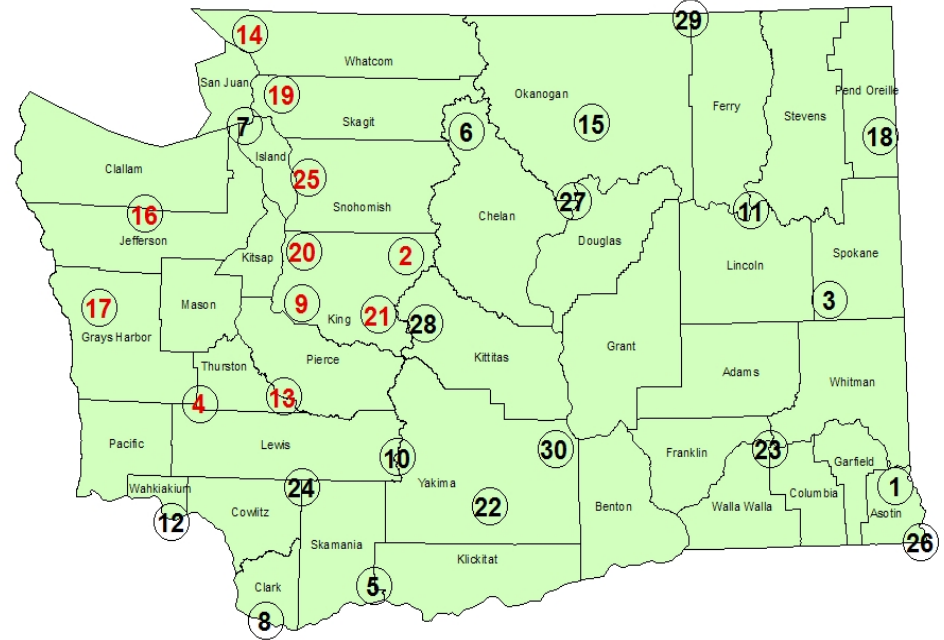


Cooperative Weed Management Areas

In Washington State



- | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1) Asotin | 11) Lake Roosevelt | 21) Snoqualmie River |
| 2) Cedar River | 12) Lower Columbia River | 22) South Central Washington |
| 3) Channeled Scablands | 13) Nisqually River | 23) Southeast Washington |
| 4) Chehalis River | 14) Nooksack Basin | 24) Southwest Washington |
| 5) Columbia Gorge | 15) Okanogan | 25) Stillaguamish Watershed |
| 6) Common Crupina | 16) Olympic Knotweed | 26) Tri-State |
| 7) Ebey's Landing | 17) Quinault Watershed | 27) Upper Columbia Milfoil |
| 8) Four County/Clackamas | 18) Selkirk | 28) Upper Yakima/Cle Elum |
| 9) Green/Duwamish | 19) Skagit River Watershed | 29) Weeds Across Borders |
| 10) Highway 12/SR410 | 20) Skykomish River | 30) Yakima River |

Statewide Working Groups
 WSU Integrated Weed Control Program
 Phragmites Task Force
 Purple Loosetrife Task Force
 Saltcedar Task Force

What is a CWMA?

The purpose of creating a Cooperative (Coordinated) Weed Management Area is to facilitate cooperation among all land managers and landowners to adequately address invasive weed issues across jurisdictional boundaries in a defined geographical area.

Five characteristics of a CWMA

(Janet Clark, Center for Invasive Plant Management, February 20, 2009)

- Defined geographical area distinguished by a common geography, weed problem, community, climate, political boundary, or land use
- Involvement or representation of the majority of landowners and natural resource managers in the defined area
- Steering committee
- Commitment to cooperation
- Comprehensive plan that addresses the management or prevention of one or more noxious weeds or invasive plants

Why Form a CWMA?

- Weeds don't recognize nor obey political or jurisdictional boundaries
- Share limited resources
- May provide additional grant opportunities
- Foster partnerships and cooperation
- Strategically manage weeds in an area
- No jurisdiction on Federal or Tribal lands

Developing a Cooperative Weed Management Area

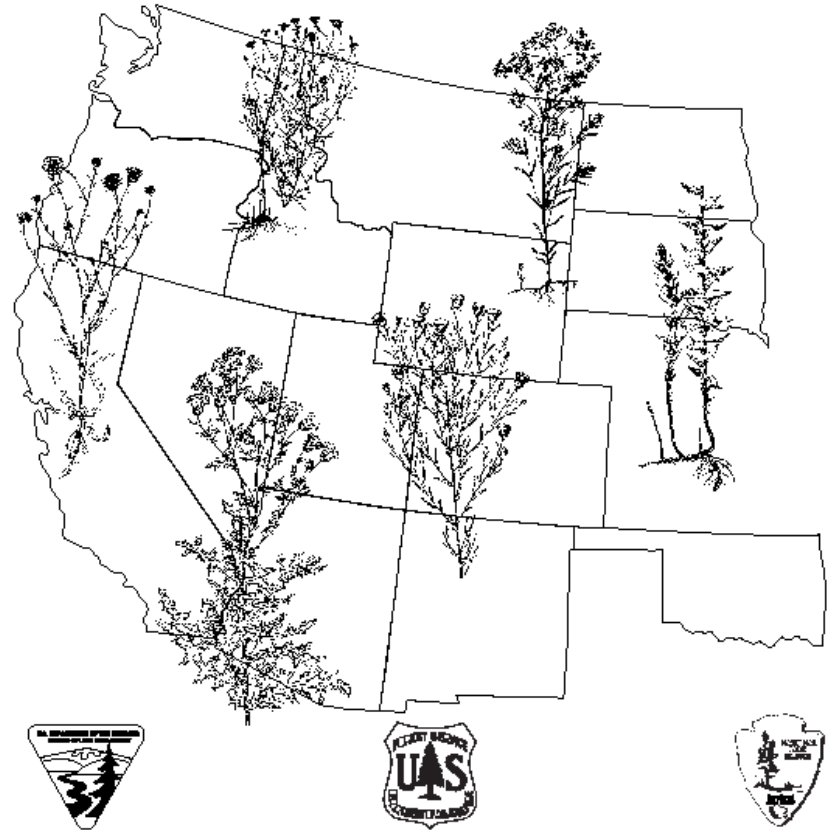
- There are guidelines that have been established by various entities
- None are cast in stone
- WWCC/SWCA may develop criteria
- Its possible Federal Agencies may develop criteria for funding
- Granting entities may have specific criteria

1998

USFS, NPS, BLM &
Others -

Guidelines for
Coordinated
Management of
Noxious Weeds:
Development of
Weed Management
Areas

**Guidelines for
Coordinated Management
of Noxious Weeds:
Development of
Weed Management Areas**



2003

Idaho Noxious
Weed
Coordinating
Committee -

CWMA
Cookbook: A
Recipe for
Success

 CWMA Cookbook



A Recipe for Success

Idaho Noxious Weed Coordinating Committee
2003

1. Choose an Initial Leader or Champion

- Someone with energy, commitment and available time
- Leads until CWMA is fully organized and operating at which time a chairperson and vice-chairperson assume leadership responsibilities

2. Recognize the Importance of Trust

- Shared problems require cooperative efforts
- View individual weed problems as a part of a much bigger picture – one in which trust and cooperation are the only reasonable answer

3. Determine Common Goals

- Find at least one common concern and focus on it to initiate the CWMA

4. Identify Potential Partners and Begin Building Support

- Federal, tribal, state, county, local municipalities, public utilities, transportation departments, irrigation companies and private landowners should all be represented

5. Develop an Agreement

- The purpose of an agreement is to facilitate cooperation across jurisdictional boundaries and eliminate administrative barriers
- Establish a document specifying terms of agreement and assure that every partner carefully reads, subscribes to, and supports that agreement
- Individual legal requirements and autonomy for each partner must be recognized and protected
- Keep agreement as short and simple as possible
- Granting entities may require a formalized agreement

An Agreement Should:

- Identify the partners
- Establish legal authority(s) under which the agreement is made
- Define the purpose
- List items of agreement
- Describe the land area covered under the agreement

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING FOR THE NISQUALLY RIVER COOPERATIVE WEED MANAGEMENT AREA

November 28, 2007

This Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) is between the National Park Service - Mount Rainier National Park; City of Tacoma, Department of Public Utilities, light Division, dba Tacoma Power; Washington State Parks; Department of Natural Resources (DNR); Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW); the USDA-Forest Service, Gifford Pinchot National Forest; the US Fish and Wildlife Service; Nisqually National Wildlife Refuge; the Nisqually Land Trust; the Nisqually River Council; the Nisqually Indian Tribe; US Department of Defense - Fort Lewis; US Geological Survey; University of Washington, College of Forest Resources, Center for Sustainable Forestry at Pack Forest; the Pierce County Noxious Weed Control Board (PCNWCB); the Thurston County Noxious Weed Control Board (TCNWCB); the Lewis County Noxious Weed Control Board (LCNWCB); Pierce Conservation District; Thurston Conservation District; and The Nature Conservancy (TNC).

DNR enters into this Agreement under authority of Chapter 39.34 RCW of Washington State, Interlocal Cooperation Act. The Thurston, Lewis, and Pierce County Noxious Weed Control Boards enter into this agreement under authority of Chapter 17.10 RCW. The USFWS enters into the agreement under the authority of the National Wildlife System Administration act of 1967, as amended (16 USC 668dd-668ee), and Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956, as amended (16 USC 742a-742j). Mount Rainier National Park enters into this agreement under the authority of the Federal Grants and Cooperative Agreement Act of 1977. The Nisqually Tribe enters into this agreement under the authority of its Constitution and Bylaws, the ordinances, resolutions, and laws of the Tribe and the provisions and policies of the Indian Self Determination Act, 25 USC 450-450n and 455-458c.

PURPOSE

The Parties listed above have weed management interests or responsibilities on adjacent and mingled lands associated with the tributaries and main-stem of the Nisqually River of Lewis, Thurston, and Pierce Counties. Each of the Parties has a common interest in weed management within the Nisqually River basin. Weed populations in one jurisdiction affect the ability of other land managers to manage weeds on lands they administer, especially in an aquatic environment. The Parties desire to work together to promote an integrated and coordinated approach to weed management through information exchange, education and training, coordination of inventory and management techniques, and sharing of resources when appropriate. The purpose is also to minimize spread of invasive species, identify high priority areas for control, and act to prevent economic and ecological impacts from these species.

6. Establish a Steering Committee

- Ensure that broad representation continues on the steering committee
- Should be led by both a chairperson and vice-chairperson
- Try to keep the committee to a maximum of 12 individuals
- It is important to find a balance of representatives on the committee and to involve private citizens

7. Select a Chairperson and a Vice-Chairperson

- Chairperson should be in position a minimum of two years
- Vice-chair should serve a minimum of two years before moving to the chairperson position

8. Develop a Strategic, or Integrated Weed Management Plan

- Clearly define CWMA objectives and priorities
- Help identify concerns, quantify scale and scope of problems, and establish criteria for CWMA operations
- Often required by grantors

The Plan Should:

- Develop an accurate map of the CWMA
- Inventory and map known infestations
- Determine management responsibilities including establishment of management areas or zones
- Establish criteria for prioritizing management activities
- Identify IPM techniques and resources available to the CWMA

9. Develop an Annual Operating Plan

- From the Strategic Plan, develop the work priorities for the upcoming year
- Start with a few annual projects
- Clearly identify annual priorities and associated work projects and who will do what and where
- It's a good idea to have a meeting at the end of the season to evaluate how the season went

10. Establish and Utilize Ad Hoc Committees

- Focus on a specific assignment and are usually disbanded upon completion of an assignment
- Increases participation by partners and citizens not included in the Steering Committee
- Examples:
 - A mapping committee
 - An education committee
 - A funding committee

11. Communication

- Send agendas, meeting schedules, and minutes to all partners
- Consider setting up a CWMA webpage
- Hold an annual meeting of partners, participants, volunteers, and interested members of the public
- Prepare and distribute an annual report

12. Select a CWMA Fiscal Manager

- A CWMA needs to establish fiscal capabilities for the receipt of funds and to make expenditures
- Direct receipt of federal funds requires a federal tax identification number
- The use of RC&Ds is recommended as they have non-profit status with a tax number and expertise in grant management

CWMA's in Washington State

- Rivers or watersheds
 - Skagit River Watershed CWMA
- A specific species
 - Olympic Knotweed Working Group
- Specific geographical areas
 - Hwy 12 – SR 410 CWMA
- Cross county borders
 - Southeast Washington CWMA
- Cross state borders
 - Tri-State CWMA
- Cross international borders
 - Weeds Across Borders CWMA

What Do CWMA's Do?



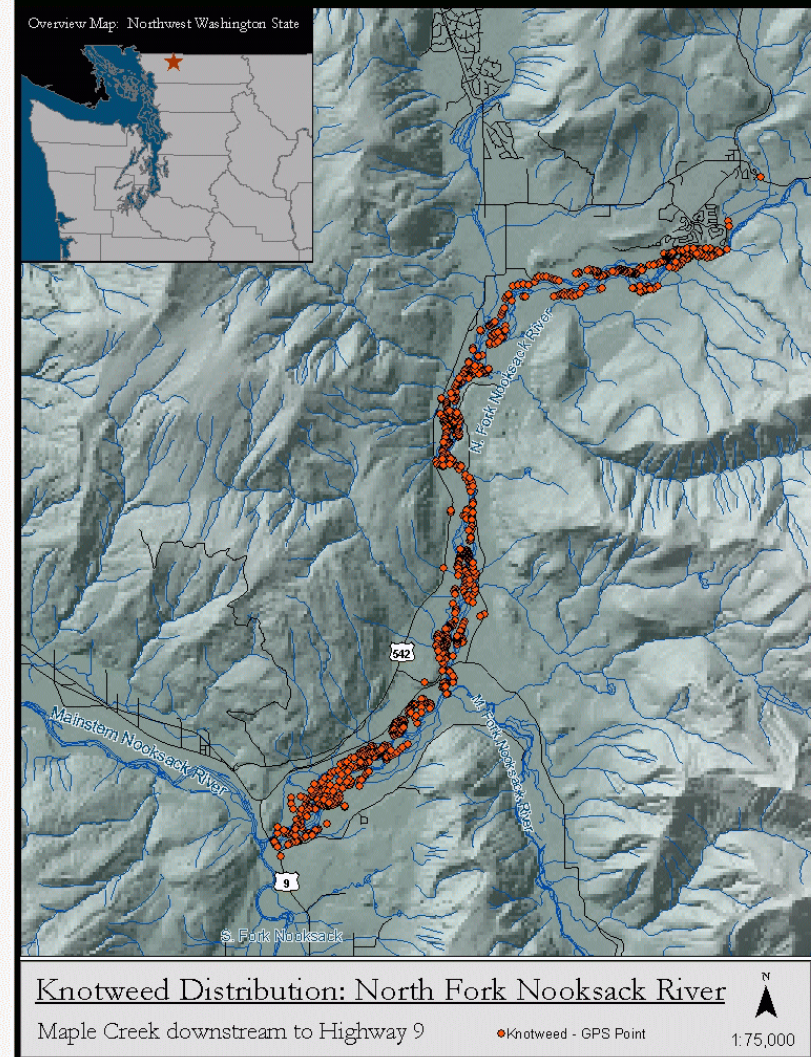
What Do CWMA's Do?

- Have meetings
 - Formation
 - Planning
 - Annual



What Do CWMA's Do?

- Conduct survey, mapping and inventory



What Do CWMA's Do?

- Manage and control weeds using integrated weed control principles



What Do CWMA's Do?

- Provide hands on training



- Provide educational workshops



 WASHINGTON STATE RECERTIFICATION ATTENDANCE VERIFICATION		PAGE NO. _____ OF _____	
Return to: WSDA - Pesticide Management Division PO Box 42680 Olympia, WA 98504-2589		Date: 11/17/2009 Time: 9:00 AM - 3:45 PM Course: 545 A Course Name: SE WA CWMA 2nd Annual Meeting All Day Program City: Dayton Credits: 4	
DO NOT SIGN THIS FORM unless you have a WASHINGTON STATE Pesticide License			
WA PESTICIDE LICENSE NUMBER	NAME (IMPORTANT - CLEARLY PRINT YOUR NAME AS SHOWN ON YOUR LICENSE)	SIGNATURE	RESIDENCE CITY OR TOWN
1.			
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*** SPONSORS - NOTIFY WSDA IF NO WASHINGTON ATTENDEES ***

What Do CWMA's Do?

- Produce educational materials and educate the public



We Can Help!

If you have questions about knotweed control, have knotweed on your property and want assistance, aren't sure if you have knotweed, or would like to volunteer, please contact us:

Cathy Lucero
Clallam County Noxious Weed Control
223 E. Fourth St. Suite 15
Port Angeles, WA 98302
(360) 417-2442
clucero@co.clallam.wa.us
For West Olympic Peninsula call-360-963-2300

Eve Dixon
Jefferson County Noxious Weed Control
WSU Learning Center
201 W. Patton
Port Hadlock, WA 98339
(360) 378-5610 X205
noxiousweeds@co.jefferson.wa.us

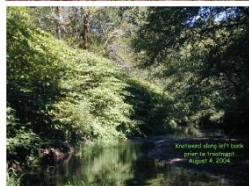
Jill Silver
10,000 Years Institute
Watershed Program Manager
211 Taylor Street, Suite 6
Port Townsend, WA 98368
(360) 385-0715
jsilver@10000yearsinstitute.org
www.10000yearsinstitute.org

Frank Geyer
Quilicute Natural Resources
P.O. Box 187
LaPush, WA 98350
(360) 374-2027
frank.geyer@quilicutenation.org

Jon Gallie
Makah Tribe
P.O. Box 116
Neah Bay, WA 98357
(360) 945-3069
gallie@centuride.net

Dan Campbell
Olympic National Park
North Coast Cascades Network
800 E. Park Ave.
Port Angeles, WA 98302
(360) 965-3076
Dan_Campbell@nps.gov

Hilton Turnbull
Jamestown S'Kallam Tribe
1033 Old Blyn Hwy
Sequim WA 98382
(360) 981-4003
hturnbul@jamestowntribe.org



Service is currently funded by grants from Washington State Department of Agriculture, United States Department of Agriculture, National Forest Service, the North Olympic Community Salmon Fund, and the Clallam County Noxious Weed Control Board. Projects are limited to certain priority areas and are based on funding availability.

This is a modified version of a brochure produced by The Nature Conservancy in collaboration with multiple partners. Photo of leaf comparisons was provided by Laurel Shiner and additional photos were provided by Olympic Knotweed Working Group.



KNOTWEED

Without prompt and vigorous action, knotweed destroys native habitat, takes over entire riverbanks, and damages recreational quality of Northwest rivers.



Help save our lands and our rivers from this destroyer of watersheds

What Do CWMA's Do?

- Conduct tours and field days



What Do CWMA's Do?

- Obtain and distribute grant funds
 - USFS-FHP
 - NFWF
 - Ecology
 - WSDA



The flyer is titled "CHANNIELED SCABLANDS" in a blue oval at the top right. On the left, it says "Cooperative Weed Management Area". Below this, it lists "WEED WORKSHOP" with the date "Wed, January 27, 6:00 PM" and location "Cheney Public Library, 610 First Street, Cheney". The main heading is "Cost-Share Opportunities In Weed Management & Land Restoration". Below this, it says "Attend the Channeled Scablands CWMA Weed Workshop for:" followed by a bulleted list of topics: "The latest on new programs to help landowners reduce the cost of weed treatments", "Hear from local landowners about their weed projects", "The results of a local weed inventory", and "Weed Identification and Control Question & Answer Session with local weed management experts". At the bottom, it says "Join us January 27" and "Learn how you can save money in your fight against weeds!". The footer contains logos for Washington State University Extension, Washington State NWCB, and various other organizations including APHIS, ONICS, and CRM.

CHANNIELED SCABLANDS

Cooperative Weed Management Area

WEED WORKSHOP
Wed, January 27, 6:00 PM
Cheney Public Library
610 First Street, Cheney

► **Cost-Share Opportunities In Weed Management & Land Restoration**

Attend the Channeled Scablands CWMA Weed Workshop for:

- The latest on new programs to help landowners reduce the cost of weed treatments
- Hear from local landowners about their weed projects
- The results of a local weed inventory
- Weed Identification and Control Question & Answer Session with local weed management experts

Join us January 27

Learn how you can save money in your fight against weeds!

WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

Washington State NWCB

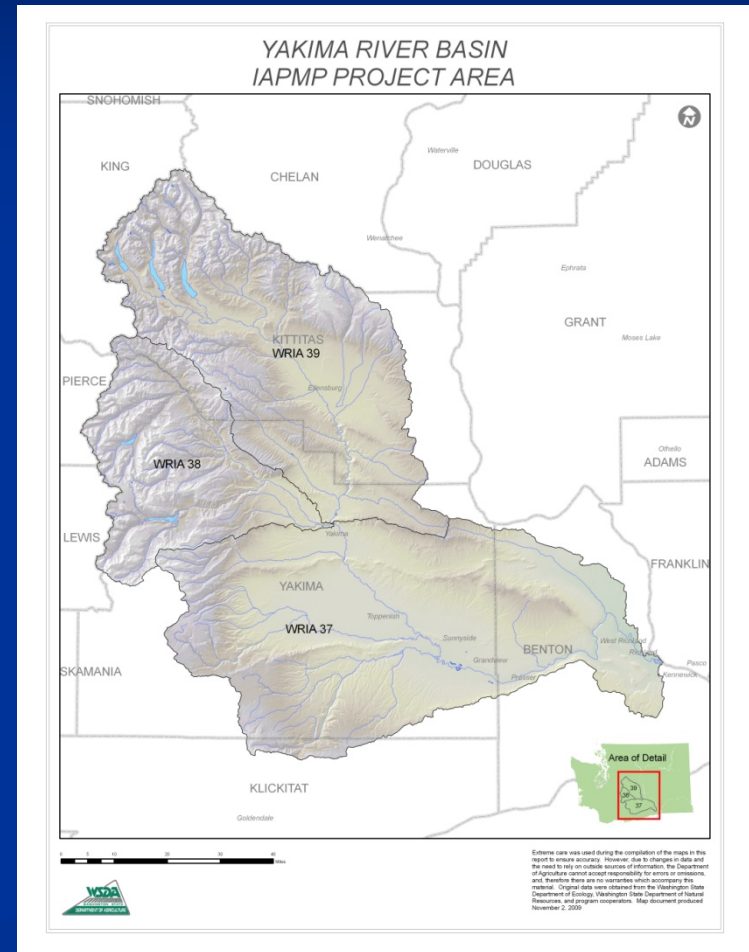
APHIS

ONICS

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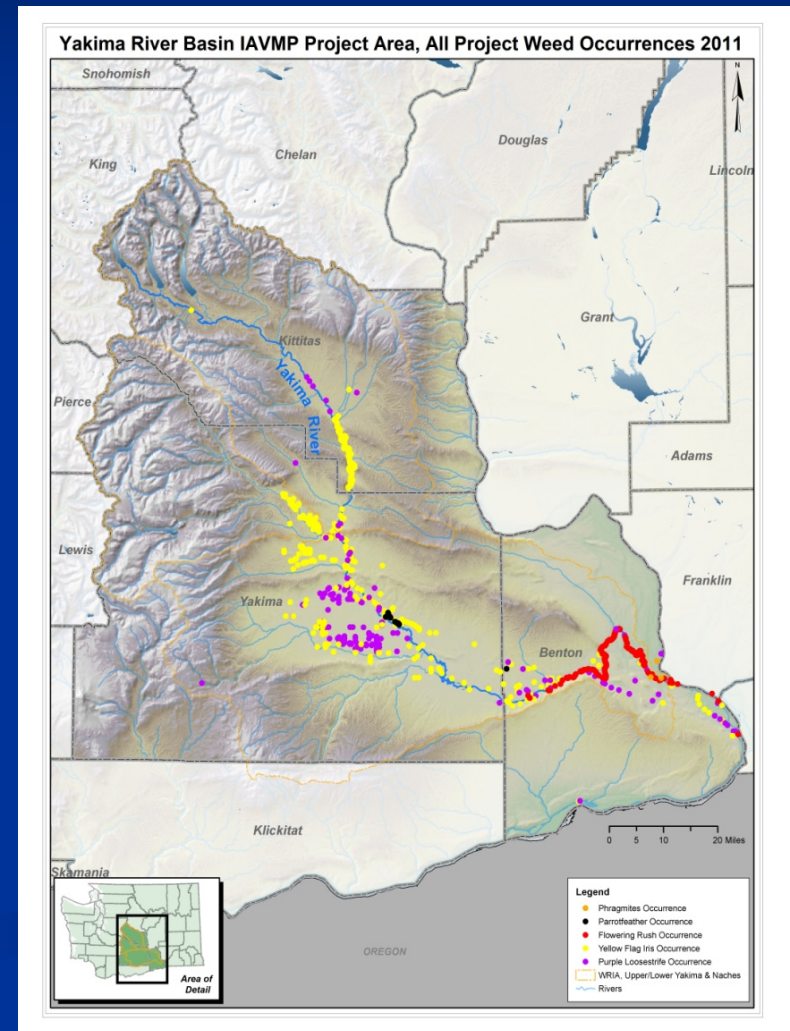
Yakima River CWMA

- Yakima River and tributaries
- Kittitas, Yakima and Benton NWCB
- Yakama Nation
- WSDA, Ecology, WDFW, WSDOT, WSNWCB
- WSU-IWCP



Yakima River CWMA

- Ecology grant and WSDA funding
- Survey and develop a weed plan
- Phragmites, flowering rush, purple loosestrife, yellow flag iris and parrotfeather



Yakima River CWMA

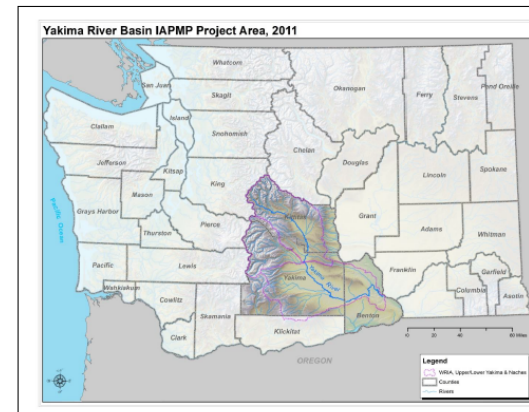


Laurel Baldwin

Yakima River CWMA

■ Yakima River Basin Integrated Aquatic Vegetation Management Plan

YAKIMA RIVER BASIN INTEGRATED AQUATIC VEGETATION MANAGEMENT PLAN



April 30, 2012

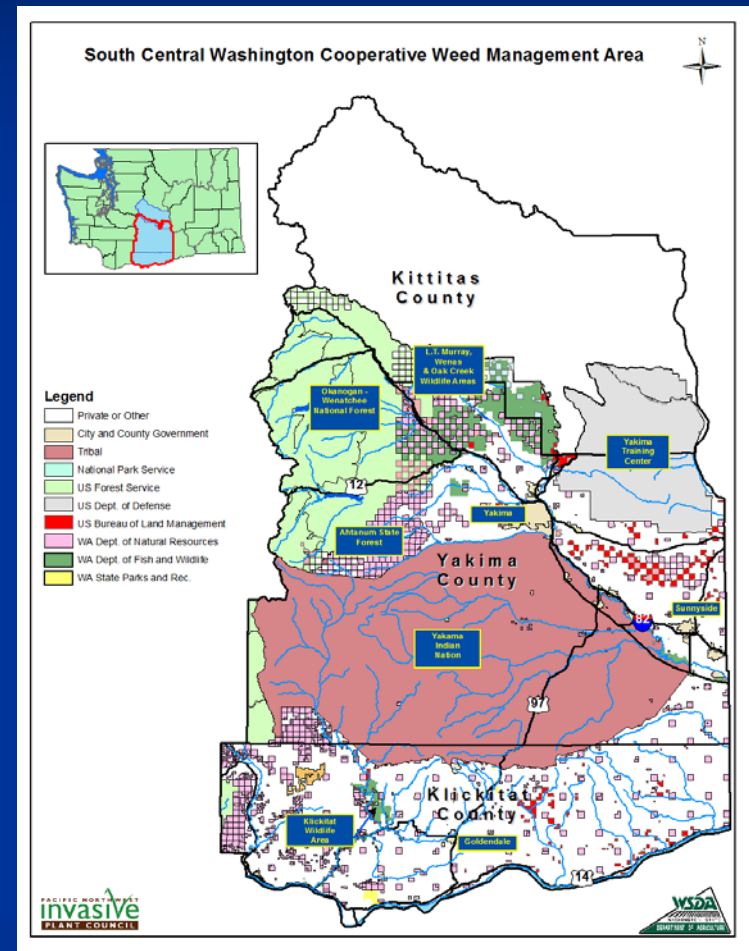
By
Bridget Simon, WSDA
Greg Haubrich, WSDA
Jill Severn, SPSCC

Edited by
Lizbeth Seebacher, Department of Ecology
Jenifer Parsons, Department of Ecology
Yakima River CWMA Members

Ecology Grant # G1000560

South Central Washington CWMA

- Yakama Nation
- Kittitas, Yakima and Klickitat NWCB
- Dept. of Defense
- USFS, BLM
- WSDA, WDFW, DNR
- SC WA RC&D



South Central Washington CWMA

Valley Flood Plains		Forested Habitats		Riparian		Shrub-Steppe		Additional Species of Concern	
9	Scotch Thistle	7	Knapweeds	11	Canada Thistle	10	Scotch Thistle	3	Puncturevine
7	Canada Thistle	4	Houndstounge	6	Knotweeds	6	Knapweeds	2	Rush Skeletonweed
7	Kochia	3	Canada Thistle	4	Purple loosestrife	6	Yellow Starthistle	1	Mustard
5	Russian Olive	3	Ox-eye daisy	4	Reed Canary Grass	5	Dif Knapweed	1	Musk Thistle
2	Cheatgrass	3	Spt Knapweed	4	Toadflax	3	Koshia	1	Perennial Pepperweed
2	Knapweeds	3	Toadflax	3	Perennial Pepperweed	3	Spt Knapweed	1	Bulbous bluegrass
2	Puncturevine	2	Hawkweeds	3	Scotch Thistle	3	Toadflax	1	Medusahead
2	Thistles	2	Mdw Knapweed	2	Dif Knapweed	2	Canada Thistle	1	Millfoil
1	Blackberry	2	Scotch Broom	2	Knapweeds	2	Cheatgrass	1	Purple loosestrife
1	Bull Thistle	1	Bull Thistle	2	Phragmites	2	Russian Thistle	1	Thistles
1	Joined Goat Grass	1	Cheatgrass	2	Sulfer Cinquefoil	1	Leafy Spurge	1	Cocklebur
1	Perennial Pepperweed	1	Dif Knapweed	2	Yellow Flag Iris	1	Medusahead	1	Reed Canarygrass
1	Purple loosestrife	1	Koshia	1	Leafy Spurge	1	Puncturevine	1	Mullein
1	Rus Knapweed	1	Musk Thistle	1	Rus Knapweed	1	Rus Knapweed	1	Bindweed
1	Scotchbroom	1	Sulfur Cinquefoil	1	Russian Olive	1	Rush Skeletonweed		
1	Toadflax	1	Thistles	1	Tansy Ragwort	1	St. Johns Wort		
1	Yellow Starthistle			1	Yellow Starthistle				

South Central Washington CWMA

- Received grant funding from USFS through WSDA
 - Wild four o'clock
 - Leafy spurge
 - Rush skeletonweed
 - Tansy ragwort



Lower Columbia River CWMA

- Cowlitz, Wahkiakum and Pacific NWCBS
- Pacific and Wahkiakum Conservation Districts
- Columbia Land Trust
- WSDA, WDFW, DNR
- WSNWCB
- WSU-IWCP



Date: 12/16/2011
Time: 10:00 a.m.

MEETING

Lower Columbia

Cooperative Weed Management Area

WHERE: Court House Meeting Room, 3rd level
64 Main Street Bldg, Cathlamet, WA 98612

Survey Data on
Purple loosestrife
and
Phragmites

Funding Sources
available for 2012

Projects for 2012

Mapping

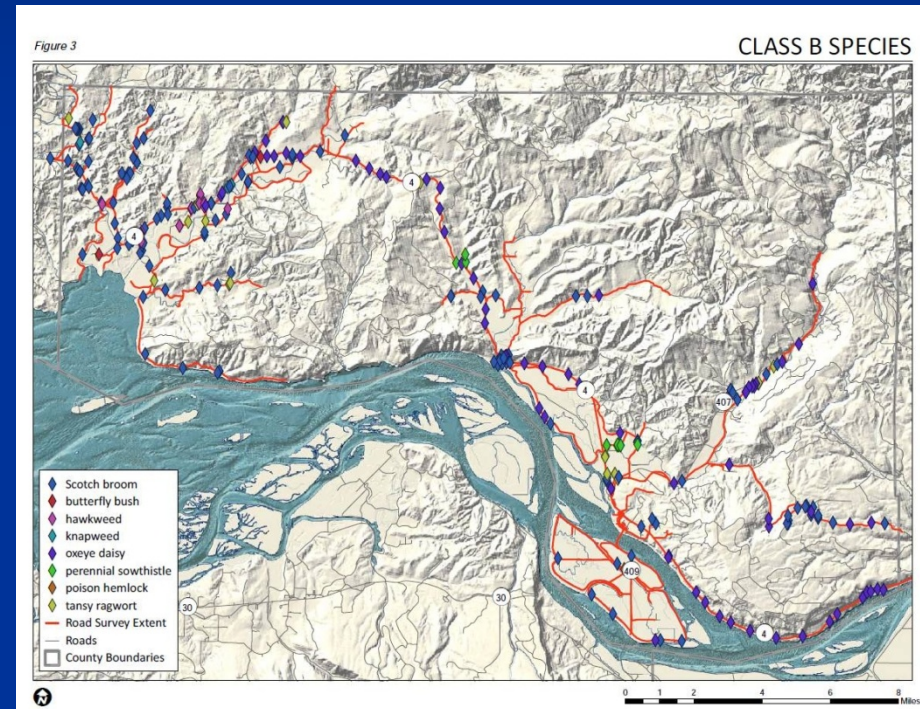
1946 3rd Avenue
Longview, WA 98632

Phone: 360-577-3117
Fax: 360-423-9986
E-mail: velazqueza@co.cowlitz.wa.us

Contact person: *Angelica Velazquez*

Lower Columbia River CWMA

- Columbia Land Trust – Phase I Survey
 - All Class A and B noxious weeds
 - Roadside and public land survey

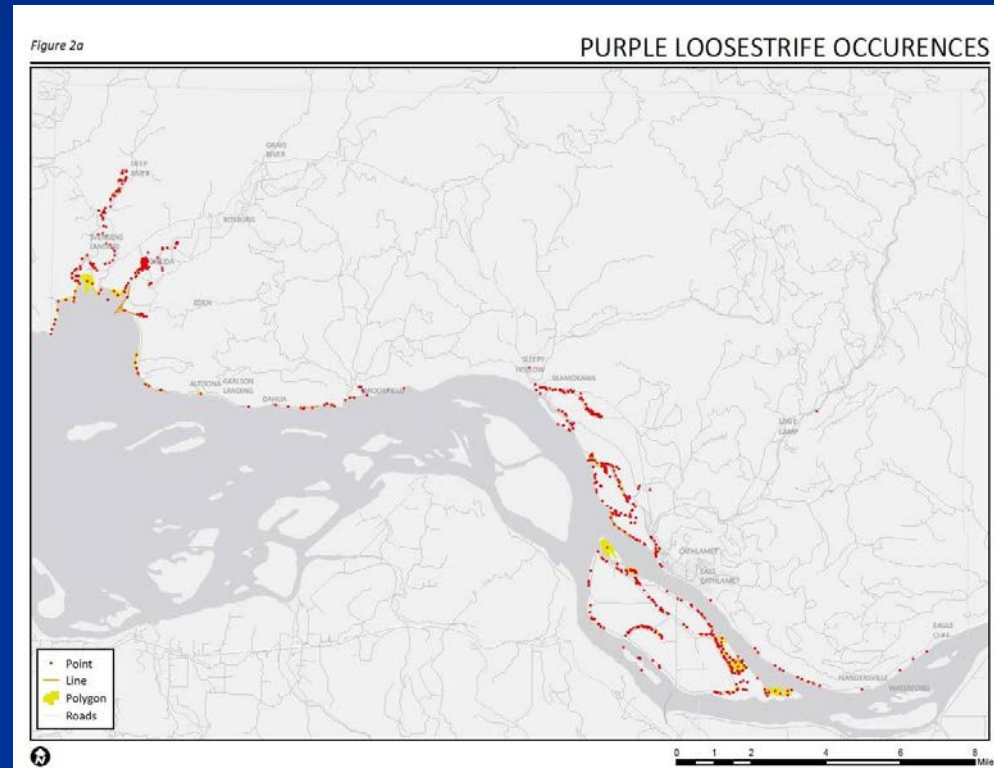


Lower Columbia River CWMA

■ Columbia Land Trust – Phase II Survey

■ Aquatic and riparian priority species

- Purple loosestrife
- Phragmites
- Knotweeds
- Other species



Lower Columbia River CWMA

Date: 5/27/11			GPS Unit ID: 4676		
Surveyor Name(s): Steph			Dagmar		
Weed Species	Waypoint ID	Latitude	Longitude	Quantity	Notes
VF	62			On bank	15-20ft
VF	63			500	
VF	64			1000	
VF	65			250	
VF	66			300	
VF	67			700	
VF	68			100	
VF	69			1500	
VF	70			1000	100
VF	71			1000	
VF	72			1000	
VF	73			1000	
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VF	99			1000	
VF	100			1000	



PI = Purple L: JK = Joe Saperstein; P: P: YF

Resources

More Information on CWMA's

Center for Invasive Plant (Species) Management

www.weedcenter.org

Washington State Dept. of Agriculture

www.agr.wa.gov/PlantsInsects/Weeds/CWMA

Facilitation and Assistance

Washington CRM Program

Coordinated Resource Management (CRM)



WASHINGTON STATE
CONSERVATION
COMMISSION

About Us › **Programs** › Meetings › Maps › Policies › Grants & Finance › Careers

- Conservation Practice Data System (CPDS)
- Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program
- Coordinated Resource Management
- Office of Farmland Preservation
- Irrigation Efficiencies
- Professional Engineering
- Rulemaking
- Voluntary Stewardship Program
- Water Quality Grants

Available now: 1 districts

Are you interested in serving on the State Conservation Commission?
SCC is currently soliciting interest for the position of Western Region Elected Commission Member. Click the link below to find out more. [Read More](#)

Farmland Preservation
Check out what our Office of Farmland Preservation is doing to help farmers, and ranchers keep agricultural lands working in Washington State. [Read more](#)

Updated Election Materials
The updated election manual, forms, and calculator are now available for conservation districts to download! [View election materials](#)

Connect With Conservation

Clark Conservation District hiring Resource Technician

http://www.scc.wa.gov/#

5:35 PM
11/4/2013

Questions?

Greg Haubrich

ghaubrich@agr.wa.gov

509-249-6973