

Great Lakes Restoration Initiative

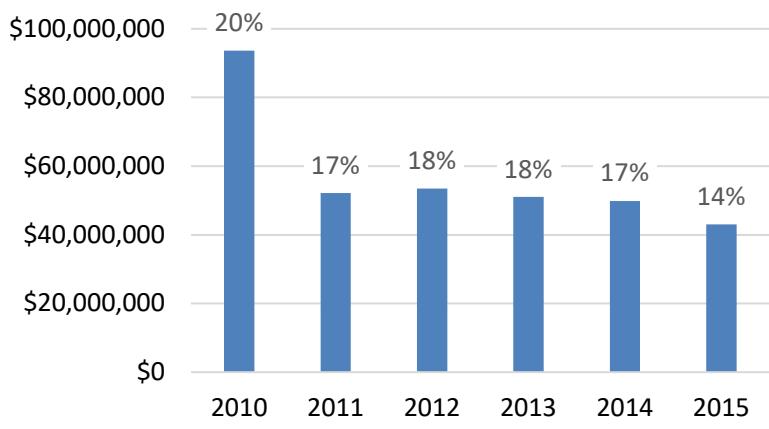
Funding for Aquatic Invasive Species: Overall

The Great Lakes Restoration Initiative (GLRI) has dispersed a total of \$1.9 billion between fiscal years 2010-2015.

Approximately 16% of this funding was allocated to support Focus Area 2 of the GLRI: Invasive Species. However, aquatic invasive species (AIS) projects are not funded exclusively through Focus Area 2 and projects funded within Focus Area 2 may be aquatic or terrestrial. To develop a more complete analysis of AIS funding through GLRI, the Great Lakes Panel on Aquatic Nuisance Species' Research Coordination Committee (RCC) analyzed publicly available project information for federally-dispersed GLRI funds (i.e., FY2010-2015 funding dispersed directly to recipients for project implementation) using a set of search terms and functions relevant to AIS research and management. Data was derived from U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Environmental Accomplishments in the Great Lakes (EAGL) database, associated data metrics and project descriptions, and supplemented with information from the Asian Carp Action Plans (2010-2015).¹

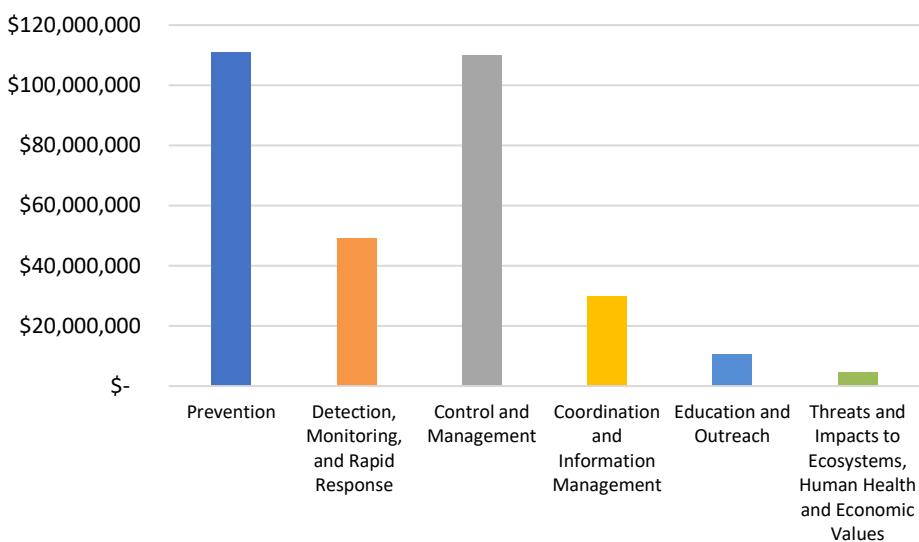
GLRI Funding Dedicated to AIS*

- \$343,164,924 of GLRI funding was directed toward AIS projects between FY2010-2015, representing approximately 17.5% of all GLRI funding for that period.
- 600 AIS projects were identified and included in our analysis, spanning all five of the GLRI Focus Areas.
- FY2010 funding is significantly higher because the total amount of GLRI funding dispersed that year (\$475 million) was much more than any other year (each approximately \$300 million).
- Total GLRI funding for AIS projects has remained stable even though it is dispersed across all five Focus Areas.



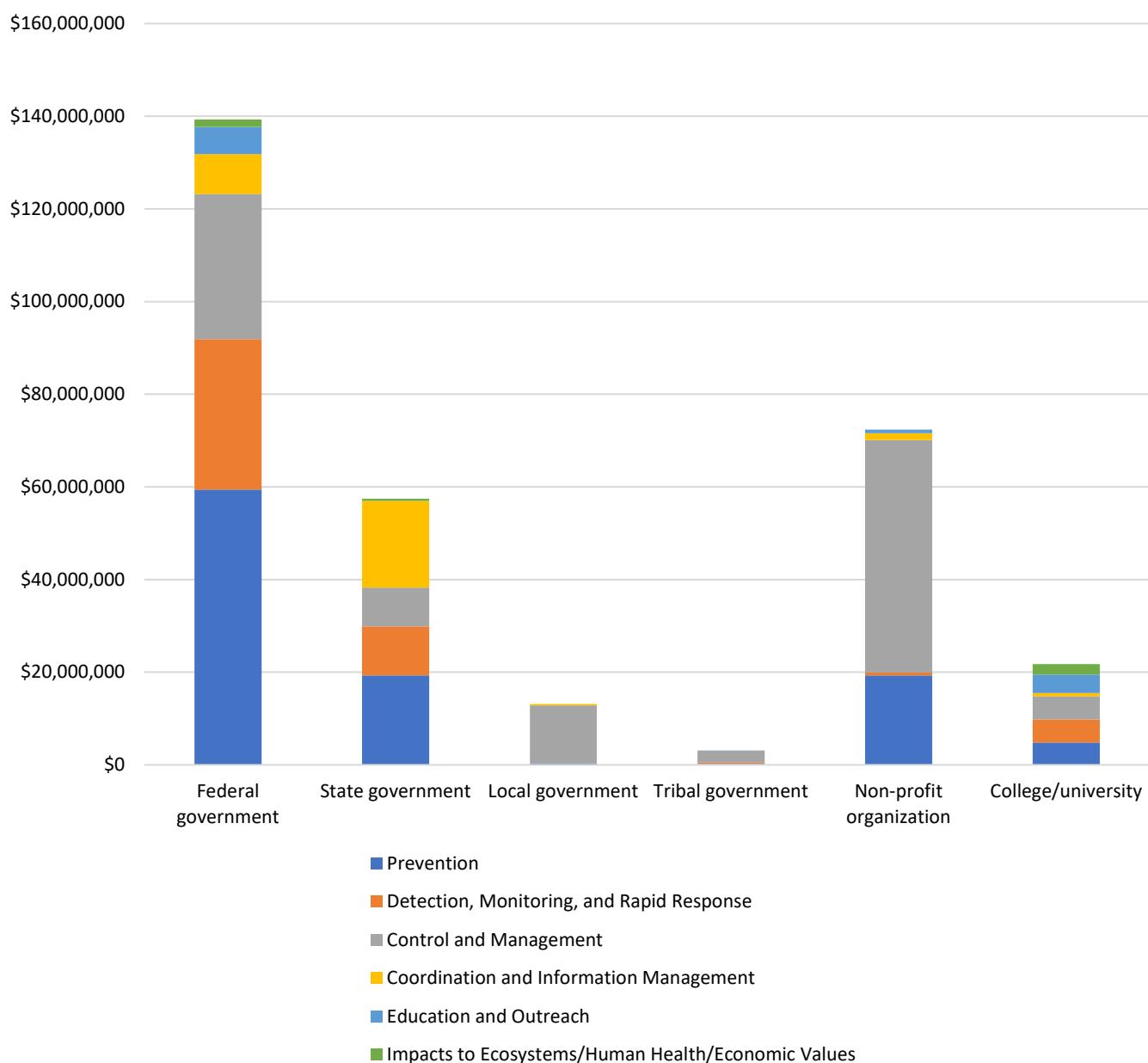
*Data labels indicate the percentage of overall GLRI funds dedicated to AIS funding

Focus of AIS Funding



- Support for multi-jurisdictional frameworks – such as the Lakewide Area Management Plans – constitute 60% of Coordination and Information Management funding.
- Prevention and EDRR funding comprise work conducted both for individual species and entire pathways of movement.
- The funding amount for Education and Outreach is likely underestimated here, as all GLRI projects must contain some aspect of education/outreach.

GLRI AIS Funding Recipients FY2010-2015



- Large-scale management programs are typically led by state and federal agencies, and account for the bulk of funding directed to those recipients.
- Academic recipients are the only group who receive funding to address each of the overarching research priorities laid out in the RCC's *Aquatic Invasive Species Research Priorities for the Great Lakes* publication.
- Control and Management projects represent 96% of funding for local governments and 82% of funding for tribal governments.

¹ The information used in this analysis is derived from the EAGL database and was provided to the Great Lakes Commission by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. This dataset is supplemented with funding and project information from the Asian Carp Action Plans for fiscal years 2010-2015. Data regarding funding agency, funding year, recipient, project coordinates, and project award amount was entered directly from the EAGL dataset metrics, while information about species and/or pathways covered by the project, project work focus areas, and recipient categorization was determined based on information included in project descriptions in the EAGL database. For a full list of granting agencies and grant recipients, please visit www.gli.us