2024

Pierce's Disease Control Program

ANNUAL REPORT

cdfa CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FOOD & AGRICULTURE

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This report can be viewed online at cdfa.ca.gov/pdcp/annualreport.html.
To request a printed copy, please email PDCPinfo@cdfa.ca.gov.

Executive Summary

Pierce's disease (PD), a fatal grapevine disease spread by sharpshooters, poses a significant threat to California's grape and wine industry, which drives $73 billion in state and $170.5 billion in national economic activity. Other crops are also at risk, including almonds, citrus, and stone fruits.

The invasive glassy-winged sharpshooter (GWSS) spreads PD more aggressively than native sharpshooters, making containment and management critical. Without the protections delivered by comprehensive and coordinated containment and management programs led by the Pierce's Disease Control Program (PDCP), GWSS could quickly spread throughout the state's grape-growing regions.

This annual report provides the California Legislature and the public with an update on the California Department of Food and Agriculture's (CDFA) expenditures, progress, ongoing priorities and challenges in combating PD and its vectors in California.

The Double Threat of PD and GWSS

There is no cure for PD; once infected, grapevines can die within two to five years. PD has been present in California for over a century but became a more significant crisis after a devastating outbreak in Southern California in the late 1990s, spread by a new non-native vector, GWSS. Unlike native sharpshooters, GWSS is larger, lives longer, quickly builds to high populations, flies and hitchhikes effectively and feeds on a wide range of plant hosts. It inserts the bacteria that causes PD into grapevines while feeding, where it spreads quickly, causing a systemic and fatal infection.

If the comprehensive efforts to control, treat and address PD and GWSS ended, it wouldn't be long before grape growers across the state could face GWSS and PD in their vineyards, significantly increasing crop losses as well as the cost of production. The CDFA's PD/GWSS prevention, control and research efforts save California winegrape growers $56 million annually by reducing losses from the fatal grapevine disease, according to a 2025 economic study conducted by the Robert Mondavi Institute Center for Wine Economics at the University of California, Davis.

Without the program's efforts, growers' losses would more than double from $48 million to $104 million. Even with these efforts, PD still costs an estimated $110 million annually in California, including $45 million for control, prevention and research, $48 million in lost winegrape production and vine replacement and $17 million in lost table and raisin grape production and vine

replacement. Without these critical programs, the industry's losses in production and vine replacement would be even higher, putting greater financial strain on growers and threatening the long-term stability of California's vineyards. Read the study at: cdfa.ca.gov/pdcp/pdcost.html.

The Pierce's Disease Control Program

The PDCP leads efforts to contain GWSS and minimize PD's impact through five key strategies: containment, statewide monitoring, rapid response, outreach and research. Since its creation in 2000, PDCP has slowed the spread of GWSS, keeping it primarily in the southern San Joaquin Valley and eradicating 18 infestations elsewhere.

The PDCP collaborates with growers, nurseries, counties and state and federal agencies, including the United States Department of Agriculture, University of California, the Pierce's Disease and Glassy-Winged Sharpshooter Board (PD/GWSS Board) and the Pierce's Disease Advisory Task Force. Funding for the PDCP comes from three primary sources: The USDA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, California's winegrape growers and the State General Fund, on occasion.

Overview of 2024 Program Activities and Impacts

- **Financial Challenges:** The PDCP continues to face financial challenges since annual state funding ended in 2011, and federal funding has not increased since 2015. Program costs continue to outpace additional support from industry groups, including the PD/GWSS Board and the Consolidated Central Valley Table Grape Pest and Disease Control District. The PDCP will need to continue to reduce program activities to remain within budget and prioritize program stability and effectiveness when implementing programmatic changes.
- **New GWSS Infestations:** In 2024, two GWSS infestations were detected in Northern California's El Dorado and Stanislaus counties. The PDCP supported eradication efforts for these new infestations and an ongoing infestation in Solano County, utilizing extensive trapping, surveying, treatment, and biological control using parasitic wasps.
- **Advancing Vineyard Health Report:** California's wine and winegrape industry faces mounting challenges from two formidable grapevine diseases: red blotch and leafroll. Funded by the PD/GWSS Board, the groundbreaking report from the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine, "Advancing Vineyard Health: Insights and Innovations for Combatting Grapevine Red Blotch and Leafroll Diseases," identified key research priorities aimed at curbing the spread of these viruses and mitigating their economic impact. The report provides a roadmap for future research and action.
- **Pierce's Disease Economic Impact Study:** The PD/GWSS Board enlisted the Robert Mondavi Center for Wine Economics at UC Davis to update an economic impact study last conducted in 2013. The new study found that PD still costs an estimated $110 million annually in California. Without these critical programs, the industry's losses in production and vine replacement would be $56 million higher.

Contain the Spread

Regulating the movement of host plants and materials, along with controlling GWSS populations, helps prevent the GWSS from reaching new areas of the state. The nursery and citrus industries are essential partners in these prevention efforts. For more information, visit cdfa.ca.gov/pdcp/Guidelines.html.

In 2024, shipments of bulk citrus and nursery stock were comparable to the previous year. Due to financial challenges, the PDCP requested counties implement the following changes in 2024, when possible:

- Reduce destination nursery inspections by 25% for counties that routinely receive and inspect nursery shipments destined for other counties and 50% for all other counties.
- Reduce high-risk nursery trapping in non-infested counties to May through October.

Nursery

Nursery stock is a high-risk pathway for GWSS movement, making the nursery industry a critical partner in efforts to prevent the pest's spread. Approximately 54% of California's 13,262 licensed nursery locations are in counties with GWSS infestations, and many of these nurseries ship to noninfested areas of the state. Efforts to prevent GWSS from spreading through nursery stock include inspecting, treating and certifying shipments from infested areas, checking plants at receiving nurseries and trapping near shipping nurseries.

INSPECTION RESULTS

- In 2024, there were 31,600 shipments of nursery stock from infested areas destined for noninfested areas. Origin county inspectors stopped 90 egg masses, four nymphs and 18 adults from moving in nursery stock shipments. Five viable life stages of GWSS were discovered at the destination.
- Over 90% of all rejections since 2001 have been for viable GWSS egg masses. In 2024, 99.98% of shipments were free of GWSS at destination.

ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS

Enforcement actions are taken against nurseries and shipments that violate the regulations. At the origin nursery, shipments may be restricted, suspended or revoked. They may be treated/reconditioned, returned or destroyed at the destination. Shippers and receivers who violate nursery stock regulations are subject to fines. In 2024, an administrative penalty totaling $50 was levied against one company.

Nursery Shipment Destination Actions

Year	Treated/ Reconditioned	Returned	Destroyed
2023	1	0	0
2024	0	5	0

NURSERY STOCK APPROVED TREATMENT PROGRAM

Through the Approved Treatment Program (ATP), nurseries can ship nursery stock treated with specified materials under the supervision of licensed county inspectors to noninfested areas without requiring an origin inspection. In 2024, nine ATP nurseries shipped approximately 1.36 million plants in 6,211 shipments from 25 nursery yards. Thirty-six counties received shipments from ATP nurseries, with no viable GWSS found in any shipments. For quality control, PDCP staff place water-sensitive paper in shipments at each participating nursery at least once a month. Out of 307 water-sensitive papers inspected in 2024, 16 indicated the need for retreatment of the shipment.

Trapping is conducted at ATP nurseries to monitor pest pressure.

2024 ATP Nursery Trapping Summary

Nursery Yards Participating	Nursery Acres	Traps Deployed	Traps with >10 GWSS
25	1,341	2,703	492

Bulk Citrus

Citrus trees serve as year-round hosts for GWSS, positioning the citrus industry as a key partner in preventing the pest's movement to new areas. The insects sometimes end up in picking bags during harvest and reach processing facilities throughout the state. During the October 2023 through September 2024 citrus shipping season, live GWSS were found in four out of approximately 19,775 certified destination inspections of bulk citrus. The program achieved a success rate of 99.98%, thanks to the cooperative efforts of participants in the bulk citrus program.

Areawide Management Programs

The areawide management programs coordinate GWSS control in large grape and citrus production areas. Treatment coordinators utilize PDCP trap data to target treatment locations, focusing on treating citrus orchards near vineyards to limit the spread of GWSS over winter.

In 2024, there was a sharp increase in GWSS trap finds due to warmer temperatures and the expansion of organic citrus orchards.

Bulk citrus

- **Fresno County**: GWSS detections nearly quadrupled, rising from 6,348 in 2023 to 24,331 in 2024, with approximately 476 acres of citrus treated.
- **Madera County**: GWSS detections increased modestly from 88 to 189, though no citrus acres were treated.
- **Kern County**: GWSS detections more than doubled, from 54,818 in 2023 to 126,089 in 2024, with 3,985 acres of citrus treated.
- **Tulare County**: GWSS detections nearly quadrupled, from 18,687 in 2023 to 70,913 in 2024, with 3,068 acres of citrus treated.

Due to financial challenges, the PDCP is decreasing trapping in its areawide control program by 60% for the 2025 season to prioritize treatment funding. Trapping will continue in high-priority areas, but only during the peak GWSS season (May – September), with trap checks reduced from twice to once a month.

BIOLOGICAL CONTROL

These tiny stingless wasps are natural enemies of GWSS

Since 2001, the PDCP has released over 2.89 million parasitic wasps in 17 California counties as part of its integrated pest management strategy. These tiny stingless wasps are natural enemies of GWSS, laying their eggs inside the eggs of GWSS and killing them.

Biological control is especially valuable in areas where other control methods may be difficult, expensive or harmful to the environment, such as residential neighborhoods and natural areas. This approach has been key in eliminating 10 of the 18 eradicated GWSS infestations and is essential in slowing the spread of GWSS in the San Joaquin Valley.

In 2024, the PDCP collaborated closely with county officials to rapidly deploy GWSS biological control agents to new detection sites in Northern California. Challenges in the first half of 2024, due to staffing and GWSS biology, were overcome in the second half of 2024. In 2024, the number of wasps available was more than 50% higher than in 2023, allowing them to be released at more sites.

PDCP biological control staff are also responsible for monitoring GWSS populations in Kern County, and the data is used to optimize areawide treatments against GWSS.

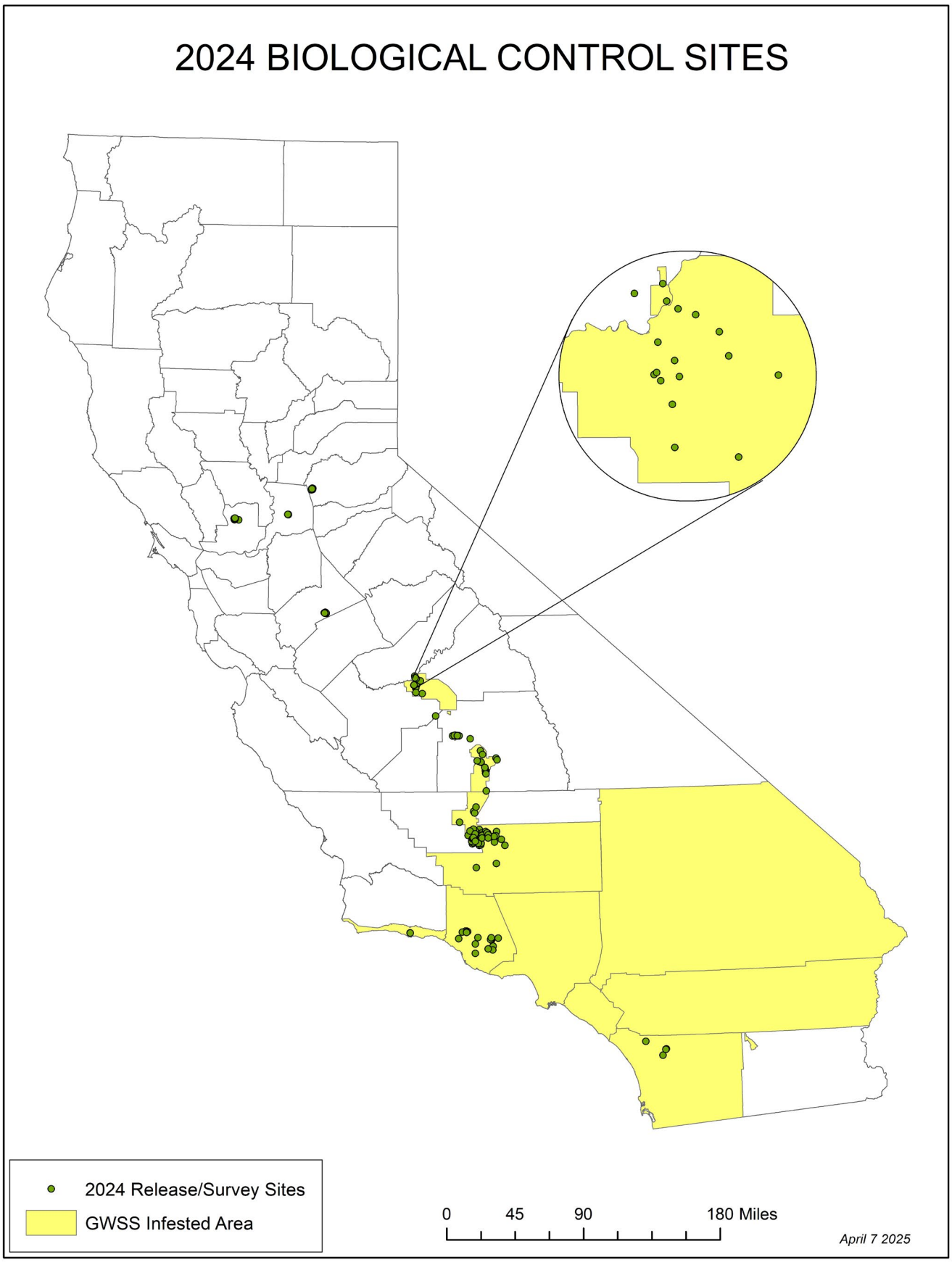
Maintenance and repairs of the CDFA-PDCP Arvin Biological Control Facility in Kern County have been more complex due to departmental acquisition requirements. While these requirements are important, they can extend timelines and add steps that need to be accounted for. Delays in facility repairs increase the risk of damage to host plants and insect colonies, which directly impacts the production of biological control agents for field releases.

2024 Updates

- Mass-reared two *Cosmocomoidea* species *(C. ashmeadi* and *C. morrilli*) at the CDFA-PDCP Arvin Biological Control Facility in Kern County
- Released 46,039 biological control agents at 246 field sites in 11 counties, including El Dorado, Fresno, Kern, Madera, Sacramento, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Solano, Stanislaus, Tulare and Ventura.
- Released 8,890 biocontrol wasps at sites in three GWSS-infested areas in Northern California – El Dorado, Solano and Stanislaus counties.
- Conducted post-release field surveys in six counties, including Fresno, Kern, Madera, San Diego, Tulare and Ventura, and found five biocontrol species, including *C. ashmeadi*, *C. morrilli*, *C. novifasciata*, *C. walkerjonesi* and *Ufens spp*.

Number of Biological Control Agents Released in 2024

County	Number of Sites	Biological Control Agents			Total
		C. ashmeadi	*C. morrilli*	*C. novifasciata*	
El Dorado	14	420	0	0	420
Fresno	10	4,525	990	0	5,515
Kern	49	8,220	3,975	0	12,195
Madera	2	750	175	0	925
Sacramento	18	840	0	0	840
San Diego	5	855	0	0	855
Santa Barbara	21	0	630	0	630
Solano	76	6,010	570	0	6,580
Stanislaus	9	1,890	0	0	1,890
Tulare	23	3,930	1,902	0	5,832
Ventura	19	5,565	4,492	300	10,357
TOTAL (2024)	**246**	**32,795**	**12,734**	**300**	**46,039**


2024 BIOLOGICAL CONTROL SITES
2024 Release/Survey Sites
GWSS Infested Area
0
45
90
180 Miles
April 7 2025

Statewide Survey and Detection

Conduct systematic trapping in urban and residential areas and nurseries to quickly find new GWSS infestations and confirm that noninfested, at-risk areas remain free of GWSS.

Due to financial challenges, the PDCP requested that counties reduce residential trapping in noninfested counties from six months to five months between June and November, when possible. Counties were also encouraged to transition to a three-week service cycle. These changes limited monitoring coverage, decreased the accuracy of potential early detection and increased the risk of delayed response. However, counties were able to set their trapping season around times when pests are most active in their area.

During the peak of the trapping season (May – September), approximately 33,000 traps were deployed and serviced in 43 counties. Traps are checked every two to three weeks and moved to a new location every six weeks. New infestations in El Dorado and Stanislaus counties were discovered during this routine trapping.

In 2024, the PDCP provided detection training to 367 employees from 45 counties, CDFA and nurseries. The PDCP conducts quality control inspections to ensure proper target insect identification, trap placement, host selection, servicing schedules and record keeping.

Rapid Response

Respond quickly to detections of GWSS in new areas by intensively surveying the area and applying treatments if necessary. For more information, visit cdfa.ca.gov/pdcp/PD_GWSS_NOT_Mtg.html.

In 2024, the PDCP led the response to three active GWSS infestations. Additional treatments were planned, and monitoring continued:

- **El Dorado County**: In fall 2024, a GWSS infestation was detected in El Dorado Hills. Inspectors surveyed 232 properties, found 21 adults, and two emerged egg masses, and released 400 biological control wasps at 14 sites.
- **Solano County**: In 2024, inspectors surveyed 564 properties, found five adults and 105 emerged egg masses, treated 842 properties and released 6,580 biological control wasps at 76 sites.
- **Stanislaus County**: In fall 2024, a GWSS infestation was detected in Turlock. Inspectors surveyed 2,665 properties, found 63 adults, three nymphs, one viable egg mass and 11 emerged egg masses, treated 963 properties and released 1,890 biological control wasps at nine sites.

GWSS suppression efforts continued in the Southern San Joaquin Valley in response to urban GWSS detections in 2024.

- **Fresno County**: 3,611 properties were treated around Fowler, Reedley, Selma, West Fresno and South Fresno.
- **Madera County**: 275 properties were treated in the Madera Ranchos area.
- **Tulare County**: 1,582 properties were treated in Dinuba and Tulare.

Treatment

Public safety is CDFA's number-one concern whenever treatments are applied. Extensive public outreach and communication activities ensure residents in affected areas are well-informed of treatment activities.

To help protect local wildlife, a database of threatened and endangered species is consulted to determine if any listed species are in the treatment area. All relevant federal and state agencies are notified prior to treatment.

PDCP staff and cooperators ensure that only registered materials are applied, strictly adhering to labels and other restrictions. The Environmental Monitoring Branch of the California Department of Pesticide Regulation (CDPR) monitors pesticide treatments to determine resulting residue levels. The PDCP uses this information to assess application rates and coverage. Sampling results and related monitoring reports are available on the CDPR's website at cdpr.ca.gov/environmental-monitoring/.

Outreach and Education

Raise awareness about PD and its vectors by providing information, answering questions and responding to the concerns of growers and the public through outreach and education activities.

County Agricultural Commissioner Outreach Activities

Local county agricultural staff and industry members play a key role in maintaining program visibility and stakeholder awareness. Outreach and education efforts included distributing PD and GWSS informational material to local retail, production and shipping nurseries, landscape companies, grape growers and others. Industry trade publications, cooperative extension newsletters and media interviews were successful outreach methods. Some counties also participated in continuing education seminars and conducted training sessions for landscapers, pest control operators, nursery employees and members of the nursery association.

Pierce's Disease and Glassy-winged Sharpshooter Board's Outreach Program

» **Grower Survey**: An online survey was conducted in fall 2024 to gauge growers' attitudes about winegrape pests and diseases to better meet their needs. Awareness and perceived value of the PDCP and the PD/GWSS Board have increased over the last five years. Most of the 55 respondents from across the state believe that the PDCP effectively slows the spread of GWSS and minimizes PD's impact, recognizing the value in programs, research and advances funded by the PD/GWSS assessment.

» **Online-Only Quarterly Newsletter and Direct Mail Postcard**: Newsletters highlight PD/GWSS Board actions, research advances and research project reports. A companion news postcard is mailed to over 7,000 winegrape growers, industry stakeholders and elected officials. It has a URL and QR code that invite readers to view the full newsletter online. Issues can be viewed at cdfa.ca.gov/pdcp/newsletters.html. In 2024, online newsletters were viewed over 600 times.


CALIFORNIA PD/GWSS BOARD
Partnership for Winegrape Pest Solutions
2024 - ISSUE 1
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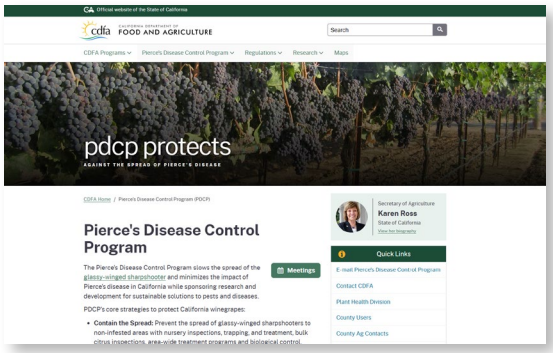
Winter 2024 newsletter

Top feature stories in 2024:

- **Winter 2024**: bit.ly/3whf19y
  - A THORN IN THE VINE: Navigating the Ongoing Battle Against the Glassy-Winged Sharpshooter
  - A Multi-Pronged, Collaborative Approach to Keep GWSS at Bay
  - Now Online: 2023 PD/GWSS Board Research Projects at a Glance
- **Spring 2024**: bit.ly/4ayMjzb
  - PD/GWSS Board Grants $2.7 Million in New Research Funding
  - Bill Introduced to Extend the Pierce's Disease Control Program and PD/GWSS Board
  - Winegrape Growers, Researchers, and Stakeholders Gather to Strategize About Grapevine Viruses
- **Summer 2024**: bit.ly/4d4OfBn
  - Critical Catch: Border Station Stops Spotted Lanternfly Eggs
  - PD/GWSS Winegrape Assessment Holds Steady at $1.25 for Third Year in a Row
  - Watch Now: Video Research Reports
  - PD/GWSS Board Funds Critical GWSS Survey and Inspection Activities Statewide
- **Fall 2024**: bit.ly/3Z5pwc4
  - Glassy-Winged Sharpshooters Found in Stanislaus and El Dorado Counties
  - Grower Survey: How Can We Better Meet Your Needs?
  - Can the Spotted Lanternfly Spread Pierce's Disease?
  - PD/GWSS Referendum Grower Vote Set for Spring 2025

» **Monthly E-newsletter**: Email newsletters share PD/GWSS Board activities, PDCP reports on containment and treatments and relevant media coverage. The monthly e-newsletter is sent to over 1,200 winegrape growers and industry stakeholders, with a 39% average open rate and 5% average click rate.

» **Website**: The PD/GWSS Board website provides comprehensive information on the Board, PD/GWSS winegrape assessment, nine winegrape pests and diseases and Board-funded research. Visit the website at cdfa.ca.gov/pdcp/PD_GWSS_Board.html. In 2024, the website was visited 1,412 times.



PDCP website homepage

» **Research on Demand Videos**: Published researchers' presentations sharing the latest research and management insights on winegrape pests and diseases and news and information from the PD/GWSS Board and PDCP. The videos are available on youtube.com/@PD-GWSS-Board and were viewed over 1,700 times in 2024.

» **Industry Tradeshows**: Participated in three in-person industry trade shows, engaging with growers and industry colleagues in the North Coast, Central Coast and Central Valley. Attendees who stopped by the booth were most interested in learning more about the PD/GWSS Board's research program, new GWSS infestations and the spotted lanternfly.

» **Spotted Lanternfly Outreach Campaign**: Continued a print and digital advertising campaign in English and Spanish to raise awareness of the invasive pest. Print ads ran five times in industry publications, and online ads ran three times on one winegrape industry media website. Social media advertising reached over 1.2 million people in 2024, and over 2,100 people clicked through to the PD/GWSS Board's spotted lanternfly webpage for more information.

Spotted lanternfly digital advertisement

» **Social Media**: Shared PD/GWSS Board news, research advancements and applications, and relevant media coverage through Facebook, YouTube and LinkedIn. The PD/GWSS Board Facebook page (facebook.com/PDGWSSBoard) has over 399 followers, representing a 2% increase from the previous year, and reached over 1.2 million people in 2024. The PD/GWSS Board YouTube channel (youtube.com/@PD-GWSS-Board) has 76 subscribers, a 5% increase over the previous year. Videos were viewed over 1,780 times, representing an 8% increase compared to the previous year, with a total of over 53 hours of watch time in 2024. The PD/GWSS Board LinkedIn page (linkedin.com/company/pd-gwss-board) doubled its followers to 52 over the previous year and earned over 3,500 impressions.

» **Media Outreach**: Maintained regular relations with key wine and agricultural media to keep them apprised of story opportunities, research successes and PD/GWSS Board activities. They also provided background information and images to assist the media in accurately reporting PD/GWSS Board news and research. In 2024, there were 36 news articles mentioning or concerning the PD/GWSS Board, including reporting on the PD/GWSS legislation, annual assessment rate, the grower survey, research funding, projects and advances, the threat of PD and GWSS, the National Academies of Science virus research report and spotted lanternfly.

Research

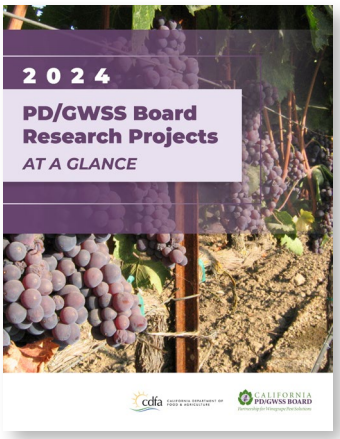
Develop long-term, sustainable solutions to winegrape pests and diseases by sponsoring and facilitating research and development.

Research is an integral part of the PDCP, accelerating knowledge to combat nine pests and diseases, enhancing pest and disease management practices, and driving progress and innovation through over 298 research grants since 2021. Funded by the PD/GWSS winegrape assessment, $57.7 million has been invested in research.

2024 Research Projects

The Board invites researchers to submit proposals yearly, and 26 applications were submitted for funding in 2024. The proposals were evaluated by independent scientific review panels, the PD/GWSS Board's research coordinator and the research screening committee before being discussed by the full Board. The PD/GWSS Board invested $2.8 million in 15 new research projects over the next three years, as well as $685,308 in eight continuing projects. Additionally, 11 research projects continued in 2024 with no-cost extensions.

View the Research Projects at a Glance online at cdfa.ca.gov/pdcp/research.html for summaries of the research projects below.



2024 Research Projects at a Glance Report

PD/GWSS RESEARCH PROJECTS

» **PD Management Strategies**

- Evaluating biopesticides, plant-derived antimicrobial peptides and systemic antibacterial nanoparticles
- Enhancing grapevine immunity
- Identifying biological control agents

» **Genetic and Biotechnological Solutions**

- CRISPR-based genetic control of GWSS
- Gene editing for disease-resistant grapevines
- Developing precise breeding tools for resistant grape varieties
- Transgenic rootstock-mediated protection of grapevines

» **Vector and Disease Transmission Research**

- Studying spotted lanternfly interactions with PD
- Investigating the vineyard spittlebug as a potential vector
- Modeling bacterial transmission in grapevines
- Understanding PD progression in field conditions

» **Industry and Economic Impact**

- Assessing costs of PD and benefits of control programs

RESEARCH PROJECTS ON OTHER PESTS AND DISEASES

» **Virus Detection and Management**

- Developing and improving detection methods and tools
- Studying the ecology of grapevine red blotch virus disease
- Investigating the impact of red blotch virus on grape skin and phenolic compounds
- Understanding red blotch virus infection levels and symptom progression

» **Genetic and Biotechnological Solutions**

- Developing DNA-free genome editing
- Investigating red blotch virus resistance
- Exploring virus-based RNA interference for leafroll virus control
- Developing resistant grape cultivars for fanleaf decline

» **Vector and Disease Transmission Research**

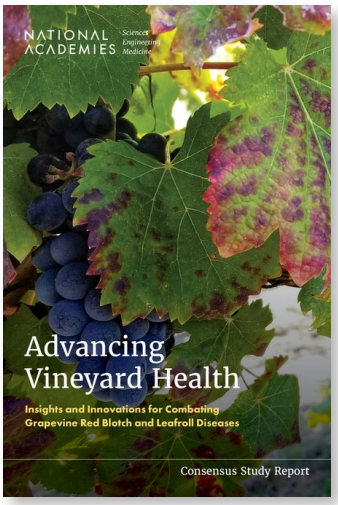
- Studying treehoppers' role in red blotch virus transmission
- Investigating mealybug identification, tracking and insecticide resistance
- Evaluating potential host plant resistance for vine mealybug
- Examining nematode transmission of fanleaf virus and symptom development
- Researching resistance to leafroll virus and its mealybug vectors

» **Industry Preparedness and Grower Support**

- Preparing growers for the arrival of spotted lanternfly
- Propagating and protecting the premier U.S. grape collection

New Research Priorities Chart the Path for Grapevine Health

Funded by the PD/GWSS Board, a groundbreaking report from the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine, "Advancing Vineyard Health: Insights and Innovations for Combatting Grapevine Red Blotch and Leafroll Diseases," identified key research priorities to curb the spread of grapevine red blotch and grapevine leaf roll diseases and mitigate their economic impact. The independent report provides a roadmap for future research and action to safeguard California's vineyards. The PD/GWSS Board will consider the recommendations when evaluating new research and outreach proposals.



Advancing Vineyard Health Report

Developed by leading scientists, the report examines what is known and unknown about the diseases, identifies the most promising avenues for research and management and provides guidance for shaping future studies to address these challenges. It presents 88 key conclusions and 64 actionable recommendations, focusing on high-priority research to close knowledge gaps and pursue the most promising management solutions.

View the report online at cdfa.ca.gov/pdcp/avhr.html.

Environmental Compliance

In 2024, CDFA continued to ensure that the PDCP's activities are environmentally responsible. This included holding public meetings prior to treatment activities, following a special notification and consultation process with federal and state environmental agencies and ensuring that pesticide applications are performed by licensed pest control professionals in strict accordance with California pesticide laws and regulations.

CDFA remains committed to fulfilling its legislative mandate to prevent the spread of harmful pests while complying with the California Environmental Quality Act to ensure the protection of agriculture, the environment and other natural resources. The PDCP and CDFA plan to continue to revise the previous statewide programmatic environmental impact report in 2025.

Financial Statement

Industry Fund (PD/GWSS Board Winegrape Assessment)

REVENUE

FY 2023-24 (Actual)	FY 2024-25 (Projected)
$5,440,009	$4,290,655

EXPENDITURES

Expenditure Type	FY 2023-24 (Actual)	FY 2024-25 (Projected)
Personal Services	$311,581	$312,181
Operating Expenses	$241,419	$325,884
Research and Outreach	$3,343,882	$3,093,328
County Payments	$1,471,854	$2,648,851
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	**$5,368,736**	**$6,380,244**

Other Funds

REVENUE

Revenue Source	FY 2023-24 (Actual)	FY 2024-25 (Projected)
Federal (United States Department of Agriculture)	$15,574,754	$15,574,754
CDFA (Emergency Fund)	$394,337	$1,702,259
CTGPDCD (The District)	–	$300,000
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	**$15,969,091**	**$17,577,013**

EXPENDITURES

Expenditure Type	FY 2023-24 (Actual)	FY 2024-25 (Projected)
Personal Services	$3,734,229	$4,000,000
Operating Expenses	$2,082,155	$2,100,000
County Payments	$11,151,706	$12,362,718
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	**$16,968,090**	**$18,462,718**