Oregon State Weed Board
Minutes
September 4-5, 2008
Holiday Inn, Ontario, Oregon

ATTENDANCE:

Weed Board Members Present

Bill Hansell, Chairman
Dan Hilburn
Mark Krautman
Jerry Erstrom
Patti Milne

Others

Tim Butler, ODA
Jo Davis, ODA
Glenn Miller, ODA
Bonnie Rasmussen, ODA
Shannon Brubaker, ODA
Beth Myers-Shenai, ODA
Ken French, ODA
Dave Langland, ODA
Eric Coombs, ODA
Steve Hendry, YVIP
Dave Stanford, ODOT
Harvey Manser, OID
Tom Woolf, Idaho Dept of Ag
Greg Winans, Tri-County CWMA
Angie Gibbons, Tri-County CWMA
Will Lackey, ODOT
Gary Page, Malheur County Weed Control
Eric Morrison, Jordan Valley CWMA
Arnie Grammon, Baker County Weed Control
Ken Freese, Malheur County
Chuck Schaffeld, ODOT
Anna-Marie Chamberlain, Malheur County Extension
Wayne Latton, ODOT
Mel Wainman, ODOT
Patty Shumway, Upper Burnt River Weed Control Dist.
David Bunker, Branch Enterpriser
Ross Shumway, Upper Burnt River Weed Control District

September 4, 2008

Bill Hansell – called the meeting to order and introductions were made.

Approval of March 6-7, 2008 Meeting Minutes:
There were no questions or concerns regarding the minutes from the Oregon State Weed Board meeting on March 6-7, 2008. Minutes were approved as submitted.

Noxious Weed Program Update: Tim Butler**,** *ODA, Noxious Weed Control Program Manager*
In 2007, ODA Noxious Weed Control Program provided 453 treatments, 69 bio monitoring, 90 treatment monitoring, 47 surveys, 139 bio-releases, and 82 presentations. Scotch broom biocontrol project released about 3,500 *Bruchidius villosus*, a seed-eating beetles by helicopter in the Willamette Valley last May in areas where Scotch broom stands are not easily accessible by vehicle. Yellowtuft *Alyssum murale & corsicum,* were planted as a crop in 2003. This plant is a hyper-accumulator of metals from soil. During the past 3 years plants are moving into the wild land sites. USFS, BLM, TNC, and ODA's Threatened & Endangered Plant Program are concerned and currently collecting information for drafting a plant pest risk assessment. ODA will present these findings at the February 2009 OSWB meeting. During the Oregon State Fair in August, ODA, and the Oregon County Weed Association set up an Education and Outreach booth. Dan Sherwin of Deschutes County brought in the "Weed Wagon". The booth was very successful in reaching out to a wide range of people. Outreach materials were handed out; games for kids, thistle mascot, and numerous weed questions were answered by the staff. The 2007-2009 Biennium grant budget has a total of $2.5 million with $1,109,953.72 left to allocate to date.

Grant Monitoring Update: Shannon Brubaker**,** *ODA, Grant Coordinator*
Shannon Brubaker provided specific results from grant monitoring statewide and examples of successful projects OSWB funds are supporting. Grant projects results Grant program historical funding since 2000 shows 27% went to private landowners, higher education, and tribal groups, 21% went to CWMAs, 20% went to SWCDs, and 32% went to Oregon counties. Some of the grants monitored are: Lincoln County Clematis Control, funded for $23,275 for clematis control with 6 acres of control; North Fork Priority Weed Control, funded for $9,743 for yellow starthistle and Mediterranean sage control. This project has been terminated due to insufficient information to support continued payments; Pass Creek and Long Creek Whitetop, funded for $5,687, 54 net acres of whitetop treated to date; Squarrose Knapweed Project, funded for $7,866 with 20 net acres treated and 3,560 acres surveyed to date; Plumeless Thistle in Fox Valley, funded for $6,300 with 28.5 net acres of plumeless thistle treated to date; Upper South Fork John Day Watershed Whitetop Project, funded for $29,471, target species are whitetop, Russian knapweed and dalmation toadflax, 471 net acres treated to date; Upper Burnt River Invasive Plant Control, funded for $26,804, target species are whitetop, Scotch thistle, diffuse Russian and spotted knapweeds, and perennial pepperweed with 1,246 net acres treated to date; Rush Skeletonweed in the Foster Fire Complex, funded for $38,000, with 1,300 skeletonweed treated to date; Spotted Knapweed Control 2007, funded for $15,700, with 340 net acres of spotted knapweed treated to date; Alder Creek Area Leafy Spurge, funded for $18,000 with 90 net acres of leafy spurge treated to date; Lake County CWMA Summer Lake Restoration Project, funded for $25,000, target species are musk thistle, yellow starthistle, diffuse knapweed, perennial pepperweed, bull thistle, Canada thistle and Mediterranean sage with acres treated unknown to date; Langell Valley Weed Control, funded for $9,350, target species are leafy spurge, yellow starthistle, Medusahead rye, puncturevine, houndstongue, bull, Canada, musk and Scotch thistle with 374 net acres treated to date; Canal Bike Path Rehabilitation, funded for $4,920, target species are Russian knapweed, Canada thistle, Scotch thistle, puncturevine, dalmation toadflax, field bindweed, yellow flag iris and purple loosestrife with 36 gross acres treated to date; Winchuck River Eradication II, funded for $4,885 with 1 net acres of Japanese knotweed treated to date; Floras Creek Gorse Management III, funded for $14,526 with 23 net acres of gorse treated to date; Sixes River Knotweed Control Project, funded for $6,057 with 2 net acres of Japanese knotweed treatment to date; Hogweed/Gorse Control 2008, funded for $1,722, target species are gorse and giant hogweed with 66 gross acres of gorse treated and less than one acre of giant hogweed treated to date.

Idaho Hydrilla Update: Tom Woolf**,** *Idaho Department of Agriculture*
Hydrilla is an incredibly aggressive aquatic weed that degrades aquatic habitat and impedes recreation. It is very difficult and costly to control. It is the most problematic aquatic weed in the nation. Hydrilla has 3 biotypes, the Monoecious (having separate male and female reproductive units), the Dioecious (having unisexual reproductive units), and the combination of the Monoecious and the dioecious types. The Idaho hydrilla has been determined through DNA sequencing is a dioecious biotype. The first hydrilla population in Idaho was identified in December 2007 in the Bruneau River. By January 2008, the population was surveyed and dialog between Idaho Dept. of Agriculture, DEQ, Fish & Game, US Fish & Wildlife Services, USDA APHIS, BLM and Bruneau area residents was opened. The initial focus of the group was volunteer hand-pulling efforts. By February 2008, the treatment plan was finalized. Hydrilla was treated with diquat river injections. Summer survey and treatment of the Bruneau River was delayed until July 2008 due to high spring runoff. Volunteers in low-density areas conducted hand pulling. Diver assisted suction dredging was also used in upper reaches of the infestation. Established dense populations were found to be limited to geothermally influenced areas. There will be ongoing survey of regional water bodies, ongoing survey, and hand pulling in the Bruneau River system, and retreatment if necessary in October. Hydrilla was also found in a backyard ditch in West Boise. Individual landowners were contacted and permission was obtained for hydrilla removal. All properties with the exception of one, have been hand-pulled. Follow-up survey and hand pulling will continue in October. The manual removal methods are not typically the answer to ultimate control of hydrilla. Idaho's future control of hydrilla will be continued survey, expanded education, and outreach and find it and kill it method. It will take years of treatment to achieve eradication of this population. Idaho recognizes the potential threat that this plant poses to the water bodies of the region and

will continue to pursue aggressive treatment until hydrilla is eradicated from the state.

Biocontrol Update: Eric Coombs, *ODA, Noxious Weed Control Program*
Summary of the year's biocontrol activities: Gorse: Testing of the shoot moth *Agonopterix ulicitella* & the thrips *Sericothrips staphylinus* began at the OSU quarantine facility. Insects were collected near Hilo, HI and brought to Oregon. The project is being coordinated by Dr. Fritzi Grevstad, University of WA (UW) and funded by USDA Forest Service (USFS). Scotch broom: The gall mite, *Aceria genistae*, was discovered in 2005 near Portland. This was tentatively the first finding of this natural enemy of Scotch broom in the U.S. It was later found to be widely established around Tacoma, WA. ODA is cooperating with Jennifer Andreas, WA State University Extension, to conduct host specificity studies to determine if the mite is safe enough for redistribution into new areas. The mite has since been recovered from Hood River to Marion counties. Also, a beetle *Bruchidius villosus* has been widely redistributed (over 13,5000 in 2008), which should continue for the next several years. Purple loosestrife: The *Galerucella* leaf beetles have reduced numerous infestations of purple loosestrife throughout Oregon by more than 90%. Cooperative projects continued with APHIS staff, Dr. Ralph Garono, Earth Designs Inc., and Dr. Peter McEvoy of OSU, to monitor & redistribute the agents throughout the lower tidal zones of the Columbia River. Many purple loosestrife stands are declining following severe defoliation by the leaf beetles. Over 25,700 leaf beetles and 2520 root weevils were released in 2008. Field bindweed: The gall mite *Aceria malherbae* was found established in Oregon in 2006. Mites at the Tygh Valley site in Wasco County reduced the biomass of field bindweed by more than 90% and have spread into nearby infestations. Several collections at this nursery site were made for release in other counties. Rush skeletonweed: The root-boring moth *Bradyrrhoa gilveolella* was released near Canyon Pass in Douglas County. No recovery was made on previous releases in the Port of Portland area in Multnomah County. Additional population sources from Europe are being sought that are more adapted to SW Oregon conditions. Saltcedar: The leaf beetle *Diorhabda elongata* has been difficult to establish in Oregon. In 2007, Gary Brown, USDA-APHIS, provided ODA over 50,000 adult beetles from Lovelock, Nevada, which was released at several sites in Malheur County. By August, the beetles had defoliated a strip 30 meters long at the Haystack Rock site. Beetles were recovered at this site in May 2008 and additional releases were made. The beetle population exploded causing spectacular damage to trees in a 1.3-mile radius. Over 20,000 beetles were collected & redistributed within the Owyhee basin. More than 41,800 beetles were released in SE Oregon in 2008. Mediterranean sage: An ongoing cooperative study with BLM, USDA-ARS and Dr. Jeff Miller, OSU Dept. of Range Science, is studying the regional long-term impacts of the root/crown weevil *Phrydiuchus tau*. Results from long-term regional studies were submitted for publication in 2007. ODA is working with cooperators to study a major outbreak of Mediterranean sage in the Summer Lake area, as the result from a burn several years ago. Preliminary results show that winter-feeding by adult weevils is a major cause of rosette mortality, which was not known from previous studies. Dalmatian toadflax: The stem weevil *Mecinus janthinus* has been recovered at many locations in central & eastern Oregon, where weevil populations are demonstrating excellent control of the weed. A cooperative field day project with Harney County weed program, ODA, and the Burns District BLM, and many private landowners collected & released over 6000 weevils in the area & neighboring counties. More than 10,000 weevils were released in 2008. Knotweeds: Prerelease studies on Japanese knotweed & its allies were conducted at several sites in Oregon in cooperation with ODA. The quarantine facility at OSU is being used to conduct host specificity studies for several prospective biocontrol agents. The project is being coordinated by Dr. Fritzi Grevstad (UW) and funded by USFS. ODA is rearing host test plants at the Salem greenhouse complex. Tansy ragwort: A cooperative study with the University of ID is being conducted to test the Swiss biotype of the flea beetle at various elevations in Oregon & Idaho. Releases were made in E Oregon in 2007 and 2008.

Grant County Update: Tom Rush, *Grant County Weed Control Program*
Grant County Weed Control Program achieved several outstanding outreached projects this year. Test plot for whitetop control was done on the Upper South Fork of John Day watershed. This project is a continuation of previous efforts to manage, control, monitor, and survey the areas of noxious weed infestations onto good rangeland in Grant County. Grant SWCD treated 471 acres and surveyed an estimated 800 acres of whitetop.

A 32-acre treatment and an estimated 5000- acres survey of plumeless thistle were done. Plumeless thistle *Carduus acanthoides* is on the OSWB "A" & "T" list. This project is a continuation of previous efforts to manage, control, and survey the infestation spanning over 6200 acres of productive rangeland. The objective is to contain this species to its current size and location. The goal is to eliminate this species in Fox Valley. Survey and rigorous monitoring has been and continues to be an essential element for containment of this species. In 2008, Grant SWCD surveyed an estimated 7000 acres and treated 700 acres oaf squarrose knapweed. Two substantial infestations were discovered during this survey. The objective of this project is to control and contain squarrose knapweed *Centaurea virgata* to its current locations in the Long Creek area. Since the initial treatments in 1989, large squarrose knapweed populations have been reduced to small satellite populations. Successful treatments have shifted project concentration from large-scale aggressive treatments to early detection, and treatment of new infestations, along with extensive monitoring to prevent massive re-infestation. Squarrose knapweed is listed both "A" & "T" by the OSWB, lack of further control would become an economic concern for both local government entities, and landowners. Grant SWCD raised the level of awareness by educating surrounding landowners how to identify squarrose knapweed, and rapid response when this species is found.

Jordan Valley Cooperative Weed Management Area: Eric Morrison, *Jordan Valley CWMA*
Jordan Valley CWMA comprises of 5 million acres in Owyhee & Malheur counties in Idaho & Oregon. In 2001, the Oregon and Idaho BLM, ISDA, and ODOT hosted a meeting in Jordan Valley to generate interest in forming a CWMA. In 2002, a tour was organized to generate interest & awareness in the leafy spurge infestations in the Owyhee. As a result of these efforts, the CWMA was officially formed in December 2003. The 2005 White House Conference on Cooperative Conservation recognized the CWMA partners for their outstanding leadership and personal stewardship in achieving results through cooperative conservation. The CWMA was also featured in Faces and Places of Cooperative Conservation, a publication that was distributed at this conference. Landowners, multi-state, county, and other granting structures drive the Jordan Valley CWMA. Projects include education & outreach, scouting & monitoring, ground control & revegetation. Education is the primary thrust and includes meeting notices to generate attendance; site visits with landowners, winter seed seminar, field days, visits to local high school, sprayer calibration, and GPS training. The CWMA has hosted weed seminars each year since 2004. Sprayer calibration and GPS instruction are emphasized every year with hands-on instruction. The CWMA participates in the Owyhee Field Days at the Owyhee Reservoir, presenting information regarding noxious weeds and various control methods to approximately 200 5th grade students. In 2003 TNC, in cooperation with BASF, set up six demonstration plots near Boulder Creek to evaluate the effectiveness of Plateau on leafy spurge. In 2008, 17 local high school students, TNC, BLM, and private landowners collected monitoring data from this project. This data provided useful information regarding the use of Plateau for treating leafy spurge. TNC has conducted aerial sketch mapping and mapped leafy spurge over a 200,000-acre area, which included private, state, and public lands. The CWMA was able to treat the new locations mapped during this inventory. Landowners are starting to take more of a lead on private property as more individuals and increased acres are monitored and treated. Leafy spurge is decreasing in the Malheur County portion of the CWMA. Yellow starthistle has greater control by helicopter treatment. Spray days have been an efficient way to treat large areas across multiple landowners. The attitude has been "I'll help with yours, you help with mine". More acres of ground covered for Scotch thistle and fewer gallons of chemical used. Over the last four years over 1 million leafy spurge flea beetles and 1,000 redheaded leafy spurge stem borer have been released. A majority of these insects have come from eastern Idaho, Lewistown, MT and Smith Rock, and Oregon and have been collected in conjunction with the Adams CWMA, Lower Weiser River CWMA in Washington County, TNC, Alan Martinson from Latah County, and representatives from the Lewistown, MT and Boise and Idaho Falls BLM. Treatment of leafy spurge in Idaho has helped control efforts in Oregon decreasing satellite populations and known larger infestations. Following Nickels Creek fire, leafy spurge that resprouted was retreated. Participants determine the future plan of Jordan Valley CWMA.

Malheur County Weed Control Program: Gary Page, *Malheur County*
Malheur County has 6.3 million acres and comprises of 10% of Oregon's landmass. Elevation from 2075 at Farewell Bend on the Snake River to 8005 in the Trout Creek Mountains in southwest. Current population is about 31,600 and decreasing. 85% of the population lives in 3 largest towns. Population density is about 3.2/sq/mi. If Polk County had a similar density it's population would be about 2400. The Vale Dist. BLM administers almost 78% of the county. The entire county was designated a Weed District by the County Court in 1947. The County Weed Advisory Board (WAB) was reestablished in about 1991, originally as a 7-member board but now 9 members. The intent is to recruit citizens as diverse as possible and representatives from all regions. The initial mission of the remade WAB was pubic outreach and education. More recently ordinance revision and enforcement have been increasingly important. Malheur County Weed Control District cooperators consisted of Vale District BLM, ODA Noxious Weed Control Program, ODOT, ODF&W, OSU Malheur Experimental Station, OSU Extension Service, Malheur Watershed Council, Owyhee Watershed Council, Malheur County Grazing Advisory Board, Owyhee Irrigation District, Malheur SWCD, BOR, and Malheur County Road Department. There are three Cooperative Weed Management Area (CWMA) in Malheur County - Malheur CWMA, Jordan Valley CWMA, and Juntura CWMA. There are several reservoirs – Owyhee, Warmsprings, Bully Creek, and Agency Reservoirs. Annual cost to agriculture in Malheur County is about 27 million dollars. Malheur County accounts for about 9% of the total gross agricultural sales in Oregon. It costs more annually to manage weeds on golf courses and in ornamental and turf areas than all production agriculture combined**.** Malheur County class A weeds includes rush skeletonweed, leafy spurge, spotted knapweed, diffuse knapweed, yellow starthistle, jointed goatgrass, yellow nutsedge, and new arrivals yellow flag iris and Japanese knotweed. Yellow flag iris seemingly appeared overnight. It was first noticed in 2001. It is now spread to a wide area in the northern irrigated region all along the Snake River on both sides. Japanese knotweed was first discovered in Malheur County in 2000. There have been just 6 confirmed sites so far. All sites have been very close to water. Three sites are located in yards and were intentionally planted. Two sites were along irrigation waterways. One site was on the bank of the Snake River. Yellow nutsedge has become a serious threat to onion production, reducing the yield by 50% or more in infested fields. 35% of the dry bulb onions consumed in the US are grown in Malheur County and the lower Snake River Valley. Seed viability is low. Most plants arise from rhizomes or tubers. The tubers are from the size of a dime to as big as a quarter. Yellow nutsedge has become a serious threat to onion production, reducing the yield by 50% or more in infested fields. Medusahead has been in Malheur County at least 70 years. Most old timers think it came with sheep. Vale Dist. BLM estimates there may be over 100,000 acres of Medusahead on the BLM lands in the county. It is likely that there is at least 50,000 acres on private lands. Rush skeletonweed infesting approximately 125,000 gross acres in the county and expansion to new areas continues. It is beginning to infest production and row crop fields.

Weed Tour: Malheur County On-the-Ground Weed Control Project hosted by Gary Page

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September 5, 2008

Bill Hansell (Chair, OSWB) – called the meeting to order and read the "Potential Conflict of Interest" statement.
"As Chairman of the Oregon State Weed Board, I make the following statement on behalf of the entire Board. All members of the Board agree if there is an item the Board is taking action on which there is an actual or potential conflict of interest to that member, such members will abstain from voting on such action. When a member believes there is a potential conflict of interest, said member shall indicate this to the Chairman and will be officially recorded in the meeting minutes. Actual or potential conflict of interest is defined by State Law as "any means of action or any decision or recommendation by a person acting in a capacity as a public official, the effect of which will or could be to the private pecuniary benefit or detriment of the person or the person's relative, or a business with which the person or the person's relative is associated."

GRANT BUDGET UPDATE – Tim Butler, ODA

Total Budget for the 2008-2009 Biennium	$ 2,500,000.00
To date biennial expenditures	$-1,042,180.82
Previous awards remaining to pay	$- 347,865.46
Total left to allocate this biennium	$1,109,953.72
18th Cycle requested 52 grants	$ 915,048.00
Funds available this cycle	$ 400,000.00
Advisory Committee recommendation	$ 403,987.00
Board discretionary funds	$ 50,000.00

GRANT AWARDS

The OSWB decided the grant applications would be separated into four categories: Fund in full, Partial funding, Denied, and to be reconsidered. Reconsidered grants will be indicated and will follow the list of funded and denied grants.

Grant#	Project Title	Requested	Recommended
2008-18-01	Knapweed Suppression on Pine Creek	17,332	Do not fund
2008-18-02	False Broom Control	24,277	Fund in full
2008-18-03	Sherman County – Canada Thistle	3,628	Do not fund
2008-18-04	Marion Yellow Flag Iris Control Project	5,000	Do not fund
2008-18-05	Upper Burnt River Invasive Plant Control	20,944	Fund in full
2008-18-06	5-Mile Creek/Sprague Noxious Weed Control	25,000	Do not fund
2008-18-07	Columbia River Yellow Flag Control Project	13,244	Do not fund
2008-18-08	Scappoose Creek Garlic Mustard Control Project	11,192	Fund in full
2008-18-09	Jordan Valley 2008 Knapweed Knockout Project	26,125	Fund in full
2008-18-10	Wallowa Canyonlands Partnership Rush Skeletonweed II	27,720	Fund in full
2008-18-11	Wallowa Canyonlands Partnership Common Bugloss II	15,141	Fund in full
2008-18-12	Baker County Spotted Knapweed - 2008	15,100	Fund in full
2008-18-13	Union County Yellow Starthistle Survey & Control	12,500	Fund in full
2008-18-14	Hells Canyon Area Rush Skeletonweed Control	43,000	Partial funding
2008-18-15	Yellow Flag Iris Hells Canyon Waterways	6,000	Do not fund
2008-18-16	Yellow Flag Iris of Jefferson County	8,250	Fund in full
2008-18-17	Beaver Creek Invasive Plant Removal	25,475	Do not fund
2008-18-18	Yellow Starthistle – Central Douglas County	43,251	Do not fund
2008-18-19	French Broom – Weed Control & Management 09	55,938	Do not fund
2008-18-20	Portuguese Broom Control 09	40,369	Partial funding
2008-18-21	Warner Valley Noxious Weed Control Project	32,766	Fund in full
2008-18-22	McCarthy Creek Watershed Weed Control Project	11,550	Do not fund
2008-18-23	Knotweed Control Project	14,416	Do not fund
2008-18-24	Valley of the Rogue Garlic Mustard	5,786	Fund in full
2008-18-25	Young Life's Washington Family Ranch Mays Knapweed Proposal	13,000	Do not fund
2008-18-26	Sauvie Island Wildlife Area	24,655	Do not fund
2008-18-27	Deep Creek Riparian Knotweed Control	17,000	Do not fund
2008-18-28	Buford Park False Brome Control- Phase 3	26,200	Do not fund
2008-18-29	Gorse Control Moore Mill Truck Site	17,200	Do not fund
2008-18-30	Dabney Area Keystone Restoration Phase 2	20,200	Fund in full
2008-18-31	North Fork John Day Mediterranean Sage	4,098	Fund in full
2008-18-32	Southwest Wheeler Weed Management	26,650	Fund in full
2008-18-33	Malheur Rush Skeletonweed Containment Project	25,000	Fund in full

2008-18-34	Floras Gorse Management IV	22,264	Fund in full
2008-18-35	Invasive Plant Removal/Native Plant Restoration	25,000	Do not fund
2008-18-36	Lower Willow Creek WMA Floodplain Restoration II	17,050	Do not fund
2008-18-37	Spotted Knapweed in Tenmile Canyon	4,174	Fund in full
2008-18-38	Canada Thistle in Ferry Canyon Creek Watershed	9,979	Do not fund
2008-18-39	McKay/Allen Creek Spotted Knapweed Control	14,784	Fund in full
2008-18-40	Scotch Thistle Powell Butte/Lower Crooked	19,476	Do not fund
2008-18-41	Lincoln County Gorse Control	12,465	Fund in full
2008-18-42	Lincoln County Clematis Control	22,595	Fund in full
2008-18-43	Medusahead Treatment & Restoration at Rimrock Ranch	7,729	Fund in full
2008-18-44	Gorse & Hogweed Control 09	1,732	Fund in full
2008-18-45	Bear Creek Scotch Thistle Control	4,136	Partial funding
2008-18-46	Tansy Ragwort Control in Umatilla County	8,400	Fund in full
2008-18-47	Leafy Spurge on Cottonwood Creek	9,807	Do not fund
2008-18-48	Erratic Rock Laurel Spurge Control	20,000	Fund in full
2008-18-49	Corvallis Forest Roadside/ Riparian Weed Control	15,950	Do not fund
2008-18-50	Mt Scott/Kellogg Creek Corridor NCPRD	13,300	Do not fund
2008-18-51	Granite Hill Scotch Broom Removal	4,212	Do not fund
2008-18-52	Ivy Hills Gorse Eradication	3,988	Fund in full

Reconsidered Grant(s):
2008-18-08 Scapoose Creek Garlic Mustard Control: Questions on demonstration project. Monitor this project and report back to the Board next meeting.
2008-18-31 North Fork John Day Mediterranean Sage: Questions regarding low matching funds. An attempt was made to get more matching funds but there is a small population of landowners in this area. Matching funds is a criteria in the grant policy but there is hard number required.
2008-18-43 Medusahead Treatment and Restoration at Rimrock Ranch: Questions on demonstration project. Monitor this project and report back to the Board next meeting.
2008-18-45 Bear Creak Scotch Thistle Control: Umatilla Commissioner Bill Hansell announced that he has no involvement on this project.
2008-18-46 Tansy Ragwort Control Umatilla County: Umatilla Commissioner Bill Hansell announced that he has no involvement on this project.
2008-18-52 Ivy Hills Gorse Eradication: The Board overturned the advisory committee's recommendation and funded this project in full.

The board approved the total amount allocated for funded projects for $ 452,521.00. Motion carried unanimously.

Public comment:
Mark Porter of Wallowa County commented that as a grantee he finds the simplicity of the OSWB grant program to be a big help to grantees. Arnie Grammon of Baker County commented that he appreciate the discussions that ensues during grant awarding between the board members and the ODA advisory committee. OSWB thanks Malheur County for their hospitality.

Next Meeting and Location:
The next meeting will be held at the on February 19-20, 2008 in Salem, Oregon. It will be a joint meeting with the Oregon Invasive Species Council.
MEETING ADJOURNED