

ANNUAL REPORT 2023-24



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Date: April 2024

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Introduction

The Lillooet Regional Invasive Species Society (LRISS) continues to deliver the 3 programs: (1) Coordination, Collaboration & Planning, (2) Field and (3) Outreach & Education. This is our 12th season of operation. The Executive Director (ED) hired 2 Outreach & Field Technicians to assist with the delivery of the programs for the summer season. One contractor, the Xaxlí'p Community Forest Corporation (XCFC), was hired to treat the majority of our sites. We also hired a Digital Media consultant on contract to manage our social media and assist with online communications. A GIS Specialist also provides contracted services to LRISS to assist us with mapping and our digital data collection. LRISS also employs a contract bookkeeper to allocate and track all of our finances in the Sage Accounting.

This year was the worst wildfire season in BC's history and our region was not spared from the devastating impacts from wildfire. Two major wildfire, Downton and Casper Creek, impacted the west part of our region. Long-term evacuations and restricted access impacted our partners, outreach as well as our field program. We also want to acknowledge the local fire fighters and first responders and their work to keep our communities safe. The BC Wildfire Service experienced the loss of their colleagues while on the job.



Photo provided by the BC Wildfire Service, Lillooet Fire Zone: Seton Lake Unit Crew.

1. Coordination, Collaboration & Planning

LRISS remains committed to collaboration and partnerships. Our deliverables were met for this program. They included:

- *Collaboration with all existing partners:* Appendix 1 is a list of our partners and the projects completed.

- *Seek new partnerships and apply for diverse funding:* A new funding source was acquired this year: ECO Canada. It was a 3 month wage subsidy for one of our summer students. This funder also provides free training in the form of online webinars. Both our summer staff took advantage of these webinars to build their knowledge. LRISS has one new partner, the Ucwalmicw Society. This is a T'it'q'et society (St'át'imc) that is focussed on food security. LRISS assisted their community garden interns to remove invasives from their food.
- *Program Development & Planning:* Every year we host an annual planning meeting with our partners that asks for input. This meeting occurred in at the same time as our Annual General Meeting on May 4.
- *Communication of program results and efficacy:* The 2022 -23LRISS Annual Report was prepared and shared with all partners. A PowerPoint summary was shared at our Annual General Meeting (AGM).
- *Communicate news and information to membership via social media and website:* As described below in outreach, we post weekly and publish a digital monthly newsletter.



Photos: Top and bottom images taken by LRISS and the bottom photo shows LRISS staff assisting with invasives removal at the community garden.

1.3 Annual Planning & Governance

Annual Planning Meeting & Annual General Meeting: As mentioned above, LRISS held our Annual Planning Meeting and AGM jointly on May 4, 2023. Two presentations were delivered by LRISS: first, a summary of the previous year's activities and second, a review of our priority species and plans for our 2023 operational season. We asked for input to our program for the upcoming season. Partners updates were also received at this meeting. The minutes from our AGM can be found on our website. We plan to host the 2024 AGM on May 1, 2024.

Invasive Species Updates: : The Executive Director attends annual conferences to stay current with invasive management tools and research in addition to connecting with funders and regional committee colleagues. This year, the in-person Field Tour was held in Kamloops, hosted by the Thompson Nicola Regional District's, Thompson Nicola Invasive Plant



Management Committee. This tour provides an opportunity to see different species in the field that could be a future threat to our region. Speakers are also invited to present on topics that are relevant to our organizations such as digital media outreach and reconciliation.

The LRISS ED also attended the Integrated Vegetation Management Association conference and AGM. The focus of this conference is to present treatment options and innovative techniques for invasive species management practitioners. This year, there were speakers on climate change, wildfire and Indigenous perspectives.



Photo: Kayla Poppy & Emma Sneep, LRISS 2023 staff.

2. Field Program

The LRISS field program was delivered primarily by 2 LRISS Staff and 1 contractor: Xaxlí’p Community Forest Corporation (XCFC). The T’it’q’et-P’egp’ig’lha and Xwísten Fisheries Guardians were employed to do the invasive mussel sampling. Ts’kw’aylaxw, XCFC and T’it’q’et-P’egp’ig’lha Land Guardians implemented invasive plant removal in their communities. A GIS consultant continues to be used to assist LRISS with mapping, our Priority Ranking Tool & planning treatment as well as data collection. There were 3 main activities in our field program: 1. Invasive Plant removal, 2. Inventory, and 3. Aquatic Invasive Mussel Sampling.

2.1 Invasive Plant Program

The invasive plant removal program is composed of surveys, mechanical treatment and monitoring. The list of sites to treat was prepared using our Priority Ranking Tool. The work was completed primarily by the XCFC crews. LRISS staff did all of the monitoring in addition to new inventory work. A summary of the work completed is found in Table 1.

Table 1. Summary of Invasive Plant Program Results

| | 2022 | 2023 |
|-----------------------------------|----------|---------|
| Sites Created (new) | 96 | 57 |
| New Hectares (Ha’s) | 8.1237 | 3.3178 |
| Total Sites Surveyed | 494 | 395 |
| Total Ha’s Surveyed | 269.1462 | 75.3839 |
| Sites Surveyed with 0 Ha’s | 208 | 161 |
| Total Sites Treated | 298 | 261 |
| Total Ha's Treated | 17.5618 | 65.2671 |

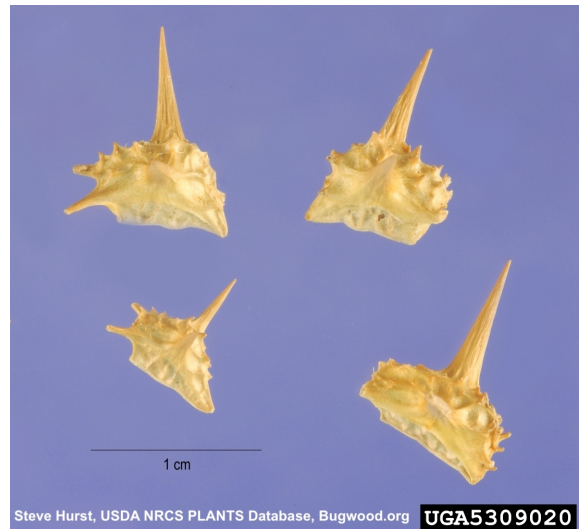
LRISS accomplished our goals for treatment in 2023. We also met our obligation to monitor at least ten percent of the sites treated. We monitored 27% of the sites treated. Table 1 shows a comparison of the work accomplished in 2022 & 2023. The decreases in sites surveyed and treated was largely attributable to the lack of access due to the large wildfires in the west part of our region. Some additional sites were added late season in accessible areas using our Priority Ranking Tool. Although there were less

sites treated, the amount of area treated increased.

There was a decrease in the amount of hectares surveyed because the Priority Ranking Tool assists LRISS with site selection. The PRT assists us to choose sites that are able to be treated. In 2022, there were a few sites that were over 10 hectares and increased the overall hectares surveyed. The PRT allows us to implement a field program that is achievable.

A few notes about the categories reported on in Table 1 are necessary to clarify what was accomplished. New sites represent what was found during inventory of roads and trails. The hectares of the new sites (and the sites surveyed) is the total footprint of those sites. It does not represent solid infestations. The plants found within a site have different densities and those are recorded in the site data collection for new sites and sites surveyed. The Invasive Alien Plant Program (IAPP) and now the new InvasivesBC has designated site density and distribution codes to monitor the infestation from year to year. Even if the site size is not getting smaller in overall hectares, this information can tell you whether or not a treatment is working on a site. If a site is getting less dense with plants, this may give an indication that the site treatment is effective. Please refer to Appendix 2 for the codes.

Photos (left to right, top to bottom): Scotch Broom, Wild Parsnip, Leafy Spurge and Puncturevine - plant and seeds.



Priority Invasive Plants of note: LRISS continues to monitor the Scotch Broom (*Cytisus scoparius*) that was found in 2022. We are please to report that no other plants have been found. Two high priority invasive plant species found in 2019 continue to be treated: Wild Parsnip (*Pastina sativa* L.), and Puncturevine (*Tribulus terrestris*) See photos above. These species are the top priority for LRISS to eradicate. Leafy spurge is a priority plant species and a new infestation was found on the west side of the Fraser River. It was found by the Ministry of Forests Range Agrologist. It is significant because it is only 1 of 2 infestations in our region and the the only one west of the Fraser River. The site was treated twice and reviewed 3 times. Appendix 3 has our full priority list of plant species with definitions.

Wild Parsnip continues to be the highest concern of these plants because of the harm it can pose to humans. It is located very close to the T'it'q'et community (on Reserve, see photo below) where people live. This plant contains toxic compounds called furanocoumarins. These compounds can cause serious rashes, burns or blisters to skin when exposed the sap and then sunlight. The P'egp'ig'lha Council (T'it'q'et) was able to hire the Sea to Sky Invasive Species Council (SSISC) to assist with the chemical treatment of this species. LRISS continues to support the coordination of the treatment. LRISS had funding to implement mechanical treatment by the T'it'q'et-P'egp'ig'lha Guardians on the site. The challenge that with this site is that it needs consistent funding to treat not only annually but also multiple times throughout the growing season (both mechanically and with herbicide). There have been discussions between the Ministry of Forests, Ministry of Transportation and T'it'q'et-P'egp'ig'lha staff regarding funding. We are hopeful that this site will get the funding that it needs to decrease the species occurrence and allow the community to safely be at the site.

Puncturevine (*Tribulus terrestris*) continues to be treated by the Seventh Day Adventist Church on their Fountainview Academy property. We are happy to report that this plant remains only on their private property and that they provide many hours through volunteers to pull this weed. They are known for their organic carrots that are sold widely in BC supermarkets and this plant has caused impacts to their operations. It is a high priority for them as well and we are grateful for their efforts.

2.2 Inventory

Targeted inventory in 2023 included a variety of areas and species. The targeted species were Puncturevine (*Tribulus terrestris*) and Tree-of-Heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*). LRISS continues to review two landslides on Highway 99 south between Lillooet and Pemberton close to Duffy Lake. These were the slides that occurred during the atmospheric river event of November 2021. We also completed inventory on trails and the Lillooet Landfill. All of the inventories are briefly described below.



Trails: There were 3 trails that were inventoried this year: Fountain Ridge Trail, Blowdown Trail, Marble Canyon Crown Lake Trail. There were no significant species or infestations found on or near Fountain Ridge or Blowdown. The trail on the south side of Crown Lake had 2 species found that could be concerning. They were both in rosette form and were determined by our summer staff to be Hound's

Tongue and Blueweed. They were removed. Ts'kw'aylaxw Guardians accompanied LRISS staff on this inventory to learn how to collect data. This was the second phase of their training that progressed to hands-on learning in the field. LRISS also had assistance from the Lillooet Community Connect HUB (HUB), students to do the removal on this trail.

Tree-of-Heaven: The Tree-of-Heaven is a priority species because this tree is a host for the invasive insect, Spotted Lanternfly (*Lycorma delicatula*). Spotted Lanternfly is an invasive pest from Asia that kills plants by sucking their sap and feeds on over 70 species of trees and plants including grapes. Our vineyards are very important assets to our local economy so inventory of this host species is very important.

The main routes out of the District of Lillooet were inventoried for Tree-of-Heaven including Highway 99, Texas Creek Road, Highway 40 and Highway 12. Since last year, the District of Lillooet was the focus of the inventory, we wanted to know if the trees have spread on the roads & properties beyond the main town. It is recommended that we collaborate with the St'át'imc communities and Squamish Lillooet Regional District to inventory the communities beyond Lillooet. It is important to know where these trees are located to understand how the Spotted Lanternfly could reach our region. Other BC Regional Invasive Species Organizations are doing similar inventory efforts. Efforts to test a biocontrol for the Tree-of-Heaven are also ongoing at the Summerland Research Station.

Very few new sites were found during this inventory. Trees on Highway 99 north across from the Chenault Gravel pit and private land along Texas Creek Road are 2 of note. Containment of this species to Lillooet will be important so that the Spotted Lanternfly does not have hosts along the main roadways in and out of our region.

Highway 99 Slides: In November of 2021, there was an atmospheric river event that caused devastation in British Columbia including 2 landslides on Highway 99 between Lillooet and Pemberton (refer to overview map for location). MOTI requested that LRISS do a targeted inventory of these sites and if anything was found, remove any infestations. We continue to monitor these slide areas. There are no new plants to report. As of the last LRISS visit to the sites, they could both use seeding especially on the road right-of-way to prevent the establishment of new infestations.

Edge Hills Provincial Park: LRISS received BC Parks funding to address invasive species. In the Edge Hills Provincial Park, there was an old road that didn't appear to have any invasive sites. We targeted this area for inventory. As it turned out, this road was very grown in and our staff needed to walk it in order to complete the inventory. The species found were consistent with what is already present in the park along the road leading up to this area: Oxeye Daisy (*Leucanthemum vulgare* Lam.), Common Burdock (*Arctium spp*), Spotted Knapweed (*Centaurea stoebe*), and Sulphur Cinquefoil (*Potentilla recta* L). The majority of these species are in the "Strategic Control" category of prioritization. There were new sites established and they will be added to our Priority Ranking Tool for next season.

Lillooet Landfill: An inventory of invasive plants was completed at the Lillooet Landfill on August 22. A full report with recommendations has been submitted to the staff responsible for solid waste at the Squamish-Lillooet Regional District (SLRD). Once it has been officially received by the SLRD, it will be posted on our website.

The Lillooet Landfill has invasive plants throughout the site and most of its features have at least one species present. The species, present, however are common to the region for example, knapweed species (*Centauria* spp), Dalmatian Toadflax (*Linaria dalmatica*), and cheatgrass (*Bromus tectorum*). The report outlines priority features for treatment. The highest priority includes high traffic areas and any material that may get moved off-site (wood chips & compost). We also recommend training for landfill staff, signage and public outreach.

Highway 12 Puncturevine. We continue to work collaboratively with Fountainview Academy located between Lillooet & Lytton to monitor for puncturevine. Fountainview has been treating and tracking patches of puncturevine on their property. Up until 3 years ago, all of the patches were contained to the west side of Highway 12 but they did find a new patch on the east side on their private property. In 2021, the Thompson Nicola Regional District and LRISS staff did a joint inventory along Highway 12 in close proximity to Fountainview to ensure puncturevine had not spread onto Highway right-of-way. In 2022, we helped remove puncturevine on site but did not do an inventory so this season, LRISS ED did a walking inventory of Highway 12 right-of-way (1.4 km stretch of highway, both sides). No puncturevine was detected.

2023 Wildfires Fire: Jacquie Rasmussen was able to do a partial review of the Downton Fire area late in the season (November 24). In order to get an idea of the severity of the fire in proximity to invasive plant sites that currently exist, JR traveled around Gun Lake and also along Gun Creek Road.

What was seen in this initial survey was a combination of moderate and severely burned areas primarily on the west side of Gun Lake and along Gun Creek Road. There is evidence of rehabilitation of fire guards and active logging on private land. The main activity that could cause the establishment and spread of invasive plants is the fire guard establishment, rehabilitation and harvesting.

In the spring, it will be best to do a more thorough review of the wildfire areas to understand the response and spread of invasive plants. Over the winter, LRISS will offer its support in the rehabilitation process lead by Ministry and St'át'imc.

2.3 UBC Research Collaboration: McKay Creek Fire



This summer, the University of British Columbia initiated the field portion of it's research project on the McKay Creek wildfire. Under the supervision of Dr. Jennifer Grenz, Master's student, Virginia Oeggerli set out to understand the vegetation trajectories in low, moderate and severely burned areas of the McKay Creek Wildfire. The overall goal of the study is to improve our understanding of invasive and native plant response to wildfire burn in sites with known infestations of invasive plants and those with no known occurrence. The specific research objectives of this project are to determine:

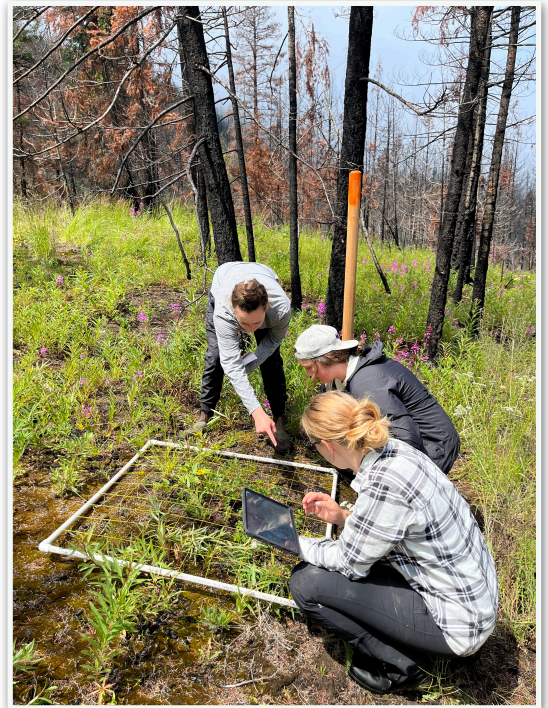
1. How invasive plant species respond to wildfire burn in sites with known infestations of invasive plants and those with no known occurrence
2. How priority native plant species (culturally important plants as

determined by Lillooet Tribal Council) respond to wildfire burn in sites with known infestations of invasive plants and those with no known occurrence of invasive plants

3. Determine what areas are a priority for invasive plant treatment and post-fire restoration activities like seeding or planting of culturally significant plants (goal to prevent establishment and spread of invasive plants).

Along with LRISS, the St'át'imc communities of Ts'kw'aylaxw, T'it'q'et-P'egp'ig'lha and Xwísten were invited in the field to learn the research techniques and assist with data collection. St'át'imc Government Services Lands staff were also invited. The intent was to train the Guardians so that they can continue the research creating a long-term study.

The continuation of this work beyond this Master's project is dependent on funding. Dr. Jennifer Grenz has applied for a new funding opportunity between the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada (SSHRC) and National Centre for Truth and Reconciliation. Dr. Grenz's vision for this funding is to develop an Indigenized process for wildfire recovery that takes a food systems lens that would be focused on learning on the land. It would be fully integrated and collaborative approach with the St'át'imc communities including training for Guardians, integrating Elder knowledge and restoration approaches on the fire area. At the time of writing this report (November), there was no news about the decision on Dr. Grenz's application.



2.4 St'át'imc Invasives Training & Removal

LRISS initiated a training and removal project for all of the the 6 northern St'át'imc communities last year and was able to continue this offer for the 2023 field season. The funding we receive from Environment and Climate Change Canada protects Species At Risk so it can be used on any jurisdiction including Reserve Lands. We offered training sessions and the chance to do a small project on reserve to every community. It can be very difficult to find funding that targets Reserve lands so this was an opportunity to continue to build capacity while removing invasive plants in communities. LRISS connected with Natural Resource and Lands staff to offer this training and support the removal project on the ground. This year XCFC, Ts'kw'aylaxw and T'it'q'et-P'egp'ig'lha completed projects. Training sessions with Xwísten and Tsal'alh Guardian crews did happen but they could not complete the removal project due to wildfire activities. Sekw'el'was turned down the offer again.

A variety of species of plants were removed on these projects. Each community chose an area and plant species that was a priority. The table below shows what species, area treated and where the removal took place. The photos below show some of the work that was completed and were supplied by the communities.

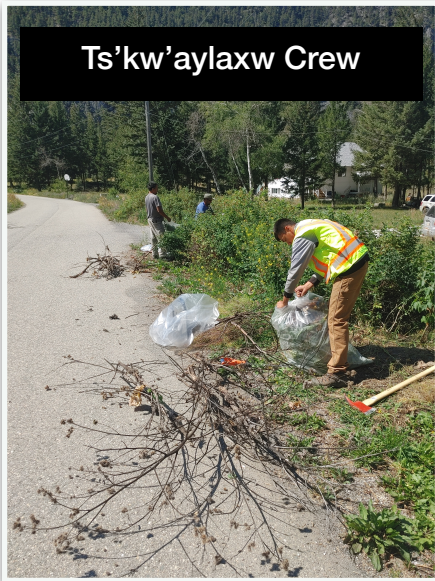


Table 2. Summary of invasive plant removal completed by St'át'imc communities.

| Community | Invasive Plants | Area removed Hectares | Bags Collected | Location |
|------------------------|--|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|---|
| Xaxli'p (XCFC) | Hoary Alyssum, Common Tansy, Diffuse & Spotted Knapweed, Sulphur Cinquefoil, Dalmatian toadflax, Oxeye daisy, Canada Thistle, Night-flowering catchfly | 1.5 | 24 bags 2-3 truckloads of burdock | Chilhil neighbourhood (reserve), Fountain Valley |
| Ts'kw'aylaxw | Burdock | 0.0583 | 35 | Ts'kw'aylaxw Reserve including Marble Canyon |
| T'it'q'et-P'egp'ig'lha | Wild Parsnip, Burdock, Dalmatian Toadflax, Knapweed | 1.2 | 23 | T'it'q'et Wetland and Marriage Mountain trail (reserve) |

2.5 Lillooet Naturalist Invasive Plant Removal and Restoration

LRISS partners, the Lillooet Naturalist Society, have 2 members that initiated a series of invasive plant removal days and a planting restoration day this season. Jonah and Christina Timms organized and scheduled the days including designing posters to advertise the events on social media. The goal of this project was to remove invasive plants from local trails and then choose a site to restore by planting native species.

Three invasive plant removal days happened in June, August and September that recruited 15 of volunteers. The Lion's Trail and Red Rock Trail were chosen because of their popularity and high density of invasive plants. Red Rock has a high concentration of Burdock. District of Lillooet public works staff have seen bats caught in burdock burs in this area. On October 30, 100 native species were planted on a spot along the Red Rock Trail as part of the restoration part of this project. These plants came from Splitrock Environmental. Funding came from the Lillooet Naturalist and LRISS provided in kind support by way of time and equipment. Eight volunteers came out to help plant.

There is an intent to continue with similar events next year. LRISS will continue to collaborate.



Photo by Vivian Birch-Jones



Bridge River Invasive Mussel Sampling

2.6 Invasive Mussel Sampling

LRISS was awarded a grant from the Habitat Conservation Trust Foundation (HCTF) to sample the Fraser River for invasive mussels. This sampling is part of the BC Ministry of Environment & Climate Change Mussel Defence Program to keep BC free of invasive mussels. LRISS has successfully received funding for 7 years to sample water bodies for Zebra & Quagga mussels (*Dreissena polymorpha* & *D. rostriformis bugensis*). The Fraser is very turbulent and full of silt and sand making the samples hard to analyse. It was approved for LRISS to sample the Bridge River and Seton Lake that drain into the Fraser. We are happy to report that no invasive mussels have been detected in any of the water bodies or in BC to date. The list of waterbodies is below in Table 3.

This season’s project focused on capacity building and training. Two St’át’imc Guardian crews did the sampling work alongside LRISS Staff. The St’át’imc Government Services (SGS) Environmental Crews also took part in the training sessions held for the Guardians and the sampling sessions. As part of the training session, we also deployed a substrate monitor on the Seton Lake dock to teach the Guardians how to monitor for adult mussels. The water samples test for larval mussels and have to be sent to a lab for analysis.

Table 3. Waterbodies sampled for Invasive Mussels.

| Waterbody name | Sample site name/description | Months sampled | Total plankton samples |
|----------------|--|-----------------------|------------------------|
| Fraser River | Bridge River - Upstream from the Fraser River Confluence | June, July, August x2 | 4 |
| Fraser River | Seton Lake Public Dock / Boat Launch | June, July, August x2 | 4 |
| | | Total samples taken | 8 |

3. Outreach & Education Program



covered Kindergarten to Grade 11.

The LRISS outreach program did reach our goals for 2023-24. The people that LRISS hired this year is the primary reason for our success in this program. We had 2 returning summer staff, one of whom had just finished her first year of a Bachelor of Education. LRISS also had enough funds to hire for 4 months. We were also able to hire a consultant part-time to focus on our digital outreach which included social media. Table 6 is a summary of our outreach statistics and description of our activities are in the sections below.

3.1 Events, Presentations & Training

LRISS has participated in or delivered 62 events, presentations, and training. This is an increase over last year (30). The reason for the increase was the youth activities that were delivered at the schools in our region.

Our summer staff and ED engaged with all of the schools: Cayoosh Elementary, George M. Murray Elementary, Ski'l Mountain School, Gold Bridge Community School and Lillooet Secondary School. Overall, we did 19 sessions with the schools. This

LRISS continues to offer training sessions to our partners, industry and the public. It is a priority to train as many people as possible that are active or work outdoors because they have the ability to report new infestations. This season we did 11 training sessions that included:

- Aquatic Sampling for St’át’imc Government Services
- Aquatic Sampling for T’it’q’et-P’egp’ig’lha & Xwísten Fisheries Guardians
- Hydro Crew Invasives 101 (2 sessions)
- Miyazaki House Tourism staff Invasives 101
- MOTI & Dawson Road Maintenance update & review training
- Trail Inventory & Data Collection for Ts’kw’aylaxw Guardians
- T’it’q’et-P’egp’ig’lha Land Guardians Invasives 101
- Tsal’alh Guardians Invasives 101
- Xaxlí’p Range Riders Invasives 101
- Coordination of Biogeoclimatic Ecosystem Classification training for partners

Table 4. Summary of Outreach Activities

| Type | Number / Posts | Total Reach |
|----------------|----------------|-------------|
| Event | 44 | 1527 |
| Facebook | 119 | 29323 |
| Instagram | 132 | 26419 |
| LinkedIn | 106 | 14729 |
| TikTok | 74 | 59847 |
| Newsletter | 12 | 27817 |
| Presentation | 7 | 202 |
| Print Ad | 62 | 85667 |
| Print Resource | 4 | 580 |
| Training | 11 | 67 |
| X - Twitter | 74 | 9516 |
| Threads | 9 | 444 |
| Website | NA | 666 |



3.2 Resources

LRISS not only purchases resources from Provincial programs but we create our own for local programs. This year, we have distributed over 580 print resources. The resources we purchase include wallet cards

(business card size accordion brochures) for Plantwise and Aquatic Invasives. We tracked the resources that we gave out at events and training sessions, for example.

An important contribution to our outreach program is a set of curriculum based lesson plans for Kindergarten to Grade 12. These plans were created and tested by our summer staff. The lesson plans are designed in a format for educators. In our experience engaging educator, they need LRISS to not only deliver the education but they also need to understand how the subject matter connects to the curriculum for their students. LRISS has had very good feedback from the teachers about our classroom activities as well as the lesson plans. We continue to reach out to educators to offer

sessions. We created a 1-page promotional poster and sent it to the schools and St'át'imc communities this fall to connect with educators and let them know what we have to offer. (See Appendix 4).

3.3 Digital Outreach

Electronic resources include our website and 5 social media channels: Facebook, Instagram, LinkedIn X (Twitter), Threads and TikTok. We consistently post on social media weekly. There were 518 posts generated with a reach of 151325. This year TikTok surpassed Facebook for the greatest reach from a social media platform. We are pleased to have this reach on TikTok because it typically has a younger audience (18-34 years old) that we had not previously been reaching. Facebook has the second largest reach but Instagram is not far behind. What is noticeable is that the number of posts has significantly decreased (836 last fiscal) but our reach has increased from last year. We surmise that the posts have more reach because they are being specifically designed for the channel and what is trending.

Our digital outreach has been managed by a consultant this year, Fiona McDonald, which has improved our ability to adapt to changing trends. Instead of posting the same content on all social media channels, our consultant designs content appropriate for the channel and audience. Reels have been getting lots of views on Facebook & Instagram. Fun content with video has resulted in a huge reach on TikTok and Facebook. For example, Fiona created a reel based on a Simpson's episode where Bart let frogs loose and this post netted over 10,000 views on Facebook.

Social Media Audits: LRISS has now completed 3 social media audits to evaluate the efficacy of our outreach. It reviews each of the channels, followers, posts with the largest reach and audience profile. The last 2 audits were completed by our consultant, Fiona McDonald, who included recommendations for each channel. This has lead us to make changes and improvements that include:

- Suspending posts to X (Twitter) for a few months to monitor the status of that channel. There has been a significant drop in reach for any of our posts to "X" so we took a break in the summer months. We decided to start posting again to see how our posts were received in the fall.
- Sign up to Meta's Threads channel. Monitor followers, post and see if it is generating interest in our content. We were wondering if it would be a replacement for X (Twitter) since so many were no longer using X.
- Add reels to Facebook and Instagram on a more regular basis because they receive more views than a static post.

We will continue to do at least 2 audits per year. They give us very good insights and help us be efficient with our posting to a variety of audiences.

Monthly newsletters. Using Mail Chimp, the newsletter is generated once a month and sent out to subscribers and our membership. Our most recent newsletters can be found on our [website](#). Each month, we design and write a feature for the newsletter that is also sent individually to 23 of our partners. This includes all of the 6 northern St'át'imc communities, St'át'imc Government Services and Lillooet Tribal Council. Our partners share this feature article with their membership in community newsletters, staff emails, and social media.

3.4 Advertising Features

Advertising includes features for print media like the newspaper and tourism guides. LRISS continues to develop monthly feature articles for our partners who, in turn, put them in their newsletters and social media. LRISS continues to have a business card ad in the newspaper every week with the PlayCleanGo message. The newspaper has been running themed advertising targeting specific audiences. LRISS submitted a features for gardening, supporting local farming and National Indigenous Day. This year, in collaboration with the Sea to Sky Invasive Species Council, we placed an advertisement in the Backcountry Roadmaps book for our area (see ad below). This book is used by a variety of outdoor enthusiasts including hikers, four-wheelers, anglers and more. Since April 2023, there have been 62 ad features published with a reach of 85667.



4. Challenges, Solutions & Organization Resiliency

LRISS is constantly reviewing our organization for ways to improve and build resiliency to plan for challenges. We acknowledge that there are things that we can control and challenges that arise that are unforeseen. In 2023, we faced a variety of challenges and continued to build in processes and plans that were building our resiliency to future change.

One of the primary challenges in 2023 was 2 major wildfires: Downton & Casper that affected almost 21000 hectares in the western half our region. This caused major disruptions as the residents were evacuated for weeks. There was no access to areas around Gold Bridge, Gun Lake, Tyaughton and Seton-Shalath.

Staffing in our organization continues to be a limiting factor and a risk to business continuity. Since there is only one person, the ED, that coordinate all of the programs, if the ED leaves or cannot perform their duties, the Board must pivot quickly to find an alternate person to do the job. We continue to find ways to add depth to our organization through creative options.

The transition to a InvasivesBC from the Invasive Alien Plant Program so close to the start of the field season left us with little time to adjust. We didn't have the information to create forms to match this new system which meant a significant amount of time to edit data and enter it.

Solutions:

The main challenge that occurred with the fires was that certain sites identified for treatment could not be accessed. The Priority Ranking Tool used to select sites for treatment does give LRISS a way to choose other priority sites in a fairly quick timeframe. Thankfully, priority sites around Gun Lake had already been treated but this was not the case along the Highline Road, Mission Mountain pass or in Seton-Shalath. Alternate sites were treated and the next highest priority sites occurred in the McKay Wildfire area.

Collaboration and outsourcing have worked to add staffing depth to our organization. The Xaxlí'p Community Forest Crews continue to be contracted to do the invasive plant treatment. In the past, summer staff have completed a portion of these tasks. XCFC Crews were able to take on the entire treatment list for 2022 and 2023. LRISS continues to work with the other 5 St'át'imc communities to build their capacity to take on invasive species management. We held training sessions and continue to with Guardian programs.

As mentioned previously, LRISS was able to hire an digital outreach consultant part-time. Fiona McDonald is now managing all of the social media and monthly newsletters. She also has time to assist the ED with other design work for advertisements and other features. This dedicated expert outsourcing has taken a huge workload off of the ED's plate. We are grateful for the additional funding from the SLRD Area B select funds that helped fund this position.

For the first time, LRISS hired summer staff for 4 months between May and August. We only had 2 people this year to fill the roles but they have worked for LRISS in the past so their experience and skill sets were an asset. LRISS will endeavour to have summer staff for at least 4 months going into the future as long as we have the funding to do so. Starting in May meant that summer staff could engage with youth still in school and treat some early emerging invasive plants. There was also reduced pressure on a day to day basis to accomplish tasks. We believe that the longer time-span made it best for recruiting from the University level as well as add training and development that we would not normally have time for. Job satisfaction seemed higher because of the training sessions and variety of work throughout the four months.

We piloted the project management software, Asana, with the staff this year. It was a success. Tracking tasks and completion was excellent. Staff said it was an easy system to learn and they liked the ability to track activities in list or calendar mode. LRISS will continue to use this system for staff in the future.



Summer staff Kayla Poppy & Emma

The following is a summary of activities were accomplished this year in order to increase LRISS's resiliency:

- Continued to use the Priority Ranking Tool for treatment of invasive plants.
- Added depth to our team by hiring seasonal staff for longer and retain expert contracting.
- Continued to use the Field Maps application to collect data with our online portal for tracking. Continue to get assistance with our ESRI mapping system from GIS consultant.
- Used Asana to track and monitor all LRISS programs and projects including staff.
- Outreach consultant communicates via Slack with ED as well as staff. Efficient for file exchange and day to day messages.
- Continued use of a bookkeeper contracted to enter all financials and produce reports.

Financial Reporting

LRISS tracks finances between April 1 and March 31 as our fiscal year. The following sections give a summary of our financial information. All bookkeeping is completed using the Sage Accounting System. We hire a bookkeeper and an accountant for our tax filing. Please refer to Appendix 5 for financial reports showing details of revenue and expenditures.

LRISS receives in-kind funding from our partners. This includes equipment, staff time and discounts. Appendix 6 shows the full in-kind summary. The total for this year was just over \$5431.62.

1. Revenue

LRISS secured \$195530.91 of new funding for our programming (see Table 6). This is a decrease over last year. Last year we had a one time funding source of \$30,000 from the SLRD for the restoration efforts for the McKay Creek Wildfire. This was used to support the UBC research project. This was not received again. There was also a \$4000 decrease from the Ministry of Forests funding with no explanation. Less funding was also awarded by HCTF to do the invasive mussel sampling.

There were 2 new sources of funding for this fiscal. The Squamish Lillooet Regional District Area B Director contributed \$10,000 toward the hiring of our Digital Outreach consultant. EcoCanada funding also is new and this was a wage subsidy for one of our summer staff.

The revenue is listed in Appendix 5 on the Income Statement. It is important to define deferred revenue is shown on Table 6. This is funding for specific funders and projects that are moved to the next fiscal year to continue those projects. For example, Ministry of Forests funding is spent on field work like treatment and inventory. It is revenue that we want to ensure is brought forward from our previous fiscal year to complete specific projects. The Ministry of Transportation funding has been brought forward to continue treatment and monitoring of slides that occurred during the atmospheric river event of 2021. SLRD funding is a portion of the \$30000 that will be used on the UBC McKay Creek Fire vegetation project. It is important for us to show that this isn't new revenue but it does get captured in our budget as revenue and was intended for use in our 2023-24 budget allocations.

Table 6. Overview of LRISS Funding Revenue 2023-24

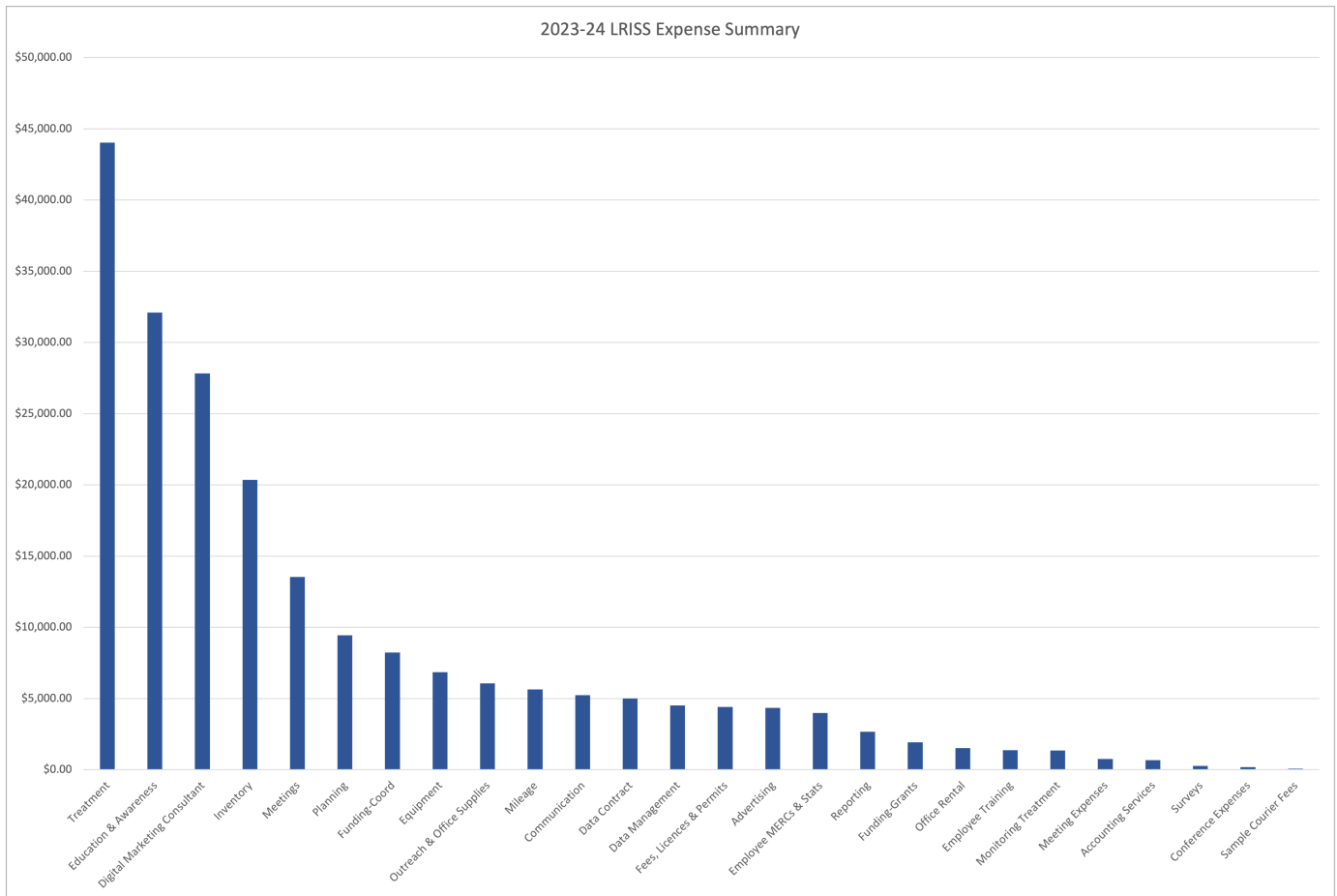
| Sources of Revenue | Amount | Deferred from last fiscal |
|---|--------------------|---------------------------|
| BC Community Gaming Grant | \$21000.31 | \$27.17 |
| BC Hydro | \$5000 | \$1502.62 |
| BC Parks | \$6500 | \$0 |
| Canada Summer Jobs | \$5135 | \$56.30 |
| EcoCanada wage subsidy | \$3375 | \$0 |
| Environment Climate Change Canada | \$49500 | \$19.25 |
| Habitat Conservation Trust Foundation | \$3570 | \$57.82 |
| Lillooet Naturalist Society | \$1000 | \$0 |
| LRISS Admin | \$0* | \$4280.68 |
| Ministry of Forests | \$38000 | \$788.19 |
| Ministry of Transportation & Infrastructure | \$20000 | \$15317.23 |
| Squamish Lillooet Regional District | \$42142 | \$14250 |
| Donations | \$305.18 | \$0 |
| Bank interest | \$2.92 | \$0 |
| Total 2022-23 Revenue | \$195530.91 | \$36299.26 |
| Total Revenue with Deferrals | \$231830.17 | |

2. Expenditures

The total expenditures for 2023-24 fiscal year is just over \$212,000. The chart below shows a summary of the expenses. The top three expenditures were: Treatment of invasive plants, Education & Awareness, and a Digital Marketing consultant. The Digital Marketing consultant is a new position for LRISS that manages all of our social media channels as well as other digital design and marketing. Her work has been extremely beneficial to our program to help reach more people and create our monthly newsletter, as examples. This consultant has expertise that the Executive Director relies on to monitor on online interactions and trends.

A full account of the expenses can be found in Appendix 5. The Income Statement has all of the categories found in Chart 2 including more details.

Chart 1. Summary of Expenses 2023-24



Acknowledgements

We are extremely grateful for the volunteer Board of Directors that oversees the operation of LRISS. Our Board Members include:

- Sue Senger, Chair
- Matt Manuel, Vice-Chair
- Bill Spencer, Treasurer-Secretary
- Gerald Michel, Director
- Mandi Rogers, Director
- Christian Ahrenkiel
- Ellen Reyes, Director

LRISS also like to thank all of our partners (see Appendix 1) and their contributions to our program.

Appendix 1. List of Partnerships and Activities

| Partner | Project - Activity |
|---|--|
| University of British Columbia | McKay Creek Fire Vegetation Response research. |
| Lillooet Naturalist Society | Funding, In-kind support, Invasive plant removal on Trails, Newspaper Features |
| Lillooet Agriculture & Food Society | Sharing of resources Agreement, Monthly article shared. |
| Bridge River Valley Community Association | Weekly Roadside outreach: #ResponsibleRecreation, Invasive Outreach Historic Haylmore Site, Events, Staff Training, Monthly article shared. |
| Lillooet Community Connect Innovation Hub | Support funding applications, meetings, share social media posts. LRISS is a member of the HUB Advisory Committee |
| Lillooet Animal Advocate Society | Outreach with youth, online for responsible pet ownership. Includes Don't Let it Loose Program messages. |
| SWIMS – Society for Wellness, Instruction & Mobility through Swimming | LRISS collaborated with youth summer fun days: outreach teaching about invasive aquatic invasive species like invasive mussels. |
| Miyazaki House Society | Share outreach, office space, remove invasives from property, support events, Train tourism info centre staff. |
| Lillooet Wild | Promotion of conservation of species. Social Media campaign. |
| Lillooet Off Road Cycling Society | Partnership Agreement: Sharing of resources, Project support, Monthly articles shared, Participate in Bike Rodeo event: PlayCleanGo materials |
| Lillooet Livestock Association | Member on LRISS Board, Producer outreach, Monthly article shared. |
| Lillooet Rod & Gun Club | Monthly article shared. |
| Xwísten | Councillor on LRISS Board, monthly article shared, Training of Heritage Crews. Guardian training. Fisheries Guardians sample on Bridge River for invasive mussels. |
| P'egp'ig'lha Council - T'it'q'et | Project Collaboration, Crew Training for Guardianship program, Support to remove Wild Parsnip Infestation, Monthly article shared. Fisheries Guardians sample Seton Lake for invasive mussels. |
| Ucwalmicw Society | Exchange of information. Funding information. LRISS crews assisted with invasives removal. |
| Xaxli'p Community Forest Corporation | Funding application support, Monthly article shared, Crew contract. |
| Tsal'alh | Monthly article shared, Project Collaboration, training of Guardians. Ski'l Mountain School outreach. |
| Sekw'el'was – Splitrock Environmental | Funding application support, Project Collaboration, Monthly article shared, Walking with the Smolts event. |
| Ts'kw'aylaxw | Monthly article shared. Training for Guardians. Job shadowing and hiring of crews for parks work. |

| | |
|---|--|
| Lillooet Tribal Council | Staff member is on LRISS Board of Directors |
| St'át'imc Government Services | Memorandum of Understanding with Lands & Heritage Committee. Support letters for projects. Training for staff. |
| St'át'imc Chiefs Council | Memorandum of understanding with Lands & Heritage Committee. |
| Lillooet Chamber of Commerce | Member, Share updates at monthly meetings. |
| District of Lillooet | Project Collaboration. Home Kit Delivery |
| Tourism Lillooet | Deliver outreach materials, share social media & articles. |
| Tyax Wilderness Lodge | Share social media – promote through our channels |
| Tyax Adventures | Joint outreach delivery to Mountain Bikers: PlayCleanGo, Share social media. |
| Winners Edge Sporting Store | Social Media sharing |
| TimberMart, Feed & Garden Centre | Social Media sharing, public outreach for garden invasives |
| Squamish Lillooet Regional District | Funding Partner for all programs |
| Ministry of Forests, Lands & Natural Resource Operations | Funding Partner for all programs |
| Ministry of Transportation & Infrastructure | Funding Partner for Field program |
| BC Hydro | Funding, Workshop training support for St'át'imc |
| BC Community Gaming | Funding Partner for Outreach & Education Program |
| Habitat Conservation Trust Foundation | Funding Partner for Aquatic Invasive Mussel sampling |
| Ministry of Land, Water & Resource Stewardship | Funding and project partner for aquatic invasives |
| Environment Climate Change Canada | Funding, Information about species at risk |
| Other Regional Invasive Species Organizations including Sea to Sky Invasive Species Council | Invasive Site reconnaissance on borders, outreach materials collaboration, collaborative research on mapping and human resources programs. |

Appendix 2. LRISS 2023 Priority Plant Species & Categories

| COMMON_NAME | LATIN_NAME | LRISS Priority |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------|
| Annual sow thistle | <i>Sonchus oleraceus</i> | 1-Prevent |
| Black knapweed | <i>Centaurea nigra</i> | 1-Prevent |
| Bohemian knotweed | <i>Fallopia x bohemicum</i> | 1-Prevent |
| Brown knapweed | <i>Centaurea jacea</i> | 1-Prevent |
| Bur chervil | <i>Anthriscus caucalis</i> | 1-Prevent |
| Butterfly bush | <i>Buddleja davidii</i> | 1-Prevent |
| Eurasian watermilfoil | <i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i> | 1-Prevent |
| Field scabious | <i>Knautia arvensis</i> | 1-Prevent |
| Flat pea / flat peavine | <i>Lathyrus sylvestris</i> | 1-Prevent |
| Garlic mustard | <i>Alliaria petiolata</i> | 1-Prevent |
| Giant hogweed | <i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i> | 1-Prevent |
| Giant knotweed | <i>Fallopia sachalinensis</i> | 1-Prevent |
| Gorse | <i>Ulex europaeus</i> | 1-Prevent |
| Himalayan knotweed | <i>Polygonum polystachyum</i> | 1-Prevent |
| Longspine sandbur | <i>Cenchrus longispinus</i> | 1-Prevent |
| Marsh plume thistle/Marsh thistle | <i>Cirsium palustre</i> | 1-Prevent |
| Meadow hawkweed | <i>Hieracium caespitosum</i> | 1-Prevent |
| Meadow knapweed | <i>Centaurea debeauxii</i> | 1-Prevent |
| Poison hemlock | <i>Conium maculatum</i> | 1-Prevent |
| Policeman's helmet / himalayan balsam | <i>Impatiens glandulifera</i> | 1-Prevent |
| Rush skeletonweed | <i>Chondrilla juncea</i> | 1-Prevent |
| Russian knapweed | <i>Acroptilon repens</i> | 1-Prevent |
| Scotch thistle | <i>Onopordum acanthium</i> | 1-Prevent |
| Tansy ragwort | <i>Senecio jacobaea</i> | 1-Prevent |
| Teasel | <i>Dipsacus fullonum</i> | 1-Prevent |
| Whiplash hawkweed | <i>Hieracium flagellare</i> | 1-Prevent |
| Wild chervil | <i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i> | 1-Prevent |
| Blueweed | <i>Echium vulgare</i> | 2-Eradicate |
| Common bugloss | <i>Anchusa officinalis</i> | 2-Eradicate |
| Cypress spurge | <i>Euphorbia cyparissias</i> | 2-Eradicate |
| Hoary cress | <i>Cardaria draba</i> | 2-Eradicate |
| Leafy spurge | <i>Euphorbia esula</i> | 2-Eradicate |
| Puncturevine | <i>Tribulus terrestris</i> | 2-Eradicate |
| Purple loosestrife | <i>Lythrum salicaria</i> | 2-Eradicate |
| Scotch broom | <i>Cytisus scoparius</i> | 2-Eradicate |
| Tree-of-Heaven | <i>Ailanthus altissima</i> | 2-Eradicate |
| Wild Parsnip | <i>Pastinaca sativa</i> | 2-Eradicate |
| Yellow iris | <i>Iris pseudachorus</i> | 2-Eradicate |
| Baby's breath | <i>Gypsophila paniculata</i> | 3-Contain |
| Common tansy | <i>Tanacetum vulgare</i> | 3-Contain |
| Dame's rocket | <i>Hesperis matronalis</i> | 3-Contain |
| Himalayan blackberry | <i>Rubus armeniacus</i> | 3-Contain |

| COMMON_NAME | LATIN_NAME | LRISS Priority |
|---|-------------------------|---------------------|
| Hoary alyssum | Berteroa incana | 3-Contain |
| Hound's-tongue | Cynoglossum officinale | 3-Contain |
| Japanese knotweed | Fallopia japonica | 3-Contain |
| Nodding thistle | Carduus nutans | 3-Contain |
| Orange hawkweed | Hieracium aurantiacum | 3-Contain |
| Perennial sow thistle | Sonchus arvensis | 3-Contain |
| Scentless chamomile | Matricaria perforata | 3-Contain |
| St. John's wort/Saint John's wort/ Goatweed | Hypericum perforatum | 3-Contain |
| Sulphur cinquefoil | Potentilla recta | 3-Contain |
| Tall hawkweed | Hieracium piloselloides | 3-Contain |
| Wood sage | Salvia nemorsa | 3-Contain |
| Yellow hawkweed | Hieracium pratense | 3-Contain |
| Yellow/common toadflax | Linaria vulgaris | 3-Contain |
| Burdock species | Arctium spp | 4-Strategic Control |
| Canada thistle | Cirsium arvense | 4-Strategic Control |
| Chicory | Cichorium intybus | 4-Strategic Control |
| Dalmatian toadflax | Linaria dalmatica | 4-Strategic Control |
| Diffuse knapweed | Centaurea diffusa | 4-Strategic Control |
| Dodder | Cuscuta spp. | 4-Strategic Control |
| Knapweed species | Centaurea spp. | 4-Strategic Control |
| Oxeye daisy | Leucanthemum vulgare | 4-Strategic Control |
| Spotted knapweed | Centaurea biebersteinii | 4-Strategic Control |




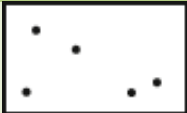


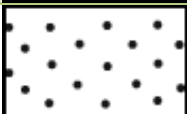


Categories of Invasive Plant for Prioritization

Criteria for LRISS

Based on the Sea to Sky's criteria with some changes to management approach.

| Priority | Category | Definition | Management Approach |
|----------|--------------------------|---|---|
| 1 | Prevention Watchlist | These species are not yet found in the region, but could be found in neighbouring areas or are considered likely to arrive soon. | Alert or Watchlist species, focus on education & awareness with the goal of prevention. If prevention fails, and these species are detected where they were previously not known to occur, the goal is immediate eradication following an EDRR protocol (<i>Note: LRISS will be developing an EDRR protocol</i>). |
| 2 | Eradicate | These species exist in the region, but with very limited distribution. Eradication is feasible. | Eradication is the goal. These species are the highest priority for planned annual control programs. |
| 3 | Contain | These species are abundant in certain portions of the region, but have not yet infested all potential habitats. | Containment to the current location and/or distribution. Preventing or reducing access to areas with invasive species infestations is also a strategy employed in containment. Treatments would generally only occur within the containment boundary if sensitive sites or unique resources were at risk. |
| 4 | Strategic Control | These are widespread species that are beyond landscape-level control and/or have relatively low impact. | The goal of management efforts for these species is to protect site-specific values or assets. Land managers may choose to treat these species at sites they deem valuable to protect (e.g. wildlife habitat, corridors of spread, agricultural land etc.) based on specific land management objectives. Some of these species have biological control agents available. |
| 5 | No Action | These are widespread species, where site-scale control is ineffective or futile; and/or these species have relatively low impact. Lost causes. | Not included in control programs. Education only (e.g. do not plant in gardens). |
| 6 | Insufficient Information | There is insufficient information for these species on their distribution, impacts, potential for spread and/or feasibility of control. Not enough information to assign a management category. | Carry out inventory if required, monitor known locations, and/or access more information from other regions. |

Appendix 3. Density & Distribution Codes

| Invasive Plant Survey - Distribution Codes | | |
|--|---|--|
| Code | Image | Description |
| 1 |  | Rare individual, a single occurrence |
| 2 |  | Few sporadically occurring individuals |
| 3 |  | Single patch or clump of a species |
| 4 |  | Several sporadically occurring individuals |
| 5 |  | A few patches or clumps of a species |
| 6 |  | Several well-spaced patches or clumps |
| 7 |  | Continuous uniform occurrence of well-spaced individuals |
| 8 |  | Continuous occurrence of a species with a few gaps in the distribution |
| 9 |  | Continuous dense occurrence of a species |

| Invasive Plant Survey - Density Codes | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Code | Description |
| 1 | $\leq 1 \text{ plant/m}^2$ (Low) |
| 2 | 2-5 plants/m^2 (Med) |
| 3 | 6-10 plants/m^2 (High) |
| 4 | $>10 \text{ plants/m}^2$ (Dense) |

Appendix 4. Example of Print - Digital Resource



Hey, educators!

LRISS is your go-to resource for engaging classroom or youth group experiences.

Our comprehensive program covers a diverse range of topics, including local ecosystems and the significant impacts of invasive species.

What sets us apart is our commitment to hands-on learning, providing all the necessary equipment for both indoor and outdoor activities. Our curriculum is thoughtfully linked to BC education standards, and we take pride in incorporating the local indigenous language and the concept of walking on two legs into our activities.

With a network of over 25 partners, including the northern St'át'imc communities and the Lillooet Naturalists, we offer unparalleled access to community knowledge keepers and experts.

Whether you're seeking support for outdoor learning initiatives, community projects, or youth training, we're here to help. Students can even earn volunteer hours required for graduation and receive assistance with capstone projects.

Interested in having us join your classroom for a day of outdoor learning?

Don't hesitate to reach out! We cater to all age groups and are eager to connect with you. Together, we can foster a deeper understanding of our environment and promote meaningful community engagement.

Hey, Youth!





If you or someone you know are between the ages of 15 to 30 and are interested in volunteering as part of a national project let us know and we can connect you with the Invasive Species Council of BC for this opportunity.

 /lillooetregionalinvasivespeciessociety

 @Irinvasives

 info@lriss.ca

Our activities are

-  linked to BC curriculum
-  indoors and outdoors.
-  linked to St'át'imc language
-  available for all ages



Appendix 5. LRISS Financial Reports

Lillooet Regional Invasive Species Society Balance Sheet As at Mar 31, 2024

ASSET

Current Assets

| | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Gaming Equity Shares | 7.05 | |
| Gaming Bank Account | 20,987.54 | |
| Chequing Equity Shares | 7.28 | |
| Plan 24 Savings Account | 4,855.47 | |
| Chequing Bank Account | <u>23,286.99</u> | |
| TOTAL CASH | | <u>49,144.33</u> |
| Total Current Assets | | <u>49,144.33</u> |

TOTAL ASSET 49,144.33

LIABILITY

Current Liabilities

| | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Deferred Revenue | 21,000.00 | |
| Accounts Payable | 6,880.00 | |
| Collabria Visa #4753 Payable | 115.00 | |
| WCB Payable | 0.86 | |
| GST Rebates Receivable | <u>-2,773.54</u> | |
| GST Owing (Refund) | | <u>-2,773.54</u> |
| Total Current Liabilities | | <u>25,222.32</u> |

TOTAL LIABILITY 25,222.32

EQUITY

Retained Earnings

| | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Retained Earnings | 4,245.69 | |
| Current Earnings | <u>19,676.32</u> | |
| Total Retained Earnings | | <u>23,922.01</u> |

TOTAL EQUITY 23,922.01

LIABILITIES AND EQUITY 49,144.33

Generated On: Apr 24, 2024

Lillooet Regional Invasive Species Society Income Statement

| REVENUE | Apr 01, 2023 to Mar 31, 2024 |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Revenue from Funding | |
| Admin Revenue from SLRD Area B | \$1,000.00 |
| Admin Revenue from MOTI | \$2,000.00 |
| Admin Revenue from Feds - MOE | \$5,000.00 |
| Admin Revenue from HCTF | \$350.00 |
| Admin Revenue from BC Hydro | \$500.00 |
| Admin Revenue from SLRD | \$3,200.00 |
| Admin Revenue from MOFLNRO | \$2,760.00 |
| Habitat Conservation Trust Fund | \$3,570.00 |
| Deferred Revenue | \$38,747.96 |
| MOFLNRO - COORDINATION | \$15,000.00 |
| MOFLNRO - OPERATIONS | \$23,000.00 |
| MOTI | \$20,000.00 |
| BC Hydro | \$5,000.00 |
| SLRD Area B | \$10,000.00 |
| SLRD Service | \$32,142.50 |
| Feds - MOE | \$44,550.00 |
| BC Gaming Grant | \$21,000.00 |
| Employment Grants | \$8,510.00 |
| GST Rebates | \$2,764.53 |
| Lillooet Naturalists Society | \$1,000.00 |
| BC Parks | \$6,500.00 |
| Net Funding Revenue | \$246,594.99 |
| Other Revenue | |
| Bank Interest Revenue | \$2.92 |
| Donations | \$305.18 |
| Total Other Revenue | \$308.10 |
| TOTAL REVENUE | \$246,903.09 |
| Revenue minus Admin Revenue | \$229,328.56 |

| EXPENSE | |
|---------------------------|------------|
| Operating Expenses | |
| EI Expense | \$627.95 |
| CPP Expense | \$1,472.70 |
| WCB Expense | \$50.19 |
| Vac Expense | \$1,095.37 |

| | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Accomodation | \$0.00 |
| Accounting | \$682.50 |
| Advertising | \$4,345.64 |
| Equipment | \$6,848.16 |
| Fees, Licenses, Permits | \$4,421.56 |
| Meals | \$180.92 |
| Meeting Expenses | \$766.73 |
| Mileage - kms | \$5,652.07 |
| Office and Outreach | \$6,069.37 |
| Office Rent | \$1,530.00 |
| Sample Courier Fees | \$70.53 |
| Deferred Expenses fr Previous Year | \$9.18 |
| Admin Expense to Funders | \$14,810.00 |
| Total Operating Expenses | \$48,632.87 |

Wage Expenses

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|
| Wages: Coordination-Communication | \$5,229.00 |
| Wages: Coordination - Meeting | \$13,534.50 |
| Wages: Coordination - Planning | \$9,444.50 |
| Wages: Education & Awareness | \$32,088.87 |
| Wages: Inventory | \$7,675.00 |
| Wages: Treatment | \$2,671.18 |
| Wages: Monitor | \$1,344.45 |
| Wages: Data Entry | \$189.00 |
| Wages: Funding - Coordination | \$8,242.80 |
| Wages: Funding - Grants | \$1,921.50 |
| Wages: Reporting | \$2,677.50 |
| Wages: Survey | \$279.50 |
| Wages: Employee Training | \$1,368.00 |
| Wages: Data Management | \$4,336.50 |
| Wages: Contract - Inventory | \$12,675.00 |
| Wages: Contract - Treatment | \$41,350.00 |
| Wages: Contract - Data | \$5,000.00 |
| Wages: Contract -Outreach | \$27,825.00 |
| Wages: Stat Holidays | \$741.60 |
| Total Wage Expenses | \$178,593.90 |

TOTAL EXPENSE \$227,226.77

NET INCOME \$19,676.32

Generated On: Apr 23, 2024

Appendix 6. In-kind Contributions Summary 2023-24

Lillooet Regional Invasive Species Society: 2023-24 In-Kind Contributions

| Volunteer or Organization | Activity or Resource | Estimated number of hours | Rate (if applicable) | Estimated Value |
|---|--|---------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| GWR Heritage | Training & Chance Find Procedure | 4 | | \$465.62 |
| Lillooet Naturalist Society | Invasive Removal Events. May 28 (8), June 24 (2), Sept 9 (7), Oct 30 (6) | 46 | \$27 | \$1,242.00 |
| Ts'kw'aylaxw Community | St'át'at'imc Gathering Coordination | 8 | \$27 | \$216.00 |
| Lillooet Off Road Cycling Association | Bike Rodeo Organization | 8 | \$27 | \$216.00 |
| Splitrock Environmental | Walking with the Smolts Event Coordination | 8 | \$27 | \$216.00 |
| Ts'kw'aylaxw, Sekw'el'was, T'it'q'et, Tsal'alh, St'át'imc Tribal Council, Bridge River Valley Community | Organizations posting monthly newsletters | 42 | \$27 | \$1,134.00 |
| District of Lillooet - BRLN Features with invasive species segment (ADD) | Advertising info cost | 2 | \$50 | \$100.00 |
| District of Lillooet | Species information to DOL site | 1 | \$25 | \$25.00 |
| Lillooet Library | Organize youth events | 8 | \$22 | \$176.00 |
| Timber Supply Area Partner Meetings, Oct 19 | Meeting Organization | 3 | \$27 | \$81.00 |
| McKay Creek Fire Restoration Meetings (May2, Jun21, July10) | Meeting Organization | 12 | \$30 | \$360.00 |
| Plankton Tow nets | Plankton Tow nets | 2 | \$0 | \$1,200.00 |
| TOTALS | | 144 | | \$5,431.62 |

| Category | Amount |
|-----------|------------|
| Events | \$1,730.62 |
| Treatment | \$1,242.00 |
| Outreach | \$1,259.00 |
| Equipment | \$1,200.00 |
| | \$5,431.62 |