

## FINDING OF EMERGENCY

The Secretary of the Department of Food and Agriculture determined that an emergency exists. On April 9, 2012, we confirmed that fig (*Ficus carica*) is a host of Asian citrus psyllid (ACP). Figs are commonly carried as nursery stock by many nurseries located within the existing HLB quarantine area. ACP is the only vector of Huanglongbing (HLB) disease (HLB associated bacteria *Candidatus Liberibacter asiaticus*) in California. The Department is proposing an emergency amendment of the regulation to expand the host list to include fig to ensure human assisted movement of ACP infested nursery stock does not occur within or from the HLB Disease Interior Quarantine area.

### 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) (See Evidence of Emergency).

After submission of the proposed emergency to the Office of Administrative Law, the Office of Administrative Law shall allow interested persons five calendar days to submit comments on the proposed emergency regulations as set forth in Government Code section 11349.6.

Further, 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) or allow five calendar days to allow public comment pursuant to Government Code Section 11349.6 would be inconsistent with the public interest, within the meaning of Government Code Section 11349.6(b).

ACP adults are the only mobile vector of this disease in California and can acquire the disease in one feeding and transmit the disease into a host in one feeding. Within the proposed quarantine area there are approximately 80 nurseries and many of them will have fig host material which has been exposed to infestation by ACP by being maintained outdoors and unprotected. The Department has already found ACP adults which tested positive for HLB. Although fig is not known to be a host of HLB, it can harbor ACP adults which may be positive for the disease. Currently, fig nursery stock could be moved from the HLB quarantine area to anywhere in California. It is essential to immediately prevent the movement of this high risk host nursery stock to ensure the disease is not moved artificially over long distances. The immediate emergency amendment of this regulation will enable the Department to prevent this unrestricted movement.

The information contained within this finding of emergency also meets the requirements of Government Code Sections 11346.1 and 11346.5.

#### 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.”

For the reasons set forth in this document, this constitutes a regulatory action to protect the environment.

The Secretary is proposing to adopt 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.”

### Evidence of an Emergency

On April 5, 2012, the Department’s Primary Entomologist received a notice through Exotic Pest Information Collection and Analysis that there was a recent publication concerning the discovery of fig as a breeding host for ACP. On April 9, 2012, the author of the peer reviewed article

contacted our Primary State Entomologist and confirmed fig should be regulated for ACP. In California, ACP is the only mobile vector of HLB. All *Citrus* species are a host of ACP and subject to infestation by HLB and die after acquiring the disease. The existing practice is to remove citrus trees from commercial groves as soon as it is known they are infested with HLB. In California, the estimated cost to replace a tree is from \$10 to \$20. Using a cost of \$15 per tree would push the projected production costs up to \$450 to \$550 per acre. The estimated citrus acreage in 2008 in California is approximately 290,000 acres. The projected increased citrus production costs in California would be at least \$130.5 to \$159.5 million. Additionally, in Southern California approximately 60 percent of residential properties are estimated to have at least one citrus tree. Citrus trees can also be found planted as a street tree or in park settings. The Department does not have the ability to estimate the monetary value of these trees should they become infested by ACP which have acquired HLB and die.

The program has determined that there is a conflict in the text regulation which needs to be resolved. Subsection 3439(d)(1) states, "Articles and commodities covered in subsection (c)(1) and (c)(2) are prohibited movement from the area under quarantine unless they meet the requirements outlined in Title 7, CFR, Part 301, Subpart-Citrus Greening and Asian Citrus Psyllid." Subsection 3439(d)(3) states, "The articles and commodities covered in subsections (c)(2) are prohibited movement within the area under quarantine except as provided in (A) or (B) or (C) below:

(A) If accompanied by a certificate issued by an authorized agricultural official affirming that the articles and commodities have been treated in a manner approved by the Department and are apparently free from ACP the host material may move directly into the area regulated by Section 3435, Asian Citrus Psyllid Interior Quarantine. All nursery stock shall bear a label stating that it cannot be moved outside the quarantine area regulated under Section 3435, Asian Citrus Psyllid Interior Quarantine."

The Department's regulation has to be substantially the same as the applicable federal regulation to ensure the entire State does not become under quarantine through federal regulation. The language contained in subsection 3439(d)(3)(A) is inconsistent with the existing

federal requirements. This subsection needs to read, “If accompanied by a certificate issued by an authorized agricultural official affirming that the articles and commodities have been treated in a manner approved by the Department and are apparently free from ACP. All nursery stock shall bear a label stating that it cannot be moved outside the quarantine area regulated under Section 3439, Huanglongbing Disease Interior Quarantine.” This proposed change needs to be made immediately to resolve the conflict in the text and to ensure the State’s regulatory requirements are substantially the same as the existing federal requirements.

The Department is also making nonsubstantive changes to the host list by deleting “X *Citroncirus webberi*” from an area where it does not belong and correcting the spelling of *Choisya ternate* and *Merrillia calaoxylon*.

### Project Description

The total existing HLB quarantine area is approximately 93 square miles. The effect of the amendment of this regulation will be to implement the Department’s authority to perform quarantine activities against fig; preventing fig host material which does not meet the existing quarantine requirements from leaving or moving within the quarantine area. Any quarantine actions undertaken by the Department will be in cooperation and coordination with the USDA and the affected county agricultural commissioners. It is immediately necessary to implement quarantine actions in order to prevent the artificial spread of ACP which may be infested with HLB.

### Background

Both ACP and HLB are federal action quarantine pests subject to interstate and international quarantine restrictions by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA). 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 \$1.8 billion when all upstream suppliers and downstream retailers are included. This represents over 25,000 direct and indirect

employees. To protect this source of revenue, California must do everything possible to exclude both HLB-associated pathogens and ACP from the state.

The current study by the University of Florida IFAS Extension calculated and compared the impact of having and not having HLB present. Their economic analysis concluded HLB had a total impact of \$3.64 billion and eliminated seven percent of the total Florida workforce. For 2008 in Florida, the estimated increased production costs for citrus range from \$266 to \$332 million. There are approximately 600,000 acres of citrus in production in Florida. This translates into increased production costs of \$443 to \$553 per acre. This estimate is based upon an eight dollar per tree replacement cost.

Senate Bill 140 (SB 140), chaptered November 2, 2009, required the California Department of Food and Agriculture (Department) to establish a Citrus Nursery Stock Pest Cleanliness Program (CNSPCP) to protect citrus nursery source propagative trees from harmful diseases, pests, and other risks and threats. One of the diseases of primary concern was HLB. The bill also required that anyone propagating citrus by any means must comply with all of the eligibility requirements and testing protocols issued by the secretary. Further the bill authorized the department to adopt and enforce regulations to carry out the program and to issue orders establishing rates or prices to cover the department's costs for administration, testing, inspection and other services under the program. The bill declared that it was to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

The Department adopted Sections 3701, et. seq., as an emergency action effective May 17, 2010, to establish a mandatory Citrus Nursery Stock Pest Cleanliness Program. The adoption of Section 3701 et. seq. established that participation in the Citrus Nursery Stock Pest Cleanliness Program is mandatory for any person (with the exception of the Citrus Clonal Protection Program) who by any method of propagation, produces any citrus nursery stock; the diseases for which testing is required and the test methods to be used, a list of laboratories approved for performing the tests, frequency of such testing, requirements and time frames for growing registered mother and increase trees in protective structures, a performance standard for such structures, a fee schedule for participants, record-keeping requirements for the Department and

participants, elements of a required application form and compliance agreement between nurseries and the Department, provisions for suspending or cancelling the registration status of citrus trees and provisions for mandatory destruction of trees and/or propagative materials for which registration has been cancelled.

During ACP workshops held in Riverside on June 11 and 12, 2009, several critical presentations were made regarding the ACP/HLB vector disease complex including the following:

1. FundeCitrus (a research institute funded by Brazilian farmers and the juice industry) staff described the devastating impact of HLB in Brazil. HLB was present in one grove in 30 in 2004 but spread to one in five by 2008. FundeCitrus and the citrus industry lobbied successfully for a federal law which, since 2005, makes it an offense to leave a HLB-infected orange tree planted once laboratory tests have diagnosed the disease. Subsequent data showed less than one percent of trees were infected after the federal law became effective.

2. AVASA (the national certification program in Spain) staff describing the Spanish citrus certification program which, since 1996, has required 100 percent of citrus propagative source materials to be produced under screen.

3. A Florida citrus nurseryman described the impact of ACP, HLB and citrus canker on the Florida citrus industry and the resulting regulations. Two counties were known to be infected with HLB in 2005. By 2008, HLB had been identified in 32 counties. Florida hopes to manage HLB by a three pronged approach: starting with disease-free nursery trees (all citrus nursery stock and the propagative sources of the stock must be maintained in insect-resistant structures), scouting for and removing infected trees and controlling the ACP.

In Florida and countries where HLB exists, insecticides have been a first line of defense to eliminate the psyllid vector, thereby reducing the spread of the HLB-associated pathogens. Applying insecticide sprays at critical flushing periods in order to kill psyllid nymphs may be an effective method of HLB. In accordance with integrated pest management principles (IPM), the Department will evaluate all appropriate mechanical, biological, cultural and treatment control options which may be efficacious to prevent the artificial spread of HLB infested ACP. If a treatment option is chosen, as insecticide use registrations vary between crops and urban areas and between fruit trees and ornamentals, any treatment program will need to be tailored to each

situation.

The implementation of biological control methods (the use of beneficial organisms to attack pest populations) will be an important component of an integrated pest management program to reduce populations of the ACP. As there are no known psyllids in California citrus, exotic natural enemies from the pest's area of origin may need to be imported into the United States or from Florida under strict quarantine protocols. There may be some generalist predators such as the coccinellid beetles that will come into citrus from other habitats but to what extent these would be effective is not known at this time. Natural enemies obtained from commercial sources or mass reared by government or industry personnel can be periodically released into field situations once the psyllid becomes established.

Populations of ACP in Florida are fed upon by many generalist arthropod predators such as spiders, lacewings, hover flies or syrphids, and minute pirate bugs, and are attacked by a number of parasites. The coccinellids exert the greatest amount of control. Two lady beetles, *Olla v-nigrum*, which is native to California and *Harmonia axyridis*, are the most important predators of ACP nymphal stages in Florida. *H. axyridis* was imported from Japan to control the pecan aphid and is established in parts of California. Two tiny parasitic wasps have been imported and released in Florida. *Tamarixia radiata* was imported from Taiwan and Vietnam, and *Diaphorencyrtus aligarhensis* was imported from Taiwan. *Tamaraxia radiata* has already been imported into California and releases of this parasitoid have occurred.

The Department also relied upon the following information:

Email dated April 9, 2012, from Kevin Hoffman to Stephen Brown and its attachments.

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.

Reference: Sections 407 and 5322, Food and Agricultural Code (FAC).

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 (FAC Sections 401, 403, 407 and 5322).

Anticipated Benefits from This Regulatory Action

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 and fruit) and the environment by having a quarantine program to prevent the artificial spread of HLB over long distances through figs infested with HLB infected ACP; thus confining its devastating impacts to the smallest area possible. Almost all of the commercial citrus fruit and nursery stock production is located outside this proposed quarantine boundary area.

The California consumers benefit as the fruit from host trees infected with HLB is inedible. Confining the HLB infestation to the smallest area possible ensures citrus fruits and other host fruits are available for consumption and at reasonable prices.

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 adoption of this regulation is confining HLB to a primarily urban environment and achieves this statutory goal. HLB is generally distributed in Florida. 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 the artificial spread of HLB and allowing it to become generally distributed in California; this would likely result in having a similar affect on our economy as to what happened in Florida.

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 3439. Huanglongbing Disease Interior Quarantine.

This proposed emergency action will add fig (*Ficus carica*) as a new host of ACP. The effect of this amendment of this regulation will be to implement the Department's authority to perform quarantine activities against fig; preventing fig host material which does not meet the existing quarantine requirements from leaving or moving within the quarantine area. This proposed action will correct a regulatory conflict in the text of the regulation. The effect of this amendment of this regulation will be to provide clarity and consistency to the regulation.

Mandate on Local Agencies or School Districts

The Department of Food and Agriculture has determined that Section 3439 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 this regulation be adopted.

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.