

# OUTCOMES DOCUMENT

## Lower Chippewa Invasives Partnership Annual Meeting

Dunn County Community Services Building, 3001 US HWY 12E, Room 60 Menomonie, WI 54751

Thursday, March 22nd, 2018, 2 - 4 pm

**LCIP Identity Statement:** LCIP is an organization that reaches goals toward invasive species awareness and control by using Civic Governance as a new approach to educate and organize the civic infrastructure needed to produce a basis to govern for the common good and sustain democracy as a just system.

**Meeting Purpose:** To give an organizational update including: review of 2017 accomplishments, review the 2018 work plan, and engage partners with a small group exercise. To reiterate the mission statement that focuses on expanding and improving outreach, education and control of invasive species within the five county jurisdiction.

Attending (25 stakeholders representing 12 partners)

### I. Introductions & Approval of Outcomes Documents – February 22, 2018 *10 mins*

Everyone introduced themselves and who they were representing. Outcomes were approved with no changes.

### II. Negotiate agenda *2 mins*

Agenda was approved as written.

### III. Address Governing Issues

- 2017-2018 LCIP organization review (Chris) *15 mins*

Chris gave a presentation on what's been accomplished this past year & what's been set up for the coming year which can be seen in the attached PDF powerpoint.

- Report Financials (LCIP Officer) *5 mins*

Chris review the Annual Report submitted by Kathy Stahl. To view look at the bottom of this document.

- Elect officers- Chair (Chris Gaetzke), Vice Chair (Mame Gale), Treasurer (Kathy Stahl), Secretary (Judy Zimmerman) *10 mins*

Discussion on officers needing to be elected; All officers were approved except Judy Z who agreed to fill in until Melanie (Secretary) comes back.

- Guest speaker: Lee Shambeau ([4-Control, Inc.](#)) *20 mins*

- Lee Shambeau's Presentation Highlights (See the full presentation on the attached PDF along with the 2018 Herbicide Recommendation Document):
- Phragmites is popular in eastern part of the state but can break up the highway blacktop
- How emptying vases of flowers into the roadside ditch after funerals can spread invasives
- How wild chervil is spread from township mowing operation & that it may require 3-4 years to get under control
- That wild parsnip causes burns similar, but worse than poison ivy only when the sun hits the skin, & can take a few years for someone to get over it
- The herbicide that is used to control wild parsnip that is sprayed in the spring does not kill native milkweed
- Soybeans are sensitive to some herbicides

- That we need to clean off mowers when leaving areas of invasives with live seeds
- That first responders are put at risk from wild parsnip when handling victims at car crashes
- Adopt-A-Highway volunteers are put at risk from wild parsnip when picking up trash in the summer
- That Arcola Park has been taken over by buckthorn
- That buckthorn puts out natural toxins in the soil called allelopathic properties
- A Fecon mower is the only way to take out buckthorn in concentrated areas
- Basal bark treatment can be used on buckthorn
- Northern Great Lakes Visitor Center is infested with invasives
- That using goats to control (goatpower) invasives costs about \$700 an acre and intensive management
- Grecian Foxglove in Minnesota near Stillwater that we need to be on watch for
- Japanese Knotweed in Colfax at Tower & at Hoffman Hills – are using Milestone on it effectively
- Road shoulders along Town of Hudson have Japanese knotweed – which breaks up foundations
- In the United Kingdom they will not finance properties having Japanese knotweed growing
- Basal bark – stem banding of trees have to be treated before first lateral
- [60 year Penn State study on wildlife effects on herbicide use in transmission lines](#)

Answers from questions from the audience:

Herbicide products are tested for aquatic life, mammals, ducks; toxicity related to use of the spray. 4- Control does presentations for government workers of all scale. Don't have to be licensed applicator for most herbicides - not restricted use. Only have to be licensed if being a commercial applicator. Volunteers don't need to be licensed if working through Cisma. Herbicide products that freeze usually come back full potency – only surfactants are affected. Round-up(Glyphosate) is commonly used by private landowners, but not effective for many treatments.

- Network and Refreshment Break 5 mins

    Took 10 minutes to network with one another.

- Small group feedback activity 35 mins

    Attendees worked in small groups of 4-8 to discuss small group focus questions. LCIP will use that feedback to meet 2018 Work Plan goals.

#### IV. Identify Next Steps

- **Next meeting is the Monthly Meeting on Thursday, April 19<sup>th</sup> from 2 - 4:30 PM, Community Services Building Room 60, 3001 US HWY 12 East, Menomonie, WI 54751**

- **Holding one on one conversations within your jurisdictions about the group with the use of the LCIP governing document to increase the civic capacity of LCIP**

#### V. Evaluate the Meeting 10 mins

- Meeting score average was **4.92.**

Go over LCIP meeting evaluation:

Did we achieve the meeting purpose? Met the purpose of the meeting and finished at 4pm.

What worked? Format of networking, speaker and small group activity.

What were the gaps? Lack of attendance from Pierce, Chippewa and Eau Counties stakeholders along with industry and educational partners.

Steps to close the gaps? Work on developing relationships with those counties that didn't participate so the partnership can grow and meet the needs of all 5 counties.

**Discuss action items for next meeting were discussed.**

### Decision-making by LCIP is based on these Civic Standards:

- All those impacted by the problem are stakeholders and help define the problem in light of civic principles and the realities of their situation.
- All stakeholders are accountable for contributing resources (leadership/time, knowledge, constituencies & dollars) to solve the problem.
- All stakeholders are engaged in decision-making and policy-making that contributes to the common good.
- All stakeholders implement policies grounded in civic principles in the places where they have the authority to act.

#### LCIP Annual Financial Report April 2017 to March 2018

##### Cash Assets:

*Current RCU Checking	\$246.19
Outstanding check \$64.80	Actual \$181.39
*Current RCU Savings	\$10,998.74
*Stifel Eaton Vance Floating Rate Advantage Fund	
Value as of February 28, 2018	\$12,083.24
*Stifel Cash Fund as of 2/28/2018	\$47.02
<b>Current Total Cash Assets:</b>	<b><u>\$23,310.39</u></b>

##### Grants Received:

*WDNR Amur Cork Tree Rapid Response Awards: 2017 (\$8,270.04), 2016-2018 (\$11,140.00)	
	Total: <u>\$19,410.04</u>
ACT Award spent as of 3/22/2018=	<u>\$11,483.95</u>
Remaining ACT funds from DNR ACT grants:	<u>\$7,926.09</u>

##### Grants Received Continued:

*WDNR Wild Chervil Suppression Grant	<u>\$2,500.00</u>
Funds utilized for spraying wild chervil in Towns of Howard & Grant and Dunn County	

##### Donations(Income):

*Gale Family Foundation:	\$10,000.00
*Presentation Honorarium	\$100.00
*Herbicide contribution	\$66.60
*WDNR 30 Gallons Garlon 3	----
<b>Total:</b>	<b><u>\$10,166.60</u></b>

##### Expenses:

*Landowner Chemical Program	\$313.22
Budgeted \$2,000,	remaining <u>\$1,686.78</u>
*Office Supplies	\$80.35
*Red Cedar Watershed Conference Exhibit	\$50.00
*ACT Mailing Costs	\$967.48
*Civic Governance Training	\$250.00
*Work Day Expenses	\$100.00
*ISM Tracking	\$200.00
*Trailer Equipment	\$585.02
<b>Total:</b>	<b><u>\$2,546.07</u></b>