

CALIFORNIA INVASIVE SPECIES
ADVISORY COMMITTEE PUBLIC MEETING

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Tuesday, October 5, 2010

5:15 p.m.

Health Services
Sacramento, California

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Reported by: Jane A. Wright

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A P P E A R A N C E S

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VINCE GUISE
LARRY GODFREY
ANDREA FOX

1 MR. GUISE: I'm one of the members of the
2 California Invasive Species Advisory Committee. And
3 we have two other members here of 24 total, Larry
4 Godfrey who is a UC etymologist with UC Davis and
5 Andrea Fox who is with California Farm Bureau.

6 First of all, I guess everybody signed in and
7 it is not mandatory to sign in, but we can
8 communicate back to you some information from the
9 committee if you're signed in.

10 Also I want to make sure and we'll bring this
11 up again, you'll have the opportunity to express your
12 comments. It is a public information meeting. And
13 we're looking for information from the public
14 including any agencies that are here, and we would
15 appreciate the comments to try to make this document
16 a better document.

17 All comments will, of course, be considered.
18 And the comments will be posted on the website along
19 with at least some response to some of the common
20 questions that might occur in the four sessions that
21 we're having. And the comments do need to be entered
22 by October 22nd of this month.

23 So please comment. There is an e-mail
24 address, there is a phone number and it's in your
25 handouts, so any method will be accepted for

1 comments.

2 So starting off, we have a presentation from
3 Greg Giusti. He's going to tell us about Lake County
4 and their project with quagga muscle prevention and
5 et cetera.

6 MR. GIUSTI: Where would you like me to
7 stand?

8 MR. GUISE: Wherever you want to.

9 MR. GIUSTI: Hi. Thanks for having me. I
10 was invited to come down and give an overview of the
11 efforts in Lake County, to the north of us about two
12 and a half hours, and what that county has tried to
13 do in its efforts to prevent the introduction of
14 quagga mussels and zebra mussels.

15 And the first thing I wanted to start with,
16 when we think about Lake County some basic questions
17 have to be addressed before can you start a program.
18 The most basic question is when it comes to invasive
19 species is who is in charge.

20 The obvious answer is perhaps the Board of
21 Supervisors. The other obvious answer is Department
22 of Fish and Game. They are the lead agency for
23 invasive mussels in the state, also for Lake
24 Pillsbury which is owned and managed by PG&E, Indian
25 Valley Reservoir, which is owned and managed by the

1 Yolo County Flood Control District. Blue Lakes and
2 Hidden Valley Lakes are private waters and Clear
3 Lake, the largest body of water found in the
4 boundaries of California is under the Board of
5 Supervisors.

6 To address the question who is in charge
7 takes an understanding of how different jurisdictions
8 can interact with each other and how we deal with
9 invasive species. These jurisdictions don't speak to
10 each other on a regular basis, but are forced to talk
11 to each other in order to talk about a topic like
12 invasive species.

13 In 2007 in response to quagga and zebra
14 mussels coming into California, the Board of
15 Supervisors passed a resolution that declared that it
16 is time for emergency action for all waters in Lake
17 County to make appropriate and regulatory and
18 administrative changes to address the issue. So the
19 board recognized there is cross jurisdictional
20 changes that had to be addressed. But they need to
21 take the lead for how all these jurisdictions should
22 react.

23 Back in 2007, they formed a small ad hoc
24 group called Quagga Task Force. It was represented
25 by mostly county staff and very limited involvement

1 from a number of outside groups. But it was the
2 basis to get something moving and to get the idea of
3 moving forward and having some kind of prevention
4 programs.

5 And in 2008, the Board followed up with an
6 ordinance to establish a fee-based inspection
7 program, vessel inspection program, based on the
8 100th Meridian Initiative at that time. It was the
9 lead protocol and standard that was available for
10 people to draw on on how to go forward and develop
11 visual inspection and how to stop the invasion of
12 mussels. And as the name implied, the intent was to
13 stop invasive mussels from moving past the 100th
14 Meridian.

15 That was the standard of the day. And it was
16 quickly realized by a number of folks that were
17 involved and some of us who were just third party
18 interested observers to these early efforts, there
19 were a number of challenges that were overwhelming in
20 this small effort that the county was trying to do.

21 First of all, the multiple jurisdictions.
22 Secondly, Clear Lake has over 750 points of access.
23 20 of those are public ramps that are open 24/7. And
24 there are no boat launch fees to get onto Clear Lake.
25 So the availability of the waters, even in a cultural

1 sense, people were just used to going to Clear Lake
2 or Lake Pillsbury or Indian Valley Reservoir and just
3 going, no need to check in with anyone.

4 There was a cultural shock for some folks to
5 think of vessels going in and out of these bodies of
6 water to prevent the spread of invasive species. The
7 county initiated a vessel sticker program using
8 different color stickers to identify resident and
9 non-resident vessels entering Clear Lake. The idea
10 was good, but quickly realized once you gave somebody
11 a permanent non-resident permanent sticker, that
12 person essentially had a free pass for the remaining
13 year to come and go.

14 So the efficiency and the efficacy of
15 monitoring high-risk boats was seriously compromised
16 by having a system in place that was allowing people
17 to come and go freely, even though they were
18 residents, the idea that residents' boats were a
19 lower risk of letting in any new mussels.

20 There was no money, at the same time there
21 was a limited number of people who ever heard of
22 invasive mussels or quagga mussle or the biology of
23 these mussels or how these organisms were vectored
24 from water body to water body.

25 We were starting at a point of very limited

1 knowledge and funding and had a Herculean effort to
2 try to monitor hundreds, if not thousands, of boats a
3 year coming in and out of the county.

4 In late 2008 and finally in early 2009, the
5 Lake County Fish and Wildlife Committee did public
6 risk and assessment that articulated the challenge of
7 the program. So in other words, looking at where the
8 points of ingress and egress were, looking at the
9 programs that were in place, and airing the dirty
10 laundry is where the challenge is and gaps in the
11 program.

12 And the program's intention of stopping
13 mussels was sound, but the application of how it was
14 being carried out had some serious flaws. In the
15 summer -- based on this risk assessment that came out
16 in the Summer of 2009, the Board of Supervisors
17 disbanded this original Quagga Task Force and Created
18 the Lake County Invasive Species Council that I was
19 asked to chair and have done ever since.

20 And it is like anything else, when you bring
21 together a bunch of different folks with different
22 ideas, it is like trying to herd cats. These were a
23 group of alley cats. These were a group that was
24 pretty tough, interested in their own particular
25 point of view and very serious about protecting what

1 they felt was free access to the lake.

2 My first charge was to expand the
3 participation to include a broader scope of input.
4 So today the Invasive Species Council of Lake County
5 includes a network of county, state, and federal
6 agencies, various utilities, including the two
7 Chamber of Commerce, resorts, tackle shops, the
8 tribes, a group I call political, all the field
9 representatives for our state and federal, elected
10 officials, conservation organizations, and academics.

11 Currently the Invasive Species Council is
12 made up by 59 people. Not everyone is equally
13 participatory, but nonetheless this sharing of
14 information keeps the dialogue fresh, keeps people
15 engaged in what is going on on a day-to-day basis.
16 It also gives ownership to a broad array of community
17 members, and is in fact a community-based attempt to
18 try to improve local awareness of the threat of these
19 mussels. Get people involved in the decision making
20 process and also the solution process to try to
21 tackle some of these challenges.

22 Since the ISC, the Invasive Species Council,
23 has been formed, we changed the program to change the
24 sticker program to a monthly sticker. And
25 non-resident boats have to come in every month and

1 make sure those vessels have not touched any
2 contaminated waters in the last 30 days.

3 We've had a number of local trainings for
4 businesses and individuals who serve as screeners and
5 inspectors for the program. And so people, not only
6 their awareness but their ability to understand the
7 different kinds of vessels have different nooks and
8 crannies where mussels or water can be stored after a
9 vessel touches water.

10 We've been maintaining an active networking
11 through a list among participants so there is free
12 and timely exchange of ideas and information as data
13 becomes available among these participants.

14 We work very hard to expand our public
15 outreach effort by using changeable message signs and
16 Amber Alert signs that CalTrans manages information
17 for the county. So like the big weekends, the Amber
18 Alert sign reminds people if they are bringing a boat
19 into Lake County, they are required to be screened
20 prior to launch.

21 We've developed a set of vessel inspection
22 protocols and standards for various vessels types, if
23 they use vessels versus moored vessel. You can
24 imagine a moored vessel has more time for attachment
25 like house boats and pontoons and moored are

1 articulated more quickly based on a risk assessment
2 that these threats posed the highest risk.

3 We've developed and distributed the water
4 event calendar so people know in advance when there
5 may be a Seaplane Splash in or when there may be a
6 bass tournament on the lake. There were 83 bass
7 tournaments on the lake this year alone.

8 One of the things we've learned from this
9 whole effort is that some groups are relatively
10 easier to address than others. For example,
11 organized bass tournaments where you have a director
12 who has to go through the Department of Fish and Game
13 to get a permit to hold a tournament, there is a
14 choke point there. Somebody has to talk to somebody,
15 come in and get the permit. That is an opportunity
16 to tell them about the program and to ensure that the
17 tournament participants understand if they launch
18 their boat prior to being inspected, they are going
19 to be disqualified from the tournament.

20 In some cases, we have had two tournaments on
21 Clear Lake where the first place prize was \$100,000.
22 Some people call that prize money. I call it bait.
23 When you post \$100,000 to first place, you will draw
24 boats in from all over the western United States.

25 We have these big attractive tournaments that

1 are pulling in boats that we know are coming from
2 contaminated areas and states, but the ability to
3 organize through a tournament director makes it
4 relatively easy. We can get to those types of folks.

5 By far the most difficult group to address is
6 the recreational boaters, somebody who wants to hook
7 up their boat to the truck and come boating for a
8 day. They're not part of an organized event.
9 They're not searching on blogs, they're not reading
10 any kind of boating magazine, so they are the hardest
11 audience to attract, people that want to go have a
12 good time.

13 To address that component, the county has no
14 money to monitor the ramp. And for the last two
15 months, these folks called the Quagga Rangers,
16 they've embraced this idea. They sit on the docks,
17 if they see a boat coming into the water that doesn't
18 have the appropriate sticker or band, they walk up
19 and provide information, tell the people if they do
20 launch the boat prior to this inspection, they're in
21 violation to the ordinance and subject to fine. But
22 if they go down and spend 15 minutes, they can get
23 the sticker and be on their way.

24 For the most part, that has been very
25 positive. One of the local Kiwanis Club, some of you

1 may be old enough, the old sign where you have these
2 catchy signs along the side of the road to get
3 people's attention and keep them engaged in the
4 discussion. The latest is "Quagga can reach, we
5 don't want a mussle beach. Call the hot line
6 number." So it is a way of getting local people
7 involved in trying to protect the lake.

8 There is always changes ahead. Again, we've
9 realized there needs to be some refinement in the
10 banning of non-resident vessels. We'll be going
11 before the Board of Supervisors to tweak the language
12 in the ordinance in the next month or so. One of the
13 greatest challenges is reinspecting of residents'
14 boats. Once the boats leave the area, if I should
15 decide to take my boat to Lake Mead and come back to
16 Lake County, there is no way to know my vessel has
17 touch contaminated water.

18 So much of this is based on the honor system.
19 There is obvious gaps, but short of checking every
20 time a boat goes in and out of the lake, we haven't
21 been able to come up with how to address that
22 challenge at this time. We continue to improve our
23 outreach program to these casual boaters. We know we
24 need to secure some funds to get dock monitors during
25 the busiest months, over weekends of the summer or

1 every day of the summer, if possible.

2 And the other part that we spend a lot of
3 time addressing is cynicism and misinformation. All
4 of you recognize that any time some program gets
5 elevated to a highly visible and often discussed
6 public policy, in that arena there is always a
7 challenge of cynics throwing darts from the sideline.
8 Cynicism is cheap, but it can be hurtful. We're
9 trying to address the misinformation.

10 Another challenge Lake County did try to
11 catch vessels coming in. It's the lack of standards
12 across multi-jurisdictional cross county lines across
13 various types of water bodies in the Lake County
14 program where our program is based on trying to catch
15 boats that are coming in. Some of us feel quite
16 strongly if there was some type of reciprocity, if we
17 knew what another lake was doing, we could honor that
18 system. We would know that a boat coming from
19 Sacramento County or Amador County was coming from a
20 clean water. That would make our job easier at the
21 local level.

22 To address that, October 21st and 22nd in
23 cooperation with the Department of Fish and Game, I'm
24 organizing what I'm calling a Mussle Summit. It will
25 be held down here in Sacramento at the Lion's Gate

1 facility, and the whole intent of the day is to try
2 and have a discussion about how reciprocal kind of
3 actions can be included so that adjoining lakes can
4 recognize each other's efforts. But yet at the same
5 time, have a level of assurance that the vessels
6 coming in are clean and mussle free.

7 Just to wrap up here very quickly, if you
8 look at the Lake County program, it is very difficult
9 from the Lake Tahoe program. Lake Tahoe, with the
10 resources they have, it is a very strong regulatory
11 approach. Ours is a community-based program. That
12 is all I have to say.

13 I would be happy to answer any questions.
14 Thank you for your time and attention.

15 MR. GUISE: Any questions? Thank you, Greg.
16 That was good information. Sort of gets us into the
17 theme of the night. I'm not too sure if everyone
18 grabbed a copy of the Strategic Framework draft or
19 not. There is printed copies here and a sign-in list
20 if you want to sign in.

21 So now, we have a short presentation that
22 we're going to go through. And then we'll open up
23 for public comments.

24 First of all, what is invasive species?
25 Well, it is a species that isn't native here in

1 California or to wherever the invasive species
2 happens to go to. And it is also a species that is
3 detrimental to the native environment, detrimental to
4 crops.

5 There are species that are non-native that
6 are not detrimental. A lot of the nursery stock in
7 nurseries plants, there is a lot of insects that are
8 non-native that are not invasive. But invasive are
9 the ones that are detrimental to one aspect or
10 another of agricultural or the environment and also
11 to the human health.

12 Who is the Invasive Species Advisory
13 Committee and Invasive Species Council of California?
14 The Council is made up of six state agencies, and it
15 is led by our director of agricultural in California
16 who happens to be in the room, A.G. Kawamura, and all
17 of the information is in here on who the members of
18 CISAC are. And there are 24 stakeholders
19 representatives, every one is very interested in
20 invasive species and what can be done.

21 Okay. We're pretty unified in the commitment
22 in working on California's heritage and believe that
23 addressing invasive species is an essential part to
24 this, and there is a lot of things to be done. We
25 need strong programs in place, and there is a lot of

1 benefits in cooperating with other agencies, others
2 that are interested in invasive species items.

3 And all Californians have a stake in this,
4 the public in general. It is imperative that the
5 public is on board because the public is one of the
6 major ways that some of the species are introduced
7 into California, species that are not already here.

8 So outreach to the public that may be
9 bringing items from Indonesia in the airplane with
10 them, back to California if they're not legal to
11 bring back, and they could carry pests with them. So
12 that is an example of one of our concerns.

13 The work of CISAC, the basic purpose, is the
14 first year we had two significant tasks. The first
15 was creating a list of invasive species including
16 plants, animals and diseases, vertebrates, and
17 invertebrates.

18 The second was to prepare the program work
19 guide to the state's strategy in stopping the spread
20 of the species. And that is what that draft is. And
21 this is how you can get to the website to find out
22 more information.

23 Protecting our natural heritage. That is the
24 core of the invasive species activity in California,
25 to protect the environment. We have a lot of native

1 species that are at risk through the invasive species
2 or endangered species are at risk when invasive
3 species get in. Agricultural is at risk,
4 infrastructure is at risk. California resources,
5 parks, trails are at risk and public health is at
6 risk. For instance, West Nile Disease is actually an
7 invasive species.

8 Here is example of invasive species, the
9 Northern Pike is a predatory fish that got into Lake
10 Davis, spread pretty rapidly. And when found out,
11 Department of Fish and Game spent a lot of resources
12 trying to get rid of it out of Lake Davis. After a
13 few treatments and a lot of public concern, it was
14 determined that they needed to treat the tributaries
15 too, and it was successfully eradicated.

16 Nutria, it is a large rodent-like a muskrat.
17 It was introduced in 1899 for the fur trade. It
18 didn't do extremely well in California at the time,
19 but it was a hazardous risk to the levees, and it was
20 eradicated.

21 The American bullfrog is native to the east
22 part of the United States, so even though it is
23 native to United States, it is not native to
24 California. It was introduced and subsequently took
25 off and started eating. It was around ponds

1 destroying habitat and eating red-legged frogs.

2 Brown treesnake was one that was not here.
3 It was introduced to Guam and a lot of species of
4 birds are not there because of it. And that is
5 feared in Hawaii. There is a big fear and a big
6 concern if it gets into California.

7 Plants, some examples of plants, yellow star
8 thistle which was actually introduced in the Berkeley
9 Hills. When they first found it, it really didn't do
10 much. It slowly spread, and in the last 25 or 30
11 years, it exploded across the state. Now about two
12 thirds of the state has it. There is an estimate
13 that actually ten percent of the state is covered
14 with yellow star thistle.

15 Hydrilla is another introduced species. It
16 grows in some of our lakes. It is in Clear Lake,
17 some ponds and some water canals. It is native to
18 southern Europe and most recently emerged in a lake
19 in Merced County near Yosemite and it was declared
20 eradicated of hydrilla. Like the quagga mussle, same
21 idea, we're trying to keep it from spreading to other
22 lakes and waterways.

23 Giant reed is another introduced species. It
24 can grow up to 20 feet in height. It is usually
25 right around water's edge in the delta and ponds, a

1 lot of waterways here. This is where the growth
2 actually broke a bridge.

3 Japanese dodder is from Japan and from Laos,
4 and it was introduced in California, first found in
5 2005. It is a parasitic plant that feeds and
6 attaches to a real wide host of other plants
7 including native plants, non-native plants, and
8 landscaping in Contra Costa. We have 46 properties
9 that were infested with Japanese dodder. Three of
10 them were riparian. They were starting to move down
11 the creek area. And it took mechanical removal,
12 chain saws, hand tools, tremendous amounts of work on
13 just 46 properties, spread mostly by humans. In the
14 Hmong community, it allegedly has medicinal values.
15 They just actually -- some people in the community
16 said they got it from another property we had
17 previously removed in Contra Costa County. Real nice
18 people, once we reached out to them they understood,
19 and we haven't found a new property for about a year
20 and half.

21 Here's quagga mussle, causes clogging in
22 water systems. There is a propeller, it is in the
23 Great Lakes, it is in a couple areas of California as
24 you heard, and there is a lot of efforts to keep it
25 from spreading.

1 Insects, this here shows damage from gypsy
2 moths back east in Pennsylvania. This swath looks
3 like a shadow of a cloud. It is a sprayed area where
4 they sprayed for the insect, and this area is
5 unsprayed. So it shows a dramatic difference between
6 the sprayed and unsprayed area and what devastation
7 it can do in three years in a row.

8 Mediterranean fruit fly is considered the
9 number one agricultural pest in the world. It has
10 found its way on numerous occasions into California
11 and has been eradicated on all occasions using
12 sterile insect release. It is a continual fight. It
13 keeps on getting introduced.

14 Diseases, sudden oak death. You can see
15 where the dead trees are in the forest. And
16 huanglongbing disease has caused devastation to the
17 citrus industry in Florida. So the fear is that the
18 vector in Asian citrus will bring the disease with it
19 or actually a diseased tree without the vector could
20 be in our environment already. And if the vector
21 gets that diseased tree, then it will spread the
22 disease. That might be in California already.

23 Plum Pox is another, white nose syndrome in
24 bats back east and bats are great for the environment
25 reducing the mosquito population and other insect

1 population.

2 Foot and mouth disease is a viral disease in
3 cattle and wildlife and can spread rapidly if it is
4 introduced.

5 Okay. The invasive species list is a list,
6 you can see it online through that website, through
7 this website address here.

8 Currently there is 1,700 species that have
9 been eradicated on the list, and there is other
10 species that need to be added to the list. We're
11 welcoming comments. If you have expertise on a
12 certain invasive species that is on the list, we
13 encourage you to get on the website, make a comment,
14 and then we'll address and consider those comments
15 to.

16 How do these invasive species get here and
17 spread? Our border stations spend a lot of resources
18 to try to prevent and preventing invasive species
19 getting into California. There is also intentional
20 pathways, the pet industry, there is a lot of
21 regulations what pets can be imported and what can't
22 be imported.

23 I think a very serious potential for
24 introduction of pests is the Internet because some of
25 these pests are available on the Internet. They come

1 inadvertently on feed, pet food, plants. Some of
2 them are really beautiful, the Monk Parakeet is a
3 pretty bird. It is detrimental to agricultural, and
4 it is not here.

5 Some of the invasive weed species are really
6 pretty when they are in bloom, but devastating to the
7 environment. The border station, as an example, that
8 is the first line of defense. Early detection, rapid
9 response and again, there is a lot of efforts made
10 for early detection. We have training programs in
11 California to pick up things like Mediterranean fruit
12 fly, Japanese beetle and other pests. Rapid
13 response, so when the infestation is just starting,
14 hopefully the response will be rapid and eradicate
15 the disease or insects or pests because it spreads
16 and gets into the environment where it can't be
17 eradicated.

18 Long-term management for wide spread
19 infestation like the yellow star thistle is an
20 example. Once they get in, some of them can be
21 controlled, some with management, directed management
22 program. So that is another thing we're looking at.

23 What is needed is research, biology
24 management, impacts, policy is needed in coordination
25 between the different entities involved, including

1 private and public. Regulations, which a lot are in
2 place already, but they need to be reviewed and see
3 whether they are adequate or need to be strengthened,
4 and public engagement.

5 So the framework is based on other frameworks
6 that are in the federal plan and other states'
7 plans. And there are two existing California plans,
8 one is Aquatic Invasive Species Management Plan from
9 2008, and the other is California Noxious and
10 Invasive Weed Action Plan. That's what the draft
11 framework was based on, with all of our input and
12 hopefully your input too.

13 There is 43 recommended actions and the top
14 actions recommended are to create a rapid response
15 working group, identify pathways existing and new
16 pathways that need to be strengthened from
17 introduction through those pathways.

18 For example, the Internet is a new pathway.
19 Interagency communication for coordination and
20 prevention, develop a consistent outreach message
21 based on stewardship. Of course, a lot of this
22 hinges on funding to sustain the efforts for invasive
23 species prevention control and eradication.

24 And then some specifics listed here, build a
25 strong collage of stakeholders group. That is LC5 in

1 your draft. Formalize a standard rapid response
2 plan, that is DR5 in the plan. Support the state's
3 network of weed management areas, that is EM3 in the
4 plan, draft plan. Deliver training programs on IPM
5 programs, that is EM9 in the draft plan. Study
6 restoration outcomes, that is FAAR3 of efforts that
7 are done.

8 So what we're seeking from you is input on
9 the draft plan and again, the input would be accepted
10 through October 22nd. There is a form for written
11 input for verbal input here. You can also phone the
12 phone number and give your input that way. And there
13 is also an e-mail address that you e-mail your ideas
14 to.

15 And this form, you can mail, and the mailing
16 address is on the form into the state at 1220 N
17 Street.

18 We're going to move into with your comments,
19 if anybody has any quick questions.

20 MS. DAVIS: Yes. My name is Bonnie Davis. I
21 have a question for your stakeholders. The
22 equestrian industry in California is the horse
23 industry is a nine billion dollar industry. No other
24 group in California will get an impact on our weed
25 free feed. In other words, if we don't have it, we

1 don't feed the horses. A 9 billion dollar industry
2 leaves California. We have a website for weed free
3 feed. Why wasn't somebody from this industry put on
4 the stakeholders, put on there to represent the horse
5 industry?

6 MR. GUISE: I think we'll take that as a
7 comment for consideration. There is also a couple of
8 opening on CISAC, the advisory committee, right now.
9 That information on nominations for those openings
10 will be on the website too. And certainly you can
11 nominate somebody for consideration to fill one of
12 those positions.

13 MS. DAVIS: But there was nobody considered
14 at the beginning based on the value of the horse
15 industry.

16 MR GUISE: I'm not able to respond to that.

17 MS. DAVIS: I should be asking these as
18 comments instead of questions. I wrote a letter and
19 asked about that, and what I did in my letter, I hit
20 the M instead of B. It is billion instead of
21 million. I just finished a study on weed free feed,
22 and my next question, I hope the list you provide
23 will coordinate with the California Department of
24 Food and Agricultural's. They're entirely different,
25 their food is certified USDA, not by California

1 because the National Park Service ran a big
2 investigation and proved that horses do not ingest
3 noxious weeds that are listed on the Department of
4 Food and Agriculture that is out there. They don't
5 eat yellow star thistle, but yet the two lists don't
6 coordinate. They are not balanced together, and I
7 would like to get Andrea's phone number. I was
8 trying to get ahold of the farm bureau.

9 We've been doing this for nine years now, and
10 I'm trying to educate the horseman and the farmer.
11 We need them too.

12 MR. GUISE: The concern is feed. Obviously
13 some farms, park areas in Contra Costa County, we
14 know that we have -- purple star weed, that was
15 introduced through feeds and other infested areas
16 that don't have star thistle yet.

17 MS. DAVIS: One, you wouldn't get yellow star
18 thistle, but it was in the feed.

19 MR. GUISE: There is a disease of horses from
20 chewing, that is another issue.

21 MS. DAVIS: One of the things on feed, we
22 call agricultural customers, only one is certified
23 right now. To try to buy the feed, from keeping it
24 from being introduced, there just aren't any growers
25 out there for us. We are trying to educate the

1 growers to the farm bureau. We need this weed free
2 feed to continue the 9 billion dollar industry in
3 California. It applies to racehorses, show horses,
4 everything, not just recreational. Thank you.

5 MR. GUISE: Other comments?

6 MR. WARPEHA: Is there a native Indian tribe
7 that sits on the advisory committee or the council in
8 tribunal representation?

9 MR. GUISE: Not that I'm aware of, doesn't
10 look like it. Looking at the list, I don't recall
11 anybody identifying themselves as that as one of
12 their hats that they wear. I would encourage that.

13 MR. WARPEHA: I manage the noxious weed
14 control for the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and
15 California.

16 MR. GUISE: Okay.

17 MR. WARPEHA: It would be nice to see some
18 type of tribal representation.

19 MR. GUISE: Thank you. And speak up if you
20 have any comments you want to make. Other comments,
21 inputs, suggestions, concerns, kudos?

22 Mr. ENG: Is there any discussion about the
23 finalized framework, what would be the logical
24 progress of implementation, what does the committee
25 see as specific after finalization?

1 MR. GUISE: Well, all of the comments are
2 going to be reviewed and considered and discussed.
3 Then the draft will be worked over and made into a
4 final draft and will be presented to the council.
5 And then they have the opportunity to review it and
6 adopt it or not, send it back for more work or
7 whatever. So that is pretty much it. And we have
8 hopes of getting that done before the end of the
9 year.

10 MR. ENG: With Department of Food and Ag, I
11 think part of the problem is of such a great
12 magnitude that the USDA should be playing a greater
13 role in the invasive pest problem. It is one of
14 those things no one has spoken up to take the role.

15 MR. GUISE: I don't know the history, but
16 there has been a lot of communication, very positive
17 communication, with USDA in regard to invasive
18 species in the last, especially last two years. I
19 would say a lot of communication. Like the food
20 stuff, in other words things that are coming in from
21 foreign countries.

22 Okay. Other comments? Well, if there is no
23 other comments, then I guess we can break up and
24 leave. You can come up and talk to us if you want
25 to. We certainly appreciate your showing up to the

1 meeting.

2 And again, if you think of something
3 afterward, after the meeting, you want to comment on
4 or if you were shy to bring it up, please call,
5 e-mail or write in, and check the website out because
6 updates will be posted on the website.

7 I appreciate your coming in and thank you
8 very much. And A.G. did you have something you would
9 like to add?

10 MR. KAWAMURA: Yes. I want to make note for
11 the record as much as thank you for the hard work
12 many of you that are here that have taken up the
13 challenge of dealing with invasive species and
14 whether it is invertebrates, horses, being part of
15 the livestock industry, and all of the others, I
16 appreciate that you're here and your comments are
17 important.

18 Great partnership that our state has with
19 USDA and the custom and border protection which is
20 part of Home Land Security is an important thing for
21 the public to know as well as we work to deal with
22 these challenges as well at local levels.

23 I think it was important to show the
24 different agencies that are involved in the Invasive
25 Species Council on a regular basis, whether it is

1 Resources Agency, Health and Human Services, business
2 transportation and housing, we're all dealing with
3 different kinds of invasive species that affect the
4 State of California.

5 And what has been important is being able to
6 have some of these dedicated folks on the Invasive
7 Species Advisory Council who have done hard work and
8 put together the list of species that we don't want
9 to see here in the state, and we would like to get
10 rid of and deal with the process of how do we
11 strengthen the system.

12 And so thank you again for the excellent
13 incredible work that is being done. But we have a
14 long way to go, and there is a lot of resources out
15 there. We would hope to convene with this effort to
16 keep them out in the first place and move forward.
17 Thank you all. I appreciate it.

18 MR. GUISE: Thank you.

19 (Meeting concluded at 6:15 p.m.)

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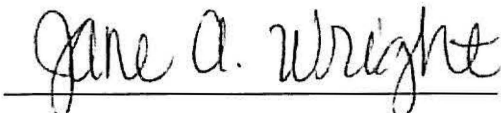
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REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE

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I, JANE A. WRIGHT, a Certified Shorthand Reporter for the State of California, do hereby certify: That I am a disinterested person herein; that the foregoing meeting was reported by me, JANE A. WRIGHT, a Certified Shorthand Reporter of the State of California, to the best of my ability, and thereafter transcribed into typewriting.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I hereby certify this transcript at my office in the County of Placer, State of California, this 8th day of October, 2010.



JANE A. WRIGHT, CSR #8082

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