

City of Garden Grove
WEEKLY CITY MANAGER'S MEMO
August 13, 2020

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

I. DEPARTMENT ITEMS

A. INVESTMENT REPORT FOR JULY 2020

Patricia Song's Investment Report memo outlines the financial institutions, types of investment instruments, monthly transactions, current month interest received, and the par and fair market value of investments held for July 2020. A copy of the investment portfolio report is also included for your information.

II. ITEMS FROM OTHER GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES, OUTSIDE AGENCIES, BUSINESSES AND INDIVIDUALS

- A.** CARE Ambulance Garden Grove service report for July 2020.
- B.** Letter from Lanae O'Shields of SoCalGas congratulating Garden Grove for having been selected for the CivicSpark Project & Partner Fellow Program.
- C.** *Amendment to the Notice of Treatment for the Asian Citrus Psyllid and Amendment to the Proclamation of an Emergency Program Against the Huanglongbing Disease* 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

City of Garden Grove

INTER-DEPARTMENT MEMORANDUM

To: Scott Stiles
 Dept: City Manager
 Subject: INVESTMENT REPORT
 FOR JUNE 2020

From: Patricia Song
 Dept: Finance
 Date: July 30, 2020

Enclosed is the June 2020 Investment Report which shows the financial institutions, types of investment instruments, monthly transactions, current month interest received, and the par and fair market value of investments held. The month-end cash in the bank and petty cash balances are also listed on the Cash and Investment Report. The pie chart (please see chart on attachment A) reflects the investment instruments as a percentage of the total portfolio.

This investment portfolio meets State guidelines and adheres to the City's investment policy. As of June 2020, the City's total portfolio is invested in:

Type of Investment	Total Investment	% of Investment
US Treasury	\$69,000,000	24.163%
Fed Home Loan Banks	\$60,250,000	21.099%
Fed Farm Credit Banks	\$54,000,000	18.910%
Fed Nat Mort Assoc	\$15,000,000	5.253%
Fed Home Loan Mtg Corp	\$3,000,000	1.051%
Fannie Mae	\$3,000,000	1.051%
City LAIF	\$74,953,520	26.248%
Cash with Fiscal Agents	\$6,357,508	2.225%
Total	\$285,561,028	100.000%

The cash with fiscal agents is restricted as they are funds held and invested by an outside fiscal agent. The restrictions were set forth in the related bond indentures. As of June 2020, 2.225% of the portfolio is restricted.

In summary, the investment portfolio is secured and the City has the necessary cash to pay its bills for six months in a timely manner. Please call me at extension #5062 if you have any questions.



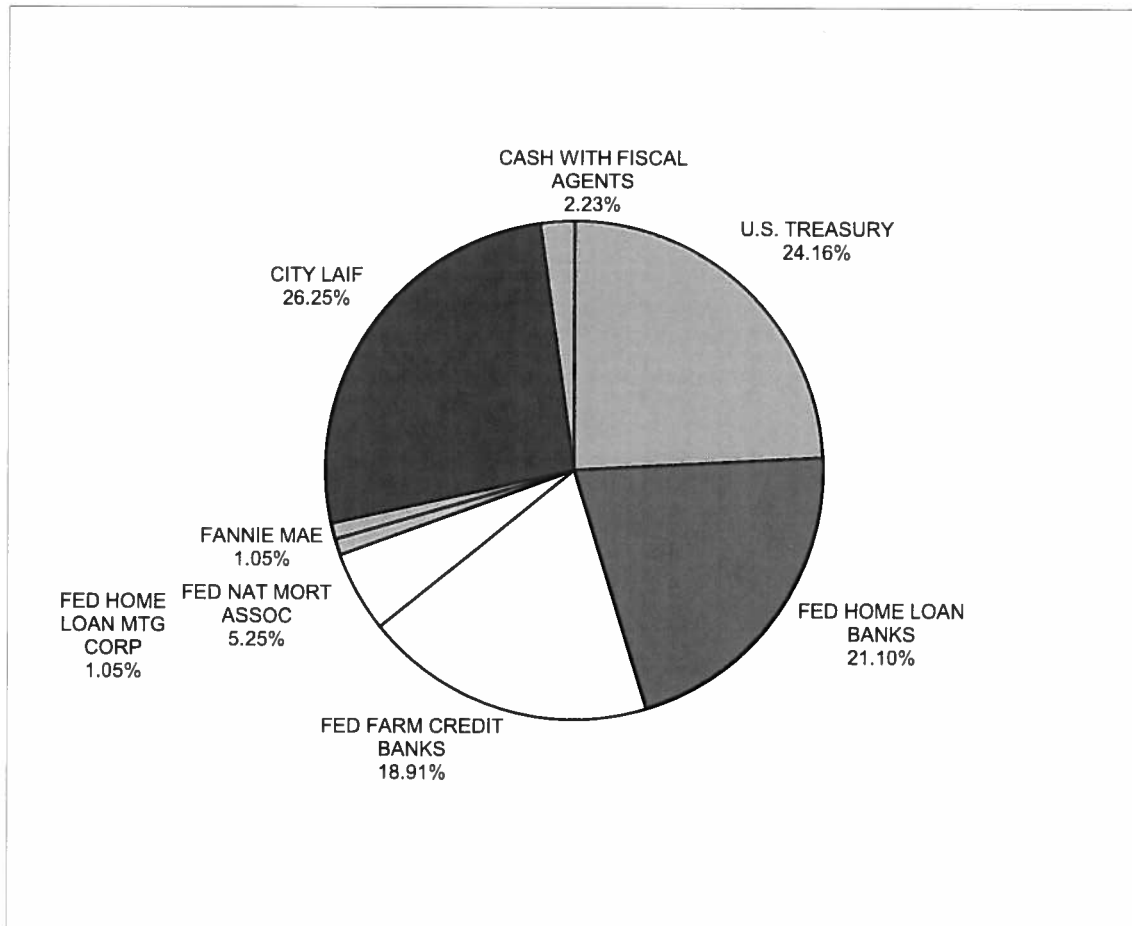
Patricia Song
 Finance Director

PS/HM/SN

ATTACHMENT A

INVESTMENT SUMMARY June 2020

<u>TYPE OF INVESTMENT / FIN INSTITUTION</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>%</u>
U.S. TREASURY	\$ 69,000,000	24.16%
FED HOME LOAN BANKS	\$ 60,250,000	21.10%
FED FARM CREDIT BANKS	\$ 54,000,000	18.91%
FED NAT MORT ASSOC	\$ 15,000,000	5.25%
FED HOME LOAN MTG CORP	\$ 3,000,000	1.05%
FANNIE MAE	\$ 3,000,000	1.05%
CITY LAIF	\$ 74,953,520	26.25%
CASH WITH FISCAL AGENTS	\$ 6,357,508	2.23%
TOTAL OF INVESTMENTS	\$ 285,561,028	100.000%



WEIGHTED AVERAGE MATURITIES

June 2020

Investment	Yield (Rate)	UBOC Held	Amount	Date of Maturity	No. Days to Mat. 6/30/2020 x (b)	Weighted Average (a / total a = c)	Weighted # of Days (b x c)
			(a)				
TREASURY							
U S TREASURY	1.375	*	3,000,000	08/31/20	62	1.07449%	0.666
U S TREASURY	1.375	*	3,000,000	10/31/20	123	1.07449%	1.322
U S TREASURY	1.625	*	3,000,000	11/30/20	153	1.07449%	1.644
U S TREASURY	1.125	*	3,000,000	02/28/21	243	1.07449%	2.611
U S TREASURY	1.250	*	3,000,000	03/31/21	274	1.07449%	2.944
U S TREASURY	2.250	*	3,000,000	03/31/21	274	1.07449%	2.944
U S TREASURY	1.125	*	3,000,000	06/30/21	365	1.07449%	3.922
U S TREASURY	2.250	*	3,000,000	07/31/21	396	1.07449%	4.255
U S TREASURY	2.000	*	3,000,000	08/31/21	427	1.07449%	4.588
U S TREASURY	1.750	*	3,000,000	03/31/22	639	1.07449%	6.866
U S TREASURY	2.000	*	3,000,000	10/31/21	488	1.07449%	5.243
U S TREASURY	2.125	*	3,000,000	06/30/22	730	1.07449%	7.844
U S TREASURY	1.750	*	3,000,000	07/31/22	761	1.07449%	8.177
U S TREASURY	1.875	*	3,000,000	10/31/22	853	1.07449%	9.165
U S TREASURY	1.625	*	3,000,000	11/15/22	868	1.07449%	9.327
U S TREASURY	2.000	*	3,000,000	11/30/22	883	1.07449%	9.488
U S TREASURY	1.250	*	3,000,000	07/31/23	1,126	1.07449%	12.099
U S TREASURY	1.250	*	3,000,000	07/31/23	1,126	1.07449%	12.099
U S TREASURY	1.375	*	3,000,000	08/31/23	1,157	1.07449%	12.432
U S TREASURY	2.875	*	3,000,000	10/31/23	1,218	1.07449%	13.087
U S TREASURY	2.875	*	3,000,000	10/31/23	1,218	1.07449%	13.087
U S TREASURY	1.750	*	3,000,000	06/30/24	1,461	1.07449%	15.698
U S TREASURY	1.280	*	3,000,000	02/15/25	1,691	1.07449%	18.170
CITY							
FHLB	1.625	*	3,000,000	07/27/20	27	1.07449%	0.290
FHLB	2.625	*	3,000,000	08/21/20	52	1.07449%	0.559
FHLB	1.625	*	3,000,000	09/11/20	73	1.07449%	0.784
FHLB	2.875	*	3,000,000	09/11/20	73	1.07449%	0.784
FHLB	1.875	*	3,000,000	06/11/21	346	1.07449%	3.718
FHLB	2.375	*	3,000,000	09/10/21	437	1.07449%	4.695
FHLB	2.000	*	3,250,000	11/10/21	498	1.16403%	5.797
FHLB	1.875	*	3,000,000	11/29/21	517	1.07449%	5.555
FHLB	2.625	*	3,000,000	03/11/22	619	1.07449%	6.651
FHLB	2.000	*	3,000,000	09/09/22	801	1.07449%	8.607
FHLB	3.125	*	3,000,000	09/09/22	801	1.07449%	8.607
FHLB	2.750	*	3,000,000	03/10/23	983	1.07449%	10.562
FHLB	2.125	*	3,000,000	06/09/23	1,074	1.07449%	11.540
FHLB	3.375	*	3,000,000	09/08/23	1,165	1.07449%	12.518
FHLB	3.375	*	3,000,000	09/08/23	1,165	1.07449%	12.518
FHLB	1.680	*	3,000,000	11/15/23	1,233	1.07449%	13.248
FHLB	1.875	*	3,000,000	03/08/24	1,347	1.07449%	14.473
FHLB	2.375	*	3,000,000	03/08/24	1,347	1.07449%	14.473
FHLB	2.875	*	3,000,000	09/13/24	1,536	1.07449%	16.504
FHLB	1.500	*	3,000,000	08/15/24	1,507	1.07449%	16.192
FFCB							
FFCB	2.350	*	3,000,000	02/12/21	227	1.07449%	2.439
FFCB	1.280	*	3,000,000	09/29/21	456	1.07449%	4.900
FFCB	2.200	*	3,000,000	02/28/22	608	1.07449%	6.533
FFCB	2.600	*	3,000,000	03/21/22	629	1.07449%	6.759
FFCB	2.840	*	3,000,000	06/20/22	720	1.07449%	7.736
FFCB	2.800	*	3,000,000	07/18/22	748	1.07449%	8.037
FFCB	1.820	*	3,000,000	08/19/22	780	1.07449%	8.381
FFCB	2.570	*	3,000,000	02/16/23	961	1.07449%	10.326
FFCB	2.650	*	3,000,000	03/08/23	981	1.07449%	10.541
FFCB	2.890	*	3,000,000	06/19/23	1,084	1.07449%	11.647
FFCB	2.550	*	3,000,000	08/02/23	1,128	1.07449%	12.120
FFCB	2.300	*	3,000,000	11/08/23	1,226	1.07449%	13.173
FFCB	2.230	*	3,000,000	02/23/24	1,333	1.07449%	14.323
FFCB	2.080	*	3,000,000	09/10/24	1,533	1.07449%	16.472

WEIGHTED AVERAGE MATURITIES

June 2020

Investment	Yield (Rate)	UBOC Held	Amount (a)	Date of Maturity	No. Days to Mat. 6/30/2020 x (b)	Weighted Average (a / total a = c)	Weighted # of Days (b x c)
FFCB	1.820	*	3,000,000	10/17/24	1,570	1.07449%	16.869
FFCB	1.625	*	3,000,000	11/08/24	1,592	1.07449%	17.106
FFCB	1.210		3,000,000	03/03/25	1,707	1.07449%	18.341
FFCB	1.210		3,000,000	03/03/25	1,707	1.07449%	18.341
FNMA	1.500	*	3,000,000	07/30/20	30	1.07449%	0.322
FNMA	1.750	*	3,000,000	10/26/20	118	1.07449%	1.268
FNMA	1.500	*	3,000,000	11/30/20	153	1.07449%	1.644
FNMA	1.375	*	3,000,000	10/07/21	464	1.07449%	4.986
FNMA	2.000	*	3,000,000	10/05/22	827	1.07449%	8.886
FHLMC	3.000	*	3,000,000	08/17/22	778	1.07449%	8.359
FM	1.750		3,000,000	07/02/24	1,463	1.07449%	15.720
LAIF/REPO/COMMERCIAL PAPER							
LAIF	0.500		74,953,520	06/30/20	-	26.84548%	0.000
			279,203,520		54,960	100.00000%	591
							Wtd. Avg. Maturity
RESTRICTED							
2008 Katella Cottages			176,646	06/30/20	-	2.77855%	0.000
2008 UBOC			2	06/30/20	-	0.00003%	0.000
2010 Water			702,125	06/30/20	-	11.04403%	0.000
2014 TARB			3,914,352	06/30/20	-	61.57054%	0.000
2015 TARB			157	06/30/20	-	0.00246%	0.000
2015A COP's			1,564,206	06/30/20	-	24.60406%	0.000
2016 TAB			20	06/30/20	-	0.00032%	0.000
2017 SEWER REF			0	06/30/20	-	0.00001%	0.000
			6,357,509		-	100.00000%	-
Investment Total			<u>285,561,028</u>				

CASH AND INVESTMENT REPORT
PERIOD ENDING JUNE 2020

TYPE INVESTMENT/ FINANCIAL INSTITUTION	BEGINNING INVESTMENT				CURRENT MONTH		CURRENT MONTH	
	Asset Identifier	PURCHASES RATE %	DATE	AMOUNT	PURCHASES DATE	AMOUNT	DATE	MATURITIES AMOUNT
LAIF		0.500		72,653,519.68		2,300,000.00		
				-		-		-
				72,653,519.68		2,300,000.00		-
UNITED STATES TREASURY				SHARES/ UNITS HELD				
U.S. TREASURY	912828L32	1.375	03/29/18	3,000,000.00				
U.S. TREASURY	912828L99	1.375	05/12/17	3,000,000.00				
U.S. TREASURY	912828M98	1.625	12/15/16	3,000,000.00				
U.S. TREASURY	912828P87	1.125	01/25/17	3,000,000.00				
U.S. TREASURY	912828Q37	1.250	01/05/18	3,000,000.00				
U.S. TREASURY	912828C57	2.250	03/30/17	3,000,000.00				
U.S. TREASURY	912828S27	1.125	03/30/17	3,000,000.00				
U.S. TREASURY	912828WY2	2.250	12/15/16	3,000,000.00				
U.S. TREASURY	912828D72	2.000	02/16/17	3,000,000.00				
U.S. TREASURY	912828F96	2.000	12/01/16	3,000,000.00				
U.S. TREASURY	912828J76	1.750	09/21/17	3,000,000.00				
U.S. TREASURY	912828XG0	2.125	07/07/17	3,000,000.00				
U.S. TREASURY	9128282P4	1.750	10/06/17	3,000,000.00				
U.S. TREASURY	912828M49	1.875	10/03/19	3,000,000.00				
U.S. TREASURY	912828TY6	1.625	10/16/19	3,000,000.00				
U.S. TREASURY	912828M80	2.000	09/27/19	3,000,000.00				
U.S. TREASURY	912828S92	1.250	10/22/19	3,000,000.00				
U.S. TREASURY	912828S92	1.250	11/26/19	3,000,000.00				
U.S. TREASURY	9128282D1	1.375	12/19/19	3,000,000.00				
U.S. TREASURY	9128285K2	2.875	11/20/19	3,000,000.00				
U.S. TREASURY	9128285K2	2.875	12/10/19	3,000,000.00				
U.S. TREASURY	9128286Z8	1.750	12/27/19	3,000,000.00				
U.S. TREASURY	912833LU2	1.280	02/18/20	3,000,000.00				
				-		-		-
				69,000,000.00		-		-
FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANKS								
FHLB	313383HU8	1.750	06/30/15	3,000,000.00			06/12/20	3,000,000.00
FHLB	3130ABVU7	1.625	07/27/17	3,000,000.00				
FHLB	3130AEU65	2.625	09/12/18	3,000,000.00				
FHLB	3130A66T9	1.625	10/06/17	3,000,000.00				
FHLB	313370US5	2.875	09/22/17	3,000,000.00				
FHLB	313379RB7	1.875	05/17/17	3,000,000.00				
FHLB	313378JP7	2.375	10/07/16	3,000,000.00				
FHLB	3130A9S44	2.000	11/10/16	3,250,000.00				
FHLB	3130AABG2	1.875	12/13/16	3,000,000.00				
FHLB	3130A1B80	2.625	03/21/18	3,000,000.00				
FHLB	313380GJ0	2.000	05/24/19	3,000,000.00				
FHLB	313383WD9	3.125	08/02/18	3,000,000.00				
FHLB	3130ADR69	2.750	03/21/18	3,000,000.00				

**CASH AND INVESTMENT REPORT
PERIOD ENDING JUNE 2020**

TYPE INVESTMENT/ FINANCIAL INSTITUTION	BEGINNING INVESTMENT				CURRENT MONTH		CURRENT MONTH	
	Asset Identifier	PURCHASES RATE %	DATE	AMOUNT	PURCHASES DATE	AMOUNT	MATURITIES DATE	AMOUNT
FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANKS								
FFCB	3133EJRL5	2.550	06/20/18	3,000,000.00			06/11/20	3,000,000.00
FFCB	3133EJCE7	2.350	03/01/18	3,000,000.00				
FFCB	3133EGWH4	1.280	10/06/16	3,000,000.00				
FFCB	3133EKNM4	2.200	06/05/19	3,000,000.00				
FFCB	3133EJHC6	2.600	03/21/18	3,000,000.00				
FFCB	3133EJSB6	2.840	07/20/18	3,000,000.00				
FFCB	3133EJUJ6	2.800	07/18/18	3,000,000.00				
FFCB	3133EKC20	1.820	08/27/19	3,000,000.00				
FFCB	3133EJDE6	2.570	02/16/18	3,000,000.00				
FFCB	3133EJFK0	2.650	03/08/18	3,000,000.00				
FFCB	3133EJSD2	2.890	09/12/18	3,000,000.00				
FFCB	3133EJBQ1	2.550	04/10/19	3,000,000.00				
FFCB	3133EKKU9	2.300	05/13/19	3,000,000.00				
FFCB	3133EKMX1	2.230	05/23/19	3,000,000.00				
FFCB	3133EKQA7	2.080	09/10/19	3,000,000.00				
FFCB	3133EGYR0	1.820	01/24/20	3,000,000.00				
FFCB	3133EK6J0	1.625	11/08/19	3,000,000.00				
FFCB	3133ELQY3	1.210	03/03/20	3,000,000.00				
FFCB	3133ELQY3		03/04/20	3,000,000.00				
				-				-
				57,000,000.00				3,000,000.00
FED NAT MORT ASSOC								
FNMA	3135G0T60	1.500	05/04/18	3,000,000.00				
FNMA	3136G4PP2	1.750	10/26/17	3,000,000.00				
FNMA	3135G0F73	1.500	12/23/15	3,000,000.00				
FNMA	3135G0Q89	1.375	10/07/16	3,000,000.00				
FNMA	3135G0T78	2.000	05/04/18	3,000,000.00				
				-				-
				15,000,000.00				-
FEDERAL HOME LOAN MTG CORP								
FHLMC	3134GSTN5	3.000	08/17/18	3,000,000.00				
				-				-
				3,000,000.00				-
FANNIE MAE								
FM	3135G0V75	1.750	04/27/20	3,000,000.00				
				-				-
				3,000,000.00				-

**CASH AND INVESTMENT REPORT
PERIOD ENDING JUNE 2020**

TYPE INVESTMENT/ FINANCIAL INSTITUTION	Asset Identifier	BEGINNING INVESTMENT PURCHASES			AMOUNT	CURRENT MONTH PURCHASES		CURRENT MONTH MATURITIES	
		RATE %	DATE		DATE	AMOUNT	DATE	AMOUNT	

CASH WITH FISCAL AGENTS

CITY RESTRICTED INVESTMENTS

2010 WATER									
2015-04 Refunding						-		-	
2015A-02 Refunding						-		-	
2017 SEWER REF						-		-	
SUBTOTAL						<u>-</u>		<u>-</u>	

SUCCESSOR RESTRICTED INVESTMENTS

2008 Katella Cottages (VanKampen)									
UBOC						-		-	
2014 TARB						-		-	
2016 TAB						-		-	
SUBTOTAL						<u>-</u>		<u>-</u>	

TOTAL INVESTMENTS

						<u>2,300,000.00</u>		<u>6,000,000.00</u>	

**CASH AND INVESTMENT REPORT
PERIOD ENDING JUNE 2020**

TYPE INVESTMENT/ FINANCIAL INSTITUTION	Asset Identifier	BEGINNING INVESTMENT PURCHASES			AMOUNT	CURRENT MONTH PURCHASES		CURRENT MONTH MATURITIES	
		RATE %	DATE	DATE		AMOUNT	DATE	AMOUNT	
CASH IN BANK					Ending Cash Balance				
<hr/>									
UNION BANK OF CALIFORNIA									
Charge Back Account 2042201638	xxx-10001		06/30/20	23,527.47			-		-
General Account 2042850020	xxx-10001		06/30/20	20,507,261.82			-		-
Home 2042438354	162-10004		06/30/20	-					
Housing Authority (Accounting) 2042114021	509-10006		06/30/20	3,169,880.22					
Housing Authority Escrow 2042439436	509-10005		06/30/20	263,897.67			-		-
Liability 2042205571	789-16001		06/30/20	75,000.00			-		-
Workers Comp 2042237764	784-16004		06/30/20	526,822.69			-		-
Successor Agency 2740032316	022-10001		06/30/20	-			-		-
	SUBTOTAL			24,566,389.87			-		-
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PETTY CASH ACCOUNTS									
Change Fund			06/30/20	3,680.00					
Finance			06/30/20	3,000.00					
Departments			06/30/20	3,550.00					
Police Dept-SIU			06/30/20	30,000.00					
Police Dept-Drug			06/30/20	3,500.00					
Police Dept-Reg			06/30/20	200.00					
	SUBTOTAL			43,930.00					
<hr/>					<hr/>				
GRAND TOTAL CASH & INVESTMENTS				24,610,319.87			2,300,000.00		6,000,000.00



MEEDER PUBLIC FUNDS ADVISORY

Customized Investment Portfolios



Prepared for

City of Garden Grove

As of July 31, 2020



A PERSONAL TOUCH
TO INVESTING

Presented By: Nick Vaccari



PORTFOLIO REVIEW

City of Garden Grove portfolio as of 7/31/2020

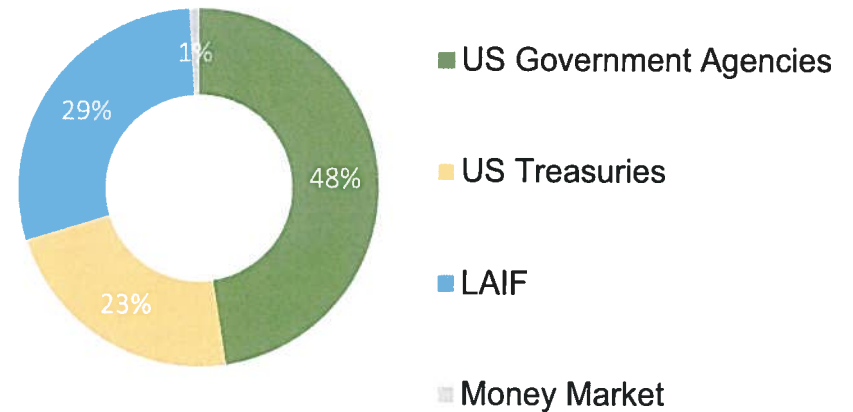
Your Portfolio

Money Market	\$198,195
LAIF	\$80,958,593
Securities	\$184,683,211
Total Portfolio	\$265,839,999

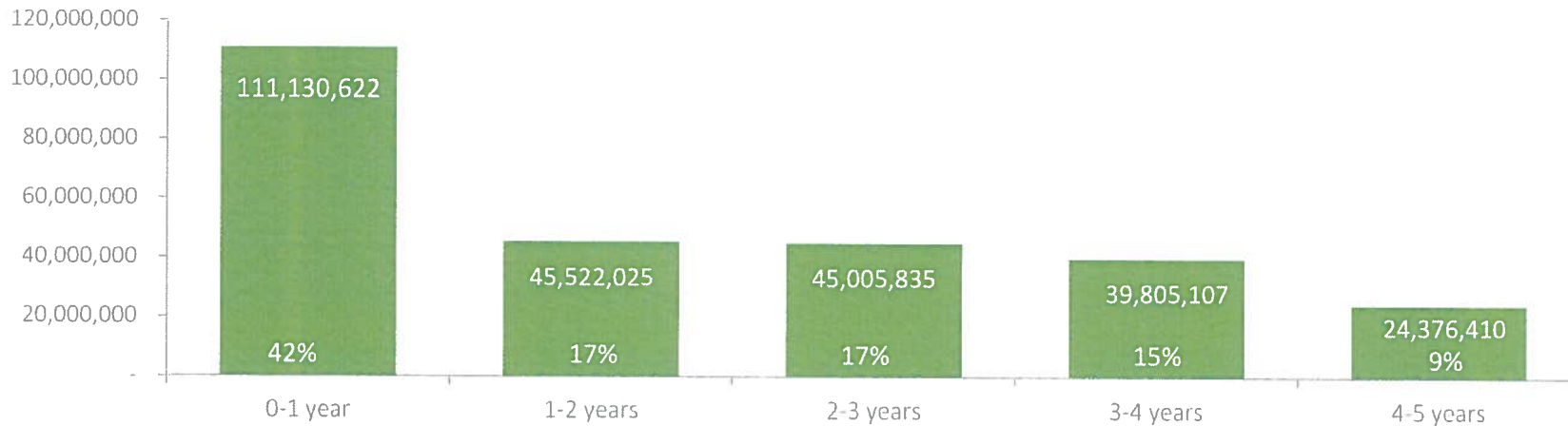
Your Portfolio

Weighted Average Maturity	1.64 years
Weighted Average Yield	1.63%
Estimated Annual Interest Income	\$4,333,191
July Earned Income	\$476,584

Your Asset Allocation



Your Portfolio Distribution

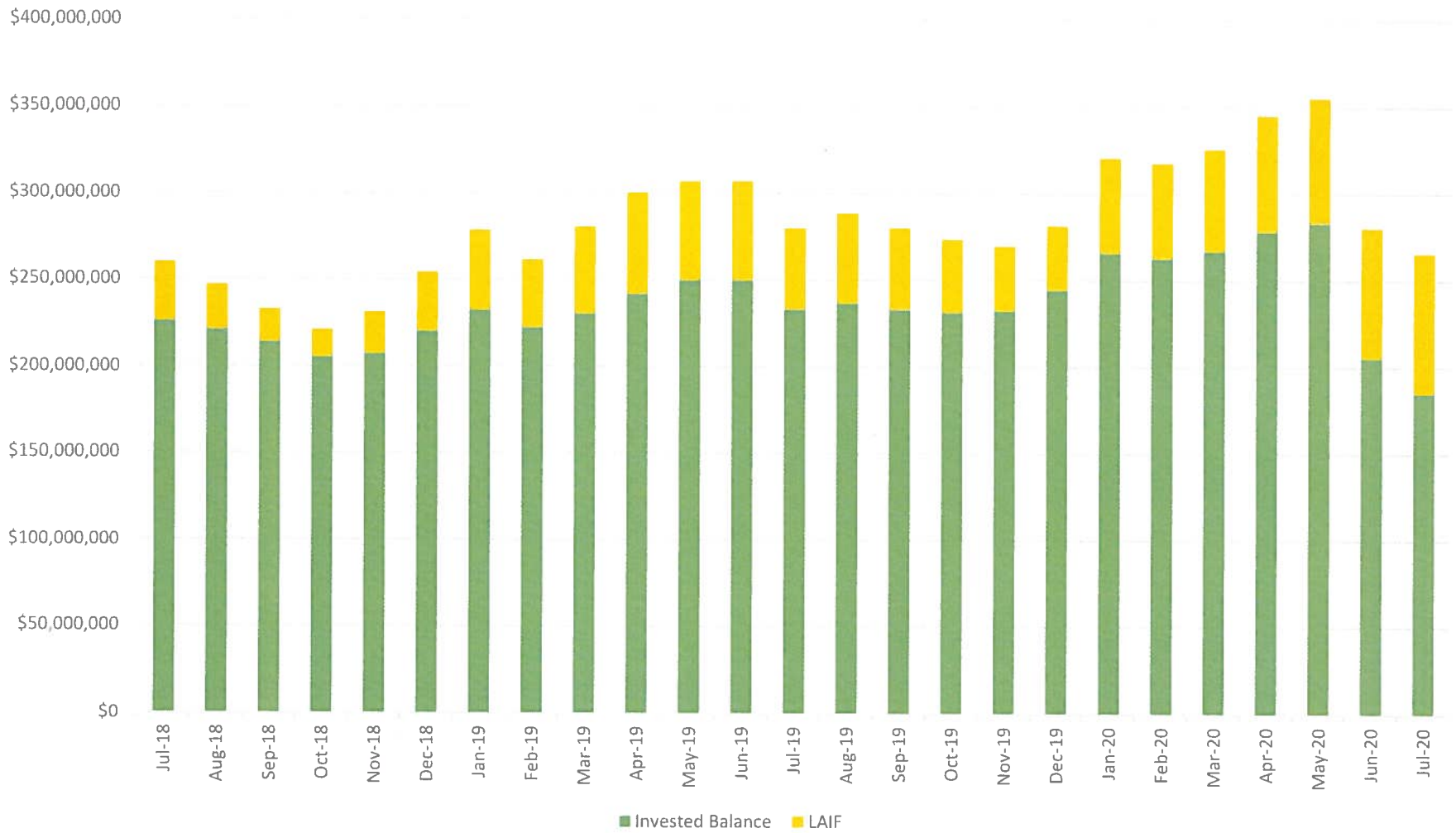


Yield and Interest Income information is annualized. All yield information is shown gross of any advisory and custody fees and is based on yield to maturity at cost. Past performance is not a guarantee of future results.



PORTFOLIO BALANCE

City of Garden Grove





FUTURE MATURITIES

City of Garden Grove portfolio July 2020 – December 2020

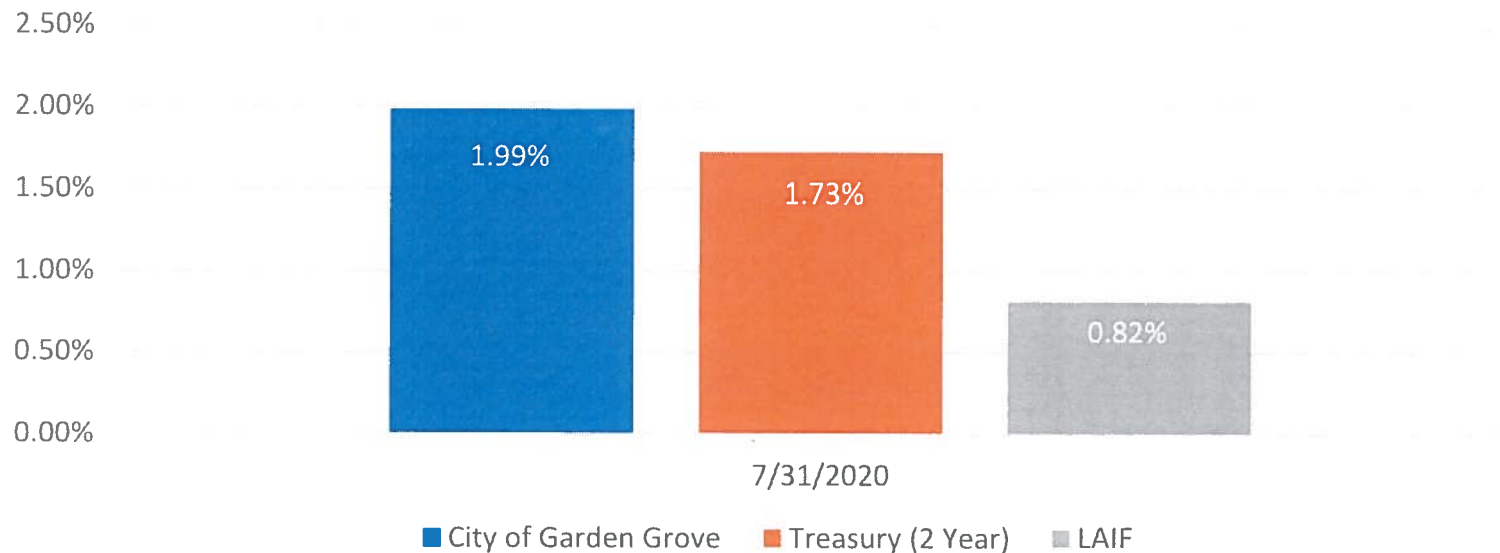
CUSIP	SECURITY DESCRIPTION	PAR	PRINCIPAL	MATURITY
3130AEU65	FHLB	\$3,000,000.00	\$ 2,994,510.00	8/21/2020
3130A66T9	FHLB	\$3,000,000.00	\$ 2,994,450.00	9/11/2020
313370US5	FHLB	\$3,000,000.00	\$ 3,107,370.00	9/11/2020
	TOTAL		\$ 9,000,000	



MONTHLY COMPARISON

City of Garden Grove

	Month Ended July 31, 2020 Yield To Maturity
City of Garden Grove ¹	1.99%
Benchmark ²	1.73%
LAIF ³	0.82%



1. Securities performance on trade date basis, gross (i.e. before fees)

2. Benchmark is a 24 month moving average of the 2 year Constant Maturity Treasury

3. LAIF monthly distribution yields retrieved online from the State Treasurer of California website <https://www.treasurer.ca.gov/pmia-laif/laif/index.asp>



MARKET COMMENTARY

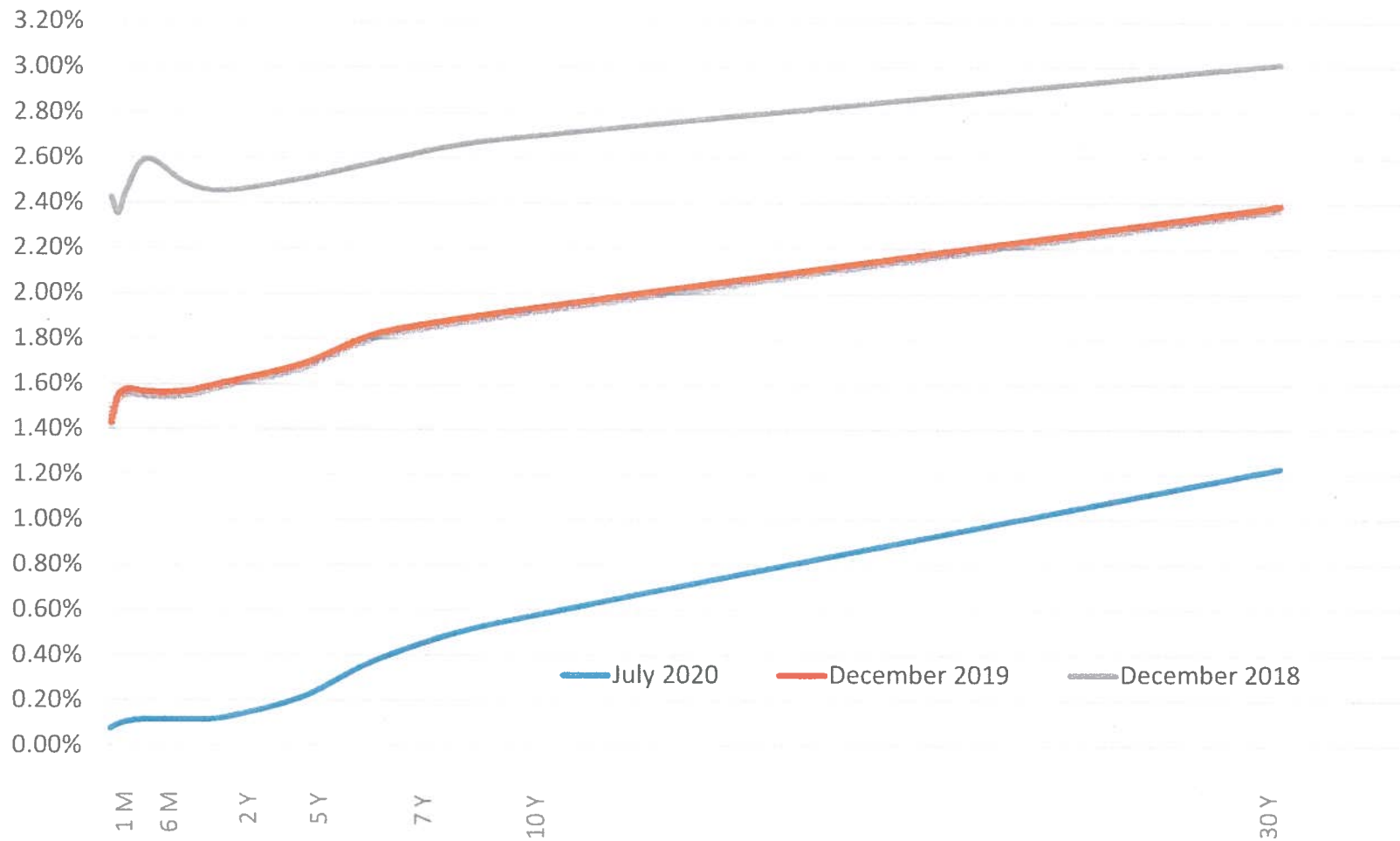
July 2020

In the month of July, second quarter gross domestic product numbers were released for 2020. It was revealed that U.S. economy suffered the worst period of economic activity in history with numbers showing an astonishing -32.9% decline. To put this in perspective, the last time the United States had this weak of GDP was mid-1921 when numbers came in at -28.6%. Personal consumption, which has accounted for roughly two-thirds of all activity in the U.S., took about 25% away from the Q2 total, with services accounting for nearly all that drop.

In other news, the FOMC met in the final week of the month to discuss whether to cut rates and if so, by how much. They unanimously decided to keep its key interest rate unchanged and stressed that it's primed to keep pumping more stimulus into the economy until it fully rebounds from the Coronavirus pandemic.



U.S. TREASURY YIELD CURVES



Source: Bloomberg as of 8/5/2020

DISCLOSURE

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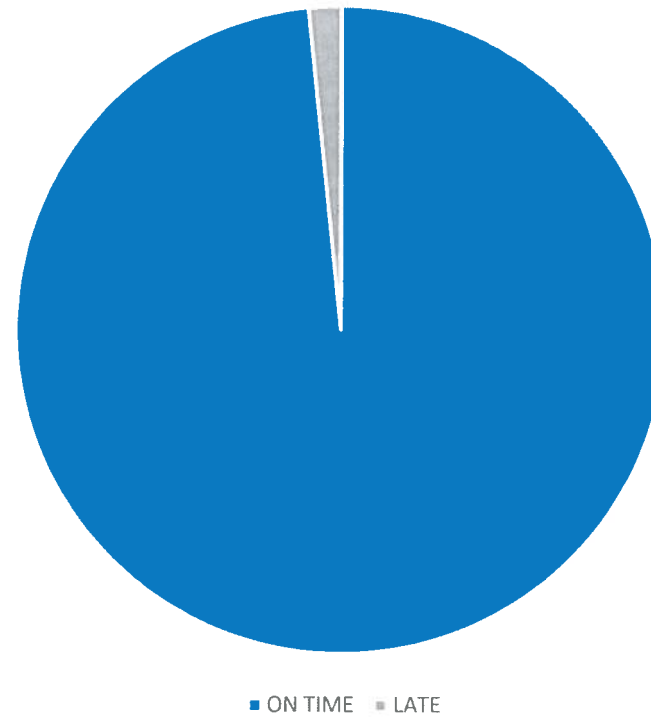
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GARDEN GROVE

CODE 2	
RESPONSES	802
ON TIME	788
LATE	14
CODE 3	
RESPONSES	165
ON TIME	163
LATE	2
TOTALS	
RESPONSES	967
ON TIME	951
LATE	16
PERCENTAGE	98.10%

JULY 2020 ON-TIME COMPLIANCE



AVERAGE RESPONSE TIME: 8:33

AVERAGE LATE TIME: 2:16



August 11, 2020

City of Garden Grove
City Clerk Office
11222 Acacia Parkway
Garden Grove, CA 92840

Dear Honorable Mayor and City Council:

Congratulations to the City of Garden Grove on being selected for the CivicSpark Project & Partner Fellow Program! Southern California Gas Company (SoCalGas®) was proud to partner with the Local Government Commission for their 2020-2021 CivicSpark program to help identify agencies with projects that align with our natural gas energy efficiency goals. The City of Garden Grove was an ideal candidate!

The City of Garden Grove, Community and Economic Development Department (CEDD) takes a proactive approach in developing innovative policies, strategies, and programs to address emerging issues affecting the community. By serving with the City's CEDD, the Fellow will gain valuable experience, and be an active participant, in developing, implementing, and administering policies and programs that comply with regulatory requirements that promote energy efficiency and sustainability.

The Fellow will support the City in its effort to promote energy efficiency and sustainable practices by: 1) developing a program that implements best practices, and conducting follow-up, to ensure that building developments comply with the Green Building Code and other sustainable regulations; 2) conducting research, analyzing, and providing recommendations to reduce the carbon footprint through proposed zoning code regulations; 3) developing, implementing, and conducting a multi lingual public outreach program to educate the community, including business owners, developers, and residents, about energy efficiency upgrades, and energy efficiency rebates and incentives available from community partners; and 4) assisting the City with identifying and developing other appropriate energy efficient and sustainable practices.

We look forward to working with the Fellow to help develop these energy efficiency and sustainability measures. Currently, the Fellow applications are being reviewed by City staff, with an anticipated start date of September 2020.

We appreciate the public-private partnership and are excited to see these measures being developed. Once again, Congratulations to the City of Garden Grove!

Sincerely,

Lanae O'Shields
Public Affairs Manager



CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

OFFICIAL NOTICE FOR COMMUNITIES IN ORANGE COUNTY PLEASE READ IMMEDIATELY

AMENDMENT TO THE NOTICE OF TREATMENT FOR THE ASIAN CITRUS PSYLLID

Between April 3, 2017 to July 3, 2020, 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, Fountain Valley, Fullerton, Garden Grove, Huntington Beach, Irvine, La Habra, Orange, Placentia, 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 250-meter radius 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, section 21000 et seq. The PEIR is available at <http://www.cdffa.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 Notice of Treatment and the associated Proclamation of Emergency Program are valid until July 3, 2021, which is the amount of time necessary to determine that the treatment was successful.

The treatment plan for the ACP infestation will be implemented within a 250-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 or contacted directly by CDFA staff. Consultation with the California Department of Pesticide Regulation, the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, and the county agricultural commissioner's office

Asian Citrus Psyllid
Official Notice
Program AM-7577
Page 2

will be provided at the public meeting or upon request to address residents' questions and concerns.

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. 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, maps 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
Orange County
Program AM-7577**

Between April 3, 2017 to July 3, 2020, 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, Fountain Valley, Fullerton, Garden Grove, Huntington Beach, Irvine, La Habra, Orange, Placentia, 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.

Additional surveys were conducted by CDFA in order to determine the extent of the infestation in Orange County and to define an appropriate response area. Each survey took place for several days over a 250-meter radius area, centered on the following detections: February 14, 2018, Fullerton; May 25, 2018, Yorba Linda; July 3, 2019, La Habra; December 5, 2019, Huntington Beach and Placentia; March 20, 2020, Westminster; May 8, 2020, Tustin; May 28, 2020, Orange; June 9, 2020, Anaheim; June 29, 2020, Irvine; July 3, 2020, Fountain Valley, Garden Grove, and Santa Ana. Based on these surveys, 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 surveys 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-eight 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, HLB would have severe consequences to both the citrus industry and to the urban landscape via the decline and the death of citrus trees. California is the top citrus-producing state in the U.S., with total production valued at over \$2.2 billion. Recent studies in Florida have shown that the presence of HLB increases citrus production costs by up to 40 percent and has resulted in a loss of over \$7 billion and 6,600 jobs.

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. 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 250-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), section 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 250-meter radius area around the properties on which the causative agent of HLB has been detected, and any subsequent detection sites within the proposed treatment boundaries. The Notice of Treatment and the associated Proclamation of Emergency Program are valid until July 3, 2021, which is the amount of time necessary to determine that the treatment was successful. Maps of the treatment boundaries are attached. The work plan consists of the following elements:

1. ACP Monitoring. Visual surveys within a 250-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 250-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 250-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 reinfestation. 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 or contacted directly by CDFA staff. Consultation with the California Department of Pesticide Regulation, the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, and the county agricultural commissioner's office will be provided at the public meeting or upon request 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), sections 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.

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.

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.

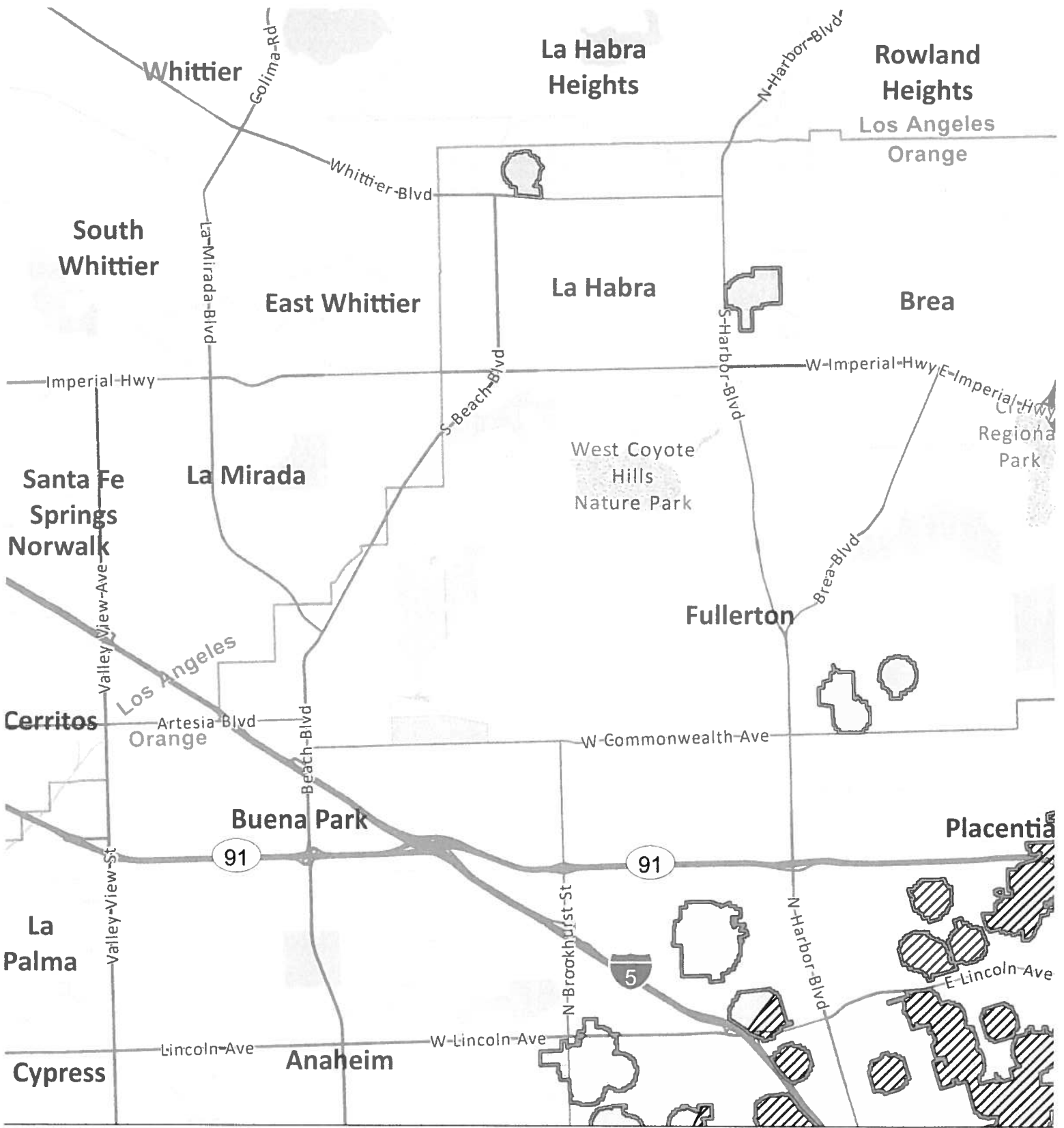
My decision to adopt findings and take action is based on FAC sections 24.5, 401.5, 403, 407, 408, 5401-5405, and 5761-5764.



Karen Ross, Secretary

August 6, 2020

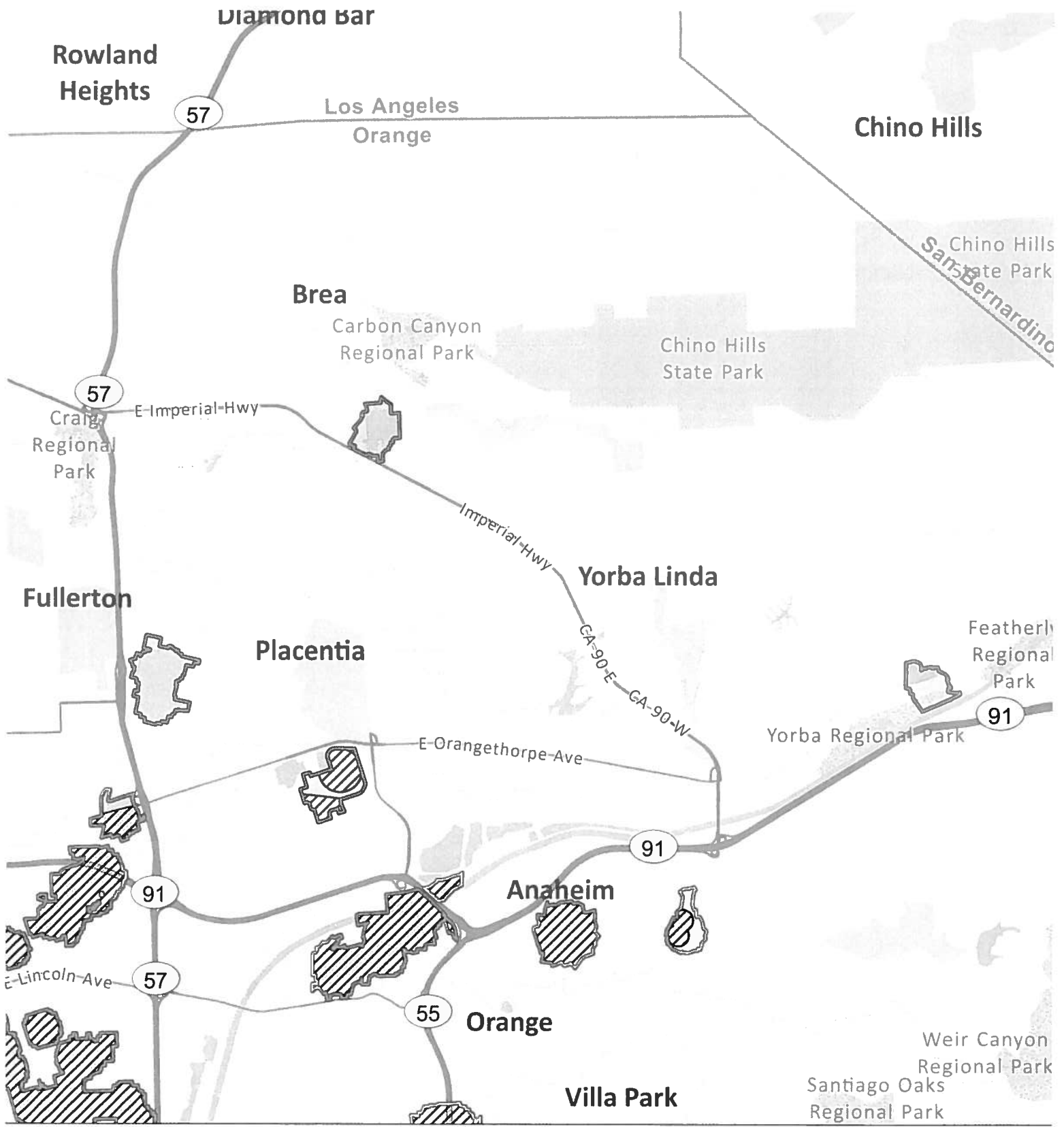
Date



Asian Citrus Psyllid Program - Notification of Treatment Map
Orange County Amendment 20 (2020) - Portions of Orange County - Part 1



- | | | | |
|---|---|------------------|-------------|
| Existing Treatment Area | City or Census-Designated Place Within Treatment Area | Huntington Beach | Santa Ana |
| New Treatment Area | Anaheim | Irvine | Stanton |
| Environmental Sensitive Area: Treatment Mitigation in Place | Brea | La Habra | Tustin |
| | Fountain Valley | North Tustin | Westminster |
| | Fullerton | Orange | Yorba Linda |
| | | Placentia | |



Asian Citrus Psyllid Program - Notification of Treatment Map
Orange County Amendment 20 (2020) - Portions of Orange County - Part 2

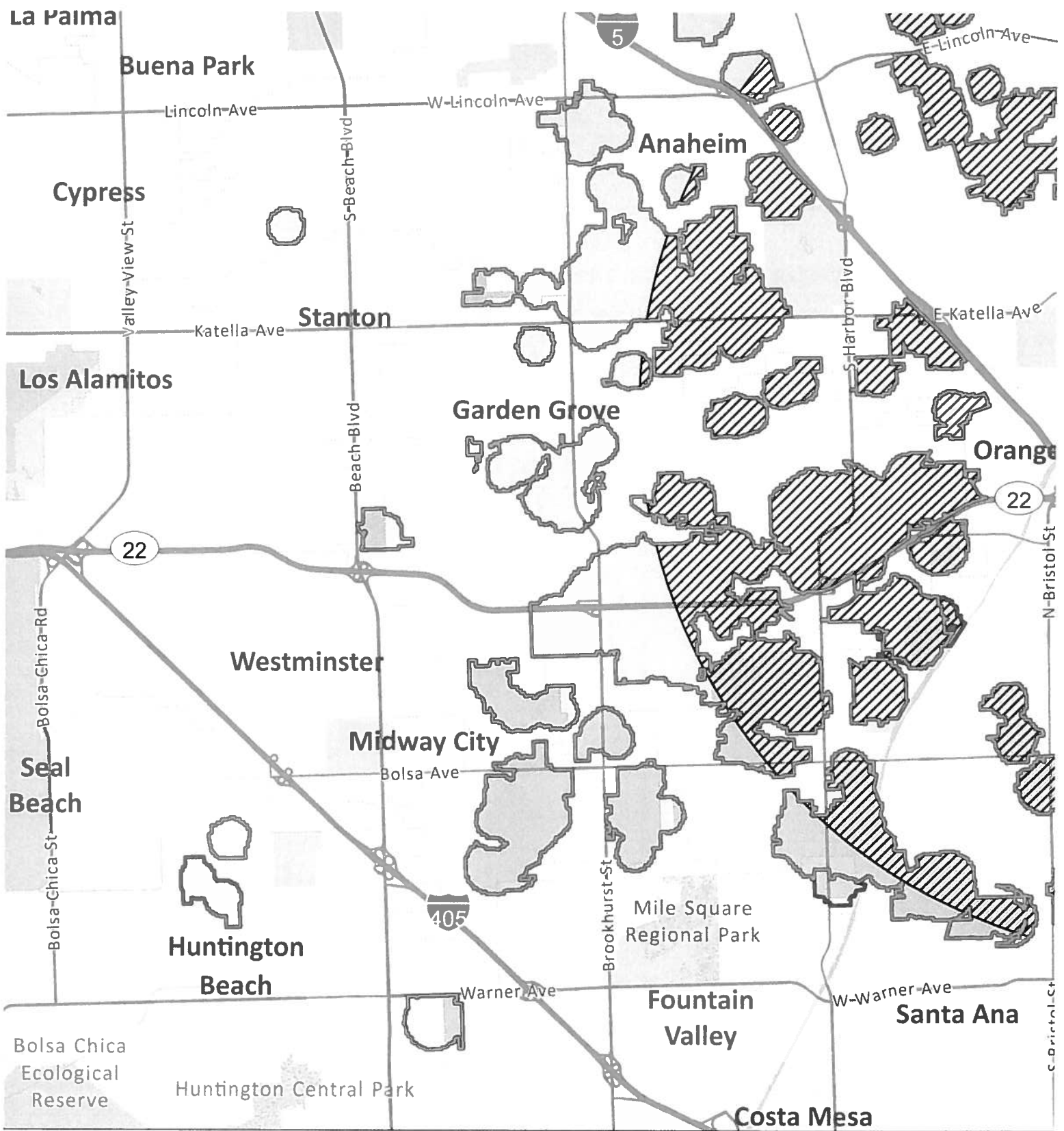


-  Existing Treatment Area
-  New Treatment Area
-  Environmental Sensitive Area: Treatment Mitigation in Place

City or Census-Designated Place Within Treatment Area

- Anaheim
- Brea
- Fountain Valley
- Fullerton
- Huntington Beach
- Irvine
- La Habra
- North Tustin
- Orange
- Placentia

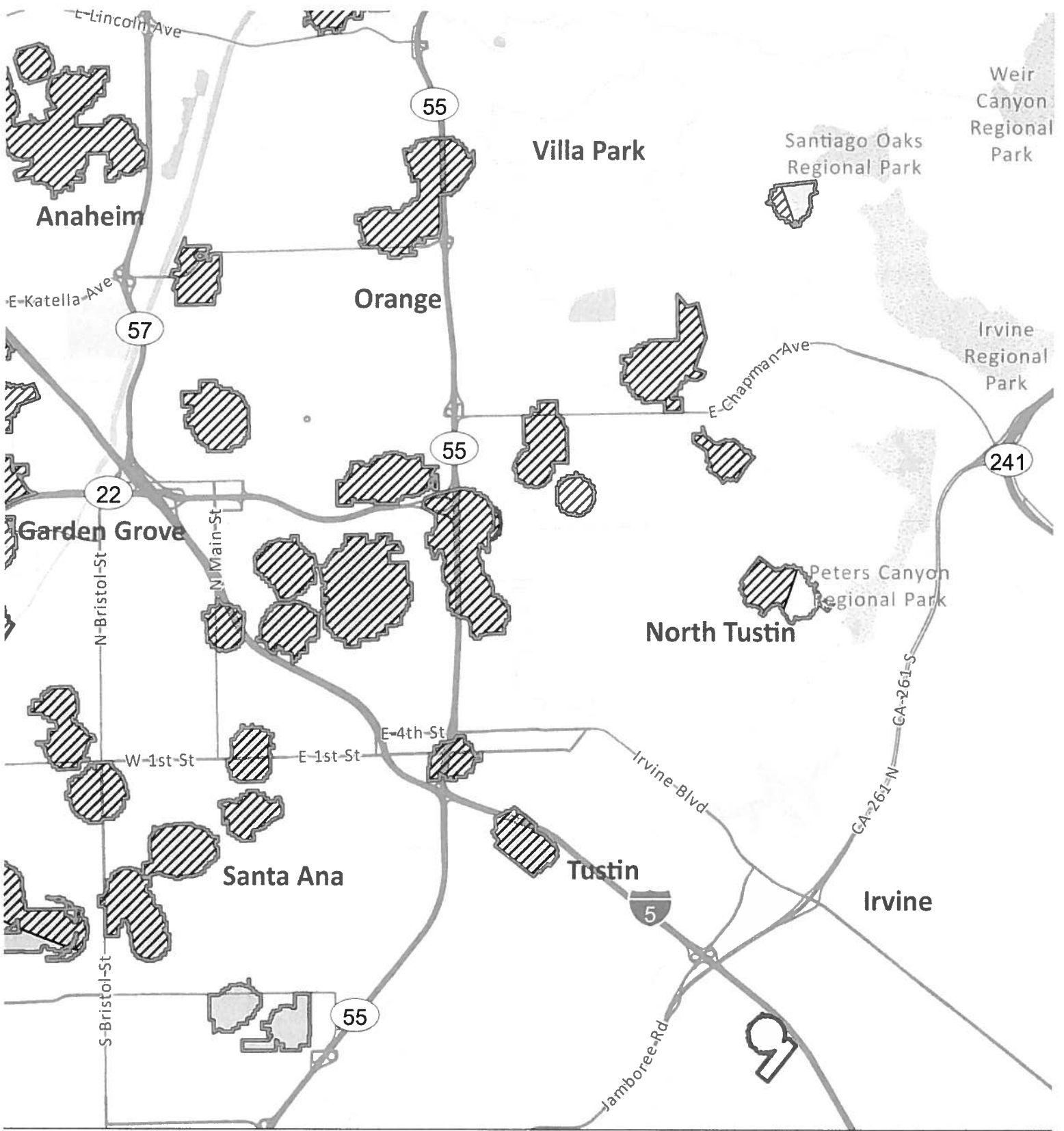
-  Santa Ana
-  Stanton
-  Tustin
-  Westminster
-  Yorba Linda



Asian Citrus Psyllid Program - Notification of Treatment Map Orange County Amendment 20 (2020) - Portions of Orange County - Part 3




- | | | | |
|---|---|------------------|-------------|
| Existing Treatment Area | City or Census-Designated Place Within Treatment Area | Huntington Beach | Santa Ana |
| New Treatment Area | Anaheim | Irvine | Stanton |
| Environmental Sensitive Area: Treatment Mitigation in Place | Brea | La Habra | Tustin |
| | Fountain Valley | North Tustin | Westminster |
| | Fullerton | Orange | Yorba Linda |
| | | Placentia | |




Asian Citrus Psyllid Program - Notification of Treatment Map
Orange County Amendment 20 (2020) - Portions of Orange County - Part 4

- | | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|-------------|
|  | Existing Treatment Area | City or Census-Designated Place Within Treatment Area |  | Santa Ana |
|  | New Treatment Area | Anaheim |  | Stanton |
|  | Environmental Sensitive Area:
Treatment Mitigation in Place | Brea |  | Tustin |
| | | Fountain Valley |  | Westminster |
| | | Fullerton |  | Yorba Linda |
| | | Huntington Beach | | |
| | | Irvine | | |
| | | La Habra | | |
| | | North Tustin | | |
| | | Orange | | |
| | | Placentia | | |

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 CITRUS PEST & DISEASE PREVENTION DIVISION

 cdfa CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FOOD & AGRICULTURE

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 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.

Asian Citrus Psyllid/ Huanglongbing Work Plan
June 2020

D. Transect Survey

If high or scattered ACP populations are found in the initial inspections, a transect survey may be implemented to rapidly determine the extent of the infestation. This involves inspecting a minimum of 20 properties per square mile and/or placing 20 traps per square mile along eight radii in the cardinal directions (e.g., north, northeast, etc.). Transect surveys extend between five and 20 miles beyond a detection site, depending on the situation.

E. HLB Delimitation Survey

Upon confirmation of an HLB infected citrus tree (or host plant), a mandatory delimitation survey is initiated in the 250-meter radius area surrounding the detection. All host plants are visually surveyed for symptoms of HLB and presence of ACP. Plant and insect samples are collected and subsequently analyzed for HLB-associated bacteria.

II. Treatment

CDFA's treatment activities for ACP vary throughout the state and depend on multiple factors.

Factors CDFA considers prior to treatment include:

- 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.

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.
- In areas where ACP has been detected along the California-Mexico border, CDFA will conduct residential treatments in response to ACP detections to suppress ACP 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.

Asian Citrus Psyllid/ Huanglongbing Work Plan
June 2020

In general, when treatment has been deemed appropriate, CDFA applies insecticides to host trees in the residential (urban) areas in a 50 to 800-meter radius around each detection site. Only ACP host plants are treated.

a. Within two miles of International Border with Mexico

- CDFA will treat citrus host plants in the residential area within two miles of the California -Mexico border. This treatment will be conducted within a 400-meter buffer surrounding ACP detections that are within two miles of the California-Mexico border, within one year.
- A Notice of Treatment (NOT) will be issued.
- A public meeting will be held at least once per year.

b. Within a Generally Infested Area with Commercial Citrus Production

- CDFA will treat residential citrus host plants within a 400-meter buffer (except for Imperial County) surrounding commercial citrus groves if the following conditions are met:
 - The growers have conducted coordinated treatments in 90 percent of the designated Psyllid Management Area (PMA) for two of three past treatment periods; however, PMAs that have not participated in areawide buffer treatment in the past can still participate if they meet the 90 percent coordinated treatment rate during the most recent treatment period; and
 - ACP have been detected within one mile of the commercial citrus groves within one year.
- In Imperial County, which has fewer residential properties near or adjacent to commercial citrus, residential citrus host plants will be treated within 800 meters of commercial citrus if the above conditions are met.
- A NOT will be issued.
- A public meeting will be held at least once per year.

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 ACP - All properties with hosts within a 50-meter radius of the detection site will be treated.
- Detection of two or more ACP - All properties with hosts within a 400-meter radius of the detection site will be treated.
- A NOT will be issued.
- A public meeting will be held at least once per year.

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 a 400-meter radius will be treated.

Asian Citrus Psyllid/ Huanglongbing Work Plan
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- 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.
 - A public meeting will be held at least once per year.
- d. In response to an HLB Detection**
- All properties within a 250-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.
 - A public meeting will be held at least once per year.

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.

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

Asian Citrus Psyllid/ Huanglongbing Work Plan
June 2020

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/pnasiaancitruspsyllid.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, Ventura, Marin, Monterey, San Francisco, and Santa Clara 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 gilletiana
Citropsis schweinfurthii
Citrus aurantiifolia

Citrus aurantium

Citrus hystrix
Citrus jambhiri
Citrus limon
Citrus madurensis
 (=X *Citrofortunella microcarpa*)
Citrus maxima
Citrus medica
Citrus meyeri
Citrus × nobilis
Citrus × paradisi
Citrus reticulata
Citrus sinensis
Citrus spp.
Clausena anisum-olens
Clausena excavata
Clausena indica
Clausena lansium

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

<i>Clymenia polyandra</i>	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 spp.</i>	
<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
<i>X Microcitronella spp.</i>	
<i>Murraya spp.</i>	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



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

 **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

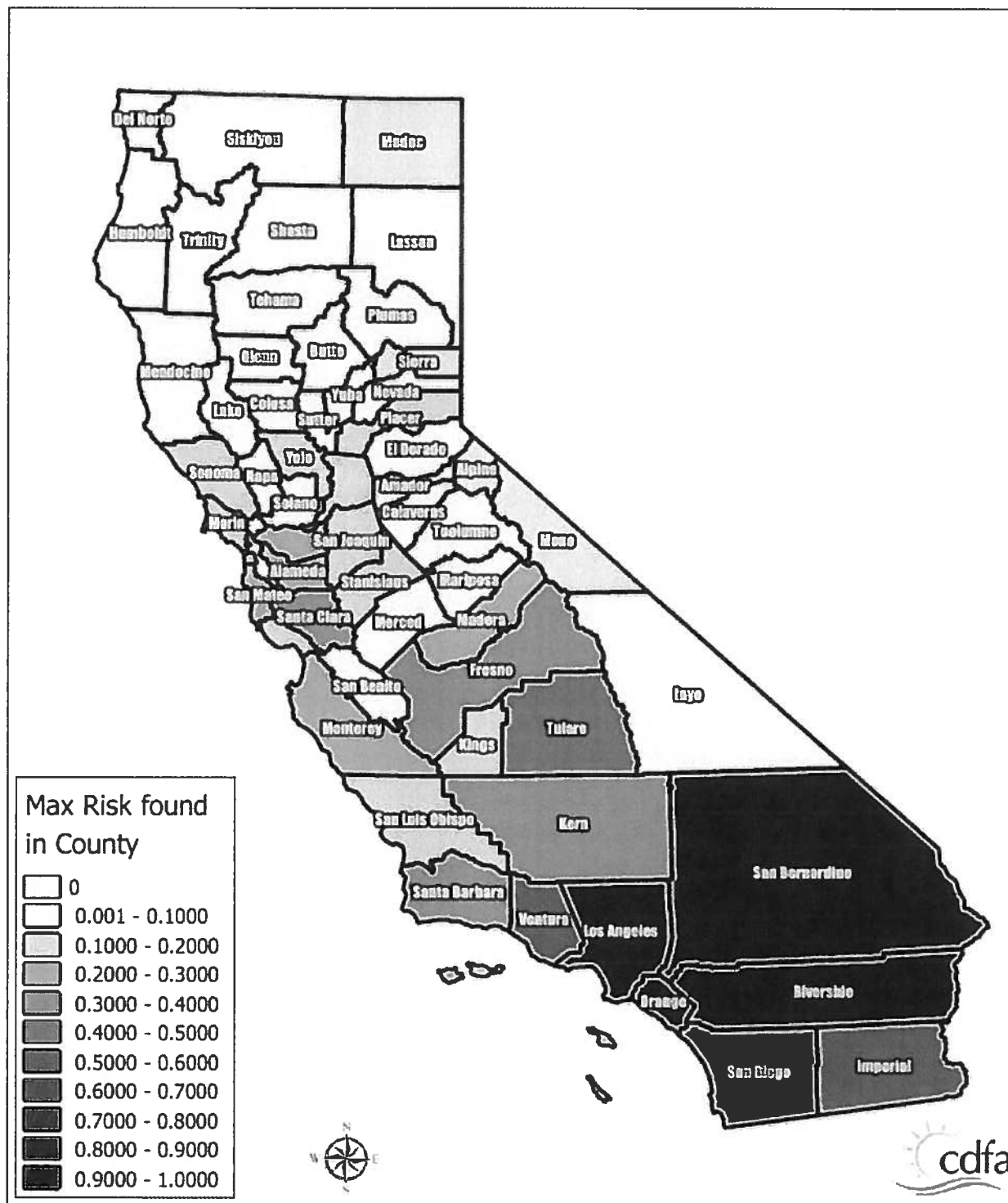


Figure 1. Maximum HLB risk level by county across California as estimated by the USDA-ARS HLB risk model.

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.

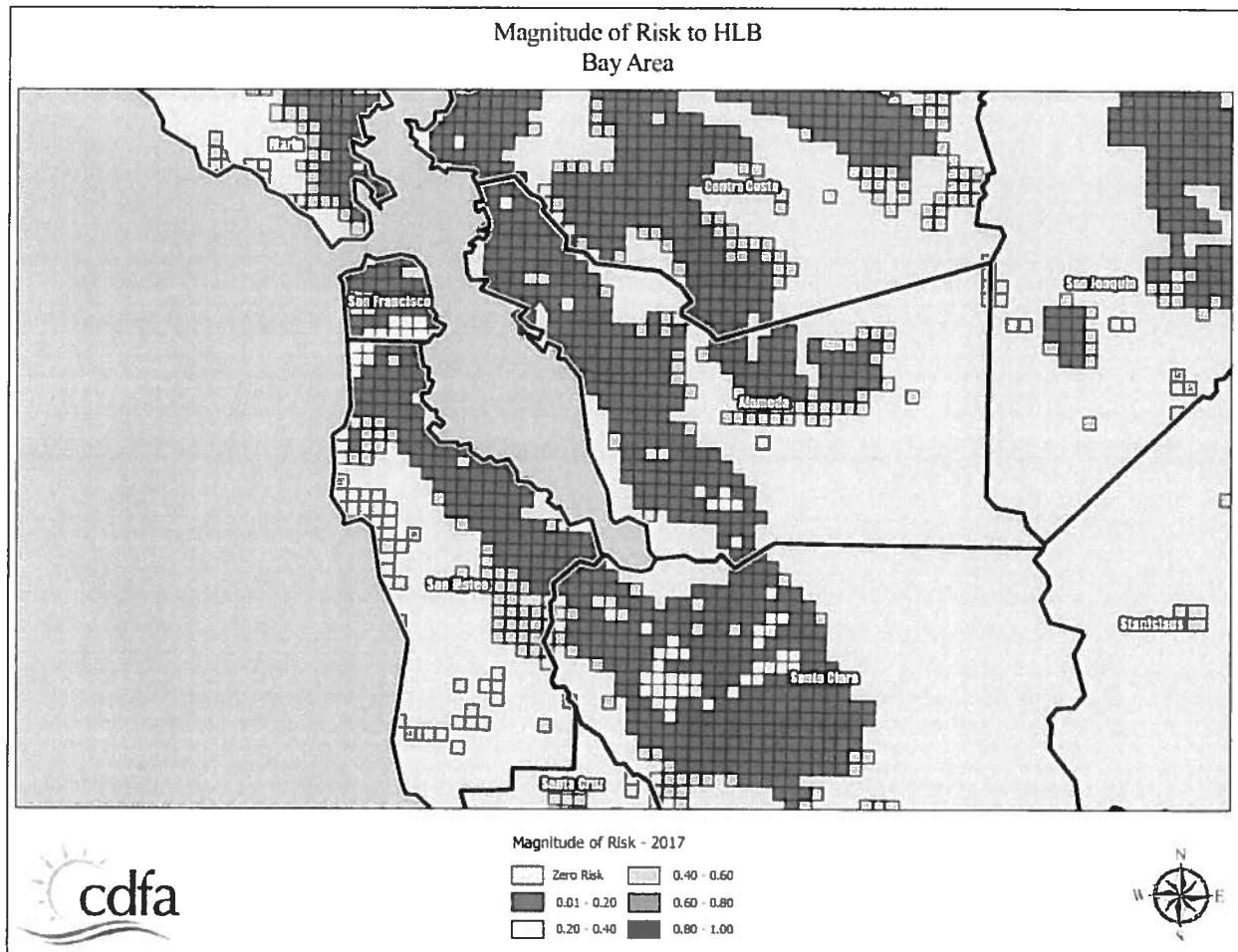
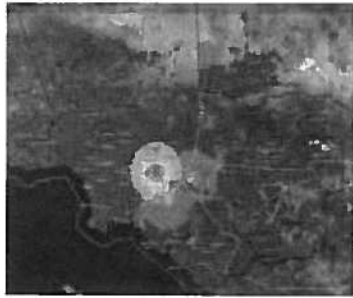


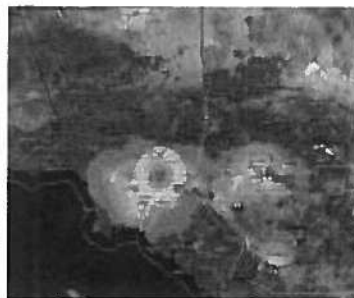
Figure 2. Individual square mile HLB risk levels for the San Francisco Bay Area. Note that the general risk level is low, but there are pockets of moderately high risk in San Francisco itself, and more noticeably in San Jose, associated with population census risk factors; ACP detections in this area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

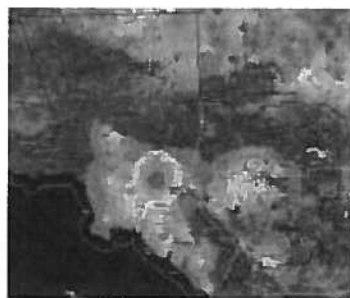
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Zone 6, 2013-14



Zone 6, 2014-15



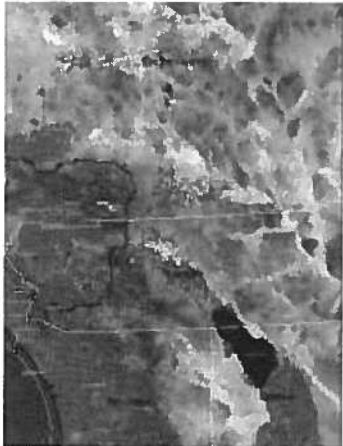
Zone 6, 2015-16



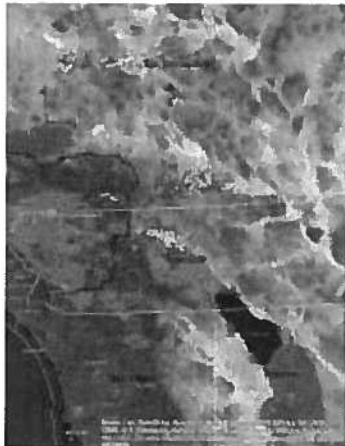
Zone 6, 2016-17



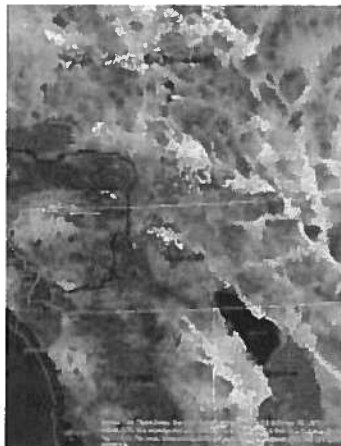
Zone 5, 2012-13



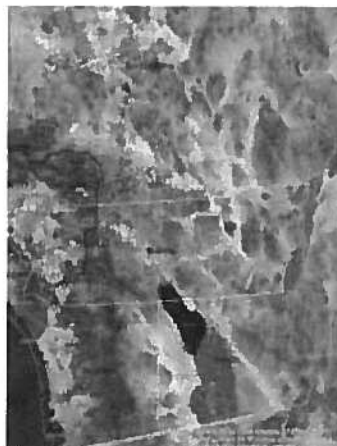
Zone 5, 2013-14



Zone 5, 2014-15



Zone 5, 2015-16



Zone 5, 2016-17



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.

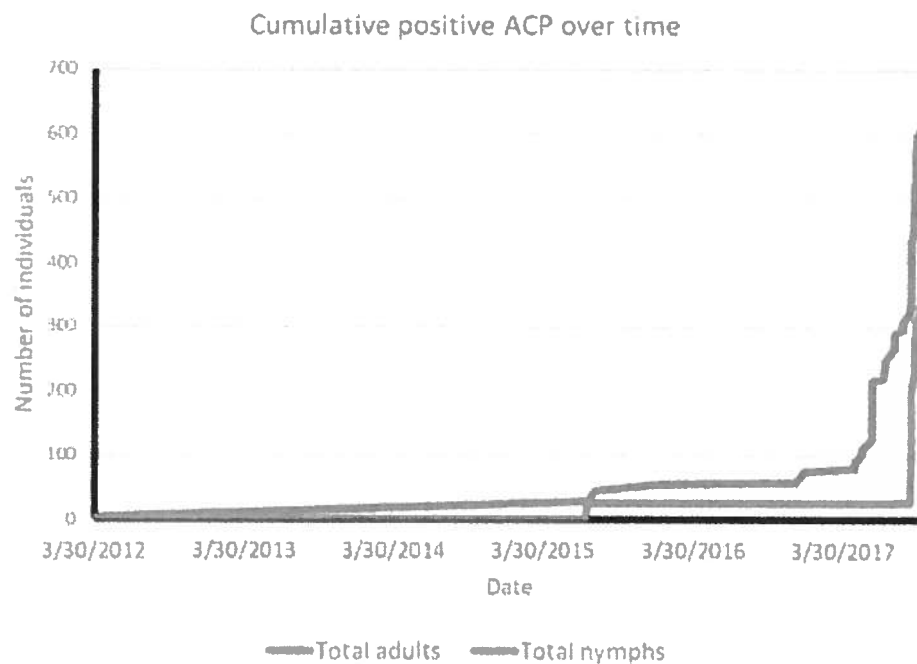


Figure 4: Cumulative counts of PCR-positive ACP samples collected in California over time since 2012. Note the sharp increase in the rate of accumulation from mid-2017 onwards.

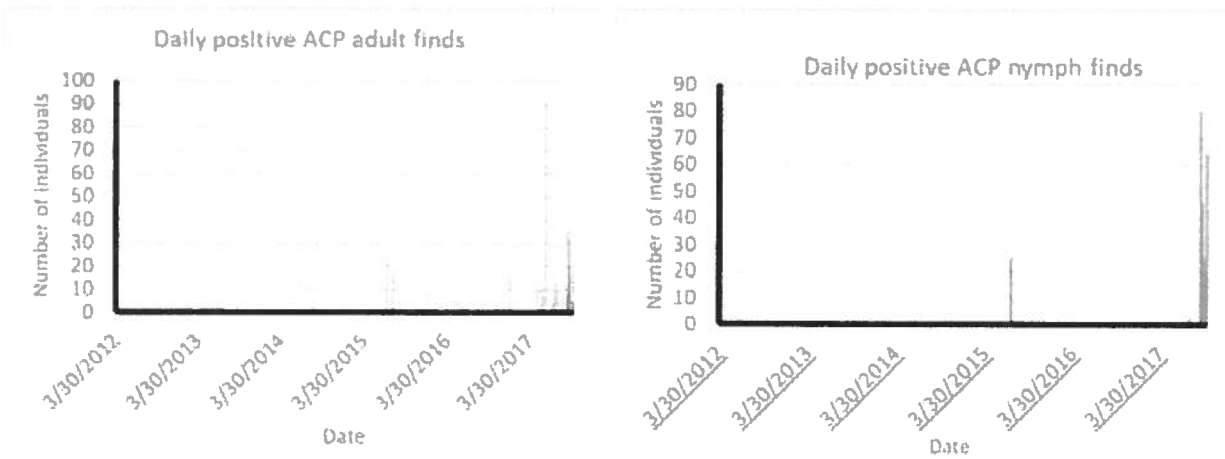


Figure 5: Daily discovery rate for PCR-positive ACP (adults and nymphs are shown separately). Note the sharp increase in finds toward the end of 2017, particularly for nymphs which had largely been absent from positive samples until recent detections.

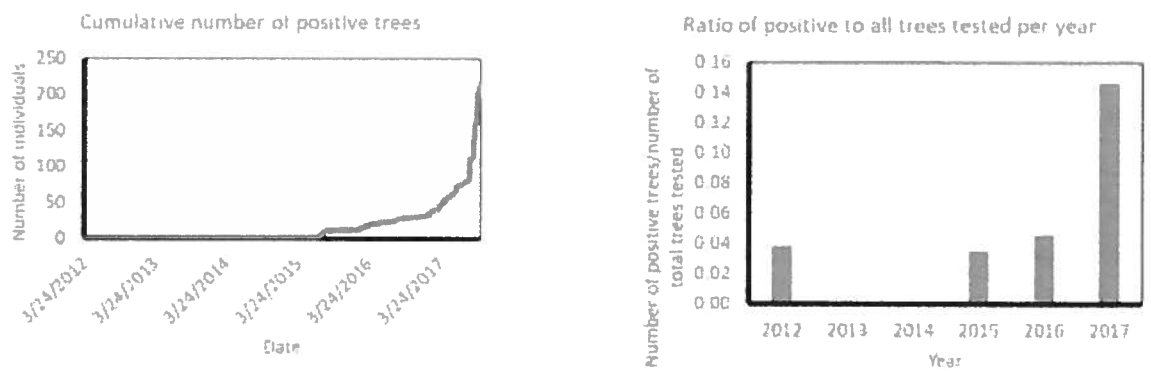


Figure 6: PCR-positive tree detections over time. In the left panel the cumulative number of detections is shown, highlighting the exponential increase in 2017. In the right panel the ratio of positive trees to all trees tested per year is shown. Note that until 2017 the ratio had been more or less stable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

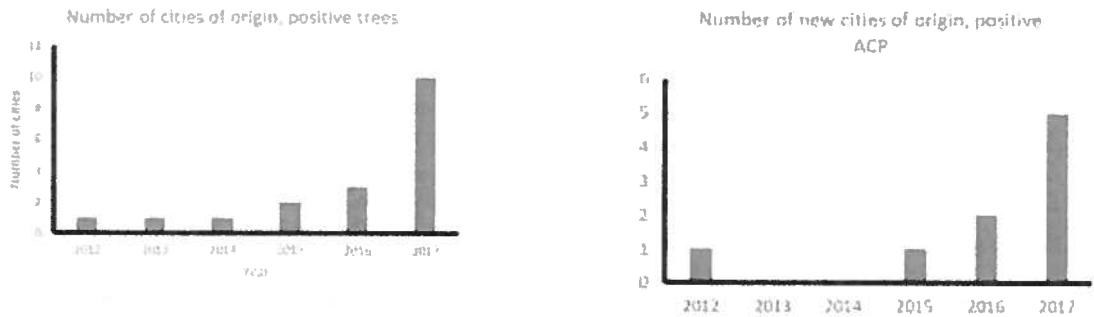


Figure 7: Numbers of cities with PCR-positive ACP detections over time. The left panel shows the cumulative figure, the right panel shows the number of new cities per year. Mirroring the results for trees and for ACP, note the sharp increase in 2017. These results indicate that the epidemic is intensifying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

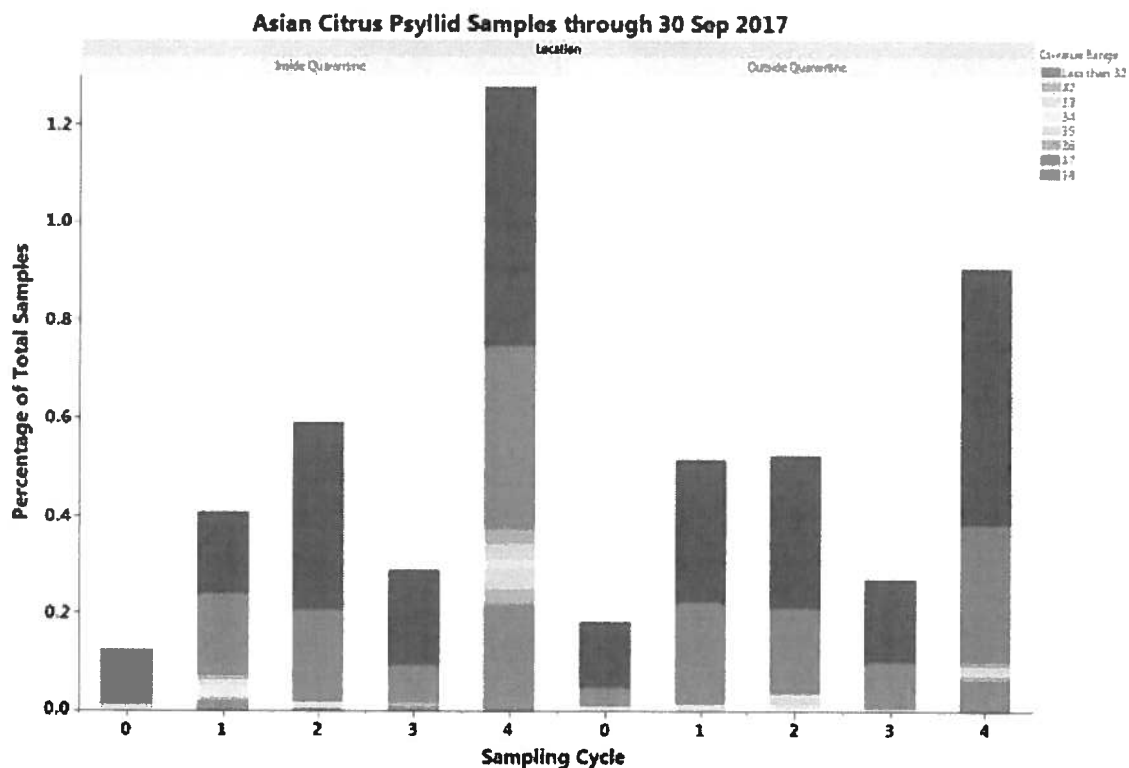


Figure 8: qPCR test results on ACP samples tested by CDFA through 30 September 2017. Note that the proportion of light blue and red (indicating presence of the HLB pathogen) in the samples from inside the quarantine areas (left panel) has increased over time, whereas no corresponding change is apparent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

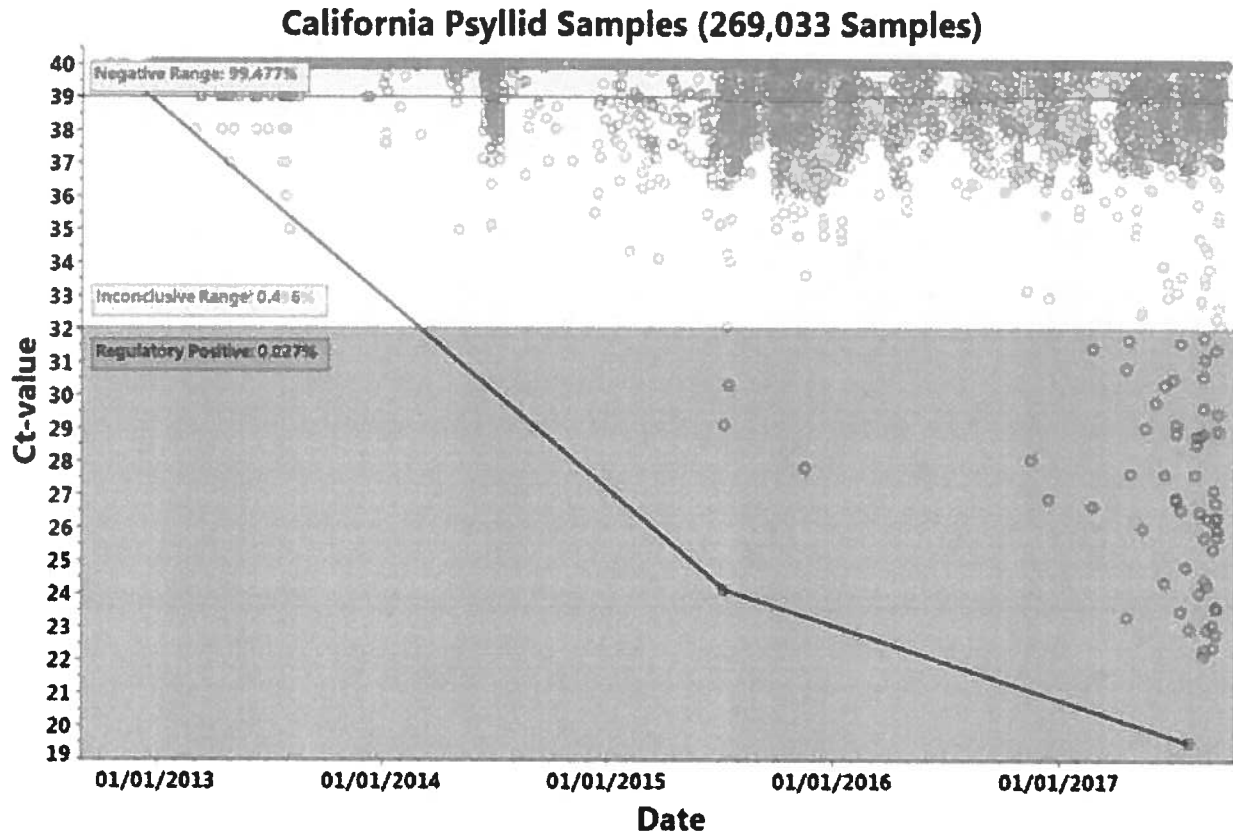


Figure 9: qPCR regulatory results recorded since the detection of HLB in California over time compared to the concentration of the pathogen in the sample (Ct < 32.1= HLB positive (red zone), Ct 32.1-38.9 = suspect (yellow zone), Ct > 38.9=HLB not detected (green zone)). The lower the Ct value, the higher 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

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

FOR COMMUNITIES IN ORANGE COUNTY

Between April 11, 2017 to July 3, 2020, 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 in the cities of Anaheim, Fountain Valley, Fullerton, Garden Grove, Huntington Beach, La Habra, Orange, Placentia, 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 250-meter radius 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. The Proclamation of Emergency Program and associated Notice of Treatment are valid until July 3, 2021, which is the amount of time necessary to determine that the treatment was successful.

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), section 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 or contacted directly by CDFA staff. Consultation with the California Department of Pesticide Regulation, the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, and the county agricultural commissioner's office will be provided at the public meeting or upon request 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 sections 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.

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, maps 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**

**Orange County
Program AM-7577**

Between April 11, 2017 to July 3, 2020, 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, Fountain Valley, Fullerton, Garden Grove, Huntington Beach, La Habra, Orange, Placentia, 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.

Additional surveys were conducted by CDFA in order to determine the extent of the infestation in Orange County and to define an appropriate response area. Each survey took place for several days over a 250-meter radius area, centered on the following detections: June 14, 2017, Fullerton; May 25, 2018, Yorba Linda; July 3, 2019, La Habra; December 5, 2019, Huntington Beach and Placentia; March 20, 2020, Westminster; May 8, 2020, Tustin; May 28, 2020, Orange; June 9, 2020, Anaheim; July 3, 2020, Fountain Valley, Garden Grove, and Santa Ana. Based on these surveys, 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 surveys 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-eight 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 2016-17 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, 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), section 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 250-meter radius area around the property on which HLB has been detected, and any subsequent detection sites within the treatment area boundaries. The Proclamation of Emergency Program and associated Notice of Treatment are valid until July 3, 2021, which is the amount of time necessary to determine that the treatment was successful. Maps of the treatment area boundaries are 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

Residents of affected properties shall be invited to a public meeting or contacted directly by CDFA staff. Consultation with the California Department of Pesticide Regulation, the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, and the county agricultural commissioner's office will be provided at the public meeting or upon request to address residents' questions and concerns.

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.

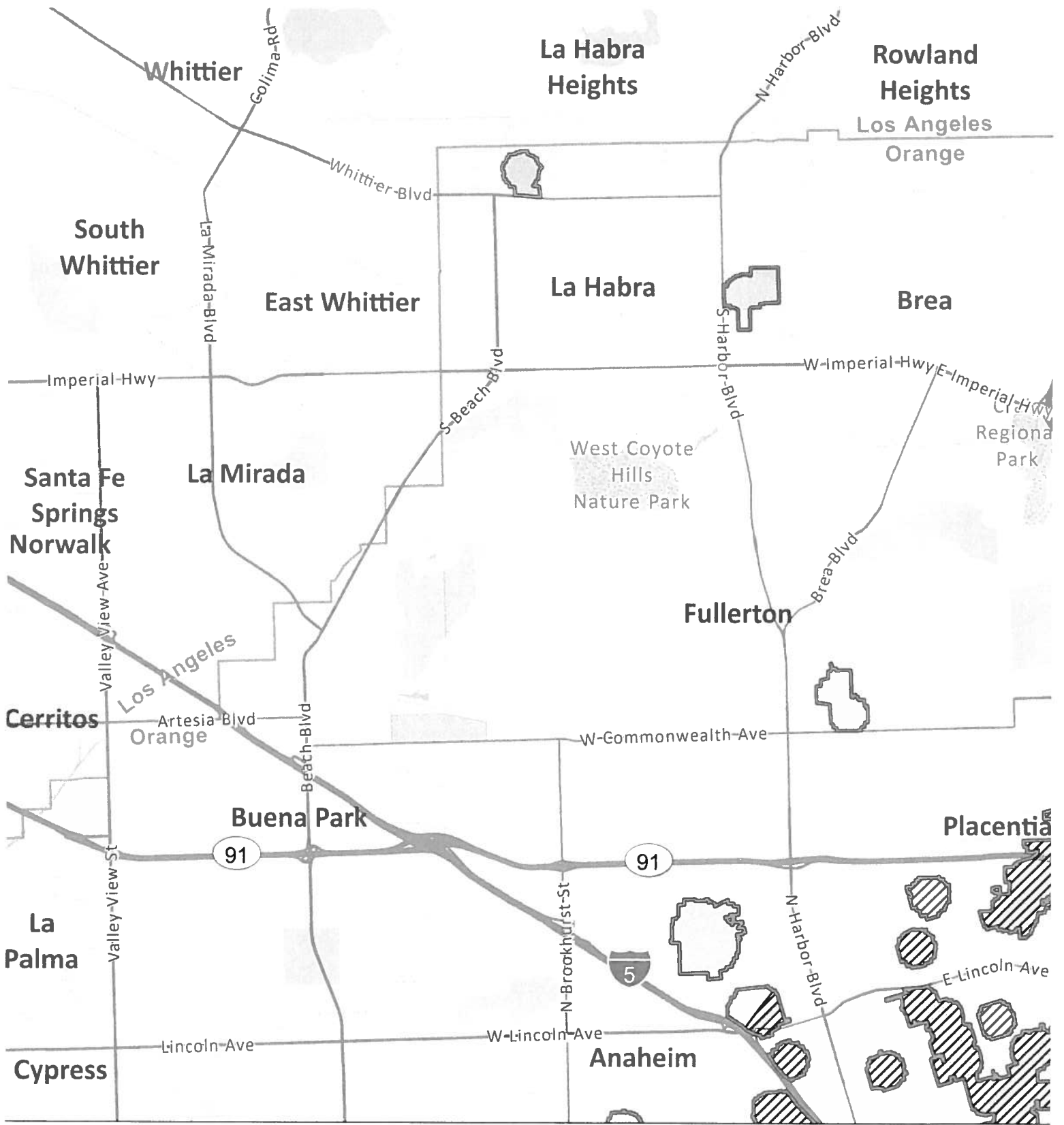
My decision to adopt findings and take action is based on FAC sections 24.5, 401.5, 403, 407, 408, 5401-5405, and 5761-5764.



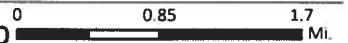
Karen Ross, Secretary

August 6, 2020

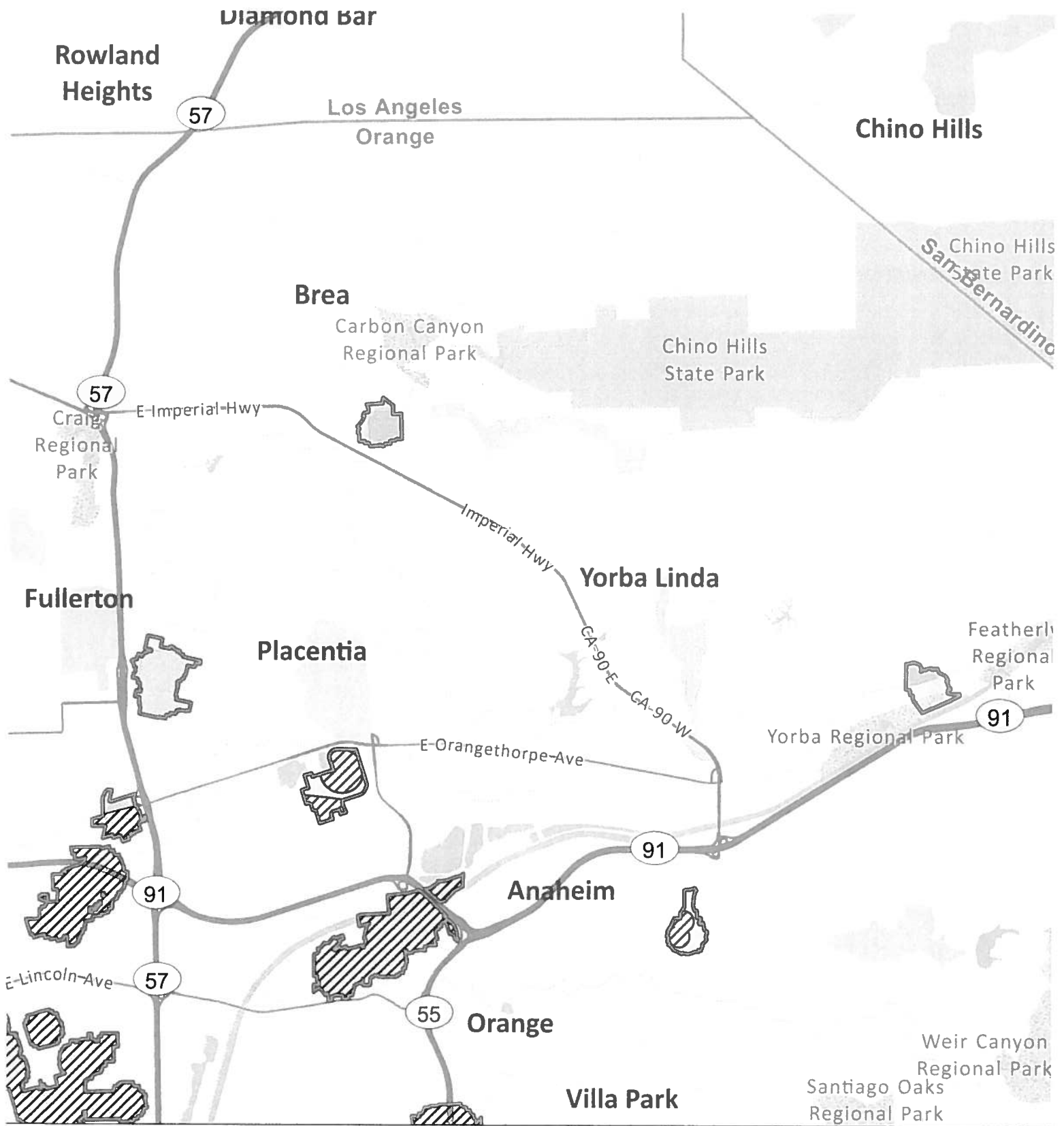
Date



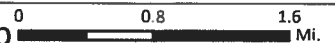
Huanglongbing Program - Proclamation of an Emergency Program Map
Orange County Amendment 20 (2020) - Portions of Orange County - Part 1



- | | | | |
|---|--|------------------|-------------|
| Existing Treatment Area | City or Census-Designated Place Within Treatment Area | Garden Grove | Santa Ana |
| New Treatment Area | Anaheim | Huntington Beach | Stanton |
| Environmental Sensitive Area: Treatment Mitigation in Place | Brea | La Habra | Tustin |
| | Fountain Valley | North Tustin | Westminster |
| | Fullerton | Orange | Yorba Linda |
| | | Placentia | |



Huanglongbing Program - Proclamation of an Emergency Program Map
 Orange County Amendment 20 (2020) - Portions of Orange County - Part 2



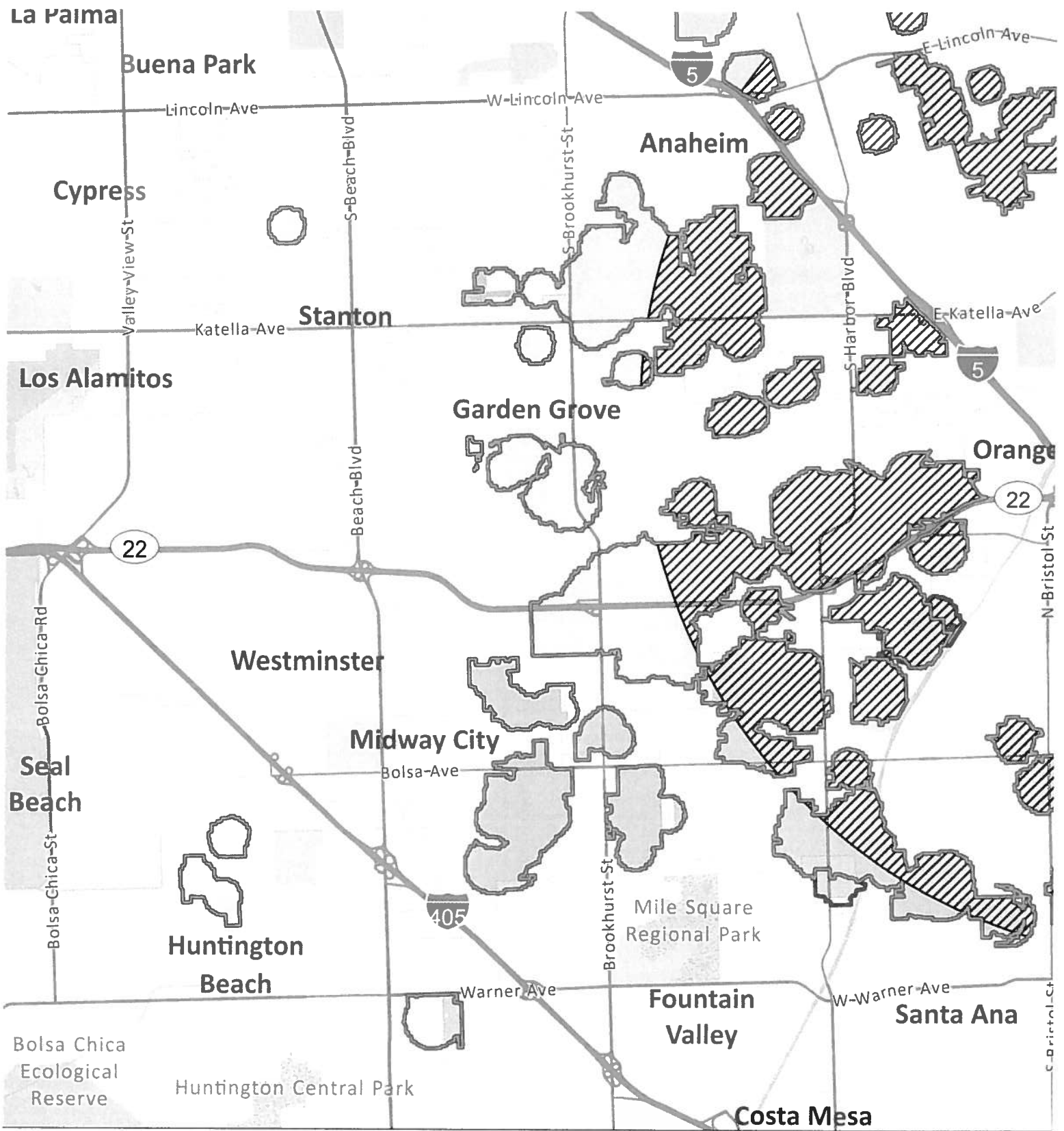
- Existing Treatment Area
- New Treatment Area
- Environmental Sensitive Area: Treatment Mitigation in Place

City or Census-Designated Place Within Treatment Area

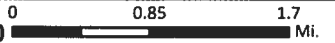
- Anaheim
- Brea
- Fountain Valley
- Fullerton

- Garden Grove
- Huntington Beach
- La Habra
- North Tustin
- Orange
- Placentia

- Santa Ana
- Stanton
- Tustin
- Westminster
- Yorba Linda



Huanglongbing Program - Proclamation of an Emergency Program Map
Orange County Amendment 20 (2020) - Portions of Orange County - Part 3

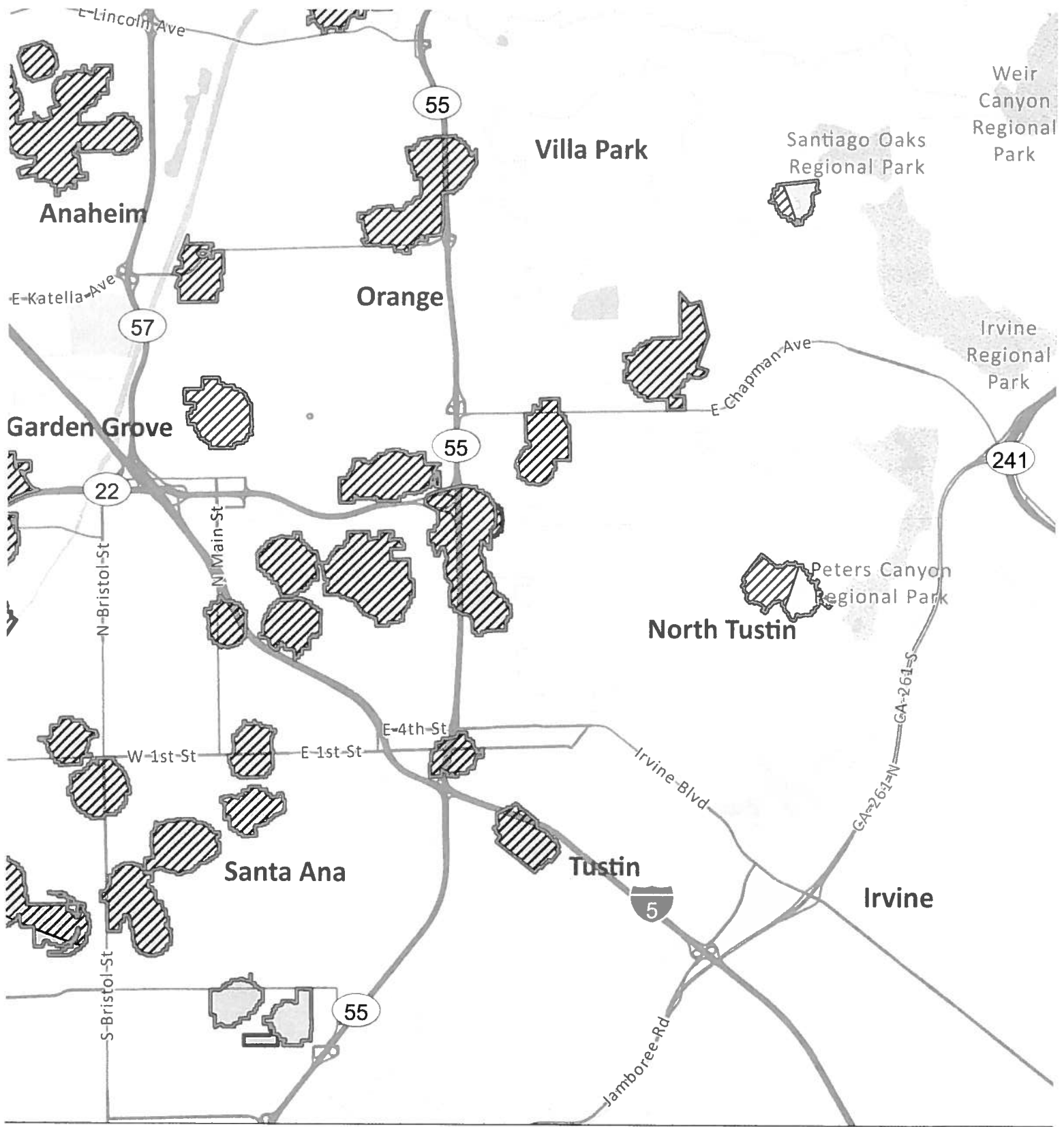


-  Existing Treatment Area
-  New Treatment Area
-  Environmental Sensitive Area: Treatment Mitigation in Place

- City or Census-Designated Place Within Treatment Area**
- Anaheim
 - Brea
 - Fountain Valley
 - Fullerton


- Garden Grove
- Huntington Beach
- La Habra
- North Tustin
- Orange
- Placentia

-  Santa Ana
-  Stanton
-  Tustin
-  Westminister
-  Yorba Linda



Huanglongbing Program - Proclamation of an Emergency Program Map
Orange County Amendment 20 (2020) - Portions of Orange County - Part 4



-  Existing Treatment Area
-  New Treatment Area
-  Environmental Sensitive Area:
Treatment Mitigation in Place

- City or Census-Designated Place Within Treatment Area**
- Anaheim
 - Brea
 - Fountain Valley
 - Fullerton

- Garden Grove
- Huntington Beach
- La Habra
- North Tustin
- Orange
- Placentia

 **CITRUS PEST & DISEASE PREVENTION DIVISION**

 **cdfa** CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FOOD & AGRICULTURE

-  Santa Ana
-  Stanton
-  Tustin
-  Westminster
-  Yorba Linda

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 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.

D. Transect Survey

If high or scattered ACP populations are found in the initial inspections, a transect survey may be implemented to rapidly determine the extent of the infestation. This involves inspecting a minimum of 20 properties per square mile and/or placing 20 traps per square mile along eight radii in the cardinal directions (e.g., north, northeast, etc.). Transect surveys extend between five and 20 miles beyond a detection site, depending on the situation.

E. HLB Delimitation Survey

Upon confirmation of an HLB infected citrus tree (or host plant), a mandatory delimitation survey is initiated in the 250-meter radius area surrounding the detection. All host plants are visually surveyed for symptoms of HLB and presence of ACP. Plant and insect samples are collected and subsequently analyzed for HLB-associated bacteria.

II. Treatment

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

- 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.

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.
- In areas where ACP has been detected along the California-Mexico border, CDFA will conduct residential treatments in response to ACP detections to suppress ACP 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.

Asian Citrus Psyllid/ Huanglongbing Work Plan
June 2020

In general, when treatment has been deemed appropriate, CDFA applies insecticides to host trees in the residential (urban) areas in a 50 to 800-meter radius around each detection site. Only ACP host plants are treated.

a. Within two miles of International Border with Mexico

- CDFA will treat citrus host plants in the residential area within two miles of the California -Mexico border. This treatment will be conducted within a 400-meter buffer surrounding ACP detections that are within two miles of the California-Mexico border, within one year.
- A Notice of Treatment (NOT) will be issued.
- A public meeting will be held at least once per year.

b. Within a Generally Infested Area with Commercial Citrus Production

- CDFA will treat residential citrus host plants within a 400-meter buffer (except for Imperial County) surrounding commercial citrus groves if the following conditions are met:
 - The growers have conducted coordinated treatments in 90 percent of the designated Psyllid Management Area (PMA) for two of three past treatment periods; however, PMAs that have not participated in areawide buffer treatment in the past can still participate if they meet the 90 percent coordinated treatment rate during the most recent treatment period; and
 - ACP have been detected within one mile of the commercial citrus groves within one year.
- In Imperial County, which has fewer residential properties near or adjacent to commercial citrus, residential citrus host plants will be treated within 800 meters of commercial citrus if the above conditions are met.
- A NOT will be issued.
- A public meeting will be held at least once per year.

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 ACP - All properties with hosts within a 50-meter radius of the detection site will be treated.
- Detection of two or more ACP - All properties with hosts within a 400-meter radius of the detection site will be treated.
- A NOT will be issued.
- A public meeting will be held at least once per year.

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 a 400-meter radius will be treated.

Asian Citrus Psyllid/ Huanglongbing Work Plan
June 2020

- 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.
 - A public meeting will be held at least once per year.
- d. In response to an HLB Detection**
- All properties within a 250-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.
 - A public meeting will be held at least once per year.

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.

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

Asian Citrus Psyllid/ Huanglongbing Work Plan
June 2020

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, Ventura, Marin, Monterey, San Francisco, and Santa Clara 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 gilletiana
Citropsis schweinfurthii
Citrus aurantiifolia

Citrus aurantium

Citrus hystrix
Citrus jambhiri
Citrus limon
Citrus madurensis
(=X *Citrofortunella microcarpa*)
Citrus maxima
Citrus medica
Citrus meyeri
Citrus × nobilis
Citrus × paradisi
Citrus reticulata
Citrus sinensis
Citrus spp.
Clausena anisum-olens
Clausena excavata
Clausena indica
Clausena lansium

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

<i>Clymenia polyandra</i>	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 spp.</i>	
<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 spp.</i>	
<i>Murraya spp.</i>	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



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

 **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

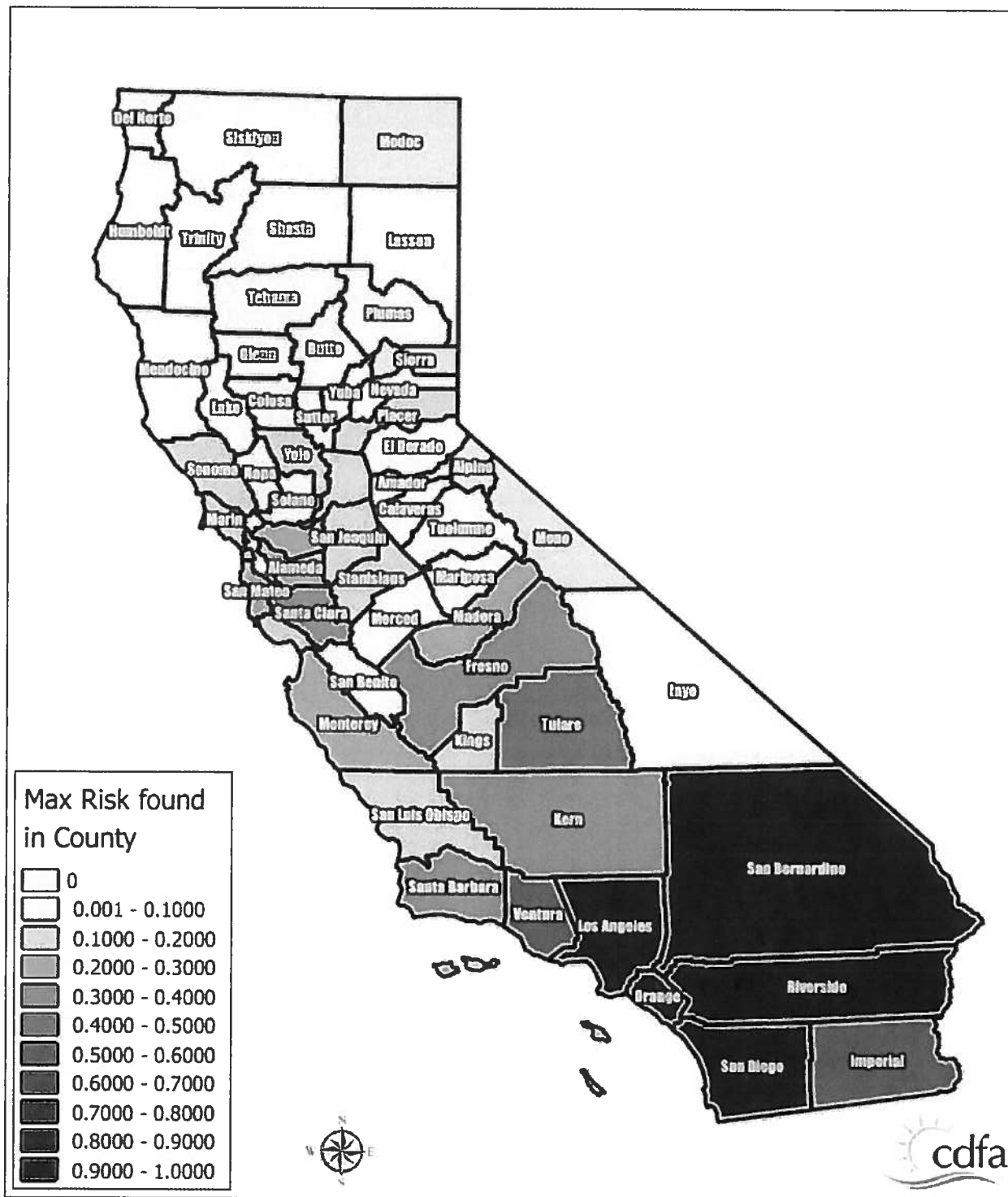


Figure 1. Maximum HLB risk level by county across California as estimated by the USDA-ARS HLB risk model.

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.

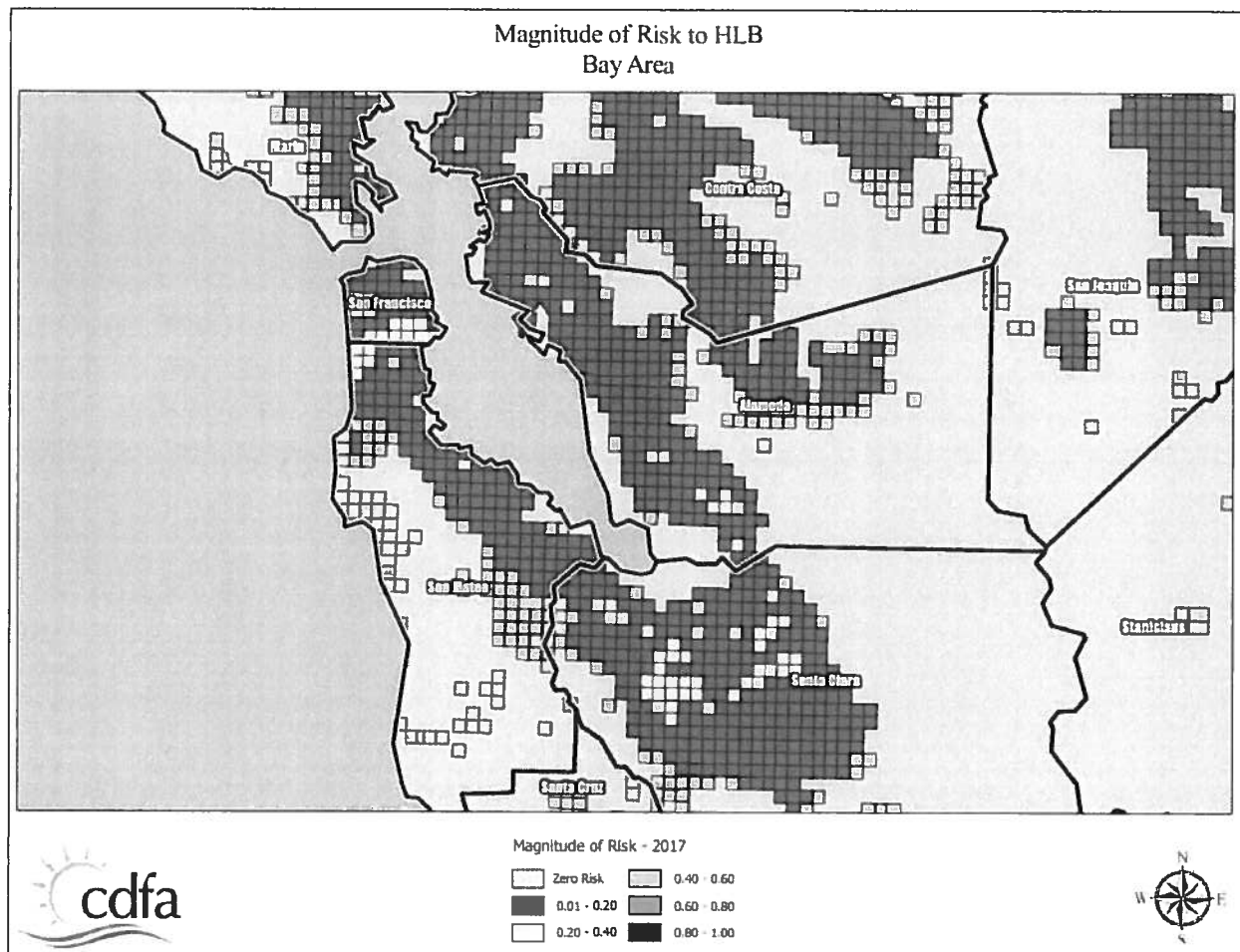
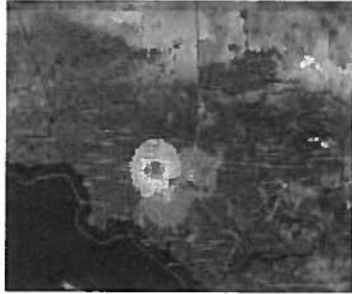


Figure 2. Individual square mile HLB risk levels for the San Francisco Bay Area. Note that the general risk level is low, but there are pockets of moderately high risk in San Francisco itself, and more noticeably in San Jose, associated with population census risk factors; ACP detections in this area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

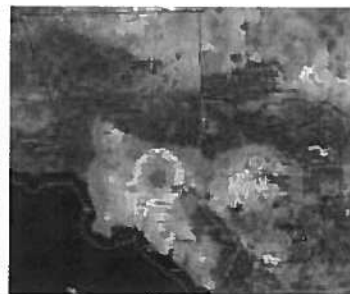
Zone 6, 2012-13



Zone 6, 2013-14



Zone 6, 2014-15



Zone 6, 2015-16



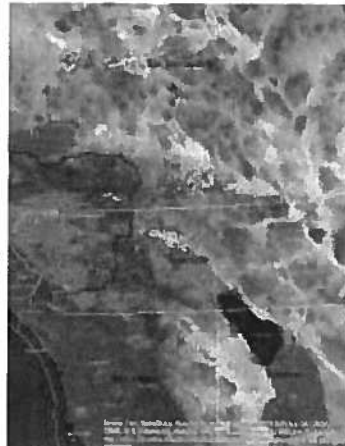
Zone 6, 2016-17



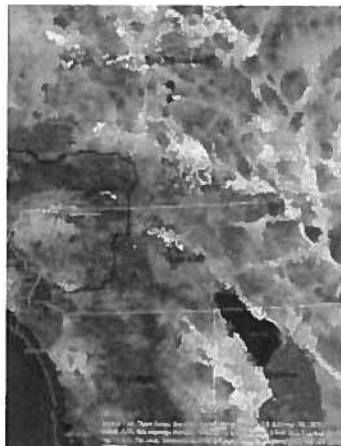
Zone 5, 2012-13



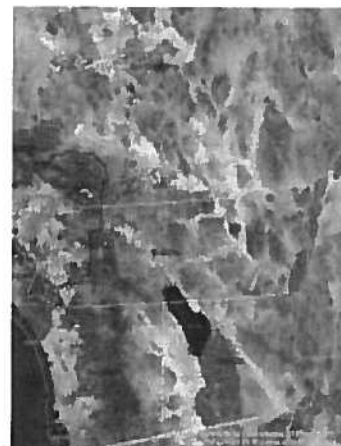
Zone 5, 2013-14



Zone 5, 2014-15



Zone 5, 2015-16



Zone 5, 2016-17



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.

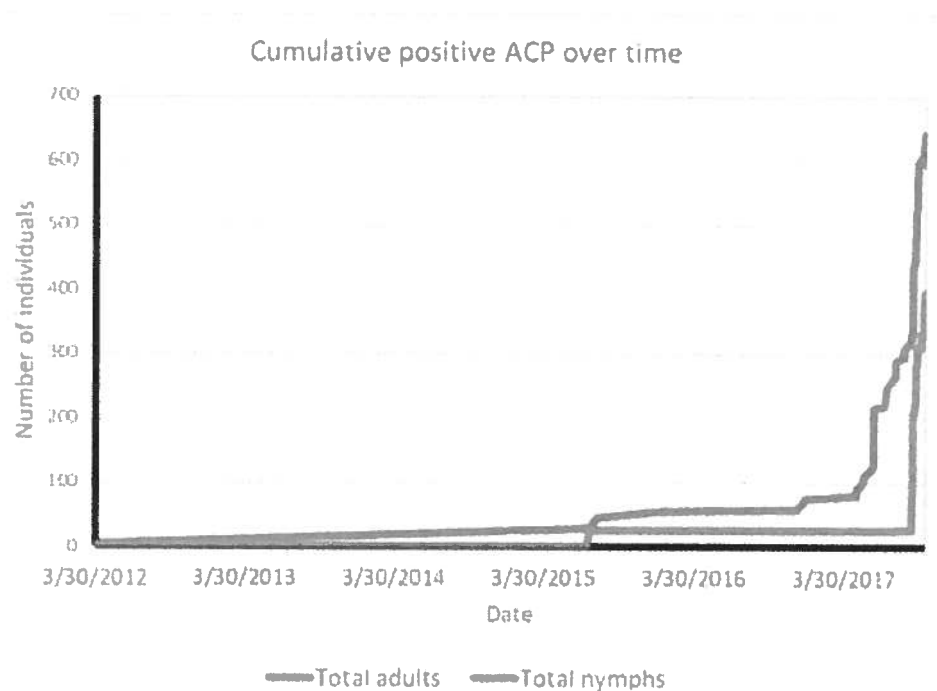


Figure 4: Cumulative counts of PCR-positive ACP samples collected in California over time since 2012. Note the sharp increase in the rate of accumulation from mid-2017 onwards.

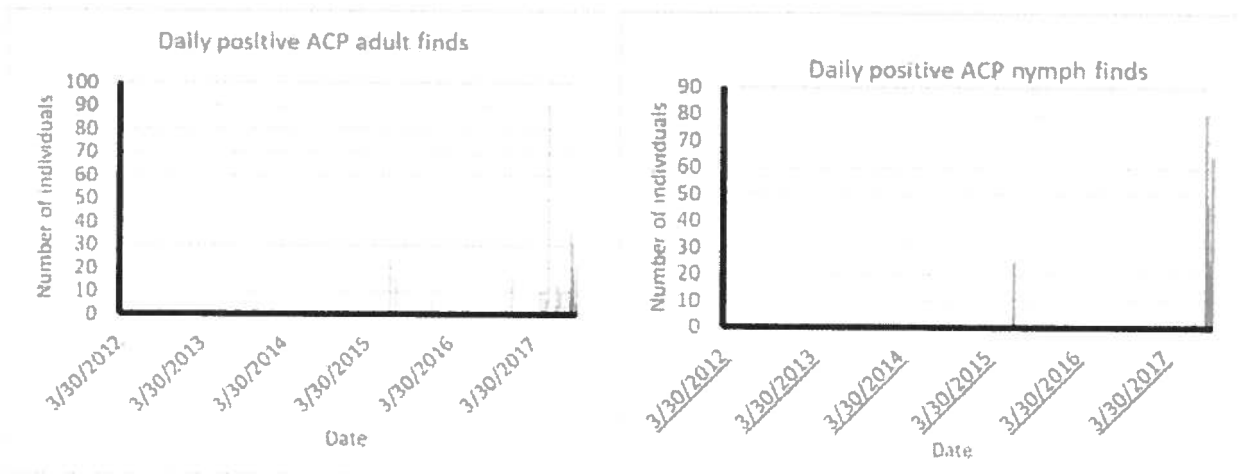


Figure 5: Daily discovery rate for PCR-positive ACP (adults and nymphs are shown separately). Note the sharp increase in finds toward the end of 2017, particularly for nymphs which had largely been absent from positive samples until recent detections.

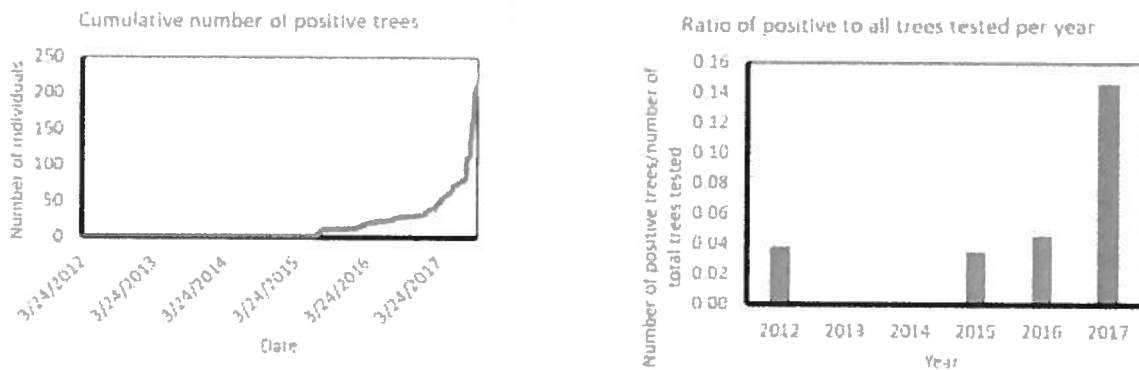


Figure 6: PCR-positive tree detections over time. In the left panel the cumulative number of detections is shown, highlighting the exponential increase in 2017. In the right panel the ratio of positive trees to all trees tested per year is shown. Note that until 2017 the ratio had been more or less stable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

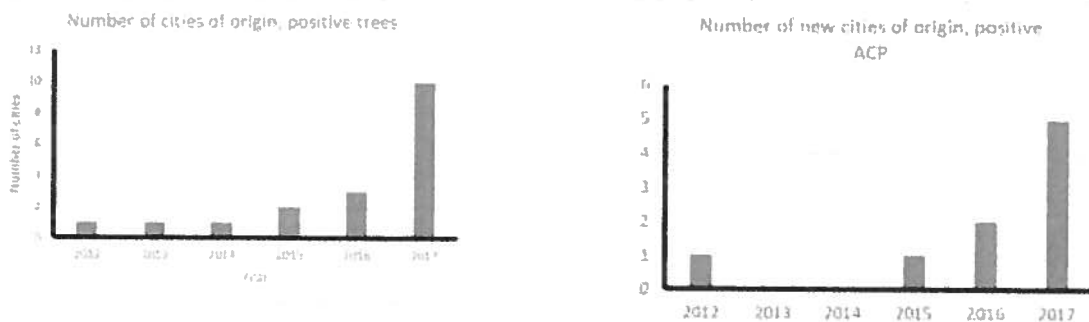


Figure 7: Numbers of cities with PCR-positive ACP detections over time. The left panel shows the cumulative figure, the right panel shows the number of new cities per year. Mirroring the results for trees and for ACP, note the sharp increase in 2017. These results indicate that the epidemic is intensifying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

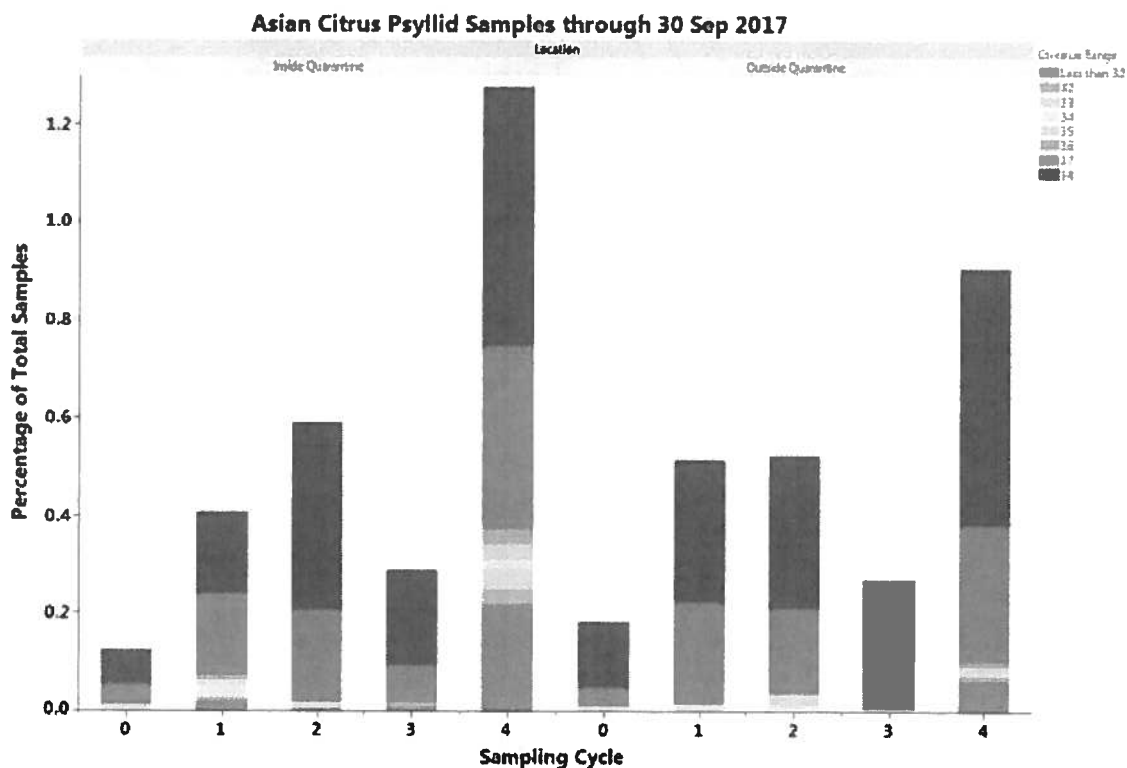


Figure 8: qPCR test results on ACP samples tested by CDFA through 30 September 2017. Note that the proportion of light blue and red (indicating presence of the HLB pathogen) in the samples from inside the quarantine areas (left panel) has increased over time, whereas no corresponding change is apparent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

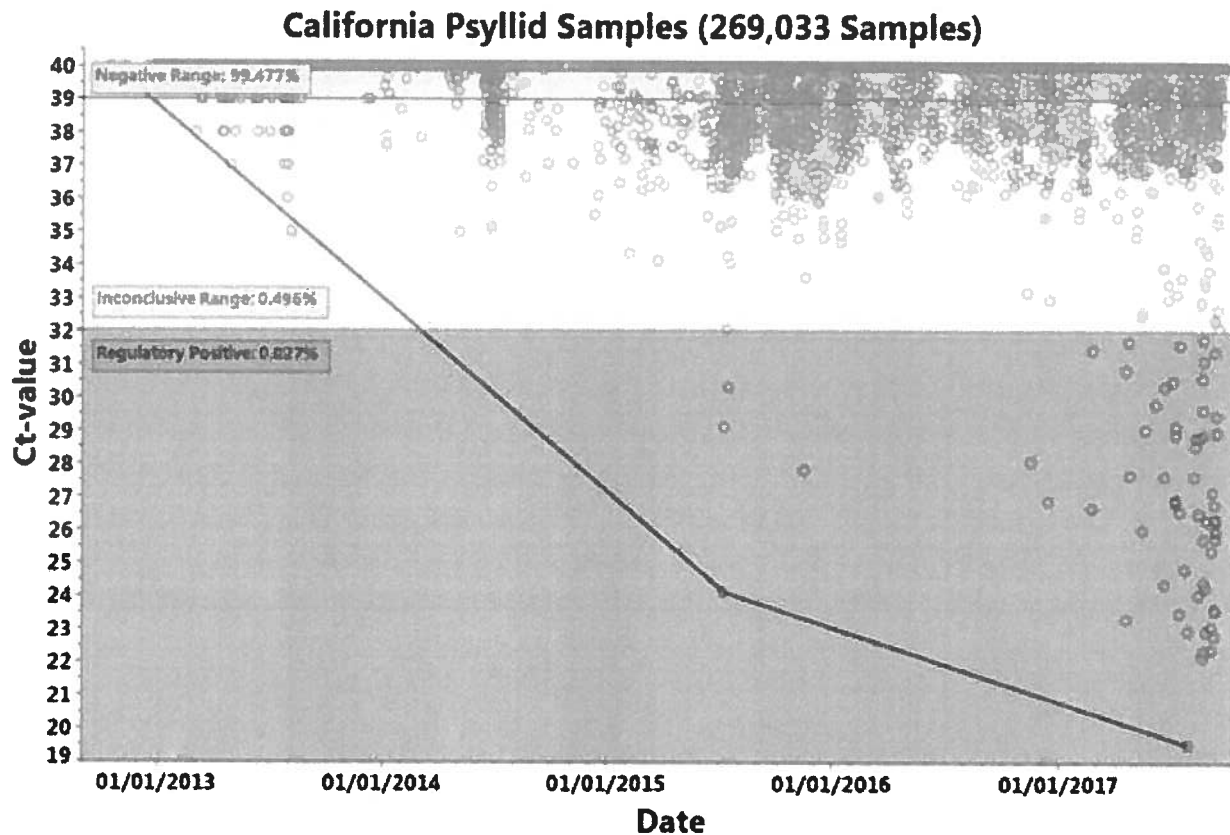


Figure 9: qPCR regulatory results recorded since the detection of HLB in California over time compared to the concentration of the pathogen in the sample (Ct < 32.1= HLB positive (red zone), Ct 32.1-38.9 = suspect (yellow zone), Ct > 38.9=HLB not detected (green zone)). The lower the Ct value, the higher 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.

WEEKLY MEMO 8-13-2020

**SOCIAL MEDIA
HIGHLIGHTS**



Post Performance
for **Garden Grove City Hall**

August 6, 2020 - August 12, 2020

Review the lifetime performance of the posts you published during the publishing period.

 **Garden Grove City Hall**
Wed 8/12/2020 5:16 pm PDT

MOVIE IN THE PARK(ING) LOT - DORA AND THE LOST CITY OF GOLD This Thursday, August 13, join Garden Grove Parks &



Impressions	1,939
Reach	1,801
Engagements	110
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	5.7%

 **Garden Grove City Hall**
Wed 8/12/2020 2:54 pm PDT

Protect yourself and others by wearing a cloth face mask that covers up your nose and mouth. For more information, visit

**SIMPLE CLOTH
FACE MASKS CAN
HELP SLOW THE
SPREAD.**



Impressions	965
Reach	881
Engagements	16
Engagement Rate (per Impression)	1.7%

 **Garden Grove City Hall**
Wed 8/12/2020 11:05 am PDT

405 Improvement Project's first half of the new Bolsa Chica bridge is complete!
#gg1956 #gardengrove



Video Views	111
Impressions	566
Reach	517
Engagements	4
Engagement Rate (per Impression)	0.7%

G **f** **Garden Grove City Hall**
Tue 8/11/2020 8:00 am PDT

Friendly reminder, **#GardenGrove**, today's (8/11; 6:30PM) City Council meeting will take place as planned;



Impressions	2,353
Reach	2,210
Engagements	121
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	5.1%

G **f** **Garden Grove City Hall**
Mon 8/10/2020 5:25 pm PDT

Census takers care about our communities and they'll be coming through the neighborhood, safely, wearing masks



Video Views	753
Impressions	2,379
Reach	2,158
Engagements	101
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	4.2%

G **f** **Garden Grove City Hall**
Mon 8/10/2020 2:32 pm PDT

According to Orange County Mosquito and Vector Control District, ohealth has reported the first human West Nile virus

PRESS RELEASE -- OC Health Car...

PRESS RE

Post Link Clicks	12
Impressions	808
Reach	738
Engagements	25
Engagement Rate (per Impression)	3.1%

G Garden Grove City Hall
 Mon 8/10/2020 12:16 pm PDT

Open for business! Check out the list of businesses open for take-out and offering outdoor services at



Impressions	3,356
Reach	3,010
Engagements	263
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	7.8%

G Garden Grove City Hall
 Sat 8/8/2020 9:30 am PDT

The County of Orange, California announced the launch of a new SafeDineOC COVID-Safe Restaurant




Impressions	1,605
Reach	1,450
Engagements	35
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	2.2%

G Garden Grove City Hall
 Fri 8/7/2020 5:30 pm PDT

The California Department of Public Health released guidance for youth sports activities to re-open including school-



Impressions	1,629
Reach	1,440
Engagements	72
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	4.4%

 **Garden Grove City Hall**
Fri 8/7/2020 2:27 pm PDT

The County of Orange Social Services Agency will have modified public assistance operations and off hours



Impressions	1,541
Reach	1,394
Engagements	39
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	2.5%

 **Garden Grove City Hall**
Fri 8/7/2020 12:00 pm PDT

Just a friendly reminder about tomorrow's (8/8) community drive-thru food donation, hosted by Carolina's Italian Restaurant



Impressions	3,508
Reach	3,108
Engagements	204
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	5.8%

 **Garden Grove City Hall**
Fri 8/7/2020 8:44 am PDT

Check out this week's 405 Improvement Project construction alert! For more information, visit



Video Views	74
Impressions	651
Reach	584
Engagements	6
Engagement Rate (per Impression)	0.9%



Garden Grove City Hall

Thu 8/6/2020 3:01 pm PDT

"During the current COVID-19 pandemic, we will continue to offer quality customer service, while protecting and serving |



Impressions	2,387
Reach	2,187
Engagements	181
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	7.6%



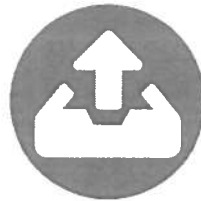
Garden Grove City Hall

Thu 8/6/2020 10:00 am PDT

Protecting yourself and others is as easy as remembering "Face, Hands and Feet." ochealth's new community outreach



Impressions	1,474
Reach	1,349
Engagements	50
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	3.4%



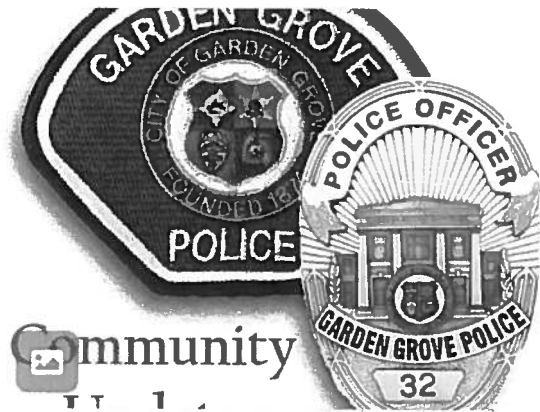
Post Performance
for Garden Grove Police Department
August 6, 2020 - August 12, 2020

Review the lifetime performance of the posts you published during the publishing period.



Garden Grove Police Depa...
Wed 8/12/2020 6:01 pm PDT

Today, at 8:59 AM, #GardenGrovePD officers responded to the 13000 block of Simmons Ave reference a child



Impressions	N/A
Reach	N/A
Engagements	N/A
Engagement Rate (per Impression)	N/A



Garden Grove Police Depa...
Mon 8/10/2020 12:00 pm PDT

Over the weekend, SRT Officers were patrolling the area of Western Ave & Orangewood Ave when they noticed



Impressions	7,731
Reach	6,939
Engagements	1,361
Engagement Rate (per Impression)	17.6%

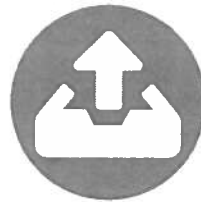


Garden Grove Police Depa...
Thu 8/6/2020 3:00 pm PDT

On Tuesday, hundreds of you joined us as we celebrated #NationalNightOut 2020, virtually with a video. To make the eve



Impressions	3,741
Reach	3,376
Engagements	354
Engagement Rate (per Impression)	9.5%



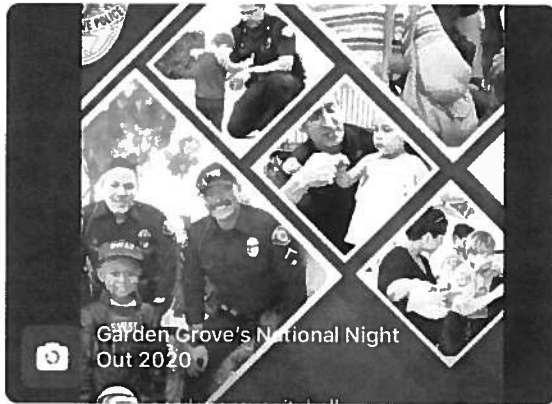
Post Performance for **Garden Grove**

July 30, 2020 - August 5, 2020

Review the lifetime performance of the posts you published during the publishing period.

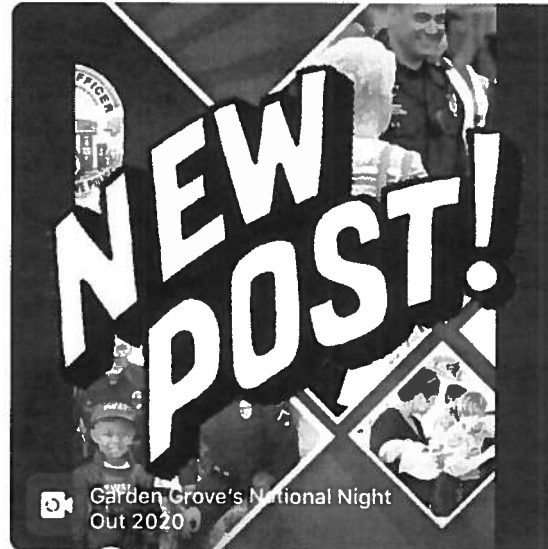
  **gardengrovecityhall**
Tue 8/4/2020 6:11 pm PDT

Visit the Facebook Event Page to participate in the social media challenge for your chance to win a \$20 gift card!



Impressions	628
Reach	532
Story Replies	0
Story Taps Back	13

  **gardengrovecityhall**
Tue 8/4/2020 12:00 pm PDT



Impressions	675
Reach	562
Story Replies	0
Story Taps Back	17

  **gardengrovecityhall**
Mon 8/3/2020 2:58 pm PDT



Impressions	1,269
Reach	932
Story Replies	1
Story Taps Back	15

G **gardengrovecityhall**
 Mon 8/3/2020 12:30 pm PDT

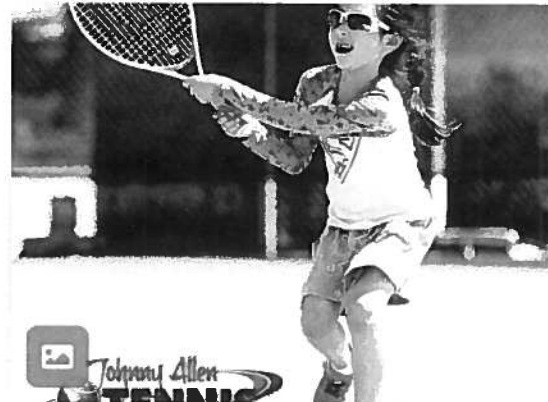
Only one day away until the video release of Garden Grove Police Department's virtual celebration of National Night O



Impressions	1,311
Reach	1,207
Engagements	45
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	3.4%

G **gardengrovecityhall**
 Thu 7/30/2020 6:02 pm PDT

SUMMER 2020 TENNIS CLASSES Tennis lessons are still available for a variety of ages, courtesy of Johnny Allen Tennis!



Impressions	1,086
Reach	1,041
Engagements	23
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	2.1%

G **gardengrovecityhall**
 Thu 7/30/2020 9:20 am PDT

#OCCOVID19 testing is now available through an appointment-based drive-thru site at the Anaheim Convention Center.



Impressions	1,648
Reach	1,531
Engagements	55
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	3.3%



Post Performance
for **Garden Grove Police Department**

August 6, 2020 - August 12, 2020

Review the lifetime performance of the posts you published during the publishing period.



gardengrovepd
Wed 8/12/2020 6:01 pm PDT

Today, at 8:59 AM, #GardenGrovePD officers responded to the 13000 block of Simmons Ave reference a child #drow.



Impressions	6,998
Reach	6,656
Engagements	396
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	5.7%



gardengrovepd
Mon 8/10/2020 12:00 pm PDT

Over the weekend, SRT Officers were patrolling the area of Western Ave & Orangewood Ave when they noticed a



Impressions	8,149
Reach	7,298
Engagements	487
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	6%

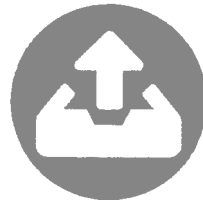


gardengrovepd
Thu 8/6/2020 3:00 pm PDT

On Tuesday, hundreds of you joined us as we celebrated #NationalNightOut 2020, virtually with a video. To make the eve



Impressions	6,319
Reach	5,965
Engagements	287
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	4.5%



Post Performance
for **City of Garden Grove**
August 6, 2020 – August 12, 2020

Review the lifetime performance of the posts you published during the publishing period.

 **CityGardenGrove**
Wed 8/12/2020 5:19 pm PDT

This Thursday (8/13), join **#GardenGrove** Parks & Recreation for another Movie in the Park(ing) Lot, featuring Dora & the



Impressions	444
Potential Reach	4,155
Engagements	18
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	4.1%

 **CityGardenGrove**
Wed 8/12/2020 2:54 pm PDT

Protect yourself and others by wearing a cloth face mask that covers up your nose and mouth. For more information, visit

**SIMPLE CLOTH
FACE MASKS CAN
HELP SLOW THE
SPREAD.**



Impressions	406
Potential Reach	4,154
Engagements	1
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	0.2%


 **CityGardenGrove**
Wed 8/12/2020 11:06 am PDT

405 Improvement Project's first half of the new Bolsa Chica bridge is complete! **#gg1956**



Impressions	712
Potential Reach	4,154
Engagements	3
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	0.4%

 **CityGardenGrove**
 Mon 8/10/2020 5:27 pm PDT

Census takers care about our communities & they'll be coming through the neighborhood, safely, wearing masks & following guidelines, to assist anyone who has not yet completed the **#2020Census**. Complete yours at **2020census.gov**.
#Census2020 #GG1956
 bit.ly/31DL4NV

Post Link Clicks	3
Impressions	519
Potential Reach	4,206
Engagements	11
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	2.1%

 **CityGardenGrove**
 Mon 8/10/2020 2:33 pm PDT

According to **@OCVector,@ohealth** has reported 1st human West Nile virus infection of 2020 in **#OC**. Prevent the spread of WNV and **#TipTossTakeAction!** Tip out standing water Toss unneeded containers Take action and apply repellent to prevent bites **bit.ly/WNVinOC #gg1956**



Post Link Clicks	0
Impressions	727
Potential Reach	4,151
Engagements	14
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	1.9%

 **CityGardenGrove**
 Mon 8/10/2020 12:19 pm PDT

Check out the list of businesses open for take-out&offering outdoor services at **ggcity.org/coronavirus/lo....** To appl



Impressions	829
Potential Reach	4,431
Engagements	45
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	5.4%



CityGardenGrove
Mon 8/10/2020 11:01 am PDT

Water Services has an emergency shutdown on Pine Street between Lampson and Jerry. The water will be off approximately 15 - 20 min. We apologize for any inconveniences this may have caused. **#gg1956**



Impressions	681
Potential Reach	4,152
Engagements	13
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	1.9%



CityGardenGrove
Fri 8/7/2020 3:09 pm PDT

The County of Orange announced the launch of a new SafeDineOC COVID-Safe Restaurant Campaign to incentivize **#OC** restaurants to follow CA Dept of Public Health guidance to prevent the spread of COVID-19. For more info, ocbc.org/safedineoc/ or ggcity.org/news/county-sa... **#GG1956**

Post Link Clicks	1
Impressions	940
Potential Reach	4,699
Engagements	8
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	0.9%



CityGardenGrove
Fri 8/7/2020 3:05 pm PDT

The CA Dept of Public Health released guidance for youth sports activities to re-open including school-based, club&rec programs. For more info, ggcity.org/news/youth-spo... or ohealthinfo.com/novelcorona For more info about **#GG**

Post Link Clicks	4
Impressions	770
Potential Reach	4,150
Engagements	8
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	1%

 **CityGardenGrove**
Fri 8/7/2020 2:27 pm PDT

The County of Orange Social Services Agency will have modified public assistance operations and off hours starting this Monday, August 10. For more information, visit ggcity.org/news/social-se... #GG1956



Post Link Clicks	1
Impressions	768
Potential Reach	4,699
Engagements	5
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	0.7%

 **CityGardenGrove**
Fri 8/7/2020 8:45 am PDT

Check out this week's 405 Improvement Project construction alert! For more information, visit conta.cc/2C7v91K #GG1956



Post Link Clicks	5
Impressions	560
Potential Reach	4,149
Engagements	6
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	1.1%

 **CityGardenGrove**
Thu 8/6/2020 3:01 pm PDT

"During the current COVID-19 pandemic, we will continue to offer quality customer service, while protecting and serving |



Impressions	708
Potential Reach	4,148
Engagements	31
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	4.4%



CityGardenGrove

Thu 8/6/2020 10:00 am PDT

Protecting yourself & others is as easy as remembering "Face, Hands and Feet."
@ohealth's new community outreach



Impressions	667
Potential Reach	4,148
Engagements	9
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	1.3%

WEEKLY MEMO 8-13-2020

NEWS ARTICLES

GARDEN GROVE

Car pursuit leads to 2 deaths; 1 seriously injured

By Eric Licas and
Alma Fausto
Staff writers

An allegedly stolen car pursued by deputies from Stanton to Garden Grove crashed into a fire hydrant, then a tree Thurs-

day, leaving two men dead and a third seriously injured.

Deputies near Katella Avenue and Beach Boulevard observed a Toyota Camry with license plates registered to a different but similar car, sheriff's

Lt. Nathan Wilson said.

They attempted to conduct a traffic stop, but the driver sped eastbound on Katella, then southbound on Magnolia Street.

When the vehicle reached Magnolia and Chapman Avenue, about

2 miles from where the pursuit started, the driver lost control and collided with a tree, Wilson said. A fire hydrant was struck, leading to water shooting skyward.

One passenger died at
PURSUIT

Pursuit

FROM PAGE 4

the scene, with another man dying at a hospital, sheriff's spokeswoman Carrie Braun said. The third occupant was hospitalized in critical condition.

Orange County sheriff's officials were investigating the pursuit and stolen vehicle, while Garden Grove police were investigating the crash.

Braun said the suspected stolen car was traveling more than 70 miles per hour during the

pursuit.

"Deputies were slowing in the intersections... while the vehicle was going at the same speed," Braun said.

"So (deputies) were pulling away from the suspect at the time of the collision."

Often during pursuits, agencies will stop a chase if it becomes dangerous, often due to high speeds.

"There are always discussions about whether to terminate a pursuit for public safety issues," Braun said. But that was not the case for Thursday's short distance pursuit, she said.

OC Register
August 1, 2020

ELECTIONS

Council, mayoral races up for vote

OC Register
August 11, 2020
Page 1 of 2

Several city government slots to be decided on November ballots

By Alicia Robinson, Jeong Park, Susan Christian Goulding, Erika I. Ritchie, Roxana Kopetman, Ian Wheeler and Nathan Nguyen

arobinson@scng.com, jeongpark@scng.com, sgoulding@scng.com, eritchie@scng.com, rkopetman@scng.com, iwheeler@scng.com and

The November ballot will include city council races across Orange County, as well as a few mayor races where they are elected directly by the community.

Here is a listing of who we know has filed the paperwork to run, as of at least Monday morning, though in some cases city clerks were still processing the paperwork to officially qualify a candidate for the race.

There are also a number of races that have had their filing period extended until Wednesday, because the incumbent did not seek re-election. If an incumbent termed out of office, there is no extension.

Elections

FROM PAGE 3

Aliso Viejo

On the ballot: Three at-large council seats

Candidates: Michael Brown, Ross Chun (incumbent), Richard Hurt, Mike Munzing (incumbent), Michael Winger, David Zero
*Filing period extended

Anaheim

On the ballot: Council seats in districts 1, 4 and 5
District 1: Ryan Bailus, Denise Barnes (incumbent), Jose Diaz

District 4: Julie Brunette, Annmarie Randle-Tejo, Jeanine Robbins, Avelino Valencia

District 5: Kenneth Batiste, Steve Faessel (incumbent), Sabrina "Sav" Quezada

Brea

On the ballot: Two at-large council seats

Candidates: Tyler Baugh, Christine Marick (incumbent), Robyn Neufeld, Marty Simonoff (incumbent)

Buena Park

On the ballot: Council seats in districts 3 and 4
District 3: Paul D. Gonzales, Sharon Smith, Susan Sonne

District 4: Arthur C. Brown (incumbent), Donna Varona Sipl

Costa Mesa

On the ballot: Mayor and council seats in districts 1, 2 and 6

Mayor candidates: Sandra L. Genis, Wendy Brooks Leece, Katrina Foley (incumbent), Al Melone, Quentin Pullen

District 1: Don Harper, Jason Komala, John B. Stephens (incumbent)

District 2: Ben Chapman, Loren Gameros, Gary Parkman

District 6: Hengameh Abraham, Jeffrey Harlan, Jeff Pettis, Lee Ramos

Cypress

On the ballot: Two at-

large council seats

Candidates: Blaze Bhence, Jimmy Fuller, David Gersten, Carrie Katsumata Hayashida, Anne Hertz, Frances Marquez, Steve Mauss, Rachel Strong, Cole Thompson

Dana Point

On the ballot: Council seats in districts 4 and 5

District 4: Mike Frost, Gary Newkirk
District 5: Benjamin Beebe, Michale Villar

Fountain Valley

On the ballot: Two at-large council seats

Candidates: Ted Boi, Cheryl Brothers (incumbent), Jim Cunneen, Glenn Grandis, Tom Nguyen,* Mary Pham, Mai-Khanh Tran

*Filed paperwork but had not yet qualified as of Aug. 7, also filing period extended

Fullerton

On the ballot: City Council seats in districts 1, 2 and 4

District 1: Andrew Cho, Fred Jung
District 2: Mackenzie Chang, Nick Dunlap, Faisal Qazi, Charles Sargeant

District 4: Aaruni Thakur, Bruce Whitaker (at-large incumbent)

Garden Grove

On the ballot: City Council seats in districts 2, 5 and 6 and mayor's seat

District 2: Julie Diep, John R. O'Neill (incumbent)
District 5: Stephanie Klopfenstein (incumbent,) Robert Tucker

District 6: Huan Nguyen, Kim B. Nguyen (incumbent)

Mayoral race: Phat Bui, Steve Jones (incumbent,) Duy Nguyen, Donald Taylor

Huntington Beach

On the ballot: Three at-large council seats

John Briscoe, Brian Burley, Sonya Green, Armory Hanson, Matthew Harper, Dan Kalmick, Thomas LaParne, Casey McKeon, Jeff Morin, Natalie Moser, Tito Ortiz, Oscar

Rodriguez, Eric Silkenson, Gracey Van Der Mark
*Filing period extended

Irvine

On the ballot: Mayor and two at-large council seats

Mayoral candidates: Katherine Daigle, Luis Huang, Farrah Khan, Christina Shea (incumbent)

Council candidates: Laura Bratton, Mike Carroll (incumbent), Christina Dillard, Anshul Garg,* Dylan Green, Diana Jiang,* Lauren Johnson-Norris, Tammy Kim, Hai Liang, Mark Newgent, Carrie O'Malley, John Park, Abigail Pole

*Filed paperwork but had not yet qualified as of Monday afternoon, also filing period extended

La Habra

On the ballot: Three at-large council seats

Council candidates: Peter Cruz, Rose Espinoza (incumbent), Michael Navarro, Tim Shaw (incumbent), Steve Simonian
La Palma

On the ballot: Three at-large council seats

Candidates: Emanuel Aparicio, Debbie Baker, April Kamilah Bautista, Marshall Goodman (incumbent), Taylor Quan, Mark Waldman

Laguna Beach

On the ballot: Two at-large council seats

Candidates: Steve Dicterow (incumbent), Bob Whalen (incumbent), Reuben Flores, Larry Nokes and George Weiss.

Laguna Hill

On the ballot: Two at-large council seats

Candidates: Janine Heft (incumbent), Bill Hunt, Ray Salcido, David Scott, Nick Wood.

Laguna Niguel

On the ballot: Three at-large council seats

Sherry Astrella, John Dhaliwal, Michael Harvey Fair, Kelly Jennings, Shani Moslehi, Stephanie Oddo, Sandy Rains (incumbent), Rischi Paul Sharma

*Filing period extended

Laguna Woods

On the ballot: Three at-large council seats

Candidates: Cynthia Conners (incumbent), Noel Hatch (incumbent), Shari L. Horne (incumbent), Kathryn Robbins, Judith P. Troutman

Lake Forest

On the ballot: Council seats for districts 1 and 5

District 1: Lori Berger, Doug Cirbo, Louise Robertson,* Karen Saturday,* Richa Sharma

District 5: Larissa Clark, Shane Jones,* Jeannette Nadal, Robert Pequeno, Frank Wagoner*

*Filed paperwork but had not yet qualified as of Friday, also filing period extended

Los Alamitos

On the ballot: Council seats in districts 1, 2 and 3

District 1: Tanya Doby, Dean Grose

District 2: Ron Bates, Kate Hallman

District 3: Jordan Ne-fulda

Mission Viejo

On the ballot: Two at-large council seats

Council candidates: Jessica Gilbert, Brian Goodell (incumbent), Pauline Hale, Patricia "Trish" Kelley (incumbent), Michael McConnell, Cathy Schlicht, Steve Sipe, Ryan Tworek

Newport Beach

On the ballot: Council seats in districts 2, 5 and 7

District 2: Brad Avery (incumbent), Nancy Scarbrough

District 5: Noah Blom, Jeff Herdman (incumbent)

District 7: Will O'Neill (incumbent)

Orange

On the ballot: Council seats in districts 1, 2, 3, 5, mayor

Mayor: Mark A. Murphy (incumbent), Adrienne Gladson

District 1: Arianna Barrios, Eugene W. Fields, Christian L. Vaughan, Da-

vid Vazquez

District 2: Caroline Alatorre, Daniel Correa, Jon Dumitru, Martin Varona

District 3: Danett Abbott-Wicker, Michael Alvarez (at-large incumbent), John R. Russo

District 5: Ana Gutierrez, Rick Ledesma

Placentia

On the ballot: Council seats in districts 1, 3 and 5

District 1: Devon Gray, Rhonda Shader (at-large incumbent)

District 3: Jeremy B. Yamaguchi (at-large incumbent)

District 5: Hilaire Fuji Shioura, Ward L. Smith (at-large incumbent)

Rancho Santa Margarita

On the ballot: Two at-large council seats

Council candidates: Glenn Acosta, Tony Beall (incumbent), Julia Bendis, Wendy Braun, John Christopoulos, Carol Gamble (incumbent), Andrea Machuca, Christopher K. McLaughlin, Beth Schwartz

San Clemente

On the ballot: A four-year term and a two-year term City Council seats

City Council two-year term: Donna Vidrine, Tyler Boden, Laron Rush, Zhen Wu, Steven Knoblock, Jim Dahl, Jerry Quinlan, George Gregory

City Council four-year term*: Aaron Washington, Bill Hart, Thor Johnson, Chris Duncan, Patrick Minnehan, Gene James, Joseph Kenney, Jeff Wellman, Charlie Smith

*Filing period extended

San Juan Capistrano

On the ballot: City Council seats in districts 1 and 5

District 1: Sergio Farias (incumbent)

District 5*: John Alpay, Howard Hart

*Filing period extended

Santa Ana

On the ballot: City Council seats in wards 1, 3

and 5 and mayor's seat

Ward 1: Tony Adame, Cyphia Contreras, Thomas Anthony Gordon, Thai Viet Phan

Ward 3*: Jeffery Katz, Jessie Lopez, Jose "Joe" Maduefia, Mark McLoughlin, Danny Vega, Jannelle Welker

Ward 5: Johnathan Hernandez, Victor Mendez, Laura Perez, Juan Villegas (incumbent)

Mayoral race: Claudia C. Alvarez, George Collins, Cecilia Iglesias, Mark I. Lopez, Vicente Sarmiento, Jose Solorio

*Filing period extended

Seal Beach

On the ballot: Council seats in districts 2 and 4

District 2: Carole S. Damoci, Thomas Moore (incumbent)

District 4: Schelly Sustarsic (incumbent)

Stanton

On the ballot: Council seats in Districts 2 and 4

District 2: DeWayne Ailen Normand, Hong Alyce Van (incumbent)

District 4: Josh Estrada, Jeff Jones, Carol Warren (incumbent)

Tustin

On the ballot: Three at-large council seats

Council candidates: Kurt Bensworth, Leticia Clark (incumbent), Cristian Cusac, Lee Fink, Ryan Gallagher, Beckie Gomez, AJ Jha, Stephen Melvin, Jaime Perez, Jorge Valdes

Villa Park

Only incumbents Robbie Pitts and Vince Rossini filed, so the city plans to cancel the election.

Westminster

On the ballot: Council seats for districts 2 and 3

District 2: Carlos Mazo, Nam Quan Nguyen, Trung Ta

District 3: Tai Do, Kimberly Ho

Yorba Linda

Only incumbents Tara Campbell, Beth Haney and Gene Hernandez filed.

Garden Grove to Offer City Staff and Leaders Social “Bias” Training Amid Recent Criticism

By BRANDON PHO August 12, 2020

Garden Grove officials are moving forward with a training course for elected leaders, commissioners, and city staff about racist, sexist, or other social “biases” one may have — and may not be aware of — in the workplace.

In Garden Grove’s case, the council-approved course is meant to check such biases among those overseeing public services and taxpayer dollars at a city rocked by recent controversies around city officials’ conduct and response to social justice movements.

City personnel will take the online “Unconscious Bias In The Workplace” course produced by New Jersey-based human resources company, Shift HR Compliance, which some council members have criticized as “rudimentary” while others called it “a good start.”

Council members approved the course unanimously at their Tuesday meeting.

And it could cost the city anywhere between \$3,500 to \$10,000, according to staff, depending on how many people at City Hall take the course. The money would come out of the city’s contingency fund, set aside for unforeseen circumstances and expenses.

The council’s move comes after an unprecedented amount of protests in the city centered on racial injustice across the U.S., and more notably a scandal swirling around a city planning commissioner who mocked local, young activists on social media.

Josh Lindsay, the commissioner, faced a chorus of resignation calls after live streaming his commentary of a June 3 protest against police violence in the city, which sprouted along with others across Orange County over the Minneapolis police killing of George Floyd.

“Maybe they should sit down if they’re having so much trouble breathing,” Lindsay said over his live stream of the protest, as demonstrators echoed Floyd’s now-infamous last words “I can’t breathe” as a white police officer choked the Black man with his knee on Memorial Day.

Garden Grove’s own police force also came under criticism for its response to protests, organized in the city by some activists who barely turned 18 years old and decried the department’s use of riot gear, handheld cameras to film crowds, and unmarked vehicles.

Police officers won’t have to take the course, with staff reasoning that officers receive training on “biased-based policing” and racial profiling during their California Peace Officers Standards and Training (POST), and get additional re-training every five years.

At a June 9 City Council meeting, and in response to what had by then become petitions and social media crusades to get him removed from his position, Lindsay publicly apologized to his critics.

“I’ve listened to the public,” he said, adding criticisms of his behavior “cut like a knife.”

Lindsay ultimately withstood the resignation calls, his apology and promise to overhaul his conduct and behavior satisfying council members at the June 9 meeting — to the anger of his critics.

“The only reason this (bias course) is on the agenda is because this body was incapable of handling the matter of Josh Lindsay and his tremendously offensive and horrible comments during the Black Lives Matter protest in June,” said Garden Grove resident Ariana Arestegui in Tuesday’s public comments. “We had expectations this body would handle this issue and set an example for situations to come, and they did not.”

The issue prompted Councilwoman Kim Nguyen to raise the idea of bias awareness training for city personnel, and council members over the last month were asked to try the course out themselves and test its effectiveness.

City staff in their report and council members on Tuesday didn’t specify the exact topics covered in the course video, though Nguyen in a text message after the vote confirmed it would touch on racist, sexist and other implicit social biases.

Councilman Phat Bui, who’s recently found himself at odds with Nguyen over other city issues similarly touching on social justice, called the Shift HR Compliance course “rudimentary” on Tuesday and “a waste of money” in previous meetings.

“I am not happy about the quality of that training,” Bui said on Tuesday. “I hoped that staff would look into more comprehensive training, and I believe that more comprehensive training for the commissioners — those at management level — would be a lot better for the bias training and knowledge and that could help us go much further.”

He added that the training may well be an “eye-opener” for people and staff at the “entry level” and that he is “in for bias awareness,” though “this program is a little too rudimentary and not adequate.”

Councilman George Breitgam, who in previous meetings similarly questioned the necessity of the course, said on Tuesday “I took the video and training and it was quite interesting.”

He referred to Nguyen’s argument at previous meetings for providing the course, that it provides a jumping off point for personnel.

“While it’s not all encompassing, it is a good start,” Breitgam said.

Mayor Steve Jones said the course is an opportunity to “send out a signal to the community that we’re paying attention.”

“I appreciate the sentiment about diving into this possibly even deeper and further, but for now this is a good start,” he said.

Public speakers, many of them young community organizers, told the council Tuesday the policy was long overdue.

“Why it’s actually taken so long for this item to pass is ... beyond me,” said Arestegui, adding the course would be a starting point to help avoid ‘horrible situations in the future,’” and “this is not a partisan item — this is just good public policy.”

Arestegui and other public speakers like Grace Mortero criticized council members for their participation in rallies and statements in support of law enforcement in light of the protests over the last few months.

One July 25 rally in Garden Grove drew Jones, Breitgam, Bui and Councilwoman Stephanie Klopfenstein, trying to separate the city’s police department from other agencies coming under police brutality scrutiny across the U.S., according to local community news site [OC Tribune](#).

In Garden Grove, incidents like a stabbing spree last year that left four people dead have given some residents and officials reason to push back on criticisms of local law enforcement — arguing the police force is vital to addressing such events in the future.

On Facebook, Bui, for example, has [repeatedly posted statements](#) in support of the department.

“Despite their peerless dedication and works, they have been unjustly slandered at protests, on facebook, via emails, and at Council meetings,” he wrote in one post after the pro-police rally. “We don’t often realize how critical they are until we (run) short of them. So DEFUNDING IS NEVER ON MY WATCH.”

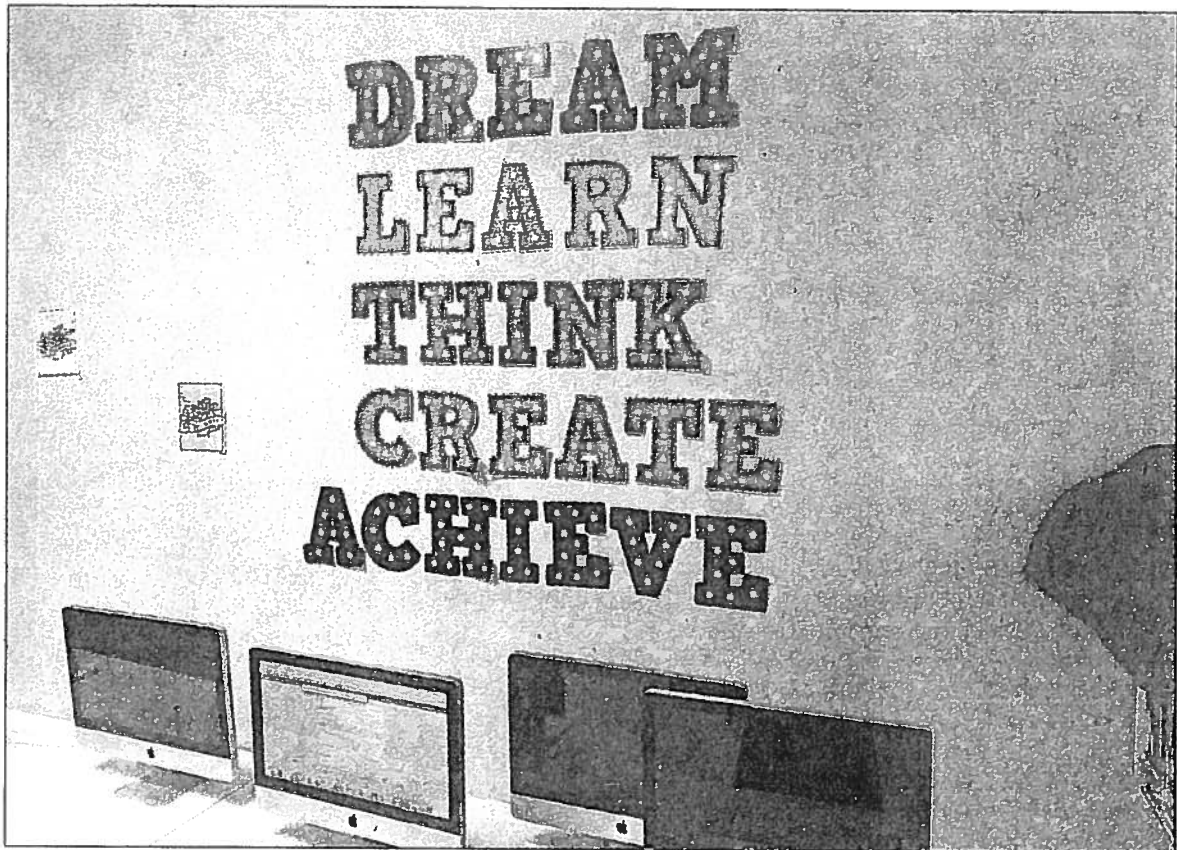
Though he also likened police to the “air we breathe” — a cruelly ironic statement, said speakers like Mortero on Tuesday, who reminded the council that “I can’t breathe” were among Floyd’s last words.

Brandon Pho is a Voice of OC staff writer and corps member at Report for America, a GroundTruth initiative. Contact him at bpho@voiceofoc.org or on Twitter [@photherecord](#).

OC Register

August 12, 2020

Page 2 of 2



Courtesy photo

The Stanton Boys & Girls Club is offering learning and homework help to students from Garden Grove and other areas. Here is a look at part of the inside of the club.

Boys & Girls Club offers 'micro-school'

GG students given extra help in unprecedented times

By Elvin Campbell

The Boys & Girls Club of Stanton is a community organization committed to helping the youth within our community.

With the school year rapidly approaching and California's governor not allowing students to return to attend regular classes at their local schools because of the current virus, we at the Boys & Girls Club of Stanton, with our students in mind, valuable normal

education, and the student's very-much-needed socializing, decided to get creative

The club is pivoting in this time of upheaval to meet the community's needs by creating a micro-school to house some of the students who do not have an adequate place to learn or study with schools not currently in session.

So, with that having been said, beginning Monday, Aug. 17, the club plans to dedicate space and

resources to provide a place for 50-to-75 students from the local school districts of Savanna and Garden Grove to not only learn virtually on computers but to have on-hand educator-volunteers to give personal and individual help with homework.

The Boys & Girls Club is adhering to the OCPHD recommendations and only the participants in the program will be allowed in

see CLUB,

OC News

August 12, 2020

Page 1 of 2

CLUB:

Continued from page 2

the building.

All participants will be temperature-checked at the door and must wear protective face coverings while in the building (lunch excluded).

Previous to the current virus, our computer room here at the

club has served our club membership with computers to help students with their homework afterschool and so this new program we're offering will do the same only with a new-type of venue, going from virtual to reality too.

However, the club cannot do this alone, we are in need of help with teachers and instructional aides.

If you are interested in helping, call Unit Director Joanna Succar at 714-891-0740 or email Joanna@bgcstanton.com

The club is also in need of financial support to help provide these services. If you can help, text 2020 to 800-956-0521 with your gift or donation of any size.

Elvin Campbell is the executive director of the Stanton Boys & Girls Club.

OC News

August 12, 2020

Page 2 of 2

Acts of kindness

Garden Grove Mayor Steve Jones is dealing with the crisis of coronavirus, but also finds silver linings as he goes about his business.

Jones said this in a Facebook post on Saturday (Aug. 8):

"The thing that keeps me going these days, in the midst of this global health pandemic, is all the acts of generosity and human compassion.

"Yesterday, 500 fully stocked backpacks, plus water bottles, socks, and various food items were given away free to families in need. Thank you to Karina's Backpack Project, partnering with Operation Moving Forward Together, Operation Be Kind, Nailing It For America, UNITEA, The Recess Room, Moving Forward Psychological Institute, Good Vibes Cafe, Bele Nguyen State Farm, Advance Beauty College, Asian Business Association of OC, Project Vietnam Foundation, VietFace TV, Viet Bao & Vien Dong. @ Advance Beauty College in Garden Grove."

Rise up!

As the coronavirus pandemic continues to wreak havoc on the county, including in Garden Grove, another problem has arisen, possibly because so many people are home-bound: sexual and other forms of domestic violence.

In response, the Garden Grove Chamber of Commerce has teamed up with the "Rise Up 19" program to let victims know that there's help.

According to Rise Up 19, the Sexual Assault Survivor Bill of Rights has been passed in 24 states. If you or someone you know has experienced sexual violence and need support or access to resources, call 800-656-HOPE (4673).

To learn more about your rights, visit risenow.us/covid.

Grand Exalted Ruler



Courtesy photo
The Garden Grove Elks Lodge celebrated the swearing in of Jim Anderson, Past Exalted Ruler 2009-2110, as the California-Hawaii Orange Coast District Deputy Grand Exalted Ruler. Anderson, shown here, has been involved in the Elks Lodge since 2006.

OC News

August 12, 2020

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., SEPTEMBER 3, 2020

In an effort to protect public health and prevent the spread of the Coronavirus (COVID 19), the Planning Commission members will be teleconferencing and the meeting recorded. Members of the public who wish to comment on matters before the Commission, in lieu of doing so in person, may submit comments by emailing planning@ggcity.org no later than 3:00 p.m. the day of the meeting. The comments will be provided to the Commission as part of the meeting record and will be uploaded to the City's website. Members of the public are asked to consider very carefully before attending this meeting in person and are required to wear face masks and maintain a six foot distance from others. Please do not attend this meeting if you have traveled and/or have had direct contact with someone who has travelled to places experiencing high rates of infection or tested positive for COVID 19, or if you are experiencing symptoms such as coughing, sneezing, fever, difficulty breathing or other flu-like symptoms.

OC News
August 12, 2020

SITE PLAN NO. SP-053-2018 (REINSTATEMENT 2020)

A request to reinstate the approval of a Site Plan to construct a new mixed-use building with a commercial tenant space of approximately 3,888 square feet on the Main Street frontage and nine (9) residential units above. The project includes a density bonus of 35% under the State Density Bonus allowance and two concessions: i) to reduce the minimum size of a private open space balcony, and ii) to reduce the minimum dimension of a passive recreation space. The site is at 12885 Main Street in the CC-2 (Civic Center Mixed-Use 2) zone. In conjunction with the request, the Planning Commission will consider a determination that the project is categorically exempt from the California Environmental Quality act (CEQA) pursuant to Section 15332 – In-Fill Development Projects.

CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT NO. CUP-190-2020

A request for Conditional Use Permit approval to expand an existing adult trade school, Stanton University, to 8,125 square feet to increase the occupants from 15 students to 100 students and 14 employees, located on the second floor of an existing 28,822 square foot two-story multi-tenant building within the AR Galleria Shopping Center. The site is at 9618 Garden Grove Boulevard in the GGMU-3 (Garden Grove Boulevard Mixed Use 3) zone. In conjunction with the request, the Planning Commission will consider a determination that the project is categorically exempt from the California Environmental Quality act (CEQA) pursuant to Section 15301 – Existing Facilities.

CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT NO. CUP-191-2020

A request for Conditional Use Permit approval to operate an existing restaurant, Butaton with a new Alcoholic Beverage Control (ABC) Type "41" (On-Sale, Beer and Wine, Public Eating Place) License. The site is at 10130 Garden Grove Boulevard #107 in the GGMU-1 (Garden Grove Boulevard Mixed Use 1) zone. In conjunction with the request, the Planning Commission will consider a determination that the project is categorically exempt from the California Environmental Quality act (CEQA) pursuant to Section 15301 – Existing Facilities.

CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT NO. CUP-192-2020

A request for Conditional Use Permit approval to allow an existing convenience store, as part of an existing service (gas) station, Mobil, to continue to operate with an existing State Alcoholic Beverage Control (ABC) Type "20" (Off-Sale, Beer and Wine) License. The existing convenience store is currently operating with an ABC Type "20" (Off-Sale, Beer and Wine) License, under the approval of Conditional Use Permit No. CUP-109-72, approved in 1972. The Municipal Code requires the approval of a new Conditional Use Permit when there is a change of ownership of an ABC licensed establishment not possessing a Conditional Use Permit approved after January 1, 1986. Upon approval and exercising of the subject request, the Conditional Use Permit previously governing the tenant space, CUP-109-72, shall be revoked and become null and void. The site is at 13031 Magnolia Street in the GGMU-3 (Garden Grove Boulevard Mixed Use 3) zone. In conjunction with the request, the Planning Commission will consider a determination that the project is categorically exempt from the California Environmental Quality act (CEQA) pursuant to Section 15301 – Existing Facilities.

CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT NO. CUP-193-2020

A request for Conditional Use Permit approval to allow a new liquor store, Hero's Liquor and Market, to operate with a new State Alcoholic Beverage control (ABC) Type "21" (Off-Sale, General) License. The site is at 13911 Harbor Boulevard in the C-2 (Community Commercial) zone. In conjunction with the request, the Planning Commission will consider a determination that the project is categorically exempt from the California Environmental Quality act (CEQA) pursuant to Section 15301 – Existing Facilities.

ALL INTERESTED PARTIES are invited to attend said Hearing and express opinions or submit evidence for or against the proposal as outlined above, on **September 3, 2020**. 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.

DATE: August 10, 2020



CITY OF GARDEN GROVE NEWS

Contact:
Kelly Huynh (714) 741-5760
Garden Grove Police Department

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Public Information Office (714) 741-5280

Follow the City of Garden Grove on Social Media

Thursday, August 6, 2020



COMMUNITY TUNES IN TO NATIONAL NIGHT OUT, SOCIAL MEDIA CHALLENGE WINNERS ANNOUNCED

On Tuesday, August 4, hundreds tuned in to the City's social media platforms to view a special message from the Garden Grove Police Department (GGPD) as they virtually commemorated National Night Out 2020 with a video produced by award-winning Garden Grove TV3.

National Night Out is an annual celebration of police-community partnerships, focusing on the shared importance of building safer neighborhoods, encouraging community involvement, and strengthening police/community relations.

"For the past 30 years, the Garden Grove Police Department has not missed the opportunity to participate in National Night Out," said Police Chief Tom DaRé. "During the current COVID-19 pandemic, we will continue to offer quality customer service, while protecting and serving this city. We greatly appreciate the show of support from the community."

The National Night Out 2020 video introduced several police officers and specialized units, including the Special Resource Team, dedicated to helping the homeless; Community Impact Unit, which focuses on solving problem areas and trends; and the K-9 Unit with K-9 Kody.

-more-

11222 Acacia Parkway • P.O.Box 3070 • Garden Grove, CA 92842
ggcity.org

Community Tunes in to National Night Out, Winners Announced
2-2-2

A social media challenge was hosted on a Facebook event page, and viewers had opportunities to win \$20 gift cards to a Garden Grove restaurant of their choice.

The social media challenge winners are Elsy Vianey Salazar; Lindy Monge; Marla Castro-Orellana; Lala Leela; Mandy Alvarado; and Julie Favro.

Through community partnerships, the Garden Grove Police Department's mission is to improve the quality-of-life in the community, while providing a sense of safety and security.

To view the National Night Out 2020 video, visit youtu.be/C65wm6mKqvY.

To learn more about the Garden Grove Police Department, visit ggpd.org or call the Community Liaison Division at (714) 741-5760.

###



THÔNG TIN

Press Releases

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: Kelly Huynh, (714) 741-5760
Sở cảnh sát Garden Grove



Thứ Sáu, 7 tháng Tám, 2020

GGPD TỔ CHỨC CHƯƠNG TRÌNH 'NATIONAL NIGHT OUT' QUA MẠNG, ĐƯỢC CỘNG ĐỒNG THAM GIA ĐỒNG ĐÀO

Vào Thứ Ba, ngày 4 tháng Tám, hàng trăm người đã truy cập vào các trang truyền thông xã hội của Thành phố để xem một video đặc biệt từ Sở Cảnh sát Garden Grove (GGPD) khi họ ra mắt sự kiện 'National Night Out' 2020 với một video được sản xuất bởi Garden Grove TV3.

'National Night Out' được tổ chức hàng năm nhằm thắt chặt mối quan hệ đối tác giữa cảnh sát và cộng đồng, tập trung vào tầm quan trọng trong việc xây dựng các khu dân cư an toàn hơn, khuyến khích sự tham gia của cộng đồng và tăng cường quan hệ giữa cảnh sát và cộng đồng.

Cảnh sát trưởng Tom DaRé cho biết, "Trong suốt 30 năm qua, Sở Cảnh sát Garden Grove luôn tổ chức sự kiện 'National Night Out'. Trong đại dịch COVID-19 như hiện nay, chúng tôi sẽ tiếp tục cung cấp dịch vụ khách hàng chất lượng, đồng thời bảo vệ và phục vụ thành phố này. Chúng tôi đánh giá rất cao chương trình hỗ trợ từ cộng đồng."

Video 'National Night Out' 2020 đã giới thiệu một số sĩ quan cảnh sát và các đơn vị chuyên môn, bao gồm Đội Tài nguyên Đặc biệt, chuyên giúp đỡ người vô gia cư; Đơn vị tác động cộng đồng, tập trung vào giải quyết các vấn đề; và Đơn vị K-9 với cảnh khuyến K-9 Kody.

Một thử thách trên mạng xã hội được tổ chức trên trang sự kiện Facebook và người xem có cơ hội giành được thẻ quà tặng trị giá \$20 tại một nhà hàng Garden Grove mà họ chọn. Những người chiến thắng là những cư dân Elsy Vianey Salazar; Lindy Monge; Marla Castro-Orellana; Lala Leela; Mandy Alvarado; và Julie Favro.

**GGPD TỔ CHỨC CHƯƠNG TRÌNH 'NATIONAL NIGHT OUT' QUA MẠNG
2-2-2**

Thông qua quan hệ đối tác cộng đồng, nhiệm vụ của Sở Cảnh sát Garden Grove là cải thiện chất lượng cuộc sống cư dân trong cộng đồng, đồng thời mang lại cảm giác an toàn và giữ gìn an ninh.

Để xem video National Night Out 2020, hãy truy cập youtu.be/C65wm6mKqvY.

Để tìm hiểu thông tin về Sở Cảnh sát Garden Grove, hãy truy cập ggpd.org hoặc gọi cho Ban Liên lạc Cộng đồng ở số (714) 741-5760.

###

Ty Cảnh sát Garden Grove Tổ Chức Chương Trình 'National Night Out' Qua Mạng, Được Cộng Đồng Tham Gia Đồng Đào
07/08/2020 15 52 00



Vào Thứ Ba, ngày 4 tháng Tám, hàng trăm người đã truy cập vào các trang truyền thông xã hội của Thành phố để xem một video đặc biệt từ Sở Cảnh sát Garden Grove (GGPD) khi họ ra mắt sự kiện 'National Night Out' 2020 với một video được sản xuất bởi Garden Grove TV3.

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- Thuế: Điều Cần Biết Về Iin
- Tập Cận Bình và Trump Sắp Ký Phần 1 Thỏa Hiệp Mậu Dịch
- Tổng Kết Thị Trường Cổ Phiếu
- Vatican Muốn Các Linh Mục Giữ Đứng Quy Chế Độc Thân

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

August 13, 2020

1. Calendar of Events
2. Agenda for the August 20, 2020 Planning Commission meeting.
3. League of California Cities, "CA Cities Advocate," dated August 7, 2020 to August 13, 2020, including COVID-19 updates.



CALENDAR OF EVENTS

August 13, 2020 – October 9, 2020

Thursday	August 13	9:00 a.m.	Zoning Administrator Meeting, City Hall, 3 rd Floor Training Room CANCELLED
Friday	August 14		City Hall Closed – Regular Friday Closure
Thursday	August 20	7:00 p.m.	Planning Commission Meeting, CMC
Tuesday	August 25	5:30 p.m. 6:30 p.m.	Closed Session, CMC Housing Authority, CMC Sanitary District Board, CMC Successor Agency Meeting, CMC City Council Meeting, CMC
Friday	August 28		City Hall Closed – Regular Friday Closure
Tuesday	September 1	6:00 p.m.	Traffic Commission Meeting
Thursday	September 3	7:00 p.m.	Planning Commission Meeting, CMC
Monday	September 7		City Hall Closed - Labor Day
Tuesday	September 8	5:30 p.m. 6:30 p.m.	Closed Session, CMC Successor Agency Meeting, CMC City Council Meeting, CMC
Thursday	September 10	9:00 a.m.	Downtown Commission Meeting, CMC
Friday	September 11		City Hall Closed – Regular Friday Closure
Thursday	September 17	7:00 p.m.	Planning Commission Meeting, CMC
Tuesday	September 22	5:30 p.m. 6:30 p.m.	Closed Session, CMC Housing Authority, CMC Sanitary District Board, CMC Successor Agency Meeting, CMC City Council Meeting, CMC
Friday	September 25		City Hall Closed – Regular Friday Closure
Thursday	October 1	7:00 p.m.	Planning Commission Meeting, CMC
Friday	October 9		City Hall Closed – Regular Friday Closure



A G E N D A

GARDEN GROVE PLANNING COMMISSION

REGULAR MEETING

August 20, 2020

COMMUNITY MEETING CENTER
11300 STANFORD AVENUE

In an effort to protect public health and prevent the spread of the Coronavirus (COVID-19), the Planning Commission members will be teleconferencing and the meeting recorded. Members of the public who wish to comment on matters before the Commission, in lieu of doing so in person, may submit comments by emailing planning@ggcity.org no later than 3:00 p.m. the day of the meeting. The comments will be provided to the Commission as part of the meeting record and will be uploaded to the City's website.

Members of the public are asked to consider very carefully before attending this meeting in person and are required to wear face masks and maintain a six foot distance from others. Please do not attend this meeting if you have traveled and/or have had direct contact with someone who has travelled to places experiencing high rates of infection or tested positive for COVID-19, or if you are experiencing symptoms such as coughing, sneezing, fever, difficulty breathing or other flu-like symptoms.

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

ROLL CALL: CHAIR LEHMAN, VICE CHAIR PEREZ
COMMISSIONERS LE, LINDSAY, RAMIREZ, SOEFFNER

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: July 16, 2020

C. PUBLIC HEARING(S) (Authorization for the Chair to execute Resolution shall be included in the motion.)

C.1. CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT NO. CUP-339-11 (REV. 2020)

APPLICANT: THE MAP SPORTS FACILITY

LOCATION: SOUTHEAST CORNER OF WESTERN AVENUE AND LAMPSON AVENUE AT 12552 WESTERN AVENUE

REQUEST: To modify the approved plans and Conditions of Approval, under Conditional Use Permit No. CUP-339-11 (REV. 2014), for an existing indoor sports facility, MAP Sports Facility, to expand the hours of operation allowing daytime weekday business hours and activities and to expand the existing parking lot to provide additional parking spaces. In conjunction with the request, the Planning Commission will consider a determination that the project is categorically exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) pursuant to Section 15301 – Existing Facilities.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION: Approval of Conditional Use Permit No. CUP-339-11 (REV. 2020), subject to the recommended Conditions of Approval.

C.2. LOT LINE ADJUSTMENT NO. LLA-025-2020

APPLICANT: JUAN RANGEL & ALICE RANGEL

LOCATION: INTERSECTION OF LORALEEN STREET AND CATHERINE AVENUE, WEST OF GILBERT STREET AT 9271 CATHERINE AVENUE

REQUEST: Lot Line Adjustment approval to eliminate two small parcels, Parcel "A" & Parcel "B", for the purpose of reconfiguring the property line boundary between two developed, single-family residential properties located at 9271 Catherine Avenue (Parcel 1) and 12261 Loreleen Street (Parcel 2). No additional parcels will be created and no additional development is proposed. The site is in the R-1-9 (Single-Family Residential) zone. In conjunction with the request, the Planning Commission will also consider a determination that the project is categorically exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) pursuant to Section 15305 – Minor Alterations in Land Use Limitations.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION: Approval of Lot Line Adjustment No. LLA-025-2020, subject to the Conditions of Approval.

C.3. AMENDMENT NO. A-029-2020

APPLICANT: DAVID N. ALAGBAND

LOCATION: SOUTH SIDE OF KATELLA AVENUE, WEST OF
MAGNOLIA STREET AT 8932 KATELLA AVENUE

REQUEST: Zone Change approval to rezone a property located at 8932 Katella Avenue (Assessor's Parcel Number 132-041-21) from O-P (Office Professional) to C-1 (Neighborhood Commercial). The site is in the O-P (Office Professional) zone. In conjunction with the request, the Planning Commission will also consider a determination that the project is categorically exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) pursuant to Section 15301 – Existing Facilities.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION: Approval of Amendment No. A-029-2020.

C.4. SITE PLAN NO. SP-087-2020
TENTATIVE PARCEL MAP NO. PM-2023-2020

APPLICANT: WILLIAM T. TRUXAW

LOCATION: SOUTHWEST CORNER OF HARBOR BOULEVARD AND
TRASK AVENUE AT 13551 HARBOR BOULEVARD

REQUEST: Site Plan approval to construct a new 43,934 square foot self-storage facility with an office and a manager's dwelling, along with associated site improvements, on a property located at 13531 and 13551 Harbor Boulevard. Also, a request for Tentative Parcel Map approval to consolidate four (4) existing parcels into one (1) single lot to accommodate the construction of the new self-storage facility. The site is in the C-3 (Heavy Commercial) zone. In conjunction with the request, the Planning Commission will also consider a determination that the project is categorically exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) pursuant to Section 15332 – In-Fill Development Project.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION: Approval of Site Plan No. SP-087-2020 and Tentative Parcel Map No. PM-2023-2020, subject to the Conditions of Approval.

D. ITEM FOR CONSIDERATION

D.1. A request to modify the front building façade (west elevation) of the existing restaurant, AUM Beer Club, located at 12900 Main Street.

E. MATTERS FROM COMMISSIONERS

E.1. Discuss Design Guidelines for Main Street storefronts.

F. MATTERS FROM STAFF

G. ADJOURNMENT

Amended FPPC Regulation Requires New Conflict of Interest Disclosures

August 12, 2020

The Fair Political Practices Commission (FPPC) recently amended Regulation 18707, which contains specific requirements for both the timing and contents of when a public official must make a public disclosure of a conflict of interest.

Beginning Aug. 22, Regulation 18707 will require public officials to publicly identify a conflict of interest, even if they leave a meeting prior to the relevant agenda item's consideration or they arrive after its consideration.

Under the Political Reform Act, public officials may not make, participate in making, or attempt to use their official positions to influence a governmental decision that will have a reasonably foreseeable, material effect on the official's financial interests.

If a public official has a disqualifying financial interest under the Political Reform Act – commonly known as a conflict of interest – in an agenda item that is before the legislative body that the official serves, the official must publicly identify the financial interest that creates the conflict and recuse themselves from discussion and voting on the matter. Generally, this disclosure must be made orally, immediately before consideration of the agenda item. Unless the item is on the consent calendar or the official falls within an exception, the official must leave the room after the public disclosure and prior to consideration of the item.

Under the new regulation, if a disqualified official leaves the meeting before the relevant agenda item, the official must publicly identify the agenda item and financial interest prior to leaving the meeting. If the official first joins the meeting after consideration of the relevant agenda item, the official must publicly identify the agenda item and financial interest immediately upon joining the meeting. Regulation 18707 does not specify disclosure requirements where the official with the conflict of interest is absent from the entire meeting.

City officials who have questions about how newly amended Regulation 18707 affects them should contact their city attorney for advice.

League Weekly COVID-19 Update: Aug. 6-12

August 12, 2020

Last week, negotiations on a new federal stimulus package stalled between the White House, U.S. Senate, and the House of Representatives.

On Aug. 10, the League held four virtual press conferences throughout the state to demand congressional officials return to the negotiating table and support direct and flexible funding for cities in what could be the last federal coronavirus relief package. Speakers included League President John F. Dunbar, League Past President Jan Arbuckle, League Executive Director Carolyn Coleman, local elected officials from throughout the state, and Support Local Recovery coalition members representing firefighters, businesses, and parks and recreation.

The League and California State Association of Counties issued a joint letter to California congressional representatives to stress the critical importance of including robust and direct federal fiscal support for local governments in the next COVID-19 relief bill. The League continues to urge cities and coalition members to contact their congressional representatives about the great need for federal assistance to help with local recovery and response.

Below is a brief recap of recent and ongoing significant COVID-19 developments.

State Updates

- Governor Newsom Announces \$81.8 Million in Commitments to Support Isolation and Quarantine Efforts in Communities Disproportionately Impacted by COVID-19 (8/10/20)
- Daily COVID-19 Facts – California Department of Public Health
- Cal OES Key Messages regarding COVID-19/Daily Information – California Office of Emergency Services

Federal Updates

As part of our Support Local Recovery coalition, the League created a video calling on Congress to provide direct and flexible funding to cities in the next federal relief package. You can find the video on the League's Twitter and Facebook pages. The League encourages you to help us in our advocacy efforts by liking, retweeting, and sharing this video in your social media channels.

If you or your city has not joined the Support Local Recovery coalition, please email SupportLocalRecovery@cacities.org to find out how you can get involved.

The League and National League of Cities (NLC) continue to call on Congress for direct funding to

cities in the next round of federal coronavirus relief to offset billions in revenue losses from COVID-19. NLC issued an [action alert](#) and is asking city leaders to call their U.S. Senators and tell them that local communities are struggling and need federal direct aid now. The League also issued its own action alert, providing a [sample letter](#) for cities to use when calling on Congress to be included in the next COVID-19 relief package.

For more Information

- [COVID-19 Resources and Information for Cities](#) - League of California Cities

Census 2020's Final Push to Ensure Every Californian Is Counted

August 12, 2020

The final push for Census 2020 to count every household in California is underway.

Census takers are knocking on doors beginning Aug. 11 in communities throughout our state to ensure no person goes uncounted. There are less than two months left for this once in a decade effort that secures billions in funding for programs and infrastructure and secures federal representation in Congress.

The California Complete Count effort, the statewide campaign to reach those most likely to be overlooked and undercounted, is on target to meet its goal. Over two million hard to count households have responded, and over 9.7 million total households in California have taken the Census. California is outpacing other large states such as Florida, New York and Texas, with statewide response rates, and is the leader in states with large foreign-born populations.

Cities have been great partners in the statewide effort, especially on reaching the hardest to count individuals. In fact, over 100 cities have met or exceeded their 2010 Self-Response Rates already. And while statewide response rates are outpacing the nation, there are still areas that are falling below. More affluent communities are falling behind with low-response rates compared to the 2010 Census. Self-response rates are available through the interactive map, or on the League's Hot Issues webpage at www.cacities.org/2020census. It's vital all households respond and take action today.

Local governments are stepping up to engage on the Census, despite the challenge of creating community momentum during the COVID-19 pandemic. City innovation went high-tech with online and social media events and low-tech, with back to basics approaches like lawn signs, car caravans and info posters where people receive essential services.

Cities are encouraged to continue their efforts in the final push. It's not too late for California to be counted.

What people need to know

- It's not too late to respond to the Census! You can respond online, by phone at (844) 330-2020 or by mail. Check out www.my2020census.gov

- The Census counts everyone living in the United States, regardless of their background or immigration status. It's a simple and confidential nine question survey. Questions include your name, address, sex, race, and age.
- Responses to the Census are protected by law and cannot be shared with, or used by, any other government agencies. Answers cannot be used for law enforcement purposes or to determine eligibility for government benefits or immigration enforcement.
- For those worried about the latest actions by the Federal Administration, please remember that there is no citizenship question. Also, Census data is not used to determine eligibility for any public programs.

Spread the word through digital media

- Tag and follow [@cacensus](https://twitter.com/cacensus). Use the hashtags #EveryoneCounts #CaliforniaCounts #2020Census
- Post messages and links to city websites and newsletters

Visit www.CACensus.org for more information.

Message from League Executive Director Carolyn Coleman on Coronavirus Response

August 12, 2020

Dear California City Leaders,

With Congress and the Administration in a stalemate, dueling news shows appear to be the closest our leaders in Washington, D.C. have come to negotiating over the next federal coronavirus relief package. While the standoff continues, cities and towns throughout the state and across the nation are imploring federal negotiators to get back to the negotiating table and to support \$500 billion in direct and flexible funding to local governments of all sizes. This relief package may be the final chance to secure funding from the federal government to address the billions of dollars in budget shortfalls that cities are facing.

Since the beginning of this pandemic, cities here and across the nation, have stepped up enacting emergency orders, setting up testing sites, protecting residents, supporting vulnerable populations and helping our Main Street businesses. Cities' actions saved lives, but also resulted in unplanned expenses that are blowing a hole in city budgets, while at the same time facing severe revenue losses cities that continues to grow.

We all know that cities don't have the luxury of running a deficit and must balance their budgets each year. Without federal assistance to address the significant budget shortfalls, cities will have no choice but to make cuts. Nine out of 10 California cities report that they will be forced to lay off staff or cut services. Three in four report that they will have to do both. These reductions mean fewer first responders, delayed or cancelled repairs to streets and sidewalks, delayed inspections and permitting and other service reductions that will set back our communities. Failure by the federal government to provide the relief locals need will cripple our recovery from this global pandemic. We cannot let that happen.

As President John Dunbar said in [four press conferences](#) earlier this week, "Cities have been told for months that our time [for relief] will come - well, our communities are out of time." That's why we need Washington, D.C. to recognize the urgency and step up to ensure cities have the resources to serve and protect their communities.

Thank you to the city, business, firefighter, and community service leaders, who joined our press conferences to raise a united voice to Washington, D.C. Cities urgently need assistance so that they can continue to serve and protect their communities. We will continue to keep you updated on our efforts.

To learn more about the League's efforts and how you can join our campaign, visit our [Support Local Recovery Coalition webpage](#).