Oregon Invasive Species Council
Meeting Minutes 6/19/2018
Charleston, Oregon

Summary of Actions

- Approval of February 2018 meeting minutes

Welcome & Introductions

Glenn Dolphin, OISC 2018 Chair

Introduction to the Council including membership and a bit of history for those not familiar.

Dr. Craig Young, Oregon Institute of Marine Biology

Introduction to Oregon Institute of Marine Biology (OIMB). Overview of work done by people who have studied here, long history of invasive species detections and research, including foundational study on ballast water as a vector of invasion. History at OIMB of working on invertebrates and larvae in particular. Welcomes everyone to contact OIMB to collaborate.

**A full list of OISC meeting attendees can be found on page 7.*

Approval of February 2018 Meeting Minutes

Glenn Dolphin opened floor for comments or edits to February 2018 minutes. No suggestions.

Mark Sytsma moves to accept the minutes from February 2018 meeting
2nd: Rick Boatner
All in favor: unanimous approval

Outcome: February 2018 meeting minutes were approved.

Marine Vectors - Ballast Water

Rian vanden Hooff, Oregon Department of Environmental Quality

Presentation from Rian regarding past, present, and future of ballast water issues & state program. Presentation outline: Ecological overview, context of regulatory history, what is on the horizon for regulatory changes, program in Oregon/management, suite of current challenges.

Global shipping network recognized as major vector for invasive species. Multiple examples of species introduced to the U.S. and the export of invasives to other areas around the world. Still a big lack of

information on impacts of changes to planktonic community through non-native species introductions. Special thanks to Jim Carlton's work to increase awareness of ballast water issue. Invasive risk factors: propagule quantity, propagule quality, and habitat suitability.

Ballast water regulatory history began in 1990 with National Aquatic Nuisance Control and Prevention Act. National act in 1996, state programs established around 2000. Coast Guard and Environmental Protection Agency regulations in 2006 and 2008. Convention implementation in 2017. California Marine Protection Act – more stringent standards. U.S. Federal standards not considered strict enough. Oregon has the authority to create their own standards but did not want to create a situation where everyone has different values. Paradigm shift for discharge standards and ballast water treatment.

In Oregon, the program focuses on prevention. Regulatory authority for commercial vessels. Three-pronged approach: Operations, outreach and coordination, and policy analysis and development. Approximately 1,550 qualifying voyage arrivals per year. Number of arrivals is steady, but ballast discharge is increasing because of larger and larger vessels. Ballast water sources are primarily from China, but is truly global. Oregon has relatively low number of arrivals compared to other ports, but we have more overall ballast water discharge. Columbia River port is a freshwater environment, whereas Coos Bay is brackish.

At certain times of the year the planktonic community off the Oregon coast resembles Chinese assemblages more than our own native communities. More research is needed on how these changes impact food webs and the system as a whole.

Oregon recently adopted an "Exchange plus Treatment" rule to protect ports while new treatment technology is tested. Shift in 2017 with more vessels using treatment instead of ballast water exchange.

Inspections and enforcement activities with a target of 12% inspection rate. Enforcement activities include warning letters and penalties. If risk is high, then major violation can be up to $20,000 to $30,000.

Alternative options – mobile treatment kit successfully used in Coos Bay last month.

Q (Helmuth): Are fee increases being considered?

A: Yes, especially if an LNG project came to fruition. State enforcement – not a strong reputation for enforcement in other areas.

Q (Rick): Can you provide more details on VIDA?

A: Yes, Vessel Incidental Discharge Act – establish uniform federal regulations. Would pre-empt EPA authority and state authorities, putting all the administration and implementation on the Coast Guard. Oregon DEQ does not feel this would benefit the state. Exchange plus treatment is recommended.

Q (Christine): How many vessels have been inspected in Coos Bay?

A: Three vessels inspected in Coos Bay so far. Difficult to get an inspector to the region with current capacity (.6 fte) and variable ship schedule.

Q: How can coastal communities support?

A: Attend committee meetings, particularly when consideration for fee increases, citizen involvement is great – contact your officials is another way to support, also support the council.

Early Detection, Rapid Response

Bree Yednock, South Slough Estuarine Research Center

One of 29 reserves in the country, South Slough was the first one. 17 species of Spartina across the world, 4 non-natives present on the west coast. Non-native Spartina transforms mudflat habitat to a marsh type habitat. A project to detect non-natives found two big patches of spartina invasion in the Barview Wayside, and subsequently began an eradication effort. By 2005 both clones were removed and now after several years of monitoring, they appear to be completely gone from Barview.

Jordan Cove area: Identified five clones and removed them. So far they have not returned, but there is a need for the program to continue for Early Detection. Mark noted that the program is still functioning, but there are not spartina detection surveys happening.

Multiple eDNA methods available using mitochondrial DNA: Single species PCR or Metabarcoding. Great tool, but also has limitations. eDNA potential: early detection, informing control programs, and as a monitoring tool.

Overarching project goals are to implement a pilot, identify target species, and develop data collection methods and protocols.

Q: Once shed how long does mitochondrial DNA last?

A: Unsure now, but part of the project to investigate that.

Q: Can you easily differentiate between non-native and native species?

A: Yes there is enough variation to detect reliably between them

Coastal Tourism

Janice Langlinais, Coos Bay - North Bend Visitor & Convention Bureau

Huge economic impact on Oregon's Economy. Local economy in Coos county $261.1 million spent by visitors in 2017! There is growth potential here in south coast. Costs are lower in comparison to other coastal areas. Recently developed new user guides, visitor info, and website. Working on regional collaborations to create more opportunities for folks to visit and hopefully stay longer and spend more money!

Dave Lacey, Oregon Coast Visitors Association

Oregon Coast Visitors Association does public relations, destination development, and marketing for the Oregon Coast. Regional cooperative stakeholder surveys conducted to get feedback on what folks think they should be working on. Can learn more and get updates at their website. Ways they could work with the Council: promote events such as invasive species cook-offs, suggestion of a removal of bag limits on non-native fish species. The Oregon Coast Visitors Association can also help by increasing awareness about non-native species.

Miles Phillips, Oregon Sea Grant, Oregon State Extension

Need to consider the perspective of travelers and what they are open to engage with when visiting. OSU has a tourism page that they could add invasive species messaging to as long as it enhances visitor experience. Overall question – human dimensions and how do we make natural resources profitable? Inventory what you have, interpret it so people understand, then integrate it (maybe it is native vs non-native species). Perspective and how to add value to the visitor.

Q: What would they tour on the guided tours?

A: It would depend on what's offered. Starting a guide training program through OSU.

Q (Jim Seeley): Inquiry about coastal trail development.

A: Oregon Coast Trail Foundation is working to address gaps and develop this out.

Q (Mark Sytsma): How are we making this work since tourists can be bringing invasives?

A: They have a committee to help share info, mostly centered around degradation and overcrowding, Strategic Advising Group, Council member or rep that could join.

Wyatt Williams: Lots of opportunity for win-win's, lets use some existing campaigns such as buy-it-where you burn it.

Rian Hooff: Can promote recognition that Oregon has a lot to protect, relatively undisturbed habitats, maybe we can blend messaging through cheerleading for prevention of bringing in invasives.

Q (Helmuth Rogg): What is the strategy to find balance between "overgrowth"?

A: Goal is to be sustainable. We don't necessarily want to get to the same value(s) as north coast, instead we want to bring people that will stay longer, quality over quantity concept.

Oregon's Invasive Species Hotline Update

Lindsey Wise, Institute for Natural Resources

Hotline was launched in April 2008. Purpose was to give the public and visitors an easy way to report non-natives. Reporting tool can accept photos to help with identification. Total hotline report summary 2008-2018: 2215 reports, 1605 ID confirmations. Tracking management follow-up actions also. 136

reports in 2018, mostly land plans, but still a mix of critters and plants. iMapInvasives is Oregon's invasive data hub.

Communication gap identified with various reporting/mapping systems being used, OISC is promoting iMapInvasives and the hotline as central location for collecting invasives data statewide.

Biofouling: Issue Overview and Research

Glenn Dolphin, Oregon State Marine Board

Didemnum vexillum (D. vex, a marine tunicate) detections near aquaculture facility. Activities began in 2010 when first sightings were documented. Following activities included scuba surveys, an action plan, OISC awarding emergency funds to implement the action plan. Not found in 2016, but rediscovered in 2017 and again removed. Challenged to find funding to continue surveying but feels like there was positive progress.

Q: Are you checking boats also for D.vex?

A: Unable to check private property, permissions an issue.

Zofia Knorek, OIMB

Umpqua Aquaculture is a long line oyster farm in Winchester Bay, OR. Divers are noting where *D. vex* starts from bottom to top of the line. Biomass estimation conducted and distance from surface *D. vex* (correlated to salinity and temperature). Significant seasonal difference for everything but abundance, it does not completely die off in the winter, but it does regress. Overall net zero change in cover and % cover over the surveys from May 2011 to May 2016. *D. vex* most commonly found at 4.5' to 6.5' depth. Cover is greater in fall than in spring, linear relationship between cover and salinity, increased cover with increased salinity.

Rian vanden Hooff, Oregon DEQ

Most of the introductions on the west coast are more likely due to biofouling rather than ballast water. Developments include a Western Regional Panel coastal committee white paper on vector management options. Idea of voluntary bio-management approach. Weak language in current regulation and no teeth. Australia, New Zealand, and California stepping up with regulation to protect against introductions from biofouling. Lack of clear regulatory authority at a state scale for pathways management.

Working Lunch: Conservation & Working Lands

Coos Watershed Association

Ed Hughes

Coos Watershed Association doing a lot of work in the watershed and with neighboring watersheds to address conservation and invasive species priorities. Current programs include outreach and education,

participation in the South Coast CWMA, leadership in the Gorse Action Group and implementing a one person “strike team” for early detection and rapid response.

Partnership for Coastal Watersheds

Jenni Schmitt, South Slough Reserve & Don Ivy, Coquille Indian Tribe

Working to assist County Planning Department for planning and development. Current Coos Bay estuary management plan is 40 years old. The partnership is working to bring the data current. Much has changed in that time, including main drivers of land use. Improving accessibility and updating current plan. Working on amassing current info, engaging the broader community, and evaluating options.

Rocky Shores Management Strategy & Coastal Management Program

Deanna Caracciolo & Andy Lanier, Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development

Territorial Sea Plan (TSP) is guidance for managing a three-mile buffer along the Oregon coast (state managed waters). Chapter III is the Rocky Shores Management Strategy – currently up for review/updating. Why update the TSP? It was adopted in 1994 and there is much more information available now. Multiple steps in the update process for plan update and adoption including DLCD and other agencies providing data, a TSP working group formed and developed a draft, which will be reviewed by OPAC then plan revisions can be adopted. Currently in the public engagement phase, but also asking for data particularly on invasive species and vulnerable species.

Mark Sytsma: Nemesis database from Smithsonian and pacific rim data from Henry Lee of the EPA

Field Trips

- Charleston Marina & biofouling collector plates research
- Wasson Restoration Site- short hike hosted by South Slough National Estuarine Research Reserve
- European green crab trapping demonstration

Attendees

Quintin Bauer, SOLVE Oregon
Annie Blietz, Oregon Department of Agriculture
Leslie Bliss-Ketchum, OISC Coordinator Team - Samara Group
Rick Boatner, Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife
Nicole Brooks, US Customs & Border Protection
Todd Buchholz, Surfrider
Sarah Callaghan, US Forest Service
Deanna Caracciolo, Oregon Department of Land Conservation & Development
Chris Carlson, Oregon Institute of Marine Biology
Susan Chambers, West Coast Seafood Processors Association
Sam Chan, Oregon Sea Grant

Kristopher Crowley, Burns Paiute Tribe
Michelle Delepine, West Multnomah Soil & Water Conservation District
Glenn Dolphin, Oregon State Marine Board
Jamie Fereday, Ocean Policy Advisory Council
Mike Graybill
Rian Hooff, Oregon Department of Environmental Quality
Ed Hughes, Coos Watershed Association
Don Ivy, Coquille Indian Tribe
Zofia Knorek, Oregon Institute of Marine Biology
Dave Lacey, Oregon Coast Visitors Association
Janice Langlinais, Coos Bay- North Bend Visitor and Convention Bureau
Andy Lanier, Oregon Department of Land Conservation & Development
Kathy Leopold, Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board
Jalene Littlejohn, OISC Coordinating Team- Samara Group
Trish Mace, U of O Marine Life Center
Christine Moffitt, OISC Advisory Committee
Miles Phillips, OSU Extension - Sea Grant
Dave Pranger, Morrow County
Meg Raabe, USDA APHIS-PPQ
Karen Ripley, US Forest Service
Helmuth Rogg, Oregon Department of Agriculture
Elaine Rybak, OISC Advisory Committee
John Schaefer, Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua, and Siuslaw
Jenni Schmitt, South Slough Reserve
Lexi Snell, Coos Watershed Association
Mark Sytsma, Portland State University
Brendan White, US Fish & Wildlife Service
Wyatt Williams, Oregon Department of Forestry
Korrina Wirfs, Oregon Institute of Marine Biology
Lindsey Wise, Portland State University - iMapInvasives
Bree Yednock, South Slough Estuarine Research Center

Joint Oregon Invasive Species Council & Oregon State Weed Board Meeting Minutes 6/20/2018
Bandon, Oregon

Welcome & Introductions

Glenn Dolphin, 2018 OISC Chair
Jim Harris, State Weed Board Chair

*A full list of OISC meeting attendees can be found on page 12-13.

Oregon Invasive Species Council Update

Glenn Dolphin, 2018 OISC Chair

OISC Overview: Current responsibilities including the hotline, public education, statewide plan and grant program. Council structure, members and ex-officio. Activities and campaigns of the Council, including the Strategic Plan and Action Plan. Funding structure and history, need for funds is critical.

Oregon Department of Agriculture Noxious Weed Control Program / State Weed Board Update

Tim Butler, Oregon Department of Agriculture

Weed board annual report is available and on their website. Variety of projects described there. Also have a 5 year strategic plan available. Program focus areas include survey and detection, EDRR, biocontrol education/outreach, and coordination and grants. Oregon interagency noxious weed meeting (twice a year). 2017 project summary. Award summary 2018 combination of county grants and Oregon State Weed Board (OSWB) grants supporting 49 projects across the state. 'A' listed weeds, 'B' listed weeds. Developed an Oregon noxious weed strategic plan and also have a 5-year strategic plan. Updated economic analysis of select noxious weeds in Oregon.

> *Q (Sam Chan): Invasion curve graph with public awareness at later stages of invasion – wouldn't it be better to have public aware earlier in invasion process?*
>
> > *A: Generally, feel that the professionals are finding the weeds and it takes a long time for public to become aware.*

Biocontrol efforts for weeds are most effective when weed is widely distributed. There have been issues with 'red tape' for biocontrol release, including multi-year delays to release. Current challenges, as with OISC, is consistent funding to accomplish goals.

Feral Swine Update

J.D. McComas, USDA APHIS Wildlife Services

Overview of invasion history in the U.S., massive spread of pigs from 1982 to 2010. Pigs not expanding on their own. People that want hunting opportunities is the primary cause of expansion. Pigs are not native to the Americas, possibly first brought in the 1500s, free ranging livestock management aiding expansion, intentional introductions in 1900s for sport, today they are a combination of escaped domestic, Eurasian/Russian wild boards or hybrids of the two.

Good understanding of genetics to help know where these pigs are coming from. Damage management program funding work here. Damage to agriculture and natural resources including wildlife, soil and water quality, spreading invasives and threatening forest regeneration. Several disease risks: 30 viral and bacterial diseases and nearly 40 parasites that can be transmitted to humans, pets, and livestock. Numbers reduced in central Oregon, but more down in Coos and Curry counties. Current big issue – Feral Swine Action plan from 2007, needs updating and needs increased outreach. Funding consistently decreasing.

Q: State or federal funding?

A: Federal funding

Q: Need volunteers?

A: Would love it, but landowners are usually not cool with citizens on their property.

Sudden Oak Death Update

Wyatt Williams, Oregon Department of Forestry

Collaborative effort among many agencies. SOD first arrived in 2001, caused by a water mold (*Phytopthora ramorum*) that results in lesion and eventually tree death. Spores can be hosted by many other species, some are nursery species. Spores are moved by wind and water. ODF flies forests for detection, also use mesh bags in streams to test for spores. 6 new sites in 2018 so far, 270 acres to treat. Couple main infestation areas. Pistol River area is where efforts are concentrated because a new genetic lineage was discovered with potential devastating impacts to timber industry. 177 new trees positive for EU1 lineage in 2017. Treatments for EU1 sites have been started or completed. $1 million eboard request, $450k from legislature to work on these sites. Research suggests EU1 produces more spores, and it spreads and infects at higher rates, and (in Europe) it kills conifer trees. Working hard to detect and treat. Currently NA1 lineage seems to only impact Tanoak in Oregon but could threaten "red" oak species across North America. Representative David Brock Smith helped organize this task force and has been supporting this work.

Q: What does quarantine mean for nurseries in the area?

A: Impacts both nurseries through inspection program by ODA and landowners who may want to harvest Tanoak (market for special forest products and for chips). Would need to be certified disease free.

Q: Is there an outreach program for nurseries, etc.?

A: Yes.

Representative McKeown: This has been a big issue in session, will be fighting to get more $ for the issue, concerned about being able to move product through Coos Bay, issue well presented in Agriculture / Natural Resources Committee, get reports every session on it and makes sure they get enough resources to fight this. Small window to eradicate EU1, all very concerned.

US Forest Service Update on Local Invasive Species Projects

Ellen Michaels Goheen, US Forest Service

Port Orford cedar, only in northern California and southern Oregon coastal areas. Port Orford cedar root disease (caused by *Phytophthora lateralis*) found in nursery stock in Seattle, Washington in 1923. Made it to native range by 1952. Resulted in more than 95% mortality in less than 5 years. Transported in soils and can stay viable for 7-9 years. You can see evidence of infection along roads and also along waterways. Not widespread, areas still exist where pathogen is not present. Risk analysis completed for each project proposed, prevention practices also used such as closing some roads, washing vehicles etc. Also have program for breeding resistance and producing resistant seeds. Conducting restoration plantings and looking for opportunity to plant some of these genetically resistant trees and make it available to private landowners.

Much of the impact of Sudden Oak Death (SOD) is on private land, but agency is very involved in effort. "All lands approach". Diverse landowners working toward common goal. Federal agencies not required to treat, but still doing it. Impacts increasing as time goes on. Taking adaptive management approach to monitor and treat lands. Forest Service has to do NEPA for projects, can be challenging and also need to consider endangered species and recreation. Used treatment sites in recreation areas as tool for education. Sites challenging to access and work in. Issue has helped with relationship building within federal agencies, streamlining assessment procedures and developing multi-year contracts that all help speed up the process of doing the treatment. Chetco Bar Fire impacted some of the areas affected by SOD. Also developing a Tanoak resistance breeding program. Given the way SOD is moving along the landscape (typically moving up slope, up river with air flow) foresee SOD in more Forest Service lands with potential to impact other oak species. Need to identify ways to prepare for that spread.

Q: How are you doing decontamination?

A: Removing vegetation and organic matter on equipment. Not using heat or any chemical treatment. But firefighters working within the area did use bleach.

Oregon State Parks Noxious Weeds Control Projects Overview

Sherri Laier, Oregon Parks and Recreation Department (OPRD)

Working in a unique and beautiful area. Focus on Snowy Plover, Western Lily and the Oregon Silverspot butterfly.

Washburne State Park – Previously Nature Conservancy property and had lots of Japanese knotweed. Parks did a few years of treatment and was able to knock it back. Also have Silverspot there and doing big coastal meadow restoration effort. Started a native plant nursery at Tugman State Park to help enhance host and nectaring plants for the Silverspots.

Honeyman State Park – Infested with Portuguese broom, sprayed out and now managing seedlings.

Bullards Beach State Park – Gorse monoculture, removed 23 acres with mowing and mulching, grows back then they spray, then worked with BLM to bring in native dune grass (100,000 plugs!), also collected wetland species, now it's a monoculture of dune grass, suppressing gorse and used as a seed source for other areas.

Cape Blanco State Park – issue with biddy biddy, can kill ground nesting birds because it will get stuck in their feathers, easy to move around on shoes, clothing, and pets. Also, airport matgrass there, hard to identify, but discovered it was everywhere. Have been treating it and seen big reductions so far.

Several projects including connecting floodplain to river to enhance juvenile salmonid habitat. Harris Beach major gorse area, worked in their property and also with landowners to remove the gorse.

Gorse Action Group - Post Oregon Solutions & Pre-Tour

Jim Seeley, Wild Rivers Coast Alliance (2015-2018 OISC Member)

Development of Bandon Dunes Golf Course and Resort included having to clear gorse from about 60% of

the land. Six years after removal, it was back and bigger than ever in areas not regularly mowed. WRCA was tasked with finding a way to control gorse. Focus is on serious fire risk. Formed the Gorse Action Group (GAG) – collaborative working group. Learned about ways to control with intensive grazing practices. But always challenged by complacency – another challenge is that it can be expensive to remove. Public perception is that it's pretty, so why get rid of it?

Study shows if you don't stop the spread, it could become one of the three most expensive invasive weeds to manage on the coast. History of big burns that have a relationship with gorse. Importance of cleaning machinery to prevent the spread. Gorse seed is viable for 50-75 years. Clearcut areas are highly susceptible to infestation. Reached out and got gorse in the south coast recognized as an Oregon Solutions project. Since then, partnerships and exploration of how to potentially use gorse for other purposes. Working currently with OSU to continue that conversation. On the ground projects happening, including Coquille point efforts. Gorse removal demonstration plot with lots of in-kind work and support.

More on the ground projects, Bullards Bridge and Old Mill site, Bandon Wash Station, rights-of-way maintenance coordination between the city of Bandon and ODOT, Bullards beach gorse removal, North spit coquille river collaborative meeting. Donut hole committee: includes 10 participants from 9 organizations. Consideration for large area in the middle of Bandon – co planning for Urban Growth Boundary with city, county, and the city pool. Projects distributed all around and within Bandon. Funding committee includes 12 people from 11 organizations. Working on a funding plan, need to find a way to bring efforts together so different needs (i.e. SOD) and funding requests are not competitive. Science committee includes 14 people from 11 organizations.

Thoughts from Representative Caddy McKeown

Need to tell the story more broadly but it's critical when we go to the emergency board that people send letters and support, need to educate your legislators and senators. Make sure representatives know what you need, contact the senator's office so they have clear picture of the request. Bring joint proposals to the ag and natural resources committees to help them.

Working Lunch

Funding Strategies & 2019 Legislative Session

Introduction from Rian Hooff on legislative proposal and current POP reduction.

Q (Michelle Delepine): Why did POP not include funds for emergency fund? It seems like ODA also benefits from those funds?

Helmuth Rogg: Maybe bad blood over the original $350k from ATV funds.

(Glenn Dolphin) Disagreement with that, Parks accepted invitation to join council.

(Helmuth) ODA putting funding decisions back on the legislators that created the council. ODA concerned that those funds will then take away from ODA programs.

Rian Hooff: Not necessarily, more nuance to it than that, but concern is understood.

Q: Could we have multiple levels of funding requests? One request for coordinator, second for emergency fund?

Glenn Dolphin: Work plan for next few months with Jalene. Reach out to stakeholders and get those voices up to legislature.

Q (Mark Sytsma): Why no more federal funds in current budget?

Karen Ripley: in the past, money was allotted to councils, but funding amounts continue to decline. Forest Service still hasn't received their final budget, unknown yet if any additional funds available - maybe $5-10k if we're lucky.

Q (Mark): Are there additional federal sources – i.e. EPA maybe?

Q (Lindsey Wise): Call for letters of support- can we use the listservs to give targeted information about contacting legislatures (form letter & date to send, etc.)? Also looking to get space for legislative days and/or use that time to work on a legislative champion.

Michelle Delepine: Also make sure they are aware they can still speak up as an individual.

Q: What about Regional Solutions as a possible place to go for to ask? Counties do want to see OISC be successful – Craig Pope to work with Glenn and Rian and continue this discussion.

Attendees

Dan Anderson, City of Bandon
Quintin Bauer, SOLVE Oregon
Tristen Berg, Oregon Department of Agriculture
Annie Blietz, Oregon Department of Agriculture
Leslie Bliss-Ketchum, OISC Coordinator Team - Samara Group
Rick Boatner, Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife
Nicole Brooks, US Customs & Border Protection
Tim Butler, Oregon Department of Agriculture
Darren Cagley, Coquille Indian Tribe
Sarah Callaghan, US Forest Service
Sam Chan, Oregon Sea Grant
Kristopher Crowley, Burns Paiute Tribe
Michelle Delepine, West Multnomah Soil & Water Conservation District
Glenn Dolphin, Oregon State Marine Board
Kathy Erickson, Office of Congressman DeFazio
Ellen Goheen, US Forest Service
Robin Harkins, Coquille Indian Tribe
Jim Harris, Oregon State Weed Board
Rian Hooff, Oregon Department of Environmental Quality
Claudine Hundhausen, City of Bandon- City Council
Dan Joyce, Oregon State Weed Board
Will Lackey, Oregon Department of Transportation
Sherri Laier, Oregon State Parks & Recreation
Kathy Leopold, Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board
Jalene Littlejohn, OISC Coordinating Team- Samara Group

Margaret Magruder, Oregon State Weed Board
John McComas, USDA APHIS
Beth Myers-Shenai, Oregon Department of Agriculture
Carri Pirosko, Oregon Department of Agriculture
Craig Pope, Oregon State Weed Board
Dave Pranger, Morrow County
Joel Price, Oregon Department of Agriculture
Meg Raabe, USDA APHIS-PPQ
Karen Ripley, US Forest Service
Elaine Rybak, OISC Advisory Committee
Jim Seeley, Wild Rivers Coast Alliance
Lexi Snell, Coos Watershed Association
Mark Sytsma, Portland State University
Ashley Wagner, Oregon Department of Agriculture
Goldie Warncke, South Coast Cooperative Weed Management Area
Wyatt Williams, Oregon Department of Forestry
Lindsey Wise, Portland State University - iMapInvasives