

**City of Garden Grove**  
**WEEKLY CITY MANAGER'S MEMO**  
**October 25, 2018**

TO: Honorable Mayor and City Council Members      FROM: Scott C. Stiles, City Manager

**I. ITEMS FROM OTHER GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES, OUTSIDE AGENCIES, BUSINESSES AND INDIVIDUALS**

- A.** Letter from the Department of the Army regarding the Westminster, East Garden Grove, CA Flood Risk Management Study, Draft Integrated Feasibility Report and Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report.
- B.** Memorandum from Mr. Larry Dick and Mr. Wayne S. Osborne of the Municipal Water District of Orange County (MWDOC) outlining monthly water usage data figures, an estimate of Tier 2 volume for MWDOC, and selected water supply information.
- C.** *Amendment to the Proclamation of an Emergency Program against the Huanglongbing Disease and Amendment to the Notice of Treatment for the Asian Citrus Psyllid* from the California Department of Food and Agriculture.

• **OTHER ITEMS**

- SOCIAL MEDIA HIGHLIGHTS AND NEWSPAPER ARTICLES  
Copies of the week's social media posts and local newspaper articles are attached for your information.
- MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS  
Items of interest are included.

  
SCOTT C. STILES  
City Manager



**DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY**  
CHICAGO DISTRICT, U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS  
231 SOUTH LA SALLE STREET, SUITE 1500  
CHICAGO, IL 60604

October 19, 2018

Planning Branch

Dear Recipient:

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Chicago District, has released for public comment the Westminster, East Garden Grove, CA Flood Risk Management Study, Draft Integrated Feasibility Report and Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report. The draft feasibility report was completed in collaboration with our non-federal sponsor, Orange County Public Works, acting on behalf of Orange County and the Orange County Flood Control District. The study area is the highly urbanized Westminster watershed in western Orange County, which is approximately 87 square miles and lies on a flat coastal plain. Cities in the watershed include Anaheim, Stanton, Cypress, Garden Grove, Westminster, Fountain Valley, Los Alamitos, Seal Beach, and Huntington Beach.

The purpose of the study is to evaluate the flood risk within the Westminster watershed that is primarily attributable to underperforming drainage channels that collect surface runoff. The watershed was formerly part of the floodplain of the Santa Ana River, which historically meandered throughout the existing watershed as far north as Anaheim Bay. However, channelization and large scale flood control modifications have constrained the Santa Ana River to its main stem channel on the eastern border of the study area. Now, the Westminster watershed is the largest remaining area of mapped 100-year floodplain in Orange County. Preliminary analysis shows that flood flows overtop the drainage channels in the study area between the 20% and 10% annual chance of exceedance storm events (5 and 10 year recurrence intervals, respectively), putting approximately 400,000 area residents and 44,000 structures at risk. Overbank flooding also impacts traffic in the project area, causing closures on local roads as well as major routes, including Interstate 405 and the Pacific Coast Highway. In total, the study area experiences approximately \$130,000,000 in average annual equivalent (AAE) direct damages as a result of overbank flooding.

The draft report considers structural and nonstructural management measures to reduce the risk of flooding in the watershed. Features of the proposed project described in the draft report include modifying approximately 25 miles of drainage channels in the watershed to improve flow efficiency and/or capacity, widening an existing bottleneck at Warner Avenue at Huntington Harbour, replacing the tide gates on the East Garden Grove/Wintersburg Channel, and constructing a floodwall along a portion of the Pacific Coast Highway at Outer Bolsa Bay.

Public meetings are scheduled for November 7 and 8, 2018 to provide more information about the project and seek input from members of the community and other stakeholders on the recommended project plan. The report is available online and details for the public meetings will be provided on the District's and the non-federal sponsor's webpages as well:

(<https://www.lrc.usace.army.mil/Missions/Civil-Works-Projects/Westminster-East-Garden-Grove/>)

([http://www.ocpublicworks.com/press\\_releases/events](http://www.ocpublicworks.com/press_releases/events)).

USACE is accepting comments through December 03, 2018. Comments may be submitted by e-mail to [westminster\\_comments@usace.army.mil](mailto:westminster_comments@usace.army.mil) or mailed to:

Orange County Public Works  
ATTN: Justin Gollhofer  
300 N. Flower Street  
Santa Ana, CA 92703

If you have questions regarding this project, please contact the project manager, Mike Padilla, at (312) 846-5427, or [michael.c.padilla@usace.army.mil](mailto:michael.c.padilla@usace.army.mil).

Sincerely,



Susanne J. Davis, P.E.  
Chief, Planning Branch



## Memorandum

**DATE:** October 18, 2018  
**TO:** Member Agencies – MWDOC Divisions Two & Three  
**FROM:** Larry Dick, Director – Division Two  
Wayne S. Osborne, Director – Division Three  
**SUBJECT:** Monthly Water Usage Data, Tier 2 Projection & Water Supply Information

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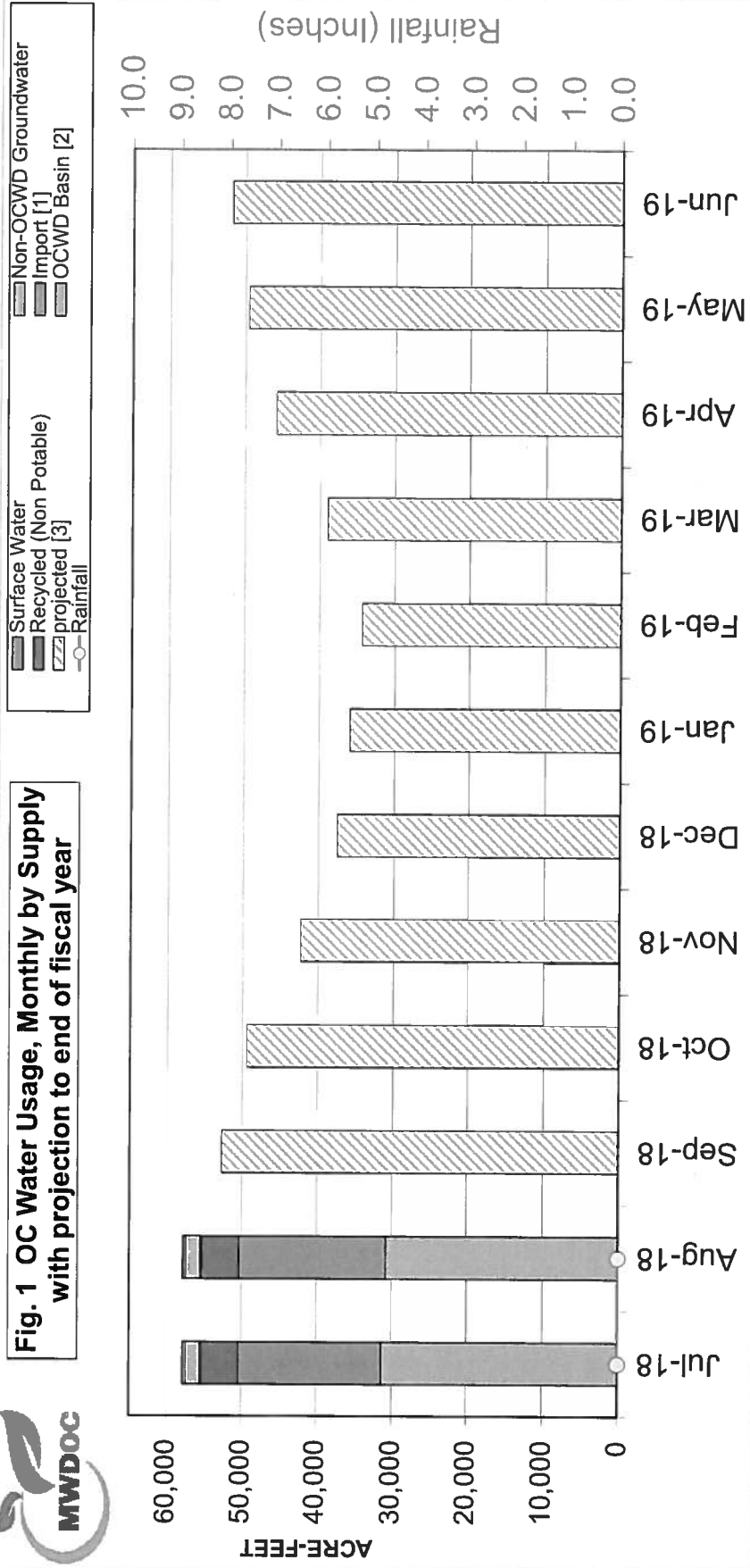
The Northern California accumulated precipitation (8-Station Index) is reporting **40.9 inches or 82% of normal** as of September 27. In the month of September 2018, accumulated precipitation reached 0.0 inches, which is **0.9 inches below normal** compared to the historical average. The Northern Sierra Snowpack peaked at 12.3 inches on April 1<sup>st</sup>, which is **43% of normal**. Lake Oroville storage is at 40% of total capacity and 64% of normal. The San Luis Reservoir has a current volume of 54% of the reservoirs total capacity and is 117% of normal.

The Department of Water Resources (DWR) has set the State Water Project (SWP) "Table A" allocation at 35%. This allocation provides Metropolitan with approximately 669,025 AF in SWP deliveries this water year.

On the Colorado River system, snowpack is measured across four states in the Upper Colorado River Basin. As of April 15, 2018, snowpack measured at 74% of normal for that date. The ongoing decline in the Colorado River watershed has impacted storage levels in Lake Powell and Lake Mead, which in turn affects the likelihood of surplus or shortage conditions in the future. The Bureau of Reclamation is projecting that there is a 0% chance of a shortage on the Colorado River in 2019, increasing to about 57% in 2020.



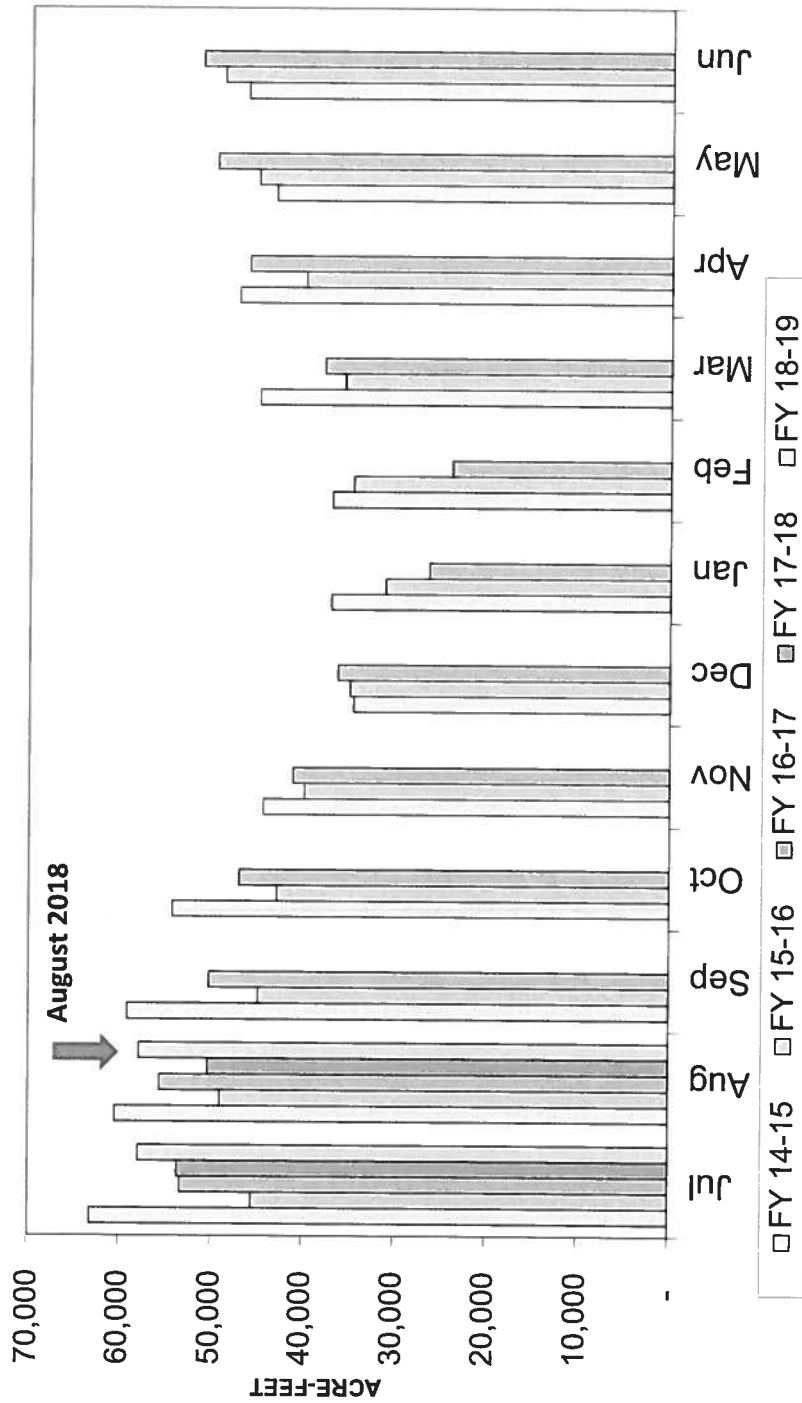
**Fig. 1 OC Water Usage, Monthly by Supply**  
with projection to end of fiscal year



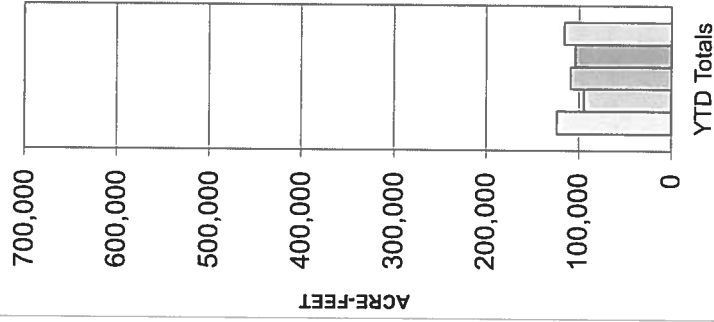
[1] Imported water for consumptive use. Includes "In-Lieu" deliveries and CUP water extraction. Excludes "Direct Replenishment" deliveries of spreading water, "Barrier Replenishment" deliveries, and deliveries into Irvine Lake.  
 [2] GW for consumptive use only. Excludes In-Lieu water deliveries and CUP water extraction that are counted with Import. BPP in FY '17-18 is 75%.  
 [3] MWDOC's estimate of monthly demand is based on the projected FY 15-16 "Retail" water demand and historical monthly demand patterns.  
 [4] Total water usage includes IRWD groundwater agricultural use and usage by non-retail water agencies.



**Fig. 2 OC Monthly Water Usage [1]: Comparison to Last 4 Fiscal Years**



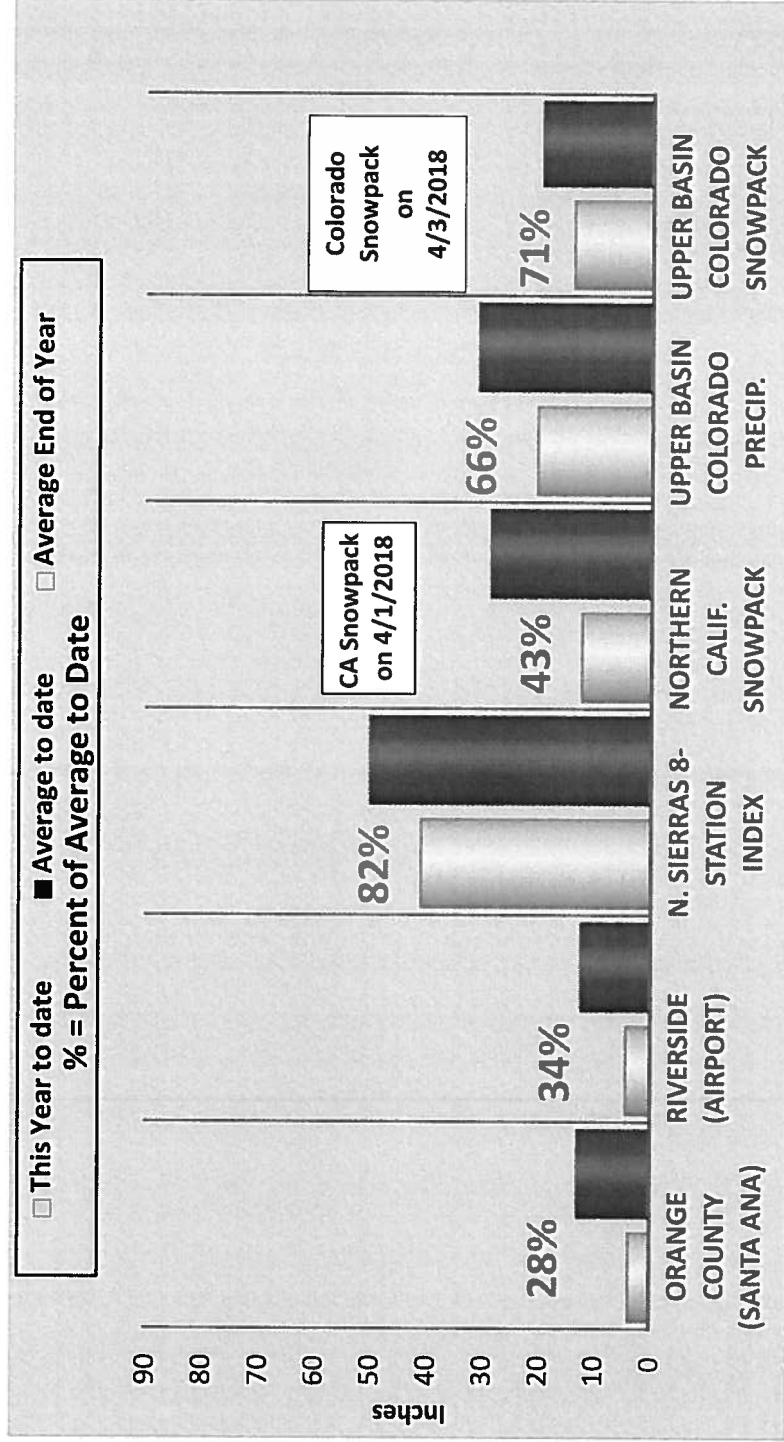
**Partial Year Subtotals**



[1] Sum of Imported water for consumptive use (includes "In-Lieu" deliveries; excludes "Direct Replenishment" and "Barrier Replenishment") and Local water for consumptive use (includes recycled and non-potable water and excludes GWRs production) Recent months numbers include some estimation.

# Accumulated Precipitation

for the Oct.-Sep. water year, through September 2018



\* The date of maximum snowpack accumulation (April 1st in Northern Calif. , April 15th in the Upper Colorado Basin) is used for year to year comparison.

# SWP TABLE A ALLOCATION

FOR STATE WATER PROJECT CONTRACTORS

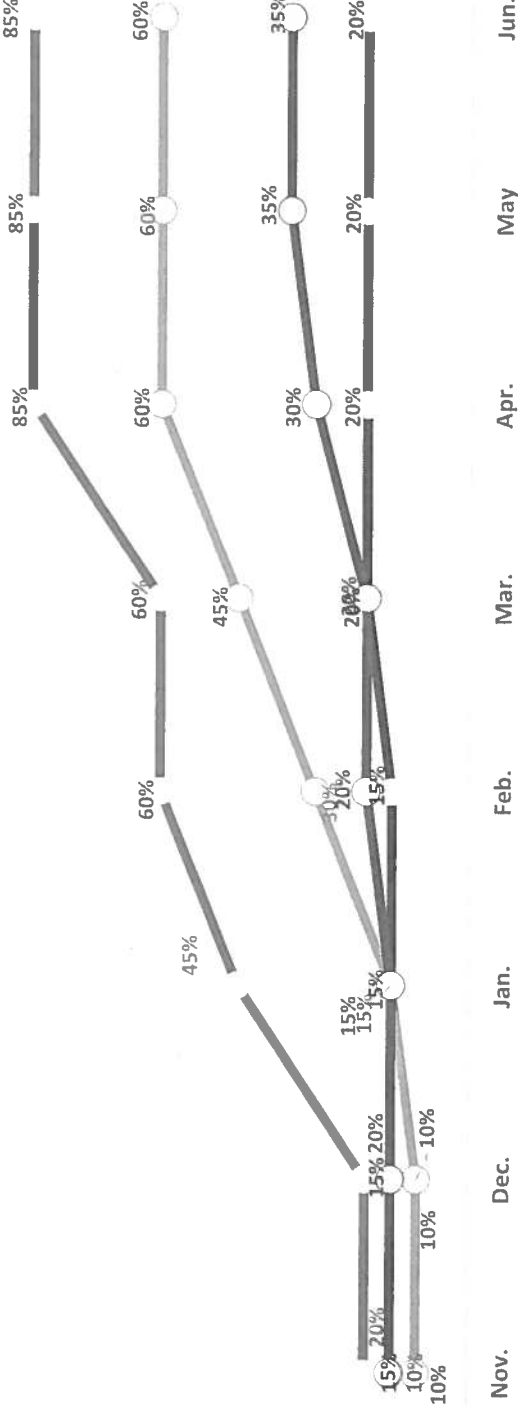
Final 2019: ???

Final 2017: 85%  
1.62 MAF to MWD

Final 2016: 60%  
1.15 MAF to MWD

Final 2018: 35%  
0.67 MAF to MWD

Final 2015: 20%  
0.38 MAF to MWD



Final 2019: ???

Final 2017: 85%  
1.62 MAF to MWD

Final 2016: 60%  
1.15 MAF to MWD

Final 2018: 35%  
0.67 MAF to MWD

Final 2015: 20%  
0.38 MAF to MWD

Water Year 2015

Water Year 2016

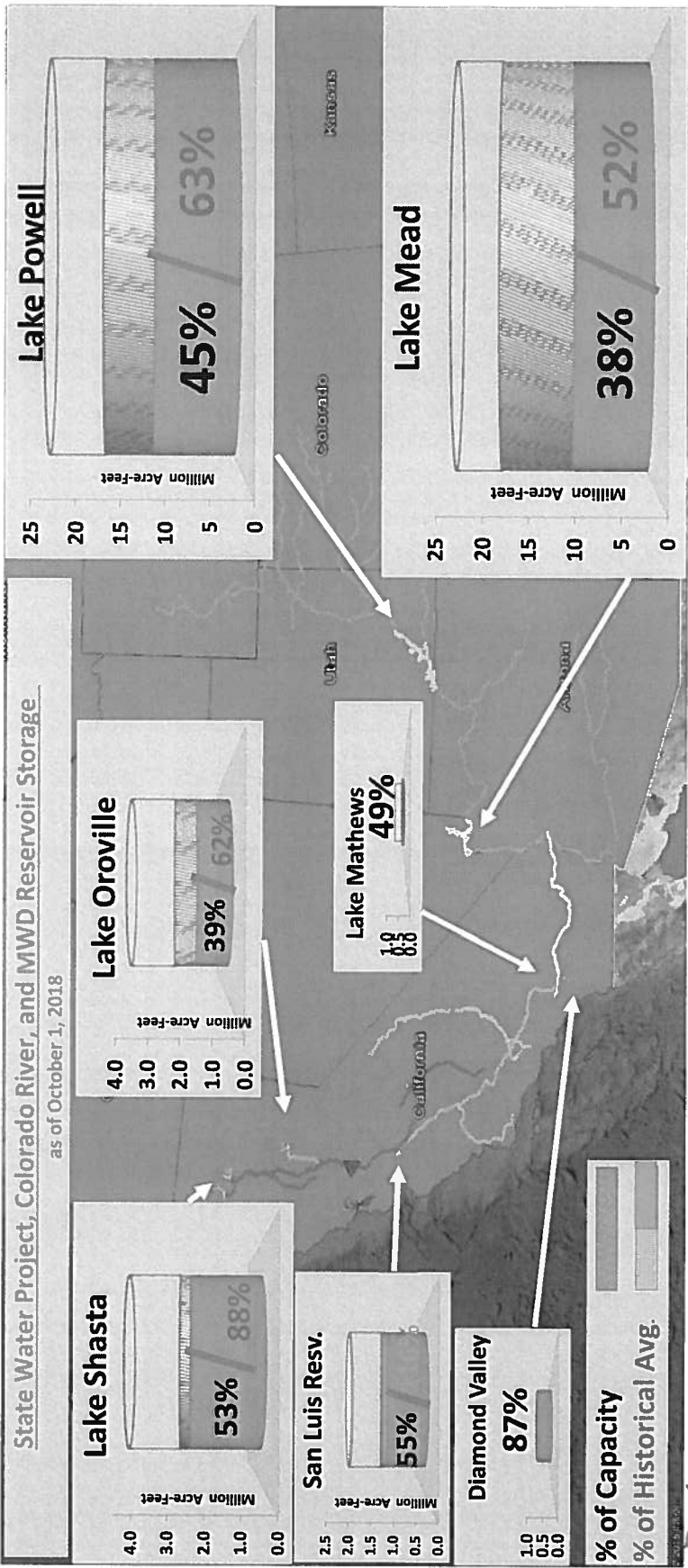
Water Year 2017

Water Year 2018

Water Year 2019



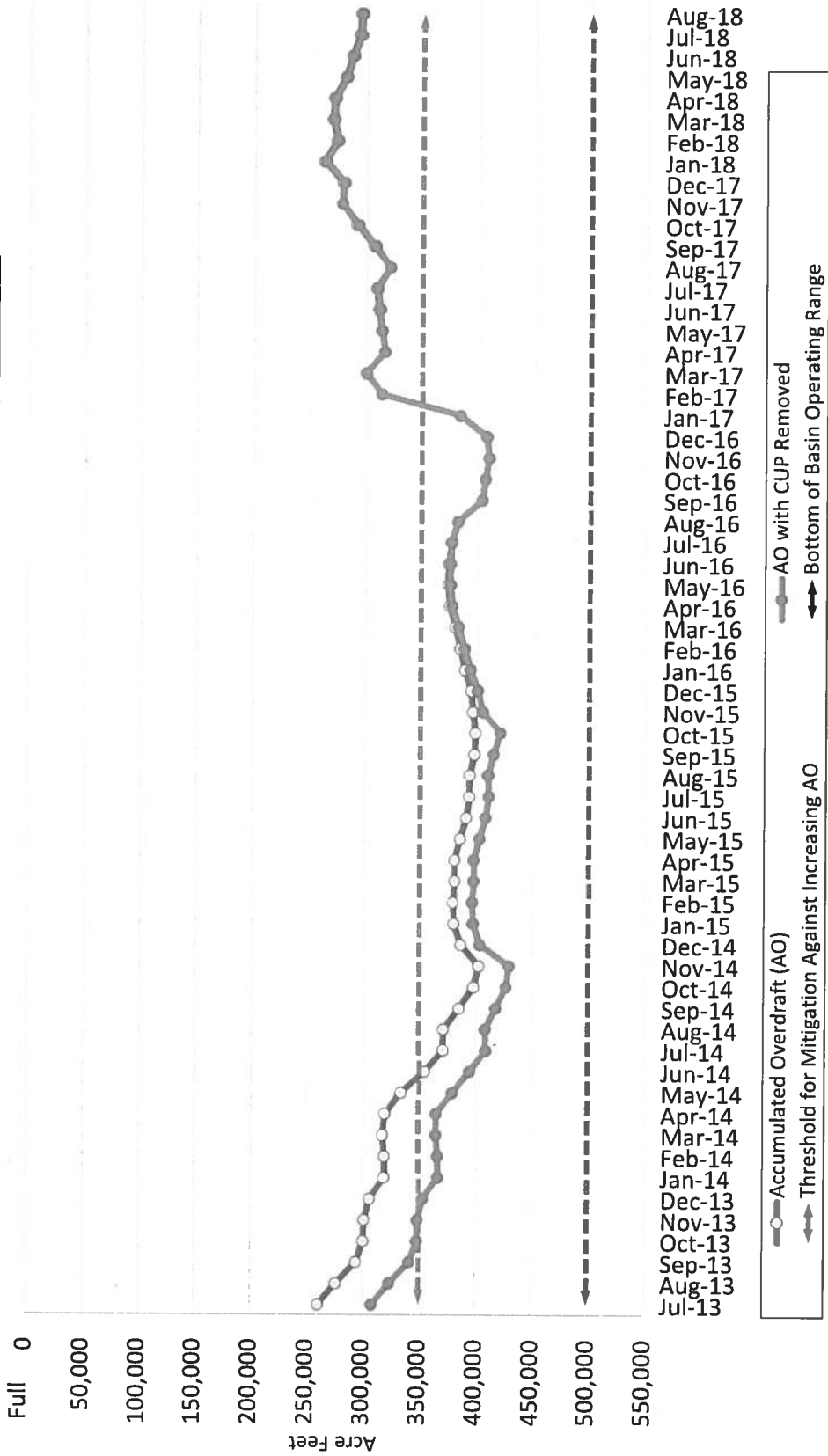
**State Water Project, Colorado River, and MWD Reservoir Storage**  
as of October 1, 2018



Prepared by the American Water Works Association of Orange County  
\*Numbers are Subject to Change



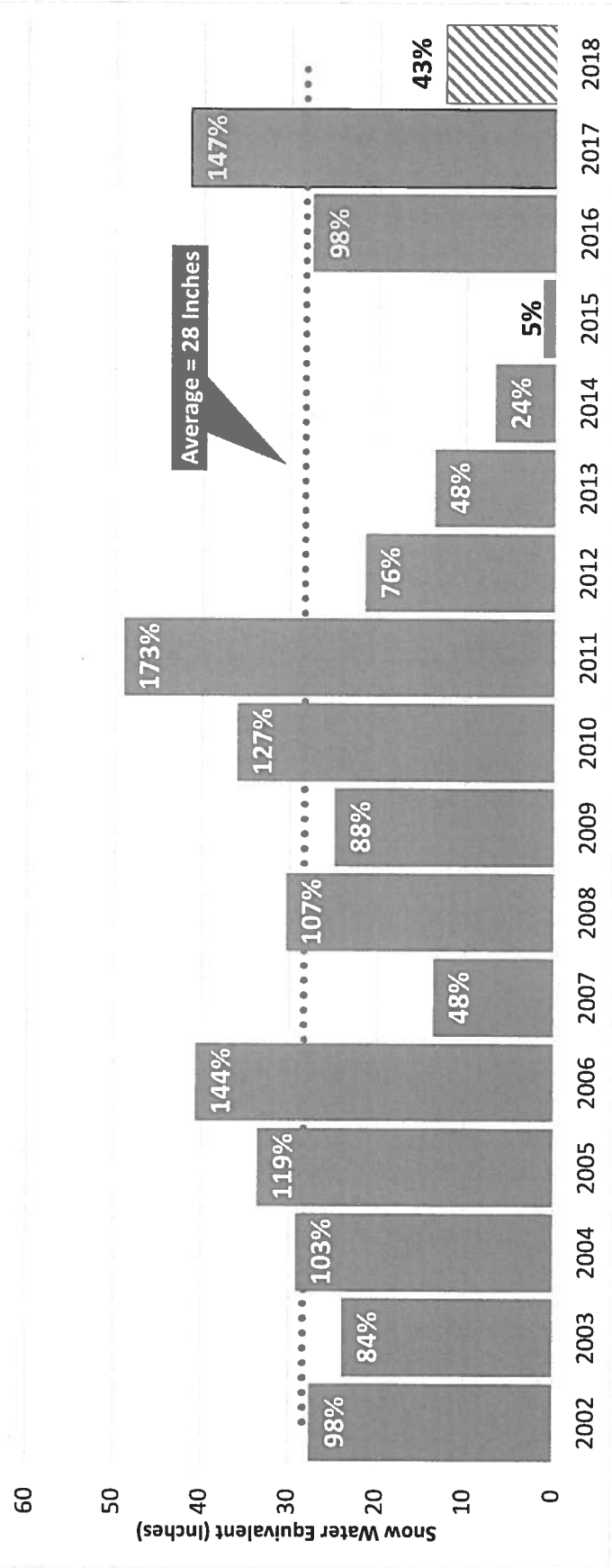
## Accumulated Overdraft of the OCWD Groundwater Basin as of August 2018



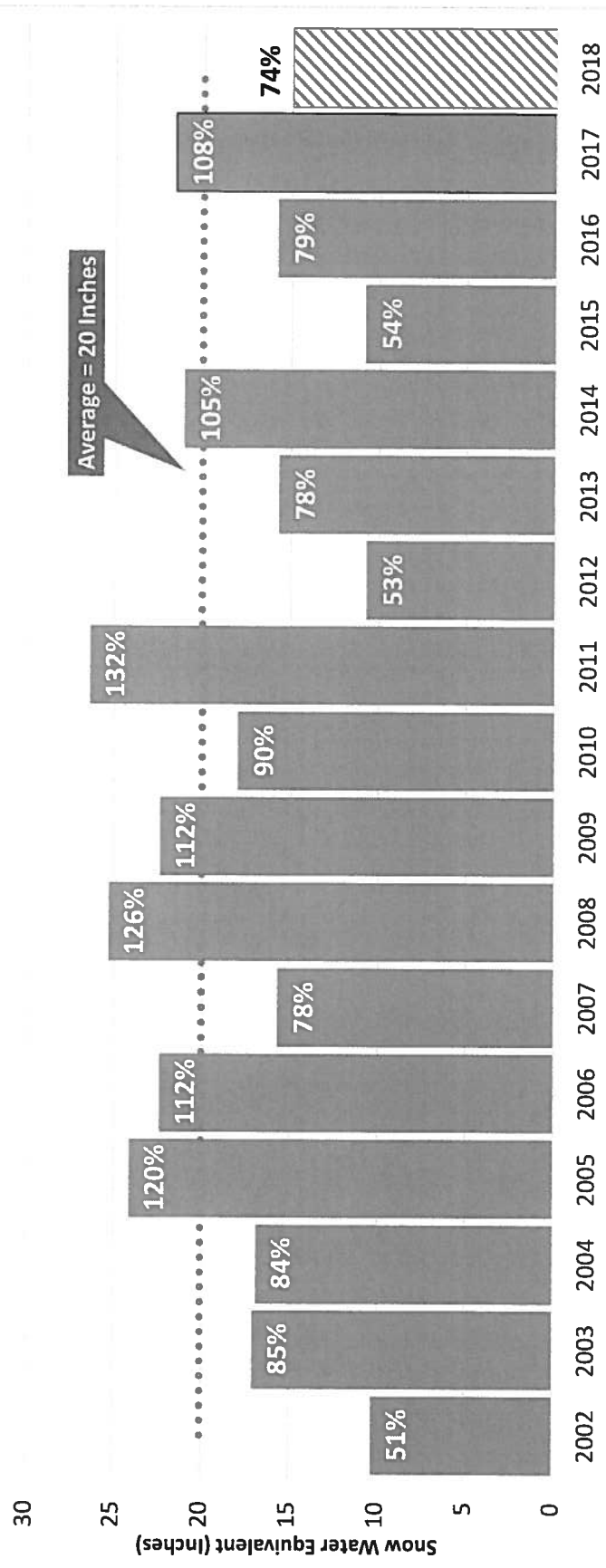
AO (AF)	Jul-17	Aug-17	Sep-17	Oct-17	Nov-17	Dec-17	Jan-18	Feb-18	Mar-18	Apr-18	May-18	Jun-18
AO w/CUP removed (AF)	308,488	321,131	308,280	290,800	277,691	278,056	261,521	272,475	268,752	269,889	280,329	286,163
AO (AF)	Jul-18	Aug-18	Sep-18	Oct-18	Nov-18	Dec-18	Jan-19	Feb-19	Mar-19	Apr-19	May-19	Jun-19
AO w/CUP removed (AF)	292,869	294,090	294,572	295,790	292,869	270,463	271,601	282,041	287,869			



### Historical Northern California April 1st Peak Snow Water Equivalent



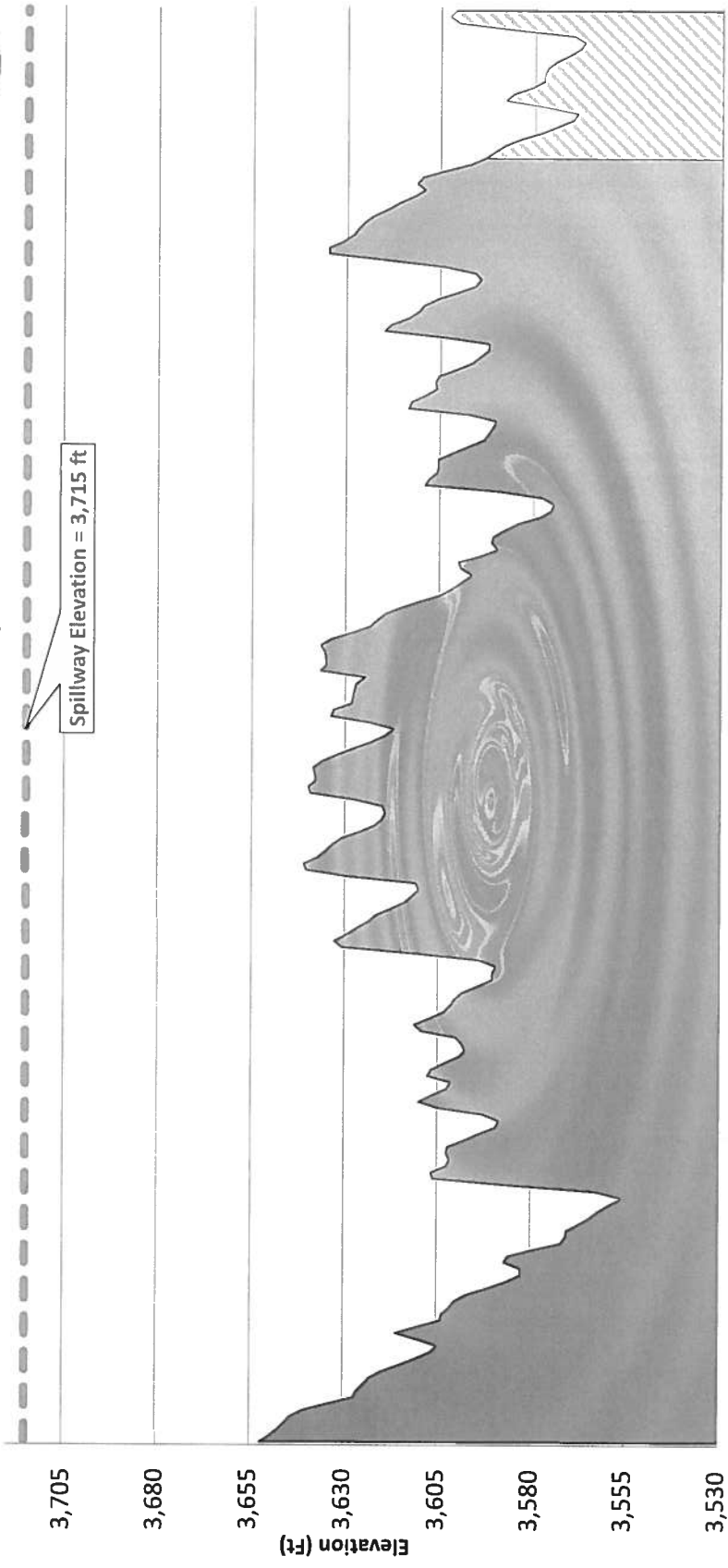
### Historical Colorado Basin April 15th Peak Snow Water Equivalent





# Lake Powell Levels: Historical and Projected projection per USBR 24-Month Study

Historical  Projected

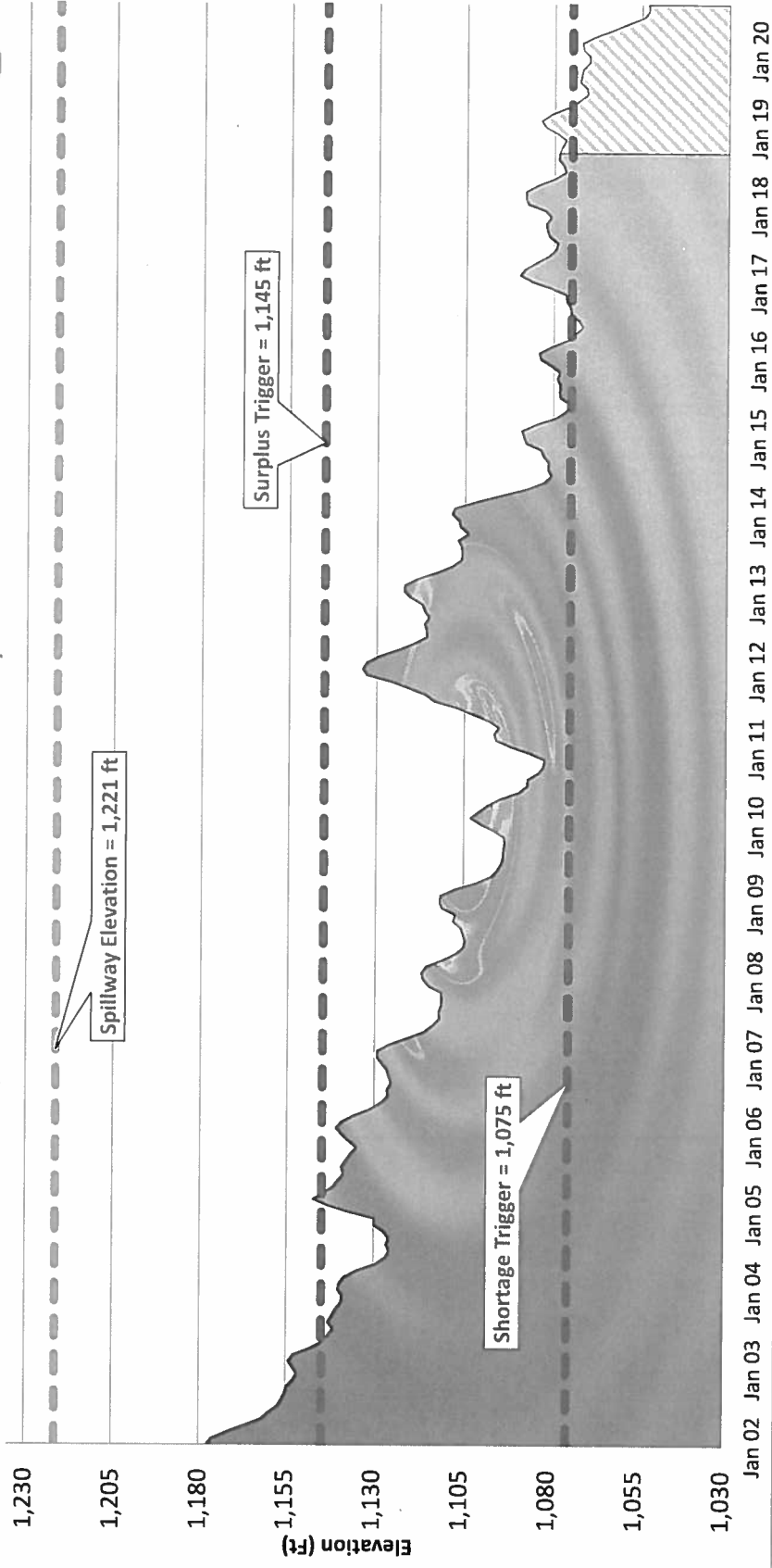


Jan 02 Jan 03 Jan 04 Jan 05 Jan 06 Jan 07 Jan 08 Jan 09 Jan 10 Jan 11 Jan 12 Jan 13 Jan 14 Jan 15 Jan 16 Jan 17 Jan 18 Jan 19 Jan 20

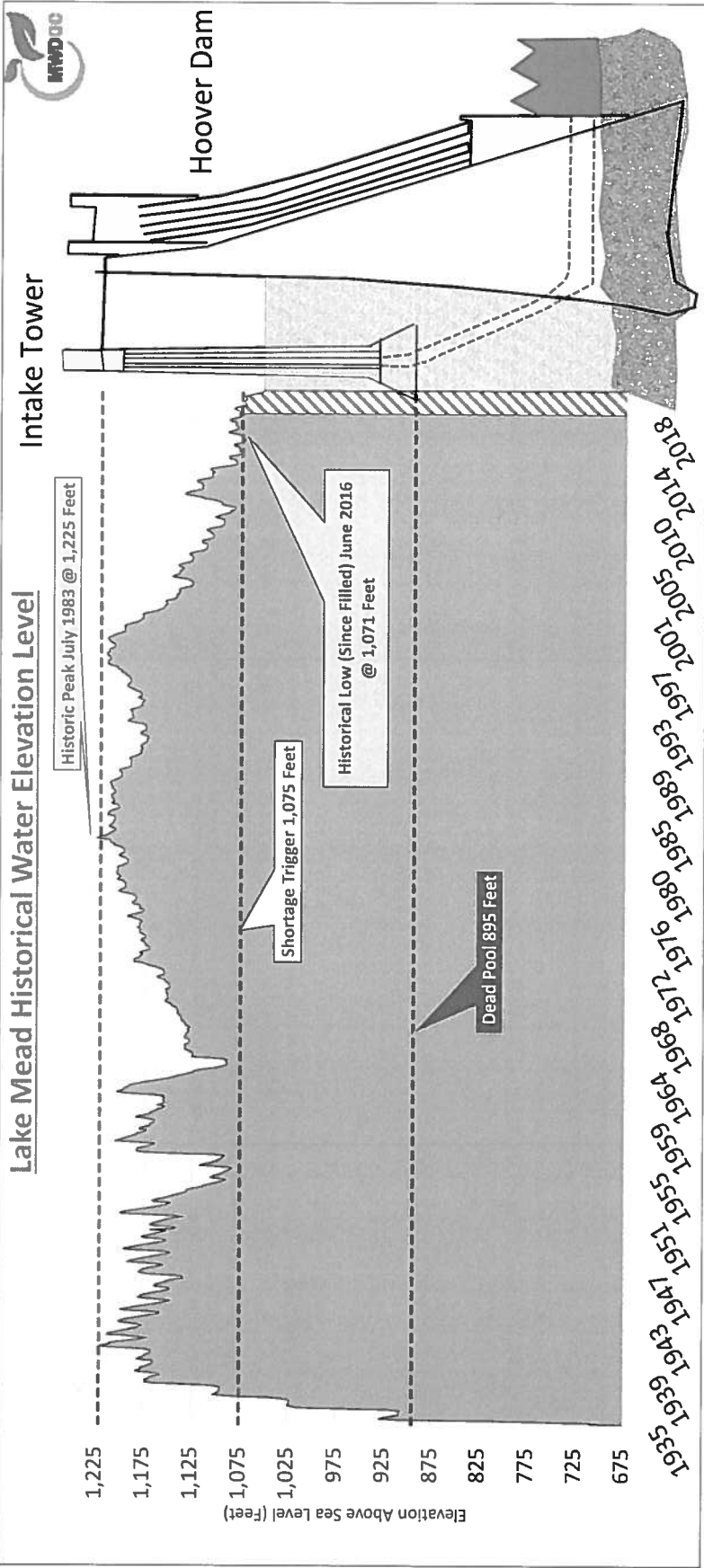


# Lake Mead Levels: Historical and Projected projection per USBR 24-Month Study

Historical  Projected



Jan 02 Jan 03 Jan 04 Jan 05 Jan 06 Jan 07 Jan 08 Jan 09 Jan 10 Jan 11 Jan 12 Jan 13 Jan 14 Jan 15 Jan 16 Jan 17 Jan 18 Jan 19 Jan 20





## CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

### AMENDMENT TO THE PROCLAMATION OF AN EMERGENCY PROGRAM AGAINST THE HUANGLONGBING DISEASE

#### FOR THE CITIES OF ANAHEIM, FULLERTON, GARDEN GROVE, LA HABRA, ORANGE, SANTA ANA, TUSTIN, WESTMINSTER, AND YORBA LINDA

Between April 11, 2017 and October 4, 2018, the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) confirmed the presence of the causative bacterial agent of the citrus disease huanglongbing (HLB) in citrus tree tissue collected from the cities of Anaheim, Fullerton, Garden Grove, La Habra, Orange, Santa Ana, Tustin, Westminster, and Yorba Linda, Orange County.

HLB is a devastating disease of citrus and is spread through feeding action by populations of the Asian citrus psyllid (ACP), *Diaphorina citri* Kuwayama. In order to determine the extent of the infestation, and to define an appropriate response area, additional surveys took place for several days over a one quarter-square mile area, centered on the detection sites. Based on the results of the surveys, implementation of the CDFA's ACP and HLB emergency response strategies are necessary for eradication and control.

HLB is considered the most devastating disease of citrus in the world. In the United States, HLB's unchecked spread in Florida starting in 2006 resulted in devastating impacts on the environment and economy. Symptoms of HLB include yellow shoots with mottling and chlorosis of the leaves, misshapen fruit, fruit that does not fully color, and fruit that has a very bitter taste, which makes it unfit for human consumption. These symptoms often do not appear until two years after infection, making this particular disease difficult to contain and suppress. The bacterium that causes the disease, namely *Candidatus Liberibacter asiaticus*, blocks the flow of nutrients within the tree, causing the tree to starve to death. There is no cure, and trees infected with the disease will die two to five years after infection. The undesirable symptoms of HLB-infected trees result in the trees' loss of commercial and aesthetic value while they remain hosts for spreading HLB to ACP and other plants. These effects would be catastrophic to California's natural environment, agriculture, and economy. For example, the effect of HLB's establishment in Florida resulted in a citrus industry loss of \$7 billion. Similar consequences can be expected in California, where the citrus industry is valued at \$2.2 billion.

ACP feeds on members of the plant family Rutaceae, primarily on *Citrus* and *Murraya* species, but is also known to attack several other genera, including over forty species of plant that act as hosts and possible carriers. The most serious damage to the environment and property caused by ACP—the death and loss in value of host plants—is due to its vectoring the phloem-inhabiting bacteria in the genus *Candidatus Liberibacter*. However, the psyllids also cause injury to their host plants via the withdrawal of large amounts of sap as they feed, and via the production of large amounts of honeydew, which coats the leaves of the tree and encourages the growth of sooty mold. Sooty mold blocks sunlight from reaching the leaves.

On November 22, 2017, the University of California and the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) released a briefing paper that indicates, beginning in June 2017, a sharp increase in HLB and HLB-positive ACP detections, cities containing HLB, and ACP nymphs. Prior to the release of the November 22, 2017 briefing paper, the level of HLB risk in California was thought to be relatively stable. Following the release of the November 22, 2017 briefing



paper, the Department has become aware of the exponential intensification of the HLB epidemic, as demonstrated by the indicators contained in the paper.

Considering the exponential intensification of the HLB epidemic, emergency action is needed to protect California from the negative environmental and economic impact HLB will cause should it be allowed to remain in this area. The emergency program is based on recommendations developed in consultation with the California HLB Task Force, USDA experts on HLB and ACP, the Primary State Entomologist, the Primary State Plant Pathologist, and the affected counties agricultural commissioners' representatives who are knowledgeable on HLB and ACP. Incorporating these experts' recommendations and findings, the program requires removal of all HLB-infected trees.

In determining how to respond to this emergency, the CDFA employs integrated pest management (IPM) principles. IPM includes cultural, biological, physical, and chemical control methods. The CDFA considered all relevant factors, data and science and determined that cultural, biological, and chemical control methods would not abate the imminent threat posed by HLB-positive trees or meet its statutory obligations. Therefore, a physical method was selected, which includes removal of any infected host plant. This option was selected based upon minimal impacts to the environment, biological effectiveness, minimal public intrusiveness, and cost.

The November 22, 2017 briefing paper revealed the exponential intensification of the HLB epidemic, which necessitates immediate action to address the epidemic's imminent threat to California's natural environment, agriculture and economy. More specifically, in addition to citrus, the HLB/ACP complex threatens loss and damage to native wildlife, private and public property, and food supplies.

In addition, the Secretary is mandated to: thoroughly investigate the existence of the disease; determine the probability that the disease will spread; adopt regulations as are reasonably necessary to carry out the provisions of this code (title 3, California Code of Regulations, section 3591.21); abate the disease from the established treatment area; and prevent further economic damage. See FAC sections 401, 403, 408, 5401-5405 and 5761-5763.

A Program Environmental Impact Report (PEIR) has been prepared which analyzes the ACP and HLB treatment program in accordance with Public Resources Code (PRC), Sections 21000 et seq. The PEIR was certified in December 2014, and is available at <http://www.cdfa.ca.gov/plant/peir/>.

The treatment plan for the HLB infestation shall be implemented as follows:

1. Physical Control. All host plants found to be infected with HLB will be removed and destroyed using mechanical means in order to stop the spread of the disease.

**Public Notification:**

Residents of affected properties shall be invited to a public meeting where officials from CDFA, the Department of Pesticide Regulation, the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, and the county agricultural commissioner's office shall be available to address residents' questions and concerns.

Residents shall be notified in writing at least 48 hours in advance of any treatment in accordance with the Food and Agricultural Code section 5771-5779 and 5421-5436. For any questions related to this program, please contact the CDFA toll-free telephone number at 800-491-1899

for assistance. This telephone number is also listed on all treatment notices. Treatment information is posted at [http://cdfa.ca.gov/plant/acp/treatment\\_maps.html](http://cdfa.ca.gov/plant/acp/treatment_maps.html).

Following the treatment, completion notices are left with the residents detailing precautions to take and post-harvest intervals applicable to the citrus fruit on the property.

Press releases, if issued, are prepared by the CDFA information officer and the county agricultural commissioner in close coordination with the program leader responsible for treatment. Either the county agricultural commissioner or the public information officer serves as the primary contact to the media.

Information concerning the HLB/ACP program shall be conveyed directly to local and State political representatives and authorities via letters, emails, and/or faxes.

Enclosed are the findings regarding the treatment plan, the November 22, 2017 UC and USDA briefing paper, a map of the treatment area, work plan, integrated pest management analysis of alternative treatment methods, and a pest profile.

Attachments

**FINDINGS OF AN EMERGENCY  
FOR  
ASIAN CITRUS PSYLLID / HUANGLONGBING  
Anaheim, Fullerton, Garden Grove, La Habra, Orange, Santa Ana, Tustin, Westminster,  
and Yorba Linda, Orange County  
Program AM-6552**

Between April 11, 2017 and October 4, 2018, the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) confirmed the presence of the causative bacterial agent of the citrus disease huanglongbing (HLB) from citrus tree tissue collected in the cities of Anaheim, Fullerton, Garden Grove, La Habra, Orange, Santa Ana, Tustin, Westminster, and Yorba Linda, Orange County. HLB is a devastating disease of citrus and is spread through feeding action by populations of the Asian citrus psyllid (ACP), *Diaphorina citri* Kuwayama.

In order to determine the extent of the infestation in Anaheim, Fullerton, Garden Grove, La Habra, Orange, Santa Ana, Tustin, Westminster, and Yorba Linda, Orange County, and to define an appropriate response area, an additional survey took place for several days over a one quarter-square mile area, centered on the following detections: April 11, 2017, La Habra; June 14, 2017, Fullerton; May 25, 2018, Yorba Linda; August 10, 2018, Westminster; August 20, 2018, Santa Ana; August 31, 2018, Anaheim and Garden Grove; September 25, 2018, Tustin; and October 4, 2018, Orange. Based on this survey, and findings and recommendations from California's HLB Task Force the Primary State Entomologist, the Primary State Plant Pathologist, USDA experts on HLB and ACP, and County Agricultural Commissioner representatives who are knowledgeable on HLB and ACP, I have determined that HLB poses a statewide imminent danger to the environment and economy.

The results of the additional survey also indicated that the local infestation is amenable to CDFA's ACP and HLB emergency response strategies, which include removal of any infected host plant. This option was selected based upon minimal impacts to the natural environment, biological effectiveness, minimal public intrusiveness, and cost.

HLB is considered one of the most devastating diseases of citrus in the world. The bacterium that causes the disease, namely *Candidatus Liberibacter asiaticus*, blocks the flow of nutrients within the tree and causes the tree to starve to death within two to five years of infection. There is no cure. Symptoms of HLB include yellow shoots with mottling and chlorosis of the leaves, misshapen fruit, fruit that does not fully color, and fruit that has a very bitter taste, which makes it inedible for human consumption. These symptoms often do not appear until two years after infection, making this particular disease difficult to contain and suppress. These undesirable symptoms of HLB-infected trees result in the trees' loss of commercial and aesthetic value while at the same time they are hosts for spreading HLB.

ACP is an insect pest that is native to Asia. It has appeared in Central and South America, the Caribbean, and Mexico. In the United States, ACP has been found in Alabama, Arizona, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, and Texas. In California, ACP has been found in twenty-six counties.

ACP feeds on members of the plant family Rutaceae, primarily on *Citrus* and *Murraya* species, but is also known to attack several other genera, including over forty species of plant that act as hosts and possible carriers. The most serious damage to the environment and property caused by ACP – the death and loss in value of host plants – is due to its vectoring the phloem-inhabiting bacteria in the genus *Candidatus Liberibacter*. In addition, the psyllids also cause injury to their host plants via the withdrawal of large amounts of sap as they feed and via the production of large amounts of honeydew, which coats the leaves of the tree and encourages the growth of sooty mold. Sooty mold blocks sunlight from reaching the leaves.

These pests present a significant and imminent threat to the natural environment, agriculture, and economy of California. For example, unabated spread of HLB would have severe consequences to both the citrus industry and to the urban landscape via the decline and the death of citrus trees. The value of California citrus production in the 2016-17 marketing year was \$3.389 billion. The total economic impact of the industry on California's economy in 2016-17 was \$7.1 billion. The California citrus industry added \$1.695 billion to California's state GDP in 2016. Estimated full time equivalent jobs in the California citrus industry in 2016-2017 totaled 21,674. Estimated wages paid by the California citrus industry in 2016-17 totaled \$452 million. A 20 percent reduction in California citrus acreage would cause a loss of 7,350 jobs, \$127 million in employee income, and reduce state GDP by \$501 million.

Additionally, if unabated, the establishment of HLB in California would harm the natural environment as commercial and residential citrus growers would be forced to increase pesticide use. And, the establishment of HLB could lead to enforcement of quarantine restrictions by the USDA and our international trading partners. Such restrictions would jeopardize California's citrus exports, which are valued at over \$800 million per year.

The causative bacteria of HLB was first detected in Los Angeles in 2012. It has subsequently been detected in Orange, Riverside, and San Bernardino counties. Prior to November 2017, the level of HLB risk in California was thought to be relatively stable. However, on November 22, 2017, the University of California and the United States Department of Agriculture released a briefing paper that indicates, beginning in June 2017, a sharp increase in HLB and HLB-positive ACP detections, cities containing HLB, and ACP nymphs. Following the release of the November 22, 2017 briefing paper, the Department has become aware of the exponential intensification of the HLB epidemic, as demonstrated by the indicators contained in the paper.

Infected trees are destroyed as soon as they are discovered. However, due to the length of time it takes for symptoms to appear on infected trees, new infestations continue to be discovered. If the current infestation is not abated immediately, HLB will likely become established in neighboring counties and could pave the way for a statewide HLB infestation.

The CDFA has evaluated possible treatment methods in accordance with integrated pest management (IPM) principles. As part of these principles, I have considered the following treatments for control of HLB: 1) physical controls; 2) cultural controls; 3) biological controls; and 4) chemical controls. Upon careful evaluation of each these options, I have determined that it is necessary to address the imminent threat posed by HLB using currently available technology in a manner that is recommended by the HLB Task Force.

Based upon input from the HLB Task Force, the Primary State Entomologist, the Primary State Plant Pathologist, USDA experts on HLB and ACP, and county agricultural commissioner representatives who are knowledgeable on ACP and HLB, I find there are no cultural, chemical or biological control methods that are both effective against HLB-positive trees and allow CDFA to meet its statutory obligations, and therefore it is necessary to conduct physical and chemical treatments to abate this threat. As a result, I am ordering removal of all HLB-infected trees.

A Program Environmental Impact Report (PEIR) has been prepared which analyzes the ACP and HLB treatment program in accordance with Public Resources Code (PRC), Sections 21000 et seq. The PEIR was certified in December 2014, and is available at <http://www.cdfa.ca.gov/plant/peir/>. The PEIR addresses the treatment of the ACP and HLB at the program level and provides guidance on future actions against the ACP and HLB. It identifies feasible alternatives and possible mitigation measures to be implemented for individual ACP and HLB treatment activities. The ACP and HLB program has

incorporated the mitigation measures and integrated pest management techniques as described in the PEIR. In accordance with PRC Section 21105, this PEIR has been filed with the appropriate local planning agency of all affected cities and counties. No local conditions have been detected which would justify or necessitate preparation of a site-specific plan.

#### **Sensitive Areas**

The CDFA has consulted with the California Department of Fish and Wildlife's California Natural Diversity Database for threatened or endangered species, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, the National Marine Fisheries Service and the California Department of Fish and Wildlife when rare and endangered species are located within the treatment area. Mitigation measures for rare and endangered species will be implemented as needed. The CDFA shall not apply pesticides to bodies of water or undeveloped areas of native vegetation. All treatment shall be applied to residential properties, common areas within residential development, non-agricultural commercial properties, and rights-of-way.

#### **Work Plan**

The proposed treatment area encompasses those portions of Orange County which fall within a 400-meters radius area around the property on which HLB has been detected, and any subsequent detection sites within the treatment area boundaries. A map of the treatment area boundaries is attached. The work plan consists of the following elements:

1. **Physical Control.** All host plants found to be infected with HLB shall be destroyed. Infected host plants shall be removed and destroyed using mechanical means.

#### **Public Information**


The resident of an affected property is provided a confirmation letter informing them that a tree on their property is infected with HLB and it is subject to mandatory removal. Residents are directed to contact the CDFA toll-free telephone number at 800-491-1899 for assistance.

#### **Findings**

HLB poses a significant, imminent threat to California's natural environment, agriculture, public and private property, and its economy.

The work plan involving physical control of this pest is necessary to prevent loss and damage to California's natural environment, citrus industry, native wildlife, private and public property, and food supplies.

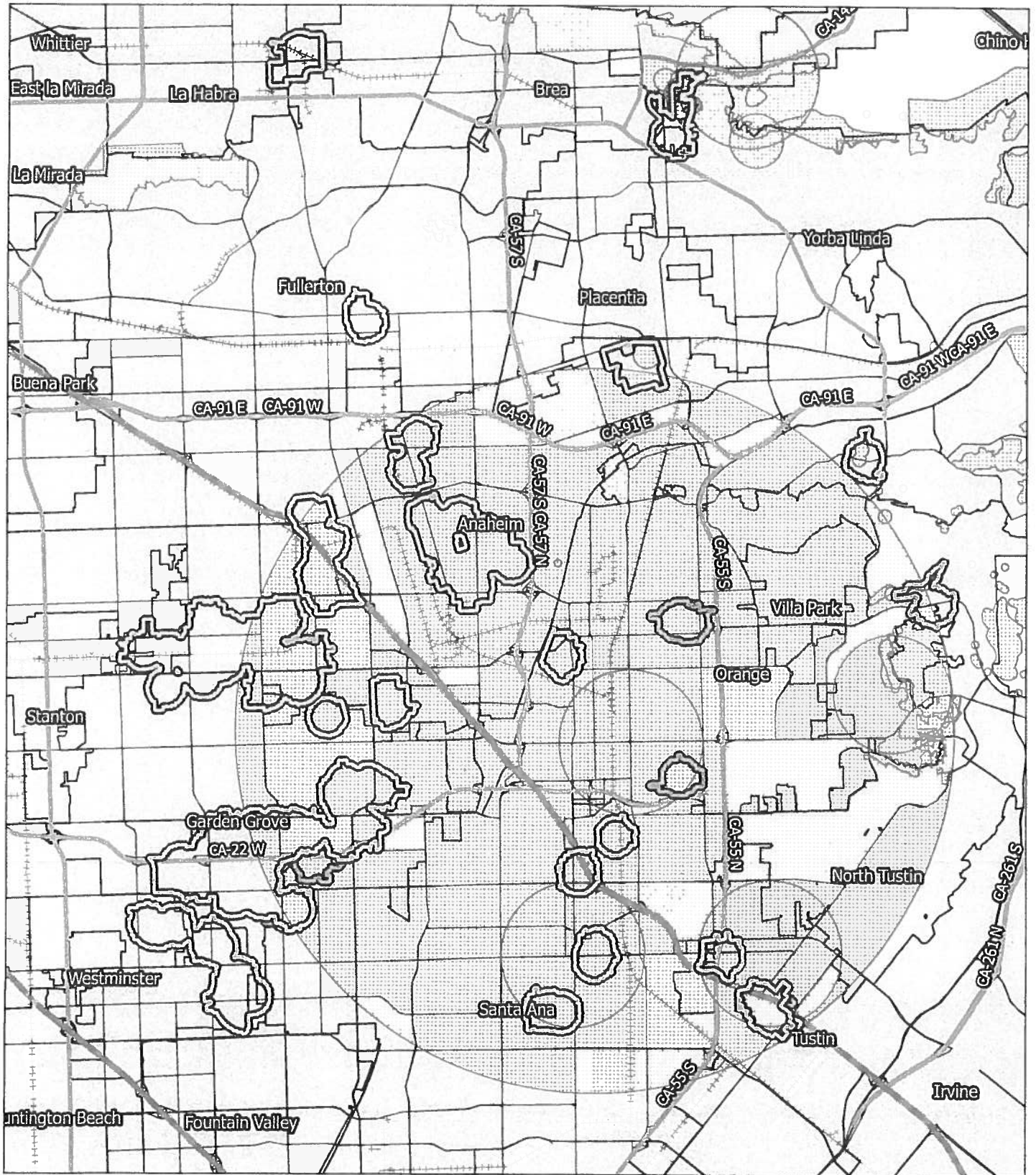
My decision to adopt findings and take action is based on Sections 24.5, 401.5, 403, 407, 408, 5401-5405, and 5761-5764 of the FAC.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Karen Ross, Secretary

10-23-18  
Date

# Huanglongbing Program

Anaheim, Fullerton, Garden Grove, La Habra, Orange, Santa Ana, Tustin, Westminster, Yorba Linda, Orange County Amendment 2018



Asian Citrus Psyllid/ Huanglongbing Work Plan  
July 2018

## I. Trapping and Visual Survey

### A. Urban and Rural Residential Detection Trapping and Visual Survey

This is a cooperative State/County trapping program for the Asian Citrus Psyllid (ACP) to provide early detection of an infestation in a county. Traps are serviced by agricultural inspectors. The trap used for ACP detection is the yellow panel trap, which is a cardboard panel coated with stickum on each side. ACP becomes entangled on the sticky surface and cannot move off of the trap. Yellow panel traps have proven successful at detecting infestations of ACP. At all locations where traps are placed, the host plant is visually inspected for ACP. If ACP is detected, the host will be visually surveyed for additional ACP and symptoms of huanglongbing (HLB).

- Trap Density: Five to 16 traps/square mile.
- Trap Servicing Interval: Every two to four weeks.
- Trap Relocation and Replacement: Traps should be replaced and relocated every four to eight weeks to another host at least 500 feet away, if other hosts are available.
- Visual surveys and/or tap sampling are conducted once at each trapping site when the trap is placed.

### B. Delimitation Trapping and Visual Survey Outside of the Generally Infested Area

The protocols below are the actions in response to the detection of ACP in counties north of Santa Barbara County and the Tehachapi Mountains.

#### 1. Response to the collection one or more ACP

##### a. Trapping

Density will be 50 traps per square mile in a four-square mile delimitation area centered on the detection site. Traps will be serviced weekly for one month. If no additional ACP are detected, the traps will be serviced monthly for one year past the identification date. Additional detections may increase the size of the delimitation survey area and will restart the one-year clock on the trap servicing requirement.

##### b. Visual Survey

All find sites and adjacent properties will be visually surveyed for ACP and HLB. Additional sites may be surveyed as part of the risk-based survey.

### C. Commercial Grove Trapping

In counties with substantial commercial citrus production and are not generally infested with ACP, traps are placed within the groves at the density of one trap per 40 acres. Traps are replaced every month and submitted for screening.

In areas that are generally infested with ACP, agricultural inspectors visually survey commercial groves for plant tissue displaying symptoms of HLB and collect ACP which are tested for HLB.

## II. Treatment

CDFA's treatment activities for ACP vary throughout the state and depend on multiple factors. Factors CDFA considers prior to treatment include:

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- Determination if suppression of ACP is feasible;
  - The proximity of the ACP infestation to commercial citrus;
  - Whether growers are conducting coordinated treatment activities;
  - The level of HLB risk;
  - Consistency with the overall goal of protecting the state's commercial citrus production.
- A. Treatment scenarios throughout the state in which treatment will occur:**
- In areas with commercial citrus production that are generally infested with ACP, and where all growers are treating on a coordinated schedule; CDFA may conduct residential buffer treatments to suppress ACP populations.
  - In areas with commercial citrus production that are not generally infested with ACP; CDFA will conduct residential treatments in response to ACP detections.
  - In areas where HLB is detected, CDFA will conduct residential treatments to suppress ACP populations.
  - In areas where ACP has not been previously detected, or where ACP has been detected at low densities, CDFA will conduct residential treatments to prevent ACP establishment or suppress populations.

CDFA's current policy is to not conduct treatments in areas that are generally infested if there is limited or no commercial citrus production in the area, or if all growers in the area are not treating.

**1. Treatment Protocols**

A Program Environmental Impact Report (PEIR) has been certified which analyzes the ACP treatment program in accordance with Public Resources Code, Sections 21000 et seq. The PEIR is available at <http://www.cdfa.ca.gov/plant/peir>. The treatment activities described below are consistent with the PEIR.

In accordance with the integrated pest management principles, the CDFA has evaluated possible treatment methods and determined that there are no physical, cultural, or biological control available to eliminate ACP from an area.

In general, when treatment has been deemed appropriate, CDFA applies insecticides to host trees in the residential (urban) areas in a 50 to 400-meter radius around each detection site. Only ACP host plants are treated.

- a. Within two miles of International Border with Mexico**
  - CDFA will treat the residential area within a 400-meter buffer of the border.
  - A Notice of Treatment (NOT) will be issued.
- b. Within a Generally Infested Area With Commercial Citrus Production**
  - CDFA will treat the residential area within a 400-meter buffer surrounding commercial citrus groves if the growers are conducting coordinated treatments.
  - A NOT will be issued.



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**c. Outside of the Generally Infested Area**

The actions below are in response to the detection of one or more ACP in counties north of Santa Barbara County and the Tehachapi Mountains.

- Detection of one or more ACP - All properties with hosts within a 50-meter radius of the detection site will be treated.
- A NOT will be issued.

The actions below are in response to the detection of two or more ACP in Fresno, Madera, Kern, Kings, and Tulare counties.

- Detection of two or more ACP on one trap or one or more ACP detected on separate traps within 400 meters of each other within a six-month period – All properties with hosts within an 800-meter radius will be treated.
- In a commercial citrus environment, where there are few residences in the area, CDFA will treat the residential area within an 800-meter buffer surrounding commercial citrus groves if the growers are conducting coordinated treatments.
- A NOT will be issued.

**d. In response to an HLB Detection**

- All properties within a 400-meter radius of the detection site will be treated.
- A NOT will be issued.
- All host plants found to be infected with HLB shall be destroyed. Infected host plants shall be removed and destroyed by mechanical means.
- A Proclamation of an Emergency Program (PEP) will be issued.

**2. Treatment Methodology**

The treatment protocol consists of both a foliar and a systemic insecticide. The foliar insecticide is used for immediate reduction of the adult population in order to prevent the adults from dispersal. The systemic insecticide is a soil treatment used to kill the sedentary nymphs and provide long term protection against reinfestation. Treatment frequency is dependent on the insecticide applied and severity of the infestation. Treatments will end no later than two years after the last psyllid detection in the treatment area.

CDFA uses registered pesticides and follows the label directions. The treatment protocol may be adjusted to use only the foliar or the systemic insecticide to allow for mitigations in special situations.

**a. Foliar Treatment**

Tempo® SC Ultra (cyfluthrin) is a pyrethroid contact insecticide. Treatment will initially occur once, and subsequent applications may occur for up to three times annually if additional psyllids are detected. This material will be applied to the foliage of all host plants using hydraulic spray or hand spray equipment.

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**b. Soil Treatment**

A systemic soil application will be made using either Merit® 2F or CoreTect™.

- Merit® 2F (imidacloprid), is a neonicotinoid systemic insecticide. Treatment will initially occur once, and a subsequent application may occur once on an annual basis if additional psyllids are detected. This material will be applied to the soil within the root zone of host plants.
- CoreTect™ (imidacloprid) is a neonicotinoid systemic insecticide. It is used in place of Merit® 2F in situations where there are environmental concerns about soil surface runoff of the liquid Merit® 2F formulation, such as host plants growing next to ponds and other environmentally sensitive areas. Treatment will initially occur once, with a subsequent application once on an annual basis if additional psyllids are detected. This material is a pelletized tablet and is inserted into the soil and watered in within the root zone of host plants.

**INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVE TREATMENT  
METHODS FOR CONTROL OF THE ASIAN CITRUS PSYLLID AND HUANGLONGBING  
May 2018**

The treatment program used by the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) for control of the Asian citrus psyllid (ACP), *Diaphorina citri* (Hemiptera: Psyllidae), and the disease it transmits, namely Huanglongbing, *Candidatus Liberibacter asiaticus*, targets multiple life stages. A contact insecticide is used for an immediate control of ACP adults in order to prevent spread, and a systemic insecticide is used to control developing ACP nymphs and to give the plant long term protection from re-infestation. The contact insecticide preferentially used contains the synthetic pyrethroid cyfluthrin, while the systemic insecticide contains the synthetic neonicotinoid imidacloprid. Both products have been shown to be effective against ACP elsewhere, particularly in Florida. In addition, HLB-infected plants are removed in their entirety and destroyed, in order to remove a reservoir for the disease. The California Huanglongbing Task Force, a joint government, university, and industry group formed in 2007 to provide guidance to the CDFA on matters pertaining to ACP and HLB has endorsed the use of these chemicals in the CDFA's treatment program.

Below is an evaluation of alternative treatment methods to control ACP and HLB which have been considered for treatment programs in California.

#### **A. PHYSICAL CONTROL**

**Mass Trapping.** Mass trapping of adults involves placing a high density of traps in an area in an attempt to physically remove them before they can reproduce. The current available trapping system for ACP relies on short distance visual stimulus, and is not considered effective enough to use in a mass trapping program.

**Active Psyllid Removal.** Adult ACPs are mobile daytime fliers, and adults could theoretically be netted or collected off of foliage. However, due to their ability to fly when disturbed, and the laborious and time-prohibitive task of collecting minute insects from several properties by hand, it would be highly unlikely that all adults could be captured and removed. Nymphs attach themselves to developing leaves and stems via their proboscis. Therefore, physical removal of the nymphs would entail removal of the growing shoots which will stunt the tree and reduce fruit production. For these reasons, mechanical control is not considered to be an effective alternative.

**Host Removal.** Removal of host plants for ACP would involve the large-scale destruction of plants and their roots by either physical removal or phytotoxic herbicides. Additionally, host removal could promote dispersal of female psyllids in search of hosts outside of the treatment area, thus spreading the infestation. For these reasons, host removal is considered inefficient and too intrusive to use over the entirety of the treatment areas used for ACP. However, physical host removal of HLB-infected plants in their entirety is used for HLB control, because it is limited in scope to just the infected tree and it is effective at eliminating the disease reservoir, thereby preventing further spread of the disease by ACP.

#### **B. CULTURAL CONTROL**

**Cultural Control.** Cultural controls involve the manipulation of cultivation practices to reduce the prevalence of pest populations. These include crop rotation, using pest-resistant varieties, and intercropping with pest-repellent plants. None of these options are applicable for ACP control in an urban environment, and may only serve to drive the psyllids outside the treatment area, thus spreading the infestation.

### C. BIOLOGICAL CONTROL

**Microorganisms.** No single-celled microorganisms, such as bacteria, are currently available to control ACP.

**Nematodes.** Entomopathogenic nematodes can be effective for control of some soil-inhabiting insects, but are not effective, nor are they used, against above ground insects such as psyllids.

**Parasites and Predators.** There have been two parasites released in Florida against ACP, but only one of these are considered somewhat successful there, namely *Tamarixia radiata* (Hymenoptera: Eulophidae). This insect has been released into the environment in southern California. The CDFA is working with the citrus industry to pursue options for incorporating this parasite into treatment programs statewide. In addition, a second wasp has been recently released by the University of California Riverside, *Diaphorencyrtus aligarhensis*.

**Sterile Insect Technique (SIT).** SIT involves the release of reproductively sterile insects which then mate with the wild population, resulting in the production of infertile eggs. SIT has neither been researched nor developed for ACP, nor has it been developed for any species of psyllids, and is therefore unavailable.

### D. CHEMICAL CONTROL

**Foliar Treatment.** A number of contact insecticides have been researched for use against ACP elsewhere, particularly in Florida. Contact insecticides are more effective against adult ACPs than the sedentary nymphs because adults actively move around on plants, thereby coming into contact with residues, whereas nymphs have to be directly sprayed in order for them to come into contact. The following product has been identified for use by the CDFA, based on a combination of effectiveness against ACP, worker and environmental safety, and California registration status.

Tempo® SC Ultra is a formulation of cyfluthrin which is applied to the foliage of all host plants. Tempo® SC Ultra is a broad-spectrum synthetic pyrethroid insecticide which kills insects on contact. Tempo® SC Ultra has no preharvest interval, which makes it compatible with residential fruit-growing practices.

**Soil Treatment.** A number of systemic insecticides have been researched for use against ACP elsewhere, particularly in Florida. Systemic insecticides are particularly effective against psyllid nymphs because nymphs spend much of their time feeding, thereby acquiring a lethal dose. The following products have been identified for use by the CDFA, based on a combination of effectiveness against ACP, worker and environmental safety, and California registration status.

Merit® 2F is a formulation of imidacloprid which is applied to the root system of all host plants via a soil drench. Imidacloprid is a synthetic neonicotinoid insecticide which controls a number of other phloem feeding pests such as psyllids, aphids, mealybugs, etc.

CoreTect™ is a formulation of imidacloprid which is applied to the root system of all host plants via insertion of a tablet into the soil, followed by watering. It is used in place of Merit® 2F in situations where there are environmental concerns about soil surface runoff of the liquid Merit® 2F formulation, such as host plants growing next to ponds and other environmentally sensitive areas.

## E. RESOURCES

- Grafton-Cardwell, E. E. and M. P. Daugherty. 2013. Asian citrus psyllid and huanglongbing disease. Pest Notes Publication 74155. University of California, Division of Agriculture and Natural Resources Publication 8205. 5 pp.  
<http://www.ipm.ucdavis.edu/PDF/PESTNOTES/pnasiancitruspsyllid.pdf>.
- Grafton-Cardwell, E. E., J. G. Morse, N. V. O'Connell, P. A. Phillips, C. E. Kallsen, and D. R. Haviland. 2013. UC IPM Management Guidelines: Citrus. Asian Citrus Psyllid. Pest Notes Publication 74155. University of California, Division of Agriculture and Natural Resources. <http://www.ipm.ucdavis.edu/PMG/r107304411.html>.

## PEST PROFILE

Common Name: Asian Citrus Psyllid

Scientific Name: *Diaphorina citri* Kuwayama

Order and Family: Hemiptera, Psyllidae

Description: The Asian citrus psyllid (ACP) is 3 to 4 millimeters long with a brown mottled body. The head is light brown. The wings are broadest in the apical half, mottled, and with a dark brown band extending around the periphery of the outer half of the wing. The insect is covered with a whitish waxy secretion, making it appear dusty. Nymphs are generally yellowish orange in color, with large filaments confined to an apical plate of the abdomen. The eggs are approximately 0.3 millimeters long, elongated, and almond-shaped. Fresh eggs are pale in color, then, turn yellow, and finally orange at the time of hatching. Eggs are placed on plant tissue with the long axis vertical to the surface of the plant.

History: Asian citrus psyllid was first found in the United States in Palm Beach County, Florida, in June 1998 in backyard plantings of orange jasmine. By 2001, it had spread to 31 counties in Florida, with much of the spread due to movement of infested nursery plants. In the spring of 2001, Asian citrus psyllid was accidentally introduced into the Rio Grande Valley, Texas on potted nursery stock from Florida. It was subsequently found in Hawaii in 2006, in Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina in 2008. ACP was first found in California on August 27, 2008 in San Diego County. Subsequent to this initial detection in San Diego County, the ACP has been detected in Fresno, Imperial, Kern, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Tulare, and Ventura counties. The ACP has the potential to establish itself throughout California wherever citrus is grown.

Distribution: ACP is found in tropical and subtropical Asia, Afghanistan, Saudi Arabia, Reunion, Mauritius, parts of South and Central America, Mexico, the Caribbean, and in the U.S. (Alabama, Arizona, California, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, and Texas).

Life Cycle: Eggs are laid on tips of growing shoots; on and between unfurling leaves. Females may lay more than 800 eggs during their lives. Nymphs pass through five instars. The total life cycle requires from 15 to 47 days, depending on environmental factors such as temperature and season. The adults may live for several months. There is no diapause but populations are low in the winter or during dry periods. There are nine to ten generations a year, with up to 16 noted under observation in field cages.

Hosts and Economic Importance: ACP feeds mainly on *Citrus* spp., at least two species of *Murraya*, and at least three other genera, all in the family Rutaceae. Damage from the psyllids occurs in two ways: the first by drawing out of large amounts of sap from the plant as they feed and, secondly, the psyllids produce copious amounts of honeydew. The honeydew then coats the leaves of the tree, encouraging sooty mold to grow which blocks sunlight to the leaves. However, the most serious damage caused by ACP is due to its ability to effectively vector three phloem-inhabiting bacteria in the genus *Candidatus Liberibacter*, the most widespread being *Candidatus Liberibacter asiaticus*. These bacteria cause a disease known as huanglongbing, or citrus greening. In the past, these bacteria have been extremely difficult to detect and characterize. In recent years, however, DNA probes, electron microscopy, and enzyme-linked

immunosorbent assay tests (ELISA) have been developed that have improved detection. Symptoms of huanglongbing include yellow shoots, with mottling and chlorosis of the leaves. The juice of the infected fruit has a bitter taste. Fruit does not color properly, hence the term "greening" is sometimes used in reference to the disease. Huanglongbing is one of the most devastating diseases of citrus in the world. Once infected, there is no cure for disease and infected trees will die within ten years. The once flourishing citrus industry in India is slowly being wiped out by dieback. This dieback has multiple causes, but the major reason is due to HLB.

### Host List

#### SCIENTIFIC NAME

*Aegle marmelos*  
*Aeglopsis chevalieri*  
*Afraegle gabonensis*  
*Afraegle paniculata*  
*Amyris madrensis*  
*Atalantia monophylla*  
*Atalantia* spp.  
*Balsamocitrus dawei*  
*Bergia (=Murraya) koenigii*  
*Calodendrum capense*  
*X Citroncirus webberi*  
*Choisya arizonica*  
*Choisya ternate*  
*Citropsis articulata*  
*Citropsis gillettiana*  
*Citropsis schweinfurthii*  
*Citrus aurantiifolia*  
  
*Citrus aurantium*  
  
*Citrus hystrix*  
*Citrus jambhiri*  
*Citrus limon*  
*Citrus madurensis*  
 (=X *Citrofortunella microcarpa*)  
*Citrus maxima*  
*Citrus medica*  
*Citrus meyeri*  
*Citrus x nobilis*  
*Citrus x paradisi*  
*Citrus reticulata*  
*Citrus sinensis*  
*Citrus* spp.  
*Clausena anisum-olens*  
*Clausena excavata*  
*Clausena indica*  
*Clausena lansium*  
*Clymenia polyandra*

#### COMMON NAMES

bael, Bengal quince, golden apple, bela, milva  
 Chevalier's aeglopsis  
 Gabon powder-flask  
 Nigerian powder-flask  
 mountain torchwood  
 Indian atalantia  
  
 Uganda powder-flask  
 curry leaf  
 Cape chestnut  
  
 Arizonia orange  
 Mexican or mock orange  
 Katimboro, Muboro, West African cherry orange  
 cherry-orange  
 African cherry-orange  
 lime, Key lime, Persian lime, lima, limón agrio, limón ceutí, lima mejicana, limero  
 sour orange, Seville orange, bigarde, marmalade orange, naranja agria, naranja amarga  
 Mauritius papeda, Kaffir lime  
 rough lemon, jambhiri-orange, limón rugoso, rugoso  
 lemon, limón, limonero  
 calamondin  
  
 pummelo, pomelo, shaddock, pompelmous, toronja  
 citron, cidra, cidro, toronja  
 Meyer lemon, dwarf lemon  
 king mandarin, tangor, Florida orange, King-of-Siam  
 grapefruit, pomelo, toronja  
 mandarin, tangerine, mandarina  
 sweet orange, orange, naranja, naranja dulce  
  
 anis  
 clausena  
 clausena  
 wampi, wampee  
 a-mulis

<i>Eremocitrus glauca</i>	Australian desert lime
<i>Eremocitrus hybrid</i>	
<i>Esenbeckia berlandieri</i>	Berlandier's jopoy
<i>Fortunella crassifolia</i>	Meiwa kumquat
<i>Fortunella margarita</i>	Nagami kumquat, oval kumquat
<i>Fortunella polyandra</i>	Malayan kumquat
<i>Fortunella</i> spp.	
<i>Limonia acidissima</i>	Indian wood apple
<i>Merrillia caloxylon</i>	flowering merrillia
<i>Microcitrus australasica</i>	finger-lime
<i>Microcitrus australis</i>	Australian round-lime
<i>Microcitrus papuana</i>	desert-lime
X <i>Microcitronella</i> spp.	
<i>Murraya</i> spp.	curry leaf, orange-jasmine, Chinese-box, naranjo jazmín
<i>Naringi crenulata</i>	naringi
<i>Pamburus missionis</i>	
<i>Poncirus trifoliata</i>	trifoliolate orange, naranjo trébol
<i>Severinia buxifolia</i>	Chinese box-orange
<i>Swinglea glutinosa</i>	tabog
<i>Tetradium ruticarpum</i>	evodia, wu zhu yu
<i>Toddalia asiatica</i>	orange climber
<i>Triphasia trifolia</i>	trifoliolate limeberry, triphasia
<i>Vepris (= Toddalia) lanceolata</i>	white ironwood
<i>Zanthoxylum fagara</i>	wild lime, lime prickly-ash





**USDA** United States Department of Agriculture  
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

**USDA** United States Department of Agriculture  
Agricultural Research Service

## **Briefing Paper: Recent changes in the ACP/HLB invasion in California and implications for regional quarantines**

**Date: 11/22/2017**

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### **State-wide background risk level for HLB**

Since 2012, a background risk level for HLB in both residential and commercial citrus in each square mile of interest has been calculated 2-3 times per year using a risk model developed in Florida and adapted for use in California (Gottwald et al., 2014). The model uses a range of risk variables including census data, topography, land use, and known incidence of both HLB and Asian Citrus Psyllid (ACP) to produce a risk value ranging from 0 (extremely low risk) to 1 (very high risk) that applies to each square mile. Figure 1 shows the current risk status across the state at a county level, where the risk level applied to the county is the highest value for any individual square mile within that county

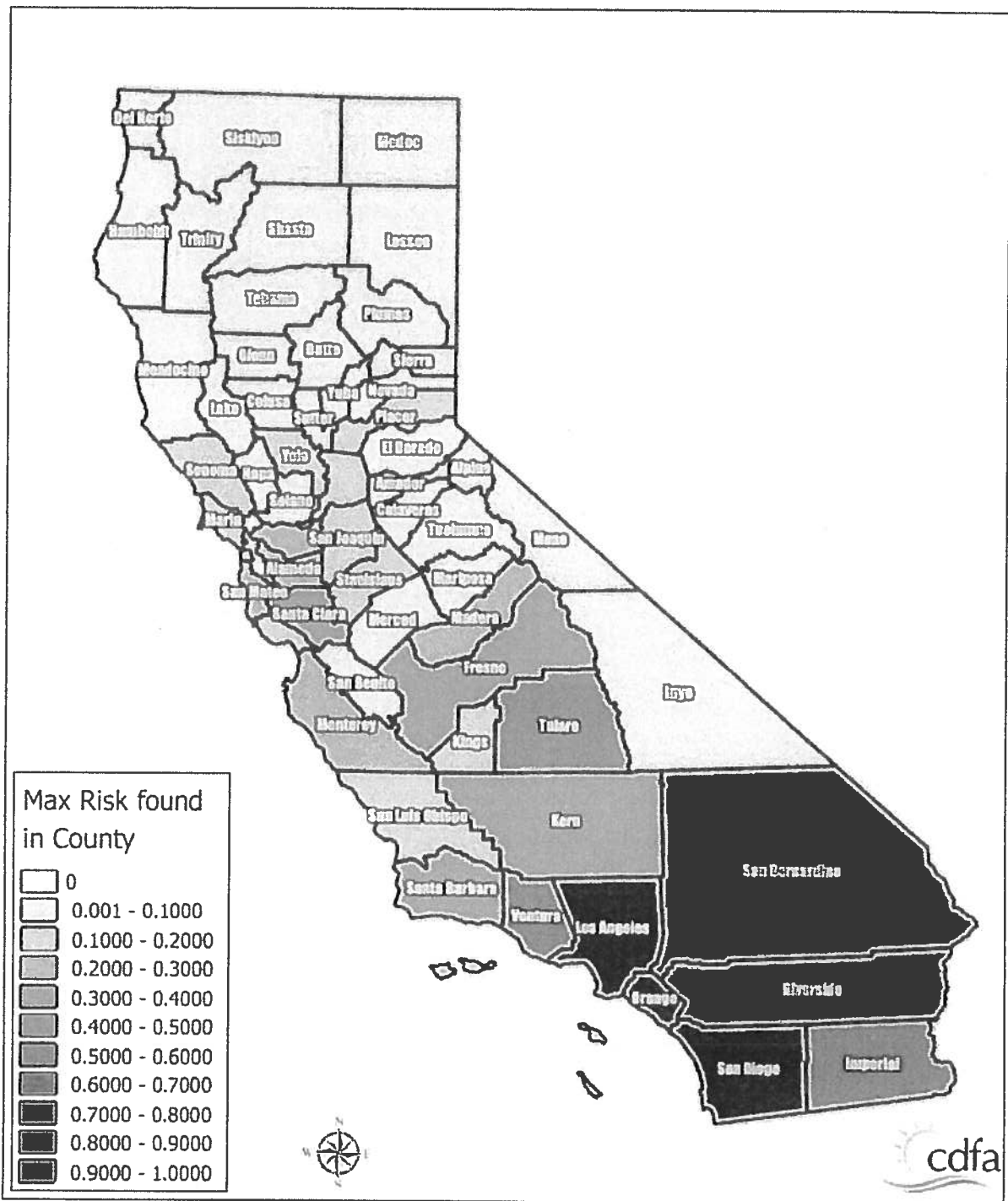
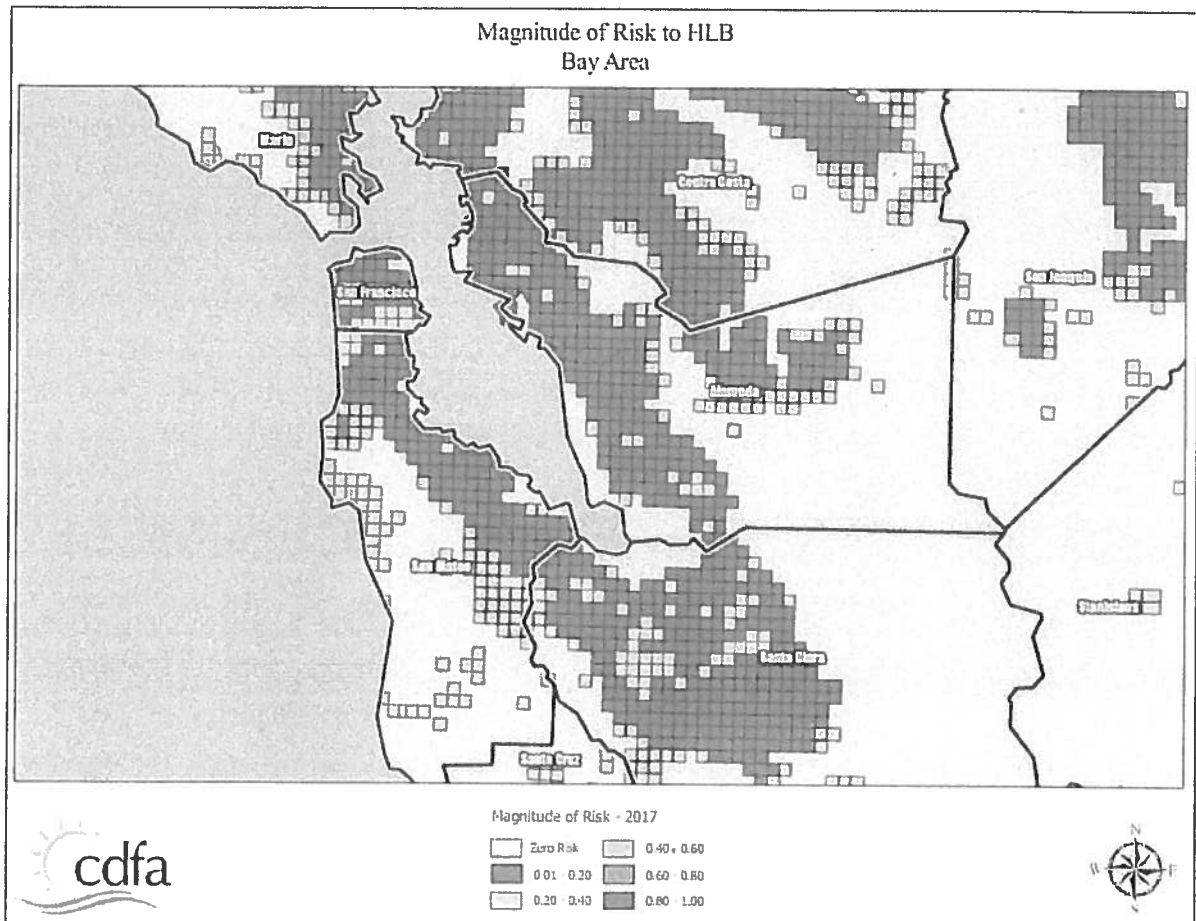


Figure 1. Maximum HLB risk level by county across California as estimated by the USDA-ARS HLB risk model.

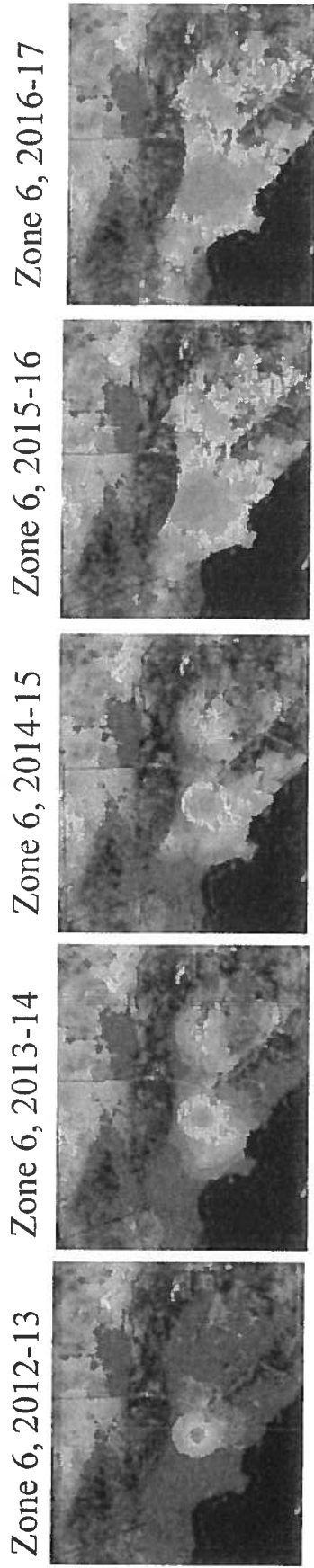
In Figure 1 note that the risk level is generally higher in the south than north, because of the known presence of HLB and large ACP population in the southern counties. Note also that in northern California even counties with only a few ACP detections – for example Santa Clara County – may still have

relatively high risk levels because of population census data that indicate the background risk of the presence of infected citrus in private yards is relatively high. To illustrate this point further, Figure 2 shows the San Francisco Bay Area in more detail.



**Figure 2. Individual square mile HLB risk levels for the San Francisco Bay Area. Note that the general risk level is low, but there are pockets of moderately high risk in San Francisco itself, and more noticeably in San Jose, associated with population census risk factors; ACP detections in this area is still low and sporadic.**

While the background risk of HLB is strongly dependent on factors which are either static (e.g. topography) or change only slowly (e.g. human socio-economic factors) the presence of the ACP vector of the pathogen introduces a large dynamic component into the risk level across the state. To illustrate the impact of the vector population on changing risk status for HLB Figure 3 shows changes in HLB risk for the proposed quarantine areas 5 (San Diego, Imperial and Eastern Riverside) and 6 (LA, Western Riverside, San Bernardino and Orange). The risk level is shown as a blue-to-red heat map with higher risk indicated by darker red color and lower risk indicated by darker blue color; a time series of six periods is shown for each area.



**Figure 3.** Changes in background risk of HLB in proposed quarantine areas 5 and 6 from 2012 to present. Red color indicates high risk, blue indicates low risk. Note that the location of the early HLB detections in Hacienda Heights and San Gabriel falls inside the single high-risk area predicted in 2012. The progressive increase in risk in both areas is apparent with the passage of time. All known cases of HLB are in proposed Quarantine Area 6.

Figure 3 tells us at least two useful things about HLB risk. First, note that in 2012-13 the only area of predicted high risk was centered on Hacienda Heights and San Gabriel, the locations of the first HLB discoveries in California; in other words, the risk model correctly anticipated the presence of HLB. Also note that the model also highlighted the focus of high risk in the city of Riverside as early as 2013-14; this outbreak emerged in 2017. These results are important for interpreting the presence of areas of elevated risk in places such as San Jose. Second, the pattern of change in risk in both areas 5 and 6 is a steady increase, spreading out from the original high risk area in LA, but also with additional foci developing at locations quite distant from the original focus. These changes are associated mainly with the spread of ACP through the region and the patterns of population density of the insect recorded in the risk-based surveys.

Taken together the results presented in this section highlight two important aspects of HLB risk that are relevant to quarantine regulations:

1. Because HLB-affected citrus plant material can be propagated and spread by human activity, the risk of HLB and ACP are to some extent independent, particularly in areas that are not generally infested with ACP.
2. **The risk of HLB can exist before the arrival of the vector** in an area because HLB-affected plant material is often brought to an area by human activities.

After ACP infests an area with pre-existing infected trees present, the vector population eventually comes into contact with the infected trees and foci of disease begin to build around them. This is because ACP acquires the pathogen from the infected trees and establishes a recurring cycle of infection and acquisition. Because trees remain asymptomatic for a long period of time, spread in the absence of detection and tree removal can occur.

### **Reducing disease spread by quarantines**

The basic principle of underlying the use of quarantines is to restrict the spread of disease by sub-dividing an area into smaller regions and limiting the opportunities for disease to spread from one region to another. In the case of invasive and highly mobile diseases, quarantines should be applied early and rigorously to have the largest effect on disease spread. Importantly, quarantines do not have to be 100% effective to be worth imposing. If the incursion of the disease into generally uninfected areas can be limited to a low rate, and psyllid populations can be kept low, local eradications can be achieved when new incursions are detected.

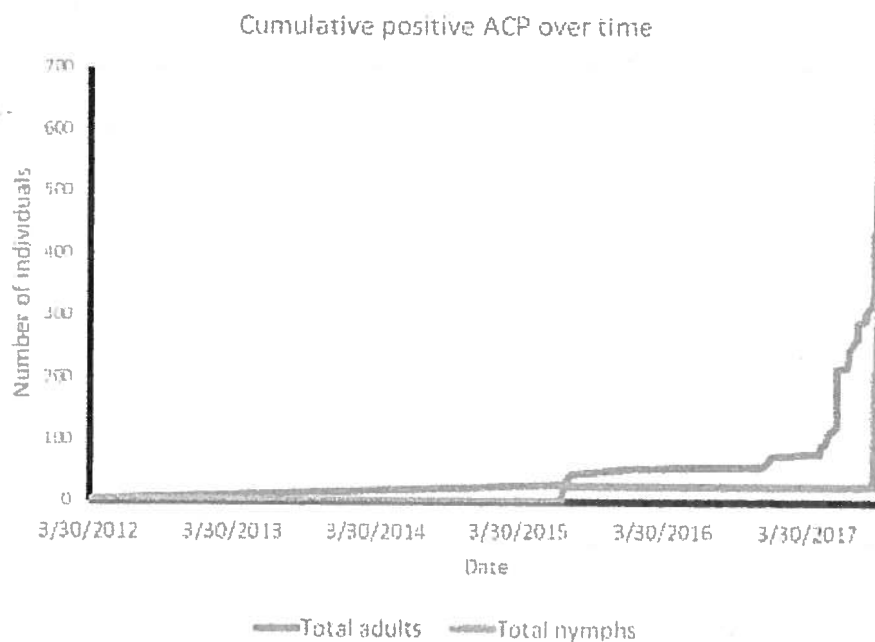
The basic idea of setting up quarantine regions within the state is an ecological analogue of the idea of constructing a ship using multiple watertight compartments; even if one compartment is flooded, as long as the flow of water is negligible to the other compartments the ship won't sink. In instituting a quarantine policy, the aim is to limit the flow of vectors and disease throughout the state and thus safeguard the industry and homeowners as a whole.

### Recent changes in the dynamics of HLB/ACP detections

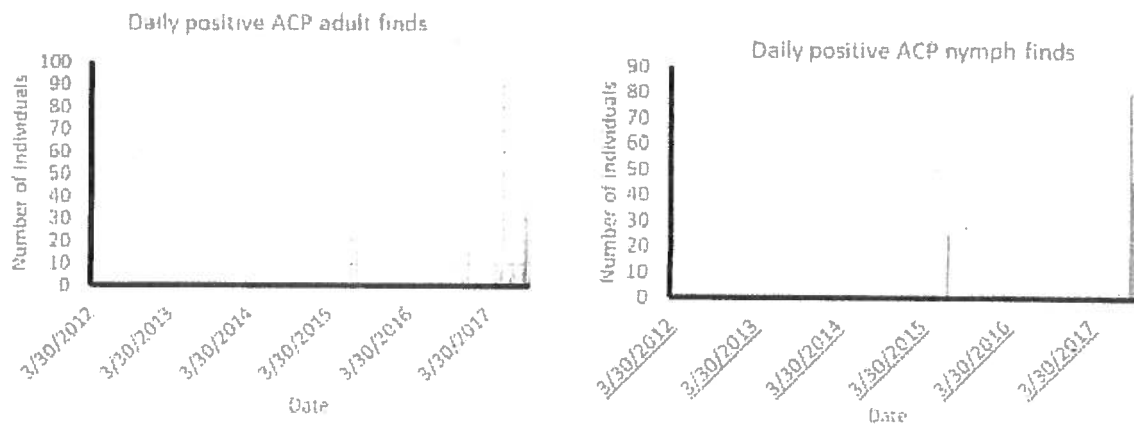
Until recently, the rate of accumulation of new positive ACP and tree detections had been relatively stable. Over the last 6 months there has been a dramatic increase in the rate of new detections of HLB infections in both ACP and citrus trees. In addition, there has been a recent increase in the number of cities in which positive finds have been reported and a sharp increase in the number of ACP nymph detections. These results are summarized in Figures 4 through 7.

Taken together the results indicate an exponential increase in the intensity of the HLB epidemic at multiple scales. The pathogen is becoming more prevalent in the vector population and in the tree population. At the same time, the upswing in nymphal detections indicates that the transmission rate is increasing and the increase in the number of cities with positive detections indicates that the geographic extent of the epidemic is increasing rapidly.

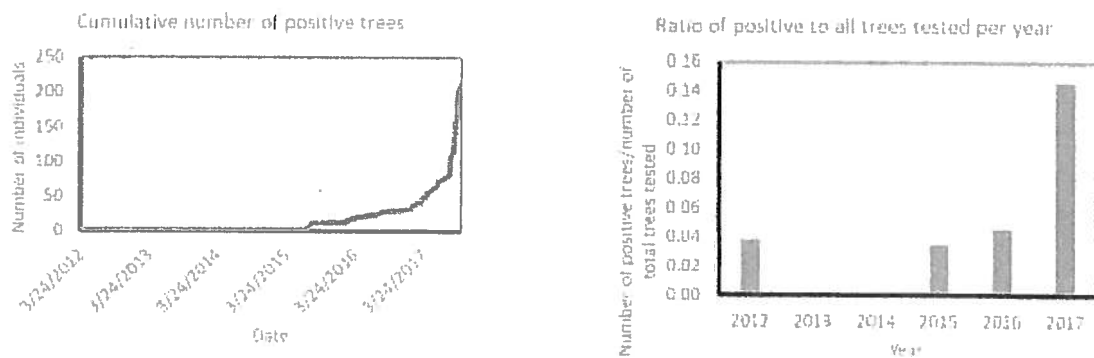
Most of these changes have become apparent only in the last 6 months. Given the very sharp increase in the intensity of the epidemic, a rapid response is needed to implement additional measures to slow the rate of spread of HLB beyond its current range before the opportunity is lost.



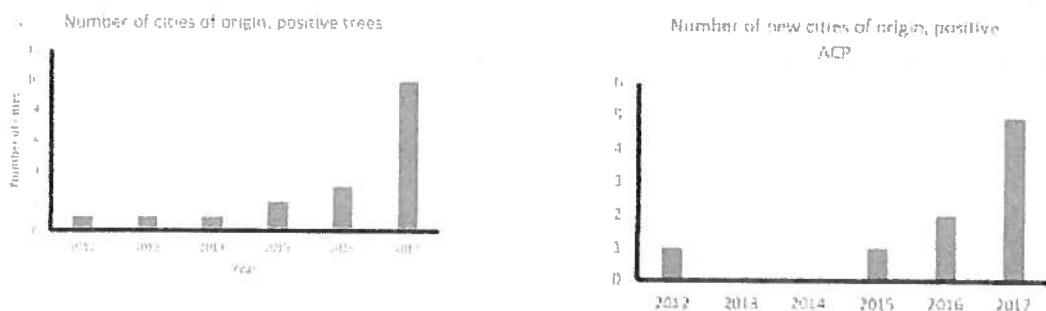
**Figure 4: Cumulative counts of PCR-positive ACP samples collected in California over time since 2012. Note the sharp increase in the rate of accumulation from mid-2017 onwards.**



**Figure 5: Daily discovery rate for PCR-positive ACP (adults and nymphs are shown separately). Note the sharp increase in finds toward the end of 2017, particularly for nymphs which had largely been absent from positive samples until recent detections.**



**Figure 6: PCR-positive tree detections over time. In the left panel the cumulative number of detections is shown, highlighting the exponential increase in 2017. In the right panel the ratio of positive trees to all trees tested per year is shown. Note that until 2017 the ratio had been more or less stable at approximately 5%, but has nearly tripled in 2017 to just under 15%.**



**Figure 7: Numbers of cities with PCR-positive ACP detections over time. The left panel shows the cumulative figure, the right panel shows the number of new cities per year. Mirroring the results for trees and for ACP, note the sharp increase in 2017. These results indicate that the epidemic is intensifying across several spatial scales at a very high rate.**

### Changes in diagnostic results on tested Asian Citrus Psyllids

The previous section detailed the recent sharp increases in PCR detections for ACP and trees. These increases indicate that the pathogen population is growing and this can be seen directly by considering the Ct values in qPCR tests. Results highlighting the increase in the pathogen population are shown here in Figures 8 and 9.

Figure 8 shows the data for qPCR Ct values obtained from psyllid samples collected in different sampling cycles of the survey program. The data are sub-divided into samples obtained from inside and outside the existing HLB quarantine areas. It can be seen that the Ct values obtained from ACP samples inside the quarantine areas are showing a much faster increase in the proportion of low values (CT <32 to 33), indicating an intensification of the pathogen population in the vector population.

The presence of some ACP with low qPCR Ct values outside the existing quarantine areas highlights the risk of ACP moving the disease around and the need for quarantine regulations that apply at a larger scale than the current radius around confirmed HLB-positive trees.

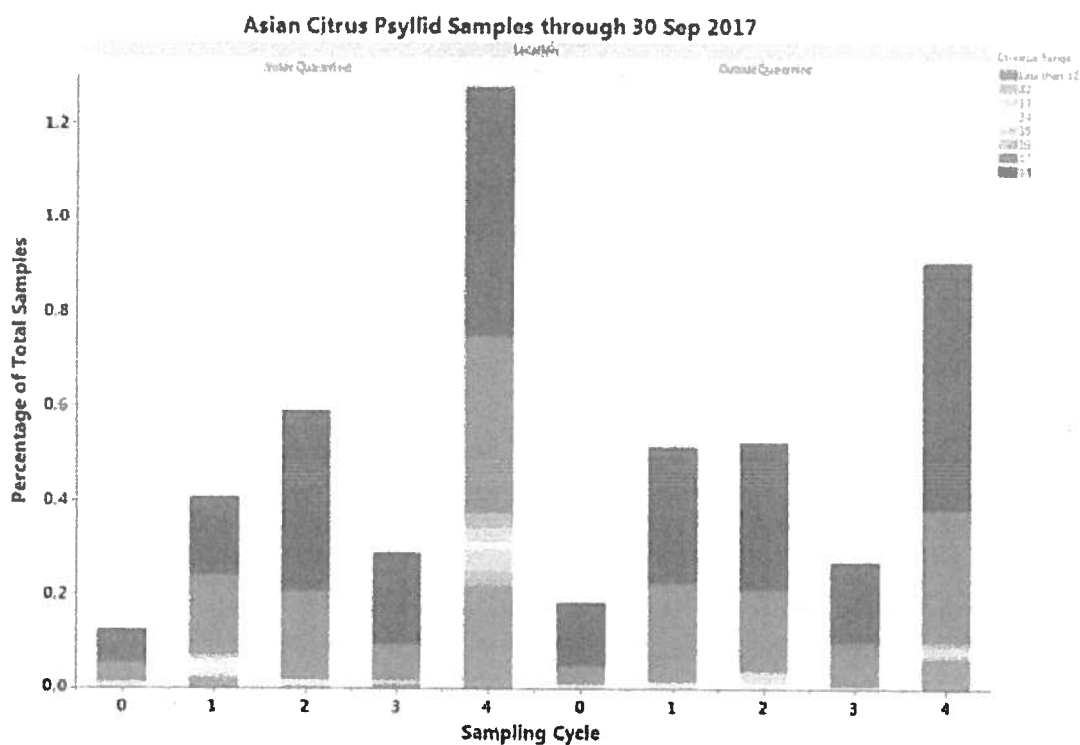


Figure 8: qPCR test results on ACP samples tested by CDFA through 30 September 2017. Note that the proportion of light blue and red (indicating presence of the HLB pathogen) in the samples from inside the quarantine areas (left panel) has increased over time, whereas no corresponding change is apparent in samples outside the quarantine areas (right panel).



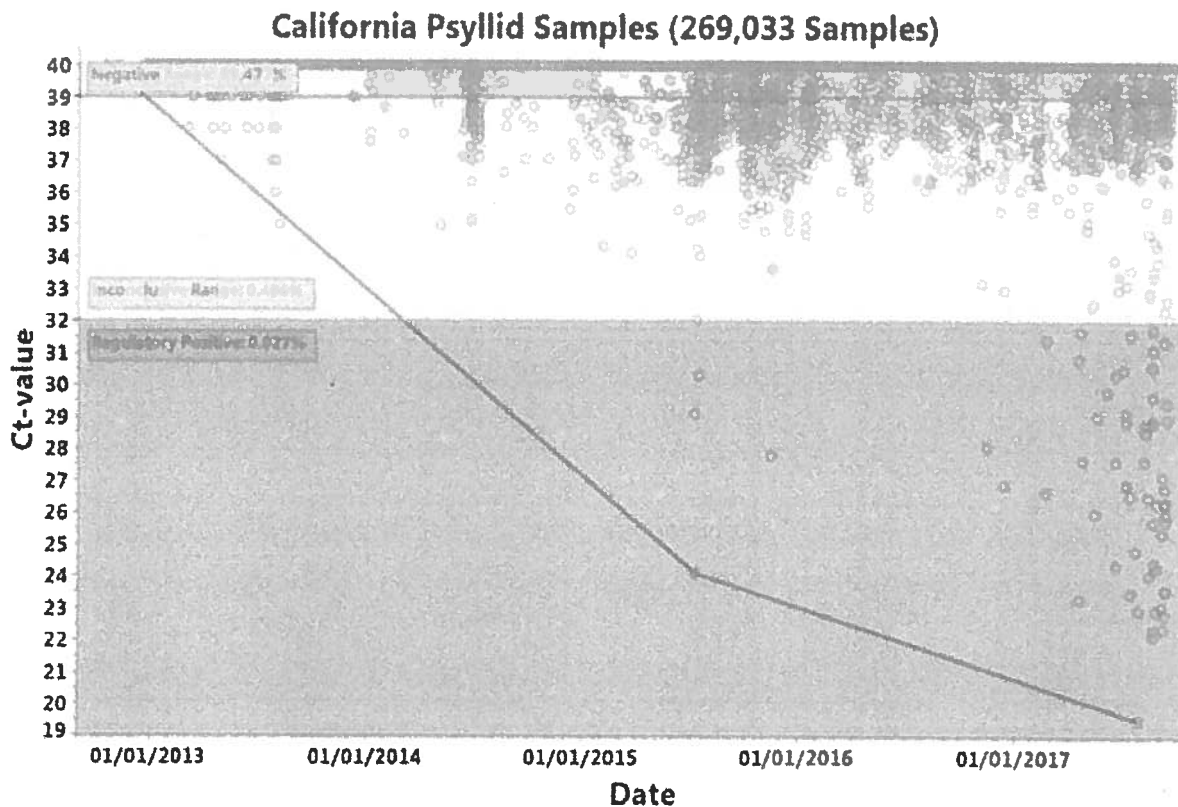


Figure 9: qPCR regulatory results recorded since the detection of HLB in California over time compared to the concentration of the pathogen in the sample (Ct < 32.1= HLB positive (red zone), Ct 32.1-38.9 = suspect (yellow zone), Ct > 38.9=HLB not detected (green zone)). The lower the Ct value, the higher the concentration of the HLB bacterium. Note the trend towards lower Ct values over time and the increase in numbers of HLB positive psyllids starting in 2015 and continuing through 2017 indicating that the titre (concentration) of HLB DNA in the psyllids is increasing.

#### Implications of changes in the dynamics and recommendations

To summarize the recent changes in the dynamics of HLB/ACP detections in trees and psyllids:

1. The number of HLB positive citrus trees detected has increased exponentially in the last 4 months as compared to the previous 6 years.
2. The number of HLB positive and infectious Asian citrus psyllids has increased exponentially in the last four months as compared to the previous 6 years.
3. These HLB infectious psyllids are spreading to new communities in the LA basin at a significantly escalated rate compared to the previous 6 years.
4. These infectious psyllids can be spread by movement of ACP-host nursery stock, bulk citrus, and other possible carriers of ACP.

Given the above developments in the California HLB epidemic it is of the utmost urgency to further compartmentalize the state using quarantine zones defined by HLB risk to commercial citrus (rather than 5 mile and county wide quarantines). This will help to reduce the potential for spread of HLB to zones where HLB has not been detected in citrus trees, nor has Asian citrus psyllid become established in some cases. The proposal to divide the state into 7 zones for bulk citrus movement and three zones for nursery stock, will serve to restrict the dispersal of HLB and its ACP vectors. Currently all known HLB infected trees are inside a single quarantine zone – zone 6. However, with the exponential escalation of the number of infected ACP and citrus trees requires an immediate regulatory response to restrict spread before the opportunity for such measures to be effective is lost.



## CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

OFFICIAL NOTICE  
FOR THE COMMUNITIES OF  
ANAHEIM, FULLERTON, GARDEN GROVE, LA HABRA, ORANGE, SANTA  
ANA, TUSTIN, WESTMINSTER, AND YORBA LINDA  
PLEASE READ IMMEDIATELY

### AMENDMENT TO THE NOTICE OF TREATMENT FOR THE ASIAN CITRUS PSYLLID

Between April 3, 2017 and October 4, 2018, the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) confirmed the presence of the causative bacterial agent of the citrus disease huanglongbing (HLB) in citrus tree tissue and insect vectors collected in the cities of Anaheim, Fullerton, Garden Grove, La Habra, Orange, Santa Ana, Tustin, Westminster, and Yorba Linda in Orange County. HLB is a devastating disease of citrus and is spread through feeding action by populations of the Asian citrus psyllid (ACP), *Diaphorina citri* Kuwayama. In order to determine the extent of the infestation, and to define an appropriate response area, additional surveys took place for several days over a one quarter-square mile area, centered on the detection sites. Based on the results of the surveys, implementation of the CDFA's current ACP and HLB response strategies, which include treatment for ACP, are necessary for eradication and control.

A Program Environmental Impact Report (PEIR) has been certified which analyzes the ACP and HLB treatment program in accordance with Public Resources Code, Sections 21000 et seq. The PEIR is available at <http://www.cdfa.ca.gov/plant/peir/>. The treatment activities described below are consistent with the PEIR.

In accordance with integrated pest management principles, CDFA has evaluated possible treatment methods and determined that there are no physical, cultural or biological control methods available to control ACP in this area.

The treatment plan for the ACP infestation will be implemented within a 400-meter radius of each detection site, as follows:

- Tempo® SC Ultra (cyfluthrin), a contact insecticide for controlling the adults and nymphs of ACP, will be applied from the ground using hydraulic spray equipment to the foliage of host plants; and
- Merit® 2F or CoreTect™ (imidacloprid), a systemic insecticide for controlling the immature life stages of ACP, will be applied to the soil underneath host plants. Merit® 2F is applied from the ground using hydraulic spray equipment. CoreTect™, which is used in place of Merit® 2F in situations where there are environmental concerns about soil surface runoff of liquid Merit® 2F, is applied by inserting tablets into the ground and watering the soil beneath the host plants.

#### **Public Notification:**

Residents of affected properties shall be invited to a public meeting where officials from CDFA, the Department of Pesticide Regulation, the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, and the county agricultural commissioner's office shall be available to address residents' questions and concerns.

Asian Citrus Psyllid  
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Page 2

Residents are notified in writing at least 48 hours in advance of any treatment in accordance with the Food and Agricultural Code sections 5771-5779 and 5421-5436.

Following the treatment, completion notices are left with the residents detailing precautions to take and post-harvest intervals applicable to the citrus fruit on the property.

Treatment information is posted at [http://cdfa.ca.gov/plant/acp/treatment\\_maps.html](http://cdfa.ca.gov/plant/acp/treatment_maps.html). Press releases, if issued, are prepared by the CDFA information officer and the county agricultural commissioner, in close coordination with the program leader responsible for treatment. Either the county agricultural commissioner or the public information officer serves as the primary contact to the media.

Information concerning the HLB/ACP program shall be conveyed directly to local and State political representatives and authorities via letters, emails, and/or faxes.

For any questions related to this program, please contact the CDFA toll-free telephone number at 800-491-1899 for assistance. This telephone number is also listed on all treatment notices.

Enclosed are the findings regarding the treatment plan, a November 22, 2017 University of California and United States Department of Agriculture briefing paper on the increasing detection rate of ACP/HLB, a map of the treatment area, work plan, integrated pest management analysis of alternative treatment methods, and a pest profile.

Attachments

**FINDINGS REGARDING A TREATMENT PLAN FOR  
THE ASIAN CITRUS PSYLLID  
Anaheim, Fullerton, Garden Grove, La Habra, Orange, Santa Ana, Tustin, Westminster,  
and Yorba Linda, Orange County  
Program AM-9859**

Between April 3, 2017 and October 4, 2018, the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) confirmed the presence of the causative bacterial agent of the citrus disease huanglongbing (HLB) in citrus tree tissue and insect vectors collected in the cities of Anaheim, Fullerton, Garden Grove, La Habra, Orange, Santa Ana, Tustin, Westminster, and Yorba Linda in Orange County. HLB is a devastating disease of citrus and is spread through feeding action by populations of the Asian citrus psyllid (ACP), *Diaphorina citri* Kuwayama.

In order to determine the extent of the infestation in Anaheim, Fullerton, Garden Grove, La Habra, Orange, Santa Ana, Tustin, Westminster, and Yorba Linda, and to define an appropriate response area, an additional survey took place for several days over a one quarter-square mile area, centered on the following detections: April 3, 2017, Anaheim; April 11, 2017, La Habra; February 14, 2018, Fullerton; May 25, 2018, Yorba Linda; August 10, 2018, Westminster; August 20, 2018, Santa Ana; August 31, 2018, Anaheim and Garden Grove; September 25, 2018, Tustin; and October 4, 2018, Orange. Based on this survey, pest biology, findings and recommendations from California's HLB Task Force, the Primary State Entomologist, the Primary State Plant Pathologist, United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) experts on HLB and ACP, county agricultural commissioner representatives who are knowledgeable on HLB and ACP, and experience gained from USDA's control efforts in the southeastern United States, I have determined that an infestation of HLB exists and it poses a statewide imminent danger to the environment and economy.

The results of the additional survey also indicated that the local infestation is amenable to CDFA's ACP and HLB emergency response strategies, which include chemical control treatment. This option was selected based upon minimal impacts to the natural environment, biological effectiveness, minimal public intrusiveness, and cost.

HLB is considered one of the most devastating diseases of citrus in the world. The bacterium that causes the disease, *Candidatus Liberibacter asiaticus*, blocks the flow of nutrients within the tree and causes the tree to starve to death within two to five years of infection. There is no cure. Symptoms of HLB include yellow shoots with mottling and chlorosis of the leaves, misshapen fruit, fruit that does not fully color, and fruit that has a very bitter taste, which makes it inedible for human consumption. These symptoms often do not appear until two years after infection, making this particular disease difficult to contain and suppress. These undesirable symptoms of HLB-infected trees result in the trees' loss of commercial and aesthetic value while at the same time such trees are hosts for spreading HLB.

ACP is an insect pest that is native to Asia. It has appeared in Central and South America. In the United States, ACP has been found in Alabama, Arizona, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, and Texas. In California, ACP has been found in twenty-six counties.

ACP feeds on members of the plant family Rutaceae, primarily on *Citrus* and *Murraya* species, but is also known to attack several other genera, including over forty species of plant that act as hosts and possible carriers. The most serious damage to the environment and property caused by ACP – the death and loss in value of host plants – is due to its vectoring HLB. In addition, the psyllids also cause injury to their host plants via the withdrawal of large amounts of sap as they feed and via the production

of large amounts of honeydew, which coats the leaves of the tree and encourages the growth of sooty mold. Sooty mold blocks sunlight from reaching the leaves.

These pests present a significant and imminent threat to the natural environment, agriculture, and economy of California. For example, unabated spread of HLB would have severe consequences to both the citrus industry and to the urban landscape via the decline and the death of citrus trees. The value of California citrus production in the 2016-17 marketing year was \$3.389 billion. The total economic impact of the industry on California's economy in 2016-17 was \$7.1 billion. The California citrus industry added \$1.695 billion to California's state GDP in 2016. Estimated full time equivalent jobs in the California citrus industry in 2016-17 totaled 21,674. Estimated wages paid by the California citrus industry in 2016-17 totaled \$452 million. A 20 percent reduction in California citrus acreage would cause a loss of 7,350 jobs, \$127 million in employee income, and reduce state GDP by \$501 million.

Additionally, if unabated, the establishment of HLB in California would harm the natural environment as commercial and residential citrus growers would be forced to increase pesticide use. And, the establishment of HLB could lead to enforcement of quarantine restrictions by the USDA and our international trading partners. Such restrictions would jeopardize California's citrus exports, which are valued at over \$800 million per year.

The causative bacteria of HLB was first detected in Los Angeles in 2012. It has subsequently been detected in Orange, Riverside, and San Bernardino counties. Prior to November 2017, the level of HLB risk in California was thought to be relatively stable. However, on November 22, 2017, the University of California and the United States Department of Agriculture released a briefing paper that indicates, beginning in June 2017, a sharp increase in HLB and HLB-positive ACP detections, citrus trees containing HLB, and ACP nymphs. With the release of the November 22, 2017 briefing paper, the Department became aware of the exponential intensification of the HLB epidemic, as demonstrated by the indicators contained in the paper.

Infected trees are destroyed as soon as they are discovered. However, due to the length of time it takes for symptoms to appear on infected trees, new infestations continue to be discovered. If the current infestation is not abated immediately, ACP will likely become established in neighboring counties and could pave the way for a statewide HLB infestation.

CDFA has evaluated possible treatment methods in accordance with integrated pest management (IPM) principles. As part of these principles, I have considered the following treatments for control of ACP: 1) physical controls; 2) cultural controls; 3) biological controls; and 4) chemical controls. Upon careful evaluation of each these options, I have determined that it is necessary to address the imminent threat posed by HLB using currently available technology in a manner that is recommended by the HLB Task Force.

Based upon input from the HLB Task Force, the Primary State Entomologist, the Primary State Plant Pathologist, USDA experts on HLB and ACP, and county agricultural commissioner representatives who are knowledgeable on ACP and HLB, I find there are no physical, cultural or biological control methods that are both effective against ACP and allow CDFA to meet its statutory obligations, and therefore it is necessary to conduct chemical treatments to abate this threat. As a result, I am ordering insecticide treatments for ACP using ground-based equipment within a 400-meter radius around each HLB detection site and any subsequent sites.

A Program Environmental Impact Report (PEIR) has been prepared which analyzes the ACP and HLB treatment program in accordance with Public Resources Code (PRC), Sections 21000 et seq. The PEIR was certified in December 2014, and is available at <http://www.cdfa.ca.gov/plant/peir/>. The PEIR addresses the treatment of the ACP and HLB at the program level and provides guidance on future actions against ACP and HLB. It identifies feasible alternatives and possible mitigation measures to be implemented for individual ACP and HLB treatment activities. The ACP and HLB program has incorporated the mitigation measures and integrated pest management techniques as described in the PEIR. In accordance with PRC Section 21105, this PEIR has been filed with the appropriate local planning agency of all affected cities and counties. No local conditions have been detected which would justify or necessitate preparation of a site-specific plan.

### **Sensitive Areas**

CDFA has consulted with the California Department of Fish and Wildlife's California Natural Diversity Database for threatened or endangered species, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, the National Marine Fisheries Service and the California Department of Fish and Wildlife when rare and endangered species are located within the treatment area. Mitigation measures for rare and endangered species will be implemented as needed. The CDFA shall not apply pesticides to bodies of water or undeveloped areas of native vegetation. All treatment shall be applied to residential properties, common areas within residential development, non-agricultural commercial properties, and rights-of-way.

### **Work Plan**

The proposed treatment area encompasses those portions of Orange County which fall within a 400-meter area around the properties on which the causative agent of HLB has been detected, and any subsequent detection sites within the proposed treatment boundaries. A map of the program boundaries is attached. The work plan consists of the following elements:

1. ACP Monitoring. Visual surveys and detection trapping within a 400-meter radius around each HLB detection site will be conducted to monitor post-treatment ACP populations.
2. ACP and HLB Visual Survey. All host plants will be inspected for ACP and for HLB symptoms within a 400-meter radius around each HLB detection site, at least twice a year. ACP and host plant tissue will be collected and forwarded to a USDA accredited laboratory for identification and analysis.
3. HLB Disease testing. All host tree tissues and ACP life stages shall be tested for the presence of HLB.
4. Treatment. All properties with host plants within a 400-meter radius around each HLB detection site shall be treated according to the following protocol to control ACP:
  - a. Tempo® SC Ultra, containing the contact pyrethroid insecticide cyfluthrin, shall be applied by ground-based hydraulic spray equipment to the foliage of host plants for controlling the adults and nymphs of ACP. Treatment may be reapplied up to three times annually if additional ACP are detected.

- b. Either Merit® 2F or CoreTect™, containing the systemic insecticide imidacloprid, will be applied to the root zone beneath host plants for controlling developing nymphs and providing long term protection against re-infestation. Merit® 2F is applied as a soil drench, while CoreTect™ tablets are inserted two to five inches below the soil surface and watered in to initiate tablet dissolution. CoreTect™ is used in place of Merit® 2F in situations where there are environmental concerns about soil surface runoff of the liquid Merit® 2F formulation, such as host plants growing next to ponds and other environmentally sensitive areas. Treatment may be re-applied once annually if additional ACPs are detected.

### **Public Information**

Residents of affected properties shall be invited to a public meeting where officials from CDFA, the California Department of Pesticide Regulation, the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, and the county agricultural commissioner's office shall be present to address residents' questions and concerns.

Residents shall be notified in writing at least 48 hours in advance of any treatment in accordance with the Food and Agricultural Code (FAC), Section 5771 – 5779 and 5421-5436.

After treatment, completion notices are left with the residents detailing precautions to take and post-harvest intervals applicable to the citrus fruit. Treatment information is posted at [http://cdfa.ca.gov/plant/acp/treatment\\_maps.html](http://cdfa.ca.gov/plant/acp/treatment_maps.html).

For any questions related to this program, please contact the CDFA toll-free telephone number at 800-491-1899 for assistance. This telephone number is also listed on all treatment notices. Treatment information is posted at [http://cdfa.ca.gov/plant/acp/treatment\\_maps.html](http://cdfa.ca.gov/plant/acp/treatment_maps.html).

Press releases, if issued, are prepared by the CDFA information officer and the county agricultural commissioner, in close coordination with the program leader responsible for treatment. Either the county agricultural commissioner or the public information officer serves as the primary contact to the media.

Information concerning the HLB/ACP program will be conveyed directly to local and State political representatives and authorities via letters, emails, and/or faxes.

### **Findings**


HLB and ACP pose a significant and imminent threat to California's natural environment, agriculture, public and private property, and its economy.

The work plan involving chemical control of these pests is necessary to prevent loss and damage to California's natural environment, citrus industry, native wildlife, private and public property, and food supplies.



Asian Citrus Psyllid  
Notice of Treatment Findings  
Program AM-9859  
Page 5

My decision to adopt findings and take action is based on sections 24.5, 401.5, 403, 407, 408, 5401-5405, and 5761-5764 of the FAC.



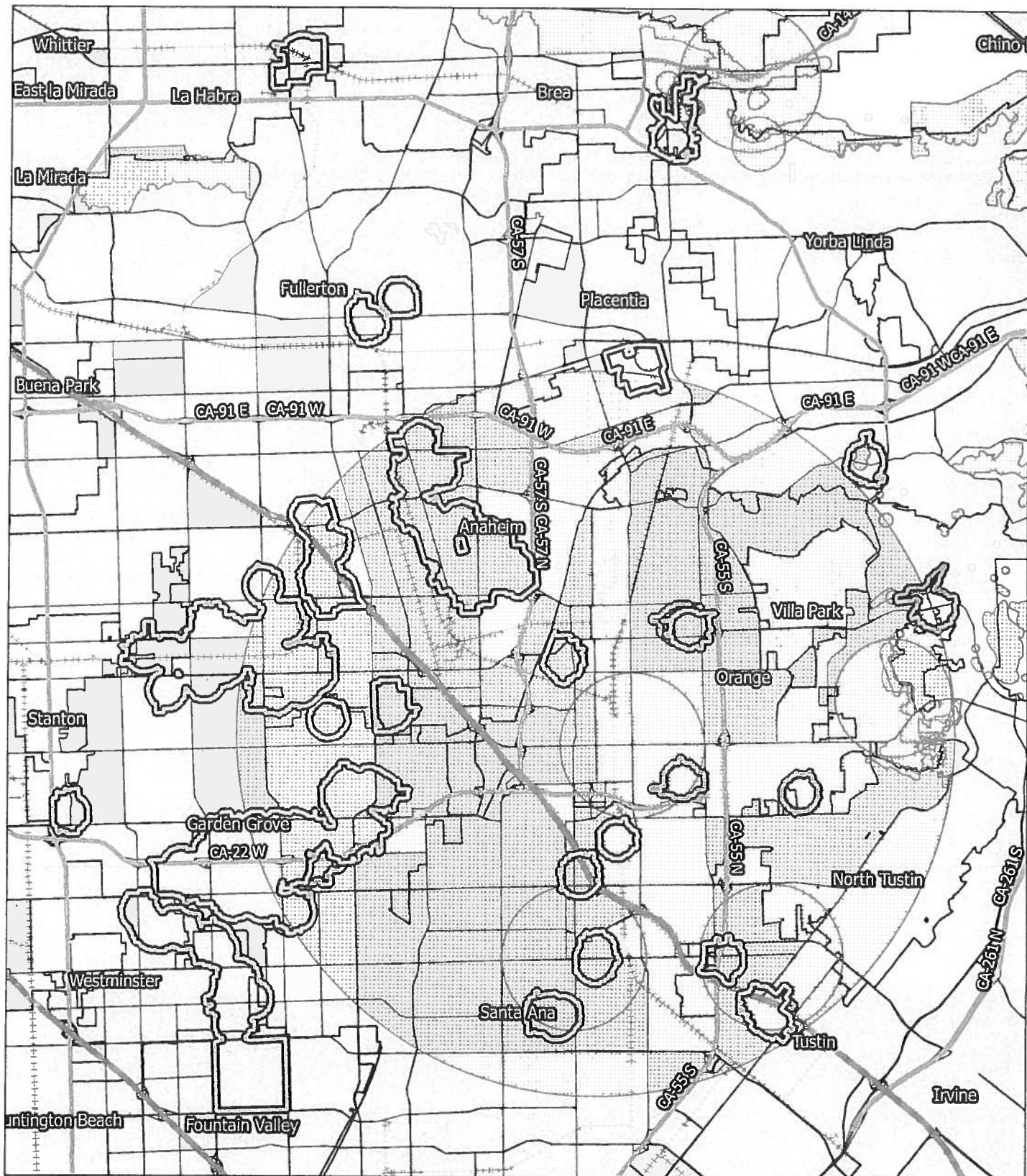
Karen Ross, Secretary



Date

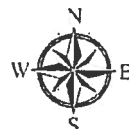
# Asian Citrus Psyllid Program

Anaheim, Fullerton, Garden Grove, La Habra, Orange, Santa Ana, Tustin, Westminster,  
Yorba Linda, Orange County Amendment  
2018



- Existing 400m Treatment Area
- New 400m Treatment Area

Sensitive Environmental Area/Treatment Mitigations In Place



Asian Citrus Psyllid/ Huanglongbing Work Plan  
July 2018

## I. Trapping and Visual Survey

### A. Urban and Rural Residential Detection Trapping and Visual Survey

This is a cooperative State/County trapping program for the Asian Citrus Psyllid (ACP) to provide early detection of an infestation in a county. Traps are serviced by agricultural inspectors. The trap used for ACP detection is the yellow panel trap, which is a cardboard panel coated with stickum on each side. ACP becomes entangled on the sticky surface and cannot move off of the trap. Yellow panel traps have proven successful at detecting infestations of ACP. At all locations where traps are placed, the host plant is visually inspected for ACP. If ACP is detected, the host will be visually surveyed for additional ACP and symptoms of huanglongbing (HLB).

- Trap Density: Five to 16 traps/square mile.
- Trap Servicing Interval: Every two to four weeks.
- Trap Relocation and Replacement: Traps should be replaced and relocated every four to eight weeks to another host at least 500 feet away, if other hosts are available.
- Visual surveys and/or tap sampling are conducted once at each trapping site when the trap is placed.

### B. Delimitation Trapping and Visual Survey Outside of the Generally Infested Area

The protocols below are the actions in response to the detection of ACP in counties north of Santa Barbara County and the Tehachapi Mountains.

#### 1. Response to the collection one or more ACP

##### a. Trapping

Density will be 50 traps per square mile in a four-square mile delimitation area centered on the detection site. Traps will be serviced weekly for one month. If no additional ACP are detected, the traps will be serviced monthly for one year past the identification date. Additional detections may increase the size of the delimitation survey area and will restart the one-year clock on the trap servicing requirement.

##### b. Visual Survey

All find sites and adjacent properties will be visually surveyed for ACP and HLB. Additional sites may be surveyed as part of the risk-based survey.

### C. Commercial Grove Trapping

In counties with substantial commercial citrus production and are not generally infested with ACP, traps are placed within the groves at the density of one trap per 40 acres. Traps are replaced every month and submitted for screening.

In areas that are generally infested with ACP, agricultural inspectors visually survey commercial groves for plant tissue displaying symptoms of HLB and collect ACP which are tested for HLB.

## II. Treatment

CDFA's treatment activities for ACP vary throughout the state and depend on multiple factors. Factors CDFA considers prior to treatment include:

Asian Citrus Psyllid/ Huanglongbing Work Plan  
July 2018

- Determination if suppression of ACP is feasible;
  - The proximity of the ACP infestation to commercial citrus;
  - Whether growers are conducting coordinated treatment activities;
  - The level of HLB risk;
  - Consistency with the overall goal of protecting the state's commercial citrus production.
- A. Treatment scenarios throughout the state in which treatment will occur:**
- In areas with commercial citrus production that are generally infested with ACP, and where all growers are treating on a coordinated schedule; CDFA may conduct residential buffer treatments to suppress ACP populations.
  - In areas with commercial citrus production that are not generally infested with ACP; CDFA will conduct residential treatments in response to ACP detections.
  - In areas where HLB is detected, CDFA will conduct residential treatments to suppress ACP populations.
  - In areas where ACP has not been previously detected, or where ACP has been detected at low densities, CDFA will conduct residential treatments to prevent ACP establishment or suppress populations.

CDFA's current policy is to not conduct treatments in areas that are generally infested if there is limited or no commercial citrus production in the area, or if all growers in the area are not treating.

**1. Treatment Protocols**

A Program Environmental Impact Report (PEIR) has been certified which analyzes the ACP treatment program in accordance with Public Resources Code, Sections 21000 et seq. The PEIR is available at <http://www.cdfa.ca.gov/plant/peir>. The treatment activities described below are consistent with the PEIR.

In accordance with the integrated pest management principles, the CDFA has evaluated possible treatment methods and determined that there are no physical, cultural, or biological control available to eliminate ACP from an area.

In general, when treatment has been deemed appropriate, CDFA applies insecticides to host trees in the residential (urban) areas in a 50 to 400-meter radius around each detection site. Only ACP host plants are treated.

**a. Within two miles of International Border with Mexico**

- CDFA will treat the residential area within a 400-meter buffer of the border.
- A Notice of Treatment (NOT) will be issued.

**b. Within a Generally Infested Area With Commercial Citrus Production**

- CDFA will treat the residential area within a 400-meter buffer surrounding commercial citrus groves if the growers are conducting coordinated treatments.
- A NOT will be issued.

Asian Citrus Psyllid/ Huanglongbing Work Plan  
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**c. Outside of the Generally Infested Area**

The actions below are in response to the detection of one or more ACP in counties north of Santa Barbara County and the Tehachapi Mountains.

- Detection of one or more ACP - All properties with hosts within a 50-meter radius of the detection site will be treated.
- A NOT will be issued.

The actions below are in response to the detection of two or more ACP in Fresno, Madera, Kern, Kings, and Tulare counties.

- Detection of two or more ACP on one trap or one or more ACP detected on separate traps within 400 meters of each other within a six-month period – All properties with hosts within an 800-meter radius will be treated.
- In a commercial citrus environment, where there are few residences in the area, CDFA will treat the residential area within an 800-meter buffer surrounding commercial citrus groves if the growers are conducting coordinated treatments.
- A NOT will be issued.

**d. In response to an HLB Detection**

- All properties within a 400-meter radius of the detection site will be treated.
- A NOT will be issued.
- All host plants found to be infected with HLB shall be destroyed. Infected host plants shall be removed and destroyed by mechanical means.
- A Proclamation of an Emergency Program (PEP) will be issued.

**2. Treatment Methodology**

The treatment protocol consists of both a foliar and a systemic insecticide. The foliar insecticide is used for immediate reduction of the adult population in order to prevent the adults from dispersal. The systemic insecticide is a soil treatment used to kill the sedentary nymphs and provide long term protection against reinfestation. Treatment frequency is dependent on the insecticide applied and severity of the infestation. Treatments will end no later than two years after the last psyllid detection in the treatment area.

CDFA uses registered pesticides and follows the label directions. The treatment protocol may be adjusted to use only the foliar or the systemic insecticide to allow for mitigations in special situations.

**a. Foliar Treatment**

Tempo® SC Ultra (cyfluthrin) is a pyrethroid contact insecticide. Treatment will initially occur once, and subsequent applications may occur for up to three times annually if additional psyllids are detected. This material will be applied to the foliage of all host plants using hydraulic spray or hand spray equipment.

Asian Citrus Psyllid/ Huanglongbing Work Plan  
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**b. Soil Treatment**

A systemic soil application will be made using either Merit® 2F or CoreTect™.

- Merit® 2F (imidacloprid), is a neonicotinoid systemic insecticide. Treatment will initially occur once, and a subsequent application may occur once on an annual basis if additional psyllids are detected. This material will be applied to the soil within the root zone of host plants.
- CoreTect™ (imidacloprid) is a neonicotinoid systemic insecticide. It is used in place of Merit® 2F in situations where there are environmental concerns about soil surface runoff of the liquid Merit® 2F formulation, such as host plants growing next to ponds and other environmentally sensitive areas. Treatment will initially occur once, with a subsequent application once on an annual basis if additional psyllids are detected. This material is a pelletized tablet and is inserted into the soil and watered in within the root zone of host plants.

**INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVE TREATMENT  
METHODS FOR CONTROL OF THE ASIAN CITRUS PSYLLID AND HUANGLONGBING  
May 2018**

The treatment program used by the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) for control of the Asian citrus psyllid (ACP), *Diaphorina citri* (Hemiptera: Psyllidae), and the disease it transmits, namely Huanglongbing, *Candidatus Liberibacter asiaticus*, targets multiple life stages. A contact insecticide is used for an immediate control of ACP adults in order to prevent spread, and a systemic insecticide is used to control developing ACP nymphs and to give the plant long term protection from re-infestation. The contact insecticide preferentially used contains the synthetic pyrethroid cyfluthrin, while the systemic insecticide contains the synthetic neonicotinoid imidacloprid. Both products have been shown to be effective against ACP elsewhere, particularly in Florida. In addition, HLB-infected plants are removed in their entirety and destroyed, in order to remove a reservoir for the disease. The California Huanglongbing Task Force, a joint government, university, and industry group formed in 2007 to provide guidance to the CDFA on matters pertaining to ACP and HLB has endorsed the use of these chemicals in the CDFA's treatment program.

Below is an evaluation of alternative treatment methods to control ACP and HLB which have been considered for treatment programs in California.

#### **A. PHYSICAL CONTROL**

**Mass Trapping.** Mass trapping of adults involves placing a high density of traps in an area in an attempt to physically remove them before they can reproduce. The current available trapping system for ACP relies on short distance visual stimulus, and is not considered effective enough to use in a mass trapping program.

**Active Psyllid Removal.** Adult ACPs are mobile daytime fliers, and adults could theoretically be netted or collected off of foliage. However, due to their ability to fly when disturbed, and the laborious and time-prohibitive task of collecting minute insects from several properties by hand, it would be highly unlikely that all adults could be captured and removed. Nymphs attach themselves to developing leaves and stems via their proboscis. Therefore, physical removal of the nymphs would entail removal of the growing shoots which will stunt the tree and reduce fruit production. For these reasons, mechanical control is not considered to be an effective alternative.

**Host Removal.** Removal of host plants for ACP would involve the large-scale destruction of plants and their roots by either physical removal or phytotoxic herbicides. Additionally, host removal could promote dispersal of female psyllids in search of hosts outside of the treatment area, thus spreading the infestation. For these reasons, host removal is considered inefficient and too intrusive to use over the entirety of the treatment areas used for ACP. However, physical host removal of HLB-infected plants in their entirety is used for HLB control, because it is limited in scope to just the infected tree and it is effective at eliminating the disease reservoir, thereby preventing further spread of the disease by ACP.

#### **B. CULTURAL CONTROL**

**Cultural Control.** Cultural controls involve the manipulation of cultivation practices to reduce the prevalence of pest populations. These include crop rotation, using pest-resistant varieties, and intercropping with pest-repellent plants. None of these options are applicable for ACP control in an urban environment, and may only serve to drive the psyllids outside the treatment area, thus spreading the infestation.

### C. BIOLOGICAL CONTROL

**Microorganisms.** No single-celled microorganisms, such as bacteria, are currently available to control ACP.

**Nematodes.** Entomopathogenic nematodes can be effective for control of some soil-inhabiting insects, but are not effective, nor are they used, against above ground insects such as psyllids.

**Parasites and Predators.** There have been two parasites released in Florida against ACP, but only one of these are considered somewhat successful there, namely *Tamarixia radiata* (Hymenoptera: Eulophidae). This insect has been released into the environment in southern California. The CDFA is working with the citrus industry to pursue options for incorporating this parasite into treatment programs statewide. In addition, a second wasp has been recently released by the University of California Riverside, *Diaphorencyrtus aligarhensis*.

**Sterile Insect Technique (SIT).** SIT involves the release of reproductively sterile insects which then mate with the wild population, resulting in the production of infertile eggs. SIT has neither been researched nor developed for ACP, nor has it been developed for any species of psyllids, and is therefore unavailable.

### D. CHEMICAL CONTROL

**Foliar Treatment.** A number of contact insecticides have been researched for use against ACP elsewhere, particularly in Florida. Contact insecticides are more effective against adult ACPs than the sedentary nymphs because adults actively move around on plants, thereby coming into contact with residues, whereas nymphs have to be directly sprayed in order for them to come into contact. The following product has been identified for use by the CDFA, based on a combination of effectiveness against ACP, worker and environmental safety, and California registration status.

Tempo® SC Ultra is a formulation of cyfluthrin which is applied to the foliage of all host plants. Tempo® SC Ultra is a broad-spectrum synthetic pyrethroid insecticide which kills insects on contact. Tempo® SC Ultra has no preharvest interval, which makes it compatible with residential fruit-growing practices.

**Soil Treatment.** A number of systemic insecticides have been researched for use against ACP elsewhere, particularly in Florida. Systemic insecticides are particularly effective against psyllid nymphs because nymphs spend much of their time feeding, thereby acquiring a lethal dose. The following products have been identified for use by the CDFA, based on a combination of effectiveness against ACP, worker and environmental safety, and California registration status.

Merit® 2F is a formulation of imidacloprid which is applied to the root system of all host plants via a soil drench. Imidacloprid is a synthetic neonicotinoid insecticide which controls a number of other phloem feeding pests such as psyllids, aphids, mealybugs, etc.

CoreTect™ is a formulation of imidacloprid which is applied to the root system of all host plants via insertion of a tablet into the soil, followed by watering. It is used in place of Merit® 2F in situations where there are environmental concerns about soil surface runoff of the liquid Merit® 2F formulation, such as host plants growing next to ponds and other environmentally sensitive areas.



## E. RESOURCES

Grafton-Cardwell, E. E. and M. P. Daugherty. 2013. Asian citrus psyllid and huanglongbing disease. Pest Notes Publication 74155. University of California, Division of Agriculture and Natural Resources Publication 8205. 5 pp.  
<http://www.ipm.ucdavis.edu/PDF/PESTNOTES/pnasiancitruspsyllid.pdf>.

Grafton-Cardwell, E. E., J. G. Morse, N. V. O'Connell, P. A. Phillips, C. E. Kallsen, and D. R. Haviland. 2013. UC IPM Management Guidelines: Citrus. Asian Citrus Psyllid. Pest Notes Publication 74155. University of California, Division of Agriculture and Natural Resources. <http://www.ipm.ucdavis.edu/PMG/r107304411.html>.

## PEST PROFILE

Common Name: Asian Citrus Psyllid

Scientific Name: *Diaphorina citri* Kuwayama

Order and Family: Hemiptera, Psyllidae

Description: The Asian citrus psyllid (ACP) is 3 to 4 millimeters long with a brown mottled body. The head is light brown. The wings are broadest in the apical half, mottled, and with a dark brown band extending around the periphery of the outer half of the wing. The insect is covered with a whitish waxy secretion, making it appear dusty. Nymphs are generally yellowish orange in color, with large filaments confined to an apical plate of the abdomen. The eggs are approximately 0.3 millimeters long, elongated, and almond-shaped. Fresh eggs are pale in color, then, turn yellow, and finally orange at the time of hatching. Eggs are placed on plant tissue with the long axis vertical to the surface of the plant.

History: Asian citrus psyllid was first found in the United States in Palm Beach County, Florida, in June 1998 in backyard plantings of orange jasmine. By 2001, it had spread to 31 counties in Florida, with much of the spread due to movement of infested nursery plants. In the spring of 2001, Asian citrus psyllid was accidentally introduced into the Rio Grande Valley, Texas on potted nursery stock from Florida. It was subsequently found in Hawaii in 2006, in Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina in 2008. ACP was first found in California on August 27, 2008 in San Diego County. Subsequent to this initial detection in San Diego County, the ACP has been detected in Fresno, Imperial, Kern, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Tulare, and Ventura counties. The ACP has the potential to establish itself throughout California wherever citrus is grown.

Distribution: ACP is found in tropical and subtropical Asia, Afghanistan, Saudi Arabia, Reunion, Mauritius, parts of South and Central America, Mexico, the Caribbean, and in the U.S. (Alabama, Arizona, California, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, and Texas).

Life Cycle: Eggs are laid on tips of growing shoots; on and between unfurling leaves. Females may lay more than 800 eggs during their lives. Nymphs pass through five instars. The total life cycle requires from 15 to 47 days, depending on environmental factors such as temperature and season. The adults may live for several months. There is no diapause but populations are low in the winter or during dry periods. There are nine to ten generations a year, with up to 16 noted under observation in field cages.

Hosts and Economic Importance: ACP feeds mainly on *Citrus* spp., at least two species of *Murraya*, and at least three other genera, all in the family Rutaceae. Damage from the psyllids occurs in two ways: the first by drawing out of large amounts of sap from the plant as they feed and, secondly, the psyllids produce copious amounts of honeydew. The honeydew then coats the leaves of the tree, encouraging sooty mold to grow which blocks sunlight to the leaves. However, the most serious damage caused by ACP is due to its ability to effectively vector three phloem-inhabiting bacteria in the genus *Candidatus Liberibacter*, the most widespread being *Candidatus Liberibacter asiaticus*. These bacteria cause a disease known as huanglongbing, or citrus greening. In the past, these bacteria have been extremely difficult to detect and characterize. In recent years, however, DNA probes, electron microscopy, and enzyme-linked

immunosorbent assay tests (ELISA) have been developed that have improved detection. Symptoms of huanglongbing include yellow shoots, with mottling and chlorosis of the leaves. The juice of the infected fruit has a bitter taste. Fruit does not color properly, hence the term "greening" is sometimes used in reference to the disease. Huanglongbing is one of the most devastating diseases of citrus in the world. Once infected, there is no cure for disease and infected trees will die within ten years. The once flourishing citrus industry in India is slowly being wiped out by dieback. This dieback has multiple causes, but the major reason is due to HLB.

### Host List

#### SCIENTIFIC NAME

*Aegle marmelos*  
*Aeglopsis chevalieri*  
*Afraegle gabonensis*  
*Afraegle paniculata*  
*Amyris madrensis*  
*Atalantia monophylla*  
*Atalantia* spp.  
*Balsamocitrus dawei*  
*Bergia (=Murraya) koenigii*  
*Calodendrum capense*  
*X Citroncirus webberi*  
*Choisya arizonica*  
*Choisya ternate*  
*Citropsis articulata*  
*Citropsis gillettiana*  
*Citropsis schweinfurthii*  
*Citrus aurantiifolia*  
  
*Citrus aurantium*  
  
*Citrus hystrix*  
*Citrus jambhiri*  
*Citrus limon*  
*Citrus madurensis*  
 (=X *Citrofortunella microcarpa*)  
*Citrus maxima*  
*Citrus medica*  
*Citrus meyeri*  
*Citrus x nobilis*  
*Citrus x paradisi*  
*Citrus reticulata*  
*Citrus sinensis*  
*Citrus* spp.  
*Clausena anisum-olens*  
*Clausena excavata*  
*Clausena indica*  
*Clausena lansium*  
*Clymenia polyandra*

#### COMMON NAMES

bael, Bengal quince, golden apple, bela, milva  
 Chevalier's aeglopsis  
 Gabon powder-flask  
 Nigerian powder-flask  
 mountain torchwood  
 Indian atalantia  
  
 Uganda powder-flask  
 curry leaf  
 Cape chestnut  
  
 Arizonia orange  
 Mexican or mock orange  
 Katimboro, Muboro, West African cherry orange  
 cherry-orange  
 African cherry-orange  
 lime, Key lime, Persian lime, lima, limón agrio, limón ceutí, lima mejicana, limero  
 sour orange, Seville orange, bigarde, marmalade orange, naranja agria, naranja amarga  
 Mauritius papeda, Kaffir lime  
 rough lemon, jambhiri-orange, limón rugoso, rugoso  
 lemon, limón, limonero  
 calamondin  
  
 pummelo, pomelo, shaddock, pompelmous, toronja  
 citron, cidra, cidro, toronja  
 Meyer lemon, dwarf lemon  
 king mandarin, tangor, Florida orange, King-of-Siam  
 grapefruit, pomelo, toronja  
 mandarin, tangerine, mandarina  
 sweet orange, orange, naranja, naranja dulce  
  
 anis  
 clausena  
 clausena  
 wampi, wampee  
 a-mulis

*Eremocitrus glauca*  
*Eremocitrus hybrid*  
*Esenbeckia berlandieri*  
*Fortunella crassifolia*  
*Fortunella margarita*  
*Fortunella polyandra*  
*Fortunella* spp.  
*Limonia acidissima*  
*Merrillia caloxylon*  
*Microcitrus australasica*  
*Microcitrus australis*  
*Microcitrus papuana*  
*X Microcitronella* spp.  
*Murraya* spp.  
*Naringi crenulata*  
*Pamburus missionis*  
*Poncirus trifoliata*  
*Severinia buxifolia*  
*Swinglea glutinosa*  
*Tetradium ruticarpum*  
*Toddalia asiatica*  
*Triphasia trifolia*  
*Vepris (=Toddalia) lanceolata*  
*Zanthoxylum fagara*

Australian desert lime  
Berlandier's jopoy  
Meiwa kumquat  
Nagami kumquat, oval kumquat  
Malayan kumquat

Indian wood apple  
flowering merrillia  
finger-lime  
Australian round-lime  
desert-lime

curry leaf, orange-jasmine, Chinese-box, naranjo jazmín  
naringi

trifoliolate orange, naranjo trébol  
Chinese box-orange  
tabog  
evodia, wu zhu yu  
orange climber  
trifoliolate limeberry, triphasia  
white ironwood  
wild lime, lime prickly-ash

**UC DAVIS**

**UC RIVERSIDE**  
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

**USDA** United States Department of Agriculture  
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

**USDA** United States Department of Agriculture  
Agricultural Research Service

**Briefing Paper: Recent changes in the ACP/HLB invasion in California and implications for regional quarantines**

**Date: 11/22/2017**

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*Beth Grafton Cardwell*

Department of Entomology, UC Riverside & UC Lindcove Research and Extension Center, Exeter, CA 93221

*David Bartels*

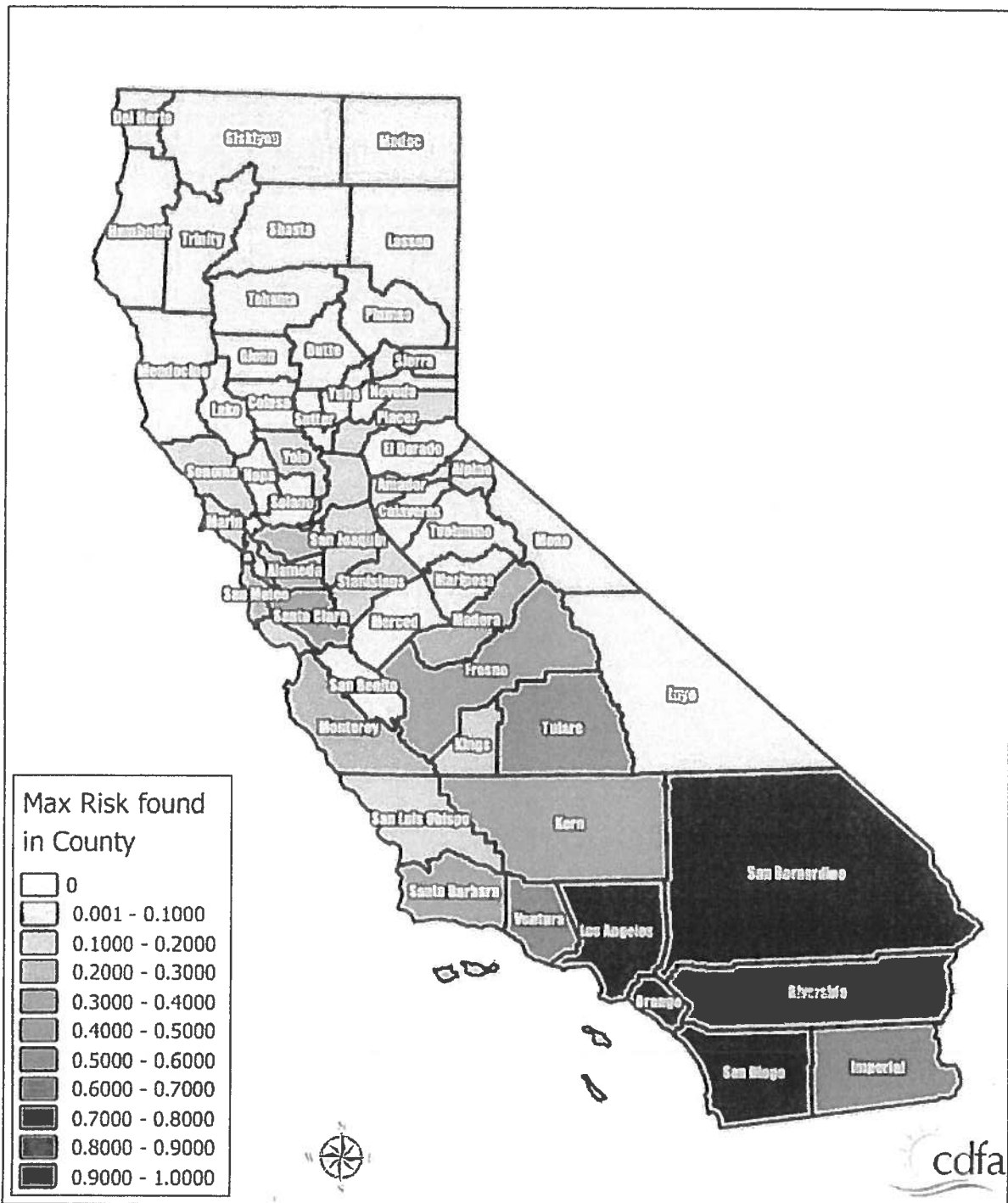
USDA-APHIS-PPQ, Field Operations – Data Analysis, Risk, and Targeting, 2150 Centre Ave., Bldg B., 3E14, Fort Collins, CO 80526

*Tim Gottwald*

USDA-ARS, U.S. Horticultural Research Laboratory, 2001 S. Rock Road, Fort Pierce, FL 34945

**State-wide background risk level for HLB**

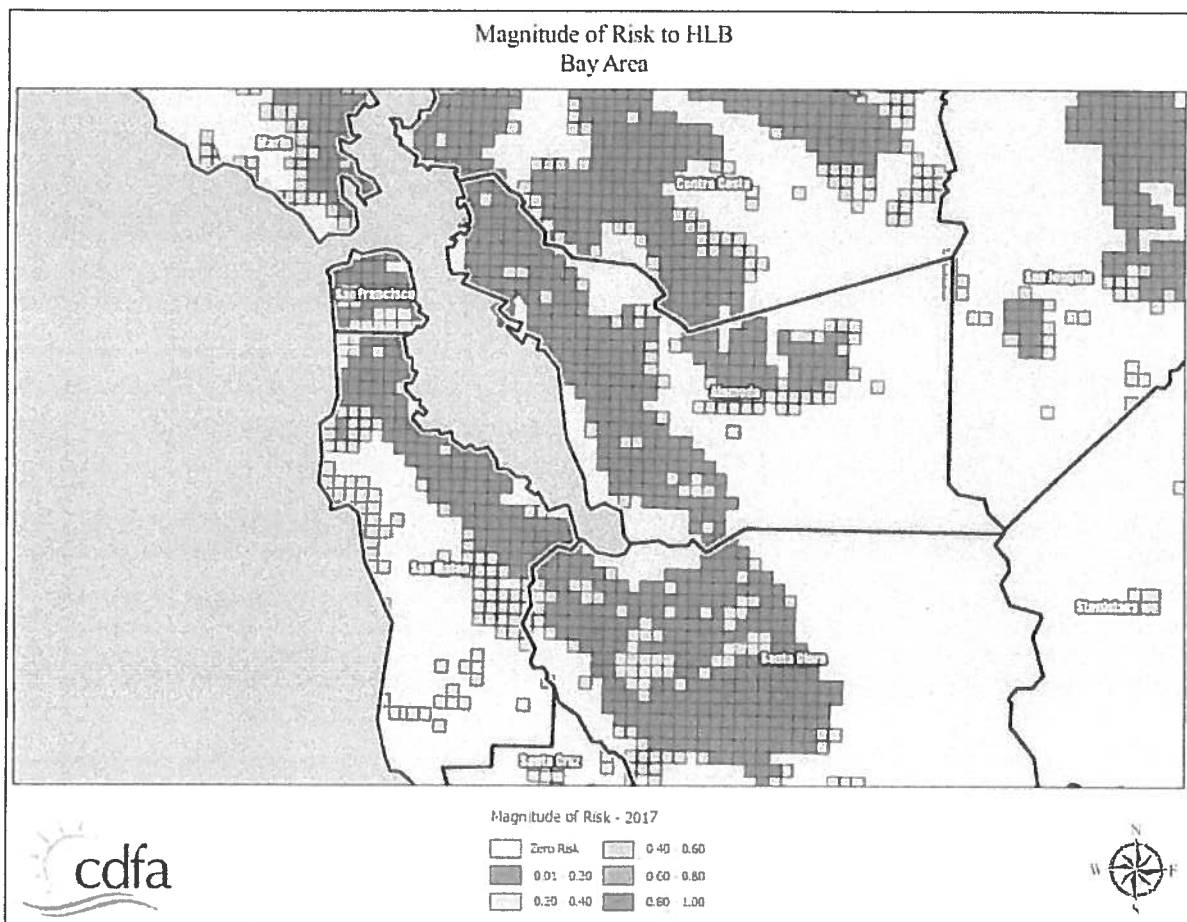
Since 2012, a background risk level for HLB in both residential and commercial citrus in each square mile of interest has been calculated 2-3 times per year using a risk model developed in Florida and adapted for use in California (Gottwald et al., 2014). The model uses a range of risk variables including census data, topography, land use, and known incidence of both HLB and Asian Citrus Psyllid (ACP) to produce a risk value ranging from 0 (extremely low risk) to 1 (very high risk) that applies to each square mile. Figure 1 shows the current risk status across the state at a county level, where the risk level applied to the county is the highest value for any individual square mile within that county



**Figure 1. Maximum HLB risk level by county across California as estimated by the USDA-ARS HLB risk model.**

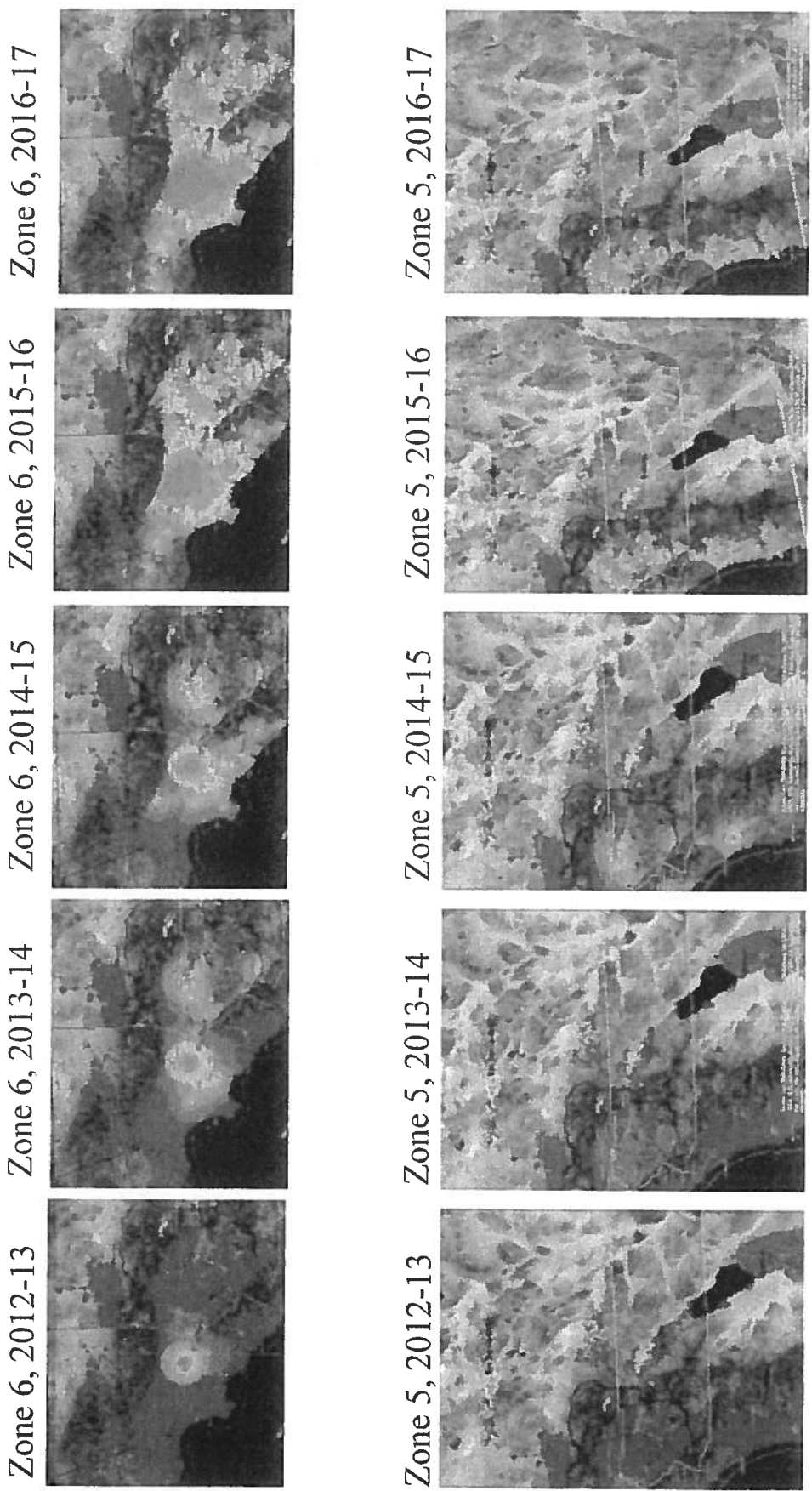
In Figure 1 note that the risk level is generally higher in the south than north, because of the known presence of HLB and large ACP population in the southern counties. Note also that in northern California even counties with only a few ACP detections – for example Santa Clara County – may still have

relatively high risk levels because of population census data that indicate the background risk of the presence of infected citrus in private yards is relatively high. To illustrate this point further, Figure 2 shows the San Francisco Bay Area in more detail.



**Figure 2. Individual square mile HLB risk levels for the San Francisco Bay Area. Note that the general risk level is low, but there are pockets of moderately high risk in San Francisco itself, and more noticeably in San Jose, associated with population census risk factors; ACP detections in this area is still low and sporadic.**

While the background risk of HLB is strongly dependent on factors which are either static (e.g. topography) or change only slowly (e.g. human socio-economic factors) the presence of the ACP vector of the pathogen introduces a large dynamic component into the risk level across the state. To illustrate the impact of the vector population on changing risk status for HLB Figure 3 shows changes in HLB risk for the proposed quarantine areas 5 (San Diego, Imperial and Eastern Riverside) and 6 (LA, Western Riverside, San Bernardino and Orange). The risk level is shown as a blue-to-red heat map with higher risk indicated by darker red color and lower risk indicated by darker blue color; a time series of six periods is shown for each area.



**Figure 3. Changes in background risk of HLB in proposed quarantine areas 5 and 6 from 2012 to present. Red color indicates high risk, blue indicates low risk. Note that the location of the early HLB detections in Hacienda Heights and San Gabriel falls inside the single high-risk area predicted in 2012. The progressive increase in risk in both areas is apparent with the passage of time. All known cases of HLB are in proposed Quarantine Area 6.**



Figure 3 tells us at least two useful things about HLB risk. First, note that in 2012-13 the only area of predicted high risk was centered on Hacienda Heights and San Gabriel, the locations of the first HLB discoveries in California; in other words, the risk model correctly anticipated the presence of HLB. Also note that the model also highlighted the focus of high risk in the city of Riverside as early as 2013-14; this outbreak emerged in 2017. These results are important for interpreting the presence of areas of elevated risk in places such as San Jose. Second, the pattern of change in risk in both areas 5 and 6 is a steady increase, spreading out from the original high risk area in LA, but also with additional foci developing at locations quite distant from the original focus. These changes are associated mainly with the spread of ACP through the region and the patterns of population density of the insect recorded in the risk-based surveys.

Taken together the results presented in this section highlight two important aspects of HLB risk that are relevant to quarantine regulations:

1. Because HLB-affected citrus plant material can be propagated and spread by human activity, the risk of HLB and ACP are to some extent independent, particularly in areas that are not generally infested with ACP.
2. **The risk of HLB can exist before the arrival of the vector** in an area because HLB-affected plant material is often brought to an area by human activities.

After ACP infests an area with pre-existing infected trees present, the vector population eventually comes into contact with the infected trees and foci of disease begin to build around them. This is because ACP acquires the pathogen from the infected trees and establishes a recurring cycle of infection and acquisition. Because trees remain asymptomatic for a long period of time, spread in the absence of detection and tree removal can occur.

### **Reducing disease spread by quarantines**

The basic principle of underlying the use of quarantines is to restrict the spread of disease by sub-dividing an area into smaller regions and limiting the opportunities for disease to spread from one region to another. In the case of invasive and highly mobile diseases, quarantines should be applied early and rigorously to have the largest effect on disease spread. Importantly, quarantines do not have to be 100% effective to be worth imposing. If the incursion of the disease into generally uninfected areas can be limited to a low rate, and psyllid populations can be kept low, local eradications can be achieved when new incursions are detected.

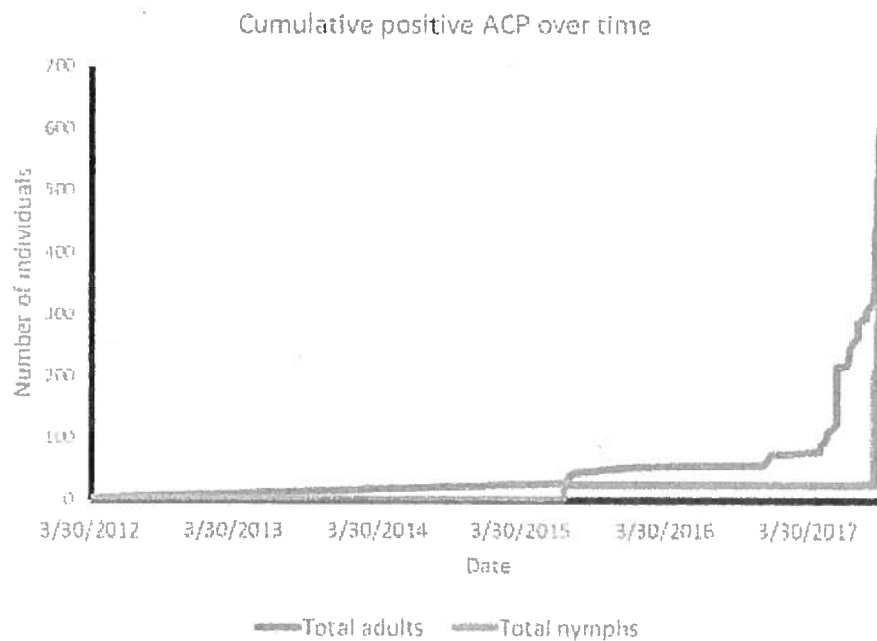
The basic idea of setting up quarantine regions within the state is an ecological analogue of the idea of constructing a ship using multiple watertight compartments; even if one compartment is flooded, as long as the flow of water is negligible to the other compartments the ship won't sink. In instituting a quarantine policy, the aim is to limit the flow of vectors and disease throughout the state and thus safeguard the industry and homeowners as a whole.

### Recent changes in the dynamics of HLB/ACP detections

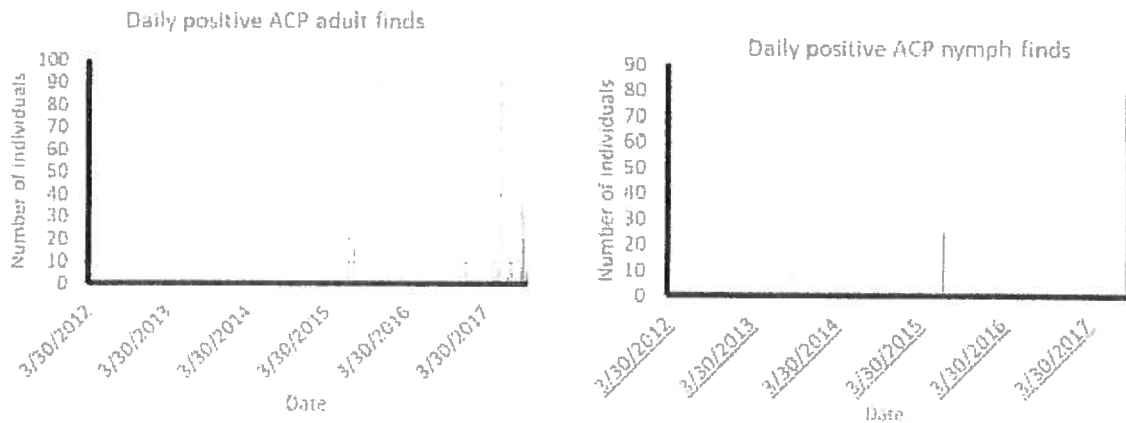
Until recently, the rate of accumulation of new positive ACP and tree detections had been relatively stable. Over the last 6 months there has been a dramatic increase in the rate of new detections of HLB infections in both ACP and citrus trees. In addition, there has been a recent increase in the number of cities in which positive finds have been reported and a sharp increase in the number of ACP nymph detections. These results are summarized in Figures 4 through 7.

Taken together the results indicate an exponential increase in the intensity of the HLB epidemic at multiple scales. The pathogen is becoming more prevalent in the vector population and in the tree population. At the same time, the upswing in nymphal detections indicates that the transmission rate is increasing and the increase in the number of cities with positive detections indicates that the geographic extent of the epidemic is increasing rapidly.

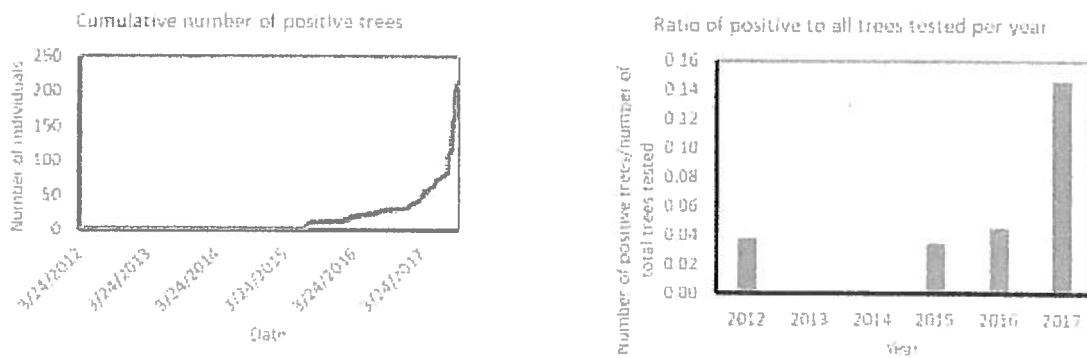
Most of these changes have become apparent only in the last 6 months. Given the very sharp increase in the intensity of the epidemic, a rapid response is needed to implement additional measures to slow the rate of spread of HLB beyond its current range before the opportunity is lost.



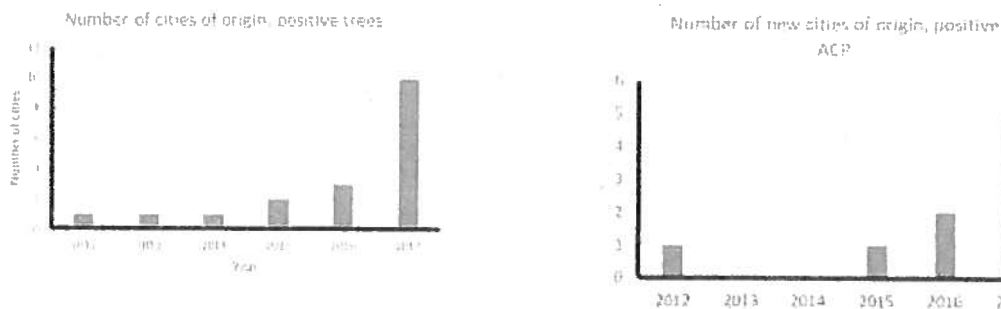
**Figure 4: Cumulative counts of PCR-positive ACP samples collected in California over time since 2012. Note the sharp increase in the rate of accumulation from mid-2017 onwards.**



**Figure 5: Daily discovery rate for PCR-positive ACP (adults and nymphs are shown separately). Note the sharp increase in finds toward the end of 2017, particularly for nymphs which had largely been absent from positive samples until recent detections.**



**Figure 6: PCR-positive tree detections over time. In the left panel the cumulative number of detections is shown, highlighting the exponential increase in 2017. In the right panel the ratio of positive trees to all trees tested per year is shown. Note that until 2017 the ratio had been more or less stable at approximately 5%, but has nearly tripled in 2017 to just under 15%.**



**Figure 7: Numbers of cities with PCR-positive ACP detections over time. The left panel shows the cumulative figure, the right panel shows the number of new cities per year. Mirroring the results for trees and for ACP, note the sharp increase in 2017. These results indicate that the epidemic is intensifying across several spatial scales at a very high rate.**



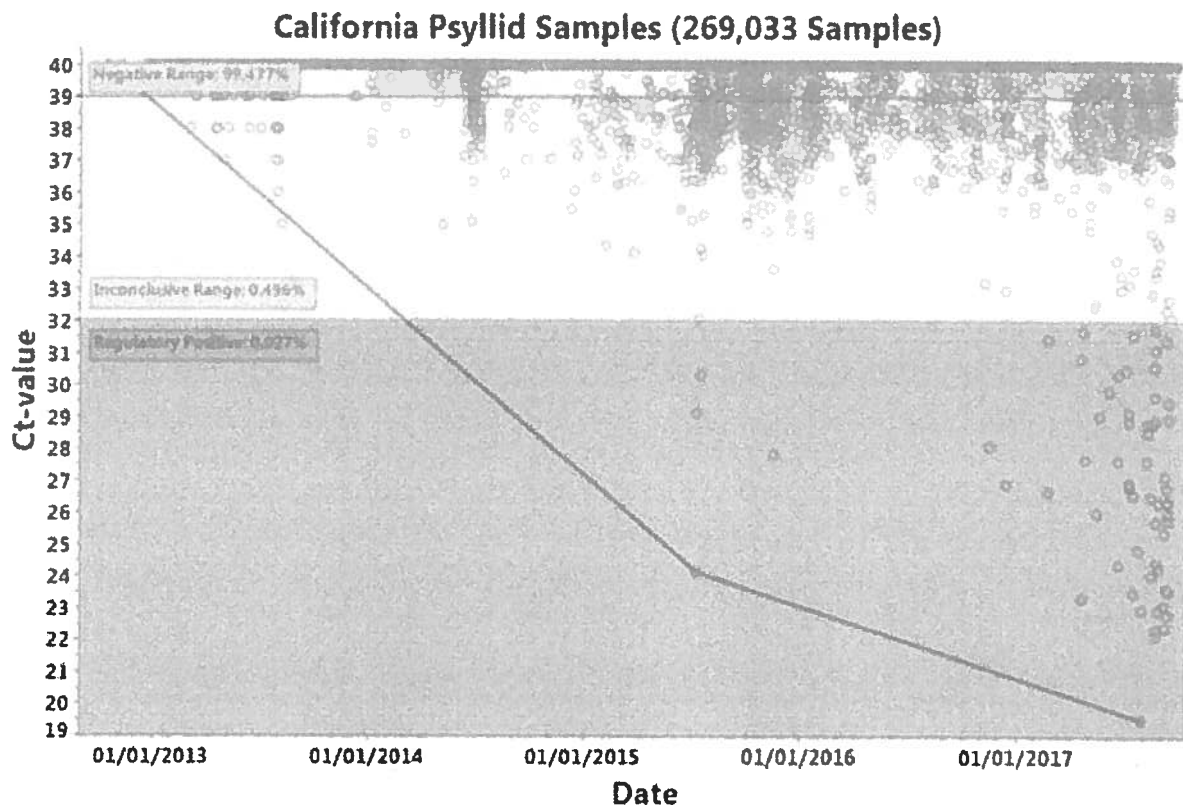


Figure 9: qPCR regulatory results recorded since the detection of HLB in California over time compared to the concentration of the pathogen in the sample (Ct < 32.1= HLB positive (red zone), Ct 32.1-38.9 = suspect (yellow zone), Ct > 38.9=HLB not detected (green zone)). The lower the Ct value, the higher the concentration of the HLB bacterium. Note the trend towards lower Ct values over time and the increase in numbers of HLB positive psyllids starting in 2015 and continuing through 2017 indicating that the titre (concentration) of HLB DNA in the psyllids is increasing.

### Implications of changes in the dynamics and recommendations




To summarize the recent changes in the dynamics of HLB/ACP detections in trees and psyllids:

1. The number of HLB positive citrus trees detected has increased exponentially in the last 4 months as compared to the previous 6 years.
2. The number of HLB positive and infectious Asian citrus psyllids has increased exponentially in the last four months as compared to the previous 6 years.
3. These HLB infectious psyllids are spreading to new communities in the LA basin at a significantly escalated rate compared to the previous 6 years.
4. These infectious psyllids can be spread by movement of ACP-host nursery stock, bulk citrus, and other possible carriers of ACP.







Given the above developments in the California HLB epidemic it is of the utmost urgency to further compartmentalize the state using quarantine zones defined by HLB risk to commercial citrus (rather than 5 mile and county wide quarantines). This will help to reduce the potential for spread of HLB to zones where HLB has not been detected in citrus trees, nor has Asian citrus psyllid become established in some cases. The proposal to divide the state into 7 zones for bulk citrus movement and three zones for nursery stock, will serve to restrict the dispersal of HLB and its ACP vectors. Currently all known HLB infected trees are inside a single quarantine zone – zone 6. However, with the exponential escalation of the number of infected ACP and citrus trees requires an immediate regulatory response to restrict spread before the opportunity for such measures to be effective is lost.



**WEEKLY MEMO 10-25-18**

**SOCIAL MEDIA  
HIGHLIGHTS**

Date Sent	Total Reach	Reactions	Comments	Engagement	Clicks
 <p><b>Garden Grove City Hall</b> LIMITED TICKETS AVAILABLE FOR JACK O'LANTERN JAMBOREE</p> <p>The 17th annual Jack O'Lantern Jamboree event on Saturday, October 27, 2018, from 1:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m., at <b>Atlantis Play Center</b> has limited tickets on sale.</p> <p>To purchase tickets online, visit <a href="http://ggcity.org/register">ggcity.org/register</a>. For more information, visit <a href="https://bit.ly/2PQ5KeE">https://bit.ly/2PQ5KeE</a></p> <p><b>#JOJ #Halloween #GG1956 #GardenGrove</b></p>  <p>(Post) October 20, 2018 1:14 pm</p>	9.2k	772	6	10%	277
 <p><b>Garden Grove City Hall</b> You're invited to the reception and ribbon-cutting ceremony of the new <b>Garden Grove Fire Department's Fire Station No. 6!</b></p> <p>The event takes place next Tuesday, October 23, 4:30 p.m., located in West Haven Park, at 12232 West Street.</p> <p>The City will also inaugurate a new, 1,815 square-foot multi-purpose community room, and a children's fire station-themed playground, located in West Haven Park, behind Fire Station No. 6.</p> <p><b>#GardenGroveFire #RibbonCutting #GG1956 #GardenGrove Garden Grove Police Department Garden Grove Public Works Department</b></p> <p><b>New Fire Station Opening Tuesday   City of Garden Grove</b></p> <p>(Post) October 18, 2018 3:04 pm</p>	4.9k	107	13	10%	577



Date Sent	Total Reach	Reactions	Comments	Engagement	Clicks	
	<p><b>Garden Grove City Hall</b> Fire Station No. 6 Ribbon Cutting</p>	2.3k	70	27	12%	347
						
(Post) October 23, 2018 5:11 pm						
	<p><b>Garden Grove City Hall</b> Fire Station No. 6 Ribbon-Cutting <b>Garden Grove Fire Department</b> <b>#GardenGroveFire #GG1956</b> <b>#GardenGrove</b></p>	2.6k	61	9	9%	312
						
(Post) October 23, 2018 4:44 pm						
	<p><b>Garden Grove City Hall</b> Starting this year, the best of Winterfest and Christmas Tree Lighting holiday celebrations are coming together into one exciting new event - Winter in the Grove!</p>	2.2k	43	15	7%	162
<p>Enjoy free seasonal refreshments, children's activities, a visit by Santa and Mrs. Claus, and an unforgettable tree lighting ceremony. Unlimited snow rides are \$5. Food will be available for purchase.</p>						
<p><b>#WinterInTheGrove #GG1956</b> <b>#GardenGrove</b></p>						
<p>Thank you to the following sponsors: 7-Eleven, <b>Garden Grove Community Foundation</b>, <b>Signal Hill Petroleum, Inc.</b>, and <b>Enviser</b>.</p>						
						
(Post) October 22, 2018 2:38 pm						

Date Sent	Total Reach	Reactions	Comments	Engagement	Clicks	
	<b>Garden Grove City Hall</b>	2.2k	43	15	7%	162
<p>Starting this year, the best of Winterfest and Christmas Tree Lighting holiday celebrations are coming together into one exciting new event - Winter in the Grove!</p>						
<p>Enjoy free seasonal refreshments, children's activities, a visit by Santa and Mrs. Claus, and an unforgettable tree lighting ceremony. Unlimited snow rides are \$5. Food will be available for purchase.</p>						
<p><b>#WinterInTheGrove #GG1956 #GardenGrove</b></p>						
<p>Thank you to the following sponsors: 7-Eleven, <b>Garden Grove Community Foundation</b>, <b>Signal Hill Petroleum, Inc.</b>, and <b>Envise</b>.</p>						
						
<p>(Post) October 22, 2018 2:38 pm</p>						



**Garden Grove City Hall**

A message from Officer Bustillos regarding school bus operations.

1.2k

20

4

12%




187



For more information, visit [ggcity.org](http://ggcity.org)


**#SchoolBusSafetyWeek  
 #SafeStreetsGG #StayAlertGG  
 #GG1956 #GGPD32  
 #AccidentReductionTeam  
 #GardenGrove Garden Grove Police Department**













(Post) October 24, 2018 7:08 am





Date Sent	Total Reach	Reactions	Comments	Engagement	Clicks	
	<b>Garden Grove City Hall</b>	2.5k	17	2	4%	127
<p>How can you get paid to go shopping? Buy in Garden Grove! Shopping in Garden Grove during the holiday season helps local merchants, helps the City, and could help you win you \$500 or a 1-night stay at the <b>Great Wolf Lodge</b> Southern California! Check it out and share with a friend. Think <b>#BiGG</b> - Buy in Garden Grove!</p>						
<p>For more details, visit <a href="https://ggcity.org/news-and-events/black-friday-goes-big-big-chances-win-500-great-wolf-lodge-stay">https://ggcity.org/news-and-events/black-friday-goes-big-big-chances-win-500-great-wolf-lodge-stay</a>. <b>Great Wolf Lodge Garden Grove Chamber of Commerce #gg1956 #gardengrove #shoplocal</b></p>						
						
(Post) October 19, 2018 2:03 pm						
	<b>Garden Grove City Hall</b>	1.1k	12	2	3%	34
<p>Have you registered to vote?</p>						
<p>Today marks the last day to vote in California! You can register to vote at <a href="https://bit.ly/2G6ZEEI">https://bit.ly/2G6ZEEI</a></p>						
<p>If you're not sure if you're registered to vote, you can check at <a href="https://bit.ly/2dGsC23">https://bit.ly/2dGsC23</a></p>						
<p>To learn more about ballot measures, like Measure O, visit <a href="https://bit.ly/2PMNBhv">https://bit.ly/2PMNBhv</a></p>						
<p><b>#YourVoteMatters #GG1956 #GardenGrove</b></p>						
<p><b>Monday Marks Last Day to Register to Vote in California for 2018 Election</b></p>						
(Post) October 22, 2018 1:55 pm						






Date Sent	Total Reach	Reactions	Comments	Engagement	Clicks
 <b>Garden Grove City Hall</b> Do you have expired and/or unwanted medication at home?  Clean out your medicine cabinets and come on down to the <b>Garden Grove Police Department</b> as GGPD and the <b>Drug Enforcement Administration - DEA</b> will be accepting expired/unwanted medication this Saturday, October 27, 10AM-2PM!  <b>#NationalTakeBackDay #GG1956 #GGPD32 #GardenGrove</b>   (Post) October 24, 2018 2:56 pm	122	4	1	16%	21

 <b>Garden Grove City Hall</b> Don't be a statistic..  This week is <b>#TeenDriverSafetyWeek</b> , and for teens driving means freedom. That doesn't necessarily mean safety. Let's get the conversation going with teens about the rules of the road so their inexperience doesn't turn dangerous.  <b>#SafeStreetsGG #StayAlertGG #OTS #GG1956 #GardenGrove California Office of Traffic Safety Garden Grove Police Department</b>  <b>National Teen Driver Safety Week   Traffic Safety Marketing</b>  (Post) October 22, 2018 8:41 am	881	2	1	1%	7
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



Date Sent	Total Reach	Reactions	Comments	Engagement	Clicks
 <p data-bbox="295 327 619 349"><b>Garden Grove Fire Department</b></p> <p data-bbox="295 360 730 562">The fire department is saddened to hear of the passing of retired fire engineer, Roger Will. Engineer Will served the citizens and visitors of Garden Grove for 28 years. In addition to his service to Garden Grove, he served in our military and was an honored veteran.</p> <p data-bbox="295 595 703 734">He was known for his professionalism and for his great smile and positive attitude by fellow fire fighters. Our condolences go out to his family and friends for their loss.</p> <p data-bbox="295 768 715 853">Rest easy, Engineer Will. <b>#gardengrovefire Garden Grove Fire Fighters</b></p>  <p data-bbox="295 1111 580 1133">(Post) October 24, 2018 5:08 pm</p>	2.7k	226	74	16%	546
 <p data-bbox="295 1178 619 1200"><b>Garden Grove Fire Department</b></p>  <p data-bbox="295 1391 580 1413">(Post) October 23, 2018 6:22 pm</p>	2.3k	207	10	24%	772
 <p data-bbox="295 1462 619 1485"><b>Garden Grove Fire Department</b></p> <p data-bbox="295 1496 730 1581">A fire station is more than a building that houses firefighters &amp; fire apparatus. It is part of the fabric of a community.</p> <p data-bbox="295 1615 719 1753">We inaugurated our new fire station no. 6 today. Thank you to everyone who attended our historical day. <b>#gardengrovefire Garden Grove City Hall</b></p>  <p data-bbox="295 1962 564 1984">(Post) October 23, 2018 6:22 pm</p>	2.3k	207	10	24%	772


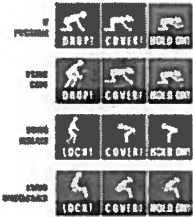


Date Sent	Total Reach	Reactions	Comments	Engagement	Clicks
 <p><b>Garden Grove Fire Department</b>                      While the City slept last night, firefighters responded to multiple requests for aid including a single vehicle traffic collision that resulted in a fire &amp; one sent to a hospital. Fortunately, all three inside self extricated prior to the fire.</p> <p><b>#gardengrovefire Garden Grove Fire Fighters</b></p>  <p>(Post) October 23, 2018 7:19 am</p>	3.2k	166	24	26%	1.2k
 <p><b>Garden Grove Fire Department</b>                      The grand opening of our new fire station 6 is finally upon us!</p> <p>Please join us for the reception and ribbon-cutting ceremony on Tuesday, October 23, 2018 at 4:30 p.m. located at West Haven Park, 12232 West Street.  <b>#gardengrovefire</b></p> <p><b>New Fire Station Opening Tuesday   City of Garden Grove</b></p> <p>(Post) October 19, 2018 8:50 am</p>	2.8k	153	9	13%	336
 <p><b>Garden Grove Fire Department</b>                      Take a look into a day at a Garden Grove fire station as <b>KTLA 5 News</b> follows along.</p>  <p><b>Life Inside a Fire Station in 360</b>                      youtube.com You see firefighters on the news all the time, but have you ever actually seen what life's like for them inside a fire station? Get a behind-the-scenes look ...</p> <p>(Post) October 18, 2018 5:19 pm</p>	2.9k	149	12	13%	456



Date Sent	Total Reach	Reactions	Comments	Engagement	Clicks
 <b>Garden Grove Fire Department</b> Here are a couple of things to prevent your #Halloween from going up in smoke.  <b>#gardengrovefire</b>  (Post) October 24, 2018 3:16 pm	781	18	-	4%	18
 <b>Garden Grove Fire Department</b> 👻 🎃 🕒 October 31st is around the corner & we know what that means. Follow these simple safety points to have the best Halloween. Ever!  <b>#gardengrovefire Garden Grove Fire Fighters</b>  (Post) October 23, 2018 3:32 pm	864	8	-	2%	14

Date Sent	Total Reach	Reactions	Comments	Engagement	Clicks
 <p><b>Garden Grove Police Department</b>            From <b>#Cadet</b>, to Community Service Officer, to <b>#Officer</b>. How a young man's interest in law enforcement turned into a dream career and the chance to meet his future wife. Read the full story at <a href="http://bit.ly/2RbmKfB">http://bit.ly/2RbmKfB</a>  : Steven Georges / <b>Behind the Badge &amp; P. Murphy</b></p> <p>If you think you've got what it takes to be the <b>#hero</b> we're looking for, go to <a href="http://bit.ly/JoinGGPD">http://bit.ly/JoinGGPD</a> and submit your application by 5:00 pm, October 24th.  <b>#GGPD32 #GardenGrove #JoinGGPD #police #recruit #academy #thinblueline #reserve #lateral #veteran</b>  <b>Garden Grove City Hall Garden Grove PA</b></p> 	7.4k	298	17	14%	1.5k
(Post) October 23, 2018 6:01 pm					
 <p><b>Garden Grove Police Department</b>            School Bus Safety Operation is in effect. A message from Officer Bustillos.  <b>#GGPD32 #SafeStreetsGG #StayAlertGG #GG1956 #GardenGrove</b>  <b>Garden Grove City Hall</b></p> 	3.9k	131	16	16%	810
(Post) October 24, 2018 7:43 am					



Date Sent	Total Reach	Reactions	Comments	Engagement	Clicks
 <p><b>Garden Grove Police Department</b>            Please join the men and women of the <b>#GardenGrovePoliceDepartment</b> help raise funds for <b>#SoCalSpecialOlympics</b> athletes. <b>#GGPD32</b> officers will give a whole new meaning to "protect and serve" at the Tip-A-Cop Event as they become a celebrity waiters and donate their tips to the Special Olympics. <b>#gardengrove #station32 #policework #thinblueline #tipacop #WeAreSOSC #community #LETRforSOSC SpecialOlympics Garden Grove City Hall Garden Grove Fire Department Garden Grove PA Special Olympics Southern California - Orange County Red Robin Gourmet Burgers</b></p>  <p>(Post) October 18, 2018 6:03 pm</p>	3.7k	91	22	7%	295
 <p><b>Garden Grove Police Department</b>  <b>#RedRibbonWeek</b> starts today. Life is your journey. Travel <b>#drugfree</b>. <b>#GGPD32 #JustSayNo #opioidepidemic #drugaddiction Garden Grove City Hall Garden Grove Unified School District</b></p>  <p>(Post) October 23, 2018 9:37 am</p>	1.5k	39	-	3%	21

Date Sent	Total Reach	Reactions	Comments	Engagement	Clicks	
	<p><b>Garden Grove Police Department</b>  <b>Shake Out. Don't Freak Out.</b>                      Living in <b>#SouthernCalifornia</b>, eternal sunshine and the possibility of earthquakes are givens. Do you know what to do during and after an earthquake?</p>	2.7k	33	-	4%	92
	<p>This morning (10/18), at 10:18 a.m., is the nationwide Great ShakeOut earthquake drill. To participate, you can drop to the floor, get under a sturdy desk or table, and hold on for 60 seconds.</p>					
	<p>Afterwards, please take a minute to review and update your emergency plan with your loved ones. For more information on the <b>#GreatShakeOut</b> see <a href="https://www.shakeout.org/california/">https://www.shakeout.org/california/</a>.  <b>#GGPD32 #greatshakeout #safetyfirst #earthquakesafety #preparedness</b>  <b>Garden Grove City Hall Garden Grove Fire Department Garden Grove CERT</b></p>					
						
(Post) October 18, 2018 9:01 am						
	<p><b>Garden Grove Police Department</b>                      Please join us and celebrate the opening of this new Fire Station.  <b>#GGPD32</b></p>	455	28	2	49%	272
	<p><b>Garden Grove City Hall</b></p>					
(Post) October 20, 2018 1:30 pm						
	<p><b>Garden Grove Police Department</b>  <b>#FlashbackFriday. #SWAT</b> training with a vintage armored vehicle (c. 2004).  <b>#GGPD32 #policehistory #GardenGrove #thinblueline #firstresponders #policevehicle #station32 #history</b></p>	1.8k	22	5	6%	138
						
(Post) October 19, 2018 12:06 pm						

Date Sent	Total Reach	Reactions	Comments	Engagement	Clicks
 <p data-bbox="292 324 641 349"><b>Garden Grove Police Department</b></p> <p data-bbox="292 358 499 387">Don't be a statistic.</p> <p data-bbox="292 416 750 589">It's <b>#TeenDriverSafetyWeek!</b> For teens, driving means freedom. That doesn't necessarily translate to safety. Motor vehicle crashes are the leading cause of death for teens (15 to 18 years old), in the US.</p> <p data-bbox="292 620 699 734">Now is a great time to get the conversation going with your teenage about the rules of the road, so their inexperience doesn't turn dangerous.</p> <p data-bbox="292 734 730 880"> <b>#GGPD32 #SafeStreetsGG                      #StayAlertGG #OTS #GG1956                      #GardenGrove                      Garden Grove City Hall Garden Grove                      PA California Office of Traffic Safety</b> </p> 	1.3k	8	2	2%	24

(Post) October 24, 2018 12:31 pm

Date Sent	Potential Reach	Organic Impressions	Responses	Likes	Clicks
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**CityGardenGrove**

This week is **#TeenDriverSafetyWeek**, let's get the conversation going with teens about the rules of the road so their inexperience doesn't turn dangerous. [bit.ly/2Pe09Sg](https://bit.ly/2Pe09Sg) **#SafeStreetsGG** **#StayAlertGG** **#GG1956** **#GG** **@GardenGrovePD** **@OTS\_CA** [pic.twitter.com/u1Y7JGXxBF](https://pic.twitter.com/u1Y7JGXxBF)

3k      510      1      1      1



(Tweet) October 22, 2018 8:43 am

Date Sent	Potential Reach	Organic Impressions	Responses	Likes	Clicks
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**CityGardenGrove**

You're invited to the reception and ribbon-cutting ceremony of the new Garden Grove Fire Department's Fire Station No. 6!

4.2k

676

1

9

-

The event takes place next Tuesday, October 23, 4:30 p.m., located in West Haven Park, at 12232 West Street.

**#GardenGroveFire #RibbonCutting #GG1956 #GG**  
[pic.twitter.com/ra9VkBxmn](https://pic.twitter.com/ra9VkBxmn)



(Tweet) October 18, 2018 3:06 pm



**CityGardenGrove**

The 405 closure has been postponed. **@405improvement** and the City will update the community once it has been rescheduled. Thank you.

7.7k




1.2k

1

-

-

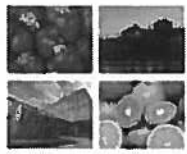
(Retweet with Comment) October 18, 2018 10:19 am

Date Sent	Potential Reach	Organic Impressions	Responses	Likes	Clicks		
	<b>CityGardenGrove</b>	Have you registered to vote?	2.9k	296	-	-	3
<p>Today marks the last day to vote in CA!            You can register to vote at <a href="http://bit.ly/2G6ZEEI">bit.ly/2G6ZEEI</a> Not sure if you're registered? Check at <a href="http://bit.ly/2dGsC23">bit.ly/2dGsC23</a></p>							
<p>To learn more about ballot measures, like Measure O, visit <a href="http://bit.ly/2PMNBhv">bit.ly/2PMNBhv</a></p>							
#GG1956							
(Tweet) October 22, 2018 1:56 pm							
	<b>CityGardenGrove</b>	<p>Shopping in Garden Grove, starting on Black Friday, November 23 through Friday, December 14, could win you \$500 cash or a 1-night stay at the @GreatWolfLodge Southern California! Check it out! --&gt; <a href="http://bit.ly/2ypBZu6">bit.ly/2ypBZu6</a> Think #BiGG - Buy in #GardenGrove! #gg1956 #ShopLocal <a href="http://pic.twitter.com/9N31fb5Cwz">pic.twitter.com/9N31fb5Cwz</a></p>	2.9k	389	-	1	7
							
(Tweet) October 19, 2018 2:12 pm							

**WEEKLY MEMO 10-25-18**

# **NEWS ARTICLES**

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25TH, 2018



# ORANGE COUNTY TRIBUNE

■ Garden Grove  
■ Huntington Beach  
■ Westminster  
and Orange County

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OPINION

OC Tribune  
October 24, 2018  
1 of 3

## Vote “Yes” on Measure O for G. Grove

BY OC TRIBUNE STAFF ON OCTOBER 24, 2018 • ( 1 COMMENT )



THE CLOCK TOWER at the Village Green Park in Garden Grove is a symbol of local pride (OC Tribune photo).

Is your home town worth a penny?

We think it is. Voters in Garden Grove will be asked on Nov. 6 to approve a one-cent sales tax to provide needed revenue to the city, which means – if you live in the “Big Strawberry” – the place where you live, send your kids to school, shop and perhaps even work.



No one likes to pay extra taxes, but there comes a time in everyone's life when you have to dig a little deeper to make ends meet and get what you need. It's estimated that such a tax would raise about \$19 million annually. So (<https://orangecountytribune.files.wordpress.com/2016/11/editorial-logo.jpg>) let's take a look at why Measure O is a necessary and prudent move.

## **We Believe** OC Tribune editorial

### **1. Why does the city need more money?**

The principal cause of the "structural deficit" for Garden Grove and many other cities across California is a change in the state employees retirement fund. Simply put, the cost of pensions has gone up dramatically and Sacramento wants the cities to pay a lot more than in the past. Garden Grove has been dipping into reserves and cutting expenses to balance the budget, but that can't go on forever.

### **2. Why can't the city "live within its means"?**

Because in this case, that would mean slashing services by cutting jobs, programs and salaries. Recreation programs, code enforcement and needed increases in police and fire personnel would probably be the first to go. What you'd end up with is a skeleton of the city, which would not only pose serious public safety issues but also endanger property values.

### **3. Why not just have a tax for police and fire?**

Under state law, a specific tax must get a two-thirds approval from voters, while a general purpose tax requires only a majority. Experience has shown that it's near impossible to get a two-thirds vote on just about anything.

### **4. We raised "bed taxes" on visitors to hotels. What happened to that?**

The increase in what's officially called a "transient occupancy tax" did help; about one-quarter of the city's general fund comes from there. But that was then, this is now. The "unfunded pension liabilities" are requiring another source of revenue.

### **5. How can we be sure that the tax money goes into public safety?**

Right now, about 70 percent of the city budget goes to police and fire, so it's almost certain that at least 70 percent of new sales tax revenue will go there as well. Also, it would be nice to have some money to pay for other things the community needs, such as code enforcement, public works, parks, youth and senior programs, etc.

### **6. Why a sales tax? Isn't that regressive?**

A sales tax makes sense because it falls equally on resident and visitor, rather than exclusively on the resident. Every tourist at the Hyatt who crosses the street to shop at Target is helping to support Garden Grove economically. Millions of visitors come to town each year: why not have them help pay for the roads and police and fire protection?

We support a "yes" vote on Measure O because it:

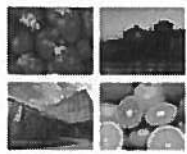
- solves a very real financial crisis
- protects property values and public safety

- doesn't put the whole burden on residents
- will help our hometown to grow and prosper.

Vote yes on Measure O. It'll turn out to be the best penny you ever spent.

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ACROSS THE AREA

## “Coco” seen at “Dia de los Muertos”

BY OC TRIBUNE STAFF ON OCTOBER 24, 2018 • ( LEAVE A COMMENT )



**THE ANIMATED** musical movie “Coco” is will be shown for free at the Dia de los Muertos event in Buena Clinton on Thursday.

A “Dia de los Muertos” (Day of the Dead) event is planned for Thursday (Oct. 25) at the Buena Clinton Youth and Family Center from 4 to 7 p.m.

(<https://orangecountytribune.files.wordpress.com/2016/07/logofornewsbriefs.jpg>)It will feature cultural activities and music, a community-focused resource fair, as well as a screening of the animated musical film, “Coco.”

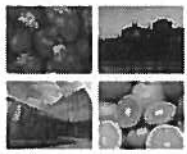
Children can participate in family-friendly activities, including contests for pumpkin decoration and Halloween costumes.

**News  
Briefs**

The event is aimed at the Buena Clinton neighborhood; the film will screen at dusk. The center is located at 12661  
Sunswept Ave. in Garden Grove.

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GARDEN GROVE

OC Tribune  
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## A brand new Fire Station 6 is dedicated

BY OC TRIBUNE STAFF ON OCTOBER 23, 2018 • ( LEAVE A COMMENT )



A FIRE ENGINE from the original Garden Grove fire service in the 1920s contrasts with the brand new Station 6 on West Street at Tuesday's dedication (Orange County Tribune photo).

By Jim Tortolano

It was a slow-burning matter, but the project – a new fire station for the City of Garden Grove – finally is emitting a nice steady glow.



([https://orangecountytribune.files.wordpress.com/2016/07/gg-logo\\_lg.jpg](https://orangecountytribune.files.wordpress.com/2016/07/gg-logo_lg.jpg)) After 47 years, a new Station 6 for the Garden Grove Fire Department was dedicated Tuesday afternoon at 12332 West St. The new facility is a 7,680-square foot station that will include an apparatus bay, a front office, visitor lobby, laundry facility, kitchen and dining room and bunks for six.

It will house Grove Engine 6, a three-person paramedic assessment unit with the capacity for expansion. The new station will replace a building on Chapman Avenue that was originally a three-bedroom house.

City Manager Scott Stiles remarked that despite the historical significance of the event, it might be overshadowed by another historic happening: the opening game of the 2018 World Series with the Los Angeles Dodgers facing the Boston Red Sox.

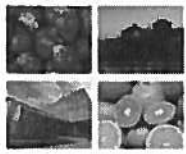
(<https://orangecountytribune.files.wordpress.com/2017/05/ggfd-logo.png>) “I called Major League Baseball to ask if they could postpone the game, but I guess television has more influence than me,” he quipped. (Note: the Red Sox won the game).

Sports fans might appreciate the fact that in addition to the new station, there is now a children’s fire station-themed playground at the adjacent West Haven Park. A new 1,815-square foot multi-purpose community room is also constructed on the site.

The new fire station on West Street not only will serve the eastern portion of the city generally, but also for the growing hotel row along Harbor Boulevard called the Grove District of the Anaheim Resort.



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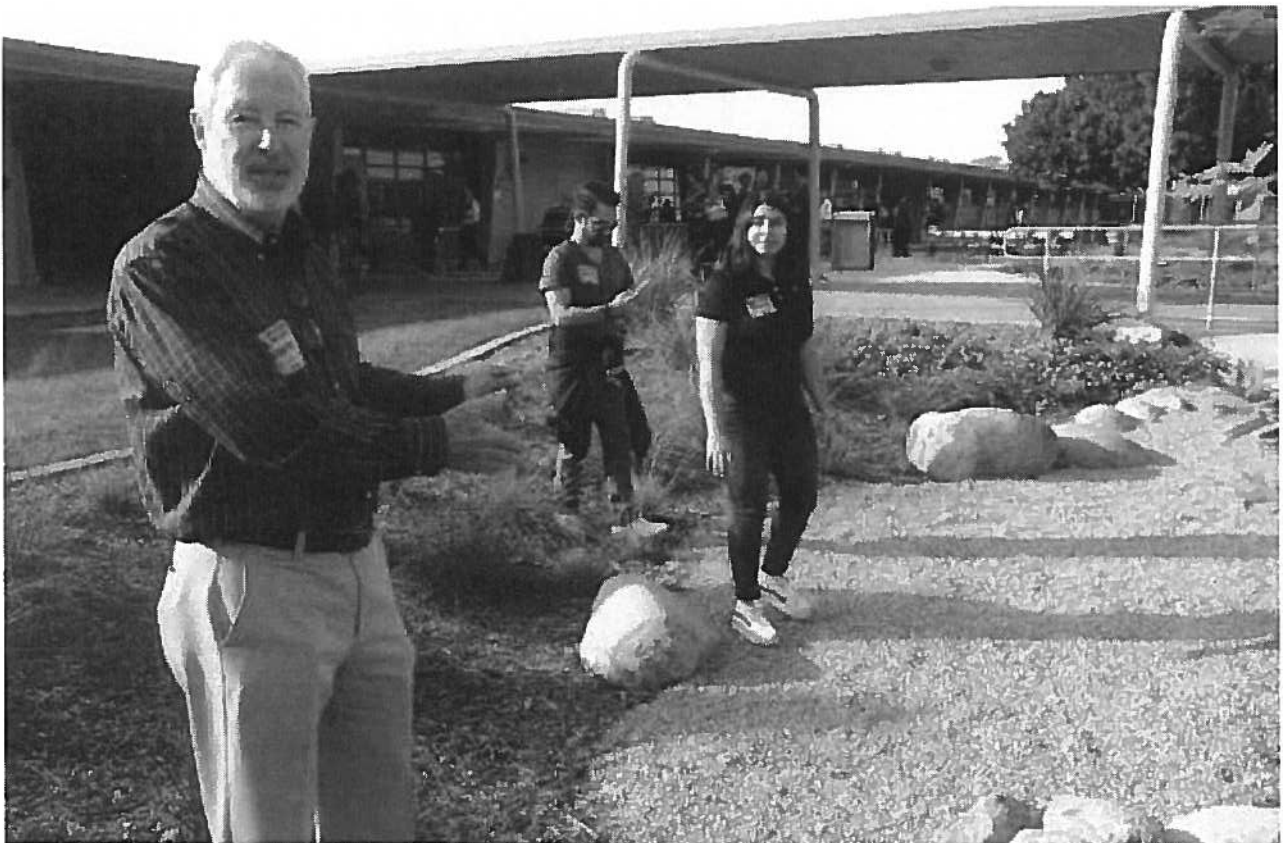
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SCHOOLS

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October 23, 2018  
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## Local high schools are fighting drought

BY OC TRIBUNE STAFF ON OCTOBER 23, 2018 • ( [LEAVE A COMMENT](#) )



**BOB STONE** (left), an architect with NUVIS, explains how water capture features at Bolsa Grande High School in Garden Grove are helping to fight drought (Orange County Tribune photo).

The old saying is that “Everybody talks about the weather, but nobody does anything about it.”

Well, at Bolsa Grande High School in Garden Grove, they are doing something about the weather in the form of the continuing shortage of rain by acting to capture more of the wet stuff when it does fall – however infrequently – from the sky.

(<https://orangecountytribune.files.wordpress.com/2016/08/ggusdlogo.png>) On Monday, the Garden Grove Unified School District showcased efforts at Bolsa, Los Amigos and Santiago high schools at water conservation. Using the Westminster Avenue campus as an example, the GGUSD highlighted the use of drought-tolerant plants and water-capture “swales” which will allow rainwater to percolate down to the underground aquifer instead of letting it run off to storm drains and then into the Bolsa Chica wetlands where it might be contaminated by litter and pollution.



The renovations were funded by a \$1.99 million grant from the State Water Resources Control Board’s Drought Response Outreach Program for Schools.

On hand at the event were students and teachers from the three high schools, district administrators and project partners including Orange County Coastkeeper and Climate Resolve.

The GGUSD serves most of Garden Grove and parts of Anaheim, Cypress, Fountain Valley, Stanton and Westminster.

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HIGH SCHOOL SPORTS

## Five “big games” for area footballers

BY OC TRIBUNE STAFF ON OCTOBER 23, 2018 • ( 1 COMMENT )



**GARDEN GROVE HIGH** quarterback Jacob Zazueta gets set to hand off to running back Mike Carrillo in action earlier this season. The Argonauts (8-1 overall) will host Segerstrom (8-1) on Thursday in a battle for the championship of the Big 4 League (Orange County Tribune photo).

It's championship week in high school football for teams in the Garden Grove-Huntington Beach-Stanton-Westminster area.

Games on Thursday and Friday nights will determine who will walk off the field as league champs, and who will walk off with the consolation prize of a likely CIF playoff berth.

(<https://orangecountytribune.files.wordpress.com/2018/10/high-five-10-23-2018-e1540327692669.jpg>)Here are the key matchups.

- Segerstrom (8-1, 2-0) and Garden Grove (8-1, 2-0) will be making history on Thursday when they clash at Monsoor Stadium. The Big 4 League is brand new and winner will be its initial champ. The Argonauts are favored.
- Orange (8-1, 4-0) will clash with Santa Ana (7-2, 4-0) on Friday for the Orange Coast League title. This looks like a toss-up to us.

- Western (8-1, 2-0) will host Ocean View (8-1, 1-1) for the inaugural Big 4 crown on Friday. The Pioneers will be the favorite, as the Seahawks got thumped last week by Laguna Beach.
- Huntington Beach (6-3, 2-2) will visit Corona del Mar (7-1-1, 3-0-1) at Newport Harbor High on Friday. If the Oilers can pull off an upset, they could knock the Sea Kings out of the championship picture.
- Edison (5-4, 3-1 in Sunset League) at Los Alamitos (7-1-1, 3-1) at Cerritos College. If the Chargers can upset the Griffins that would really tangle the league title situation.

Other games this week (all on Friday) include:

- Marina (2-7 overall, 0-2 in Big 4 play) at Westminster (0-9, 0-2).
- Pacifica (4-5, 2-2 in the Empire League) at Kennedy (3-6, 1-3).
- Magnolia (2-7, 0-4 in the Orange League) at Santa Ana Valley (1-3, 4-5).

## CIF-SS polls for fall sports winding up

Here are local teams noted in CIF-SS polls released on Monday afternoon.

### Football

- Division 9: Orange is third, Garden Grove is seventh.
- Division 11: Western is first, Ocean View is fifth.

Note: Football pairings will be available after 10 a.m. on Sunday at <http://www.CIF-SS.org> (<http://www.CIF-SS.org>).

### Boys' water polo

- Divisions 1 and 2: Huntington Beach is 19th.
- Division 6: Los Amigos is seventh.
- Division 7: Rancho Alamitos is third.

### Cross country

- Boys Division 4: Ocean View is fifth.
- Girls Division 3: Pacifica is 16th.
- Girls Division 4: Ocean View is 14th.

### Girls' tennis

- Division 3: Garden Grove is sixth.
- Division 4: Bolsa Grande is unranked, but received some votes.
- Division 5: Westminster in sixth.

*Prep Sport Spotlight appears on Tuesdays during the high school athletic year.*

## The High 5

Our rankings of the top five area high school football teams.

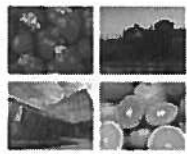
Oct. 23, 2018

1. Edison (Sunset)	5-4
2. Huntington Beach (Sunset)	6-3
3. Western (Pac-4)	8-1
4. Garden Grove (Big 4)	8-1
5. Orange (Orange Coast)	8-1

\*On the bubble: Ocean View (8-1)

OC Tribune  
October 23, 2018  
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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25TH, 2018



# ORANGE COUNTY TRIBUNE

■ Garden Grove  
■ Huntington Beach  
■ Westminster  
and Orange County

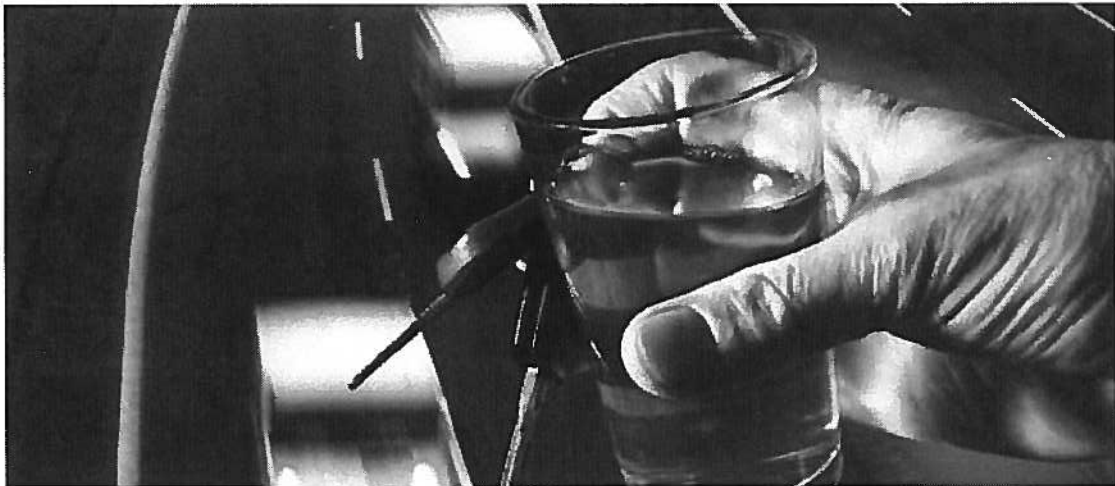
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GARDEN GROVE

OC Tribune  
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## Main/Euclid crash leads to DUI arrest

BY OC TRIBUNE STAFF ON OCTOBER 23, 2018 • ( LEAVE A COMMENT )



A CRASH at Main and Euclid streets in Garden Grove led to the drunk driving arrest of a 24-year-old man early Tuesday morning.

A 24-year-old man was arrested early Tuesday morning in Garden Grove after the vehicle he was driving crashed into a light pole, streetlight and bus stop bench.

According to Sgt. Juan Delgado of the Garden Grove Police Department, the incident occurred around 1:11 a.m. at the intersection of Euclid and Main streets near the north end of the Village Green Park.

(<https://orangecountytribune.files.wordpress.com/2016/09/ggpd.jpg>) Arriving officers and firefighters found a vehicle fully engulfed in flames south of the intersection. The male driver and two male passengers were able to get out of the auto and were treated by GGF D paramedics.

The driver and passenger sustained minor injuries. The other passenger sustained moderate injuries and was taken to UCI Medical Center in Orange for treatment.

According to police, the sole vehicle involved was traveling south on Euclid and went out of control at Main Street, causing it to strike the pole, light and bench. The suspect arrested admitted to being the driver and "made statements at the scene regarding his impairment." He was arrested on suspicion of driving under the influence of alcohol.

Witnesses to the incident are asked to contact the GGPD traffic unit at (714) 741-5823.

OC Tribune  
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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25TH, 2018



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ACROSS THE AREA

OC Tribune  
October 22, 2018  
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## GG, Stanton councils meet Tuesday

BY OC TRIBUNE STAFF ON OCTOBER 22, 2018 • ( [LEAVE A COMMENT](#) )



**GARDEN GROVE** and Stanton will each hold city council meetings on Tuesday.

Garden Grove and Stanton will hold city council meetings on Tuesday evening.

The Garden Grove meeting will be held at 6:30 p.m. in the council chambers in the Community Meeting Center, 11300 Stanford Ave. Topping the agenda will be:

- a public hearing on a general plan amendment adopting a master plan for bicycle and pedestrian transportation;
- approval of a 10-year agreement with One More Productions to manage operation of the Gem Theater on Main Street;
- the city's 2018 Economic Development Strategic Plan.

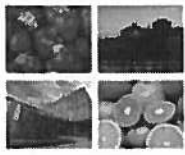
The Stanton meeting will be held at 6:30 p.m. in the city hall, 7800 Katella Ave. Topping the agenda will be:

- an agreement worth \$403,500 for acquisition and relocation services for the Tina Pacific neighborhood;

- a lease agreement with the Garden Grove Unified School District for a community garden at Carver Elementary School, 7455 Katella Ave.

OC Tribune  
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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25TH, 2018



# ORANGE COUNTY TRIBUNE

■ Garden Grove  
■ Huntington Beach  
■ Westminster  
and Orange County

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GARDEN GROVE

OC Tribune  
October 21, 2018

## Pedestrian, 72, is struck by SUV

BY OC TRIBUNE STAFF ON OCTOBER 21, 2018 • ( LEAVE A COMMENT )



A MAN walking across Westminster Avenue in Garden Grove early Sunday was struck by an SUV.

A 72-year-old man was in critical condition Sunday after being hit by a sport utility vehicle early this morning in Garden Grove.

According to the Garden Grove Police Department, the incident took place around 12:41 a.m. in the right lane of Westminster Avenue, just west of Euclid Street.

(<https://orangecountytribune.files.wordpress.com/2016/09/ggpd.jpg>) The man was walking northbound across Westminster Avenue in an area not marked as a crosswalk and was struck by a black 2014 Chevrolet Tahoe driven by a 44-year-old man.

The pedestrian sustained head and facial injuries and was taken to UCI Medical Center in Orange in critical condition.

The driver of the Tahoe remained at the scene and cooperated with police. According to officers, it doesn't appear that alcohol or drugs were a factor in the collision. The investigation is continuing.

Witnesses to the incident are asked to call the GGPD's Traffic Unit at (714) 741-5823.



# City unveils new firehouse

Fire Station No. 6 replaces old station, built in 1971.

After 47 years, Garden Grove has a new fire station.

Members celebrated the opening of Garden Grove Fire Station No. 6, located in West Haven Park, at 12232 West St., where a ribbon-cutting ceremony took place on Tuesday, Oct. 23.

"The opening of this new fire station is as exciting and meaningful to the community as it surely was in the 1970's because of the deep hometown pride and spirit that it evokes, which is timeless," said Garden Grove Mayor Steve Jones.

The new Fire Station No. 6 re-

places the aging and nearly obsolete Fire Station No. 6 on Chapman Avenue, built in 1971. The new

**"The opening of this new fire station is as exciting and meaningful to the community as it surely was in the 1970's because of the deep hometown pride and spirit that it evokes, which is timeless" — Mayor Steve Jones**

station is a full-function, 7,680 square-foot facility that includes an apparatus bay, front office, visitor lobby, laundry facility, kitchen and dining room and bunk rooms. It will house Grove Engine 6, a three-person paramedic assessment unit, with the capacity to accommodate up to eight daily personnel.

In addition to Fire Station No. 6, the City also inaugurated a new, 1,815 square-foot multi-purpose community room, and a children's fire station-themed playground, located in West Haven Park, behind Fire Station No. 6.

Mayor Jones, along with members of the Garden Grove City Council, other elected officials, and former and current fire personnel attended the ribbon-cutting. The city unveiled a replica of a 2.4-foot dedication plaque, to be installed at the fire station at a later date.

Plans for the new station and park improvements began in 2015 with the authorization of a \$5.5 million Certificate of Participation (lease revenue) bond by the Garden Grove City Council. In 2016, the city conducted a series of community meetings to determine a new site for Fire Station No. 6. The project broke ground on May 23, 2017.

For more information about the project, contact Garden Grove Fire Department Division Chief Paul Whittaker at 714-741-5600. For photos of the event, visit the City's Facebook or Instagram at Garden Grove City Hall.



Courtesy photo

The city's new fire station, at 12232 West St.

OC News  
October 24, 2018



# Thumbs up or thumbs down to tax hike?

Voters have final say on Measure O, which would increase sales tax from 7.75 to 8.75 percent

By Brady Rhoades

On Nov. 6, Garden Grove voters will give a thumbs up or thumbs down to Measure O, which proposes a sales tax hike of 1 percent — from 7.75 to 8.75 percent.

A yes vote gives the city the authorization to raise the tax rate.

A no vote denies the city the ability to raise the tax rate.

Following is the official argument against Measure O:

"In 2010, voters in Garden Grove overwhelmingly supported a bond measure placed on the ballot by the Garden Grove Unified School District. Voters could see that the school district had done its homework. The district explained the need for infrastructure improvements, and detailed how the use of the additional property taxes it was proposing would be restricted, and not used for operating expenses. Today, we can see for ourselves the numerous improvements at school sites throughout the district.

"This measure is not that smart. It reads like a laundry list of scare tactics. It whines about state revenue streams that have dried up, as if there was no possible way to have foreseen such events. Worst of all, perhaps, is that passing this measure would send the wrong message to a lazy city council. Do they look at the support for the school district's measure and wonder just how much more we're willing to pay?



Send them back to the drawing board. Vote NO on increasing the sales tax."

Following is the official argument in favor of Measure O:

"Garden Grove is an amazing community with an excellent quality of life — and we're working to keep it that way! Vote YES on O protect our local quality of life!

"We all live in Garden Grove because we enjoy better services than nearby communities. Measure O keeps our tax dollars local — ensuring that Garden Grove can maintain our excellent public safety, 9-1-1 emergency responses, and other services that keep Garden Grove special. Vote YES!

"Sacramento politicians have taken millions of OUR taxpayer dollars to solve their own problems. Enough is enough! Vote YES on O to keep OUR taxpayer dollars local, for OUR community's services.

"YES on O protects life-saving, 911 public safety services. The American Heart Association says brain deterioration starts just six minutes after someone stops breathing. Seconds count in emergency situations. Vote YES on O so our city can hire more paramedics for any Garden Grove resident or family who needs emergency medical response.

"YES on O keep Garden Grove neighborhoods safe. Measure O keeps our money LOCAL - helping our police department maintain the local neighborhood police patrols that keep gangs and drug dealers from nearby communities out Of our City. Vote YES on XXX and keep our neighborhoods safe!

"Over 40% of Garden Grove's Streets and roads are in fair-to-very-poor condition. Well-maintained streets, clean neighborhoods and parks, all maintain our strong property values — vote YES on O!

"YES on O continues Garden Grove's high standards for accountability and transparency,

including independent citizen's oversight, independent audits, and yearly reports back to the community. Best of all, Yes on O keeps our tax dollars local — Sacramento can't touch one cent of Yes on O funds."

City officials say Measure O will generate about \$19 million a year to maintain public safety services, including 9-1-1 emergency response services.

Opponents say they've had enough of city officials crying poor, and asking for more taxes. They say the City Council should manage its budget rather than continue asking citizens to pay more.

Currently, the city faces a major budget deficit — primarily because of unfunded pension liabilities. A proposal is on the table to disband the Garden Grove Fire Department and contract fire services with the Orange County Fire Authority, which would save the city millions.

OC News  
October 24, 2018

# Community Calendar

## Ongoing

Overachievers, check this out Chamber holds Friday meetings The Garden Grove Chamber's Governmental Affairs Committee meets the second Friday of the month from 7:30 to 9 a.m. at the Orange County Emergency Pet Clinic, 12750 Garden Grove Blvd. in Garden Grove. For more information, call the chamber at 714-638-7950.

## Learn about Alzheimer's

The Alzheimer's Association of Orange County hosts a support group to provide an opportunity to meet other caregivers and families, share experiences and exchange ideas. These meetings are free and open to all caregivers and family members of individuals with dementia. All groups listed are in compliance with chapter and national standards. This is a faith-based meeting and may include prayer or pastoral speaker, and will take place at 1 p.m. Saturdays at Christ Cathedral, 12141 Lewis St. in Garden Grove. For more information, call Peggy Woelke at 714-634-2161.

## Dance Center hosts social

Join the staff of the Cedarbrook Dance Center for nights of square dancing, line dancing, round dancing (pre-choreographed social dancing) and salsa. The Dance Center is at 12812 Garden Grove Blvd. For more information on classes, call Eileen Silvia at 949-637-4169.

## GG Kiwanis to meet

The Kiwanis Club of Garden Grove hosts dinner meetings at 7 p.m. Thursdays at Kiwanisland, 9840 Larson Ave. Social hour begins at 6 p.m. For more information, call 714-892-7267.

## Rotary Club to meet

The Rotary Club of Garden Grove meets at 12:10 p.m. Wednesdays at The Marriott Hotel, at Chapman Avenue and Harbor Boulevard in Garden Grove.

## Cartoonist lessons offered

Artists ages 6-12 will have fun drawing and coloring a myriad of expressive characters while learning how to stay on task, follow directions, and be visually, spatially organized. There will be new lessons each week, even for previous students. The next class will be held at 5 p.m. on Tuesdays in the Westminster Civic Center craft room, 8200 Westminster Blvd. in Westminster.

## Commission set to meet

The City of Westminster Planning Commission holds its regular meetings on the first and third Wednesdays of the month in the City Council Chambers, 8200 Westminster Blvd. in Westminster.

## Grief support

The Grief Share Support Group is for mothers who have lost children of every age. The group meets Thursday evenings at 12831 Olive St., Garden Grove. For more information, call 714-892-1520 or 714-343-7516.

HAVE A SAFE  
HALLOWEEN



## Health Expo

Ready to get those eyes checked?

How about volunteering for a good cause?

The ninth annual Central-West County Health Expo will be held from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Oct. 27 at Concorde Career College, 12951 Euclid St. in Garden Grove.

Meanwhile, Illumination Foundation is looking for ophthalmologists, optometrists, opticians, technicians, students and general volunteers for the expo. Vision volunteers can sign up at [vision@ifhomeless.org](mailto:vision@ifhomeless.org).

General volunteers are urged to sign up with Melissa Trejo at [mtrejo@ifhomeless.org](mailto:mtrejo@ifhomeless.org).

OC News  
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OC News  
October 24, 2018

# Jack O' Lantern Jamboree!



The City of Garden Grove is holding a Jack O' Lantern Jamboree from 1 to 4 p.m. Saturday, Oct. 27, at Atlantis Play Center, 13630 Atlantic Way in Garden Grove. The jamboree features a train ride, bounce houses, crafts, animal balloons, air-brushed tattoos, a magic show and a pumpkin patch. For tickets, call 714-741-5200. Here is a scene from last year's jamboree.

File photo by Loreen Berlin

OC News  
October 24, 2018

# Happy birthday times 3!



From left, Garden Grove triplets Adam, Sarah and Eric Smithson celebrate their 24th birthdays at Red Robin restaurant in town. "Your mom and dad are very proud of the young adults you've become," said their parents, Sandy and Dave.

Photo by Dave Smithson

**LEGAL NOTICE  
NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE PLANNING COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF GARDEN GROVE WILL HOLD A PUBLIC HEARING IN THE COUNCIL CHAMBER OF THE COMMUNITY MEETING CENTER, 11300 STANFORD AVENUE, GARDEN GROVE, CALIFORNIA, ON THE DATE \* INDICATED BELOW TO RECEIVE AND CONSIDER ALL EVIDENCE AND REPORTS RELATIVE TO THE APPLICATION(S) DESCRIBED BELOW:

• **THURSDAY, 7:00 P.M., NOVEMBER 15, 2018**

**MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION  
GENERAL PLAN AMENDMENT NO. GPA-002-2018  
AMENDMENT NO. A-024-2018  
SITE PLAN NO. SP-056-2018  
CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT NO. CUP-134-2018  
LOT LINE ADJUSTMENT NO. LLA-018-2018**

A request to develop a vacant site comprised of two (2) parcels with a total land area of 1.48 acres, with a hotel project with several components, which in part consists of a five (5) story, 59'-0" high, 124-room hotel, hotel amenities, 100 on-site surface parking spaces, landscaping, and related site improvements. The Planning Commission will consider the following: (i) a recommendation for City Council approval of a General Plan Amendment to allow the increase in the maximum Floor Area Ratio from 0.55 to 1.0 within the Heavy Commercial (HC) General Plan Land Use Designation for hotel uses, and City Council approval of a Municipal Code Amendment to allow an increase of the number of floors from four (4) to five (5) stories, to allow an increase of the building height from 55'-0" to 60' 0", to allow an increase of the maximum Floor Area Ratio to 1.0, and to permit up to a twenty percent (20%) reduction in the number of off-street parking spaces required for hotels pursuant to Section 9.16.020.050, in conjunction with a Site Plan and/or Conditional Use Permit approval within the C-3 (Heavy Commercial) Land Use Designation; (ii) Planning Commission approval of a Site Plan to allow the construction of a five (5) story, 59'-0" high, 124 room hotel, hotel amenities, 100 on-site surface parking spaces, landscaping, and related site improvements; (iii) Planning Commission approval of a Conditional Use Permit to allow for a hotel use; (iv) Planning Commission approval of a Lot Line Adjustment to consolidate two properties into one. The site is at 13650 Harbor Boulevard in the C-3 (Heavy Commercial) zone.

**ASSESSOR PARCEL NUMBERS FOR PROPERTIES  
AFFECTED:**

10012239, 10012240, 10012222, 10012212, 10012211, 10012233, 10012232, 10012302, 10012309, 10013052, 10013056, 10108073, 10108074, 10108066, 10108027, 10108068, 10108064, 10108063, 10108071, 10131125, 10131120, 10131121, 10131124, 10131119, 10131117, 10131533, 10168122, 23111202, 23112304

The Planning Commission will also consider a recommendation that the City Council adopt a Mitigated Negative Declaration for the project. Copies of the Mitigated Negative Declaration, including the initial study and all documents referenced in the Mitigated Negative Declaration, are available for public review at 1) Garden Grove City Hall, Planning Services Counter, 11222 Acacia Parkway, Garden Grove; 2) Garden Grove Regional Library, 11200 Stanford Avenue, Garden Grove; 3) Orange Public Library, 407 E. Chapman Avenue, Orange. Electronic copies are available online at [www.ggcity.org](http://www.ggcity.org). The City invites all interested parties to submit written comments on the Initial Study and Mitigated Negative Declaration during the public review period beginning on October 24, 2018, and ending on November 14, 2018, at 5:00 p.m. Written comments can be mailed, faxed, or electronically submitted to:

Paul Guerrero  
City of Garden Grove  
Planning Services Division  
11222 Acacia Parkway  
Garden Grove, CA 92840  
Email: [paulg@ggcity.org](mailto:paulg@ggcity.org)  
Fax: (714) 741-5578

Please reference the case number with all correspondence.

ALL INTERESTED PARTIES are invited to attend said Hearing and express opinions or submit evidence for or against the proposal as outlined above, on **November 15, 2018**. If you challenge the application in Court, you may be limited to raising only those issues you or someone else raised at the public hearing described in this notice, or in written correspondence delivered to the Planning Commission at, or prior to, the public hearing. Further information on the above may be obtained at the Planning Services Division, City Hall, 11222 Acacia Parkway, or by telephone at (714) 741 5312.  
**Orange County News-10/24/2018- 72157**

# Officers injured during house blaze

## Two men in stable condition at hospital

Two police officers suffered from smoke inhalation after trying to enter a burning house in search of residents on Oct. 16.

The pair were the first on the scene of the single-story house blaze in the 12000 block of Le Ann Drive, said Garden Grove Fire Department Capt. Thanh Nguyen.

It took 20 firefighters a little more than 20 minutes to get the fire under control. The house ended up being empty.

The officers were treated by firefighters and taken to a hospital in stable condition to be evaluated. Nguyen said the officers' injuries were not serious but they

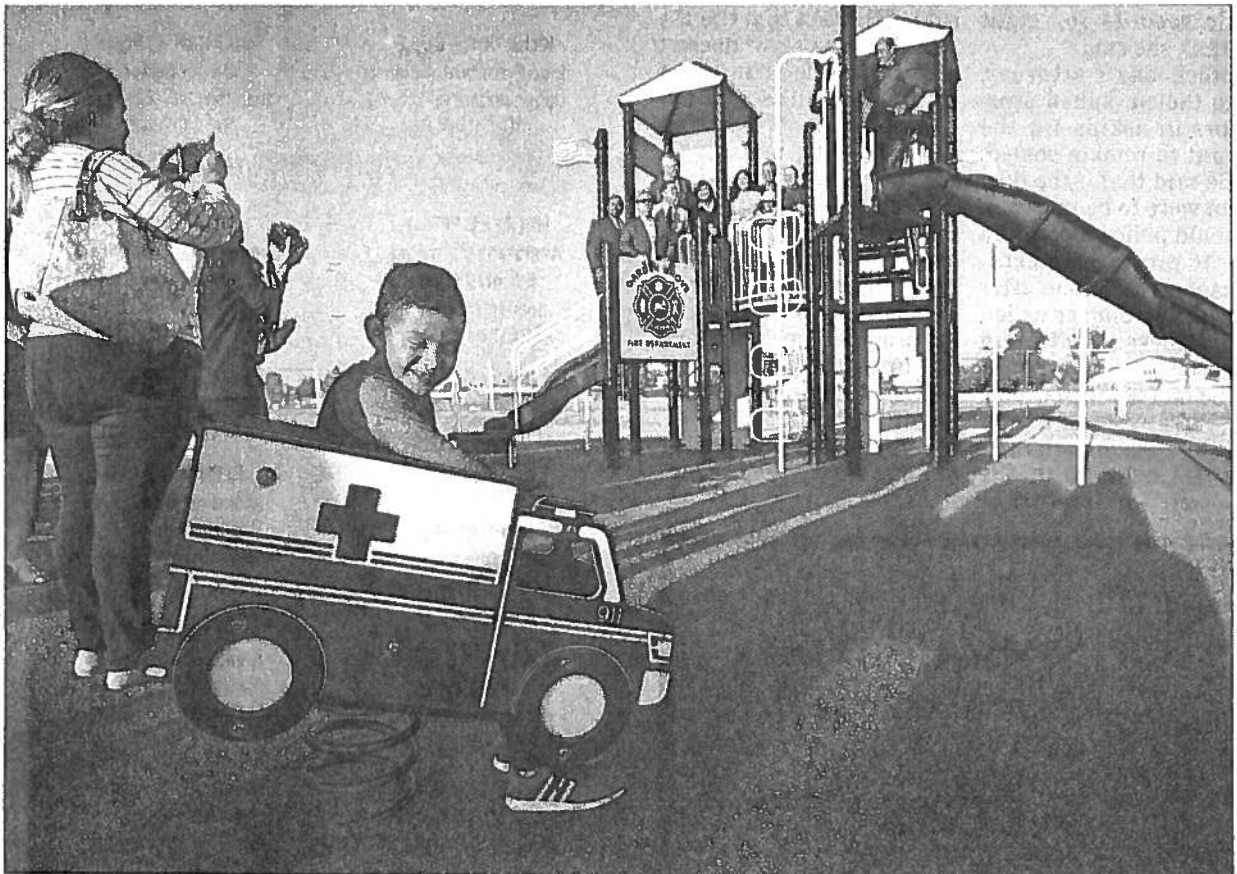
remained hospitalized Tuesday while being monitored.

No other injuries were reported during the fire, which caused an

estimated \$125,000 in damage to the structure and contents.

The cause of the fire was under investigation.

OC News  
October 24, 2018



PHOTOS BY JEFF GRITCHEN — STAFF PHOTOGRAPHER

Joan Guerra is happy as he rides a miniature ambulance as officials pose for a photo atop new firefighter-themed playground equipment at the opening of the new Garden Grove Fire Department Station No. 6 on Tuesday. **OC Register**  
October 24, 2011

1 of 2

# NEW FIRE STATION A HUGE UPGRADE FROM ORIGINAL

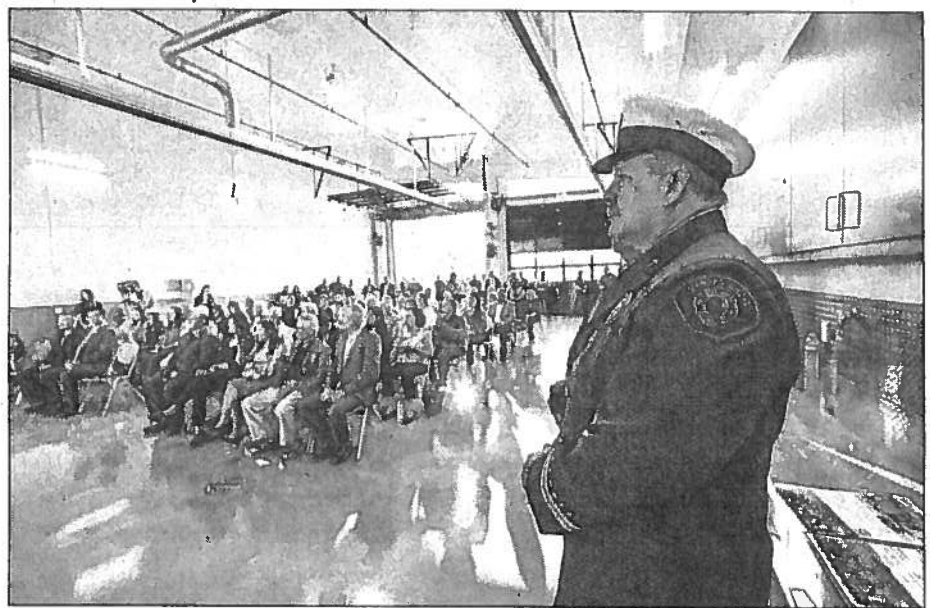
The facility on Chapman Avenue gives staff more room to maneuver

By Eric Licas  
elicas@sng.com

Firefighters, civic leaders and residents of Garden Grove celebrated the completion of a community center and fire station with a ribbon-cutting ceremony Tuesday.

The new facility at 12232 West St. replaces the original Fire Station No. 6 at 12111 Chapman Ave., which was constructed in 1971. The newer 7,680-square-foot building features updated equipment and is much larger than the old firehouse, allowing it to store more vehicles and firefighting tools.

The extra room is a welcome change for crews



Chaplain Fernando Vilacana prepares to address the crowd at a ceremony for the opening of the new Garden Grove Fire Department Station No. 6 on Tuesday.

who had been working 24-hour shifts out of the old station, which had originally been a three-bedroom house, said Garden Grove firefighter and paramedic Ryan Van Wie.

He had been based out of the Chapman building for the past four years and said it has struggled to keep up as firefighting practices have evolved over the decades.

“Everything is getting bigger, but the station hasn’t grown at all, so it’s been tough to work out of there,” said Van Wie. “There’s nine guys (at)

**FIRESTATION »**

## Firestation

FROM PAGE 3

that station with three people on duty at a time, so it's very tight."

In addition to larger living quarters and modernized facilities, the recently completed structure includes equipment needed to clean emergency response vehicles housed at other fire stations in Garden Grove. It also retains a central location in the city and has a pair of

large bay doors that open on to West Street, making it easier for fire engines to get in and out, according to Van Wie.

Construction also included a new 1,815 square-foot community room with a remodeled playground. The feature was a hit among local parents and children like Salvador Seballos, 23, and his daughter, Aliyah, 4, who moved in about five minutes away three years ago.

"I'll be bringing her around a lot," said Seballos. "It gives the area a

nicer look. It used to look old."

Work began on the new Fire Station 6 and the adjacent community room in May 2017 and it was funded by a \$5.5 million bond, rather than the city's general fund, said Garden Grove Fire Capt. Thanh Nguyen.

He said that, later, with low interest rates, the city took out a loan to fund the bond in an effort to fast-track the project.

"This was such a priority for the city to get this fire station that they bor-

rowed more at lower interest," said Nguyen. "What's happening now is they're paying off the original and the secondary loan."

Civic leaders characterized the new facility as a necessary investment in Garden Grove's public safety during Tuesday's ribbon cutting ceremony. Garden Grove Fire Chief Tom Schultz said it replaces what was meant to be a temporary solution with a "50-year station" that will serve the community well into the future.

OC Register

October 24, 2018

2 of 2

### PUBLIC SAFETY

# Pedestrian hit by car in Garden Grove; police seek witnesses

By Marilyn Kalfus  
mkalfus@scng.com  
@mkalfus on Twitter

**GARDEN GROVE** » Police are seeking anyone who saw a pedestrian struck by a car on Westminster Avenue early Sunday morning.

Garden Grove police officers dispatched to the

scene just west of Euclid Street around 12:41 a.m. found a 72-year-old man had crossed northbound on Westminster Avenue in an area not marked as a crosswalk.

He was hit by a black 2014 Chevrolet Tahoe driven by a 44-year-old man, Police Lt. Carl Whitney said.

The pedestrian suffered from head and facial injuries and was transported to UCI Medical Center, where he remained in critical condition on Sunday, Whitney said in a news release.

The driver of the Tahoe remained at the scene and cooperated with officers. It does not ap-

pear that alcohol or drugs were a factor in the collision, according to the release.

The investigation is continuing, with police reaching out to the public.

Any witnesses are asked to contact the Garden Grove Police Department's traffic unit at (714) 741-5823.

OC Register

October 22, 2018



# CITY OF GARDEN GROVE NEWS

CONTACT: Sgt. Lino Santana  
(714) 741-5704  
Garden Grove Police Department

**FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE**

Public Information Office (714) 741-5280

Follow the City of Garden Grove on Social Media

Thursday, October 25, 2018



## **SANTA RITA AVENUE TO CLOSE DUE TO COMMUNITY EVENT**

On Saturday, November 3, 2018, from 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Santa Rita Avenue, between Winton Street and St. Mark Street, will be closed for the Chili Cook-Off and Car Show community event. Motorists are asked to plan accordingly to avoid delays.

The inaugural Chili Cook-Off and Car Show community event will be located at Eastgate Park, 12001 St. Mark Street, from 12:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m.

Residents in the area have been notified in advance.

The Garden Grove Police Department's Traffic Unit will be on site during closure times to direct traffic and suggest alternate routes.

The event is sponsored by Garden Grove Friday Night Lights and hosted by Kathy Ladd, ReMax College Park Realty.

For more information on the street closure, contact the Garden Grove Police Department at (714) 741-5823.

For more information about the event, call (714) 379-8144.

###





# CITY OF GARDEN GROVE NEWS

## MEDIA ALERT

## **FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE**

Public Information Office (714) 741-5280

Follow the City of Garden Grove on Social Media

Wednesday, October 24, 2018



**WHAT:** "Día de los Muertos" event for the Buena Clinton Youth and Family Center

**WHERE:** 12661 Sunswept Avenue, Garden Grove, CA 92843

**WHEN:** Thursday, October 25, 2018, 4:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m.

**BACKGROUND:** The Buena Clinton Youth and Family Center is hosting its annual "Día de los Muertos," also known as Day of the Dead, event on Thursday October 25, 2018. The event features cultural activities and music, as well as a community-focused resource fair.

An exhibit of authentic artifacts from Mexico, and Central and South America will be on display at the event. Included in the exhibit is a special altar dedicated to Frida Kahlo, a Mexican artist known for her self-portraits.

Children will have the opportunity to participate in family-friendly activities and contests, including a pumpkin decorating contest and Halloween costume contest.

As a special treat, the event will conclude with a free outdoor movie showing of Coco, a story about a young boy's adventure through the Land of the Dead. The movie will begin to play at dusk.

The event specifically caters to the families and individuals who make up the Buena Clinton neighborhood, one of the city's most youth-populated and ethnically-diverse areas.

### PHOTO

**OPPORTUNITIES:** Awards presentation to Santa Ana College and Cal Optima for their support and contribution to the Buena Clinton Youth and Family Center and Día de los Muertos event.

### FOR

**INFORMATION:** Gabi O'Cadiz-Hernandez (714) 741-5769  
Center Director, Buena Clinton Youth and Family Center

Ana Pulido (714) 741-5280  
Public Information Officer, Office of Community Relations/GGTV3



# THÔNG TIN

## Từ Thành Phố Garden Grove

Để phổ biến trên các phương tiện truyền thông  
Văn phòng thông tin liên lạc: (714) 741-5280

Liên lạc: Mark Freeman, (714) 741-5212  
Thuộc Ban Phục Vụ Cộng Đồng



Thứ Năm, 18/10/2018

### **GARDEN GROVE TỔ CHỨC CHƯƠNG TRÌNH JACK O'LANTERN JAMBOREE TRONG MÙA HALLOWEEN**

Ban Phục Vụ Cộng Đồng Thành Phố Garden Grove xin giới thiệu đến cộng đồng và các em nhỏ chương trình 'Jack O'Lantern Jamboree' nhân mùa Halloween năm nay. Chương trình này sẽ được tổ chức vào Thứ Bảy, 27 tháng 10, 2018 từ 1:00 giờ trưa - 4:00 chiều tại Atlantic Play Center, địa chỉ là 13630 Atlantis Way, phía sau Garden Grove Park.

Chương trình gồm có nhiều trò chơi cho các em nhỏ, như bounce house, carnival games, vẽ mặt airbrush tattoos, chương trình ảo thuật, ect...Giá vé chỉ có \$10 cho một người. Trẻ em từ 3-13 tuổi sẽ được nhận 1 trái bí đỏ (pumpkin), và những em dưới 2 tuổi thì vào cửa miễn phí. Trẻ em phải đi cùng người lớn để tham dự vào chương trình này.

Vé chỉ được bán trước tại Recreation counter, lầu 1, trong City Hall Thành phố, địa chỉ là 11222 Acacia Parkway, hoặc liên lạc về số điện thoại (714) 741-5200.

###

VIỆTBÁO

Garden Grove Sẽ Tổ Chức Lễ Hội Jack O'Lantern Jamboree

19/10/2018 00:00:00



Garden Grove sẽ lễ hội 'Jack O'Lantern Jamboree' vào Thứ Bảy 27/10.

Ban Phục Vụ Cộng Đồng Thành Phố Garden Grove xin giới thiệu đến cộng đồng và các em nhỏ chương trình 'Jack O'Lantern Jamboree' nhân mùa Halloween năm nay. Chương trình này sẽ được tổ chức vào Thứ Bảy, 27 tháng 10, 2018 từ 1:00 giờ trưa - 4:00 chiều tại Atlantic Play Center, địa chỉ là 13630 Atlantis Way, phía sau Garden Grove Park.

Chương trình gồm có nhiều trò chơi cho các em nhỏ, như bounce house, carnival games, vẽ mặt airbrush tattoos, chương trình ảo thuật, ect...Giá vé chỉ có \$10 cho một người. Trẻ em từ 3-13 tuổi sẽ được nhận 1 trái bí đỏ (pumpkin), và những em dưới 2 tuổi thì vào cửa miễn phí. Trẻ em phải đi cùng người lớn để tham dự vào chương trình này.

Vé chỉ được bán trước tại Recreation counter, lầu 1, trong City Hall Thành phố, địa chỉ là 11222 Acacia Parkway, hoặc liên lạc về số điện thoại (714) 741-5200.

- Lá Thư từ Đức Quốc World Cup 2018
- London: Biểu Tình Vì Môi Sinh
- Tám Tình Hạnh Phúc – Thảo Hiền Phụ Trách
- VN Ngập Nợ Xấu, Hại Kinh Tế, Hăng TQ Năm 90% Xây Cát VN Đang Cô Lập, Vô Hiệu Hóa, Gây Phá Sản Doanh Nghiệp VN

# Little Saigon: Garden Grove có trạm cứu hỏa mới

October 22, 2018



Đèn Cứu Hỏa số 6 mới trên đường West, Garden Grove. (Hình: City of Garden Grove)

**GARDEN GROVE, California (NV)** – Sau 47 năm, thành phố Garden Grove có một trạm cứu hỏa mới và trạm này sẽ khai trương vào Thứ Ba, 23 Tháng Mười.

Theo thông cáo của thành phố, đây là Trạm Cứu Hỏa số 6 mới, nằm ở công viên West Haven Park tại địa chỉ 12232 West Street, Garden Grove. Trạm số 6 này sẽ thay thế trạm số 6 cũ trên đường Chapman, được xây vào năm 1971.

Trạm số 6 này sẽ có đủ tiện nghi như văn phòng, sảnh tiếp khách, phòng ngủ có giường tầng, phòng giặt đồ, nhà bếp và phòng ăn cho lính cứu hỏa. Trạm mới này có diện tích 7,680 square foot.

Thị Trường Steve Jones của Garden Grove cho biết: "Việc khai trương trạm cứu hỏa mới này sẽ rất vui và có ý nghĩa như lúc thành lập đồn số 6 hồi năm 1971 vì khơi dậy niềm tự hào của thành phố và vinh danh tinh thần của lính cứu hỏa."

Lễ khai trương sẽ diễn ra vào 4 giờ 30 phút chiều Thứ Ba, 23 Tháng Mười. Thị Trường Jones cùng các nghị viên thành phố và nhân viên của Sở Cứu Hỏa Garden Grove sẽ có mặt tại lễ khai trương Trạm Cứu Hỏa số 6 mới trên đường West. Thành phố Garden Grove mời cư dân đến dự buổi lễ này. **(TL)**



[+ Comment Disclaimers / Policy](#)

**Người Việt TV**

## **MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS**

**October 25, 2018**

1. Calendar of Events
2. Agenda for the November 1, 2018 Planning Commission meeting.
3. League of California Cities Bureau of Cannabis Control & Cannabis Deliveries Updated, email dated October 22, 2018, and Statewide Newspaper Briefing, dated October 25, 2018.



## CALENDAR OF EVENTS

October 25, 2018 – November 12, 2018

Thursday	October 25		Casual Day
		9:00 a.m.	Zoning Administrator Meeting City Hall, 3 <sup>rd</sup> Floor Training Room <b>CANCELLED</b>
		4:00 p.m.- 7:00 p.m.	Dia de los Muertos Event, Buena Clinton Youth & Family Center
		5:00 p.m.- 10:00 p.m.	Tip-A-Cop Fundraiser for Special Olympics Red Robin Gourmet Burgers 12007 Harbor Blvd.
		6:00 p.m.- 8:00 p.m.	Community Workshop (4 of 4 – Evaluate) Vision Plan for Willowick Site, Spurgeon Intermediate School, 2701 W. 5 <sup>th</sup> St., Santa Ana 92703
Friday	October 26		City Hall Closed – Regular Friday Closure
Saturday	October 27	10:00 a.m.- 2:00 p.m.	16 <sup>th</sup> National (Drug) Take Back Event Garden Grove Police Department 11301 Acacia Parkway
		1:00 p.m.- 4:00 p.m.	2018 Jack O’Lantern Jamboree, Atlantis Play Center
Wednesday	October 31	10:00 a.m.- 12:00 p.m.	H. Louis Lake Senior Center’s Halloween Celebration, Dining Room
		11:30 a.m.- 1:00 p.m.	Employee Halloween Luncheon, CMC AB Room
Thursday	November 1	7:00 p.m.	Planning Commission Meeting, Council Chamber
Tuesday	November 6		Election Day
Friday	November 9		City Hall Closed – Regular Friday Closure
Monday	November 12		City Hall Closed – Veterans Day





## A G E N D A

### GARDEN GROVE PLANNING COMMISSION

#### REGULAR MEETING

NOVEMBER 1, 2018

COMMUNITY MEETING CENTER  
11300 STANFORD AVENUE

#### REGULAR SESSION - 7:00 P.M. - COUNCIL CHAMBER

ROLL CALL: CHAIR BRIETIGAM, VICE CHAIR TRUONG  
COMMISSIONERS KANZLER, LAZENBY, LEHMAN, NGUYEN,  
SALAZAR

Members of the public desiring to speak on any item of public interest, including any item on the agenda except public hearings, must do so during Oral Communications at the beginning of the meeting. Each speaker shall fill out a card stating name and address, to be presented to the Recording Secretary, and shall be limited to five (5) minutes. Members of the public wishing to address public hearing items shall do so at the time of the public hearing.

Any person requiring auxiliary aids and services due to a disability should contact the City Clerk's office at (714) 741-5035 to arrange for special accommodations. (Government Code §5494.3.2).

All revised or additional documents and writings related to any items on the agenda, which are distributed to all or a majority of the Planning Commissioners within 72 hours of a meeting, shall be available for public inspection (1) at the Planning Services Division during normal business hours; and (2) at the City Community Meeting Center Council Chamber at the time of the meeting.

Agenda item descriptions are intended to give a brief, general description of the item to advise the public of the item's general nature. The Planning Commission may take legislative action it deems appropriate with respect to the item and is not limited to the recommended action indicated in staff reports or the agenda.

#### PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE TO THE FLAG OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

- A. ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - PUBLIC
- B. APPROVAL OF MINUTES: October 18, 2018
- C. PUBLIC HEARING(S) (Authorization for the Chair to execute Resolution shall be included in the motion.)
  - C.1. PLANNED UNIT DEVELOPMENT NO. PUD-103-76 (REV. 2018)

APPLICANT: TONY WANG (SOUTHLAND INDUSTRIES)

LOCATION: PROPERTIES WITHIN SUB-DISTRICT "INDUSTRY"  
(AREA 4) OF PLANNED UNIT DEVELOPMENT NO.  
PUD-103-76, LOCATED NORTH OF CHAPMAN  
AVENUE, SOUTH OF STANTON STORM CHANNEL,

BETWEEN WESTERN AVENUE AND MONARCH STREET

ASSESSOR PARCEL NUMBERS FOR PROPERTIES AFFECTED:

13102136, 13102149, 13165108, 13165138,  
13102137, 13165118, 13133136, 13165127,  
13102128, 13102127, 13102126, 13165106,  
13102138, 13102139, 13165104, 13165136,  
13165137, 13165119, 13102133, 13165120,  
13165121, 13165125, 13165128, 13165122,  
13102144, 13102147, 13133140, 13102135,  
13165126, 13165132, 13165103, 93675136,  
93675135, 93675134, 93675133, 93675140,  
93675137, 93675142, 93675138, 93675147,  
93675146, 93675145, 93675150, 93675151,  
93675141, 93675149, 93675144, 93675131,  
93675132, 93675152, 93675139, 93675148,  
93675143

REQUEST: A request by the property owner of 7390 Lincoln Way, currently developed with a 37,879 square foot, two-story building, to amend permitted uses within the "Industry" sub-district (Area 4) of Planned Unit Development No. PUD-103-76 to allow professional office uses.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION: Recommend approval of Planned Unit Development No. PUD-103-76 (REV. 2018) to City Council. In conjunction, the Planning Commission will make a recommendation to the City Council regarding the proposed amendment and consider a determination that the project is categorically exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) pursuant to Section 15061(b)(3) - Review for Exemption - of the State CEQA Guidelines.

- D. MATTERS FROM COMMISSIONERS
- E. MATTERS FROM STAFF
- F. ADJOURNMENT

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**Bureau of Cannabis Control & Cannabis Deliveries UPDATE**

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**From :** Tony Cardenas <tcardenas@cacities.org>  
**Subject :** Bureau of Cannabis Control & Cannabis Deliveries  
UPDATE  
**To :** Tony Cardenas <tcardenas@cacities.org>

Mon, Oct 22, 2018 03:15 PM

📎 2 attachments



## Revised Regulations Ignore Cities' Concerns on Cannabis Deliveries and More

*Nov. 5 is the Deadline for Cities to Submit Comments to the BCC to Voice Opposition*

Cities' local reasonable regulatory authority continues to be preempted by the modified proposed regulations the Bureau of Cannabis Control (BCC) released on Oct. 19. The BCC first issued proposed regulations in July that would authorize cannabis businesses to deliver in any local jurisdiction and reduce the amount of time cities have to determine the validity of a cannabis business license.

Citing concerns over these provisions, the League submitted comments in July to the BCC on these initial proposed regulations.

Unfortunately, but not unexpectedly, the BCC's modified proposed regulations do nothing to address cities' concerns. Under the modified proposed regulations, cities would be preempted from not just prohibiting deliveries in their communities, but would be disallowed from regulating deliveries all together.

In response on Friday, League Executive Director, Carolyn Coleman made the following statement: "Today, the BCC decided to ignore the concerns of a broad coalition of local government, labor, and law enforcement. The delivery provisions contained in these regulations seek to subvert the intent of the voters who approved Proposition 64. By removing local governments' reasonable regulatory authority on cannabis deliveries, the BCC is imposing a 'one size fits all' form of cannabis regulation. We will continue to fight for cities' ability to determine whether cannabis is right for their communities."

### Next Steps

The BCC will accept written comments on the modified proposed regulations until Nov. 5. The League will provide cities with a sample comment letter to communicate concerns over these modified proposed regulations. The League will issue an Action Alert with materials in the very near future.

**Tony Cardenas**

Public Affairs Regional Manager

Orange County Division

League of California Cities

(714) 944-4023

**[Tcardenas@cacities.org](mailto:Tcardenas@cacities.org)**



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**League Newspaper Briefing - Statewide (Oct. 25)**

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**From :** Tony Cardenas <tcardenas@cacities.org>  
**Subject :** League Newspaper Briefing - Statewide (Oct. 25)  
**To :** Tony Cardenas <tcardenas@cacities.org>

Thu, Oct 25, 2018 11:39 AM

📎 2 attachments



**Statewide Newspaper Briefing**  
*10/25/18*

**CAPITOL POLITICS**

**Will Orange County turn blue on election day? It's the mission of two former Republicans** -- If you had to conjure a stock Republican congressman in coastal Orange County, he might be Harley Rouda — tall and tanned, a wealthy real estate investor with a square jaw, blue eyes and the tough-talking manner of a man who runs his own multimillion-dollar company. Except Rouda left the GOP two decades ago. [Los Angeles Times](#)

**New poll erases most uncertainty about Nov. 6 election** -- There was never much uncertainty about how Californians would vote this year, and with less than a fortnight remaining before election day, only a few congressional seats are still too close to call. That's the message from the latest poll by the Public Policy Institute of California, which was released late Wednesday. [Calmatters](#)

**Proposition 10's support craters in new poll, which shows 60% of voters are against rent control initiative** -- Just 25% of likely voters say they'll vote yes on Proposition 10, with 60% against the measure and 15% undecided, a poll released Wednesday from the nonpartisan Public Policy Institute of California said. [Los Angeles Times](#)

**California Rep. Rohrabacher sheds GOP focus in tough race** -- Thirty years ago, California U.S. Rep. Dana Rohrabacher campaigned for Congress as the face of the Reagan revolution. [Associated Press](#)

**Dianne Feinstein, Gavin Newsom rolling over CA election foes in new poll** -- Democrats Gavin Newsom and Dianne Feinstein appear to be coasting to victory on Nov. 6, carrying double-digit leads in their respective races for governor and U.S. Senate, according to a new poll by the Public Policy Institute of California. [Sacramento Bee](#)

**HOMELESSNESS**

**Although L.A. mayor calls latest crackdown on homeless camps a success, legal issues cloud city's plans** -- To hear Mayor Eric Garcetti tell it, a city crackdown on downtown Los Angeles street encampments went off this month with barely a hitch: one arrest, seven people moved to shelters, 13 placed on the waiting list and the number of people in tents cut by more than half. Los Angeles Times

## PENSION REFORM

**Will Brown Get Chance to Defend Pension Reform?** -- The state Supreme Court told lawyers last month that oral arguments may be held as soon as November in a case challenging part of Gov. Brown's pension reform, which some think could result in a major ruling allowing pension cuts. Public CEO

## TRANSPORTATION

**High-speed rail authority settles suit in Central Valley** -- California's high-speed rail authority settled a lawsuit Wednesday with a small Central Valley city the train is expected to run through. The settlement with Shafter, California, doesn't offer a dollar figure but says the rail authority must reimburse the city for up to \$200,000 worth of staff time. Associated Press

## HEALTH

**Low number of lung cancer deaths saved California more than half a billion** -- California's low rate of lung cancer deaths saved nearly 5,000 lives in 2014—and saved Californians at least \$500 million just in that year, according to a CALmatters analysis in consultation with public health researchers. Those savings will likely grow into the billions of dollars in the decades ahead, experts say. Calmatters

*If you would like to add someone or be removed from this statewide newspaper service, please reply to this email.*

### **Tony Cardenas**

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