

ODFW: SWAP (State Wildlife Action Plan) PLAN

LWV National Position: *The League of Women Voters of the United States believes that natural resources should be managed as interrelated parts of life-supporting ecosystems. Resources should be conserved and protected to assure their future availability. Pollution of these resources should be controlled in order to preserve the physical, chemical and biological integrity of ecosystems and to protect public health.*

Same basic strategies for most goals (research, monitor and evaluate, prioritize and implement best practices, partnering)

With so much observed, it would be good if words like 'can', 'may', are changed to 'is' and 'will'. It is tenuously written as if the impacts to our landscape and associated wildlife are not out of balance now.

Much is written about the collaboration with partners as this plan is an incentive for management. It would be good to have more active education on the components in the plan. Perhaps townhall, school, church, neighborhood association presentations/events to get this information into the hands of the voters. (eg. Mid Willamette Aquatic Weed Partnership Event July 2025, funded by Lottery).

487: The single best conservation measure for maintaining wildlife connectivity in the state would be to protect remaining undeveloped habitat. *(Yet we are working to reduce permitting procedures for development in part because of the housing crisis).*

2024: 'Invasive species' does not include humans, domestic livestock, or non-harmful exotic organisms. *(This definition should change to include humans as the greatest invasive species as section 2616 highlights).*

2392: Private landowners are increasingly partnering with watershed councils, ODFW, SWCDs, ODA, and federal land management agencies to manage invasive species across property lines. Such broad-scale efforts need to continue and be expanded. (YES)

2428: Web-based information portals are an important tool for invasive data reporting and sharing. iMap Invasives is an online tool that allows users to report invasive species findings, and provides information on invasive species distribution, treatment efforts and effectiveness, and areas where invasive species were searched for but were not found. The Oregon Invasive Species Council also has an online reporting and sharing tool. iNaturalist, a community based online species identification system and occurrence recording tool, is another resource that can enhance verifiable data collection from the public. *(These are incredible hands on resources for the public)*

With increasing population and economic development, rural landscapes are changing, leading to conflicting uses within and adjacent to fish and wildlife habitat. *(and now we are working to reduce permitting process for development)*

2831: Technical assistance, such as outreach and education, will be necessary to support local governments and stakeholders to integrate current data. Support and partnerships are necessary, which may involve the creation of toolkits, guidance and training for integrating habitat conservation into development planning and permitting. For example, Oregon would benefit from development of a Green Growth Toolkit (*LOVE THIS*) to assist communities in implementing conservation actions and proactively planning for growth as development pressures increase.