

PIERCE'S DISEASE CONTROL PROGRAM

State Miscellaneous Ruling

Article 1. General Provisions.

Section 3650. Legislative Intent and Authority.

- (a) The Legislature has declared that the plant killing bacterium, *Xylella fastidiosa* and the resulting Pierce's disease, and its vectors present a clear and present danger to California's grape industry, as well as to many other commodities and plant life. The Legislature has created the Pierce's Disease Control Program in the Department of Food and Agriculture.
- (b) The Secretary is authorized to establish, maintain, and enforce regulations consistent with the intent of the Legislature as expressed in Sections 6045-6047, Food and Agricultural Code, as may be necessary to interpret, clarify, or implement Sections 6045-6047. This authority shall be liberally construed to effectuate the intent of Sections 6045-6047.
- (c) The regulations in this subchapter are of statewide interest and concern and are intended to wholly occupy the field.

Section 3651. Control Program.

- (a) **The Pierce's Disease Control Program** is to be conducted by the local public entity designated by that county's board of supervisors under a Department approved local Pierce's disease workplan, including proposed treatment of Pierce's disease and its vectors.
- (b) **The Department** shall provide logistical support and assistance when necessary for combating Pierce's disease and its vectors. Logistical support and assistance includes:
 - (1) Biological control assistance.
 - (2) Provide information on production practices to reduce levels of Pierce's disease and its vectors.
 - (3) Conduct workplan activities when necessary.
 - (4) Develop pest control alternatives.
- (c) **Workplans.**
 - (1) **The Pierce's Disease Control Program workplan elements shall include, but are not limited to, all of following:**
 - (A) Develop and deliver producer outreach information and training to local communities, groups, and individuals to organize involvement with the workplan and to raise awareness regarding Pierce's disease and its vectors.
 - (B) Develop and deliver ongoing training of the designated local public entity's employees in the biology, survey, and treatment of Pierce's disease and its vectors.
 - (C) Identify a local Pierce's disease coordinator within the designated local public entity.
 - (D) Conduct detection and delimitation surveys for vectors.
 - (E) If determined necessary to prevent the establishment and spread of Pierce's disease and its vectors, direct and coordinate treatment programs to control or eliminate Pierce's disease and its vectors. Treatment programs shall comply with all applicable laws and

regulations and shall be conducted in an environmentally responsible manner.

- (F) Develop and implement a data collection system to track and report new infestations of Pierce's disease and its vectors in a manner respectful of property and other rights of those affected.

- (2) **The Department may** permit the local public entity to establish variations from the standards set forth in this subchapter based on the written submission to the Department of clear and convincing evidence of stakes and risks to justify a more or less stringent standard.

- (3) **The local public entity shall** conduct a hearing if an application of the workplan is appealed in writing to that entity. The results of said hearing shall be transmitted to the Department. The hearing notice procedures shall meet minimum due process standards appropriate for the circumstances. The notice and hearing procedures shall be set out in the workplan of the local public entity.

Section 3652. Definitions. The following definitions apply to this subchapter:

- (a) **"Bulk citrus"** means any unprocessed citrus fruit that have not been commercially packed.
- (b) **"Bulk grapes"** means any unprocessed grapes that have not been commercially packed.
- (c) **"Carriers"** means any vehicle, container, or other article or means of conveyance that the Department determines presents a possible risk of artificial spread of vectors.
- (d) **"Certification"** means the issuance of a certificate in written, stamp, or sticker format by an agricultural commissioner or commissioner representative that affirms that a shipment meets all applicable regulatory requirements.
- (e) **"Infestation"** shall mean the detection of five (5) or more adult vectors within any five-day period and within a 300-yard radius, or the detection of multiple life stages within any five-day period and within a 300-yard radius. Vectors detected in direct association with a shipment from an infested area do not, in themselves, constitute an infestation.
- (f) **"Infested area"** shall mean an area within one (1.0) mile of a vector infestation or an area which has not been surveyed in a manner approved by the Department to detect vectors.
- (g) **"Non-infested area"** shall mean one in which no infestations have been detected after survey in a manner approved by the Department to detect vectors or where the infestation designation has been removed.
- (h) **"Pierce's disease"** means the disease of grapevines caused by *Xylella fastidiosa*, a bacterium.
- (i) **"Plants"** means nursery stock and privately owned plants that may host vectors of Pierce's disease, except when in the form of seeds, bulbs, stolons, corms, pips, buds, cut flowers, cut foliage, tubers, leafless dormant nursery stock, or harvested fruits and vegetables.
- (j) **"Processed grapes"** means grapes which have been juiced, canned, crushed, or dried.
- (k) **"Vectors or Vectors of Pierce's disease"** shall mean *Homalodisca vitripennis*, glassy-winged sharpshooter.

Section 3653. Area Designation Procedures

- (a) **An area shall be designated as non-infested** based on written affirmation to the Department by the local public entity that the area has been surveyed in a manner approved by the Department to detect vectors with negative results.
- (b) **An area shall be designated as infested** when the survey results indicate an infestation is present, the Department has defined the infested area, and the local public entity is notified immediately. The Department shall also provide electronic and/or written notification of the area designations to the other local public entities and other interested or affected parties.
- (c) **The local public entity may appeal** an area designation by submission to the Department of a written request for review of the designation, accompanied by clear and convincing evidence justifying a change in the designation. The appeal must be filed no later than ten (10) working days following receipt of the notice of designation. The Department must respond with a written decision no later than ten (10) working days following receipt of the appeal. During the pending of the appeal, the designation under appeal shall remain in effect.
- (d) **The infested area designation shall be removed if:**
 - (1) No additional vectors are detected by trapping or visual surveys during the period of January 1 through October 31 of the year following the last vector detection; or,
 - (2) Only adult vectors were detected and thorough vector survey/detection activities document that a breeding population is not present.

Section 3654. Inspection of Shipments and Disposition of Infested Shipments.

- (a) **All shipments of bulk citrus, bulk grapes, plants, and carriers are subject to inspection by the agricultural commissioner upon arrival at destination.**
- (b) **Any shipment found to be infested** with live vectors shall be refused delivery and may be immediately destroyed unless no damage would be caused to agriculture if the shipment is returned to origin, or processed or treated in a manner approved by the Department to eliminate the vectors.

Article 2. Standards for Grapes. The Secretary hereby establishes the following standards for the movement of bulk grapes to prevent the artificial spread of the Pierce's disease bacterium and its vectors.

Section 3655. Standards for Movement.

- (a) **Bulk grapes shall meet the following standards** prior to shipment from an infested area to a non-infested area:
 - (1) The bulk grapes have originated from a vineyard which has been harvested, handled, or treated in a manner approved by the Department to eliminate vectors and the grapes are monitored during harvest; or,
 - (2) The bulk grapes have originated from a non-infested vineyard as determined by surveys, including trapping and visual, approved by the Department to detect the presence of vectors and the grapes are monitored during harvest; or,
 - (3) If the county agricultural commissioner at origin and destination determine that compliance with

subparagraph (1) or (2) is not feasible, the bulk grapes and associated plant material may be moved for processing in a manner approved by the Department which eliminates the potential artificial spread of vectors and the grapes are monitored during harvest, if feasible, and upon arrival for processing. The commissioners shall notify the Department of their determination as soon as is practicable; or,

- (4) The bulk grapes have completed a post-harvest treatment approved by the Department to eliminate all live vectors.
- (b) **To ensure that the above standards are met, the grower shall do all of the following:**
 - (1) Notify the county agricultural commissioner (of the county in which the vineyard is located) a minimum of 72 hours prior to the initiation of harvest.
 - (2) Assure that a certificate, as provided in Section 3656, is attached to every shipment and is provided to the receiver.
 - (3) Maintain harvest and shipment records for two years. These records shall be made available to the county agricultural commissioner during normal business hours.
- (c) **To ensure that the above standards are met, the receiver shall do all of the following:**
 - (1) Conduct a trapping and detection program as specified by the agricultural commissioner (of the county in which the receiver is located) to determine if the vector is present at receiver's facility.
 - (2) Collect the certificates, required in Section 3656, for each shipment and maintain them as part of the shipment documentation.
 - (3) Dispose of all material other than grapes in a manner that eliminates vector survival risk. Disposal methods include, but are not limited to, steam, crush, cold treat, and solarization.
 - (4) Maintain trapping, vector detection, and shipment records for two years. These records shall be made available to the county agricultural commissioner during normal business hours.

Section 3656. Certification. Shipments of bulk grapes shall be certified as meeting the standards for movement in the following manner:

- (a) **Each shipment of bulk grapes** shall be accompanied by a certificate issued by the county agricultural commissioner at origin affirming that the shipment meets the standards for movement set forth in Section 3655(a).
- (b) **Prior to the movement of each shipment** of bulk grapes moved under Section 3655(a)(3), the origin agricultural commissioner shall notify the destination agricultural commissioner of the quantity of grapes being moved, the specific destination, and identification information.

Section 3657. Exemptions. These standards do not apply to the following types of shipments:

- (a) **Unprocessed, bulk grapes**, which are being transported without undue delay or diversion through non-infested areas to an infested destination for processing or treatment, or are being moved to a destination outside the State.
- (b) **Processed grapes.**

(c) Shipments originating from non-infested areas.

Article 3. Standards for Plants The Secretary hereby establishes the following standards for the movements of plants to prevent the artificial spread of the Pierce's disease bacterium and its vectors.

Section 3658. Plants. Shipments of the following live plants shall meet the requirements of Article 3, Standards for Plants:

Additional Hosts for Glassy-winged Sharpshooter are listed in appendix A.

<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>
<i>Abelia</i> spp.	Abelia
<i>Acacia</i> spp.	Acacia
<i>Acer</i> spp.	Japanese Maple
<i>Aeonium</i> spp.	Aeonium
<i>Aeschynanthus</i> spp.	Basket plant
<i>Agapanthus</i> spp.	Agapanthus
<i>Agonis</i> spp.	Willow myrtle
<i>Ajuga</i> spp.	Bugleweed
<i>Albizia</i> spp.	Albizzia
<i>Aleurites</i> spp.	Aleurites
<i>Alnus</i> spp.	Alder
<i>Alstroemeria</i> spp.	Peruvian lily
<i>Althaea</i> spp.	Hollyhock
<i>Amaranthus</i> spp.	Amaranth
<i>Ambrosia</i> spp.	Ragweed
<i>Amelanchier</i> spp.	Serviceberry
<i>Ananas</i> spp.	Ananas
<i>Annona</i> spp.	Annona (cherimoya)
<i>Antirrhinum</i> spp.	Snapdragon
<i>Aptenia</i> spp.	Aptenia
<i>Aralia</i> spp.	Japanese aralia
<i>Arbutus</i> spp.	Strawberry tree
<i>Archontophoenix</i> spp.	Seaforthia
<i>Arctostaphylos</i> spp.	Manzanita
<i>Arecastrum (Syagrus)</i> spp.	Queen Palm
<i>Aronia</i> spp.	Chokecherry
<i>Asclepias</i> spp.	Milkweed
<i>Asparagus</i> spp.	Asparagus
<i>Aspidistra</i> spp.	Aspidistra
<i>Aucuba</i> spp.	Gold dust plant
<i>Baccharis</i> spp.	Baccharis
<i>Bauhinia</i> spp.	Bauhinia
<i>Berberis</i> spp.	Barberry
<i>Betula</i> spp.	Birch
<i>Bignonia</i> spp.	Bignonia
<i>Bougainvillea</i> spp.	Bougainvillea
<i>Brachychiton</i> spp.	Bottle tree
<i>Brugmansia</i> spp.	Angel's trumpet-tree
<i>Brunfelsia</i> spp.	Brunfelsia
<i>Buddleja</i> spp.	Butterfly bush
<i>Buxus</i> spp.	Boxwood
<i>Calliandra</i> spp.	Powderpuff
<i>Callistemon</i> spp.	Bottlebrush
<i>Calodendrum</i> spp.	Cape chestnut
<i>Camellia</i> spp.	Camellia
<i>Campsis</i> spp.	Trumpet creeper
<i>Canna</i> spp.	Canna
<i>Capsicum</i> spp.	Pepper, chile
<i>Carica</i> spp.	Papaya
<i>Carissa</i> spp.	Natal plum
<i>Caryota</i> spp.	Fishtail
<i>Cassia</i> spp.	Senna
<i>Castanopsis</i> spp.	Chinquapin
<i>Castanospermum</i> spp.	Castanospermum
<i>Catalpa</i> spp.	Catawba
<i>Ceanothus</i> spp.	Redroot

<i>Cedrus</i> spp.	Deodar cedar
<i>Ceratonia</i> spp.	Carob
<i>Ceratostigma</i> spp.	Ceratostigma
<i>Cercidium</i> spp.	Palo verde
<i>Cercis</i> spp.	Redbud
<i>Cercocarpus</i> spp.	Mountain mahogany
<i>Chamaedorea</i> spp.	Palms
<i>Chenopodium</i> spp.	Lambsquarter
<i>Chilopsis</i> spp.	Desert willow
<i>Chionanthus</i> spp.	Fringe tree
<i>Chitalpa</i> spp.	Chitalpa
<i>Chlorophytum</i> spp.	St. Bernard's lily
<i>Chorisia</i> spp.	Floss-silk tree
<i>Chrysanthemum</i> spp.	Chrysanthemum
<i>Cinnamomum</i> spp.	Cinnamomum
<i>Cissus</i> spp.	Grape ivy
<i>Cistus</i> spp.	Rock rose
<i>Citrus</i> spp.	Citrus
<i>Clematis</i> spp.	Evergreen clematis
<i>Clytostoma</i> spp.	Clytostoma
<i>Cocculus</i> spp.	Cocculus
<i>Cocos</i> spp.	Cocos
<i>Coffea</i> spp.	Coffee
<i>Coleus</i> spp.	Coleus
<i>Coprosma</i> spp.	Coprosma
<i>Cordyline</i> spp.	Ti
<i>Coreopsis</i> spp.	Coreopsis
<i>Cornus</i> spp.	Dogwood
<i>Cotoneaster</i> spp.	Cotoneaster
<i>Crassula</i> spp.	Crassula
<i>Crataegus</i> spp.	Thornless hawthorn
<i>Cupaniopsis</i> spp.	Cupaniopsis
<i>Cuphea</i> spp.	Cuphea
<i>Cycas</i> spp.	Cycad
<i>Dalbergia</i> spp.	Indian rosewood
<i>Datura</i> spp.	Jimsonweed
<i>Dianthus</i> spp.	Dianthus
<i>Dietes</i> spp.	Dietes
<i>Diospyros</i> spp.	Persimmon
<i>Distictis</i> spp.	Blood trumpet
<i>Dodonaea</i> spp.	Dodonaea
<i>Dracaena</i> spp.	Dracaena
<i>Duranta</i> spp.	Golden dewdrop
<i>Elaeagnus</i> spp.	Elaeagnus
<i>Elaeocarpus</i> spp.	Elaeocarpus
<i>Ensete</i> spp.	Ensete
<i>Erigeron</i> spp.	Fleabane
<i>Eriobotrya</i> spp.	Eriobotrya
<i>Erythrina</i> spp.	Coral tree
<i>Escallonia</i> spp.	Escallonia
<i>Eucalyptus</i> spp.	Eucalyptus
<i>Eugenia</i> spp.	Eugenia
<i>Euonymus</i> spp.	Euonymus
<i>Eupatorium</i> spp.	Boneset
<i>Euryops</i> spp.	Euryops
<i>Fatsyhedera</i> spp.	Aralia ivy
<i>Fatsia</i> spp.	Japanese fatsia
<i>Feijoa</i> spp.	Feijoa
<i>Ficus</i> spp.	Fig
<i>Forsythia</i> spp.	Golden-bells
<i>Fortunella</i> spp.	Kumquat
<i>Fraxinus</i> spp.	Ash
<i>Gardenia</i> spp.	Gardenia
<i>Gazania</i> spp.	Gazania
<i>Geijera</i> spp.	Geijera
<i>Gelsemium</i> spp.	Yellow jessamine
<i>Geranium</i> spp.	Cranesbill
<i>Gerbera</i> spp.	Transvaal daisy
<i>Ginkgo</i> spp.	Ginkgo

<i>Gladiolus</i> spp.	Gladiolus	<i>Nyssa</i> spp.	Tupelo
<i>Gleditsia</i> spp.	Honey locust	<i>Oenothera</i> spp.	Evening primrose
<i>Gossypium</i> spp.	Cotton	<i>Olea</i> spp.	Olive
<i>Grevillea</i> spp.	Spider flower	<i>Opuntia</i> spp.	Cactus
<i>Grewia</i> spp.	Grewia	<i>Osmanthus</i> spp.	Osmanthus
<i>Hardenbergia</i> spp.	Hardenbergia	<i>Osteospermum</i> spp.	Osteospermum
<i>Harpephyllum</i> spp.	Kaffir plum	<i>Pachysandra</i> spp.	Spurge
<i>Hedera</i> spp.	Ivy	<i>Pandorea</i> spp.	Pandorea
<i>Helianthus</i> spp.	Sunflower	<i>Parkinsonia</i> spp.	Mexican Palo Verde
<i>Hemerocallis</i> spp.	Daylily	<i>Parthenocissus</i> spp.	Woodbine
<i>Heteromeles</i> spp.	Toyon	<i>Passiflora</i> spp.	Passion fruit
<i>Hibiscus</i> spp.	Hibiscus	<i>Pelargonium</i> spp.	Pelargonium
<i>Howea</i> spp.	Sentry palm	<i>Penstemon</i> spp.	Beard-tongue
<i>Hydrangea</i> spp.	Hydrangea	<i>Pereskia</i> spp.	Barbados Gooseberry
<i>Hymenosporum</i> spp.	Hymenosporum	<i>Persea</i> spp.	Avocado
<i>Hypericum</i> spp.	St. John's-wort	<i>Philadelphus</i> spp.	Mock orange
<i>Ilex</i> spp.	Holly	<i>Philodendron</i> spp.	Philodendron
<i>Ipomoea</i> spp.	Morning glory	<i>Phlox</i> spp.	Phlox
<i>Itea</i> spp.	Itea	<i>Phoenix</i> spp.	Date palm
<i>Jacaranda</i> spp.	Green ebony	<i>Phormium</i> spp.	Flax lily
<i>Jasminum</i> spp.	Jasmine	<i>Photinia</i> spp.	Photinia
<i>Juglans</i> spp.	Walnut	<i>Phyla</i> spp.	Frogfruit
<i>Juniperus</i> spp.	Juniper	<i>Phytolacca</i> spp.	Pokeweed
<i>Koelreuteria</i> spp.	Golden-rain tree	<i>Pinus</i> spp.	Pine
<i>Lactuca</i> spp.	Lettuce	<i>Pistacia</i> spp.	Pistachio
<i>Lagerstroemia</i> spp.	Crape myrtle	<i>Pittosporum</i> spp.	Pittosporum
<i>Lantana</i> spp.	Shrub verbena	<i>Platanus</i> spp.	Sycamore
<i>Laurus</i> spp.	Laurel	<i>Platycerium</i> spp.	Staghorn fern
<i>Lavatera</i> spp.	Mallow	<i>Plectranthus</i> spp.	Plectranthus
<i>Lepidospartum</i> spp.	Scalebroom	<i>Plumbago</i> spp.	Leadwort
<i>Leptospermum</i> spp.	Leptospermum	<i>Podocarpus</i> spp.	Podocarpus
<i>Leucodendron</i> spp.	Leucodendron	<i>Polygala</i> spp.	Milkwort
<i>Leucophyllum</i> spp.	Texas Ranger	<i>Polygonum</i> spp.	Polygonum
<i>Leucospermum</i> spp.	Pincushion	<i>Populus</i> spp.	Cottonwood
<i>Ligustrum</i> spp.	Privet	<i>Portulacaria</i> spp.	Portulacaria
<i>Limonium</i> spp.	Statice	<i>Prosopis</i> spp.	Mesquite
<i>Lippia</i> spp.	Lippia	<i>Protea</i> spp.	Protea
<i>Liquidambar</i> spp.	Sweet gum	<i>Prunus</i> spp.	Prunus
<i>Liriodendron</i> spp.	Tulip tree	<i>Psidium</i> spp.	Guava
<i>Liriope</i> spp.	Giant turf lily	<i>Punica</i> spp.	Pomegranate
<i>Litchi</i> spp.	Lychee	<i>Pyracantha</i> spp.	Pyracantha/Firethorn
<i>Lonicera</i> spp.	Honeysuckle	<i>Pyrus</i> spp.	Pear
<i>Loropetalum</i> spp.	Loropetalum	<i>Quercus</i> spp.	Oak
<i>Luma</i> spp.	Luma	<i>Raphiolepis</i> spp.	Raphiolepis
<i>Macadamia</i> spp.	Macadamia	<i>Rhamnus</i> spp.	Buckthorn
<i>Magnolia</i> spp.	Magnolia	<i>Rhododendron</i> spp.	Azalea
<i>Mahonia</i> spp.	Oregon grape	<i>Rhus</i> spp.	Sumac
<i>Malus</i> spp.	Apple	<i>Robinia</i> spp.	Locust
<i>Malva</i> spp.	Mallow	<i>Rosa</i> spp.	Rose
<i>Mandevilla</i> spp.	Mandevilla	<i>Rubus</i> spp.	Blackberry
<i>Mangifera</i> spp.	Mango	<i>Rudbeckia</i> spp.	Coneflower
<i>Maytenus</i> spp.	Maytenus	<i>Ruellia</i> spp.	Mexican bluebells
<i>Melaleuca</i> spp.	Honey myrtle	<i>Salix</i> spp.	Willow
<i>Melia</i> spp.	Chinaberry	<i>Salvia</i> spp.	Sage
<i>Metrosideros</i> spp.	Metrosideros	<i>Sambucus</i> spp.	Elderberry
<i>Michelia</i> spp.	Champak	<i>Sapium</i> spp.	Sapium
<i>Mirabilis</i> spp.	Umbrella wort	<i>Sarcococca</i> spp.	Sweet box
<i>Monarda</i> spp.	Wild bergamot	<i>Sassafras</i> spp.	Sassafras
<i>Monstera</i> spp.	Monstera	<i>Schefflera</i> spp.	Umbrella tree
<i>Morus</i> spp.	Mulberry	<i>Schinus</i> spp.	Schinus
<i>Murraya</i> spp.	Orange Jessamine; curry leaf	<i>Schlumbergera</i> spp.	Christmas cactus
<i>Musa</i> spp.	Banana	<i>Sedum</i> spp.	Sedum
<i>Myoporum</i> spp.	Myoporum	<i>Simmondsia</i> spp.	Jobba
<i>Myrsine</i> spp.	Myrsine	<i>Solanum</i> spp.	Solanum
<i>Myrtus</i> spp.	Myrtle	<i>Solidago</i> spp.	Goldenrod
<i>Nandina</i> spp.	Nandina	<i>Sonchus</i> spp.	Sonchus
<i>Nephrolepis</i> spp.	Sword fern	<i>Sophora</i> spp.	Sun king sophora
<i>Nerium</i> spp.	Oleander	<i>Sorbus</i> spp.	Mountain ash
<i>Nicotiana</i> spp.	Tree tobacco	<i>Sorghum</i> spp.	Sorghum

<i>Strelitzia</i> spp.	Bird-of-paradise
<i>Syringa</i> spp.	Lilac
<i>Syzygium</i> spp.	Syzygium
<i>Tabebuia</i> spp.	Trumpet tree
<i>Tecoma</i> spp.	Yellowbells
<i>Tecomaria</i> spp.	Tecomaria
<i>Ternstroemia</i> spp.	Ternstroemia
<i>Thuja</i> spp.	Arborvitae
<i>Tipuana</i> spp.	Tipu Tree
<i>Trachelospermum</i> spp.	Trachelospermum
<i>Tradescantia</i> spp.	Spiderwort
<i>Tristania</i> spp.	Tristania
<i>Tulbaghia</i> spp.	Tulbaghia
<i>Tupidanthus</i> spp.	Tupidanthus
<i>Ulmus</i> spp.	Elm
<i>Vauquelinia</i> spp.	Arizona rosewood
<i>Veronica</i> spp.	Speedwell
<i>Viburnum</i> spp.	Viburnum
<i>Vigna</i> spp.	Vigna
<i>Vinca</i> spp.	Periwinkle
<i>Viola</i> spp.	Violet
<i>Vitex</i> spp.	Chaste tree
<i>Vitis</i> spp.	Grape
<i>Washingtonia</i> spp.	Washington palm
<i>Wisteria</i> spp.	Wisteria
<i>Xanthium</i> spp.	Cocklebur
<i>Xylosma</i> spp.	Xylosma
<i>Yucca</i> spp.	Yucca
<i>Zantedeschia</i> spp.	Calla lily
<i>Zea</i> spp.	Zea
<i>Zelkova</i> spp.	Sawleaf zelkova
<i>Ziziphus</i> spp.	Jujube

Additional Hosts for Glassy-winged Sharpshooter are listed in appendix A.

Section 3659. Standards for Movement.

(a) Plants shall meet the following standards prior to shipment from an infested area to a non-infested area:

- (1) The plants have been produced, handled, or treated in a manner approved by the Department to eliminate vectors; or,**
- (2) The plants originate from a non-infested premise or a non-infested portion of a premise as determined by surveys, including trapping and visual, approved by the Department to detect the presence of vectors and the plants are monitored during loading for shipment; or,**
- (3) The plants have been inspected, found to be free of vectors, and have been safeguarded from vectors until shipped.**

(b) To ensure that the above standards are met, the nursery shall do all of the following:

- (1) Train employees to inspect for and recognize suspect vectors.**
- (2) Conduct a trapping and detection program as specified by the agricultural commissioner (of the county in which the nursery is located) to determine if the vector is present at the nursery facility.**
- (3) If the vector is present, conduct an ongoing monitoring program that includes a vector free shipment staging area and inspection of plants for vectors.**
- (4) Conduct treatments, as necessary, to ensure that each shipment is free of the vectors.**

(5) Maintain treatment, vector trapping, detection, and monitoring records for two years. These records shall be made available to the county agricultural commissioner during normal business hours.

Section 3660. Certification. Shipments of plants shall be certified as meeting the standards for movement in the following manner:

(a) Each shipment of plants shall be accompanied by a certificate issued by the agricultural commissioner at origin affirming that the shipment meets the standards for movement set forth in Section 3659.

Section 3661. Exemptions. These standards do not apply to the following types of shipments:

- (a) Privately owned plants which have been maintained indoors.**
- (b) Plants, which have been designated by the Department as not presenting a risk for the artificial spread of vectors.**
- (c) Plants which are being transported without undue delay or diversion through non-infested areas.**
- (d) Plant shipments originating from non-infested areas.**

Article 4. Standards for Citrus Fruit The Secretary hereby establishes the following standards for the movement of bulk citrus to prevent the artificial spread of the vectors of Pierce's disease.

Section 3662. Standards for Movement of Bulk citrus from an infested area shall meet the standards in (a) or (b) prior to shipment to a non-infested area or an area in which an active control program is being conducted; or prior to transiting a non-infested area or an area in which an active control program is being conducted. The owner shall notify the county agricultural commissioner (of the county in which the grove is located) a minimum of 72 hours prior to the initiation of harvest.

(a) The bulk citrus have been harvested, handled, or treated in a manner approved by the Department to eliminate all live vectors including, but not limited to, the following:

- (1) Treat grove(s) when infestation levels of vectors are evidenced by multiple detections(s); or,**
- (2) Mechanically brush and protect citrus from infestation by vectors; or,**
- (3) Post-harvest treatment of citrus.**

(b) The bulk citrus have originated from a non-infested grove as determined by surveys, including trapping and visual, approved by the Department to detect the presence of vectors and the citrus fruit are monitored during harvest.

(c) To ensure that the standards in (a) or (b) are met, the receiver shall do all of the following:

- (1) Collect the certificates, required in Section 3663, for each shipment and maintain them as part of the shipment documentation.**
- (2) Notify the agricultural commissioner (of the county in which the receiver is located) when suspect vector are detected.**
- (3) Safeguard infested shipments until rejection action is specified by the agricultural commissioner.**
- (4) Maintain shipment records for two years. These records shall be made available to the county**

agricultural commissioner during normal business hours.

Section 3663. Certification. Shipments of bulk citrus shall be certified as meeting the standards for movement in the following manner:

(a) **Each shipment of bulk citrus** shall be accompanied by a certificate or other document issued by the agricultural commissioner at origin affirming that the shipment meets the standards for movement set forth in Section 3662.

Section 3663.5. Exemptions. These standards do not apply to the following types of shipments:

(a) **Processed citrus fruit**, including citrus fruit which has been washed and waxed and is being moved in bulk quantities.

(b) **Shipments originating from non-infested areas.**

(c) **Shipments originating in the infested area** that do not enter a non-infested area or an area in which an active control program is being conducted.

APPENDIX A

08-28 2017

Additional Hosts for Glassy-winged Sharpshooter.

<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>
<i>Aesculus</i> spp.	Horsechestnut/ buckeye
<i>Agave</i> spp.	Agave
<i>Aloe</i> spp.	Aloe
<i>Aloysia</i> spp.	Lemon verbena
<i>Alpinia</i> spp.	Ginger
<i>Alsophila</i> spp.	Australian tree fern
<i>Anigozanthos</i> spp.	Kangaroo paw
<i>Aristolochia</i> spp.	Brazilian dutchman's pipe
<i>Asplenium</i> spp.	Mother fern
<i>Azara</i> spp.	Boxleaf azara
<i>Begonia</i> spp.	Begonia
<i>Caesalpinia</i> spp.	Caesalpinia
<i>Carpinus</i> spp.	Hornbeam
<i>Casimiroa</i> spp.	White sapote
<i>Catharanthus</i> spp.	Madagascar periwinkle
<i>Cestrum</i> spp.	Cestrum
<i>Cleyera</i> spp.	Cleyera
<i>Clivia</i> spp.	Kaffir lily
<i>Colocasia</i> spp.	Elephant ear
<i>Corynocarpus</i> spp.	New Zealand laurel
<i>Cydonia</i> spp.	Quince
<i>Dianella</i> spp.	Dianella
<i>Digitalis</i> spp.	Foxglove
<i>Dicksonia</i> spp.	Tree fern
<i>Dizygotheca</i> spp.	Thread leaf aralia
<i>Eremophila</i> spp.	Red emu bush
<i>Euphorbia</i> spp.	Euphorbia
<i>Fagus</i> spp.	Beech tree
<i>Griselinia</i> spp.	Griselinia

<i>Hebe</i> spp.	Hebe
<i>Hedychium</i> spp.	Ayo ginger
<i>Hibbertia</i> spp.	Guinea gold vine
<i>Kalanchoe</i> spp.	Kalanchoe
<i>Leonotis</i> spp.	Lionstail
<i>Lithocarpus</i> spp.	Lithocarpus
<i>Lophostemon</i> spp.	Box tree
<i>Macfadenya</i> spp.	Cat's claw
<i>Markhamia</i> spp.	Markhamia
<i>Moringa</i> spp.	Moringa
<i>Neolitsea</i> spp.	Japanese silvertree
<i>Piper</i> spp.	Pepper plant
<i>Pisonia</i> spp.	Umbrella catchbird tree
<i>Pithecellobium</i> spp.	Pithecellobium
<i>Pseudopanax</i> spp.	Five finger
<i>Rauvolfia</i> spp.	Indian snakeroot tree
<i>Ravenea</i> spp.	Majestic palm
<i>Rhapis</i> spp.	Lady palm
<i>Rhoicissus</i> spp.	Evergreen grape
<i>Ricinus</i> spp.	Castor bean
<i>Romneya</i> spp.	Matilija poppy
<i>Sapium (Triadica)</i> spp.	Chinese tallow
<i>Solandra</i> spp.	Gold cup
<i>Sollya</i> spp.	Australian bluebell creeper
<i>Spathodea</i> spp.	African tulip tree
<i>Stenocarpus</i> spp.	Firewheel tree
<i>Stephanotis</i> spp.	Madagascar jasmine
<i>Tagetes</i> spp.	Marigold
<i>Tetradium</i> spp.	Bee bee tree
<i>Thunbergia</i> spp.	Blue sky flower
<i>Tilia</i> spp.	American linden tree
<i>Trachycarpus</i> spp.	Windmill palm
<i>Tristaniopsis</i> spp.	Water gum
<i>Vaccinium</i> spp.	Blueberry
<i>Wollemia</i> spp.	Wollemia
<i>Zamia</i> spp.	Cardboard sago
<i>Zinnia</i> spp.	Zinnea

APPENDIX B

01-23-18

GWSS Infested Areas

The GWSS infested areas are the entire counties of Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Ventura, and portions of Fresno, Imperial, Kern, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, and Tulare counties (see details below). Intrastate shipments found infested with this pest can be rejected under California Food and Agricultural Code Section 6521.

[Please note: Nursery stock from the infested states of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Nevada, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Texas already enters California under a Quarantine Warning Hold Notice (008). GWSS is also known to occur in Mexico. Interstate

shipments found infested with this pest can be rejected under California Food and Agricultural Code Section 6461.5.]

- Fresno** That portion of Fresno County in the Fresno/Clovis area bounded by a line drawn as follows: Beginning at the intersection of Highway 99 and the San Joaquin River; then, northeasterly along said river to the point of intersection with an imaginary line drawn due south to the intersection of East Copper Avenue and North Longfield Lane; then, easterly along East Copper Avenue to its intersection with North Willow Avenue; then, southerly along North Willow Avenue to its intersection with East Shephard Avenue; then, easterly along East Shephard Avenue to its intersection with North Temperance Avenue; then, southerly along North Temperance Avenue to its intersection with East Nees Avenue; then, due east on East Nees Avenue to its intersection with North Locan Avenue; then, southerly along North Locan Avenue to its intersection with East Alluvial Avenue; then, easterly along East Alluvial Avenue to its intersection with North Traverse Avenue; then, southerly along North Traverse Avenue to its end; then, following an imaginary line to the intersection of East Herndon Avenue and North Locan Avenue; then, southerly along North Locan Avenue to its intersection with East Ashlan Avenue; then, westerly along East Ashlan Avenue to its intersection with North Fowler Avenue; then, southerly along North Fowler to its intersection with East Shields Avenue; then, westerly long East Shields Avenue to its intersection with North Clovis Avenue; then, southerly along North Clovis Avenue to its intersection with East Belmont Avenue; then, easterly along East Belmont avenue to its intersection with North Temperance Avenue; then, southerly along North Temperance Avenue to the point it becomes South Temperance Avenue; then continuing southerly along said avenue to its intersection with Southern Pacific Railroad; then due west along said railroad to its intersection with South Fowler Avenue; then, southerly along said avenue to its intersection with East Jensen Avenue; then, westerly along East Jensen Avenue to its intersection with South West Avenue; then, northerly along said avenue to its intersection with South Roeding Drive; then, northwesterly along said road to the point it becomes North Hughes Avenue; then, due north along North Hughes Avenue to its intersection with West Belmont Avenue; then, westerly along West Belmont Avenue to its intersection with North Brawley Avenue; then, northerly on North Brawley to its intersection with West Olive Avenue; then, westerly on West Olive Avenue to its intersection with North Hayes Avenue; then, northerly on North Hayes Avenue to its intersection with West Shaw Avenue; then, easterly on West Shaw to its intersection with Highway 99; then northerly on Highway 99 to the point of beginning.

That portion of Fresno County in the Kingsburg area bounded by a line drawn as follows: Beginning at the intersection of Golden State Boulevard and Stroud Avenue; then, easterly along said avenue to its intersection with Eighteenth Avenue; then, southerly along Eighteenth Avenue to its intersection with the Fresno County Line; then, southwestly along said line to its intersection with Indianola; then, northerly along

Indianola to its intersection with Elkhorn Avenue; then, easterly along Elkhorn Avenue to its intersection with Indianola; then, northerly along Indianola to its intersection with Kamm Avenue; then, easterly along Kamm Avenue to its intersection with Bethel Avenue; then, northeasterly along Bethel Avenue to its intersection with Golden State Boulevard; then southerly along said boulevard to the point of beginning.

That portion of Fresno County in the Sanger area bounded by a line drawn as follows: Beginning at the intersection of East California Avenue and South Del Rey Avenue; then, easterly along East California Avenue to its intersection with South Indianola Avenue; then, following an imaginary line easterly to the intersection of East California and South Academy Avenue; then, northerly along South Academy Avenue to its intersection with East Kings Canyon Road (Hwy 180); then, easterly along East Kings Canyon Road to its intersection with South Quality Avenue; then, southerly along South Quality Avenue to its intersection with East Church Avenue; then, following an imaginary line southerly to the intersection of 4th Street and Quality Avenue; then, southerly along said avenue to its intersection with South Rainbow Avenue; then, easterly along South Rainbow Avenue until it becomes South Newmark Avenue; then, following southerly along South Newmark Avenue to its intersection with East Annadale Avenue; then easterly along said avenue till its intersection with South Madsen Avenue; then following an imaginary line due south to its intersection with East North Avenue; then, westerly along North Avenue to its intersection with Newmark Avenue; then southerly along said Avenue to its intersection with East Central Avenue; then, westerly along said Avenue to its intersection with South Greenwood Avenue; then, northerly along South Greenwood Avenue to its intersection with Almond Avenue; then, westerly along Almond Avenue to its intersection with North Bethel Avenue; then northerly along North Bethel Avenue to its intersection with East Annadale Avenue; then, westerly along East Annadale Avenue to its intersection with South Del Rey Avenue; then, northerly along South Del Rey Avenue to the point of beginning.

- Imperial** That portion of Imperial County in the Desert Shores, Salton Sea Beach, and Salton City area bounded by a line drawn as follows: Beginning at the intersection of State Highway 86 and Coolidge Springs Road; then, due east along an imaginary line to its intersection with the Salton Sea; then, southeasterly along the shore of the said sea to its intersection with Arroyo Salada Stream; then, southwestly along said stream to its intersection with State Highway 86; then, northerly along State Highway 86 to its intersection with Sea View Drive; then, southwestly along said Sea View Drive to its end; then, northerly from said end along an imaginary line drawn to the western end of Lakeview Court and the point it intersects with Borrego Salton Seaway; then, northwesterly from said point along an imaginary line drawn to the intersection of Marina Drive and Impala Court; then, northeasterly along Marina Drive to its intersection with State Highway 86; then, northwesterly along said highway to its intersection with Tonalee Ditch; then, southwestly along said ditch to an imaginary line drawn southward from the end of Coolidge Springs Road; then, northerly

along said imaginary line and road to the point of beginning.

- **Kern** That portion of northern Kern County between Bakersfield and the Kern – Tulare County line which incorporates a section of Highway 65 and is bounded by a line drawn as follows: Beginning at the intersection of Zachary Avenue and the Kern – Tulare County line; then, easterly along the Kern – Tulare County line to its intersection with Old Stockton Los Angeles Stage Road; then, due south along an imaginary line drawn to Highway 155; then, southwesterly along an imaginary line drawn to the intersection of Famoso Woody Road and Sherwood Avenue; then, continuing southwesterly along Famoso Woody Road to its intersection with Highway 65; then, southerly along Highway 65 to its intersection with Merced Avenue; then, eastward along Merced Avenue to its end; then, southerly along an imaginary line drawn to the end of the Lerdo Highway; then, westerly along Lerdo Highway to its intersection with Highway 65; then, southerly along Highway 65 to its intersection with James Road; then, due east along an imaginary line drawn to the county line; then, following said county line to its intersection with an imaginary line drawn due west from the end of the intersection of Bear Mountain Road and Coles Levee Road; then, easterly along said imaginary line to the aforementioned intersection of Bear Mountain Road and Coles Levee Road; then, continuing eastward on Bear Mountain Road to its intersection with Highway 99; then, northerly along said highway to its intersection with Curnow Road; then, westerly along said road to its intersection with Wibble Road; then, northerly along Wibble Road to its intersection with the Taft Highway; then, westerly along said highway to its intersection with Stine Road; then, northerly along said road to its intersection with Mccutchen Road; then, westerly along Mccutchen Road to its intersection with Gosford Road; then, northerly along Gosford Road to its intersection with Panama Lane; then, westerly along said lane to its intersection with Buena Vista Road; then, northerly along said road to its intersection with the Pessinger Road; then, due west along Pessinger Road to its intersection with South Allen Road; then, northwesterly along an imaginary line drawn to the southern end of Locksley Lane; then, northerly along said lane to its intersection with the Stockdale Highway; then, westerly along said highway to its intersection with Nord Avenue; then, northerly along said avenue to its intersection with Palm Avenue; then, westerly along Palm Avenue to its intersection with Greely Road; then, northerly along said road to its northern end; then, continuing northerly along an imaginary line drawn to the intersection of Santa Fe Way and Los Angeles Street; then, northerly along Los Angeles Street to its intersection with Orange Street; then, westerly along Orange Street to its intersection with Magnolia Avenue; then, northerly along said avenue to its intersection with Mcombs Avenue; then, easterly along Mcombs Avenue to its end; then, continuing due east along an imaginary line drawn to the intersection of Famoso-Porterville Highway and Mcombs Avenue; then, continuing easterly on said avenue to its intersection with Driver Road; then, northerly on said road to its intersection with Phillips Road; then, easterly on Phillips Road to its intersection with Zachary Avenue; then, northerly on said avenue to its intersection with Hanawalt Avenue; then, westerly on Hanawalt Avenue to its intersection with the Famoso-Porterville Highway; then, northeasterly along said highway to its intersection with Sherwood Avenue; then, westerly on said avenue to its intersection with Zachary Avenue; then, northerly along said Zachary Avenue to the point of beginning.
- **Madera** That portion of Madera County in the area bounded by a line drawn as follows: Beginning at the intersection of Avenue 10 and Road 40 ½ ; then, easterly along Avenue 10 to its intersection with Lanes Bridge Drive; then, due east along an imaginary line drawn to its intersection with the San Joaquin River; then southwesterly along the San Joaquin River to the point it intersects an imaginary line drawn due east from the intersection of Avenue 8 and Road 40 ½ ; then, due west along said line to its intersection with Avenue 8 and Road 40 ½ ; then, due north along road 40 ½ to point of beginning.
- **Santa Barbara** That portion of Santa Barbara County lying south of a line drawn as follows: Beginning at the Point Arguello lighthouse; then easterly along an imaginary line to the summit of El Tranquillon Mountain; then southeasterly along an imaginary line to the point of intersection of Jalama Creek and Escondido Creek; then easterly along an imaginary line to the point of intersection of Gaviota Creek and the summit of the Santa Ynez Range; then easterly along the summit of the Santa Ynez Range to the east Santa Barbara County boundary line.
- **Tulare** That portion of Tulare County which incorporates a section of Highway 65 and is bounded by a line drawn as follows: Beginning at the intersection of Road 216 and Avenue 180; then, westerly along Avenue 180 to its intersection with Road 208; then, northerly along Road 208 to its intersection with Avenue 184; then, westerly along Avenue 184 to its intersection with Road 196; then, northerly along Road 196 to its intersection with Avenue 206; then, westerly along Avenue 206 to its intersection with Road 188; then, northerly along Road 188 to its intersection with Avenue 224; then, easterly along Avenue 224 to its intersection with Road 200; then, northerly along Road 200 to its intersection with Avenue 228; then, northeasterly from said intersection along an imaginary line drawn to the intersection of Road 224 and Avenue 248; then, due east from said point along an imaginary line drawn to its intersection with Road 244; then, southeasterly from said intersection along an imaginary line drawn to the intersection of Avenue 230 and Holworthy; then, continuing southeasterly along an imaginary line drawn to the point of intersection with an imaginary line drawn due north from the intersection of Frazier Highway and Road 276; then, southerly along Road 276 to its intersection with Avenue 176; then, easterly along Avenue 176 to its intersection with Road 288; then, northerly along Road 288 to its end; then, southeasterly from said end to the point of intersection between Road 320 and Blue Ridge; then, easterly along Blue Ridge to its intersection with State Highway 190; then, southerly along State Highway 190 to its intersection with Globe; then, following Globe southerly to its intersection with Tule Oak; then, southwesterly from said intersection along an imaginary line drawn to the intersection of Success Valley and Dillon Ranch Road; then, continuing southwesterly along an imaginary line drawn to the

intersection of Reservation and Road 298; then southerly along Road 298 to its intersection with Mountain Road 118; then, southwesterly along an imaginary line drawn to the intersection of Avenue 120 and Road 288; then, continuing on an imaginary line due south to its intersection with Avenue 56; then continuing southerly along said imaginary line to the end of Road 272; then, continuing southerly along Road 272 to its intersection with Mountain Road 33; then, continuing southeasterly along Mountain Road 33 to its intersection with Old Stockton Los Angeles Stage Road; then, southerly along said road to its intersection with the Tulare-Kern County line; then, due west along said county line to its intersection with Road 192; then, northerly along Road 192 to its intersection with Avenue 96; then, easterly along Avenue 96 to its intersection with Road 208; then, northerly along Road 208 to its intersection with Avenue 136; then, easterly along Avenue 136 to its intersection with an imaginary line heading due north from the end of Road 212; then, northerly along said imaginary line to its intersection with Avenue 144; then easterly along Avenue 144 to its intersection with Road 216; then, northerly along Road 216 to its end; then northerly from said end along an imaginary line drawn to the point of beginning.

Avenue to its intersection with S. Demaree Road; then, northerly along S. Demaree Road to the point where it becomes N. Demaree Road; then northerly along N. Demaree Road to the point of beginning.

That portion of Tulare County in the Exeter area bounded by a line drawn as follows: Beginning at the intersection of Road 188 (North Belmont Road) and Avenue 288 (West Minarette Avenue); then easterly along W Minarette Avenue to the point it becomes East Minarette Avenue; then continuing along Road 288 (East Minarette) to its intersection with Road 204 (North Spruce Road/14th Avenue E); then southerly along said road to the point it becomes South Spruce Road/14th Avenue E; then, continuing along said road to its intersection with Avenue 268 (E Myer Avenue) then, westerly along E Myer Avenue to its intersection with Road 192 (South Filbert Road); then, northerly along Road 192 (South Filbert Road) to its intersection with Tuohy Avenue; then, westerly along Tuohy Avenue to its intersection with Road 188 (South Belmont Road); then northerly along said road to the point of beginning.

That portion of Tulare County in the Visalia area bounded by a line drawn as follows: Beginning at the intersection of Houston Avenue and N. Demaree Road; then easterly along Houston Avenue to its intersection with N. Mooney Boulevard; then northerly along N. Mooney Boulevard to its intersection with W. Prospect Avenue; then, easterly along W. Prospect Avenue to its intersection with CA-63 (Dinuba Boulevard); then, northerly along Dinuba Boulevard to its intersection with Ferguson Avenue; then, easterly along Ferguson Avenue to the point it becomes E. Ferguson Avenue; then, continuing on E. Ferguson Avenue to its intersection with N. Bridge Street; then, southerly along N. Bridge Street to its intersection with E. Houston Avenue; then, easterly along E. Houston Avenue; then, continuing along E. Houston Avenue to the point it becomes Hwy 216 (E. Houston Avenue); then, continuing easterly along Hwy 216 to its intersection with Road 152; then, southerly along Road 152 to its intersection with Avenue 292; then, southerly along an imaginary line drawn to its intersection with Avenue 288; then, westerly along Avenue 288 to the point it becomes E. Walnut Avenue; then, continuing west along E. Walnut Avenue to the point it becomes W. Walnut Avenue; then, continuing along W. Walnut