

Nursery Advisory Board (NAB) Meeting
California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA)

2800 Gateway Oaks Dr., Room 101
Sacramento, CA 95833

Wednesday, March 2, 2016
10:00 a.m. – 2:00 p.m.

Voting Members

Michael Babineau
David H. Cox
Robert Crudup
Don Dillon
Janet Silva Kister
Thomas Lucas
Steve McShane
Scott Nicholson
Daniel Waterhouse

Non-Voting Members

James A. Bethke
Eric Larson
Lorence Oki
Karen Suslow

CDFA & Guests

David W. Black
David L. Cox
Craig Hanes
Dean Kelch
Kathy Kosta
Joshua Kress
Phuong Lao
Jason Leathers
Erin Lovig
Amber Morris
Keith Okasaki
Stacie Oswalt
Kristina Weber
Cathy Vue
Priscilla Yeane

1. Call to Order and Roll Call

Meeting was called to order at 10:03 a.m. by Steve McShane, Board Chair.

2. Opening Remarks and Housekeeping

Steve McShane and Erin Lovig welcomed Board Members and guests, and reviewed housekeeping and agenda items. McShane thanked the Nursery Growers Association for providing lunch for the meeting.

3. Review of Minutes from September 22, 2015 and October, 27 2015 Board meetings

Thomas Lucas moved to approve the Minutes for the September 22, 2015 Board Meeting as submitted. David H. Cox seconded. Board unanimously voted in favor. Motion carried.

Thomas Lucas moved to approve the Minutes for the October, 27 2015 Board Meeting as submitted. Daniel Waterhouse seconded. Board unanimously voted in favor. Motion carried.

4. USDA / APHIS Phytosanitary Inspection Process for Nursery Stock

David W. Black, Trade Specialist, United States Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Plant Protection and Quarantine (USDA-APHIS-PPQ), provided an overview on phytosanitary certification and the exportation of plant products. Black discussed the how the PPQ office works cooperatively with the California counties to issue an estimated 250,000 federal phytosanitary certificates. Black reviewed the phytosanitary certificate web based system, Phytosanitary Certificate Issuance and Tracking System (PCIT), found online at: <https://pcit.aphis.usda.gov/pcit/>.

The Board further discussed outbound and inbound nursery shipment inspection levels, the practicality of a 100% inspection, Phytosanitary Certificate issuance fees, and the movement to online filing for certificates.

5. New Pests of Concern in California

Insect Pests of Concern:

Jason Leathers, Primary State Entomologist, provided information on three new insect pests that were found in California in 2015 (Attachment 1): chilli thrips (*Scirtothrips dorsalis*), striped vinegar fly (*Zaprionus indianus*), and curtain fig psyllid (*Macrohemitoma gladiata*). Leathers also mentioned the USDA-APHIS Federally Recognized State Managed Phytosanitary (FRSMP) program, and he discussed how pest ratings are determined in California and the new pest ratings proposal process.

Weed Pests of Concern:

Dean Kelch, Primary State Botanist, reviewed updates to the California Code of Regulations (CCR) Section 4500 Noxious Weeds list and the Project PlantRight invasive plants list, and presented information on red sesbania (*Sesbania punicea*), capeweed (*Arctotheca calendula*), flowering rush (*Butomus umbellatus*), and several broom species (Attachment 2). The Board further discussed the regulatory actions for growing or selling plants listed in CCR Section 4500.

6. PD/GWSS Nursery Subcommittee and Program Update

Stacie Oswalt, Senior Environmental Scientist, Pierce's Disease Control Program, provided a program update. In 2015 there were 38,067 shipments of certified nursery stock from areas in Southern California known to be infested with glassy-wing sharpshooter (GWSS) to non-infested areas in California. During that time, six notices of rejection (NORs) were issued in destination counties for shipments that contained viable life stages of GWSS.

Oswalt described the Nursery Stock Approved Treatment Program (ATP), in which eight participants utilized specified best management practices and treated each shipment of nursery stock with one of two approved pesticides. In 2015 there were 10,179 ATP shipments, consisting of approximately 2.43 million plants. No viable life stages of GWSS were detected in these shipments.

The board further discussed the ATP protocols, the inspections and testing performed on ATP shipments at the destination counties, and ongoing research on resistance to the program-approved pesticides.

Craig Hanes, Program Manager, Pierce's Disease Control Program, provided an update on the program's environmental impact report, which was merged into CDFA's Program Environmental Impact Report (PEIR) for statewide plant pest prevention and management. Hanes further discussed the subsequent changes that will be made to county cooperative agreements, compliance agreements and exhibits, and approved treatment list to comply with the PEIR.

The Board further discussed how new chemicals would be added to the approved treatment list, including alternatives to neonicotinoids. Hanes reported that the current list included a few alternatives to neonicotinoids and that efforts were being made to add more options in the future.

7. State Interior Quarantines Update

Keith Okasaki, Environmental Scientist, Emergency Quarantine Response Program, provided updates on the state interior quarantine activities for Light Brown Apple Moth (LBAM), Asian Citrus Psyllid (ACP), and Huanglongbing (HLB) (Attachments 3-4). Okasaki also provide information on quarantine activities regarding exotic fruit flies. The Board further discussed the standards for expanding the quarantines due to new finds and the impacts to nurseries due to recent finds.

Okasaki also provided an update on the voluntary pre-quarantine testing program for HLB, which allowed nurseries outside of the quarantined area to proactively meet the federal testing requirements for the HLB quarantine by signing a compliance agreement with their county agricultural commissioner and paying service fees for the testing and collection of samples. The program was based on a similar voluntary inspection program for nurseries outside of the ACP quarantined areas.

The Board took a short break from this item to introduce Amber Morris in her new role as Branch Chief of the CDFA Medical Cannabis Cultivation Program (MCCP). The MCCP was established under the Medical Marijuana Regulation and Safety Act, passed by the California legislature in 2015. Morris briefly reviewed the primary tasks the MCCP was required by law to complete by January 1, 2018: complete a statewide environmental impact report regarding medical cannabis cultivation, develop and establish regulations for licensing of medical cannabis cultivators, and develop and implement a track and trace system for all cannabis plants produced in California. The Board further discussed the potential impacts on the program if a ballot initiative for cultivation and sale of recreational marijuana passes in November 2016, the complication of local cannabis cultivation licensing rules being put into place that would later have to fall in line with the state's regulations, and the complications and uncertainty regarding medical cannabis nurseries acquiring a License to Sell Nursery Stock and being inspected for and complying with the laws and regulations for pest cleanliness.

Returning to the agenda, Joshua Kress, Program Manager, Nursery, Seed, and Cotton Program, provided additional updates on the status of the ACP and HLB quarantines in California. The California Citrus Pest and Disease Prevention Committee (CPDPC) had expressed concern regarding the continued expansion of the ACP quarantine areas and the possibility of a corridor being developed that would allow free movement of restricted materials from heavily infested areas in Southern California to more moderately infested areas in the Central Valley. The CPDPC proposed a statewide regional quarantine concept, with 5 or 6 regions separated geographically and by areas of production and/or processing. The concept would allow free movement of citrus fruit within regions, but would set requirements for moving from one region to another. A separate plan for citrus nursery stock was developed by an appointed group of citrus nurserymen, which included different regional alignments. Kress noted that although both plans were early in the process, they would likely require additional regulatory oversight by CDFA and the county agricultural commissioners and lead to less resources being provided by USDA, and that the sources of funding would need to be determined before any regulatory change was pursued by CDFA to ensure adequate enforcement.

Kress reported that there was currently no legal method for the sale of outdoor citrus nursery stock in an HLB quarantine area, and that the citrus nursery industry had expressed concerns that this would cause an increase in illegal sales of citrus trees in quarantine areas. The industry submitted a proposal for allowing regulated sales of outdoor citrus nursery stock in HLB quarantine areas to CDFA, and the Emergency Quarantine Response Program had developed draft regulations to incorporate the proposed changes. A conference call regarding the draft regulations was held with California citrus nurseries, and the program was also seeking additional technical and scientific information from subject matter experts. Before pursuing regulatory changes, CDFA would also need to collaborate with USDA to prevent establishment of a statewide federal quarantine and determine funding sources for regulatory oversight.

8. San Diego County Farm Bureau LBAM task force

Janet Silva Kister provided an overview of the San Diego County Farm Bureau LBAM task force, which included representatives from the nursery industry, the cut flower industry, UC Cooperative Extension, and the San Diego County Agricultural Commissioners' office. The task force had met monthly during the prior nine months, discussing the continued expansion of the LBAM quarantine and the ways in which the nursery industry could be proactive to avoid impacts on nursery stock shipping activities. The goals of the task force were: slowing the spread of LBAM in San Diego County, exempting crops from regulation where it was scientifically feasible, developing a program to allow nurseries to continue to ship in the event of a countywide quarantine, and a long-range goal of deregulation. The task force secured funding for UC Farm Advisor James A. Bethke for research projects, including a survey for LBAM parasitoids and development for their use as biocontrol agents, and evaluation of new pesticides for effectiveness with LBAM. The task force also worked with the California Association of Nurseries and Garden Centers (CANGC) to develop and submit a formal request to CDFA to exempt the following crops from the LBAM quarantine:

cactus, succulents, cycads, palms, and young plants. These crops were all exempted from the federal quarantine by USDA in December 2015. The task force was also developing a regulatory concept for an audit based system to effectively mitigate the risk of LBAM in nursery situations, which would be presented to CDFA and USDA for consideration.

Kress reported that in October 2015, CDFA submitted a request to USDA to review and revise the original economic analysis and pest risk analysis LBAM, and to work with the National Plant Board to reduce the regulatory impact based on the results of these new analyses. Kress noted that Plant Health Division Director Nick Condos was scheduled to attend a meeting between the National Plant Board and USDA-APHIS in March 2016 to discuss CDFA's request and development of a national harmonization plan for LBAM.

9. Systems Approach to Nursery Certification (SANC)

David H. Cox provided an overview and update on the National Plant Board's Systems Approach to Nursery Certification (SANC) effort. SANC had begun a pilot project to test the concepts in a sample certification program. The pilot included eight participating nurseries, two from each Plant Board region. Cox reported that the first pilot participant, Conard-Pyle in Pennsylvania, had recently completed their program manual. Karen Suslow provided an update on the outreach efforts of SANC and the training that she has provided to inspectors to assist in looking at critical control points and incorporating best management practices. The Board further discussed the oversight structure for the pilot project, the current requirements for interstate shipping, and the long-term potential for a certification system like SANC to be implemented. Suslow also noted that more information on SANC was available online at: <http://sanc.nationalplantboard.org>.

10. Nursery Services Budget Update and Fund Condition Update

Kress provided the Board with a Budget Summary and Fund Condition Statement for the Nursery Services Program (Attachments 5-6). Kress noted that most of the figures in the reports had not changed since the prior meeting. The budget information for the current fiscal year (FY 2015/16) had been updated based on the program's mid-year projections, with a projected increase in expenditures of \$37,301 (1.3%) from the projection presented to the Board in October 2015. Kress noted that no changes were made to the presented budget to account for any possible impacts of medical cannabis.

Kress noted that the revenue figures on the Fund Condition Statement had only been slightly adjusted from the prior meeting. The program projected a deficit of \$215,860 for the current fiscal year, with similar deficits for the following two years. Kress noted that an increase in revenue was not anticipated without raising fees. Kress also noted that recent contract negotiations with the California Association of Professional Scientists, the union representing state scientists including the program's field staff, had resulted in a five percent raise for all rank-and-file scientific staff each year for the next three years. The corresponding increase in expenditures was not yet included in the presented projections, and would contribute to additional deficit for the program.

Kress presented a chart of Fund Condition Projections through FY 2018/19 (Attachment 7). Kress reminded the Board that the recommended reserve level for the program was between one-third and one-half of the program's total budget, or approximately \$1 - 1.5 million. Since FY 2007/08, the program had built the reserves back to an acceptable level above \$1 million, partially due to decreased personnel costs during the furloughs under the Schwarzenegger administration. The chart incorporated estimated increased costs for the rank-and-file pay increase mentioned earlier, and showed the program's reserves falling below the recommended threshold by the end of the next fiscal year (FY 2016/17). Kress noted that in addition to nursery licensing fees, the program was also analyzing the fee structures for the Registration and Certification Programs to determine if the fees should be adjusted to ensure that revenue would continue to cover the projected increases in expenditures for program activities.

The Board further discussed the potential licensing fees from cannabis nurseries and how that could affect the program's fund condition. Kress noted that the program could not collect fees from any

individuals without something to regulate, and also noted that the scope and cost of enforcement for cannabis nurseries was unknown. The Board further discussed the possibilities of separate fee structures and regulatory requirements for cannabis nurseries.

The Board decided to continue the discussion on a possible nursery license fee change at the next meeting, and requested that the program provide an analysis on the revenue and expenditures related to the Registration and Certification Programs.

11. Nursery Services Regulatory Update

Joshua Kress provided an update on regulatory changes that the Nursery Services Program had been working on since the prior meeting. As discussed at the prior meeting, the program was reviewing the Grapevine Registration and Certification Program regulations (California Code of Regulations, Title 3, Sections 3024-3024.8) and protocols for potential changes at the request of industry. The program had held seven scoping meetings in different parts of the state to reach out to the grape growers to provide an overview of the program and request feedback. A Grapevine Regulations Working Group has also been formed to review specific suggestions for changes to the regulations and/or the program and make recommendations. At its first meeting on July 21, 2015, the working group recommended adding *Grapevine red blotch-associated virus* to the program regulations as a pathogen of concern. A rulemaking package for this change was posted for public comment on January 29, 2016, with the comment period ending on March 14, 2016. At its second meeting on January 26, 2016, the working group discussed the program's sampling protocols and the epidemiology and statistics involved in determining appropriate sampling rates. Based on that conversation the program was working with experts at the University of California at Davis to revise the program's sampling protocol. The program was going to continue to work with the working group to look at other issues related to the program and suggestions for improvements.

The Deciduous Fruit and Nut Tree Registration and Certification Program regulations (3 CCR § 3015-3015.5) were last updated in 1984. In 2015, the program met with a working group consisting of participating nurseries to rewrite the regulations to reflect modern industry practices and current disease information. The draft of the regulations was nearly complete, and the corresponding rulemaking documents were being prepared.

Kress also noted a number of other areas where rulemaking activities were needed. The Citrus Nursery Stock Pest Cleanliness Program regulations (3 CCR § 3701-3701.8) did not include recently developed PCR testing assays in its list of accepted testing methods. The program was working under a temporary permit to use these tests, and was planning to update the regulations to formally incorporate the changes.

The program was notified of a perceived discrepancy between the law and regulations regarding plant labeling. Food and Agricultural Code Section 53482 authorized CDFA to exempt plants from being individually labeled when shipped, delivered, or transported to a purchaser, however the language in 3 CCR § 3061 suggested that all labeling of plants was optional. The program intended to clarify the language in 3 CCR § 3061 to help ensure that it was only applied as authorized in the statute. The Board further discussed the requirements for plant labeling and requested to see a draft of the revised language before beginning the rulemaking process.

The program also noticed some points of confusion in the regulations for nursery stock grade-size standards (3 CCR § 3062), and had concerns that it may not reflect current industry standards. Program staff were reviewing the regulations before beginning discussions with the affected industry groups. In addition, the program was developing a list of issues regarding nursery licensing requirements that were not specifically addressed in the existing code, which would be taken to industry and the county agricultural commissioners for further discussion. Lastly, the Fruit Tree, Nut Tree, and Grapevine Improvement Advisory Board (IAB) has exempted from assessment 20 different kinds of trees and two varieties of olives as authorized by law; the program was working with that board to incorporate the list into regulation.

12. County Agricultural Commissioner's Update

Priscilla Yeane, Deputy Agricultural Commissioner, San Diego County, reported that the county was going to increase its focus on outreach to smaller nurseries in the county to ensure regulatory compliance. There were two areas in San Diego County where the LBAM Quarantine had been lifted: San Marcos/Escondido and Encinitas. These reductions dropped the total area under LBAM quarantine in the county to approximately 156 square miles. San Diego County representatives were planning on presenting information at the Biocycle Conference in April 2016 regarding the spread of invasive species through green waste. County staff were investigating a situation regarding a shipment of nursery stock that was sent to Solano County without proper certification or notification for GWSS.

Yeane also noted a few pests of concern found recently in San Diego County. A new downy mildew (*Peronospora mesembryanthemi*) was found infecting ice plants. Polyphagous shot hole borer and the Kuroshio shot hole borer were associated with a large die-off of trees in the Tijuana River Valley in Southwestern San Diego County.

13. Public Comments

None.

14. Next Meeting/Agenda Items

Mike Babineau suggested that CDFA and the Board collaborate on educating the public on the use of neonicotinoids, research regarding their impacts, and the limitations and impacts of their alternatives. Other possible agenda items discussed were further updates on the regulatory status of cannabis and LBAM, inviting USDA (State Plant Health Director Helene Wright) to discuss funding issues for ACP and LBAM, and inviting CDFA Secretary Karen Ross to speak with the Board.

McShane also reminded the Board Members to submit their Statements of Economic Interests (Form 700) before April 1, 2016.

The next meeting will be held in Sacramento in August/September. A Doodle poll will be sent out by Erin Lovig around June 1, 2016 to determine the best date available.

15. Adjournment

Meeting was adjourned at 2:15 pm.

Respectfully submitted by:
Erin Lovig
Senior Environmental Scientist
CDFA Nursery, Seed, & Cotton Program

Approved by Board Motion on September 14, 2016



2016

New Pest Update

Scirtothrips dorsalis (Chilli Thrips)

- Found for the first time in California at several residential properties in Orange County in August 2015
- Confirmed in Los Angeles county in October
- Highly polyphagous thrips that feeds on 200+ plant species in 70+ families
- One of the worst pests of roses
- Also pest of chilies, grapes, citrus, avocado, tomato, and strawberry
- Vector of several plant pathogens

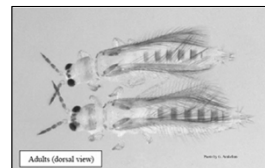


Photo by G. Arakelian

Scirtothrips dorsalis (Chilli Thrips)

- Believed to be native to Southeast Asia or India
- Spread across much of Asia and to parts of Australia, Papua New Guinea, the Solomon Islands, Suriname, Venezuela, Ivory Coast, and several Caribbean islands
- First found in Hawaii in 1987, Florida in 2005, Georgia and Texas in 2007, and Louisiana in 2009.
- Considered a quarantine pest in New Zealand and Europe

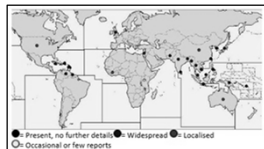


Image from New Zealand

Scirtothrips dorsalis (Chilli Thrips)

- Females insert eggs inside plant tissues above the soil surface
- Eggs hatch in 2-7 days
- Two larval stages completed in 8-10 days
- Pupates on leaves, in leaf litter, or under calyxes of flowers and fruit
- Pupal stage lasts 2-3 days
- Adults typically live 14-16 days

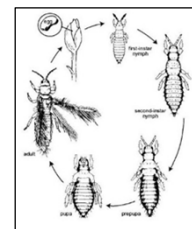


Image from New Zealand

Scirtothrips dorsalis (Chilli Thrips)

- Disfigures plants by causing leaf curling
- Known to vector chili leaf curl virus, melon yellow spot virus, watermelon silver mottle virus, capsicum chlorosis virus, tomato spotted wilt virus, and peanut necrosis virus
- Several threatened and endangered species in California are likely host plants
 - Munz's onion (*Allium munzii*)
 - Yosemite onion (*Allium yosemitense*)
 - Small-leaved rose (*Rosa minutifolia*)
- Now "B" rated



Image from B. Villegas

Zaprionus indianus (Striped Vinegar Fly)

- Discovered by a resident in Downey (Los Angeles County) in July 2015
- Previous unconfirmed reports near LAX and San Diego Bay
- Like other vinegar flies is a generalist on damaged fruit
- Also feeds on undamaged figs by entering through the ostiole

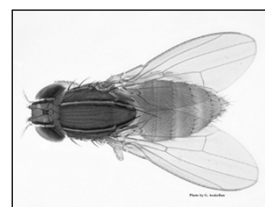


Photo by G. Arakelian

Zaprionus indianus (Striped Vinegar Fly)

- Native to Africa, the Middle East, and southern Eurasia
- First found in South America in Brazil in 1999
- First found in Florida in 2005 and is now widely distributed in United States as far north as New York and as west as Utah
- Sometimes abundant in eastern U.S. vineyards where it colonizes grapes punctured by *Drosophila suzukii*
- In South America sometimes considered a pest of peaches and oranges when they are allowed to over-ripen on trees

*Zaprionus indianus* (Striped Vinegar Fly)

- Serious pest of figs that can reduce the yield of commercial groves by 40-80%
- California produces 96% of the nation's figs valued at \$23.1 million
- To protect fruit, growers in infested areas either place a sticker over the ostiole of each fruit or treat
- Now "B" rated

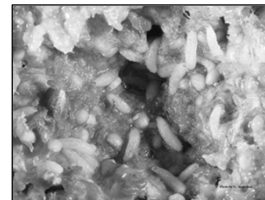


Photo by G. Arakelian

Macrohormotoma gladiata (Curtain Fig Psyllid)

- First found in North America at a nursery in Orange County in August 2015
- Found established at several residential and commercial properties in Anaheim in September and October 2015
- Only known to feed on curtain fig (*Ficus microcarpa*) and Cuban-laurel (*Ficus retusa*)

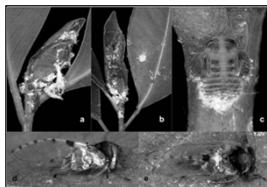


Image from EPPO

Macrohormotoma gladiata (Curtain Fig Psyllid)

- Native to China, Taiwan, and Japan
- First found in Europe in the Balearic Islands in 2009 and soon spread to Spain and Italy where it has emerged as a pest
- Never before found in North or South America



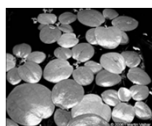
NCHU Museum of Entomology

Macrohormotoma gladiata (Curtain Fig Psyllid)

- Heavy infestations are easy to detect due to copious wooly secretions produced by nymphs
- Colonies develop on new plant shoots
- Feeding causes the shoots to become deformed, stop developing, and eventually die
- Development is continuous and generations are overlapping
- This is the 4th new ornamental Ficus pest found in California in as many years, suggesting an open pathway
 - Ficus whitefly (*Singhiella simplex*)
 - Ficus eye-spot midge (*Horidiplosis ficifolia*)
 - Cuban-laurel thrips (*Gynaikothrips uzeli*)
- Proposed for "B" rating



Pedata, P.A., D. Burckhardt, D. Mancini 2012



What's Happening in California With Weeds

Dean G. Kelch
Primary Botanist
California Department of Food and Agriculture



Section 4500. Noxious Weed Species

It has been determined that the following species of plants are noxious weeds within the meaning of Section 5004 of the Food and Agricultural Code:

Acacia paradoxa (Kangaroo thorn)
Acaena anserinifolia (biddy biddy)
Achnatherum brachychaetum (punagrass)
Acrotilon repens (Russian knapweed)
Aegilops triuncialis (barb goatgrass)
Aeschynomene rudis (rough jointvetch)
Alhagi maurorum (camelthorn)
Ailanthus altissima (tree of heaven)
etc...



Project Plant Right

Scotch broom, and French broom (see details)
Cytisus scoparius, *Genista monspessulana*

Periwinkle (see details)
Vinca major

Chinese tallow tree (see details)
Triadica (Sapium) sebifera

Pampas grass (see details)
Cortaderia selloana

Mexican feathergrass (see details)
Nassella / Stipa tenuissima

Yellow Flag Iris (see details)
Iris pseudacorus

Water Hyacinth (see details)



Red sesbania *Sesbania punicea*

Native to S America

Came in through horticulture

Found in wholesale nursery recently

Terrible wetland weed

Syn. *Sesbania tripetii*



Capeweed (*Arctotheca calendula*)

Rosette annual w/ dark disk fls

Confused w/ *A. prostrata* that is sold as a ground cover

Currently known from Marin, Humboldt, San Mateo, Merced & Stanislaus Counties
Some good control results using Milestone



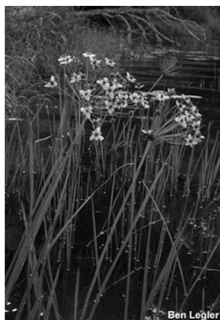
Perennial Capeweed *Arctotheca prostrata*





Flowering Rush *Butomus umbellatus*

Appears as cardboard boxed "root"
along with waterlilies
Highly invasive in cool climates in
wetland edges
Listed as noxious in several northern
states



Spiny broom *Calicotome spinosa*

Newly discovered N of Pasadena
Similar to other brooms
Native to W Mediterranean
Introduced in Australia & NZ
Very thorny
Likely fire promoting



French Broom *Genista monspessulana*



Scotch Broom *Cytisus scoparius*



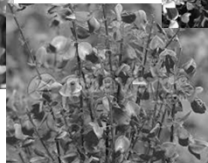
Scotch Broom cultivars



'Limelight'



'Andreas'



'Burkwoodii'



Bridal Broom

Retama monosperma, Genista monosperma





Sweet Broom

Genista fragrans, Cytisus racemosus, Genista racemosa,
Cytisus X spachianus



NOT on
4500 list



Golden broom *Cytisus X praecox*

Paler than typical Scotch
broom but darker than 'Moonlight'

Stems thinner and less ridged



Light Brown Apple Moth (LBAM)

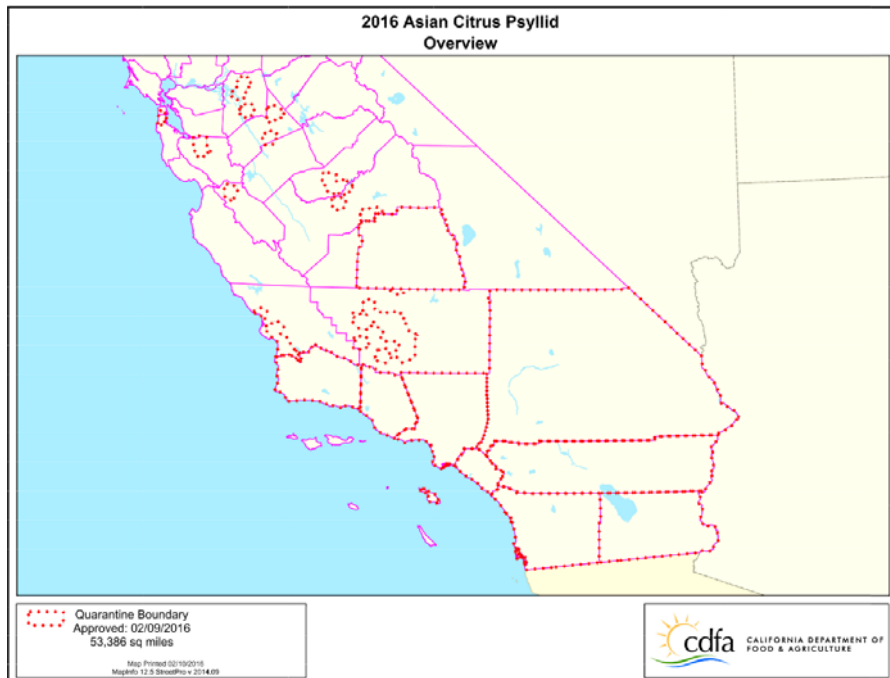
Quarantine Areas (2/23/2016)



Program Updates

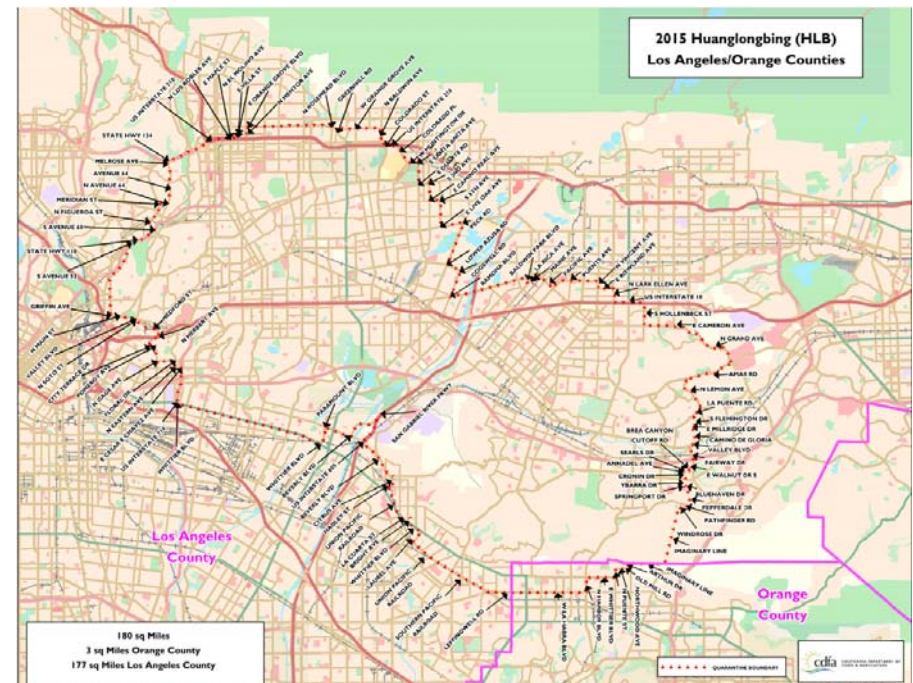
- Quarantines
 - New quarantines or quarantine expansions since September 2015 (added 87 square miles):
 - Los Angeles County, Torrance
 - Mendocino County, Caspar
 - San Diego County
 - Oceanside
 - Rancho Santa Fe
 - San Luis Obispo County
 - Arroyo Grande
 - San Luis Obispo
 - Shell Beach
 - Santa Barbara County
 - Carpinteria
 - Lompoc
 - Santa Barbara
 - Sonoma County, Sebastapol
 - Total of 7,498 square miles under quarantine
- LBAM Exemption List Updates:
 - Cut flowers
 - African daisy (*Gerbera jamesonii*)
 - Anthurium (*Anthurium andraeanum*)
 - Calla/arum lily (*Zantedeschia aethiopica*)
 - Daffodil (*Narcissus sp.*)
 - Echeveria (*Echeveria sp.*)
 - Eucalyptus baby blue (*Eucalyptus pulverulenta*)
 - Freesia (*Freesia alba*)
 - Kangaroo paws (*Anigozanthos flavidus*)
 - Cacti, Succulents, Palms, and Cycads

Asian Citrus Psyllid (ACP) / Huanglongbing (HLB)



Quarantine Updates

- Since September 2015, seven new quarantines and seven quarantine expansions have resulted in an additional 1,791 square miles under quarantine.
- Quarantines now in Stanislaus, Merced, San Mateo, and San Francisco Counties. These counties were previously not regulated for ACP.
- Kern County especially active
 - Three new quarantines and five expansions.
 - One quarantine expansion in Kern currently pending.



Quarantine Updates

- Quarantine increased to 180 square miles from 93 square miles in July 2015 (87 square mile increase).
- HLB detected on a total of 13 trees on eight properties in the San Gabriel area, most recently in January 2016.
- One live ACP was collected and tested positive for HLB in the La Puente area (November 2015).

Nursery Services Program Budget Summary

	PPY 2013/14 per 2/23/2016	PY 2014/15 per 2/23/2016	CY FY2015/16	Proposed FY 2016/17
Permanent Salary	877,995	904,833	941,482	1,043,246
Temporary Salary	99,322	119,447	123,500	89,738
Staff Benefits (includes Unemployment Ins)	472,661	538,082	597,340	572,859
TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES	1,449,978	1,562,362	1,662,323	1,705,843
General Expenses	20,499	23,731	20,668	40,000
Printing	3,496	3,519	4,670	5,000
Communications	12,780	13,576	9,646	14,000
Postage	6,328	6,704	6,184	8,000
Insurance-Vehicles	2,484	2,026	2,761	3,000
Travel In-State	25,624	34,022	21,782	37,000
Travel Out-of-State	2,141	1,172	1,174	0
Training	730	3,576	2,000	10,000
Facilities	191,748	150,206	173,293	145,000
Utilities	3,427	7,201	3,580	0
Cons & Prof	1,801	1,312	1,009	2,000
Atty General Charges	0	0	0	5,000
External Services (includes CASS Temp Labor Services	77,940	5,667	1,232	0
Intradeptl Charges (includes Division Costs, Executive/Administration, IT)	413,511	440,548	444,196	418,679
Pro Rata	86,918	108,201	112,608	100,927
IT Purchases	5,577	9,919	9,579	14,000
Equipment	24,786	46,574	25,000	45,000
Field Expenses/Agri Supplies	16,964	16,531	11,350	16,672
Lab Supplies	4,445	0	0	5,100
Vehicle Operations	35,686	32,039	36,189	50,000
Other Misc. Charges (incl. Taxes)	-197	448	0	0
Subtotal Oper Exp/Equip	936,688	906,972	886,919	919,378
County Contracts	694,431	699,667	669,515	675,000
Nematode Lab Costs	52,920	68,520	68,000	60,000
TOTAL OPER EXP/EQUIP	1,684,038	1,675,159	1,624,434	1,654,378
Recovery from other programs	(257,881)	(271,911)	(266,970)	(275,000)
Reimbursement 224c - Admin	(41,470)	(42,254)	(42,327)	(43,586)
TOTAL COST RECOVERIES	(299,351)	(314,165)	(309,297)	(318,586)
TOTAL BUDGET w Personnel & Benefits	2,834,665	2,923,356	2,977,460	3,041,635

Nursery Services Program Fund Condition

	PPY 2013/14 EOY Actual	PY 2014/15 EOY Estimate	CY 2015/16 Projection	Projection for 2016/17 Fund Condition	Projection for 2017/18 Fund Condition
BEGINNING RESERVE BALANCE	\$1,541,243	\$1,613,246	\$1,439,231	\$1,223,371	\$943,336
REVENUE CATEGORIES					
Nursery License Fee	1,964,624	1,755,475	1,800,000	1,800,000	1,800,000
Acreage Fee	314,712	301,294	305,000	305,000	305,000
Delinquent (Penalty) Fee	37,212	42,600	40,000	40,000	40,000
Directory Sales	140	105	100	100	100
R&C & Nematode Certification	584,566	645,253	611,500	611,500	611,500
Interest & Miscellaneous Income	5,414	4,614	5,000	5,000	5,000
TOTAL REVENUE	2,906,668	2,749,341	2,761,600	2,761,600	2,761,600
EXPENDITURES					
Personnel Services	1,449,978	1,562,362	1,662,323	1,705,843	1,705,843
Operating Exp & Equipment	936,688	906,972	886,919	919,378	919,378
County Contracts	694,431	699,667	669,515	675,000	675,000
Lab Services	52,920	68,520	68,000	60,000	60,000
COST RECOVERIES					
Recovery from other programs	(257,881)	(271,911)	(266,970)	(275,000)	(275,000)
Reimbursement 224c - Admin	(41,470)	(42,254)	(42,327)	(43,586)	(43,586)
TOTAL EXPENDITURES (BUDGET)	\$2,834,665	\$2,923,356	\$2,977,460	\$3,041,635	\$3,041,635
ENDING RESERVE BALANCE	\$1,613,246	\$1,439,231	\$1,223,371	\$943,336	\$663,301

NOTES OF INTEREST:

Reserve Calculation: The Department recommends that this program maintain a reserve of between 1/3 and 1/2 of its annual expenditures; this calculates to between \$1M and \$1.5M.

