

## USACE ERDC

**Moderator: Julie Marcy**  
**January 20, 2016**

Julie Marcy: Welcome everyone. This is Julie Marcy from the ERDC Environmental Lab in Vicksburg, Mississippi. And I welcome you to our webinar series hosted by the Corps and the Invasive Species Leadership Team.

Now, I am going to tell you a little bit more about today's program and speaker. Our topic is going to be Army Corps of Engineers Pollinator Activity. This will be discussing a new President's executive memorandum for pollinator health and our speaker will be (Jeff Krause).

(Jeff) is an Institute for Water Resources employee and he serves as the environmental stewardship program and business line manager for Headquarters of the Army Corps of Engineers. He is a senior policy advisor who provides direction and guidance from a national perspective to the field for the Corps' comprehensive stewardship program, which encompasses about 12 million acres of land and water. (Jeff)'s responsibilities include budget and work plan development, stewardship remaining items, management, policy and guidance developments.

He is an interagency liaison and he coordinates with the Assistant Secretary of the Army's office for Civil Works and with the Office of Management and Budget on behalf of the Corps. Previously, (Jeff) was a wildlife biologist with the Baltimore district where he was located at the Raystown Lake project for 15 years and that project is in Central Pennsylvania.

You can see more about (Jeff) in his complete bio that is posted on our invasive species webinar web pages where we will be posting today's presentation and the supported video of the session as well.

(Jeff Krause): Okay, well thank, Julie, for that introduction. I don't think I have to go into too much more background. I'll just kind of jump right into the presentation. I will just go ahead and add that I do see numerous field folks from the environmental stewardship community practice online and I appreciate their efforts this past couple of years on this topic. We've been trying to make some progress there.

Just to add a few more names to the list here, as we talk about this national strategy, (Tara Whitsel) is also online. She is from Raystown and she has helped out tremendously in different parts of this program dealing with development of the plan, so I appreciate her help. Dr. (Wen Chang) at IWR is the actual POC for the White House task force and actually coordinated with another IWR employees when this initiative was coming out and was able to get some language in there for the Corps, which really helped us build momentum, and (Mary Coulombe) who is the natural resources management branch is the principal for the agency, the Corps of Engineers, since the direction of the memo was directed or natural resources or land management program.

So with that, that's what I am going to talk about today, try to tie it into the invasive species work as well because there is a definite connection between work that we can do to improve pollinator health and the invasive species problems and treatments that we have out there. And I will get a little bit more into that. Okay, did that slide go?

Julie Marcy: Yes you are on #2.

(Jeff Krause): Okay thank you. So, the presidential memorandum, a lot of folks may have seen stuff on the news. I know it made, you know, CNN and different newscasts but as far as how it affected other federal agencies, a lot of folks, may not have paid much attention and so the original memorandum back in June 2014, was directed for all agencies to develop plans and for the federal agencies as a group to develop a national strategy to improve pollinator health.

I had mentioned earlier that Dr. (Wen Chang) had provided was some input to that and as part of that memorandum, if you go on the White House site and pull up the memorandum, there is a Section 3, to improve pollinator habitat and subsection K directs the Army Corps of Engineers to incorporate conservation practices for pollinator habitat on our 12 million acres.

So that was kind of a key component, as many folks out there probably realize in our work with conservation efforts, you'll see a lot of bureau land management, fish and wildlife, forest service, getting involved in a lot of national initiatives and commonly the Corps is kind of left out of some of those initiatives and by having the language in there and then subsequently supported by offices such as the assistant secretary's office, who expressed interest as well, gave us a little bit of momentum for us to move forward, at least on our land management that are about 420 Corps of engineer's projects.

The task force members, you can see just a long list here of all of them, chaired by the Department of Agriculture and the EPA. Department of Defense is in there but we were listed separately which is also helpful as many folks realize we get kind of bogged down when we are just on the Department of Defense as well. But, you can see it's very encompassing.

Everybody from GSA has been involved in this task force as far as building standards and landscaping standards around buildings. Of course, some of the signs, foundations, the Smithsonian, the Office of Science and Technology, technology policy was very instrumental and also the Office of Management and Budget, of course, them pulling the strings and making the president's recommendations for his budget are kind of critical that they are involved, that if we make some commitments there at the table to support that and hopefully that trickles down to our budget request when we put in for packages, which I will explain a little bit later on how we incorporated pollinators into that.

So, the national strategy, which I don't know if I have a date here, but came out in April of '15, had some different goals in there. Basically the goals are centered around the commercial honeybees and the economic benefits there, the habitat and then a specific piece on monarch butterflies as well. Included research action plan, a public education plan, it ended and resulted in a best management practices for federal lands, which I will describe at length that you can get to that later, has a national seed strategy and looks at these agency chapters, which in the strategy each agency had their own chapter which talked about action items as well as their pollinators plans for each agency

So, going right into some of the draft goals, and just kind of one thing I did include in this presentation looking back on, I think a lot of folks are familiar with the benefit of commercial honeybees as well as native pollinators, not only for the huge economic benefit but also for the natural ecological benefits that they provide and I don't go much in this presentation on the decline of some of those populations but I think most people are familiar that some of the commercial honeybees have went through several different issues including culminated collapse disease, issues of pesticides, issues with habitat, and the more research that is being done on there, they found that even though some of those other factors such as pesticides and other diseases that were

always present but seemed to be now taking a bigger impact really came down to the habitat problems that were out there.

A lot of the CRP land that was being converted into fields that were providing pollinator health, being converted back to corn for ethanol or no longer in the program, just a loss of habitat development and the quality of that habitat with invasive species, all is making the food sources habitat sources for pollinators much more degraded and increasing their decline.

So, with that, these different goals here, we are trying to tackle that. The first one being to re-enhance or restore seven million acres on federal lands or through federal actions. Some of the other programs, I think most folks are familiar with a lot of the conservation reserve programs and things like that that the USDA provides variable to connect to a lot of private land owners but half of this seven million acres is to be designated on federal land itself and that is where we can also play a role there.

The honeybee goal is dealing with reducing honeybee winter losses by 50% from the current baseline. Again that ties into some of the other issues that are ongoing including potential impacts of pesticides. I won't go into that too much for our pollinator plan which focuses on the habitat, but I just wanted you to be aware from a national perspective the strategy has a big focus on that as well.

And then the monarch butterflies, which have been in decline for some time, getting to, a situation where the decline is considered very significant and so they are looking to increase federal actions and partnerships to increase the population, the 300 million butterflies, by 2020. And, I am not a monarch expert by any means, but I do know that we -- which I will explain a little later -- have a huge opportunity to play in some of the critical areas throughout the

migration pattern of the monarch butterfly, so will touch base on that in a little bit.

I mentioned one of the products that came out of the strategy in the task force was this pollinator friendly best management practices for federal lands. You can see a couple of places I just highlighted there that kind of tie into invasive species management. One is that a lot of the habitat that is degraded and no longer producing the quality of habitat will require removal of invasive species.

And secondly, when we're doing our different land management and using pesticides in general, we have to be careful not to impact non-target species and so we've developed a few action items in regard to that, but if you look down through here, this manual which is now on our gateway and I have a link a little bit later, but our natural resources management gateway does have a pollinator website on it now which has this documented as well. So, I will touch base on that a little later. But if I've run through something a little too fast, feel free to email me if you're looking for information and I'll certainly direct you in the right place.

Part of that strategy was to develop a Corps of Engineers pollinator improvement plan and we did try to work so we could promote education, awareness across the natural resources management community of practice as a primarily first step there, not that this can't expand to some of our other current missions and ecosystem restoration, which there is probably already some work being done, but that was a primary audience for this and so we identified that we wanted to look at existing policy and guidance to modify them for pollinator health, incorporated pollinator work within our budget packages, which we have done the last two years.

We've been able to identify pollinator specific packages, you know, to improve habitat, improve education on pollinators, which slides into the next thing, the Corps, especially our natural resources program, has a tremendous interpretive program out there. And as we've found through our data in 2015, we are already doing a tremendous amount of pollinator type programs and I have some numbers that I will show later. But we wanted to provide resources and continue to do so over the next year or so, so there are rangers, our volunteers, our partners at our projects, have resources that they can increase awareness and education.

And then of course, kind of the driving force is to implement conservation and best management practices on our land to improve pollinator health, habitat, and any other protections that we can do. Some of the comments that came back that kind of formed our actions and these are more action items that were found in the document that we would issue a policy or similar guidance memo on pollinator health. That was done in June; (Mary Coulombe) last year did go ahead and send that out to the field.

Some of you may or may not have seen that. We tried to get that down to everybody. But what it did do was just identified that we had the web resources online, on the gateway. It identified that the best management practices and things were also included on there, just a general encouragement. But, tried to direct the field to a specific location where they can find out more on how they can do better on pollinator health.

We said we would incorporated pollinator management protocols into our draft ER, the 540 regulation for stewardship. That has been done. We made some slight changes in the general stewardship sections as well as the pesticide sections for non-target species. That is still in draft and a lot of folks out there are waiting for that, too, to get finalized. There are other things other

than pollinators that have been holding that up, some real estate issues and things like that, that we are trying to push through and hopefully won't be too much longer but we did incorporate that into the draft as we said in the strategic plan.

The budget identifiers, the folks in the field that are doing the budgeting at the projects and districts for the environmental stewardship program have seen that we had identifiers the last couple of years for pollinator packages. They allowed us to report that to the assistant secretary's office as well as OMB and I will say for sure in 2016, we got an additional \$3.2 million in the program that was specific to pollinators. We possibly will get a similar more amount in the '17 budget. I can't talk about that for a couple more weeks yet but we are hopeful that there is still discussion on final numbers there.

We also said we would document the number of pollinator gardens and I will go over some OMBIL data. The O&M business information link that provides us our annual update, we went in and got a lot more information than just number of pollinator gardens and that included the Corps managed acres. And the last thing which includes specific indicators that track work activities that target protections in the '17 budget, it kind of ties with one of the earlier ones with the ES best, so we have done pretty good with those action items.

They are ones that we felt we could move forward on. There is a goal. We had to establish a goal over a five year time period. As far as each agency, going to have an internal goal here and we set it up at 20,000 acres to either be restored or enhanced for pollinators and took a pretty good chunk out of that based on the existing types of work that are already being done out there and we will adjust that as needed. But it was just kind of a first step to give the national task force a number to work with.

I wanted to go into some specific areas. Some of this work was done by our Institute for Water Resources, (Ben Silvernail) now and also (Scott Jackson) who is a former ERDC employee, still helping out in a contract mode. We knew that there was a lot of monarch emphasis directed at the I-35 corridor, which stretches from you can see Texas up through Minnesota.

We also have a lot of Corps of Engineers projects in that area and as you can see here about 45 projects totaling over a million acres. Some of that is water acres and we won't be able to manage them but it did illustrate compared to a lot of the other land management agencies which have larger tracks further west, but the Corps has a pretty good federal foot print within that area.

And of course some of the folks down in Ft. Worth and some of the folks up in different parts of MVD are already working with other partners on monarchs. This illustrates the opportunity that we have up and down. And so, we are looking to continue to increase that and maybe get some more opportunities whether it is funding through partners, funding through other avenues, but basically to do our role to increase our management practices in an area for a specific species that needs help.

There was a recent article, I don't know if everybody got to see it. I don't know quite how the Corps and Environment newsletter is distributed these days but someone sent it to me but several of us in the natural resources community of practice pulled some information together. Probably a Google search will find this pretty quick. I do know there is a link on the civil works environmental page but I will try to get that link back out to the group. But it was a good article, talked about various work that is ongoing at Corps of Engineers lands.

Not until I got involved in this did I know we had active beehives in one of our visitor's centers. You can open up the glass and look at it and provided education on pollinators at Rend Lake and numerous milkweed plantings seed collection going on. I know we are doing a good bit of prairie restoration already and how that was affecting pollinators and just a number of flower gardens that are out there and for the folks in our communities, I think that is an excellent opportunity.

If you don't have a good flower garden or if you want to enhance one or make one bigger, some of the handshake partnership opportunities we have or even other partners are out there. I think there are numerous opportunities to increase that education about our projects.

I mentioned updating the regulation. This is just a little excerpt from the pest and invasive species chapter 4. There will be a new chapter replaced in the old pest management chapter and just a statement in there that discusses non-target species and pollinators and some things that you can do. We also hope to encourage education on the gateway of providing folks just so that they, think a little bit more about stuff that can be adjusted in the field, how they treat, when they treat it, incorporate some things in contracts where they can, just so we have a less impact on those communities.

Budget packages, just showing here, 2015, '16, I think this might have been '15 overall, but they all weren't included but it shows you a breakdown of the different types of packages that we have. These are work packages included in the budget for the environmental stewardship program, almost \$7,000 that are benefitting pollinators in one form or another, and one thing that I'd just add at this point that I heard a lot of other agencies say during this initiative was that, there is a lot of habitat out there that supports pollinators that didn't get much attention before this executive action or memorandum that is out there.

And so, it provides an emphasis for work whether it's invasive species, whether it's for song bird habitat that focuses on fish scrub and shrub areas. But anything that is going to produce flowers and pollen and nectar benefit pollinators, usually benefits some other types of species as well, especially working with native plants and prairie habitats and stuff like that. So it is an excellent opportunity to get a lot of other things done while benefitting pollinators at the same time.

The other aspect of this is we mentioned earlier that we would collect information on things such as number of flower gardens, it's probably a little hard to see this slide but you can see there are about 12 categories there that we asked the field. This is our annual update for folks who aren't any O&M community. You have to go in at the end of the year in October for a variety of topics, pollinators only being one of them, and provide information at the end of the year that are reported upwards either for performance information that we passed along to other agencies or we pass them on to ASA's office or we just need to tell our story better.

And this is the example with pollinators, they wanted to see what we were doing out there and take credit for what we are already doing. And so that was implemented for this last cycle, maybe some fine adjustments for next year, but there were some surprising numbers, 317...

Julie Marcy: Some electronic feedback/static occurring.

(Jeff Krause): Yeah it's something through the Cisco phone line on the internet line, but I'll try to talk a little louder and I apologize for that. So these are the results that we saw, the number of pollinator gardens, 317 at our projects which is I think

a pretty good number considering we only have about 420 E&S projects out there. About 51 of those have education materials.

We ask how many acres they currently manage or maintain for pollinators and a significant amount of 16,000 there acres that have been recently improved or enhanced, about 4,000 in acres that have been restored and we have a little work to do on those definitions and interpretations on them which I think is going to be solidified this year. The task force is looking at specific definitions across all agencies which we will have to follow on that.

The number of potential acres of habitats, this is old fields and things, we still have quite a bit of ways of what we consider easily accessible acres out there that we could get to and enhance for pollinators as well. We only have 22 beekeepers but they manage about 1300 hives and nearly 36 million managed bees. So, that is pretty significant.

I know we have to watch for impacts of non-native bees on existing bees but where there are opportunities they can provide a benefit and I know there is a lot of interest from the administration to be cooperative where we can be to get hives on federal lands where they can set up agreements and have longer periods of time to kind of shepherd their hives, storing the off seas and some things like that.

Areas managed for monarch butterflies, about 292 acres, and interpretive programs I thought were pretty impressive, 174 with almost 10,000 contacts at those programs specific to pollinators. And I've seen a lot of websites and kind of news clips and things like that, but I didn't know that it was that significant. So, pretty proud that the field is already doing that and this is really before we got the word out on pollinators.

Okay, so I went through that a little faster than I was expecting so we'll have a good bit of time for some folks to maybe talk a little bit about what they are doing out there in the field but also any questions related to either the plan that the Corps of Engineers has, the national strategy, how we work with the task force, but we feel like we've made good progress on the actions related to the strategy and the core plan.

Our commitments are reasonable and not too burdensome and we feel we have numerous opportunities out there. And as mentioned earlier, direct ties to the invasive species management on Corps lands, especially on the terrestrial side, which sometimes we don't get as much support on. A lot of interest in the quality invasives and this really helps I think make a tie to why we need to also be aware of the terrestrial invasives and it gives us opportunities to justify why we would want to continue with that.

So with that, like I said, I went through it a little bit quicker, but Julie if you want to put the phone back up and we can take some questions from the field, I know there are some field folks out there that may want to just briefly indicate if they've been doing some work that maybe we don't know about.

Julie Marcy: Okay everyone should be able to speak now. If you were using your local mute button on your phone you may need to unmute the local button but feel free to either verbally ask questions of (Jeff) or you can use the chat feature, either one.

(Jessica Spencer): Hi, this is (Jessica Spencer), I'm with the invasive species management branch in Jacksonville, Florida, and one of the things that I wanted to mention is that as we are promoting a lot of pollinator friendly plants, I just want to emphasize that there's a lot of stuff that is advertised as pollinator friendly

that is actually invasive. One of the best examples I can think of is butterfly bush.

And so if you are developing a planting, like a garden, pollinator garden for your location, just make sure that you take an active step to make sure that they aren't planting invasive plants. It's one of those things that you're trying to do the right thing, but you can actually end up causing some issues if you don't pay attention. They are not really marketed that well.

And I know in Florida and some of the southern states, they market a tropical milkweed that is actually being frowned upon because it grows through the winter and the butterflies tend to stick around longer than they should rather than migrating. They get caught by some of the freezes. It also sort of perpetuates a parasite that can affect the monarch butterflies, so I just want to emphasize that it's probably best to stick with natives.

Julie Marcy: Okay thanks for those tips, (Jessica).

(Jeff Krause): Yes, that's definitely an excellent point. I would say that in all the meetings of the task force, of the agencies present, that that has been emphasized numerous times and because there is a lot of pressure, especially on the beekeeping side to do exactly what you mentioned, use some of the I think it's sweet clover and some other things that, you know, have brought tremendous bee forge but is not native and causes other problems.

So there is definitely an emphasis on there. I think the manual that talks about management on, best management practices on federal lands also emphasizes that but a good reminder for anybody who is thinking of taking that on because there is certainly a market out there for bad stuff.

Julie Marcy: And (Jeff) we've had a couple of chat comments, one, (Dana) was just adding a comment that if you're unsure about whether something is invasive, you might want to check with your local native plant society. And then we had another question from (Alan Dean), is there a good list of seed sources? We'd like to buy in bulk but are still looking for a good source.

(Jeff Krause): That's a good question. We probably will try to put some of that up on the gateway. If anybody else has any suggestions, I know there are certain companies in certain regions, please speak up. And there is a seed list that is going to be developed by this task force and I don't have the exact status. I think they are behind their schedule on that. But, to come out that is something we could cross reference so we will make that available but does anybody else have any input on seed sources?

Male: ...in the Pacific Northwest and there is a company called Rainier Seeds and they put together a native pollinator seed mix for us. And it seems really nice. We haven't purchased it yet. We are still working on our plan. But they have been very helpful in helping us plan a mix that should be successful.

Julie Marcy: Was there someone else who had another seed source?

(Keith Chasteen): Hey Julie and (Jeff), this is (Keith Chasteen) in Louisville, I'd suggest collecting your own seed locally, then you know you have regionalized seed and you are not importing seed from, other eco-zones, although that is time consuming.

Julie Marcy: Yes, that could be another option. I know there is a place called Wildseed Farms in Fredericksburg, Texas, that has seed for regions throughout the U.S. I don't know about larger scale bulk purchases, but Wildseed Farms in Fredericksburg, Texas, is another source. And we have another chat question,

is there a regulation or pamphlet for establishing beekeeping agreements with local or seasonal hives? Any insight on that, (Jeff)?

(Jeff Krause): Yeah, I can say there is not a national regulation or pamphlet where we provide any general guidance. I actually sent that out to the field at least through I think stewardship advisory team looking to gain some insight on how the field was addressing that and I'd still be interested in any input from folks on the call as to how you are addressing it. I found it to be done in various ways and just like many of the other activities whether it's done through a special use permit, whether it's done through some type of real estate instrument, depending on the size.

So I am still collecting a little bit of information. The task force has requested that each agency provide what regulations they have and ours are very general that really apply to a multitude of different uses, and how we would step through the process of getting those approved which really vary from district to district and so not at this time. I don't know that we would want to change the way folks are doing it but we might be able to help others who think well that's something I can't do on my property, knowing that others and how they do it might be able to streamline the process for them.

Julie Marcy: (Deenie Kennedy) had a task comment question regarding Smart Planning. It would be good to incorporate pollinator and invasive species activity as a part of restoration and mitigation programs in planning. And she was wondering if that was being done currently.

(Jeff Krause): I was going to say, the initial thrust of this has certainly been on the natural resource management side and I know there is some ongoing restoration projects that have incorporated some similar habitats. I think there is definitely room to expand it and work through some of the other programs that are out

there within the Corps and so we are hoping that is a product of this and it continues to kind of go throughout all the communities within the Corps.

Julie Marcy: Okay and I think someone else has a comment?

(Angie Huebner): Julie, this is (Angie Huebner) in Jacksonville, and we have incorporate invasive species in management into our planning projects, or (unintelligible) planning projects, and that is one of the things that we are going to be looking at at our next project is how we can incorporate the pollinator seeds as well.

Julie Marcy: Okay great, and I see a couple of enterprising individuals have provided us with some additional native seed sources and pollinator mixes. If you will look in your chat feature, you will see a couple of links there that are helpful for what we are looking for. There is also a question about smart planning and again, (Jeff) was saying the pollinator emphasis thus far has been primarily been on the operations and natural resources management side of the house.

But on the planning side of the house, they have been evolving the planning process to make it faster. You may have heard the term 3x3x3, trying to get initial planning done in three years with no more than a 3” binder for around \$3 million. So, it is just when we say smart planning, it’s a very extensive suite of information and refinement to the planning process to try to make it faster and more responsive. Are there any other questions that we have on the phone line?

(Deanie Kennedy): This is (Deanie), I’ll just add relative to the planning, right now the planning guidance notebook is undergoing revision to accommodate smart planning. (Brian Harper) is leading that endeavor and I am thinking we should be talking with them to see if there are opportunities relative to the ecosystem restoration or the pieces of this to at least mention this.

Julie Marcy: Thanks (Deanie), that's a good point. (Keith) added another native seed company, Roundstone Native Seed in Kentucky. (Jonas) has added one for the Great Plains, and another endorsement from (Libby) on Roundstone. So it looks like we at least have several sources throughout the U.S. for regional plant mixes and seed.

(Jeff Krause): I'd also like to add that there's always a lot of focus on the habitat, but the protections dealing with pesticides, insecticides, and things like that could be very important as well, especially if we can avoid their use when we not need them. A lot of, you know, leaving areas fallow along roads that just allow some of your natives to come in and, sometimes can be a huge benefit and actually reduce on, herbicide cost and -- but the pesticide items, can be equally important.

Julie Marcy: And (Jeff), I guess that would be not only for pesticide applications that we in the Corps might be doing, but perhaps also if folks have agricultural leases, to be cognizant of pesticide use on them as well.

(Jeff Krause): Yeah definitely. Another thing I think a lot of folks out there are involved, maybe partners and things like that that do food plots on our ground that are typically for game and not game species but even clover, that you allow to grow a little bit further, parts of the field so that they flower can be a huge benefit rather than continually mow them before they flower. So, getting some of the plants to flower, leaving some of the agricultural material to flower, and you know, it's kind of a set aside or something that could be a huge benefit.

Julie Marcy: Great and I see (Scott) added the Rainier Seeds webpage for us as well as another source for the Pacific Northwest. Any additional questions that you may have for (Jeff)? I think that the Outlook invitation has a copy of the

pollinator strategy in there. So if you still have your Outlook invitation, you can access it there. If it was forwarded to you or somehow you didn't receive it, just give me, Julie Marcy, or (Jeff Krause) a quick email and we can send a copy of the plan to you so you can see more details.

I see we have added some additional seed sources for the west and southwest. Any other questions that you may have for (Jeff)? (Jeff), any summary comments that you have for the group, any outstanding needs or concerns that you have related to pollinators?

(Jeff Krause): I don't think I have anything else. If folks have some good examples of work they are already doing, feel free to send them in to me, especially photos and things like that, they can be very helpful.

Julie Marcy: So you're looking for examples of where folks are doing management for pollinators with a little description and some photos?

(Jeff Krause): Yep, even scopes of work, if they have them for projects they are doing, contracts, we'll start putting that stuff up on the gateway page and be able to provide examples for other folks. And we will probably make a list of the seed sources off of this and try to get that out to folks as well.

(Angie Huebner): Julie, this is (Angie) again, I just wanted to mention that the pollinator protection plan is up on the Gateway so anyone can go there and access the plan there.

Julie Marcy: Okay excellent. We have a one-stop shopping where you can access the plan and we'll put some of these seed source references for you there as well. And then as they are submitted, we hope to be able to post additional good

example of efforts that folks are doing across the Corps to try to help pollinators. Any last questions for (Jeff) while we have him captive?

Okay, well thank you everyone for joining us today, (Jeff), thank you for an outstanding presentation. We had quite a few attendees from coast to coast and north to south, so obviously this is a topic of great interest across the Corps and I thank you for sharing your knowledge with us today. As I mentioned, we will be posting a .pdf of (Jeff)'s Power Point along with a written transcript of the session and the recorded video where you can listen to the narrative and watch the slides on the NRM Gateway invasive species pages. We should have that out in just a few days. Usually the transcript takes a little longer as (Jeff) has to check his words of wisdom to make sure we captured it correctly. And with that, thank you once again and I hope everyone has a great afternoon. That will conclude our session.

(Jeff Krause): Thank you, Julie.

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