| Case | 5:24-cv-02275-AH-SHK Docume | nt 61 #:684 | Filed 05 | 5/08/25 | Page 1 of 16 | 6 Page ID |
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| 11 | Attorneys for Plaintiff | | | | | |
| 12 13 | UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT | | | | | |
| 13 | CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA | | | | | |
| 15 | CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA | | | | | |
| 16 | DAVID HOOD, | | | Case No. 5:24-cv-02275-AH-SHK | | |
| 17 | Plaintiff, | | | SECOND AMENDED | | |
| 18 | v. | | | | COMPLA | AINT |
| 19 | KAREN ROSS, Secretary of Ag | gricultu | ire of | | | |
| 20 | the California Department of Food and Agriculture, SEAN A. DURYEE, Commissioner of the California Highway Patrol, RYAN DALLIN, California Highway Patrol officer, PABLO | | | | | |
| 21 | | | | | | |
| 22 | DOE #1, agent of California De | as JOH. partme | N ent of | | | |
| 23 | PETERSON, formerly known a | K s JOHN | | | | |
| 24 | DOE #2, California Highway Pa officer, | atrol | | | | |
| 25 | Defendants. | | | | | |
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INTRODUCTION

This lawsuit asserts a homeowner's Fourth Amendment rights against the execution of an unconstitutional general warrant against the curtilage of his home. Under the U.S. Constitution's Fourth Amendment, a warrant must particularly describe the property to be searched. The warrant executed against Mr. Hood's property did not. Instead, it included a map with a border drawn around a 554-square-mile area. Mr. Hood's property was one of the many thousands inside that border.

The reason Mr. Hood's property was searched was the control of an invasive species of fly. No flies or larvae were found. But while controlling invasive species is a legitimate and laudable goal, it must be accomplished through legitimate and constitutional means. There are a great many reasons to protest invasions into one's private property by agents of the state, even for those with nothing to hide. Indeed, intrusions into the curtilage are constitutionally equivalent to intrusions into the home itself because the intimate activities of daily life extend to this area immediately surrounding the home and thus intrusions there threaten the security and privacy that the Fourth Amendment was drafted to defend. When Mr. Hood objected to the search of his property, the officers should have furnished a judge with probable cause that fruit flies were likely to be found on his property and obtained a specific warrant. They had ample time to request such a warrant from a judge.

Mr. Hood pursues legal relief through this lawsuit for nominal damages, a declaratory judgment, and prospective injunctive relief to hold those accountable who have resurrected the primary evil the Fourth Amendment was drafted to kill, and to prevent them from doing it again.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

1. This Court has subject-matter jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 (federal question jurisdiction) and 1343 (jurisdiction to redress deprivations of civil rights), and the Civil Rights Act of 1871, 42 U.S.C. § 1983.

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- 2. The Court has authority to provide the relief requested under the Fourth Amendment, as incorporated against the states by the Fourteenth Amendment, 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201 and 2202 (Declaratory Judgment Act), 42 U.S.C. § 1983, and its inherent equitable powers.
- 3. Venue is proper in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(1) and (2) because all parties to the litigation reside, a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to Plaintiff's claims occurred, and the property that is the subject of this action is located, within this judicial district.
- 4. Defendants Ross, Duryee, Dallin, Guerrero, and Peterson are "persons" within the meaning of 42 U.S.C. § 1983. *See Will v. Michigan Dep't of State Police*, 491 U.S. 58, 71 n.10 (1989).

PARTIES

- 5. Plaintiff David Hood is a United States citizen and homeowner residing at 30595 Palo Alto Drive, Redlands, CA 92373.
- 6. Mr. Hood's home is located within the 554-square-mile project area boundaries covered by the warrant at issue in this action and he resided there at the time of the controversy that forms the basis for this Complaint.
- 7. The warrant is attached to this Complaint as Exhibit A and incorporated by reference.
- 8. Defendant Karen Ross is the California Secretary of Agriculture and head of the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA).
- 9. In her capacity as Secretary of Agriculture, she is charged with enforcing the California Food and Agricultural Code. By enforcing the policies complained of in this action, she deprived Mr. Hood of his right to be free from unreasonable searches. Defendant Ross is sued in her official capacity for injunctive and declaratory relief.
- 10. The CDFA is the California state governmental department responsible for enforcing the California Food and Agricultural Code.

- 11.CDFA promulgated the January 12, 2024 Proclamation of Emergency Program (Proclamation), under the direction of Defendant Ross, and then sought, obtained, and executed the warrant at issue in this action under the purported authority of said proclamation and Defendant Ross.
- 12.Defendant Pablo Guerrero is employed by the CDFA and, in conjunction with Defendants Dallin and Peterson of the California Highway Patrol, executed the warrant to search Mr. Hood's property on April 4, 2024. Defendant Guerrero is sued in his personal capacity for nominal damages and official capacity for injunctive and declaratory relief.
- 13.Defendant Sean A. Duryee is the Commissioner of the California Highway Patrol (CHP). In his capacity as Commissioner of the CHP, Defendant Duryee is responsible for enforcing the laws of the State of California, including those laws under which the warrant that is the subject of this action was executed. Defendant Duryee is sued in his official capacity for injunctive and declaratory relief.
- 14. The CHP is the principal state police agency for the State of California responsible for, *inter alia*, assisting state agencies such as the CDFA in the enforcement of administrative warrants. CHP officers, in conjunction with CDFA officers, executed the unconstitutional general warrant to search Mr. Hood's property on April 4, 2024.
- 15. Defendant Ryan Dallin is an officer of the CHP who, together with Defendants Derrick Peterson and Pablo Guerrero, executed the warrant to search Mr. Hood's property on April 4, 2024. Defendant Dallin is sued in his personal capacity for nominal damages and official capacity for equitable and declaratory relief.
- 16.Defendant Derrick Peterson is an officer of the CHP who, together with Defendants Dallin and Guerrero, executed the warrant to search Mr. Hood's

property on April 4, 2024. Defendant Peterson is sued in his personal capacity for nominal damages and official capacity for injunctive and declaratory relief.

17. Defendants Ross, Guerrero, Duryee, Dallin, and Peterson have authority under the laws of California to implement and administer the CDFA's provisions. The officials are accordingly subject to an official capacity suit for equitable relief from the unconstitutional enforcement of general warrants that violate Mr. Hood's federal constitutional rights under *Ex parte Young*, 209 U.S. 123 (1908).

LEGAL BACKGROUND

The Fourth Amendment Prohibits General Warrants

18. The Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution states:

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the places to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

U.S. Const. Amend. IV (emphasis added).

19.Enacted largely as a response to abuses by British customs agents during the colonial era, the Fourth Amendment expressly prohibits general warrants—that is, warrants that do not specify the particular places to be searched and/or items to be seized. *See Carpenter v. United States*, 585 U.S. 296, 303 (2018) ("The Founding generation crafted the Fourth Amendment as a response to the reviled general warrants and writs of assistance of the colonial era[.]") (citations and punctuation omitted); *United States v. Chadwick*, 433 U.S. 1, 7–8 (1977) ("It cannot be doubted that the Fourth Amendment's commands grew in large measure out of the colonists' experience with the writs of assistance and their memories of the general warrants formerly in use in England.").

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- 20. The Fourth Amendment's protection of the People's right to be secure in their "houses" against unreasonable search and seizure extends not just to the interior living area of their homes, but also to the area immediately surrounding them (known as the curtilage), to which the intimate activities of home life
 - extend. Florida v. Jardines, 569 U.S. 1, 6-7 (2013).
- 21. The privacy interests protected by the Fourth Amendment are particularly acute in the context of private homes and their surrounding curtilage. *See Kyllo v. United States*, 533 U.S. 27, 34 (2001); *Camara v. Mun. Ct. of the City and Cnty. of San Francisco*, 387 U.S. 523 (1967).
- 22. The warrant requirement extends beyond the criminal context and applies to administrative searches for code enforcement, regulatory laws, and other special needs. *Camara*, 387 U.S. at 534. While administrative searches may sometimes be justified by something less than probable cause of a specific violation on the property, they must be supported by a warrant that complies with both the Oath-or-affirmation and the particularity requirements of the Fourth Amendment. *Id.* at 536–38.

California's Fruit Fly Quarantine Regime

- 23. Section 5753 of the California Food and Agricultural Code authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to, "in a summary manner," "disinfect or take such other action, including removal or destruction, with reference to any such public nuisance, which he thinks is necessary."
- 24.On January 12, 2024, Defendant Ross issued a Proclamation of Emergency Program, declaring oriental fruit flies in the State to be a significant threat to agriculture and the environment.
- 25. The Proclamation creates a "project area boundary" encompassing a 554-square-mile area (Search Area) and directs CDFA officials to engage in a program of monitoring, treatment, and removal of fruit flies and potentially infected fruit.

- 26. The Proclamation requires consent from property owners for CDFA officials to engage in certain treatments on their properties, but includes no such consent requirements for entries or searches and provides no guidance for responding to any property owners who do not consent to CDFA officials entering their property.
 27. The Proclamation states that it shall remain in force until July 21, 2025.
 28. As Secretary of the CDFA, Defendant Ross is responsible for the measures
 - 28.As Secretary of the CDFA, Defendant Ross is responsible for the measures employed by CDFA to control fruit flies, including the use of general warrants, and specifically, the execution of the warrant against Mr. Hood.
 - 29.On information and belief, CHP works in conjunction with CDFA in the execution of search and seizure warrants as a general practice.
 - 30.Defendant Duryee, as the Commissioner of CHP, is responsible for the CHP officers involved in executing warrants in conjunction with CDFA, and specifically, the execution of the warrant against Mr. Hood.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

Mr. Hood's Property

- 31. David Hood is a homeowner who lives in Redlands, California, in a home he and his wife purchased in 2010.
- 32.Like thousands of his neighbors in this area of Southern California long known for its citrus, Mr. Hood has several citrus trees in his backyard.
- 33.Mr. Hood's home, located at 30595 Palo Alto Drive, Redlands, CA 92373, was within the Search Area boundaries established in the Proclamation.
- 34.Mr. Hood's home has remained within the steadily enlarging boundaries of the area subject to the Proclamation (on October 12, 2023, November 2, 2023, November 29, 2023, and January 12, 2024), and remains within that area at the time of the filing of this Complaint.
- 35. No oriental fruit fly infestation has ever been found on Mr. Hood's property.

36.Upon information and belief, Defendants have made no specific findings or allegations regarding Mr. Hood's property to establish probable cause for a

specific warrant.

The Warrant

- 37. Shortly after issuing the Proclamation, the CDFA applied to the San Bernardino County Superior Court for an "inspection and abatement" warrant to enter private properties to inspect them for evidence of oriental fruit flies. The court issued the warrant on February 15, 2024.
- 38. The warrant covered a 554-square-mile area, an area nearly 12 times the size of San Francisco.
- 39. The warrant authorized CDFA officials to enter and search the exterior areas of any property within the 554-square-mile Search Area, including curtilage, and further authorized CDFA officials to execute the warrant regardless of whether the property owner was present or even aware of the search.
- 40. The warrant further authorized any peace officer to "use such reasonable force as is necessary for Department employees to gain entry to the exterior premises and to conduct any and all inspection and abatement activities to which this warrant pertains."
- 41. The warrant provided CDFA officials with judicially unconstrained discretion over which properties to search within the 554-square-mile Search Area, with no mechanism for precompliance review or the establishment of probable cause with respect to the search of any particular property.
- 42. While the Warrant prospectively required CDFA officials to find oriental fruit fly larvae within 100 meters or a half mile of any particular property to be searched, the warrant did not require any oath, affirmation, or affidavit establishing the existence of this precondition.

to any court concerning the finding of oriental fruit flies or their larvae near Mr. Hood's particular property.

44. Nor did any of the Defendants represent to Mr. Hood, let alone present

43. No oath, affirmation, affidavit, or statement of probable cause was furnished

- 44. Nor did any of the Defendants represent to Mr. Hood, let alone present evidence establishing, that fruit flies or larvae were found within 100 meters or a half mile of his property, as explicitly required in the Proclamation of Emergency.
- 45.On information and belief, Defendants have a policy or practice of regularly disregarding the Proclamation's requirements to further establish the existence of oriental fruit flies or their larvae within 100 meters or a half mile of any particular property to be searched.
- 46.No Defendants, either jointly nor severally, made any effort or application to obtain a specific warrant for Mr. Hood's property.
- 47. No oath, affirmation, affidavit, or statement of probable cause was furnished to any court concerning the likelihood of finding oriental fruit flies or their larvae on Mr. Hood's particular property.
- 48.No oath, affirmation, affidavit, or statement of probable cause was furnished to any court concerning the finding of oriental fruit flies or their larvae within 100 meters or half a mile of his property.
- 49. The warrant did not include Mr. Hood's name, address, or any identifying information whatsoever to distinguish his home from the thousands of homes the warrant facially applied to.
- 50.No specific places or persons were described in the warrant or any form appended thereto.
- 51. The warrant was set to expire after 90 days and so expired on June 20, 2024. The Proclamation, however, remains in effect until July 21, 2025.

52. Absent action by this Court, there is a substantial likelihood that similar unconstitutional general warrants will be obtained and executed against Mr. Hood's property in the future.

CDFA demands to search Mr. Hood's property

- 53. During the Spring of 2024, CDFA posted a notice on Mr. Hood's front door requesting permission to search his property for oriental fruit flies, indicating that some flies had been spotted recently in his neighborhood and that his property was believed to contain "host material" (i.e., citrus fruits on the trees in his backyard). While the notice sought consent, it also asserted CDFA's authority to search the property regardless of whether Mr. Hood consented.
- 54.Mr. Hood responded by phone and email to CDFA after reviewing the notice, indicating that he would be withholding his consent. Mr. Hood indicated that he opposed government agents trespassing on his property, but offered to send photographs of his citrus trees to the CDFA to show they did not currently bear any fruit.
- 55.CDFA informed Mr. Hood that it had authority to search his property without permission and told Mr. Hood he must allow the inspection.
- 56.On or about March 28, 2024, CDFA posted a second notice on Mr. Hood's front door informing him that the property was subject to inspection and that he must contact CDFA "no later than 4:30 p.m., Monday April 1, 2024 to schedule the removal of all host fruit from [his] property."
- 57. Communications from CDFA to Mr. Hood repeatedly emphasized that all of Mr. Hood's neighbors were consenting to the inspections without the need for the execution of the warrant.

CDFA executes the general warrant against Mr. Hood

58.On or about April 5, 2024, CDFA Defendant Guerrero, accompanied by CHP Defendants Dallin and Peterson, arrived at Mr. Hood's property to execute the warrant and search his property.

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- 65.Mr. Hood made it clear that he did not consent to the search, but that he would not resist the warrant's execution.
- 66. Under protest, Mr. Hood then accompanied Defendant Guerrero, Defendant Dallin, and Defendant Peterson up his driveway to the hill atop which his house sits.
- 67. The Defendant officers proceeded past the driveway, around the garage, past a fence, and into Mr. Hood's backyard, where the Defendant officers inspected the trees around Mr. Hood's patio, directly adjacent to his house.
- 68.Mr. Hood's patio is an area directly adjacent to and behind his house.
- 69. The back door of Mr. Hood's house opens directly onto the patio.
- 70. The patio is enclosed by a fence and contains a swimming pool, lounge chairs, grill, pergola, fire pit, swing, and basketball hoop.

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- 71. The patio is an area to which the intimate activities of Mr. Hood's residential home life extends, where his family cooks, eats, and relaxes.
- 72. No oriental fruit flies or "host material" were found during the inspection.
- 73. After the inspection, Mr. Hood accompanied the officers back down the hill and off his property.
- 74. The officers informed him that he was the only property owner against whom they had to execute the warrant.
- 75. Throughout the April 4 encounter, Mr. Hood was respectful to the officers, but firmly and repeatedly stated that he did not consent to the search of his property.

CDFA is a repeat offender with general warrants

- 76. While the particular warrant enforced upon Mr. Hood expired after 90 days, the Proclamation, which was first issued on September 27, 2023, remains in effect until July 21, 2025, and continues to include Mr. Hood's home within the designated Search Area.
- 77.CDFA has obtained and executed several general warrants similar to the one at issue in this case targeting residential areas of San Bernardino County, California within the past five years.
- 78.On April 19, 2019, CDFA obtained a general warrant of substantially similar scope and dimensions as the one complained of in this action to search private properties and curtilages for Virulent Newcastle Disease. See Exhibit B.
- 79. The April 19, 2019 warrant included Mr. Hood's private residential property within its boundaries.
- 80. The April 19, 2019 warrant was extended, on CDFA's application, to expire on July 1, 2020.
- 81. With CDFA's repeated and recent practice of obtaining and executing general warrants within San Bernardino County, there is a substantial and impending likelihood that Mr. Hood's property will again be subject to another general

warrant of similar dimension and unconstitutionality as the warrant already executed against his property.

- 82. To the extent the search of Mr. Hood's home was supported by the discovery of oriental fruit flies or their larvae within a prescribed distance of his property and the large concentration of citrus trees in the area, it is substantially likely that such conditions will recur. The environment giving rise to this search has not substantially changed since the execution of the warrant against Mr. Hood.
- 83. To the extent the search of Mr. Hood's home was not supported by an oath or affirmation of specific discovery of oriental fruit flies or their larvae within a prescribed distance from his property, and to the extent Defendants have a policy or practice of disregarding similar requirements found in other proclamations, the empirical presence or absence of fruit flies in any particular area is irrelevant to whether the execution of similar general warrants against Mr. Hood is likely to recur.

CLAIM FOR RELIEF

Count I

Violation of Mr. Hood's Fourth Amendment Rights (Fourth Amendment and 42 U.S.C. § 1983)

- 84. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates the allegations in the preceding paragraphs.
- 85. The Fourth Amendment prohibits general warrants, commanding that all warrants be "supported by Oath or affirmation" and "particularly describ[e] the places to be searched and the persons or things to be seized."
- 86. Physical trespasses to persons, houses, papers, and effects are searches under the Fourth Amendment. *Florida v. Jardines*, 569 U.S. 1, 10–11 (2013) (citing *United States v. Jones*, 565 U.S. 400, 406–09 (2012)).
- 87. The warrant issued on February 15, 2024, and executed against Mr. Hood on or about April 4, 2024, is a general warrant in violation of the U.S. Constitution's Fourth Amendment.

- 88. The execution of the warrant against Mr. Hood's property constituted an unlawful search and violated Mr. Hood's fundamental Fourth Amendment right to be secure in his house and curtilage against unreasonable searches.
- 89. The warrant executed against the curtilage of Mr. Hood's house was not adequately supported by an "oath or affirmation" respecting his property.
- 90. The warrant did not "particularly describ[e] the place to be searched," rendering it general in nature rather than specific, in violation of the Fourth Amendment's particularity requirement.
- 91. The warrant did not rely on probable cause particularized to Mr. Hood's property, in violation of the Fourth Amendment's probable cause and particularity requirements.
- 92.On its face, the warrant applied equally to nearly every piece of property located within a 554-square-mile area, an area that includes thousands of residential households, without regard for whether citrus trees are present on any individual property.
- 93. The warrant included no list of names or addresses, nor any particular, identifying information for the specific properties to be searched.
- 94.Defendants acted under color of state law at all times relevant to the facts related in this Complaint, including the execution of the general warrant against Mr. Hood.
- 95. The right to be free from unreasonable searches of houses and curtilage through general warrants is clearly established in this nation's history, legal tradition, the plain meaning of the text employed by the U.S. Constitution's Fourth Amendment, and historical and contemporary judicial interpretations thereof.
- 96.It is clearly established that a warrant must be supported by probable cause particularized to the place to be searched and supported by oath or affirmation at the time of the warrant's issuance.

- 97.A reasonable government official in Defendants Guerrero, Dallin, and Peterson's places would have understood that the execution of the warrant at issue in this case against Mr. Hood's curtilage was an unreasonable search in violation of federally protected Fourth-Amendment rights.
- 98. The Civil Rights Act of 1871 (codified as 42 U.S.C. § 1983) provides a private right of action for challenging deprivations of an individual's "rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the Constitution and laws" conducted by state and local governments under color of law. It provides for compensatory, equitable, "or other proper proceedings for redress."
- 99.In the process of executing the warrant against Mr. Hood, CDFA and CHP officers entered the curtilage of Mr. Hood's private residence without obtaining the consent of Mr. Hood or any other resident and searched his home's curtilage under the asserted authority of the warrant, the Proclamation, and California state law, in violation of the U.S. Constitution's Fourth Amendment, as applied to the States through the Fourteenth Amendment and 42 U.S.C. § 1983.
- 100. On information and belief, CDFA continues to seek and execute general warrants of the same nature within San Bernardino, many of which are likely to include Mr. Hood's property.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

Wherefore, Plaintiff respectfully requests that this Court enter judgment in his favor and provide the following relief:

- 1. Declare that the warrant described by this complaint, a copy of which is appended hereto as Exhibit A, is a general warrant that violates the U.S. Constitution's Fourth Amendment, as to all Defendants;
- 2. Declare that the execution of such warrants against the curtilage of a home violates the U.S. Constitution's Fourth Amendment, as to all Defendants;

EXHIBIT A

5:24-cv-2275

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA TO THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE, GOOD CAUSE APPEARING:

This warrant authorizes the California Department of Food and Agriculture ("Department") to conduct certain inspection and abatement activity within those portions of a Program Area depicted in Exhibit 1 that are contained within San Bernardino County (the San Bernardino Program Area). Exhibit 2 provides a map at the street-level of the boundaries of the Program Area. Within the San Bernardino Program Area, this warrant authorizes the Department to enter exterior areas of property to remove fruits within 100 meters of sites (e.g., a tree or bush) where the Department has detected or subsequently detects immature oriental fruit flies, mated female oriental fruit flies, or multiple adult oriental fruit flies. In the event that the Department discovers immature oriental fruit flies or mated female oriental fruit flies at five or more distinct sites in a 60-day period, and each of these sites is separated by no more than a mile, this warrant additionally authorizes the Department to enter exterior areas of property to remove fruits within a half-mile of these sites. The Department is authorized to take such actions pursuant to Food and Agricultural Code section 5763 and the Proclamation of Emergency Program ("Proclamation") issued by the Department on January 12, 2024.

The Court finds that there is a significant, clear, and imminent threat posed by the oriental fruit fly in certain areas in San Bernardino County, as detailed in the Proclamation and depicted in the accompanying exhibits. Consequently, the inspection and abatement activities authorized herein may commence on the calendar day following the issuance of this warrant, beginning at 8:00 a.m. and ending at 5:00 p.m. on each day, and the Department is authorized to execute this warrant whether or not the property is occupied at the time of your arrival for execution.

Any peace officer is authorized to use such reasonable force as is necessary for Department employees to gain entry to the exterior premises and to conduct any and all inspection and abatement activities to which this warrant pertains.

Pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure section 1822.55, the Court finds that it is in the public interest to issue this warrant for a period of 90 days, commencing tomorrow, unless further

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EXHIBT 1

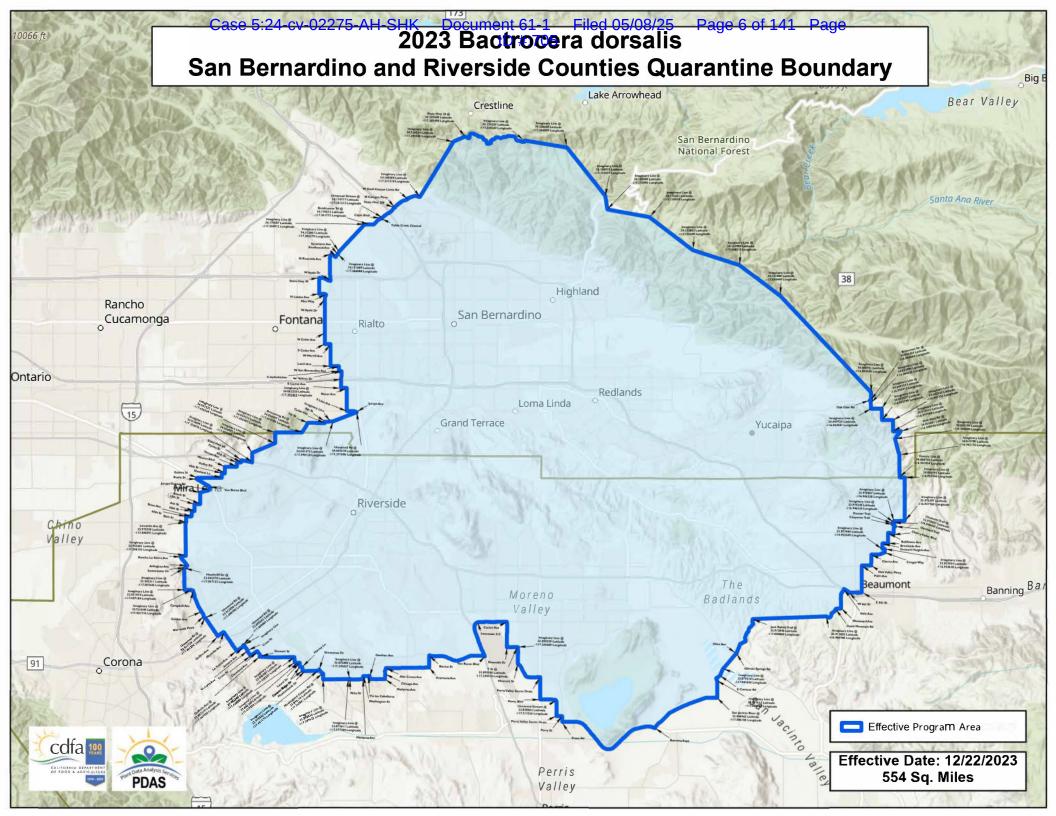
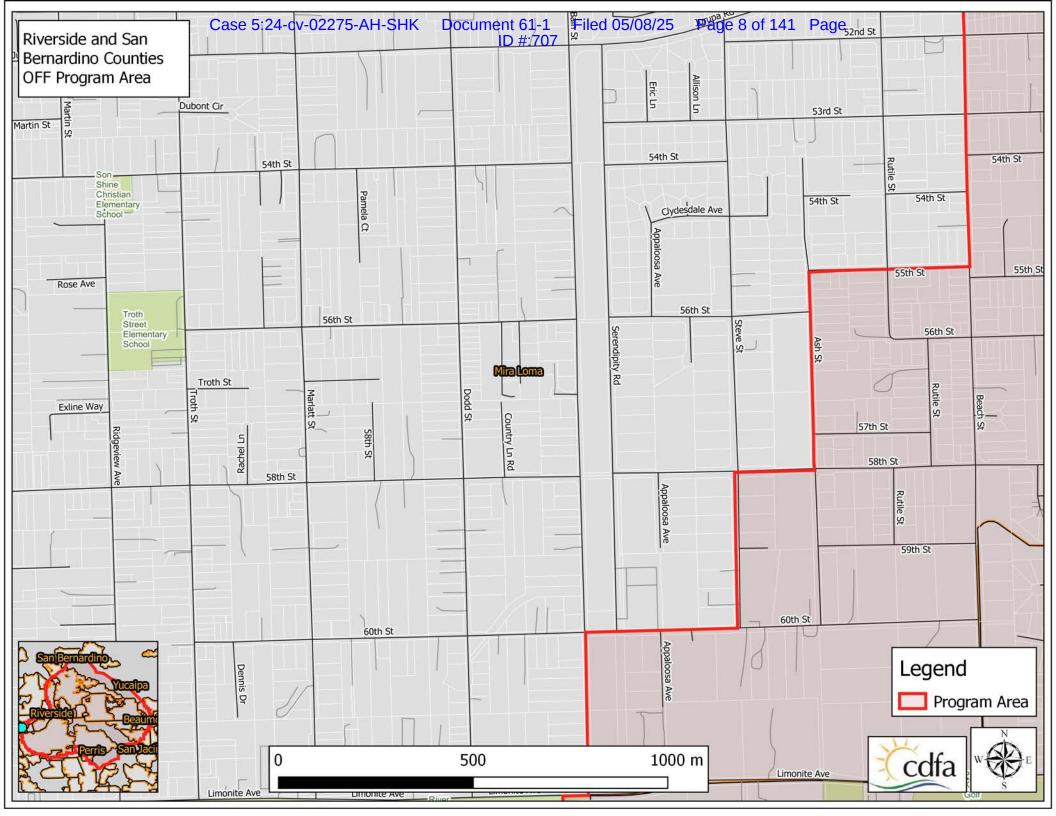
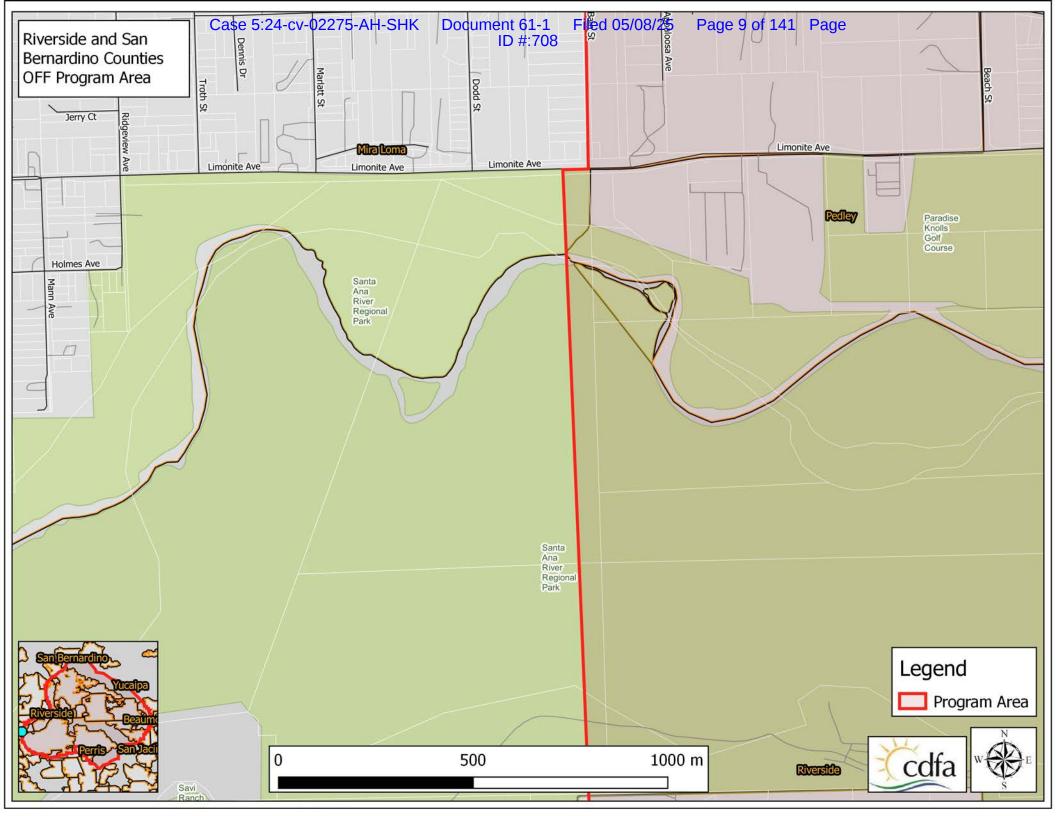
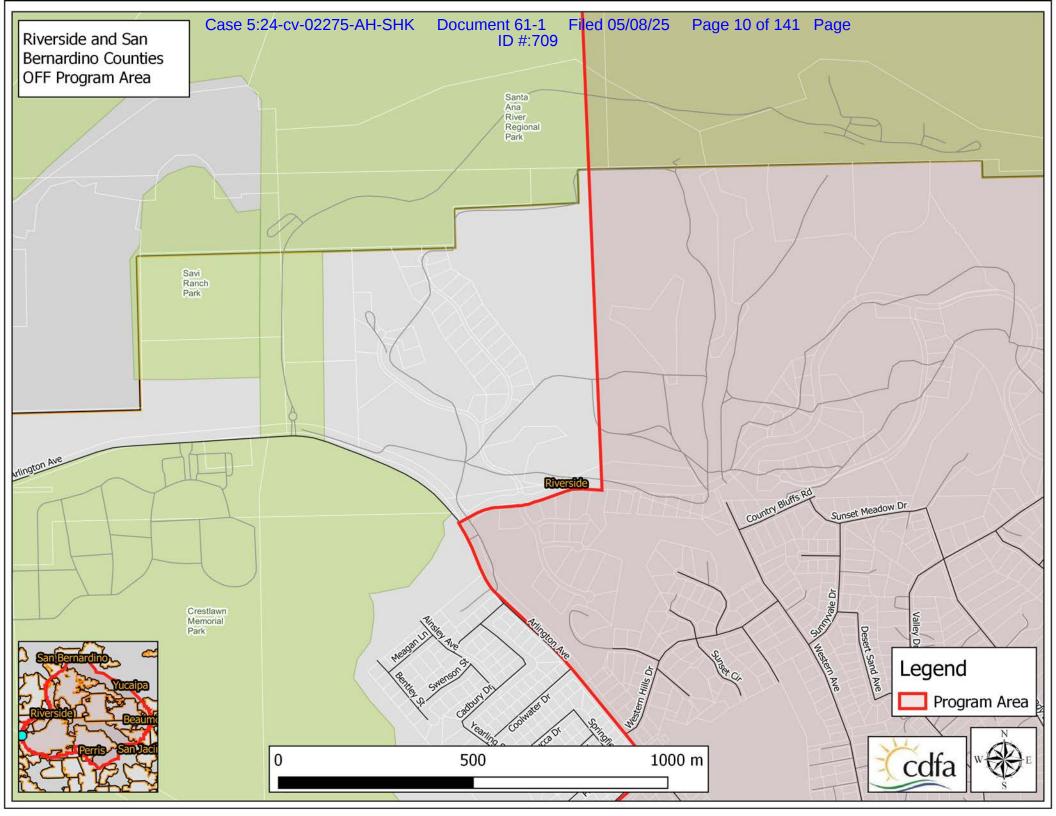
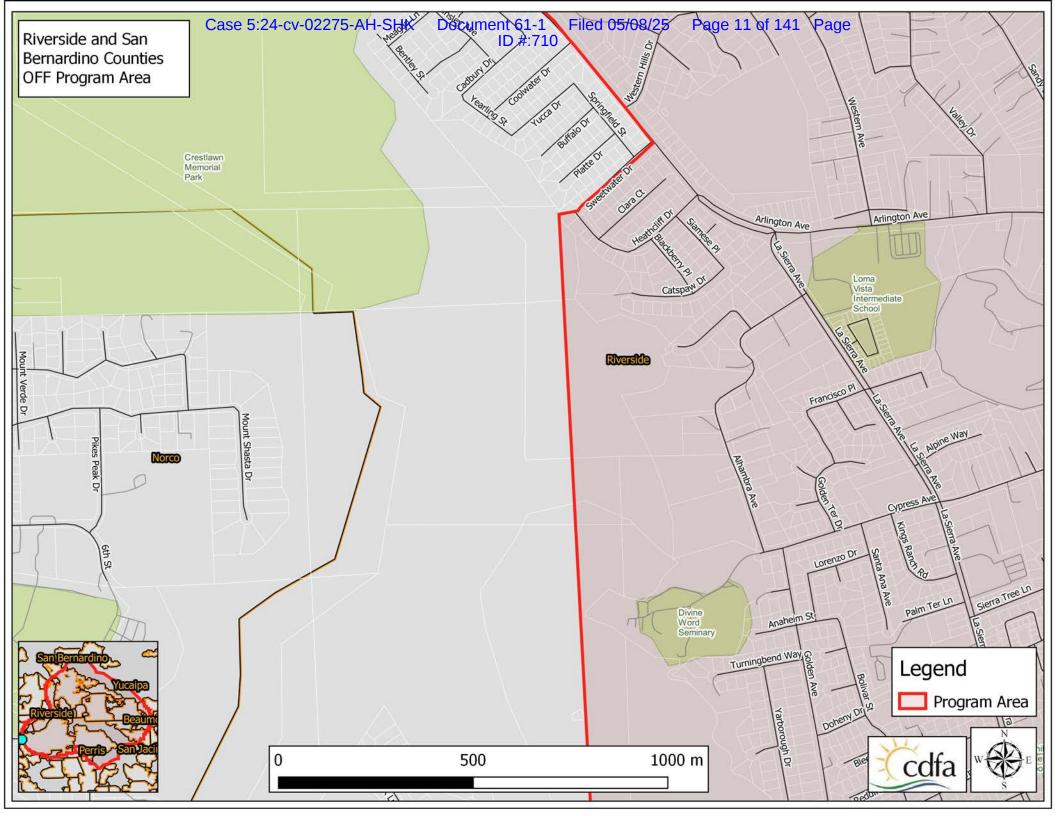


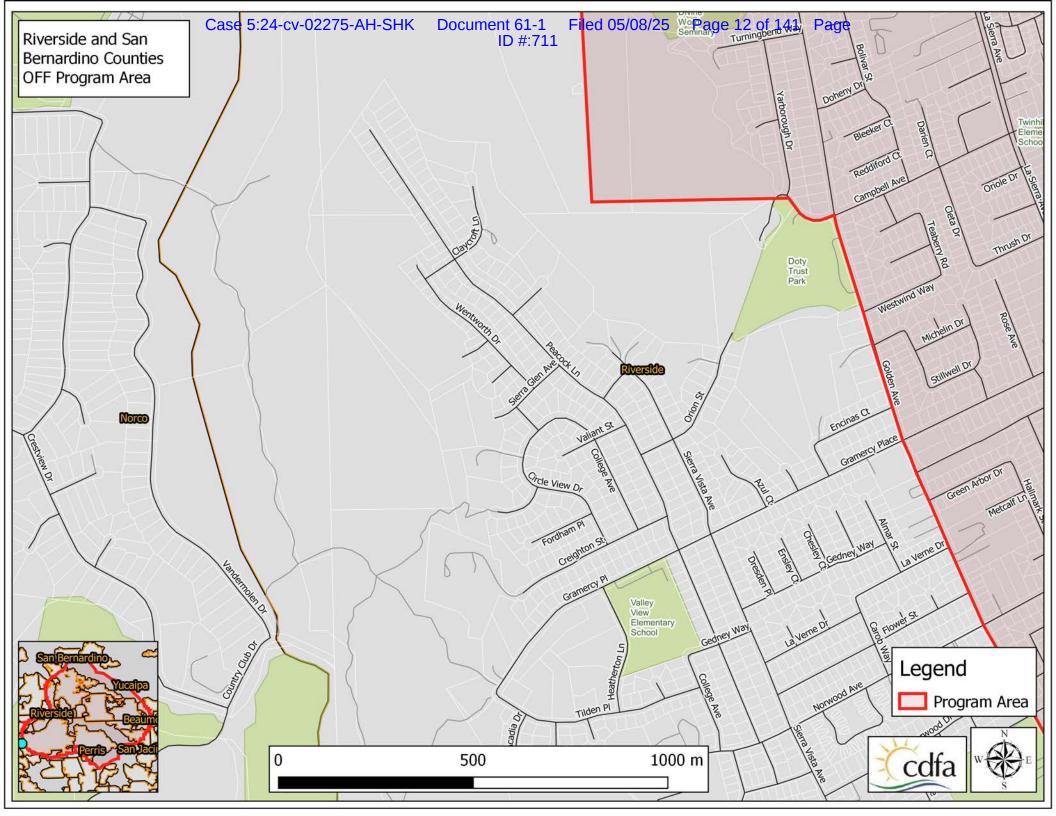
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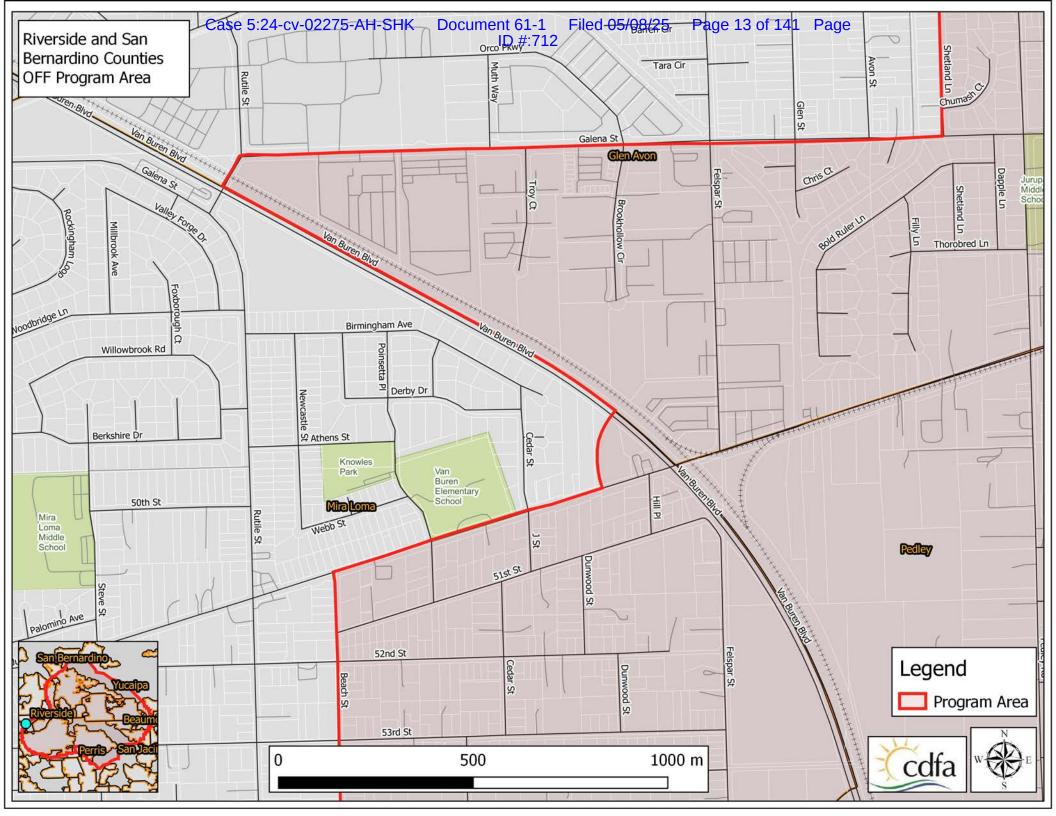


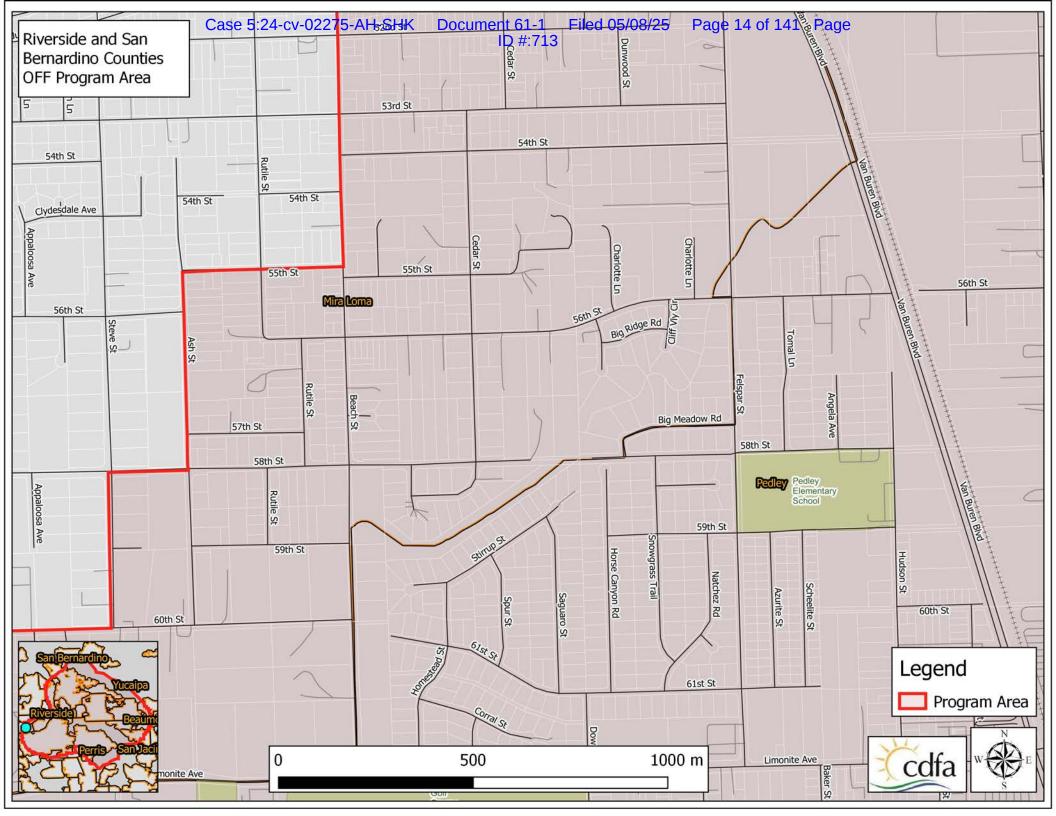


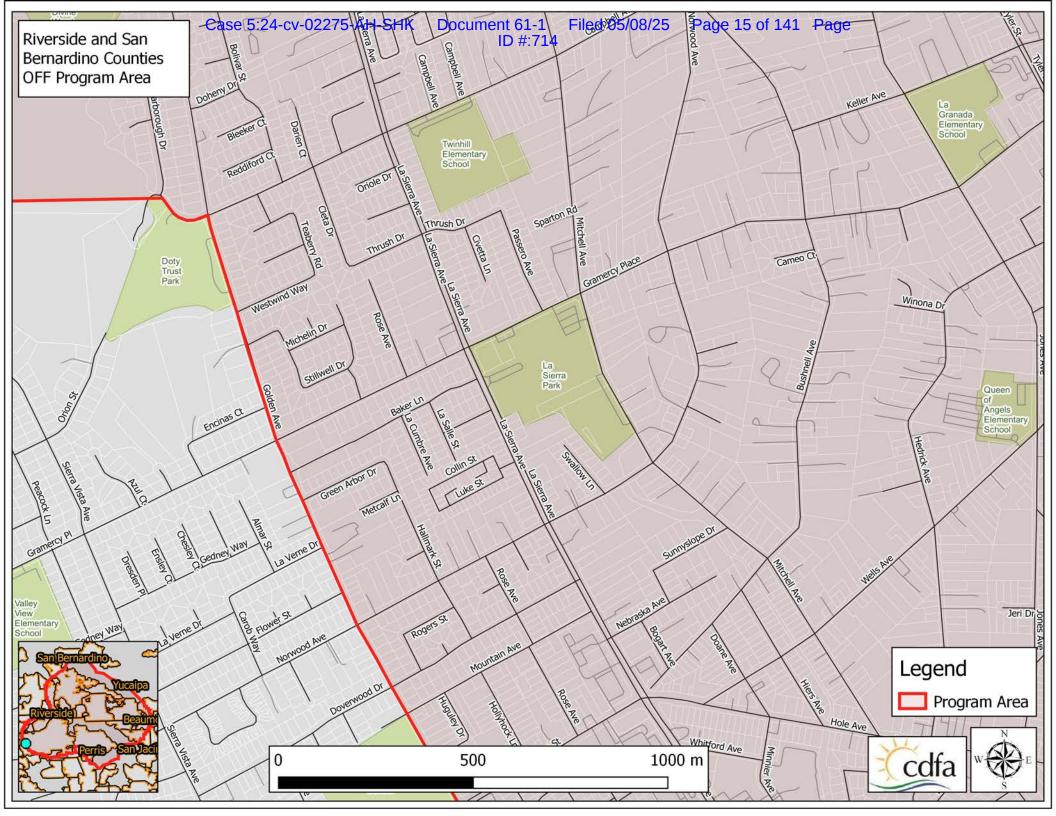


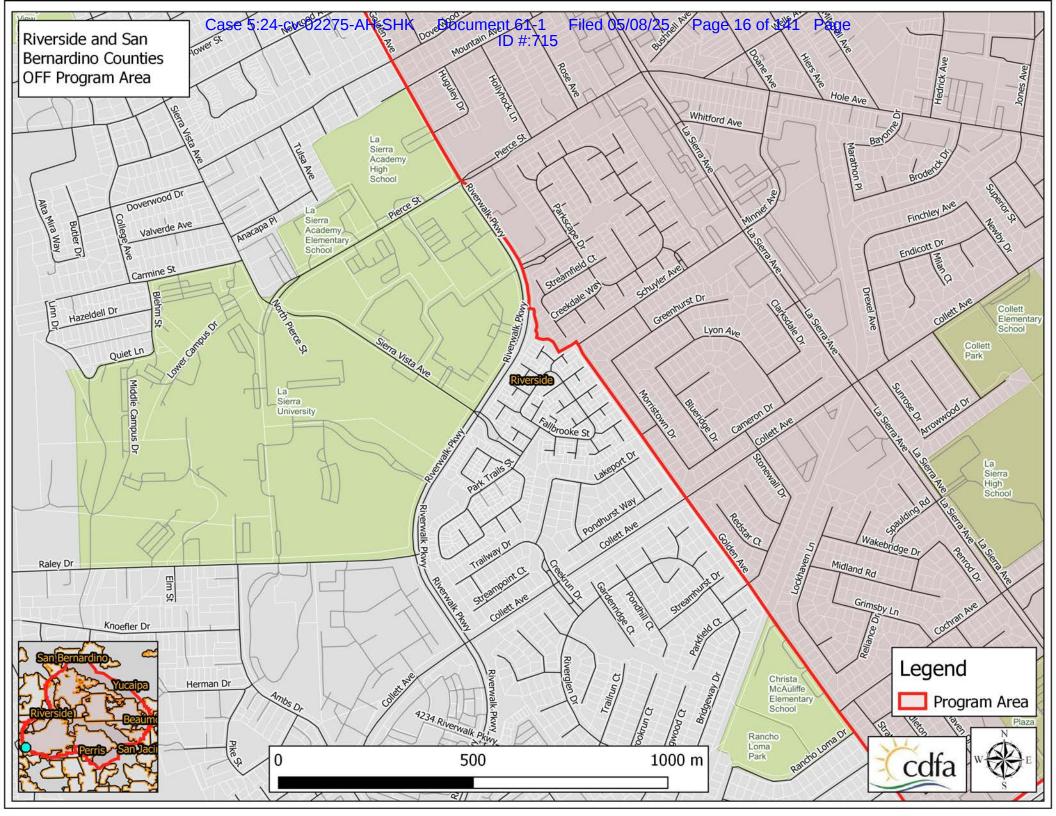


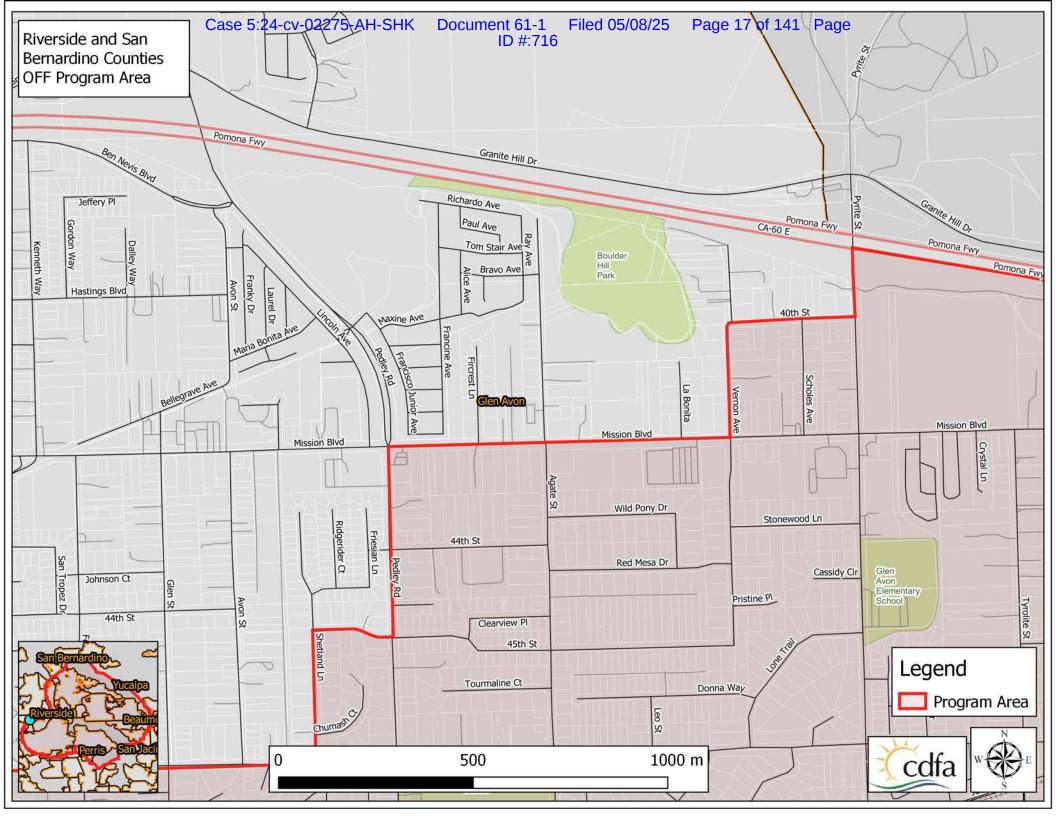


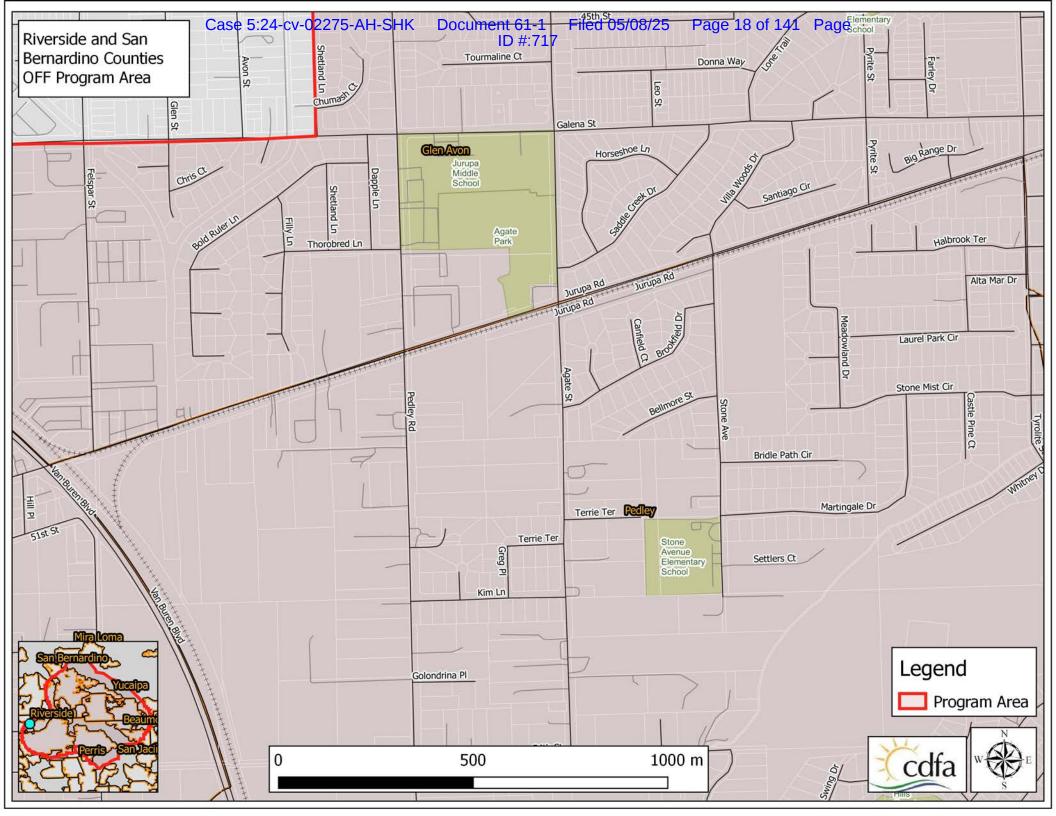


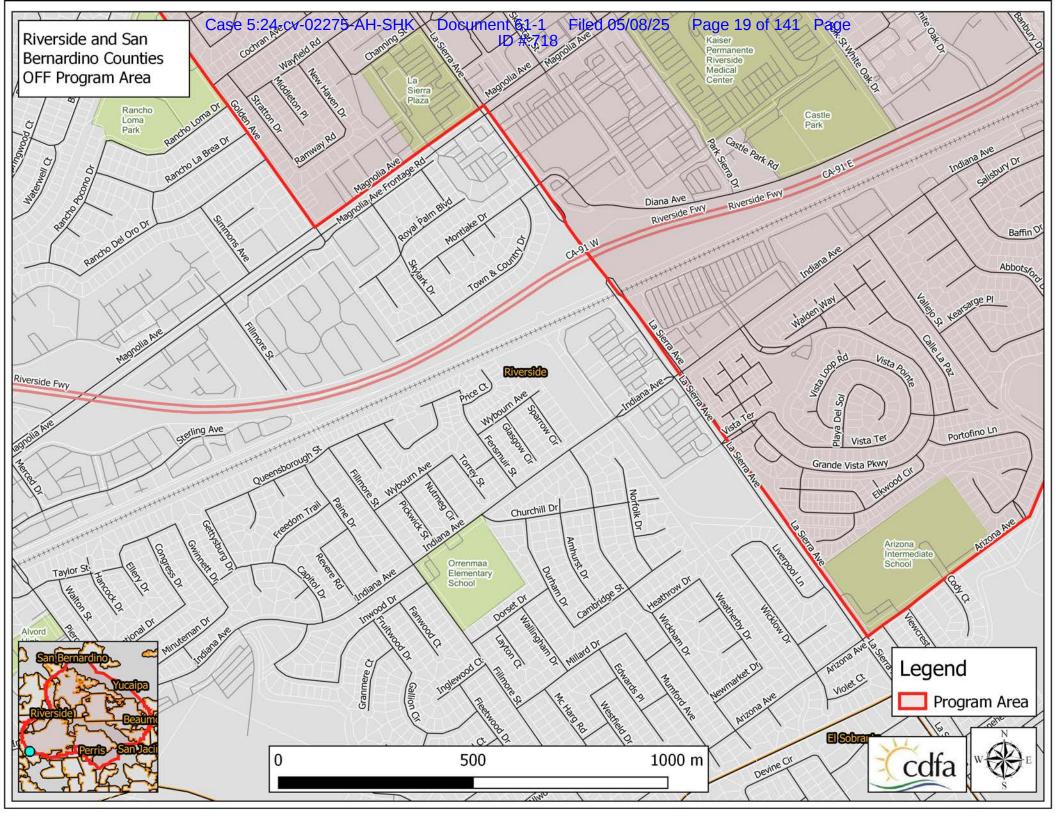


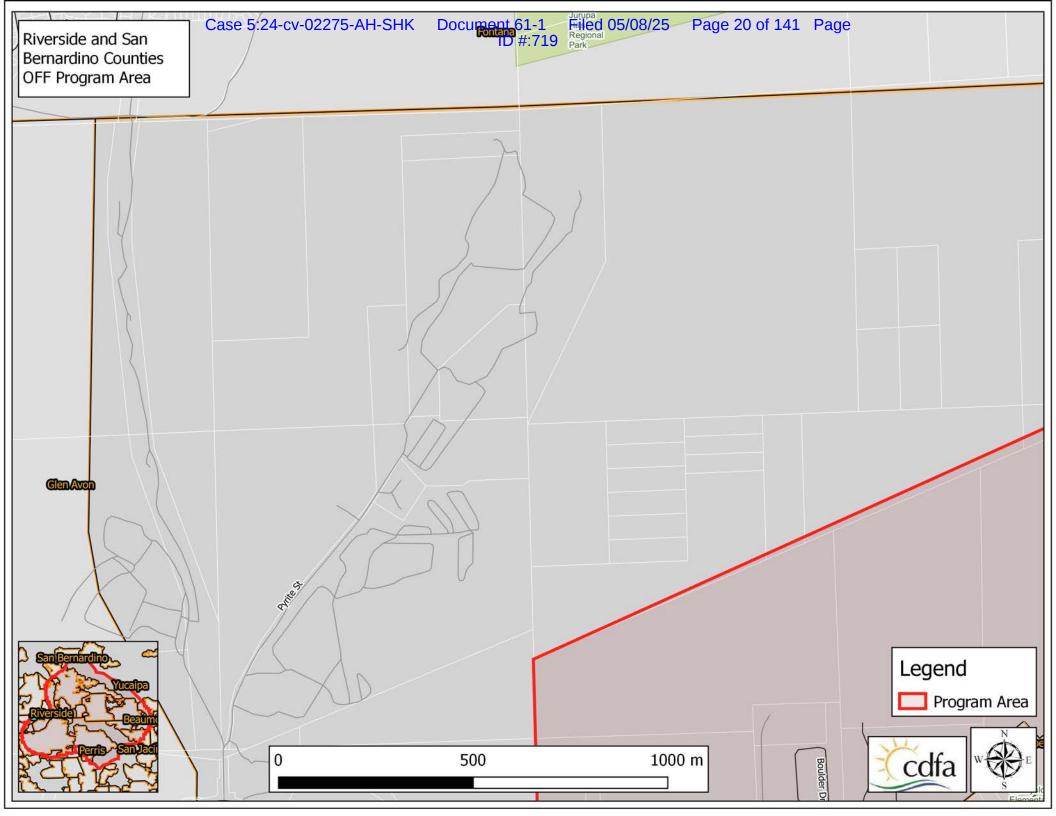


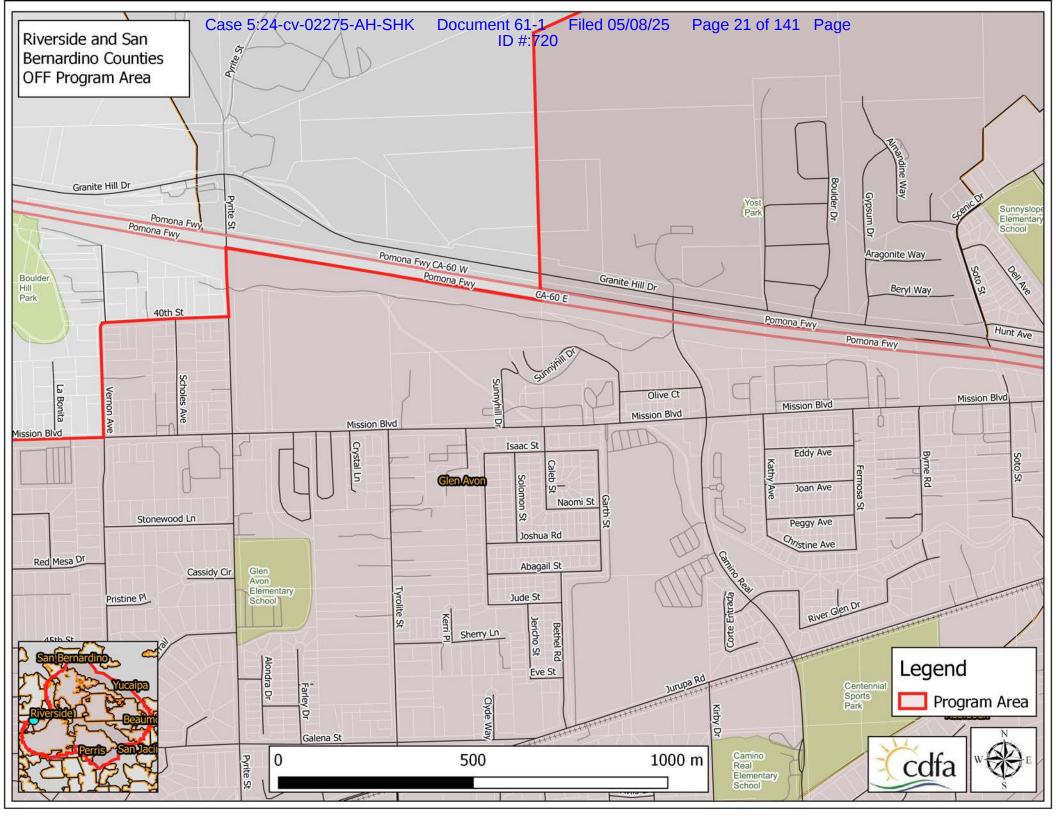


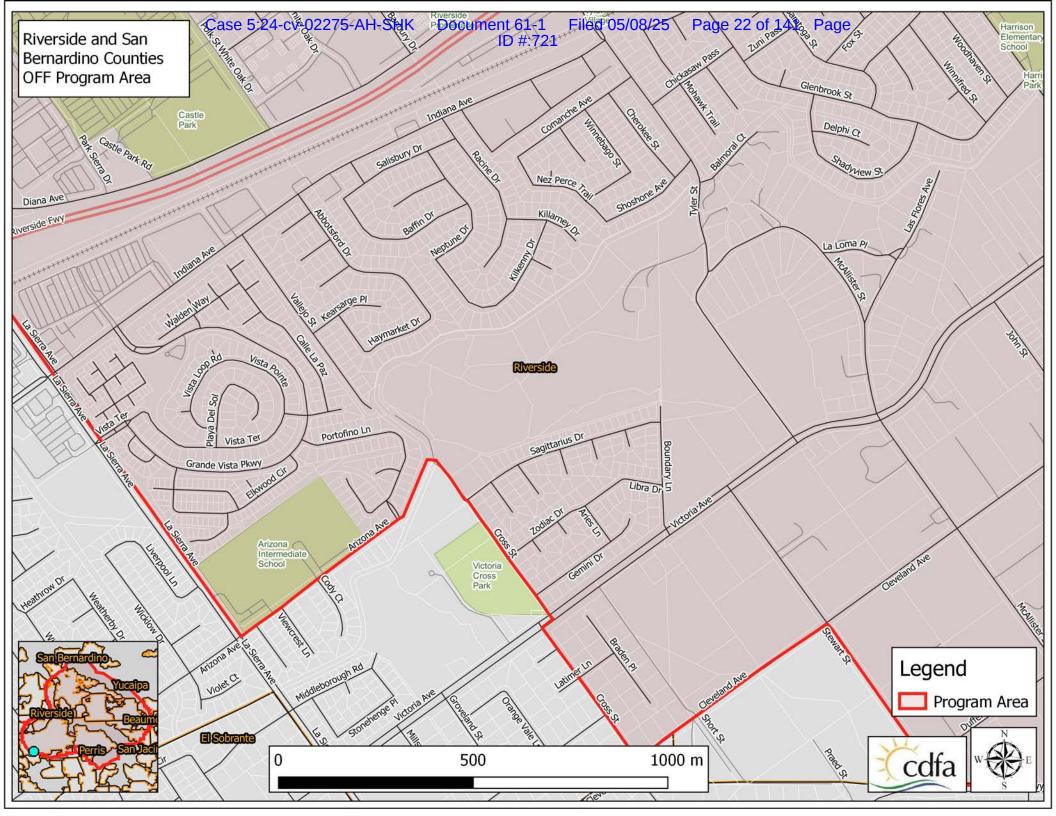


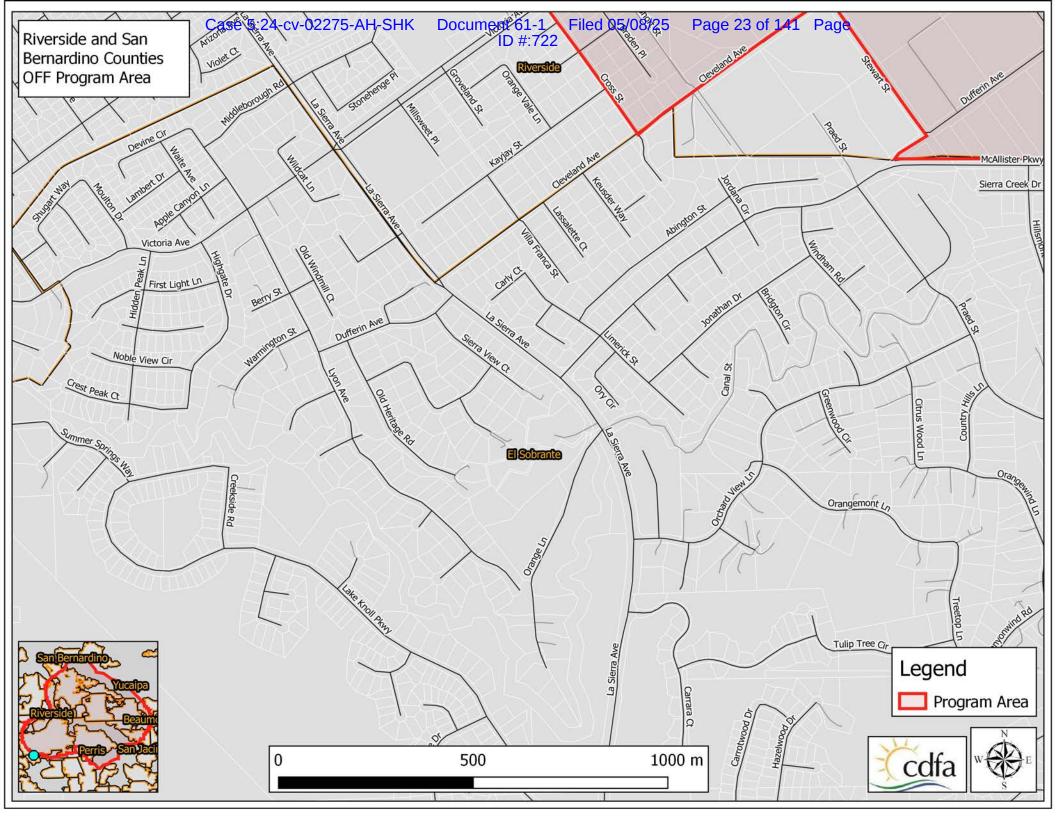


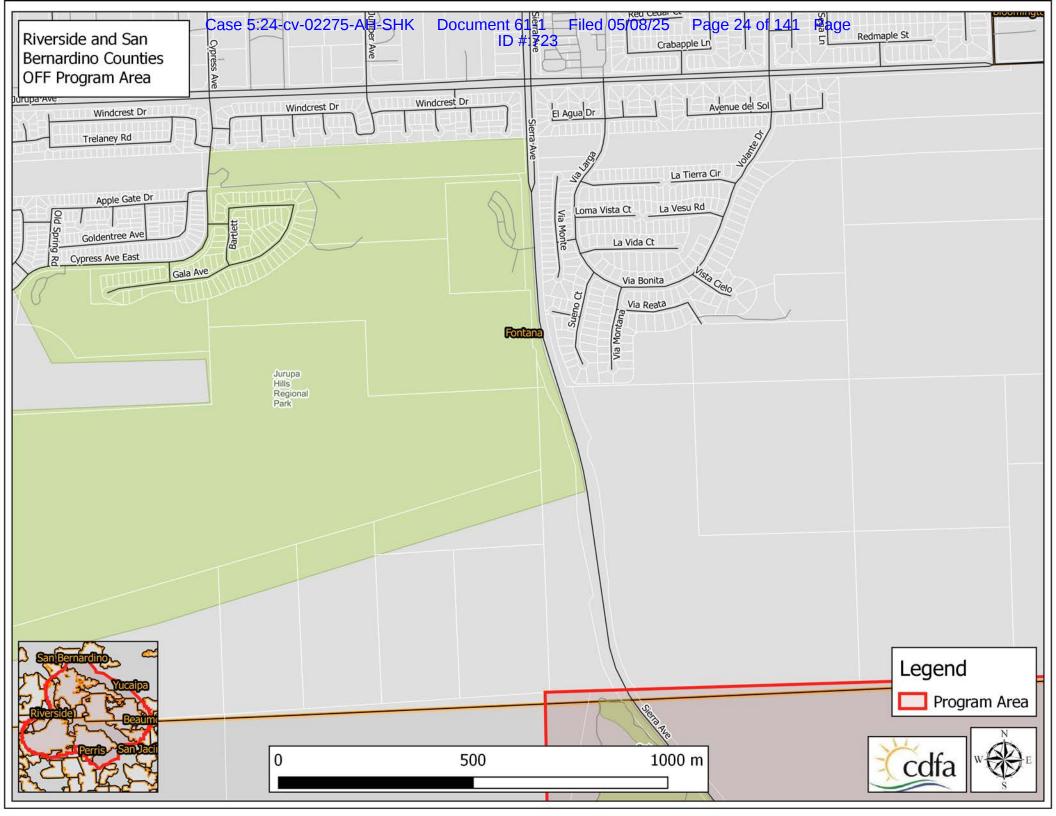


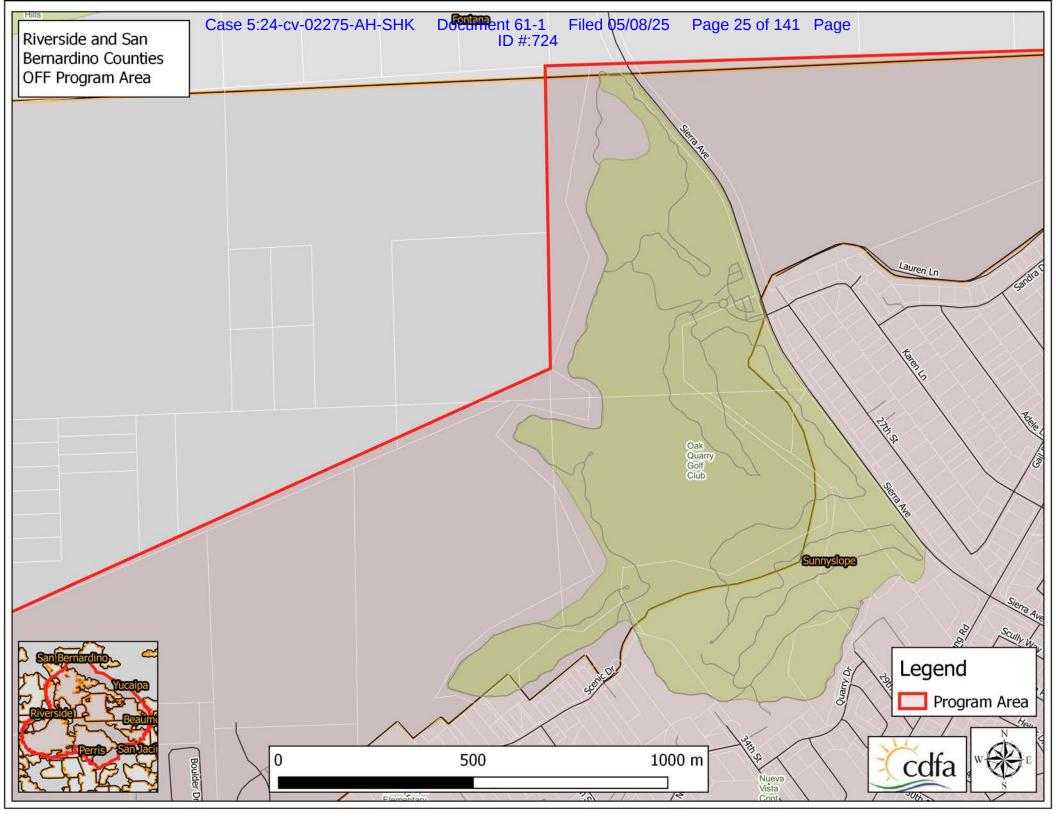


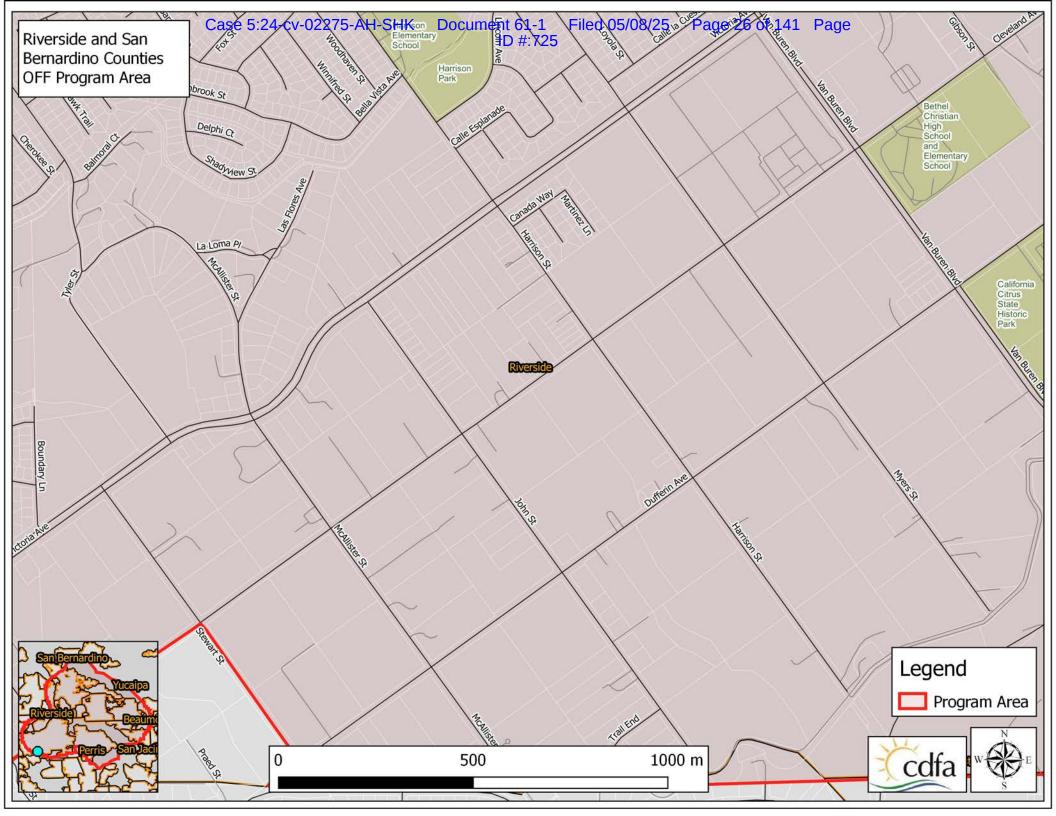


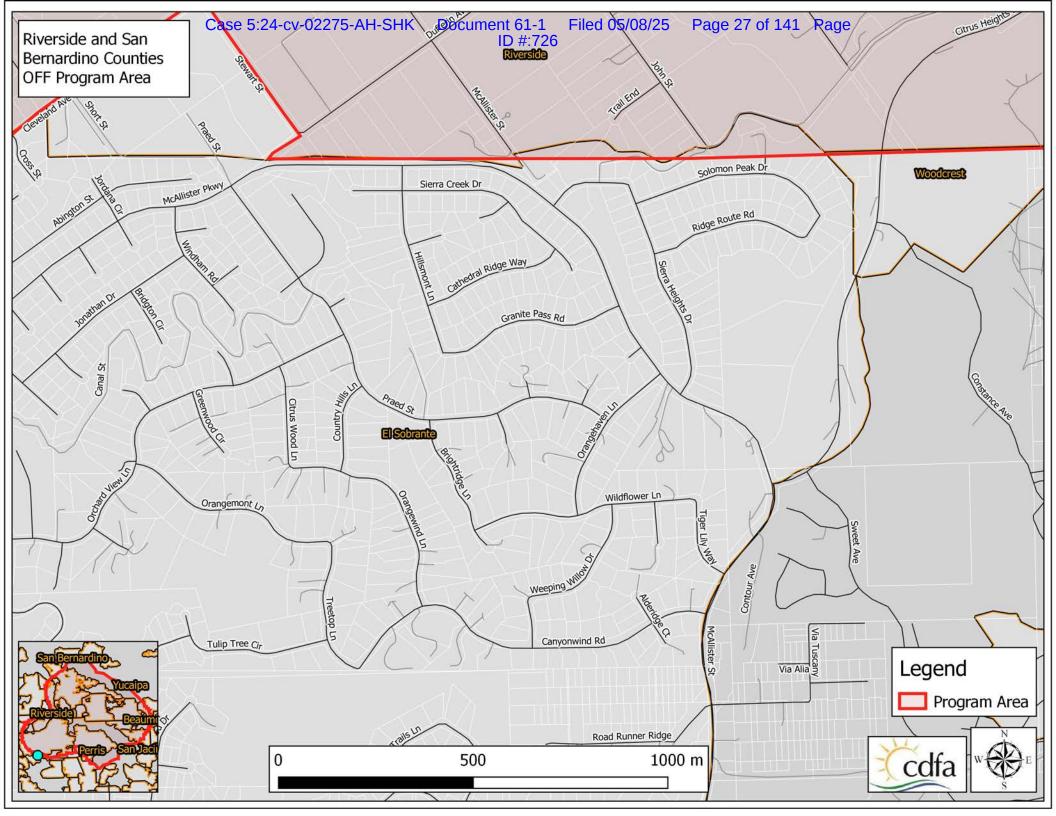


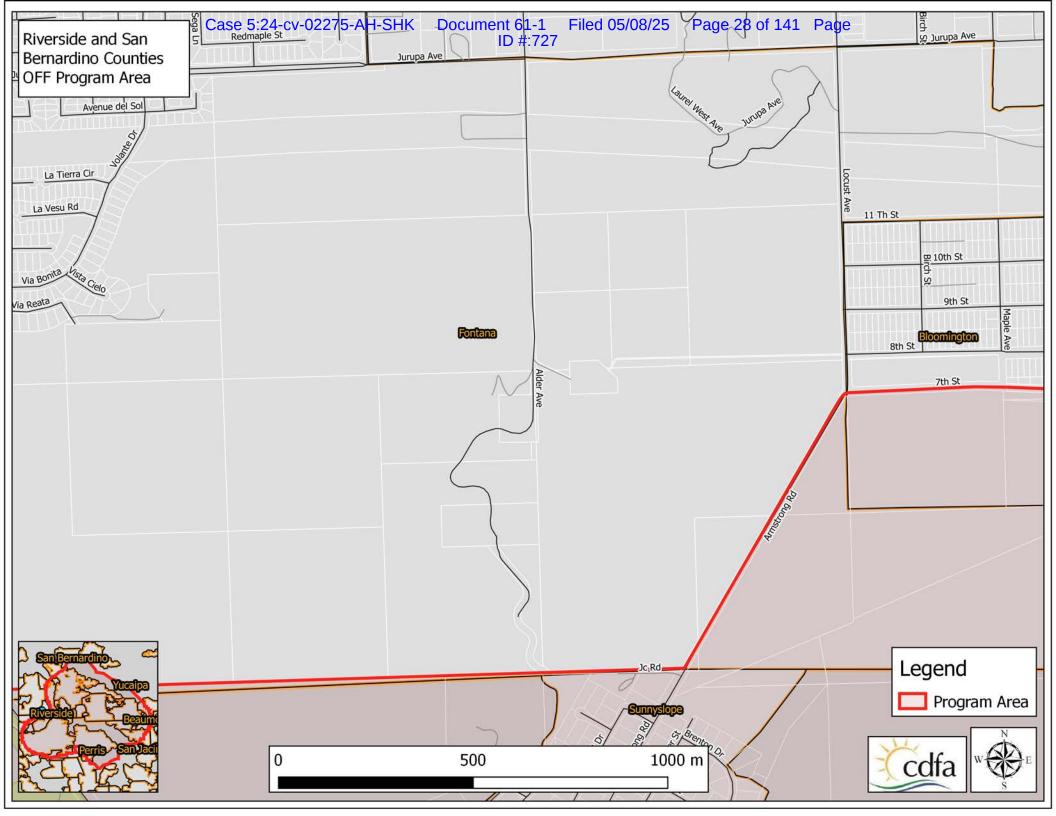


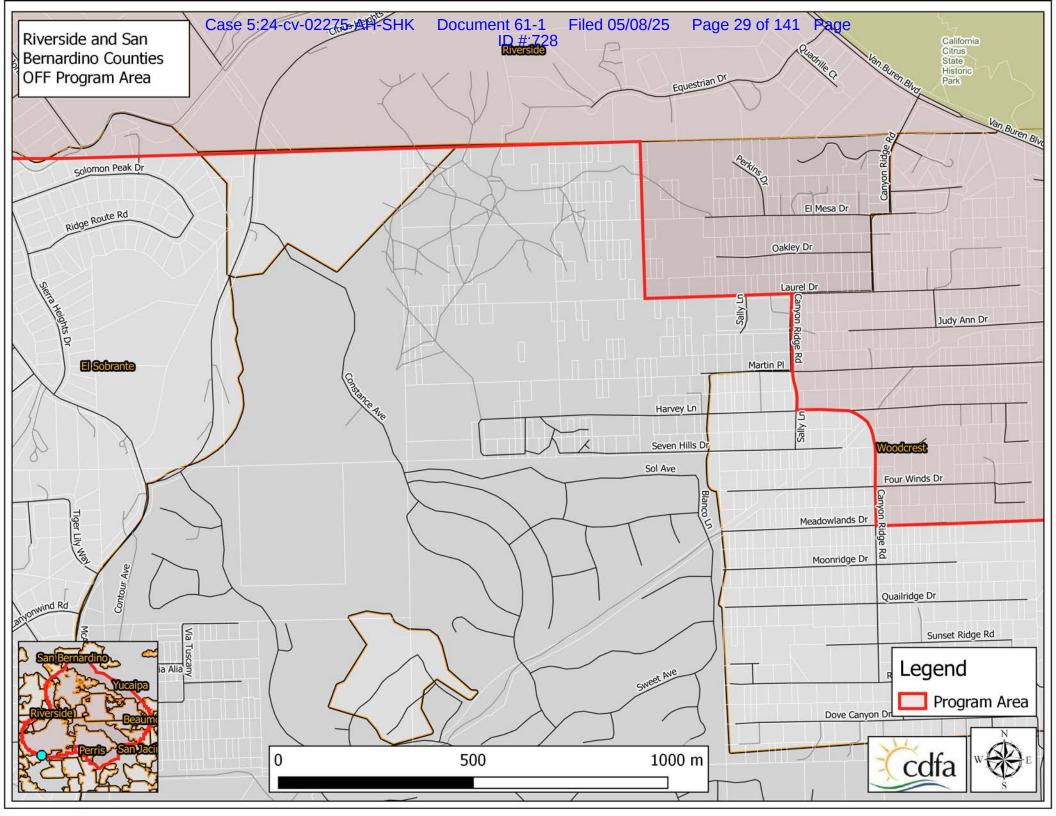


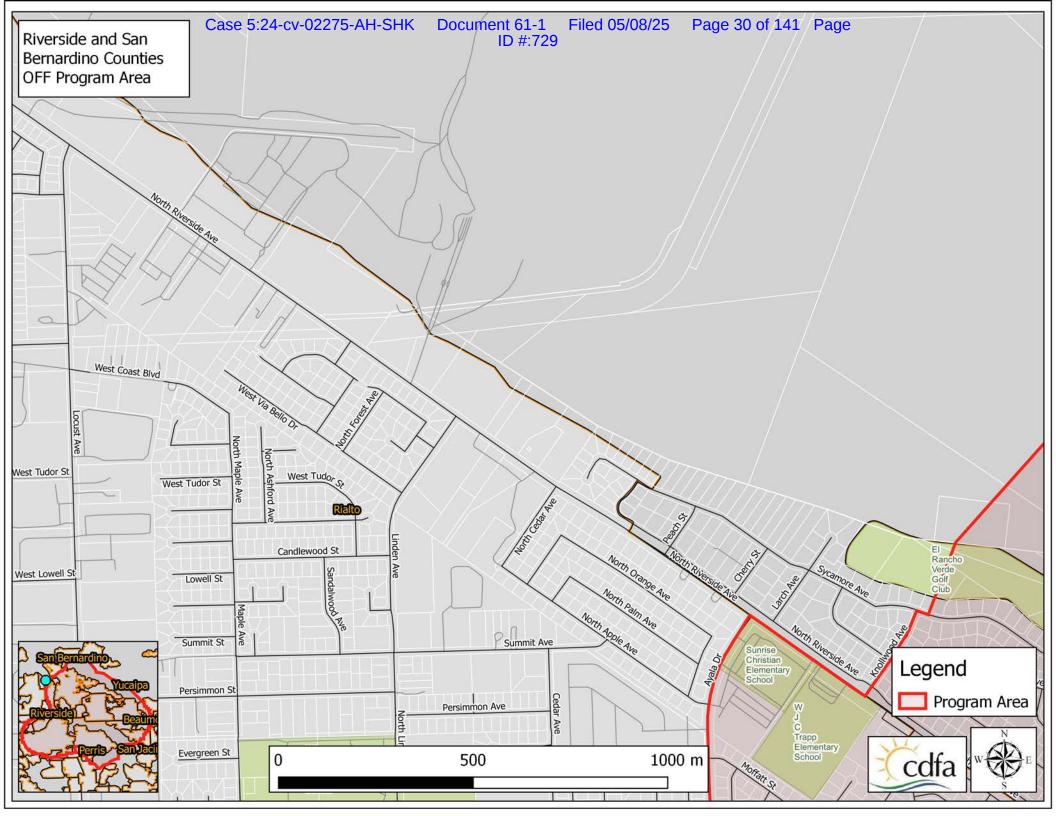


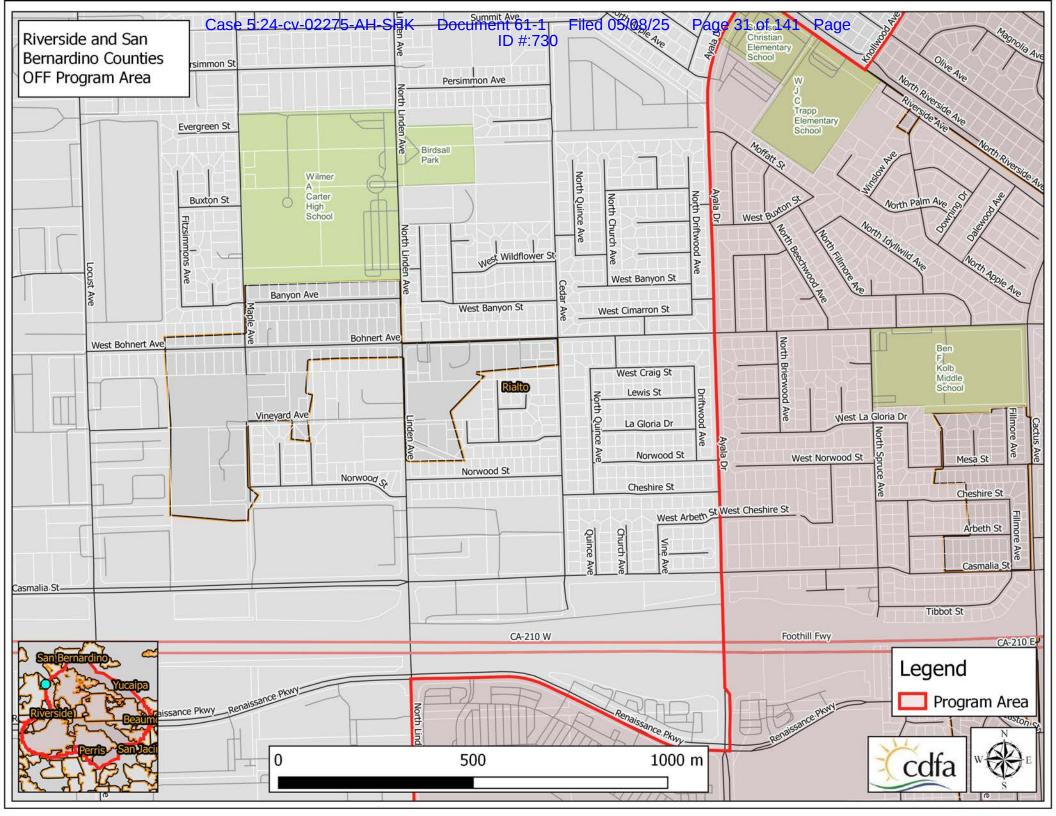


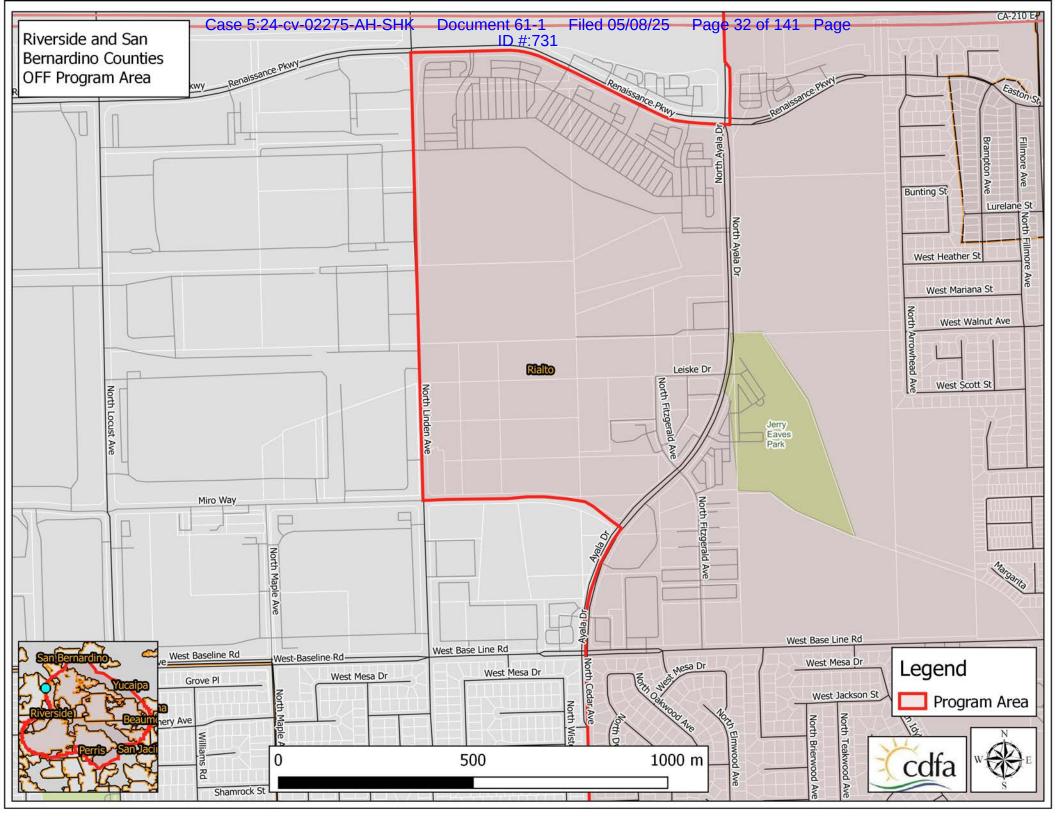


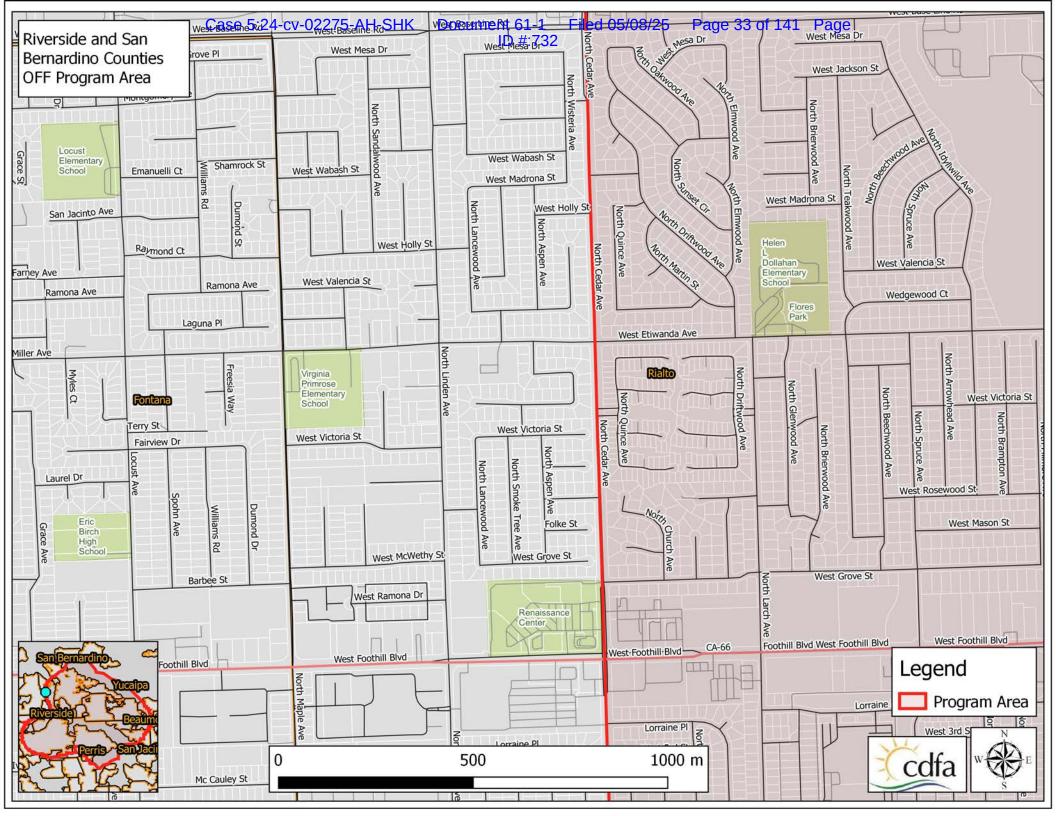


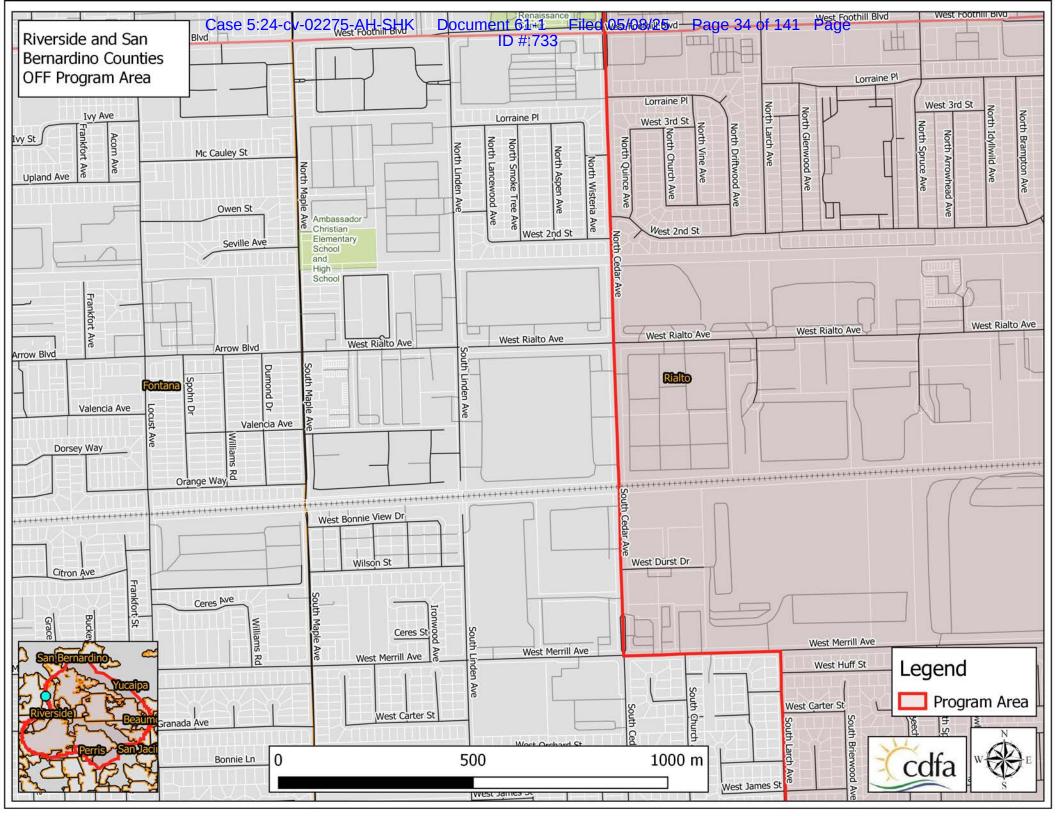


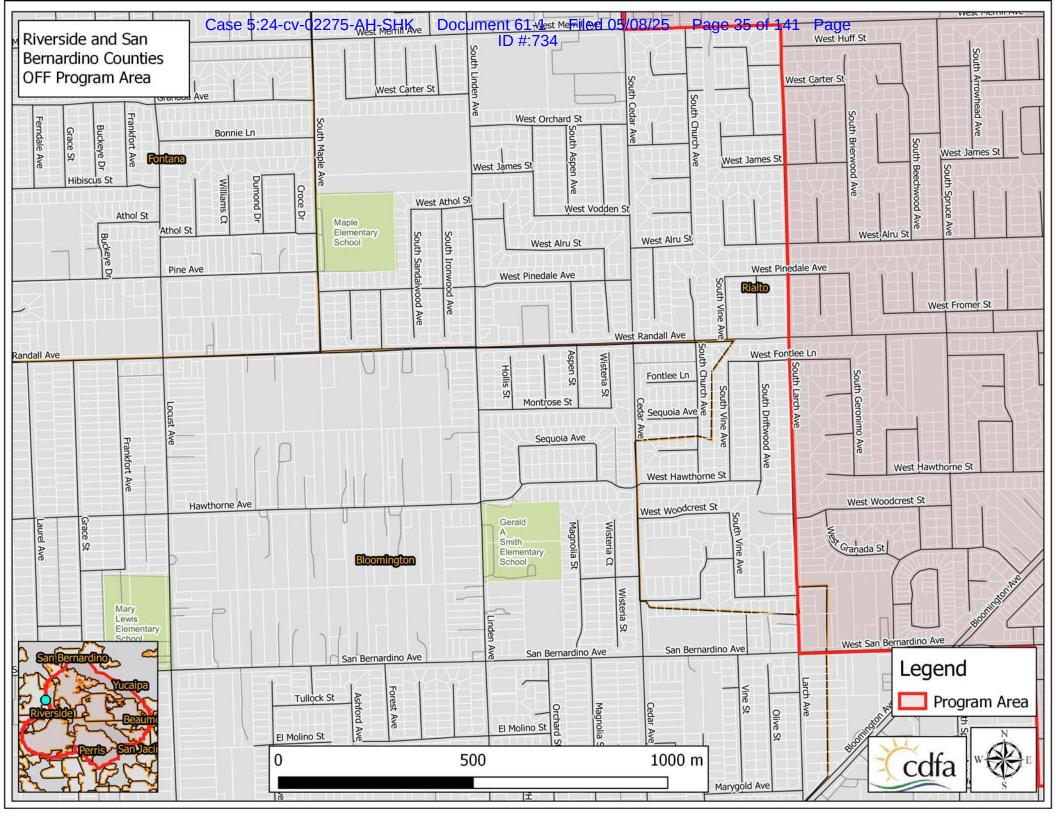


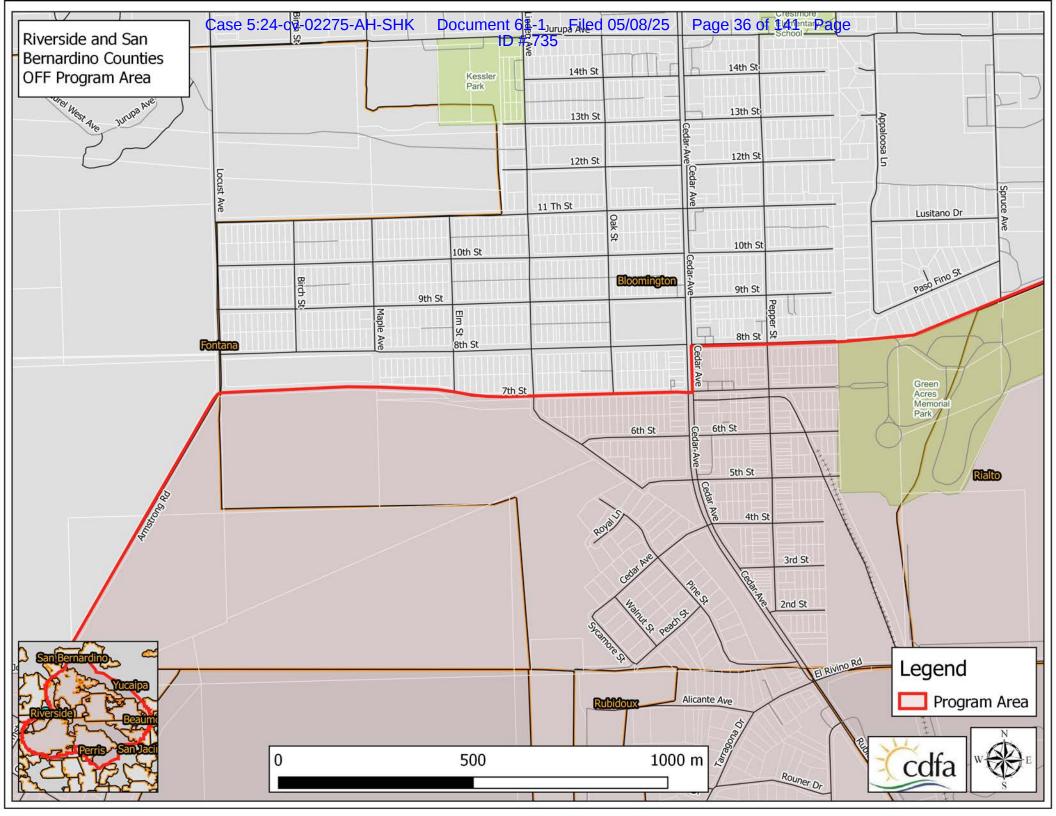


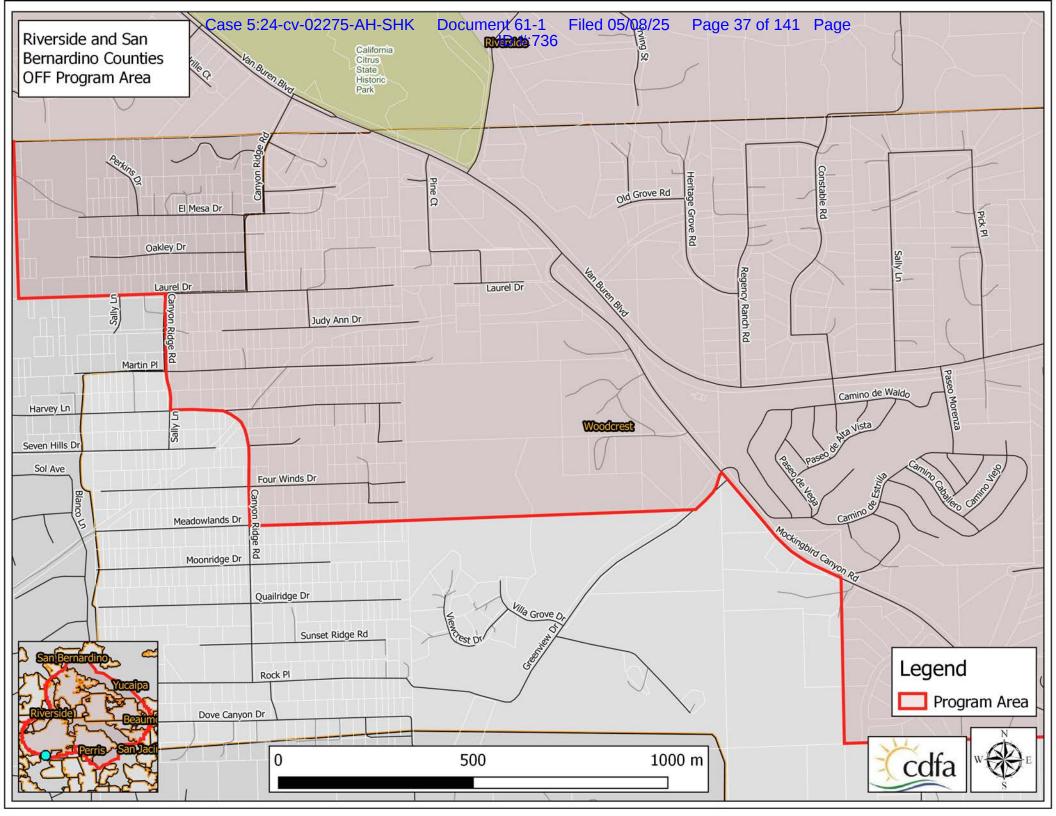


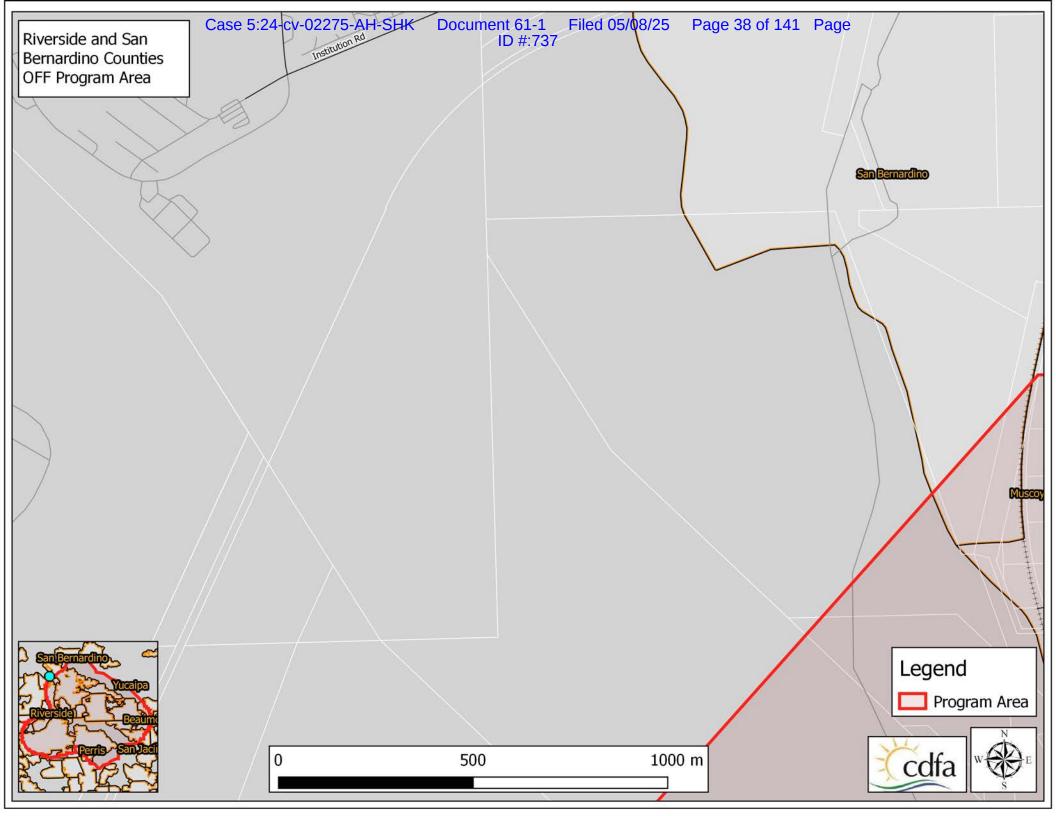


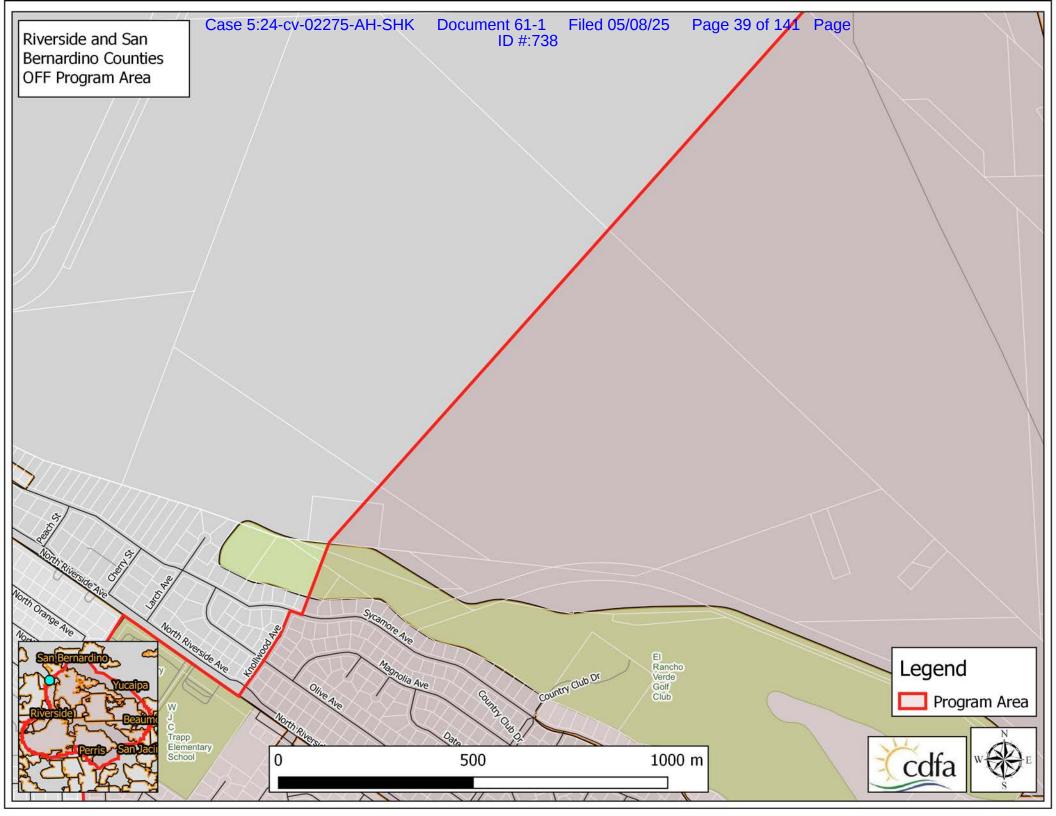


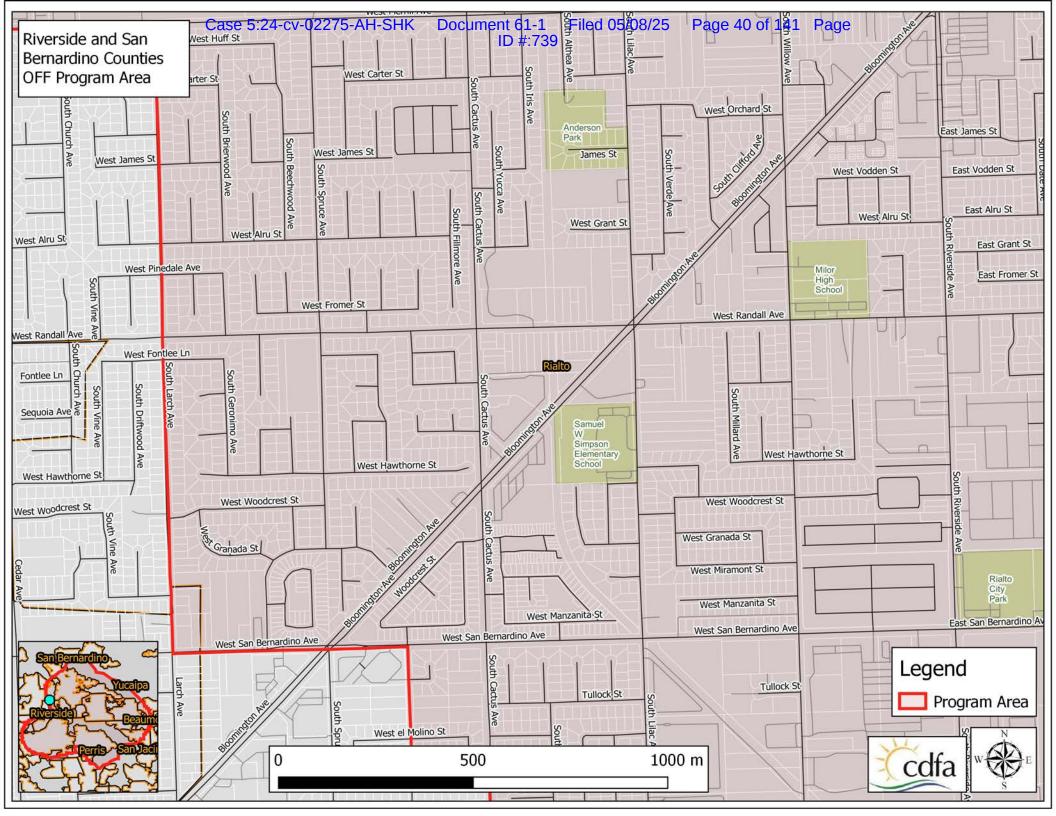


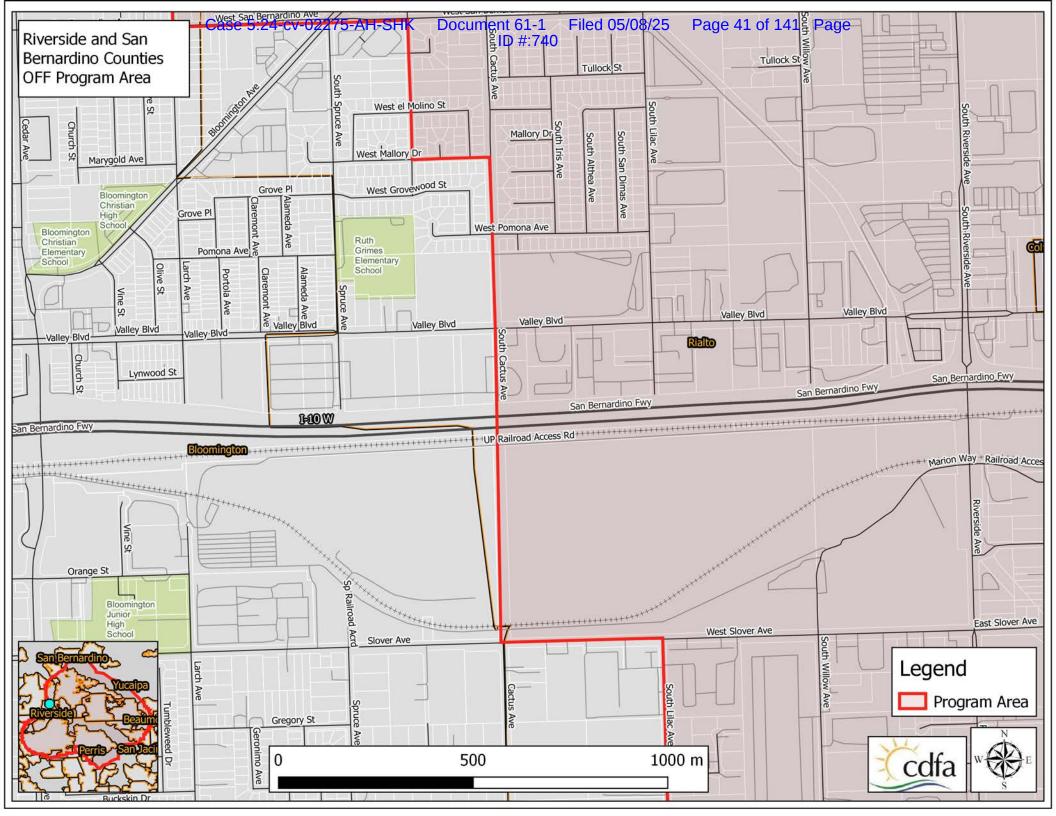




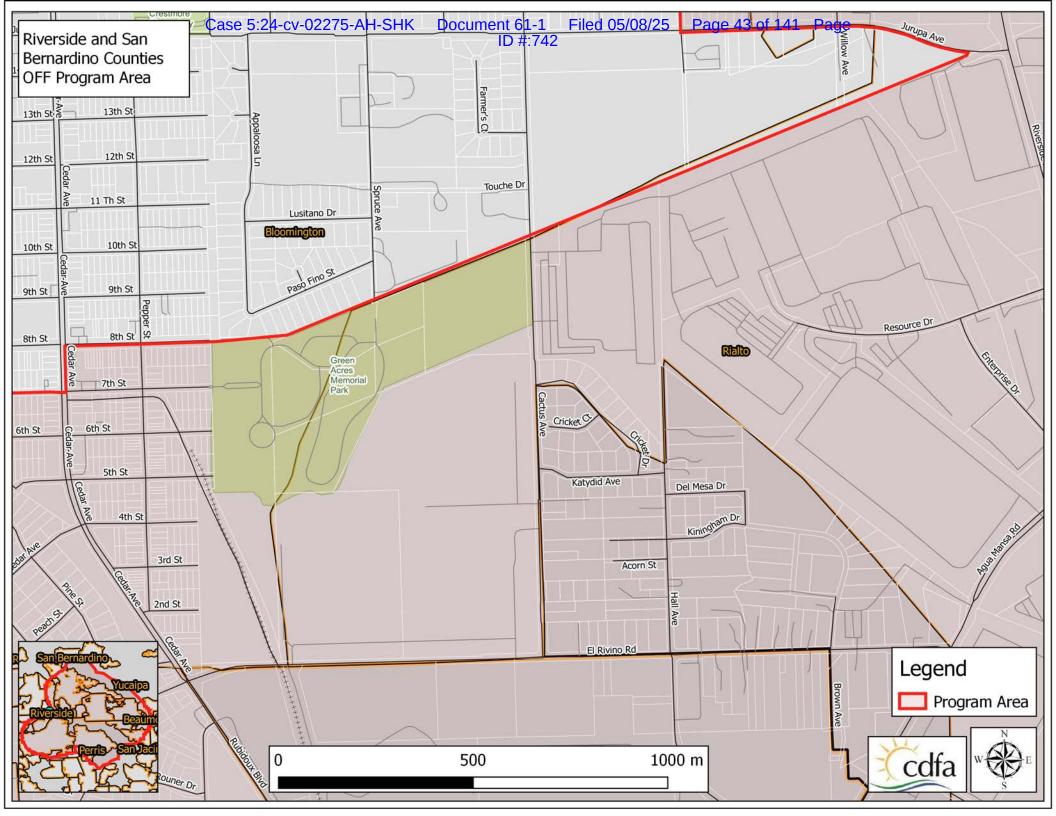


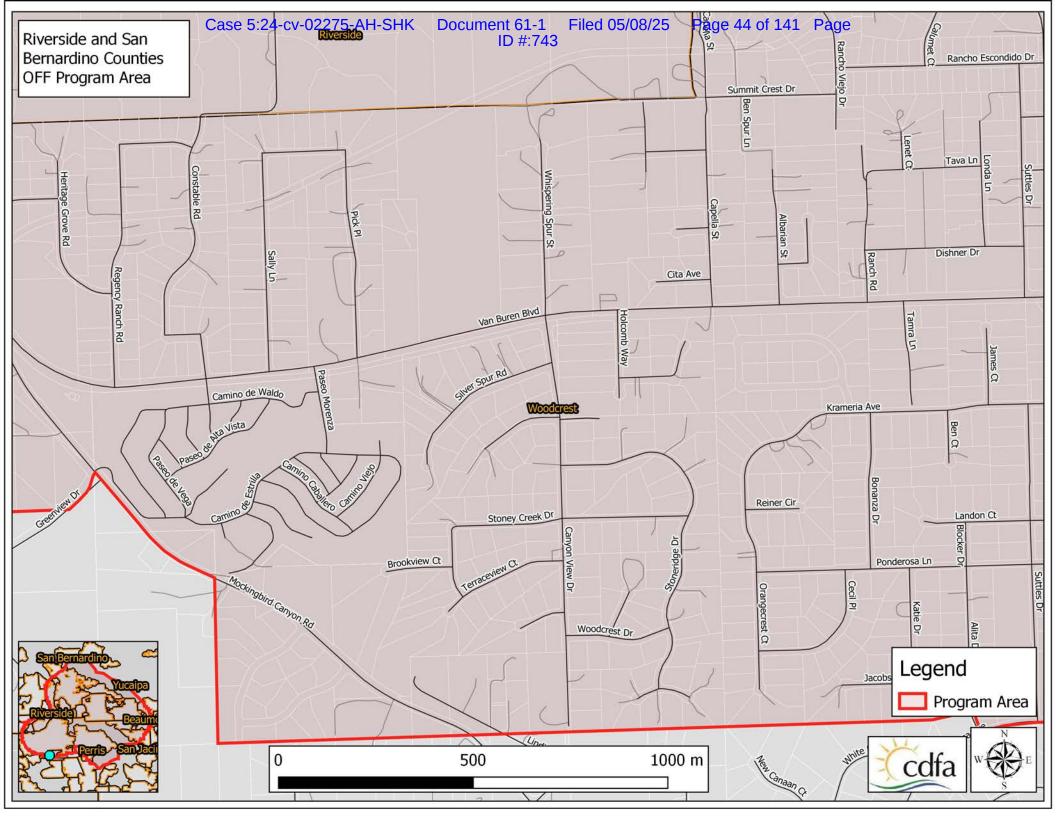


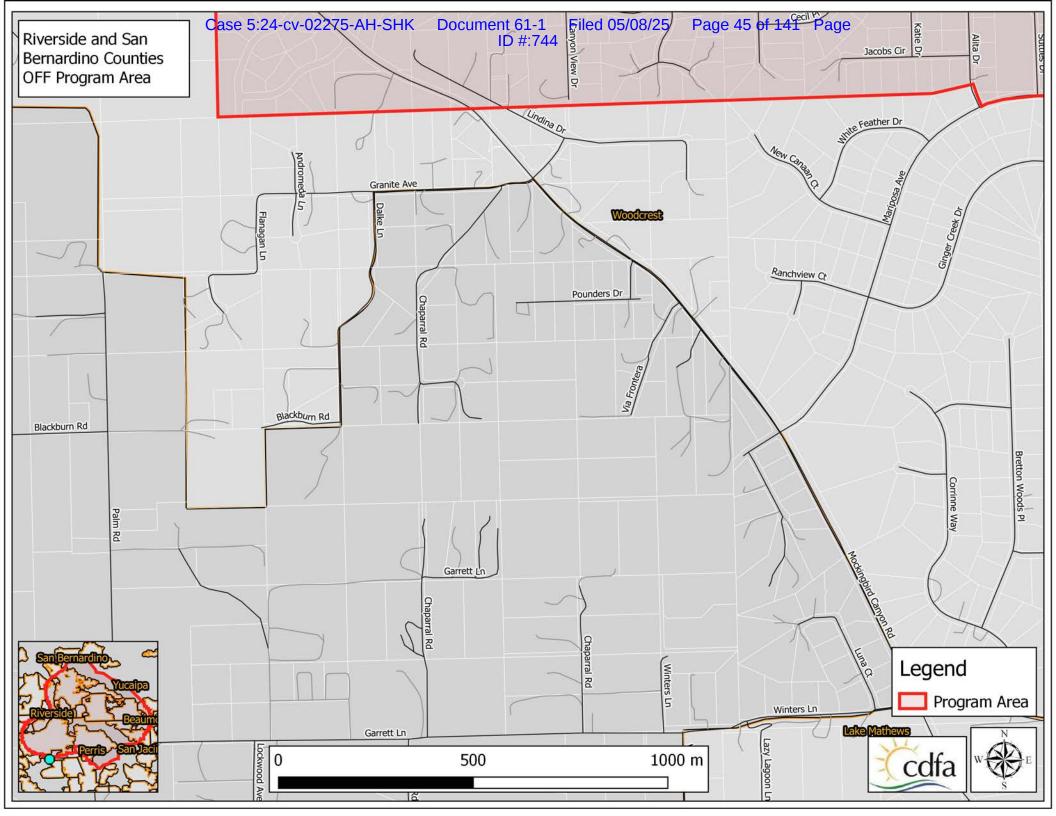


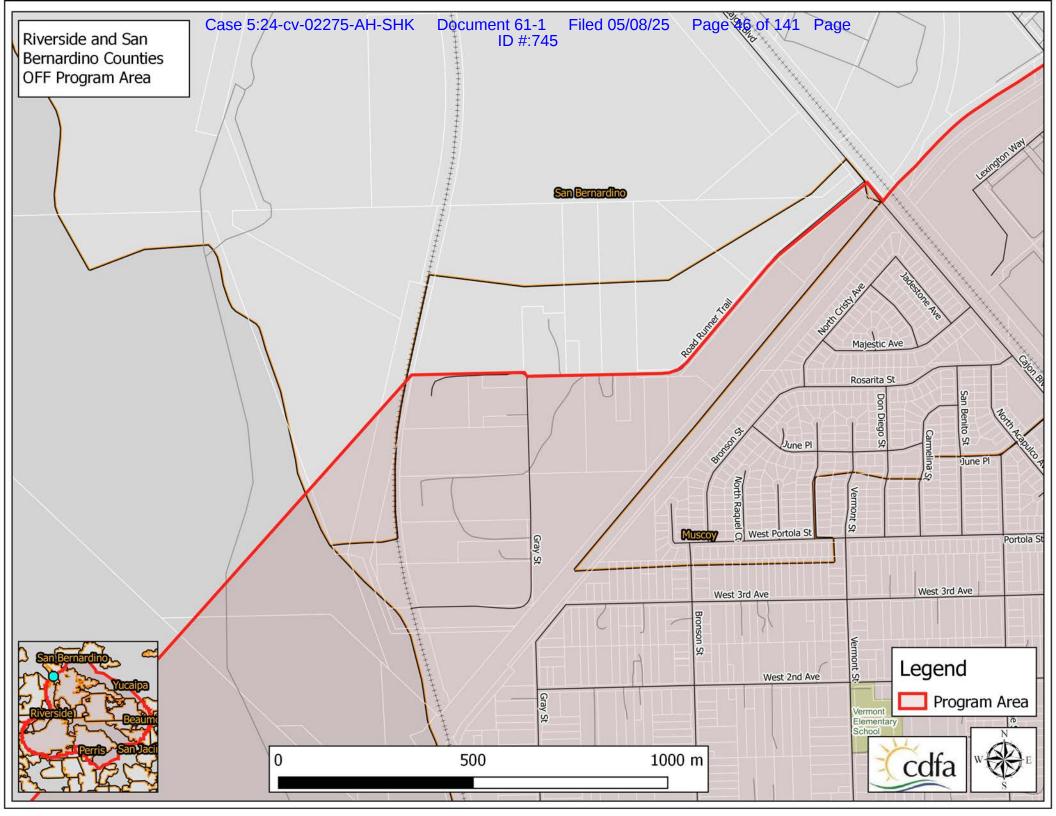


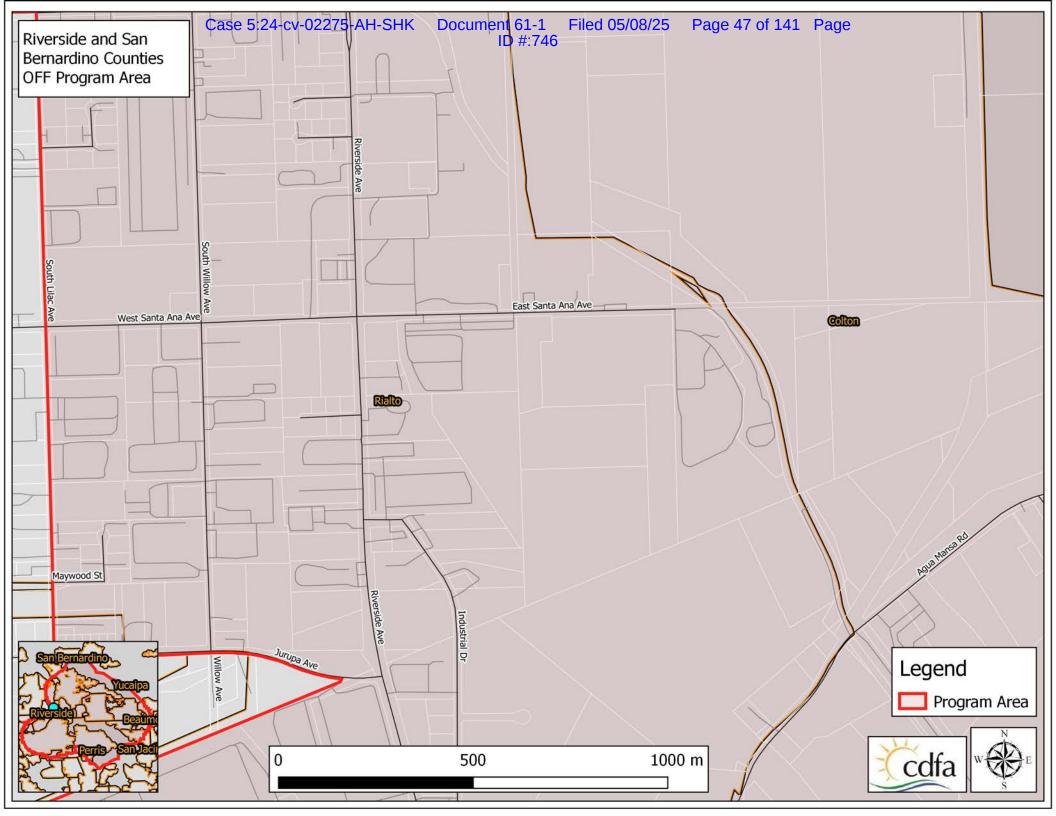


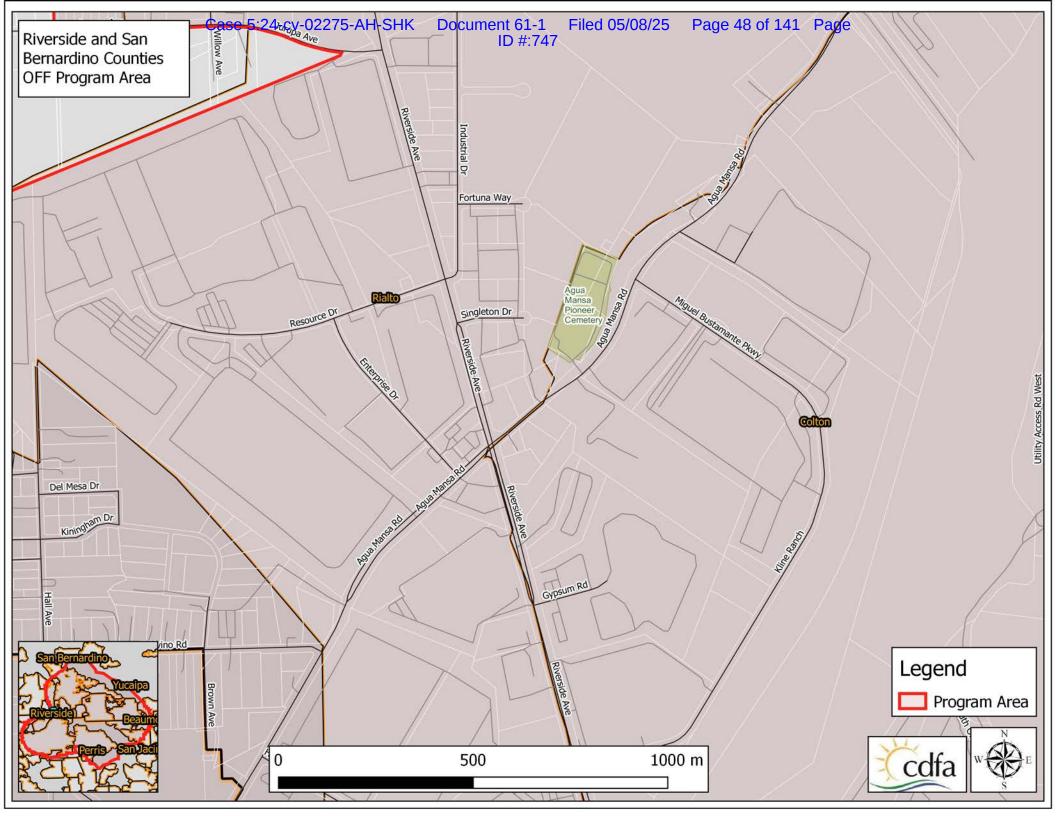


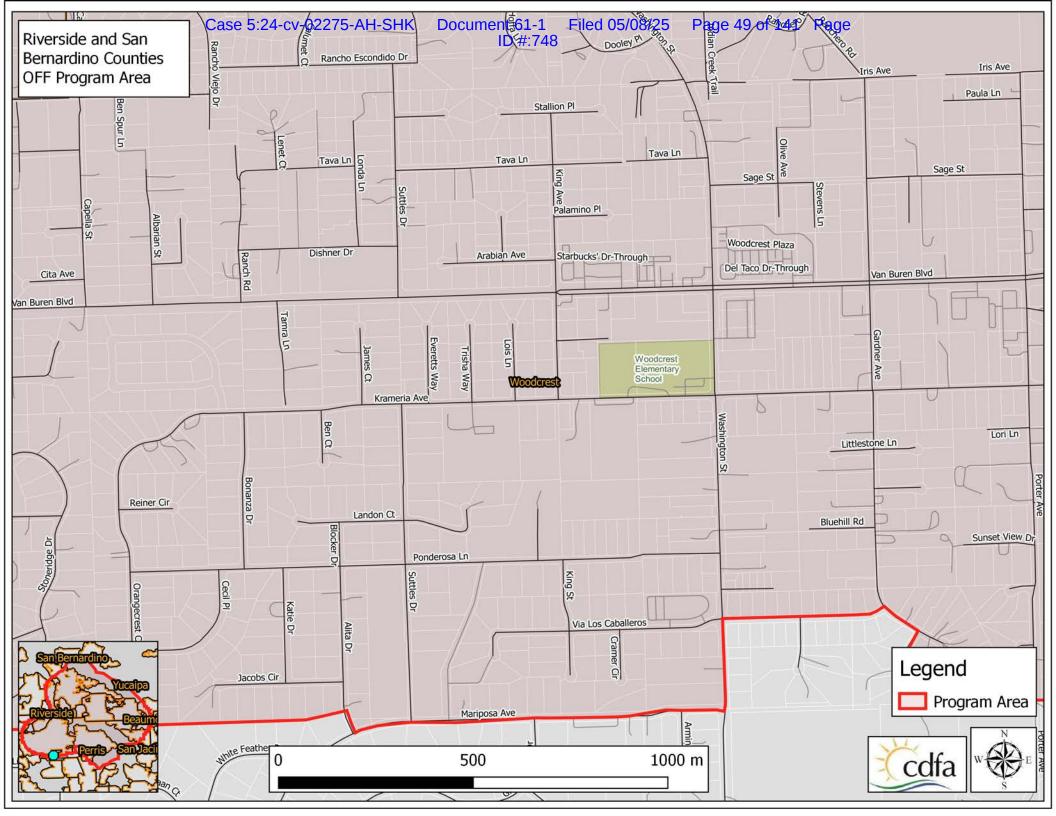


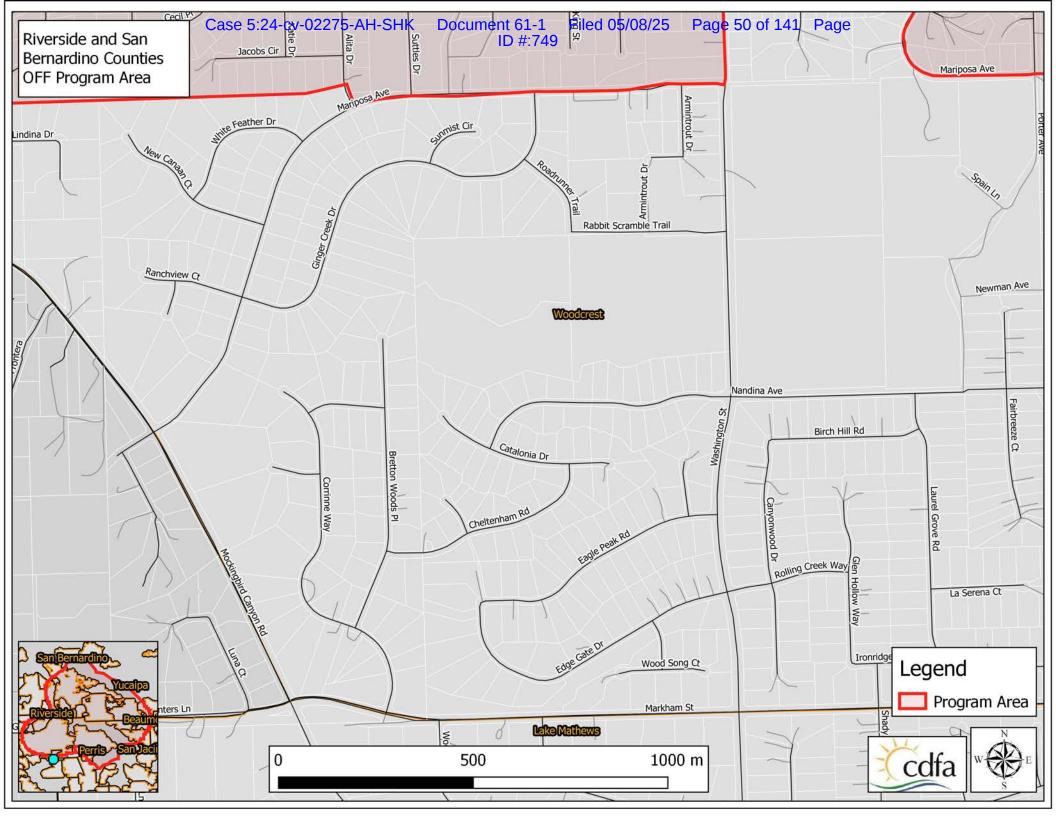




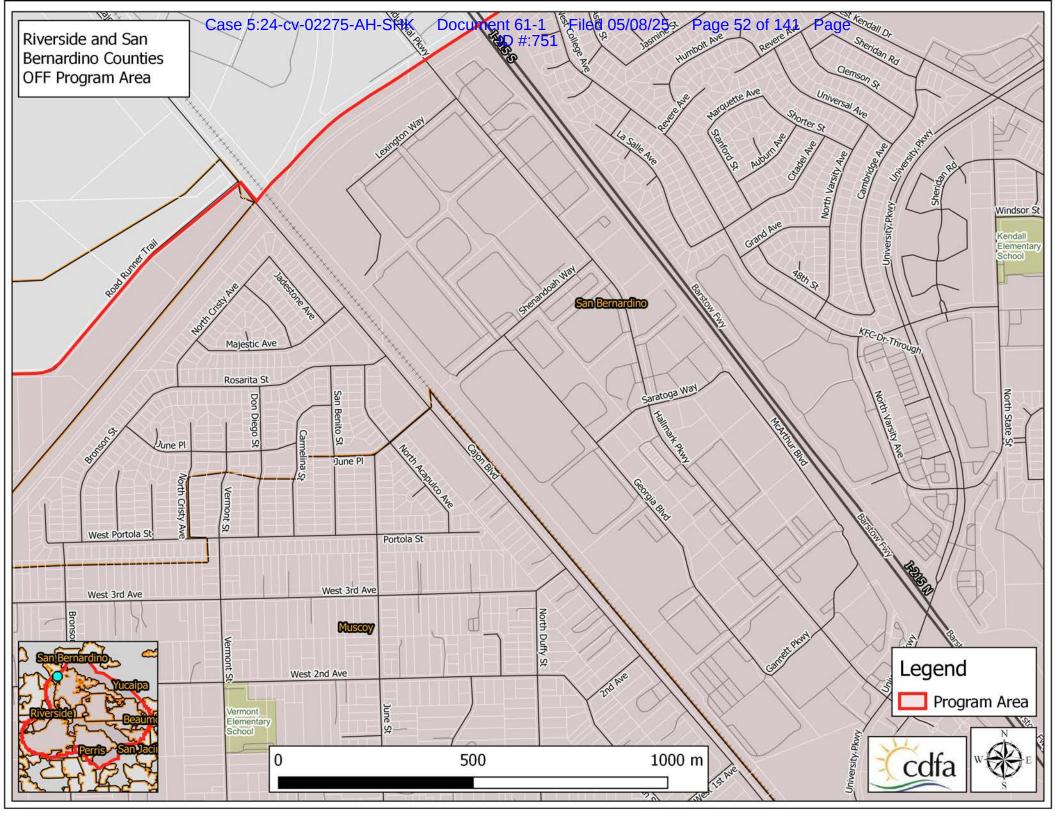


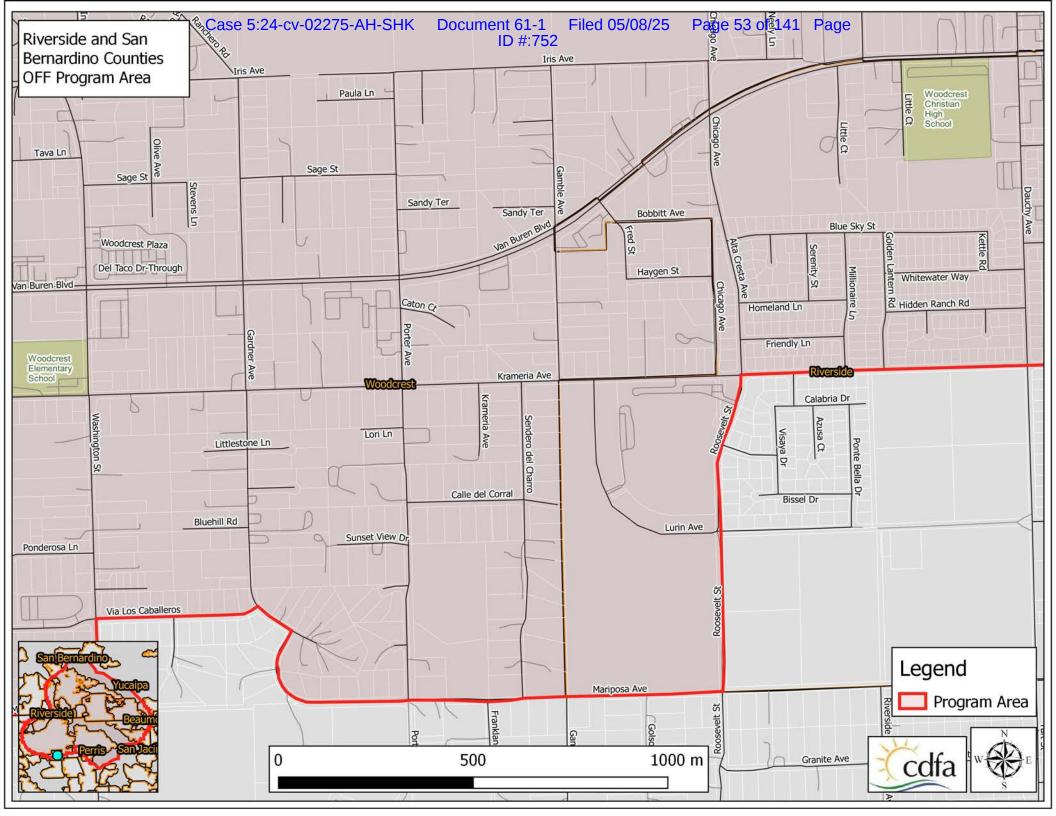


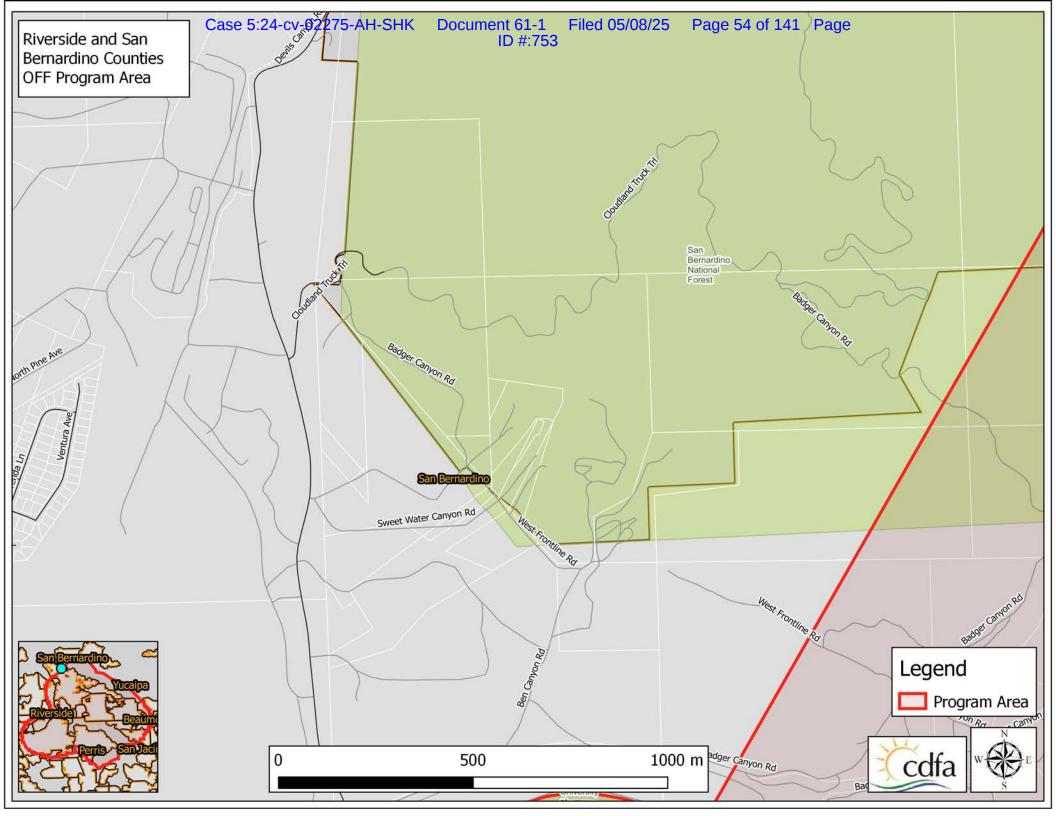


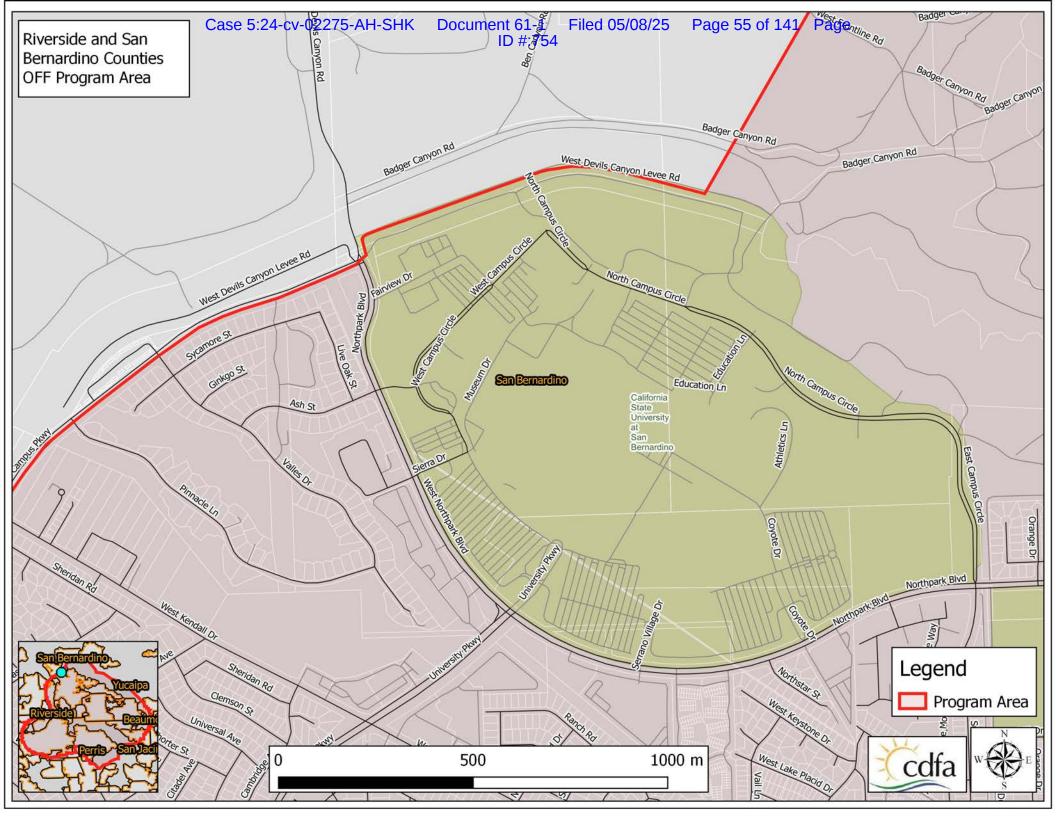


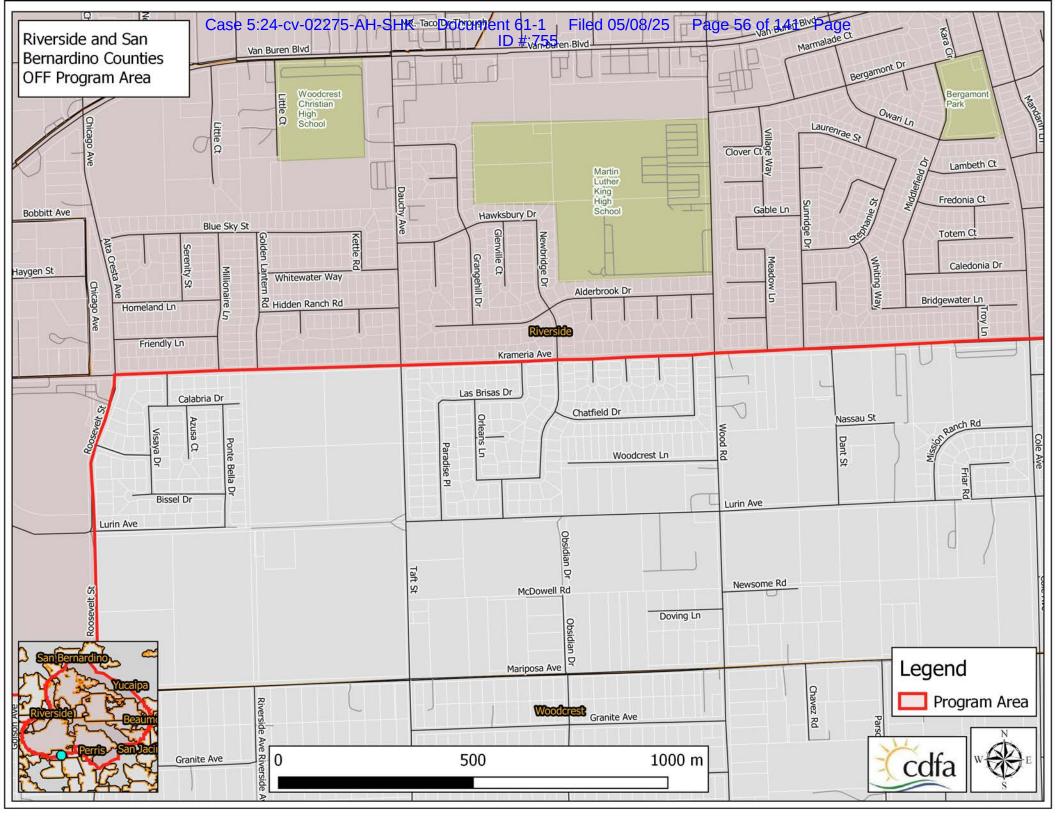


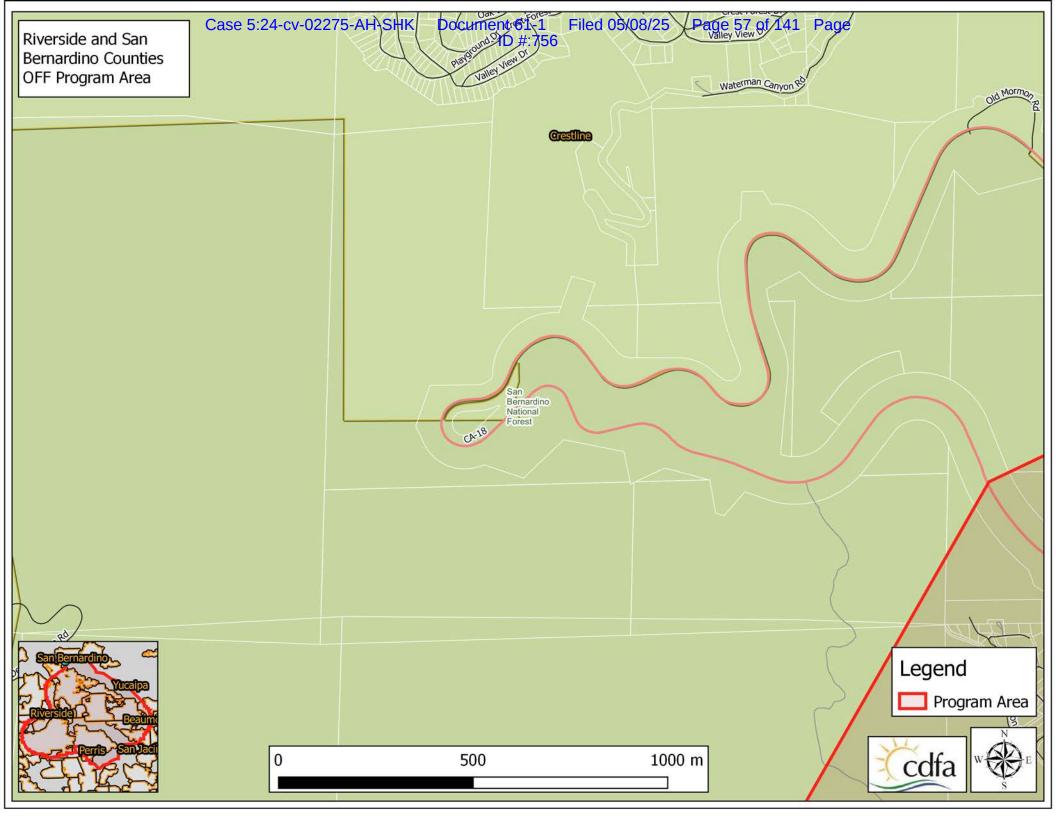


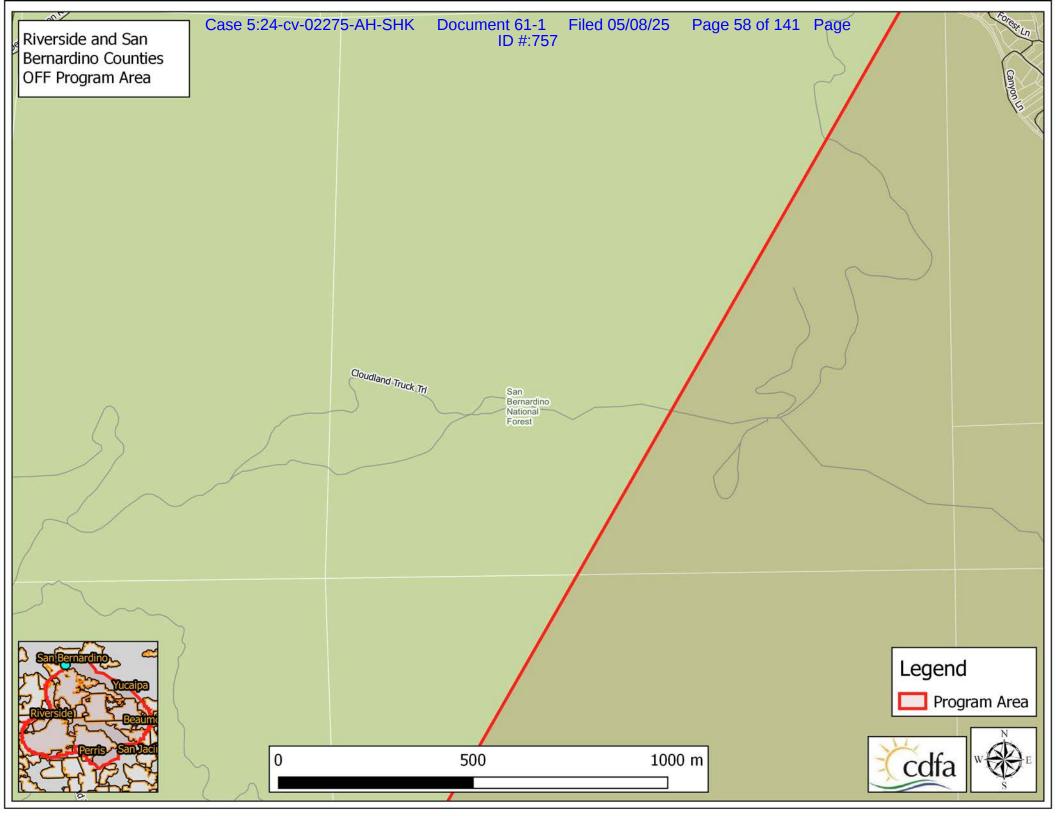


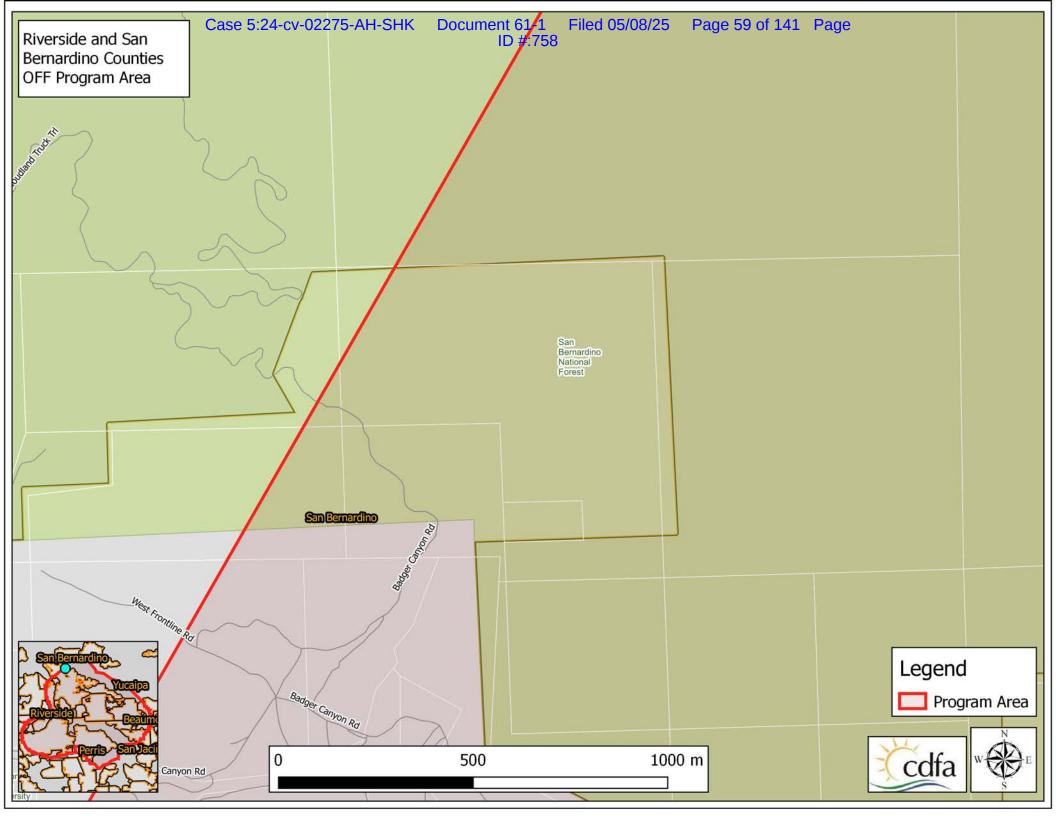


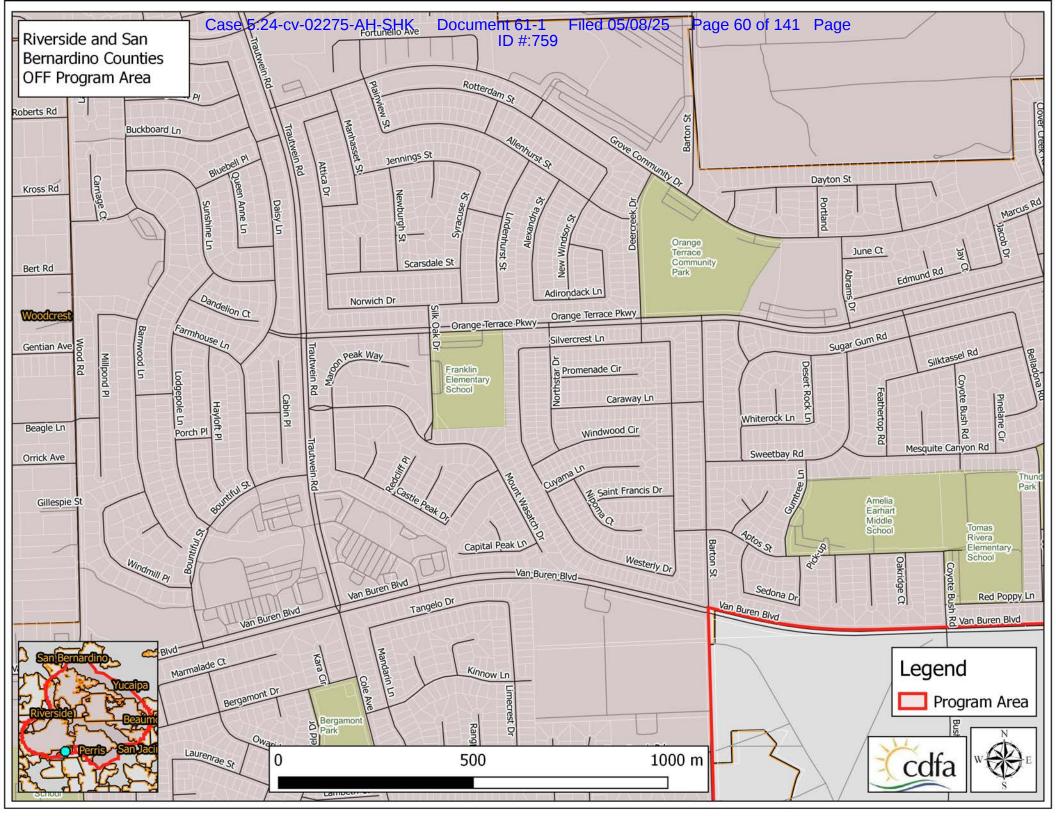


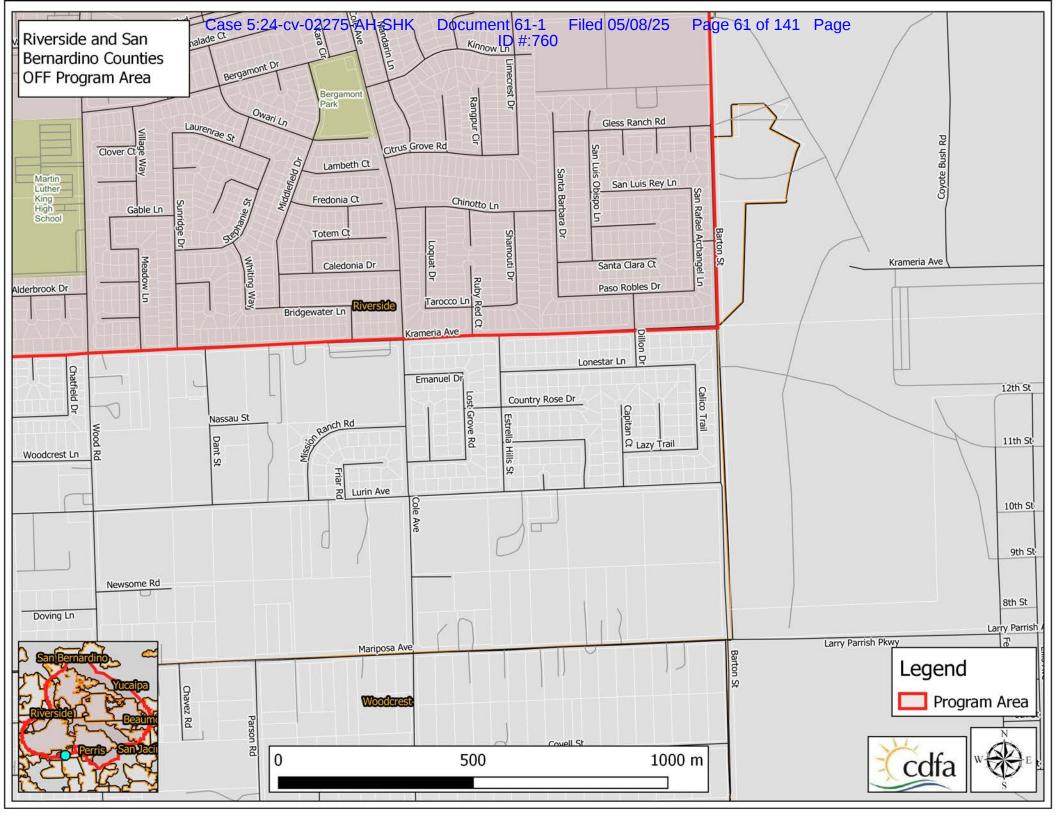


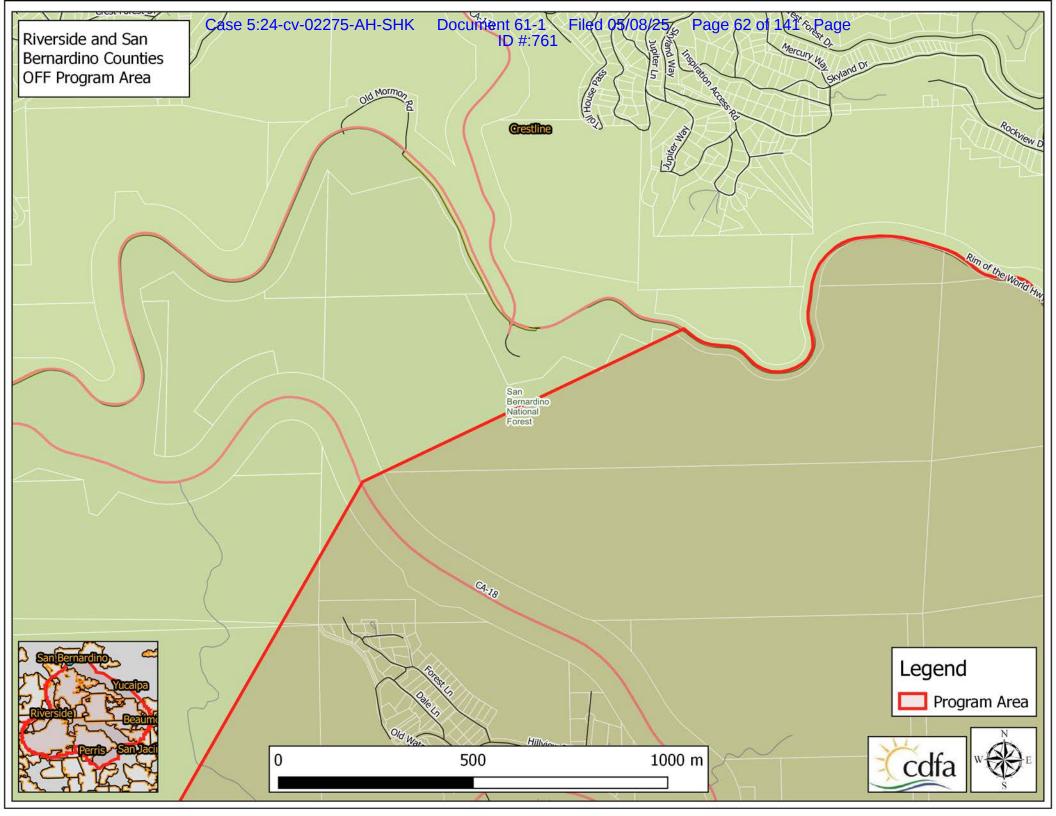


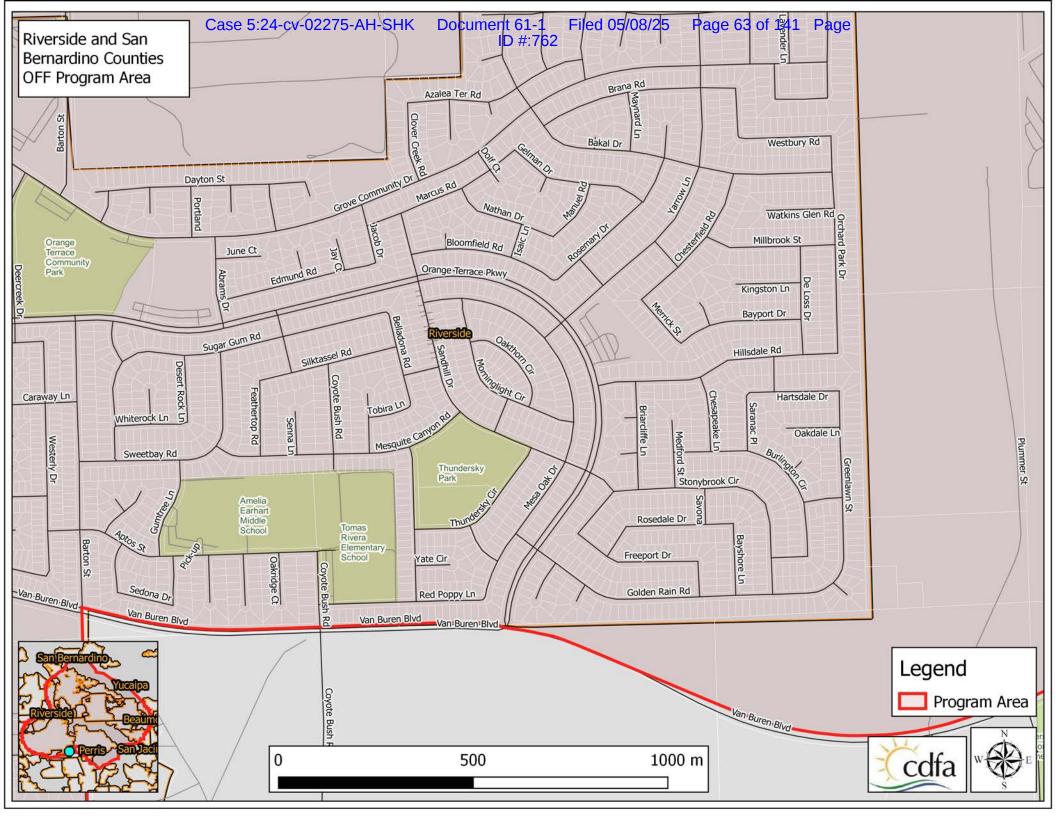


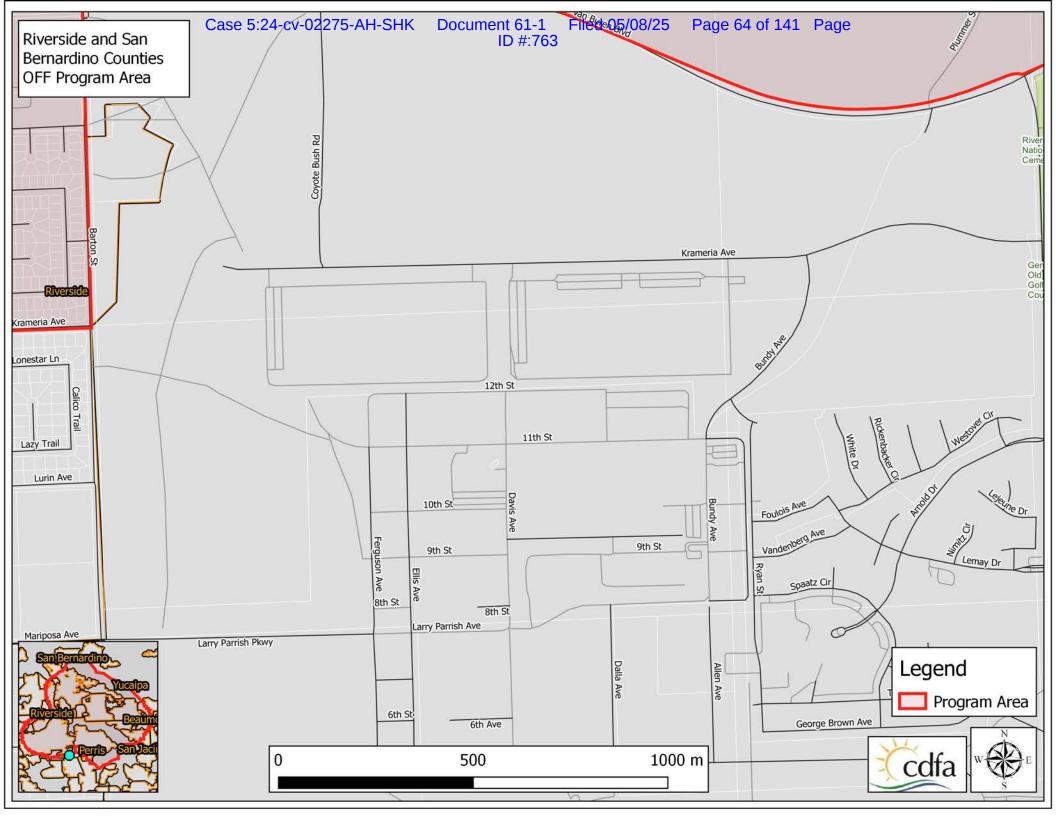


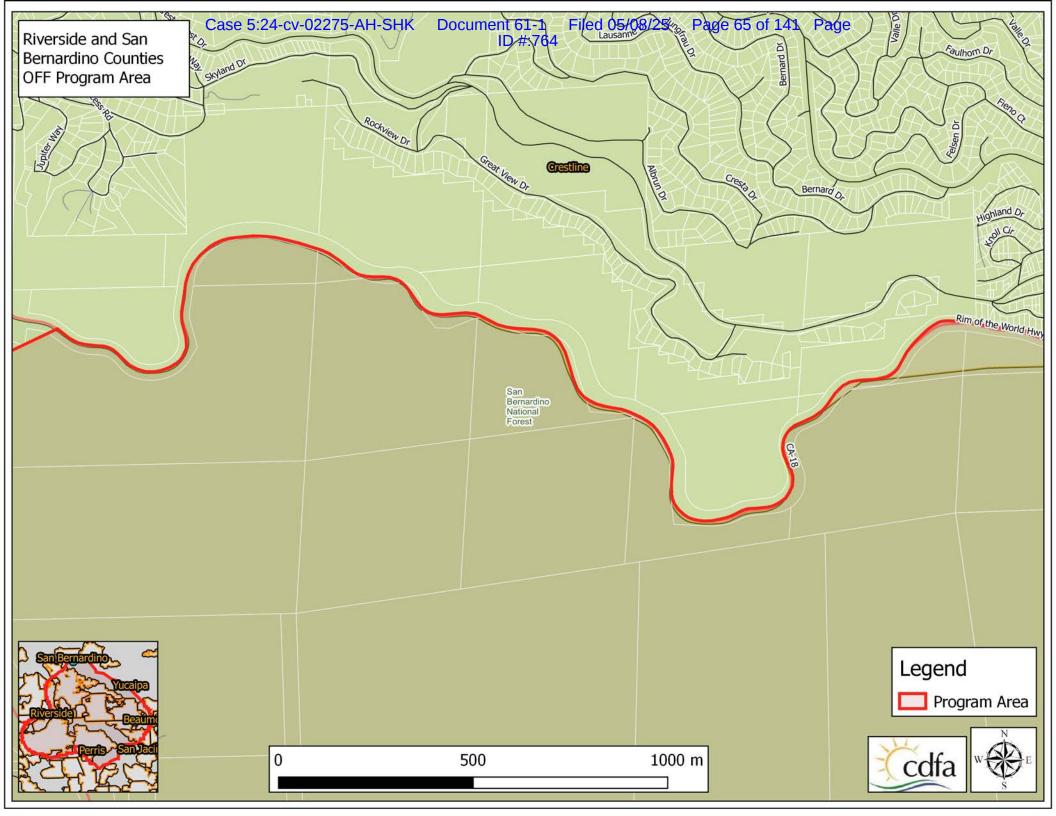


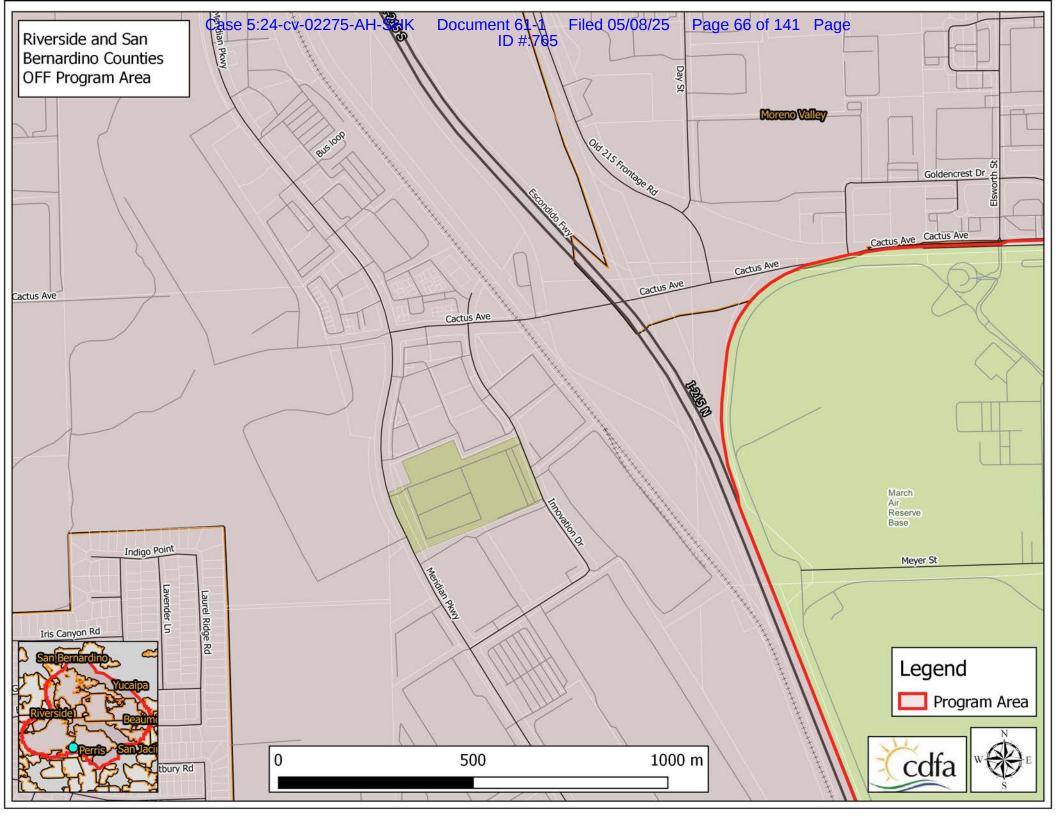


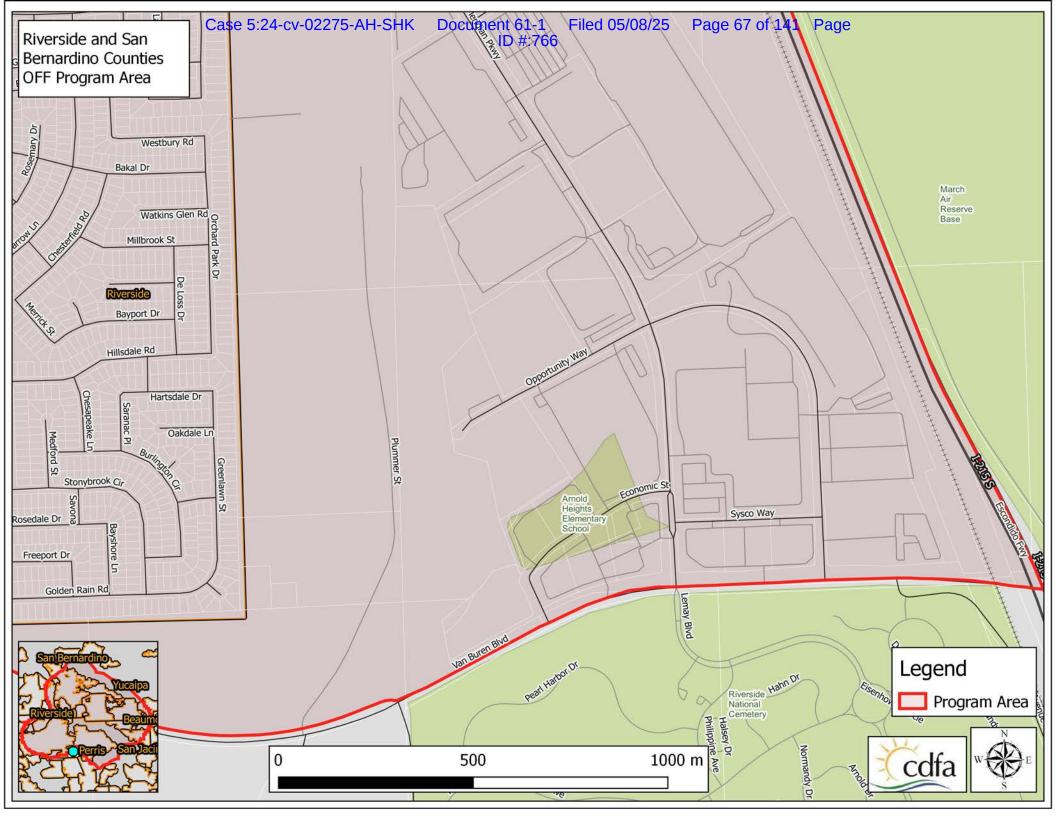


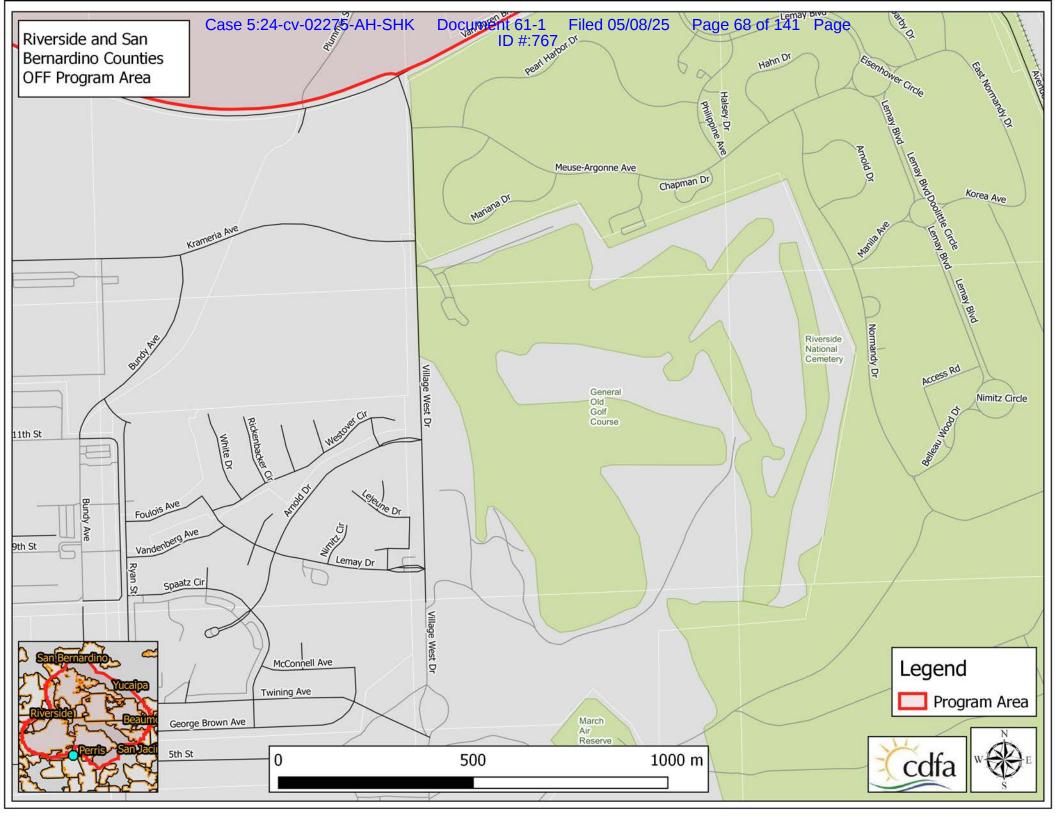


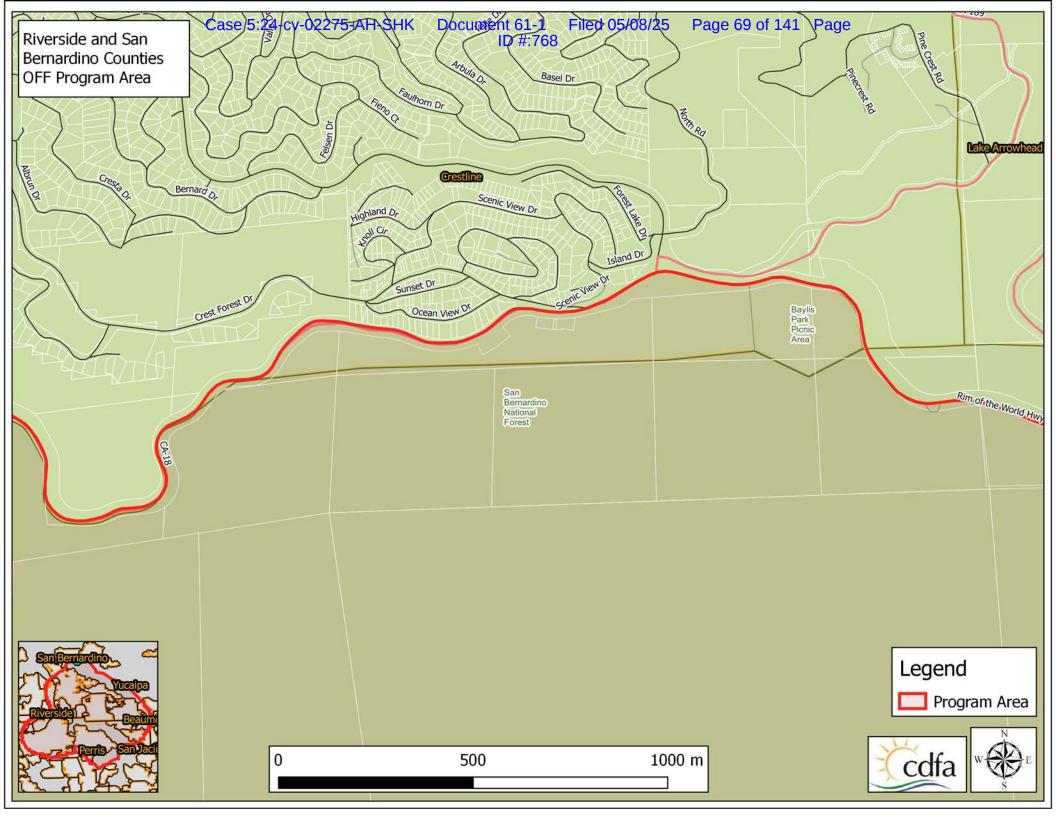


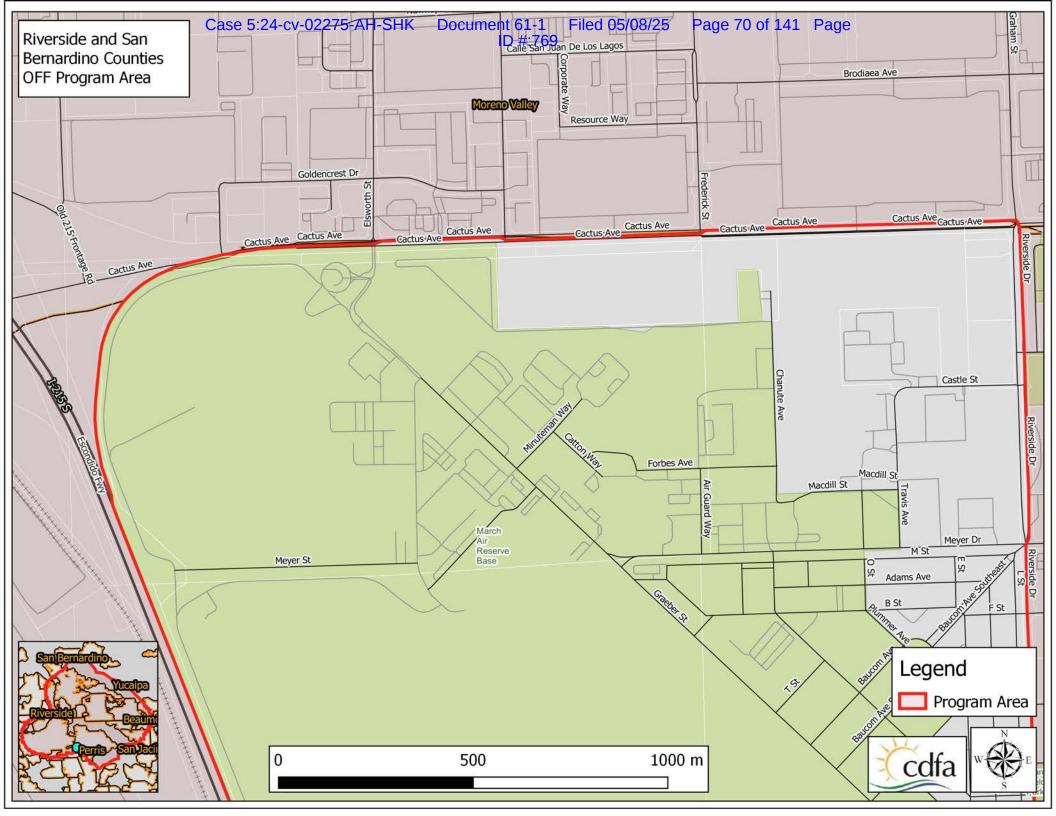


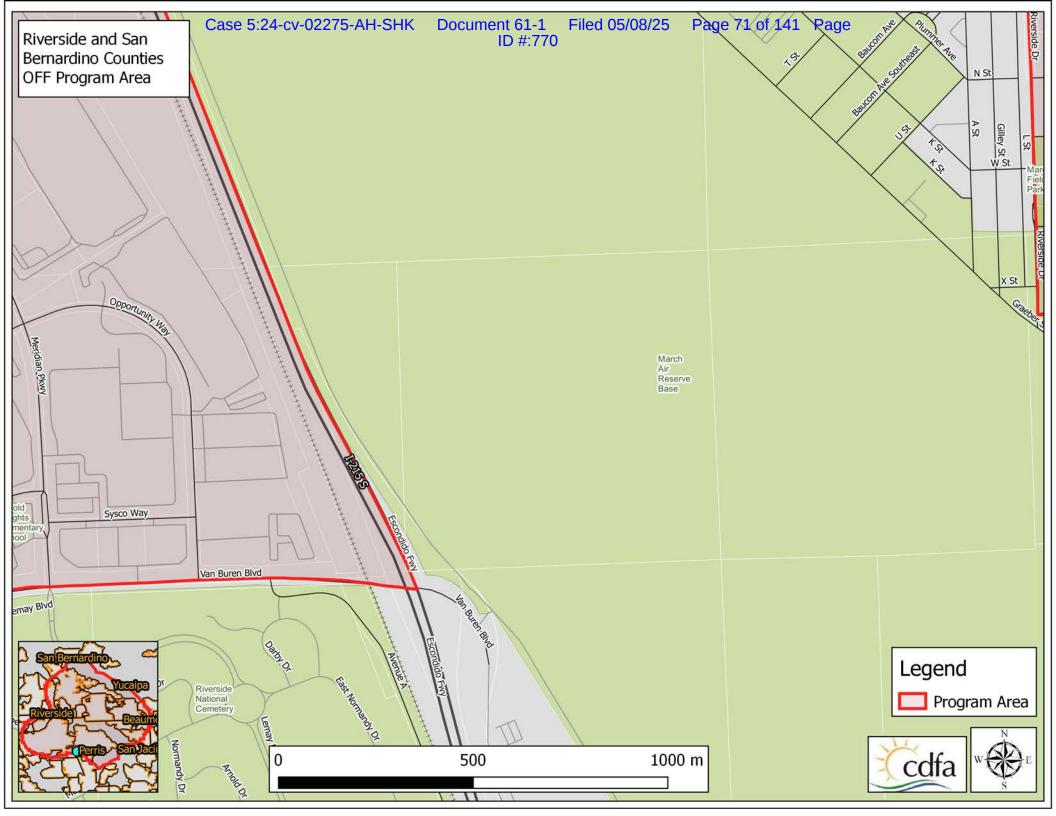


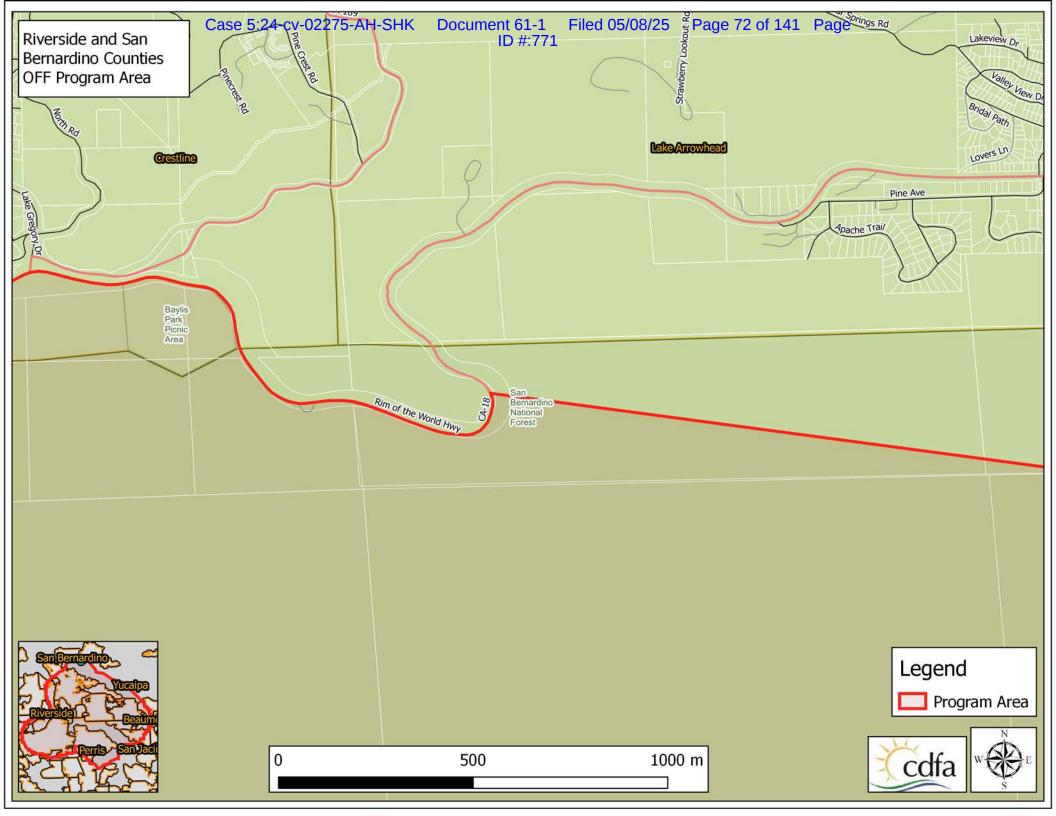


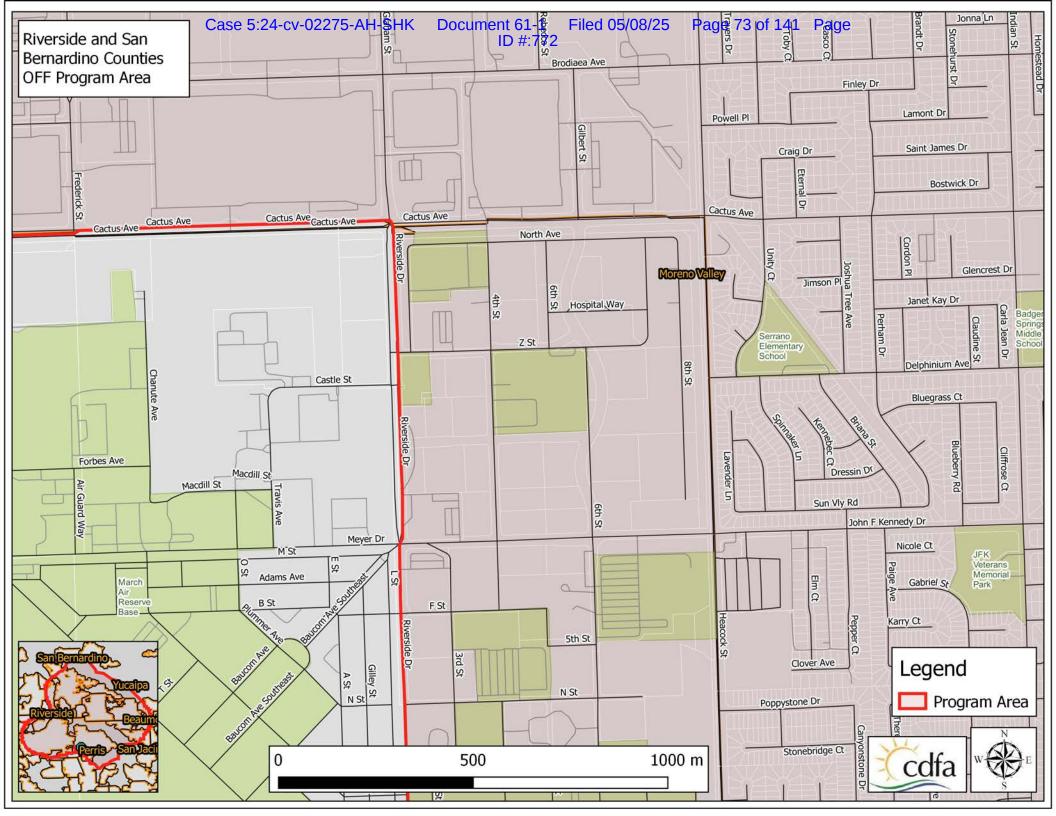


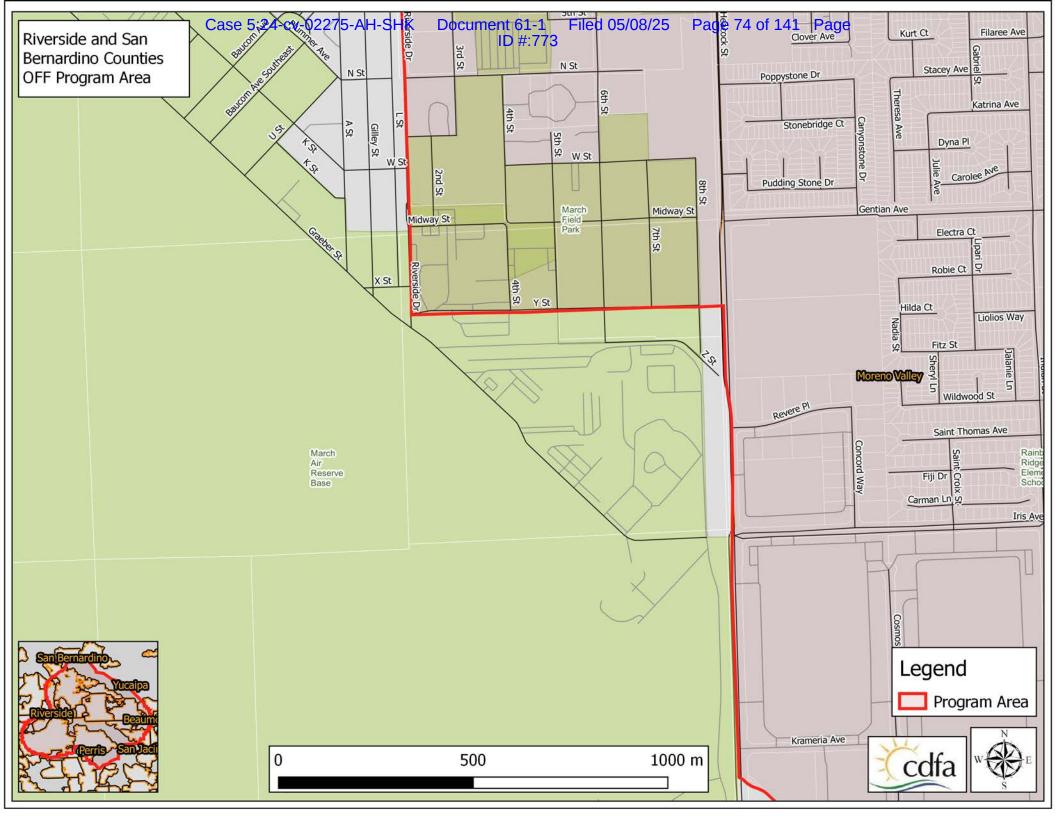


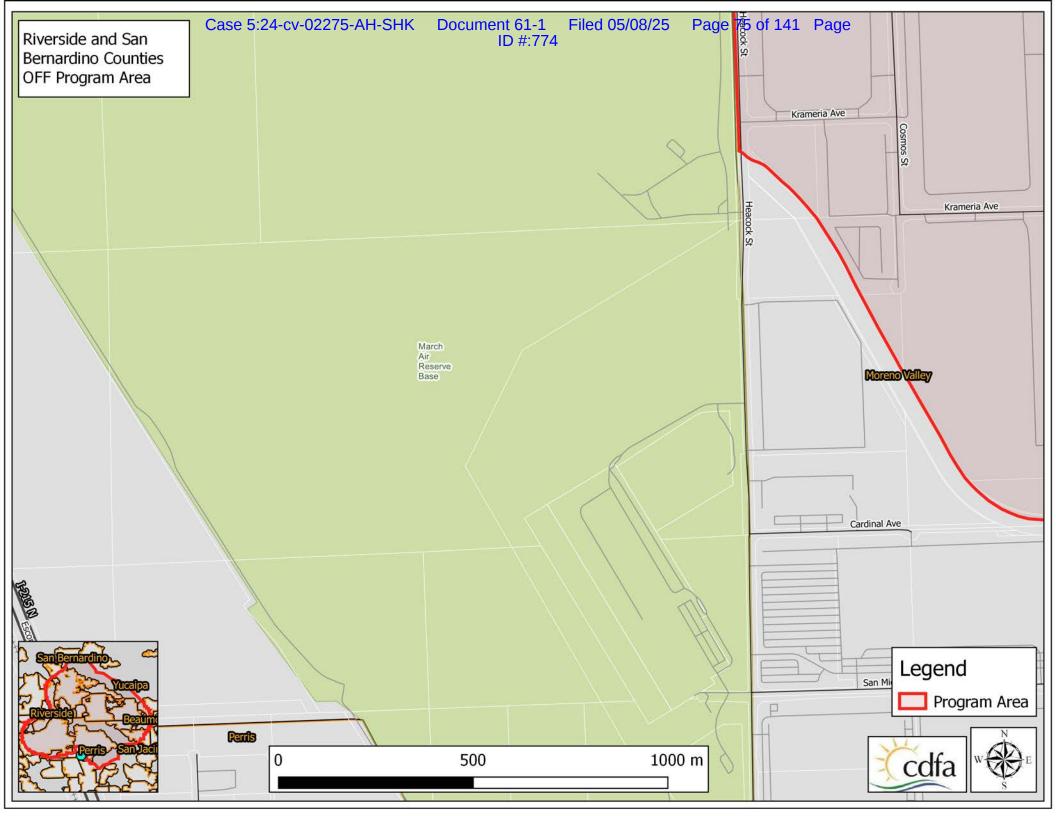


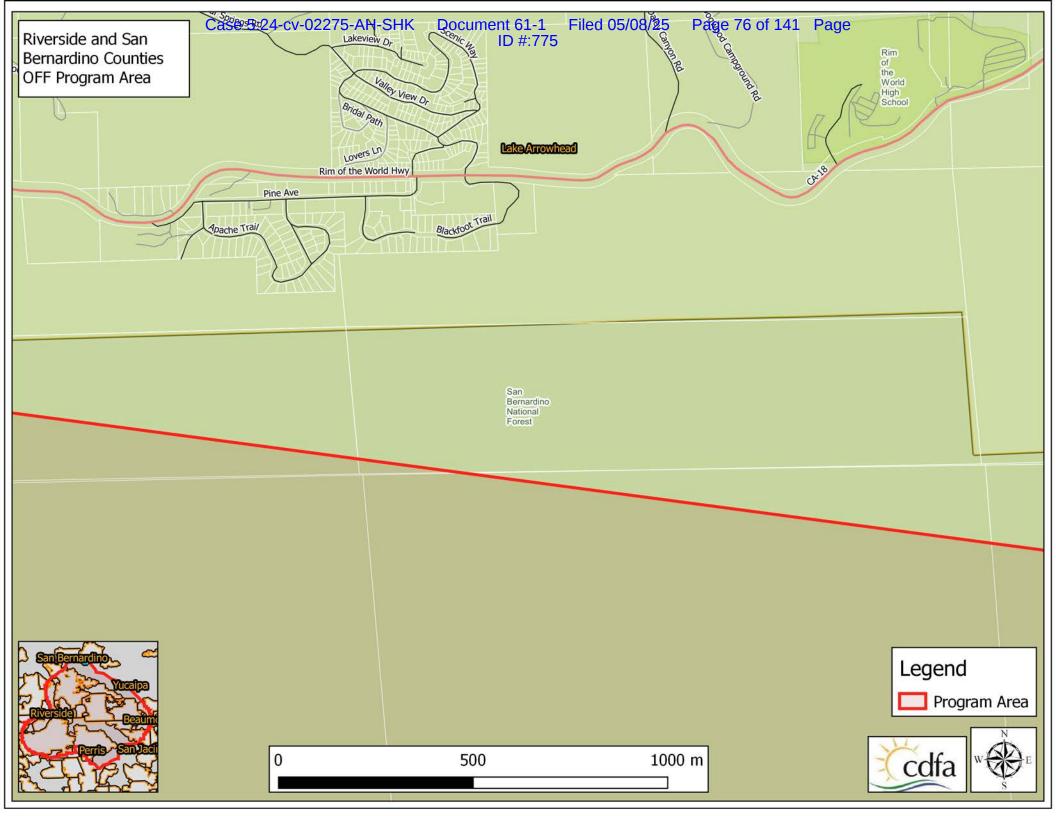


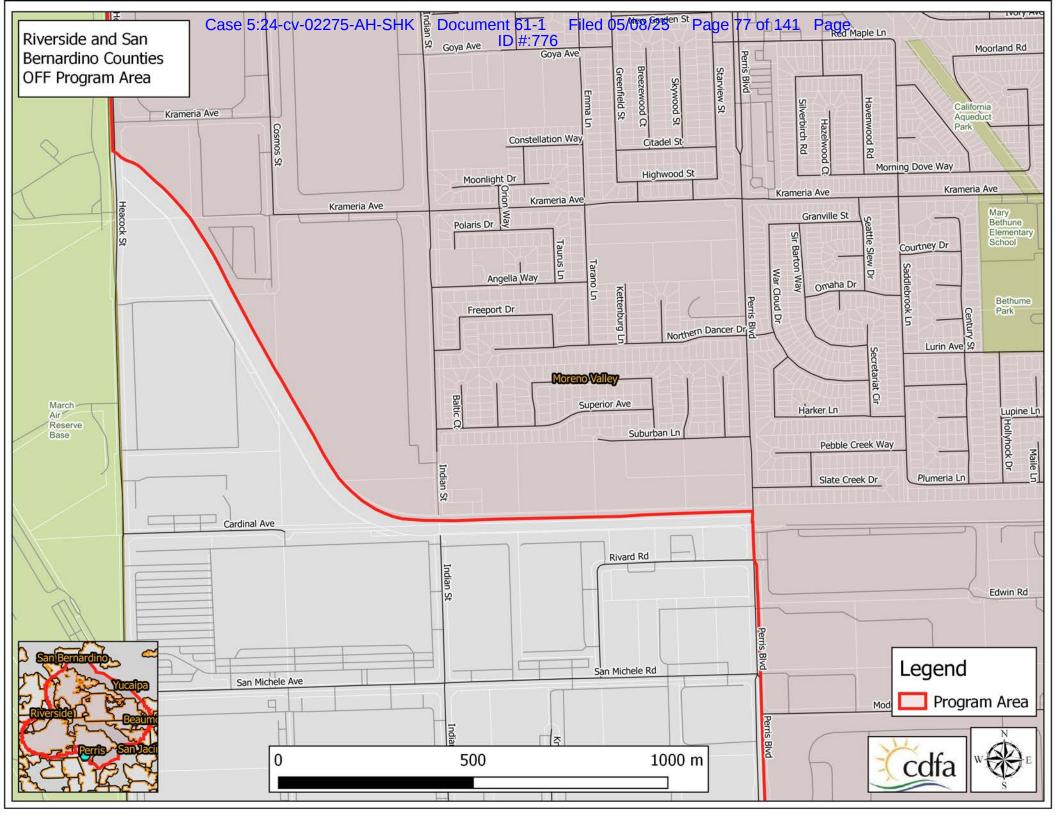


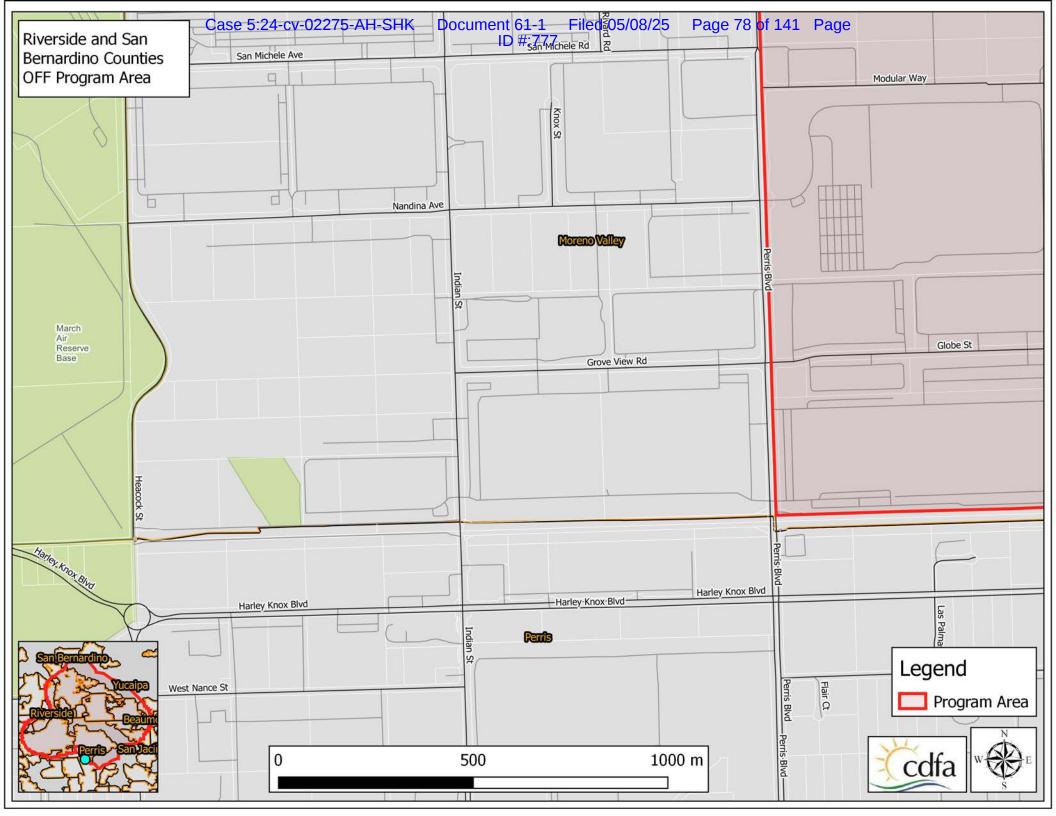


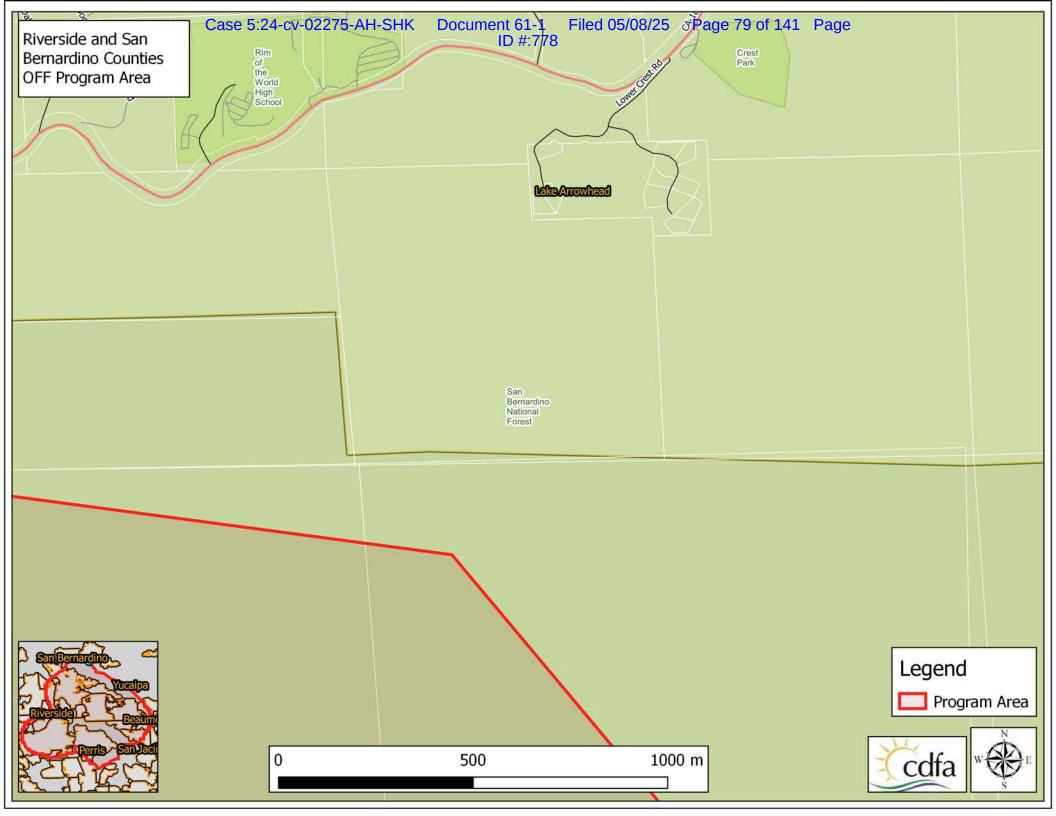


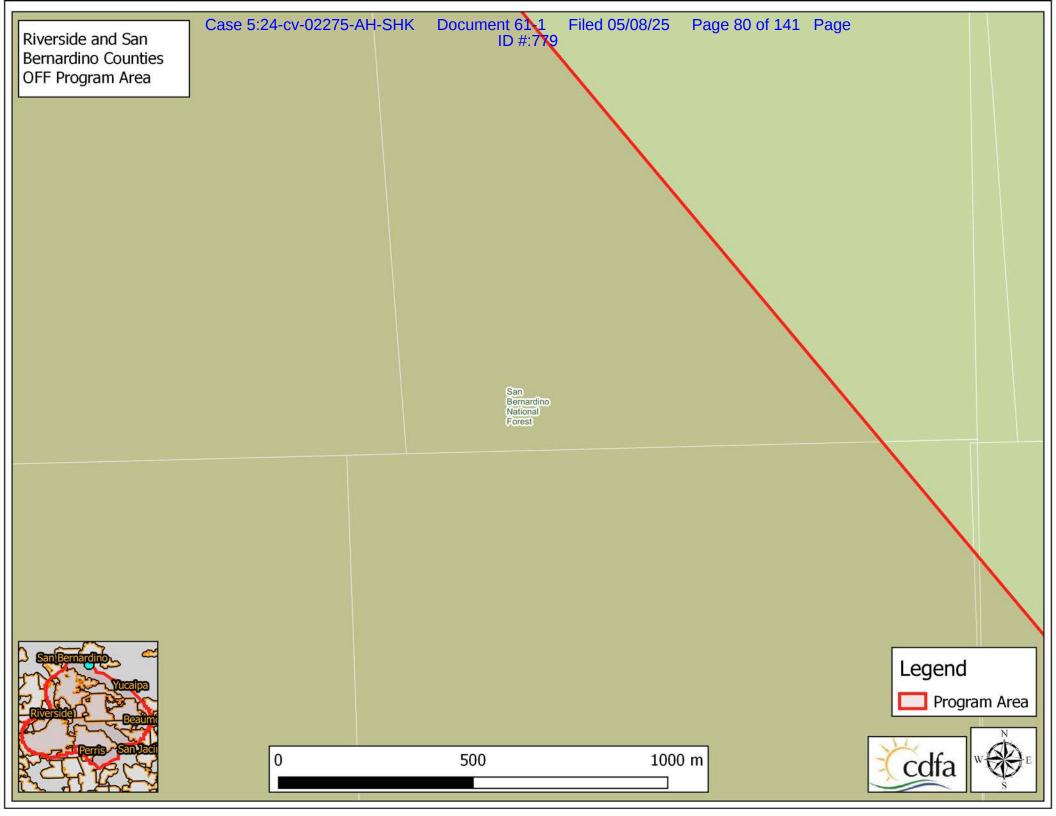


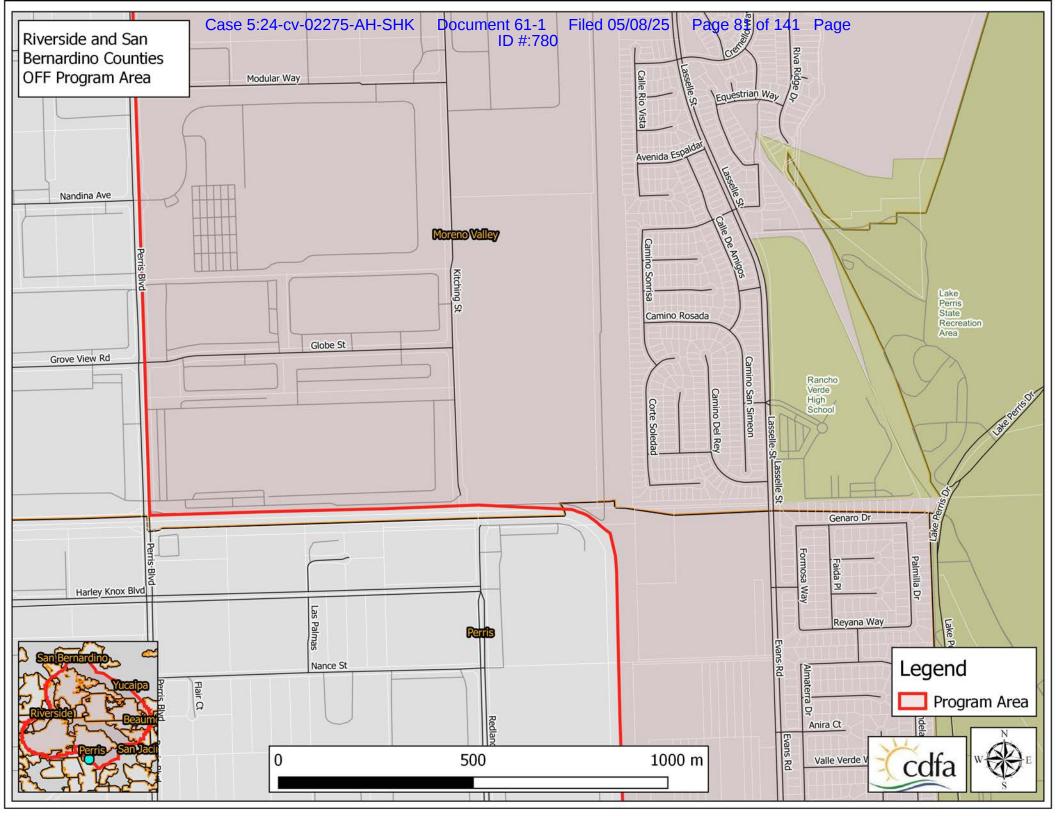


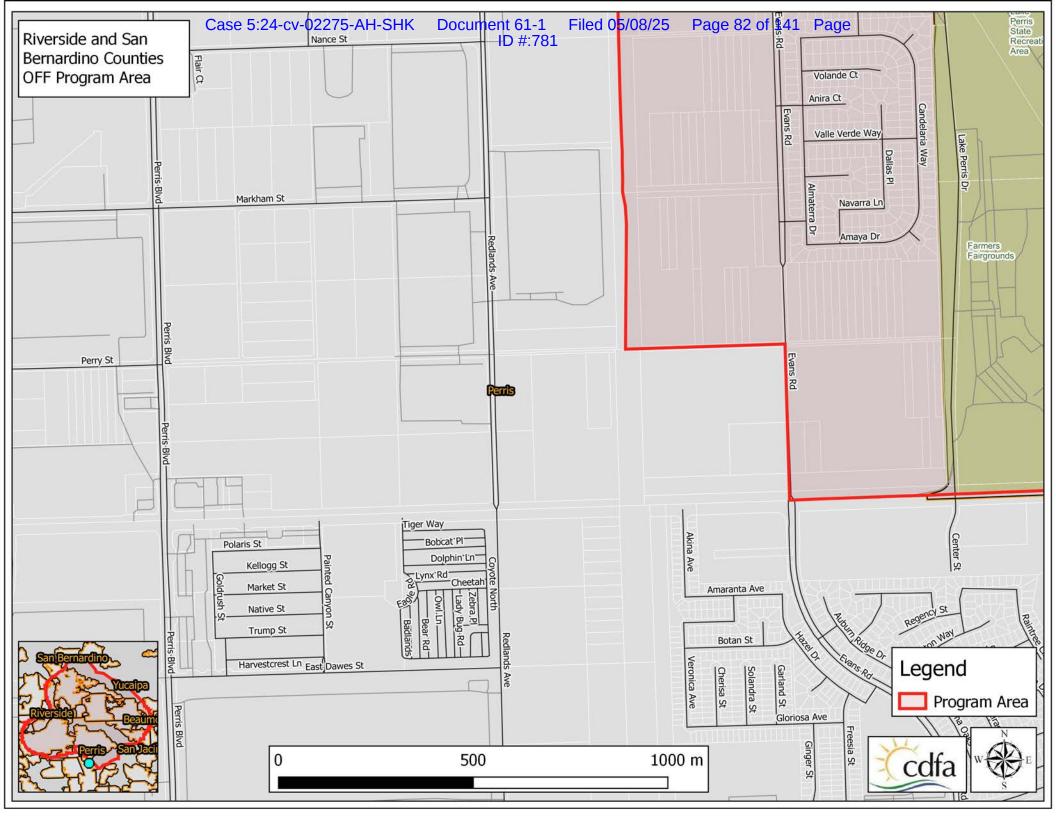


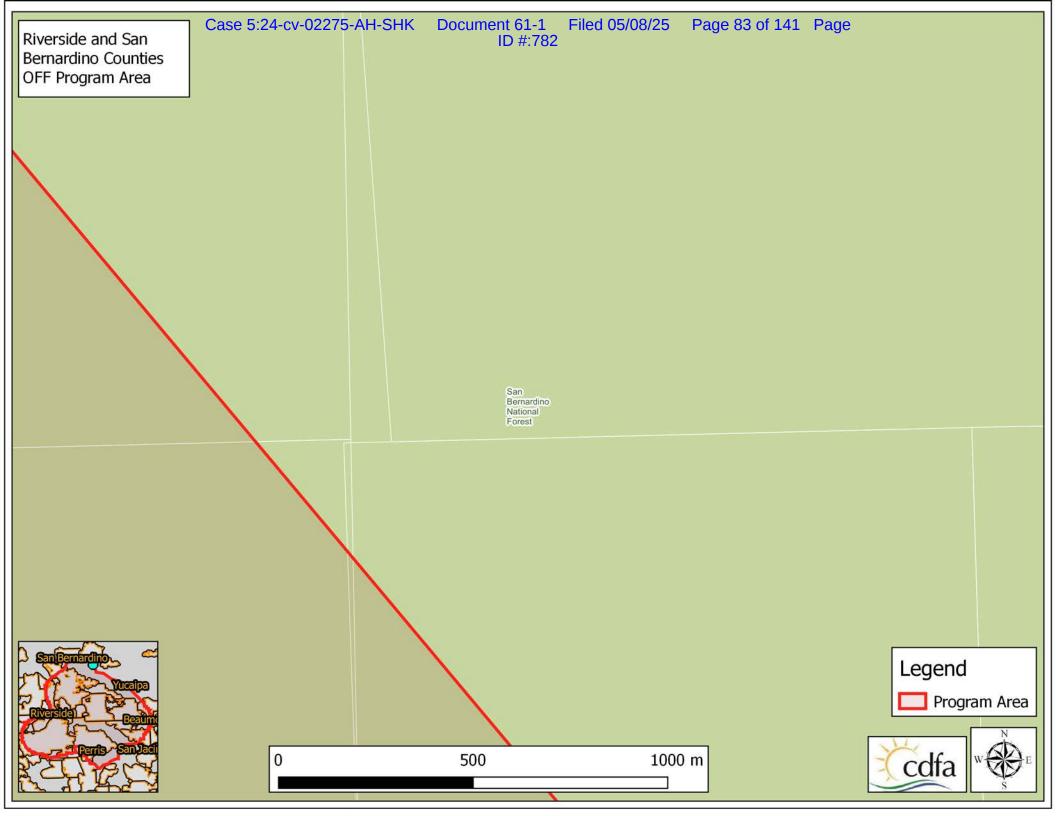


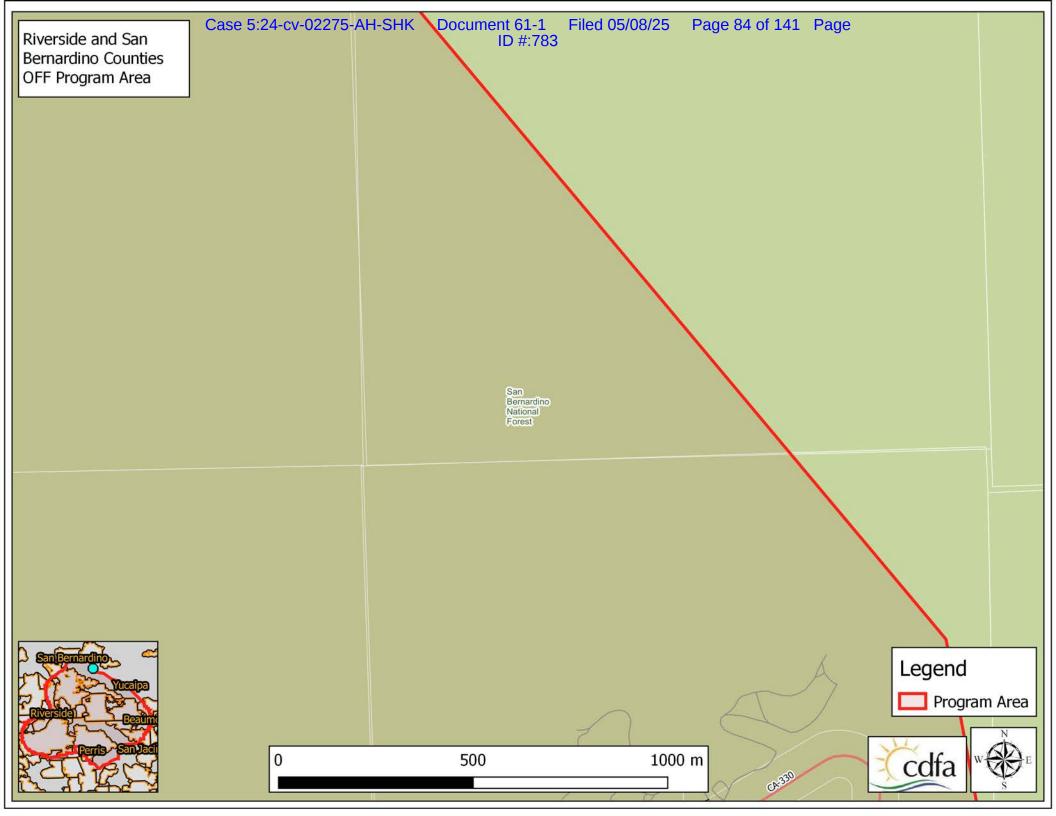




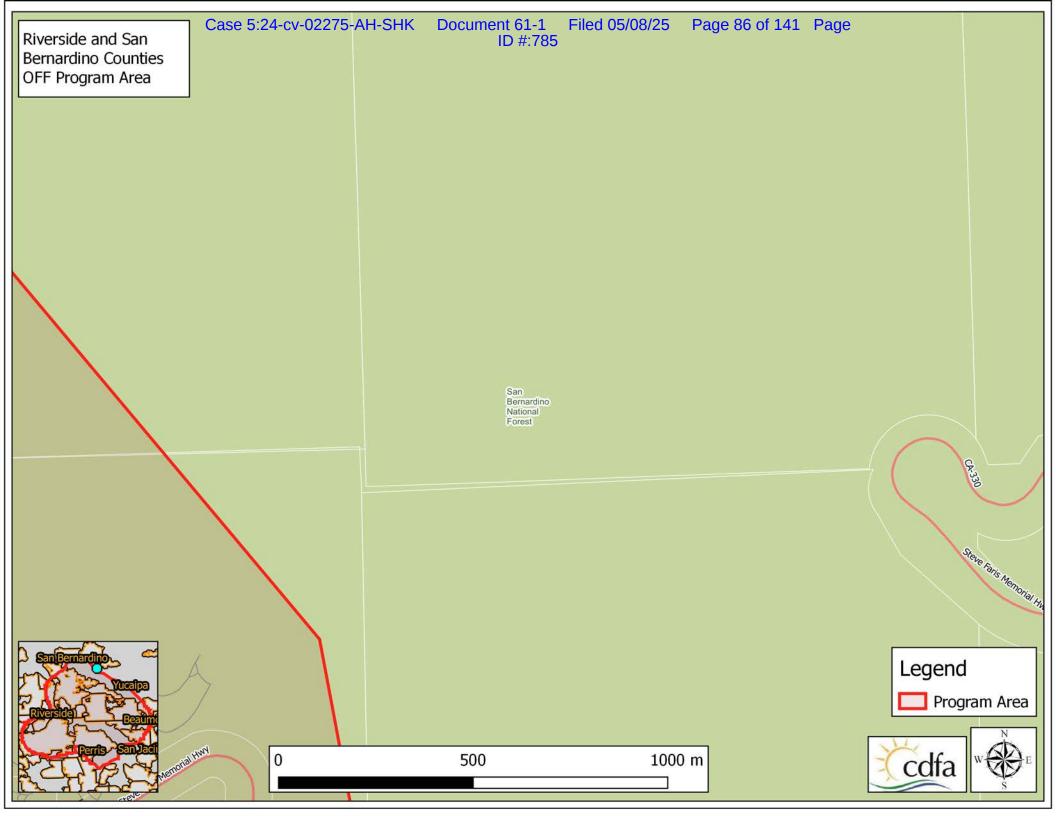


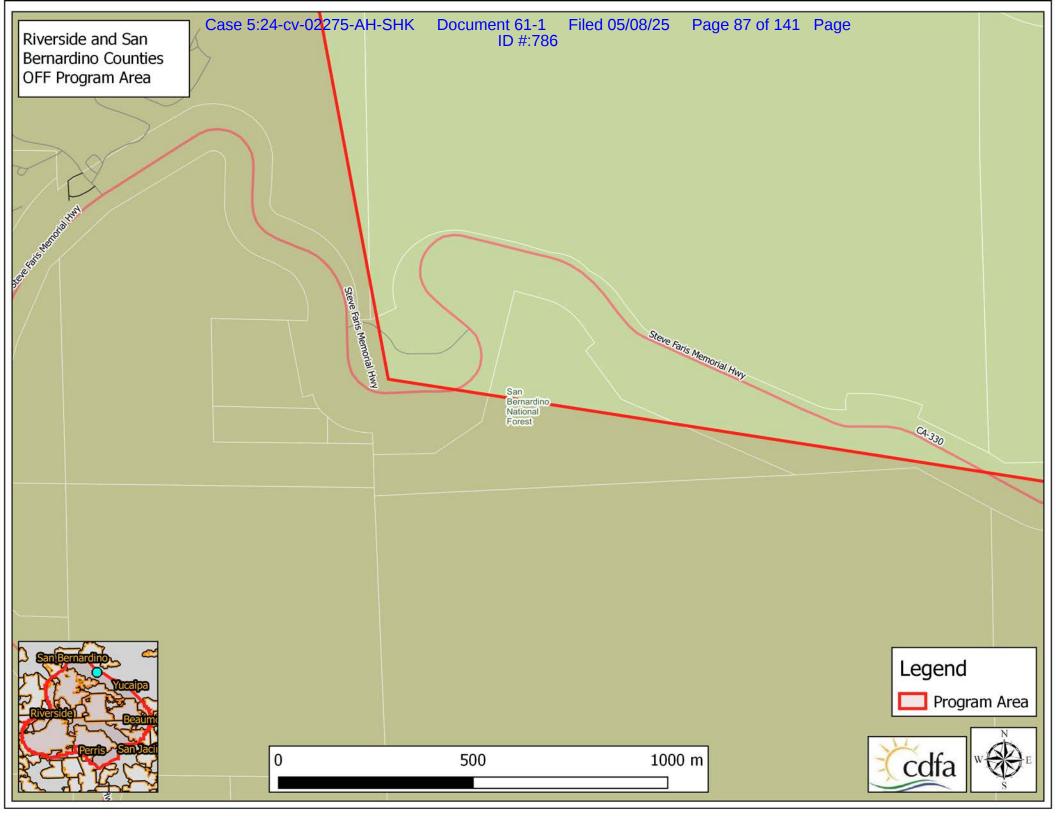


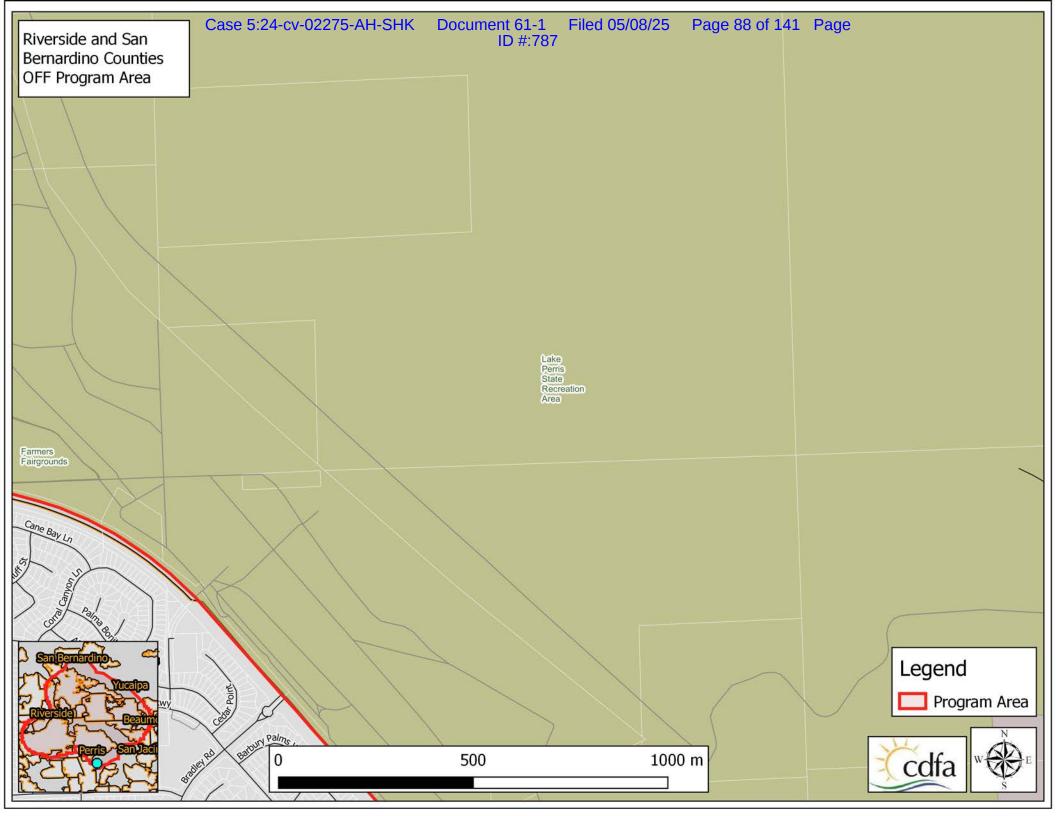


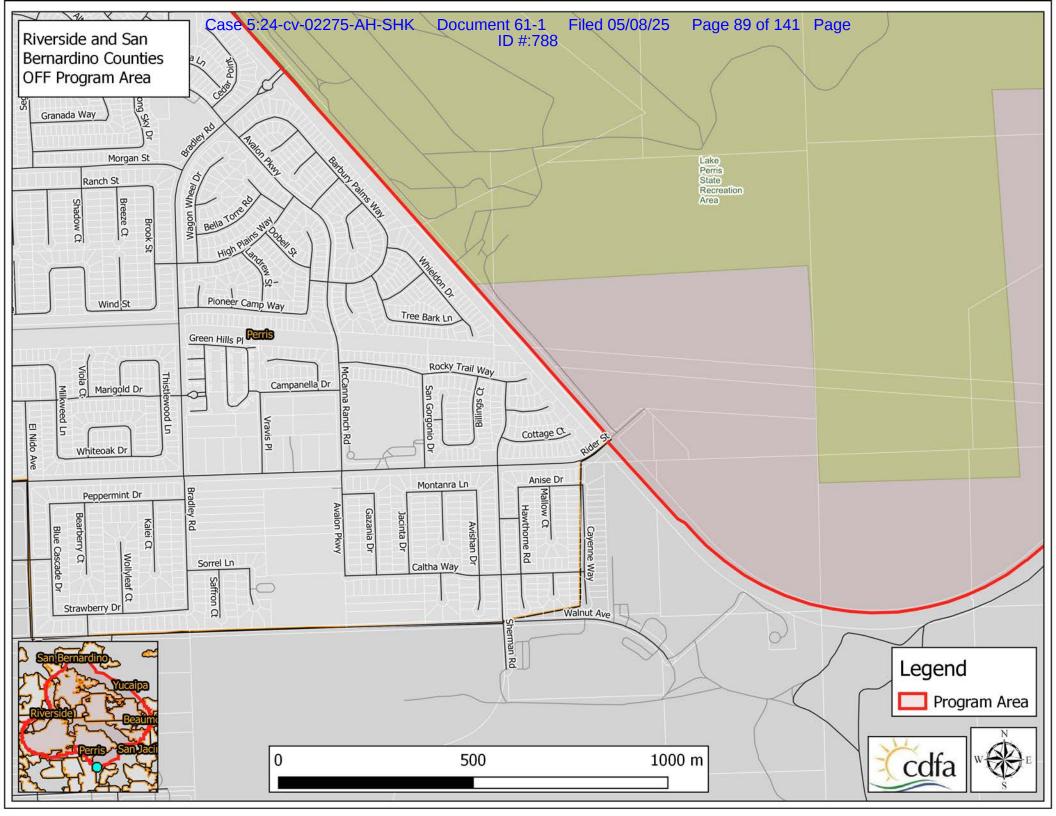


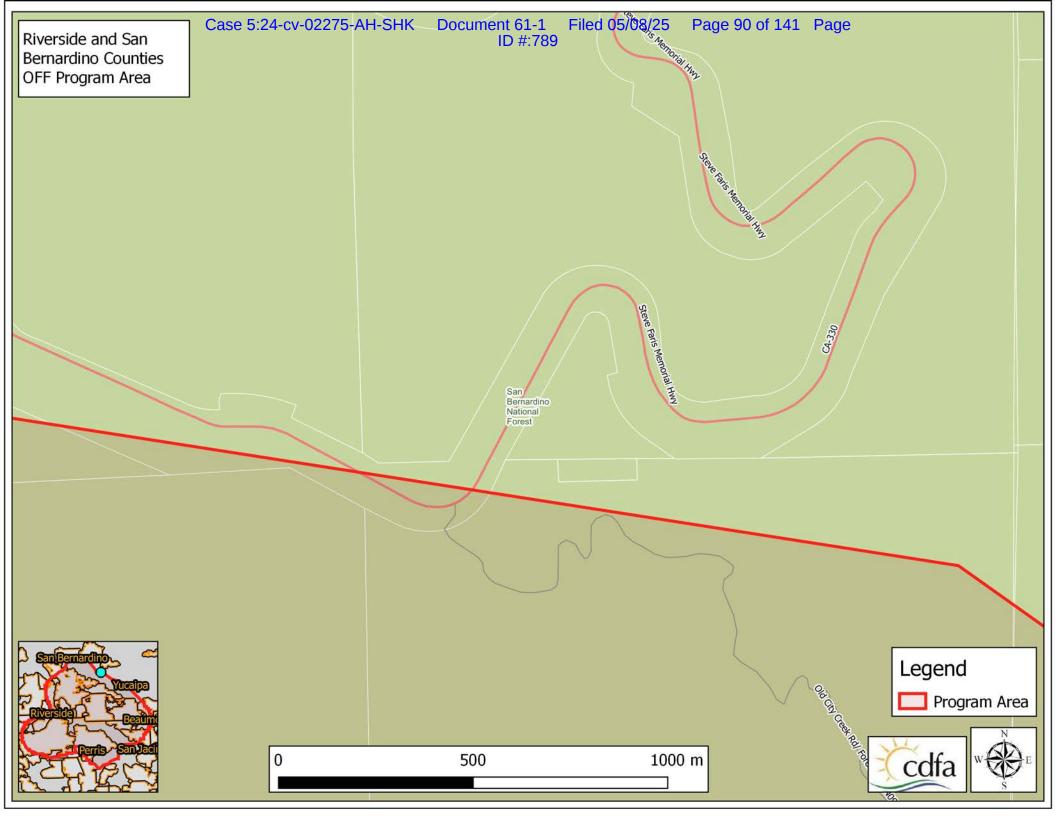


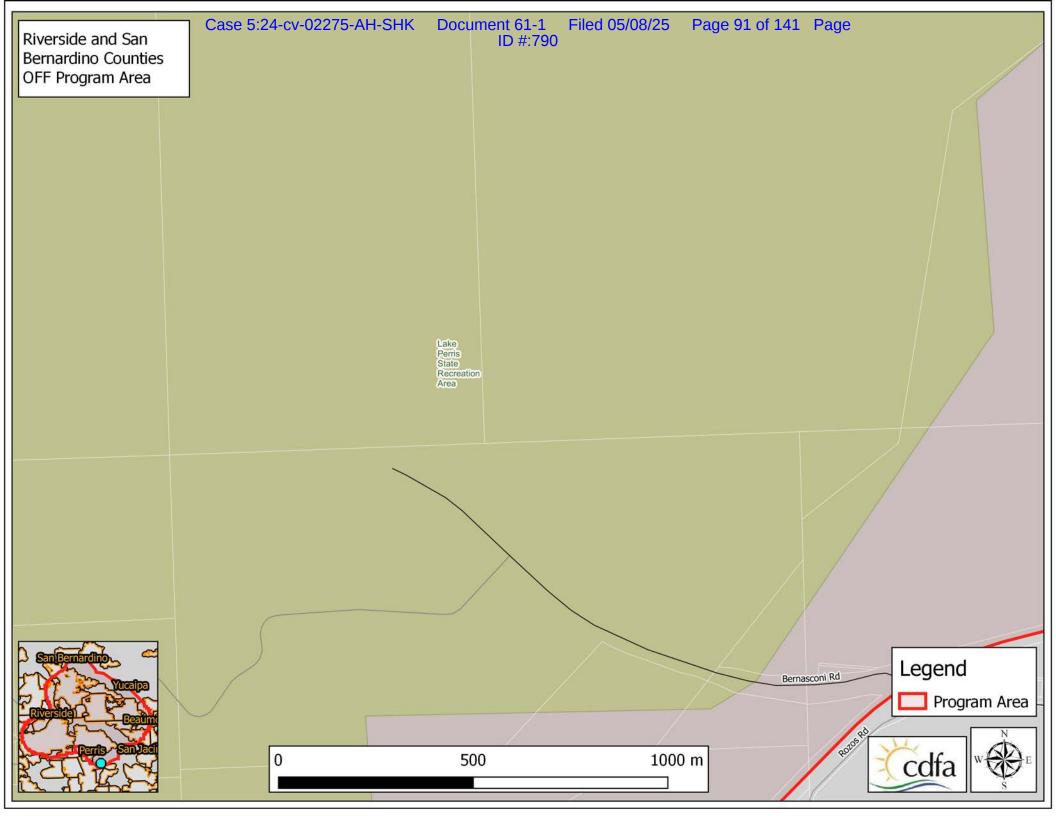


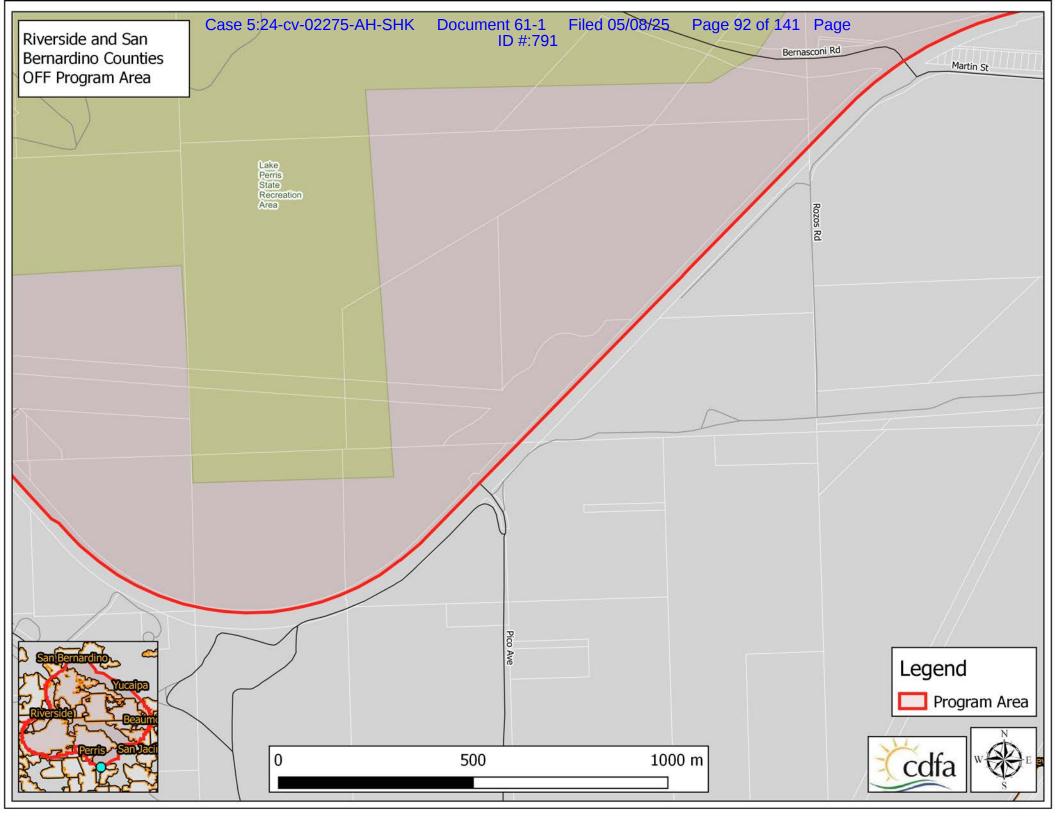


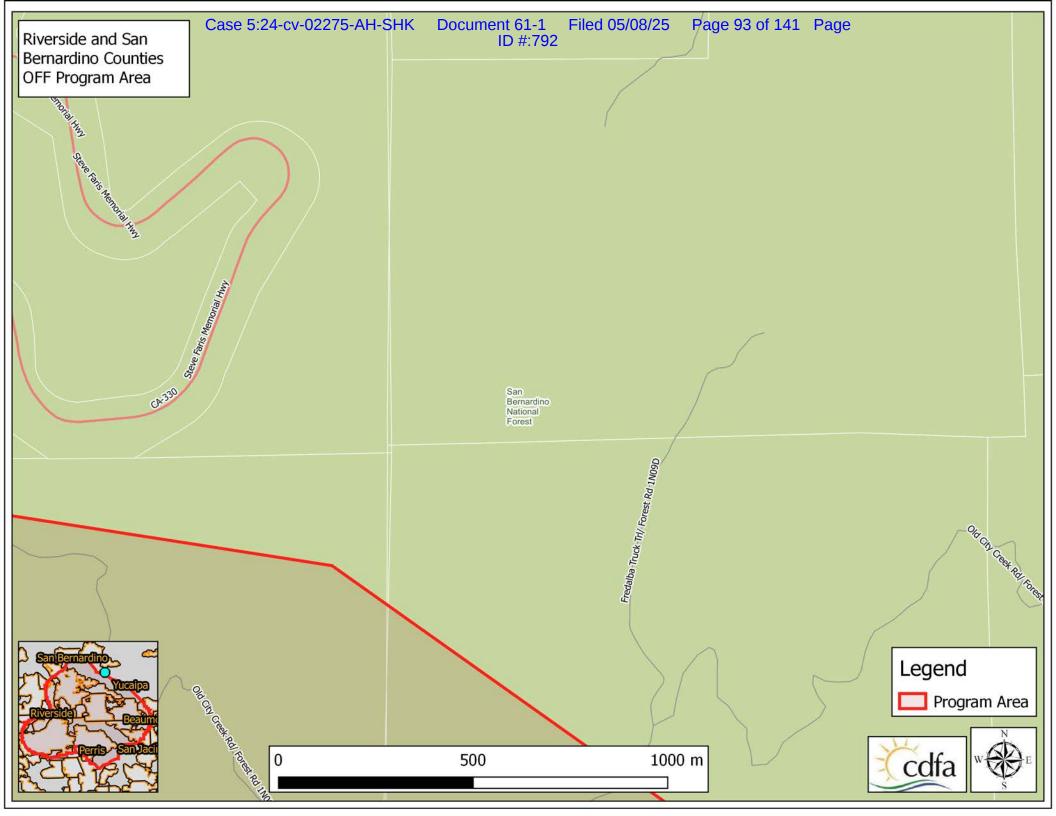


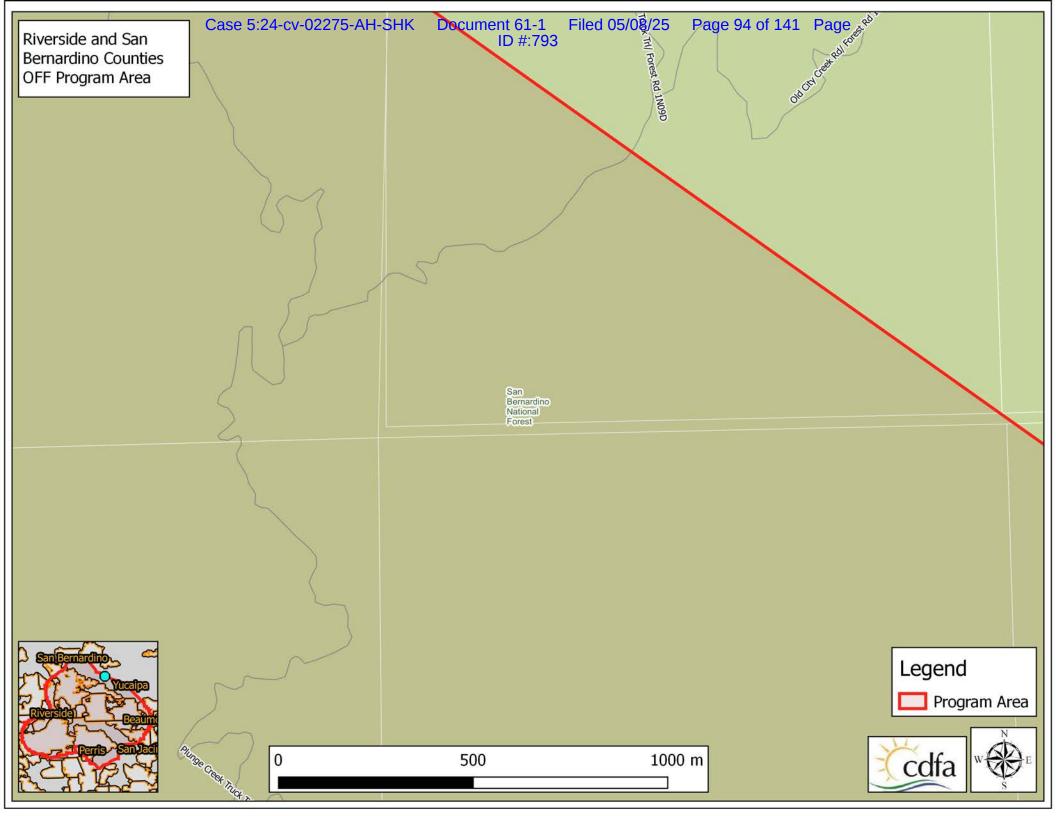


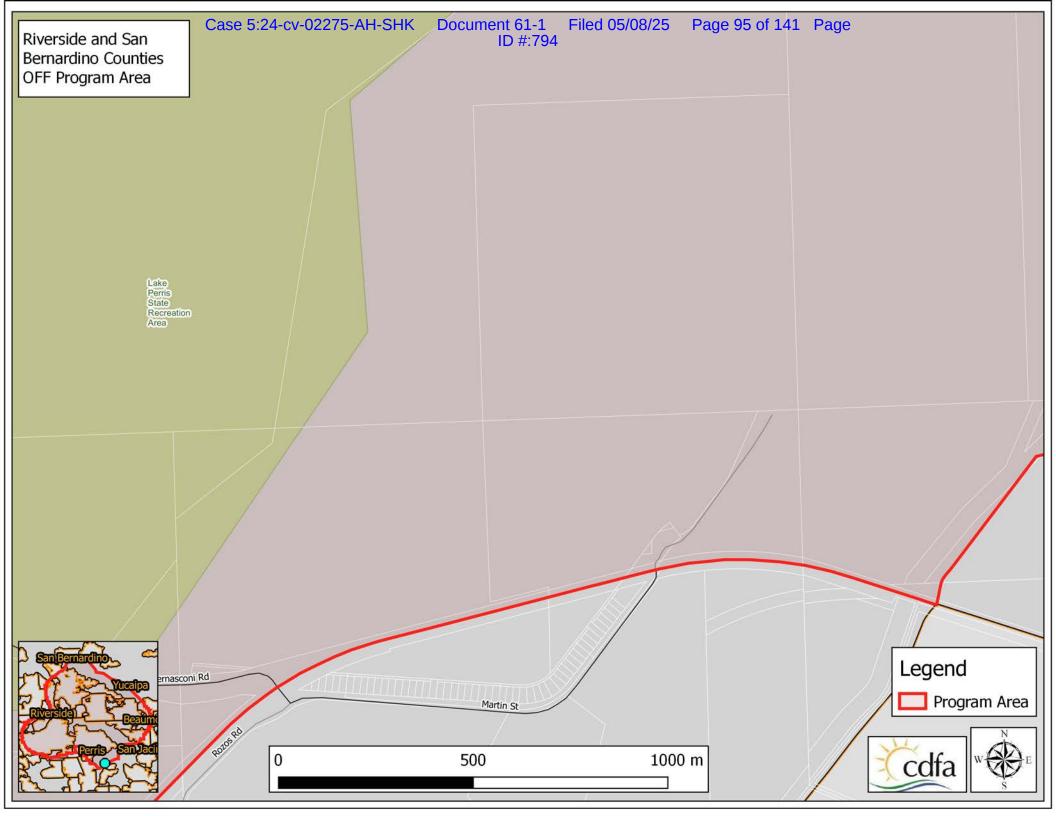


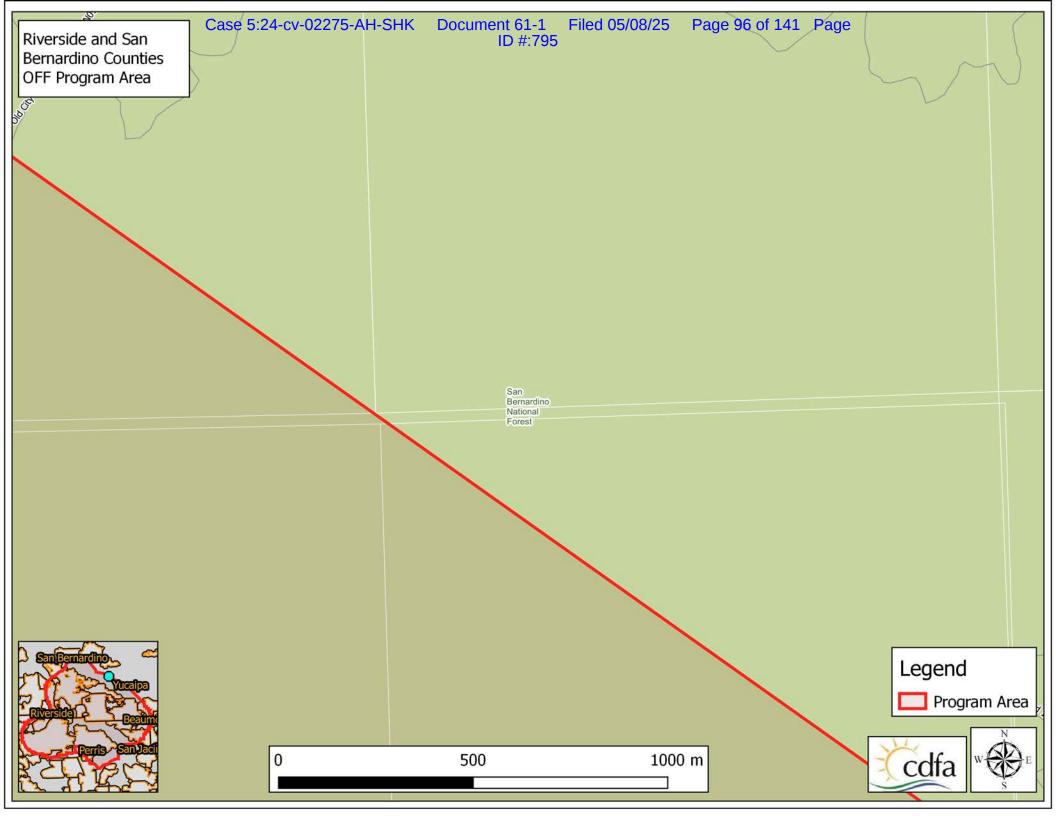


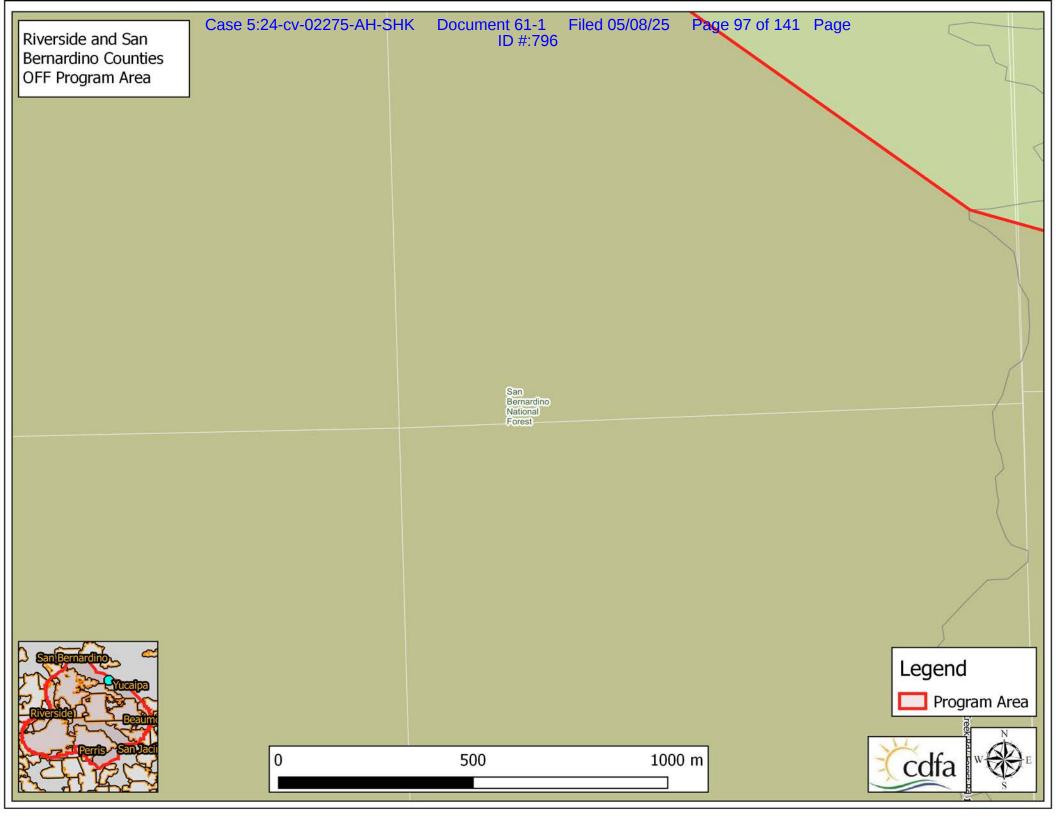


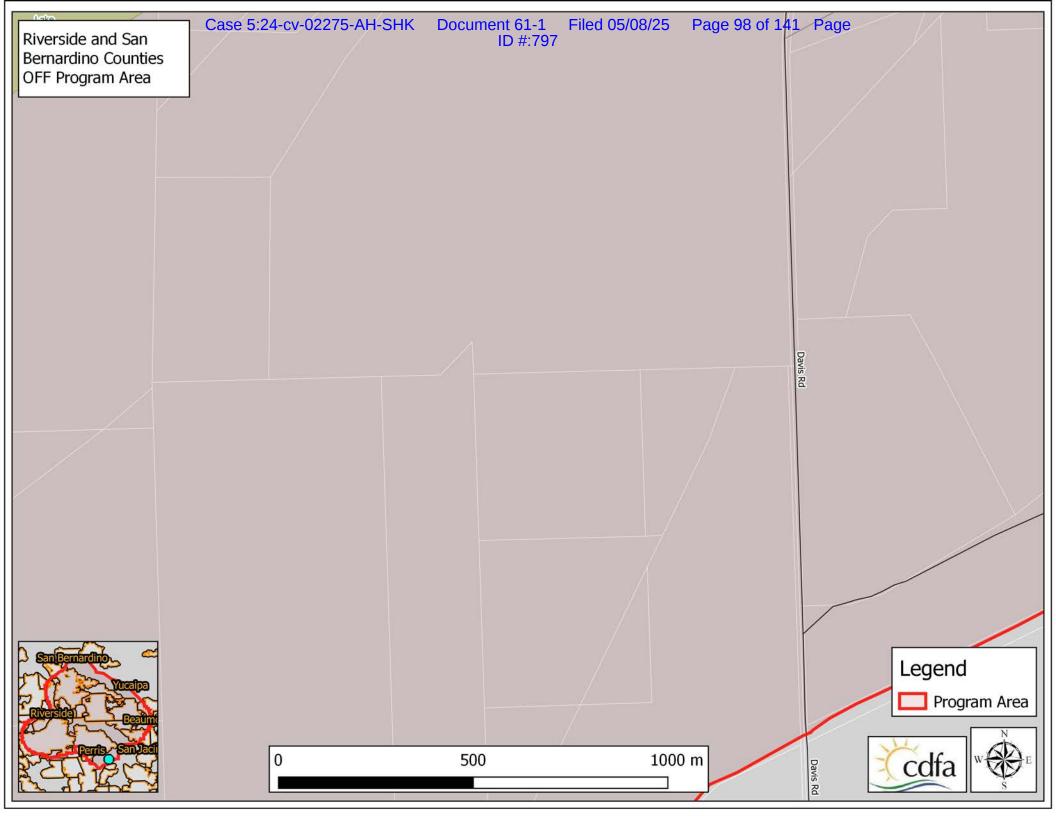


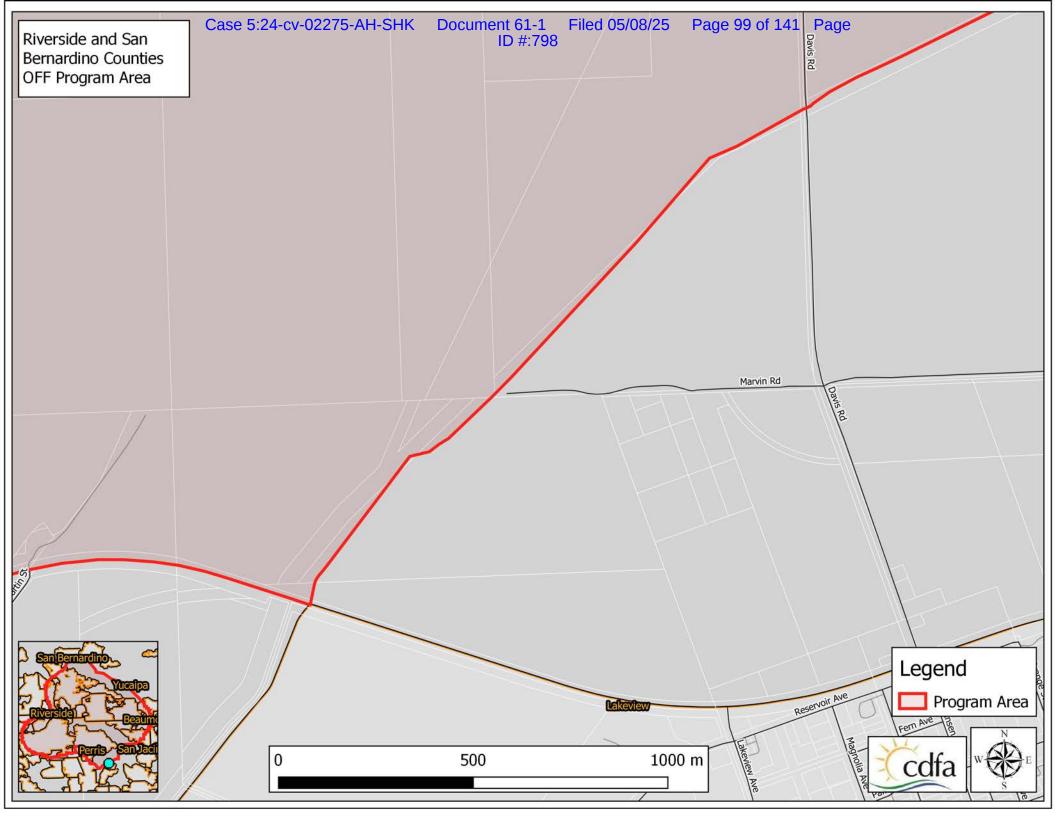


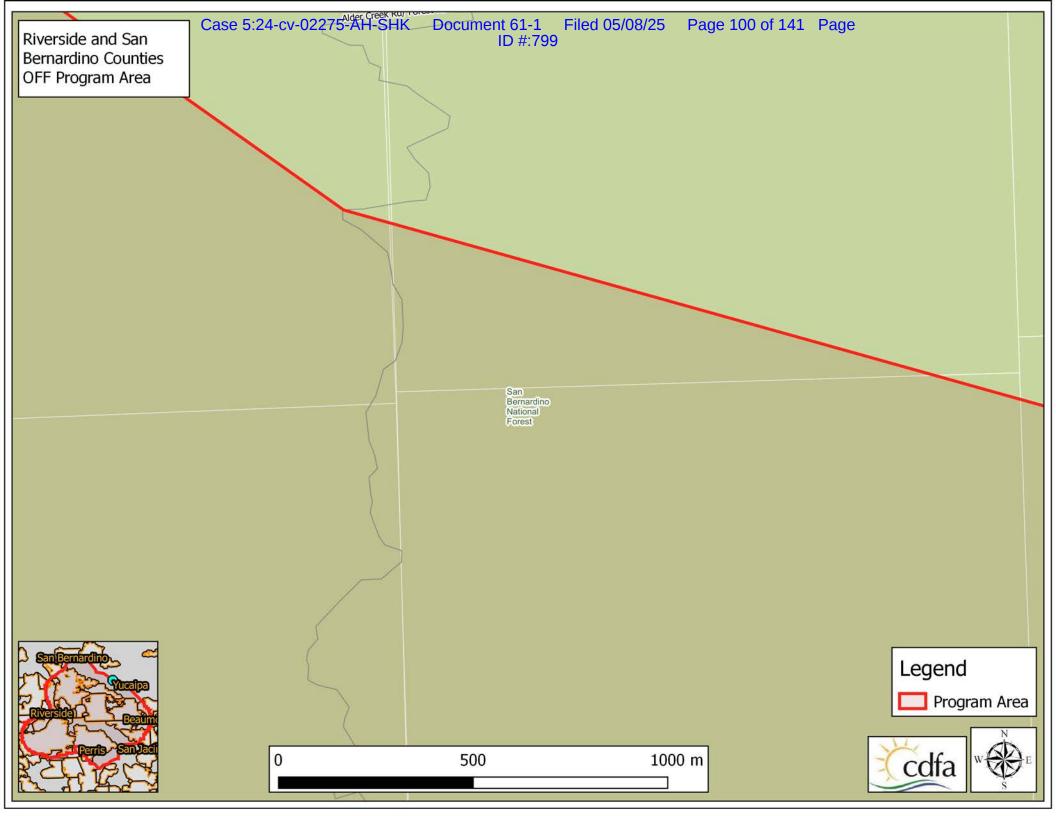


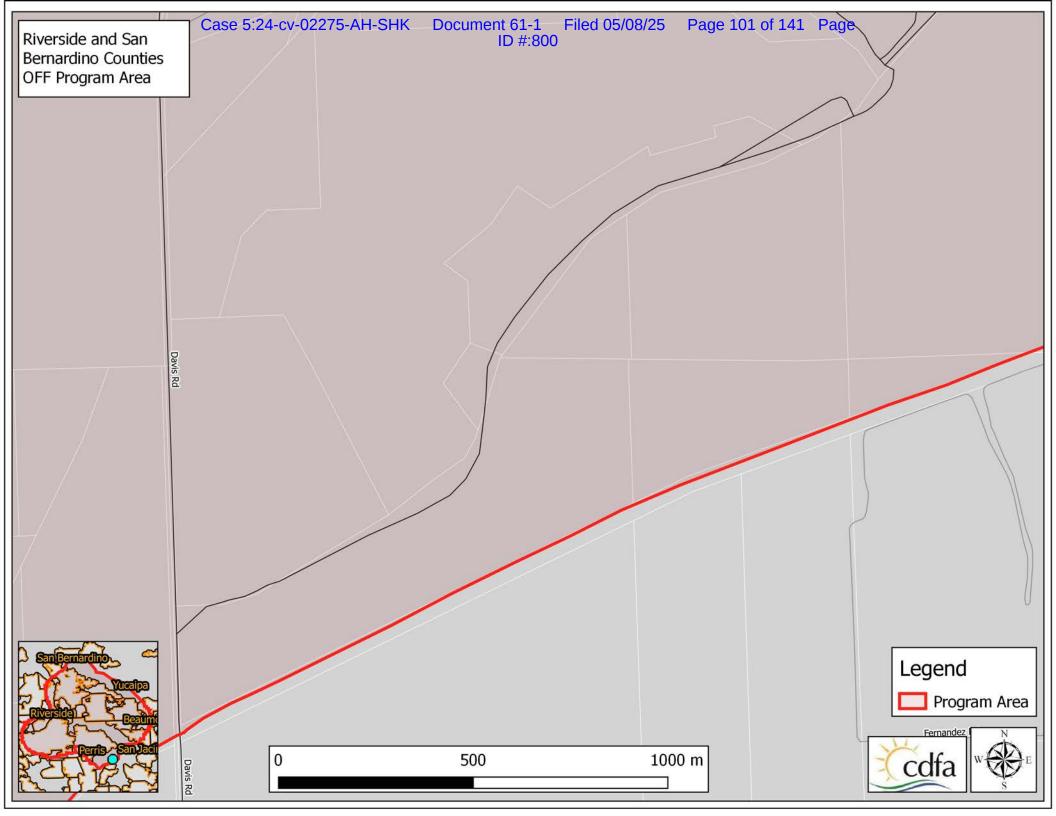


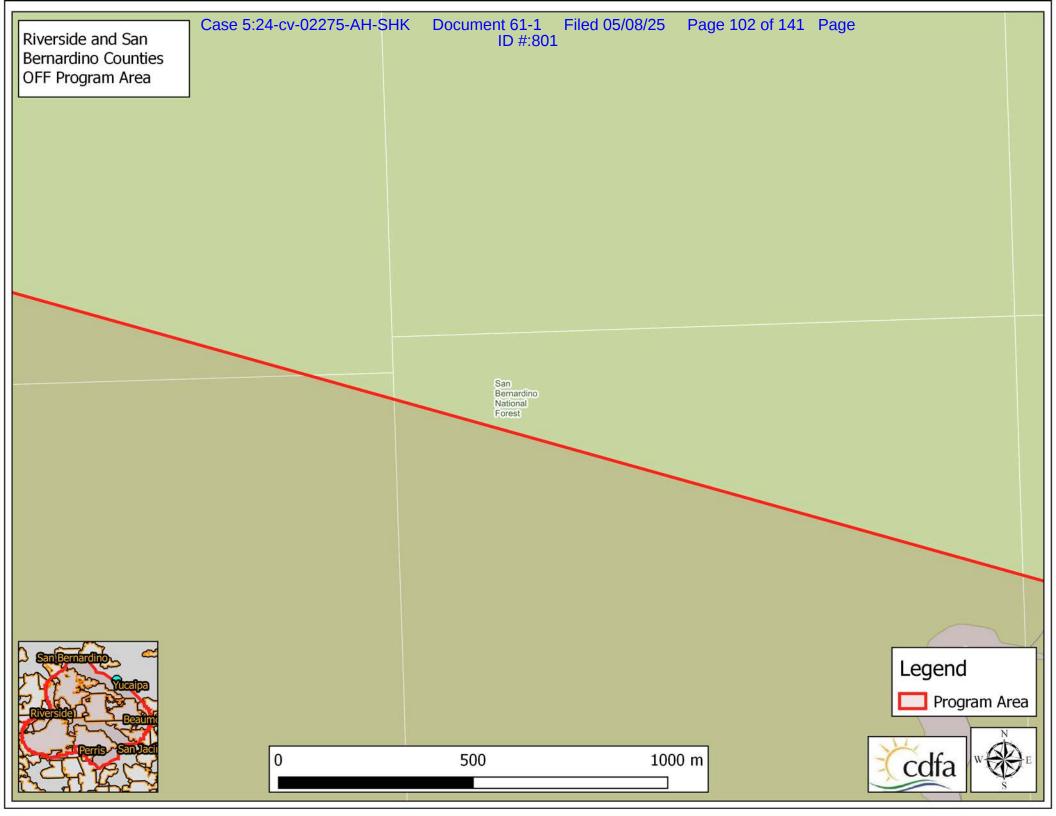


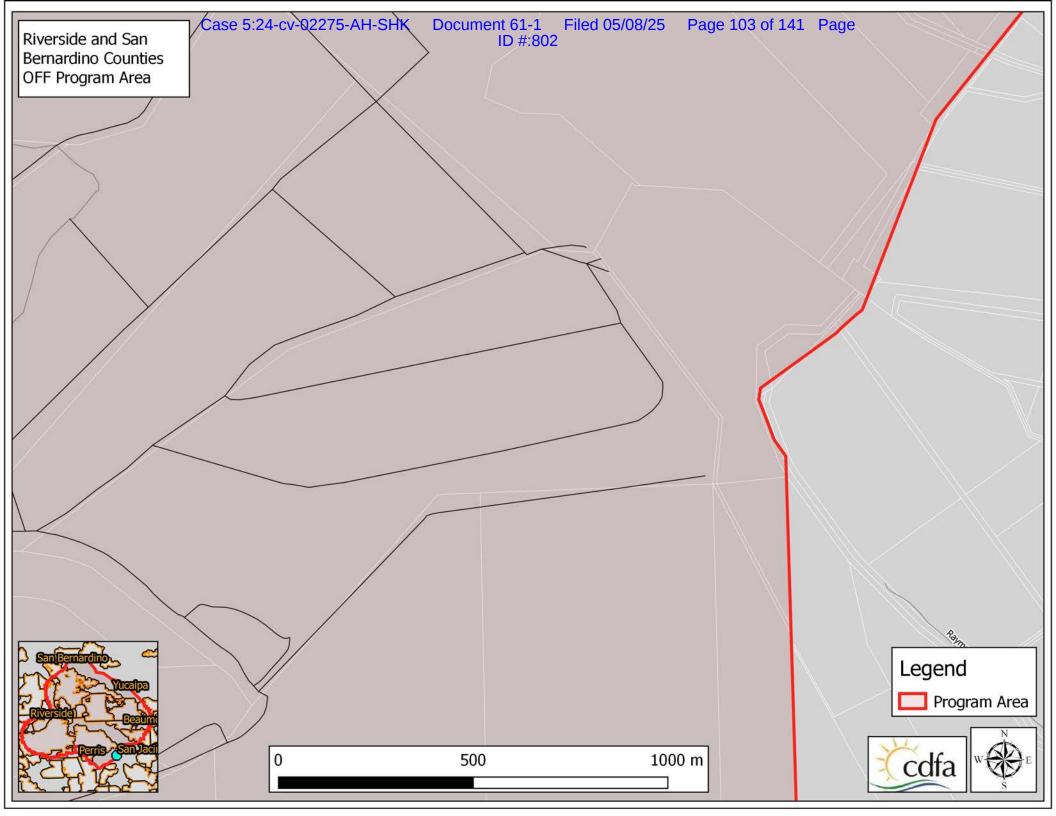


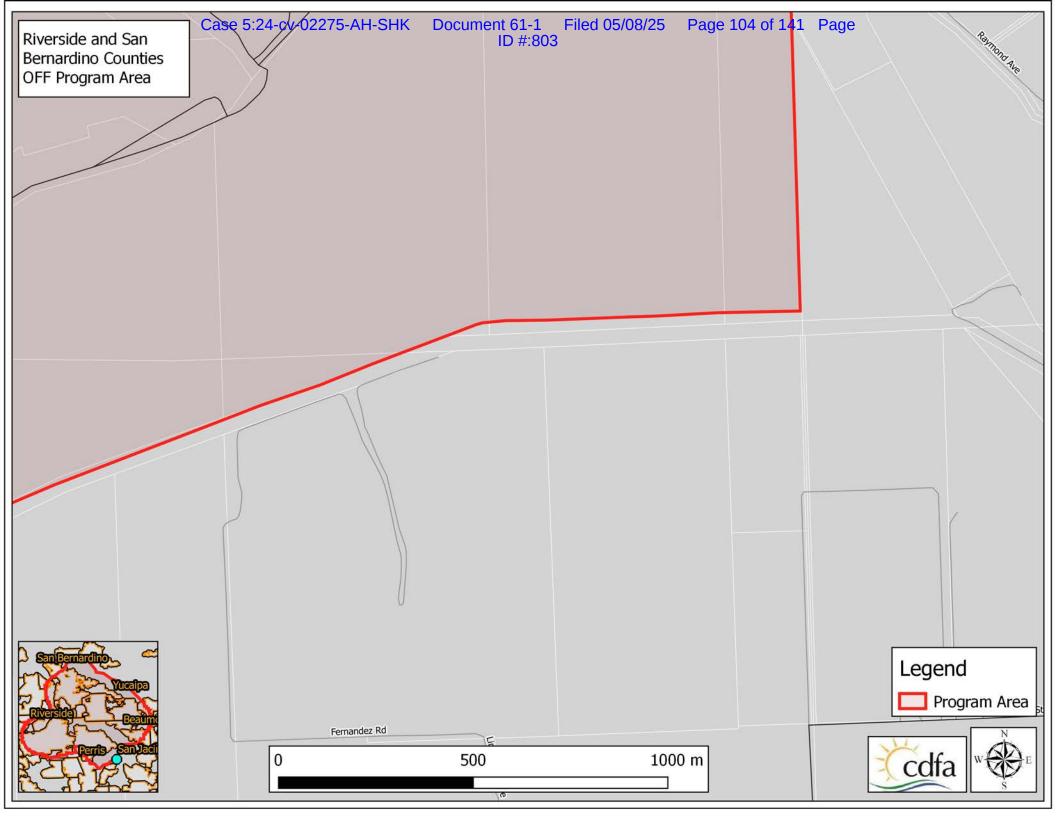


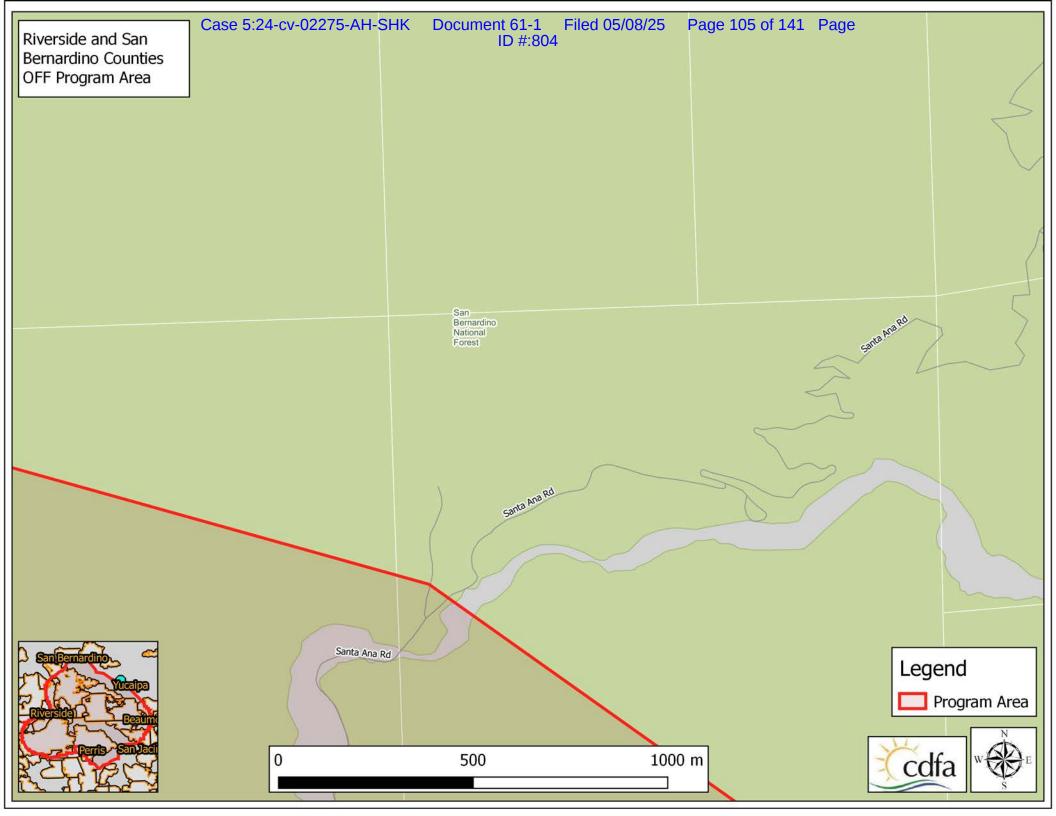


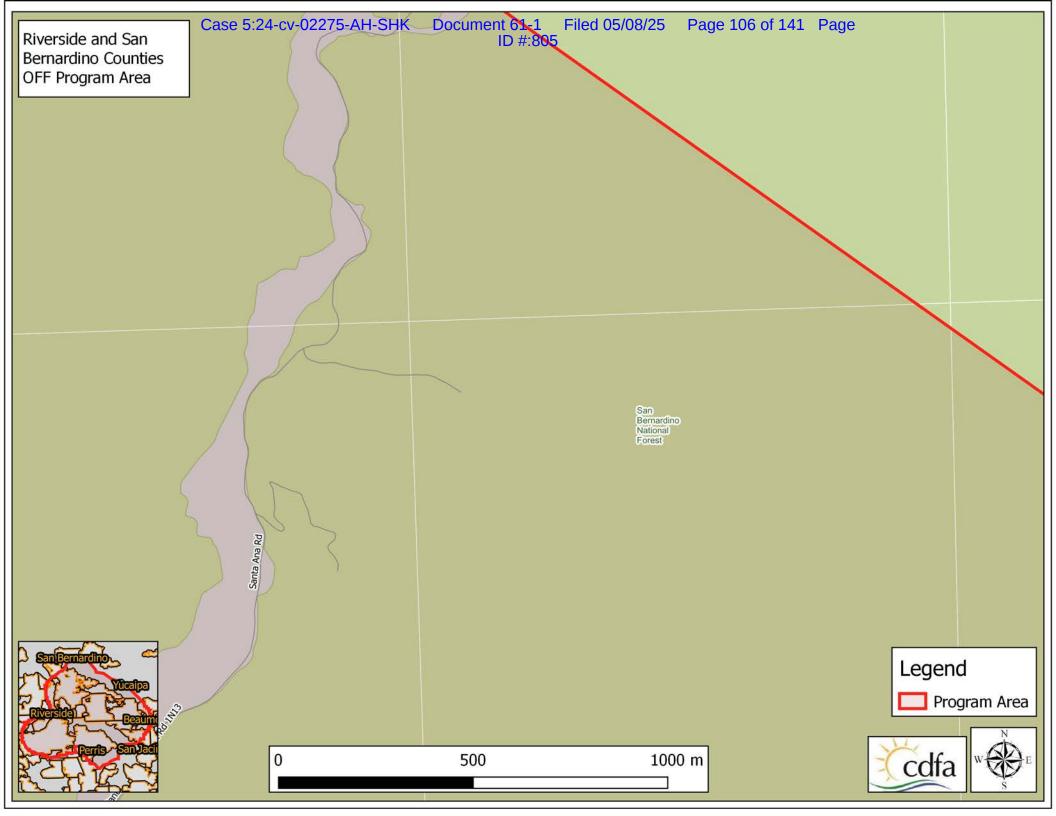


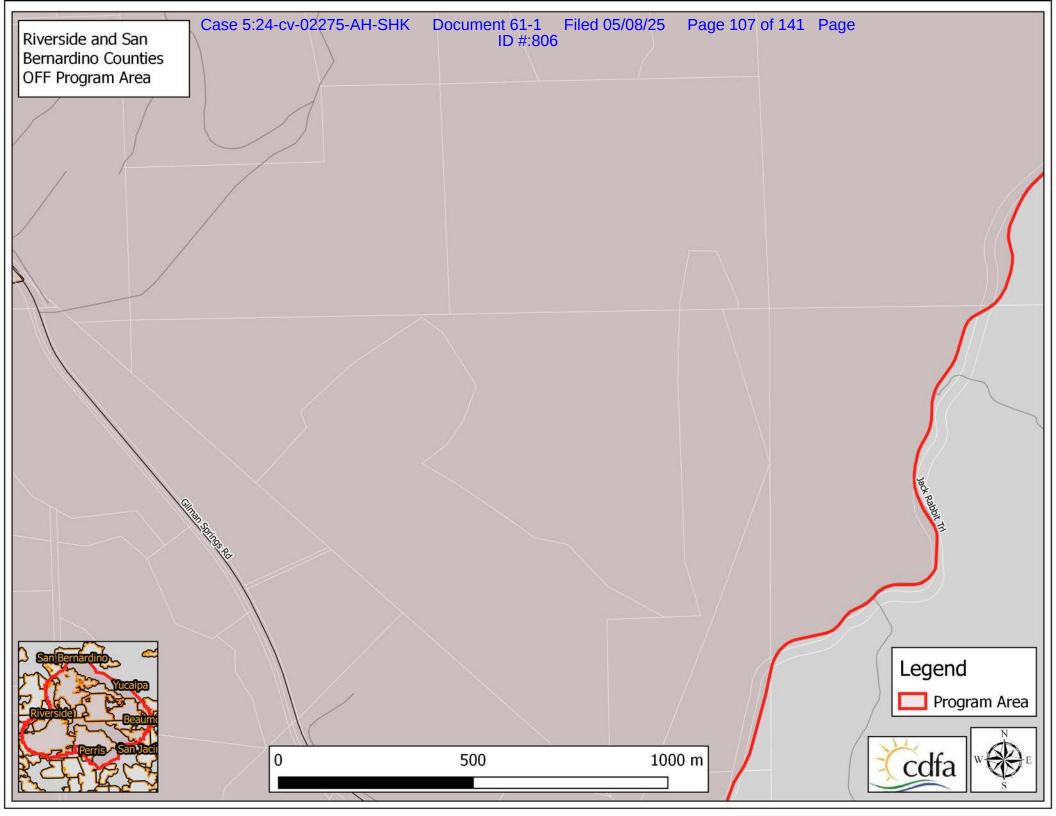


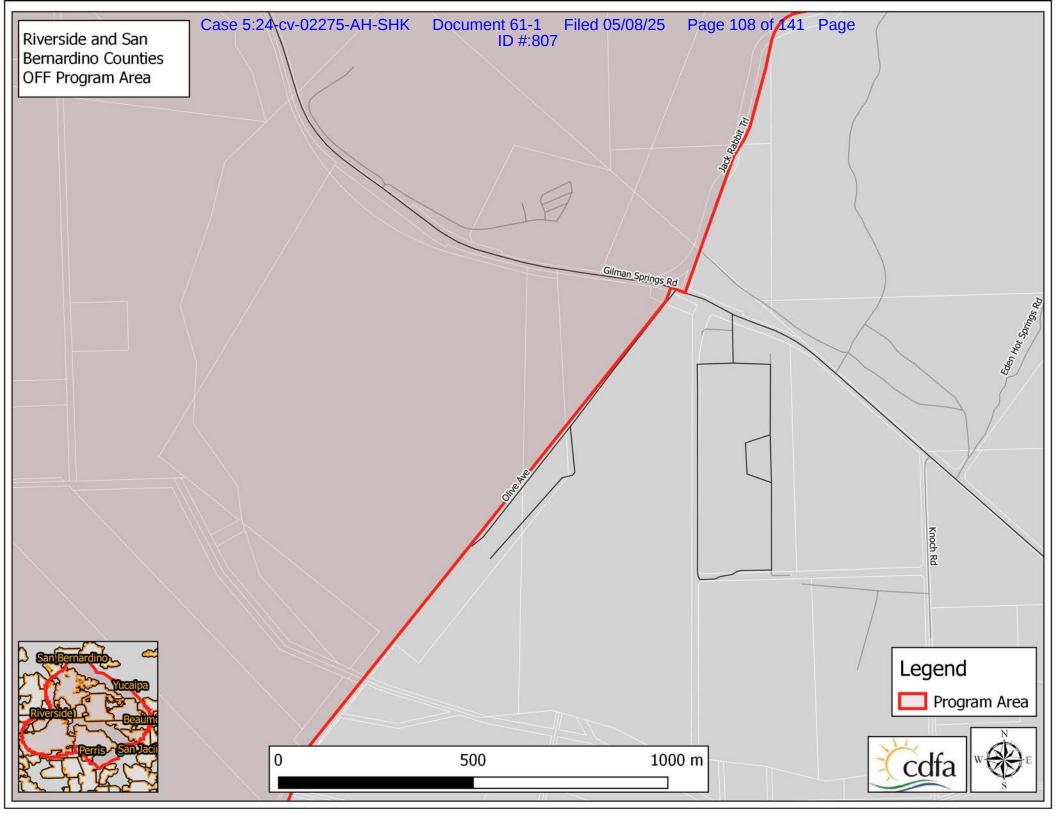


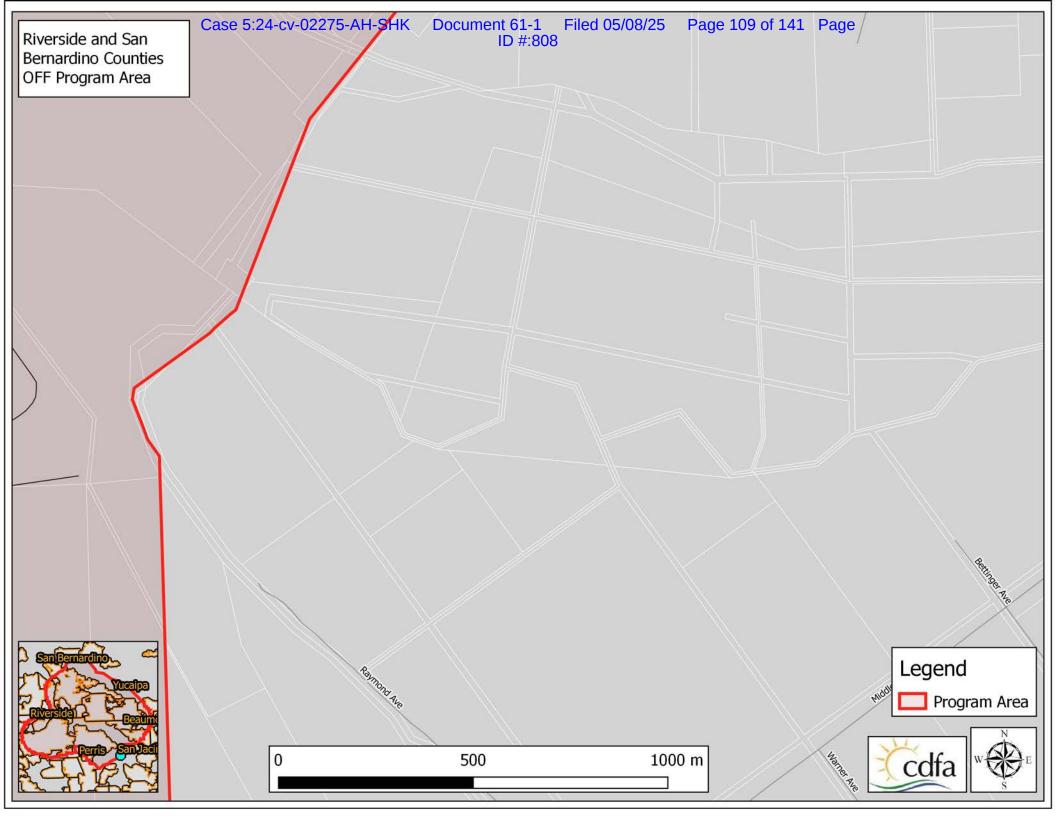


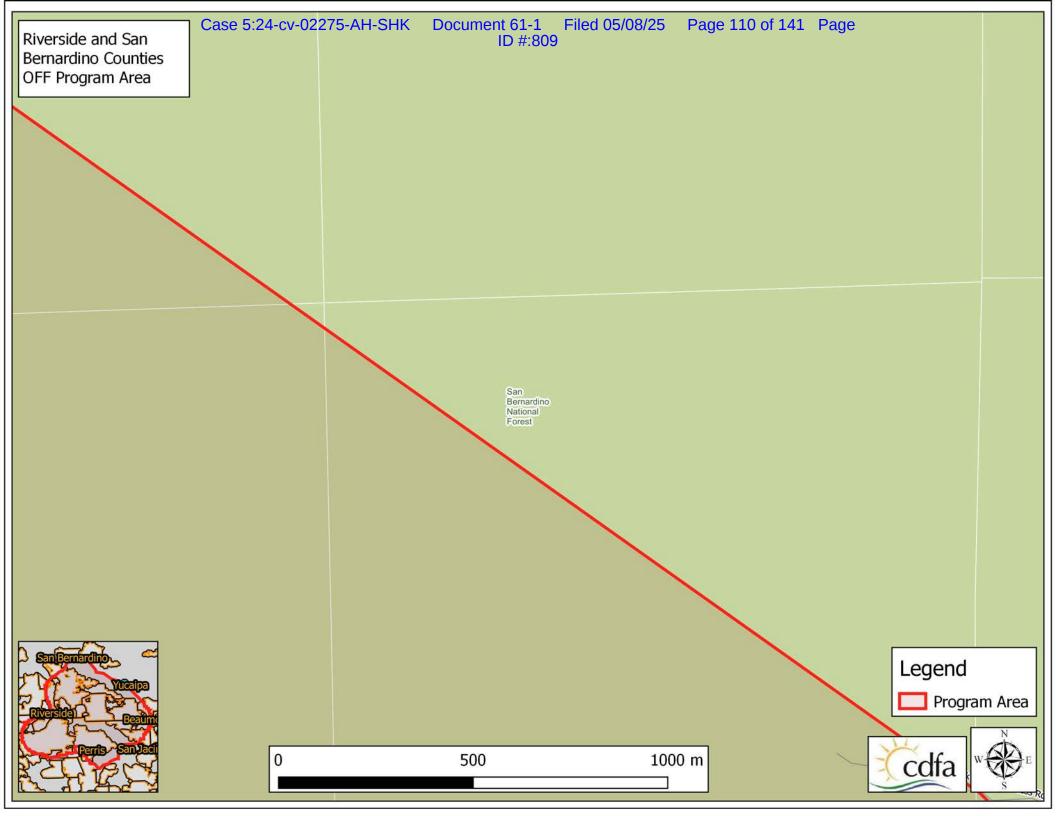


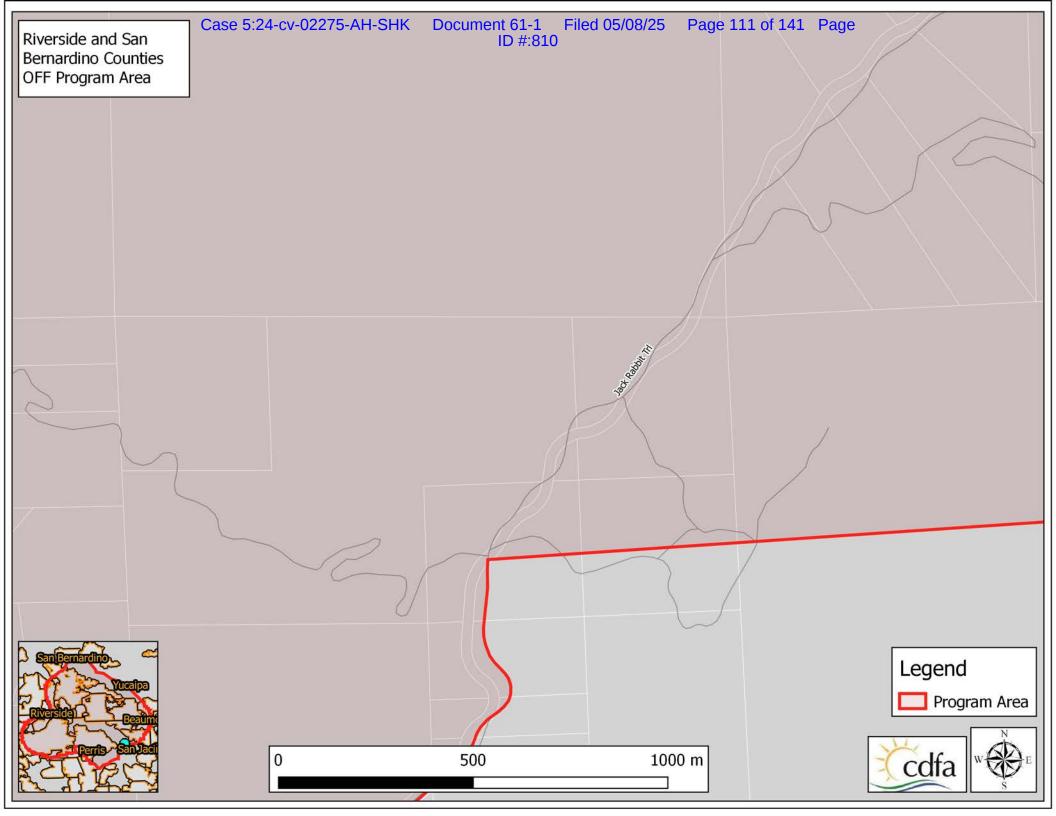


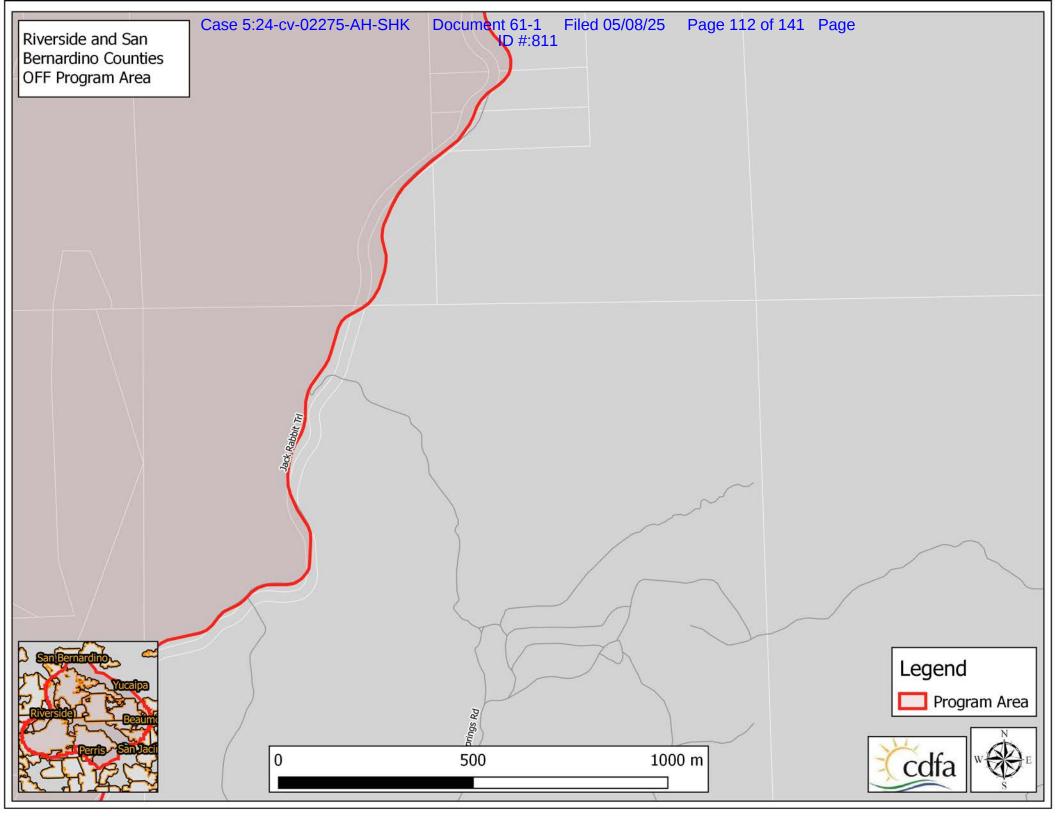


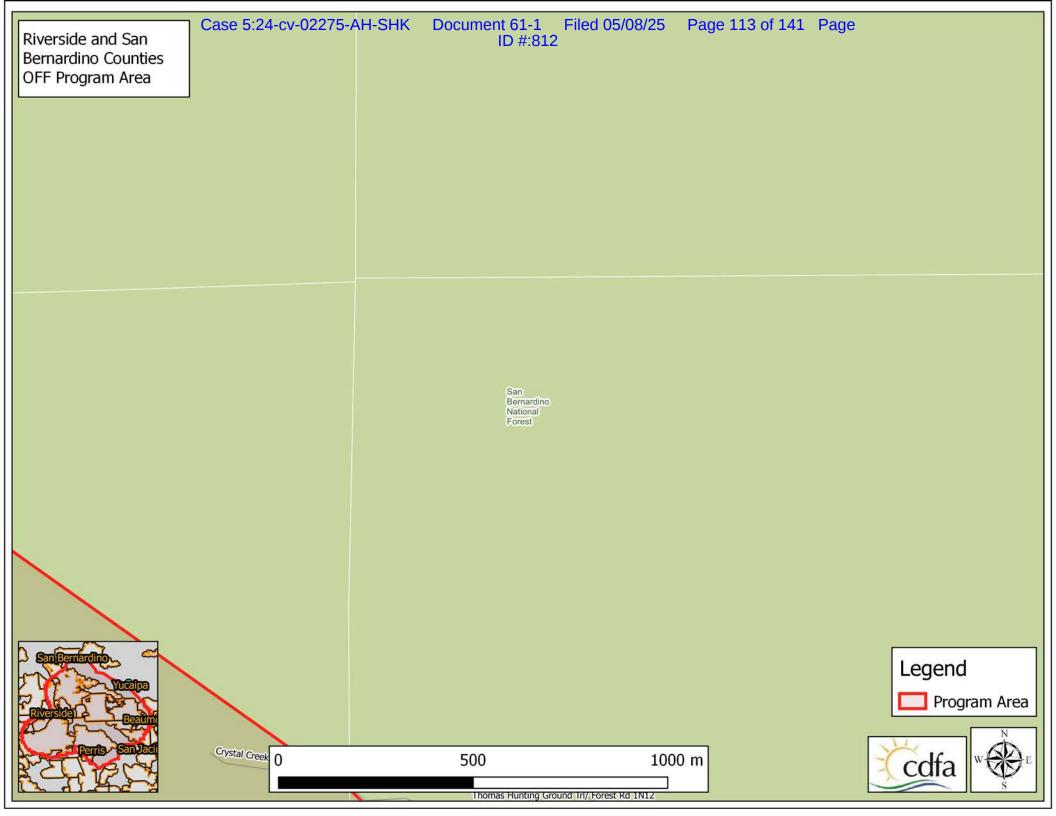


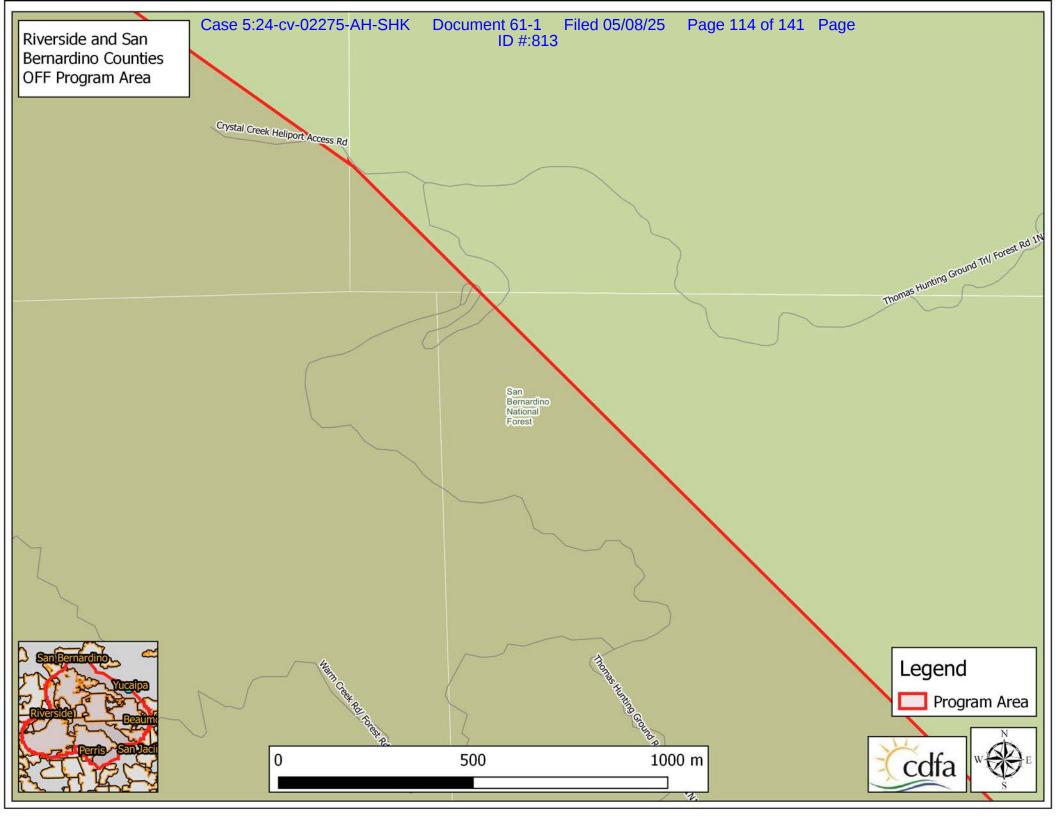


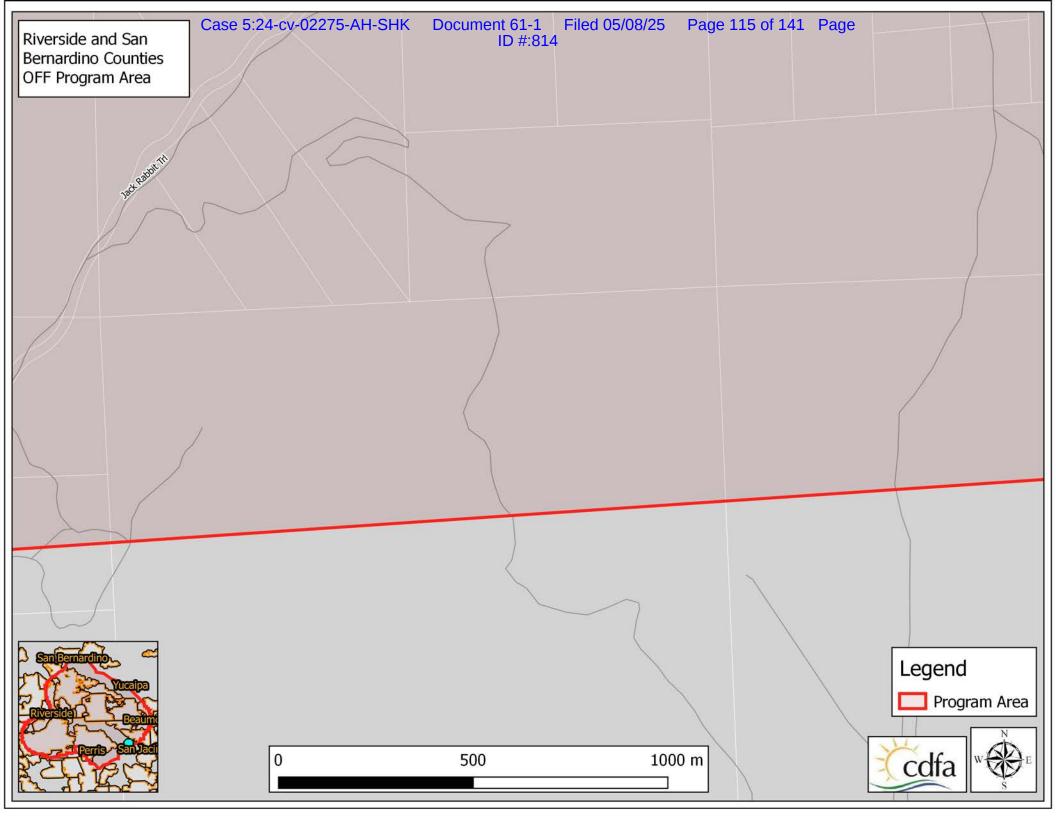


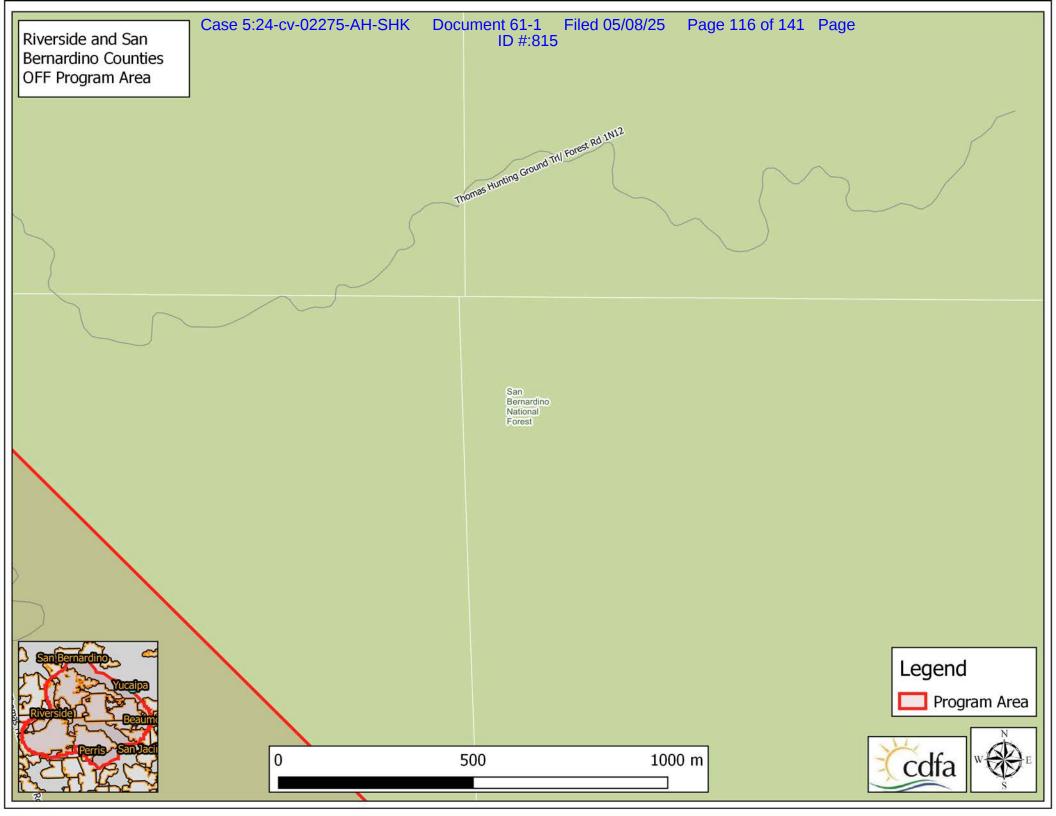


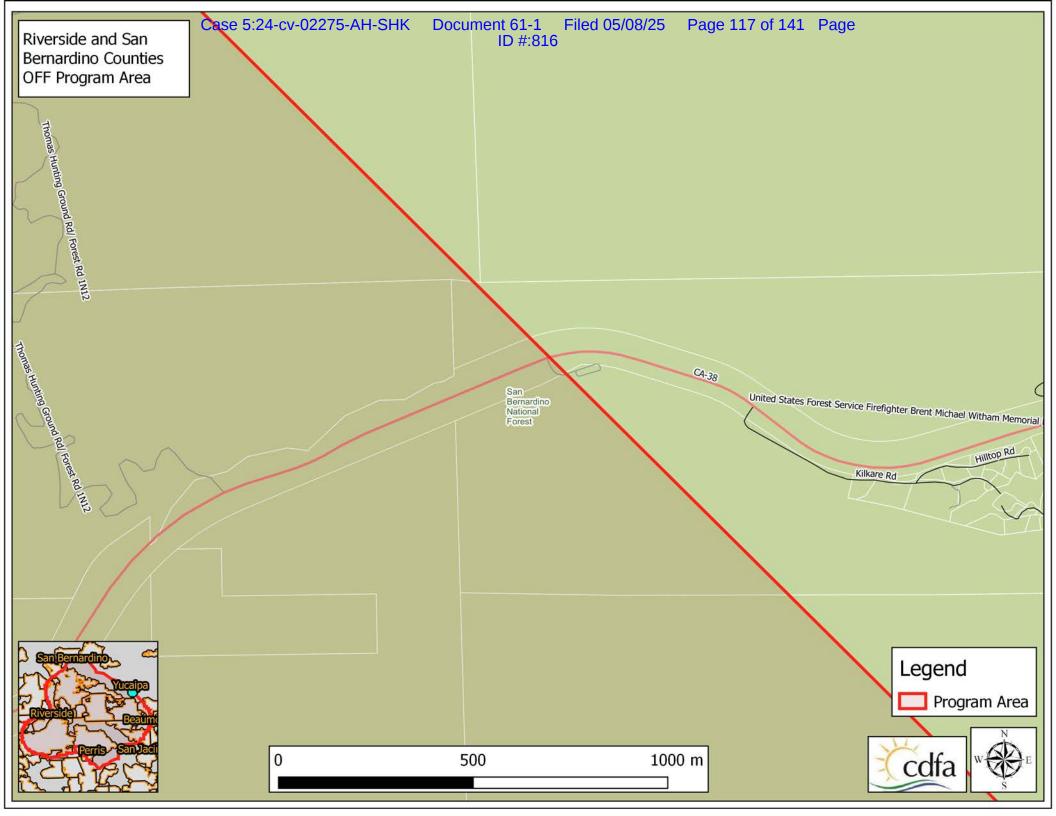


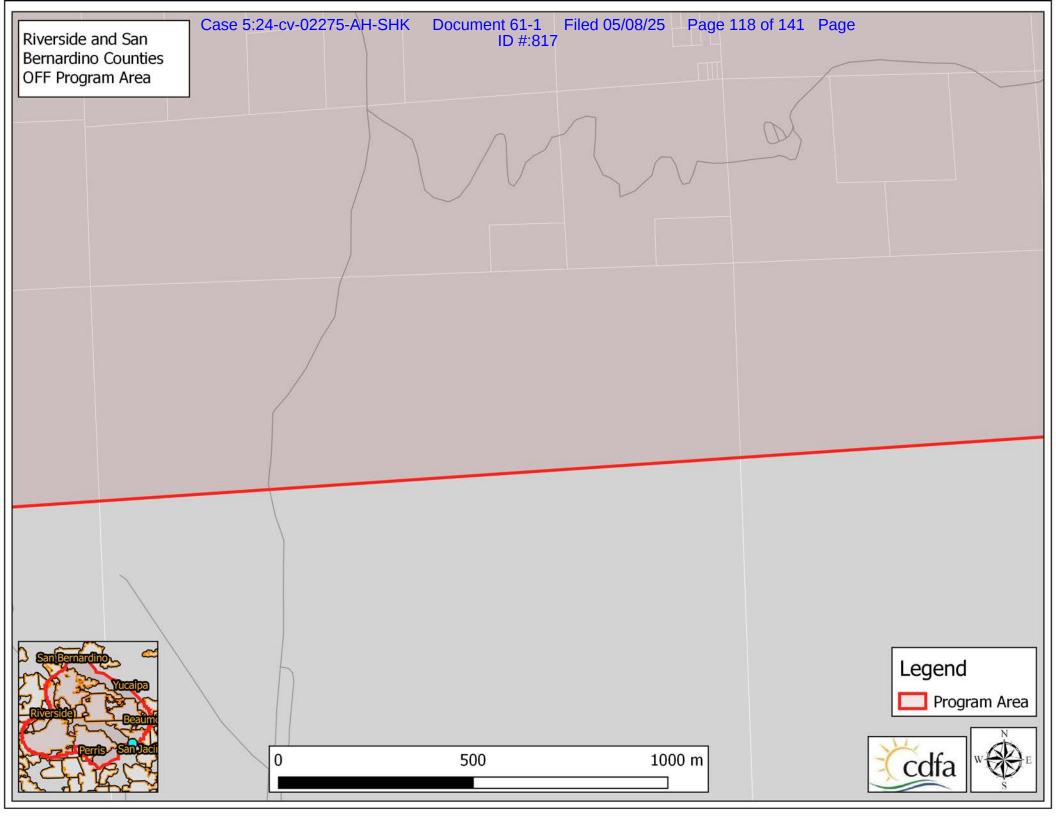


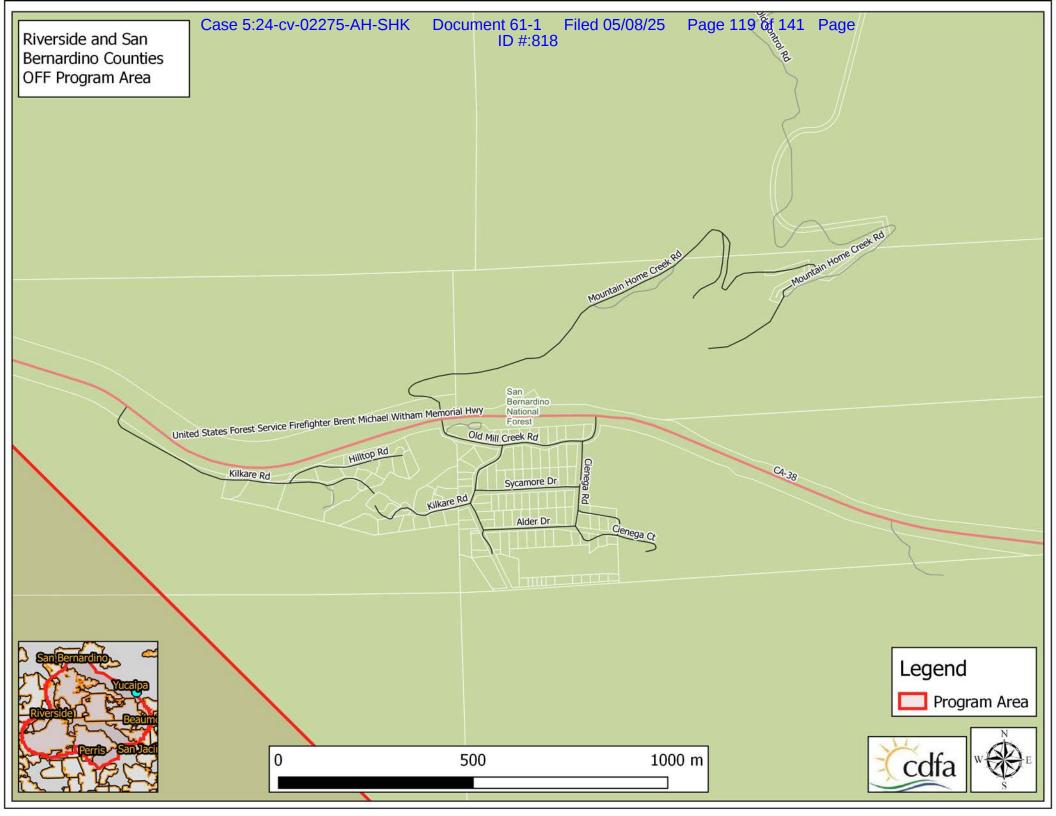


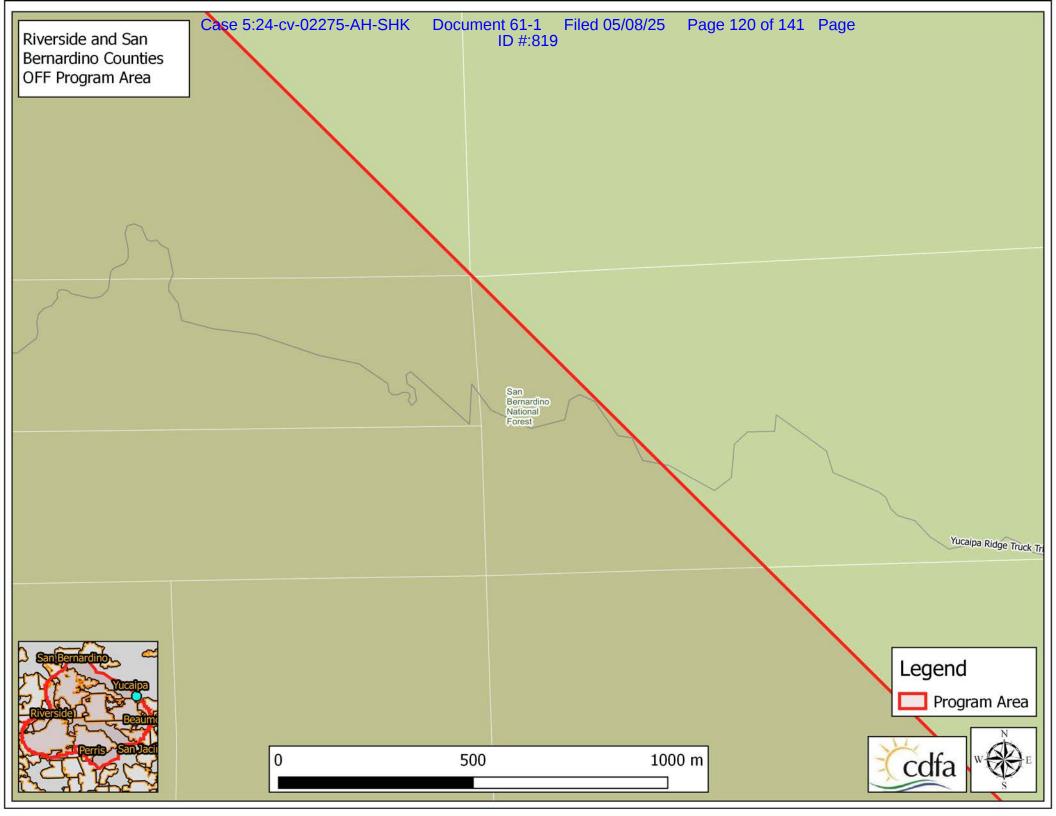


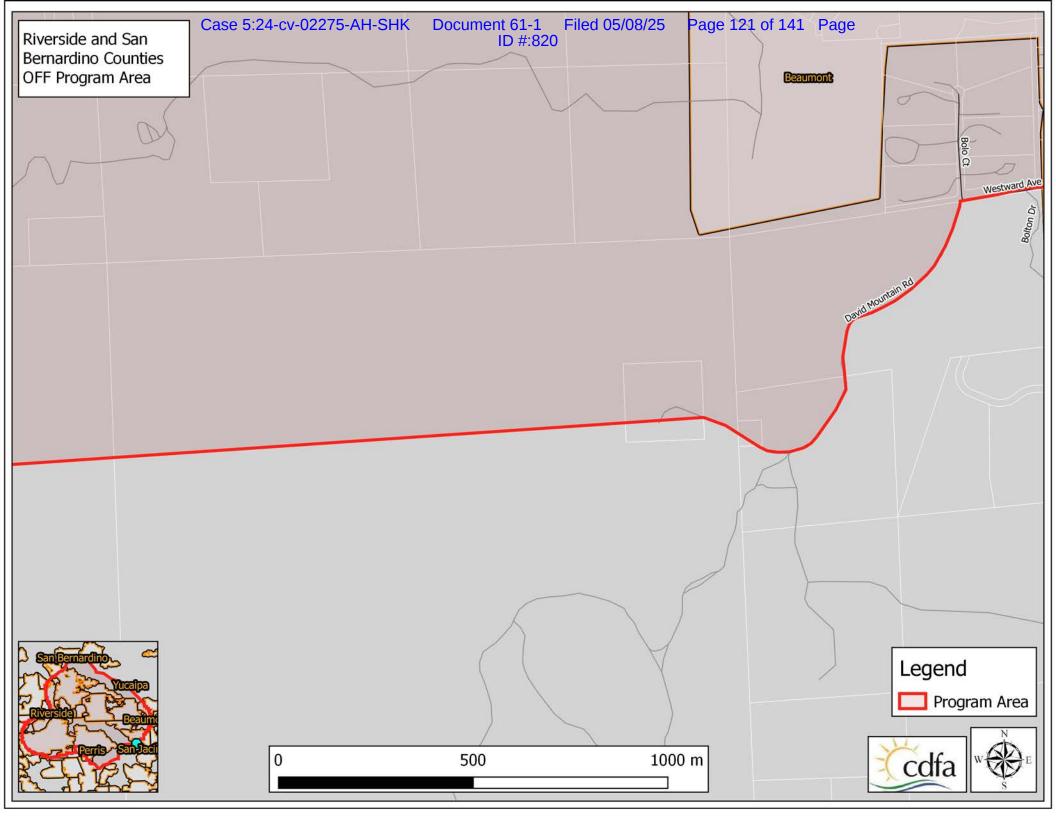


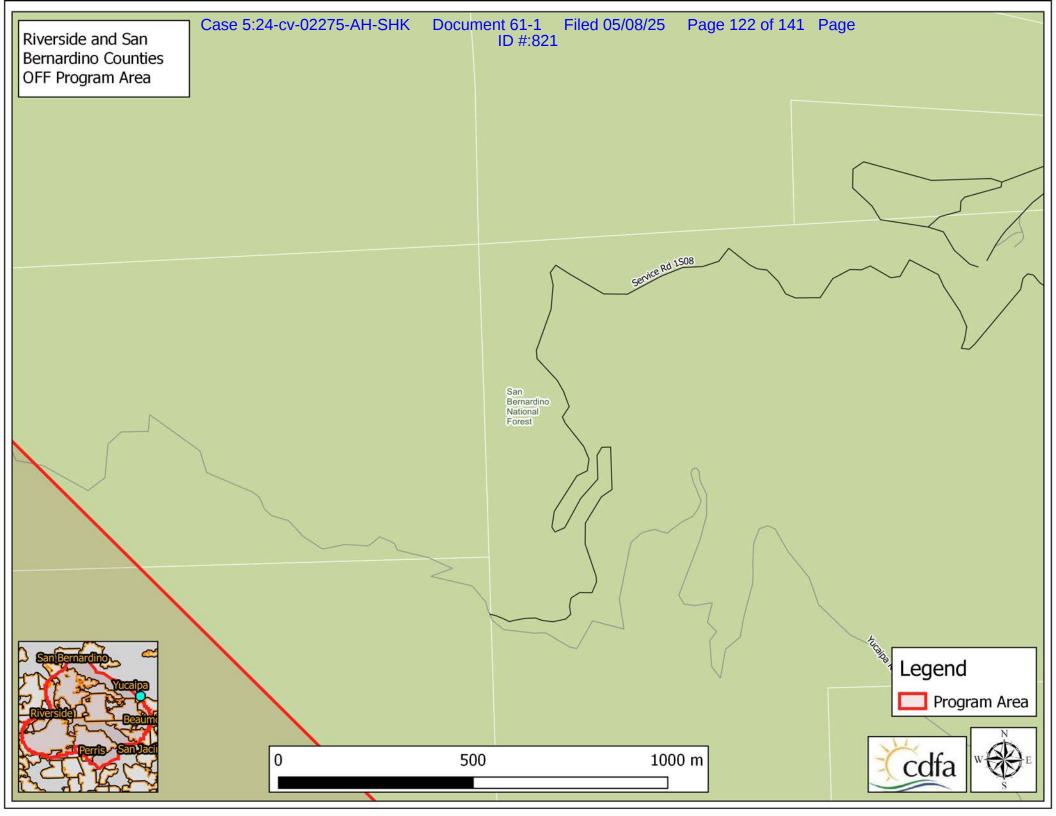


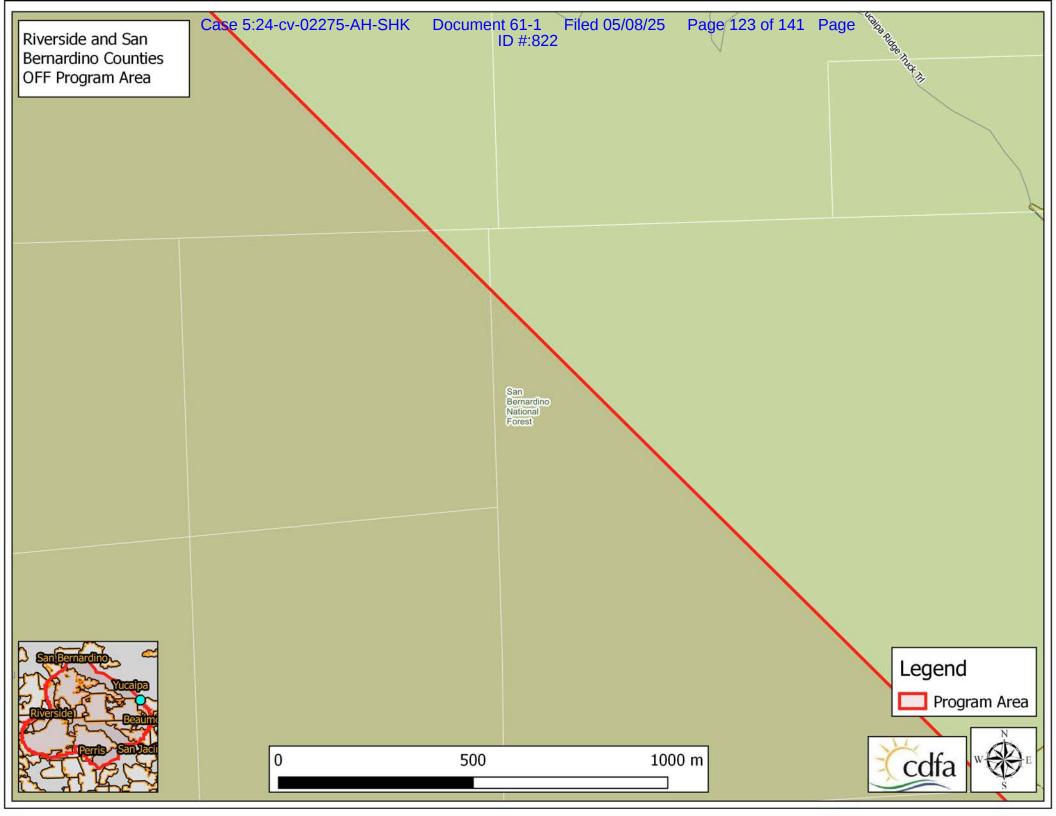


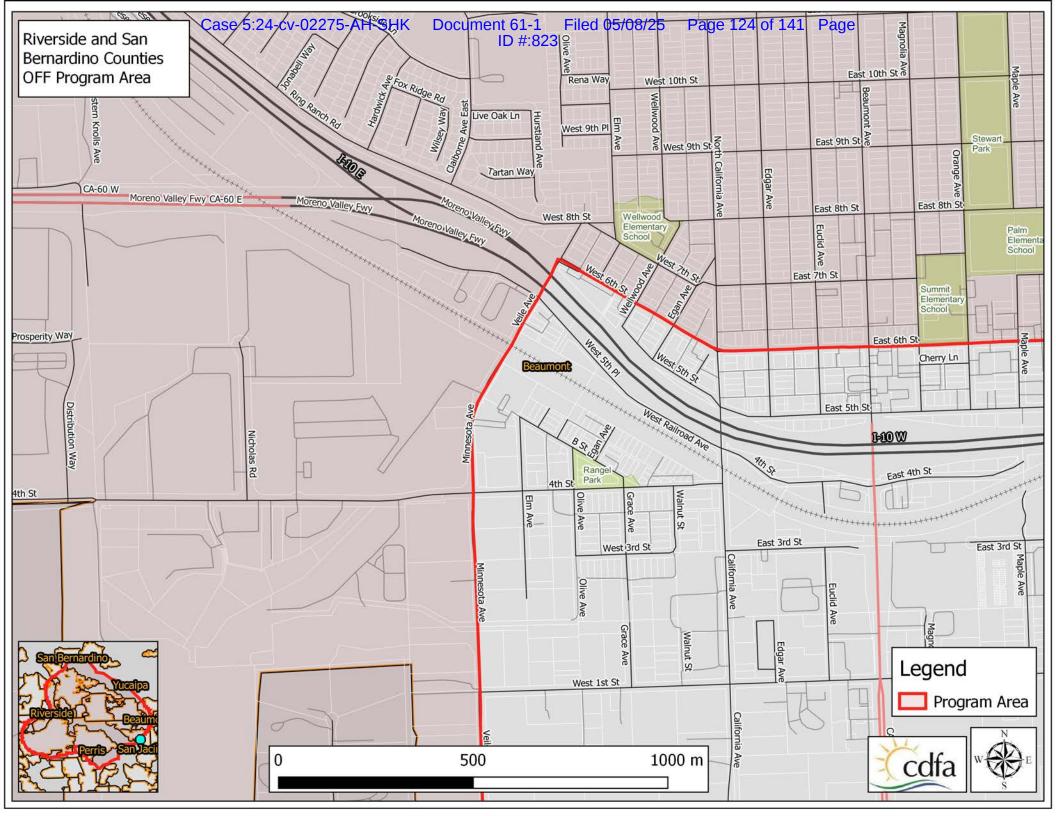


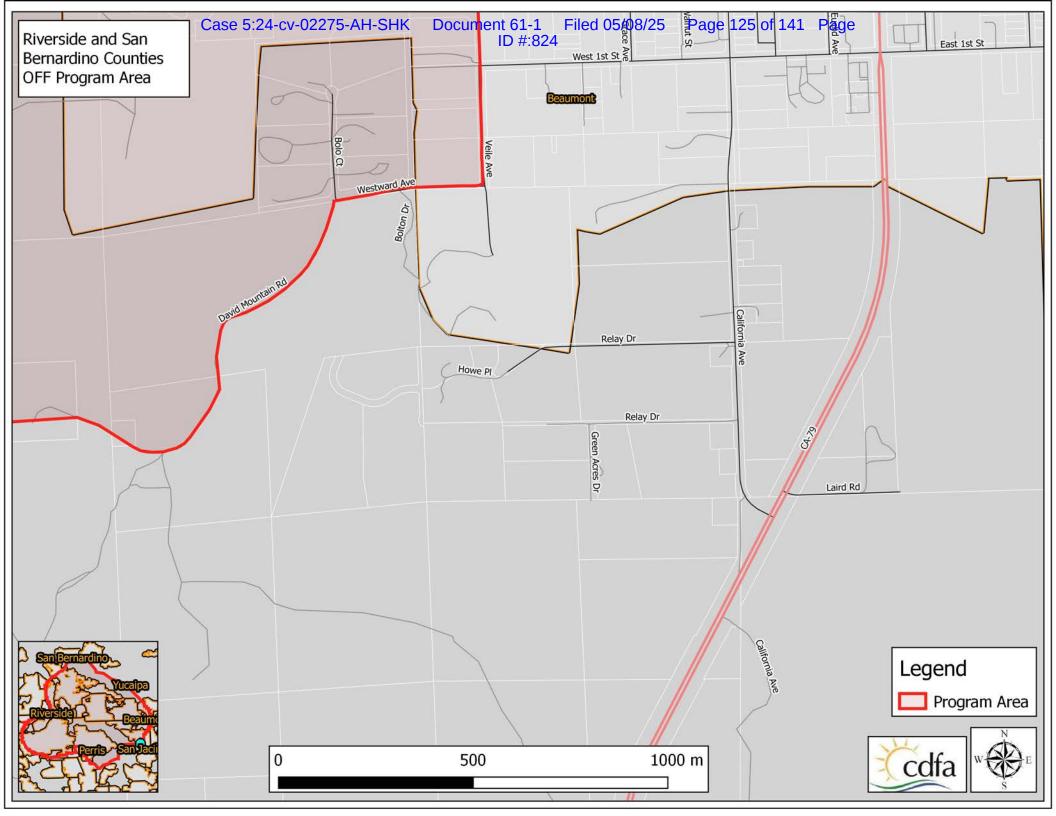


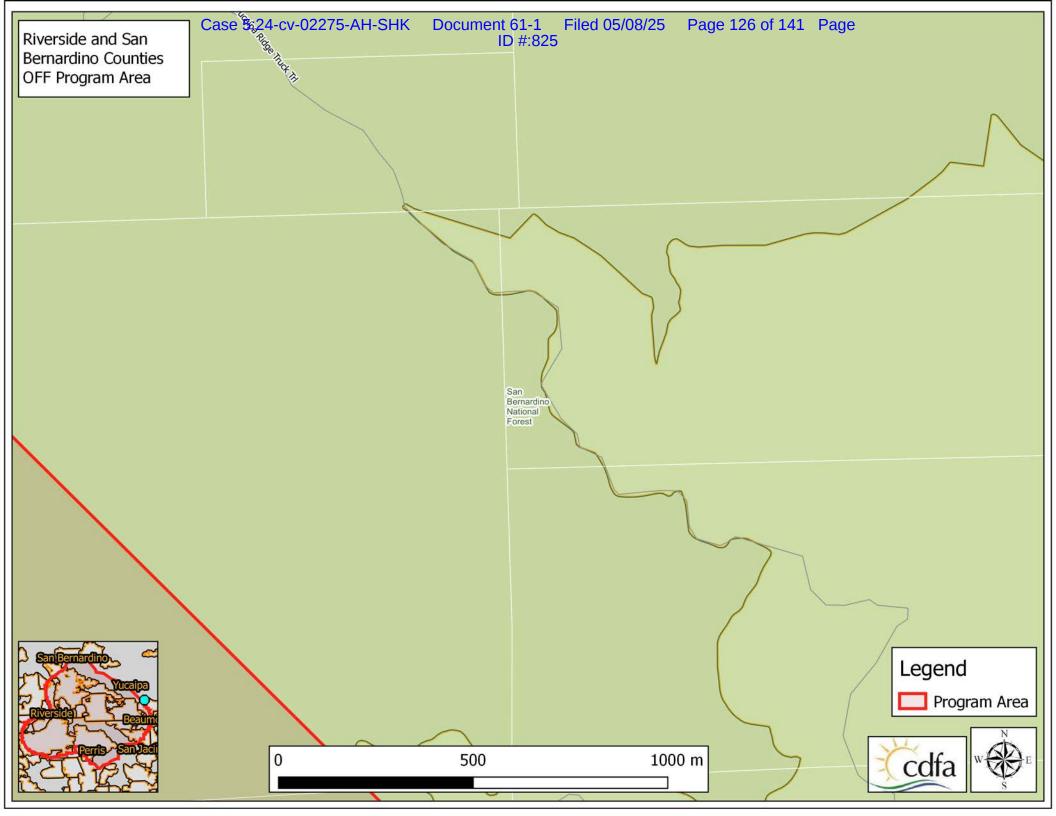


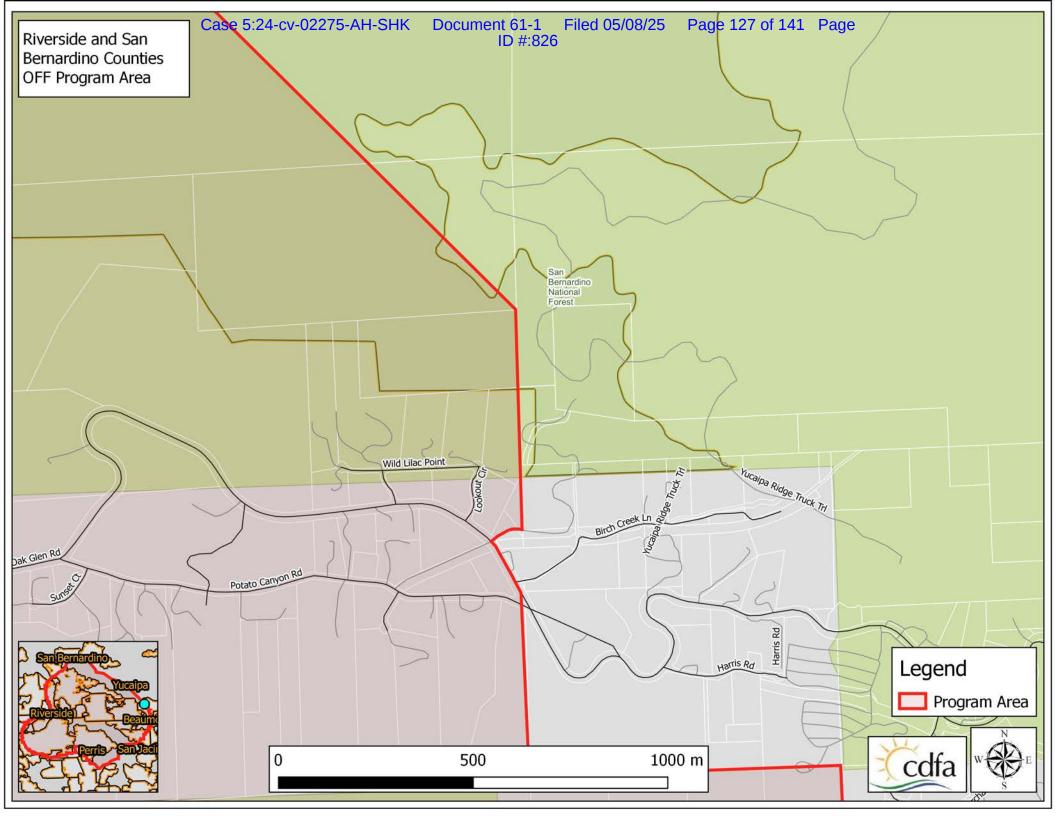


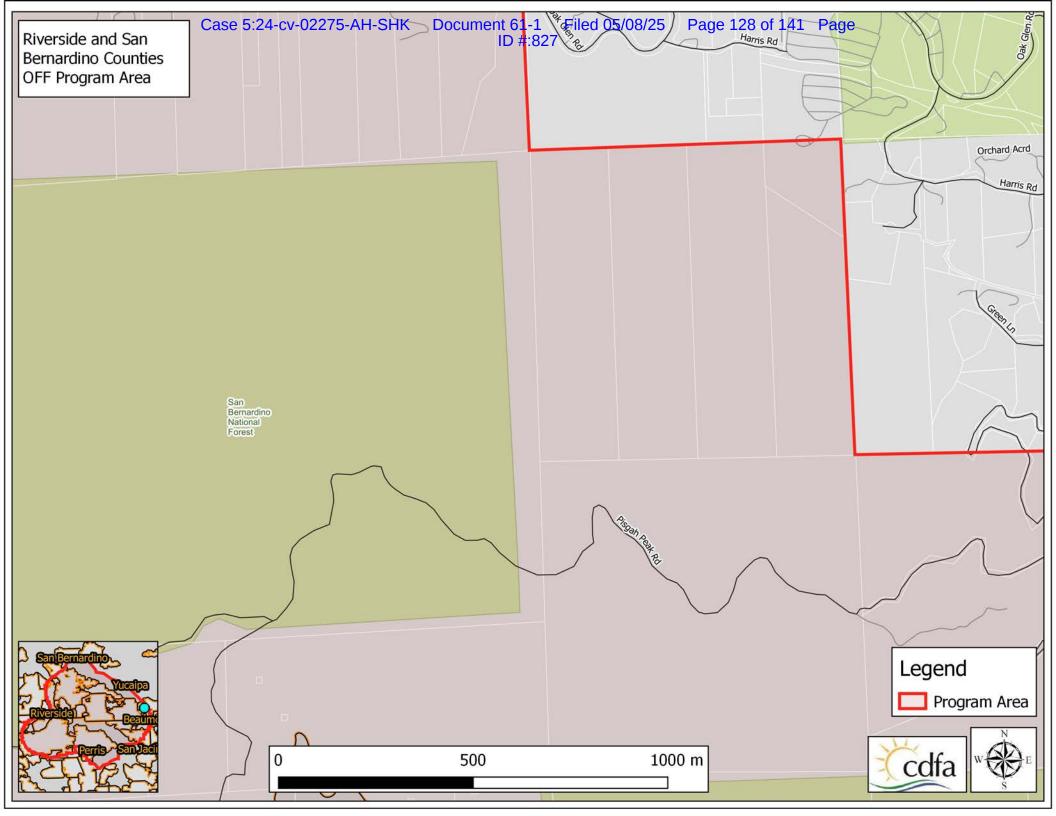


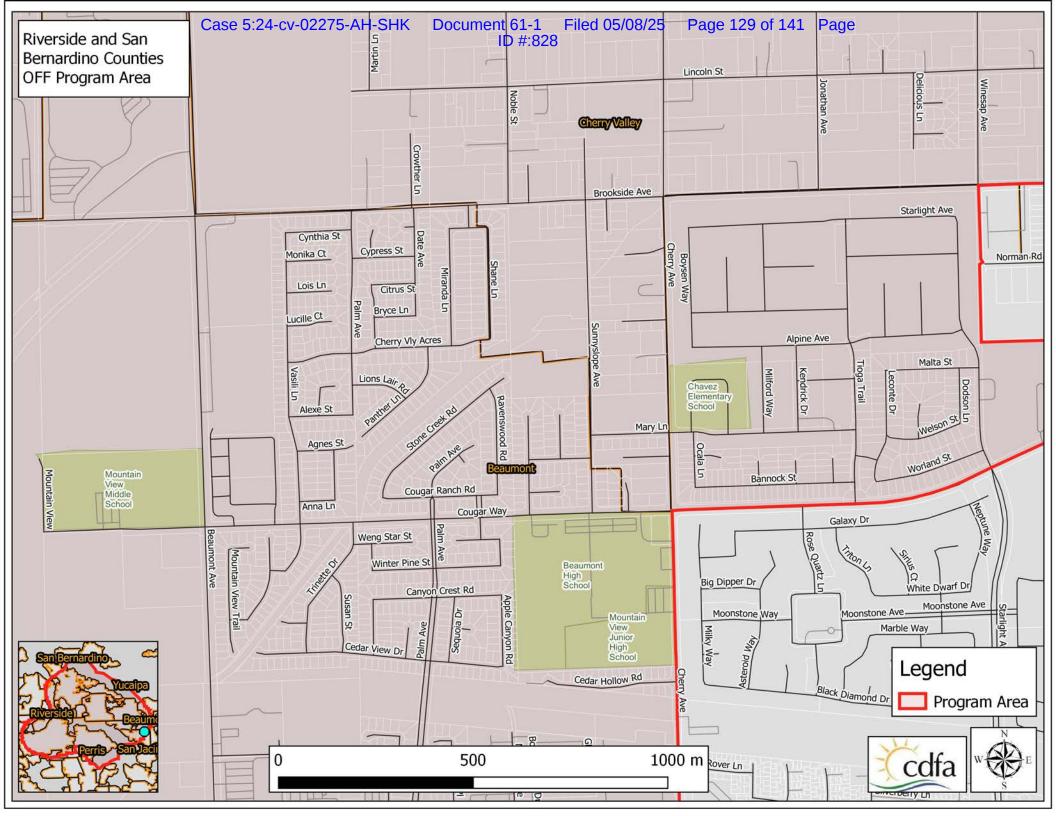


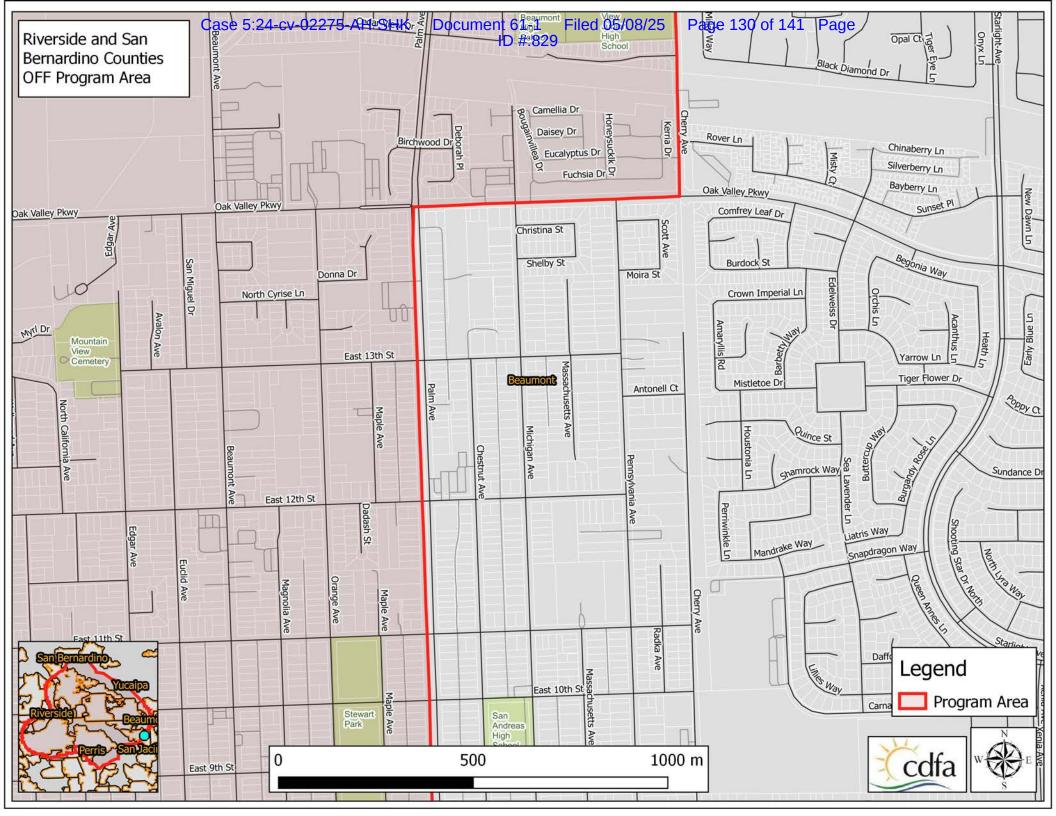


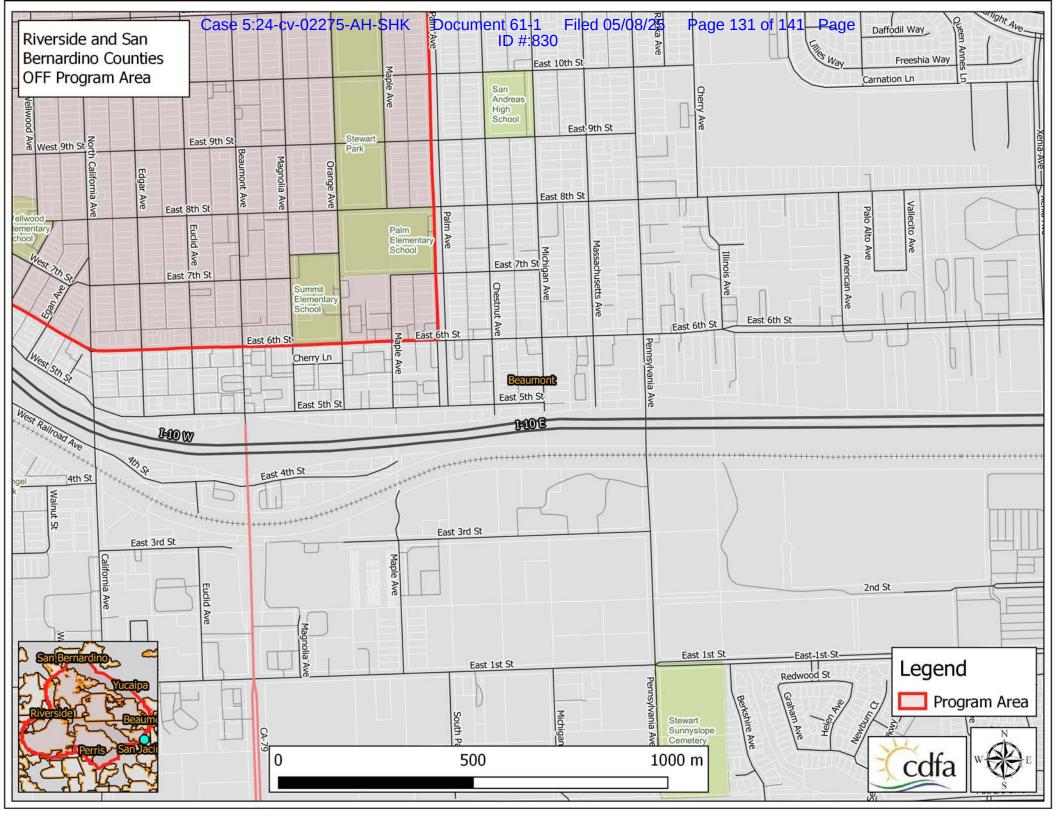


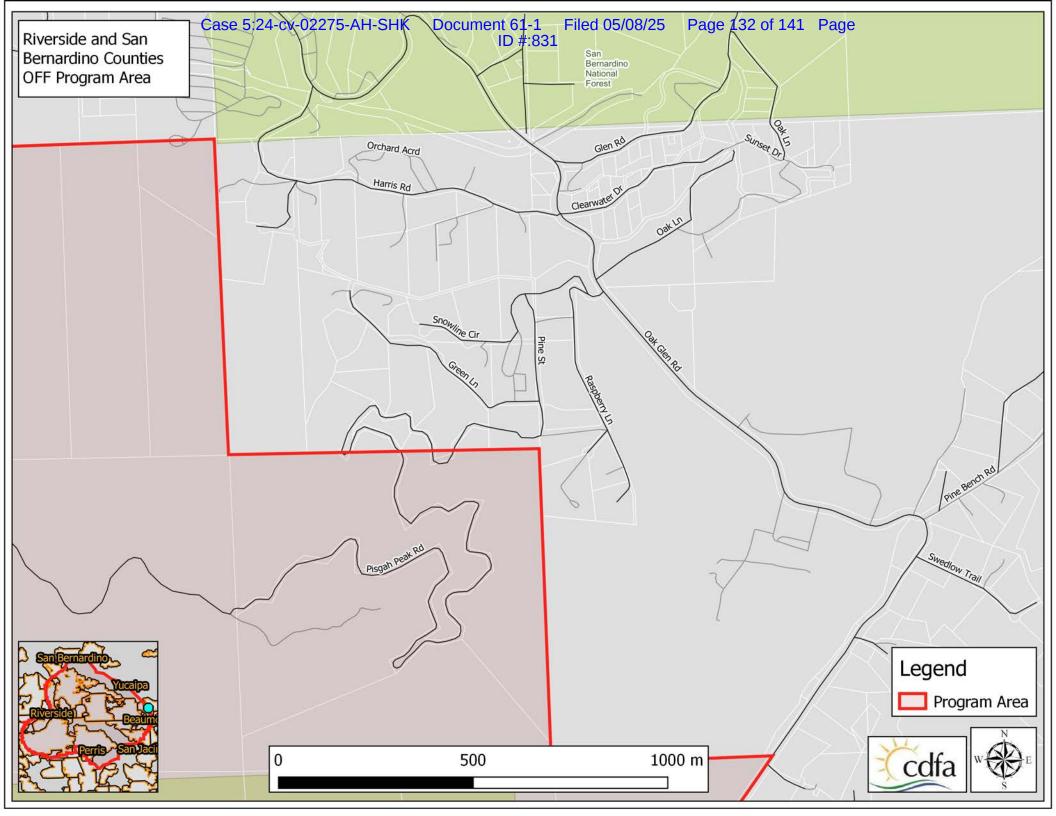


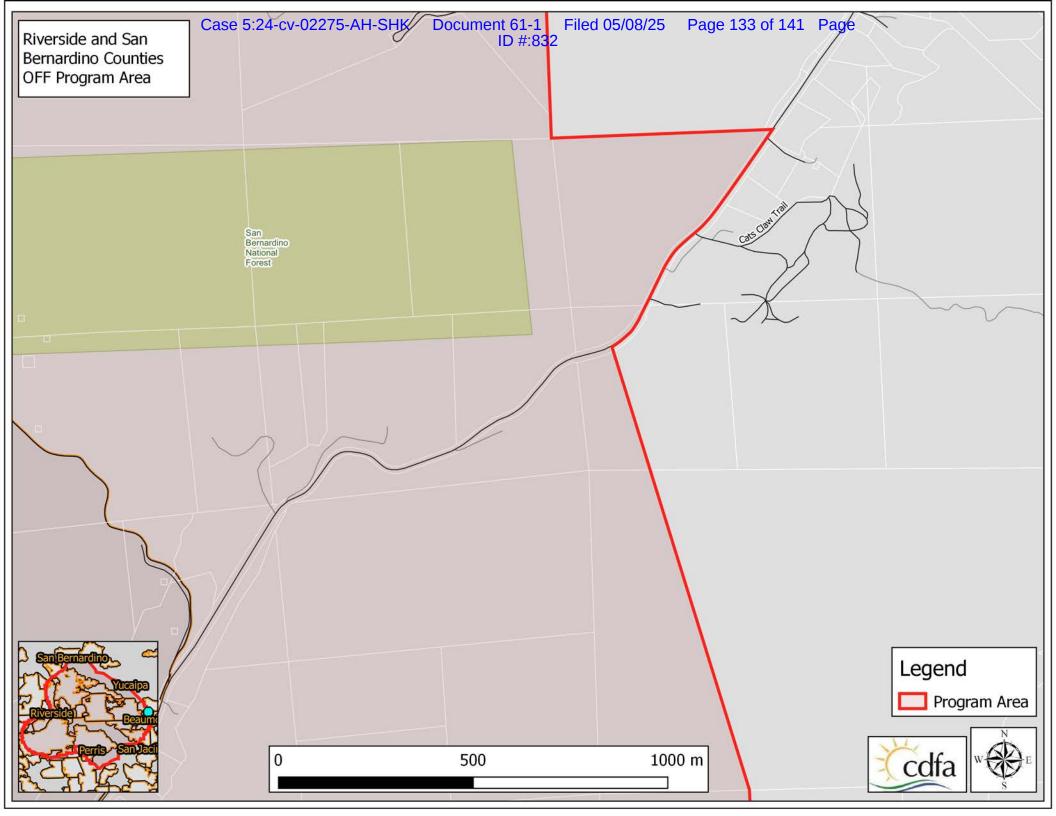


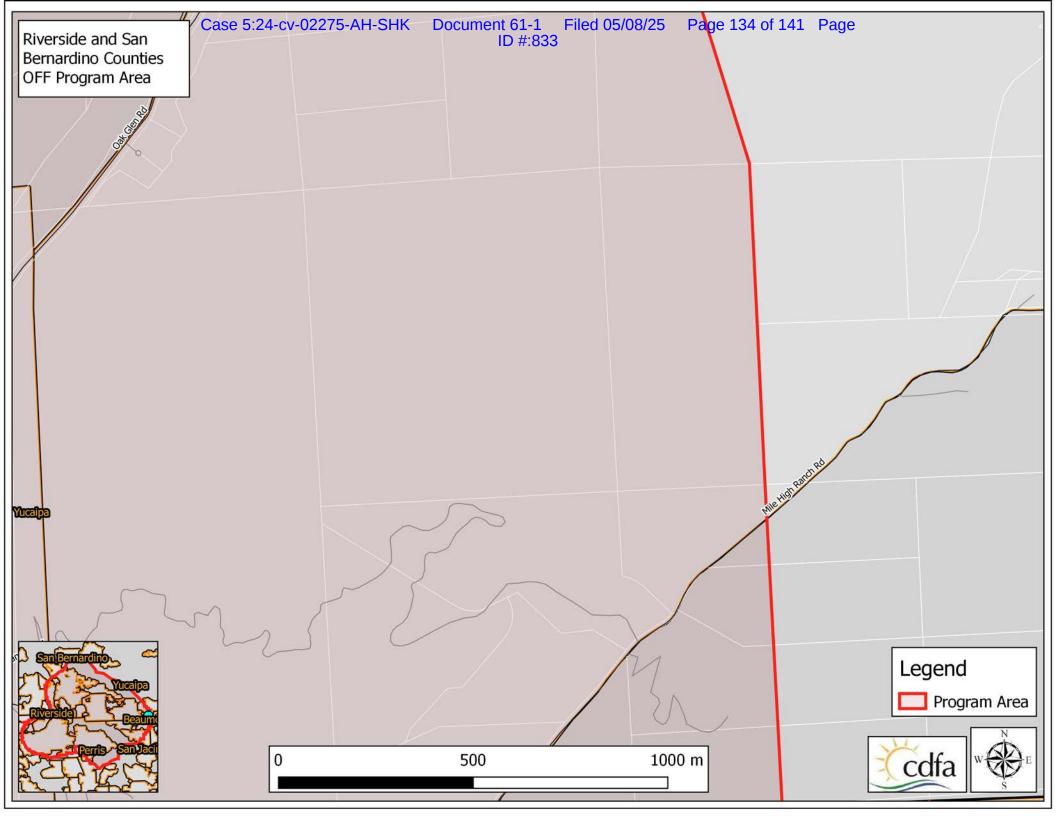


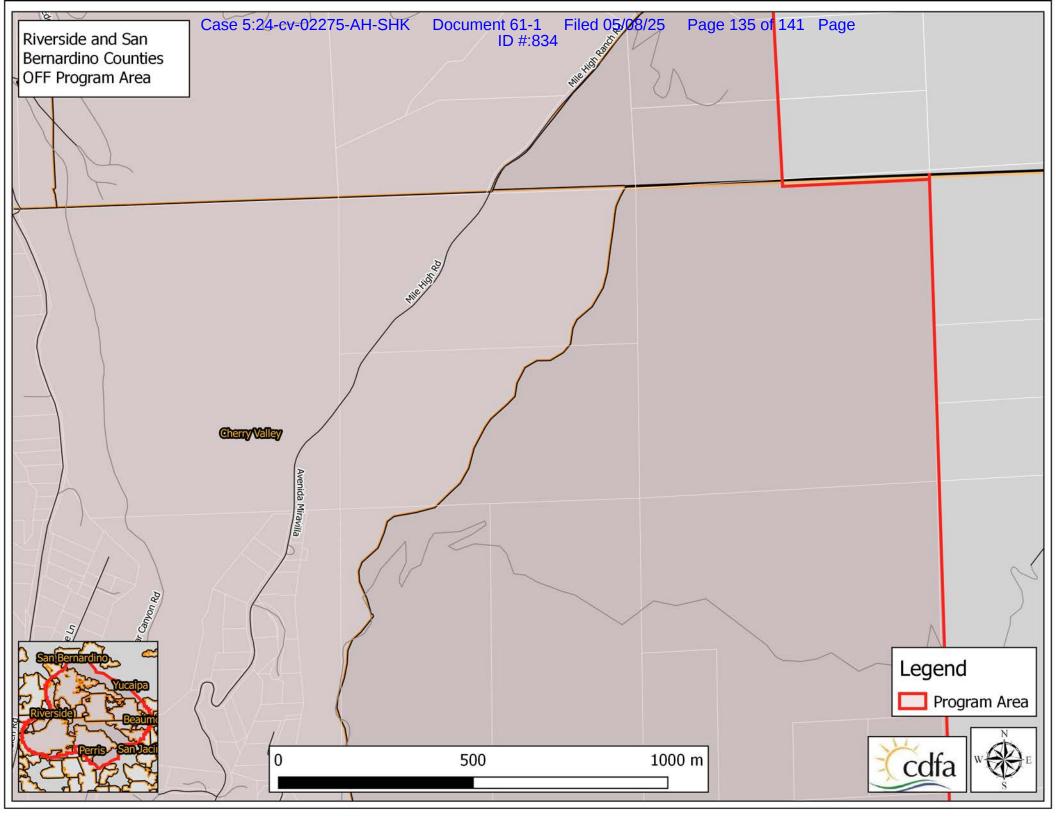


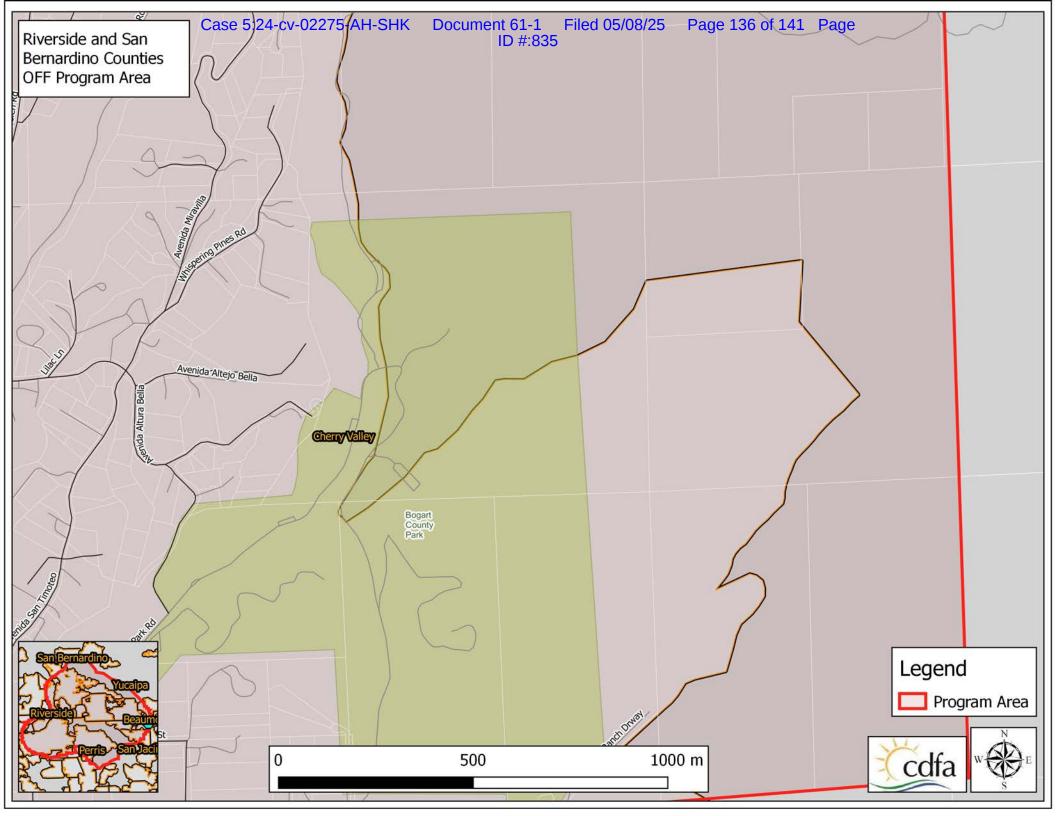


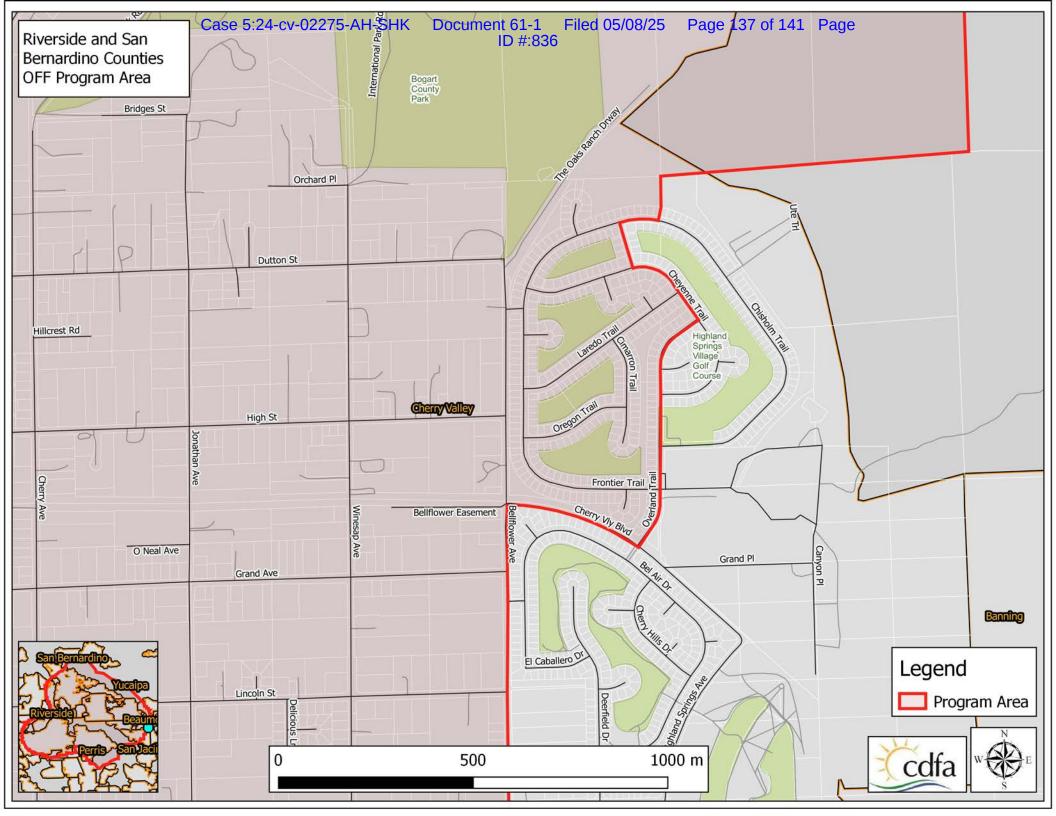


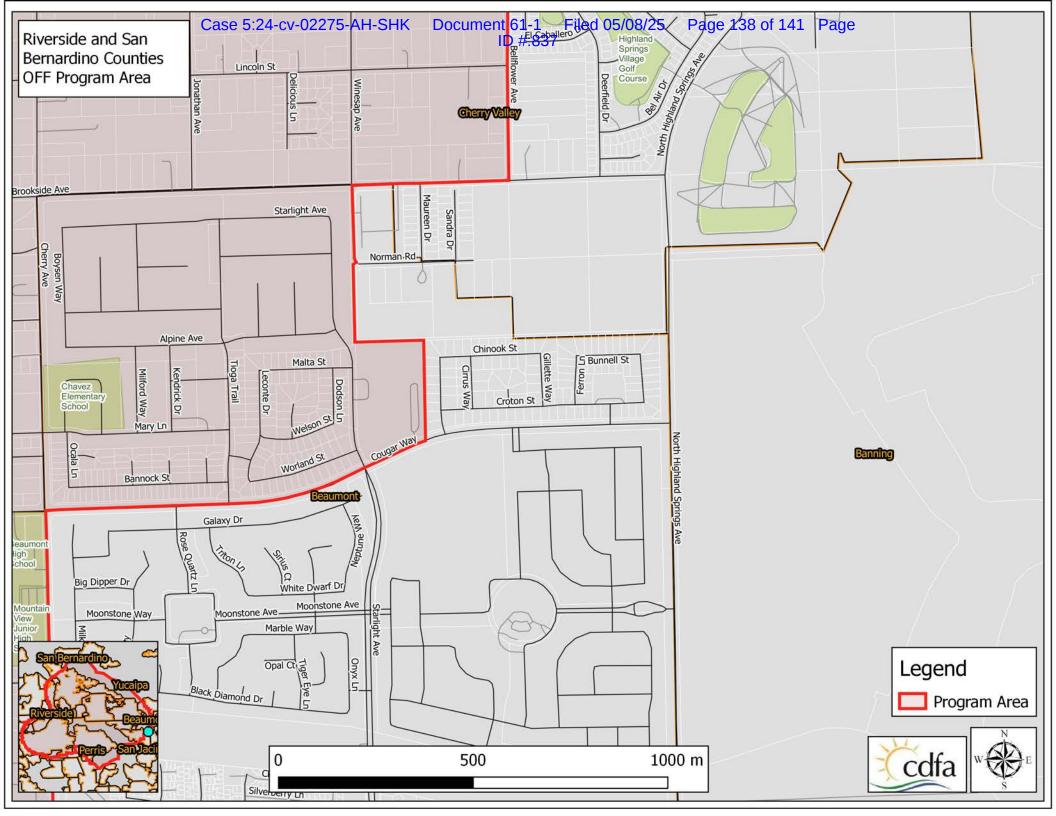


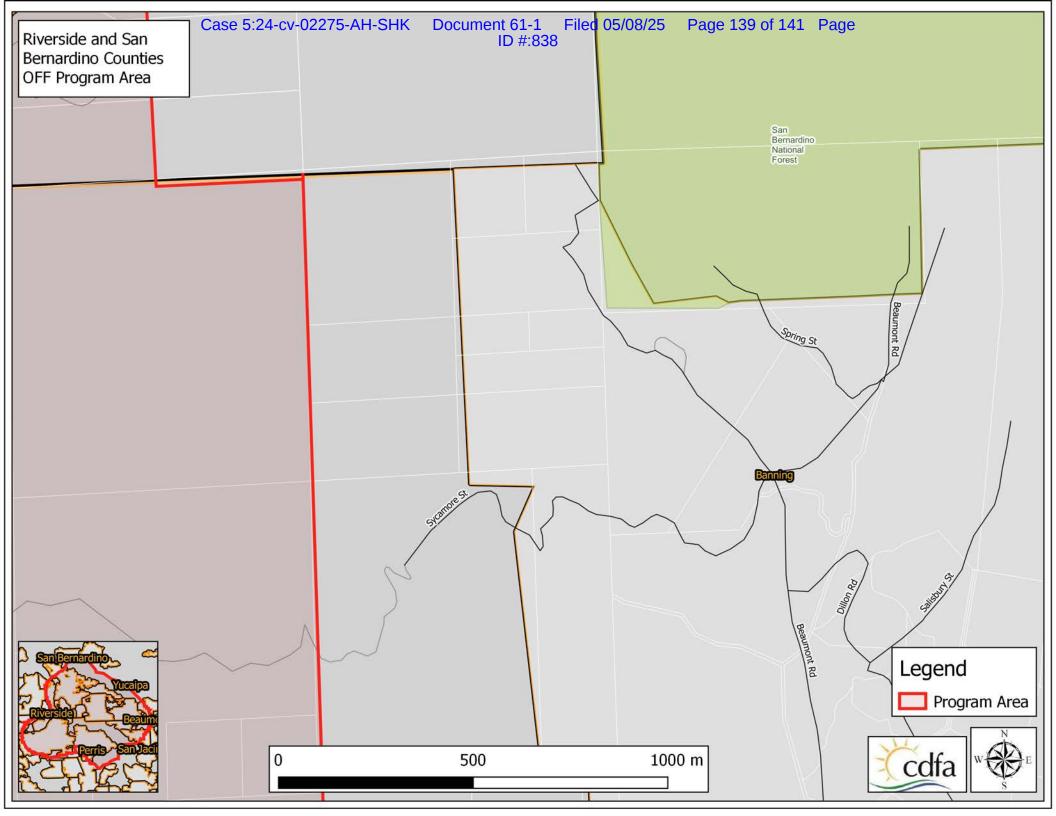


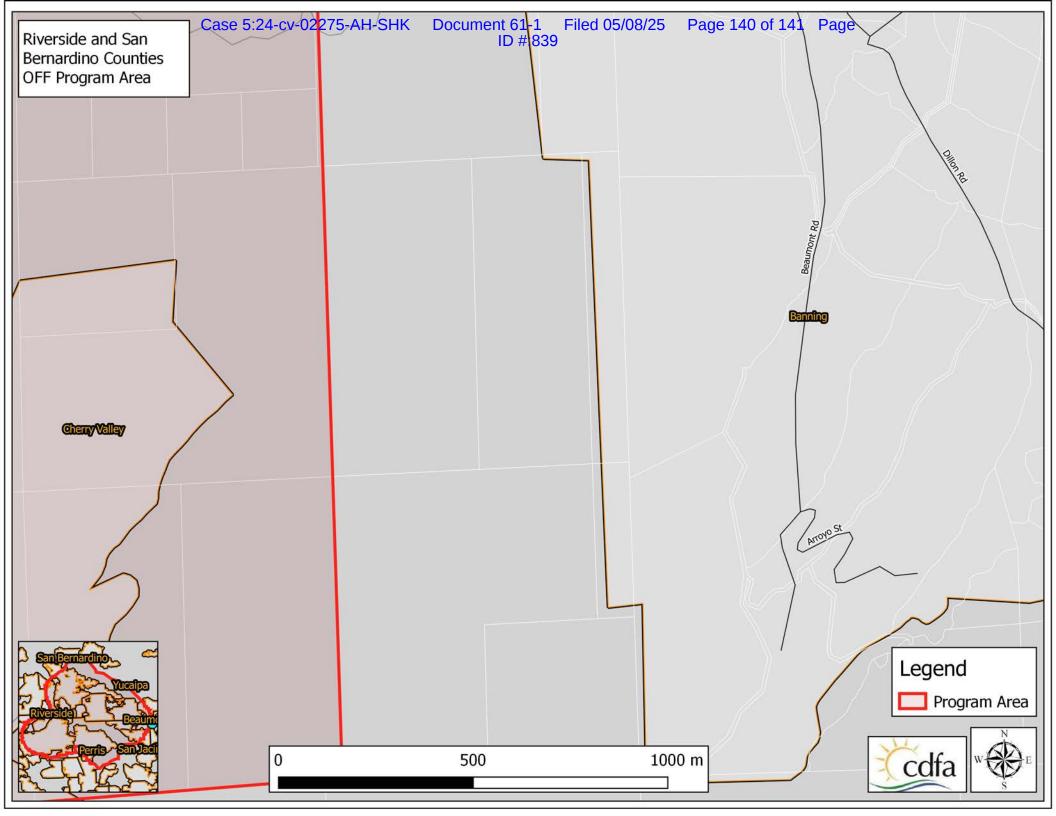












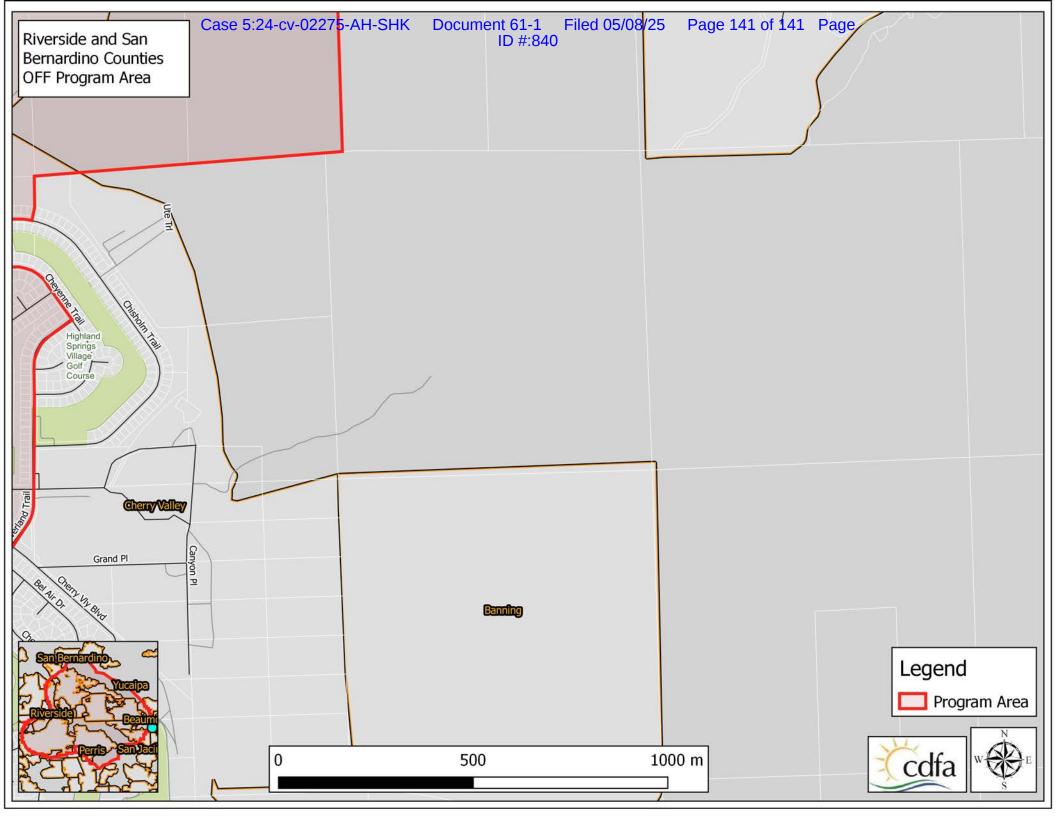


EXHIBIT B

5:24-cv-2275

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| 1 | XAVIER BECERRA Attorney General of California | SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA | | |
|----|--|---|--|--|
| 2 | ERIC M. KATZ Supervising Deputy Attorney General | COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDING SAN BERNARDING CIVIL DIVISION | | |
| 3 | CAITLAN McLoon Deputy Attorney General | APR 1 9 2019 | | |
| 4 | State Bar No. 302798 | BY : 4 | | |
| 5 | 300 South Spring Street, Suite 1702 Los Angeles, CA 90013 Telephone: (213) 269-6438 | MANUEL HENRY ANDRIANO, DEPUTY | | |
| 6 | Fax: (213) 897-2802 E-mail: Caitlan.McLoon@doj.ca.gov | [Exempt from Filing Fees | | |
| 7 | Attorneys for Applicant the California Departme and Agriculture | nt of Food Pursuant to Gov. Code, § 6103] | | |
| 8 | | | | |
| 9 | SUPERIOR COURT OF TH | THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA | | |
| 10 | COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO | | | |
| 11 | | | | |
| 12 | | | | |
| 13 | IN THE MATTER OF: | Case NGIV DS 1911604 | | |
| 14 | THE ADDITION OF CALLEODS! | [PROPOSED] INSPECTION AND | | |
| | THE APPLICATION OF CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND | ABATEMENT WARRANT | | |
| 15 | AGRICULTURE, VIRULENT NEWCASTLE DISEASE | [CODE CIV. PROC., § 1822.59; FOOD & AGR. CODE, §§ 9561, 9562, 9569] | | |
| 16 | ERADICATION PROJECT, COUNTY | d Hold Cobb, 88 7501, 7502, 7507 | | |
| 17 | OF SAN BERNARDINO, CALIFORNIA | | | |
| 18 | | | | |
| 19 | THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CA | LIFORNIA TO THE CALIFORNIA | | |
| 20 | DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE, GOOD CAUSE APPEARING: | | | |
| 21 | You are hereby commanded to conduct an inspection and take such abatement action as is | | | |
| 22 | authorized by the Notice of Required Action Pursuant to Quarantine, attached hereto, issued by | | | |
| 23 | the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) on February 27, 2019, on all | | | |
| | | | | |
| 24 | properties in San Bernardino County in areas urb | an in character bounded by the lines designating | | |

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structures, premises or vehicles within the subject properties for any evidence of poultry or other

birds that are at risk of exposure to the virulent Newcastle Disease (vND) virus, and to eradicate

Inspection and Abatement Warrant will be to inspect the exterior areas of places, dwellings,

the disease.

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Pursuant to Food and Agricultural Code, sections 9561, 9562, and 9569, CDFA is authorized to take such actions within the exterior areas of places, dwellings, structures, premises or vehicles on the subject properties, as may be necessary to eradicate the vND virus, including but not limited to: (i) inspecting for any evidence of birds that may be infected with the vND virus; (ii) conducting physical exams and diagnostic testing on any birds that may be infected by the vND virus; (iii) scheduling and conducting humane euthanasia on any infected birds or any birds that are epidemiologically shown to be associated with the infected birds or any birds in mandatory euthanasia zones; (iv) collecting and safely disposing of any dead birds or birds subject to the euthanasia program; and (v) any other actions specifically identified in the Notice of Required Action Pursuant to Quarantine, attached hereto.

This warrant is effective from the date issued through and until December 31, 2019, unless further extended or renewed, and it shall thereafter be returned to the judge whose signature appears below.

The inspection and abatement activities authorized herein may commence on the calendar day following the issuance of this warrant, beginning at 8:00 a.m. and ending at 5:00 p.m. on each day, and CDFA is authorized to execute this warrant whether or not the property is occupied at the time of your arrival for execution.

Any peace officer is authorized to use such reasonable force as is necessary for CDFA employees or agents to gain entry to the exterior premises and to conduct any and all inspection, abatement and eradication activities authorized by this warrant.

Dated: April 19____, 2019

ATTACHMENTS

Case 5:24-cv-02275-AH-SHK

Document 61-2

State of California

Filed 05/08/25

#REGIONAL-ON-VND1

Page 6 of 9 Page ID

Telephone:

Facsimile:

(916) 900-5002

(909) 947-4462 (916) 900-5333

California Department of Food and Agriculture Animal Health and Food Safety Services

1220 N Street Sacramento, California 95814

NOTICE OF REQUIRED ACTION PURSUANT TO QUARANTINE

Applies to: Owners of all poultry and non-poultry species, and operators of poultry-related businesses in the quarantined region.

Region: All of Los Angeles County. That portion of San Bernardino County to the south and west of the boundary delineated by State Highway 58 from the Kern County line to Interstate Highway 15, Interstate Highway 15 from State Highway 58 to State Highway 247, State Highway 247 from Interstate Highway 15 to State Highway 62, State Highway 62 west from State Highway 247 to the Riverside County line. That portion of Riverside County west of the boundary delineated by State Highway 62 from the San Bernardino County line to Interstate Highway 10. Interstate Highway 10 from State Highway 62 to State Highway 86, State Highway 86 from Interstate Highway 10 to the Imperial County line.

You are hereby notified that the State Veterinarian has imposed a Quarantine pursuant to Food and Agricultural Code, Section 9562 on the following population of animals or animal product:

Description of Population of Animals or Animal Product: Poultry species including all chickens, turkeys, turkins, pheasants, peafowl, guinea fowl, quail, ducks, geese, swans, gallinules, doves, pigeons, grouse, partridges, francolin, tinamou, ostriches, and other ratites (including but not limited to the rhea, emu, and cassowary), and hatching or embryonated eggs; poultry products including eggs, manure, feed, carcasses, feathers, used poultry equipment; non-poultry species (all other avian species).

Present location: All of Los Angeles County, and those portions of San Bernardino and Riverside Counties as described above.

Reason for Quarantine: This Quarantine is imposed because the population of animals or animal product described above may be infected with virulent Newcastle disease virus (VND), or may have been exposed to VND and could transmit an illness that could kill or seriously damage other birds, or may be at risk for such exposure.

Required Action: Pursuant to Food and Agricultural Code, Section 9562 and Title 3, California Code of Regulations, Section 1301 et seq., you are required to:

🖪 Hold, Cease, Segregate, Isolate, and Treat the population of animals or animal product described above from other animals or products no later than 9:00 PM on February 27, 2019. The method of isolation, segregation, and treatment shall be as specified in Attachment A: Notice of Virulent Newcastle Disease Regional Quarantine Affecting Bird Owners, and includes:

- All bird owners shall immediately report any clinical signs suggestive of VND to the Sick Bird Hotline (866-922-2473).
- All commercial/independent/small poultry businesses shall immediately report any clinical signs suggestive of VND and any significant changes to their health and/or production monitoring records as required by CDFA.*
- All bird owners shall allow diagnostic testing of their birds for VND.
- All commercial/independent/small poultry businesses shall test their poultry for VND as required by CDFA.*
- All poultry must be isolated from all non-poultry species.
- All poultry must be confined to a premises in a pen, cage or some other means that prevents poultry from moving off the premises.
- No poultry can move off a premises without prior written permission from CDFA.*
- All commercial/independent/small poultry businesses must receive prior written permission from the CDFA before movements into, within, or out of this region of poultry, poultry products, poultry associated materials or other items that could spread VND (due to contact with poultry, poultry products or poultry associated materials).*
- No movement of any non-poultry species from premises that also house poultry without prior written permission from CDFA.*
- No exhibitions of poultry (including racing pigeons) or non-poultry species without prior written permission from CDFA.*
- No live poultry shall leave any live bird market, pet store, feed store or other retail establishment without prior written permission from
- No shipping, transporting, or receiving live poultry or poultry hatching eggs out of or into this regional quarantine area without prior written permission from CDFA.* This includes shipments via the United States Postal Service, private package shipping companies or similar methods.
- All commercial/independent/small poultry businesses shall enhance their biosecurity as required by CDFA.*
- All retail establishments selling poultry feed shall enhance their biosecurity as required by CDFA.*

*For more information about movement restrictions, biosecurity and testing requirements, please call 866-922-2473 or email SFSPermits@cdfa.ca.gov.

The State Veterinarian may modify the action(s) required in this Notice. Failure to comply with this Notice of Required Action is a violation of Title 3, California Code of Regulations, Section 1301.8 and will result in the Department of Food and Agriculture pursuing appropriate remedies, including but not limited to law enforcement involvement, and may interfere with your receiving indemnity payments to which you might be entitled.

| Notice issued by: (A Jones – signature on file) | Title: State Veterinarian | Date: February 27, 2019 | Time: 9:00 PM |
|---|---------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| | | | |

YOUR APPEAL RIGHTS: You may appeal the imposition of the Quarantine in an informal hearing process, pursuant to Chapter 4.5 (commencing with Section 11400) of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code and Title 3, California Code of Regulations, Section 1301.2 and 1301.3, by contacting the State Veterinarian at cdfa.gna@cdfa.ca.gov and requesting an informal hearing. Due to the immediate need to contain this outbreak, YOUR REQUEST FOR A HEARING MUST BE RECEIVED NO LATER THAN 9:00 PM ON FEBRUARY 28, 2019.

#REGIONAL-ON-VND1

Notice of Virulent Newcastle Disease Regional Quarantine Affecting Bird Owners: Effective 9:00 P.M. February 27, 2019

Virulent Newcastle Disease (VND), a severe disease in poultry, has been found in backyard and commercial/independent/small poultry businesses in Southern California. The California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) and the United States Department of Agriculture is actively engaged in eradicating the disease. To prevent on-going spread of VND, the State Veterinarian has imposed a Quarantine, pursuant to Food and Agricultural Code, Section 9562, on the owners of all poultry, poultry products, associated poultry materials and non-poultry species in all of Los Angeles County and specified sections of San Bernardino and Riverside Counties.

Quarantine Boundaries: All of Los Angeles County. That portion of San Bernardino County to the south and west of the boundary delineated by State Highway 58 from the Kern County line to Interstate Highway 15, Interstate Highway 15 from State Highway 58 to State Highway 247, State Highway 247 from Interstate Highway 15 to State Highway 62, State Highway 62 west from State Highway 247 to the Riverside County line. That portion of Riverside County west of the boundary delineated by State Highway 62 from the San Bernardino County line to Interstate Highway 10, Interstate Highway 10 from State Highway 62 to State Highway 86, State Highway 86 from Interstate Highway 10 to the Imperial County line. See quarantine map at: www.cdfa.ca.gov/go/vnd.

Required Actions: (Pursuant to Food and Agricultural Code 9562 and Title 3 California Code of Regulations, Section 1301 *et seq.*) you are required to:

1. Report:

- a) All bird owners shall immediately report any clinical signs suggestive of VND to the Sick Bird Hotline (866-922-2473).
- b) All commercial/independent/small poultry businesses shall immediately report any clinical signs suggestive of VND and any significant changes to their health and/or production monitoring records as required by CDFA.*

2. Test:

- a) All bird owners shall allow diagnostic testing of their birds for VND.
- b) All commercial/independent/small poultry businesses shall test their poultry for VND as required by CDFA.*

3. Isolate:

- a) All poultry must be isolated from all non-poultry species.
- b) All poultry must be confined to a premises in a pen, cage or some other means that prevents poultry from moving off the premises.
- c) No poultry can move off a premises without prior written permission from CDFA.*
- d) All commercial/independent/small poultry businesses must receive prior written permission from the CDFA before movements into, within, or out of this region of poultry, poultry products, poultry associated materials or other items that could spread VND (due to contact with poultry, poultry products or poultry associated materials).*
- e) No movement of any non-poultry species from premises that also house poultry without prior written permission from CDFA.*

4. Cease:

- a) No exhibitions of poultry (including racing pigeons) or non-poultry species without prior written permission from CDFA.*
- b) No <u>live</u> poultry shall leave any live bird market, pet store, feed store or other retail establishment without prior written permission from CDFA.*
- c) No shipping, transporting, or receiving live poultry or poultry hatching eggs out of or into this regional quarantine area without prior written permission from CDFA.* This includes shipments via the United States Postal Service, private package shipping companies or similar methods.

5. Enhance Biosecurity:

- a) All commercial/independent/small poultry businesses shall enhance their biosecurity as required by CDFA.*
- b) All retail establishments selling poultry feed shall enhance their biosecurity as required by CDFA.*

Definitions:

Poultry: Including all chickens, turkeys, turkins, pheasants, peafowl, guinea fowl, quail, ducks, geese, swans, gallinules, doves, pigeons, grouse, partridges, francolin, tinamou, ostriches, and other ratites (including but not limited to the rhea, emu, and cassowary), and hatching or embryonated eggs.

Poultry Products: Eggs, manure, feed, carcasses, feathers, used poultry equipment.

Non-poultry species: All other avian species.

Owner: Owners of all poultry and non-poultry species, and operators of poultry-related businesses in the quarantined region.

Exhibition: Any event, gathering or activity where live poultry from various sources are brought together for public display, competitive or non-competitive showing, racing, fighting or trade at venues that include, but are not limited to auctions, bird shows, fair exhibits, swap meets, flea markets, poultry sporting events and at individual residences.

VND Clinical Signs: https://www.cdfa.ca.gov/go/signsofVND

- General Appearance- swelling around the eyes & neck, twisted head & neck, circling, complete
 paralysis, muscle tremors, drooping wings
- Respiratory-gasping for air, nasal discharge, coughing, sneezing
- Digestive- greenish, watery diarrhea
- Egg Production- medium to big drop in production, thin-shelled eggs
- Death- increased death loss in flock, sudden death

Violations: Failure to comply with the requirements of this Quarantine Notice may result in a fine (FAC 9166). If the violation causes VND to spread beyond the quarantine boundaries, the violator may be civilly liable for an amount not to exceed \$25,000 for each act that constitutes a violation (FAC 9574).

Appeal Rights: The owner may appeal the imposition of the quarantine and request an informal hearing pursuant to Chapter 4.5 (commencing with Section 11400) of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code and Title 3, California Code of Regulations, Section 1301.2 and 1301.3. You may appeal by contacting the State Veterinarian at cdfa.qna@cdfa.ca.gov and requesting an informal hearing. Due to the immediate need to contain this outbreak, YOUR REQUEST FOR A HEARING MUST BE RECEIVED NO LATER THAN 9:00 P.M. ON FEBRUARY 28, 2019.

^{*}For more information about movement restrictions, biosecurity and testing requirements, please call 866-922-2473 or email SFSPermits@cdfa.ca.gov.

