CALIFORNIA INVASIVE SPECIES
ADVISORY COMMITTEE PUBLIC MEETING

-000--

Tuesday, October 5, 2010
5:15 p.m.
Health Services
Sacramento, California
--000--

Reported by: Jane A. Wright
CSR License No. 10140
APPEARANCES

VINCE GUISE
LARRY GODFREY
ANDREA FOX
MR. GUISE: I'm one of the members of the California Invasive Species Advisory Committee. And we have two other members here of 24 total, Larry Godfrey who is a UC etymologist with UC Davis and Andrea Fox who is with California Farm Bureau.

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

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

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

So please comment. There is an e-mail address, there is a phone number and it's in your handouts, so any method will be accepted for
So starting off, we have a presentation from Greg Giusti. He's going to tell us about Lake County and their project with quagga muscle prevention and et cetera.

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

MR. GUISE: Wherever you want to.

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

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

The obvious answer is perhaps the Board of Supervisors. The other obvious answer is Department of Fish and Game. They are the lead agency for invasive mussels in the state, also for Lake Pillsbury which is owned and managed by PG&E, Indian Valley Reservoir, which is owned and managed by the
Yolo County Flood Control District. Blue Lakes and Hidden Valley Lakes are private waters and Clear Lake, the largest body of water found in the boundaries of California is under the Board of Supervisors.

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

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

Back in 2007, they formed a small ad hoc group called Quagga Task Force. It was represented by mostly county staff and very limited involvement.
from a number of outside groups. But it was the basis to get something moving and to get the idea of moving forward and having some kind of prevention programs.

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

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

First of all, the multiple jurisdictions. Secondly, Clear Lake has over 750 points of access. 20 of those are public ramps that are open 24/7. And there are no boat launch fees to get onto Clear Lake. So the availability of the waters, even in a cultural
sense, people were just used to going to Clear Lake or Lake Pillsbury or Indian Valley Reservoir and just going, no need to check in with anyone.

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

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

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

We were starting at a point of very limited
knowledge and funding and had a Herculean effort to try to monitor hundreds, if not thousands, of boats a year coming in and out of the county.

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

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

And it is like anything else, when you bring together a bunch of different folks with different ideas, it is like trying to herd cats. These were a group of alley cats. These were a group that was pretty tough, interested in their own particular point of view and very serious about protecting what
they felt was free access to the lake.

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

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

    Since the ISC, the Invasive Species Council,
has been formed, we changed the program to change the
sticker program to a monthly sticker. And
non-resident boats have to come in every month and
make sure those vessels have not touched any
contaminated waters in the last 30 days.

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

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

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

We've developed a set of vessel inspection
protocols and standards for various vessels types, if
they use vessels versus moored vessel. You can
imagine a moored vessel has more time for attachment
like house boats and pontoons and moored are
articulated more quickly based on a risk assessment that these threats posed the highest risk.

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

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

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

We have these big attractive tournaments that
are pulling in boats that we know are coming from contaminated areas and states, but the ability to organize through a tournament director makes it relatively easy. We can get to those types of folks. By far the most difficult group to address is the recreational boaters, somebody who wants to hook up their boat to the truck and come boating for a day. They're not part of an organized event. They're not searching on blogs, they're not reading any kind of boating magazine, so they are the hardest audience to attract, people that want to go have a good time.

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

For the most part, that has been very positive. One of the local Kiwanis Club, some of you
may be old enough, the old sign where you have these
catchy signs along the side of the road to get
people's attention and keep them engaged in the
discussion. The latest is "Quagga can reach, we
don't want a mussle beach. Call the hot line
number." So it is a way of getting local people
involved in trying to protect the lake.

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

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

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

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

To address that, October 21st and 22nd in
cooperation with the Department of Fish and Game, I'm
organizing what I'm calling a Mussle Summit. It will
be held down here in Sacramento at the Lion's Gate
facility, and the whole intent of the day is to try and have a discussion about how reciprocal kind of actions can be included so that adjoining lakes can recognize each other's efforts. But yet at the same time, have a level of assurance that the vessels coming in are clean and mussle free.

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

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

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

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

First of all, what is invasive species? Well, it is a species that isn't native here in
California or to wherever the invasive species happens to go to. And it is also a species that is detrimental to the native environment, detrimental to crops.

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

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

Okay. We're pretty unified in the commitment in working on California's heritage and believe that addressing invasive species is an essential part to this, and there is a lot of things to be done. We need strong programs in place, and there is a lot of
benefits in cooperating with other agencies, others
that are interested in invasive species items.

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

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

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

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

Protecting our natural heritage. That is the
core of the invasive species activity in California,
to protect the environment. We have a lot of native
species that are at risk through the invasive species
or endangered species are at risk when invasive
species get in. Agricultural is at risk,
infrastructure is at risk. California resources,
parks, trails are at risk and public health is at
risk. For instance, West Nile Disease is actually an
invasive species.

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

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

The American bullfrog is native to the east
part of the United States, so even though it is
native to United States, it is not native to
California. It was introduced and subsequently took
off and started eating. It was around ponds
destroying habitat and eating red-legged frogs.

Brown treesnake was one that was not here.

It was introduced to Guam and a lot of species of
birds are not there because of it. And that is
feared in Hawaii. There is a big fear and a big
concern if it gets into California.

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

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

Giant reed is another introduced species. It
can grow up to 20 feet in height. It is usually
right around water's edge in the delta and ponds, a
lot of waterways here. This is where the growth actually broke a bridge.

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

Here's quagga mussle, causes clogging in water systems. There is a propeller, it is in the Great Lakes, it is in a couple areas of California as you heard, and there is a lot of efforts to keep it from spreading.
Insects, this here shows damage from gypsy moths back east in Pennsylvania. This swath looks like a shadow of a cloud. It is a sprayed area where they sprayed for the insect, and this area is unsprayed. So it shows a dramatic difference between the sprayed and unsprayed area and what devastation it can do in three years in a row.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

I think a very serious potential for introduction of pests is the Internet because some of these pests are available on the Internet. They come
inadvertently on feed, pet food, plants. Some of them are really beautiful, the Monk Parakeet is a pretty bird. It is detrimental to agricultural, and it is not here.

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

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

What is needed is research, biology management, impacts, policy is needed in coordination between the different entities involved, including
private and public. Regulations, which a lot are in place already, but they need to be reviewed and see whether they are adequate or need to be strengthened, and public engagement.

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

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

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

And then some specifics listed here, build a strong collage of stakeholders group. That is LC5 in
your draft. Formalize a standard rapid response plan, that is DR5 in the plan. Support the state's network of weed management areas, that is EM3 in the plan, draft plan. Deliver training programs on IPM programs, that is EM9 in the draft plan. Study restoration outcomes, that is FAAR3 of efforts that are done.

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

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

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

MS. DAVIS: Yes. My name is Bonnie Davis. I have a question for your stakeholders. The equestrian industry in California is the horse industry is a nine billion dollar industry. No other group in California will get an impact on our weed free feed. In other words, if we don't have it, we
don't feed the horses. A 9 billion dollar industry leaves California. We have a website for weed free feed. Why wasn't somebody from this industry put on the stakeholders, put on there to represent the horse industry?

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

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

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

MS. DAVIS: I should be asking these as comments instead of questions. I wrote a letter and asked about that, and what I did in my letter, I hit the M instead of B. It is billion instead of million. I just finished a study on weed free feed, and my next question, I hope the list you provide will coordinate with the California Department of Food and Agricultural's. They're entirely different, their food is certified USDA, not by California
because the National Park Service ran a big investigation and proved that horses do not ingest noxious weeds that are listed on the Department of Food and Agriculture that is out there. They don't eat yellow star thistle, but yet the two lists don't coordinate. They are not balanced together, and I would like to get Andrea's phone number. I was trying to get ahold of the farm bureau.

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

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

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

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

MS. DAVIS: One of the things on feed, we call agricultural customers, only one is certified right now. To try to buy the feed, from keeping it from being introduced, there just aren't any growers out there for us. We are trying to educate the
growers to the farm bureau. We need this weed free
feed to continue the 9 billion dollar industry in
California. It applies to racehorses, show horses,
everything, not just recreational. Thank you.

MR. GUISE: Other comments?

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

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

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

MR. GUISE: Okay.

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

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

Mr. ENG: Is there any discussion about the
finalized framework, what would be the logical
progress of implementation, what does the committee
see as specific after finalization?
MR. GUISE: Well, all of the comments are going to be reviewed and considered and discussed. Then the draft will be worked over and made into a final draft and will be presented to the council. And then they have the opportunity to review it and adopt it or not, send it back for more work or whatever. So that is pretty much it. And we have hopes of getting that done before the end of the year.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

I think it was important to show the different agencies that are involved in the Invasive Species Council on a regular basis, whether it is
Resources Agency, Health and Human Services, business
transportation and housing, we're all dealing with
different kinds of invasive species that affect the
State of California.

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

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

MR. GUISE: Thank you.

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

--000--
REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE

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

ACCURACY-PLUS REPORTING
Certified Shorthand Reporters
1899 East Roseville Parkway, Suite 110
Roseville, California 95661-7980
(916) 787-4277