

## FINDING OF EMERGENCY

The Secretary of the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) determined that an emergency exists; an infestation of the Asian citrus psyllid (ACP), *Diaphorina citri* was detected in the Porterville (identified on January 13, 2014) area of Tulare County. One adult male was found at the site. The Department is proposing an emergency amendment of the regulation to expand the quarantine area in the Porterville area of Tulare County.

### Emergency Defined

“Emergency’ means a situation that calls for immediate action to avoid serious harm to the public peace, health, safety, or general welfare,” Government Code Section 11342.545. If a state agency makes a finding that the adoption of a regulation is necessary to address an emergency, the regulation may be adopted as an emergency regulation. Government Code Section 11346.1(b)(1).

In this document the Department is providing the necessary specific facts demonstrating the existence of an emergency and the need for immediate action to prevent serious harm to the general welfare of the citizens of California, pursuant to Government Code Section 11346.1(b)(2).

Government Code Section 11346.1(a)(2) requires that, at least five working days prior to submission of the proposed emergency action to the Office of Administrative Law, the adopting agency provide a notice of the proposed emergency action to every person who has filed a request for notice of regulatory action with the agency.

Government Code Section 11346.1(a)(3) provides that if the emergency situation clearly poses such an immediate, serious harm that delaying action to allow public comment would be inconsistent with the public interest, an agency is not required to provide notice pursuant to Government Code Section 11346.1(a)(2). The Secretary believes that this emergency clearly poses such an immediate, serious harm that delaying action to give the notice pursuant to Government Code Section 11346.1(a)(2) would be inconsistent with the public interest, within

the meaning of Government Code Section 11349.6(b). The purpose of this quarantine regulation is to prevent the artificial spread of ACP to uninfested areas. Preventing the artificial spread of ACP, especially the long distance artificial spread is a key component in order to control the ACP/HLB complex. The Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services chose not to attempt to control the artificial spread of ACP. Consequently, when HLB was introduced it swept through the state wherever ACP was present, which was essentially the entire state. In California, we have only confirmed HLB in the Hacienda Heights area of Los Angeles County. The confirmed infested tree was removed. However, the HLB disease has a latency period of up to two years prior to being able to detect it through existing laboratory testing procedures. Although the Department has and continues to conduct extensive surveys for HLB without any further detections, the disease may still be present in California. If the disease is present and the vector (ACP) has been successfully eradicated in that area, the infested host not be able to further spread the disease.

However, ACP has the capability of being able to transmit the disease prior to it being able to be detected by existing laboratory techniques. Therefore, controlling ACP is critical in controlling HLB; even in the apparent absence of the disease's presence. The movement of one ACP infested host plant by an individual or through the movement of infested commercial nursery stock or by a landscaper will result in a new infestation. Each day that this quarantine amendment is not in place increases the odds that artificial spread of ACP will occur unabated and if HLB is in the new area at sub detectable levels, the ACP/HLB complex would be able to begin its devastating destruction in that area.

Providing five days advance notice of an emergency rulemaking to interested parties delays being able to get this quarantine regulation in place by an additional eight to ten days. This delay increases the chances of the Department's inability to prevent long distance artificial spread of ACP, including to other areas of the Central Valley's major citrus production area.

#### California Environmental Quality Act

"Specific actions necessary to prevent or mitigate an emergency" are exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Public Resources Code Section 21080(b)(4). "Emergency"

means a sudden, unexpected occurrence, involving a clear and imminent danger, demanding immediate action to prevent or mitigate loss of, or damage to, life, health, property, or essential public services.” Public Resources Code Section 21060.3.

### Categorical Exemption

Title 14, California Code of Regulations, Section 15308. “Class 8 consists of actions taken by regulatory agencies, as authorized by state or local ordinance, to assure the maintenance, restoration, enhancement, or protection of the environment where the regulatory process involves procedures for protection of the environment.”

California Food and Agricultural Code Section 24.5 states, “Inasmuch as plants growing in native stands or planted for ornamental purposes contribute to the environmental and public health and welfare needs of the people of the state, the Legislature hereby finds and declares that such plants shall be considered as a part of the agricultural industry for the purpose of any law that provides for the protection of the agricultural industry from pests.” Many of the hosts, including all forms of citrus, are planted for ornamental purposes and as a food source in the urban and rural environments.

For the reasons set forth in this document, this constitutes a specific act necessary to prevent or mitigate an emergency and is also an action required for the preservation of the environment.

The Secretary is proposing to amend this regulation pursuant to the authority in Food and Agricultural Code (FAC) Section 407, “the director may adopt such regulations as are reasonably necessary to carry out the provisions of this code which he is directed or authorized to administer or enforce,” and FAC Section 5322, “the director may establish, maintain, and enforce quarantine, eradication, and such other regulations as are in his or her opinion necessary to circumscribe and exterminate or prevent the spread of any pest which is described in FAC Section 5321.”

Additionally, FAC Section 401.5 states, “the department shall seek to protect the general welfare and economy of the state and seek to maintain the economic well-being of agriculturally

dependent rural communities in this state” and Section 403 states, “the department shall prevent the spread of injurious insect pests.”

### Background

By itself, ACP causes feeding damage to citrus trees. However, when it becomes infected with Huanglongbing (HLB or citrus greening), it becomes a carrier for the disease and can transmit the HLB-associated bacteria from the fourth nymphal instar through the adult stage with a latency period as short as one day or as long as 25 days. HLB was first identified in China in 1919 and is considered to be the most devastating of all citrus diseases. Once infected, there is no cure for HLB infected citrus trees, which decline and die within a few years. Additionally, the fruit produced by infected trees is not suitable for either the fresh market or juice processing due to the significant increase in acidity and bitter taste.

Both ACP and HLB are federal action quarantine pests subject to interstate and international quarantine restrictions by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA). Both ACP and HLB now occur in Mexico and HLB has continued to spread to the north and now occurs south of the State of Sonora. In mid-January of 2012, HLB was confirmed in the Rio Grande Valley of Texas. Additionally, in July of 2009 ACP nymphs were intercepted in a plant shipment from India sent to the Fresno area which tested positive for HLB. On March 30, 2012, the USDA confirmed the presence of HLB in the Hacienda Heights area of Los Angeles County and the only known infected tree was removed. However, the Department established a HLB Interior Quarantine of approximately 93 square miles surrounding the find site which it still maintains.

It is imperative that the Department prevent the artificial spread of ACP wherever possible to ensure the devastating damage caused by HLB is limited to the smallest area possible. An economic analysis study by the University of Florida IFAS Extension concluded that after its introduction there, HLB had a total negative impact of \$3.64 billion and eliminated seven percent of the total Florida workforce.

California is the number one economic citrus state in the nation, with the USDA putting the value of California citrus at \$1,131,851,000 (Federal Register Vol. 71 No.83; published May 1, 2006;

pg 25487). A 2002 report by the Arizona State University School of Business indicates that there is at least \$825.6 million of direct economic output and another \$1.6 billion when all upstream suppliers and downstream retailers are included. This represents over 25,000 direct and indirect employees. To protect this source of economic activity, California must do everything possible to exclude both HLB-associated pathogens and ACP from the state.

The Department uses Geographic Information Systems (GIS) mapping programs to plot locations of all the detections of ACP. As a result, based upon the criteria contained in the USDA regulatory protocol, the Department determined that there are new infestations of ACP requiring the expansion of the quarantine area.

On January 13, 2014 (PDR # SA0P06167858), one adult ACP was identified from the Porterville area of Tulare County. This detection meets the State and federal regulatory protocols for expanding the quarantine area in this area of Tulare County. The Department uses a minimum of a five mile radius surrounding each find site as the quarantine buffer. The Agricultural Commissioner of Tulare County previously requested that quarantines be established when ACP is detected in the county.

The USDA cannot regulate less than an entire state unless the state has a quarantine regulation which is substantially the same as what the existing federal rule requires for interstate movement. The Department needs to have the immediate authority to prevent host material from being shipped intrastate outside the proposed quarantine area. This in turn will enable the USDA to amend their federal regulation or order. If the Department fails to implement a quarantine on an emergency basis, the USDA may consider quarantining all of California in order to immediately prevent the affected host material from shipping interstate. The proposed emergency amendment of this regulation would limit the artificial spread of ACP while keeping more onerous federal requirements at the minimum level necessary.

Therefore, it is necessary to amend this regulation by adding the portion of Tulare County to the regulation as an emergency action.

## Project Description

This proposed emergency action will expand the quarantine area for ACP in the Porterville area by approximately 13 square miles. The proposed boundary lines were drawn jointly by the USDA, the CDFA, and the affected county agricultural commissioner. The criterion for determining quarantine boundaries around an epicenter was based upon the information obtained from the USDA and CDFA. Any quarantine actions undertaken by the Department will be in cooperation and coordination with the USDA and the affected county agricultural commissioners.

The entire counties of Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, San Bernardino, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Riverside and Ventura and a portion of Fresno, Kern and Tulare counties are already under quarantine for ACP. The total proposed quarantine area would then become approximately 46,336 square miles.

The Department also relied upon the following information:

“Pest and Damage Record #s SA0P06167858, California Department of Food and Agriculture, Plant Health and Pest Prevention Services.

Letter dated July 26, 2013 from Marilyn Kinoshita, Tulare County Agricultural Commissioner, to Secretary Karen Ross.

Economic Impacts of Citrus Greening (HLB) in Florida, 2006/07-2010/11, University of Florida IFAS Extension.

Federal Register, Vol. 76, No. 81, dated April 27, 2011, Docket No. APHIS-2010-0048, Citrus Canker, Citrus Greening and Asian Citrus Pysllid; Interstate Movement of Regulated Nursery Stock.

“New Pest Response Guidelines, Citrus Greening Disease,” dated June 2, 2008, United

States Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

Authority and Reference Citations:

Authority: Sections 407 and 5322, Food and Agricultural Code.

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Informative Digest

Existing law provides that the Secretary is obligated to investigate the existence of any pest that is not generally distributed within this state and determine the probability of its spread and the feasibility of its control or eradication (FAC Section 5321).

Existing law also provides that the Secretary may establish, maintain and enforce quarantine, eradication and other such regulations as he deems necessary to protect the agricultural industry from the introduction and spread of pests (Food and Agricultural Code, Sections 401, 403, 407 and 5322).

Anticipated Benefits from This Regulatory Action

Existing law, FAC section 403, provides that the department shall prevent the introduction and spread of injurious insect or animal pests, plant diseases, and noxious weeds.

Existing law, FAC section 407, provides that the Secretary may adopt such regulations as are reasonably necessary to carry out the provisions of this code which she is directed or authorized to administer or enforce.

Existing law, FAC section 5321, provides that the Secretary is obligated to investigate the existence of any pest that is not generally distributed within this State and determine the probability of its spread, and the feasibility of its control or eradication.

Existing law, FAC section 5322, provides that the Secretary may establish, maintain, and enforce quarantine, eradication, and such other regulations as are in her opinion necessary to

circumscribe and exterminate or prevent the spread of any pest which is described in FAC section 5321.

The existing law obligates the Secretary to investigate and determine the feasibility of controlling or eradicating pests of limited distribution but establishes discretion with regard to the establishment and maintenance of regulations to achieve this goal. The amendment of this regulation benefits the citrus industries (nursery, fruit for domestic use and exports, citrus packing facilities) and the environment (urban landscapes) by having a quarantine program to prevent the artificial spread of ACP over long distances. Most all of the commercial citrus fruit and nursery stock production is located outside this proposed quarantine boundary area.

This amendment provides the necessary regulatory authority to prevent the artificial spread of a serious insect pest which is a mandated statutory goal.

FAC Section 401.5 states, “the department shall seek to protect the general welfare and economy of the state and seek to maintain the economic well-being of agriculturally dependent rural communities in this state.” The amendment of this regulation is preventing the artificial spread of ACP to uninfested areas of the State. HLB is generally distributed in Florida due to ACP being generally distributed there. The University of Florida IFAS Extension calculated and compared the impact of having and not having HLB present in Florida and concluded HLB had a total impact of \$3.64 billion and eliminated seven percent of the total Florida workforce. The overall California economy benefits by the amendment of this regulation which is intended to prevent ACP from becoming generally distributed in California and resulting in a similar affect on our economy as to what happened in Florida. This is now critical as HLB has been introduced into California.

The California, national and international consumers of California citrus benefit by having high quality fruit available at lower cost. It is assumed that any increases in production costs will ultimately be passed on the consumer.



The amendment of this regulation benefits homeowners who grow citrus for consumption and host material which is planted as ornamentals in various rural and urban landscapes by preventing damage to these hosts and the need for them to be treated to mitigate infestations of ACP.

The Department is the only agency which can implement plant quarantines. As required by Government Code Section 11346.5(a)(3)(D), the Department has conducted an evaluation of this regulation and has determined that it is not inconsistent or incompatible with existing state regulations.

#### Section 3435. Asian Citrus Psyllid Interior Quarantine.

This proposed emergency action will expand the quarantine area for ACP by approximately 13 square miles. The effect of the amendment of this regulation is to provide authority for the State to perform quarantine activities against ACP within these additional areas. The total area which would be under regulation would be approximately 46,336 square miles.

#### Mandate on Local Agencies or School Districts

The Department of Food and Agriculture has determined that Section 3435 does not impose a mandate on local agencies or school districts, except that an agricultural commissioner of a county under quarantine has a duty to enforce it. No reimbursement is required under Section 17561 of the Government Code because the affected county agricultural commissioners requested that these changes to the regulation be made.

#### Cost Estimate

The Department has also determined that the regulation will involve no additional costs or savings to any state agency because initial funds for state costs are already appropriated, no nondiscretionary costs or savings to local agencies or school districts, no reimbursable savings to local agencies or costs or savings to school districts under Section 17561 of the Government Code and no costs or savings in federal funding to the State.