

DLF-16-1 / Rapid Response for Invasive Species: Framework for Response

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation

DEC Program Policy

**Issuing Authority: Division of Lands and Forest,
Invasive Species Coordination Section**

**Title: Rapid Response for Invasive Species:
Framework for Response**

Date Issued: December 2016

Latest Date Revised:

I. SUMMARY

The Rapid Response Framework for Invasive Species is designed to provide resource managers with a defined response system and list of procedures that can be initiated upon discovery of a new invasive species infestation. The goal of this policy is to promote timely decision-making and communication in the event of a new invasive species infestation while limiting authority conflicts and duplication of effort. This policy ensures that managers give adequate attention to all of the necessary components of an effective response including: coordination, communication, public outreach, planning, scientific analysis, information management, and compliance with legal and regulatory requirements, resources and logistics.

II. POLICY

The Rapid Response policy provides a coordinated framework that can be utilized to minimize the establishment and spread of new invasive species.

PURPOSE & BACKGROUND

The purpose of the policy is to provide resource managers with a procedure which can be utilized when responding to newly discovered invasive species infestations, applicable to all taxa, terrestrial or aquatic. The framework is intended to be general in the sense that it would apply to any situation at any scale, therefore “new” infestation could be new to New York State, or a region or watershed, etc. This policy is not just for government agency staff but for anyone who has responsibility for managing lands or other resources that can be harmed by invasive species. It cannot, and does not attempt to, provide answers or solutions to all of the issues associated with rapid responses. Rather, this document provides a framework to assist any manager in responding thoroughly, professionally and effectively to the many challenges that result from newly detected invasions.

Pursuant to the Environmental Conservation Law, the role of the New York Invasive Species Council is to “...prevent the introduction of invasive species; detect and respond rapidly to and control populations of invasive species in a cost-effective and environmentally sound manner;” (ECL 9-1705(5)(b)). An invasive species is defined as “...a species that is: a) nonnative to the ecosystem under consideration; and b) whose introduction causes or is likely to cause economic or environmental harm to human health.” (ECL§9-1703(10)) Implementing regulations list prohibited and regulated invasive species and describe the legal

basis for preventing the possession, transport, sale, purchase, and introduction thereof. (6 NYCRR 575). This policy fulfills the statutory mandate that a plan be enacted to rapidly respond to newly detected invasions of all taxa of invasive species, terrestrial or aquatic.

Early detection of new invasions is critical to any rapid response. The value of rapid response is realized only if populations are identified when they are small and manageable. To be most effective, a response to a new introduction should occur quickly. Note that the term “quickly” is subject to the biology and context of each individual invasion. In many cases, the initial stages of rapid response are measured in hours and days, not weeks or months. Conversely, a rapid response could continue for years when a species spreads slowly and can be effectively contained (e.g. hydrilla in Cayuga Lake).

This policy does not include detailed “response plans” for individual species that have not yet invaded because responses must be guided by case-specific facts. In other words, how a species invades – how many individuals, location, their distribution on the landscape, proximity to other known invasions, the time of year, nearby land use, and numerous other factors – determines what actions are possible and useful. Instead of pre-determined plans, the policy relies upon an established process to guide decision-making and response actions for species invasions anywhere in the state. Pre-planning efforts for future invasions are encouraged, but there is a limit to the level of response planning that is useful until an invasion actually occurs. For example, an understanding of possible actions (and real constraints) is very helpful in advance of an invasion. Similarly, establishing communication networks with potential partners and stakeholders can be useful.

The process ensures that managers give attention to all of the necessary components of an effective response: coordination, communication, public outreach, planning, science, information management, laws and regulations, resources and logistics. As an example, one of the first steps following verification of any invasion is to plan and implement a “delimitation” survey to determine the geographic extent of the invasion. Whereas a single or very limited invasion may lend itself to complete elimination of the invading population, invasions at numerous locations over a wide area may preclude eradication and allow only for a strategy of spread prevention. The wide range of possible conditions has a correspondingly wide range of possible response actions. The actions range from the removal of infested and potential hosts to outreach and regulatory efforts, such as quarantines and inspections that are intended to reduce or eliminate the movement of infested materials away from the invaded area. These decisions cannot be made until survey information is available.

The Department of Environmental Conservation’s experience with snakehead fish, chronic wasting disease (CWD), hydrilla, oak wilt, Asian longhorned beetle (ALB), and emerald ash borer (EAB) in New York State have been used to help develop and refine this framework.

III. RESPONSIBILITY

State and federal agencies, local governments, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are the primary entities that will be responsible for implementation of this policy. The Partnerships for Regional Invasive Species Management (PRISMs) are the primary local

coordinating bodies for invasive species management. There are eight partnerships statewide, funded in part by the NYSDEC through the Environmental Protection Fund.

IV. PROCEDURE

The Rapid Response Process consists of a series of steps which include:

Early Detection & Reporting - The most critical step in addressing a new invasive species is to know that it exists. The early detection of new invasions is key and frequently requires a network of well-trained volunteers and professionals who can carry out specimen collection for identification, field surveys, and reporting. Early detection typically falls into one of two categories: passive or deliberate. Passive detection can occur at any location by any person with training or knowledge of invasive species (i.e. public, master gardeners, outdoor recreationalists, etc.). Deliberate detections occur through planned surveillance by trained employees and volunteers in specific designated areas. Sites of ground disturbance, human altered habitats and areas of high human traffic are the most likely places for invasive species to be transported and become established.

The rapid response process begins as soon as a new invasion has been reported to an agency (e.g., state or federal resource agencies, public land managers), the iMap Invasives Database, or an organization (e.g., [Partnerships for Regional Invasive Species Management](#) (PRISMs), private land managers) whose mission includes responding to invasions. **See Appendix C for PRISM Fact Sheet.**

Verification - The rapid and accurate identification of a new invasive species is an important first step. Suspected sample(s) must be verified by a recognized expert or accredited laboratory before action can be taken. Samples should be vouchered to authenticate suspected sample(s) with physical evidence.

Notification - Relevant resource managers should be notified once the reported invasion has been verified. Notification of the news media and the public should not occur until the initial verification has been confirmed by a second source. The location and relevant observation information should also be submitted to the NYS Invasive Species Database, iMap Invasives.

Rapid Assessment - Once a new invasion has been verified, a rapid assessment needs to be completed to determine both the threat(s) posed by the invasion and the potential for an effective rapid response. The first step in a rapid assessment is delimiting the physical extent of the invasion. This is followed by an assessment of the resources (personnel, funds, equipment, supplies, etc.) needed to address the invasion and the establishment of a lead agency and possibly the Incident Command System (ICS). **See Appendix D for ICS Flow Chart.** The rapid assessment will ultimately determine whether responsible agencies or organizations should attempt spread prevention (containment), eradication, control, or no action.

Planning - Once a rapid response action has been determined, planning is needed to address roles and responsibilities, coordination, internal and external communications, marshalling resources, spread prevention, decision-making, and implementation. In most instances, a

written response plan should be prepared. Such plans can include information from management plans, recommended practices, site conservation plans, and standards and guidelines. **See Section V. Related References for examples.**

Rapid Response - Rapid response is an action or series of actions taken to quickly contain, and if possible, eradicate newly discovered invaders. Actions taken will depend on the scale of the infestation and the priority level of the species. For large scale detections, eradication may not be possible, so control, containment, and management are the only options.

Monitoring & Evaluation - A rapid response is not complete after a management action has been taken. Monitoring after a response is important to determine if management actions were effective. At a minimum, monitoring efforts should focus on treated areas, but should also include adjacent high risk areas when possible. Monitoring results can indicate the need for repeated or additional response actions. Finally, feedback on the efficacy of response actions and the effectiveness of the Rapid Response Plan will enhance long-term preparedness for response to other invasive species introductions.

Restoration - Once a response effort is complete, it may be necessary to restore disturbed areas to their natural ecological function, as determined by the resource manager. Restoration efforts would typically utilize native species whenever possible to help restore ecosystem resiliency and guard against future re-infestations. **See Appendix E for Site Restoration Guidance.**

See Appendix A for Rapid Response Procedure Summary Diagram and Appendix B for Rapid Response to Northern Snakehead: An Invasive Species Case Study.

How to Use this Document

This document is operational in nature; therefore, the activities outlined below focus on actions that would follow a confirmed introduction. The actions are arranged in the order they should be performed; however, some activities may or should be implemented simultaneously. Some of the tasks identified may already be ongoing, while others will need to be implemented quickly following review and approval. Not all items in this document will be relevant to all invasions. Nevertheless, managers should consider each item as they proceed to plan and implement responses to new invasions.

Successful implementation of this document requires resource managers who are willing to actively respond to the particular circumstances of a new infestation. Ideally, this guidance will prompt improvements in response timing, organizational development, permitting efficiencies, funding mechanisms, outreach strategies, and other tools that in turn will allow this document to evolve further over time.

VERIFICATION

***NOTE:** VERIFICATION AND NOTIFICATION CAN BE SIMULTANEOUS

Who The individual/organization who receives and accepts responsibility for handling the initial report in coordination with the state, tribal, provincial, and/or federal agency where the initial sighting occurs. Local PRISM coordinator should be contacted to aid in this process, see **Appendix C PRISM Fact Sheet**.

Why The objectives are to confirm the accuracy of the report, determine the condition (age, reproductive status, vigor, etc.) of the sample, and ensure the consistent and timely handling of reports.

How

1. Interview the reporter(s) to validate detection.
 - a. Record details of the location such as: County, Township, City/Village, name of water body, land unit area, landmarks, highway mile, and land ownership where the suspect invader was found. Get GPS coordinates if possible. This information can be entered into iMap Invasives online or via the smartphone app (select “Report an Invasives” at www.nyimainvasives.org).
 - b. Collect contact information from the reporter(s).
 - c. The reporter should secure a representative sample and/or take digital photographs, if possible (both are preferred). Arrange to have samples and/or photographs sent express mail service to the most accessible recognized expert. Report and photo can be sent via email to isinfo@dec.ny.gov or submitted to iMap Invasives for expert notification.
 - d. Document the date and time of sighting(s).
 - e. Secure an estimate of the number of the individuals found and the extent of the infestation.
 - f. Note other relevant conditions (access limitations, etc.)
2. Validate identification as soon as possible via examination of a physical sample.
 - a. Have the expert verify the validity of the evidence provided.
 - b. If the evidence provided is not sufficient for a conclusive ID, arrange for a site visit by at least one recognized expert (preferably a small team).
 - c. Prior to shipping samples, obtain guidelines from recognized experts (and use any existing protocols) regarding best collection techniques for a sample, desired quantity, where and how to deliver the sample, etc.

NOTIFICATION

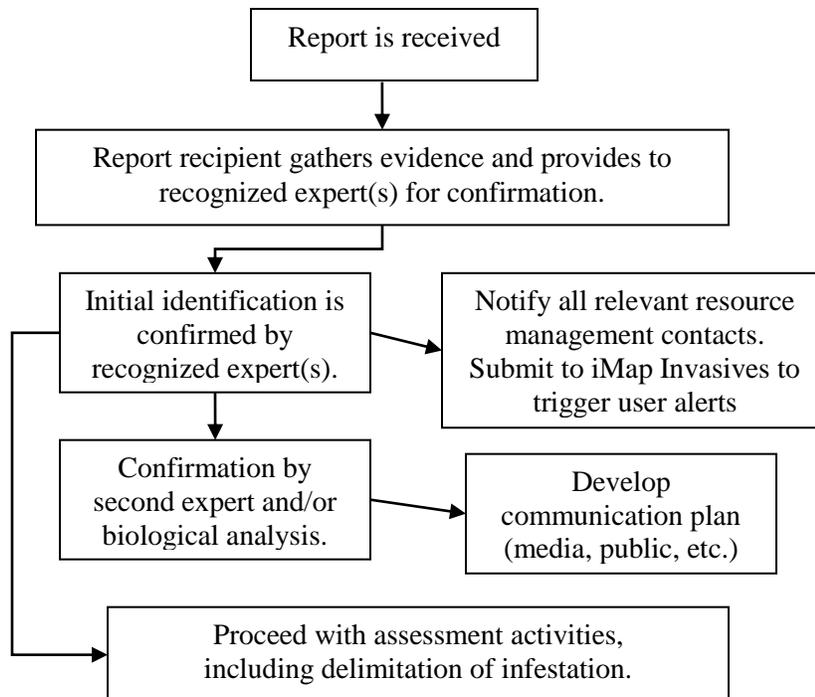
Who The individual/organization who accepts the responsibility to verify and confirm the accuracy of the initial report.

Why The objectives are to ensure that all parties that may affect a response decision are quickly engaged and to rapidly inform all other interested parties.

How

1. Within the first 24 hours, or as soon as practical after a physical sample is visually confirmed to be an invasive species by a recognized expert, notify all relevant natural resource managers in Table 1 below. Primary contacts are the regional PRISM coordinator, the NYSDEC Invasives Species Section, and a submission to the iMap Invasives Database. Note that for many organizations, only key contacts will be notified. Those primary contacts will then be responsible for further internal notification within their organization (i.e., a primary contact for a state agency would be responsible for contacting other key officials within their state agency).
2. Secure verification of notifications to confirm that all relevant contacts did, in fact, receive notification (e.g., Internet list server response confirmation requirement, phone list call-backs, etc.).
3. While proceeding with subsequent response activities described below, obtain a definitive confirmation of the invasive species via a second expert(s) and/or a biological analysis. Note that the general public/media notification (Table 2 below) should not occur until after the second confirmation is achieved.

The Notification Process



4. Contact initial observer to confirm invasive species identification.
5. Submit detection as an observation in iMap Invasives Database and develop Communication Plan. By entering into iMap, two levels of alerts are triggered; unconfirmed reports are emailed to state experts for verification, and after confirmation, all other user email alerts are sent.

The following tables are not comprehensive but provide an initial set of contacts. They presume the identified individuals will directly make further contacts within their organizations.

*****Contact only necessary agencies and organizations*****

Table 1.	PRIORITY 1 CONTACTS
(Notify within 24 hours of initial confirmation or as soon as practical)	
<p>Submit to iMap Invasives Database</p> <p>State Agencies</p> <p>NYS Department of Environmental Conservation Invasive Species Coordination Section- Central Office (518) 402-9405 New York Natural Heritage Program Division of Lands and Forests - Regional Office Division of Environmental Permits – Regional Office Division of Fish and Wildlife - Regional Office Division of Public Affairs and Education - Regional Office</p> <p>NYS Department of Agriculture and Markets NYS Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation NYS Department of Transportation NYS Canal Corporation NYS Thruway Authority</p> <p>Others</p> <p>Partnerships for Regional Invasive Species Management (PRISM) Any agencies and partners deemed appropriate from Table 2.</p>	

Table 2.	PRIORITY 2 CONTACTS
(Notify within 24 hours of second confirmation or as soon as practical)	
<p>State Agencies</p> <p>Adirondack Park Agency (APA) NYS Department of State (DOS) NYS Office of General Services Lake George park Commission</p> <p>Federal Agencies</p> <p>US Department of Agriculture (USDA) APHIS Forest Service - Northeastern Area Office Natural Resource Conservation Service</p>	

Table 2.

PRIORITY 2 CONTACTS

(Notify within 24 hours of **second** confirmation or as soon as practical)

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)
National Estuarine Research Reserve System (NOAA - NERRS)
National Marine Fisheries Service (NOAA - Fisheries Service)
National Marine Sanctuaries (NOAA – NMS)
National Sea Grant (NOAA – Sea Grant)

National Park Service (NPS)
US Army Corps of Engineers (COE)
US Coast Guard (USCG)
US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA)
National Estuary Program (USEPA – NEP)
US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)
US Geological Survey (USGS)

Local Government

NYC Department of Environmental Protection (DEP)
NYC Department of Parks and Recreation
Town Supervisor
Mayor
Other key elected officials

Non-Government Organizations (NGOs)

Adirondack Council
Adirondack Lake Alliance (ALA)
Adirondack Mountain Club (ADK)
American Museum of Natural History
Association of Landscape Architects
Audubon NY
Cary Institute of Ecosystem Studies
Catskill Center for Conservation and Development
Cornell Cooperative Extension
Cornell University, Department of Natural Resources
Darrin Freshwater Institute
Empire State Forest Products Association
Empire State Marine Trades Association
Lake Champlain Basin Program (LCBP)
Local Lake Associations
Native American Tribes
New York Arborists
NY Association of Conservation Districts
New York Botanical Garden
NY Farm Bureau
NY Forest Owners Association
NY Sea Grant
NYS Association of Towns
NYS Conservation Council

Table 2.

PRIORITY 2 CONTACTS

(Notify within 24 hours of **second** confirmation or as soon as practical)

NYS Federations of Lake Associations
NYS Flower Industries, Inc.
NYS Forest Owners Association
New York State Museum
NYS Nursery and Landscape Association
NYS Turfgrass Association
NYS Turf and Landscape Association
NYS Urban & Community Forestry Council
PRISM (Partnerships for Regional Invasive Species Management)
Protect the Adirondacks
SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry
The Nature Conservancy (TNC)
Wildlife Conservation Society
Wildlife Society (NYS Chapter)
Other key constituents

Media, if specified in Communication Plan

Local Newspapers
Local Television Stations
Local Radio Stations
Other local media outlets

RAPID ASSESSMENT

Step I – Defining Roles and Responsibilities

Who Lead Agency/Organization, as defined below.

Why The objective is to activate a predetermined response management system that expedites decision-making, information sharing, avoids duplication, and minimizes authority conflicts, while preserving flexibility for adaptive management.

How

1. The appropriate Lead Agency or organization with authority where the initial sighting(s) occurred convenes a meeting of all relevant managers and selects a Management Team and Lead Coordinator. At a minimum, this meeting should involve all organizations that have jurisdiction within the infestation area. The lead agency or organization is the one willing and able to take on the role (staff capacity, authority, funds, etc.) and is not necessarily the NYSDEC. The Management Team will assess the risk and analyze all potential management options. The Lead Coordinator will coordinate all management activities. Note that the Lead Coordinator will not be the primary decision-maker or have veto power regarding response strategies; he or she simply will serve as a primary point-of-contact for resolving coordination and logistical problems. Response actions within the boundary of lands, waters, or structures owned/administered by a particular individual, organization, or jurisdiction will be overseen by that owner/administrator unless they concede responsibility to another entity.

The Management Team will:

- a. Identify threat(s) to the State’s economic, ecological, and recreational resources. Suggested tools are the PRISM Ranking Form or the statewide assessment tool.
- b. Determine the extent of the infestation and pathways for potential spread.
- c. Identify constraints and limitations, including jurisdictional issues, legislative authority, funding, permitting, personnel training, access to private lands, gaps in knowledge, and ecological uncertainties.
- d. Determine if eradication/control/containment is possible and select the appropriate method(s) to be employed.

The Lead Coordinator will:

- a. Coordinate interagency “response team” notification operations.
- b. Facilitate creation of a response management system involving lead representatives of each local, tribal, state, provincial, and/or federal government that has legal authority over the response.

- c. Represent (i.e., be the spokesperson for) the Management Team.
 - d. Facilitate a collaborative decision-making process that considers cascading levels of authority within individual agencies.
 - e. Facilitate development of response priorities.
2. The above actions should take into account the roles, relationships, and inter-agency agreements among:
 - a. All affected states (e.g., Governor, state agencies, ANS Coordinator, etc.)
 - b. Federal agencies (e.g., USFWS, USDA, NOAA, USACOE, etc.)
 - c. Canada
 - d. Tribes
 - e. Local governments
 - f. Other interested parties, such as NGOs, universities, nurseries, marinas, etc.
3. The local response team should draw upon technical experts from outside the region to help advise response operations when appropriate.

Step II – Delimiting Invasion

Who The appropriate lead agency with authority where the initial sighting(s) occurred, in partnership with federal, state and local governments as well as non-government organizations. Lead agency may depend on scale, location, and priority level of invasive species.

Why The objective is to rapidly provide information to guide subsequent management decisions, including survey design.

How

1. Determine the geographic extent of the infestation. The [Incident Command System \(ICS\)](#) may be used depending on the size of the area to be surveyed and the resources needed. ICS is a standardized organizational and operational structure for managing emergency responses, and integrating and coordinating multiple organizations and agencies. **See Section V. Related References and Appendix D ICS Flow Chart.** Survey efforts should follow existing regional or national protocols such as *Early Detection of Invasive Plants- Principals and Practices* developed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
2. Determine demography of infestation (e.g., age structure). As mentioned in Step 1 above, these efforts should follow existing regional or national protocols; several of which are

included in **Related References, Section V**. Where possible, surveys should assess maturity and reproduction condition of the infested site(s).

3. Identify and survey nearby facilities, habitats or resources (e.g., campgrounds, wetlands, beaches, etc.) that are especially vulnerable to invasion.
4. Identify any nearby facilities, habitats or resources (e.g., nearest known population, ports, terminals, boat launches, railheads, vendors, etc.) that could serve as a source or pathway of invasion.
5. Ensure that field surveys are completed and the results are reported to the Lead Agency using agreed upon methods. iMap Invasives can be used to report and share results of surveys.
6. Compile existing information on species through literature searches and correspondence with experts.
7. Incorporate the risk to the environment, human health, economy, etc.
8. Determine if financial resources are available for response activities, using expert opinion and the Invasive Plant Management Decision Analysis Tool (IPMDAT), a decision-making protocol.

Step III - Planning Internal and External Communications

Who Lead Coordinator

Why The objective is to develop a joint information center to ensure consistent and effective communication to resource managers and interested external stakeholders, including the media and public.

How

1. Notify and educate the affected landowners, and where appropriate, secure written permission to gain access to their properties for response activities.
2. Notify and educate potentially affected landowners and other users.
3. Develop a response management system as needed. The Incident Command System (ICS) may be used depending on the size and type of response needed.
4. Develop a public information strategy (consider a formal, written plan) including: press releases, information packets, and public meetings. Provide information to affected public as early as possible. Ideally, public outreach should begin before response decisions are made. Key messages should include: 1) being a “host community” to an

invasion is a burden; 2) the risks from the invasion; 3) the available response options; 4) the considerations to be used in decision-making; and 5) the process forward.

The public information/participation strategy should:

- a. Identify who the various interests are that may be affected based on the early identification of issues. Examples include:
 - Individuals or groups known to be affected;
 - People who may be affected and people who think they may be affected; and
 - People whose support is needed.
 - b. Establish and maintain two-way communication between management team and identified interests. State how staff will maintain on-going communication with identified interests using frequent telephone calls, email, work sessions and one-on-one meetings.
 - c. Draft press releases to announce significant events and progress.
 - d. Conduct a public scoping session/informational meeting to present the problem and identify issues.
 - e. Summarize information and comments gathered at public scoping and other meetings and write responses to the comments.
5. Develop and implement general public education and outreach. In situations where a variety of educational materials exist, ensure coordination and agreement on which materials will be used.

Step IV - Marshalling Resources

Who Lead Coordinator in partnership with all other involved organizations.

Why The objective is to provide sufficient resources (personnel, equipment, materials, contractors, funding) to initiate control actions and associated activities, including acquisition of required permits.

How

1. Develop estimates for staffing needs, facilities and equipment, and funding.
2. Identify potential sources for staffing, facilities, equipment, and funds.
3. Secure commitments for needed staff, facilities and equipment, and funds.
4. Ensure mechanism for dispersal of funds is in place, and when funds are needed, the flow of dollars occurs expeditiously.

Step V – Preventing Spread

Who Lead Coordinator and Management Team.

Why The objective is to minimize all vectors that might further spread the original infestation.

How

1. Identify dispersal vectors (including movement by humans, fish and wildlife, water traffic, water flow, and other physical processes) and pathways and evaluate associated risks.
2. Restrict dispersal pathways where feasible, including:
 - a. Quarantine infested areas as needed to prevent spread, such as the restricted zones implemented for Emerald Ash Borer using township boundaries (see **Section V. Related References**).
 - b. Assess the likely movement of infested vehicles, equipment, and materials to identify risk and inspection needs at other vulnerable areas.
 - c. Establish wash and inspection requirements on vehicles and equipment, if needed.
 - d. If feasible, determine and eliminate the likely source of inoculation (e.g., infested firewood) as warranted.
 - e. Ensure that invasive species “alert” signs are adequately deployed.
 - f. Begin outreach to alert the public of the risks of spreading the new infestation.
 - g. Develop and implement Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP) plans to ensure that response personnel do not further spread the original infestation. Work with Joint Information Center (see RAPID ASSESSMENT Step III – Planning Internal and External Communications) to design and implement educational outreach programs using print, electronic media and other avenues.
 - h. Install physical barriers, if needed.

PLANNING

Step I – Exploring Alternatives

Who Lead Coordinator and Management Team.

Why The objective is to evaluate all the available information and then decide which response action (eradication or containment/mitigation) and which management action (hand-pulling, dredging, herbicide, etc.) is appropriate.

How

9. Decide if eradication is possible based on rapid analysis of specific nature of invasion, including population dynamics and pathways of spread (i.e. Invasive Plant Management Decision Analysis Tool (IPMDAT), a decision-making protocol).

Consider the following:

- a. Risk to environment, human health, economy, etc.
- b. Anticipated cost of eradication effort and subsequent monitoring (relative to available funding).
- c. Available resources (personnel, equipment, etc.).
- d. Regional and local distribution – single vs. multiple, continuous vs. patchy, isolated vs. widespread.
- e. Landscape context – upstream vs. downstream, edge vs. interior, etc.
- f. Age of infestation.
- g. Neighbors' actions/inaction.
- h. Other available management or response plans.
- i. Pathways/source – identified, controlled, eliminated, etc.
- j. Species track record of eradication/control.
- k. Survey and assessment confidence.
- l. Habitat type(s).
- m. Life stage(s) present.
- n. Time of year in relation to reproduction, migration, etc.

- o. Land ownership – public vs. private, willing landowner vs. unwilling landowner.
 - p. Amount of water in the system to be treated. Consider the following:
 - 1) Potential for drawn down or flows reduced before treatment.
 - 2) Flow sources, including springs, and the potential to regulate that flow.
 - q. Land use patterns.
 - r. Presence of [state](#) or [federally](#) listed rare, threatened or endangered species.
 - s. Presence of [critical](#) or [significant](#) habitats.
 - t. Special status, including:
 - 1) Water use designation (e.g., [Primary & Principal Aquifers](#))
 - 2) Wild, Scenic or Recreational River designation
 - 3) Forest Preserve lands
 - 4) Adirondack or Catskill Park lands
 - 5) Wilderness
 - 6) Historic sites
 - 7) Cultural resources ([State Historic Preservation Office](#))
 - 8) Department of Defense or other restricted access areas
 - 9) Tribal lands
 - u. Other considerations.
2. Consider potential management actions.
- a. Terrestrial Systems
 - 1) Physical/Mechanical Activities
 - Hand-pulling
 - Trapping/Netting/Capturing
 - Burning/Prescribed Fire
 - Shooting/Depopulation
 - Flooding
 - Cutting/Chopping/Mowing
 - Burying
 - Excavating/Digging
 - Physical Barriers (creation & removal)
 - Cultivation
 - Grazing

2) Biological Activities (Biocontrols)

Insects
Mammals
Micro-organisms

3) Chemical Activities

Herbicides: Application method (granular, truck spray, hand spray, aircraft, soil drench, stem injection)
Pesticides

4) Regulatory Activities

Statute
Regulation
Policy
Quarantine

b. Aquatic Systems

1) Physical/Mechanical Activities

Hand-pulling
Suction Harvesting
Trapping/Netting/Capturing
Mechanical Harvesting (cutting/mowing)
Benthic Barriers (matting)
Hydroraking/Rotovating
Dredging
Draining/Drawdown
Surface Covers
Physical Barriers (creation & removal)

2) Biological Activities (Biocontrols)

Insects
Mammals
Fish
Micro-organisms

3) Chemical Activities

Herbicides: Contact, Systemic, Shading – chemical dyes
Pesticides

4) Regulatory Activities

Statute
Regulation
Policy
Quarantine

3. Assess potential impacts of management actions. Consider the following:
 - a. Air Quality
 - b. Soils
 - c. Cultural Resources
 - d. Water Resources
 - e. Fish and Wildlife including threatened, endangered and sensitive species
 - f. Human Health
 - g. Social Environment
 - h. Vegetation diversity including threatened, endangered and sensitive plant species.
 - i. Economic Conditions
 - j. Visual Resources and Recreation
 - k. Effectiveness of various treatment methods.

Step II – Develop a Plan

Who Lead Coordinator and Management Team.

Why The objective is to make a decision on which response action (eradication or containment/mitigation) and which management action (hand-pulling, dredging, herbicide, etc.) to undertake. A plan needs to be ready to implement when resources are ready.

How

1. Identify decision-makers and employ decision-making protocols (e.g. Invasive Plant Management Decision Analysis Tool [IPMDAT], **see Section V. Related References**). Propose a single course of action or offer alternatives to decision-makers. Brief in writing or in person as needed.
2. Develop a response plan. The response plan ensures that everyone is working in concert toward agreed upon goals. The plan should provide a coherent means of communicating the overall response objectives in the context of both operational and support activities. At the simplest level, the plan must have the following four elements:
 - a. What do we want to do?
 - b. Who is responsible for doing it?
 - c. How will funds be spent and resources allocated?
 - d. How do we communicate with each other?

Step III – Securing Permits

Who Lead Coordinator and Management Team.

Why The objective is to satisfy all statutory and regulatory requirements, including permits, licenses, certifications, etc.

How

1. Consider Commissioner Emergency Authorization (ECL §70-0116 of Uniform Procedures Act). A formal determination of emergency can facilitate numerous aspects of regulatory processes by waiving the procedural requirements in order to immediately respond to an emergency (see **Section V. Related References**).
2. Identify all State/Federal statutory and regulatory requirements, including any applicable emergency provisions. A partial list of State/Federal permits and regulatory reviews that may apply include:
 - a. Rivers and Harbors Act Section 10 permit from the US Army Corp. of Engineers for any work in, over, or under navigable waters of the United States.
 - b. Clean Water Act Section 404 permit from the US Army Corps of engineers for the discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States.
 - c. Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) Section 18 authorizes the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to allow states to use a pesticide for an unregistered use in the United States for a limited time if EPA determines that emergency conditions exist. The uses are requested for a limited period of time (no longer than 1 year), to address the emergency situation only. If the need is immediate, a state agency may issue a crisis exemption that allows the unregistered use for 15 days. Under FIFRA, registrations and product labeling may restrict uses of pesticides. Each registration specifies the plants/sites on which it may be applied. Restricted-use pesticides are limited to use by pesticide applicators who are certified, or to people under supervision of a certified applicator.
 - d. Endangered Species Act Section 7 and consultations with the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) for marine and anadromous species, or the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) for fresh-water and wildlife, for any “action” that may affect listed species or their designated habitat in the United States.
 - e. NYS Environmental Conservation Law (ECL) Article 15, Title 3, Aquatic Pesticide permit from DEC for the use of a pesticide to control an aquatic pest in New York State.
 - f. NYS Environmental Conservation Law (ECL) Article 15, Title 5, Protection of Waters permit from DEC for the disturbance of the bed or banks of a protected

stream or other watercourse; the construction, reconstruction or repair of dams or other impoundment structures; the construction, reconstruction or expansion of docking and mooring facilities; the excavation or placement of fill in navigable waters and their adjacent contiguous wetlands; and water quality certification for placing fill or undertaking activities resulting in a discharge to waters of the United States.

- g. NYS Environmental Conservation Law (ECL) Article 24 Freshwater Wetlands permit from DEC for any action in or within 100 feet of a mapped wetland in New York State. Within the Adirondacks, the Adirondack Park Agency (APA) has jurisdiction of all freshwater wetlands.
 - h. NYS Environmental Conservation law (ECL) Article 25 Tidal Wetlands permit from DEC for any action in or within 300 feet (150 feet within New York City) of a mapped tidal wetland in New York State.
 - i. NYS Executive Law Article 27 Freshwater Wetlands permit from the Adirondack Park Agency (APA) for any action in a wetland over one acre in size or any size wetland adjacent to open water within the Adirondack Park of New York State. The APA also administers the Adirondack Park Agency Act and, on private lands, the Wild, Scenic and Recreation Rivers Act.
 - j. NYS Environmental Conservation Law (ECL) Article 11 Liberation of Fish and Wildlife permit from DEC for the release of fish, wildlife, insects and other invertebrates in New York State.
 - k. NYS Environmental Conservation Law (ECL) Article 8 State Environmental Quality Review (SEQR) environmental impact assessment for projects or actions proposed by a state agency or unit of local government, and all discretionary approvals (permits) from NYS agency or unit of local government, in New York State. Emergency permits are a Type II action so are effectively exempt.
 - l. NYS Environmental Conservation Law (ECL) Article 19 Restricted Burning permit from DEC for burning of land clearing and/or demolition materials consisting of wood, trees, tree trimmings, leaves, or brush, generated by land clearing or demolition for the erection of any structure in New York State.
 - m. The Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Title 1 Section 102 requires federally funded projects to prepare detailed environmental assessments to evaluate impacts.
3. Identify all local regulatory requirements, including any applicable emergency provisions.
4. Identify any cooperative agreements with other agencies/organizations (e.g., MOUs, MOAs, AANRs, etc.).

5. Assign lead person from each regulatory agency to facilitate permit processing in a timely manner within their respective agency.
6. Consult with DEC to determine if an environmental assessment or environmental impact statement is required.
7. Determine timeframe necessary for meeting all regulatory requirements, noting that adjusting or adapting eradication or control methods may result in the need for new or amended permits.

RAPID RESPONSE

Who Lead Coordinator and Management Team.

Why The objective is to implement the response plan.

How

1. Lead Coordinator facilitates implementation of the response plan developed by the Management Team.
2. Continue public outreach efforts. Make sure the public is well informed on response activities and progress by providing information updates as needed.
3. Ensure compliance with emergency rules and regulations, quarantines, or wash and inspection requirements. Identify loop-holes and additional regulatory needs.
4. Agencies collaborate to coordinate and deploy field resources; implement ICS if needed **(See Appendix D ICS Flow Chart)**.
5. Management Team monitors eradication/control progress and the impacts of selected methods on the environment and other organisms.
6. Establish a schedule for frequent Management Team meetings to resolve operational issues that cross jurisdictional interests.
7. Adjust eradication/control methods based on new information. Selected methods may be adjusted to improve effectiveness and/or to reduce or minimize impacts.
8. Document efforts in iMap Invasives Database throughout response process for future reporting and evaluation of success. It can also be used to share management steps and pre- and post-treatment assessments.

MONITORING & EVALUATION

Who Lead Coordinator and Management Team.

Why The objective is to provide information and data on treatment success and ecosystem recovery.

How

1. Design a monitoring program to evaluate the status of the invasive species population and to determine if restoration targets are achieved. Monitoring activities should be carried out in coordination with other program field operations.
2. Select ecological indicators and term for monitoring as needed to assess the status and trends in environmental conditions (**see Appendix E Site Restoration Guidance**). Potential ecological indicators may include:
 - a. Forests
 - 1) The health of forest plants.
 - 2) Habitat quality for birds and deer.
 - 3) Woodland productivity for forest products.
 - 4) Vernal pool activity.
 - b. Streams
 - 1) The chemical characteristics of stream water that help determine how water can be used by plants and animals.
 - 2) The kind and number of living things, other than fish, in a stream.
 - 3) The kind, number, and edibility of fish present in the stream.
 - c. Landscapes
 - 1) The environment's ability to provide habitat for different kinds of wildlife, including game and rare species.
 - 2) The environment's ability to resist and recover from a variety of disturbances.
 - 3) The environment's ability to filter and maintain water quality, and to reduce flooding (i.e. wetland function, floodplain stability).
 - 4) The diversity and pattern of land cover types (forest, water, agriculture, etc.) and which land cover type is dominant.
3. Disseminate findings through an easily accessible database and list serve (e.g., iMap Invasives, PRISM network).
4. Conduct a follow-up evaluation of response organizations and other interest groups to identify opportunities for improving rapid response capacity. Disseminate "lessons learned" to other interested organizations.

5. Promptly analyze and revise the rapid response plan and associated documents/guidelines based on evaluation and long-term monitoring results, also known as “adaptive management”. More information can be found in the *Adaptive Management Applications Guide* developed by the Department of the Interior (see **Section V. Related References**).
6. Determine the need for long-term funding for the current management effort and seek funding as warranted.

RESTORATION

Who Management Team/Lead Coordinator.

Why The objective is to restore disturbed areas back to their natural ecological function by encouraging the recovery of native species to prevent re-establishment of invasive species.

How

1. Collaborate with partners to share existing restoration protocols, Best Management Practices (BMPs) and contract specifications relating to invasive species. Are natural recolonization/succession processes sufficient?
2. Develop a site restoration plan to restore damaged areas (e.g., roads, lawns, boat launches, staging areas, etc.) and ecosystem functions (**see Appendix E Site Restoration Guidance**).
3. Identify plant and animal species that should or should not be used within particular ecosystems.
4. Monitor restoration projects to track the control of invasive species and the re-establishment of native species. See Monitoring & Evaluation Step item (2).
5. Ensure that restoration projects “do not spread” or “do not establish” invasive species by using appropriate native species to the greatest extent possible.
6. Promote an ecosystem approach to restoration projects.

V. RELATED REFERENCES

NYS Department of Environmental Conservation. 2015. New York State Aquatic Invasive Species Management Plan. http://www.dec.ny.gov/docs/fish_marine_pdf/nysaisplan15.pdf. Accessed February 18, 2016.

NYS Department of Environmental Conservation Forest Health. 2015. Emerald Ash Borer (EAB). <http://www.dec.ny.gov/animals/7253.html>. Accessed February 18, 2016.

NYS Department of Environmental Conservation. 2016. Partnership for Regional Invasive Species Management (PRISM) Fact Sheet. http://www.dec.ny.gov/docs/lands_forests_pdf/prismfactsheet.pdf. Accessed February 18, 2016.

NYS Department of Environmental Conservation. Forest Preserve Invasive Species Management Plans. <http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/74115.html>. Accessed February 18, 2016.

Environmental Conservation Law Title 6 NYCRR Part 575 Prohibited and Regulated Invasive Species. Effective 2015. NYS Department of Environmental Conservation. <http://www.dec.ny.gov/animals/99141.html>. Accessed February 18, 2016.

Environmental Conservation Law Title 6 NYCRR Section 70-0116 Emergency Authorization. NYS Department of Environmental Conservation. http://pb.state.ny.us/2010-9-15_Comm_Plan/20120518_work_session/ECL%20Article%2070%20-%20UPA.pdf. Accessed August 24, 2016.

The Nature Conservancy. 2014. Invasive Plant Management Decision Analysis Tool (IPMDAT). www.IPMDAT.org. Accessed March 10, 2016.

National Invasive Species Council. 2008. National Invasive Species Management Plan 2008-2012. <http://www.invasivespeciesinfo.gov/council/mp2008.pdf>. Accessed February 18, 2016.

US Forest Service Eastern Region. 2012. Non-Native Invasive Species Best Management Practices. US Department of Agriculture. http://www.fs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/stelprdb5412628.pdf. Accessed February 18, 2016.

Williams, Robert. 2015. Managing Japanese Knotweed (*Fallopia japonica*) in the Salmon River and the Salmon River Estuary. The Nature Conservancy and St. Lawrence Eastern Lake Ontario Partnership for Regional Invasive Species Management. <http://www.sleloinvasives.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/FINAL-PROJECT-REPORT-2015-PDF1.pdf>. Accessed February 18, 2016.

The U.S. Department of the Interior. 2016. Safeguarding America's lands and waters from invasive species: A national framework for early detection and rapid response, Washington D.C., 55p. <https://www.doi.gov/sites/doi.gov/files/National%20EDRR%20Framework.pdf>

NYSDEC, Adirondack Park Agency and APIPP. 2015. Inter-Agency Guidelines for Implementing Best Management Practices to Control Terrestrial and Aquatic Invasive Species on DEC Administered Lands of the Adirondack Park. adkinvasives.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/06/IAG-FINAL-2014-REVISION.pdf Accessed August 24, 2016.

New York Natural Heritage Program. 2016. iMap Invasives: NY's Online Invasive Species Database and Mapping System. www.NYimapinvasives.org. Accessed March 8, 2016.

Williams, B.K. and E.D. Brown. 2012. Adaptive Management: The U.S. Department of the Interior Applications Guide. Adaptive Management Working Group, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington DC. <https://www2.usgs.gov/sdc/doc/DOI-Adaptive-Management-Applications-Guide-27.pdf>. Accessed August 24, 2016.

Welch, B.A., Geissler, P.H. and Latham, Penelope. 2014. Early Detection of Invasive Plants- Principles and Practices: U.S. Geological Survey Scientific Investigations Reports 2012-5162, 193p. <http://pubs.usgs.gov/sir/2012/5162/>. Accessed August 24, 2016.

Appendix B: Incident Command System. 2008. National Incident Management System of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). https://www.fema.gov/pdf/emergency/nims/NIMS_AppendixB.pdf. Accessed August 24, 2016.

New York Invasive Species Information (Clearinghouse Website). Cornell Cooperative Extension and NY SeaGrant. <http://www.nyis.info/>. Accessed August 24, 2016.

Appendix A
Rapid Response Procedure Summary

RAPID RESPONSE PROCEDURE SUMMARY

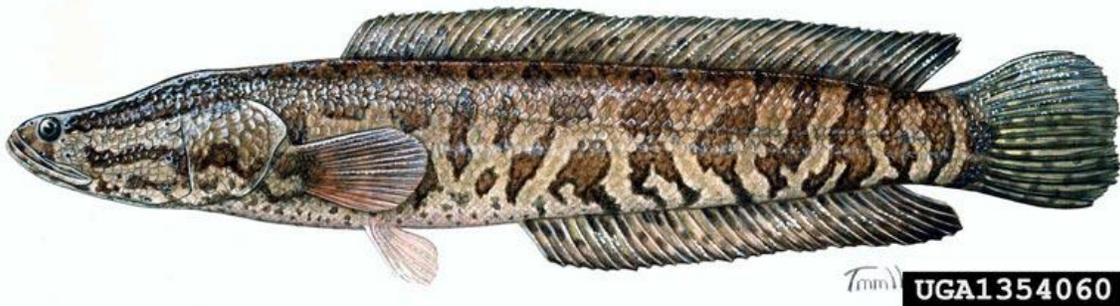
Early Detection	Passive/ deliberate detection, trained staff and volunteers, priority areas of disturbed ground/ frequent human traffic sites
Verification	Collect sample and document detection, accurate species ID by recognized expert
Notification	Notify Priority 1 Contacts, obtain definitive species ID, disseminate information (iMap)
Rapid Assessment	Determine lead agency and management team, survey extent of infestation, identify resource requirements and resources, prevent spread
Planning	Employ decision analysis tools, determine most effective response action and management action, develop response plan, secure permits if needed
Rapid Response	Implement response plan components, continue outreach, document process
Monitoring & Evaluation	Follow-up surveys, assess ecological indicators, revised plan as necessary
Restoration	Restore ecological function, promote recovery of native species to inhibit re-establishment of invasive species

Appendix B
Rapid Response to Northern Snakehead:
An Invasive Species Case Study

Rapid Response To Northern Snakehead

An Invasive Species Case Study

The Rapid Response framework ensures that managers give attention to all of the necessary components of an effective response: early detection and reporting, verification, notification, rapid assessment, planning, rapid response, monitoring and evaluation, and restoration. The 2008 response to Northern snakehead (*Channa argus*) in Orange County is an example of the successful use of this framework in addressing a high priority aquatic invasive species.



Snakehead are air breathing invasive freshwater fish that are native to parts of Asia and Africa.

Detect Invasive Species Early & Report

The early detection of new invasions is key to successful management and frequently requires a network of well-trained volunteers and professionals who can carry out field surveys, report findings, and when necessary, collect specimens for identification.

Case study. On May 29, 2008, DEC regional fisheries staff received a phone call and pictures indicating that a resident along Catlin Creek took two snakehead from an in-stream pond while fishing.

Verify the Report

Quick and accurate identification of a new invasive species detections by taxonomic experts is an important first step in the rapid response process.

Case study. On May 30, 2008, DEC fisheries staff collected the two suspect fish and confirmed identification as Northern snakehead.

Notify Managers and Stakeholders

Relevant resource managers and key stakeholders should be notified, using various communications tools such as individual letters and public meetings, once the reported invasion has been verified.

Case study. The Regional DEC fisheries manager, natural resource supervisor and Invasive Species Coordination Unit leaders were notified immediately following verification. Letters were

sent to residents in the areas around Ridgebury Lake and Catlin Creek to inform them of the response plan as it progressed:

- June 25 - announced a plan for DEC to use a fish toxicant to eradicate snakeheads from the watershed.
- July 8 - a public meeting was held to inform interested stakeholders of DEC's response plan.
- July 29 - provided feedback from questions and concerns.
- August 13 - provided an update on treatment.
- November 25 - announced a public discussion on fisheries management within Ridgebury Lake and Catlin Creek that residents and concerned citizens could attend and which was subsequently held on December 9.

Assess the Situation Rapidly

Once a new invasion has been verified, a rapid assessment needs to be completed to determine both the threats posed by the invasion and the potential for an effective rapid response.

Case study. DEC took lead agency status, working in collaboration with the local municipality. Seven days of sampling using electrofishing and a variety of nets yielded several Northern snakehead in one of the waterways surveyed on June 12, 2008, which led to the conclusion that a small breeding population was present. As noted above, a number of communications initiatives were planned. Funding options for the various response components were explored. In early June temporary fish barriers were put in place. Later in the month a permanent fish weir was installed at the Route 6 culvert to minimize fish movement downstream.

RAPID ASSESSMENT

- Step 1: Define Roles and Responsibilities
- Step 2: Delimit Invasion
- Step 3: Plan Internal and External Communications
- Step 4: Marshal Resources
- Step 5: Prevent Spread

Create a Plan

Once it is determined that a rapid response action is necessary, appropriate planning is needed. Key planning components include exploring alternatives, making decisions and securing permits.

Case study. Treatment alternatives include use of chemicals to eradicate Northern snakehead, contain the population by installing barriers, or no action. Between July 11 and July 31, CFT Legumine, a form of rotenone and the preferred pesticide for this response effort, was registered for use in NYS; holding tanks were constructed for fish collected from treatment areas; emergency approval was obtained to treat with rotenone at label concentrations of up to 5 ppm and a pesticides permit was issued to DEC; and dilute CFT Legumine was tested by Adirondack Environmental Services, Inc. to confirm there were no non-label chemicals of concern present in the product.

Respond Rapidly

Rapid response is an action or series of actions taken to quickly contain, and if possible, eradicate newly discovered invaders.

Case study. Treatment of Ridgebury Lake and Catlin Creek began August 5 and 6 after which DEC collected and disposed of dead fish from the treatment areas, including 227 snakehead. During 2009, two adult snakeheads were captured below a small pond within the area of Catlin Creek during routine monitoring. Follow-up treatment was conducted in Catlin Creek and adjoining wetlands on October 6, 2009 using Marshmaster vehicles, resulting in another 28 snakehead collected.

Monitor & Evaluate the Response

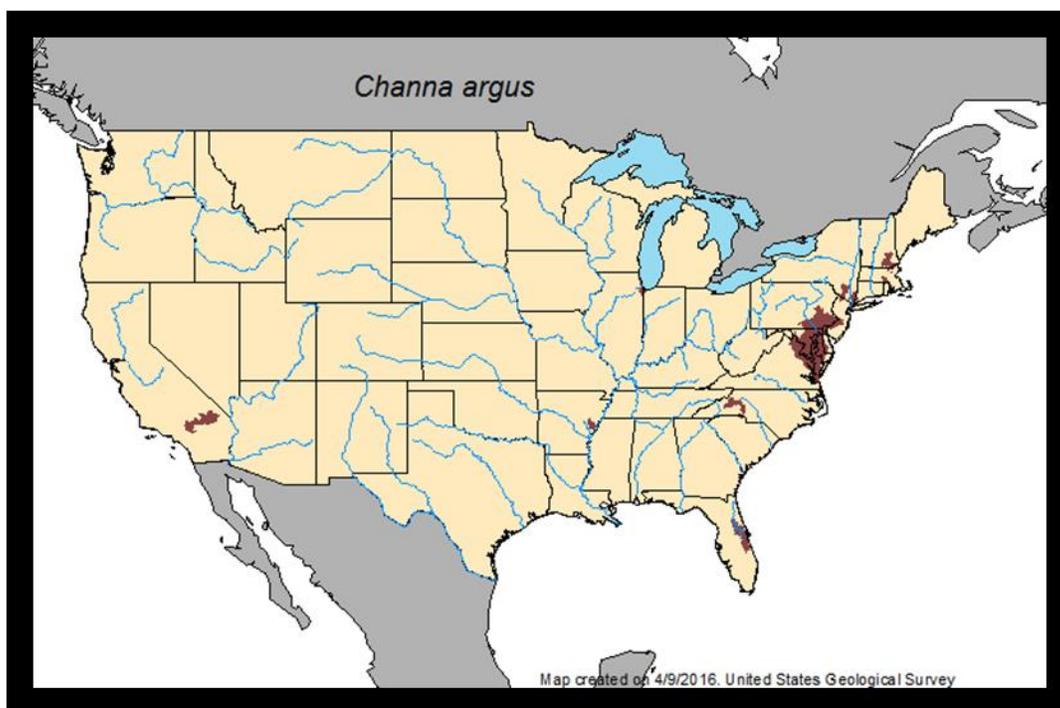
A rapid response is not complete after a management action has been taken. Monitoring after a response is important to determine if management actions were effective.

Case study. Several forms of monitoring were employed post treatment. Water quality monitoring documented the breakdown of the pesticide in Ridgebury Lake and Catlin Creek. DEC staff surveyed the treatment areas in both 2008 and 2009, using electrofishing to test the effectiveness of the response. In 2013 and 2014, 290 two liter water samples were collected from 12 New York sites and tested for the presence of Northern snakehead DNA. While two water samples tested positive from the Wallkill drainage, no detections of live Northern snakehead have been obtained using traditional sampling equipment.

Restore

Once a response effort is complete, it may be necessary to restore disturbed areas to their natural ecological function.

Case study. On September 3, 2008, DEC staff restocked Ridgebury Lake with the fish removed via electrofishing before treatment and stored in holding tanks, including largemouth bass and seven other species. During 2009, the DEC and the local municipality stocked largemouth bass, golden shiner, fathead minnow, bluegill, yellow perch, black crappie and crayfish. In addition, 175 sterile triploid grass carp were stocked in Ridgebury Lake in 2009 to control aquatic vegetation.



Appendix C
PRISM Fact Sheet

PARTNERSHIPS FOR REGIONAL INVASIVE SPECIES MANAGEMENT

New York State PRISMs

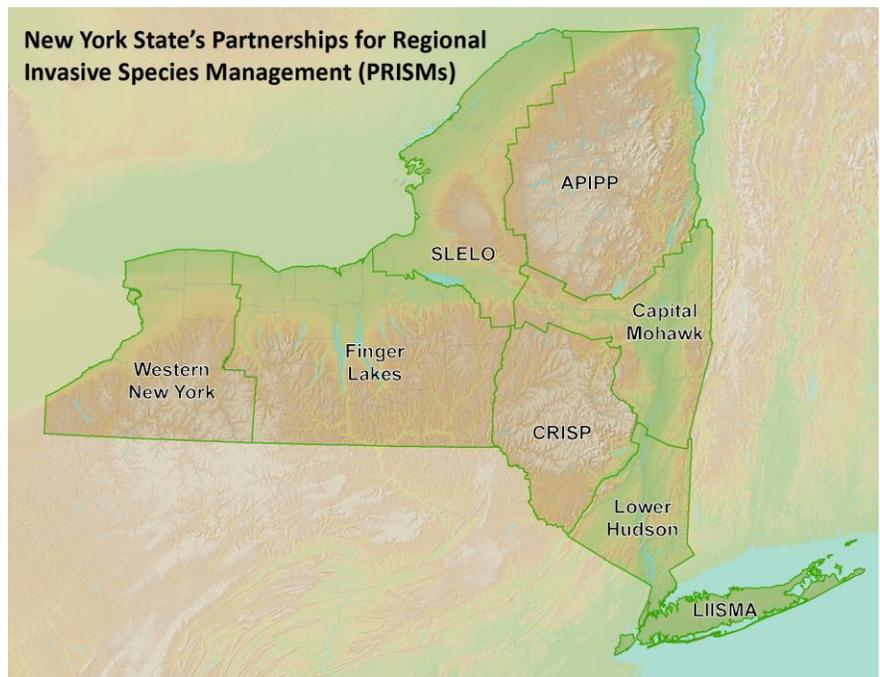
Invasive species are organisms that are not native to an area and harm human health, the economy, or the environment.

What are PRISMs?

Partnerships for Regional Invasive Species Management (PRISMs), comprising diverse stakeholder groups, were created to address threats posed by invasive species across New York State. PRISMs are key to New York's integrated approach to invasive species management. Partners include federal and state agencies, resource managers, non-governmental organizations, industry, recreationists, and interested citizens. The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation provides financial support, via the Environmental Protection Fund, to the host organizations that coordinate each of the eight PRISMs, resulting in statewide coverage.

What Do PRISMs Do?

- Plan regional invasive species management activities
- Implement invasive species prevention programs
- Conduct surveillance and mapping of invasive species infestations
- Detect new infestations early and respond rapidly
- Implement control projects
- Implement habitat restoration and monitoring
- Educate stakeholders on invasive species and their impacts
- Coordinate PRISM partners
- Recruit and train volunteers
- Support research through citizen science in collaboration with the Invasive Species Research Institute <http://www.nyisri.org/>
- Report observations to iMapInvasives <http://www.nyimapinvasives.org/>
- Act as regional communication hubs



If you are interested in helping NY “stop the invasion,” PRISMs are a great way to get involved by volunteering for monitoring, outreach, or management projects. All are welcome to participate in statewide PRISM monthly conference calls to receive updates, hear excellent presentations and learn about upcoming events. Contact a PRISM leader for more information, or visit WWW.NYIS.INFO

Regional PRISM Contacts			
PRISM	Host	Contact	Listserve & Websites
APIPP Adirondack Park Invasive Plant Program	The Nature Conservancy	Brendan Quirion 518-576-2082 bquirion@tnc.org	cce-apipp-l-request@cornell.edu http://adkinvasives.com/
Capital Mohawk	Cornell Cooperative Extension of Saratoga County	Laurel Gailor 518-885-8995 lrg6@cornell.edu	cce-capitalprism-l-request@cornell.edu http://ccesaratoga.org/environment/partnerships-for-regional-invasive-species-management-prisms
CRISP Catskill Regional Invasive Species Partnership	Catskill Center for Conservation and Development	John Thompson 845-586-2611 jthompson@catskillcenter.org	cce-crisp-l-request@cornell.edu http://catskillinvasives.com/
Finger Lakes	Hobart and William Smith Colleges	Hilary Mosher 315-781-4385 mosher@hws.edu	cce-flprism-l-request@cornell.edu http://fingerlakesinvasives.org/
LIISMA Long Island Invasive Species Management Area	Long Island Native Plant Initiative	Polly Weigand 631-560-9945 info@linpi.org	cce-liisma-l-request@cornell.edu http://www.liisma.org/
Lower Hudson	New York - New Jersey Trail Conference	Linda Rohleder 201-512-9348 lrohleder@nynjtc.org	cce-hudsonprism-l-request@cornell.edu http://lhprism.org/
SLELO Saint Lawrence and Eastern Lake Ontario	The Nature Conservancy	Rob Williams 315-387-3600 rwilliams@tnc.org	cce-slelo-l-request@cornell.edu http://www.sleloinvasives.org/
Western New York	Buffalo State	Andrea Locke 716-878-4708 lockeas@buffalostate.edu	cce-westernprism-l-request@cornell.edu http://www.wnyprism.org/

How Do I Join a PRISM?

For more information on PRISM meetings and activities and how you can become involved, visit the website of the PRISM in which you are interested, or contact the coordinator listed above for the PRISM.

To improve communication within and among PRISMs, e-mail listserves, managed by the Cornell Cooperative Extension Invasive Species Program, have been established for each of the eight PRISMs. To subscribe to a PRISM listserve, e-mail the appropriate listserve address in the table above. In the subject line, type the single word “join” (without the quotes). Leave the body of the message blank; do not include a signature block or any other text in the body of the e-mail.

CONTACT INFORMATION

Invasive Species Coordination Unit

Division of Lands and Forests

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation

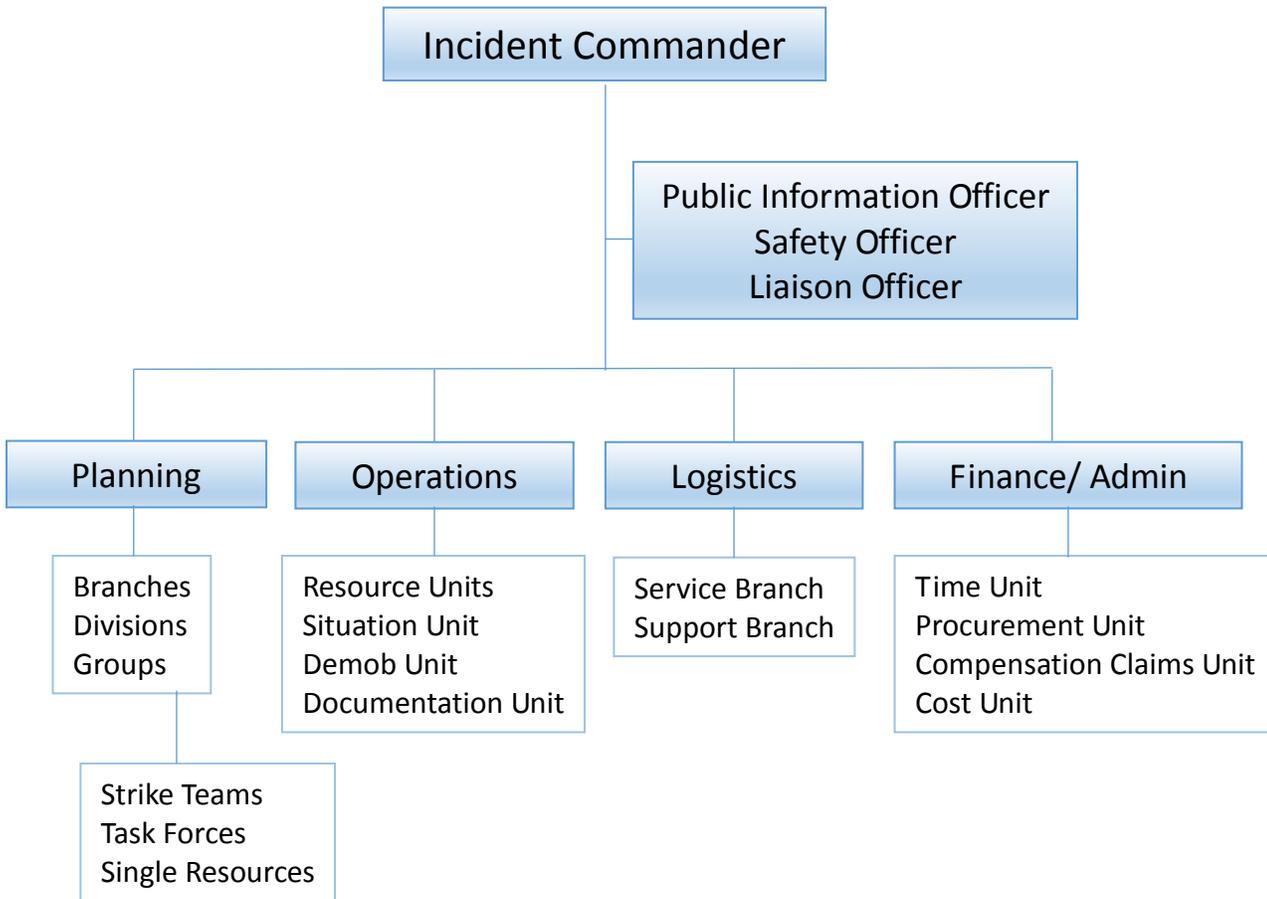
625 Broadway, Floor 5, Albany, New York 12233-4250

P: 518-402-9405 | F: 518-402-9028 | isinfo@dec.ny.gov

www.dec.ny.gov

Appendix D
Incident Command System Flow Chart

INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM



The Incident Command System (ICS) is a systematic tool used for the command, control, and coordination of emergency response. ICS is a set of personnel, policies, procedures, facilities and equipment, integrated into a common organizational structure designed to improve emergency response operations of all types and complexities.



Appendix E
Site Restoration Guidance

RESTORATION

Preventing the introduction or spread of an invasive species is the most cost effective and environmentally responsible means by which to limit negative impacts caused by invasive species. Most invasive species are opportunistic and tend to populate areas that have been disturbed, including areas disturbed as the result of prior invasive species management. Once a response effort has been completed, it may be necessary to restore disturbed areas to their natural ecological character and function. Restoration efforts may incorporate natural succession or intentional restoration measures using species native to the particular ecosystem in question to help restore resilience and guard against re-infestations.

The New York State Invasive Species Advisory Committee (ISAC) has developed a Work Plan which includes the development of this short document on the topic of site restoration post treatment of invasive species, the essence of which is to encourage resource managers to close the loop between treatment and restoring sites to their native ecological characteristics and functions.



Who: Management Team/Lead Coordinator/Resource Manager assumes the lead role.

Why: The objective is to restore disturbed areas back to their natural ecological function by encouraging the recovery of native species to prevent re-establishment of invasive species.

How:

Collaborate with partners to share existing restoration protocols, Best Management Practices (BMPs) and expertise. Prior to any restoration efforts resulting from a rapid or strategic response, it is recommended that resource managers pool the collective expertise from partners familiar with the given site characteristics. Many questions may arise and if carefully evaluated prior to the onset of restoration, these questions can be vetted which should ultimately lead to successful restoration. Considerations for inclusive collaboration may include:

- If a partnership already exists utilize expertise from all individuals involved through on-line meetings, in-person meetings, presentations, etc. Collect thoughts and expertise from local partners. If a structured partnership does not exist, determine who may bring relevant expertise to the table and engage them.
- Partners that could be considered may include: government organizations, non-government organizations, academia, non-profits, PRISM's, private consultants, ecologists, biologists, soil scientists, botanists, property owners, etc.
- See additional resources at the end of this document.

Develop a site restoration plan to restore damaged areas and ecosystem functions. Ideally a site restoration plan should be considered prior to taking a rapid response action. However, some rapid response actions may begin as a small scale effort only to transform into a larger scale effort requiring restoration measures. A well thought out restoration plan will increase the success of the project along with establishing a higher resiliency towards the return of invasive species at the site being restored. Considerations for developing a site restoration plan may include:

- Set clear objectives and a clear vision for the site in question.
- Identify the ecosystem function that you are trying to enhance or maintain including mutualists and antagonists.
- Utilize appropriate expertise identified in Section 1 above.
- Develop a list of what naturally grows there (native species).
- If a terrestrial site, consider soil types, hydric soils versus dry soils.
- For aquatic and terrestrial sites, consider a seed bank assessment of native flora.
- Should the site be left to natural succession? Smaller infestations (example being spot treatment for individual plants) may respond appropriately to natural succession. Other larger sites (example being large patches or sites treated on an acreage scale) may require intentional restoration to expedite the process and to outcompete invasives that may try to reestablish themselves.
- Consider offsite or nearby invasives and evaluate their threat to restored sites (secondary infestations).
- Consider time scale, long term management costs and funding sources.

RESTORATION

Collaborate with Partners



Develop a Site Restoration Plan



Identify Appropriate Species for Restoration and Identify Sources



Implement Restoration Plan



Monitor Results

Check List

- Verify target invasive species
- All stakeholders informed
- Conduct rapid assessment
- Develop & implement a rapid response
- Develop a restoration plan and a budget.
- Identify funding source(s)
- Obtain permissions & permits
- Implement restoration measures
- Monitor results
- Share your experiences

Identify appropriate plant and animal species for restoration.

Before implementing site restoration, it is advisable to evaluate the native plant species naturally occurring at the site and to create a list. Once you have a basic inventory of surrounding species you will be in a better position to maintain the native composition of the site while also encouraging biodiversity.

Considerations for plant materials and species selection may include:

- Determine the availability of native plant materials and/or animal species either purchased or transplanted.
- If restoring with native animal species consider capturing, holding and reintroducing native species that were present prior to management activities.
- Utilize on-site native plant materials such as live stakes.
- Take advantage of the local “native” seed bank.
- Make decisions on whether to establish grasses, sedges, forbs, aquatic plants and or herbaceous plants and determine which species to re-establish.
- When planting with purchased seed such as grasses, it is important to purchase from a nursery that grows the seed within the region being restored and that the seed contains 0% weed seed. This may cost more, but it is an important step.
- Encourage biological diversity.
- Follow clean equipment protocols!
- Using “weed free” topsoil when topsoil is needed or relocated.
- Choose Certified “weed free” nursery stock that is adapted to the region you are working in.

Implement restoration measures.

- Review your restoration plan with collaborators and stakeholders.
- Make sure you obtain landowner permission to implement.
- Acquire any necessary local, state and/or federal permits including a license to liberate if utilizing biological controls.
- Follow clean equipment protocols when accessing the site.
- Follow BMP’s for the establishment of plant and animal resources.

Monitor restoration projects. Monitoring the site after a response is important to determine if management actions were effective and to determine the reestablishment of desired native flora/fauna as the result of restoration measures. Considerations for site monitoring may include:

- Pre-Treatment, concurrent and post-restoration monitoring should be considered. Most terrestrial monitoring techniques utilize a standard 1-meter grid approach whereby the species are identified and quantified to determine their abundance. In some cases, individual species are not identified but are placed into groupings such as grasses, forbs, sedges and herbaceous plant material.
- Animal monitoring typically involves population estimates.
- Revisit the overall goals for native reestablishment of your project to ensure your project is on track with your expectations.
- Consider a time scale, how long should you monitor and criteria to suspend monitoring.
- Evaluate progress towards goals and consider adapting the restoration plan as needed or as new information becomes available.

EXAMPLES

Salmon River Corridor Restoration

Japanese Knotweed

Primary partners: SLELO PRISM, The Nature Conservancy, NYS DEC, private landowners.



Connetquot River State Park Preserve Restoration

Southern Pine Beetle

Primary partners: NYS DEC, Dept. of Parks & Recreation, Americorps.



Ridgebury Lake & Catlin Creek Restoration

Northern Snakehead

Primary partners: NYS DEC



Salmon River Restoration

In 2012 populations of Japanese knotweed (*Fallopia japonica*) were confirmed along portions of the Salmon River corridor. After three consecutive herbicide treatments (foliar and stem injection) of Japanese knotweed a site restoration plan was implemented and monitored for two additional years. Restoration measures included:

- Seeding of sites was achieved by using a cyclone hand spreader and at times broadcasting the seed by hand only. A mix of annual ryegrass, perennial ryegrass and little bluestem (*Schizachyrium scoparium*) at a 3:2:1 ratio was used. The seeding rate was approximately twenty-five pounds per acre.
- Live staking which involves the insertion of live, vegetative cuttings using on-site, native plant materials into the ground in a manner that allows the cutting (stake) to take root and grow.
- Planting of Eastern White Pine (*Pinus strobus*) tree seedlings in strategic locations where treatment occurred.

Project Costs: Total project cost (4 years) \$71,600. Restoration cost \$2,400.

Lessons learned: Restoration was more successful in shaded areas verses full sunlight areas.

Connetquot River State Park Preserve Restoration

In 2014 the Southern Pine Beetle was confirmed in the Connetquot River State Park Preserve. After removal or inoculation of 8,000 trees, natural succession allowed for sunlight to reach the ground and seeds from the parent trees began sprouting new trees. In addition, volunteers assisted with the intentional planting of two year-old (seedling) pitch pine and white pine trees provided by DEC's Saratoga Tree Nursery. These trees helped to replace many that were lost by this forest pest.

- Natural succession allowed for native seed germination and regrowth.
- Intentional planting of pitch pine and white pine trees by volunteers and AmeriCorps - Student Conservation Association.

Project Costs: Included 25 volunteers and the purchase of seedlings at \$250.

Lessons learned: Early detection and responding rapidly was key to restoring this site.

Ridgebury Lake & Catlin Creek Restoration

After the confirmation of Northern Snakehead in Ridgebury Lake and Caitlin Creek in 2008 and after preparing a rapid response and restoration plan, chemicals were used to eradicate Northern Snakehead. Subsequently, Ridgebury Lake was restocked with the native fish removed via electrofishing prior to treatment and stored in holding tanks. Restocked species included largemouth bass, golden shiner, fathead minnow, bluegill, yellow perch, black crappie and crayfish.

Project Costs: Included the application of aquatic pesticides and the removal, storage and restocking of native fish and the purchase of 175 sterile grass carp.

Lessons learned: Removing, storing and restocking native species increased success.

RESOURCES

There is a multitude of resources available to assist you with rapid response efforts and subsequent ecological restoration efforts.

For more information about the New York State Rapid Response Program Policy, contact:

NYS Department of Environmental Conservation
Invasive Species Coordination Section
Central Office,
Albany NY
(518) 402-9405
isinfo@dec.ny.gov

Additional Resources by Subject:

Collaboration:

- NYSDEC - www.dec.ny.gov/animals/265.html
- NYISRI - www.nyisri.org
- iMap Invasives – www.nyimapinvasives.org
- NYSDOT - www.dot.ny.gov/divisions/engineering/design/landscape/trees/invasive-species
- NYS Agriculture & Markets - www.agriculture.ny.gov/PI/PIHome.html
- Western New York PRISM - www.wnyprism.org/
- St. Lawrence Eastern Lake Ontario PRISM - www.sleloinvasives.org
- Lower Hudson PRISM – www.lhprism.org
- Long Island PRISM – www.liisma.org
- Finger Lakes PRISM - <http://fingerlakesinvasives.org/>
- Catskill Region PRISM - <http://catskillinvasives.com/>
- Capitol Mohawk PRISM - www.capitalmohawkprism.org/
- Adirondack PRISM – www.adkinvasives.com/

Site Planning:

- Resiliency Concepts - http://oregonstate.edu/dept/eoarc/sites/default/files/824_using_resistance_resilience_2014.pdf
- <http://www.cal-ipc.org/ip/climateadaptation/IncorporatingClimateChangeResilience.pdf>
- Integrated Vegetation Management – <http://www.ivmpartners.org/>
- http://www.rowstewardship.org/resource_pdfs/ivm_framework.pdf
- Salmon River Knotweed Feasibility Study - <http://www.sleloinvasives.org/wp-content/uploads/2009/08/Salmon-River-Knotweed-Feasibility-PDF2.pdf>

Ecological Restoration:

- Forest restoration project example - <http://www.dec.ny.gov/press/106053.html>
- Salmon River Restoration Initiative - <http://www.sleloinvasives.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/FINAL-PROJECT-REPORT-2015-PDF1.pdf>
- NOAA – Habitat Restoration - <http://www.habitat.noaa.gov/restoration/>

Monitoring:

- Forest Inventory & Analysis - <http://www.fia.fs.fed.us/tools-data/>
- Measuring and Monitoring Plant Populations <http://www.blm.gov/nstc/library/pdf/MeasAndMon.pdf>
- <http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/usblmpub/17/>
- Salmon River Restoration Final Report - <http://www.sleloinvasives.org/wp-content/uploads/2009/08/Salmon-River-Knotweed-Feasibility-PDF2.pdf>

Best Management Practices:

- Clean Equipment Protocol - http://www.ontarioinvasiveplants.ca/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/Clean-Equipment-Protocol_June2016_D3_WEB-1.pdf
- Non-native Invasive Species Best Management Practices - http://www.fs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/stelprdb5412628.pdf
- Best Management Practices for Preservation and Restoration of Soil - http://www.dnr.state.mn.us/water_access/bmp/soil_retention_bmp.html