



Citrus Pest & Disease Prevention Committee Meeting

-Sunkist Growers, Inc.-

Valencia, California

July 9, 2025

CONSENT AGENGA
1. Minutes approval from May 14, 2025 meeting

CALIFORNIA CITRUS PEST AND DISEASE PREVENTION COMMITTEE MEETING

Meeting Minutes
Wednesday, May 14, 2025

Committee Members Present:

Kevin Ball	Jim Gorden	Jason Reynolds*
Brad Carmen	Jose Lima*	Roger Smith
Aaron Dillon	Mark McBroom	Jeff Steen
Jay Gillette*	Kurt Metheney	Dr. Ram Uckoo
John C. Gless	Dr. Etienne Rabe	Keith Watkins

Committee Members Absent:

Franco Bernardi	Rod Radtke
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California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) Staff:

Deborah Ayala*	Luci Kumagai*	Alisha Rios*
Carl Baum	Zack McCormack*	Michael Soltero*
Dr. Ravneet Behla*	Dahmoon Maesomy*	Ned Thimmayya*
Joe Damiano	Jana Miscevic*	ThuyVy Truong*
Traci Mae Ducusin*	Alex Muñiz	Fabian Velasco*
Paul Figueroa	Lauren Murphy*	Nilan Watmore
Victoria Hornbaker*	Keith Okasaki	Jennifer Willems*
Anmol Joshi	David Phong*	Jason Wu*
Sarah Kraft*		

Guests:

Price Adams*	Dr. Dhiraj Gautam*	Mia Neunzig*
Dr. Bodil Cass	Dr. Saurabh Gautam*	Margaret O'Neill
Dr. Rob Clark*	Ariana Gehrig*	Dr. Sandra Olkowski*
Casey Creamer	Dr. Subhas Hajeri	Cressida Silvers*
Melissa Cregan*	Dr. Melinda Klein*	Dr. Georgios Vidalakis
Lisa Finke	Marcy Martin	Helene Wright*
Michael Frantz	Dr. Joey Mayorquin*	Sandra Zwaal*

**Attended the meeting virtually.*

1. CALL TO ORDER, WELCOME AND OPENING REMARKS

Keith Watkins called the Citrus Pest and Disease Prevention Committee (CPDPC) meeting to order at 9:00 a.m. Keith Watkins welcomed the committee, staff, and members of the public participating in person and online, including Joe Damiano as the new Interim Director for Citrus Pest and Disease Prevention Division (CPDPD).

2. ROLL CALL

With 15 out of 17 committee members present, there was a quorum for the meeting.

3. PUBLIC COMMENTS

Mia Neunzig of the Alliance of Pest Control Districts (APCD) read a letter prepared by APCD Chairman John Fisher IV. The APCD represents about 79% of California's commercial citrus acreage and over 70% of their \$3 million budget is dedicated to HLB efforts, having pivoted almost entirely from citrus tristeza virus. The APCD is eager to collaborate with the CPDPC, CDFA, and other stakeholders on Asian citrus psyllid (ACP)/Huanglongbing (HLB) management to optimize citrus industry resources and enhance program efficiency.

Dr. Etienne Rabe stated that a tremendous amount has been learned over the last 17 years, leading to "HLB fatigue" in the industry and zero grower participation in the program. If the goal is to keep HLB out of commercial groves, there should be representation of Pest Control Districts (PCDs) on the CPDPC. There seem to be duplicative assessments between the CPDPD and PCDs and those need to stop. The money spent on tree removal in Southern California is wasteful as it's only equivalent to about 15% of the state's commercial acreage. The biggest danger is human-aided movement with a silver lining that the state's Mediterranean climate will prevent spread, unlike other regions of the world. The focus this year should be to (1) reduce grower assessments, (2) concentrate activities more around commercial citrus, and (3) get PCDs involved. In addition, it would be good to revisit having the CPDPD as a program within the Plant Health Division at CDFA.

Roger Smith responded by mentioning several CPDPC members having ties to PCDs and there is grower involvement. Keith Okasaki mentioned that CPDPD's commodity survey in groves had minimal refusal rates, suggesting that grower participation and involvement is present.

Victoria Hornbaker clarified that Food and Ag Code section 5914 dictates CPDPC representation (14 producers, 1 public member and 2 nurseries) and that it would need to be changed to specify direct PCD involvement. CDFA has delegated authority from USDA to establish quarantines for "A-rated" pests and diseases. CDFA staff have been and are willing to continue to provide updates to PCDs on program activities. HLB detections in Arizona has resulted in a 10-mile quarantine zone.

Michael Frantz of Franz Nursery mentioned that there hasn't been an issue in the past with the lack of ability to sell retail plants in quarantine zones. However, the circumstances in Southern California have significantly changed. Major investments have been made for screenhouses (Franz Nursey put in first of its kind screenhouse structure that cost \$1.5 million). There is support for the proposal to allow for sale of clean, regulated citrus inside HLB quarantine zones.

4. APPROVAL OF CONSENT AGENDA ITEMS

The consent agenda contained the following items:

a. Minutes from February 26, 2025 Committee Meeting

Motion: To approve the minutes on the Consent Agenda as presented.

First: Mark McBroom

Second: Kevin Ball

Motion Carries: The motion passed with 12 yays (Kevin Ball, Brad Carmen, Aaron Dillon, John C. Gless, Jim Gorden, Jose Lima, Mark McBroom, Kurt Metheny, Etienne Rabe, Roger Smith, Ram Uckoo, and Keith Watkins), and 3 abstentions (Jay Gillette, Jason Reynolds, and Jeff Steen).

5. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE REPORT

a. Welcome New Board Members

Keith Watkins welcomed the new committee members – Jay Gillette, Jose Lima, Jeff Steen, and Jason Reynolds.

b. Timing of Officer Elections

Motion: To approve amending the Committee By-Laws by amending Article IV, Section 3, to change the end of term date for committee members from September to after the first meeting of the following calendar year.

First: Mark McBroom

Second: Roger Smith

Motion Carries: The motion passed unanimously.

c. Subcommittee Review and Restructuring

Motion: To approve amending the Committee By-Laws by eliminating Article III, Section 1.a.2. to remove the Outreach Subcommittee and for outreach updates to be provided to the Operations Subcommittee, established under Article III, Section 1.a.4.

First: Mark McBroom

Second: Etienne Rabe

Motion Carries: The motion passed unanimously.

Price Adams of Nuffer, Smith, Tucker requested a single point of contact be maintained to collaborate with and coordinate on outreach efforts. Aaron Dillon agreed to serve in this capacity.

6. FINANCE SUBCOMMITTEE REPORT

a. Review 2024/2025 Budget Expenditures and Revenue

Carl Baum reported that Fiscal Year (FY) 23-24 expenditures have closed. After all encumbrances cleared, year-to-date expenditures were \$36,100,881.

Carl reported that year-to-date revenue received for the 23-24 crop year was \$18,036,377 with 200,404,189 cartons assessed.

Carl reported that FY 24-25 expenditures in January were \$3,236,832 and expenditures in February were \$2,881,387, bringing the total year-to-date expenditures to \$22,249,418. The goal to break even with cash-flow is right around \$33 million by June 30, 2025. Expenditures to date for the Ventura County HLB Emergency-Fund were \$272,252, leaving a remaining balance of \$1,163,746. CPDPD will likely spend an additional \$1 million while returning the remaining \$436,200 due to difficulty of hiring seasonal staff in the region. Expenditures to date to the Citrus Yellow Vein Clearing Virus (CYVCV) Federal Fund for detections in Los Angeles County were \$250,000 with no remaining balance. Expenditures to date for PPA 7721 Outreach funds were \$97,495, leaving a remaining balance of \$49,749.

Carl reported that year-to-date revenue received as reported at December 2024 meeting increased by \$3,936,750 to a total of \$8,590,852 in January 2025.

b. 2025/2026 Budget Proposal

Carl Baum stated that the proposed FY 25-26 budget for CPDPD is \$33,083,755. The total proposed budget consists of three funding sources: the state General Fund, Federal Funds (Citrus Health Response Program (CHRP) and PPA 7721), and the Agriculture Fund (grower assessments). CPDPD will exhaust \$4,423,820 in General Funds to cover personnel, salary, benefits and indirect costs. CPDPD is estimated to spend \$11,662,512 from the Federal CHRP agreement to cover expenses not including personnel, treatment, and tree removal. CPDPD will exhaust \$230,000 from the Federal PPA 7721 Public Outreach agreement. Based on a five-year annual average of 191 million citrus cartons produced at the current \$0.09 per-carton assessment rate, CPDPD estimates the Ag Fund will receive \$17,216,950 in revenue. CPDPD is estimated to spend \$16,667,423 from the Ag Fund to cover all other costs not billable to CHRP. Assuming CPDPD breaks even by June 30, 2025, there is an estimated surplus of \$549,527 by June 30, 2026.

Keith Okasaki reported the breakdown of the proposed FY 25-26 CPDPD budget. The Northern District budget is estimated to be \$4,681,920 (14%) and includes support for Division-wide activities such as outreach, grower liaisons, and CRB. The Central District budget is estimated to be \$7,187,971 (22%) and the Southern District budget is estimated to be \$7,452,143 (23%). In addition, CPDPD has budgets for Administration – \$1,856,500 (6%), Biocontrol – \$1,780,584 (5%), and Regulatory – \$3,792,335 (11%).

Motion: To approve the proposed Fiscal Year 2025-2026 budget of \$33,083,755.

First: Roger Smith

Second: Etienne Rabe

Motion Carries: The motion passed with 13 yays (Kevin Ball, Brad Carmen, Aaron Dillon, Jay Gillette, Jim Gorden, Jose Lima, Kurt Metheny, Etienne Rabe, Jason Reynolds, Roger Smith, Jeff Steen, Ram Uckoo, and Keith Watkins), 1 nay (John C. Gless), and 1 abstention (Mark McBroom).

7. OPERATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE REPORT

a. Strategic Priority 1 – Find and Eradicate HLB

i. Laboratory Update

Lucita Kumagai presented the laboratory update for the HLB testing program from the Plant Pest Diagnostics Center. She reported that to date in 2025, the lab received an average of 6,107 plant samples and 594 ACP samples per month for a combined total of 26,805 total samples. Of the received samples, *Candidatus Liberibacter asiaticus* (CLas) was detected on 402 properties which included 663 positive trees and 31 CLas-positive ACP.

Etienne Rabe inquired about the capacity of the labs (both CDFA and CRB) to process samples. Marcy Martin stated that CRB has the capacity to increase processing samples fivefold. Lucita Kumagai stated that the CDFA lab lost two full-time positions and one seasonal position without the ability to backfill. The CDFA lab currently has five full-time technicians, two seasonals and two scientists processing about 5,000 plant samples per month at full capacity.

ii. Multi-Pest Survey

David Phong presented data for 2025 Multi-Pest Survey Cycle 1 using the online dashboard that is updated weekly. Cycle 1 2025 began in May 2025 and is 8 percent complete with a completion goal of October 2025. Approximately 5,600 properties were visited, generating 819 entomology and 1,200 plant samples.

iii. CDFA Operational Update

Southern District – There were four HLB-positive trees found in the Valley Center area of San Diego. All the trees have been removed. The detection expanded the quarantine by 85 square miles, which includes about 2,400 acres of commercial citrus. Delimitation surveys and treatments within a 250-meter radius of find sites are ongoing along with coordinated grower information meetings. Since the last committee meeting, there have been 180 positive trees detected across Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino and San Diego counties. 152 trees have been removed with 385 cumulative trees still pending removal.

Central District – Detection trapping is ongoing. Biocontrol releases continue in Ventura County as well as commodity survey in groves and multi-pest surveys on residential properties. In Ventura County, 1,088 properties around the Santa Paula area have been treated. Of the 95 identified positive trees, 88 have been removed. Warrants have been issued for the remaining refusal properties.

Northern District – Winter trapping is complete and year-round trapping in San Joaquin, Placer and Stanislaus counties is ongoing. In Santa Clara County, reduced delimitation trapping (by half) is ongoing. Since February 26, 2025, 21 ACP were detected in Santa Clara County with 1 detection in Morgan Hill. CDFA staff are planning to treat in this new satellite infestation area. Biocontrol releases continue in Santa Clara County. Multi-pest survey for cycle 2 2024 is complete and staff have begun on cycle 1 2025 focusing on areas that pathways, farmers markets and proximity to commercial citrus (Stanislaus, San Joaquin, Placer).

b. Strategic Priority 2 – Control ACP Movement and Enforce Regulations

i. CDFA Regulatory and County Agreement Update

Keith Okasaki reported that CDFA contracts with County Ag Commissioners in citrus-producing and/or -receiving counties. Counties continue to identify and address issues with fruit being improperly moved between quarantine areas, preventing the possible spread of ACP and HLB. There has been greater emphasis placed on flea market, peddler, and fruit seller inspections.

ii. HLB Retail Nurseries

Keith Okasaki stated that the Secretary requested the CPDPC revisit the proposal to allow the sale of clean citrus nursery stock in HLB quarantine zones. The proposal was previously rejected at the February 2025 CPDPC meeting.

Keith reported that there are 2,630 square miles of HLB quarantine in 6 Southern California counties. There are currently 12 approved structures within the HLBQ. Outside of these nurseries, there is no sale of citrus. The growing void of available clean citrus stock leads to illegal importation, propagation and sale of citrus plant which increased risk of pest introduction – not just HLB, but also fruit flies, citrus canker and others.

Motion: To accept the recommendation for allowing the sale of citrus nursery stock within the Huanglongbing (HLB) quarantine as proposed.

First: Jim Gorden

Second: Aaron Dillon

Motion Carries: The motion did not pass with 6 yays (Aaron Dillon, Jay Gillette, Jim Gorden, Jose Lima, Roger Smith, and Keith Watkins), 5 nays (Kevin Ball, Brad Carmen, John C. Gless, Mark McBroom, and Kurt Metheny), and 4 abstentions (Etienne Rabe, Jason Reynolds, Jeff Steen, and Ram Uckoo).

Michael Franz suggested approval of a pilot program so that data could be collected on the number of trees sold into the HLB quarantine to determine long-term viability of the proposal.

Motion: To accept the recommendation for allowing the sale of citrus nursery stock in a limited eighteen-month program within the HLB quarantine of Los Angeles and Orange Counties in the areas deemed as de-emphasized per CPDPC strategic planning to evaluate the program's systems approach.

First: Roger Smith

Second: Aaron Dillon

Motion Carries: The motion passed with 11 yays (Kevin Ball, Aaron Dillon, Jay Gillette, Jim Gorden, Jose Lima, Kurt Metheny, Etienne Rabe, Jason Reynolds, Roger Smith, Jeff Steen, and Keith Watkins), 3 nays (Brad Carmen, John C. Gless, and Ram Uckoo), and 1 abstention (Mark McBroom).

c. Strategic Priority 3 – ACP Control/Suppression

i. Biocontrol Update

No update provided.

8. SCIENCE SUBCOMMITTEE REPORT

Strategic Priority 4 – Improve Data Technology, Analysis and Sharing

a. Ethyl Formate Registration Update

Dr. Etienne Rabe reported that the ethyl formate registration should be approved within the next two weeks by US Environmental Protection Agency. The

Department of Pesticide Regulation doesn't have an estimate for approval in California but are in the last stages of review.

b. Region-Specific ACP/HLB Working Group Updates

Dr. Rabe provided an overview of the results from the working group broken up into eight regions: (1) Northern California, (2) San Joaquin Valley, (3) Central Coast, (4) Southern Coast, (5) San Bernardino/W. Riverside, (6) Los Angeles/Orange, (7) the Desert, and (8) San Diego. Each of these regions were evaluated for nine activities which could potentially be conducted by Pest Control Districts: (1) HLB and CLas+ ACP detection response, (2) ACP detection response – commercial, (3) ACP detection – residential, (4) biocontrol – commercial, (5) biocontrol – residential, (6) commodity survey, (7) grove trapping, (8) residential multi-pest survey, and (9) residential trapping.

Victoria Hornbaker mentioned that the ACP/HLB plan is the best place to start to determine requirements and costs to meet those requirements. A Scope of Work developed as part of a contract cannot be shared before a proposal goes out to bid.

Motion: To accept the recommendation that by July 9, 2025, CDFA provide a Scope of Work and associated CDFA costs for commercial grove trapping, commercial commodity survey, and commercial Asian citrus psyllid (ACP) treatment response in the San Joaquin Valley and Imperial County regions to determine if Pest Control Districts can accomplish these tasks.

First: Etienne Rabe

Second: Jeff Steen

Motion Carries: The motion passed unanimously.

c. HLB Hot-Spot Working Group Update

David Phong stated that the working group was tasked with providing a recommendation on how to determine when an area becomes a “hot spot”, whereby the program can look at optimizing resources. Another task of the working group is to determine how big an area the Ag-urban interface should be in relation to proximity of commercial citrus. The working group convened a few times with a goal of developing a report and findings by the end of June. The findings will be presented to the Science Subcommittee.

d. PCD Working Group Update

Keith Okasaki reported that several meetings were held with Pest Control Districts to identify capacity to conduct various activities including multi-pest survey, commercial grove trapping in the Central Valley and possibly outreach. Staff are working to develop a Scope of Work and following state contract regulations as these discussions continue.

9. OUTREACH SUBCOMMITTEE REPORT

a. Outreach Update

Aaron Dillon inquired about PPA 7721 funding deadlines for FY 2026. The request for proposals is open through July 2025.

Price Adams mentioned that Nuffer, Smith, Tucker is keeping track of application deadlines for PPA 7721 funding.

Keith Okasaki mentioned NST is helping with the continuation hearings to be held in Riverside, Ventura, and Visala the first week of June, followed by a virtual continuation hearing the following week.

b. Grower Liaison Discussion

Discussion to be moved to the next Operations Subcommittee meeting.

10. USDA REPORT

Helene Wright reported that cooperative agreements are undergoing further scrutiny with the new administration, which isn't uncommon. The CHRP agreement is expected to provide \$12.1 million to CDFA, about \$300,000 less than the previous year. Travel restrictions have been implemented, impacting the ability to attend meetings in person. There has also been a reduction in staff, but most don't involve the citrus program.

11. CCM REPORT

Nothing to report.

12. CRB REPORT

Marcy Martin reported on the CRB Laboratory and its contributions to both the industry and CDFA. The CRB lab is under-utilized and costs only \$225,000 a year.

13. SJV PCD REPORT

Dr. Saurabh Gautam reported that winter trapping in the northern territory (Fresno and Tulare Counties) was conducted on 401 sites. In the southern territory (Kern County), trapping was conducted on 404 sites. Most sites are near packinghouses which are high-risk areas for ACP introduction. There are also sites near weigh stations, truck stops, and major transportation corridors, including 31 sites along Highway 126 in Ventura, 17 sites near Fort Tejon/Highway 58, and 6 sites near

Kettleman City. Traps were serviced a total of 355 times in these areas and ACP were detected near Highway 126 and at a CHP weigh station on Interstate 5 in Santa Clarita (Los Angeles County). In addition, multi-pest inspection is conducted with use of canine teams (ACP detection dogs) provided by Lisa Finke. To date 41 blocks have been surveyed (4,100 trees) and 160 trees have been tested for CLAs, which all produced negative results.

14. OTHER ITEMS, CLOSING COMMENTS AND ADJOURNMENT

The meeting was adjourned at 2:55 p.m. The next meeting will be on July 9, 2025 in Ventura or Santa Clarita, California.



Building Public Trust: Your Guide to Bagley Keene

Brandi Lynn Gragg
Mary Horst
Megan Nakao

Agenda

- Meetings
- Types of Meetings
- Notice and Other Requirements
- Closed Sessions
- Teleconference Meetings
- Deliberations and Voting
- Miscellaneous Provisions



BAGLEY-KEENE OPEN MEETING ACT

Applies to California State agencies, boards, and commissions.

Govt Code §§ 11120-11133

Brown Act solely applies to California city and county government agencies, boards, and councils.

Govt Code §§ 54950 – 54963.

RALPH M. BROWN ACT

Purpose of the Bagley Keene Open Meeting Act



- Intent of the Law:

“...actions of state agencies be taken openly and that their deliberations be conducted openly.”

- Duties Under the Act

- Provide adequate notice of meeting by the body
- Conduct meetings openly, unless authorized to conduct a closed session
- Provide opportunity for public comment

Who Does the Act Cover?

General Rule:

Every multimember body created by statute or required by law to conduct official meetings and every commission created by Executive Order

Advisory bodies:

Created by Legislature

Created by a formal action of another body and having 3 or more members

Delegated body:

Multimember Committee that exercises some power delegated to it by another body subject to the Act

Who Does the Act Cover?

Non-State Bodies:

Member of a state body serves as a representative on another body in an official capacity and the body is funded in whole or in part by the representative's state body, regardless of whether private or public

Members to Be of State Bodies:

Applies beginning at the time of appointment

What Is A Meeting?

“Any congregation of a majority of the members of a state body at the same time and place to hear, discuss, or deliberate upon any item that is within the subject matter jurisdiction of the state body to which it pertains”

A majority of the members of any state body may not hear, discuss, deliberate or act **in any way** on any subject outside of a noticed meeting.

If the members of a board do so, it can result in litigation, attorney’s fees, reversal of the board’s action and judicial oversight of the Board.

Why Is This Important?

What Is “NOT” Considered A Meeting?

- ❑ Communications and contacts between a board member and another member of the public.
- ❑ Attendance by a majority of board members at a conference or other event open to the public where issues of general interest are discussed.
- ❑ Attendance by a majority of board members at an open and noticed meeting of another state body, legislative body, or local agency.
- ❑ Attendance by a majority of members at a purely social or ceremonial occasion.
- ❑ **NOTE:** Board members must conduct themselves in a manner appropriate to these exceptions and not act in a way to suggest that they have communicated about board business. (**If board members will all be present at the same event, it is advisable to post a notice of the event and the board members attending. (e.g., a trade convention, conference)*)

Members of a Body may NOT engage in the following types of communication outside of a Noticed Meeting:

- ☐ Serial communication – e.g., contacting other board members on a one-to-one basis prior to the meeting
- ☐ Serial meetings (also known as “pre-meetings”)
- ☐ Conference calls with multiple members outside of Noticed Meeting
- ☐ Emails between members discussing Body business or issues
- ☐ Text messages between members discussing Body business or issues – on any device including personal cell phones

Prohibited Communications by Board Members



Examples / Scenarios



The Board has 7 members and an agenda item awarding grant funds to ten out of twenty projects that submitted timely grant applications.

- » Member A calls Member B to talk about how great one of the grant applications was that didn't get recommended for funding, and that it should be considered more carefully.
- » Member B calls Member C on the same topic.
- » Member C calls member D on the same topic.

Permissible communication?

Staff communicates individually with each agency board member in advance of a regularly noticed/agendized meeting.

The chair of a 5-member board directs 2 members to attend a site visit and report back to the full Board at its next meeting.



Types of Meetings

Regularly Scheduled Meetings

Special Meetings

Emergency Meetings

Regularly Scheduled Meetings



NOTICE REQUIREMENT: 10 calendar days

The Notice must include a designated contact person for providing additional information and must be posted on the Internet.

People may request notice of meetings, and the board, subcommittee, or task force must comply with the requestor's choice for receiving it to the best of their ability. (e.g., mail, email)

The Notice must be provided in alternative formats for any person with a disability. It must additionally provide information that would enable a person with a disability to request auxiliary aids and services during the meeting.

Regular Meeting Notice Requirements

- The Notice must include an agenda that includes all items to be acted upon and discussed. (10 words or less)
- The Notice must describe all items with sufficient specificity to enable the public to understand them. General agenda descriptions cannot be used to circumvent this requirement.
- No item can be added after the issuance of the Notice, unless an Amended Notice can be issued and posted on the internet at least 10 calendar days before the meeting.
- Board members cannot discuss items that are not on the agenda even if no action is taken.

NOTE: Please include agenda items that permit the public, staff, and board members to raise issues for possible discussion as an agenda item at future board meetings.

NOTE: There are additional requirements for closed session agenda items.

Special Meetings

A board, committee, subcommittee, or task force may conduct a special meeting.

A special meeting may be conducted on less than 10 days notice if the notice requirement would impose substantial hardship or where immediate action is required to protect the public interest.

Purposes for Special Meetings:

- pending litigation
- proposed legislation
- the issuance of a legal opinion
- disciplinary action
- provision of an interim executive officer upon the death, incapacity, or vacancy of the position

NOTE: There must be a specific factual reason why these items cannot be considered at a regularly scheduled meeting with 10-day notice.

Special Meeting Notice Requirements

- It must specify the time and place of the special meeting and the business to be transacted.
- It must be sent out to board members, newspapers of general circulation and radio and TV stations **at least 48 hours** in advance of the meeting.
- No business other than that described in the Notice may be discussed.
- At the commencement of the meeting, 2/3 of the members of the body must find in open session that providing 10-day notice would either pose a substantial hardship or that immediate action was required to protect the public.

NOTE: there must be a roll call vote,
with all votes subsequently recorded in the minutes.

Emergency Meetings

A board, committee, subcommittee or task force may call an emergency meeting.

An emergency meeting may only be held in the event of an emergency situation or crippling disaster that impairs public health or safety.

AFTER AN EMERGENCY MEETING:

Newspapers of general circulation, and TV and radio stations must be notified as soon as possible of the meeting, its purpose, and any action taken.

The body must post in a public place and on the internet, 1) the minutes of the meeting, 2) a list of persons notified or attempted to be notified, 3) any action taken, and 4) the roll call vote upon the action.

Emergency Meeting Notice Requirements

The Notice may be provided without complying with the 10-day notice requirement for a regular meeting or the 48-hour requirement for a special meeting, but it must be **at least one hour** before the meeting

NOTE: There must be a specific factual basis for the limited amount of time in which notice is provided.

The Notice must be provided to newspapers of general circulation, TV and radio stations.

The Notice must be posted on the Internet as a soon as is practicable after the decision to call the meeting has been made.

Statutorily Allowed Reasons
for Closed Session:

Personnel Matters

Pending Litigation

*Response to Confidential Draft Audit
Report*

Threat of Criminal or Terrorist Activity

Consideration of an ALJ Decision

*Examination or Individual Privacy for
bodies that administer business or
professional licenses*



Closed Sessions

**Outlined in
Govt Code 11126**

Personnel Matters

Govt Code 11126(a)

- Appointment, employment, evaluation of performance, or dismissal of a public employee OR to hear complaints or charges brought against a public employee.
- Employee must be given notice of their right to have a public hearing instead or any action taken in closed session is void.
- If a public hearing is held, the body may convene in closed session to deliberate on the decision to be reached.

Pending Litigation

Govt Code 11126(e)(2)

- To confer or receive advice regarding pending litigation:
 - Formally initiated
 - Belief based on existing fact that there is significant legal exposure to litigation
 - Body has decided or is deciding to initiate litigation
- Memo must be submitted no later than one week after the closed session.

Response to Confidential Audit Report Govt Code 11126.2

Only allowed while report is
confidential.

Once Audit report is released
to the public, there is no
authorization for Closed
Sessions.

Must be during a regular or
special meeting and
authorized by two-thirds
vote of the members
present at the meeting

Threat of Criminal or Terrorist Activity Govt Code 11126(c)(18)

For Bodies that Administer Business or Professional Licenses

Govt Code 11126 (c)

Examination:

- Preparation, approval, grading, or administering exams
- Does not apply to logistics, but rather content
- Extends to appeals or re-review of examinations

Individual Privacy:

- Discussions that would constitute an unwarranted invasion of the licensee's privacy
- Qualification for licensure or disciplinary action

Consideration of an Administrative Law Judge Decision

- Discussions to deliberate on a decision in an administrative proceeding under the Administrative Procedures Act
- Can include:
 - Decision to adopt a proposed decision
 - Review a transcript of a hearing
 - Render its own decision
 - Deliberate upon evidence the state agency received
 - Consider a stipulation
- Does not apply to:
 - Assigning who will hear the case
 - Reviewing investigation files or complaints, unless another exception applies

Notice Requirements for Closed Sessions

Must be listed in the agenda per notice requirements and a general announcement during the open meeting citing the statutory authority for the closed session.

Litigation matters are specifically identified unless it would jeopardize the ability to effectuate service of process.

Exception to notice in the agenda for litigation items.

Other Requirements for Closed Sessions

Reporting After a Closed Session:

Must reconvene in open session after a closed session.

Must report any action taken.

Any roll call vote to appoint or dismiss a public employee must also be reported.

Other Requirements:

A designated board member must record topics discussed and decisions made. These notes are not subject to public inspection and must be kept confidential. (§11126.1)

Members cannot disclose information received and discussions held in closed session with outside parties.

Type of Body	Notice Requirements
Board Meetings: Commonly known meeting where a quorum of Board members are present to discuss, deliberate, and take action upon matters within the Board's jurisdiction	Must be noticed and open to the public.
Committee Meetings: A group of at least three people appointed by the Board to study and report to the Board on a particular subject. <i>*Includes Delegated Authority Committees (two or more)</i>	Must be noticed and open to the public.
Subcommittee Meetings: A smaller group of Board members, responsible for studying a particular subject and reporting back to a committee or the Board.	Must be noticed and open to the public, unless it consists of less than three people and does not exercise any delegated authority

Bodies & Notice Requirements

Type of Body	Notice Requirements
Task Force: One or two Board members plus members of the public appointed by the Board Chair to study and report on an issue to the Board. <i>*Typically involves Board members and members of the public</i>	Must be noticed and open to the public.
Ad Hoc Committee: One or two Board Members appointed by Board Chair to study and report on an issue to the Board	Not subject to Bagley Keene Act Notice requirements



Bodies & Notice Requirements

Specific Issues for Subcommittees and Task Forces

If other board members attend a noticed, publicly accessible committee or subcommittee meeting, they should **not** participate as if they are part of the committee. They may only observe and should not ask questions or make statements during the course of the meeting. Ideally, they should not attend at all.

The same rules apply for noticed, publicly accessible task force meetings.

Other board members should not attend any meeting, such as an ad hoc committee meeting, that has not been noticed and made open to the public.

Delegated Bodies



A multi-member body of two or more people with authority delegated to it by a larger state body, such as a board or commission.

How is a delegated body created?

Created by a larger state body with a majority vote of at least a minimum quorum.

How do Bagley-Keene rules apply to delegated bodies?

Delegated bodies are subject to the same Open Meeting requirements as the full state body.

What authority can be delegated to the delegated body?

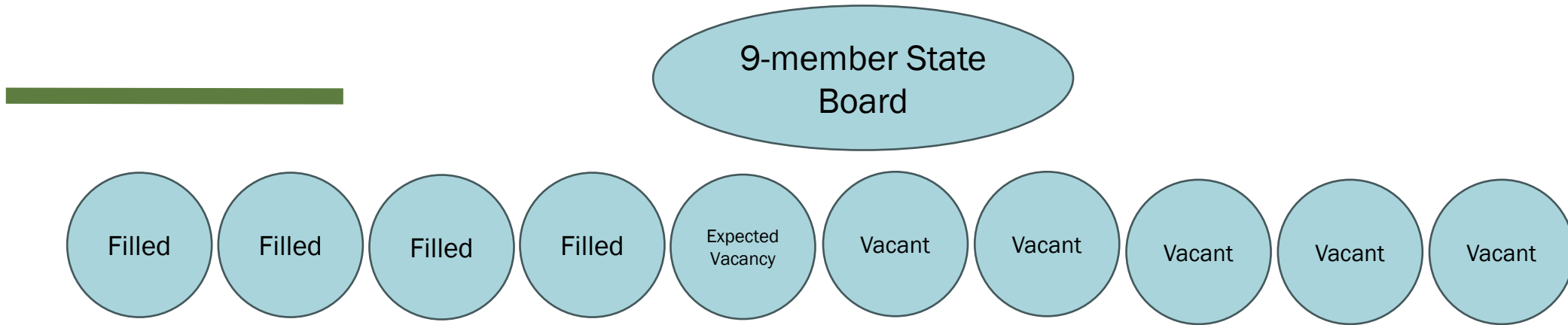
This should be determined on a per-board basis and depends on the originating statute of the larger state body. Not all delegated bodies can act with the full power of the larger body. Some delegated bodies may be limited to advisory or administrative functions only and cannot take actions that require exercising discretion or judgment. Please consult with legal counsel to verify what powers may be delegated to a smaller body.

Delegated Bodies When Total Membership Falls Below Quorum

Creating a delegated body can be an effective tool to keep business running smoothly, even when total board membership falls below quorum.

- ***Creation.*** Must be created by majority vote at last meeting with full body minimum quorum. The delegated body should be immediately repealed when membership increases back to basic full body quorum.
- ***Voting.*** Delegated body voting uses simple majority vote. The new quorum is based on the delegated body total membership. Business may proceed with majority vote of the new delegated body quorum.
- ***Authority.*** If the delegated body is created because total membership falls below basic quorum, the state body may delegate its full authority to the delegated body. *Note: please consult with legal counsel to verify delegated authority level for your particular board or commission.*

Example of a Delegated Body When Membership Falls Below Quorum



Nine-member board. Minimum quorum is five members. This board has five total members with four vacancies.

One member plans to retire soon, leaving only four members.

The five members should create a delegated body by majority vote for the remaining four members to act with the full authority of the board until membership returns to minimum full body quorum.

When minimum full body quorum is restored, the delegated body should be repealed immediately.

For the purposes of the Bagley-Keene Act, a teleconference is a meeting of a state body, the members of which are at different locations, connected by electronic means, through either audio or both audio and video means.

This includes telephone conference calls, webinars, webcasts, Skype, Zoom, Microsoft Teams or other audio/video teleconference programs.

Focus is on provisions effective as of May 2025.



Teleconference Meetings

Govt Code 11123.2 and 11123.5

Definitions

“Teleconference”	Meeting of a state body, the members of which are at different locations, connected by electronic means, through either audio or video or both.
“Teleconference Location”	A physical location that is accessible to the public and from which members of the public may participate remotely
“Remote Location”	A location from which a member of the state body participates in a meeting other than a teleconference location
“Participate Remotely”	Participation by a member of the body in a meeting at a remote location other than a teleconference location designated in the meeting notice

Teleconference Requirements

Govt Code 11123.2 and 11123.5

- If any member is participating remotely, the same access must be provided to the public
- Members of the state body participating remotely shall VISIBLY APPEAR on camera during open portion of meetings
- If a member participating remotely does not appear on camera because of internet connectivity challenges, the member shall announce the reason for their nonappearance
- If a body discovers that the remote access link has failed, it shall end or adjourn the meeting

Teleconference Requirements – Boards and Commissions

Govt Code 11123.2

Teleconference meeting location must be identified in the Notice and Agenda and be open to the public.

- Open Session must be visible and audible to the public at teleconference locations specified in Notice
- Agenda must be posted
- All printed materials must be available to public
- Must be accessible to the public
- Public must have opportunity to provide comments
- Recommend a staff member is present at all teleconference locations

Teleconference Requirements – Boards and Commissions

Govt Code 11123.2

At least a quorum of the members of the Board or Commission must attend the meeting at a teleconference location. (11123.2(j)(1))

- If any Board members participate remotely, all votes must be taken by roll call. Board members in excess of the quorum may participate remotely. Remote locations do not need to be disclosed.

A member participating remotely may count towards quorum if: member has a need related to a physical or mental disability AND member notifies state body of the need ASAP, including at the start of a meeting.

- Member must provide a general description of the circumstances (20 words or less). Board must vote to approve the exception.

If a member participates remotely, they must identify anyone over 18 and their relationship to them, if they are in the same room.

Teleconference Requirements - Advisory Bodies

Govt Code 11123.5

- If member plans to participate remotely it must be identified in the Agenda if known when the Agenda is posted
- If it is discovered after the Agenda has been posted and is at least 24 hours prior to the start of the meeting, notice of remote participation must be posted online and emailed to the distribution list
- All members participating remotely must be reflected in the minutes
- At least one staff person must be present at the teleconference location
- Posting of agenda not required at a remote location
- If a member participates remotely, the body shall provide a means for the public to participate remotely; the teleconference phone # or the internet website indicating how public can access remotely shall be in the 24-hour notice

Keep in mind the touchstone of the Open Meeting Law:

State bodies should discuss, deliberate, and take action at publicly accessible meetings.

- ✓ With the exception of closed sessions, all discussions, deliberations, and actions must take place in public.
- ✓ With the exception of closed sessions, if the body takes action, it must do so by means of a public vote (in other words, no secret ballots).
- ✓ Members may not vote by proxy.
- ✓ All votes must be reflected in the minutes of the meeting, with a record of how each member voted.

Deliberations and Voting



Use of Electronic Devices During Meetings

- ❖ Members of a body may not text or email each other during an Open Meeting on any matter under consideration. It is best practice to prohibit any such communication regardless of content during an Open Meeting.
- ❖ If laptops or smart phones are used by members, they may only be used to access board meeting materials in an electronic format. Members should not be doing “research” on issues before the Body on their laptop or smart phones during meetings.
- ❖ Example language: “You may notice board members accessing their laptops during the meeting. They are using the laptops solely to access the board meeting materials, which are in electronic format.”

Miscellaneous Provisions

- A copy of the Bagley-Keene Act must be provided to each member upon appointment.
- Conditions on Public Attendance
 - Cannot require a sign-in or any other condition to attend the meeting
 - Any sign-in sheet must clearly state that signing in is voluntary and not required
 - Meeting cannot be held in a facility that prohibits entrance based on race, religious creed, color, national origin, ancestry or sex
 - Meetings must be accessible to the disabled
 - Cannot require a fee to attend the meeting
 - Cannot require member of public to identify themselves before making a public comment.

Miscellaneous Provisions

- Recording of Meetings
 - If a body makes a recording, it is a public record subject to disclosure
 - Public may record the meeting so long as it is not disruptive
 - Meeting may be broadcast so long as it is not disruptive
 - As meetings are allowed to be recorded, transcription of teleconference meetings is also allowed, whether by recording or AI transcription services.
- Moving Agenda Items
 - Body can move agenda items around so long as the purpose is not to frustrate public input
 - Agenda/Notice should include a disclaimer that the order of business is subject to change

Miscellaneous Provisions

- Public Comment
 - An opportunity for public comment must be provided on each agenda item before or during consideration or deliberation of item.
 - Can only limit the time on public discussion by adopting a policy
 - Can limit public comment to one (1), three (3), five (5) or other time amounts based on number of comments, public present, etc. Must be announced at the outset of the meeting – cannot change halfway through meeting.
 - Cannot prohibit criticism of the Body by members of the public
 - Members of the public should only address the Body and not other members of the public. It's not appropriate for members of public to debate one another.



Thank you!

Please reach out
if you have any questions

CDFA.Legaloffice@cdfa.ca.gov



Grower Liaison Discussion

CPDPC Interim Meeting

July 9, 2025



CITRUS PEST & DISEASE
PREVENTION PROGRAM

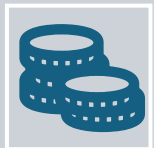
Grower Liaisons Contracts



Bid on 2-year contracts funded through CHRP.
Maximum of ~\$70,000/year



FY 23-24: GLs were asked to reduce expenditures by 20%



March 2025: GLs were asked to pause activities for cost savings

Area	Agreement Amount	1-Year Amount	Expiration Date
Fresno and Madera	\$103,800	\$51,900	6/30/25
Northern Tulare	\$111,730	\$55,865	6/30/25
Southern Tulare	\$111,730	\$55,865	6/30/25
Kern	\$136,750	\$68,375	6/30/25
SLO and Santa Barbara	\$131,680	\$65,840	6/30/25
Northern Ventura	\$130,480	\$65,240	6/30/25
Southern Ventura	\$138,750	\$69,375	6/30/25
San Bernardino	\$138,750	\$69,375	6/30/25
Riverside	\$138,750	\$69,375	6/30/26
San Diego	\$120,900	\$60,450	6/30/26
Total	\$1,263,320	\$631,660	

Grower Liaison Responsibilities

- Act as a non-regulator
- Encourage voluntary commercial treatment in response to ACP detection
- Coordinate areawide treatment (residential treatment incentive no longer funded)



Grower Liaison Program Proposal

FY 25-26: Total maximum allocated budget of \$240,000

Operations Subco Recommendation:

- 1 GL for Southern California with \$80,000 maximum. 1 year agreement



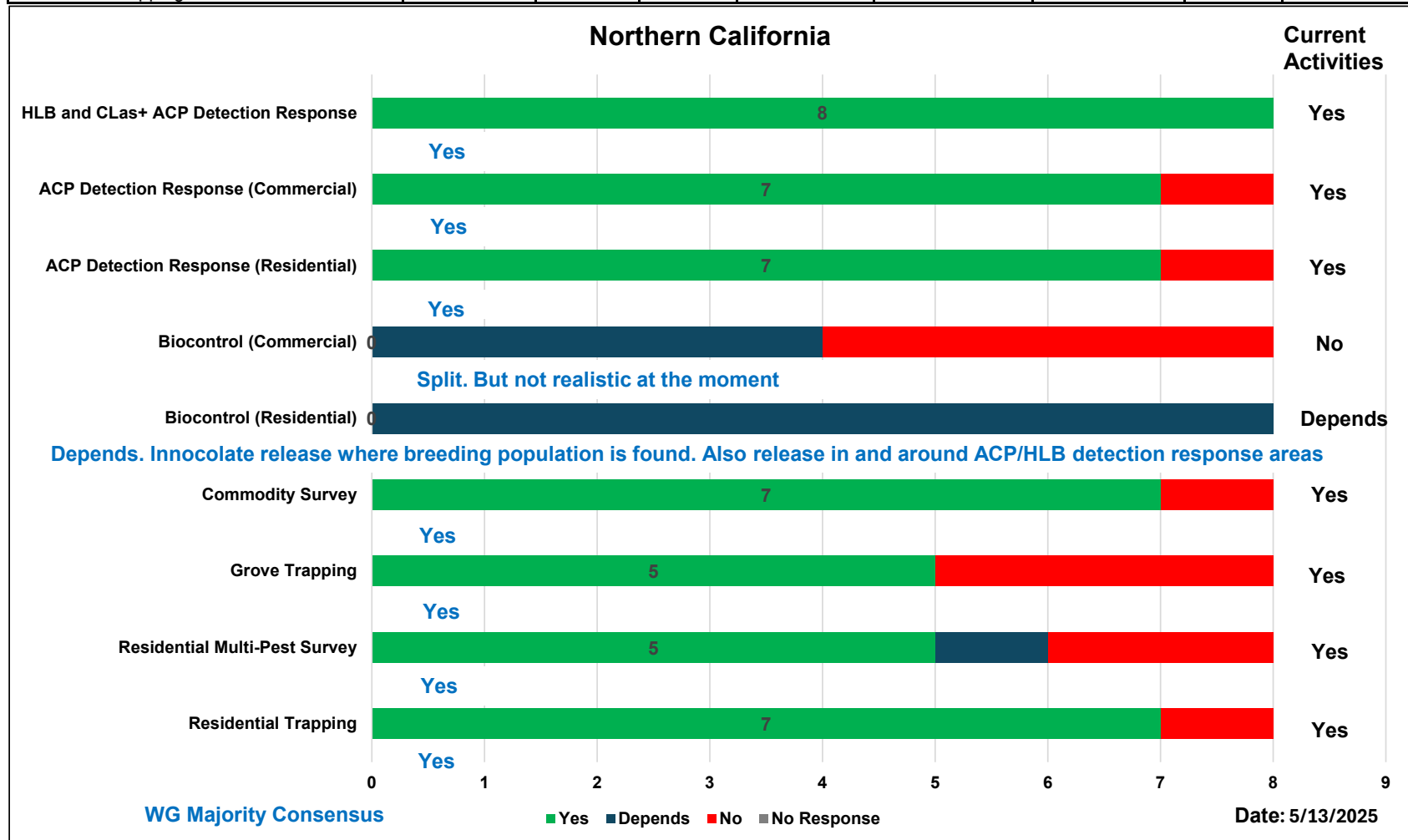
Regional ACP/HLB Activity Working Group's Recommendations

Prepared: 5/13/2025

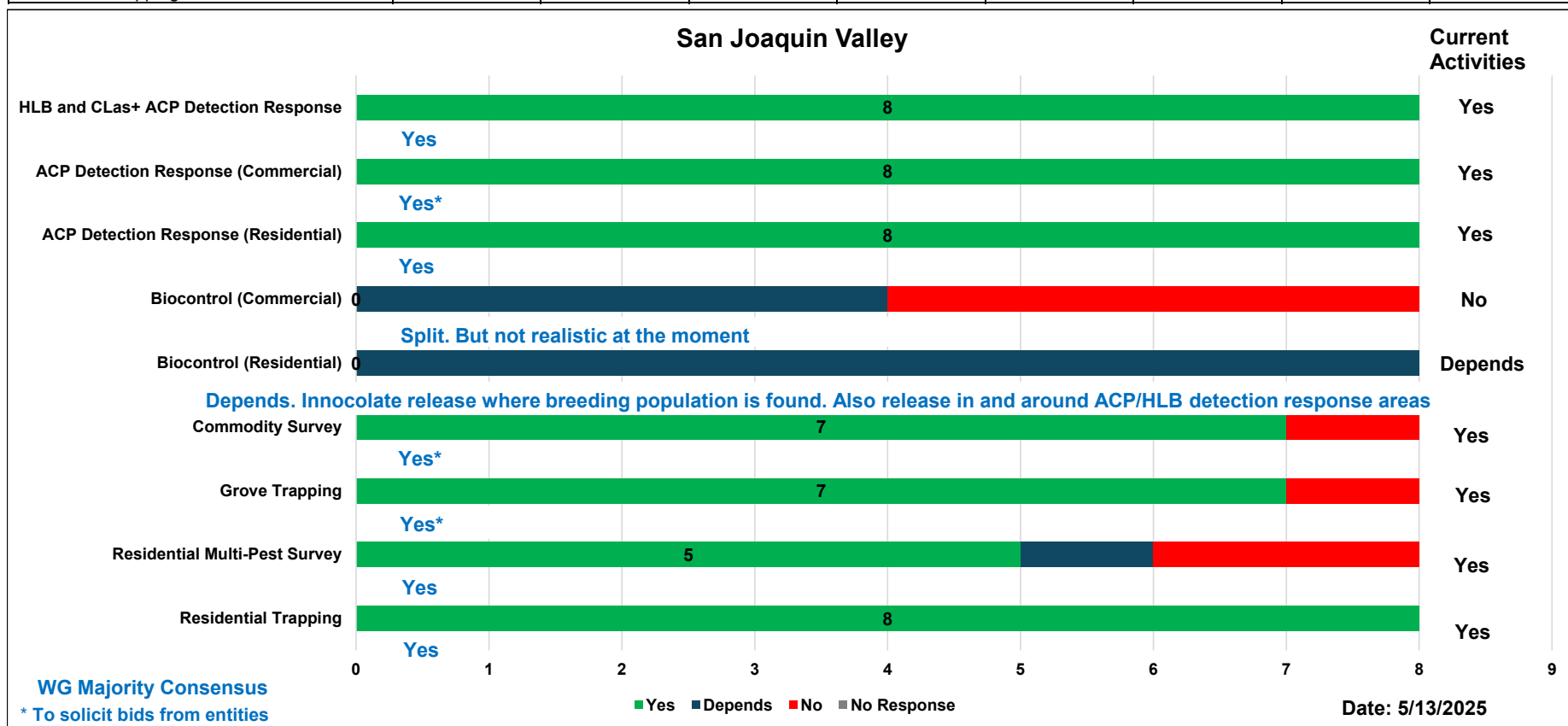
To Be Reviewed By The Citrus Pest and Disease
Prevention Committee

Context: CDFA sent the eight working group members a questionnaire requesting a one-word response (yes/no/depends) regarding each activity in each region listed on the subsequent pages. Members had the option to include details regarding their responses. The one-word responses are included in the table on top of each page, and the group's totals are shown in the colored bar charts. The blue-colored text under each bar represents the majority consensus reached by the working group upon deliberation in the three subsequent meetings following the completion of the questionnaire. Note that not all members who might have voted yes on an activity subscribed to the added details that the working group reached by majority consensus during the meetings for that same activity.

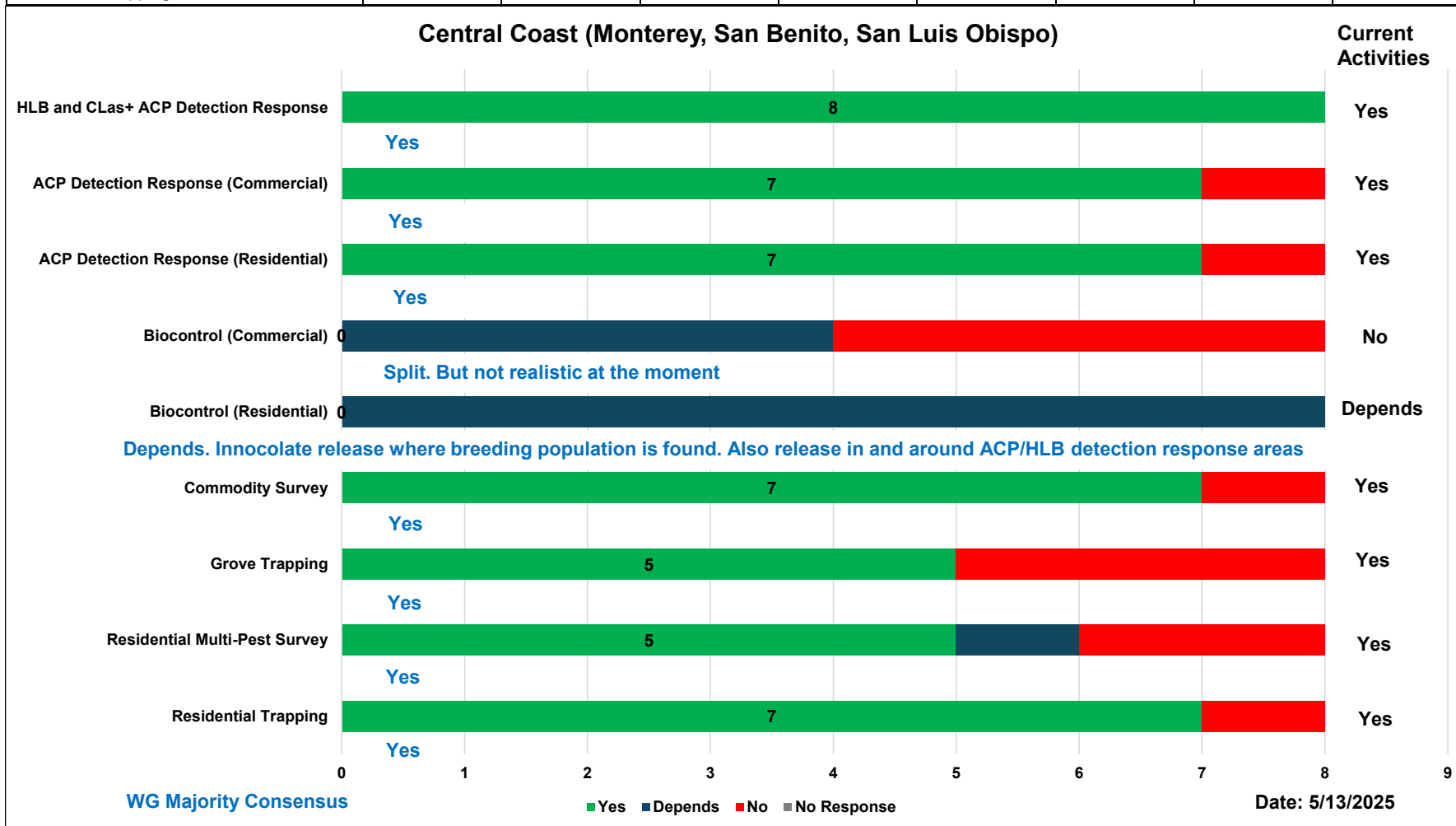
Northern California	N. McRoberts	J. Gorden	E. Rabe	M. Klein	I. Milosavljevic	C. Boisseranc	K. Ball	J. Gless
HLB and CLas+ ACP Detection Response	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
ACP Detection Response (Commercial)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
ACP Detection Response (Residential)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Biocontrol (Commercial)	Depends	No	No	Depends	Depends	Depends	No	No
Biocontrol (Residential)	Depends	Depends	Depends	Depends	Depends	Depends	Depends	Depends
Commodity Survey	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Grove Trapping	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Residential Multi-Pest Survey	No	Depends	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Residential Trapping	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes



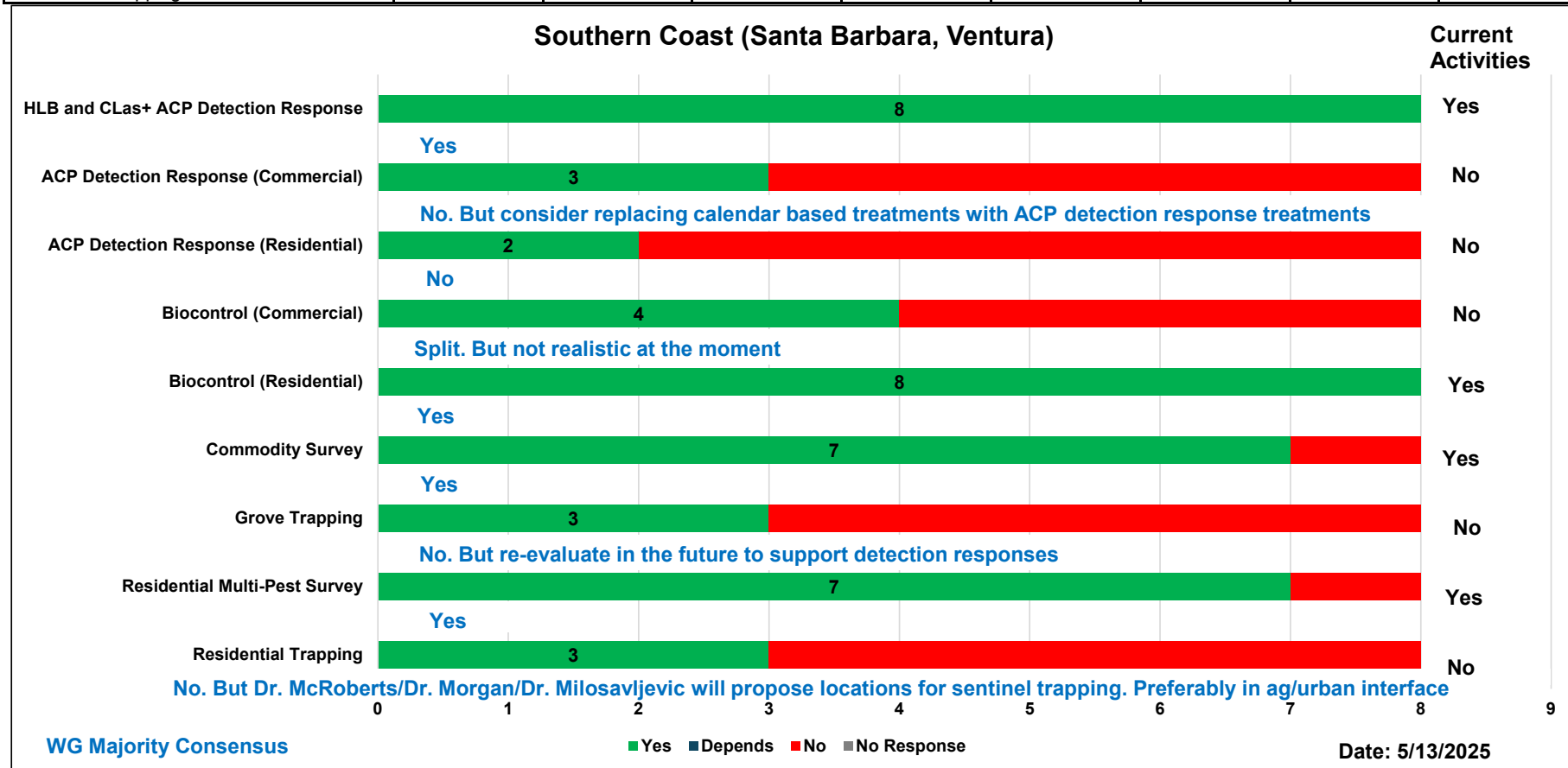
San Joaquin Valley	N. McRoberts	J. Gorden	E. Rabe	M. Klein	I. Milosavljevic	C. Boisseranc	K. Ball	J. Gless
HLB and CLas+ ACP Detection Response	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
ACP Detection Response (Commercial)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
ACP Detection Response (Residential)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Biocontrol (Commercial)	Depends	No	No	Depends	Depends	Depends	No	No
Biocontrol (Residential)	Depends	Depends	Depends	Depends	Depends	Depends	Depends	Depends
Commodity Survey	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Grove Trapping	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Residential Multi-Pest Survey	No	Depends	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Residential Trapping	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes



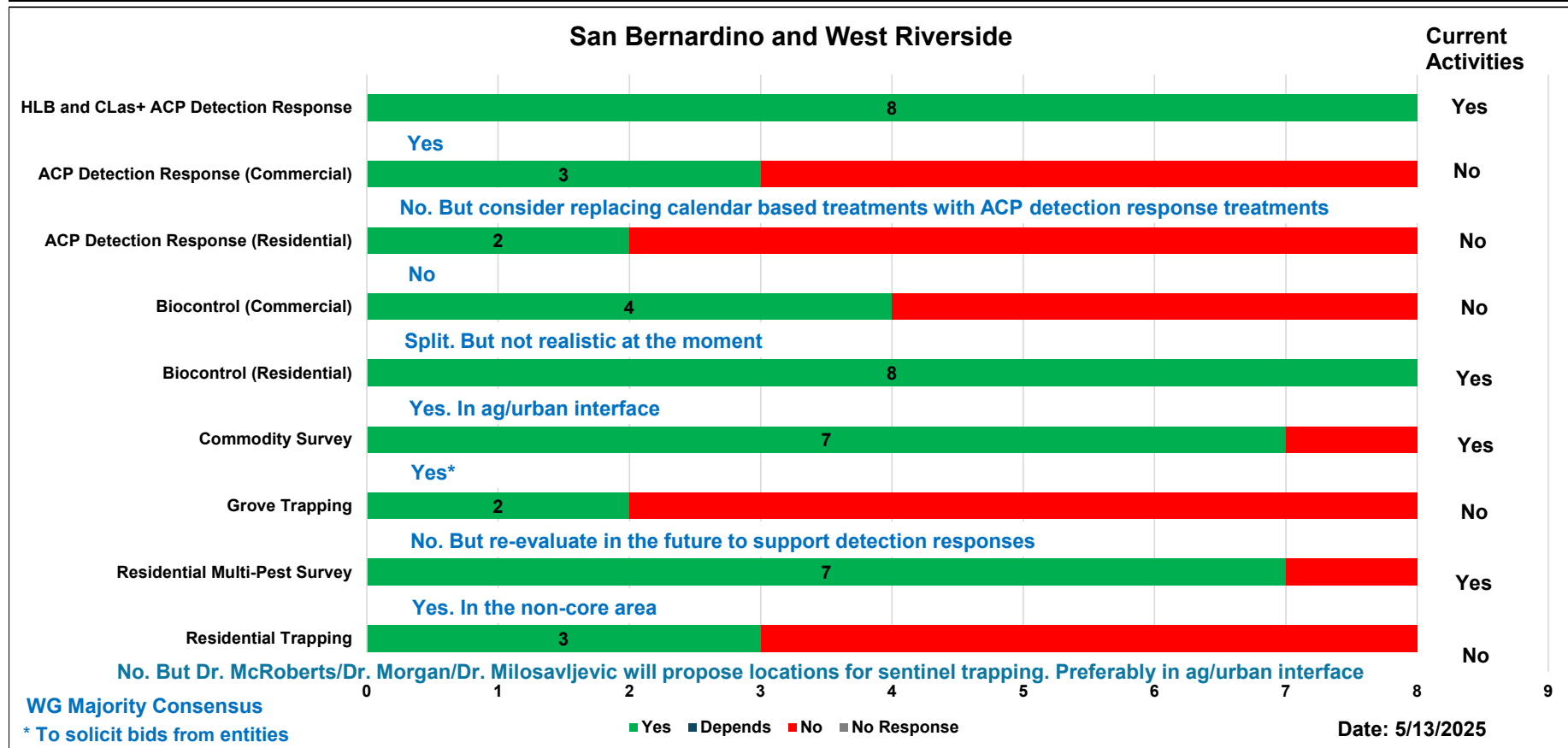
Central Coast	N. McRoberts	J. Gorden	E. Rabe	M. Klein	I. Milosavljevic	C. Boisseranc	K. Ball	J. Gless
HLB and CLas+ ACP Detection Response	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
ACP Detection Response (Commercial)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
ACP Detection Response (Residential)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Biocontrol (Commercial)	Depends	No	No	Depends	Depends	Depends	No	No
Biocontrol (Residential)	Depends	Depends	Depends	Depends	Depends	Depends	Depends	Depends
Commodity Survey	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Grove Trapping	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Residential Multi-Pest Survey	No	Depends	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Residential Trapping	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes



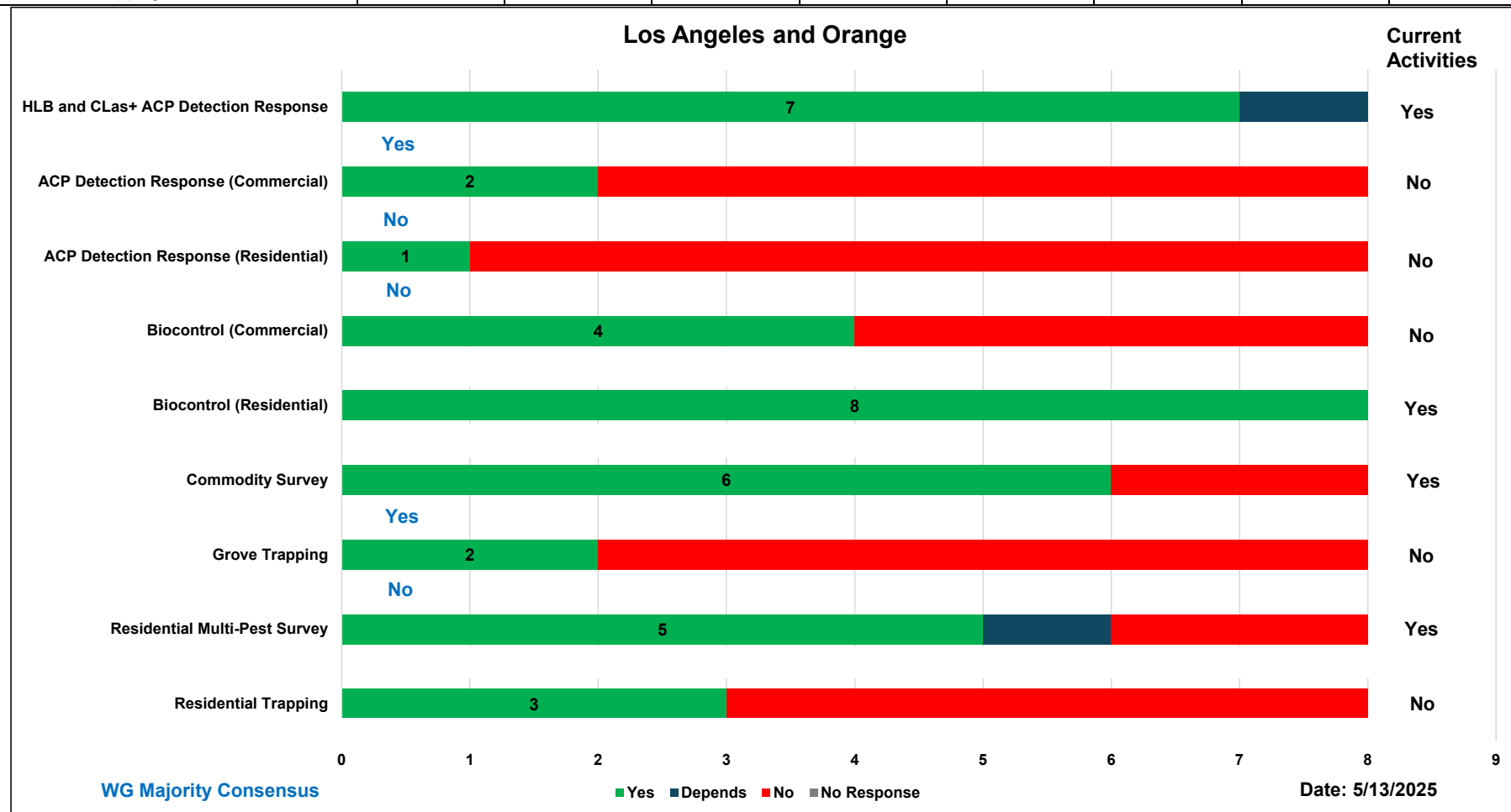
Southern Coast	N. McRoberts	J. Gorden	E. Rabe	M. Klein	I. Milosavljevic	C. Boisseranc	K. Ball	J. Gless
HLB and CLas+ ACP Detection Response	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
ACP Detection Response (Commercial)	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No
ACP Detection Response (Residential)	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
Biocontrol (Commercial)	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Biocontrol (Residential)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Commodity Survey	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Grove Trapping	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Residential Multi-Pest Survey	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Residential Trapping	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No



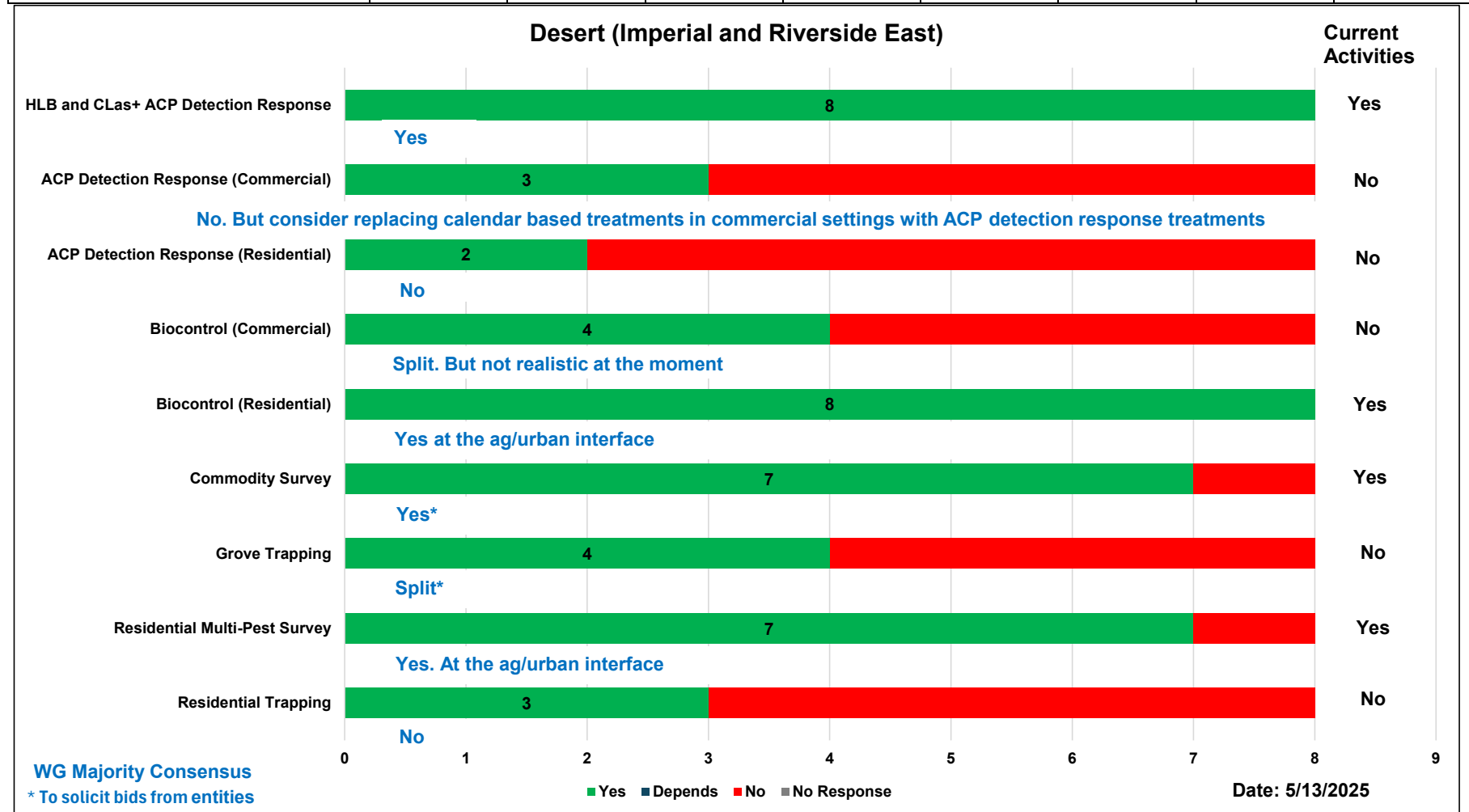
San Bernardino and W. Riverside	N. McRoberts	J. Gorden	E. Rabe	M. Klein	I. Milosavljevic	C. Boisseranc	K. Ball	J. Gless
HLB and CLas+ ACP Detection Response	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
ACP Detection Response (Commercial)	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No
ACP Detection Response (Residential)	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
Biocontrol (Commercial)	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Biocontrol (Residential)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Commodity Survey	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Grove Trapping	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Residential Multi-Pest Survey	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Residential Trapping	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No



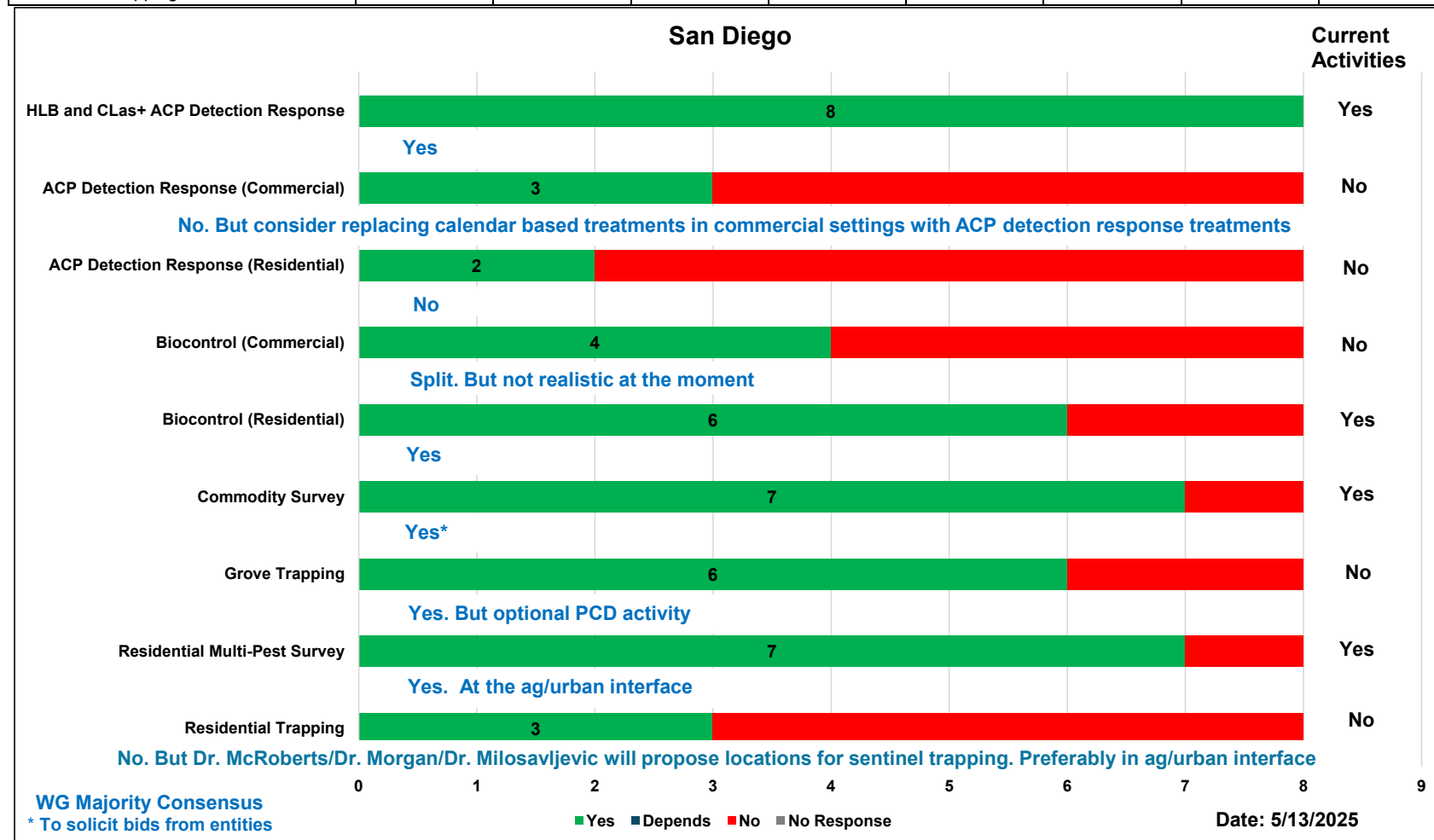
Los Angeles and Orange	N. McRoberts	J. Gorden	E. Rabe	M. Klein	I. Milosavljevic	C. Boisseranc	K. Ball	J. Gless
HLB and CLas+ ACP Detection Response	Yes	Depends	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
ACP Detection Response (Commercial)	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
ACP Detection Response (Residential)	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
Biocontrol (Commercial)	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Biocontrol (Residential)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Commodity Survey	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Grove Trapping	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Residential Multi-Pest Survey	Yes	Depends	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Residential Trapping	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No



Desert	N. McRoberts	J. Gorden	E. Rabe	M. Klein	I. Milosavljevic	C. Boisseranc	K. Ball	J. Gless
HLB and CLas+ ACP Detection Response	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
ACP Detection Response (Commercial)	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No
ACP Detection Response (Residential)	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
Biocontrol (Commercial)	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Biocontrol (Residential)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Commodity Survey	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Grove Trapping	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Residential Multi-Pest Survey	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Residential Trapping	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No



San Diego	N. McRoberts	J. Gorden	E. Rabe	M. Klein	I. Milosavljevic	C. Boisseranc	K. Ball	J. Gless
HLB and CLas+ ACP Detection Response	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
ACP Detection Response (Commercial)	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No
ACP Detection Response (Residential)	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
Biocontrol (Commercial)	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Biocontrol (Residential)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Commodity Survey	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Grove Trapping	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Residential Multi-Pest Survey	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Residential Trapping	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No





Hotspot Definition and Agricultural/Residential Interface
California Citrus Pest and Disease Prevention Committee
July 3, 2025

Purpose



- Develop an evidence-based criterion for defining “hotspots” of HLB (present and future) in the urban landscape.
- Identify the agricultural and residential interface area for resource prioritization.

Hotspot Definition

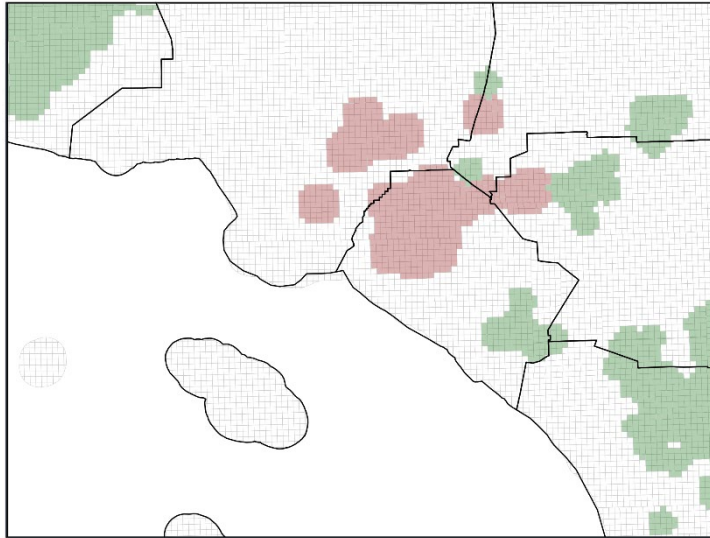


- Section Township Range grid (STR) with apparent positivity rate of **3 - 5%** when averaged over the last three years.
- STRs with **< 10** HLB detections cannot be declared hotspots.
- STRs that are declared hotspots should have a halo of a **3-mile** radius.

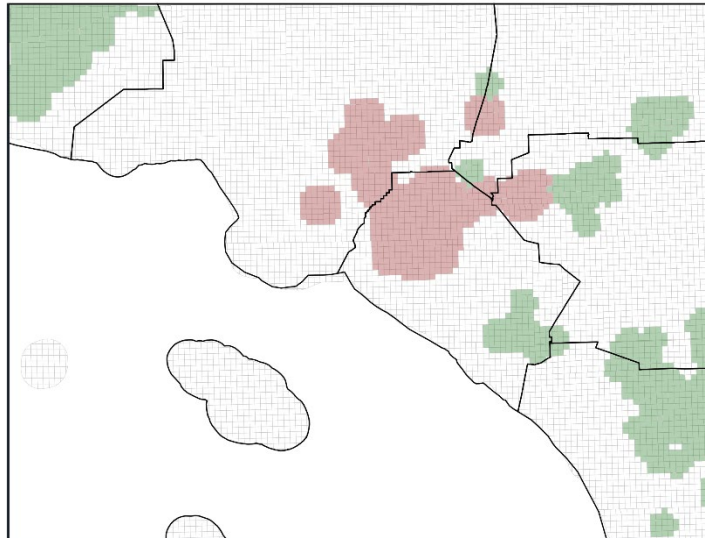
Current Hotspots



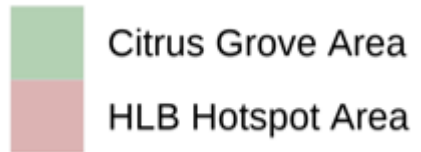
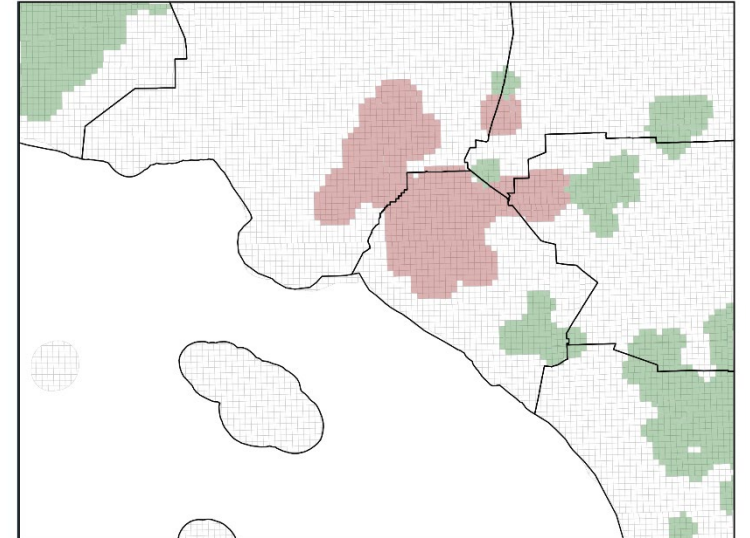
Thresholds - Positivity: 5% | Positive Trees: 10



Thresholds - Positivity: 4% | Positive Trees: 10



Thresholds - Positivity: 3% | Positive Trees: 10



Figures generated by EcoData on June 24, 2025

Agricultural and Urban Interface

Grids 3 miles around commercial citrus

Los Angeles

San Bernardino

Riverside

Orange

San Diego

- Grid 3mi buffer around groves (15 acres or more)
- Grid 3mi buffer around groves (10 acres or more)
- Grid 3mi buffer around groves (5 acres or more)



Citrus Grove Area	Imperial	Los Angeles	Orange	Riverside	San Bernardino	San Diego	Santa Barbara	Ventura	Total (acres)
Citrus grove area (15 acres or more)	7,218	0	465	16,310	2,613	8,222	1,700	25,813	62,340
Citrus grove area (10 acres or more)	7,218	14	465	16,349	2,628	8,307	1,714	25,842	62,536
Citrus grove area (5 acres or more)	7,218	14	465	16,427	2,644	8,409	1,737	25,866	62,779

Summary



- 3-5% positivity rate hotspot threshold with a **3-mile** halo (minimum of **10** HLB detections)
- A **3-mile** agricultural/urban interface distance
- Further discussion/analysis on the cumulative commercial grove acreage to use for determining the agricultural/urban interface

Acknowledgment



- Hotspot Working Group Members: Rob Clark, Matt Daugherty, Marina Kaiser, Weiqi Luo, Neil McRoberts, Keith Okasaki, Sandra Olkowski, David Phong, Ram Uckoo
- Science Subcommittee for the Review and Feedback

Huanglongbing (HLB) Hotspot Working Group Report

R. Clark, M. Daugherty, M. Kaiser, W. Luo, N. McRoberts, K. Okasaki, S. Olkowski, D. Phong, R. Uckoo

The hotspot working group has been tasked with determining which areas have a relatively high prevalence of HLB in California and, therefore, warrant different management strategies. The goal is to develop an evidence-based criterion for defining such “hotspots” of HLB (present and future) in the urban landscape. The working group was also asked to define hotspots in such a way that the definition can be easily implemented as a component of the operations of the Citrus Pest and Disease Prevention Program (CPDPP).

Recommendations are listed below, with data and models supporting these conclusions.

1. The threshold of **apparent positivity rate** for a Section Township Range grid (STR) should be **5%** when averaged over the last three years. STRs with **< 10 HLB detections cannot be declared hotspots**, even if the positivity rate is currently >5%.
2. STRs that are declared hotspots should have **a halo of 3 STRs** (3-mile radius), also declared hotspots, unless
3. The hotspot or its halo is within **3 miles of commercial citrus**, even if the area meets the hotspot definition as identified in recommendations 1 and 2. In other words, no areas within 3 miles of commercial citrus should be declared hotspot, as defined in this report.
4. The subject matter experts on the hotspot working group unanimously support some amount of continued activities in hotspots (see below). **Entirely stopping activities in hotspots will drastically increase the risk of accelerated spread of HLB in California.**

The apparent positivity rate at the level of **STRs** (the approximate square mile grid system) was chosen as the spatial resolution for the hotspot analysis for operational reasons relating to data analysis, compatibility with existing and previous analyses, and operational simplicity. This simplicity allows for continuous evaluation of activity areas for resource optimization. In further support for the conclusions of this group, independent sets of analyses were performed using different approaches. The resulting hotspot maps from multiple analyses highlighted the same STRs and reached very similar estimates of the range of halo required around hotspots.

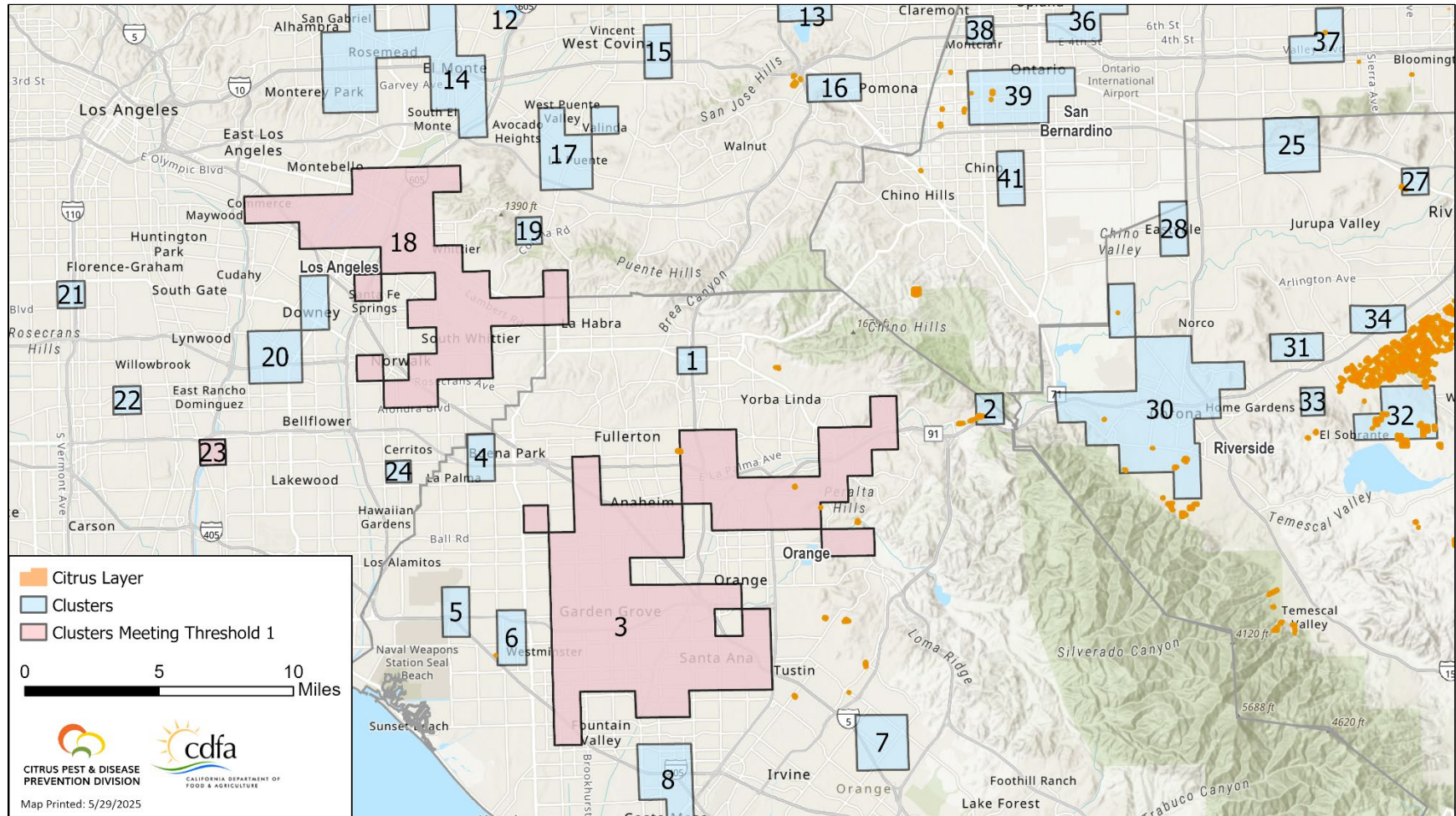
Support for recommendation 1:

To determine an appropriate positivity rate threshold for identifying hotspots, the working group performed the following:

1. Conducted cluster analyses to identify areas that are spatially autocorrelated based on HLB tree detection data (**Figure 1**).
2. Within each identified cluster in **Figure 1**, graphed the temporal positivity rate trends in **Figure 2**.

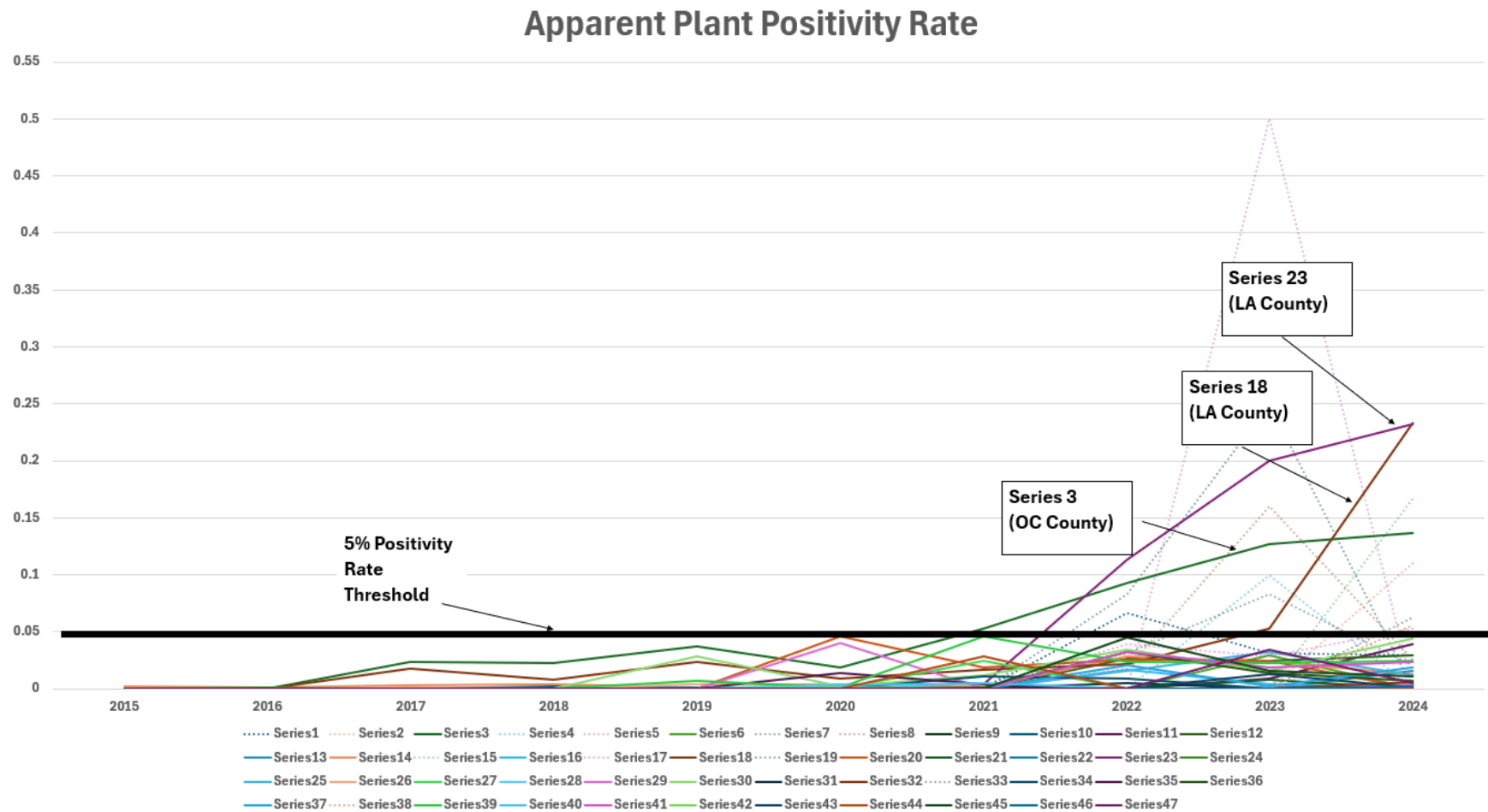
3. To examine the data from a slightly different angle, the team also generated a positivity rate histogram in **Figure 3**.

Figure 1. Clustering Map Using Anselin Local Moran's I



The clustering shown on the map in **Figure 1** (blue and red) was generated using the Anselin Local Moran's I methodology. Each area consists of STR grids intersecting with the High-High clusters and the High-Low outliers as identified by the Moran's I analysis. This analysis was conducted on a county-by-county basis because autocorrelation distance varies between counties. Clusters that meet the criteria as discussed below are highlighted red.

Figure 2. Apparent Plant Positivity Rate Temporal Trends



Upon examining **Figure 2**, the group observed that 70% of the areas had positivity rates hovering below the 5% positivity threshold. The remaining 30%, 14 out of 47 areas, had positivity rates exceeding 5% for at least one year. However, many of these areas had a

lower sampling rate, so when excluding areas with less than 10 cumulative HLB detections, 9 areas remained. Of these 9 areas, only three areas had a positivity rate exceeding 5% for multiple years (Series/Areas 3, 18, and 23 in **Figure 2**).

Figure 3. Positivity Rate Distribution Among the STRs

Positivity Distribution in Positive STRs 2011-2024

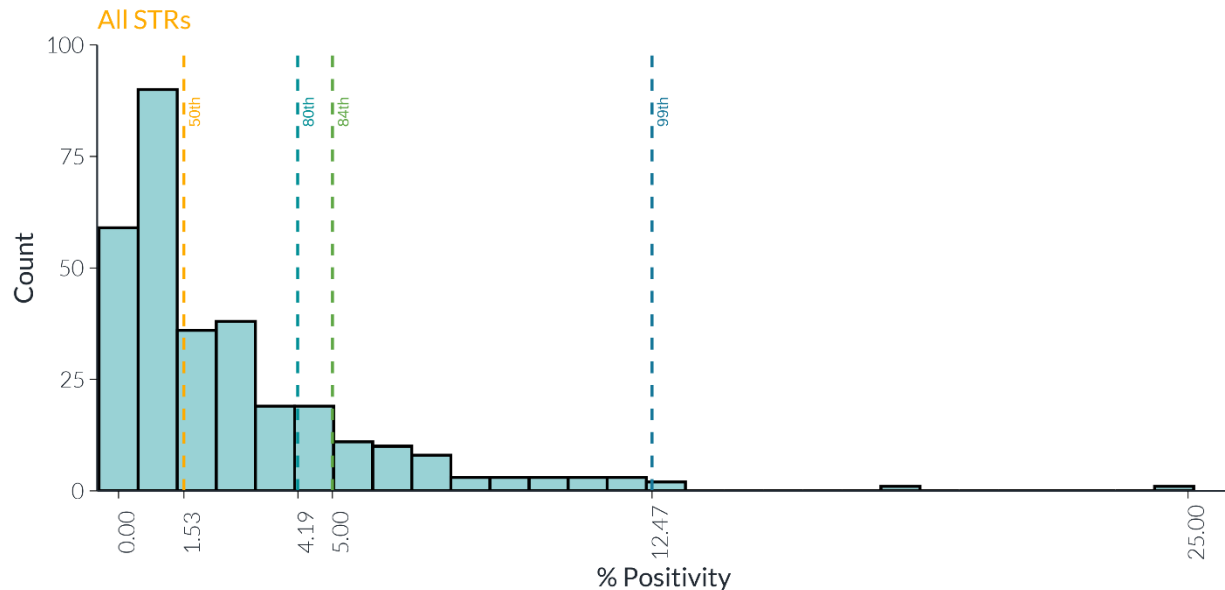


Figure generated by Ecodata on May 08, 2025

When plotting the apparent positivity rates on a histogram in **Figure 3**, the group observed that 20% of the STRs had cumulative positivity rates (average across all years) exceeding 4.15%, and 16% of the STRs had positivity rates exceeding 5%.

Examining the temporal and spatial distribution of positivity rates, calculated with existing Southern California data, the group observed that areas with the following characteristics had positivity rates that continued to rise even with significant delimitation activities, including tree removal and ACP suppression at detection sites:

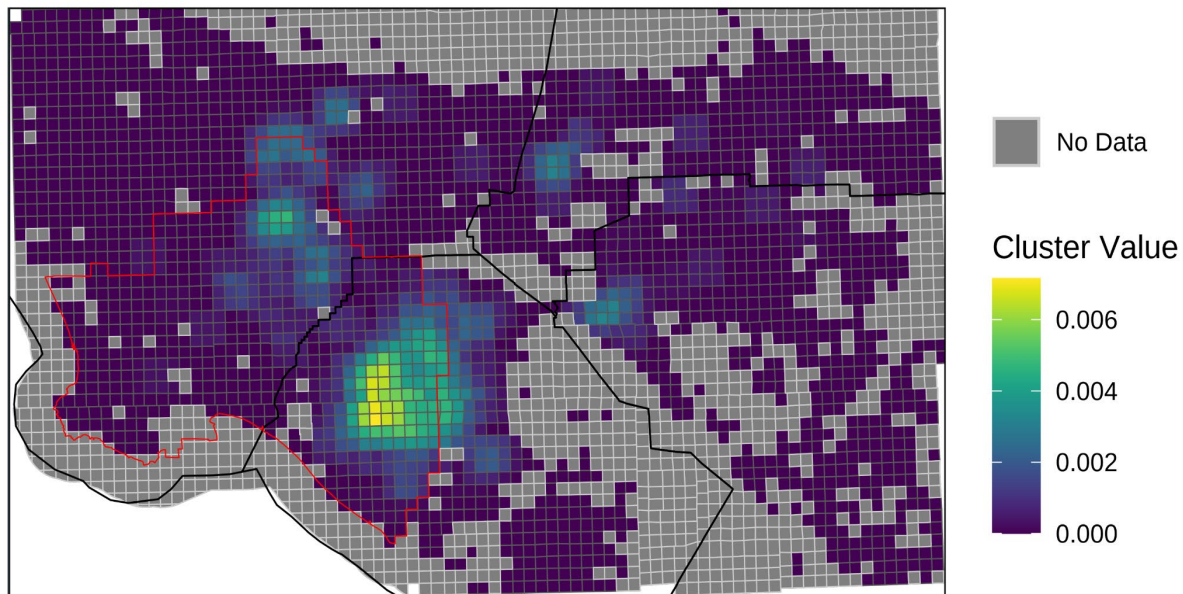
1. An apparent positivity rate of 5% or more for at least one year.
2. Areas with 10 HLB detections or more cumulatively.

Areas not meeting these criteria (94%) either never exceeded the 5% threshold or exceeded it for one year and immediately fell below the threshold the next year. Using the two criteria given above, the group identified Area 3 (in Orange County), Area 18 (in Los Angeles County) and Area 23 (Los Angeles County), as the only current hotspots, see **Figure 1**.

Ultimately, for hotspot recommendation, the group decided to use a three-year average positivity rate of 5% or more as one of the criteria due to its calculation simplicity. Choosing 5% or more for more than one year would be more computationally intensive. The group also chose 10 HLB detections or more cumulatively as a criterion to prevent erroneously categorizing low sampling areas as hotspots.

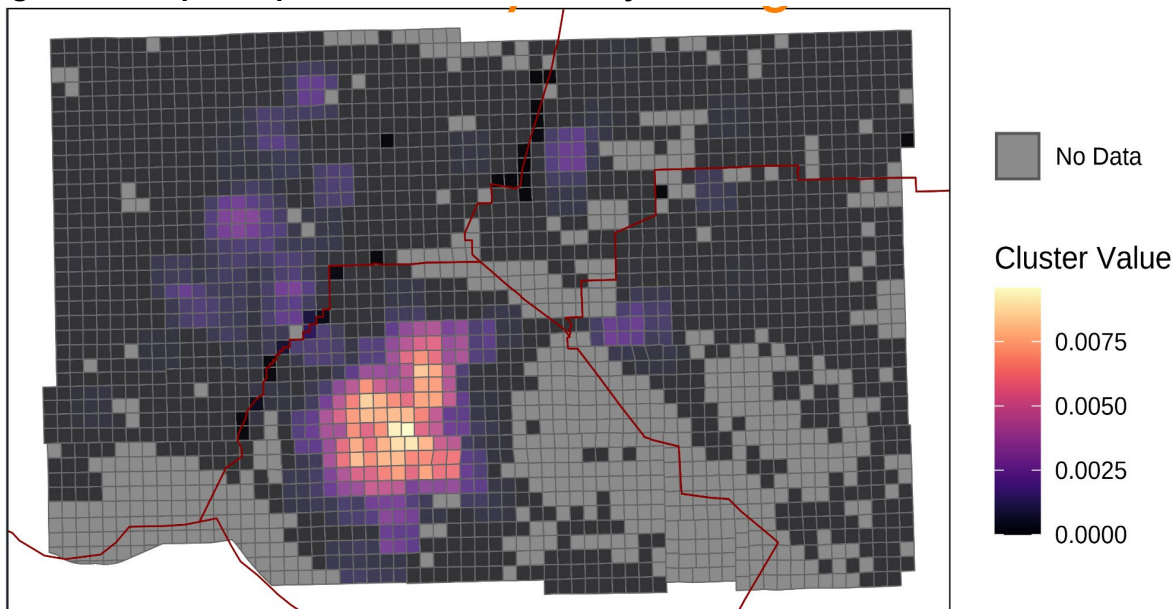
Similar hotspot results were generated when the group ran the Getis G. tool based on HLB tree detection (**Figure 4**) and HLB positivity rate data (**Figure 5**). These additional analyses provide corroboration for choosing the two criteria for hotspot.

Figure 4. Hotspot Map Based on HLB Tree Detections



Getis G* statistic results are shown in **Figure 4**, highlighting STRs that are biological hotspots as defined as clusters of relatively high HLB tree detections. Lighter colors indicate clustering of STRs with high HLB tree counts since surveys started. This analysis identified similar groups of STRs as the clustering map in **Figure 1** and hotspot analysis using positivity rate in **Figure 5**.

Figure 5. Hotspot Map Based on HLB Positivity Rate



Getis G* statistic results shown in **Figure 5** follows the same statistical methodology but for positivity rate for all regulatory surveys. The same STRs are identified for inclusion in a biologically-defined hotspot.

Support for recommendation 2:

To determine the appropriate halo size for the hotspot areas meeting the criteria in recommendation 1, the working group examined the autocorrelation data spatially and temporally. **Figures 6, 7, 8 and 9** provide the global Moran's I values for Orange, Los Angeles, Riverside, and San Bernardino Counties, respectively, from 2015-2024 and autocorrelation distances of 1,000 – 15,000 meters. In this analysis, each Moran's I value was calculated with 3 years of data to address limitations in annual sampling density; for example, 2024 Moran's I value was calculated using 2022 – 2024 HLB detection data. The results are based on 1,000 data resampling runs for each county to ensure that the estimates are statistically robust.

Figure 6. Moran's I Value for Orange County

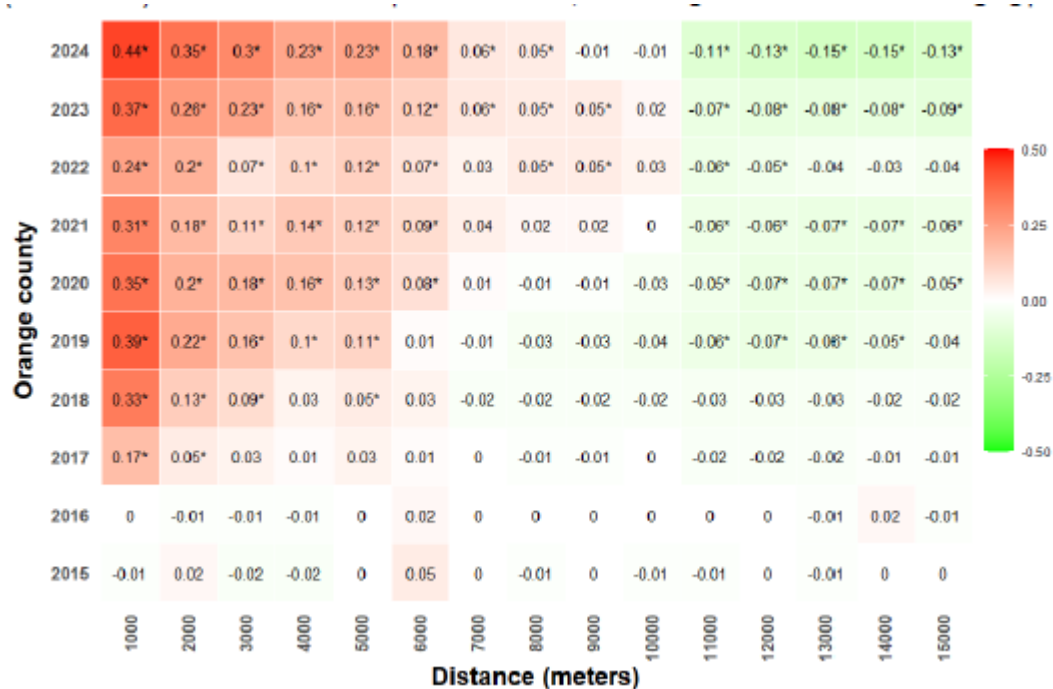


Figure 7. Moran's I Value for Los Angeles County

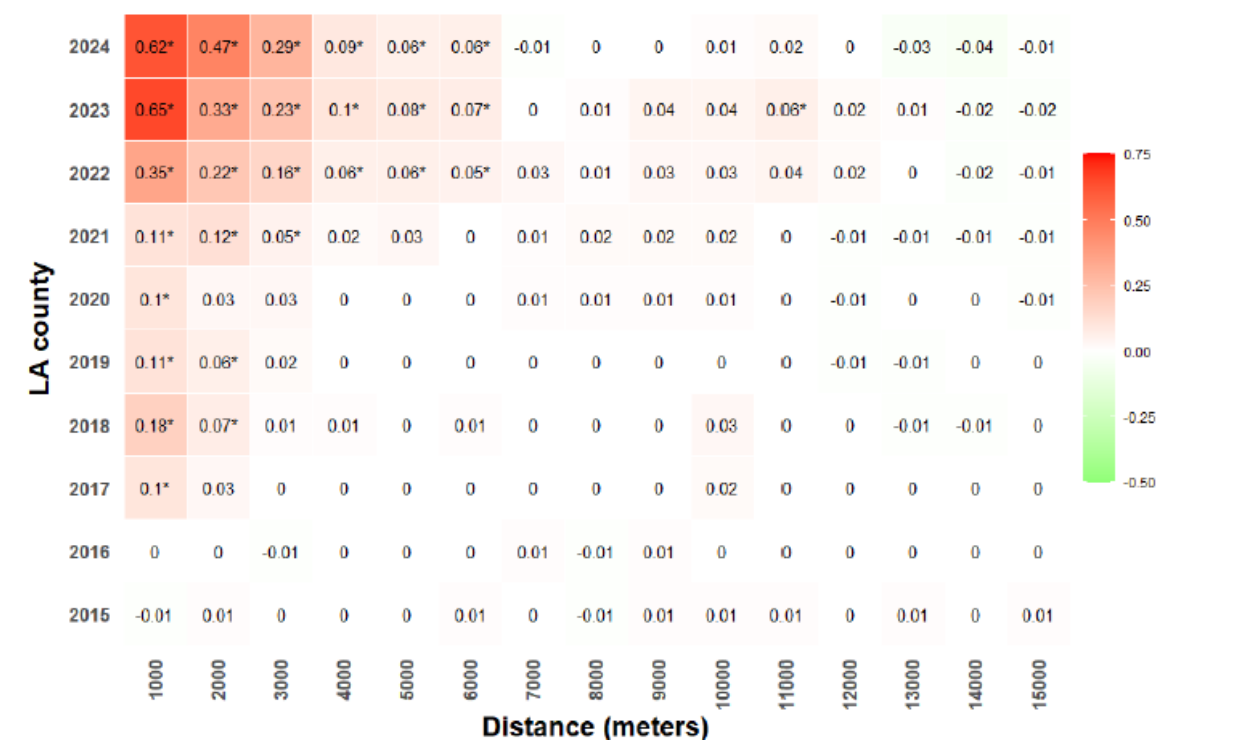


Figure 8. Moran's I Value for Riverside County

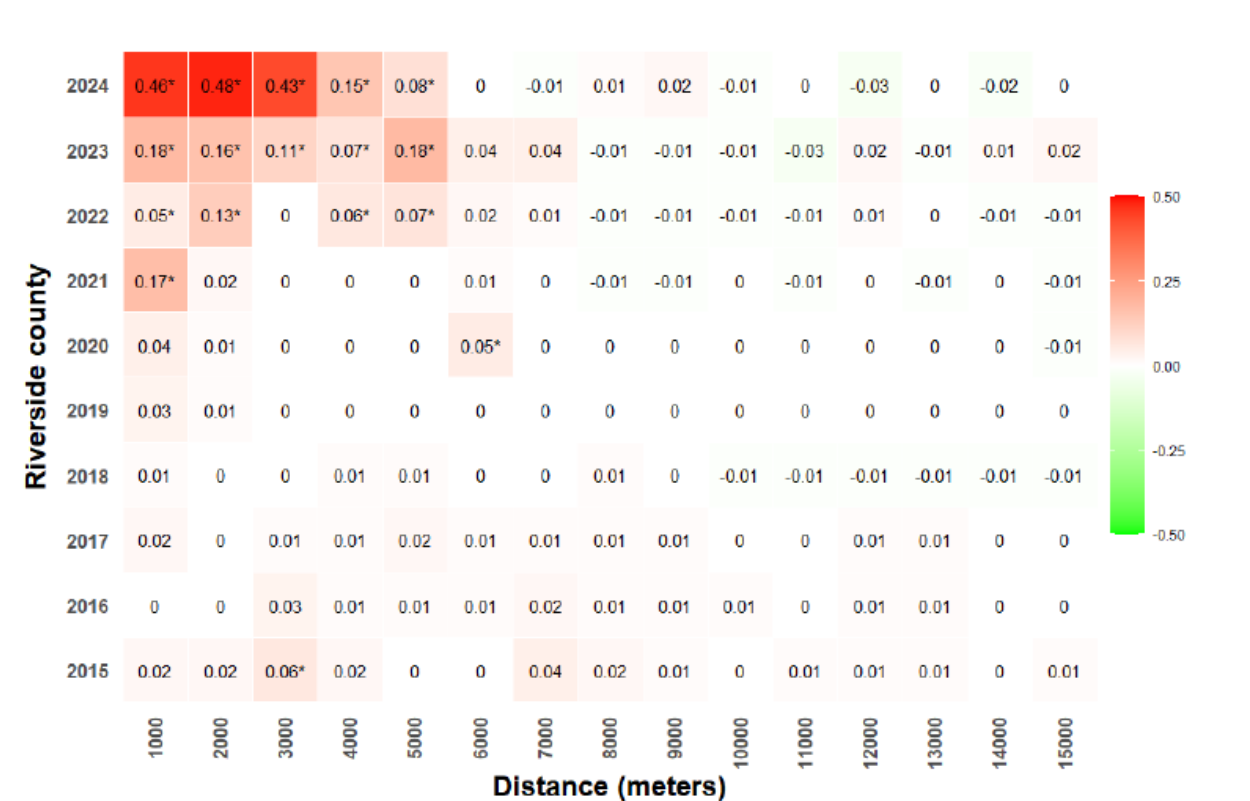
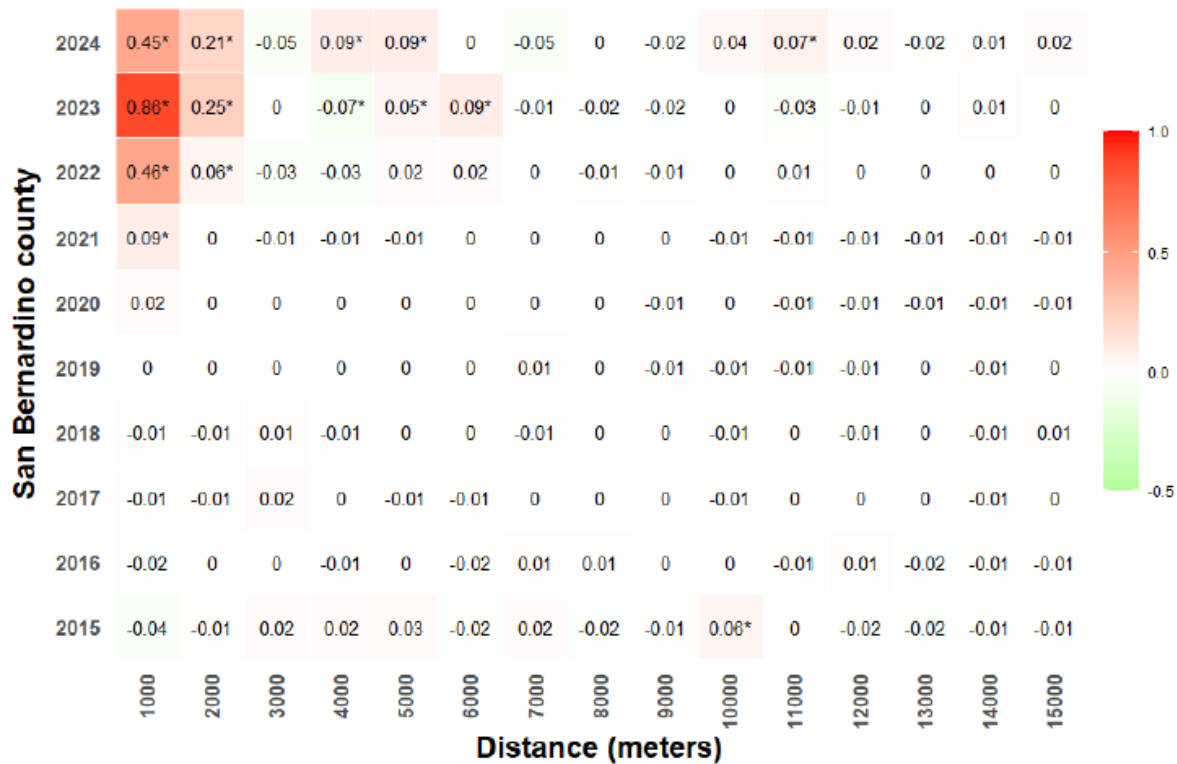


Figure 9. Moran's I Value for San Bernardino County



A Moran's I value of 0.1 - 0.3 indicates weak to moderate clustering, and a value greater than 0.3 generally shows stronger clustering. Moran's I analysis was also performed for Ventura and San Diego counties; however, only weak spatial autocorrelation was observed for these counties; hence, results were not shown. Three key observations from **Figures 6 through 9**:

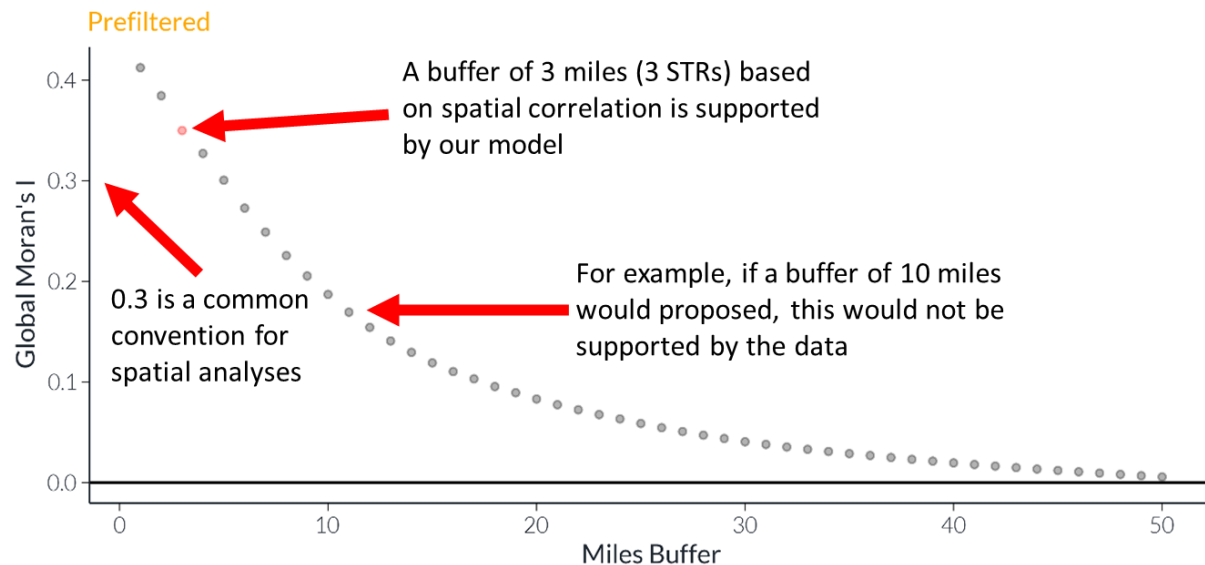
1. For Orange, Los Angeles and Riverside counties, significant Moran I's values were observed up to 3,000 meters by 2024. This suggests that the disease spread organically for at least 3,000 meters (1.9 miles) in certain areas in these counties.
2. For Orange County, the group observed a weak to moderate autocorrelation at up to 6,000 meters (3.7 miles).
3. For Orange and Los Angeles counties, Moran's I value went from weak at 1,000 meters to significant at 3,000 meters during a period of 7 years (from 2017 to 2024). This suggests a rate of disease spread of 285 meters per year.

Per observations 1 and 2, it is reasonable to expect STRs within 3 miles (in between 1.9 and 3.7 miles) of a hotspot STR also have a high positivity rate.

Figure 10 shows the Moran's I values at various distances when analyzing data for all counties and all years together, assessing spatial correlation for positivity rate over the history of the

entire program of surveys. The proposed halo of 3 miles is at or higher than the statistical convention of a Global Moran's I statistic of 0.3. This corroborates observations 1 and 2 above.

Figure 10. Global Moran's I for STR Positivity by Miles Buffer



Per the results from **Figures 6 through 10**, it is reasonable to infer that STRs up to 3 miles away from hotspot STRs (as identified in recommendation 1) either currently have a significant amount of undetected HLB trees or will have a significant number of detected HLB trees within 7 years. Hence, the working group believes it is appropriate to designate STRs within a 3-mile halo of STRs meeting the definition of recommendation 1 to be hotspots as well.

Figure 11 shows the resulting hotspot map with the three-mile halo applied to the hotspots established by recommendation 1.

Figure 11. STR Level Analysis with 3 Mile Halo

STR Analysis with 3 Mile Buffer 2022-2024 Data Only

Thresholds - Positivity: 5% | Positive Trees: 10

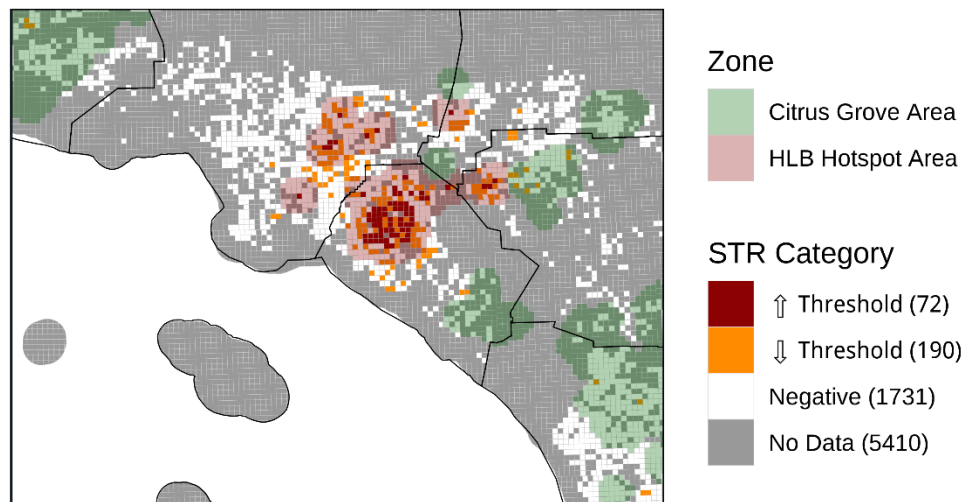


Figure 11 shows a potential implementation of a hotspot criteria policy using 5% HLB positivity rate as a threshold for the last 3 years of the multi-pest survey. 72 STRs fit the criteria for hotspot based on the number of finds and sampling effort, while 190 do not. STRs within 3 miles of the “hotspot” STRs are included in the hotspot definition. The Citrus Grove Area (green), defined as STRs within 3 miles of 5 acres of citrus, supersedes the HLB Hotspot Area. Negative STRs (white) were sampled but no trees tested positive in the past 3 years. STRs with no data (grey) have not had any polymerase chain reaction (PCR) testing of plant tissue through multi-pest survey.

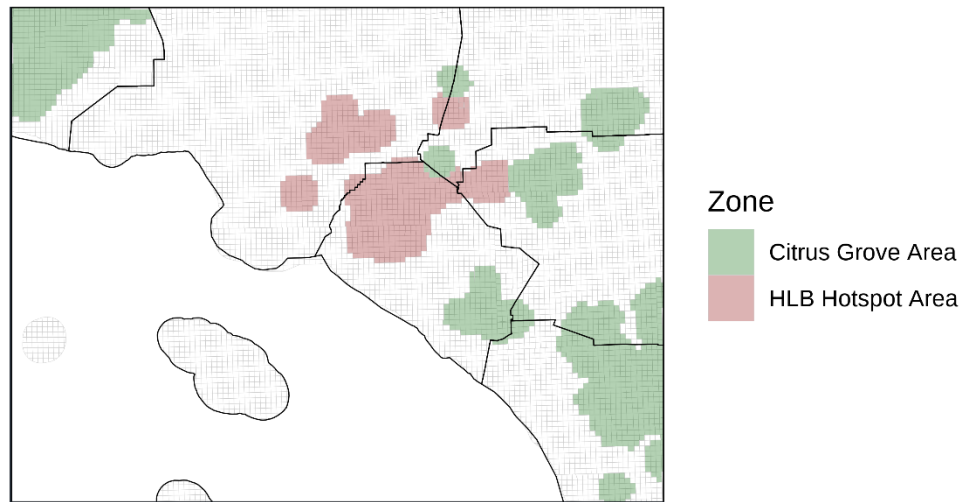
Note that in addition to the hotspots in Orange and Los Angeles County as identified in **Figure 2**, the analysis in **Figure 11** identified additional hotspots in Riverside and San Bernardino County. This difference is due to the difference in the unit of analysis: clusters in **Figure 2** versus STR in **Figure 11**. For example, a couple of STRs in Riverside and San Bernardino County exceeded the 5% threshold, per **Figure 11**; however, when analyzed in clusters, as in **Figure 2**, the positivity rates were averaged across the clusters, hence the clusters that contained these STRs didn't exceed the 5% threshold. In light of this difference, the group chose to calculate the apparent positivity rate at the STR level due to the ease of analysis moving forward, and it provides more sensitivity to the increase in positivity rate.

Figure 12 shows a simplified version of the hotspot mapped that could be implemented for strategic planning and resource allocation.

Figure 12. Example of Hotspot Definition Implementation

STR Analysis with 3 Mile Buffer 2022-2024 Data Only

Thresholds - Positivity: 5% | Positive Trees: 10



Support for recommendation 3:

The working group suggests maintaining the full range of management activities within **3 miles of commercial citrus**, even if the area meets the hotspot definition identified in recommendations 1 and 2.

Rate of hotspot expansion

The working group estimated how rapidly HLB might be moving across the landscape by analyzing the temporal and spatial change of the global Moran's I values for Orange and Los Angeles counties (**Figures 6 and 7**). These two counties were selected due to the longest presence of HLB which allowed the trends to be observed. Recall that a value of 0.1 to 0.3 indicates a weak to moderate autocorrelation, and a value of over 0.3 is a marker of significant spatial clustering of HLB cases. Both Los Angeles and Orange counties had a Moran's I value of over 0.1 at 1,000 meters by 2017 and over 0.3 at 3,000 meters by 2024. This suggests a rate of spread of 2,000 meters in the span of seven years or 285 meters per year. The analysis was conducted for a period when full pest management activities were employed, and reducing future pest management activities could result in a HLB spreading rate faster than estimated. Given CPDPP's mission to protect California's commercial citrus, resources should continue to be prioritized within three-mile halos around commercial groves.

Field Operations

Mapping Progress

Fiscal Year-to-Date

- 302 of Section Maps Completed
- 53 of Section Maps in Progress
- The Grower Database is updated when a section map is updated



Field Operations

- **Multi-Pest Inspection**



Visual inspection of border trees for multiple pests & diseases

- **No. of Properties (blocks) visited: 78**
- **No. Trees Inspected: 9,355**
- **No. of plant samples: 315**
- **No. of insect samples: 0**

Chlorotic Lisbon Lemon on Navel/Trifoliate Fresno County



Asymptomatic

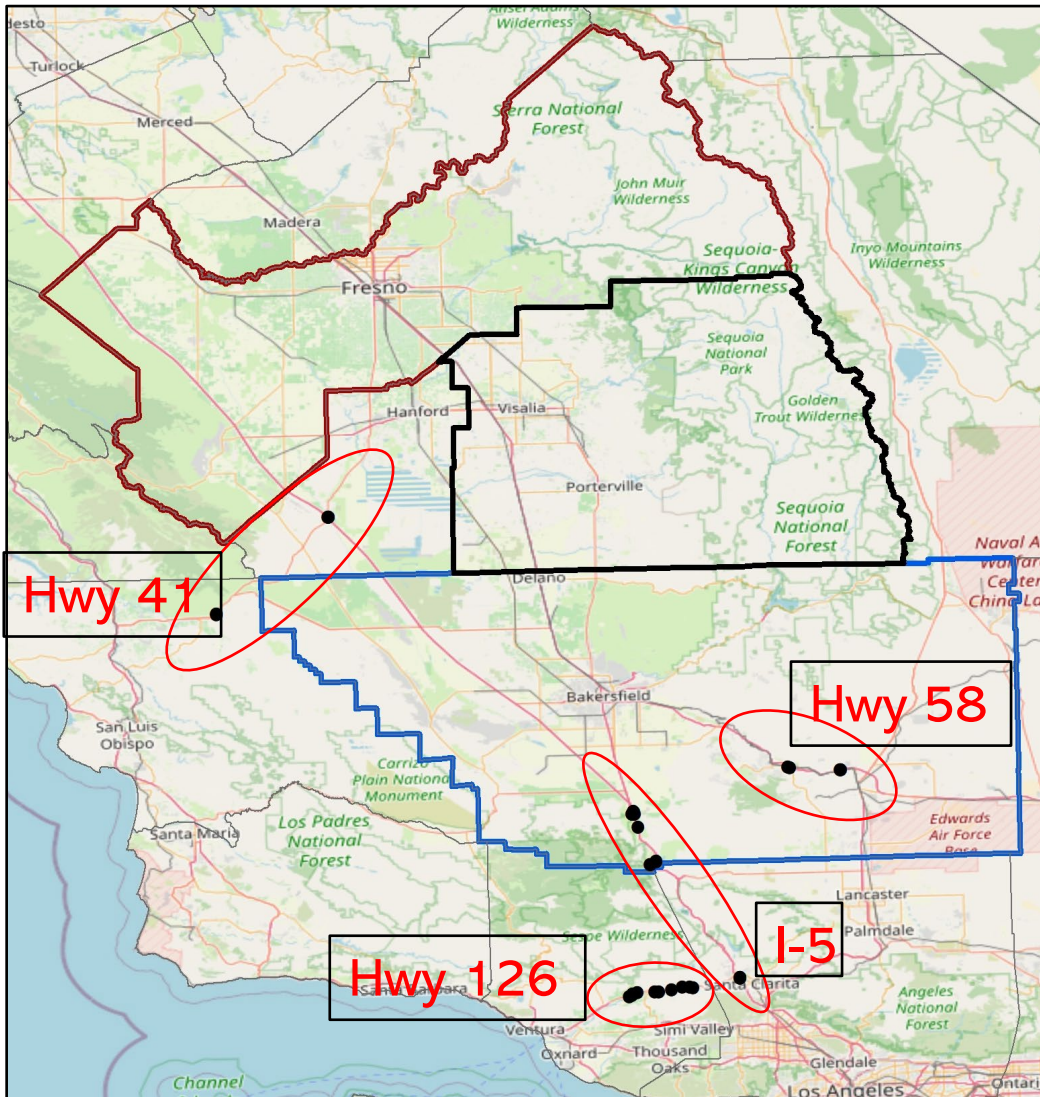


Symptomatic



	Sample Name	Tissue-type	CEVd-Cy5	COX-HEX	Determination			Positive	Negative	Inconclusive
1	Symptomatic	Bark at bud union	20.12	16.44	Positive		Symptomatic	7	1	0
2	Symptomatic	Fruit peduncle	22.94	17.13	Positive		Asymptomatic	1	3	4
3	Asymptomatic	Bark at bud union	30.64	16.76	Inconclusive					
4	Asymptomatic	Fruit peduncle	Undetermined	16.2	Negative					
5	Symptomatic	Bark at bud union	21.73	17.64	Positive					
6	Symptomatic	Fruit peduncle	22.16	16.2	Positive					
7	Asymptomatic	Bark at bud union	Undetermined	18.54	Negative					
8	Asymptomatic	Fruit peduncle	26.68	16.78	Positive					
9	Symptomatic	Bark at bud union	20.37	17.22	Positive					
10	Symptomatic	Fruit peduncle	22.24	16.69	Positive					
11	Asymptomatic	Bark at bud union	35.13	16.54	Inconclusive					
12	Asymptomatic	Fruit peduncle	38.29	16.17	Inconclusive					
13	Symptomatic	Bark at bud union	26.65	16.81	Positive					
14	Symptomatic	Fruit peduncle	Undetermined	16.85	Negative					
15	Asymptomatic	Bark at bud union	36.84	16.96	Inconclusive					
16	Asymptomatic	Fruit peduncle	Undetermined	16.5	Negative					

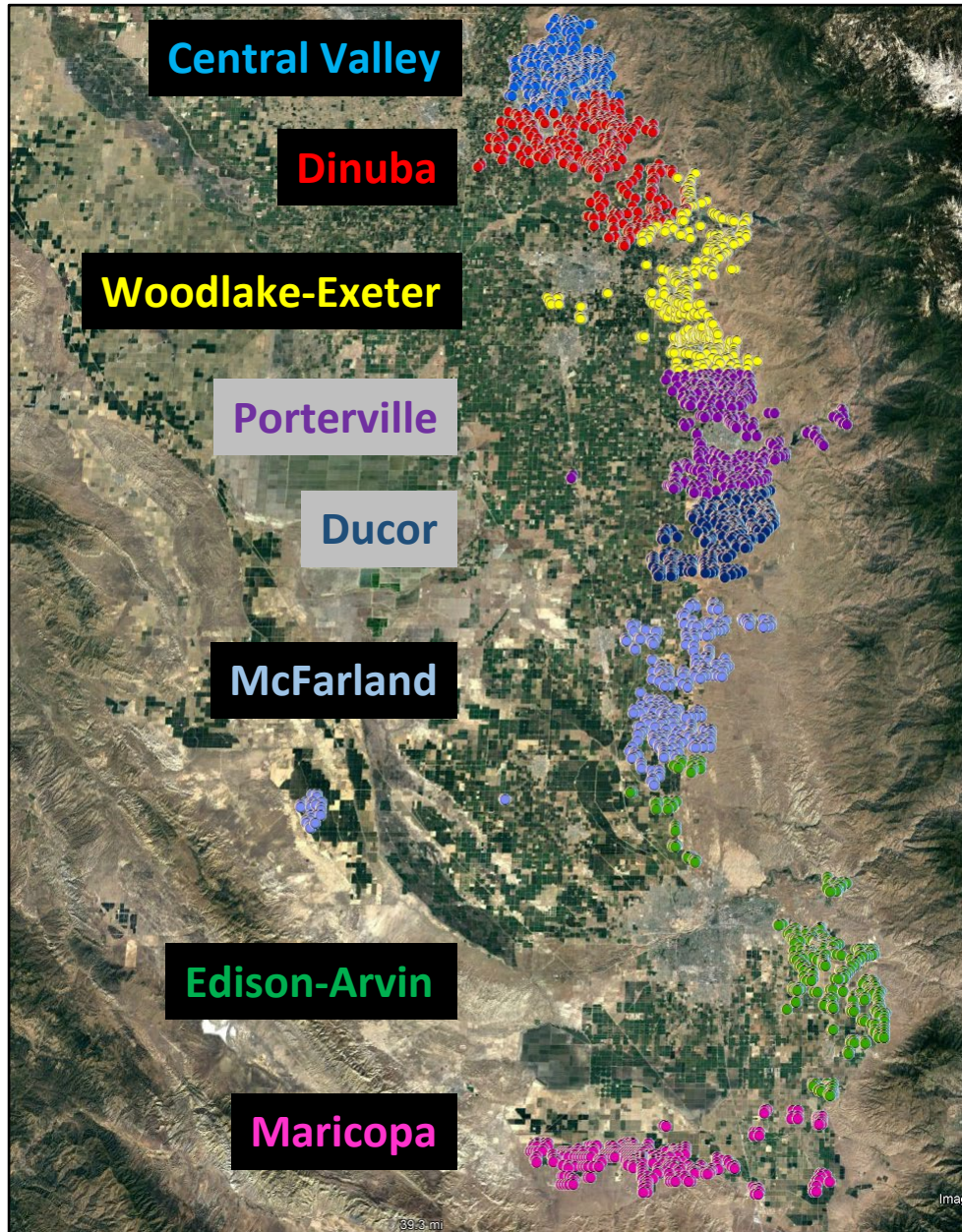
ACP Trapping (Non-Citrus Sites)



- Weigh-Stations
- Truck Stops
- Transportation Corridors
 - Interstate
 - State Routes

Locations	Trap sites	Visits	Serviced
Hwy 126/Ventura	31	248	248
Fort Tejon & Hwy 58	17	151	151
Kettleman/Reef city	6	48	48
Castaic/NB I-5	7		
Total	61	447	447

ACP Trapping (Spring 2025)



Territory	Trap Sites	Site Visits	Serviced	NS	NA
Central Valley	463	1,813	1,775	34	1
Dinuba	502	2,469	2,439	29	1
Woodlake/Exeter	478	2,254	2,243	8	3
Porterville	483	2,503	2,462	21	7
Ducor	462	2,398	2,393	3	2
McFarland/Lost Hills	478	2,311	2,254	55	2
Shafter/Arvin	473	2,583	2,442	134	2
Maricopa	491	1,991	1,973	12	6
Total	3,830	18,322	17,981	296	24

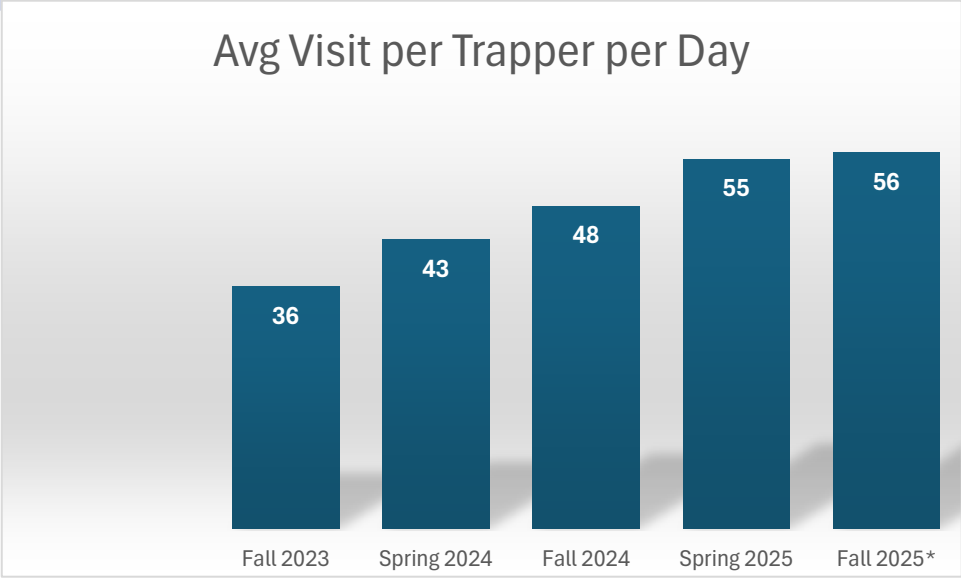
NS: Not Serviced due to spray REI, harvesting, locked gate, etc.

NA: Block no longer exist

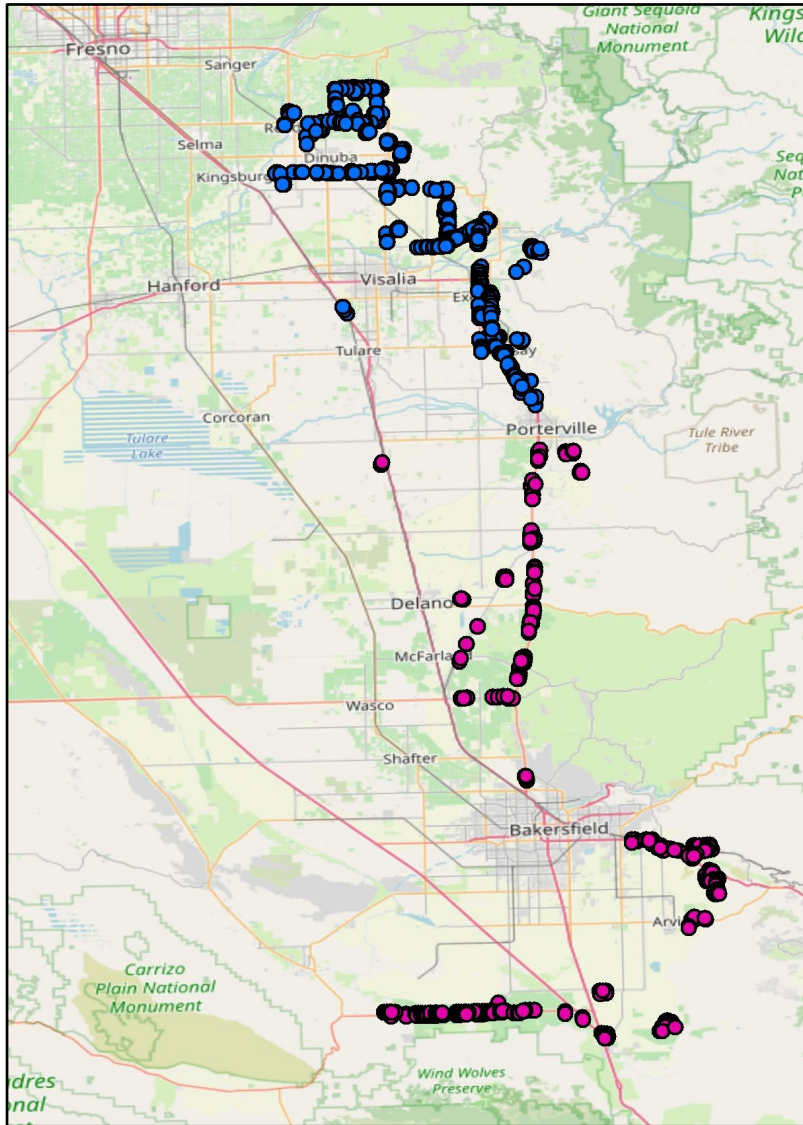
Progress of ACP Trapping Activity

Season	Number of Trappers	Site Visits	Traps Serviced	Avg Visits per Trapper per Season	Avg Visit per Trapper per Day
Fall 2023	6	9,600	8,089	1,600	36
Spring 2024	7	13,116	12,354	1,874	43
Fall 2024	7	16,292	15,986	2,327	48
Spring 2025	8	18,322	17,981	2,289	55
Fall 2025*	9	22,250	22,250	2,472	56

*Projections



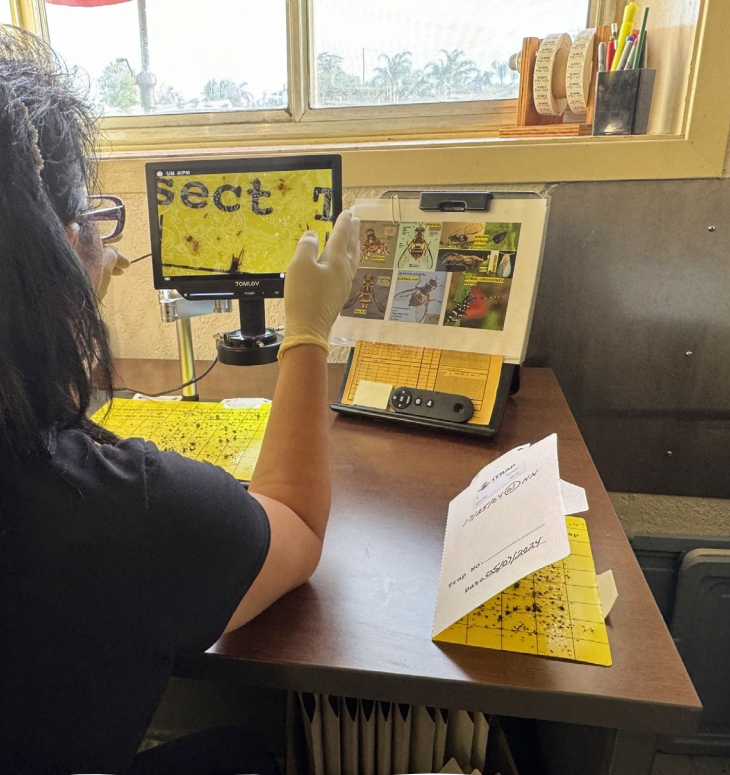
OFF-Season Trapping (Summer 2025)



Locations	Trap Sites	Planned Visits	#of Traps Projected
Northern Territory	404	4	1,292
Southern Territory	401	4	1,365
Total	805	8	2,657



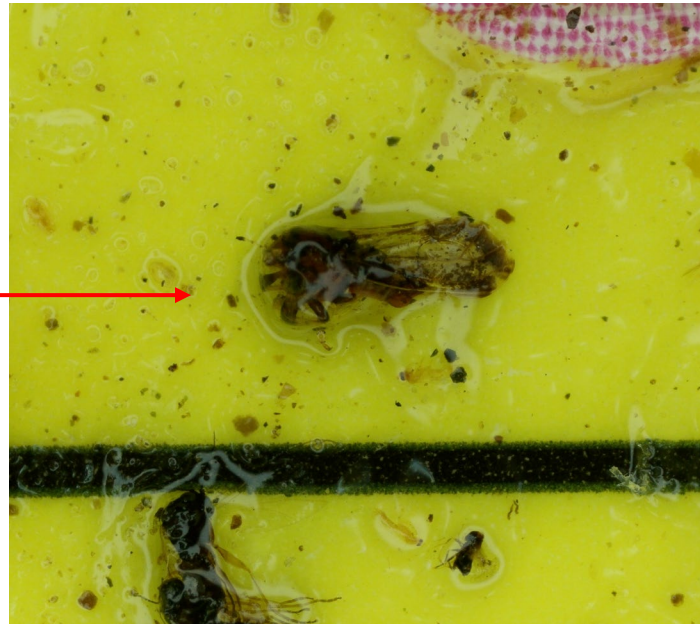
Lab Updates



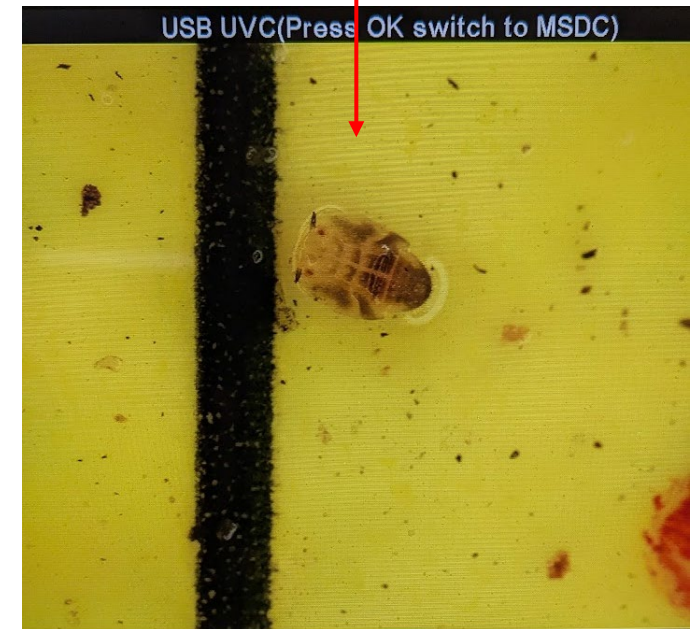
- 14,977 Traps screened in the lab (from 04-14-2025 to 07-01-2025)
- 1 Suspect ACP found in commercial citrus south of Arvin
- GWSS trap find locations shared with CDFA's GWSS program.
- 59 samples tested for CTV (So. Tulare County)
- 41 ACP samples from Hwy 126 and I-5 NB.
- 81 ACP from Doug Hill (San Bernardino County)
- 20 ACP tests involving "Hot" and "Cold" ACP combinations
- 16 samples for Citrus viroids (Fresno County)
- 487 CTV samples from LREC via ELISA.
- 35 CTV samples from USDA-ARS, Parlier via ELISA & PCR.
- 512 samples for USDA- Beltsville Agricultural Research Center lab for CSD testing.

ACP Nymph on a Trap

Adult



Nymph



Qualified Applicator License (QAL) for Pest Control Business License

- Jose Pena (Field Supervisor/Mapper)
- Saurabh Gautam (Field Manager/Entomologist)

APCD Budget FY 2025-26

Approved Budget \$2,847,859

- Mapping and Grower Database
- Trapping (9 Trappers – 52,192 Traps)
- Multi-Pest Inspection (2)
- Trap Screening (5)
- Plant and Insect sample testing
- Pest Control Business License
- Grower Engagement (Outreach)

San Joaquin Valley Citrus Pest Control Districts

