Mike Milburn Chair Montana

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Thomas L (Les) Purce Vice Chair Washington

KC GoldenWashington

Margaret Hoffmann Oregon

Charles F. Sams III
Oregon

May 6, 2025

MEMORANDUM

TO: Council Members

FROM: Stacy Horton, Washington Policy Analyst, Biologist

SUBJECT: Efforts of the Oregon and Washington Invasive Mussel Near-Term Action

Working Group

BACKGROUND:

Presenters: Justin Bush, Aquatic Invasive Species Division Manager, Washington Department

of Fish and Wildlife, and Keith DeHart, Invasive Species and Wildlife Integrity

Supervisor, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife.

Summary: The Oregon and Washington Departments of Fish and Wildlife convened a working

group tasked to identify near-term actions and to assist with the development of findings and recommendations to prevent and prepare for invasive mussels in the

shared waters of the Columbia River between Washington and Oregon.

The states of Oregon and Washington face an imminent threat from invasive mussels. Zebra, quagga, and golden mussels have a history of global invasion and successful establishment outside their native range. Routine early detection is key, with recent threats emanating from pathways like the detection of quagga mussels in Idaho in the Fall of 2023, the introduction of invasive mussels through contaminated Marimo moss balls in August of 2024, and an emerging threat from golden mussels, detected for the first time in California in October 2024.

Together, the joint working group identified the highest priority actions and needs to increase prevention and preparedness, functioning as a shared vision and

action plan for both jurisdictions. Justin Bush and Keith DeHart will update the Council on the working group findings and recommendations. Key takeaways from the working group reinforce the messages that prevention is paramount; rapid response is essential, partnerships are powerful, and that research and innovation are vital.

More info:

Oregon and Washington Invasive Mussel Near-Term Action Working Group Findings and Near-Term Action Recommendations https://wdfw.wa.gov/sites/default/files/2025-01/oregon-washington-invasive-

mussel-findings-and-near-term-action-recommendations.pdf

Efforts of the Oregon and Washington Invasive Mussel Near-Term Action Working Group



May 13, 2025







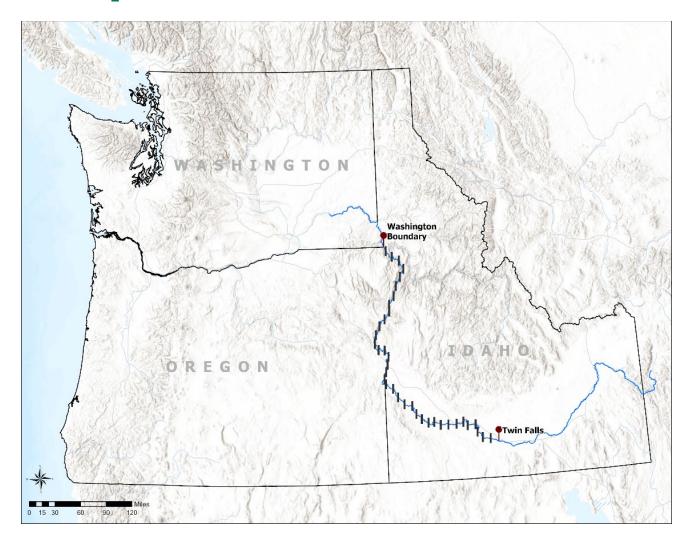
- 1. Purpose
- 2. Members
- 3. Process
- 4. Findings
- 5. Near-Term Actions
- 6. Long-Term Actions
- 7. Implementation
 - A. Oregon
 - B. Washington
- 8. Discussion



Purpose



Purpose





Purpose

Following a March 19, 2024, joint state meeting:

The State of Oregon and Washington Departments of Fish and Wildlife requested participation from organizations to join a joint state working group tasked to **identify near-term** actions and to assist with the development of findings and recommendations to prevent and prepare for invasive quagga and zebra mussels in the shared waters of the Columbia River Basin between Washington and Oregon. It was the intention of this working group to complete this task prior to December 2024, including the development of a finding and recommendations report.



Washington State
Dept. of Fish and Wildlife
Post Office Box 43200
Olympia, WA 98504-3200
Phone: (380) 902-2200



Oregon State
Dept. of Fish and Wildlife
4034 Fairview Industrial Dr. S
Salem, OR 97302
Phone: (503) 947-6000

September 20, 2024

Aja DeCoteau Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission 700 NE Multnomah St. Suite. 1200 Portland OR 97232

RE: Request to Participate in Oregon and Washington Quagga and Zebra Mussel Near-Term Action Working Group

Executive Director DeCoteau:

The State of Oregon and Washington Departments of Fish and Wildlife request participation from your organization to join a joint state working group tasked to identify near-term actions and to assist with the development of findings and recommendations to prevent and prepare for invasive quagga and zebra mussels in the shared waters of the Columbia River Basin between Washington and Oregon. It is the intention of this working group to complete this task prior to December 2024, including the development of a finding and recommendations report.

In September of 2023, Idaho Governor Brad Little announced the presence freshwater quagga mussels in the Snake River, near Twin Falls, Idaho makin established population in the Columbia River Basin after more than 20 yearefforts by Western States and Provinces to prevent the introduction and est invasive mussels. While Idaho State Department of Agriculture quickly execresponse plan, successful eradication is still uncertain.

What is not uncertain is the potential catastrophic economic and environme establishment of quagga mussels means to the shared waters of the Columi both state agencies to increase efforts in prevention, readiness, and long-te 5500 million annually. Based upon infestations in e similar economic impacts to drinking water, on, and other freshwater infrastructure. to recreational use and access, threatened and other sectors.

st of ongoing mitigation and maintenance to the

Department of Fish and Wildlife received company in Renton of possible invoice moss balls. Moss balls are a commonly used ens. Lab testing confirmed the mussels were ents were distributed to Washington and other ter garden products risk introduction of these

proactive action now can help to prevent these lly lower than costs of eradication, suppression, lumbia River Basin States and Provinces have an tive state having response plans documenting sponse to infestations. However, there is no ns to increase prevention and protections, engage ior to the need for rapid response management. hents of Fish and Wildliffe propose to convene a

Aja DeCoteau
Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission
September 20, 2024
Page 3

address them directly to Justin Bush, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife's Aquatic Invasive Species Policy Coordinator, at <u>Justin.Bush@dfw.wa.gov</u> or 564-669-9486.

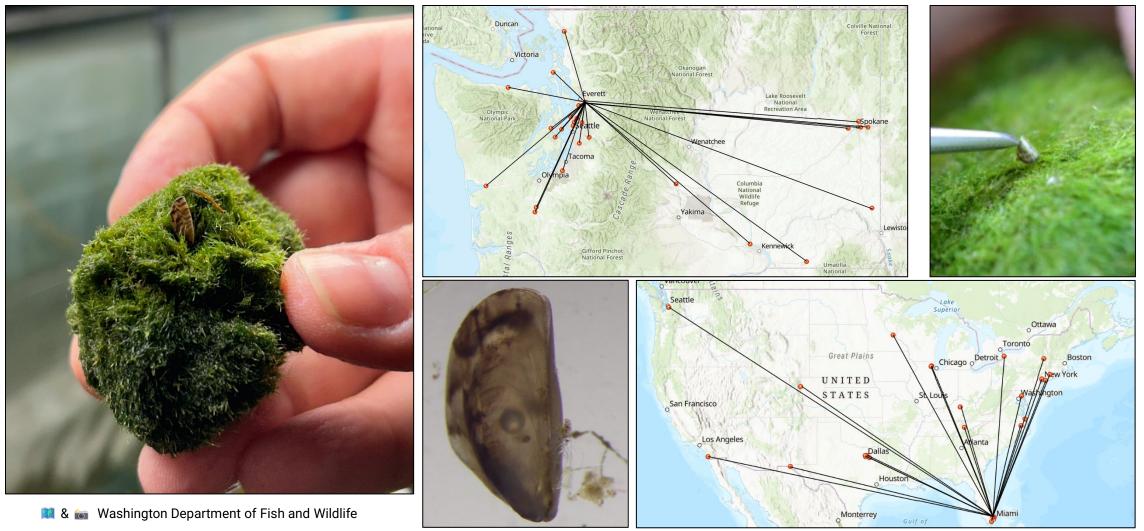
Following your response with a designee for this working group, an initial a two-hour working group kick off meeting will be held in October. We then anticipate a three-hour hybrid meeting occurring in November to provide input and feedback on draft recommendations and near-term actions, which will inform a final findings and recommendations report by December 2024. We also anticipate between one to four hours spent reviewing and commenting on proposed near-term actions, and draft recommendations performed independently through email. Your input and participation are critically important in guiding future actions to improve prevention and readiness for this shared problem.

Sincerely,

Dr. Debbie Colbert, Director Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife Kelly Susewind, Director
Washington Department of Fish and

Wildlife

Complications Zebra Mussel Contaminated Marimo Moss Balls



Complications Golden Mussel First-in-the-Nation Detection

Limnoperna fortunei (Dunker, 1857)

- Detected by California Department of Water Resources staff during routine operations.
- Announced by California Department of Fish and Wildlife November 6, 2024.
- First-in-the-nation detection. Suspected introduction by a ship traveling from an international port.
- Determining the infested area is ongoing, with occurrences expanding widely.
- Now found in the Governor Edmund G. Brown California Aqueduct.
- \$120 million in impacts estimated to Brazil's electricity sector were reported in 2018 (Rebelo et al. 2018).





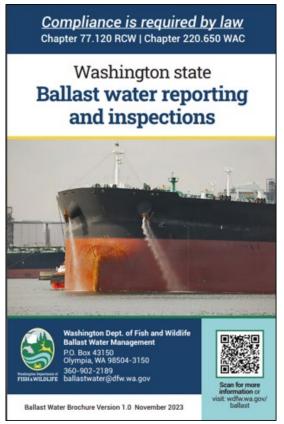
ia: California Department of Fish and Wildlife

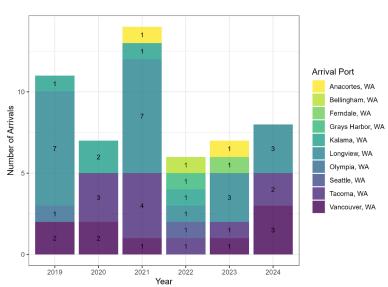
Complications Golden Mussel First-in-the-Nation Detection

2024 Watercraft Inspections Where "California Delta" was Last Water Visited

Alaska Washington North Dakota South Dakota Wyoming Nebraska Utah Colorado Kansas Oklahoma Count Arizona New Mexico Texas **50 - 1000** OR: 124 Map Produced by CPW ANS Program 11/8/2024 WA: 49

Regulated commercial vessel arrivals from Stockton area, California to Washington ports 2019-2024.







Members



Members and Contributing Authors

Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission	Oregon State Water Resources Congress	U.S. Geological Survey
Northwest Power and Conservation Council	Pacific NorthWest Economic Region	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
Oregon Department of Environmental Quality	Pacific Northwest Waterways Association	Washington Invasive Species Council
Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife	Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission	Washington State Legislature
Oregon Invasive Species Council	Portland State University	Washington State University
Oregon State Legislature	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	Washington State Water Resources Association
Oregon State Patrol	U.S. Forest Service	



Process



Process and Timeline

March 19, 2024

Oregon and
Washington
Departments of
Fish and Wildlife
Joint Meeting
(Ridgefield, WA)

May 29, 2024

Scoping meeting with Oregon and Washington Invasive Species Councils

September 2024

Joint Oregon and Washington
Departments of Fish and Wildlife Director's Invitation Letter



Washington State Dept. of Fish and Wildlife Post Office Box 43200 Olympia, WA 98504-3200 Phone: (360) 902-2200



Oregon State
Dept. of Fish and Wildlife
4034 Fairview Industrial Dr. SE
Salem, OR 97302

September 20, 2024

Aja DeCoteau Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission 700 NE Multnomah St. Suite. 1200 Portland OR 97232

RE: Request to Participate in Oregon and Washington Quagga and Zebra Mussel Near-Term Action Working Group

Executive Director DeCoteau

The State of Oregon and Washington Departments of Fish and Wildlife request participation from your organization to join a joint state working group tasked to identify near-term actions and to assist with the development of findings and recommendations to prevent and prepare for invasive quagga and zebra mussels in the shared waters of the Columbia River Basin between Washington and Oregon. It is the intention of this working group to complete this task prior to December 2024, including the development of a finding and recommendations report.

In September of 2023, Idaho Governor Brad Little announced the presence of invasive freshwater quagga mussels in the Snake River, near Twin Falls, Idaho making the first established population in the Columbia River Basin after more than 20 years of prevention efforts by Western States and Provinces to prevent the introduction and establishment of invasive mussels. While Idaho State Department of Agriculture quickly executed a state rapid response plan, successful eradication is still uncertain.

What is not uncertain is the potential catastrophic economic and environmental effects that the establishment of quagga mussels means to the shared waters of the Columbia River, prompting both state agencies to increase efforts in prevention, readiness, and long-term management.

Sincerely,

Dr. Debbie Colbert, Director Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife Kelly Susewind, Director
Washington Department of Fish and
Wildlife

Process and Timeline



October 30, 2024

Initial working group meeting

- History
- Threat assessment
- Readiness updates

November 19, 2024

Second working group meeting

- Golden mussels
- Survey results
- Discussion and Ranking

December 20, 2024

Final working group meeting

- Discussion and final review

Oregon and Washington Invasive Mussel Near-Term Action Working Group

Findings and Near-Term Action Recommendation







January 14, 2025



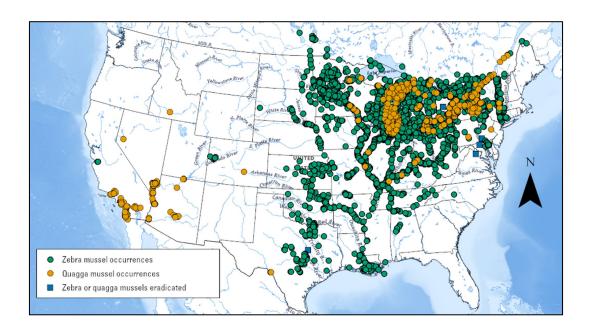
Findings



Findings

- 1. Background
- 2. Risk
- Imminent Threat and Readiness
- 4. Oregon and Washington Working Group
- 5. Recommendations

"Together, the joint state working group identified highest priority actions and needs to increase prevention and preparedness, functioning as a shared vision and action plan for both jurisdictions."



"The states of Oregon and Washington face a shared imminent threat."





Goals

- 1. Enhance prevention efforts
- 2. Coordinated public awareness
- 3. Ensure rapid response preparedness
- 4. Build partnerships and facilitate coordination
- 5. Invest in Research

Example:

The states of Oregon and Washington should expand early detection monitoring efforts to identify new infestations of invasive mussels as early as possible for the purpose of initiating response actions.





Goals

- 1. Enhance prevention efforts
- 2. Coordinated public awareness
- 3. Ensure rapid response preparedness
- 4. Build partnerships and facilitate coordination
- 5. Invest in Research

Example:

The states of Oregon and Washington should develop a communications plan identifying key stakeholders, partners, policy makers and audiences; objectives and measurements for success; challenges; themes and messaging; and products and deliverables.







Clean

Drain

Dry

plants, animals, and mud from boat and gear all water from boat and gear onto land all parts of your boat and gear completely

The Clean/Drain/Dry method applies to all watercraft and gear including paddles, waders, shoes, life vests, nets, buckets, and trailers. If transporting your watercraft, pull the bilge plug during transit.

Goals

- 1. Enhance prevention efforts
- 2. Coordinated public awareness
- 3. Ensure rapid response preparedness
- 4. Build partnerships and facilitate coordination
- 5. Invest in Research

Example:

The states of Oregon and Washington should work with State Legislatures and Governor's Offices to develop a mutually agreeable process for declaring emergencies in shared waters of Washington and Oregon, that include decision support tools with criteria that need to be met for an invasive species emergency to be declared.



EMERGENCY PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR

22-02

Green Crab Infestation

WHEREAS, the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, tribal co-managers, shellfish growers, and other partners have identified an exponential increase in European green crab (Carcinus maenas) populations within the Lummi Nation's Sea Pond and outer coast areas, including Makah Bay, Grays Harbor, and Willapa Bay; and

WHEREAS, initially native to the northeastern Atlantic Ocean, the European green crab is a globally-damaging invasive species that is able to survive in a wide range of water temperatures and salinities and has become established in many temperate coastal zones in areas around the world: and

WHEREAS, where they have become established, European green crabs have disturbed native habitat, displaced and outcompeted resident native species, altered natural food webs, and decimated shellfish and other aquatic industries; and

WHEREAS, if they become permanently established in the coastal waters of Washington State, it is likely that European green crabs will become predators to shellfish and juvenile Dungeness crab, destroy critical habitat such as eelgrass beds and estuarine marshes, disrupt natural food webs, harm overall crab populations, hinder salmon and Southern Resident killer whale recovery efforts, reduce shorebird food supplies, and ultimately affect the overall health and resiliency of the Salish Sea; and

WHEREAS, the damage caused by European green crabs, if they become permanently established, will particularly harm endangered species, impact resources that are part of the cultural identity of the tribes and native peoples, and affect small businesses and low-income communities; and

WHEREAS, in recognition of the threats posed by the European green crab, the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) co-signed the Salish Sea Transboundary Action Plan (Plan) in early 2019 with the Department of Fisheries and Oceans Canada, the Puget Sound Partnership, and Washington Sea Grant which provides the initial framework for a management response; and

[European] Green Crab Emergency Proclamation by the Governor https://governor.wa.gov/

Goals

- 1. Enhance prevention efforts
- 2. Coordinated public awareness
- 3. Ensure rapid response preparedness
- 4. Build partnerships and facilitate coordination
- 5. Invest in Research

Example:

The states of Oregon and Washington should reaffirm a regional commitment to addressing invasive mussels through participation in updating of the 100th Meridian Initiative Columbia River Basin Interagency Invasive Species Response Plan: Dreissenid Mussels, signed by state governors in 2008, updated in 2018.



https://www.westernais.org/rapid-response

Goals

- 1. Enhance prevention efforts
- 2. Coordinated public awareness
- 3. Ensure rapid response preparedness
- 4. Build partnerships and facilitate coordination
- 5. Invest in Research

Example:

The states of Oregon and Washington should develop a model funding pathway, such as a grant program, to cost-share funding for installation and management of mitigation systems for consideration by state legislatures and federal funding agencies.



Invasive mussels fouling a penstock gate at Davis Dam. (a) U.S. Bureau of Reclamation



Dense colonies of zebra mussels can clog intake pipes.

im: Marrone Bio Innovations





Goals

- 1. Enhance regulatory effort
- 2. Ensure rapid response readiness
- 3. Support long-term management
- Invest in research

Example:

The states of Oregon and Washington should increase law enforcement action at mandatory watercraft inspection stations, improving compliance with state laws and creating new partnerships with state and local law enforcement agencies as force multipliers.





Goals

- 1. Enhance regulatory effort
- 2. Ensure rapid response readiness
- 3. Support long-term management
- 4. Invest in research



2019 Lake Roosevelt Rapid Response Exercise

Example:

The states of Oregon and Washington should emphasize the need for and hold regular response exercises, of region, state, and site-specific response plans, in addition to holding training workshops and drills for functions and roles, such as Multi-Agency Coordination (MAC) Groups, containment systems, or mock treatments.

Goals

- 1. Enhance regulatory effort
- 2. Ensure rapid response readiness
- 3. Support long-term management
- 4. Invest in research

Example:

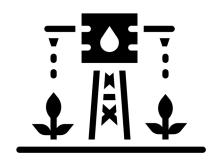
The states of Oregon and Washington should continue to support and/or develop new local funding programs to build and maintain capacity of key response partners, including tribal nations, local governments, or industry.





Goals

- 1. Enhance regulatory effort
- 2. Ensure rapid response readiness
- 3. Support long-term management
- 4. Invest in research







Example:

Economic impacts: An economic study would help emphasize the impacts of invasive mussels on shipping, recreation, agricultural production, food security, irrigation, navigational locks, fish passage, fish hatcheries and salmon recovery investments in the Columbia River. It would also help to understand the long-term costs of mitigation systems and ongoing maintenance and operations costs.



Implementation

Implementation in Oregon

1. House Bill (HB) 2170

Allows Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW), Oregon State Marine Board, or Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) to enter into an intergovernmental agreement with a local government, tribes, or a local service district to perform aquatic invasive species inspections at check stations.

2. HB 2982

Increases boating fees and deposits moneys into the Aquatic Invasive Species (AIS) Prevention Fund.

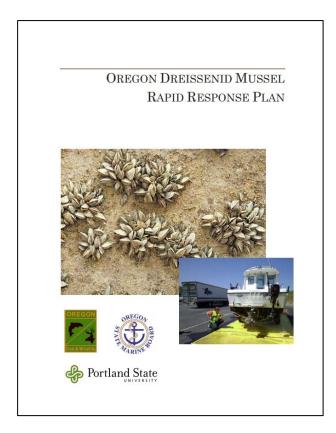




Implementation in Oregon

3. HB 2981

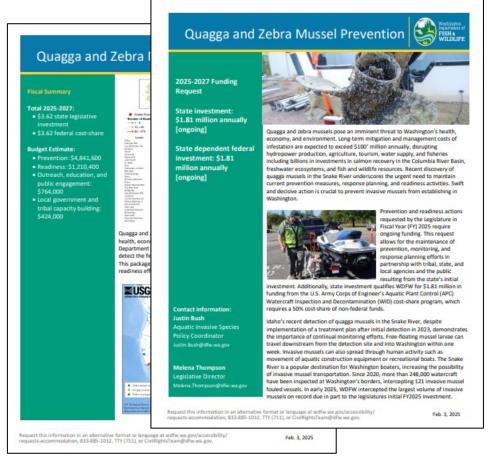
- Proposal for general fund appropriation to four agencies to pay for steps that concern AIS (\$1,345,000):
 - \$175,000 to Oregon Department of Environmental Quality for ballast water vessel inspections.
 - \$800,000 to Portland State University Center for Lakes and Reservoirs to monitor for invasive mussels and other AIS.
 - \$200,000 to ODFW to update Oregon's waterbody vulnerability assessment for invasive mussels and other AIS.
 - \$150,000 to the Oregon Invasive Species Council (OISC) via ODA to facilitate rapid response exercises to increase states preparedness for invasive mussels.
 - \$20,000 to OISC via ODA to develop a framework for declaring emergencies in Oregon related to invasive mussels.
- 5. Policy Option Package (POP) Proposed staffing increase of 4.77 FTE across 8 positions.
 - Proposed prior to current legislative proposals as a net zero fund shift package.





Implementation

Implementation in Washington



https://wdfw.wa.gov/about/administration/budget/update#2025-27-operating

Building on a Fiscal Year 2025 quagga mussel proviso of \$1.81 million in state general funds and leveraging \$1.81 million in federal funds, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) will expand mussel activities including detection monitoring, implementing protections for habitat and infrastructure, and reducing impacts to our economy, environment, and species, including salmon and steelhead.

Implementation in Washington



Senate Bill 5167, 2025-2027 Biennium Conference Committee Operating Budget: Delivered to Governor Ferguson April 28, 2025 \$1,810,000 of the general fund—state appropriation for fiscal year 2026, \$1,810,000 of the general fund—state appropriation for fiscal year 2027, and \$3,620,000 of the general fund—private/local appropriation are provided solely for monitoring and response efforts for invasive quagga mussels.

Possible activities include coordination with tribal, federal, regional, state, and local entities, watercraft inspections and decontamination, equipment and training, monitoring of potential residential and commercial pathways, and public outreach.



Discussion



Discussion

- Regional implementation mechanisms.
 - Connection to the Fish and Wildlife Program?
 - Connection to the Pacific NorthWest Economic Region Invasive Species Working Group, and others?
- A large shared problem, but not the only aquatic invasive species problem.
 - How to address other shared problems, including risks of new introductions through discharge of ballast water?
- Interstate Aquatic Nuisance [Invasive] Species Management Plan.
 - A potential solution?



https://www.fws.gov/program/aquatic-nuisance-species-task-force/documents



Oregon and Washington Invasive Mussel Near-Term Action Working Group Findings and Near-Term Action Recommendations Report



Keith DeHart



Aquatic Invasive Species
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https://dfw.wa.gov/ais

Justin Bush

Invasive Species and Wildlife Integrity Supervisor 503-947-6308 keith.b.dehart@odfw.oregon.gov https://www.dfw.state.or.us