Amend the Following:

3 CCR § 3282

§ 3282. Lethal Yellowing and Lethal Decline of Palm Exterior Quarantine.

A quarantine is established against the following pest, its hosts and possible carriers:

(a) ~~Pest. The pest is a pathogen, a non-cultivable mollicute (formerly called a mycoplasma-like organism), which causes lethal yellowing of palm in Florida and Texas.~~

Lethal yellowing and lethal bronzing. Plant diseases that are caused by uncultured, phloem-limited phytoplasmas that are classified as *Ca.* Phytoplasma palmae, and their vector, the American palm cixiid, *Haplaxius crudus*.

(b) Areas Under Quarantine.

~~(1) Florida. The counties of Broward, Collier, Dade, Hendry, Lee, Martin, Monroe, and Palm Beach.~~

~~(2) Texas. The counties of Cameron, Hidalgo, and Willacy.~~

(1) The entire state where an infestation is present in the absence of detailed information regarding the pest's distribution within a state, or

(2) if survey data provided by the state plant regulatory agency allows detailed delimitation of the extent of an infestation within a state, the counties in which the infestation is documented.

(3) "Infestation" means the presence of a plant pest in a host plant or area as confirmed by a laboratory analysis of a sample collected by a state or local government or at the direction of a state or local government.

The Department shall update official maps of the infested areas as new information arrives and at least once a month to reflect the current quarantine areas. These maps are available on the California Department of Food and Agriculture Plant Health and Pest Prevention Services program website at https://www.cdfa.ca.gov/plant/.

(c) Articles and Commodities Covered. Susceptible palm trees, screw pine, and hosts of ~~*Myndus*~~ *Haplaxius crudus*, also known as ~~*Haplaxius*~~ *Myndus crudus,* (the vector of lethal yellowing of palm), and all parts capable of propagation, except seed, are the articles and commodities covered. The following species of palm and screw pine are considered susceptible and the following grasses and sedges may host ~~*Myndus crudus*~~ *Haplaxius crudus*:

~~(1) *Aiphanes lindeniana*~~

~~(2) *Allagoptera arenaria*~~

~~(3) *Andropogon virginicus,* broomsedge~~

~~(4) *Arenga engleri*~~

~~(5) *Arikuryroba schizophylla*, Arikury palm~~

~~(6) *Bismarckia nobilis*, Bismarck Palm~~

~~(7) *Borassus flabellifer*, Palmyra palm~~

~~(8) *Caryota mitis*, Cluster fishtail palm~~

~~(9) *Chrysalidocarpus cabadae,* Cabada palm~~

~~(10) *Cocos nucifera*, Coconut palm~~

~~(11) *Corypha elata*, Buri palm~~

~~(12) *Cynodon dactylon,* bermudagrass~~

~~(13) *Cyperus* spp., sedges~~

~~(14) *Dictyosperma album*, Princess palm~~

~~(15) *Eremochloa ophiuroides,* centipedegrass~~

~~(16) *Gaussia attenuata*, Puerto Rican gaussia~~

~~(17) *Howea belmoreana*, Belmore sentry palm~~

~~(18) *Hyophorbe verschaffeltii [Mascarena* v.], Spindle palm~~

~~(19) *Latania* spp., Latan palm~~

~~(20) *Livistona chinensis*, Chinese fan palm~~

~~(21) *Livistona rotundifolia*~~

~~(22) *Nannorrhops ritchiana*, Mazari palm~~

~~(23) *Neodypsis decaryi,* Triangle palm~~

~~(24) *Panicum purpurascens*, paragrass~~

~~(25) *Panicum bartowense*~~

~~(26) *Pandanus utilis,* screw pine~~

~~(27) *Paspalum notatum*, bahiagrass~~

~~(28) *Phoenix canariensis*, Canary Island date palm~~

~~(29) *Phoenix dactylifera*, Date palm~~

~~(30) *Phoenix reclinata*, Senegal date palm~~

~~(31) *Phoenix sylvestris*, Wild date palm~~

~~(32) *Pritchardia* spp.~~

~~(33) *Ravenea hildebrandtii*~~

~~(34) *Roystonea regia*, Royal palm~~

~~(35) *Setaria* spp., foxtail~~

~~(36) *Stenotaphrum secundatum,* St. Augustine grass~~

~~(37) *Syagrus schizophylla*~~

~~(38) *Trachycarpus fortunei*, Japanese fan palm~~

~~(39) *Veitchia* spp.~~

~~(40) *Wodyetia bifurcata*, Foxtail Palm~~

Acoelorraphe wrightii

Acrocomia aculeata — coyol palm

Acrocomia mexicana — cascabel palm

Adonidia merrillii — Manila palm

Aiphanes lindeniana — Linden's palm

Allagoptera arenaria — beach palm

Andropogon bicornis

Andropogon virginicus (*syn. Anatherum virginicum*) — broomsedge

Arenga engleri — Formosa palm

Attalea butyracea — wine palm

Axonopus compressus

Bismarckia nobilis — Bismarck palm

Borassus flabellifer — Palmyra palm

Brahea brandegeei — San José hesper palm

Butia capitata — Pindo palm

Carludovica palmata — Panama hat plant

Carpentaria acuminata — Carpentaria palm

Caryota mitis — clustering fishtail palm

Cenchrus ciliaris

Cenchrus echinatus

Cenchrus purpureus

Chelyocarpus chuco — round-leaf palm

Chloris barbata

Chloris gayana

Cleome rutidosperma — fringed spiderflower

Chrysalidocarpus cabadae — Cabada palm

Chrysalidocarpus decaryi — triangle palm

Chrysalidocarpus lutescens

Coccothrinax miraguama

Cocos nucifera — coconut palm

Coccothrinax readii — Mexican silver palm

Copernicia alba — Caranday palm; wax palm

Corypha taliera — Taliera palm

Corypha utan — Buri palm

Chrysophila warscewiczii — root-spine palm

Cyanthillium cinereum — little ironweed

Cynodon dactylon — Bermudagrass

Cynodon nlemfuensis

Cynodon plectostachyus

Cyphophoenix nucele — Lifou palm

Cyperus spp. — umbrella sedges

Dictyosperma album — Princess palm

Digitaria abyssinica

Digitaria eriantha subsp. pentzii

Digitaria eriantha

Distichlis spicata

Echinochloa colonum

Elaeis guineensis

Emilia fosbergii — Florida tasselflower

Eragrostis curvula

Eremochloa ophiuroides

Eustachys petraea

Fimbristylis cymosa

Eremochloa ophiuroides — centipede grass

Gaussia attenuata — Puerto Rican gaussian

Hemarthria altissima

Howea belmoreana — Belmore sentry palm

Howea forsteriana — Kentia palm

Hyophorbe verschaffeltii — spindle palm

Hyparrhenia rufa

Latania lontaroides — red latan palm

Latania spp. — latan palms

Leptochloa mucronata

Livistona chinensis — Chinese fan palm

Macroptilium lathyroides — Phasey bean

Megathyrsus maximus

Nannorrhops ritchiana — Mazari palm

Panicum bartowense — Bartow panicgrass

Panicum laxum

Panicum purpurascens — para grass

Pandanus utilis — screw-pine

Paspalum conjugatum

Paspalum notatum — Bahiagrass

Paspalum paniculatum

Paspalum virgatum

Phoenix canariensis — Canary Island date palm

Phoenix dactylifera — date palm

Phoenix reclinata — Senegal date palm

Phoenix roebelenii — pygmy date palm

Phoenix sylvestris — wild date palm

Pritchardia affinis — loulu fan palm

Pritchardia pacifica — Fiji fan palm

Pritchardia remota — Nihoa fan palm; remote palm

Pritchardia spp. — Pacific fan palms

Pritchardia thurstonii — Thurston palm

Pseudophoenix sargentii — buccaneer palm

Ptychosperma elegans

Ravenea hildebrandtii — Hildebrandt's palm

Rhapidophyllum hystrix — needle palm

Roystonea borinquena

Roystonea regia — Cuban royal palm

Sabal mexicana — Mexican sabal palm

Sabal palmetto — cabbage palm; sabal palm

Saccharum officinarum

Saribus rotundifolius — round-leaf fan palm

Satakentia liukiuensis

Serenoa repens

Setaria spp. — foxtail grasses

Stachytarpheta jamaicensis — blue porterweed; light-blue snakeweed

Stenotaphrum secundatum — St. Augustine grass

Syagrus romanzoffiana — Queen palm

Syagrus schizophylla (*syn. Arikuryroba schizophylla*) — Arikury palm

Synedrella nodiflora — nodeweed

Thrinax radiata — Florida thatch palm

Trachycarpus fortunei — Chinese windmill palm

Urochloa brizantha

Urochloa dictyoneura

Urochloa eminii

Urochloa fusca

Urochloa mutica

Veitchia arecina — Montgomery palm

Veitchia spp. — Veitchia palms

Washingtonia robusta — Mexican fan palm

Wodyetia bifurcata —foxtail palm

Zea mays

(d) Restrictions.

(1) Prohibited. All articles and commodities covered, listed in (c) above, are prohibited entry into California when grown in or shipped from the areas under quarantine. ~~Grasses and sedges covered may be admissible if each shipment is accompanied by an official certificate evidencing treatment for *Myndus crudus* *Haplaxius crudus*, as indicated in (d)(2), below.~~

~~(2) Certificate of Treatment. Grasses and sedges covered may be shipped to California from the area under quarantine subject to prior approval by the Secretary of the method of treatment to be used. Each shipment must be accompanied by an official certificate issued by and bearing an original or facsimile signature of an authorized agricultural official of the state of origin indicating the method of treatment, quantity of commodity covered, identification or license number of carrier, and the names and addresses of the shipper and consignee.~~

Authority cited: Sections 407, 5301 and 5302, Food and Agricultural Code. Reference: Sections 5301 and 5302, Food and Agricultural Code.