2013 Task Force Direction

- July 9, 2013 Task Force Meeting
  - OERI to hold a high-level partnership workshop to discuss Strategic Action Framework
  - Provide coordination support for federal invasive species efforts (2010)
Goals for Today

- Solidify the foundation of the document
- Build off of the vision and goals developed at the last meeting
- Finalize:
  - Objectives
  - Strategic Actions
  - Key Principles
- Identify authors for case studies
Schedule

- March 4th – Strategic Action Framework meeting
- Mid-March – Draft Framework finalized
- April 2nd – Draft Framework presented at Working Group/Science Coordination Group meeting
- Late April/Early May - Draft Framework presented to the Task Force
Framework Progress to Date

- Two Strategic Action Framework meetings held:
  - September 17, 2013
  - November 13, 2013
- Draft Framework developed:
  - Table of Contents
  - Vision/Goal Statements
  - Case Study List
- Web Portal enhancements
- Outreach to additional partners
Framework Progress

- Working Group/SCG Meeting
  - November 19, 2013
- Task Force Meeting
  - December 17, 2013
- Everglades Coalition – Exhibit
  - January 9-11, 2014

**Invasive Exotic Species Strategic Action Framework**

Invasive exotic species are defined as non-native species whose introduction does or is likely to cause economic or environmental harm or harm to human health. In July 2013, the South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Task Force directed its Working Group and Science Coordination Group to develop a Strategic Action Framework on invasive exotic species. The draft vision and goals were presented to the Task Force at their December 2013 meeting. A draft of the entire Strategic Action Framework will be presented at the first Task Force meeting in 2014.

The Invasion Curve has been selected as the organizing principle for the Framework (see next page). The Invasion Curve graphically depicts the four major categories of actions that may be taken to combat invasive exotic species. Prevention and early detection and rapid response (EDRR) give the best return on investment in the war on invasive exotic species (Goals 1 and 2). Over time, the costs and areas infested increase, resulting in containment efforts or development of long-term management programs to best protect the environment and economy (Goals 3 and 4). The four goals will be supported by strategies, actions, and case studies in the Framework, including implementation tools such as research, outreach/education, and coordination.

**Draft Vision:**

“The South Florida Ecosystem, including America’s Everglades, its environmental, economic, and cultural values and human health, is protected from the harmful effects of invasive exotic species.”
Draft Framework

Vision, Goals, and Case Studies
Draft Framework Elements

- Agreement on Terminology
  - Consistent with EO 13112
  - Invasive-Nonnative-Exotic-Nonindigenous-Nuisance-Alien-Species-Oh-My
  - Invasive Exotic Species
- Agreement on Geography
  - South Florida Ecosystem including America’s Everglades
  - SFWMD boundary plus marine systems
- Agreement on Invasion Curve as organizing principle
THE INVASION CURVE

- Prevention
  - Species absent
  - Small number of localized populations; eradication possible

- Eradication

- Containment
  - Rapid increase in distribution and abundance; eradication unlikely

- Resource Protection & Long-term Management
  - Invasive species widespread and abundant; Long-term management aimed at population suppression and resource protection

TIME ➔

AREA INFESTED ➔

CONTROL COSTS ➔
Draft Vision Statement

- The South Florida Ecosystem, including America’s Everglades, its environmental, economic, and cultural values and human health, is protected from the harmful effects of invasive exotic species.
Draft Goals

- Goal 1: Prevent the introduction of invasive exotic species into the South Florida Ecosystem
- Goal 2: Implement Early Detection and Rapid Response (EDRR)
- Goal 3: Prevent the spread of invasive exotic species to new areas
- Goal 4: Reduce the populations of widely established invasive exotic species to lowest feasible levels
Goal 1: Prevent the introduction of invasive exotic species into the South Florida Ecosystem.

Goal 2: Implement Early Detection and Rapid Response (EDRR)

Goal 3: Prevent the spread of invasive exotic species to new areas.

Goal 4: Reduce the populations of widely established invasive exotic species to lowest feasible levels.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area Infested</th>
<th>Prevention</th>
<th>Eradication</th>
<th>Containment</th>
<th>Control Costs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Introduction</td>
<td>Species absent; small number of localized populations; eradication possible</td>
<td>Rapid increase in distribution and abundance; eradication unlikely</td>
<td>Invasive species widespread and abundant; long-term management aimed at population suppression and resource protection</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Case Study Nominees

- Prevention
  - South African Python
  - Ticks (Heart Water Disease)
- Eradication
  - Sacred Ibis
  - Giant African Snail
- Containment
  - Tegus
  - Gambian Pouched Rat
- Management
  - Lionfish
  - Melaleuca (bio-control success story)
  - Burmese python
  - Ambrosia Beetle/Laurel Wilt
Draft Framework

Key Principles
Key Principles

- Combating invasive species is key to the sustainability of the South Florida Ecosystem.
- Success will require interagency cooperation, innovative partnerships, and an informed, involved public.
- The focus should be on Prevention, Prevention, Prevention.
- Enhancing our collective ability to detect and rapidly respond to threats is critical.
- Adequate and consistent funding is of utmost importance.
- Research should yield innovative tools and techniques at each level of protection.
Draft Framework

Objectives and Strategic Actions
Goal 1: Prevent the introduction of invasive exotic species into the South Florida Ecosystem

- Identify
- Secure
- Educate/Engage
Goal 1: Prevent the introduction of invasive exotic species into the South Florida Ecosystem

• Identify:
  • Objective 1A: Develop systematic ecological risk analyses/assessment process.
  • Strategic Action 1A1: Develop and maintain a prioritized list of species and taxonomic groups likely to cause the most damage in the South Florida Ecosystem.
  • Strategic Action 1A2: Build on existing resources including the Florida Invasive Animal Task Team (FIATT) criteria, the Aquatic Nuisance Species Task Force (ANSTF) template, and the IFAS on-line weed risk assessment.
Goal 1: Prevent the introduction of invasive exotic species into the South Florida Ecosystem

- Secure:
  - Objective 1B: Improve security of existing pathways and identify potential new pathways.
    - Strategic Action 1B1: Enhance import/export screening.
    - Strategic Action 1B2: Maximize use of existing authorities.
    - Strategic Action 1B3: Seek new authorities.
    - Strategic Action 1B4: Enhance domestic bio-security.
Goal 1: Prevent the introduction of invasive exotic species into the South Florida Ecosystem

- Educate/Engage:
  - Objective 1C: Engage the public and broaden the partnership actively working to prevent the introduction of invasive exotic species.
  - Strategic Action 1C1:
Goal 2: Implement Early Detection and Rapid Response (EDRR)

- Detect
- Eradicate
- Intercept
Goal 2: Implement Early Detection and Rapid Response (EDRR)

- Detect
  - Objective 2A: Ensure early reporting of new invasions.
    - Strategic Action 2A1: Design and implement an integrated monitoring plan.
    - Strategic Action 2A2: Establish a centralized reporting system.
    - Strategic Action 2A3: Develop an outreach and communication strategy.
    - Strategic Action 2A4: Compile an on-call expert list.
Goal 2: Implement Early Detection and Rapid Response (EDRR)

- **Eradicate**
  - **Objective 2B**: Eradicate newly introduced invasive exotic species.
    - **Strategic Action 2B1**: Develop and implement ECISMA response protocol.
    - **Strategic Action 2B2**: Establish an EDRR fund.
    - **Strategic Action 2B3**: Develop and provide access to EDRR guidelines, model response plans, and other resources.
    - **Strategic Action 2AB4**: Develop and conduct training for rapid responders.
Goal 2: Implement Early Detection and Rapid Response (EDRR)

- Intercept
  - Objective 2C: Intercept and eradicate new incipient populations with limited distribution.
  - Strategic Action 2C1:
Goal 3: Prevent the spread of invasive exotic species to new areas

- Prioritize
- Contain
- Innovate
Goal 3: Prevent the spread of invasive exotic species to new areas

- Prioritize
  - Objective 3A: Prioritize landscapes and invasive exotic species for control.
    - Strategic Action 3A1: Identify invasive exotic species impacting South Florida Ecosystem restoration.
    - Strategic Action 3A2: Identify Florida-wide invasive exotic species.
    - Strategic Action 3A3: Identify best candidate species with high likelihood of success with classical biological control agents.
    - Strategic Action 3A4: Identify highest priority natural areas for first-action of removal and control.
Goal 3: Prevent the spread of invasive exotic species to new areas

- Contain
  - Objective 3B: Utilize existing control tools to contain invasive exotic species.
  - Strategic Action 3B1:
Goal 3: Prevent the spread of invasive exotic species to new areas

- Innovate
  - Objective 3C: Develop new methods for invasive exotic species where controls may be unknown or inadequate.
  - Strategic Action 3C1: Support research to increase array of control tools for invasive exotic species.
Goal 4: Reduce the populations of widely established invasive exotic species to lowest feasible levels

- Combat
- Restore
Goal 4: Reduce the populations of widely established invasive exotic species to lowest feasible levels

- Combat
  - Objective 4A: Reduce population of established invasive exotic species through new controls or increased utilization of existing control tools.
    - Strategic Action 4A1:
Goal 4: Reduce the populations of widely established invasive exotic species to lowest feasible levels

- **Restore**
  - Objective 4B: Reduce impacts of invasive exotic species through restoration of native habitats and species.
  - Strategic Action 4B1: Identify priority landscapes for restoration.
Authorities Matrix
## Summary of Authorities in Invasive Species Management

### Idaho's Regulatory Authorities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Invasive Species Function</th>
<th>Authorities</th>
<th>Agencies</th>
<th>Key Responsibilities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prevention</td>
<td>22-1900, Invasive Species Act; Idaho Rule 02.06.09, Rules Governing Invasive Species; 22-2012, 22-2016 Plant Pest Act; 22-2409, Noxious Weed Law; 36-104, 36-106, 36-1102; 13.01.10. Fish and Game Authorities; IDAPA 13.01.03, Public Use of Land Owned or Controlled by Idaho Department of Fish and Game; 25-214, Disease Inspection and Suppression; 25-3900, Deleterious Animals; 38-602, Forest Pests</td>
<td>ISDA, IDFG, IDL, in cooperation with ISDA</td>
<td>Prohibits or restricts import, cultivation, possession, introduction or movement of invasive species and plant pests, including noxious weeds; Controls interstate movement of invasive animals and those with communicable diseases; Control weed infested seeds; Regulate the movement of injurious animals; Prevent and control noxious aquatic weeds; Authorizes cooperation with federally imposed quarantines. IDL, through the Forest Pest Act and ISDA, through the Plant Pest Act, can survey for forest pests and have broad authorities for control and prevention. Prohibits the use or transport of any hay, straw or mulch that is not weed seed free certified, on land owned or controlled by Idaho Department of Fish and Game; Prohibits the possession of wild birds; Rules governing the importation and release of wildlife.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Detection and Rapid Response</td>
<td>22-1900, Invasive Species Act; Idaho Rule 02.06.09, Rules Governing Invasive Species; 22-2009, Plant Pest Act; 22-2404, Noxious Weed Law</td>
<td>ISDA, Idaho counties, in cooperation with ISDA</td>
<td>The Noxious Weed Law and the Plant Pest Act contain specific references to the ability of any state agency to take emergency actions; Invasive Species Rules contain a Statewide EDRR AIS List. If any of the species listed are found to occur in Idaho, they are to be reported to ISDA immediately. Rules allow for inspections to detect the presence of EDRR AIS. All conveyances are subject to inspection. Requires the decontamination of any conveyance found or reasonably believed to contain EDRR AIS.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>