



**Carson River Watershed
Invasive Species Forum
Tuesday, February 17, 2015**

In attendance:

Jeff Begovich, Douglas County
Ann Bollinger, Carson City
Craig Burnside, Douglas County
Mark Coca, US Bureau of Land Management
Courtney Ghiglieri, US Forest Service
Jamie Greer, Nevada Department of Agriculture
Mike Hayes, Carson Valley Conservation District
Rob Holley, Dayton Valley Conservation District
Brenda Hunt, Carson Water Subconservancy District
Nicole Lutkemuller, Alpine Watershed Group
LeeAnne Mila, Upper Carson Weed Management Area
Angie Montalvo, California Fish & Wildlife (via teleconference)
Debbie Neddenriep, Carson Water Subconservancy District
Quinn Nuffer, Churchill County Mosquito, Vector and Noxious Weed Abatement District
Duane Petite, The Nature Conservancy
Dean Tonenna, US Bureau of Land Management
Nancy Upham, Churchill County Mosquito, Vector and Noxious Weed Abatement District

Courtney Walker, Carson Water Subconservancy District
John Warpeha, Washoe Tribe of Nevada & California
Jake Dick, Nevada Department of Agriculture
Debbie Sherman, Truckee Carson Irrigation District
Maggie Gray, US Bureau of Land Management
Olivia Schilling, US Bureau of Land Management
Aaron Rosenblum US Bureau of Land Management
James Cork, Churchill County Mosquito, Vector and Noxious Weed Abatement District
Fallon Merbs, Churchill County Mosquito, Vector and Noxious Weed Abatement District
Mike Shipman, Nevada State Parks
Kevin Porteous, Churchill County Mosquito, Vector and Noxious Weed Abatement District
Sharon Harper, Churchill County Mosquito, Vector and Noxious Weed Abatement District
Rick Murray, Nevada Division of State Lands
Irene Davidson, US Forest Service Carson Ranger District

Purpose: Introduce Carson River Watershed invasive species management programs and discuss coordination efforts and options.

Agenda Items

1. Welcome, CWSD overview

Courtney Walker gave a brief overview of CWSD. It is funded through ad valorem taxes and provides funding to each county within the watershed to conduct noxious weed abatement. CWSD works to create partnerships and foster communication with stakeholders throughout the watershed. During this CRC Invasive Species Forum, each stakeholder will have an opportunity to update the group about work done by their agency and explore partnership opportunities.

CWSD updates:

- National Invasive Species Awareness Week – February 22-28.

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- Carson River Watershed Invasive Species Awareness month – June
- Play. Clean. Go campaign partnership and outreach materials; we have materials on hand. www.playcleango.org.
- Nevada State Parks Recreational Motorized Trails invasive species signage project: Installation of rumble pits and signage at trailheads in Carson City and Churchill County to reduce spread of weeds on motorized trails. The ultimate goal is to put them up throughout the watershed on USFS and BLM trailheads. The signs are 6'X4', but CWSD has the ability to create different size signs. CWSD would like to expand the program to non-motorized trails.
- CWSD met with Irene Davidson of USFS and Ralph Thomas at BLM to introduce them to CWSD and each of the weed districts to build partnerships. CWSD is trying to create partnerships and enhance and maximize funding.
- Carson City is working on creating a position for a coordinator for Carson City Weed Coalition.

2. Round robin reports:

Next, each person provided a round robin report about weed work done by their agency (See below, starts on page 4). They were asked to introduce their agency, describe their role, explain how their weed work is funded, describe common noxious weeds and chemical application in their area, explain their outreach and education, and explain the challenges they are facing.

3. After the round robin reports, common issues between stakeholders were identified:

- Inadequate staffing
- Inadequate funding
- Managing large areas of land
- Many species of noxious weeds

4. Gaps in treatment areas and barriers to effective treatment were identified:

The biggest gap in treatment are adjacent properties (privately owned or owned by local, state, or federal government) on which noxious weeds are not being controlled.

Jamie Greer mentioned that if you are struggling with adjacent land owners, Nevada Department of Agriculture can contact landowners to encourage them to work with local districts to do weed treatments. The state can enforce weed treatment on private and public land if landowners fail to act.

Nancy Upham (Churchill County) communicated that there needs to be a common message gets the word out that “people are responsible to treat their own weeds”. It’s not always role of districts to come and treat, although homeowners are willing to let the district do the work. Even if a weed district does the work, homeowners need to understand they are ultimately responsible. Nancy Upham explained how the district sent letters out to subdivisions and residents were not happy about it. It helped People called county planning and it helped to have others involved.

Jamie Greer reminded the group in these cases it helps when NDA wears black enforcement hat. Brenda Hunt wondered if there was an available PSA which could be used watershed wide with the message that it is the property owner’s responsibility. Irene Davidson expressed she thought a PSA would be great because private individuals are the one who talk to legislators. Dean Tonenna

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mentioned BLM has team who created PSAs about shooting & could help put one together. The first step would be to identify what you want to say.

Jeff Begovich shared Douglas County has faced the same problem, but once you tell people 50 times it's the law for them to treat, they start to get the picture and are less resistant with each subsequent contact. Mike Hayes concurred that to be effective you have to talk to a lot of people, door hangers, and phone calls. At first they are not happy about it, but over time they come around.

Courtney Walker mentioned CWSD wants to use the watershed-literacy survey to find out how aware general public is aware of noxious weeds, other issues, and use the results to identify gaps for public information so targeted messages can be created.

5. Courtney Walker spoke about the outcome and next steps from Winter Weeds Conference in Ely, Nevada. There were speakers from across Nevada, and in Idaho and Wyoming. There were over 100 people there from all over the state. Facilitator was helpful, drafted resolution; NWMA sees their role as starting a lobbying effort.

Main topics that came up:

- Each county should be mandated to have weed district and NDA provide funding for that purpose. We need to talk with counties first, then legislators.
- Invasive Species or Noxious Weeds? If noxious weeds were called invasive species, it would create a barrier since Invasive Species are handled by NDOW, while NDA handles noxious weeds.

Brenda Hunt wondered if there were any ideas about funding noxious weed control.

Mark Coca commented that we need to be better at selling message because if we get tax funding, it would have to be taken from somewhere else. **Jamie Greer's information and info about this conference will be sent out to group. NV Weed Management Association Conference will be in October 25-29, 2015 in Reno, Nevada and will follow up on the action items created at this conference.**

Craig Burnside communicated that Douglas County has the ability to contract to do noxious weed with other agencies outside Douglas County. Jeff can come out and evaluate. Currently done work for NDOT, Public Lands, Washoe Lake, etc.

Brenda Hunt asked everyone to let herself and Courtney Walker how CWSD can help your district. She reminded the group that June is Invasive Species Awareness month and if there are activities in each county, let CWSD know as funding may be available.

6. Partnership opportunities and networking
7. Field Trip at TNC's River Fork Ranch in Genoa, 12-1pm, Duane Petite (TNC), Mike Hayes (CVCD), Jeff Begovich (Douglas County Weed Control)

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Agency: Washoe Tribe, John Warpeha

- a. Describe your role- John described his role as writing grants, – manage and keep track of weeds & make presentations to community councils and members
- b. Funding source(s) – Bureau of Indian Affairs Phoenix office; NDA – state & private lands
- c. Common noxious weeds and chemical application in your area – Russian Knapweed; hoary cress is widespread because it can grow in many environments and it is controlled by Escort herbicide ; bull thistle has been problem in wetlands; yellow star thistle in Woodfords community; Medusahead at upper Stewart Ranch successfully treated. 1 yard in Dresslerville community had Russian Knapweed which was successfully treated.
- d. Education and outreach efforts – John’s work focuses on interacting with tribal members; gives out weed ID books to employees and community members.
- e. Challenges in invasive species management – Hoary cress is widespread, but funding levels are good.

Agency: Alpine Watershed Group (AWG), Nicole Lutkemuller

- a. Describe your role: Americorps volunteer who assists the watershed coordinator as needed.
- b. Funding source(s) – CWSD helps to fund the Annual Markleeville Creek Day event that includes a weed pull. Lacking staff capacity and funding to further invasive species program.
- c. Common noxious weeds and chemical application in your area – AWG doesn’t treat weeds; however, it is part of Alpine Upper Carson Weed Management area and supports their efforts by organizing weed pulls.
- d. Education and outreach efforts – Trying to grow weed awareness. In the past, AWG has only had the annual weed pull. This year, however, AWG gave an Invasive Species presentation on February 25, 2015 in preparation of more summer weed pull events.
- e. Challenges in invasive species management – funding, staff time, and the massive amount of USFS and BLM lands.

Agency: Douglas County Weed District, Craig Burnside & Jeff Begovich

- a. Describe your role-Jeff Begovich runs day to day weed spraying throughout the county and interacts with landowners with noxious weeds on their property. Craig Burnside is the Douglas County Parks supervisor who oversees the administrative aspects of weed treatment.
- b. Funding source(s) – Douglas County General fund provides approximately \$750,000 dollars for noxious weed abatement within the County. 80% of these costs are recovered through fees and charges. Within this funding, Douglas County allocates \$100,000 to Carson Valley Conservation District to treat weeds for producers on agricultural lands. Douglas County has been able fund weed reduction without incorporating a tax because landowners have been vocal to their legislators.
- c. Common noxious weeds and chemical application in your area – work with private and public folks to mainly spray 5 types of weeds: yellow star thistle, Medusahead, Russian

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Knapweed, perennial pepperweed, spotted knapweed. They also provide 5 spray rigs, rent trailers, and sell chemical to landowners and agricultural producers.

- d. Education and outreach efforts – The district works with UNCE to let people know how Douglas County can help them treat weeds on their property. Recently, the Record Courier wrote a great newspaper article on the weed district and homeowner’s responsibility to treat weeds. The district works with NDA to contact homeowners with noxious weed infestations. It educates these homeowners about their responsibility to treat noxious weeds and offers treatment options so the homeowner can choose how to solve the problem.
- e. Challenges in invasive species management - Upon first contact, homeowners are resistant, but as time goes on, they come around to the idea that they are financially responsible for noxious weed abatement on their property. The message has to constantly be repeated, but with persistence, homeowners come around. Topaz Lake (in the Walker River Watershed) tested positive for Quagga Mussels veligers; but it was found that lab had a number of false positives for Quagga mussels. No veligers have been found in subsequent testing which is now being conducted by a different lab. However, Topaz Lake water is still considered suspect for 3-5 years.

Agency: Nevada Department of Agriculture (NDA), Jamie Greer

- a. Describe your role – As state weeds coordinator, she enforces weed laws so residents are aware, does certified weed-free inspections for hay and gravel, and works with USFS Lake Tahoe management area. She works extensively the in Carson River Watershed since half of the state’s weed free certified producers are in Douglas County.
- b. Funding source(s) – provides funding to CWMAs and conservation districts; through USFS; the state also provides \$100K annually.
- c. Common noxious weeds and chemical application in your area – there are noxious weeds on the state noxious weed list and there are also nuisance weeds.
- d. Education and outreach efforts – Jamie does presentations to county boards, agricultural producers, and any other group to who’s affected by Nevada’s noxious weed laws. She also provides a pesticide application class to interested entities. She also just finished an invasive plants curriculum in conjunction with Desert Research Institute. It provides a four part lesson plan which is available for teachers. It is written for grades 3 -5 but includes extensions and adaptations for other grades.
- e. Challenges in invasive species management – Because so much of Nevada’s land is public land, statewide inconsistent activities by federal land managers create many challenges. It would be helpful for more cooperation from counties. She is the only full-time staff person for the entire state for next season. There are several interns, but they mainly work to collect data.

Agency: Nevada State Parks, Lahontan Reservoir, Mike Shipman

- a. Describe your role: Mike is one of the managers at Lahontan Reservoir Recreation Area.
- b. Funding source(s): State

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- c. Common noxious weeds and chemical application in your area: N/A
- d. Education and outreach efforts: Signage about aquatic invasive species posted around lake.
- e. Challenges in invasive species management - The greatest is funding and staff. They are at the bottom of river system so they suffer or gain from what happens upstream. Wide fluctuations in water levels cause weeds to spread depending on how much or how little water is in reservoir. They also have good-sized wild horse herd. There are adjacent private lands which have noxious weeds. They have to address both aquatic and terrestrial invasive species.

Agency: Alpine Upper Carson Weed Management Area, LeeAnne Mila

- a. Describe your role- Coordinator, Regulatory authority over noxious weeds
- b. Funding source(s) – grants from CWSD, state and private forestry, Sierra Nevada; State of California funds LeeAnne’s salary
- c. Common noxious weeds and chemical application in your area: spotted knapweed – runs the Carson River. There are also some a couple of landowners who don’t want to allow them on their property. Perennial pepperweed; bull thistle; diffuse knapweed; hand-pulled spotted knapweed in full bloom, otherwise, chemically treat it. Heard seed head weevil work well against diffuse knapweed, Russian knapweed, spotted knapweed but have never been able to get them through California. However, NDA has released some and some have migrated upstream. Her crews use various agents for various weeds.
- d. Education and outreach efforts – work with AWG, but because of limited staff, most of work focuses on field work.
- e. Challenges in invasive species management – not enough staff; USFS doesn’t have staff or funding for their area for Alpine County; tries to get the work done with a seasonal weed crew (will work April – October). This year the challenge of warm weather is causing prolific weed growth.

Agency: Churchill County Mosquito, Vector and Noxious Weed Abatement District

- a. Describe your role – Nancy Upham, District Manager
- b. Funding source – tax funded through Churchill County; CWSD also grants \$15,000 per year. Q1 was original funding to deal with work on river; then had ARRA grant funding doing chemical control. The district also did mechanical control but because of lack of funding they couldn’t follow up.

Common noxious weeds and chemical application in your area – perennial pepperweed, we get everything from upstream; mostly use chemical control and also try to do mechanical control. After 3 straight years have cleared a lot of perennial pepperweed; Russian knapweed starting to take over in some of those areas next to alfalfa fields. Russian Knapweed is being treated on Lahontan land where cockleburs were knocked down. Puncturevine and hoary cress because it’s so widespread, 4’-8’ along roadsides. Scotch and musk thistle they are trying to keep up with; Syrian bean keeper and African Rue on Carson Lake. Been helpful to work with NFWS to treat parcels they buy and strip water off. Tribe has horrific problem with knapweed.

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- c. Education and outreach efforts - They also works with Lahontan Conservation District to help with outreach and education.
- d. Challenges in invasive species management – not enough staff to work mosquito *and* weed.

Agency: Carson Valley Conservation District

- a. Describe your role – Since agriculture in Carson Valley is a multi-million industry, Mike Hayes works 30,000 acres tracking, monitoring, and treating weeds. The district has an aggressive program with aid from NDA enforcement and abatement program; 2 – 3 man crews work diligently to battle noxious weeds.
- b. Funding source(s) – Douglas County, CWSD (see Douglas County)
- c. Common noxious weeds and chemical application in your area: The District uses chemical for the most part, but also treats some areas mechanically. Program is working well – been hammering it and its working. Chemical herbicide is efficient, targeted treatment. It's an outstanding program.
- d. Education and outreach efforts: Works with Douglas County and they handle majority of outreach.
- e. Challenges in invasive species management – Building trust so people will let you go on their property. The district also needs owners to knock down plants more.

Agency: Dayton Valley Conservation District (DVCD); WEST Central Lyon county CWMA

- a. Describe your role in – Rob Holley spoke for Rich Wilkinson's (DVCD General Manager).
- b. Funding source(s) – Desert Terminal Lakes funding to conduct river rehabilitation, Lyon County, CWSD.
- c. Common noxious weeds and chemical application in your area: DVCD employs both chemical and mechanical treatment for combating perennial Pepperweed, hoary cress, diffuse and spotted knapweed, and scotch thistle in 6 and 7 mile canyons. Small patches with success by pulling but you have to keep pulling, pulling, pulling, which is not practical for sites with large infestations.
- d. Education and outreach efforts – Want to conduct workshops this coming year for landowners.
- e. Challenges in invasive species management: Reliable funding; battling perennial pepperweed since 1997 flood and a lot of land taken out of production and stripped of water has added to the problem; Dayton Valley has suffered in the last year because of Carson City's lack of treatment; coordination with private land owners is difficult because most people don't want anyone on their property spraying for weeds.

Agency: Rick Murray, Nevada Division of State Lands

- a. Describe your role – State Lands owns the river bed and banks of the Carson River.
- b. Funding source(s) – tries to fund local districts, work with state parks and local entities, working with NDOW to let people know about issue
- c. Common noxious weeds and chemical application in your area N/A
- d. Education and outreach efforts – help provide funding

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- e. Challenges in invasive species management – Cannot use chemicals along water way system; bank stabilization and noxious weed reduction.

Agency: US Forest Service, Carson Ranger District, Courtney Ghiglieri

- a. Describe your role – Issue permits and manage weed programs on 600,000 acres; Maureen Easton handles money, Courtney manages crew who finds, maps and treats weeds April – October.
- b. Funding source(s) –Not much forest wide and the Carson Ranger District gets even less
- c. Common noxious weeds and chemical application in your area – only chemically treat in Nevada because California doesn't have an EA; however, USFS is trying to get it done but don't have a timeline because we are deciding who's going to do the work and there are 5 other EAs in the pipeline. For the time being, USFS staff/crew is using mechanical and insects in California. Medusahead, knapweed, and perennial pepperweed are some of the weeds treated.
- d. Education and outreach efforts – doesn't really have much education and outreach for the public, but Courtney annually reviews noxious weeds so employees can know what weeds to look for. USFS forest crews to do hand pulling.
- e. Challenges in invasive species management – Funding – limited amount for large management area; USFS would like to explore partnerships (esp. with Douglas County) to get work done. Courtney asked that group stay persistent in contacting her, it helps to get work done when local groups contact office.

Agency: US Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Dean Tonenna

- a. Describe your role – BLM has two planning efforts underway – Resource Management Plan Update and EA for BLM that will cover California and Nevada. The Resource Management Plan Update is first planning effort since 1980s. They will try to address issues not considered at that time. BLM is hoping to require folks who use/lease BLM lands to maintain weed-free status. Dean is willing to meet with smaller groups to review Resource Management Plan Update sections pertaining to weeds. There are 5 varying degrees of options with the agency preferred option is landing between conservative and aggressive treatment.

Mike Hayes asked about process of what to do when they spot weeds on BLM.

Dean will address with EA for Stillwater and Sierra Front: Covering an area of 5 million acres – working to complete by early summer. He is available to review the BLM options in March/early April so BLM can factor in comments. The EA must be in place before moving forward with chemical treatment; BLM is doing some mechanical treatment until EA is finished. Once the EA is completed, BLM can do project based treatment; see them for help. The EA is programmatic; then they will look for site specifics for NEPA based upon overall EA.

LeeAnne Mila commented that as an outside contractor, BLM reporting requirements are cumbersome and wondered if reporting requirements would be changing. She also wondered how long site specific permits would take. Dean Tonenna answered 1 week, once

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the EA is approved. Courtney Ghiglieri clarified the USFS approves 10 products per year nationwide.

Brenda Hunt wondered if there is any way BLM and USFS work together to annually approve products. Irene Davidson, Ranger for the Carson Ranger District responded that it wouldn't work because USFS is a lot further along in the process when it comes to weeds. Its approval process would be delayed. Mark Coca concurred noting BLM was in at a more advanced stage when it comes to aerial spraying.

Jeff Begovich and Mike Hayes asked Dean if BLM could operate under old document until new EA is completed. Dean Tonenna, responded they could not because then BLM would be subject to lawsuit. Irene Davidson concurred that USFS was also unable to operate under old EA for the same reason and pointed out that NEPA life is about 5 years.

Jamie Greer asked if there was a way to designate specific areas as emergencies in order to facilitate treatment. Mark Coca responded that a weed infestation does not meet the federal definition of an emergency. The BLM is working toward identifying geographic locations to identify what they need to focus on with its staff/money.

Leeanne Mila wondered if she would be looking at 2 years away before being able to treat. Dean Tonenna responded the EA would be completed by early summer 2015, and that she could treat after that.

Nancy Upham wondered if identifying areas to target for early detection and rapid response could help. Dean Tonenna responded the BLM needs to know specific areas for RMP and EA. He would be happy to meet with any group to see what areas they are proposing.

Action: Deadline for comments to the BLM RMP is April 27, 2015 for both Stillwater and Sierra Front Field Offices.

Agency: US Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Mark Coca, spoke to the other round robin topics for BLM

- a. Describe your role – Mark is the state lead for noxious weeds in Nevada and is willing to come and speak. He's making a commitment to improve communications.
- b. Funding source(s): Federally funded - 1.3 million for the entire state, and is distributed between the 6 districts. There is limited project oriented funds as funding is available.
- c. Common noxious weeds and chemical application in your area; chemical, mechanical and biologic treatments. Have all noxious weeds all over state and treatment is different in various management areas across the state. However, he would like to do a lot more with classical bio agents in weed fighting efforts.
- d. Education and outreach efforts – Dean Tonenna mentioned they are waiting on RMP and EA before conducting. However, BLM has the capability of producing a public service announcement.
- e. Challenges in invasive species management - funding weed control over Nevada's huge land space over 6 districts; always seem to be juggling priority. Put in comments regarding need for early detection and rapid response actions.

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Mark was able to answer LeeAnne Mila's earlier question: BLM will have applications for chemical use on BLM lands available in fall 2015 so districts can use those chemicals next year. He doesn't expect a change in Pesticide reporting because they are the biggest user of pesticides, and they have to comply with thick NEPA requirements.

Agency: Truckee Carson Irrigation District, Debbie Sherman

- a. Describe your role: Weed control staff member with main objective of keeping seed bank and ditch bank under control.
- b. Funding source(s): US Bureau of Reclamation

Common noxious weeds and chemical application in your area: 24D and glycosates: Russian Knapweed, Perennial pepperweed has really been worked and hoping that it is kept at bay. Debbie also warned of the purple loosestrife infestation on the Truckee Canal which TCID is trying to keep out of Carson River Watershed. Jamie Greer requested Ms. Sherman send NDA purple loosestrife infestation data by either emailing or using EDDMaps.

- c. Education and outreach efforts - She is also the middle man between the district and the farmer. Farmers ask her to come and spray drainage outflow when they spot weeds spreading onto their agricultural lands.
- d. Challenges in invasive species management – staffing and equipment challenges; currently, Ms. Sherman is TCID's only full-time, only have 1 seasonal.

Ms. Greer briefly explained EDDMapps App and website while Courtney Walker put the website on the projector. Any weeds uploaded to EDDMaps are sent to Jamie and she can pass on to local verifiers. Ms. Greer mentioned the App could be downloaded at <http://www.eddmaps.org/west/>. **She offered to send out instruction presentation about EDDMaps to Brenda and Courtney so they could send to group. It would be helpful if each district had a local verifier; email Jamie to set up being a local verifier; reports in your district you will sent to via email.**

Agency: Duane Petite, The Nature Conservancy (TNC)

- a. Describe your role – TNC does work around the world and many issues and challenges are the same as those faced in Northern Nevada. Mr. Petite manages 2 areas at River Fork ranch in Carson Valley: 1) habitat restoration & enhancement and; 2) community outreach
- b. Funding source(s) – TNC, CWSD & CVCD. TNC only works with partners, doesn't do anything themselves. He mentioned the field trip would be at River Fork Ranch where multiple approaches were used to combat weeds. He also mentioned Whit Hall hosts the Upper Carson Weed Management Area.
- c. Common noxious weeds and chemical application in your area
- d. Education and outreach efforts -Works with Jamie Greer at NDA to undertake education and outreach; TNC hosts training programs and workshops at Whit Hall.

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Agency: Carson City Open Space, Ann Bollinger

- a. Describe your role – Managing land and working with parks and public works to deal with weeds.
- b. Funding source(s) – City funds on public lands; CWSD grant of \$15K for private lands
- c. Common noxious weeds and chemical application in your area – perennial pepperweed, and Russian knapweed, a lot of hoary cress, & small infestations of Yellow Star thistle.
- d. Education and outreach efforts – used to have a program through Carson City Weed Coalition in which Margie Evans would educate Carson City’s board of supervisors about the need to control noxious weeds. Since her resignation, this has been a gap that they are still working to fill. Jamie Greer is presenting to Carson City supervisors on March 5, 2015 to reiterate need for Carson City weed control.
- e. Challenges in invasive species management –lost weed coordinator for private lands, golf courses, and prison lands when Margie Evans resigned.

Agency: California Fish & Wildlife (CAL F & W), Angie Montalvo (by phone)

- a. Describe your role –Angie’s role is Aquatic Invasive Species but her role will be expanding to terrestrial plants. She mentioned she is responsible for 16-17 counties including Alpine, Mono, Plumas, & Donner Lake.

CAL F & W is conducting Tahoe watercraft inspection stations and Truckee has applied for funding to conduct inspections on Donner Lake. EAST BAY Mud also has asked for funding for DECON station at several locations.
- b. Funding source(s) - State of California
- c. Common invasive species (terrestrial and aquatic) and any chemical application in your area – CAL F & G currently monitors for Quagga, Zebra, Asian Clam, and NZ mud snails. Brenda Hunt asked if there are AIS concerns in Alpine County; Angie responded by mentioning White Pine Lakes had a recent observation of Asian clams.
- d. Education and outreach efforts – signage
- e. Challenges in invasive species management –There are concerns because of proximity to high risk water bodies and Nevada.