City of Garden Grove

WEEKLY CITY MANAGER'S MEMO

March 12, 2020

TO: Honorable Mayor and City Council Members

FROM: Scott C. Stiles, City Manager

I. DEPARTMENT ITEMS

A. WATER QUALITY INFORMATION ON CITY WEBSITE
Information on water quality is available on the City website under "Key Initiatives."

B. ANNUAL COMPOST GIVEAWAY
The memo provides information regarding the City's annual compost giveaway event.

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

A. CARE Ambulance Garden Grove service report for February 2020.

B. Southern California Edison Company's Notice of Filing: Application for 2020 Energy Storage Procurement and Investment Plan A.20-02-004.

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.

D. Garden Grove Unified School District #GGUSDPride E-newsletter featuring events and notable accomplishments.

• 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.

Maria Stipe for

Scott C. Stiles
City Manager

Attachment I. A
Mgrs. Memo 3/12/20

Key Initiatives

Accessibility Survey
Animal Care
Engineering
Environmental Compliance
Graffiti Abatement
Sandbags
Sewers
Streets and Trees
Trash and Recycling
Water Services
Pay Water Bill
Water Rates
Water Billing
Care Senior Discount
Water Rate Study
Public Works FAQ's

Water Quality

The Water Quality Section is responsible for administering and carrying out the Water Quality, Cross Connections Control, Flushing Programs. Staff is responsible for keeping current with all new State and Federal mandated water quality regulati and integrating any new requirements into the existing procedures. This section insures that Garden Grove's water meets applicable State and Federal water quality standards, is protected from possible cross connections, contamination and pol

PFOA/PFOS

Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS) are chemicals that are prevalent in the environment a were once commonly used in many consumer products. They are part of a larger group referred to as per-and polyfluoro substances (PFAS). Due to the prolonged use of PFOA and PFOS, the chemicals are now being detected in water sources throughout the United States.

Last year, Garden Grove was one of several local agencies that received a Monitoring Order from the California State Wate Resources Control Board (SWRCB) Division of Drinking Water (DDW), requiring testing for PFAS in drinking water supply w While the wells tested below state and Response Levels (RLs) for drinking water use at that time, the City continued to mc and consistently work to further reduce the PFAS levels.

Recently, the state lowered RLs for PFOA and PFOS that resulted in a number of water agencies voluntarily removing groundwater wells from service, including two wells from Garden Grove. This, and any other immediate actions needed to maintain the safety and quality of our drinking water, will result in increased reliance on costlier imported water until we f other ways to meet our community's long-term water demands, such as implementing new water treatment systems.

The City is focused on continuing its efforts to provide safe and high-quality water to more than 32,000 Garden Grove wa customers. We will continue to closely monitor PFOA and PFOS levels, and keep the community informed of any potential issues or concerns.

For more information about PFOA/PFOS or water quality testing, visit the Orange County Water District website at ocwd.c

Environmental Protection Agency: epa.gov/pfas
Division of Drinking Water: waterboards.ca.gov
Food and Drug Administration: fda.gov

View News Release from the Orange County Water District (February 2020)

Water Quality Reports

- Click here to view the 2019 Water Quality Report
- Español - Click here to view the 2019 Spanish Water Quality Report
- Việt - Click here to view the 2019 Vietnamese Water Quality Report
- 한국어 - Click here to view the 2019 Korean Water Quality Report
- Click here to view the 2019 Public Health Goal Report

Backflow Information

Click here to view the Backflow Testers List
Click here to view a blank Backflow Report

Frequently Asked Questions

- Water Quality
- Cross Connections

Attachment I. B
Mgrs. Memo 3/2/20

City of Garden Grove

INTER-DEPARTMENT MEMORANDUM

To:	Scott C. Stiles	From:	William E. Murray
Dept:	City Manager	Dept:	Public Works
Subject:	ANNUAL COMPOST GIVEAWAY	Date:	March 2, 2020

OBJECTIVE

To provide information regarding the City's annual Compost Giveaway.

BACKGROUND/DISCUSSION

On Saturday, March 21, 2020, the annual Compost Giveaway Event (event) will be held at the Municipal Service Center. This drive thru event, which is hosted by the City's waste hauler, Republic Services, will provide up to 60 gallons of free compost to Garden Grove residents. The event begins at 8:00 am and will continue until supplies run out. The purpose of the event is to close the loop on this material that has been diverted from the landfill and is ready to be used for gardening. The event has historically received a large turnout every year, serving approximately 150 households. Information is currently available on the City's website.

If you need additional information, please contact Raquel Manson at extension 5554.

WILLIAM E. MURRAY, P.E.
Director of Public Works

Attachment: Compost Flyer

COMPOST GIVEAWAY

Saturday, March 21, 2020

8:00 A.M. - 10:30 A.M.

(or until compost runs out)

GARDEN GROVE PUBLIC WORK'S YARD

13802 New Hope Street, Garden Grove

Republic Services together with the City of Garden Grove will be giving away **FREE** compost to residents to say thank you for participating in our green waste recycling program. Because this event is so popular, we have a "while the supplies last" and a limit of 60-gallons per household. No plastic bags please.

GARDEN GROVE

REPUBLIC SERVICES

DUE TO THE POPULARITY OF THIS EVENT, RESIDENTS SHOULD EXPECT LONG LINES.

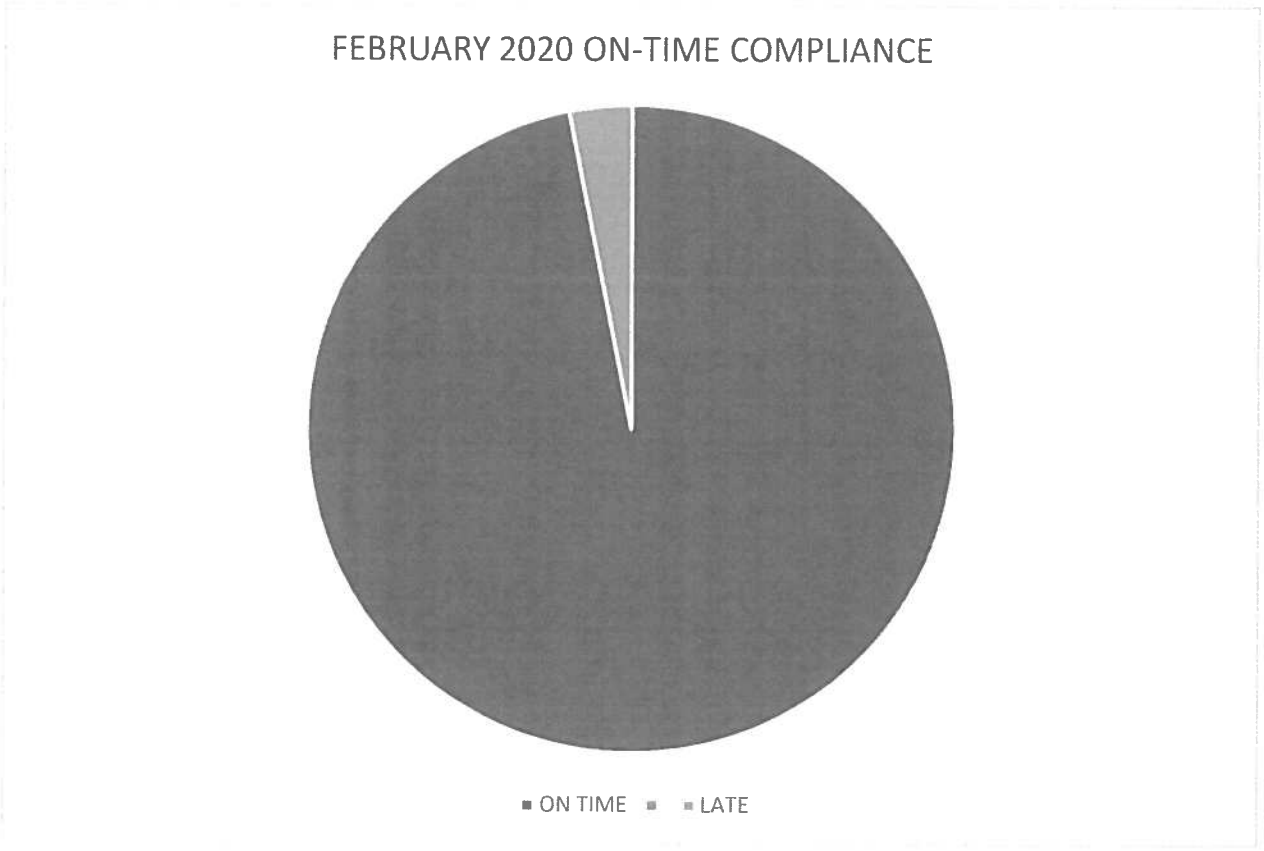
PLEASE BRING YOUR I.D.

GARDEN GROVE

CODE 2	
RESPONSES	**822**
ON TIME	**796**
LATE	**26**
CODE 3	
RESPONSES	**135**
ON TIME	**131**
LATE	**4**
TOTALS	
RESPONSES	**957**
ON TIME	**927**
LATE	**30**
PERCENTAGE	**96.90%**

AVERAGE RESPONSE TIME: **9:14**

AVERAGE LATE TIME: **2:57**



Attachment II. B
Mgrs. Memo 3/12/20

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON

Paul I. Sung
Attorney
Paul.Sung@sce.com

March 3, 2020

Re: Southern California Edison Company's Notice of Filing:
Application for 2020 Energy Storage Procurement and Investment Plan
A.20-03-004

To Whom It May Concern:

On March 2, 2020, Southern California Edison Company (SCE) filed its Application for 2020 Energy Storage Procurement and Investment Plan with the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) for approval to increase residential customer electric rates. The CPUC has assigned Docket Number A.20-03-004 to the application.

The filing described in the enclosed notice is also being published in a newspaper of general circulation in every county within SCE's service territory and included as a bill notice provided to every SCE customer. To obtain more detailed information, you may view or download a copy of SCE's filing and supporting testimony on our website at http://www.sce.com/applications. You may also request a printed copy of these documents from SCE at the address in the enclosed notice.

Sincerely,

/s/ Paul I. Sung

Paul I. Sung

Enclosure

Los usuarios con acceso al Internet podrán leer y descargar esta notificación en español en el sitio Web de SCE www.sce.com/avisos, o escriba a la atención de las Comunicaciones Corporativas.

Southern California Edison Company
2244 Walnut Grove Avenue
Rosemead, CA 91770

NOTICE OF PROPOSED RATE INCREASE

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON COMPANY'S (SCE) APPLICATION FOR 2020 ENERGY STORAGE PROCUREMENT AND INVESTMENT PLAN A.20-03-004

Summary

On March 2, 2020, Southern California Edison Company (SCE) filed an application with the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) requesting approval to increase rates by $20 million for its 2020 Energy Storage Procurement and Investment Plan (ESP&IP). Investor-owned utilities (IOUs) are required to file applications detailing their plans for finding and obtaining energy storage from external sources (procurement), as well as programs and investments in energy storage.

This rate increase is intended to cover costs for:

- The New Home Energy Storage Pilot to incentivize energy storage installation in new construction housing, and
- The Smart Heat Pump Water Heater Program to incentivize customers to replace existing water heaters with heat pump water heaters.

SCE's total budget for the proposed programs is $20 million. The following tables represent the estimated rate increases by customer group if this application is approved by the CPUC.

How could this affect my monthly bill?

If SCE's proposed rate increase is approved, an average residential electric customer using 600 kWh per month would see a bill increase of $0.05 per month, from $110.11 to $110.16. The impacts will be less for lower-income residential customers enrolled in the California Alternate Rates for Energy (CARE) program, from $74.43 to $74.46.

Go to www.sce.com/applications;
Scroll down to "**2020 ESP&IP**" and click on the link;
The 2020 ESP&IP application and testimony are presented in Adobe Acrobat (pdf) format and can be viewed online, printed, or saved to your hard drive.

Contact via email at: case.admin@sce.com
Contact via phone at: (800) 655-4555
Contact via mail at:

Southern California Edison Company
Attention: David Balandran
A.20-03-004 – 2020 ESP&IP Application
P.O. Box 800
Rosemead, CA 91770

Contact the CPUC

You may also get information about this proceeding by contacting the CPUC:

- If you would like to make a comment, please visit cpuc.ca.gov/A2003004 to submit a comment on the CPUC Docket Card. You can also view other public comments related to this rate request.
- If you have questions about CPUC processes, you may contact the CPUC's Public Advisor's Office via:

Phone: 1-866-849-8390 (toll-free) or 1-415-703-2074
Mail: CPUC
Public Advisor's Office
505 Van Ness Avenue
San Francisco, CA 94102
Email: public.advisor@cpuc.ca.gov

Please reference **SCE's Application A.20-03-004** in any communications you have with the CPUC regarding this matter.

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

OFFICIAL NOTICE
FOR THE COMMUNITIES OF ANAHEIM, FOUNTAIN VALLEY, FULLERTON, GARDEN GROVE, HUNTINGTON BEACH, LA HABRA, NORTH TUSTIN, PLACENTIA, ORANGE, SANTA ANA, TUSTIN, WESTMINSTER, AND YORBA LINDA IN ORANGE COUNTY
PLEASE READ IMMEDIATELY

AMENDMENT TO THE NOTICE OF TREATMENT FOR THE ASIAN CITRUS PSYLLID

Between June 14, 2017 and February 21, 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, La Habra, North Tustin, Placentia, Orange, Santa Ana, Tustin, Westminster, and Yorba Linda in Orange County. HLB is a devastating disease of citrus and is spread through feeding action by populations of the Asian citrus psyllid (ACP), *Diaphorina citri* Kuwayama. In order to determine the extent of the infestation, and to define an appropriate response area, additional surveys took place for several days over a one quarter-square mile area, centered on the detection sites. Based on the results of the surveys, implementation of the CDFA's current ACP and HLB response strategies, which include treatment for ACP, are necessary for eradication and control.

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

In accordance with integrated pest management principles, CDFA has evaluated possible treatment methods and determined that there are no physical, cultural or biological control methods available to control ACP in this area. Notice of Treatment is valid until February 21, 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 400-meter radius of each detection site, as follows:

- Tempo® SC Ultra (cyfluthrin), a contact insecticide for controlling the adults and nymphs of ACP, will be applied from the ground using hydraulic spray equipment to the foliage of host plants; and

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

Public Notification:

Residents of affected properties shall be invited to a public meeting 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 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, a map of the treatment area, work plan, integrated pest management analysis of alternative treatment methods, and a pest profile.

Attachments

FINDINGS REGARDING A TREATMENT PLAN FOR
THE ASIAN CITRUS PSYLLID
Anaheim, Fountain Valley, Fullerton, Garden Grove, Huntington Beach, La Habra, North Tustin, Placentia, Orange, Santa Ana, Tustin, Westminster, and Yorba Linda, Orange County
Program AM-1433

Between June 14, 2017 and February 21, 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, La Habra, North Tustin, Placentia, Orange, Santa Ana, Tustin, Westminster, and Yorba Linda in Orange County. HLB is a devastating disease of citrus and is spread through feeding action by populations of the Asian citrus psyllid (ACP), *Diaphorina citri* Kuwayama.

In order to determine the extent of the infestation in Anaheim, Fountain Valley, Fullerton, Garden Grove, Huntington Beach, La Habra, North Tustin, Placentia, Orange, Santa Ana, Tustin, Westminster, and Yorba Linda, and to define an appropriate response area, an additional survey took place for several days over a one quarter-square mile area, centered on the following detections: June 14, 2017, Fullerton; May 25, 2018, Yorba Linda; July 3, 2019, La Habra; July 19, 2019, North Tustin; December 5, 2019, Huntington Beach, Placentia, and Tustin; January 31, 2020, Garden Grove; February 7, 2020, Fountain Valley; and February 21, 2020, Anaheim, Orange, Santa Ana, and Westminster. Based on this survey, pest biology, findings and recommendations from California's HLB Task Force, the Primary State Entomologist, the Primary State Plant Pathologist, United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) experts on HLB and ACP, county agricultural commissioner representatives who are knowledgeable on HLB and ACP, and experience gained from USDA's control efforts in the southeastern United States, I have determined that an infestation of HLB exists and it poses a statewide imminent danger to the environment and economy.

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

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

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

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

injury to their host plants via the withdrawal of large amounts of sap as they feed and via the production of large amounts of honeydew, which coats the leaves of the tree and encourages the growth of sooty mold. Sooty mold blocks sunlight from reaching the leaves.

These pests present a significant and imminent threat to the natural environment, agriculture, and economy of California. For example, unabated spread of HLB would have severe consequences to both the citrus industry and to the urban landscape via the decline and the death of citrus trees. The value of California citrus production in the 2016-17 marketing year was $3.389 billion. The total economic impact of the industry on California's economy in 2016-17 was $7.1 billion. The California citrus industry added $1.695 billion to California's state GDP in 2016. Estimated full time equivalent jobs in the California citrus industry in 2016-17 totaled 21,674. Estimated wages paid by the California citrus industry income 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. With the release of the November 22, 2017 briefing paper, the Department became aware of the exponential intensification of the HLB epidemic, as demonstrated by the indicators contained in the paper.

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

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

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

A Program Environmental Impact Report (PEIR) has been prepared which analyzes the ACP and HLB treatment program in accordance with Public Resources Code (PRC), 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 400-meter area around the properties on which the causative agent of HLB has been detected, and any subsequent detection sites within the proposed treatment boundaries. Notice of Treatment is valid until February 21, 2021, which is the amount of time necessary to determine that the treatment was successful. A map of the program boundaries is attached. The work plan consists of the following elements:

1. ACP Monitoring. Visual surveys and detection trapping within a 400-meter radius around each HLB detection site will be conducted to monitor post-treatment ACP populations.

2. ACP and HLB Visual Survey. All host plants will be inspected for ACP and for HLB symptoms within a 400-meter radius around each HLB detection site, at least twice a year. ACP and host plant tissue will be collected and forwarded to a USDA accredited laboratory for identification and analysis.

3. HLB Disease testing. All host tree tissues and ACP life stages shall be tested for the presence of HLB.

4. Treatment. All properties with host plants within a 400-meter radius around each HLB detection site shall be treated according to the following protocol to control ACP:

    a. Tempo® SC Ultra, containing the contact pyrethroid insecticide cyfluthrin, shall be applied by ground-based hydraulic spray equipment to the foliage of host plants for controlling the adults and nymphs of ACP. Treatment may be reapplied up to three times annually if

additional ACP are detected.

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

Public Information

Residents of affected properties shall be invited to a public meeting 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.

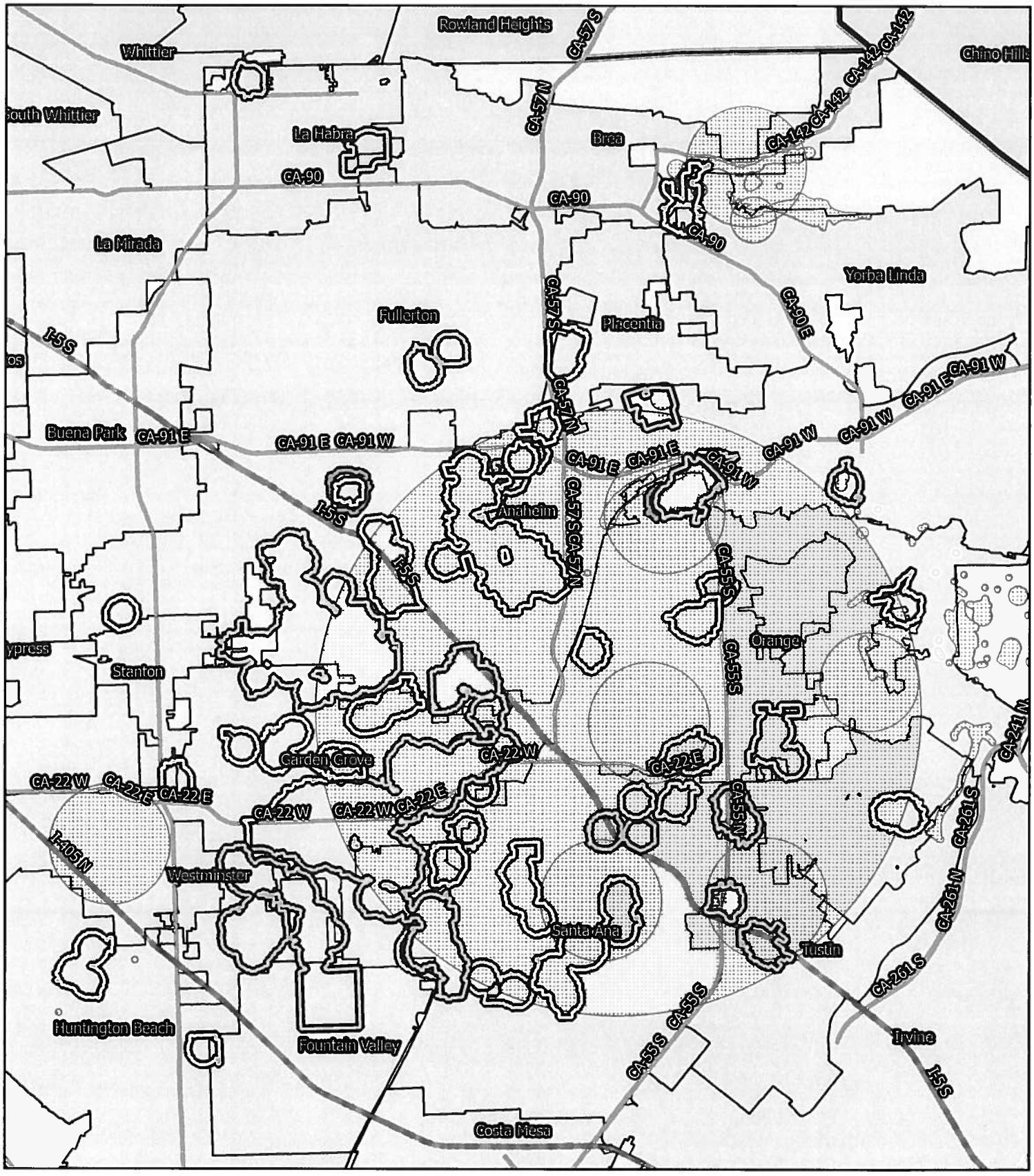
My decision to adopt findings and take action is based on FAC sections 24.5, 401.5, 403, 407, 408, 5401-5405, and 5761-5764.

Karen Ross
Karen Ross, Secretary

3-5-2020
Date

Asian Citrus Psyllid Program

Anaheim, Fountain Valley, Fullerton, Garden Grove, Huntington Beach, La Habra, North Tustin, Orange, Placentia, Santa Ana, Tustin, Westminster, Yorba Linda, Orange County Amendment 2020



cdfa

0 2 4 6 mi

Existing 400m Treatment Area

New 400m Treatment Area

Sensitive Environmental Area/Treatment Mitigations In Place

N W E S

Asian Citrus Psyllid/ Huanglongbing Work Plan
December 2018

I. Trapping and Visual Survey

A. Urban and Rural Residential Detection Trapping and Visual Survey

This is a cooperative State/County trapping program for the Asian citrus psyllid (ACP) to provide early detection of an infestation in a county. Traps are serviced by agricultural inspectors. The trap used for ACP detection is the yellow panel trap, which is a cardboard panel coated with stickum on each side. ACP becomes entangled on the sticky surface and cannot move off 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.

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.

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 residential citrus host plants within a 400-meter buffer of the border if ACP have been detected within one mile of the border within one year.
- A 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 surrounding commercial citrus groves if the growers are conducting coordinated treatments in 90 percent of the designated Psyllid Management Area and if ACP have been detected within one mile of the commercial citrus groves within one year.
    - The exception is Imperial County, which has fewer residential properties, and therefore residential citrus host plants will be treated within 800 meters of commercial citrus.
- 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.
- 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 400-meter radius of the detection site will be treated.
- A NOT will be issued.
- All host plants found to be infected with HLB shall be destroyed.

- Infected host plants shall be removed and destroyed by mechanical means.
- A Proclamation of an Emergency Program (PEP) will be issued.
- 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 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* Lilberibacter 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	**COMMON NAMES**
Aegle marmelos	bael, Bengal quince, golden apple, bela, milva
Aeglopsis chevalieri	Chevalier's aeglopsis
Afraegle gabonensis	Gabon powder-flask
Afraegle paniculata	Nigerian powder-flask
Amyris madrensis	mountain torchwood
Atalantia monophylla	Indian atalantia
Atalantia spp.	
Balsamocitrus dawei	Uganda powder-flask
Bergia (=*Murraya*) *koenigii*	curry leaf
Calodendrum capense	Cape chestnut
X Citroncirus webberi	
Choisya arizonica	Arizonia orange
Choisya ternate	Mexican or mock orange
Citropsis articulata	Katimboro, Muboro, West African cherry orange
Citropsis gilletiana	cherry-orange
Citropsis schweinfurthii	African cherry-orange
Citrus aurantiifolia	lime, Key lime, Persian lime, lima, limón agrio, limón ceutí, lima mejicana, limero
Citrus aurantium	sour orange, Seville orange, bigarde, marmalade orange, naranja agria, naranja amarga
Citrus hystrix	Mauritius papeda, Kaffir lime
Citrus jambhiri	rough lemon, jambhiri-orange, limón rugoso, rugoso
Citrus limon	lemon, limón, limonero
Citrus madurensis (=X *Citrofortunella microcarpa*)	calamondin
Citrus maxima	pummelo, pomelo, shaddock, pompelmous, toronja
Citrus medica	citron, cidra, cidro, toronja
Citrus meyeri	Meyer lemon, dwarf lemon
Citrus × *nobilis*	king mandarin, tangor, Florida orange, King-of-Siam
Citrus × *paradisi*	grapefruit, pomelo, toronja
Citrus reticulata	mandarin, tangerine, mandarina
Citrus sinensis	sweet orange, orange, naranja, naranja dulce
Citrus spp.	
Clausena anisum-olens	anis
Clausena excavata	clausena
Clausena indica	clausena
Clausena lansium	wampi, wampee

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

UCDAVIS UC RIVERSIDE

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

USDA United States Department of Agriculture
Agricultural Research Service

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

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State-wide background risk level for HLB

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

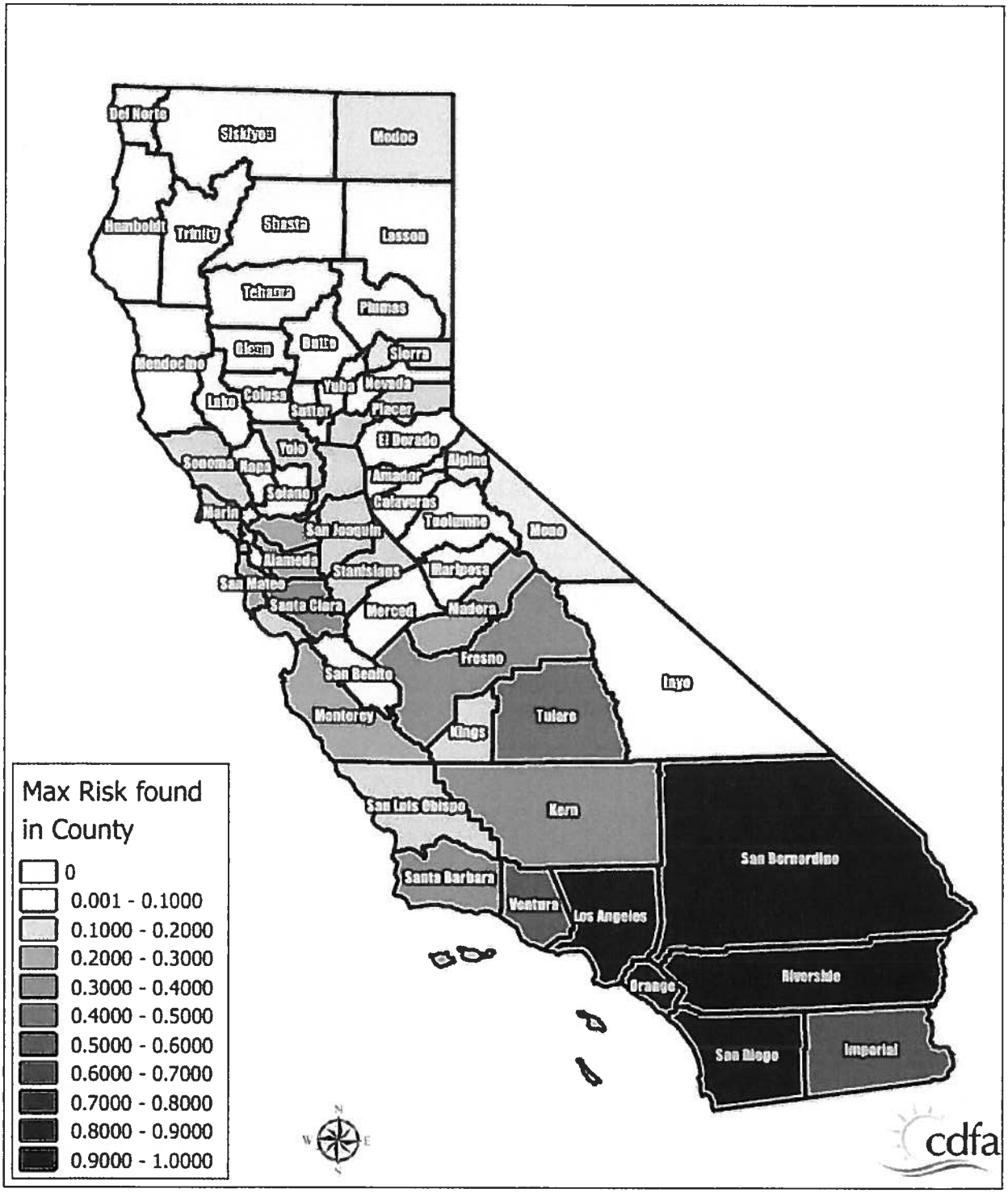


Figure 1. Maximum HLB risk level by county across California as estimated by the USDA-ARS HLB risk model.

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

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

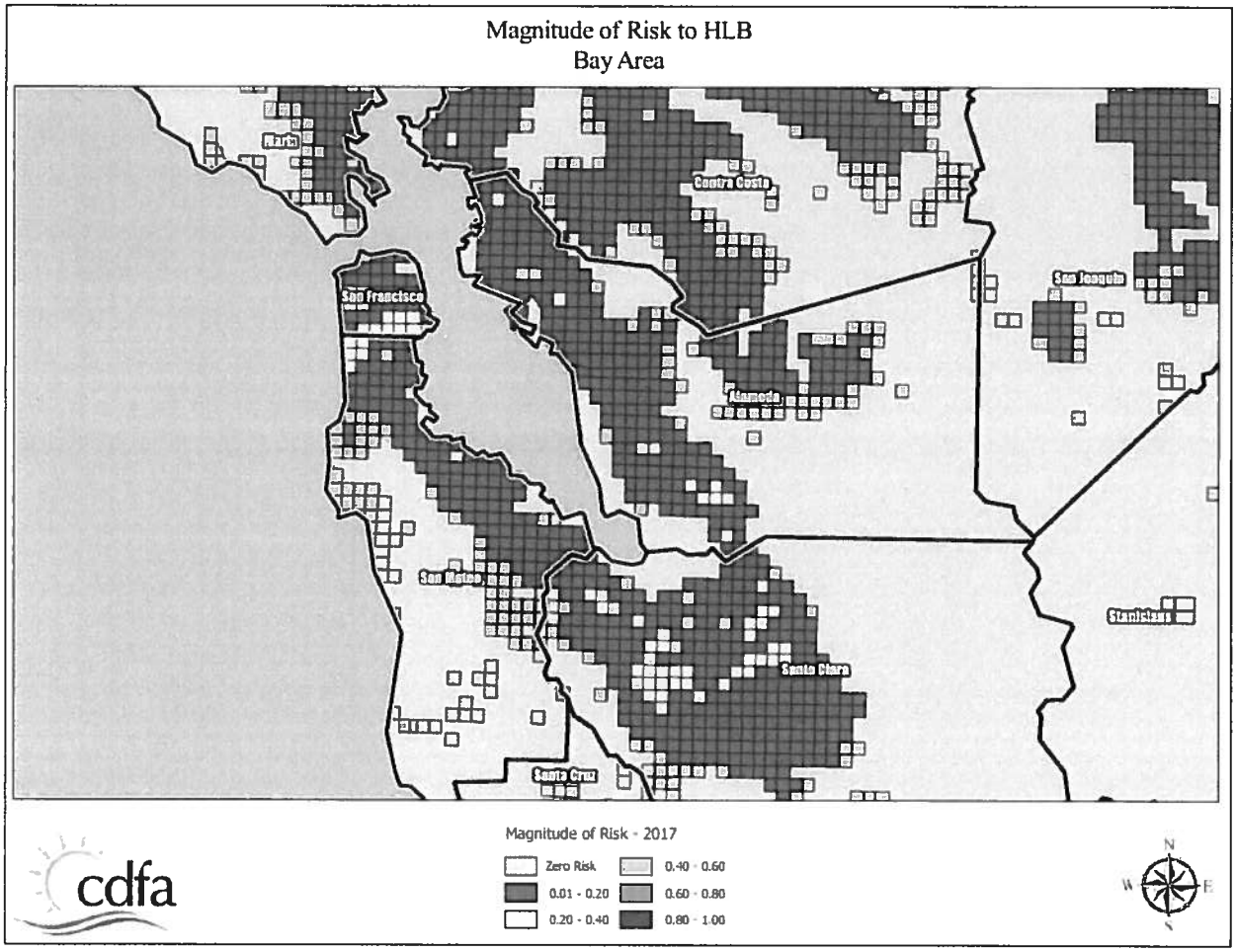


Figure 2. Individual square mile HLB risk levels for the San Francisco Bay Area. Note that the general risk level is low, but there are pockets of moderately high risk in San Francisco itself, and more noticeably in San Jose, associated with population census risk factors; ACP detections in this area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

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

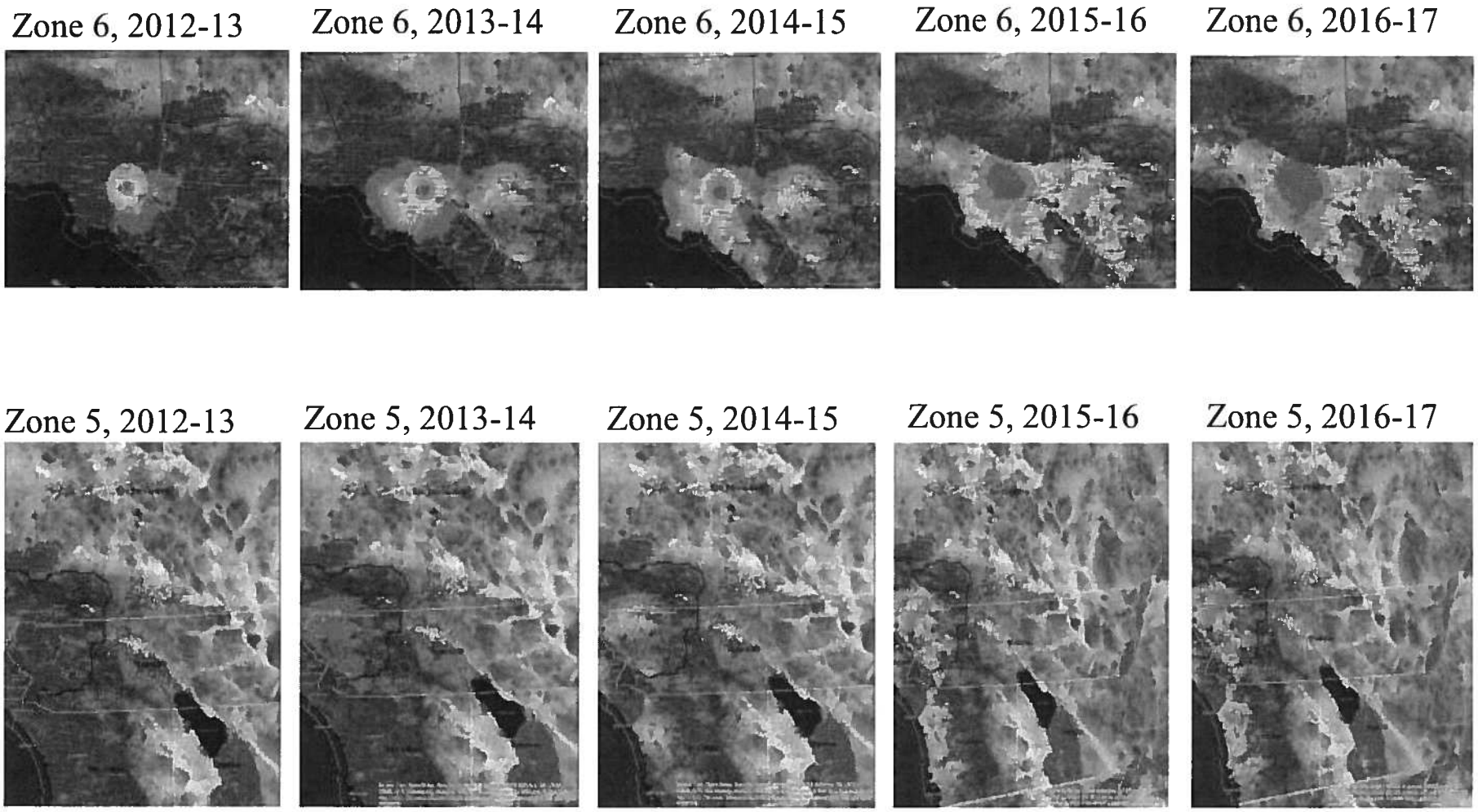


Figure 3. Changes in background risk of HLB in proposed quarantine areas 5 and 6 from 2012 to present. Red color indicates high risk, blue indicates low risk. Note that the location of the early HLB detections in Hacienda Heights and San Gabriel falls inside the single high-risk area predicted in 2012.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

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

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

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

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

Reducing disease spread by quarantines

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

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

Recent changes in the dynamics of HLB/ACP detections

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

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

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

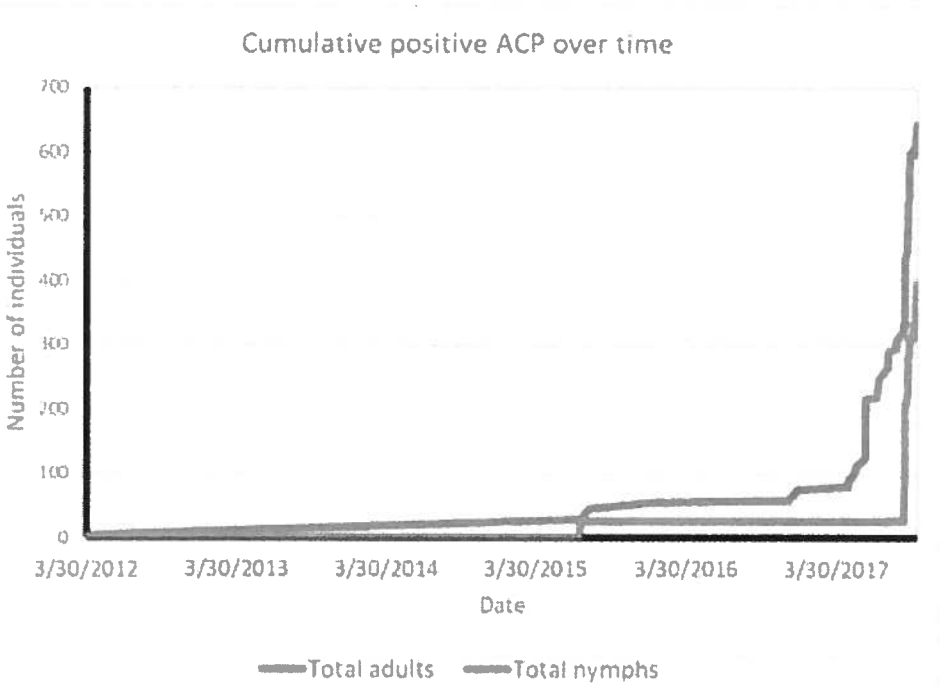


Figure 4: Cumulative counts of PCR-positive ACP samples collected in California over time since 2012. Note the sharp increase in the rate of accumulation from mid-2017 onwards.

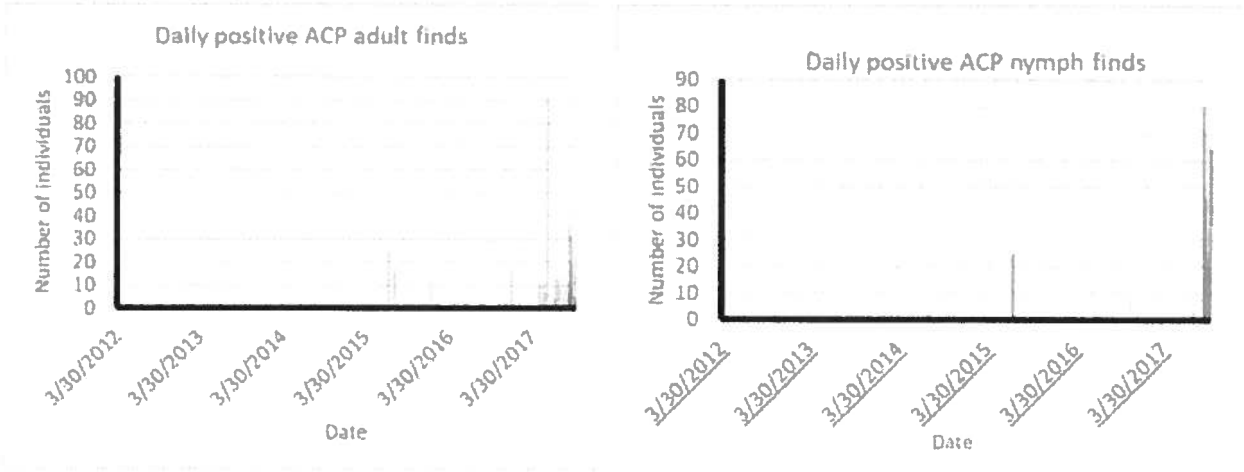


Figure 5: Daily discovery rate for PCR-positive ACP (adults and nymphs are shown separately). Note the sharp increase in finds toward the end of 2017, particularly for nymphs which had largely been absent from positive samples until recent detections.

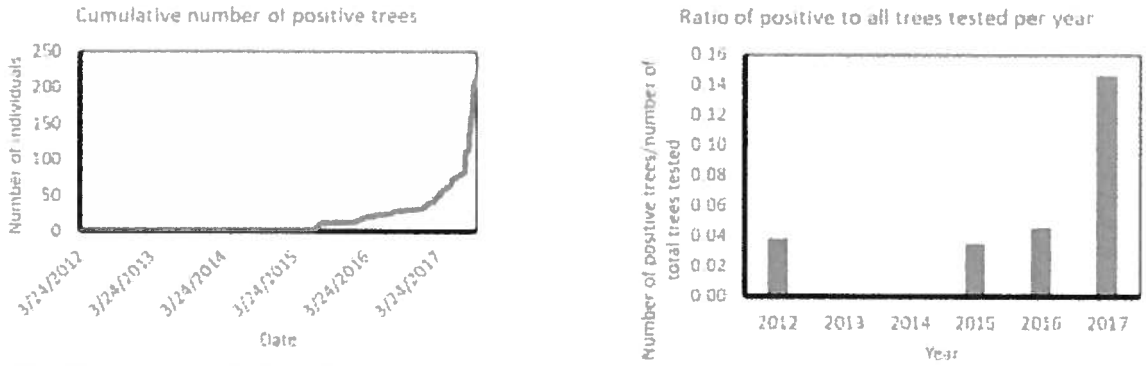


Figure 6: PCR-positive tree detections over time. In the left panel the cumulative number of detections is shown, highlighting the exponential increase in 2017. In the right panel the ratio of positive trees to all trees tested per year is shown. Note that until 2017 the ratio had been more or less stable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

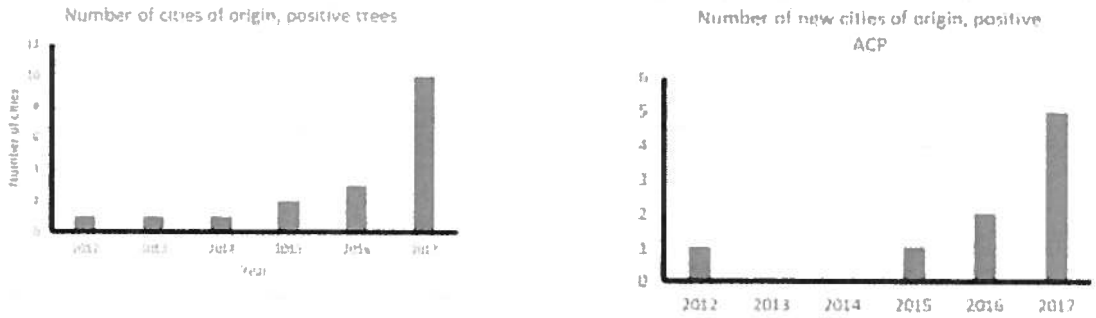


Figure 7: Numbers of citites with PCR-positive ACP detections over time. The left panel shows the cumulative figure, the right panel shows the number of new cities per year. Mirroring the results for trees and for ACP, note the sharp increase in 2017. These results indicate that the epidemic is intensifying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

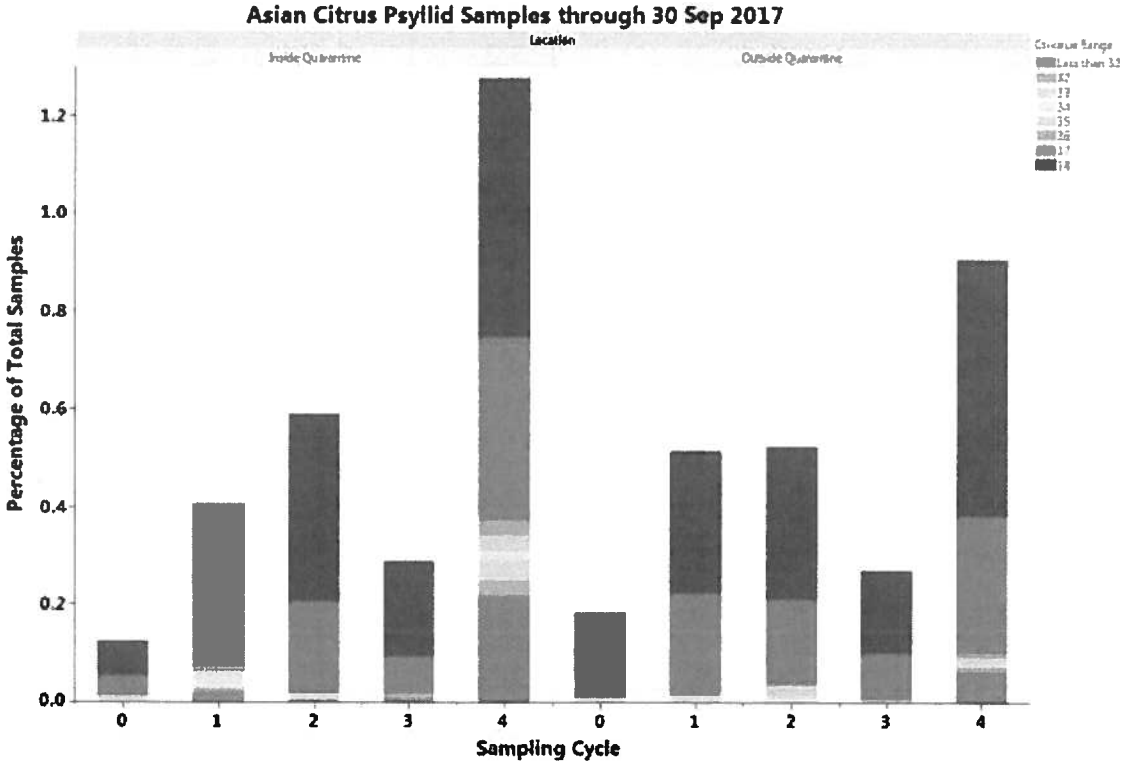


Figure 8: qPCR test results on ACP samples tested by CDFA through 30 September 2017. Note that the proportion of light blue and red (indicating presence of the HLB pathogen) in the samples from inside the quarantine areas (left panel) has increased over time, whereas no corresponding change is apparent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

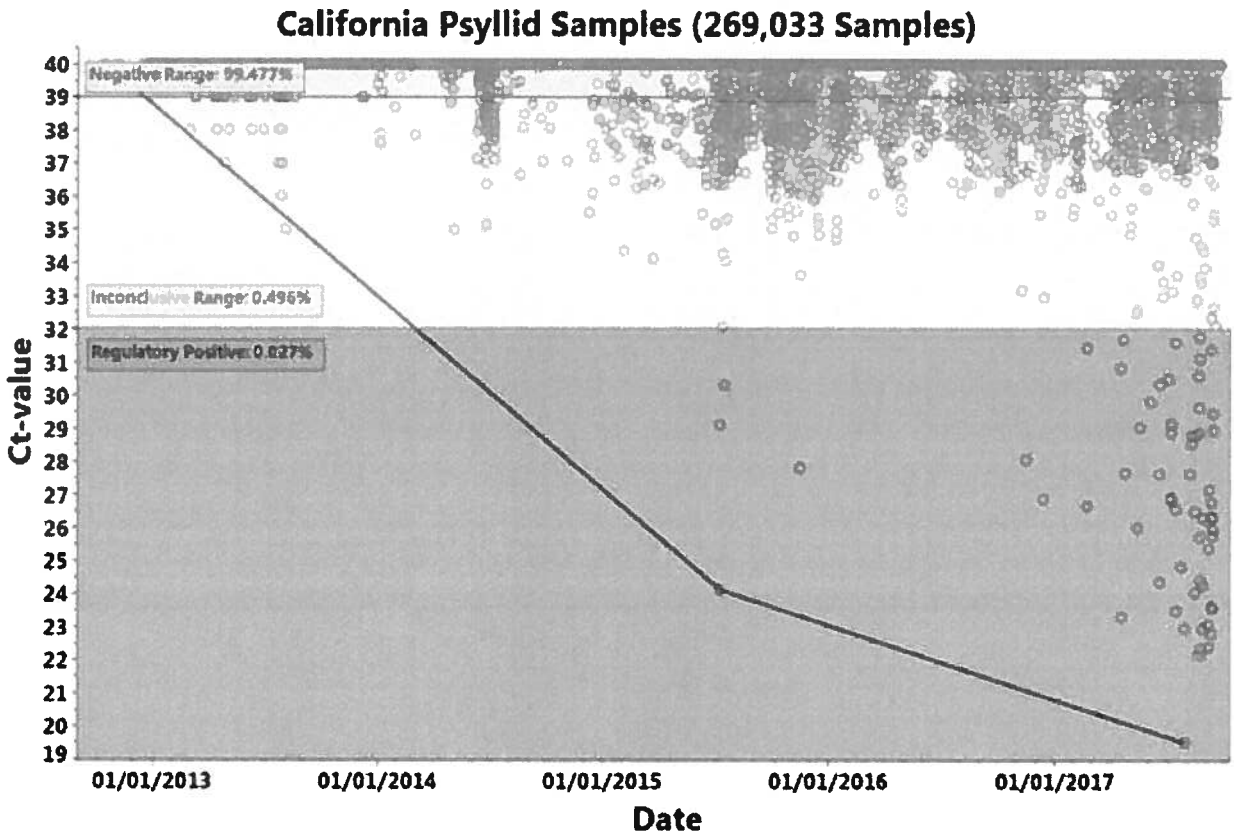


Figure 9: qPCR regulatory results recorded since the detection of HLB in California over time compared to the concentration of the pathogen in the sample (Ct < 32.1= HLB positive (red zone), Ct 32.1-38.9 = suspect (yellow zone), Ct > 38.9=HLB not detected (green zone)). The lower the Ct value, the higher 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 THE CITIES OF ANAHEIM, FOUNTAIN VALLEY, FULLERTON, GARDEN GROVE, HUNTINGTON BEACH, LA HABRA, NORTH TUSTIN, PLACENTIA, ORANGE, SANTA ANA, TUSTIN, WESTMINSTER, AND YORBA LINDA OF ORANGE COUNTY

Between June 14, 2017 and February 21, 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 from the cities of Anaheim, Fountain Valley, Fullerton, Garden Grove, Huntington Beach, La Habra, North Tustin, Placentia, Orange, Santa Ana, Tustin, Westminster, and Yorba Linda, in Orange County.

HLB is a devastating disease of citrus and is spread through feeding action by populations of the Asian citrus psyllid (ACP), *Diaphorina citri* Kuwayama. In order to determine the extent of the infestation, and to define an appropriate response area, additional surveys took place for several days over a one quarter-square mile area, centered on the detection sites. Based on the results of the surveys, implementation of the CDFA's ACP and HLB emergency response strategies are necessary for eradication and control. Notice of Treatment is valid until February 21, 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 could be expected in California, where the citrus industry is valued at $7.1 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, a map of the treatment area, work plan, integrated pest management analysis of alternative treatment methods, and a pest profile.

Attachments

FINDINGS OF AN EMERGENCY FOR
ASIAN CITRUS PSYLLID / HUANGLONGBING
Anaheim, Fountain Valley, Fullerton, Garden Grove, Huntington Beach, La Habra, North Tustin, Placentia, Orange, Santa Ana, Tustin, Westminster, and Yorba Linda, Orange County
Program AM-1433

Between June 14, 2017 and February 21, 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, North Tustin, Orange, Santa Ana, Tustin, Westminster, and Yorba Linda, in Orange County. HLB is a devastating disease of citrus and is spread through feeding action by populations of the Asian citrus psyllid (ACP), *Diaphorina citri* Kuwayama.

In order to determine the extent of the infestation in Anaheim, Fountain Valley, Fullerton, Garden Grove, Huntington Beach, La Habra, North Tustin, Orange, Santa Ana, Tustin, Westminster, and Yorba Linda, in Orange County, and to define an appropriate response area, an additional survey took place for several days over a one quarter-square mile area, centered on the following detections: June 14, 2017, Fullerton; May 25, 2018, Yorba Linda; July 3, 2019, La Habra; July 19, 2019, North Tustin; December 5, 2019, Huntington Beach, Placentia, and Tustin; January 31, 2020, Garden Grove; February 7, 2020, Fountain Valley; and February 21, 2020, Anaheim, Orange, Santa Ana, and Westminster. Based on this survey, and findings and recommendations from California's HLB Task Force the Primary State Entomologist, the Primary State Plant Pathologist, USDA experts on HLB and ACP, and County Agricultural Commissioner representatives who are knowledgeable on HLB and ACP, I have determined that HLB poses a statewide imminent danger to the environment and economy.

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

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

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

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

These pests present a significant and imminent threat to the natural environment, agriculture, and economy of California. For example, unabated spread of HLB would have severe consequences to both the citrus industry and to the urban landscape via the decline and the death of citrus trees. The value of California citrus production in the 2016-17 marketing year was $3.389 billion. The total economic impact of the industry on California's economy in 2016-17 was $7.1 billion. The California citrus industry added $1.695 billion to California's state GDP in 2016. Estimated full time equivalent jobs in the California citrus industry in 2016-2017 totaled 21,674. Estimated wages paid by the California citrus industry income 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 400-meters radius area around the property on which HLB has been detected, and any subsequent detection sites within the treatment area boundaries. Notice of Treatment is valid until February 21, 2021, which is the amount of time necessary to determine that the treatment was successful. A map of the treatment area boundaries is attached. The work plan consists of the following elements:

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

Public Information

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.

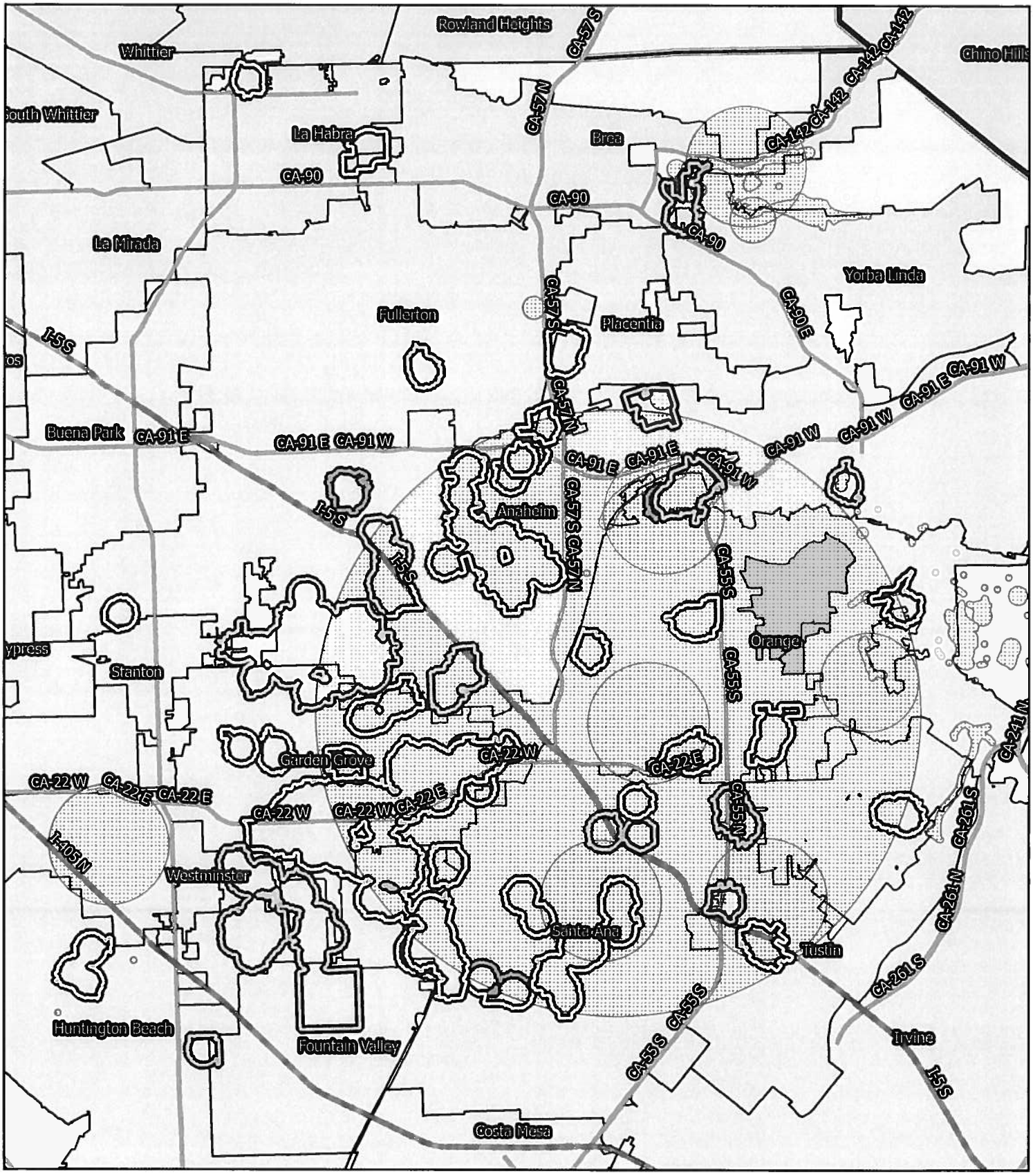
My decision to adopt findings and take action is based on FAC sections 24.5, 401.5, 403, 407, 408, 5401-5405, and 5761-5764.

Karen Ross
Karen Ross, Secretary

3-5-2020
Date

Huanglongbing Program

Anaheim, Fountain Valley, Fullerton, Garden Grove, Huntington Beach, La Habra, North Tustin, Orange, Placentia, Santa Ana, Tustin, Westminster, Yorba Linda, Orange County Amendment 2020



Asian Citrus Psyllid/ Huanglongbing Work Plan
December 2018

I. Trapping and Visual Survey

A. Urban and Rural Residential Detection Trapping and Visual Survey

This is a cooperative State/County trapping program for the Asian citrus psyllid (ACP) to provide early detection of an infestation in a county. Traps are serviced by agricultural inspectors. The trap used for ACP detection is the yellow panel trap, which is a cardboard panel coated with stickum on each side. ACP becomes entangled on the sticky surface and cannot move off 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.

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.

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 residential citrus host plants within a 400-meter buffer of the border if ACP have been detected within one mile of the border within one year.
- A 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 surrounding commercial citrus groves if the growers are conducting coordinated treatments in 90 percent of the designated Psyllid Management Area and if ACP have been detected within one mile of the commercial citrus groves within one year.
    - The exception is Imperial County, which has fewer residential properties, and therefore residential citrus host plants will be treated within 800 meters of commercial citrus.
- 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.
- 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 400-meter radius of the detection site will be treated.
- A NOT will be issued.
- All host plants found to be infected with HLB shall be destroyed.

- Infected host plants shall be removed and destroyed by mechanical means.
- A Proclamation of an Emergency Program (PEP) will be issued.
- 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 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* Lilberibacter 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	**COMMON NAMES**
Aegle marmelos	bael, Bengal quince, golden apple, bela, milva
Aeglopsis chevalieri	Chevalier's aeglopsis
Afraegle gabonensis	Gabon powder-flask
Afraegle paniculata	Nigerian powder-flask
Amyris madrensis	mountain torchwood
Atalantia monophylla	Indian atalantia
Atalantia spp.	
Balsamocitrus dawei	Uganda powder-flask
Bergia (=*Murraya*) *koenigii*	curry leaf
Calodendrum capense	Cape chestnut
X Citroncirus webberi	
Choisya arizonica	Arizonia orange
Choisya ternate	Mexican or mock orange
Citropsis articulata	Katimboro, Muboro, West African cherry orange
Citropsis gilletiana	cherry-orange
Citropsis schweinfurthii	African cherry-orange
Citrus aurantiifolia	lime, Key lime, Persian lime, lima, limón agrio, limón ceutí, lima mejicana, limero
Citrus aurantium	sour orange, Seville orange, bigarde, marmalade orange, naranja agria, naranja amarga
Citrus hystrix	Mauritius papeda, Kaffir lime
Citrus jambhiri	rough lemon, jambhiri-orange, limón rugoso, rugoso
Citrus limon	lemon, limón, limonero
Citrus madurensis (=X *Citrofortunella microcarpa*)	calamondin
Citrus maxima	pummelo, pomelo, shaddock, pompelmous, toronja
Citrus medica	citron, cidra, cidro, toronja
Citrus meyeri	Meyer lemon, dwarf lemon
Citrus × *nobilis*	king mandarin, tangor, Florida orange, King-of-Siam
Citrus × *paradisi*	grapefruit, pomelo, toronja
Citrus reticulata	mandarin, tangerine, mandarina
Citrus sinensis	sweet orange, orange, naranja, naranja dulce
Citrus spp.	
Clausena anisum-olens	anis
Clausena excavata	clausena
Clausena indica	clausena
Clausena lansium	wampi, wampee

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

UCDAVIS UC RIVERSIDE

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

USDA United States Department of Agriculture
Agricultural Research Service

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

Date: 11/22/2017

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State-wide background risk level for HLB

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

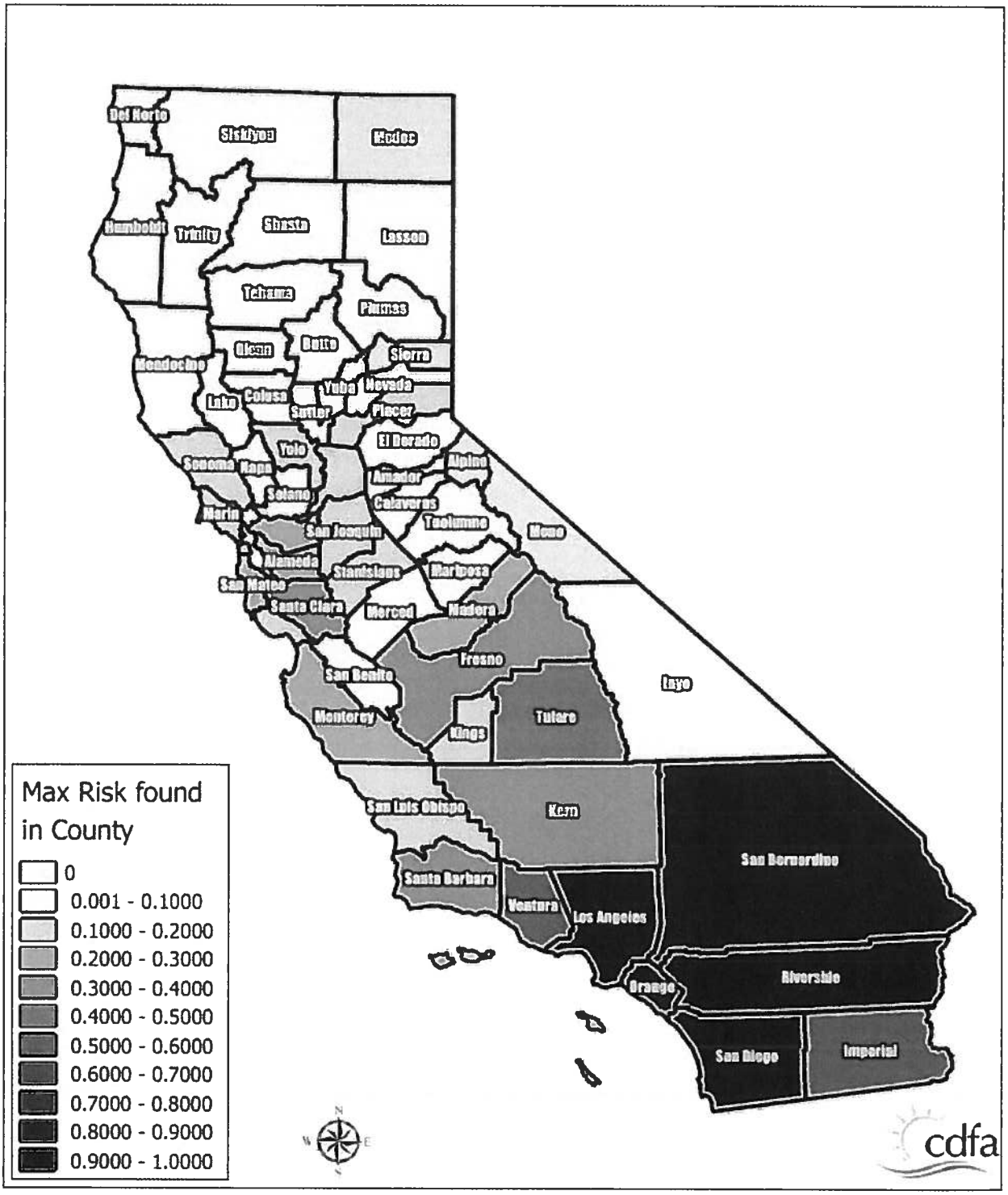


Figure 1. Maximum HLB risk level by county across California as estimated by the USDA-ARS HLB risk model.

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

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

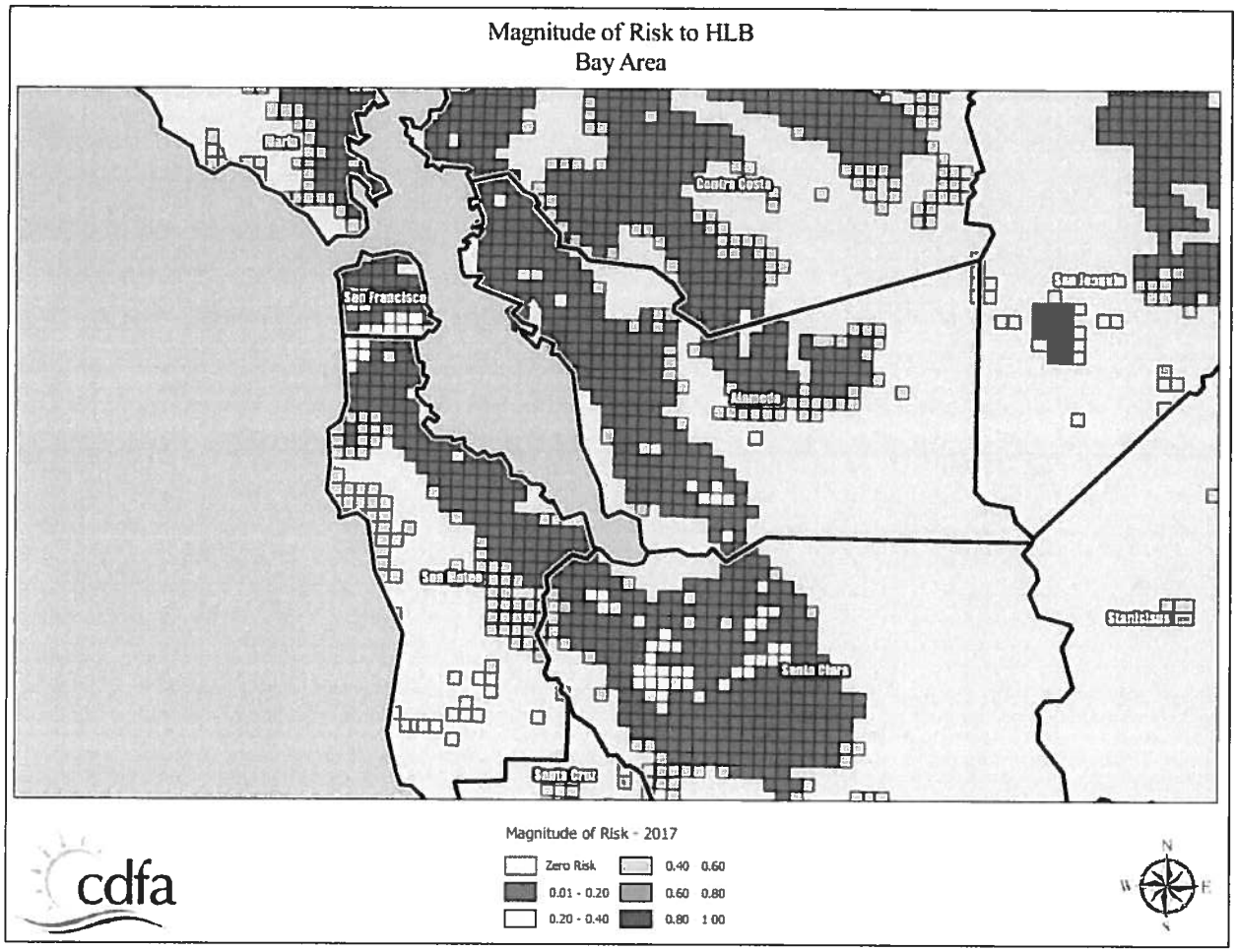


Figure 2. Individual square mile HLB risk levels for the San Francisco Bay Area. Note that the general risk level is low, but there are pockets of moderately high risk in San Francisco itself, and more noticeably in San Jose, associated with population census risk factors; ACP detections in this area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

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

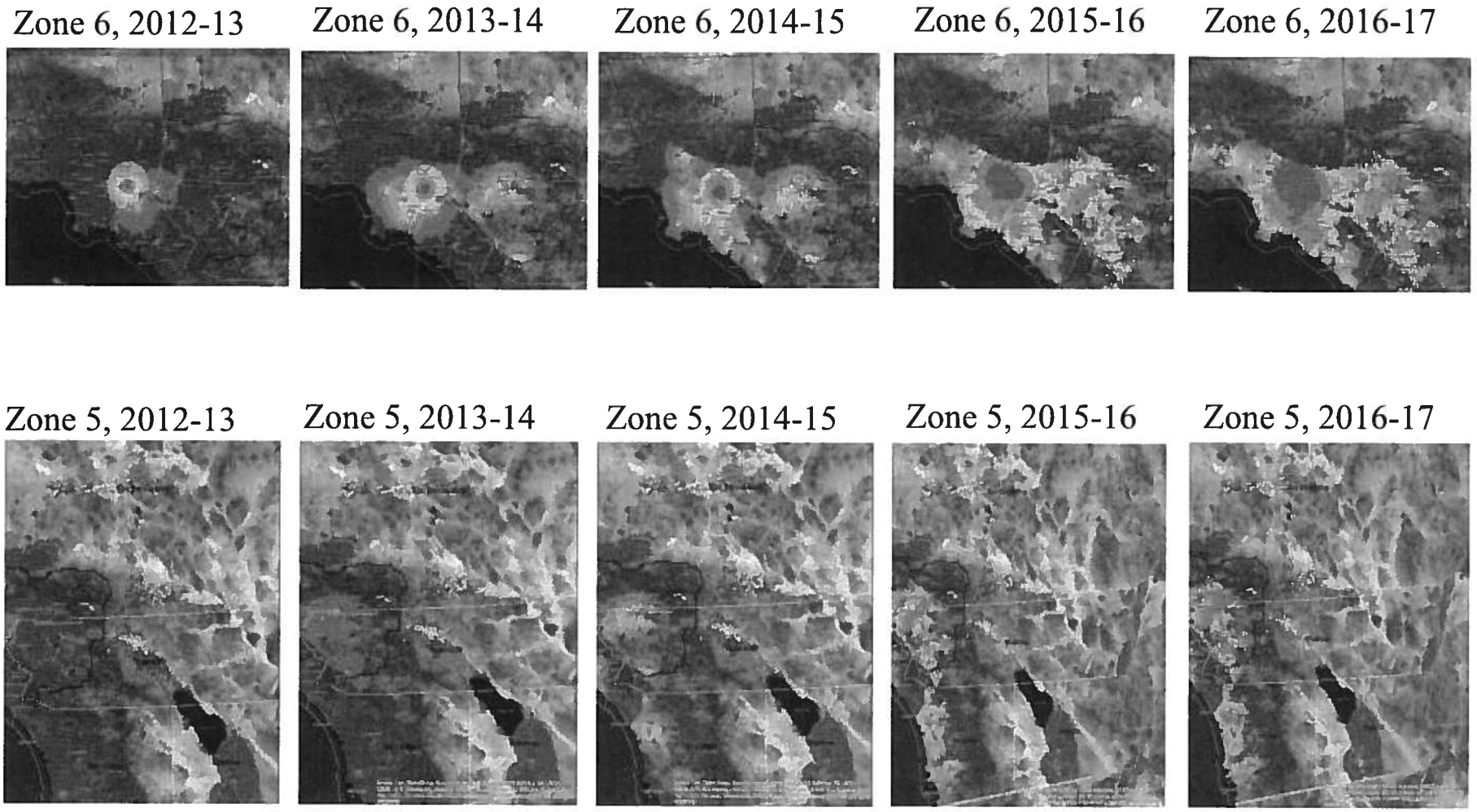


Figure 3. Changes in background risk of HLB in proposed quarantine areas 5 and 6 from 2012 to present. Red color indicates high risk, blue indicates low risk. Note that the location of the early HLB detections in Hacienda Heights and San Gabriel falls inside the single high-risk area predicted in 2012.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

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

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

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

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

Reducing disease spread by quarantines

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

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

Recent changes in the dynamics of HLB/ACP detections

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

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

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

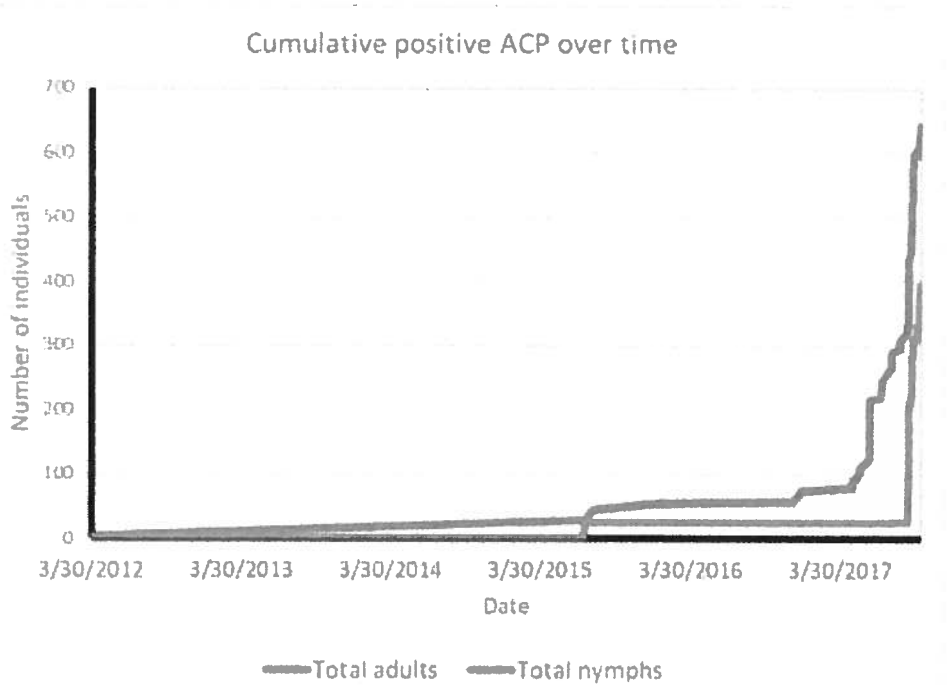


Figure 4: Cumulative counts of PCR-positive ACP samples collected in California over time since 2012. Note the sharp increase in the rate of accumulation from mid-2017 onwards.

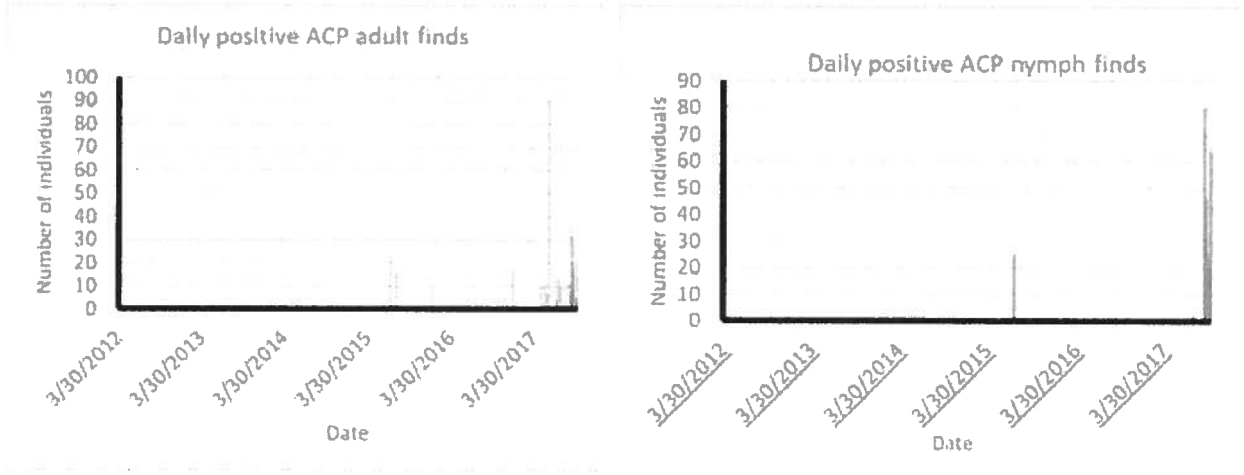


Figure 5: Daily discovery rate for PCR-positive ACP (adults and nymphs are shown separately). Note the sharp increase in finds toward the end of 2017, particularly for nymphs which had largely been absent from positive samples until recent detections.

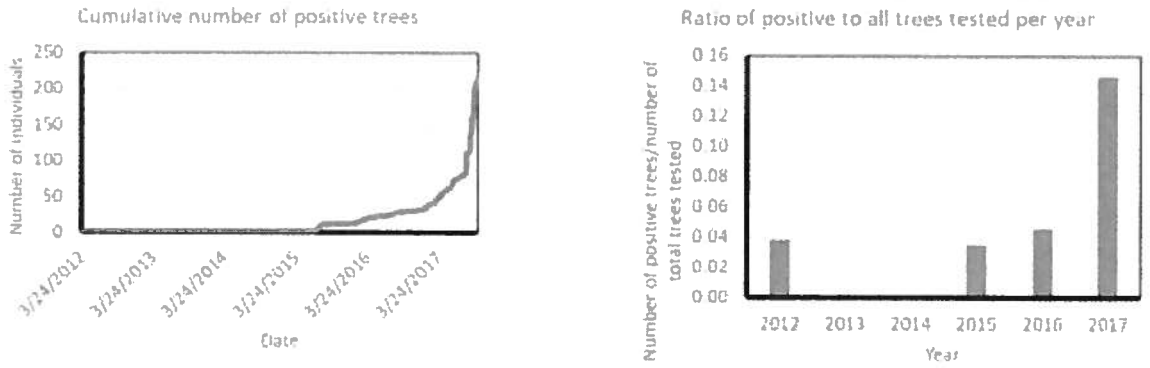


Figure 6: PCR-positive tree detections over time. In the left panel the cumulative number of detections is shown, highlighting the exponential increase in 2017. In the right panel the ratio of positive trees to all trees tested per year is shown. Note that until 2017 the ratio had been more or less stable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

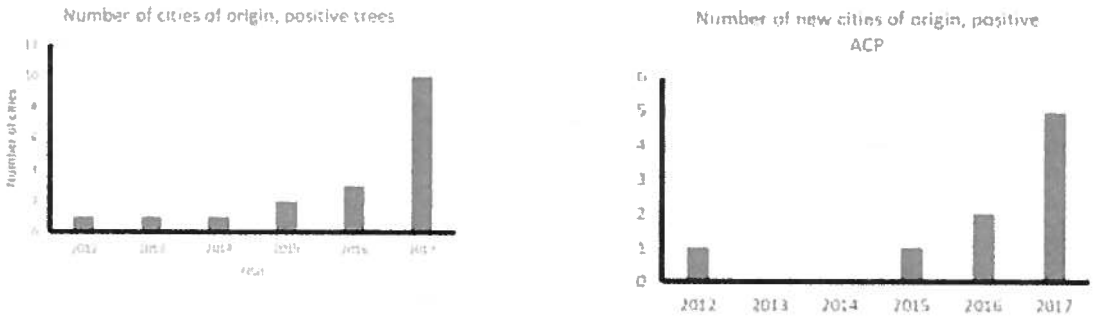


Figure 7: Numbers of citites with PCR-positive ACP detections over time. The left panel shows the cumulative figure, the right panel shows the number of new cities per year. Mirroring the results for trees and for ACP, note the sharp increase in 2017. These results indicate that the epidemic is intensifying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

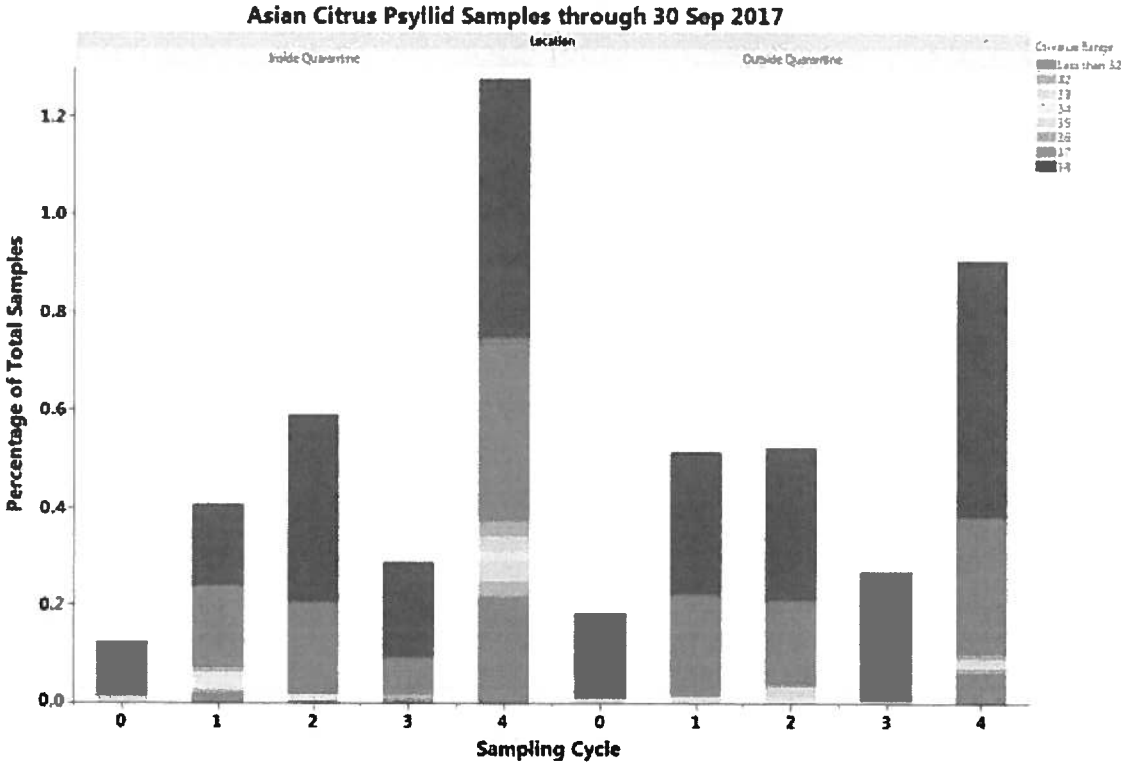


Figure 8: qPCR test results on ACP samples tested by CDFA through 30 September 2017. Note that the proportion of light blue and red (indicating presence of the HLB pathogen) in the samples from inside the quarantine areas (left panel) has increased over time, whereas no corresponding change is apparent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

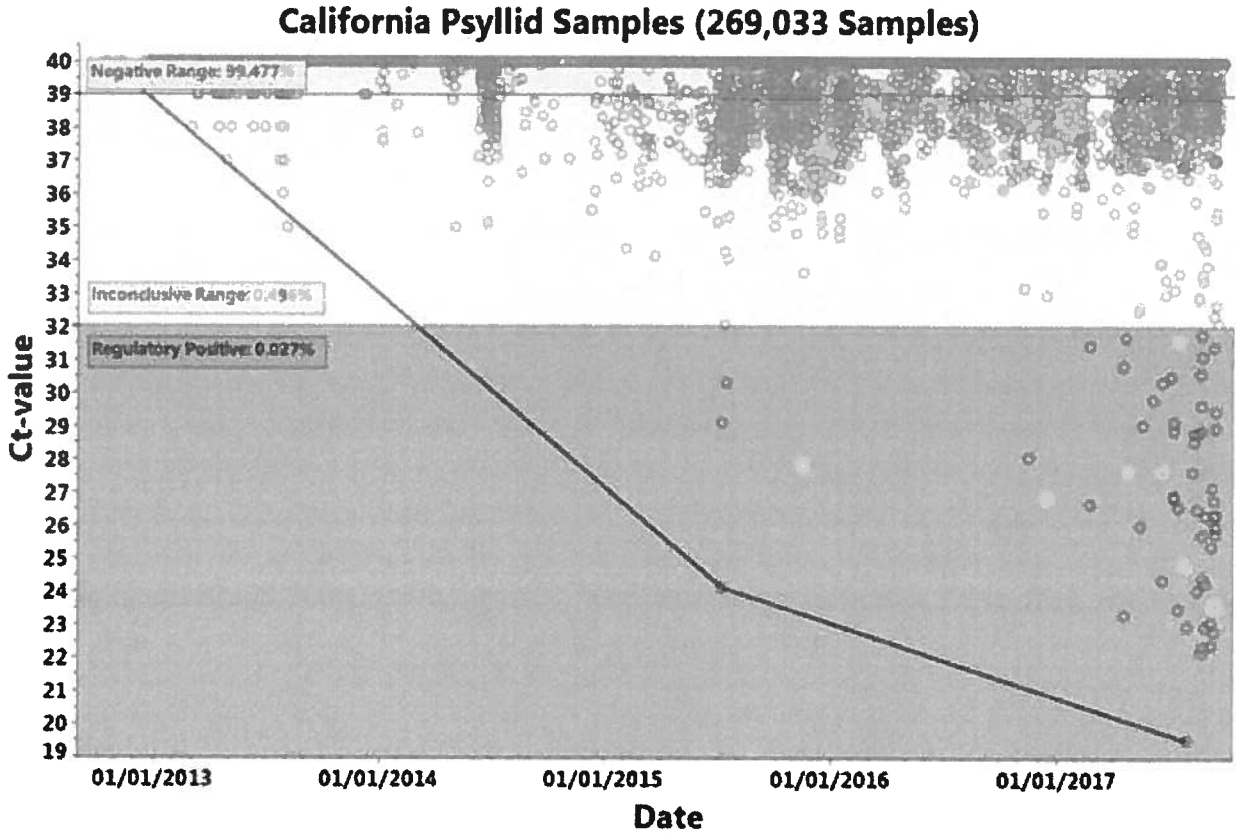


Figure 9: qPCR regulatory results recorded since the detection of HLB in California over time compared to the concentration of the pathogen in the sample (Ct < 32.1= HLB positive (red zone), Ct 32.1-38.9 = suspect (yellow zone), Ct > 38.9=HLB not detected (green zone)). The lower the Ct value, the higher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

Attachment II. D
Mgrs. Memo 3/12/20

Zimbra

GGUSDPride: March Employees of the Month, Spelling Bee Champ Takes on the County, Extraordinary Teachers, and More!

From : Garden Grove Unified School District <pio_department@ggusd.us>

Thu, Mar 05, 2020 04:45 PM

Subject: GGUSDPride: March Employees of the Month, Spelling Bee Champ Takes on the County, Extraordinary Teachers, and More!

To : meenay@ci.garden-grove.ca.us

Reply To : department <pio_department@ggusd.us>

March 5, 2020

GARDEN GROVE
UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

#GGUSDPRIDE E-newsletter

The #GGUSDPride E-newsletter features many of the great things happening in GGUSD.
Send your photos to pio_department@ggusd.us to highlight your school or students in the e-newsletter.

GGUSD Celebrates March Employees of the Month

On March 3, the Board of Education recognized our March Employees of the Month including Northcutt Principal Ryan Loberger and Fitz Attendance Clerk Linda Ramos. Both are well known for their positive attitude and willingness to help out whenever/wherever needed.

Click Here for More!

Lake Intermediate Students Launch No Place for Hate Campaign

On January 30, 25 eighth grade Lake students attended an all-day student retreat at Garden Grove High School. The retreat was organized by Lake's school counselor, ASPIRE social worker, and Garden Grove BRIDGES teacher Adriana Alba, and OC Human Relations Specialist Kathy Tran. The goal of the retreat was to bring together a diverse group of students to gain a better understanding and perspective of their peers and school community, and to address the challenges and identify positive aspects at Lake Intermediate. Students participated in multiple activities that addressed ethnicity, socioeconomic, religion, ability, bias, stereotypes and prejudice. The retreat concluded by students identifying areas of growth for at Lake and the start of an on campus task force for the No Place for Hate Campaign.

Anthony Elementary Celebrates 200th Anniversary of School's Namesake

Anthony Elementary School was named for Susan B. Anthony, a great social reformer and activist of her time. To observe the 200th anniversary of her birth, Anthony Elementary School students researched Susan B. Anthony and wrote essays describing her life and accomplishments. Awards were given out to the most exemplary essays at each grade level. On February 21, a special family lunch was held featuring games from 200 years ago. The Anthony Boys & Girls Club staff taught students the fine art of playing jacks and marbles. Families also enjoyed corn hole, ring toss, and ball games. The celebration concluded with delicious birthday cake for everyone. It was a great birthday party at Anthony School!

Garden Park Elementary Celebrates Dr. Seuss with Guest Readers

In early March, Garden Park Elementary celebrated Read Across America Day. Students were honored to welcome special guest readers, including School Board Vice President Teri Rocco, City Council member Stephanie Klopfenstein, retired GGUSD Principal Linda Chrystal, GGEA President Kelly Nolan, GGEA Staff Membership Representative Susan Kaylor, and VIP representatives from the Garden Grove Police Department. Students dressed up in their pajamas and listened to a variety of special stories. It was a fun day for all!

GGUSD Intermediate Spelling Bee Champ Takes 2nd at County!

Congratulations to three-time GGUSD Spelling Bee Champion Brandon Tran for placing second at the Orange County Spelling Bee last weekend. He was awarded a $500 scholarship! #GGUSDPride

Teachers Recognized and Celebrated!

The Association of Vietnamese Language and Culture Schools of Southern California recognized GGUSD teachers at their annual Lunar New Year Gala on Saturday, February 23, for their years of service and immeasurable commitment to the students of GGUSD. Bolsa Grande students performed a dragon dance to the delight of all! Board member Lan Nguyen and GGUSD administrators and staff joined in the celebration!

Human Relations Task Force Holds Second Meeting

GGUSD in partnership with OC Human Relations hosted its second meeting of the Human Relations Task Force and welcomed wonderful input from students, parents, staff, and community members around the topic of fostering safe and welcoming schools free from hate and bias.

Eighth Graders Visit Their Future Campuses

Our 8th graders recently spent some time getting to know the ins and outs of their future high schools. All of our high schools treated their future students to choir performances, cheer routines, NJROTC demonstrations, tours, and information on what to expect during high school! #GGUSDPride

GGHS Wrestler Makes History

Congratulations to Devora Delgadillo who became the first female in Garden Grove High School history to make the CIF State Championships in wrestling. During her four year career at GGHS, the future U.S. Marine was a two-time league champion, finished second in the CIF-SS qualifier, and fifth at the CIF-SS championships.

Community Invited to Art in the Park

GGUSD and the City of Garden Grove invite the community to attend their second annual art festival, Art in the Park, on Saturday, March 7, from 11:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. at Village Green Park, 12732 Main Street, Garden Grove. The event coincides with the opening of GGUSD's 42nd annual First Impressions Art Show, which begins Saturday, March 7 through Friday, March 13. Art in the Park will showcase student artwork and performances, and includes interactive activities for the whole family to enjoy!

Click here for more information!

Hare High School Hosts Vaping Awareness Event for Students

Last month, Hare High School hosted a Vaping Awareness event for students in conjunction with the Garden Grove Police Department, Project Kinship, and Orange County Department of Education (OCDE). Through a series of workshops presented by the community partner groups, the entire student body had the opportunity to learn more about the health and socio-emotional effects and possible legal ramifications of vaping and other drug use. Hare's Friday Night Live Student Chapter helped co-present with staff from OCDE as well. Hare appreciates the partnerships with local community agencies in helping to produce a successful event for everyone!

Celebrating Dr. Seuss!

Students at Rosita Elementary made hats for Crazy Hat Day for Read Across America Week. Volunteers including Orange County United Way CEO Sue Parks read their favorite Dr. Seuss book and donated it to the school, and then helped with a Dr. Seuss related activity.

Pacifica NJROTC Shows Up Strong at Regional Competition

Pacifica High School NJROTC's Academic, Drill, and Physical Fitness team recently traveled to Carson City Nevada for the West Coast All Navy JROTC Drill Meet. The Mariners placed first in 12 of 13 categories and were crowned the overall champions for the second consecutive year. They competed against units from California, Colorado (five-time State Champion), Hawaii, Nevada, and Utah.

GGUSD CENSUS DAY

March 26, 2020

GGUSD families are invited to complete the 2020 Census online at any GGUSD high school on March 26!

Bolsa Grande High School Media Center, 9401 Westminster Ave. Garden Grove (4 to 7 pm)
Garden Grove High School Library, 11271 Stanford Ave. Garden Grove (3:30 to 6:30 pm)
La Quinta Media Center, 10372 McFadden Ave. Westminster (4 to 7 pm)
Los Amigos High School Library, 16566 Newhope, Fountain Valley (4 to 7 pm)
Pacifica High School Library, 6851 Lampson Ave. Garden Grove (5 to 8 pm)
Rancho Alamitos High School Library, 11351 Dale St. Garden Grove (4 to 7 pm)
Santiago High School Library, 12342 Trask Ave. Garden Grove (5 to 8 pm)

Assistance will be provided by U.S. Census workers at each location.

GGUSD families AND community members are invited to complete the 2020 Census on March 26 from 9 am to 4:30 pm at Lincoln Education Center

Lincoln Education Center is located at 11262 Garden Grove Blvd, Garden Grove.

NOVEL CORONAVIRUS

WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW

Novel Coronavirus is a new virus that causes respiratory illness in people. This virus was first identified in Wuhan, Hubei Province, China.

How is it spread?

Coughing and sneezing

Close contact with people, such as touching or shaking hands

Touching an object or surface that has the virus on it, then touching your mouth, nose, or eyes.

What are the symptoms?

Fever

Cough

Shortness of breath or difficulty breathing

Severe illness (sickness)

People who have been in China may have been exposed to the virus and should self-monitor for symptoms for 14 days after arriving from China.

How can I help protect myself?

Wash your hands often with soap and water.

Avoid touching face with unwashed hands.

Avoid close contact with people who are sick.

Stay home when you are sick.

Cover your cough or sneeze with a tissue, then throw it in the trash.

Clean and disinfect frequently touched objects and surfaces.

What should I do if I traveled to China and feel sick?

If you were in China and feel sick with fever, cough, or have difficulty breathing within 14 days after you left China, you should:

- **Seek medical care right away.** Before you go to a doctor's office or emergency room, call ahead and tell them about your recent travel and your symptoms.
- **Avoid contact** with others.
- **Not travel** while sick.
- **Cover your mouth and nose** with a tissue or your sleeve (not your hands) when coughing or sneezing.
- **Wash hands** often with soap and water for at least 20 seconds to avoid spreading the virus to others. Use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer if soap and water are not available.

OCHealth CARE AGENCY

For more information, please visit www.ochealthinfo.com/novelcoronavirus or call the OC Health Care Agency's Health Referral Line at (800) 564-8448.

Garden Grove Unified School District
10331 Stanford Ave.
Garden Grove, CA 92840
Phone: (714) 663-6000
www.ggusd.us
webmaster@ggusd.us

Stay Connected

WEEKLY MEMO 3-12-2020

SOCIAL MEDIA HIGHLIGHTS

Post Performance
for **Garden Grove City Hall**

March 5, 2020 – March 11, 2020

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

Published Posts

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

Profile	Post by Published Date	Impressions	Reach	Engagement Rate (per Impression)	Engagements	Reactions	Comments	Shares
	 Wed 3/11/2020 6:00 pm PDT ***DUI/Drivers License Checkpoint Notification*** As part of the St. Patrick's Day **#DUI** Enforcement, Post	3,427	3,504	10.7%	368	51	0	0
	 Wed 3/11/2020 3:14 pm PDT Obtaining an accurate Census count is very important. The number will be used over the next 10 years to Post	346	348	1.2%	4	1	0	0
	Wed 3/11/2020 2:25 pm PDT Post	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	 Tue 3/10/2020 2:12 pm PDT **#GardenGrove** is expecting rain tonight through next week. Sand and bags are available to **#GG** resident Post	1,162	1,143	5%	58	9	0	4

Published Posts

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

Profile	Post by Published Date	Impressions	Reach	Engagement Rate (per Impression)	Engagements	Reactions	Comments	Shares
	 Tue 3/10/2020 11:22 am PDT Post	1,075	1,119	2.2%	24	13	0	1
	 Tue 3/10/2020 8:16 am PDT Mark your calendars and participate in ochealth's virtual town hall, regarding COVID-19, this Thursday, March 12 Post	433	429	3.5%	15	0	0	0
	 Sat 3/7/2020 2:30 pm PST Ready to Spring forward, **#GardenGrove**? Don't forget daylight saving time starts tomorro Post	862	864	1.9%	16	7	0	1
	 Sat 3/7/2020 10:00 am PST PART-TIME COMMUNITY SERVICES' POSITIONS STILL OPEN Recruitment is still open for Community Services' Post	7,662	7,480	1.5%	118	2	0	1

Published Posts

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

Profile	Post by Published Date	Impressions	Reach	Engagement Rate (per Impression)	Engagements	Reactions	Comments	Shares
	 Fri 3/6/2020 1:00 pm PST The City invites local students, kindergarten through 12th grade, to participate in a Tree Art Contest for Post	1,275	1,225	5.5%	70	18	1	4
	Fri 3/6/2020 9:43 am PST Support art, create art, and experience art at Art in the Park tomorrow, March 7, 11AM- 2PM, at Village Green Park! From a LEGO® Creation Station to Post	2,818	2,734	3.9%	110	20	10	3
	 Thu 3/5/2020 3:43 pm PST **Coronavirus | City of Garden Gr...** A coronavirus informational webpage is now available on the City's webs Post	1,974	1,964	10.8%	214	35	7	5
	 Thu 3/5/2020 8:12 am PST Don't miss out on the free annual Compost Giveaway event, on Saturday, March 21, from 8:00 a.m Post	2,612	2,570	6%	158	16	14	11

Post Performance
for **Garden Grove Police Department**

March 5, 2020 – March 11, 2020

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

Published Posts

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

Profile	Post by Published Date	Impressions	Reach	Engagement Rate (per Impression)	Engagements	Reactions	Comments	Shares
	 Wed 3/11/2020 6:00 pm PDT ***DUI/Drivers License Checkpoint Notification*** As part of the St. Patrick's Day **#DUI** Enforcement, Post	7,866	7,836	9.4%	741	130	0	0
	 Tue 3/10/2020 4:30 pm PDT ***SHOOTING UPDATE *** Through further investigation, it was determined that an adult male Asia Post	23,504	23,586	31.6%	7,421	441	143	140
	 Tue 3/10/2020 12:30 pm PDT Mark your calendars for ochealth's virtual town hall on COVID-19, this Thursday, March 12, 6pm-7pm. Post	1,712	1,730	5.1%	87	12	2	5
	 Mon 3/9/2020 8:00 am PDT In Memory of Master Officer Howard E. Dallies **#EOW** March 9, 1993. Master Officer Howard Dallies, Jr. began hi Post	8,204	8,080	18.1%	1,485	416	60	22

Published Posts

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

Profile	Post by Published Date	Impressions	Reach	Engagement Rate (per Impression)	Engagements	Reactions	Comments	Shares
	 Sat 3/7/2020 7:00 pm PST A reminder to set your **#clocks** forward one hour tonight, before bed. Now would also be a good time to **Post**	3,501	3,488	3.4%	118	45	2	11
	 Fri 3/6/2020 6:00 pm PST "Sometimes the questions are complicated and the answers are simple." ~ **#DrSeuss** This week, o **Post**	4,535	3,961	6.5%	294	78	5	5
	 Fri 3/6/2020 12:00 pm PST **Garden Grove City Hall** Got plans this Saturday? **#GGPD32** **Post**	1,880	1,847	2.6%	49	11	0	0
	 Thu 3/5/2020 9:54 am PST Sig Alert 🚨 In the area of Haster and GG Blvd. Avoid 🚫the area for next 4 hours. 🚦GG Blvd to Lampson shut **Post**	18,927	19,231	9.4%	1,776	199	68	74

Post Performance
for **City of Garden Grove**

March 5, 2020 – March 11, 2020

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

Published Posts

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

Profile	Post by Published Date	Impressions	Potential Reach	Video Views	Engagement Rate (per Impression)	Engagements	Likes	@Replies
	 Wed 3/11/2020 6:00 pm PDT ***DUI/Drivers License Checkpoint Notification*** As part of the St. Patrick's Day **#DUI** Enforcement, AP **Tweet** by Ana P.	N/A	3,331	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Wed 3/11/2020 4:34 pm PDT Obtaining an accurate Census count is important. The number will be used over the next 10yrs to determine how much money, assistance & **Tweet**	N/A	3,331	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	 Tue 3/10/2020 2:13 pm PDT **#GG1956** is expecting rain tonight through next week. Sand&bags are available to GG residents at fire **Tweet**	779	3,327	N/A	1.4%	11	0	0
	Tue 3/10/2020 8:16 am PDT Mark your calendars and participate in **@ochealth**'s virtual town hall, regarding COVID-19, this Thursday, March 12, 6PM-7PM! **#GG1956** **Retweet with Comment**	969	3,327	N/A	0.9%	9	0	0

Published Posts

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

Profile	Post by Published Date	Impressions	Potential Reach	Video Views	Engagement Rate (per Impression)	Engagements	Likes	@Replies
	 Sat 3/7/2020 2:30 pm PST Ready to Spring forward, **#GardenGrove**? Don't forget daylight saving time starts tomorro AP **Tweet** by Ana P.	1,130	3,323	N/A	0.3%	3	0	0
	 Fri 3/6/2020 12:17 pm PST The City invites local students, kindergarten through 12th grade, to participate in a Tree Art Contest for **Tweet**	1,111	3,323	N/A	1%	11	2	0
	 Fri 3/6/2020 9:46 am PST Support art,create art,&experience art at Art in the Park tomorrow! From a LEGO® Creation Station to **Tweet**	1,194	3,323	N/A	3.4%	41	1	0
	 Thu 3/5/2020 3:45 pm PST A coronavirus informational webpage is now available on the City's website, at **ggcity.org/coronavirus**. **Tweet**	1,630	3,322	N/A	1.3%	22	1	0

Published Posts

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

Profile	Post by Published Date ▾	Impressions	Potential Reach	Video Views	Engagement Rate (per Impression)	Engagements	Likes	@Replies
	 Thu 3/5/2020 8:12 am PST Don't miss out on the free annual Compost Giveaway event, on Saturday, March 21, from 8:00 a.m. **Tweet**	1,334	3,320	N/A	0.4%	6	0	0

WEEKLY MEMO 3-12-2020

NEWS ARTICLES

The Wave
March 12, 2020

2020 ELECTIONS

Orange County District 1 Supervisor Andrew Do leads 3 challengers, with a close race for second

By Alicia Robinson
arobinson@scng.com
@ARobWriter on Twitter

Voters in Orange County's Board of Supervisors First District prefer incumbent Andrew Do over three challengers, so far, with about 126,000 ballots left to count as of Monday.

Do is leading the race by a comfortable margin, followed by Westminster Councilman Sergio Contreras and Santa Ana Mayor Miguel Pulido. Garden Grove Councilwoman Kim Bernice Nguyen is trailing.

Early results from the March 3 election showed Do flirting with avoiding a runoff, but it has became less likely as more votes have been counted. If none of the candidates finishes with more than 50% of the votes cast, the top two vote-getters continue to a rematch in November.

Do, 56, won his seat in a 2015 special election and held onto it in the regular election the following year. He also works as an attorney and is the second Vietnamese American to serve on the board, recently focusing on issues such as homelessness and mental health care.

Contreras, 45, previously served on the Westminster school board and says his motto is "do more with less." He works as director of education and healthy schools for the Orange County United Way.

Pulido, 64, is a mechanical engineer with more than two decades of elected experience in Santa Ana. He says his leadership has led to improvements including a lower crime rate and important institutions choosing to locate in the city.

At 28, Nguyen is the youngest of the candidates and the newest to politics, winning her council seat in 2016. A health care policy administrator, she describes herself as a fiscal conservative and consensus builder.

The first district includes Garden Grove, Santa Ana and Westminster, and a portion of Fountain Valley.

Although Board of Supervisors seats are technically nonpartisan, the board has typically been dominated by the Republican Party (4th District Supervisor Doug Chaffee is the only Democrat currentlyy on the five-member board), and the county Democratic and Republican parties get involved in the contests. All three of Do's challengers are Democrats, so a win for one of them could help shift the board's balance of party power.

Orange County's five-member Board of Supervisors oversees a roughly $6 billion budget that pays for services including law enforcement, elections, health care and public works. Supervisors serve four-year terms and are paid an annual salary of about $162,000, plus health and retirement benefits.

EDUCATION

Students' video draws district reprimand

Garden Grove teens shout 'coronavirus' while mocking Asians at cultural assembly

By Roxana Kopetman
rkopetman@scng.com
@roxanakopetman on Twitter

Two Garden Grove high school students videotaped themselves mocking Asian American students by shouting "coronavirus" during a school cultural assembly and harassing Vietnamese American classmates.

After one of the students posted the video on YouTube, where it went viral, they were blasted by other students and educators. Officials with Garden Grove Unified School District termed the actions depicted on the video as "unacceptable." Others described them as insensitive and racist.

VIDEO

OC Register
March 12, 2020

Video

FROM PAGE 3

The district, in an unsigned statement issued Sunday, said it has opened an investigation into what officials termed "profane, disruptive, disrespectful and hostile words and actions" of the two teenage girls at Bolsa Grand High School, where 60% of the students are of Vietnamese descent. The district has not publicly identified the students by name.

Short video clips from the original account, which has since been shut down, have circulated on social media, garnering thousands of comments in English and Vietnamese.

The girls, who have been described as Latinas, are seen and heard laughing as one screams out "coronavirus" while students wearing Vietnamese outfits appear during an International Week assembly held on campus Friday. In another clip, one of the girls picks up a traditional large Asian-style hat, puts it on, dances while laughing, then throws it on the ground.

And in a video clip that drew the attention of Garden Grove police, one of the girls briefly touches or hits the face of an Asian student wearing a face mask after telling her "Hey, b—." Both girls erupt in laughter as the Asian student turns her face away, saying "no, thank you."

Garden Grove Unified officials said they received numerous reports and copies of the video that shows the two Bolsa Grande students "mocking and harassing many students and adults and specifically mocking/harassing Vietnamese students in an assembly and on the campus."

"The behaviors shown in the video are unacceptable and will not be tolerated by Bolsa Grande or (Garden Grove Unified,)" district officials wrote. "Disruptive and bias/hate speech and actions have no place in our schools."

One Bolsa Grande High alumna, Teriann Nguyen, reposted the video clips in a widely shared Facebook post, saying she was angry to see the girls "mock and disrespect my culture and harassing another student because she was wearing a face mask."

The district also said Bolsa Grande Principal Tracy Conway sent a message to students, parents and staff over the weekend, assuring them that the video "does not portray the values of the diverse school and that the imaging presented is inappropriate and unacceptable and will not be tolerated. We deeply apologize for the pain this has caused our community."

Students who engage in such behaviors, "including hate/bias speech or activities" will face discliplinary action, said district spokeswoman Abby Broyles, who added that any details of that discipline is confidential.

Many in the community remain outraged. As of Wednesday, an online petition calling for the girls' expulsion had been signed by 41,000 people.

Garden Grove police interviewed the girls on Monday and determined no crime was committed, said Lt. Richard Burillo. The face mask-wearing student who was touched by one of the girls told police she didn't believe she was deliberately hit and that she didn't want to press charges, Burillo added.

"It was more of a school conduct issue and should be handled internally by the school district," Burillo said.

In addition to contacting calling Garden Grove police, district officials also reached out to the non-profit OC Human Relations agency and the Orange County Human Relations Commission.

The nonprofit agency, which works with the county, has been working with Garden Grove Unified in the wake of different videos, released in 2019, that showed members of the Pacifica High boys water polo team engaging in anti-Semitic activities. One video showed students singing a Nazi marching song while extending their arms in a Hitler salute.

Since that incident, the OC Human Relations has offered training to student leaders across the district, and held community meetings, as part of a project to help promote a welcoming environment, said Alison Edwards, the agency's chief executive officer.

"We're living in contentious times," Edwards said. "The more we can all do to promote an Orange County where everyone feels safe, valued and included is some of the most important work we can do right now."

Last week's incidents, she said, mean "more engagement and education" is needed for young people to "have an understanding of human dignity and how we treat other cultures."

The nonprofit is working with a district task force to address school-based hate and bias. Their next meeting is scheduled for Thursday, March 12 at 5:30 p.m. in the district office, 10331 Stanford Ave., in Garden Grove.

OC News
March 11, 2020

Local biz shutters

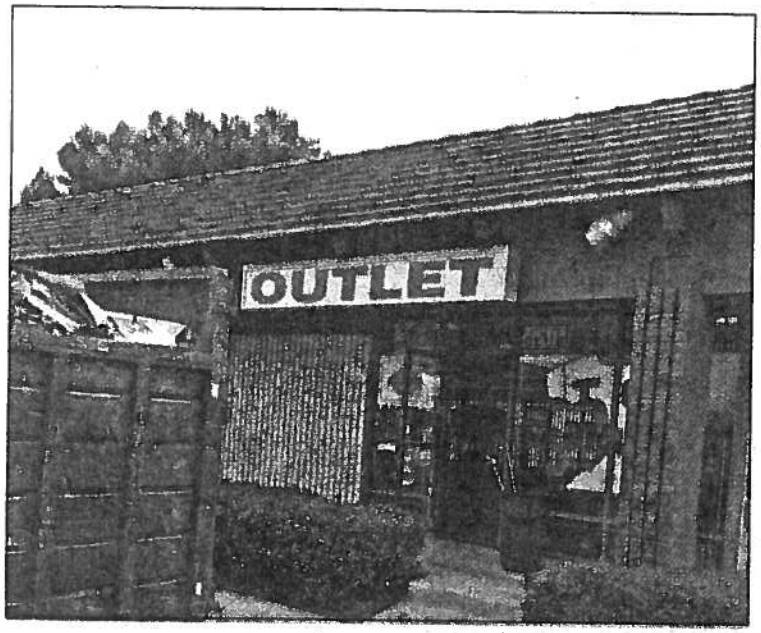


Photo by Brady Rhoades

T-Shirts Outlet at 7461 Garden Grove Blvd. in Garden Grove has closed its doors. The shop offered T-shirts for all age groups, in every size, many themed with pro-Christian, pro-America messages. It has not been determined what business will take its place at the locale in the near future.

OC News
March 11, 2020

Incumbents dominate races in GG, WM

Voters give thumbs up to Do, Chang, Quirk-Silva and others

By Brady Rhoades

Courtesy photo
Sen. Ling Ling Chang.

Last week's election featured some interesting results.

Bernie Sanders dominated the California primary for president (Democrat), and a state measure proposing to repeal portions of the historic Prop. 13 tax protections for commercial and industrial businesses was overwhelmingly voted down.

But what about local candi-

see VOTE, page 2

VOTE:

Continued from page 1

dates, and local measures?

We'll break it down.

COUNTY

First District Board of Supervisors incumbent Andrew Do was re-elected with about 45 percent of the vote. Westminster City Councilman Sergio Contreras placed second with 21 percent. Do represents Garden Grove and Westminster, among other cities.

Measure A, which requires a two-thirds supermajority vote of the Board of Supervisors to place tax measures on ballots, passed in a landslide with 79 percent of the vote.

STATE SENATE

Incumbent Republican Ling Ling Chang, who represents Stanton, took 49 percent of the vote for a runaway win in the 29th District.

STATE ASSEMBLY

Incumbent Democrat Sharon Quirk-Silva won her primary for the 65th District with 55 percent of the vote.

Republican Janet Nguyen outpaced fellow Republican Tyler Diep 34 percent to 25 percent to take the 72nd District.

Courtesy photo
Supervisor Andrew Do.

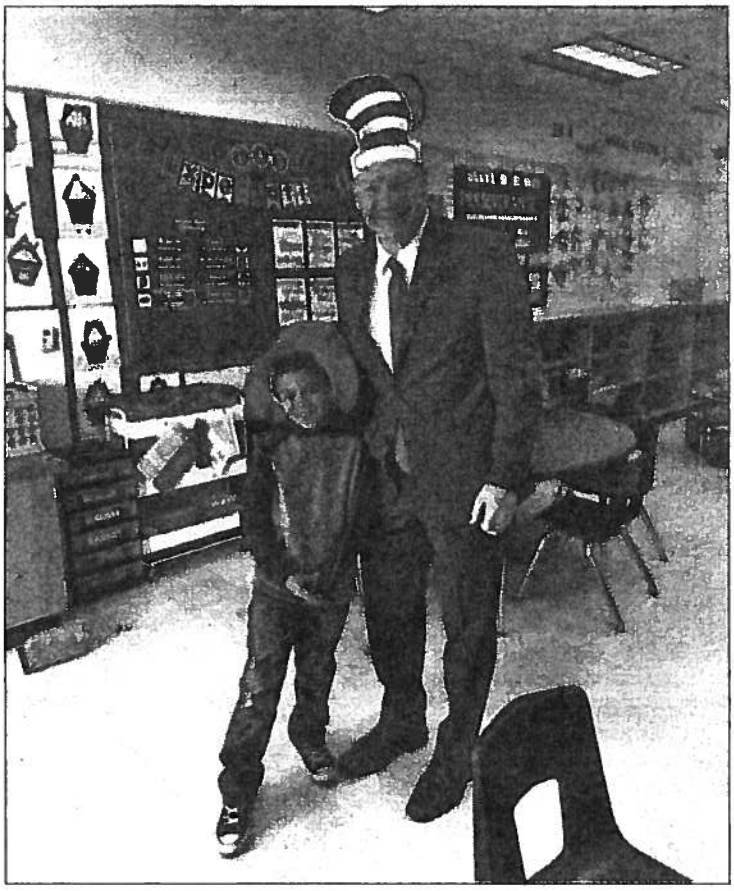
Courtesy photo
Assemblywoman Sharon Quirk-Silva.

U.S. CONGRESS

Democrat incumbents Alan Lowenthal (37th District) and Lou Correa (46th District) won handily, with 38 and 56 percent of the vote.

OC News
March 11, 2020

Principal for the Day



Courtesy photo

Garden Grove Mayor Steve Jones put on a different hat recently — literally — when he was Principal for a Day at Lampson Elementary School. Jones said he had a blast, and got an education. "Principal Hereberto Angel is doing a lot of innovative things and I was lucky to get a sneak peak into his world," Jones said.

OC News
March 11, 2020

LEGAL NOTICE
NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

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

•THURSDAY, 7:00 P.M., APRIL 2, 2020

CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT NO. CUP-339-11 (REV. 2020)
A 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. The site is at 12552 Western Avenue in the M-P (Industrial Park) 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 April 2, 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:March 9, 2020
PUBLISH:March 11, 2020
Orange County News - 94643
March 11, 2020

Garden Grove Huntington Beach Stanton Westminster

The Tribune

www.orangecountytribune.com ■ Non-partisan news, opinion, arts and sports

GARDEN GROVE

Fatal cafe shooting was a suicide

Y OC TRIBUNE STAFF ON MARCH 10, 2020 • (2 COMMENTS)

THE FATAL shooting of a man Tuesday afternoon in a Garden Grove cafe is now considered to be a suicide (Flickr/Don Waddington).

JPDATE: The fatal shooting that took place in a café in Garden Grove Tuesday afternoon has now been determined by police to be a uicide.

\ccording to Lt. Richard Burillo of the GGPD, a suspect entered the Café 368, located at 10947 Westminster Ave. at 12:04 p.m. and onfronted customers. He stabbed one customer who was leaving in the hand. He then confronted others, pulling out a handgun and firing ut hitting no one.

Customers fled and the gunman walked back toward the restroom area of the café and killed himself with a single shot. The man stabbed

)ne man is dead and a suspect is being sought in a fatal shooting early Tuesday afternoon of a man in a café in Garden Grove.

\ccording to Lt. Carl Whitney of the GGPD, the incident took place around 12:04 p.m. at the Café 368, located at 10947 Westminste \ve., near Euclid Street. The victim was identified only as an adult Asian male.

)olice found a gun at the scene. There were "numerous customers" inside the café and GGPD detectives are conducting interviews. 'he investigation is continuing and anyone with information about the incident – especially witnesses – are asked to call Detective :d DesBiens at (714) 741-5810.

The Tribune
March 10, 2020
Page 2 of 2

GARDEN GROVE

CITY OF GARDEN GROVE
NEWS

Contact: Ana Pulido (714) 741-5280
PIO, Office of Community Relations

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Public Information Office (714) 741-5280
Follow the City of Garden Grove on Social Media

Thursday, March 12, 2020

CITY SEEKING LOCAL COLLEGE GRADUATES FOR RECOGNITION EVENT

The City is seeking Garden Grove residents who are graduating this year with an undergraduate or post-graduate academic degree from any college or university. Graduates who submit their information at ggcity.org/grads will be invited to the 8th annual Garden Grove College Graduates' Reception on Tuesday, May 26, from 4:30 p.m. to 5:30 p.m. The deadline to submit information is Thursday, May 15, 2020.

Hosted by Mayor Steve Jones and the Garden Grove City Council, the free event recognizes local college graduates for their outstanding achievement in higher education. The private reception includes an awards ceremony, catered dinner, giveaways, prizes, and the chance to network with key businesses and organizations in the community.

The City would like to thank the event title sponsors, Garden Grove Tourism Promotion Corporation (G.G.T.P.C.), and all event sponsors for their generous contributions.

For more information visit the City's website at ggcity.org or call the Office of Community Relations at (714) 741-5280To view photos from previous events, visit @GardenGroveCityHall on Facebook.

###

GARDEN GROVE

CITY OF GARDEN GROVE
NEWS

CONTACT:
Paul Guerrero (714) 741-5181
Community and Economic Development

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Public Information Office (714) 741-5280
Follow the City of Garden Grove on Social Media

Thursday, March 5, 2020

CITY INVITES LOCAL YOUTH TO PARTICIPATE IN TREE ART CONTEST

In an effort to enhance Garden Grove's urban forest and educate youth about the importance of trees, the City invites local students, kindergarten through 12th grade, to participate in the Tree Art Contest. Students are invited to draw, paint or photograph current or future trees in Garden Grove and submit their original artwork online, at **ggcity.org/urban-forest**, by Friday, May 1.

Submitted artwork will be displayed on the City's Facebook, @gardengrovecityhall, from Monday, May 4 through Thursday, June 4. The community will be invited to judge the Tree Art Contest by "liking" their favorite tree art in each age category: K-3rd; 4th-6th; 7th-9th; and 10th-12th.

The post with the most "likes" in each age category will be determined the winner. Each winner will receive a cash prize of $100.

Winning artwork will be posted on the City's website and social pages on Monday, June 8. Winners will have 30 days to claim their prize from the City of Garden Grove, located at 11222 Acacia Parkway. Students must be accompanied by a parent or guardian at the time of prize pickup.

The Tree Art Contest is part of the City's upcoming 40-year Urban Forest Management Plan (UFMP) that will act as a guide for maintaining, enhancing and growing an urban forest in Garden Grove.

-more-

City Invites Local Youth to Participate in Tree Art Contest
2-2-2

The community is invited to participate in the UFMP development by taking an online survey that will help the City identify and understand community values in urban forestry. The online survey is accessible through Saturday, April 18, at **ggcity.org/urban-forest**.

Learn more about the Tree Art Contest and UFMP by attending the 2nd Annual Art in the Park community event, this Saturday, March 7, from 11:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m., at Village Green park, located at 12732 Main Street. The City's Community and Economic Development staff will be available for questions at the Urban Forest Management Plan booth.

For more information, visit ggcity.org or contact Paul Guerrero, Community and Economic Development Department, at (714) 741-5181.

###

GARDEN GROVE

THÔNG TIN
Từ Thành Phố Garden Grove

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

Liên lạc: Raquel Manson, (714) 741-5554
Thuộc Ban Phục Vụ Công Cộng

Thứ Tư, 11 tháng Ba, 2020

THÀNH PHỐ GARDEN GROVE PHÁT PHÂN BÓN MIỄN PHÍ

Cư dân của Thành Phố Garden Grove có thể tới lấy phân bón miễn phí để làm đẹp thêm khu vườn của nhà mình trong dịp 'Compost Giveaway' vào ngày Thứ Bảy, 21 tháng 3, 2020 từ 8:00 giờ sáng đến 10:30 tại Garden Grove Municipal Service Center, địa chỉ là 13802 Newhope Street.

Xe cộ có thể đi vào phía bên hông của khu vực Municipal Service Center, tại A Better Way, có thể ra vào từ Anabel Street.

Cư dân muốn lấy phân bón xin mang theo xô hay thùng để đựng (xin đừng mang túi ny-lon hoặc bịch giấy), cũng như cần xuất trình giấy tờ để chứng minh là cư dân của Thành phố.

Hàng năm thì Cơ quan Republic Services và Sanitary District của Thành Phố Garden Grove cho muốn cám ơn cư dân trong Thành phố đã tham gia vào chương trình tái chế trong vùng.

Để biết thêm chi tiết, xin liên lạc với Sở vệ sinh của Thành Phố ở số (714) 238-2444.

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MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

March 12, 2020

1. Calendar of Events

2. Minutes from the March 12, 2020 Zoning Administrator meeting.

3. Agenda for the March 19, 2020 Planning Commission meeting, and minutes from the February 20, 2020 Planning Commission meeting.

4. League of California Cities, "CA Cities Advocate," dated March 5, 2020 to March 12, 2020, including information on the novel coronavirus and the statewide newspaper briefing dated March 11, 2020.

GARDEN GROVE

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

March 12, 2020 – April 10, 2020

Thursday	March 12		Casual Day
		9:00 a.m.	Downtown Commission Meeting, Constitution Room
		9:00 a.m.	Zoning Administrator Meeting City Hall, 3rd Floor Training Room
Friday	March 13		City Hall Closed – Regular Friday Closure
Thursday	March 19	7:00 p.m.	Planning Commission Meeting, Council Chamber
Friday	March 20	9:00 a.m.	City Council Special Meeting, Christ Cathedral Tower of Hope
Saturday	March 21	9:00 a.m.- 12:00 p.m.	Community Cleanup Day 11852 West Garden Grove Blvd.
Tuesday	March 24	5:30 p.m. 6:30 p.m.	Closed Session, Founders Room Housing Authority Meeting, Council Chamber Sanitary District Board Meeting, Council Chamber Successor Agency Meeting, Council Chamber City Council Meeting, Council Chamber
Thursday	March 26	9:00 a.m.	Zoning Administrator Meeting City Hall, 3rd Floor Training Room
Friday	March 27		City Hall Closed – Regular Friday Closure
Sunday	March 29	2:00 p.m.	One More Productions Presents the Final Showing of "Guys and Dolls", Gem Theatre
Thursday	April 2	7:00 p.m.	Planning Commission Meeting, Council Chamber
Thursday	April 9	9:00 a.m.	Zoning Administrator Meeting City Hall, 3rd Floor Training Room
		6:00 p.m.	Parks, Recreation, and Arts Commission Meeting Council Chamber
Friday	April 10		City Hall Closed – Regular Friday Closure

GARDEN GROVE ZONING ADMINISTRATOR MEETING
City Hall, 11222 Acacia Parkway, Garden Grove, CA 92840
Third Floor Training Room

Meeting Minutes
Thursday, March 12, 2020

CALL TO ORDER: 9:00 a.m.

PUBLIC HEARING – CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT NO. CUP-179-2020

Applicant: Nam Vo
Location: 13071 Century Boulevard
Date: March 12, 2020

Request: To re-establish a general auto repair use within an existing nonconforming 1,235 square foot building previously used for general auto repair. The site is in the GGMU2 (Garden Grove Boulevard Mixed Use 2) zone. In conjunction with the request, the Zoning Administrator will also consider a determination that the project is categorically exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) pursuant to Section 15301 – Existing Facilities – of the State CEQA Guidelines.

Action: Public Hearing Held. Speaker(s): Nam Vo, Ross Gagnon

Action: The Zoning Administrator adopted Decision No. 1794-20.

ORAL COMMUNICATIONS – PUBLIC: None.

ADJOURNMENT: The Zoning Administrator adjourned the meeting at 9:11 a.m. to the next Regular Meeting of the Garden Grove Zoning Administrator on Thursday, March 26, 2020, at 9:00 a.m., in the City Hall Third Floor Training Room, 11222 Acacia Parkway, Garden Grove.

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Judith Moore
Recording Secretary

GARDEN GROVE

AGENDA

GARDEN GROVE PLANNING COMMISSION

REGULAR MEETING

MARCH 19, 2020

COMMUNITY MEETING CENTER
11300 STANFORD AVENUE

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

ROLL CALL: CHAIR LEHMAN, VICE CHAIR PEREZ
COMMISSIONERS LE, LINDSAY, NGUYEN, 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: March 5, 2020

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

C.1. SITE PLAN NO. SP-081-2020
TENTATIVE TRACT MAP NO. TT-18181

APPLICANT: NHAN VUONG

LOCATION: SOUTH SIDE OF LAMPSON AVENUE, BETWEEN 9TH STREET AND WEST STREET AT 11712 LAMPSON AVENUE

REQUEST: Site Plan and Tentative Tract Map approval to subdivide an existing 47,286 square foot lot, improved with a single-family home, into four (4) residential lots that will be served by a private street designed as a cul-de-sac (Lot 5). Lot 1 will be 10,031 square feet, Lot 2 will be 8,312 square feet, Lot 3 will be 10,520 square feet, and Lot 4 will be 7,783 square feet. The existing single-family home will be reconfigured to fit within the developable area of Lot 1, and will include the construction of a new second-story addition. Lots 2, 3, and 4 will each be improved with a new two-story, single-family home. Also, a minor land deviation to allow the front yard fence for Lot 1, located along Lampson Avenue, to be constructed at a height of six feet. The site is in the R-1 (Single-Family Residential) 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 15333 – Infill Development Projects.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION: Approval of Site Plan No. SP-081-2020 and Tentative Tract Map No. TT-18181, subject to the recommended Conditions of Approval.

D. MATTERS FROM COMMISSIONERS

D.1. DISCUSSION ON LIMITING THE NUMBER OF MASSAGE ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE CITY

E. MATTERS FROM STAFF

F. ADJOURNMENT

GARDEN GROVE PLANNING COMMISSION
Council Chamber, Community Meeting Center
11300 Stanford Avenue, Garden Grove, CA 92840

Meeting Minutes
Thursday, February 20, 2020

CALL TO ORDER: 7:00 p.m.

ROLL CALL:

Chair Lehman
Vice Chair Ramirez
Commissioner Le
Commissioner Lindsay
Commissioner Nguyen
Commissioner Perez
Commissioner Soeffner

Absent: Perez.

Commissioner Perez joined the meeting at 7:02 p.m.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE: Led by Commissioner Ramirez.

ORAL COMMUNICATIONS – PUBLIC – Mr. Craig Durfey provided multiple handouts and spoke on topics such as safe routes to school, safe walking and biking, the need for green space, dog parks, bike racks, climate change, traffic, Measure O, and the need to have a master list on grants available and the status of those awarded to the City.

SELECTION OF CHAIR:

Action: Commissioner Lindsay nominated Commissioner Lehman for Chair.

Action: Motion approved with a 7-0 vote as follows:

Ayes: (7) Le, Lehman, Lindsay, Nguyen, Perez, Ramirez, Soeffner
Noes: (0) None

SELECTION OF VICE CHAIR:

First Nomination:

Action: Commissioner Soeffner nominated himself for Vice Chair.

Action: Motion failed with a 1-0 vote as follows:

Ayes:	(1)	Soeffner
Noes:	(0)	None
Abstain:	(6)	Le, Lehman, Lindsay, Nguyen, Perez, Ramirez

Second Nomination:

Action: Commissioner Lindsay nominated Commissioner Perez for Vice Chair.

Action: Motion approved with a 5-0 vote as follows:

Ayes:	(5)	Le, Lehman, Lindsay, Nguyen, Ramirez
Noes:	(0)	None
Abstain:	(2)	Perez, Soeffner

Commissioner Lehman assumed the duties of Chair.

February 6, 2020 MINUTES:

Action: Received and filed.

Motion: Perez Second: Nguyen

Ayes:	(7)	Le, Lehman, Lindsay, Perez, Nguyen, Ramirez, Soeffner
Noes:	(0)	None

PUBLIC HEARING – TENTATIVE TRACT MAP NO. TT-17455 (AMENDED 2020) FOR PROPERTY LOCATED AT THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF HARBOR BOULEVARD AND TWINTREE LANE, WEST OF CHOISSER ROAD AT 12222, 12252, 12262, 12272, 12292 AND 12302 HARBOR BOULEVARD; 12511, 12531, 12551 AND 12571 HARBOR BOULEVARD; 12233, 12235, 12237 AND 12239 CHOISSER ROAD.

Applicant: DANNY WEI
Date: February 20, 2020

Request: Planning Commission approval of an amendment to Tentative Tract Map No. TT-17455, which was previously approved in 2017, to re-configure fifteen (15) existing parcels to facilitate the development of the Site C Project. The amended Tentative Tract Map will further subdivide the commercial lots for the Site C Project from the previous approval of two (2) commercial lots to four (4) commercial lots for financing purposes.

The potential environmental impacts of the proposed Project were analyzed pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) in the Subsequent Mitigated Negative Declaration adopted in 2017 and

related Addendum adopted in 2019. Nor further environmental review is required. (Public Resources Code §21166; CEQA Guidelines §15162).

Action: Resolution No. 5977-20 was approved with Supplemental Conditions of Approval distributed to the Commission.

Motion: Ramirez Second: Lindsay

Ayes: (7) Le, Lehman, Lindsay, Nguyen, Perez, Ramirez, Soeffner
Noes: (0) None

PUBLIC HEARING – VARIANCE NO. V-030-2020 FOR PROPERTY LOCATED AT THE END OF THE CUL-DE-SAC ON SORRELL DRIVE, SOUTH OF BANNER DRIVE AT 11831 TRASK AVENUE.

Applicant: GEORGE AND BEVERLY PARAS
Date: February 20, 2020

Request: In order to facilitate the construction of a single-family dwelling on a residential lot (Assessor's Parcel No. 100-352-33), a request to reinstate the previously approved entitlement under Variance No. V-020-2018, which allowed: (i) a deviation from the minimum lot size requirement of the R-1-7 (Single-Family Residential) zone; (ii) a deviation from the rear yard setback requirement of the R-1-7 zone; and (iii) a deviation from the open space requirement of the R-1-7 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 Sections 15061(b)(3) – Review for Exemption and 15305 – Minor Alterations in Land Use Limitations.

Action: Resolution No. 5979-20 was approved.

Motion: Lindsay Second: Le

Ayes: (7) Le, Lehman, Lindsay, Nguyen, Perez, Ramirez, Soeffner
Noes: (0) None

PUBLIC HEARING – CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT NO. CUP-177-2020 FOR PROPERTY LOCATED AT THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF GARDEN GROVE BOULEVARD AND GILBERT STREET AT 9446 GARDEN GROVE BOULEVARD.

Applicant: QING GENG
Date: February 20, 2020

Request: Conditional Use Permit approval to operate a new 1,510 square foot massage establishment, Rainbow Massage, within an existing multi-

tenant commercial shopping center. The site is in the GGMU2 (Garden Grove Mixed Use 2) 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 – of the State CEQA Guidelines.

Action: Resolution No. 5980-20 was approved.

Motion: Ramirez Second: Nguyen

Ayes: (5) Lehman, Lindsay, Nguyen, Perez, Ramirez
Noes: (1) Soeffner
Abstain: (1) Le

ITEM FOR CONSIDERATION - ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF THE 2019 ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT ON THE STATUS OF THE GENERAL PLAN AND HOUSING ELEMENT:

Action: Received and filed. Staff report explained the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) state law formula for determining the required number of 747 housing units for the seven year period (2014-21) for the Regional Housing Needs Allocation (RHNA). Criteria included population growth, income level, and current housing. In this sixth year, 681 units have been provided.

Motion: Lindsay Second: Soeffner

Ayes: (7) Le, Lehman, Lindsday, Nguyen, Perez, Ramirez, Soeffner
Noes: (0) None

MATTERS FROM COMMISSIONERS: Vice Chair Perez asked if the Planning Commission could ask the City Council to limit the number of massage establishments in the City. Staff replied that the topic could be added to a future Planning Commission agenda, with a memo then transmitted to City Council. With a consensus from the Commission, the item would be added to a future agenda.

Commissioner Soeffner mentioned that the gate was open on Brady Way allowing trucks through to the distribution warehouse. Staff agreed that per the land use approval, the gate should be closed. City staff were aware of the situation and would continue with the follow up.

Commissioner Lindsay also acknowledged the traffic congestion in the area as well as on Stanford Avenue and Lampson Avenue, and noted that construction vehicles for Pacifica High School were using the surrounding neighborhood.

Vice Chair Perez mentioned the approved cell tower, near Harbor Boulevard and the 22 Freeway, was not installed yet and the building was covered in graffiti. She asked staff for the typical time frame for graffiti removal. Staff replied 72 hours.

Commissioner Ramirez expressed that only public property graffiti could be reported on the City's app, and that private property graffiti required a phone call to the City. He asked if all graffiti could be reported on the app. Staff would contact the City's IT department for a possible upgrade to the app.

Commissioner Soeffner asked for an update on the Cottage Industries project. Staff responded that Plans for Phase 2 would be submitted in the next few weeks, with building permits for Phase 1 pulled not long after.

MATTERS FROM STAFF:

2020 GARDEN GROVE ACTIVE DOWNTOWN PLAN (GGADP): Consultants Frank Berrera and Karen Thai gave a general outline of the goals, outreach, and vision of the City Council-approved GGADP. Points included Mobility Access, Art & Downtown Culture, Community Health & Safety, active streets, a master plan for bikes and pedestrians, community input, the online social media campaign, downtown focused corridors (ie., Acacia Parkway, 9th Street, Stanford Avenue, Nelson Street, Main Street, Euclid Street, and Garden Grove Boulevard), enhancing pedestrian visibility, and lastly, the need to ensure the recommendations were feasible as funds, such as grants, become available.

Chair Lehman noted that high-visibility crosswalks were needed throughout the City.

Staff gave a brief description of the items for the March 5th and 19th Planning Commission meetings.

ADJOURNMENT: At 8:18 p.m. to the next Meeting of the Garden Grove Planning Commission on Thursday, March 5, 2020, at 7:00 p.m. in the Council Chamber of the Community Meeting Center, 11300 Stanford Avenue, Garden Grove.

_____

Judith Moore, Recording Secretary

New League Resource for Cities - Dedicated Coronavirus Webpage

From : Tony Cardenas <tcardenas@cacities.org> Wed, Mar 11, 2020 11:35 AM
Subject : New League Resource for Cities - Dedicated Coronavirus Webpage 2 attachments
To : Tony Cardenas <tcardenas@cacities.org>

Orange County Division Members,

The League of California Cities has created a dedicated webpage with resources and late-breaking news for cities regarding the coronavirus (COVID-19) - https://www.cacities.org/coronavirus. This webpage will be updated daily with the briefings and news we receive from the Federal government and the State.

Down below is a message from League Executive Director Carolyn Coleman, please let me know if you have any questions.

LEAGUE® OF CALIFORNIA CITIES

COVID-19 Resources for Cities

Dear California City Leaders:

Cities and towns throughout the State are on the front lines of responding to the outbreak of coronavirus (COVID-19) in their community. Local governments have emergency protocols for public health emergencies and community members are looking to their local leaders to provide them with timely, accurate information about their local preparedness and response.

To support city leaders in navigating the current situation, the League is partnering with the Governor's Office, the California Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES), the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) and federal agencies to provide our member cities with important information as it becomes available.

Update on League Events: The health and safety of those attending our events are top priorities for the League. As of March 10, scheduled events will move forward as planned with the exception of several division events. We are actively monitoring the situation and if circumstances change, the League will contact registrants with an update.

For questions on the status of League events, please contact Director of Education and Member Services Jennifer Whiting, and for Division events your Regional Public Affairs Manager Tony Cardenas. For general inquiries, please contact Director of Communications and Marketing Jill Oviatt.

Tony Cardenas
Public Affairs Regional Manager
Orange County Division
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Governor Newsom Issues Executive Order Further Enhancing State and Local Government's Ability to Respond to COVID-19 Pandemic

From : Tony Cardenas <tcardenas@cacities.org> Thu, Mar 12, 2020 11:34 AM

Subject : Governor Newsom Issues Executive Order Further Enhancing State and Local Government's Ability to Respond to COVID-19 Pandemic

1 attachment

To : Tony Cardenas <tcardenas@cacities.org>

Orange County Division Members,

Governor Newsom just issued an Executive Order specifically allowing local legislative bodies to hold meetings via teleconference and make them accessible electronically, and allowing local emergency administrators to act quickly to protect public health. Please distribute this announcement to all relevant city staff members, and let me know if you have any questions.

GAVIN NEWSOM
GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:
Thursday, March 12, 2020

Contact: Governor's Press Office
(916) 445-4571

Governor Newsom Issues New Executive Order Further Enhancing State and Local Government's Ability to Respond to COVID-19 Pandemic

Directs Californians to follow public health directives including canceling large gatherings more than 250 people

Order removes waiting period for unemployment and disability insurance for Californians who lose work as a result of the COVID-19 outbreak

Readies state to commandeer hotels & medical facilities to isolate & treat COVID-19 patients

Allows local and state legislative bodies to hold meetings via conference calls while still meeting state transparency requirements

SACRAMENTO – Governor Gavin Newsom today issued a new executive order further enhancing California's ability to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic.

The Governor's order:

- Waives the one-week waiting period for people who are unemployed and/or disabled as a result of COVID-19;
- Delays the deadline for state tax filing by 60 days for individuals and businesses unable to file on time based on compliance with public health requirements related to COVID-19 filings;
- Directs residents to follow public health directives and guidance, including to cancel large non-essential gatherings that do not meet state criteria;
- Readies the state to commandeer property for temporary residences and medical facilities for quarantining, isolating or treating individuals;
- Allows local or state legislative bodies to hold meetings via teleconference and to make meetings accessible electronically; and
- Allows local and state emergency administrators to act quickly to protect public health

The full executive order can be found here.

Last night, Governor Newsom and state public health officials announced that gatherings should be postponed or canceled across the state until at least the end of March. Non-essential gatherings must be limited to no more than 250 people, while smaller events can proceed only if the organizers can implement social distancing of 6 feet per person. Gatherings of individuals who are at higher risk for severe illness from COVID-19 should be limited to no more than 10 people, while also following social distancing guidelines.

"Each of us has extraordinary power to slow the spread of this disease," said Governor Newsom in announcing the state's new policy last night. "Not holding that concert or community event can have cascading effects — saving dozens of lives and preserving critical health care resources that your family may need a month from now. The people in our lives who are most at risk – seniors and those with underlying health conditions -- are depending on all of us to make the right choice."

State Efforts to Assist California Workers

California will continue acting swiftly to help workers hurt by COVID-19. Affected workers can visit the Labor & Workforce Development Agency's website to review what benefits are available to them. For instance,

- If you're unable to work because you are caring for an ill or quarantined family member with COVID-19 you may qualify for Paid Family Leave (PFL).
- If you're unable to work due to medical quarantine or illness, you may qualify for Disability Insurance. Those who have lost a job or have had their hours reduced for reasons related to COVID-19 may be able to partially recover their wages by filing an unemployment insurance claim.
- If a worker or a family member is sick or for preventative care when civil authorities recommend quarantine, workers may use accrued paid sick leave in accordance with the law.
- If workers are unable to do their usual job because they were exposed to and contracted COVID-19 during the regular course of their work, they may be eligible

for workers' compensation benefits. All information and resources can be found at Labor.Ca.Gov/Coronavirus2019

All Community Guidance Released from CDPH:
The California Department of Public Health has consolidated state guidance on how to prepare and protect Californians from COVID-19 in a single location. This includes guidance for:

- Health care facilities, including long-term care facilities
- Community care facilities, including assisted living facilities and child care
- Schools and institutions of higher education
- First responders, including paramedics and EMTs
- Employers, health care workers and workers in general industry
- Health care plans
- Home cleaning with COVID-19 positive individuals
- Gathering Guidance
- Guidance for Using Disinfectants at Schools and Child Cares
- Laboratories
- Health care facilities from Cal/OSHA
- Homelessness Providers

What to Do if You Think You're Sick:
Call ahead: If you are experiencing symptoms of COVID-19 and may have had contact with a person with COVID-19, or recently traveled to countries with apparent community spread, call your health care provider or local public health department first before seeking medical care so that appropriate precautions can be taken.

California's Response to COVID-19:
We have been actively and extensively planning with our local public health and health care delivery systems. Here are some of the things we are already doing:

- As in any public health event, the California Department of Public Health's Medical and Health Coordination Center has been activated and is coordinating public health response efforts across the state.
- California continues to prepare and respond in coordination with federal and local partners, hospitals and physicians.
- Governor Newsom declared a State of Emergency to make additional resources available, formalize emergency actions already underway across multiple state agencies and departments, and help the state prepare for broader spread of COVID-19.
- Governor Gavin Newsom requested the Legislature make up to $20 million available for state government to respond to the spread of COVID-19.
- California activated the State Operations Center to its highest level to coordinate response efforts across the state.
- 24 million more Californians are now eligible for free medically necessary COVID-19 testing.
- California made available some of its emergency planning reserves of 21 million N95 filtering face piece masks for use in certain health care settings to ease shortages of personal protective equipment.
- The Public Health Department is providing information, guidance documents, and technical support to local health departments, health care facilities, providers, schools, universities, colleges, and childcare facilities across California
- The California Employment Development Department (EDD) is encouraging individuals who are unable to work due to exposure to COVID-19 to file a Disability Insurance claim.
- EDD is also encouraging employers who are experiencing a slowdown in their businesses or services as a result of the Coronavirus impact on the economy to

apply for an Unemployment Insurance work sharing program.

- California continues to work in partnership with the federal government to aid in the safe return of 962 Californians from the Grand Princess cruise ship. This mission is centered around protecting the health of the passengers, and ensuring that when the passengers disembark, the public health of the United States, the State of California, and partner communities is protected.
- The Public Health Department is coordinating with federal authorities and local health departments that have implemented screening, monitoring and, in some cases quarantine of returning travelers.
- In coordination with the CDC, state and local health departments, we are actively responding to cases of COVID-19.
- The Public Health Department is supporting hospitals and local public health laboratories in the collection of specimens and testing for COVID-19.

The California Department of Public Health's state laboratory in Richmond and 18 other public health department laboratories now have tests for the virus that causes COVID-19. Eighteen of them are currently conducting tests, with the others coming online soon.

For more the most up to date information on COVID-19 and California's response, visit the CDPH website.

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Governor Gavin Newsom
State Capitol Building
Sacramento, CA 95814

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League of CA Cities Newspaper Briefing - Statewide (March 11)

From : Tony Cardenas <tcardenas@cities.org> Wed, Mar 11, 2020 11:05 AM
Subject : League of CA Cities Newspaper Briefing - Statewide (March 11) 2 attachments
To : Tony Cardenas <tcardenas@cities.org>

LEAGUE® OF CALIFORNIA CITIES

Statewide Newspaper Briefing

3/11/2020

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

City of Fullerton Announces 1st Annual Citizen's Academy -- The City of Fullerton is offering its first, citywide Citizens Academy. The Citizens Academy is an eight-week program designed to teach residents and business owners about the City and the services it provides. PublicCEO

Childcare now available during Hayward City Council meetings -- People planning to attend Hayward City Council meetings can now obtain free childcare services by making an advance request to the Office of the City Clerk by the Friday prior to the meeting. The City of Hayward is offering childcare. PublicCEO

L.A. councilman under fire over FBI probe, Vegas trip with his indicted former boss -- Just a week ago, Los Angeles City Councilman John Lee was smiling ear to ear in a roomful of cheering and clapping supporters after the first round of election results showed him with a strong lead over his rival, Loraine Lundquist. Now Lee is facing calls to resign, even as votes remain to be tallied in the race. Los Angeles Times

CAPITOL NEWS

California's new state-run retirement program survives taxpayer group's challenge -- A federal judge on Tuesday dismissed a California conservative tax group's effort to block the implementation of a state-run financial savings program that was created to help lower-income workers save for retirement. Andrew Sheeler in the Sacramento Bee

For now, no changes to the work of California Legislature over coronavirus concerns -- Leaders of the California Legislature said Tuesday they have no plans to impose coronavirus-related restrictions on the work schedules of lawmakers or the operations of the Capitol, though they said they are closely watching events across the state. Los Angeles Times

California voters reject $15 billion school upgrade bond -- Proposition 13 promised to provide funds for new construction and repairs at campuses dealing with problems like leaky roofs, old wiring and toxic mold. It needed a simple majority to pass. But the "no" votes had a comfortable lead. Associated Press

HOMELESSNESS

Chief justice says courts will help with homeless crisis -- California's chief justice said Tuesday that she will appoint an advisory panel on how the court system might better help the state address its growing homelessness crisis. That might involve transferring surplus properties to be used for shelters or housing, a process already underway for other state agencies, Chief Justice Tani Cantil-Sakauye said. Associated Press

COVID-19

Pelosi to Unveil Coronavirus Package as Anxiety Spreads -- Speaker Nancy Pelosi is set to unveil legislation Wednesday to provide protections for Americans who may contract coronavirus, an opening bid in tricky negotiations with President Donald Trump over measures to salve the economy amid crippling fear and uncertainty. Politico

California governor warns of more restrictions to stop virus -- California Gov. Gavin Newsom urged the state's nearly 40 million residents Tuesday to avoid sporting events, concerts and large gatherings to prevent the spread of the coronavirus and adamantly warned the elderly to stay away from cruise ships as he pondered measures to restrict cruise travel off the California coast. Associated Press

California hotels are being used for coronavirus quarantines, Gavin Newsom announces -- Coronavirus patients who are not sick enough to need hospital care but could be contagious are being quarantined in hotels in San Mateo and Monterey counties, Gov. Gavin Newsom said Tuesday. Sacramento Bee

3 TSA officers at San Jose airport have coronavirus -- The Transportation Security Administration confirmed Tuesday that three of its officers who work at Mineta San Jose International Airport tested positive for coronavirus. Officials said screening at the airport is continuing. Los Angeles Times

USC, UCLA and four other UC campuses will transition to online learning to protect against coronavirus -- UCLA and USC announced Tuesday they would cancel most in-person classes, joining the rising number of colleges and universities to limit classes, campus gatherings and travel to fight the global spread of the novel coronavirus. Orange County Register

PGA Championship to remain at SF's Harding Park, but stay tuned -- Harding Park is still in place to host the PGA Championship, May 14-17, and there is no plan to move the tournament. San Francisco Chronicle

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

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United States Interagency Council of Homelessness Newsletter

From : Tony Cardenas <tcardenas@cacities.org> Thu, Mar 12, 2020 01:11 PM

Subject : United States Interagency Council of Homelessness Newsletter 1 attachment

To : Tony Cardenas <tcardenas@cacities.org>

Orange County Division Members,

The following is a newsletter from the United States Interagency Council on Homelessness, which contains a lot of relevant information on COVID-19. The point-of-contact for the Council is Helene Schneider, Regional Coordinator; she may be reached at (202) 754-1581 or via email at Helene.Schneider@usich.gov.

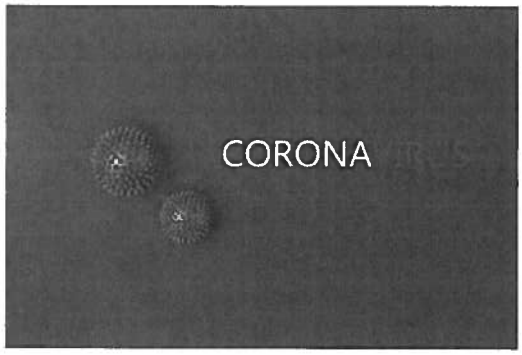
United States Interagency Council on Homelessness

March 12, 2020

Trauma-Informed Care + Affordable Housing = Housing Stability

Planning and Preparedness for COVID-19 (Coronavirus)

We have compiled a growing list of recommendations and resources that can be used by your homelessness services systems in response to coronavirus (COVID-19).



Read More

Upcoming Webinar on Coronavirus and the Health Care for the Homeless Community

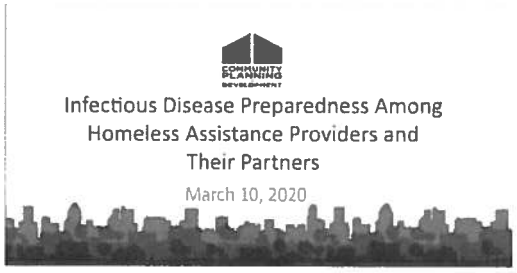
HUD, CDC, and Health Care for the Homeless leaders will discuss the current status of the outbreak, available guidance, preparations that homeless health care providers are making, and other emerging topics.

NATIONAL HEALTH CARE for the HOMELESS COUNCIL

Join March 20 at 12:30 p.m. ET

Recorded Webinar Available on Infectious Disease Preparedness

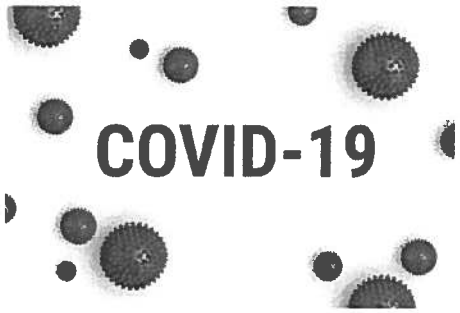
This webinar from HUD, CDC, and the National Health Care for the Homeless Council walks through infectious disease preparedness for homelessness services systems and their partners.



Watch Now

Resources from Our Partners

The National Low Income Housing



HUD is offering office hours on COVID-19

Coalition released The Gap: A Shortage of Affordable Homes, which finds that there are only 36 affordable and available rental homes for every 100 extremely low-income renter households nationally.

(coronavirus) planning and response TOMORROW, March 13, at 2 p.m. Eastern. HUD is recommending that you join the call 15 minutes early to ensure you have time to register.

Website Goals Solutions Tools For Action

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