

**CISAC Invasive Shothole Borer  
Survey, Detection, and Rapid Response Subcommittee  
March 17<sup>th</sup>, 2025 Meeting Minutes**

**ISHB Members Present:**

Bea Nobua-Behrmann

Shannon Lynch

Tom Smith

**Guests:**

Claire Aicken

Kim Corella

Drew Raymond

Jonathan Babineau

Samantha Faul

Paul Rugman-Jones

Nara Baker

Tatiana Manzanillo

Ambika Saini

Carrie Bassett

Tanner Mar

Abigail Stokes

Rachel Burnap

Kevin Martyn

Brian Woodward

Tracy Cleveland

David Pegos

**Opening:**

The California Invasive Species Advisory Committee (CISAC) Invasive Shothole Borer (ISHB) Borer Survey, Detection, and Rapid Response subcommittee meeting was called to order at 9:06 a.m. on March 17th, 2025. Dr. Shannon Lynch welcomed committee members, guests, and staff.

**Discussion:**

**Needs Assessment:**

1. Cost-benefit analysis for the tree removal fund versus research.
2. Continuing trapping and detection program.
  - a. More funds for personnel for enhanced visual detection.
  - b. Second screening of traps as quality control.
  - c. Los Angeles County put out 2,400 traps – helpful, but it needs the visual survey component.
3. Trapping and surveying coordinator (**~\$150,000/year**)
  - a. Oversee monitoring and success planning within the rapid response program.
  - b. Oversee evaluation of program goals and objectives.
  - c. Curating and augmenting the map database.
  - d. Training stakeholders.
  - e. Liaison with stakeholders.
4. Contractor service for California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) compliance and permitting process – seed fund (**\$100,000**)
  - a. Explore the idea of consultant partnership.
    - i. i.e., Resource Conservation Districts (RCD), a consultant agency for CEQA.
5. Tree removal program as a control measure – tree removal fund (**\$6,000,000-\$7,000,000**)
  - a. How many trees do you expect to be removed over the next year?
    - i. San Jose County: Twenty street trees a year.
      1. 1,000 amplifier trees in Coyote Creek.

- a. Costs \$3,000 to remove medium-sized trees (fifteen to twenty in DBH) and dispose properly.
  - ii. Santa Cruz County: Twenty to thirty on Zayante trail + hazard trees
    - 1. \$5,000 per tree removal because of location, risk, and accessibility.
    - 2. Interested in using a carbonator (hot chipping container that turns logs into dust) to reduce costs.
  - b. What would that cost?
    - i. Los Angeles estimates \$2,00 per tree removal.
    - ii. Need for a tub grinder in strategic locations throughout the state.  
**(\$1,000,000 + maintenance)**
- 6. Tree replacement program – tree removal replacement fund (**~100,000/year – not including riparian zones and monitoring**)
  - a. How many trees would you expect to replace?
    - i. Need to replace three to five trees for every tree removed (in riparian zones).
      - 1. \$35,000/acre + \$4,000/acre/year for maintenance.
    - ii. For street trees, maintain a one-to-one replacement.
      - 1. Three years of establishment watering is \$1000 per tree, including the cost of the fifteen-gallon plant (\$500).
    - iii. Monitoring requirement
      - 1. Involve a consultant to do the work.

### **Adjournment:**

The meeting was adjourned at 11:07 a.m. The next scheduled California Invasive Species Advisory Committee ISHB meeting is scheduled for March 18th, 2025, at 1:30 pm.