participating with base funding.
Action: Maui Early Warning Pilot Project		
OIA	$100	Begin development of all taxa early warning system.
NOAA	N/A	Complete marine component in FY04 with base funding.
APHIS	N/A	APHIS is participating with base funding.

Section: CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT

Action: Asian Carp / Chicago Ship & Sanitary Canal		
FWS	$250	Prevent several species of invasive fish from entering Lake Michigan by working o
Army Corps of Engineers	$500	fish dispersion barrier. Develop management plan for Asian carp.
Action: Tamarisk and Giant Salvinia in the Southwest (AZ, CA, NM, TX, CO, NV)		
BLM	$500	50 acres Giant Salvinia, 2,750 acres tamarisk
BOR	$600	22,000 acres of tamarisk, 25 miles of irrigation drainage giant salvinia, 1 mile of Hydrillia
USGS	$300	2 additional research projects - expanding tamarisk mapping in the southwest and expand research focusing on decision for control.
FWS	$640	50,000 acres treated
NPS	$200	1,000 acres of NPS lands and aquatic areas treated.
BIA	$100	4,000 acres treated
FS,ARS,CSREES,APHIS,NRCS	N/A	Listed agencies are participating with base funding.
Action: Nutria		
USGS	$500	2 additional research projects will be initiated to improve nutria control in Louisiana the Chesapeake Bay
FWS	$1,000	Undertake control efforts on 80,000 acres to curb marsh destruction.
APHIS	N/A	APHIS is participating with base funding

* An explanation of examples and other initiatives contained with the 2004 Crosscut Budget available upon request.