

Citrus Research Board Office
CRB/CPDPC Joint Operations Committee Meeting
CRB Conference Room
217 N. Encina Street
Visalia, Ca 93291
Minutes of Meeting
February 13, 2013 10:00 a.m.

A Meeting of the Citrus Research Board/Citrus Pest and Disease Prevention Committee Joint Operations Committee was called to order by Chairman Jim Gorden at the Citrus Research Board Office, Conference Room, Visalia, California. A quorum was established with the following in attendance:

Joint Committee Members

Jim Gorden, Chairman
Link Leavens, V-Chairman*
Dan Dreyer
Dan Galbraith
Kevin Severns
Etienne Rabe
Joe Barcinas*

Earl Rutz (Ex-Officio)*

CRB Staff:

Ted Batkin
MaryLou Polek
Brian Taylor
Louise Fisher
Rick Dunn
Cynthia LeVesque*
Brent Eickelberg
Marilyn Martin

CDFA Staff:

Susan McCarthy
Art Gilbert
Debbie Tanouye
Tina Galindo*
Duane Schnabel*

Interested Parties:

Nick Hill*
Linda Haque, Ventura County
Sylvie Robillard
Leslie Leavens-Crowe*
Marilyn Kinoshita
Judy Zaninovich (Kern Cty GL)
Dave Machlitt*
Bob Wagner (Tulare Cty GL)
Paul Story, CCM
John Krist*
Richard Machado, Agrian
Greg Simmons (USDA)

*Participated by phone and/or Webex

Call to Order

Chairman Gorden welcomed all in attendance. Roll call was taken to establish a quorum and to confirm who was attending.

Review of Minutes

Chairman Gorden asked if anyone had any comments, questions or edits to the Joint Operations Committee meeting minutes of January 2, 2013. McCarthy indicated a name correction for Melinda Mochel; the minutes reflected Mokal. Said correction is noted and will be made to the January 2, 2013 minutes.

02.13.2013. 1 Dreyer moved and Galbraith seconded to approve Minutes from the January 2, 2013 Joint Operations Meeting, with said correction.

Motion passed unanimously.

Review of financial reports and approval of CRB action

a. Financial Report for CRB Operations

Louise Fisher

Fisher provided the December financials and stated everything looks to be on track with nothing out of the ordinary. Fisher did state there was some number changes based on actions taken by the CPDPC and will be addressed later.

Fisher stated YTD expenses are \$288,000. YTD as of today, we are at about \$500,000 that we've spent for operations. There is nothing unusual except for the changes reflected from the CPDPC action.

Rabe asked about the info assistance category under data management. Fisher stated that is Valley Expetec's service for all the servers and programs; it is a shared cost with Citrus Research Board. It is currently at a 70/30 split on that.

Gorden asked Fisher if she could go over the CPDPC changes that she referred to. Fisher stated at the November meeting, when the CPDPP board voted to defund the statewide coordinator position, they did approve funding it through December. The footnotes explain the figure in the final budget in the budget column for \$26,500 (under Field, Field Staff Compensation) that is reduced to cover Brian through the end of December. Also removed was the \$25,000 from the vehicle purchase, if needed. There was also around \$13,000 reduced from field travel and mileage for Taylor to work through the year.

Fisher stated the other changes reflected on budget were that CPDPC had approved \$500,000 to go to the rearing program for *Tamarixia*. There is about \$400,000 that CDFR will spend, so it was taken out of this budget, and was noted as (2) in this December budget.

Gorden asked McCarthy to expound on the statewide coordinator issue in her CPDPC report.

Galbraith asked about the \$400,000 that is marked CDFR; is that going through CDFR's budget or is it coming through the CPDPP money. McCarthy stated it is committee funds that used to go through CRB; it now goes through CDFR for facility renovations. It is now out of the CRB budget, collected by CDFR and spent by CDFR.

b. CDFR Expenses vs. Budget Report

Susan McCarthy/Staff

McCarthy stated Tanouye would have the report on treatment dollars being spent. McCarthy stated Tanouye doesn't have the January figures yet because she hasn't received TruGreen invoices for January but she assumes it is similar to the previous month because CDFR hadn't been directed to cut back. Gorden stated they didn't have the figures for December at the last Ops meeting and is hoping Tanouye can give an update with those numbers; he hasn't seen any reports with numbers.

McCarthy stated Tanouye had reviewed the treatment expenditures through December at the last CPDPC meeting. For the first three months of the year, we were spending about \$800,000 per month on the treatment and we're well ahead of the budget for three months out of the year. McCarthy stated she told the CPDPC at that time, if we were going to stay within the treatment budget, we need to cut back by about \$300,000 per month to stay on track. No other action was taken by the committee in January on that.

Tanouye stated their contract is generally for a multitude of pesticides that they may have to apply and the original contract was bid out that way. She put it back out to bid with the different counties and True Green won all the bids again, and they did reduce the costs and is varied by county. Tanouye stated she thought in Southern California it is about \$1/gallon less than it was previously. The new contract is for March 1st.

Rabe stated we don't need the actual invoices to know what we've actually expended or expect to spend up to the end of January; something that would reflect the actual numbers we're liable for now. We need data to make decisions or recommendations on this.

Gorden stated as chairman, he was frustrated because we need to have some hard numbers with estimates of where we are in order to make decisions here. Gorden stated he would like something in black and white that we can look at in the future.

Zaninovich stated she officially handed over the Tulare County treatment coordinator job to Bob Wagner. Wagner reported that most of the applications were done with Danitol, Mustang or Baythroid. There was rain and most of these sites were on heavier soils and there was some delay that pushed them into the January 15th deadline. The homeowner that had more than 24 trees on their parcel treated with Seven. If they had less than 24 trees on their parcel they were treated by CDFA with a combination of cyfluthrin and imidacloprid. In Lindsay, this eradication area included twenty commercial citrus parcels totaling 322.75 acres and all sites have been treated with 88% of the acreage treated by January 15th and the remaining were treated shortly after. All citrus trees surrounding homes have also been treated in the Lindsay area.

Wagner reported on the Strathmore area. Eradication area consists of 35 commercial citrus parcels totaling 493 acres; all of the conventional citrus sites have been treated with 96% of the treatment applied by the deadline. The remaining acres were treated by the 17th. The organic parcels in this area have been treated twice to date with pyganic and oil, which didn't comply with the protocol. All of the homeowners have been treated with the exception of one and Tulare County has scheduled a treatment for the trees.

In Terra Bella, the eradication area included 30 commercial citrus parcels totaling 388 acres; all of the conventional citrus sites have been treated with 97% of treatments applied by January 15th. The remaining parcels had completed their application by the 18th. All citrus trees surrounding homes have been treated.

Rabe questioned the treatment not up to protocol. Wagner stated there were organic parcels that were treated with pyganic and oil for a total of 48 acres that has been treated twice. McCarthy stated either the county will take action against the owner of the parcels or CDFA will pursue action against the organic grower. Kinoshita stated that there was contact made the end of last week with a branch manager of the organic program and they said it had to be a state or federal treatment. Kinoshita stated she needs to take all the information and the timelines to the county counsel and discuss with the board members.

Rabe stated they don't want to lose their certification and also don't want to lose their organic fruit this year. Rabe feels certain if pesticide treatment is forced on the grower, there will be a legal battle. He is concerned about being able to afford the legal battle from a public perception point-of-view. We spend \$15 million on this program, safeguarding the Valley and other places that don't have the psyllid yet. If it is going to take some money from us to get this grower to spray and have some compensation; it is only a 40 acre parcel in the 800 meter circle. Once we have multiple ACP finds in this valley, that's going to go away. While we think we can still have an eradication program going, Rabe suggests going into a negotiation process to see what it will take to get this grower to treat with treatment protocols.

Hill stated he feels it is the State and Ag Commissioner's issue. Protocols were set-up by the Science and Tech Committee and it's probably up to the State to figure out what has to be done in these orchards. Kinoshita stated this protocol is basically putting an unfair business practice on those two entities in relationship to all of the other organic growers in the state. If it's in a quarantine area, even for conventional growers, treatment is voluntary.

Severns expressed concern about this and what is different about this as opposed to some of the other areas in the state where we have a full 20 mile radius quarantine. In this particular case because of the situation and the fact that we haven't had multiple finds, the State and USDA saw fit to go ahead and approve a 5 mile eradication zone. It was greatly mitigated.

Gorden feels this was a regulatory issue; the regulatory authorities made the rule and they're going to have to figure out how to deal with that. Rabe agreed, but the regulatory amount is going to end up in a legal battle; it is all about money for these guys. We spend \$15 million of hard earned grower dollars to treat these other places; we have got to be open minded here and see what our options are.

Bob Wagner stated he met with the grower yesterday and feels it is beyond our position of getting some type of direct negotiation and actually finding out what these guys want and what their concerns are. He thinks it is the larger issue of protocols and how we're going to deal with the whole organic issue.

Leavens stated they've had these discussions in Ventura and it's the protocol issue just discussed. The last thing that any of us want to do is be in a court situation. Leavens asked if there was a methodology to determining the value of organic vs. non-organic product and is that a viable concept. Gorden thought it might be conceivable that it could be done and asked Kinoshita how. Kinoshita stated with records, a 3 year average.

Batkin stated if you're going to set a policy and precedence now, just be aware it will be duplicated in a number of places. Batkin stated if he understood Rabe's comments and suggestion that we look at or at least discuss, a policy that would compensate an organic grower for the difference between what they would receive with conventional vs. what they would have received had it marketed organic. Rabe said he doesn't want us or the State going to court because in the public perception, we're going to lose.

Gorden stated the only problem he has with this approach is once you open the flood gates of compensation, where does it stop. There are a number of us who have treated orchards in order to be able to ship our fruit out of these areas. Are you going to compensate those also? Gorden stated he thinks the regulatory authorities would see potential litigation here; so there are sensitive issues. Someone in the position of power should definitely be having some dialogue with the growers. If compensation is a way of getting to a solution, we may need a specific proposal to look at other than what has been presented to us and try to figure something that may work.

Severns stated even if we did decide we were able to compensate every organic grower being hurt by this, at some point we are going to have that flat out refusal to treat and we'll have to deal with that.

Batkin stated whatever action is taken, in terms of compensation or no compensation, is going to have to go to the full CPDPC. They are the ones who have the authority to recommend to the Secretary what action steps to take. Batkin suggested getting a working group together to look at this, putting the numbers together and evaluating the differentiation; bring it back to this committee next month to pass it over to the CPDPC at their March 13 meeting. Batkin stated the ultimate decision is that of the CPDPC regarding treatment and compensation. Hill stated they've discussed this and he has discussed this with the Secretary; it just depends where we want to say enough is enough. Do we start giving compensation when a 40 acre grower won't treat and when the psyllid gets more infested in the valley and how many more are going to look at what happened a month ago and do the same thing.

Hill stated we need to take a broader look at whether we're trying to save an organic industry or are we trying to save a citrus industry. He understands the organic growers; they've sat down and talked with them. They knew what the recommendations were and they understood what they had to do to be in compliance if they were in the eradication zone, and they decided to go another path. There was the possibility they could have picked their fruit and made the applications before the next fruit set and they wouldn't have lost certification at all. At some point, we as an industry, have to draw a line in the sand and say we're looking at a \$2 billion industry and we understand your investment in it, but sometimes the bigger picture is more encompassing. If we can't meet their concerns or they're not willing to meet us halfway, then the regulatory process needs to kick-in.

Rabe said we need to precipitate this in the next few days. Severns stated our purpose is to set the policy and our officials are the enforcement side of this; we need to let them do their job.

Machlitt reviewed the active treatment zones. The latest one was a residential find in Santa Paula; it was a single adult on a yellow panel trap. The 800 meter treatment zone encompassed about 31 acres of commercial

citrus; it was 4 parcels of citrus and 3 growers. The find was confirmed on the 8th of February. All the growers have been notified and all agreed to treat; and is in process. Another treatment zone they had before that was Timber Canyon Ranch, which involved about 286 acres of citrus, 15 parcels and 9 growers. The bulk has been treated; there is one block left. Most of the acreage was treated within the two week period.

Machlitt spoke about the Grand Avenue treatment zone being a real challenge. It only involves about 180 acres of citrus, about 30 small parcels are mostly Valencia's and old trees. There is an abundance of people who sell to cash buyers and this has been a really big problem. We don't have the leverage of the packinghouse behind us. That is where the refusals have come from. He had four refusals to treat in that area. He has talked to them repeatedly and it is a real challenge getting them to treat. Machlitt stated they don't outright say "no", they just don't return calls or won't answer the phone after they recognize his number. He also sends letter with maps and treatment zones. They quit communicating with him. It is problematic.

Machlitt reported that in the Timber Canyon Ranch zone, there is one large organic grower. Their protocol that they worked out with Grafton-Cardwell for the organic treatments is three separate pyganic treatments with oil applied 7 to 10 days apart.

Machlitt stated in Ventura County, they're not under eradication; they don't have the power of mandatory treatments; so the organic growers that treat don't just lose it for a year or that crop, they lose their certification for three years. They're allowing organic protocol so they don't lose everything for three years. They would have no incentive to treat. Machlitt stated it has been a problem.

Machlitt brought up the changes in procedure for getting treatment maps and database that showed growers within treatment zones. It was changed by CDFA and it's a more cumbersome process. It has been a second-rate-process compared to what he had with Dunn at CRB. He was told last week that it was going to go back to the old system.

Machlitt reminded the committee that in Ventura County, they're under a voluntary program and it is really hurting their effort to eradicate or suppress the psyllid to the lowest numbers and he really supports the idea of calling the eradication as mandatory treatments in Ventura County.

Gorden thanked Machlitt for all the work he has done in Ventura County. Gorden informed the committee that Machlitt has turned in his pending resignation as treatment coordinator. Machlitt will be working through the end of March.

David Morgan from CDFA stated that after the meeting in Florida, they're looking at expanding the releases into Ventura and he would like to get in touch with Machlitt to identify some potential sites for getting releases out for their biological control agent. Gorden stated we would help to facilitate those things.

Treatment Update

Tina Galindo

Galindo reported that they have 11 trucks working in the San Diego areas listed. Their PDR database has not allowed them to do searches but estimates 71 detections in the San Diego area. Galindo stated they are working in the areas listed: El Cajon; Mira Mesa; Jamul, Spring Valley; Rancho Bernardo; Fallbrook; Oceanside; Rancho Santa Fe; Pauma/Pala and La Mesa. They still have some pending meetings for various areas in San Diego.

Galindo reported a grove detection in Imperial County on a county trap. They have four trucks working in Imperial County. They had about 35 detections this past month; more repeats in Salton Sea that they'll need to treat. They are now working in the Calexico, Heber, Imperial, Calipatria, El Centro and Brawley areas.

In Riverside County, they're working in Mecca and North Shore. They just had a meeting in Mecca last night and will be starting a new area there on Monday. They have six trucks working in Mecca. When they're not

doing treatments in Riverside, they will move down to San Diego to help in areas down there.

With the recent detections in Ventura County, they have 20 trucks working in the county. Tanouye is working on meetings for recent detections in Simi Valley, Thousand Oaks and Camarillo. They are also working in Moorpark and Oxnard.

In Los Angeles, they are about 50% in Santa Clarita and will be done soon; those trucks will move to Ventura County.

Rabe stated that Batkin was going to put together something in the next week or so, about what level of infestation entomologists still believe can be eradicated in an area. We should come up with the same kind of grid for where we're not going to treat anymore because there are too many to count. We need a threshold. Rabe asked what it would take for Batkin and Dunn to get together with entomologists and go over level of infestation in areas. We have to come up with some quantitative method to say let's walk away and whether it is a lost level or not.

Batkin stated we are currently looking to get the data to pull that information and should have within 2 to 3 weeks. Batkin stated that CDFA has asked CRB to work on this. We will also use USDA; he spoke to Greg Simmons about it and we're going to pull all the resources we have available to us.

Rabe asked if it could be tabled for the next CPDPC. Batkin stated it would be ready for this committee at the March meeting, which will be the foundation for the report to the full CPDPC. Batkin said that for right now, we are okay in terms of budgeting and compensation, but may have a request for the committee. We will work off of what we have and won't wait for a budget line item to get it done.

02.13.2013.1 Rabe moved and Galbraith seconded, to task the CRB/CDFA/USDA to develop a formula for when we have an eradicable infestation or when we have lost the battle.

Motion Passed Unanimously

Detection Updates

Trapping Program Report

Art Gilbert

Gilbert reported that Tulare County has had no additional finds. The transect traps are still being screened twice to make sure they're not missing anything. Gilbert reported they're still collecting all of the traps out of San Luis Obispo County with no additional finds and they're also double screening everything.

Southern California continues to have large collections of psyllids on the traps; getting 80 to 90 psyllids per trap. In Riverside-San Bernardino area all the way down to Hemet, the psyllid numbers per trap are creeping up. They recently did some treatments in Hemet.

Batkin asked Gilbert if he was able to coordinate or look at those traps that were coming into large numbers as to when they were placed, when they were recovered and when they were read. First it's a timeline of when they did that massive treatment; they did an aerial all at once. Batkin stated that needs to be done because that will tell us volumes, whether or not that was pre-application or post-application. Gilbert stated the traps were read on the first of February. Gorden stated the treatment was about two weeks ago. Batkin said Washburn believes a lot of those high numbers in those traps were out before the treatment.

Gilbert asked if the committee has considered the proposal they put together for the last two meetings about discontinuing trapping and treatment in Orange, Riverside and San Bernardino County and going to a psyllid survey for HLB. Gilbert stated a lot of the problems will go away when the organic growers start focusing on the disease and not the psyllid and you won't have to worry about organic treatments.

Gilbert stated right now we are servicing the traps every two weeks, but depending on how often you have to go take a psyllid sample, we may be able to decrease the number of sample sites to go to in that period of time and get more information from those psyllids than we can get from the dead psyllids on the sticky traps.

Batkin stated that based on the statistical work we're going to do, we can incorporate that question to determine how frequently we have to survey there.

Dreyer stated he was hopeful that we could come up with a number for psyllids collected on trap for two week period in one specific location, then it is time to switch. Gilbert stated he has this information on file and to find out if one site is getting bugs, sort it out by site number and it shows him every two weeks how many psyllids were trapped. Dreyer stated that would aid him in making a decision.

Gorden stated this was discussed at the last meeting and is noted in minutes. We had a motion on the floor and the motion failed with 4 yes, 1 no and 1 abstention. We need 5 yes votes to carry the motion.

Severns stated he was the abstention at last meeting's vote; he was not comfortable voting yes on it given the make-up of who was present at the time and preferred more input from the growers that are down there and still feels that way. Severns stated what is being discussed now, as far as determining the thresholds, at what point; that would make him more comfortable in making that decision.

Gorden stated it did go up to the CPDPC and it failed there also. Batkin reminded everyone what went to the CPDPC and what this committee voted on here was the whole package and included the radius' in Imperial County and the entire part. What is being talked about here is only the Western Riverside, San Bernardino and Orange County. They are two separate arguments and discussions.

Polek stated for several months we have all agreed, the psyllid is well established in Southern California. There is no point in trapping it as Gilbert is saying. The disease is the problem and it is overdue for the industry to start looking for infected trees and getting them out as soon as possible. One of the big epiphanies that people had last week in Florida was that you have an adult psyllid that flies onto an infected tree, lays its eggs and those nymphs acquire the disease very readily from that tree. Then the nymphs become adults and then they fly away. There are hundreds of eggs that develop into nymphs that fly away. That is how quickly the disease can spread and that is exactly what happened in Florida. The sooner we switch over to collecting psyllids and plant material and testing for the disease, the better off the industry is going to be.

02.13.2013.2 Rabe moved and Leavens seconded, to switch from trapping in Western Riverside County, San Bernardino and Orange Counties with exception of the Hemit area, to following Grafton-Cardwell's field sampling protocols for sampling psyllids

Motion passed unanimously, 7 to 0

ACP Detections in Retail Nurseries

There were no updates to give at this meeting.

Susan McCarthy

HLB Survey

Risk Based HLB Survey (Gottwald)

Tanouye reported that in Los Angeles it continues; there are still lots of sites and grids to go to. So far, they have surveyed nearly 3,000 sites and collected ACP and plant samples at most of the sites. Everything has been negative.

Debby Tanouye

In Imperial County, they've gone to 715 sites and collected very few psyllids; more symptomatic plant tissue. Everything has been negative and they will complete Imperial County by the end of the month. They've also started the survey in Riverside and actually flipped the crew; some of them are now in Coachella Valley and

they're going to try and meet in the middle. Surveyed about 1,100 plates and collected ACP and plant samples at those sites, but everything has been negative. They are moving forward on the survey.

Hacienda Heights

Tina Galindo

Galindo reported the survey just started up again in Zone 1; this is their sixth round in that area. They're also working on Zone 2, as well. They're continuing with surveying the VOC sites that were visited. The residents seem to be getting tired of them going there every month. Galindo asked if they could go bi-monthly for surveying because all of these trees fall in the 400 meter Zone 1. Is there a time of year that it would be okay to visit those trees every other month and then when there is a prime time of testing for HLB, they'll visit monthly. Galindo stated it is just the five properties that the VOC sampling was done and they're testing monthly.

Polek stated they don't know and that is the whole point of doing this monthly; we're hoping to gather information to see if there is fluctuations and bacterial titers. This is all new for California and the Los Angeles area. If it means that scientists, whether it be Grafton-Cardwell and/or herself, go out and talk to homeowners and explain why it is so important, they can do that. Gorden concurred with Polek and said to keep it up monthly for now. If we need some kind of support to go down there and talk with homeowners, we can get appropriate support and have reasonable resources at our command to help with it.

Gilbert responded to Polek's offer to talk to Hacienda Heights homeowners; stating he thinks that would be a great idea and should be done now rather than later. Gorden said if it could be facilitated by CDFA, we would be happy to do that. Gorden volunteered to make a carton of mixed citrus to take to the homeowners as a calling card. We can help with some of those efforts if someone there can help facilitate that and if it is okay to do this kind of PR work. Polek stated for Spanish speaking only, someone bilingual will be needed.

Gorden asked what the protocol was for re-treating those sites. Galindo stated they re-treated them last month. April will be one year, so they can go back and re-treat the entire area with imidacloprid. Polek asked how many psyllids were being recovered. Galindo stated the numbers went down for around a week after they did the re-treatment with tempo. It ranges from 1 to 20. Polek asked if there were any found on the VOC sites? Galindo answered no, they're not getting psyllids from those sites.

Gorden asked what is the threshold that causes another foliar treatment? When Tina reported they were starting to find immatures they went back in and treated the foliar.

Leavens asked if we had any idea of what the difference in the cost of CDFA's applications are vs. the contractor's applications and what kind of overhead component there is in those costs? Tanouye stated she just did that for Craig Armstrong, but doesn't remember the numbers. Tanouye stated there would be a couple of issues; they would have to have authorization to buy the spray equipment. They have some trucks but not enough trucks like TruGreen does. She would have to run those numbers and offered to email those to Gorden. It is less for CDFA to make that application; the issues would be that they would have to hire a lot more staff and depending on the direction chosen, they may have to open up another facility. Gorden stated there would be a lot less flexibility with scaling up and down. Tanouye concurred.

Leavens stated he was curious about the overhead component in both cases; whether or not it is a CDFA imposed number. He would like the information for the committee. Gorden stated he would share that information when he gets that information from Tanouye and it can be discussed at the next meeting.

Laboratory Activities

a. Riverside Laboratory

LeVesque stated they still aren't receiving samples from CDFA, but the lab did receive its reaccreditation on February 5th. They did 56 plant samples that processed for PT panel; 13,011 traps were read and current staff at 2 permanent full time; 1 lead trap reader and 5 part-time trap readers.

LeVesque reviewed the lab's Time Frame for Goals. LeVesque reviewed data from study of ACP pooling in collaboration with CDFA, USDA Germplasm Repository, Texas Testing Lab, CCP Lab, Parlier Lab and David Hall's lab in Fort Pierce. LeVesque reviewed the conclusions and stated if they had been able to pool 25 samples, the lab would have saved \$37,000 in this last month they were processing; we can save a lot of money by pooling and it doesn't appear to compromise detection. On advice of USDA-CPHST, they are extending this experiment to see where that cut-off is where they are no longer able to do the detections. They need to repeat this with intact psyllids to verify that there is no difference between using extracted DNA and intact psyllids. USDA-CPHST is re-evaluating their data; they were surprised by these results. The fact that all five labs participating got exactly the same results made it pretty convincing. Depending on their reevaluation, they may be involved in further studies.

LeVesque told committee about the data Susan Halbert had on how the HLB is moved from psyllid to psyllid. Both Tim Gottwald and Bill Dawson did experiments verifying what Halbert suspected, a factor in how fast HLB spread in Florida. HLB positive psyllid will feed on the new flush and infects the new flush. Those eggs that develop are positive; the developmental time from egg to adults is 17 days and can have 30 generations a year of ACP. The rate of spread is much faster than what was thought.

b. Sacramento Laboratory

Schnabel confirmed they will be meeting the week of February 25th with CRB lab. Schnabel stated that they were asked to iron out some communication issues that USDA APHIS presented to them and feels they are back on track with that.

Sample numbers for January 2013: Plant samples test 1,415; all are negative. ACP samples were 1,148; all were negative. Plant nursery service samples were 766; all were negative. Total for the month was 3,329; a little down from previous months but still within what was expected. Out of those numbers, 690 were HLB quarantine response samples; 766 nursery samples and they have 267 high risk samples, inclusive of plant and ACP samples.

Data Management Report

Rick Dunn

Dunn reviewed his meeting attachment. Both interns at UC and CRB office are collecting information on the citrus layer project. They now have a GIS technician and with the additional work that presented itself within the past 24 hours, they are going to be very busy.

Dunn stated that Zaninovich has been using a web portal to facilitate her activity as a grower liaison, updating the citrus layer. They are investigating what the cost will be to implement that to the other liaisons.

They are making progress on the citrus mapping attribution and referred to his meeting attachment.

Agrian Presentation

Richard Machado

Gorden introduced Machado and stated that Tanouye's group has been working with Machado to solve the problems to our situation. This is a short introductory session on this work with later opportunities to review and discuss.

Machado stated he would give an overview of what they're doing relative to the concept of working with Agrian. They have the most extensive manufactured label database in the United States. They have significant adoption by major ag retailers and growers who use Agrian's technology and system to do with pesticide reporting electronically. They file electronic pesticide use reports in the state of California more than anyone and in different commodities; over 70% of every acre that is farmed in California and harvested acres are coming through their system with either use by PCA's or by applicators and by growers reporting directly. In the course of that, they have a huge amount of application data. They have also pioneered technology in trapping now with the iPad. They did a project with CDFA the last two years deploying that technology to gather trapping data and deploying traps based on GPS coordinates; electronically being able to deploy it and

take the count, upload the counts without having to re-enter the data; it can be keyed on the site. It feeds back once you are in a WiFi area to a master account and from that they can create treatment maps; they have a very good map layer. Their technology is now used by major ag retail companies, food companies, for trapping, mapping, recording and tracking the treatment. In this program it will benefit McCarthy; they will be able to provide the treatment, do analytics by active ingredient, knowing when things were created, and what time. In addition to that, CDFA doesn't have any desire to make it a mandatory use of the system but a voluntary one that would be able to share that data electronically, like they do now when a grower reports his pesticide use to the county on the Agrian system. When that report is created, they know exactly where the location was and all the coordinates of that location and when it was done. It could be shared with the county, thereby taking care of his regulatory obligation to file that report and simultaneously sharing it to the CDFA database. They will have dashboards that will be available for recording data and are able to extract from it in a useful format. Machado stated he will come in when their fundamental dashboards are completed to show Batkin and they're hoping to have ready for the March meeting.

CPDPC Report

Susan McCarthy

McCarthy stated that Tanouye had the budget that Craig Armstrong was asking for and can share with everyone. Tanouye proceeded to show the map that displayed what has been found in the Coachella Valley. Tanouye stated we had agreed to treat south of Indio, though didn't come up with a western boundary, so the budget is split into two parts. One is for the western part parallel to Indio; everything north of that red line they stopped treating. That is why everything is referenced south of Indio.

Tanouye stated she needed an estimate based on the current number of where they're treating now. They treat just west of Indio in Indian Wells and LaQuinta and estimate about 2,600 properties, 32% probably have to treat and at about 3 gallons per property, it will be around \$163,000 to pick-up west of Indio. Tanouye said if we pick up the rest of it, it will be around \$853,000; about \$1 million to treat all of Coachella. Tanouye said when you add in their costs with having employees on the truck and the mailouts, it will be about \$1.2 to treat all of Coachella. McCarthy stated this is in addition to the current treatment. Tanouye stated that currently they are treating everything south of Indio. Tanouye said if it is preferred that they get the trucks and spray equipment, it will be around \$862,000. Gorden confirmed this is in addition to what we're doing now. Tanouye concurred and stated they would have to procure equipment. Tanouye mentioned that the triangles on the maps are the golf courses and would take up a significant amount of the area if the golf course would treat. The golf courses would have to make their own application, we won't do it for them.

Gorden stated we budgeted \$4.1million for treatment in Riverside County; so this would push our expenditures for Riverside County into the \$5 million range, or for the total program budget of nearly \$6 million in Riverside County. Tanouye stated they've cut back in western Riverside County. They've wrapped up Hemet. They've treated most of the areas where the growers have treated.

Tanouye stated that in Riverside County they have not exceeded the \$4 million. Where the significant increase and costs have occurred is in Ventura County. The projections were made before there were so many finds. Tanouye said their goal is to stay within the \$7.2 million allocated overall. Gorden stated the committee needs to see the numbers so we can make the necessary decisions. McCarthy stated they don't usually get TruGreen's invoice to obtain those numbers in time for these meetings. Tanouye stated she can have TruGreen report on gallons because we do pay them by the gallon on a weekly basis by area.

Fisher asked where they were with treatment at the end of December. McCarthy stated the numbers that were presented in January for October, November and December were standing at about \$800,000 per month overall, for the treatment and stay on budget, to get back in budget and meet our budget by the end of the year, we would need to cut back approximately \$300,000/month in treatments.

Tanouye stated that San Diego was the other area where there were and are more psyllids than anticipated, and will be over budget. Gorden concurred stating it is easily seen on the find report maps.

Batkin asked Hill if he has talked to Armstrong about this to get a feel about this. Hill said not specifically about this. It is going to get to a point where the cost is going to be prohibitive; we've got to draw a line. Tanouye stated she could re-present this. Gorden stated maybe we could get a better budget breakdown next month and take a closer look at this since it won't go to the CPDPC until middle of March anyway.

Bio Control Program Report

Jim Gorden/Ted Batkin

Gorden introduced Greg Simmons with USDA, Mike Pitcairn and David Morgan. They represent the group that is working on the Bio Control Program. Mike is from CDFA and David is working also from CDFA on this program. Gorden said Brian Taylor, along with Ted and himself are involved in pulling all of the pieces of this together.

Pitcairn stated that for the past several years he has been the program manager of a biological control program within CDFA and supervised about 7 scientists and 12 technical support staff. Now he has been assigned to work under Debby Tanouye in the Pest Detection Emergency Projects Branch and is helping out with the ACP control efforts. He works with David Morgan, who is located down in Riverside. David has been working for the past 10 years in the GWSS biological control, and has extensive experience in rearing.

Pitcairn stated what he and Morgan have specifically been involved with is setting up some facilities for mass production of the Tamarixia parasite released throughout Southern California. The rearing rates have been about 5,000 parasites per month that UC Riverside has been able to produce and they're hoping to greatly increase that number once they can get a mass production facility up and running. They are hoping to have greenhouses and modular buildings established at Cal Poly Pomona. Pitcairn thanked Batkin, who was involved in negotiating the opportunity to work at Cal Poly. They now have a budget and a grant agreement written up with Cal Poly and at least the first draft has been approved by Secretary Ross' office. They're hoping to have a signed copy within the next week or two that will allow transfer of funds to them so they can start construction there and should take about a month to have the structures built.

In addition, they're hoping to upgrade and add to facilities at Rubidoux and Arvin facilities; these are two locations that are owned or leased by CDFA and are hoping to boost the number of host plants that they're using to rear the psyllid and they will all feed then into the Cal Poly unit.

Gorden asked Greg Simmons with USDA APHIS PPQ CPHST to introduce himself and his background. Simmons stated they basically work to help support the cooperative programs. Most of his career he has worked in Arizona or California, either on sterile insects or biological control and it has always involved a big rearing plant. He knows Pitcairn and Morgan well. Their entry into this project is in the form of a farm bill proposal that was awarded to the CRB to try and support some of the bio control efforts and specifically, looking at developing field cage based rearing methods: how are they going to do this, what is the technology they need to do, how do they do it, how many can they produce, what are the best methods, the best trees. CDFA is now committed to what they're doing and he thinks they can all work together to develop a real strong program using biocontrol to try and help slow the spread of ACP and maybe more time to deal with HLB issue.

Gorden asked if there were any further comments and no one responded. Gorden brought up an item he alluded to earlier, and for transparency purposes, he wanted to bring out in the meeting. Gorden stated the CPDPC had a meeting on November 14th and held a closed session in which they took some action and the chairman of this committee, though not as chairman but as an individual, filed a complaint about that meeting which was improperly noticed and dealt with an improper subject and the best he can describe it, the CDFA legal counsel has indicated that any action from that meeting is void. It wasn't regarding the whole November 14th meeting, just the action taken in their closed door session was void. It might affect some of the items that Fisher indicated was taken out of the budget.

McCarthy for clarification, brought up Bagley-Keene Act; they have very specific requirements for when

you're going to hold a closed session. Gorden didn't think that this closed meeting met the requirements as outlined in Bagley-Keene and CDFA's legal counsel agreed. That is why those actions taken during the closed session are void and if the committee wants to proceed along that line, then it can be revisited in an open session, properly noticed. In the future, if the committee wants to hold an Executive Session it has to be posted 10 days ahead of time, showing what the subject of that will be, and she will take to the legal counsel before putting it on the agenda and make sure they are good to discuss whatever that issue is during that closed session. McCarthy stated you can have your business go backwards if you don't follow the rules.

Galindo asked about the motion for switching from yellow sticky trapping to collecting ACP, does that go into effect immediately from this committee or does it need to go up to the CPDPC to approve; will there be immediate action? Gorden stated he thought it could be immediate action from this committee; it's within the authority of this committee. Hopefully the larger committee will either uphold it or not. Dreyer stated that hopefully Gilbert will have the results for the next meeting.

Adjournment

The next meeting will be held on Wednesday, March 6, 2013 at 1:30 p.m., in the CRB conference room. The meeting was adjourned at 12:30 p.m.

Certification

I, Ted A. Batkin, President of the Citrus Research Board, do hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge, the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the Minutes of the CRB/CPDPC Joint Operations Committee Meeting held on February 13, 2013.

Date

Ted A. Batkin, President