City of Garden Grove

WEEKLY CITY MANAGER'S MEMO

July 16, 2020

TO: Honorable Mayor and City Council Members

FROM: Scott C. Stiles, City Manager

I. DEPARTMENT ITEMS

A. FY 2019-20 SENIOR HOME IMPROVEMENT GRANT ACCOMPLISHMENTS & NEW FY 2020-21 HOME REPAIR PROGRAM
This memo reports on the FY 2019-20 Senior Home Improvement Grant Program accomplishments and introduces the new Home Repair Program.

B. FY 2019-20 ANNUAL UPDATE FOR THE VEHICLE REBATE PROGRAM
This memo provides an annual update on the Vehicle Rebate Program for FY 2019-20.

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

A. CARE Ambulance Garden Grove service report for June 2020

B. County of Orange Press Release: County of Orange Significantly Ramps up Testing Capacity with Private-Public Partnership / El Condado de Orange Aumenta Significativamente Su Capacidad de Realizar Pruebas a Través de Una Alianza Entre el Sector Público y Privado

C. Memorandum from Mr. Larry Dick and Mr. Bob McVicker of the Municipal Water District of Orange County (MWDOC) outlining monthly water usage data figures, an estimate of Tier 2 volume for MWDOC, and selected water supply information.

D. Joint Forces Training Base Community Update: Lt. Col Manju Vig Appointed Deputy Commander of Joint Forces Training Base Los Alamitos

E. *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

F. Southern California Edison Company's Notice of Filing: Application for Authority to Securitize Certain Costs and Expenses (A.20-07-008)

- **OTHER ITEMS**

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

  - MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS
    Items of interest are included.

Scott C. Stiles
City Manager

City of Garden Grove

INTER-DEPARTMENT MEMORANDUM

To:	Scott C. Stiles	From:	Lisa L. Kim
Dept:	City Manager	Dept:	Community and Economic Development
Subject:	FY 2019-20 SENIOR HOME IMPROVEMENT GRANT ACCOMPLISHMENTS & NEW FY 2020-21 HOME REPAIR PROGRAM	Date:	July 15, 2020

OBJECTIVE

The purpose of this memorandum is to report on the FY 2019-20 Senior Home Improvement Grant Program accomplishments and to introduce the new Home Repair Program.

BACKGROUND

The Senior Home Improvement Grant (SHIG) Program began in FY 2016-17, which provided $5,000 grants to low-income Garden Grove seniors to rehabilitate their homes. Repairs through the SHIG Program may include: exterior painting, window replacement, termite and pest remediation, electrical, plumbing, heating (HVAC), handicap accessibility (wheelchair ramp, grab bars, walk-in shower, etc.), and roof repair or replacement. Over the past four years, the City has awarded 91 home improvement grants to Garden Grove seniors as follows:

SHIG Program	**FY 16-17**	**FY 17-18**	**FY 18-19**	**FY 19-20**
# of Grants	15	29	28	19
Grant Amount	$72,467	$144,730	$139,768	$82,600

DISCUSSION

For FY 2020-21, the SHIG Program has expanded to include all low-income Garden Grove residents. This expansion is due to a decrease in qualified senior applicants during FY 2019-20, and an increase in calls for rehabilitation assistance from residents who are below the age of 62. The SHIG Program is now rebranded as the Home Repair Program that will provide up to $5,000 for rehabilitation efforts that address code violations within the home. The Home Repair Program will provide grants to approximately 40 low-income Garden Grove households in FY 2020-21.

The Office of Community Relations will assist with outreach via press releases and social media platforms to inform the public about the new program. Information is also available through the City's website at ggcity.org/neighborhood-improvement/home-repair-program. Residents who are interested in applying for

the Home Repair Program can access the application portal at https://apply.ggcity.org/prog/home_repair_program/.

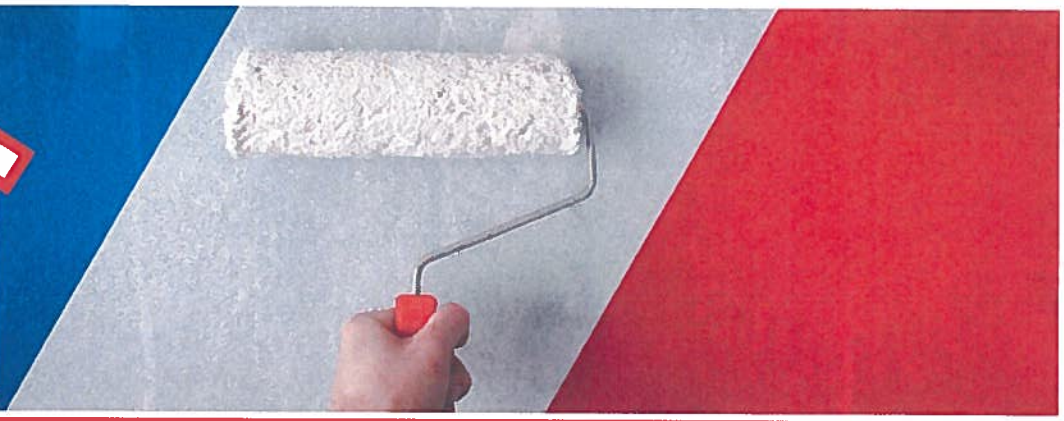
Lisa L. Kim
Director of Community and Economic Development

By: Timothy Throne, Program Specialist

Attachment 1: FY 2020-21 Home Repair Program Flyer

GARDEN GROVE

HOME REPAIR PROGRAM



HOME REPAIR GRANTS AVAILABLE

- The City of Garden Grove is offering home rehabilitation grants of up to $5,000 to address Municipal Code violations, substandard living conditions, and necessary health & safety improvements to your home.
- Eligible activities include exterior painting, plumbing, electrical, roofing, windows, HVAC, pest control, and handicap accessibility.
- Funding is limited and available on a first come, first served basis.

HOUSEHOLD SIZE	INCOME LEVELS Low Income (80%)
1	$ 71,750
2	$ 82,000
3	$ 92,250
4	$ 102,450
5	$ 110,650
6	$ 118,850
7	$ 127,050
8	$ 135,250

ELIGIBILITY

- Annual household income must be at or below 80% of the Area Median Income (AMI), as determined by the State and seen in the table to the left.
- All members of the household over the age of 18 must submit income verification documentation as part of the application process.
- Applicant's home must be in the city of Garden Grove and owner-occupied.
- Prior grant recipients must wait 5 years to re-apply.

APPLICATION PROCESS

- To fill out an application, please visit **http://apply.ggcity.org**

GARDEN GROVE

For more information, please contact Timothy Throne at
(714) 741-5144 / timothyt@ggcity.org
or visit: **ggcity.org/neighborhood-improvement/home-repair-program**

GARDEN GROVE HOME REPAIR PROGRAM

Límites de bajos ingresos de 2020 (vigentes a partir del 1 de julio de 2020)

HOUSEHOLD SIZE	INCOME LEVELS Low Income (80%)
1	$ 71,750
2	$ 82,000
3	$ 92,250
4	$ 102,450
5	$ 110,650
6	$ 118,850
7	$ 127,050
8	$ 135,250

GARDEN GROVE

SUBVENCIONES PARA REPARACIÓN DEL HOGAR DISPONIBLES

- La ciudad de Garden Grove está ofreciendo subsidios para reparaciones en el hogar de hasta $ 5,000 para abordar violaciones del Código Municipal, condiciones de vida deficientes y mejoramientos necesarios de salud y seguridad en su hogar.
- Las actividades elegibles incluyen pintura exterior, plomería, electricidad, techado, ventanas, sistema de climatización, control de plagas y accesibilidad para discapacitados.
- Las subvenciones son limitadas y está disponible por orden de aplicación.

ELEGIBILIDAD

- El ingreso familiar anual debe ser igual o inferior al 80% del Ingreso Medio del Área (AMI), según lo determine el Estado y se ve en la tabla a la izquierda.
- Todos los miembros del hogar mayores de 18 años deben presentar documentación de verificación de ingresos como parte del proceso de solicitud.
- La casa del solicitante debe estar en la ciudad de Garden Grove y estar ocupada por el propietario.
- Beneficiarios de una subvención previa deben esperar 5 años para volver a presentar una solicitud.

PROCESO DE SOLICITUD

- Para completar una solicitud, visite **http://apply.ggcity.org**

Para obtener más información, comuníquese con Timothy Throne al (714) 741-5144, timothyt@ggcity.org, or visit: **ggcity.org/neighborhood-improvement/home-repair-program**

GARDEN GROVE HOME REPAIR PROGRAM

Límites de bajos ingresos de 2020 (vigentes a partir del 1 de julio de 2020)

HOUSEHOLD SIZE	INCOME LEVELS Low Income (80%)
1	$ 71,750
2	$ 82,000
3	$ 92,250
4	$ 102,450
5	$ 110,650
6	$ 118,850
7	$ 127,050
8	$ 135,250

GARDEN GROVE

CHƯƠNG TRÌNH TÀI TRỢ SỬA CHỮA NHÀ

- Thành phố Garden Grove đang cung cấp chương trình trợ giúp sửa chữa nhà lên tới $5,000 để hỗ trợ cư dân sữa chữa các vi phạm Luật Thành phố, điều kiện sống không đạt tiêu chuẩn, cũng như giúp cải thiện an toàn & sức khỏe cần thiết cho nhà của mình.
- Những công việc sửa chữa hội đủ điều kiện bao gồm sơn lại bên ngoài nhà, sửa hệ thống ống nước, điện, lợp mái, cửa sổ, HVAC, kiểm soát côn trùng (pest control) và lối đi dành cho người khuyết tật.
- Tài trợ có giới hạn, ai ghi danh trước sẽ được phục vụ trước.

ĐIỀU KIỆN

- Thu nhập hộ gia đình hàng năm phải bằng hoặc dưới 80% thu nhập trung bình khu vực (Area Median Income), được xác định bởi Tiểu bang và được liệt kê bên dưới.
- Tất cả các thành viên của hộ gia đình trên 18 tuổi phải nộp tài liệu chứng minh thu nhập như một phần của quy trình đăng ký.
- Người nộp đơn phải là cư dân sống trong Thành phố Garden Grove và đang sở hữu và sống tại căn nhà đó.
- Người đã nhận qua trợ cấp những năm trước phải chờ 5 năm để đăng ký lại.

QUÁ TRÌNH NỘP ĐƠN

- Để điền đơn, xin coi tại **http://apply.ggcity.org**

Hoặc để biết thêm chi tiết, xin liên lạc ông Timothy Throne tại (714) 741-5144, timothyt@ggcity.org, hoặc xem tại: **ggcity.org/neighborhood-improvement/home-repair-program**

Attachment I.B.
Mgrs. Memo 7/14/20

CITY OF GARDEN GROVE

INTER-DEPARTMENT MEMORANDUM

To:	Scott C. Stiles	From:	Lisa Kim
Dept:	City Manager	Dept:	Community & Economic Development
Subject:	FY 2019-20 ANNUAL UPDATE FOR THE VEHICLE REBATE PROGRAM	Date:	July 15, 2020

OBJECTIVE

The purpose of this report is to provide an annual update on the Vehicle Rebate Program for FY 2019-20.

BACKGROUND

In July 2019, as part of Buy in Garden Grove's (BIGG's) initiative, the Vehicle Rebate Program (VRP) was implemented to promote the City's Shop Local efforts. The City's six (6) franchised New Vehicle Dealerships supported participation in the VRP through a Participation Agreement with the City. The general program guidelines are as follows:

- The new program started on July 1, 2019 and has a term of five (5) years.
- A $500 rebate is offered to Garden Grove residents or businesses for the purchase of a new vehicle at any of the six (6) franchised New Vehicle Dealerships.
- Qualifying new vehicles include all purchases of new cars or trucks.
- Participating franchised New Vehicle Dealerships are required to submit documentation using an online New Vehicle Rebate form to include: a buyer's driver's license, proof of a Garden Grove address via a utility bill, and a copy of the purchase agreement.
- Requests made by participating franchised New Vehicle Dealerships are processed monthly, and City reimbursement 30 days thereafter.

DISCUSSION

This report is the first annual review of the VRP. There have been a total of 600 vehicle rebates processed to date. The breakdown of the rebates distributed to the six (6) franchised dealerships are as follows:

Dealership	Average Cost of Vehicle Sold	Most Models Sold	Annual Rebates
Chevrolet	$39,400	Silverado	92
Kia	$26,400	Niro	9
Nissan	$27,000	Sentra	90
Toyota	$44,400	Camry	381
Volkswagen	$28,600	Tiguan	28
		Total	**600**

The Office of Economic Development will continue to administer the program. The program is a great benefit to the residents of the City and we will continue to market the program along with the City's BIGG initiative.

LISA L. KIM
Assistant City Manager
Community and Economic Development Director

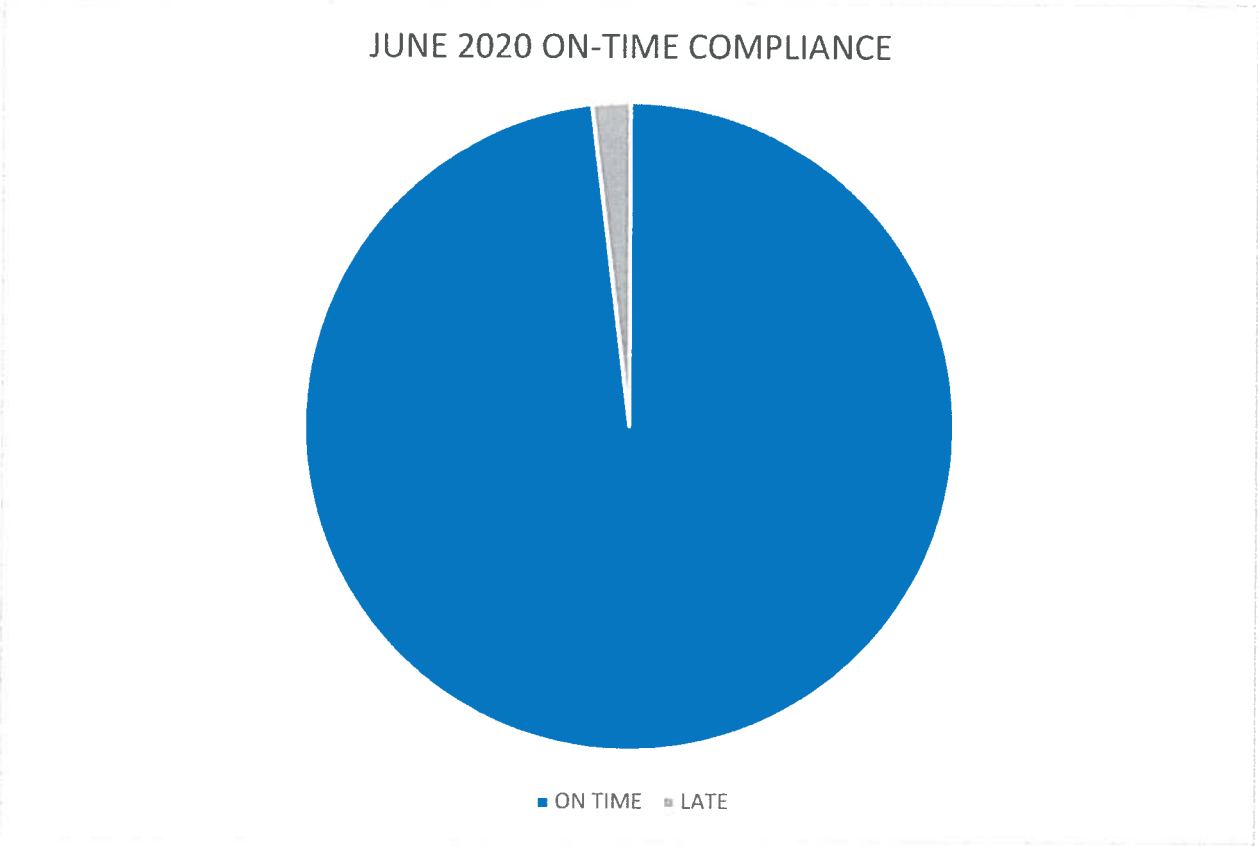
By: Grace Lee
Sr. Economic Development Specialist

GARDEN GROVE

CODE 2	
RESPONSES	**720**
ON TIME	**705**
LATE	**15**
CODE 3	
RESPONSES	**116**
ON TIME	**115**
LATE	**1**
TOTALS	
RESPONSES	**836**
ON TIME	**820**
LATE	**16**
PERCENTAGE	**98.08%**

AVERAGE RESPONSE TIME: **8:37**

AVERAGE LATE TIME: **2:07**



Attachment II.B.
Mgrs. Memo 7/16/20

PRESS RELEASE

For Immediate Release

Media Contacts:

Molly Nichelson
County of Orange
Cell: (714) 788-8060
Molly.Nichelson@ocgov.com

Mike Lyster
City of Anaheim
Cell: (714) 686-4402
mlyster@anaheim.net

County of Orange Significantly Ramps Up Testing Capacity With Private-Public Partnership

Large-scale drive-through COVID-19 testing opens at Anaheim Convention Center July 15

Santa Ana, Calif. (July 14, 2020) – In a model private-public partnership, the County of Orange announced today that thanks to a collaboration with 360 Clinic and the City of Anaheim, the County will be able to significantly increase COVID-19 testing capacity with the opening of large scale drive-through testing at Anaheim Convention Center starting July 15.

"This is really helpful in our fight to get the Novel Coronavirus under control in Orange County," said **Orange County Board of Supervisors Chairwoman Michelle Steel, Second District.** "Ramping up testing particularly among frontline workers and hard-hit communities is essential as we work to better understand the spread of the virus in our communities and work to make better policy that will protect the public while also allowing our residents to go to work, pay their bills and put food on the table."

360 Clinic will be conducting no-out-of-pocket cost testing leveraging personal insurance reimbursements and federal government assistance for the uninsured, with additional financial support from the County.

"So many Orange County residents, who are among the frontline workers in our community, need testing to protect their health and the health of their families. The Anaheim Convention Center, with its big open space, provides us a wonderful opportunity to provide the critically needed testing services and, at the same time, keep everyone safe," said **Vice Chairman Supervisor Andrew Do, First District**. "The Convention Center is also centrally located to be able to serve both Anaheim and Santa Ana, two cities that need access to testing the most, given the high number of cases in those cities."

Tests will be available for individuals on prioritized for testing by the California Department of Public Health:

- People with symptoms
- Close contacts to people known to have COVID-19
- Healthcare workers and first responders
- Residents and employees of congregate living facilities
- Essential workers (grocery store, food supply, utility workers and public employees)

"This is so important for Anaheim – one of the hardest hit cities in Orange County," said **Supervisor Doug Chaffee, Fourth District.** "Anaheim and Santa Ana – Orange County's largest cities make up nearly 22 percent of our population, but they account for 40 percent of the cases."

The initial target is to conduct 600 to 800 tests per day, five days per week with a goal of reaching 1,200 per day within two weeks. 360 Clinic and the convention center have the capacity to expand volume depending public health recommendations as well as lab and supply capacities.

"With the ability to test more people, the anxiety over whether it's just a cough or flu or whether it's COVID, can be allayed," **said Supervisor Donald P. Wagner, Third District.** "The data from this new supersite will help us refine our knowledge of COVID-19 and be better prepared in Orange County."

Orange County residents who have insurance are requested to contact their medical provider first about getting tested prior to registering for an appointment at the Anaheim Convention Center site; and most HMO's request that members obtain testing through their own provider.

Orange County residents who meet the aforementioned criteria may register online starting today in the evening at http://occovid19.ochealthinfo.com/supersite. Participants will be asked to provide their contact information along with their health insurance information (if they have it) while selecting their appointment date and time. Once an individual has successfully registered, they will receive a confirmation text or email. They will be required to show this confirmation on the date and time of their registration in order to be tested.

More information about the Anaheim Convention Center testing site process may be found at: http://occovid19.ochealthinfo.com/supersite.

Supervisor Lisa Bartlett, Fifth District said, "Testing is key to providing people the information they need to make decisions and take action to protect themselves and others, should they test positive for COVID-19."

Starting on Wednesday, July 15, the Anaheim Convention Center site will operate Wednesdays – Sundays from 8 a.m. to 3 p.m. Should Orange County residents have questions, they may contact a 360 Clinic representative at (800) 446-8888. More information about testing as well as other testing sites across Orange County may be found at: ochealthinfo.com/covidtest.

"As Orange County's largest city, Anaheim is joining with the County to meet the challenge of coronavirus," said **Anaheim Mayor Harry Sidhu**. "No other city has the space and skills to make this happen on this scale. This will expand testing for Anaheim and all of Orange County at a critical time."

Orange County has conducted more than 307,400 PCR tests as of July 12 with 24,715 people testing positive. More than 420 people have died from the disease in Orange County – more than half of that number at skilled nursing facilities.

"This mirrors what the state sites have been able to do and adds major additional capacity for those not able to get tested because of the overwhelming demand," said Orange County Agency Director and Acting County Health Officer **Dr. Clayton Chau**.

More Information:

- OC Health Care Agency Network of Testing, visit ochealthinfo.com/covidtest
- To find out what to do while waiting for test results or if a COVID-19 test is positive, go to ochealthinfo.com/slowthespread

###

NOTA DE

Para su inmediata publicación

Contactos en los medios de comunicación:

Molly Nichelson
Condado de Orange
Teléfono móvil: (714) 788-8060
Molly.Nichelson@ocgov.com

Mike Lyster
Ciudad de Anaheim
Teléfono móvil: (714) 686-4402
mlyster@anaheim.net

El condado de Orange aumenta significativamente su capacidad de realizar pruebas a través de una alianza entre el sector público y privado.

La realización de pruebas para detección de la COVID-19 a gran escala con toma de muestras a través de la ventanilla del automóvil comenzará el 15 de julio en el Centro de Convenciones de Anaheim

Santa Ana, Calif. (14 de julio de 2020) - En una alianza modelo entre el sector público y privado, el condado de Orange anunció hoy que gracias a la colaboración entre 360 Clinic y la ciudad de Anaheim, el condado podrá aumentar significativamente la capacidad de pruebas para diagnosticar la COVID-19. La realización de pruebas a gran escala con toma de muestras a través de la ventanilla del automóvil tendrá lugar en el Centro de Convenciones de Anaheim a partir del 15 de julio.

"Esto es realmente útil en nuestra lucha para tener el nuevo coronavirus bajo control en el condado de Orange", declaró la **Presidenta de la Junta de Supervisores del Condado de Orange por el Segundo Distrito, Michelle Steel.** "Aumentar la realización de pruebas, especialmente entre los trabajadores que se encuentran en la primera línea y en las comunidades más afectadas, es fundamental para comprender mejor la propagación del virus en nuestras comunidades y trabajar para hacer una mejor política que proteja a la gente y, al mismo tiempo, que permita a nuestros residentes ir a trabajar, pagar sus cuentas y poner comida en sus mesas".

360 Clinic realizará pruebas sin costo alguno aprovechando los reembolsos de los seguros médicos personales y la ayuda que el gobierno federal brinda a las personas que no cuentan con un seguro, con el apoyo financiero adicional del condado.

"Muchos residentes del condado de Orange, quienes ejercen trabajos en la primera línea en nuestra comunidad, necesitan las pruebas para proteger su salud y la de sus familias. El gran espacio abierto con que cuenta el Centro de Convenciones de Anaheim nos brinda una excelente oportunidad para llevar a cabo los servicios de pruebas diagnósticas que tanto necesitamos y, al mismo tiempo, mantener a todos a salvo", informó el **Supervisor Vicepresidente del Primer Distrito, Andrew Do.** "El Centro de Convenciones también tiene una ubicación céntrica que sirve tanto a Anaheim como a Santa Ana, dos ciudades que necesitan tener acceso a la realización de más pruebas diagnósticas, debido al elevado número de casos en esas ciudades".

Las pruebas estarán disponibles para aquellas personas que tienen prioridad para realizársela de acuerdo con el Departamento de Salud Pública de California:

- Personas con síntomas
- Contactos cercanos de personas que hayan sido diagnosticadas con la COVID-19
- Trabajadores del área de la salud y de primera intervención
- Residentes y empleados en infraestructuras de viviendas colectivas
- Trabajadores esenciales (trabajadores de tiendas de alimentos, suministros de alimentos, servicios públicos y empleados públicos)

"Esto es muy importante para Anaheim, una de las ciudades más afectadas del condado de Orange", declaró el **Supervisor del Cuarto Distrito, Doug Chaffe.** "Anaheim y Santa Ana, las dos ciudades más grandes del condado de Orange, con casi el 22 por ciento de toda la población, tienen el 40% de los casos".

El objetivo inicial es realizar de 600 a 800 pruebas por día, cinco días a la semana, con la meta de alcanzar 1,200 pruebas diarias dentro de dos semanas. 360 Clinic y el Centro de Convenciones tienen la capacidad de aumentar el volumen dependiendo de las recomendaciones de salud pública, así como de la capacidad de suministros y de los laboratorios.

"Al tener la capacidad de realizar la prueba a más personas, podremos aliviar la ansiedad sobre si se trata de una tos, una gripe o si es COVID", aseguró el **Supervisor por el Tercer Distrito, Donald P. Wagner.** "Los datos que obtengamos de este nuevo gran centro de realización de pruebas nos ayudará a perfeccionar nuestro conocimiento sobre la COVID-19 y a estar mejor preparados en el condado de Orange".

Se solicita a los residentes del condado de Orange que cuentan con seguro médico que, en primer lugar, se pongan en contacto con su proveedor médico para realizarse la prueba, antes de programar una cita en el Centro de Convenciones. La mayoría de las Organizaciones para el Mantenimiento de la Salud (Heatlh Maintenance Organizations, HMO) piden que sus afiliados se realicen la prueba a través de su proveedor.

Los residentes del condado de Orange que cumplen con el criterio previamente mencionado pueden registrarse esta noche en línea a través de http://occovid19.ochealthinfo.com/supersite. Al seleccionar la fecha y la hora de su cita, se les pedirá a los participantes que proporcionen su información de contacto, así como la información de su seguro médico (en caso de que tengan uno). Una vez que una persona se haya registrado correctamente, recibirá un texto o un correo de confirmación. Se solicitará que muestre la confirmación con la fecha y la hora del registro para que puedan realizarle la prueba.

Podrá encontrar más información sobre el proceso de realización de pruebas en el centro de convenciones de Anaheim en: http://occovid19.ochealthinfo.com/supersite.

La Supervisora del Quinto Distrito, Lisa Bartlett, aseguró que: "La prueba es clave para proporcionar a la gente la información necesaria para tomar decisiones y tomar medidas para protegerse a ellos mismos y a los demás, en caso de que den positivo en la prueba de COVID-19".

A partir del miércoles 15 de julio, el Centro de Convenciones de Anaheim funcionará de miércoles a domingo, de 8:00 a.m. a 3:00 p.m. Si los residentes del Condado de Orange tienen preguntas, pueden comunicarse con un representante de 360 Clinic a través del número (800) 446-8888. Podrá encontrar más información sobre las pruebas y de otros sitios donde las realicen en el condado de Orange en: ochealthinfo.com/covid test.

"Por ser la ciudad más grande del condado de Orange, Anaheim se une al condado para hacer frente al desafío del coronavirus", aseguró el **alcalde de Anaheim, Harry Sidhu.** "Ninguna otra ciudad tiene el espacio y las capacidades para hacer que esto suceda a esta escala. Esto ampliará la capacidad de realizar pruebas en Anaheim y en todo el condado Orange en un momento crítico".

El condado de Orange ha realizado, hasta el 12 de julio, más de 307,400 pruebas PCR, para un total de 24,715 personas que dieron positivo. Más de 420 personas han muerto por causa de esta enfermedad en el condado de Orange, más de la mitad de este número en centros de enfermería especializados.

"Esto es un reflejo de lo que los lugares estatales destinados a realizar pruebas han sido capaces de hacer y brinda una mayor capacidad adicional para aquellos que no pueden hacerse la prueba debido a la abrumadora demanda", así lo declaró el Director de la Agencia del Condado de Orange y Oficial de Salud del Condado en funciones, **Dr. Clayton Chau**.

Más información:

- Red de Pruebas de la Agencia de Cuidado de la Salud de OC en ochealthinfo.com/covid test.
- Para saber qué debe hacer mientras espera los resultados de las pruebas o si una prueba de COVID-19 resulta positiva, visite ochealthinfo.com/slow the spread

###

MWDOC

Memorandum

DATE: July 9, 2020

TO: Member Agencies – MWDOC Divisions Two & Three

FROM: Larry Dick, Director – Division Two
Bob McVicker, Director – Division Three

SUBJECT: Monthly Water Usage Data, Tier 2 Projection & Water Supply Information

---

The attached figures show the recent trend of water consumption in Orange County (OC), an estimate of Imported Water Sales for MWDOC, and selected water supply information.

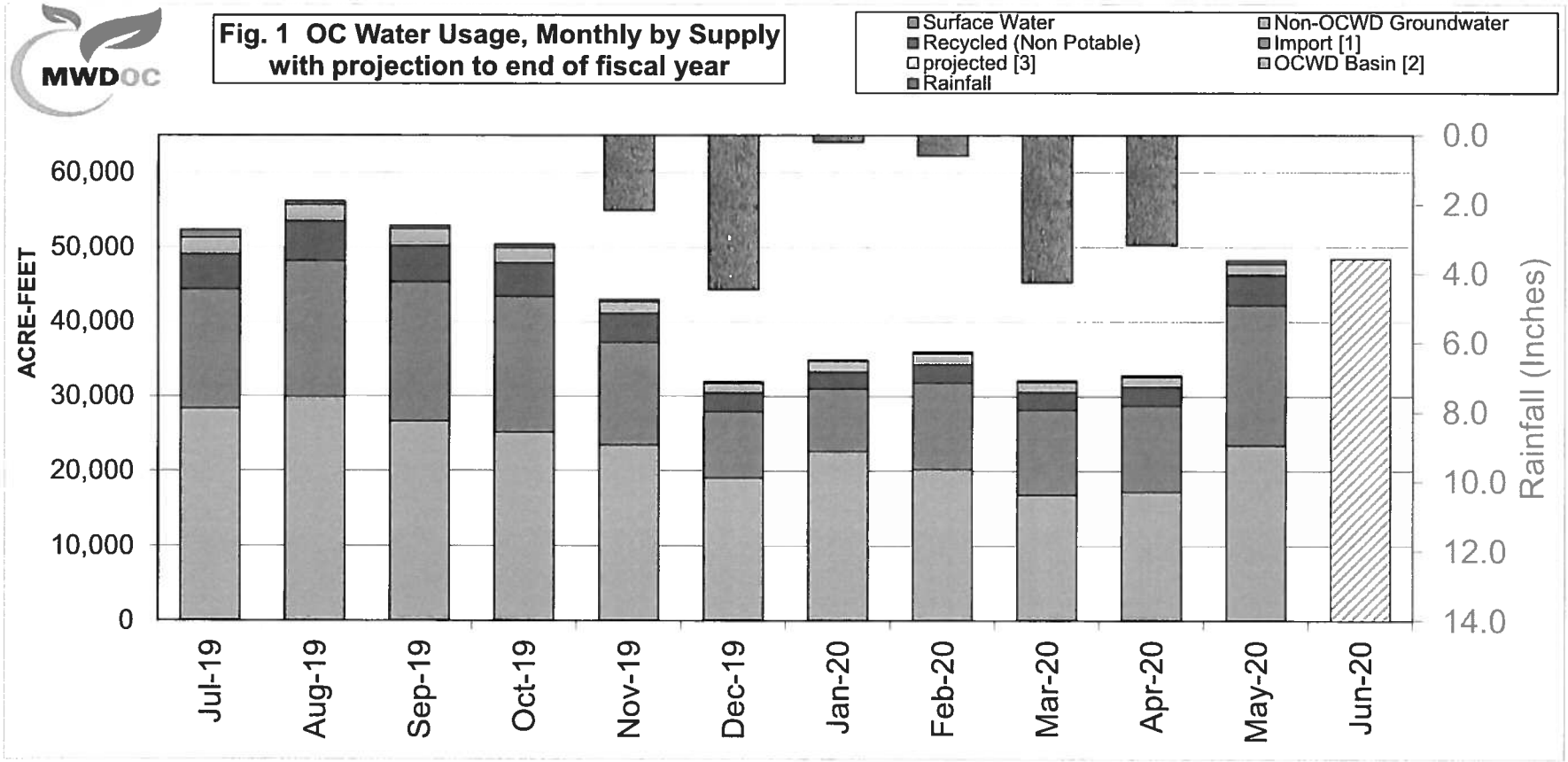
- OC Water Usage, Monthly by Supply ***OCWD Groundwater was the main supply in May.***
- OC Water Usage, Monthly, Comparison to Previous Years Water usage in ***May 2020 was above average compared to the last 5 years***. We are projecting a slight increase in overall water usage compared to FY 2018-19. It has been 38 months since all mandatory water restrictions were lifted by the California State Water Resources Control Board.
- Historical OC Water Consumption Orange County M & I water consumption is estimated to be ***519,000 AF in FY 2019-20*** *(this includes ~15 TAF of agricultural usage and non-retail water agency usage).* This is about ***3,000 AF more than FY 2018-19*** and is about ***21,000 AF less than FY 2017-18***. Water usage per person is projected to be slightly higher in ***FY 2019-20 for Orange County at 142 gallons per day*** (This includes recycled water). Although OC population has increased 20% over the past two decades, water usage has not increased, on average. A long-term decrease in per-capita water usage is attributed mostly to Water Use Efficiency (water conservation) efforts. ***O.C. Water Usage for the last four Fiscal Years is the lowest since the 1982-83 Fiscal Year*** (FY 1982-83 was the third wettest year on record).

Water Supply Information Includes data on Rainfall in OC; the OCWD Basin overdraft; Northern California and Colorado River Basin hydrologic data; the State Water Project (SWP) Allocation, and regional storage volumes. The data have implications for the magnitude of supplies from the three watersheds that are the principal sources of water for OC. Note that a hydrologic year is Oct. 1st through Sept. 30th.

- Orange County's accumulated precipitation through ***early June*** was average for this period. Water year to date rainfall in Orange County is ***14.79 inches***, which is ***116% of normal***.

- Northern California accumulated precipitation through ***early June*** was ***65% of normal for this period.*** Water Year 2019 was 137% of normal while water year 2018 was 82% of normal. The ***Northern California snowpack*** was ***71% of normal*** as of April 8th. ***As of late June, 46.74%*** of California is experiencing ***moderate to extreme drought conditions*** while 58.21% of the state is experiencing abnormally dry conditions. The State Water Project Contractors Table A Allocation was increased to 20% in May 2020.

- Colorado River Basin accumulated precipitation through ***late April was 84% of normal*** for this period. The ***Upper Colorado Basin snowpack was 100% of normal*** as of April 6th. ***Lake Mead and Lake Powell*** combined have about ***65% of their average storage volume*** for this time of year and are at ***46.7% of their total capacity***. If Lake Mead's ***level falls below a "trigger" limit 1,075 ft. at the end of a calendar year***, then a shortage will be declared by the US Bureau of Reclamation (USBR), impacting Colorado River water deliveries to the Lower Basin states. As of early March, Lake Mead levels were ***12.2' above the "trigger" limit***. The USBR predicts that the start of 2020 will not hit the "trigger" level but there is ***a 0% chance that the trigger level will be hit in 2021 and a 9% chance in 2022.***

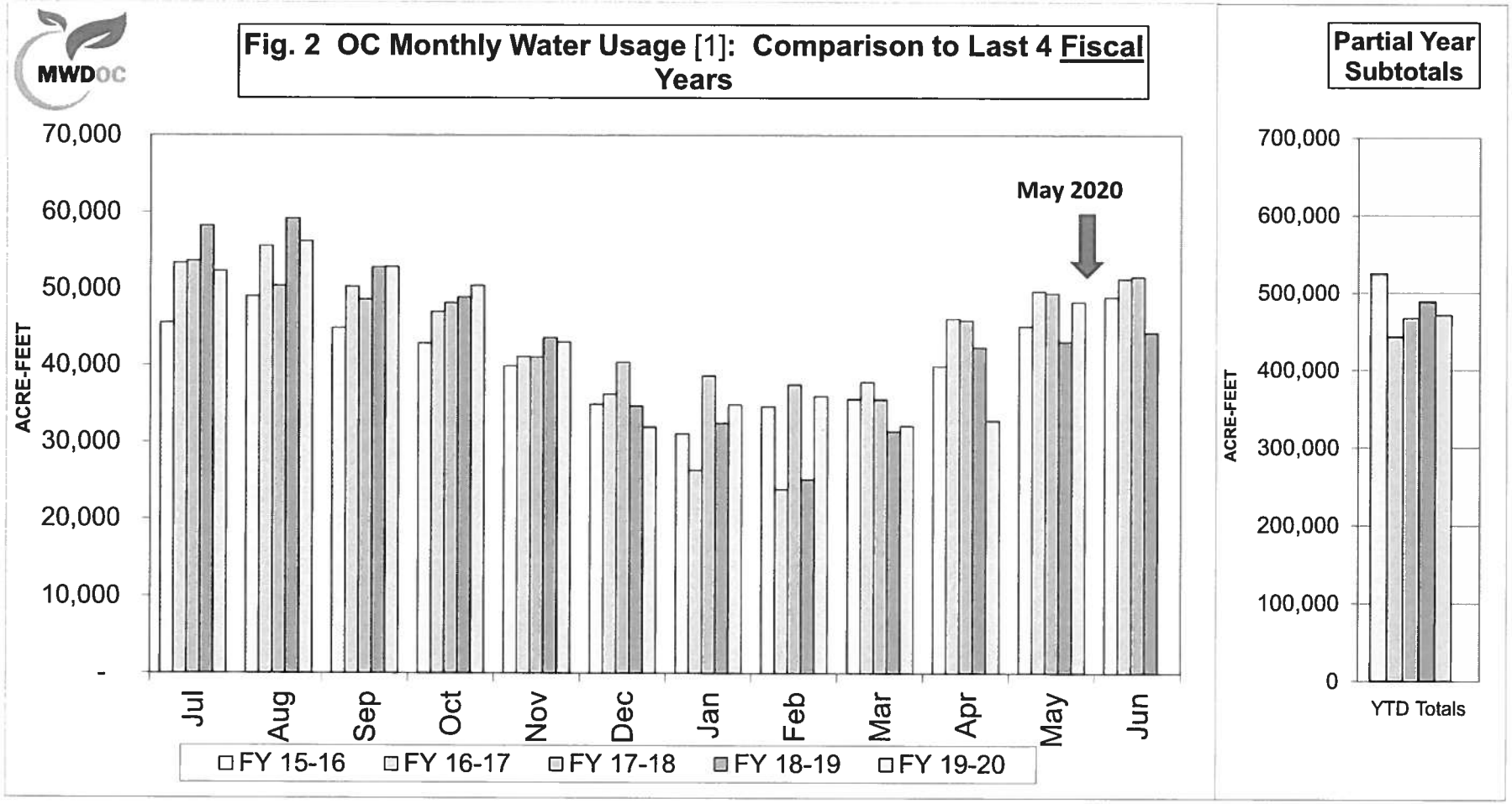


[1] Imported water for consumptive use. Includes "In-Lieu" deliveries and CUP water extraction. Excludes "Direct Replenishment" deliveries of spreading water and deliveries into Irvine Lake.

[2] GW for consumptive use only. Excludes In-Lieu water deliveries and CUP water extraction that are counted with Import. BPP in FY '19-20 is 77%.

[3] MWDOC's estimate of monthly demand is based on the projected 5 Year historical retail water demand and historical monthly demand patterns.

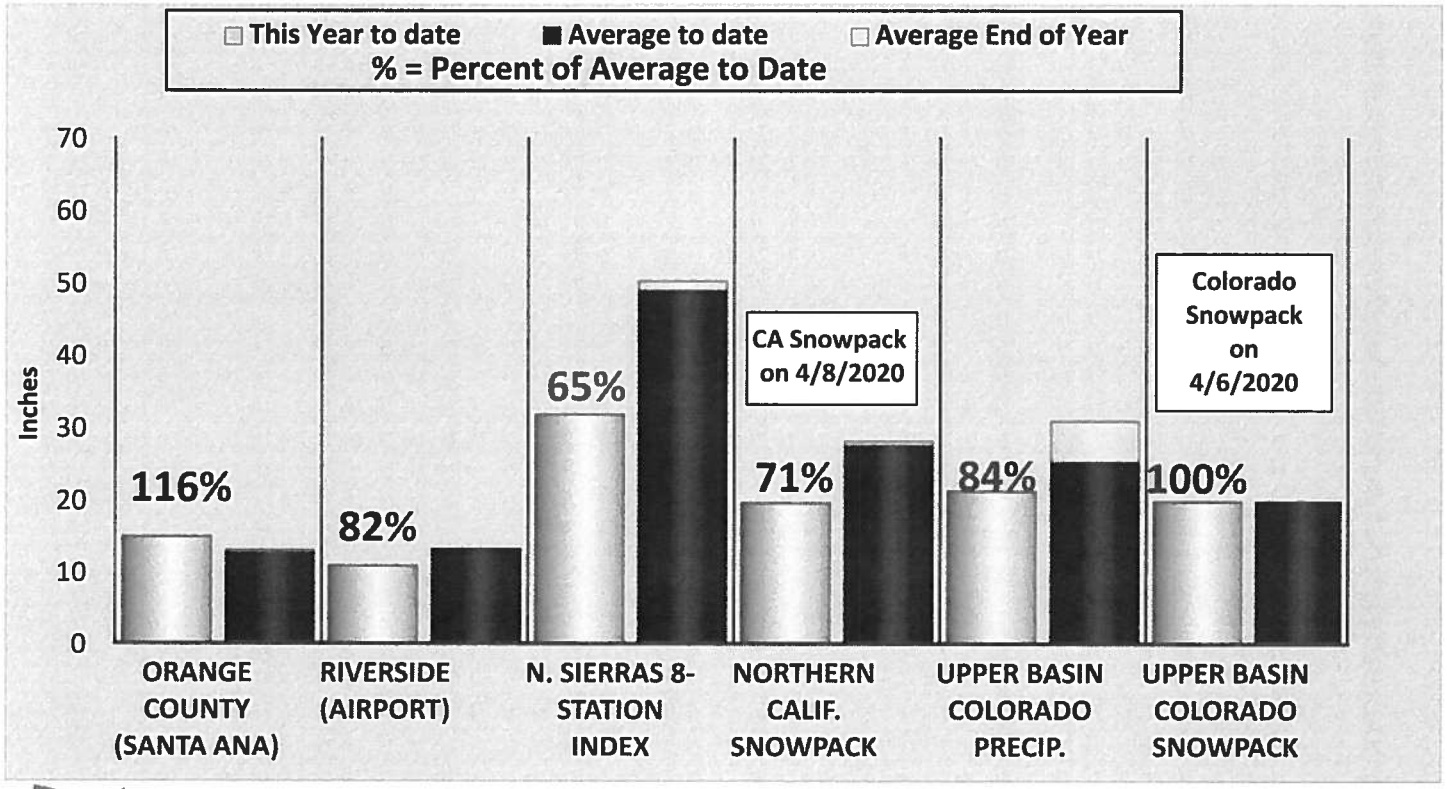
[4] Total water usage includes IRWD groundwater agricultural use and usage by non-retail water agencies.



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

Accumulated Precipitation

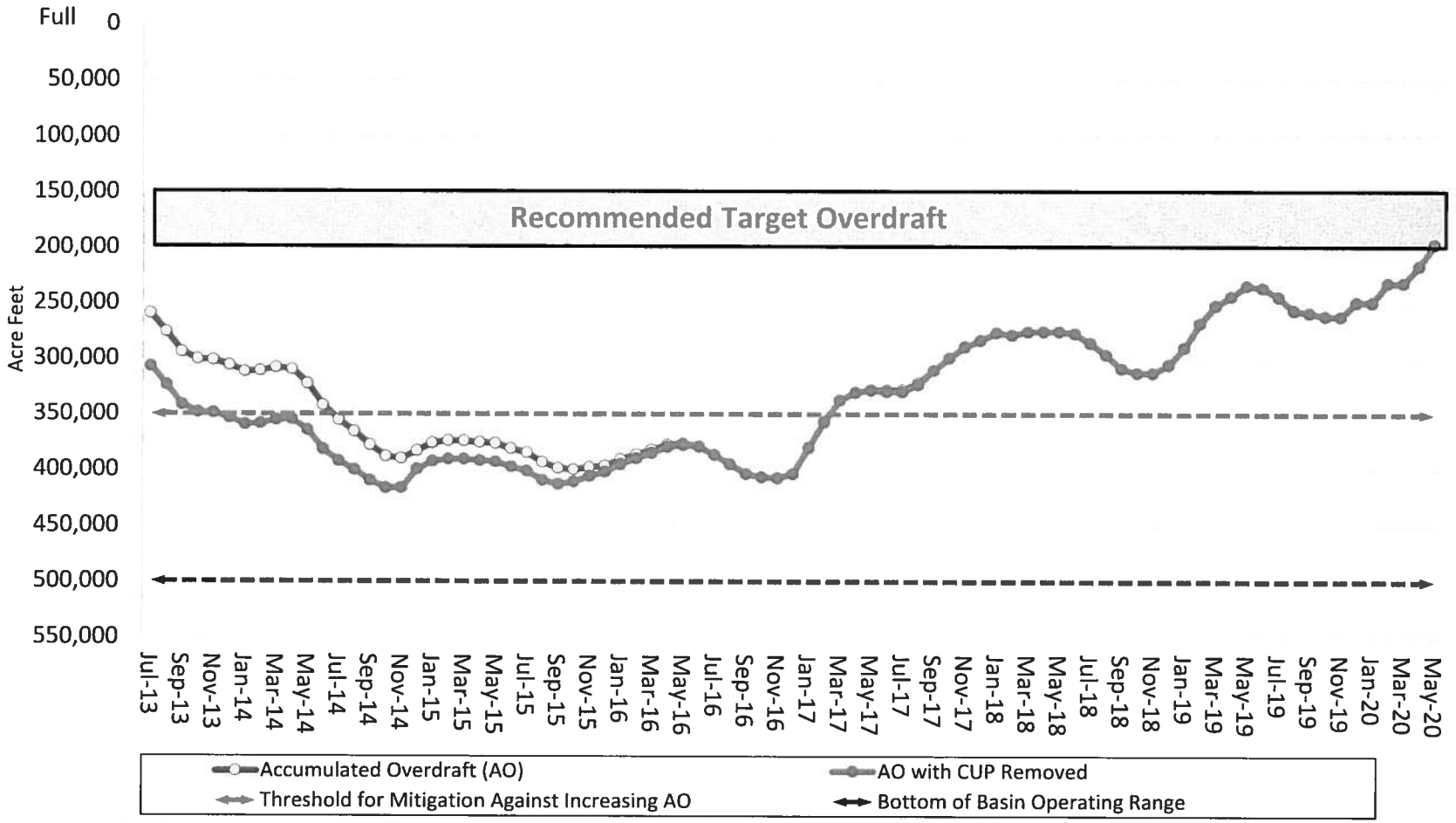
for the *Oct.-Sep.* water year, later June 2020



MWDOC

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

Accumulated Overdraft of the OCWD Groundwater Basin as of May 2020

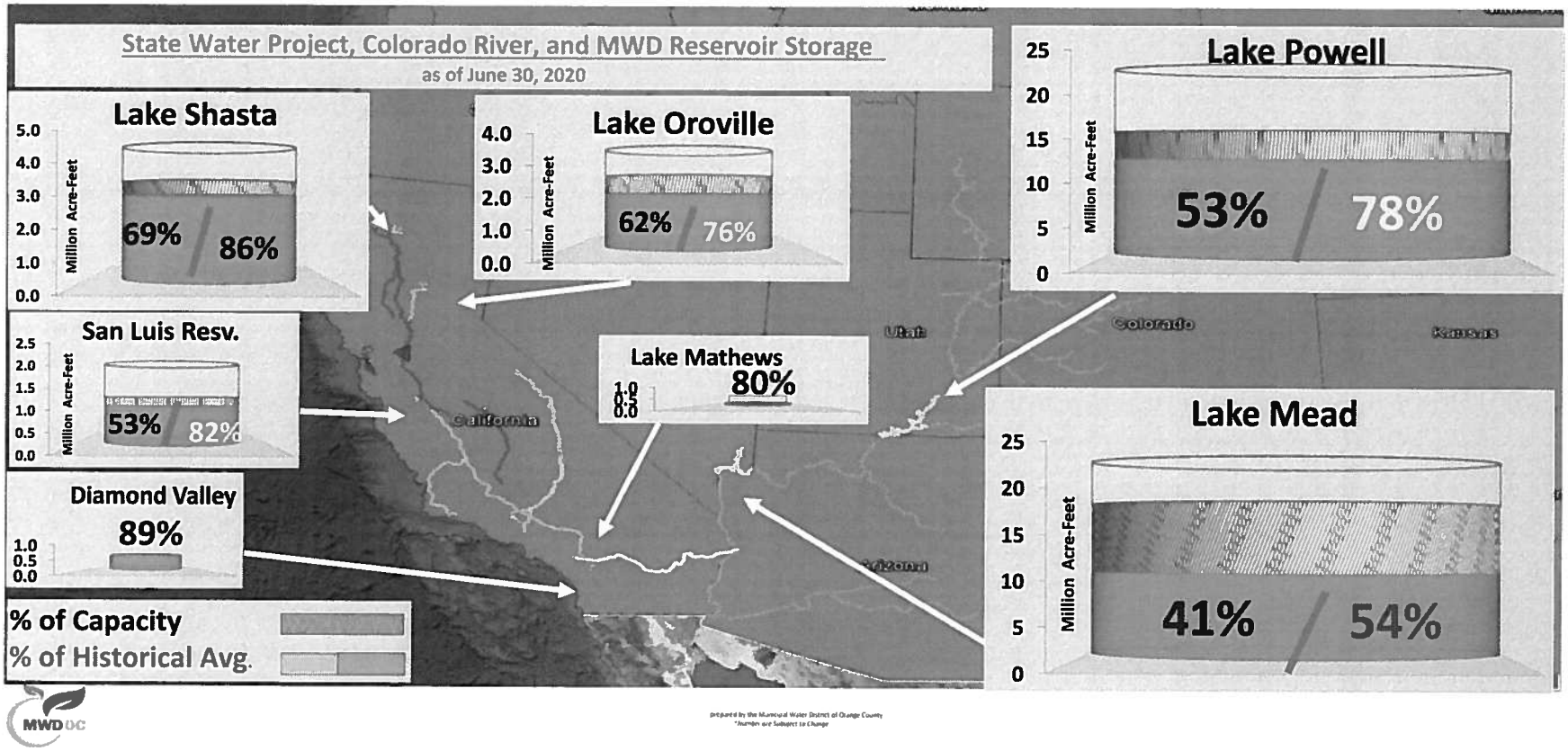


	Jul-18	Aug-18	Sep-18	Oct-18	Nov-18	Dec-18	Jan-19	Feb-19	Mar-19	Apr-19	May-19	Jun-19
AO (AF)	285,494	296,106	308,748	312,758	312,782	305,367	289,860	267,879	251,876	243,604	234,048	236,005
AO w/CUP removed (AF)	285,494	296,106	308,748	312,758	312,782	305,367	289,860	267,879	251,876	243,604	234,048	236,005
	Jul-19	Aug-19	Sep-19	Oct-19	Nov-19	Dec-19	Jan-20	Feb-20	Mar-20	Apr-20	May-20	Jun-20
AO (AF)	244,057	256,239	258,445	261,464	261,645	248,909	249,051	231,354	231,354	216,098	196,677	
AO w/CUP removed (AF)	244,057	256,239	258,446	261,464	261,645	248,909	249,051	231,354	231,354	216,098	196,677	

** Source ~ OCWD Monthly Board of Directors Packet*

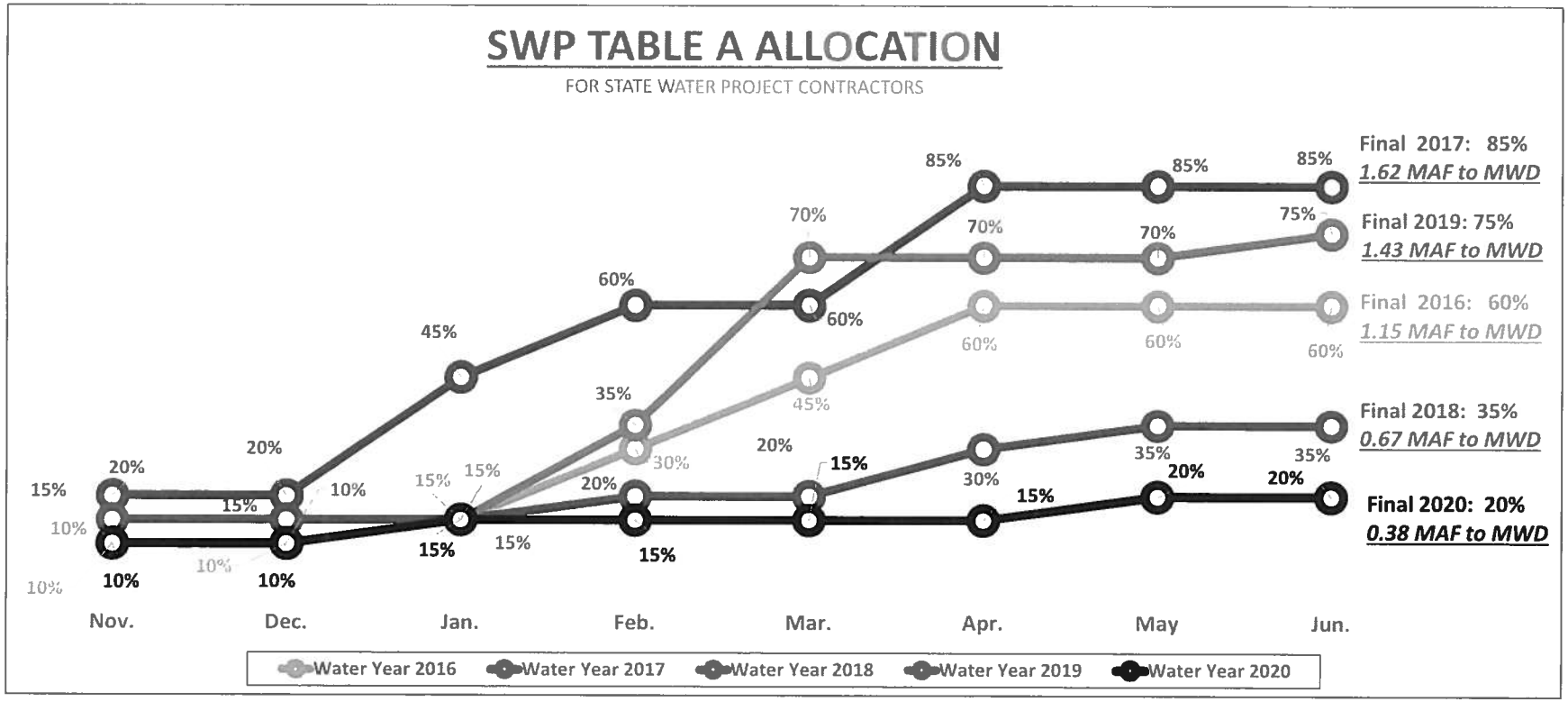
MWDOC

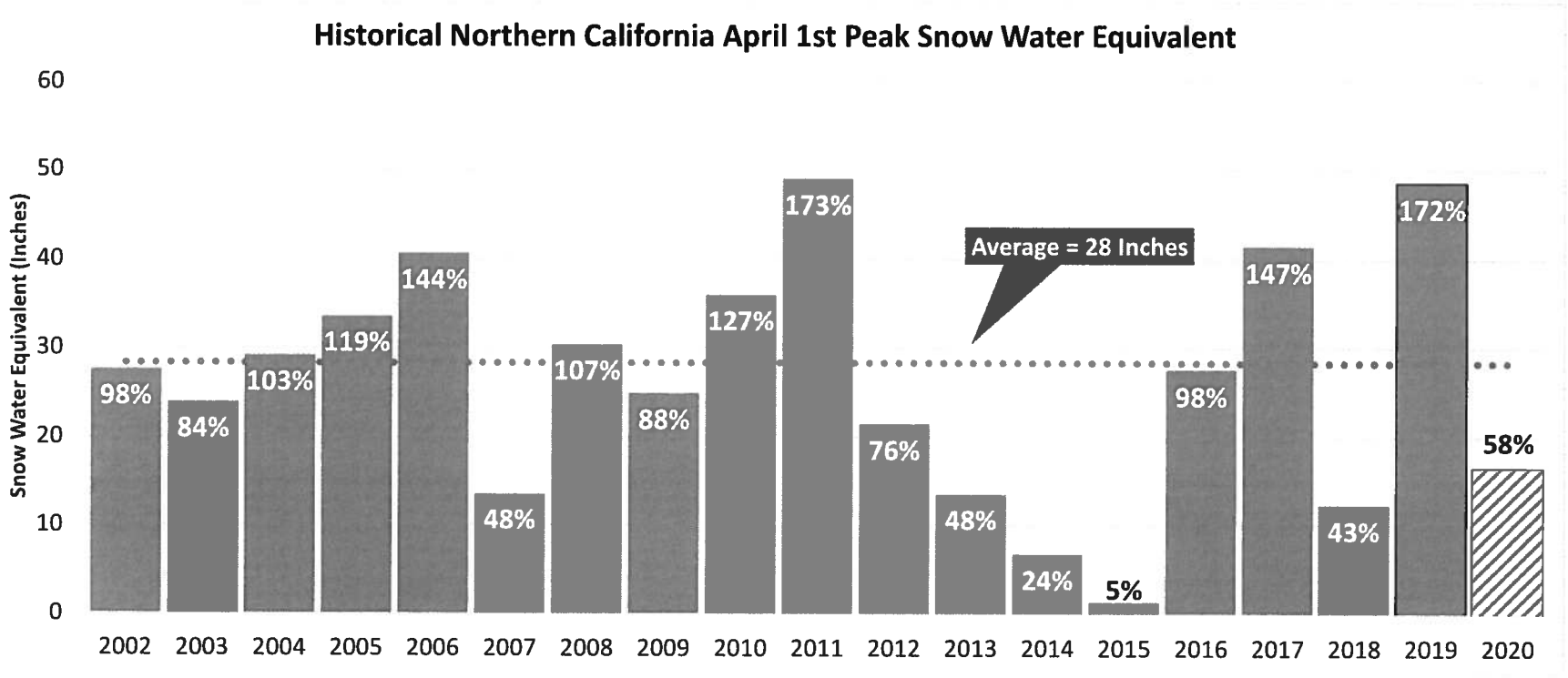
Source of data = OCWD monthly Water Resources Report in Board meeting packet

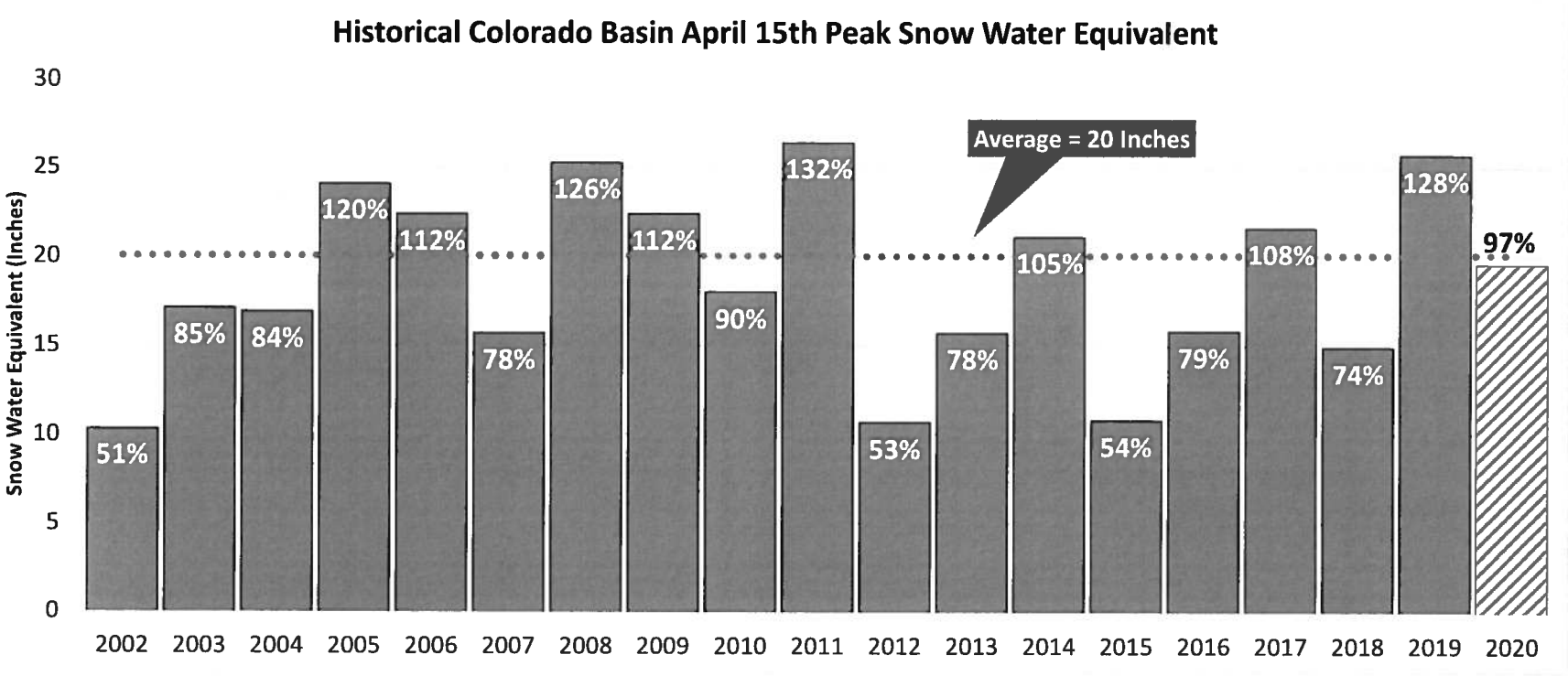


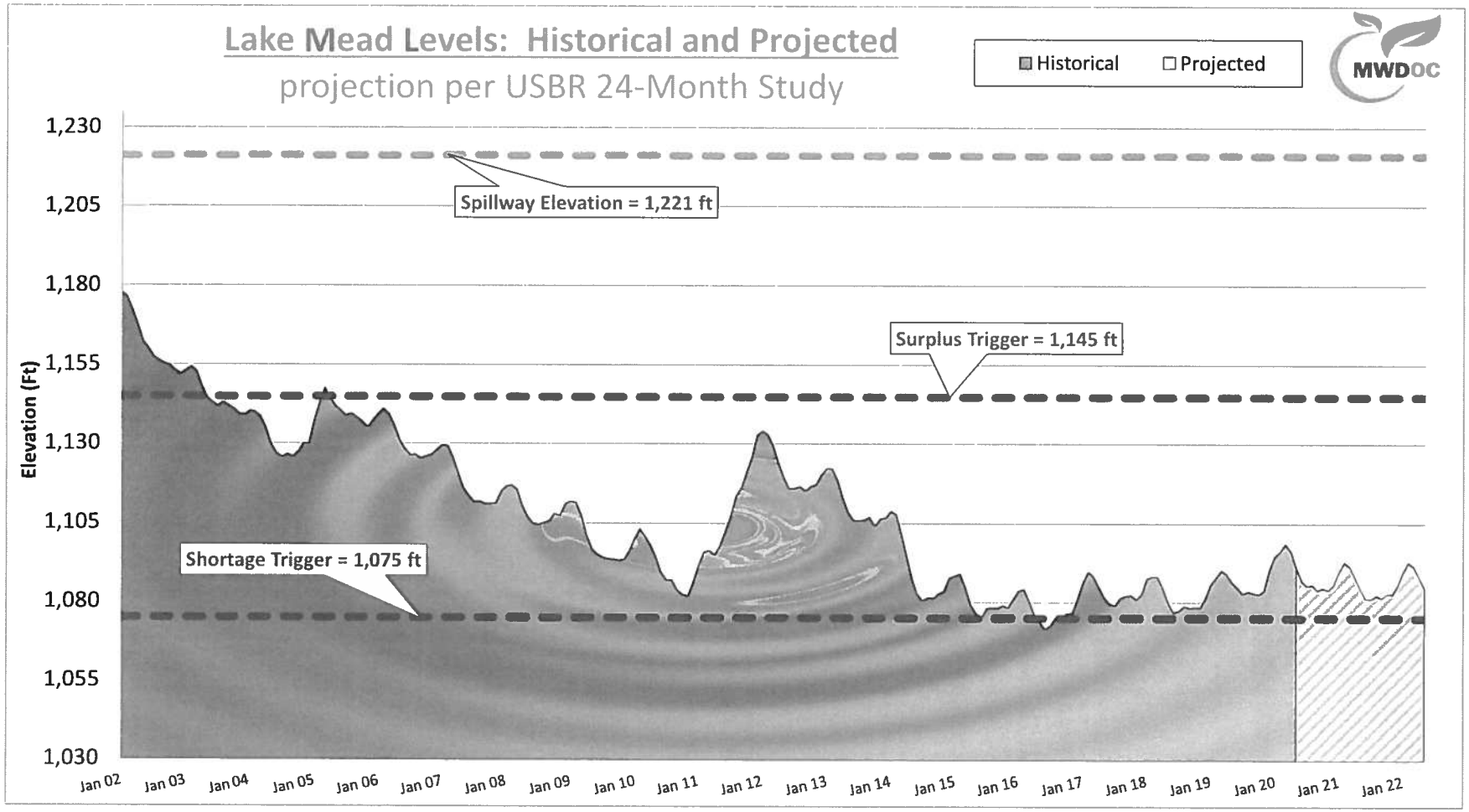
MWDOC

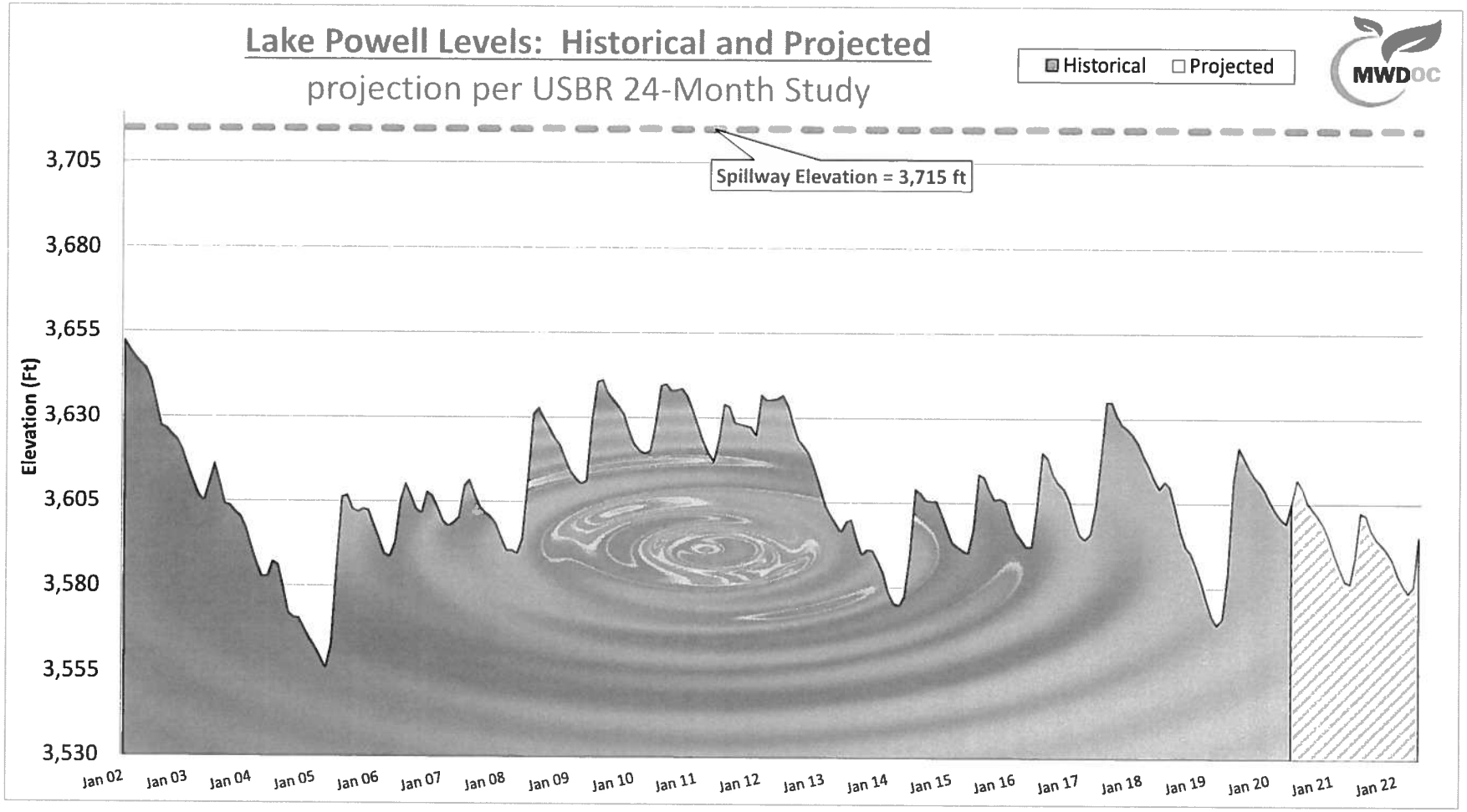
Prepared by the Municipal Water District of Orange County
*Numbers are Subject to Change

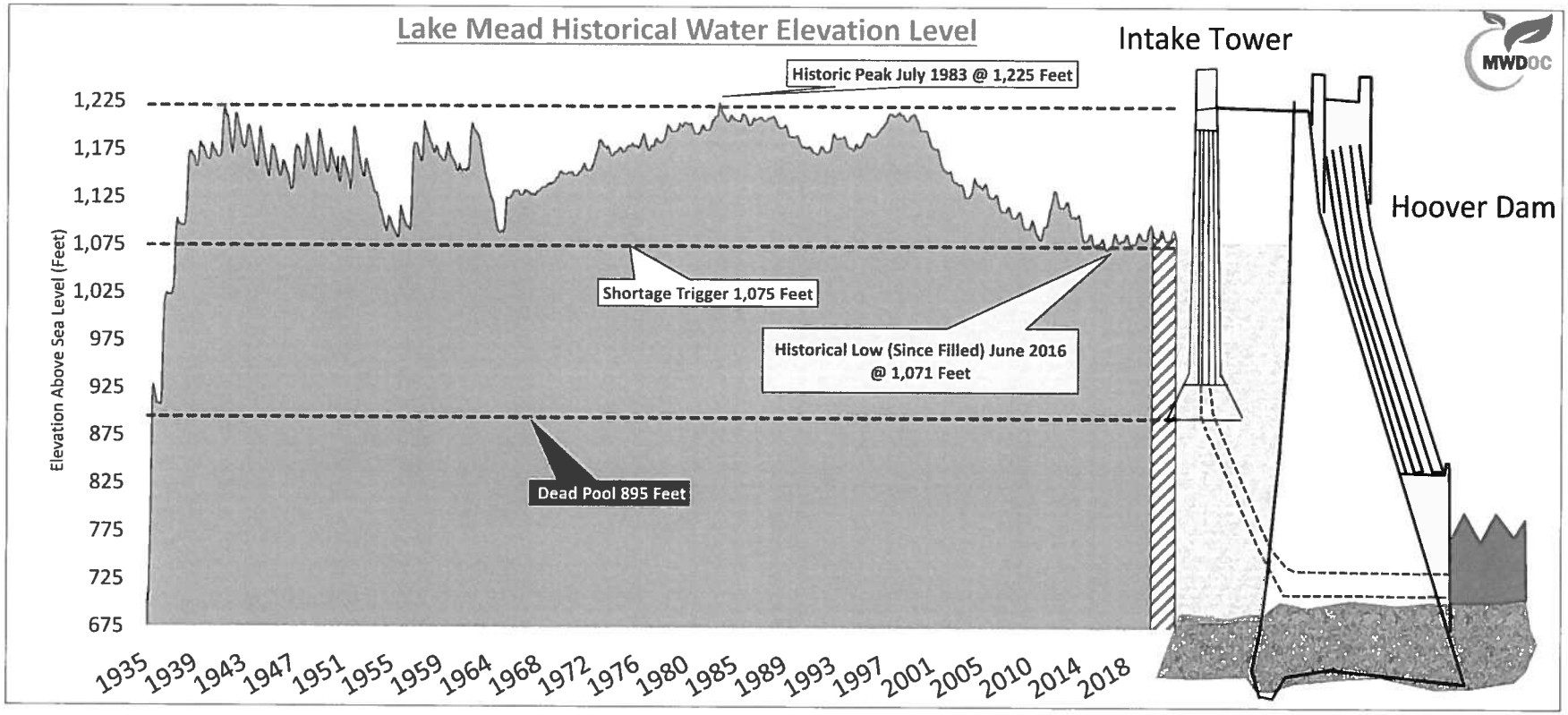

SWP TABLE A ALLOCATION
FOR STATE WATER PROJECT CONTRACTORS
Final 2017: 85%
1.62 MAF to MWD
Final 2019: 75%
1.43 MAF to MWD
Final 2016: 60%
1.15 MAF to MWD
Final 2018: 35%
0.67 MAF to MWD
Final 2020: 20%
0.38 MAF to MWD
Nov.
Dec.
Jan.
Feb.
Mar.
Apr.
May
Jun.
Water Year 2016
Water Year 2017
Water Year 2018
Water Year 2019
Water Year 2020


Historical Northern California April 1st Peak Snow Water Equivalent
Snow Water Equivalent (Inches)
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
Average = 28 Inches
98%
84%
103%
119%
144%
48%
107%
88%
127%
173%
76%
48%
24%
5%
98%
147%
43%
172%
58%
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017
2018
2019
2020


Historical Colorado Basin April 15th Peak Snow Water Equivalent
Snow Water Equivalent (Inches)
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
Average = 20 Inches
51%
85%
84%
120%
112%
78%
126%
112%
90%
132%
53%
78%
105%
54%
79%
108%
74%
128%
97%
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017
2018
2019
2020


Lake Mead Levels: Historical and Projected
projection per USBR 24-Month Study
Historical
Projected
MWDOC
Spillway Elevation = 1,221 ft
Surplus Trigger = 1,145 ft
Shortage Trigger = 1,075 ft
Elevation (Ft)
1,230
1,205
1,180
1,155
1,130
1,105
1,080
1,055
1,030
Jan 02
Jan 03
Jan 04
Jan 05
Jan 06
Jan 07
Jan 08
Jan 09
Jan 10
Jan 11
Jan 12
Jan 13
Jan 14
Jan 15
Jan 16
Jan 17
Jan 18
Jan 19
Jan 20
Jan 21
Jan 22


Lake Powell Levels: Historical and Projected
projection per USBR 24-Month Study
Historical
Projected
MWDOC
Spillway Elevation = 3,715 ft
Elevation (Ft)
3,705
3,680
3,655
3,630
3,605
3,580
3,555
3,530
Jan 02
Jan 03
Jan 04
Jan 05
Jan 06
Jan 07
Jan 08
Jan 09
Jan 10
Jan 11
Jan 12
Jan 13
Jan 14
Jan 15
Jan 16
Jan 17
Jan 18
Jan 19
Jan 20
Jan 21
Jan 22


Lake Mead Historical Water Elevation Level
Intake Tower
MWDOC
Historic Peak July 1983 @ 1,225 Feet
Shortage Trigger 1,075 Feet
Historical Low (Since Filled) June 2016
@ 1,071 Feet
Dead Pool 895 Feet
Hoover Dam
Elevation Above Sea Level (Feet)
1,225
1,175
1,125
1,075
1,025
975
925
875
825
775
725
675
1935
1939
1943
1947
1951
1955
1959
1964
1968
1972
1976
1980
1985
1989
1993
1997
2001
2005
2010
2014
2018

JOINT FORCES TRAINING BASE
COMMUNITY UPDATE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Col. (CA) Richard Lalor: (562) 795-2096 or (626) 733-1170
Staff Sgt. Crystal Housman: (805) 458-3825

July 14, 2020
Update 20-07

LT. COL MANJU VIG APPOINTED DEPUTY COMMANDER OF JOINT FORCES TRAINING BASE LOS ALAMITOS

LOS ALAMITOS, Calif. – Joint Forces Training Base, Los Alamitos, (JFTB) is pleased to announce U.S. Army Lt. Col. Manju Vig as the installation's new deputy commander. She concurrently serves as commander of Headquarters and Headquarters Battalion, for the California Army National Guard's 40th Infantry Division, which is based at JFTB.

Vig enlisted in the Army in 1992, serving on active duty for five years before transitioning to the California Army National Guard. She received her commission in August 2001 from Officer Candidate School and branched into the Ordinance Corps. She is also a branch-qualified Adjutant General Corps officer.

Her recent military assignments include Executive Officer, Recruiting and Retention and G1 Mobilization Officer, National Guard Bureau in Washington D.C; Commander, 49th Human Resource Company; and G1, 40th Infantry Division. She deployed to Afghanistan in June 2015 and in September 2017 in support of Operation ENDURING FREEDOM.

Vig is a graduate of the United States Army Command and General Staff College. Her civilian education includes a Bachelor of Arts in Social Science from California State University, Sacramento, and a Master of Arts Degree in Acquisitions and Procurement from Webster University. She also earned her teaching credential in Social Science with an emphasis in English Second Language from San Francisco State University.

Her awards and decorations include the Bronze Star Medal, Defense Meritorious Service Medal, Meritorious Service Medal with one Oak Leaf Cluster, Army Commendation Medal with one Oak Leaf Cluster, and the Global War on Terrorism Service Medal.

Vig succeeds Lt. Col Noland Flores, who has retired following a military career of more than 30 years in service to his state and nation.

For additional information, please contact Col. (CA) Richard Lalor at (562) 795-2096 or via email at richard.w.lalor2.nfg@mail.mil, or Staff Sgt. Crystal Housman at (805) 458-3825 or via email at crystal.c.housman.mil@mail.mil.

-30-


VIG
U.S. ARMY

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

OFFICIAL NOTICE
FOR COMMUNITIES IN ORANGE COUNTY
PLEASE READ IMMEDIATELY

AMENDMENT TO THE NOTICE OF TREATMENT FOR THE ASIAN CITRUS PSYLLID

Between April 3, 2017 to June 9, 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, Orange, Placentia, Santa Ana, Tustin, Westminster, and Yorba Linda, in Orange County. HLB is a devastating disease of citrus and is spread through feeding action by populations of the Asian citrus psyllid (ACP), *Diaphorina citri* Kuwayama. In order to determine the extent of the infestation, and to define an appropriate response area, additional surveys took place for several days over a 250-meter radius area, centered on the detection sites. Based on the results of the surveys, implementation of the CDFA's current ACP and HLB response strategies, which include treatment for ACP, are necessary for eradication and control.

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

In accordance with integrated pest management principles, CDFA has evaluated possible treatment methods and determined that there are no physical, cultural or biological control methods available to control ACP in this area. The Notice of Treatment and the associated Proclamation of Emergency Program are valid until June 9, 2021, which is the amount of time necessary to determine that the treatment was successful.

The treatment plan for the ACP infestation will be implemented within a 250-meter radius of each detection site, as follows:

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

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

Public Notification:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Attachments

FINDINGS REGARDING A TREATMENT PLAN FOR
THE ASIAN CITRUS PSYLLID
Orange County
Program AM-1239

Between April 3, 2017 to June 9, 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, Orange, Placentia, Santa Ana, Tustin, Westminster, and Yorba Linda, in Orange County. HLB is a devastating disease of citrus and is spread through feeding action by populations of the Asian citrus psyllid (ACP), *Diaphorina citri* Kuwayama.

Additional surveys were conducted by CDFA in order to determine the extent of the infestation in Orange County and to define an appropriate response area. Each survey took place for several days over a 250-meter radius area, centered on the following detections: February 14, 2018, Fullerton; May 29, 2018, Yorba Linda; July 3, 2019, La Habra; December 5, 2019, Huntington Beach and Placentia; March 20, 2020, Westminster; May 1, 2020, Garden Grove; May 11, 2020, Fountain Valley and Tustin; May 28, 2020, Orange; June 9, 2020, Anaheim and Santa Ana. Based on these surveys, pest biology, findings and recommendations from California's HLB Task Force, the Primary State Entomologist, the Primary State Plant Pathologist, United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) experts on HLB and ACP, county agricultural commissioner representatives who are knowledgeable on HLB and ACP, and experience gained from USDA's control efforts in the southeastern United States, I have determined that an infestation of HLB exists and it poses a statewide imminent danger to the environment and economy.

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

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

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

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

These pests present a significant and imminent threat to the natural environment, agriculture, and economy of California. For example, HLB would have severe consequences to both the citrus industry and to the urban landscape via the decline and the death of citrus trees. California is the top citrus-producing state in the U.S., with total production valued at over $2.2 billion. Recent studies in Florida have shown that the presence of HLB increases citrus production costs by up to 40 percent and has resulted in a loss of over $7 billion and 6,600 jobs.

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

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

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

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

Based upon input from the HLB Task Force, the Primary State Entomologist, the Primary State Plant Pathologist, USDA experts on HLB and ACP, and county agricultural commissioner representatives who are knowledgeable on ACP and HLB, I find there are no physical, cultural or biological control methods that are both effective against ACP and allow CDFA to meet its statutory obligations, and therefore it is necessary to conduct chemical treatments to abate this threat. As a result, I am ordering insecticide treatments for ACP using ground-based equipment within a 250-meter radius around each HLB detection site and any subsequent sites.

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

the PEIR. In accordance with PRC section 21105, this PEIR has been filed with the appropriate local planning agency of all affected cities and counties. No local conditions have been detected which would justify or necessitate preparation of a site-specific plan.

Sensitive Areas

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

Work Plan

The proposed treatment area encompasses those portions of Orange County which fall within a 250-meter radius area around the properties on which the causative agent of HLB has been detected, and any subsequent detection sites within the proposed treatment boundaries. The Notice of Treatment and the associated Proclamation of Emergency Program are valid until June 9, 2021, which is the amount of time necessary to determine that the treatment was successful. Maps of the treatment boundaries are attached. The work plan consists of the following elements:

1. ACP Monitoring. Visual surveys within a 250-meter radius around each HLB detection site will be conducted to monitor post-treatment ACP populations.

2. ACP and HLB Visual Survey. All host plants will be inspected for ACP and for HLB symptoms within a 250-meter radius around each HLB detection site, at least twice a year. ACP and host plant tissue will be collected and forwarded to a USDA accredited laboratory for identification and analysis.

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

4. Treatment. All properties with host plants within a 250-meter radius around each HLB detection site shall be treated according to the following protocol to control ACP:

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

    b. Either Merit® 2F or CoreTect™, containing the systemic insecticide imidacloprid, will be applied to the root zone beneath host plants for controlling developing nymphs and providing long term protection against reinfestation. Merit® 2F is applied as a soil drench, while CoreTect™ tablets are inserted two to five inches below the soil surface and watered in to initiate tablet dissolution. CoreTect™ is used in place of Merit® 2F in situations where there are environmental concerns about soil surface runoff of the liquid Merit® 2F

formulation, such as host plants growing next to ponds and other environmentally sensitive areas. Treatment may be re-applied once annually if additional ACPs are detected.

Public Information

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

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

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

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

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

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

Findings

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

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

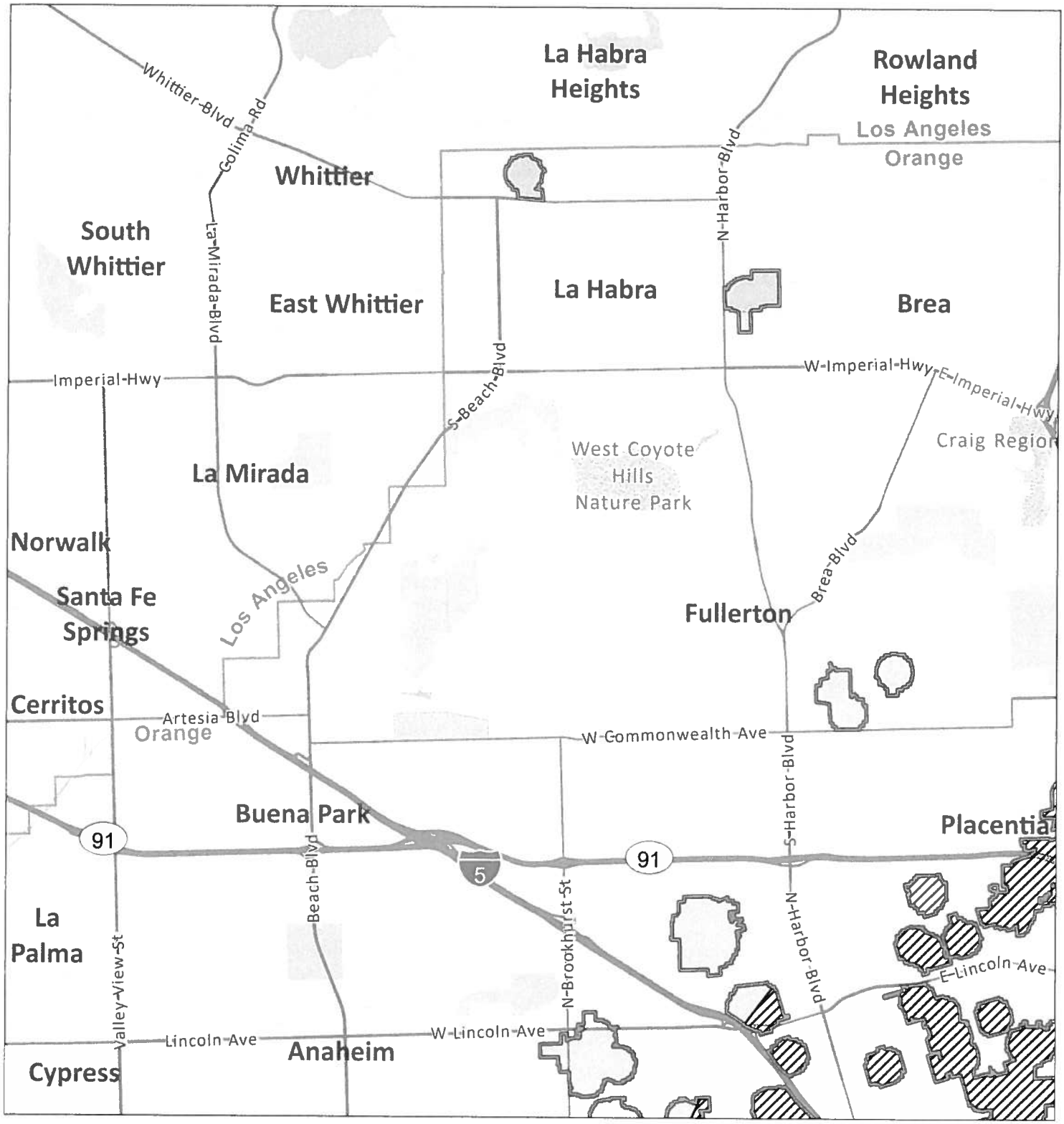
My decision to adopt findings and take action is based on FAC sections 24.5, 401.5, 403, 407, 408, 5401-5405, and 5761-5764.

Karen Ross

Karen Ross, Secretary

July 10, 2020

Date



Asian Citrus Psyllid Program - Notification of Treatment Map

Orange County Amendment 19 (2020) - Portions of Orange County - Part 1

0 0.85 1.7 Mi.

CITRUS PEST & DISEASE PREVENTION DIVISION

cdfa

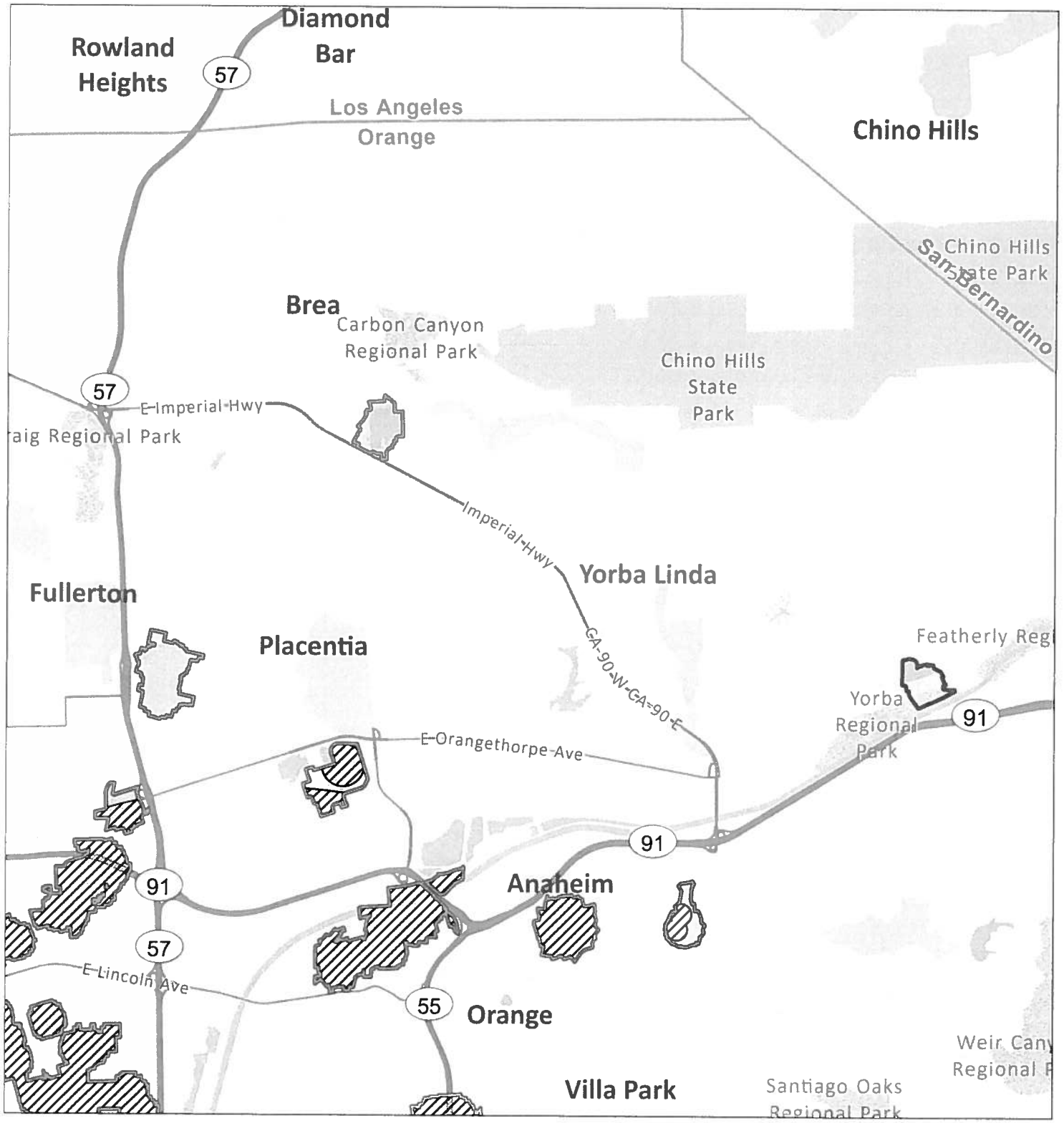
Existing Treatment Area

New Treatment Area

Environmental Sensitive Area: Treatment Mitigation in Place

City or Census-Designated Place Within Treatment Area

- Anaheim
- Brea
- Fountain Valley
- Fullerton
- Garden Grove
- Huntington Beach
- La Habra
- North Tustin
- Orange
- Placentia
- Santa Ana
- Stanton
- Tustin
- Westminster
- Yorba Linda



Asian Citrus Psyllid Program - Notification of Treatment Map

Orange County Amendment 19 (2020) - Portions of Orange County - Part 2

0 0.8 1.6 Mi.

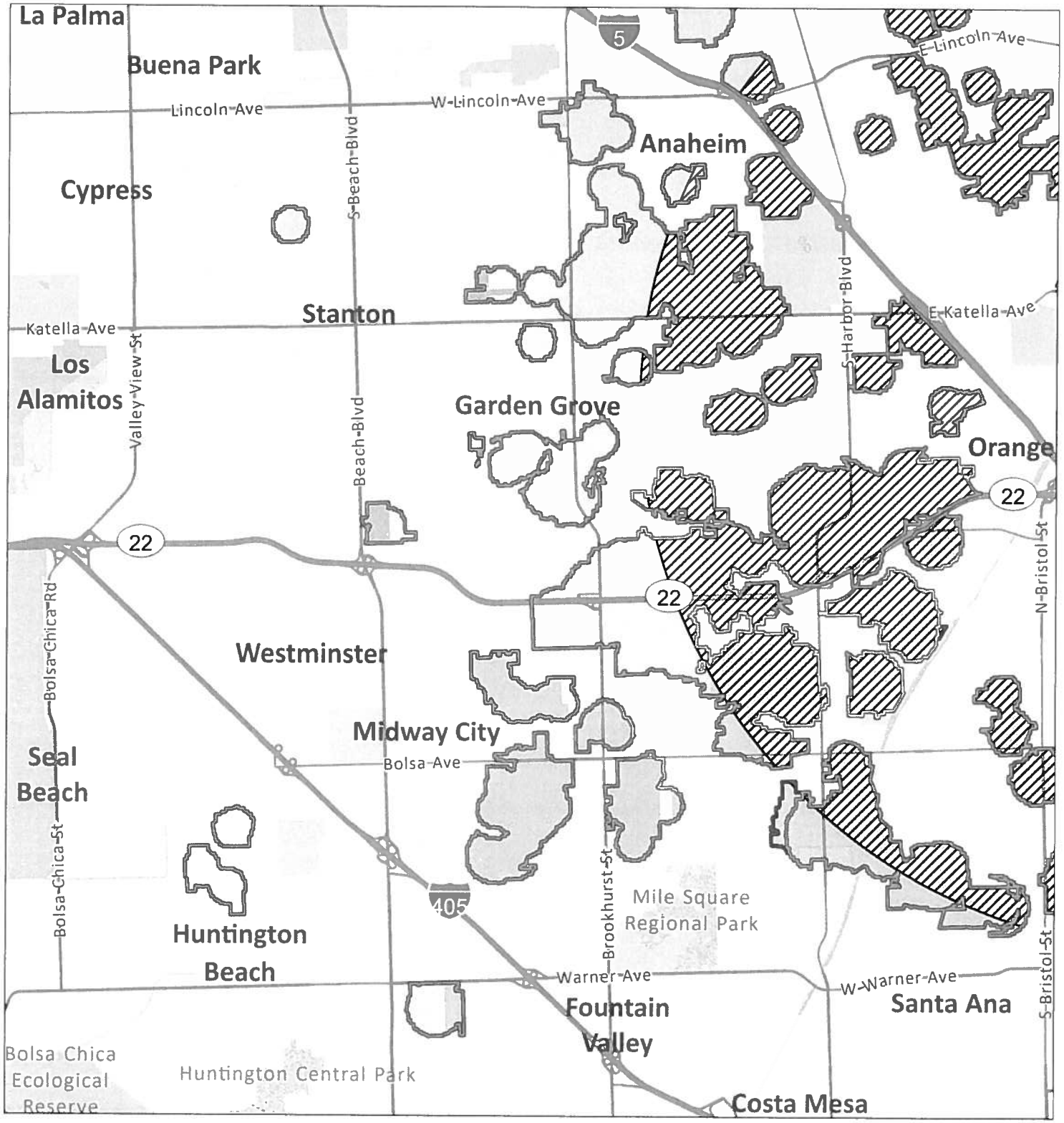
CITRUS PEST & DISEASE PREVENTION DIVISION

cdfa

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

City or Census-Designated Place Within Treatment Area

- Anaheim
- Brea
- Fountain Valley
- Fullerton
- Garden Grove
- Huntington Beach
- La Habra
- North Tustin
- Orange
- Placentia
- Santa Ana
- Stanton
- Tustin
- Westminster
- Yorba Linda



Asian Citrus Psyllid Program - Notification of Treatment Map

Orange County Amendment 19 (2020) - Portions of Orange County - Part 3

0 0.85 1.7 Mi.

CITRUS PEST & DISEASE PREVENTION DIVISION

cdfa

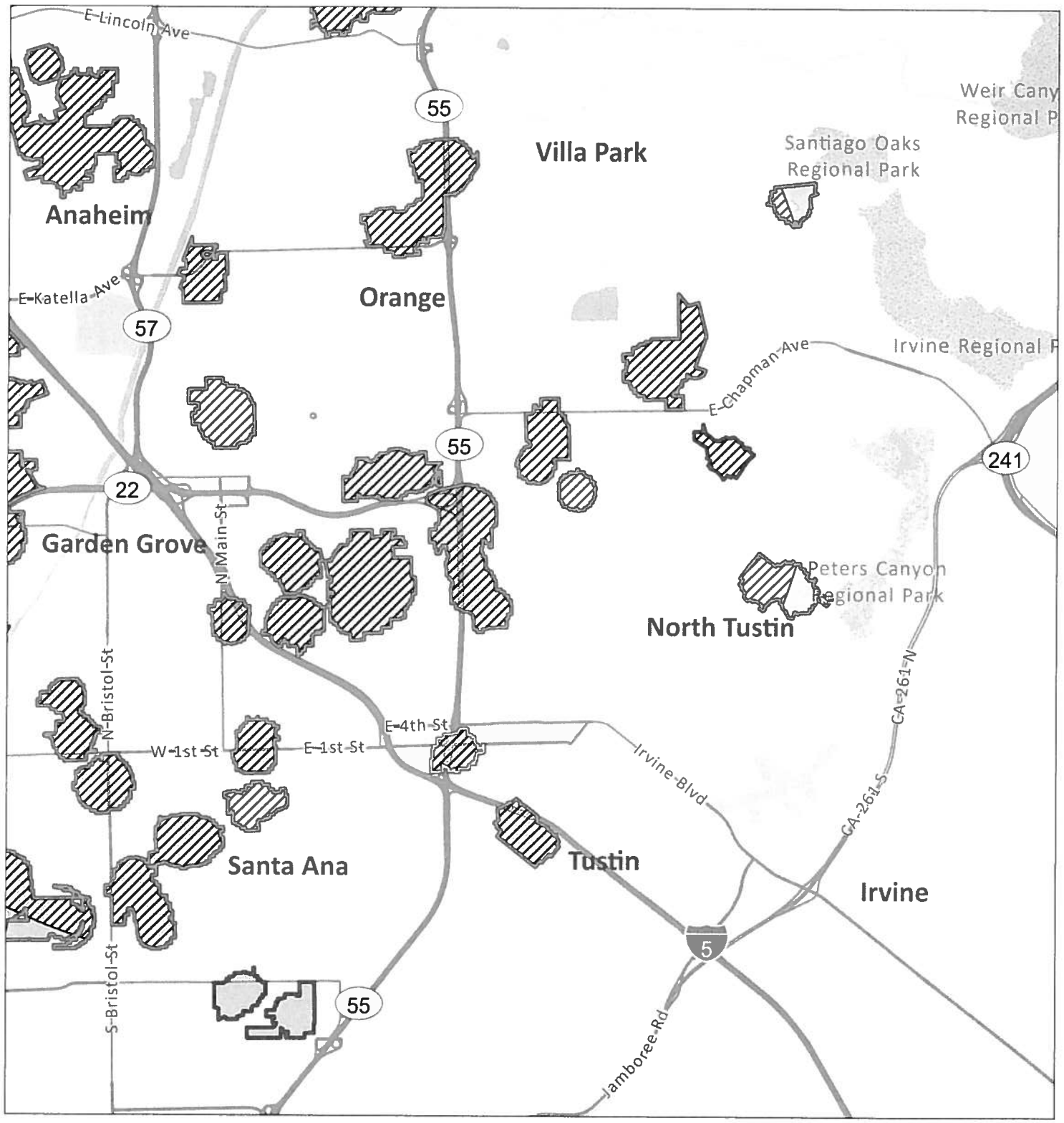
Existing Treatment Area

New Treatment Area

Environmental Sensitive Area: Treatment Mitigation in Place

City or Census-Designated Place Within Treatment Area

- Anaheim
- Brea
- Fountain Valley
- Fullerton
- Garden Grove
- Huntington Beach
- La Habra
- North Tustin
- Orange
- Placentia
- Santa Ana
- Stanton
- Tustin
- Westminster
- Yorba Linda



Asian Citrus Psyllid Program - Notification of Treatment Map

Orange County Amendment 19 (2020) - Portions of Orange County - Part 4

0 0.8 1.6 Mi.

CITRUS PEST & DISEASE PREVENTION DIVISION

cdfa

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

City or Census-Designated Place Within Treatment Area

- Anaheim
- Brea
- Fountain Valley
- Fullerton
- Garden Grove
- Huntington Beach
- La Habra
- North Tustin
- Orange
- Placentia
- Santa Ana
- Stanton
- Tustin
- Westminster
- Yorba Linda

Asian Citrus Psyllid/ Huanglongbing Work Plan
June 2020

I. Trapping and Visual Survey

A. Urban and Rural Residential Detection Trapping and Visual Survey

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

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

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

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

1. Response to the collection one or more ACP

a. Trapping

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

b. Visual Survey

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

C. Commercial Grove Trapping

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

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

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

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

II. Treatment

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

- Determination if suppression of ACP is feasible;
- The proximity of the ACP infestation to commercial citrus;
- Whether growers are conducting coordinated treatment activities;
- The level of HLB risk;
- Consistency with the overall goal of protecting the state's commercial citrus production.

Treatment scenarios throughout the state in which treatment will occur:

- In areas with commercial citrus production that are generally infested with ACP, and where all growers are treating on a coordinated schedule; CDFA may conduct residential buffer treatments to suppress ACP populations.
- In areas with commercial citrus production that are not generally infested with ACP; CDFA will conduct residential treatments in response to ACP detections.
- In areas where HLB is detected, CDFA will conduct residential treatments to suppress ACP populations.
- In areas where ACP has not been previously detected, or where ACP has been detected at low densities, CDFA will conduct residential treatments to prevent ACP establishment or suppress populations.
- In areas where ACP has been detected along the California-Mexico border, CDFA will conduct residential treatments in response to ACP detections to suppress ACP populations.

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

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

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

Asian Citrus Psyllid/ Huanglongbing Work Plan
June 2020

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

a. Within two miles of International Border with Mexico

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

b. Within a Generally Infested Area with Commercial Citrus Production

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

c. Outside of the Generally Infested Area

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

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

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

- Detection of two or more ACP on one trap or one or more ACP detected on separate traps within 400 meters of each other within a six-month period – All properties with hosts within a 400-meter radius will be treated.

- In a commercial citrus environment, where there are few residences in the area, CDFA will treat the residential area within an 800-meter buffer surrounding commercial citrus groves if the growers are conducting coordinated treatments.
- A NOT will be issued.
- A public meeting will be held at least once per year.

d. In response to an HLB Detection

- All properties within a 250-meter radius of the detection site will be treated.
- A NOT will be issued.
- All host plants found to be infected with HLB shall be destroyed.
  - Infected host plants shall be removed and destroyed by mechanical means.
- A Proclamation of an Emergency Program (PEP) will be issued.
- A public meeting will be held at least once per year.

2. Treatment Methodology

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

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

a. Foliar Treatment

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

b. Soil Treatment

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

- Merit® 2F (imidacloprid), is a neonicotinoid systemic insecticide. Treatment will initially occur once, and a subsequent application may occur once on an annual basis if additional psyllids are detected. This material will be applied to the soil within the root zone of host plants.

- CoreTect™ (imidacloprid) is a neonicotinoid systemic insecticide. It is used in place of Merit® 2F in situations where there are environmental concerns about soil surface runoff of the liquid Merit® 2F formulation, such as host plants growing next to ponds and other environmentally sensitive areas. Treatment will initially occur once, with a subsequent

application once on an annual basis if additional psyllids are detected. This material is a pelletized tablet and is inserted into the soil and watered in within the root zone of host plants.

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

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

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

A. PHYSICAL CONTROL

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

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

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

B. CULTURAL CONTROL

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

C. BIOLOGICAL CONTROL

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

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

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

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

D. CHEMICAL CONTROL

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

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

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

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

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

E. RESOURCES

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

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

PEST PROFILE

Common Name: Asian Citrus Psyllid

Scientific Name: *Diaphorina citri* Kuwayama

Order and Family: Hemiptera, Psyllidae

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

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

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

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

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

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

Host List

SCIENTIFIC NAME	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

Neil McRoberts, Carla Thomas, Brianna McGuire
Quantitative Biology & Epidemiology Lab, Plant Pathology Department, UC Davis, CA 95616

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

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

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

State-wide background risk level for HLB

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

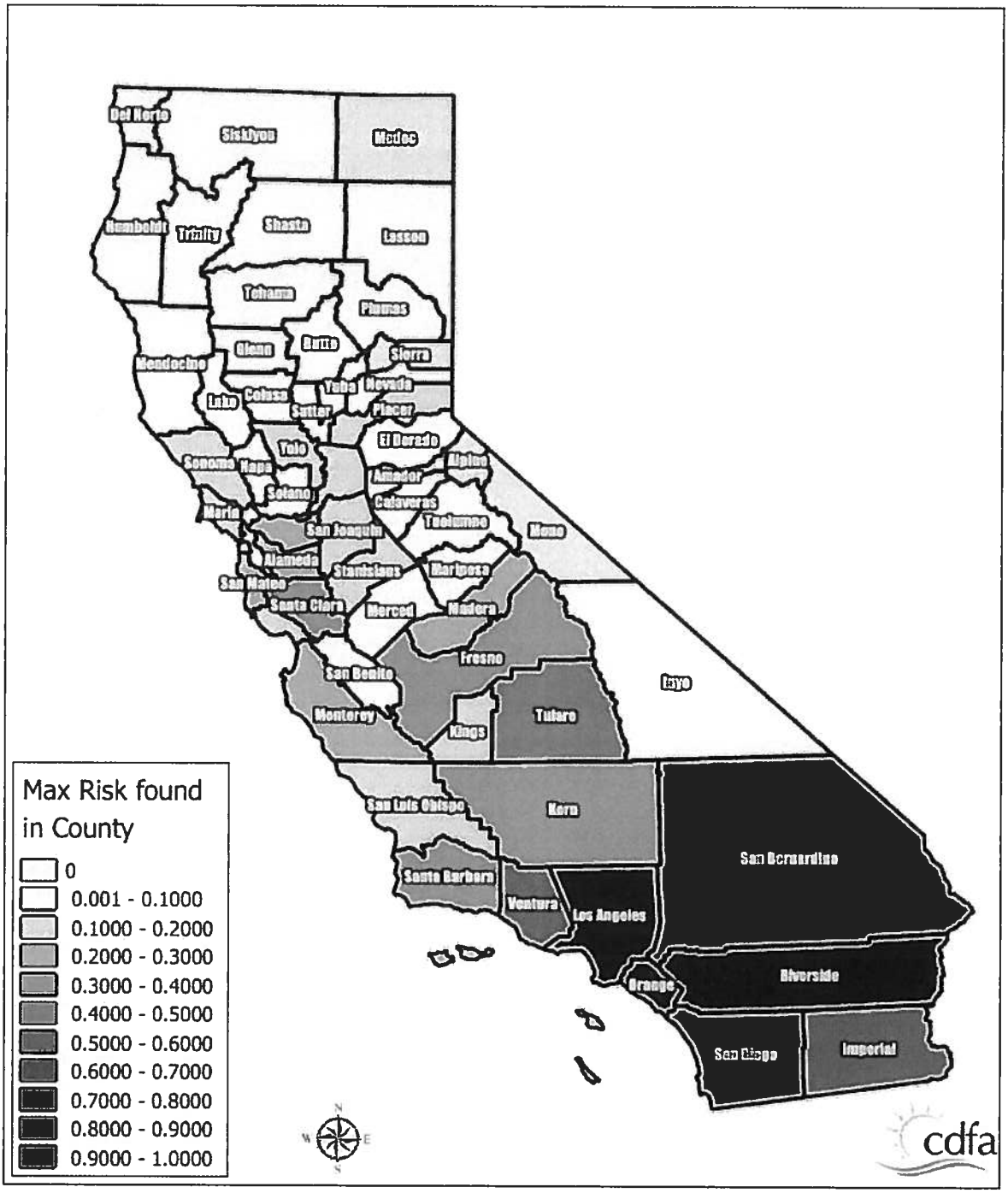


Figure 1. Maximum HLB risk level by county across California as estimated by the USDA-ARS HLB risk model.

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

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

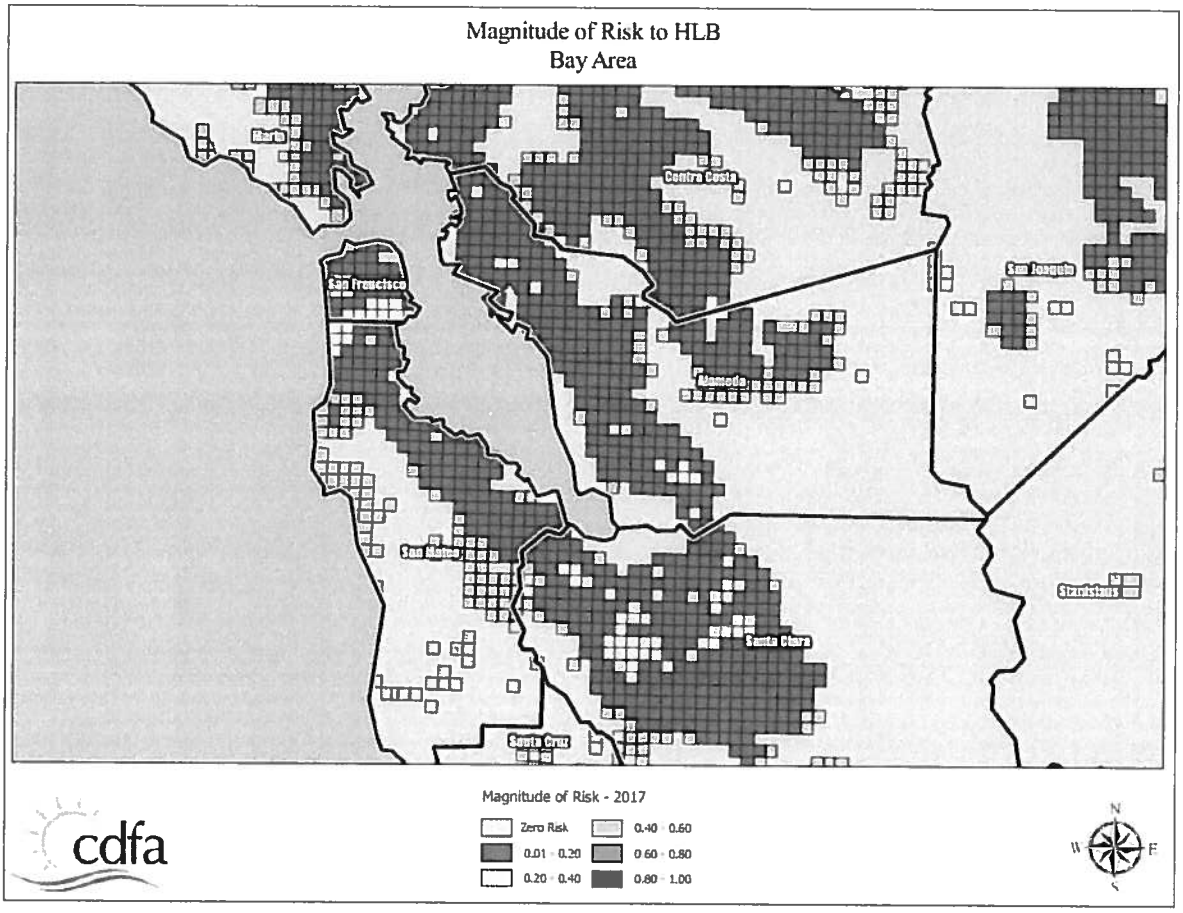


Figure 2. Individual square mile HLB risk levels for the San Francisco Bay Area. Note that the general risk level is low, but there are pockets of moderately high risk in San Francisco itself, and more noticeably in San Jose, associated with population census risk factors; ACP detections in this area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

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

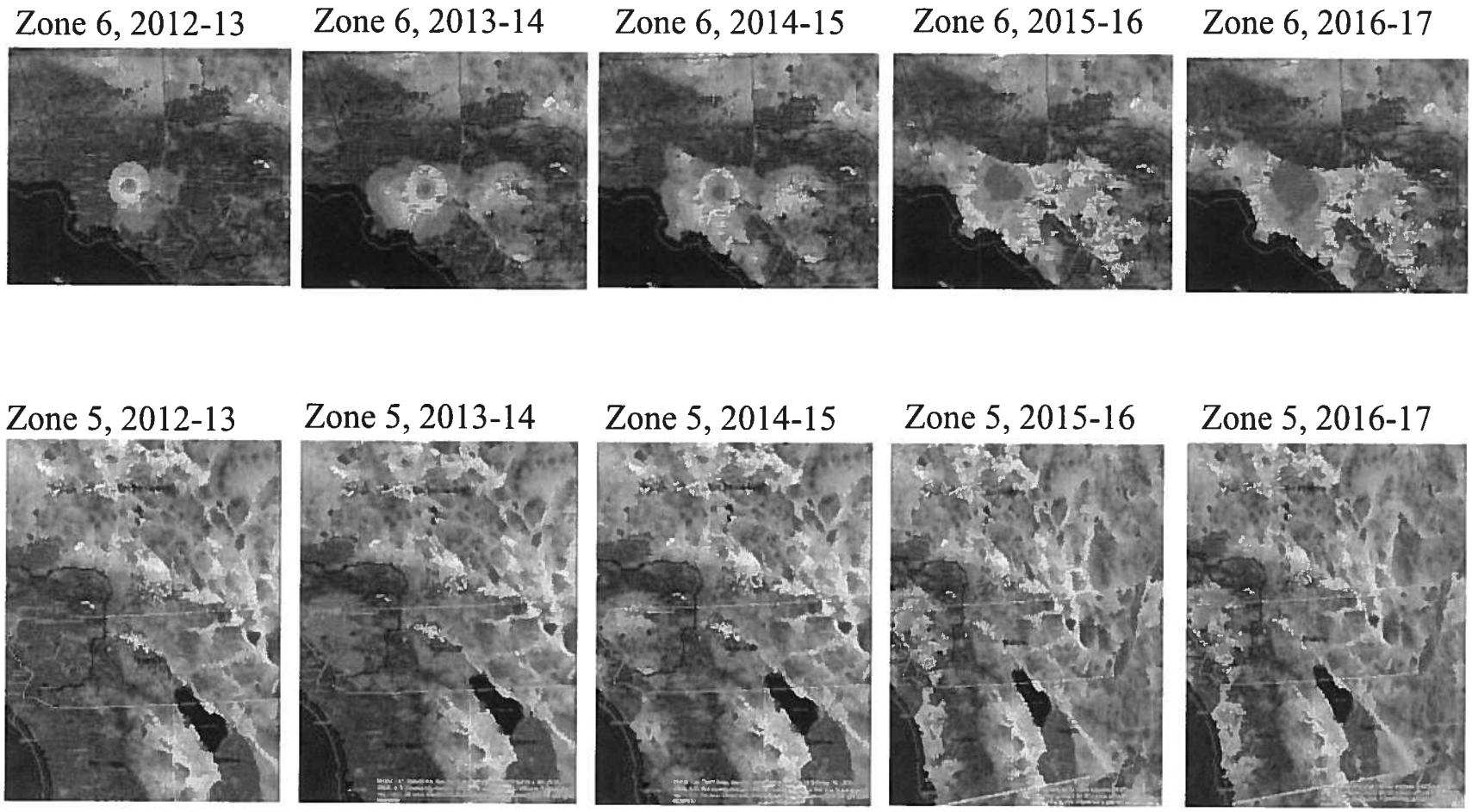


Figure 3. Changes in background risk of HLB in proposed quarantine areas 5 and 6 from 2012 to present. Red color indicates high risk, blue indicates low risk. Note that the location of the early HLB detections in Hacienda Heights and San Gabriel falls inside the single high-risk area predicted in 2012.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

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

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

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

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

Reducing disease spread by quarantines

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

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

Recent changes in the dynamics of HLB/ACP detections

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

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

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

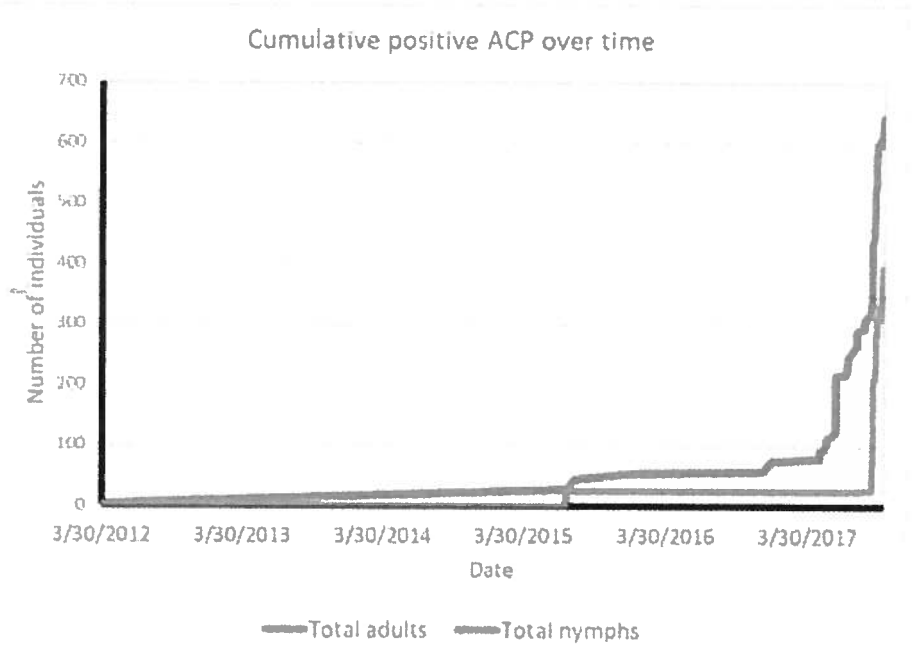


Figure 4: Cumulative counts of PCR-positive ACP samples collected in California over time since 2012. Note the sharp increase in the rate of accumulation from mid-2017 onwards.

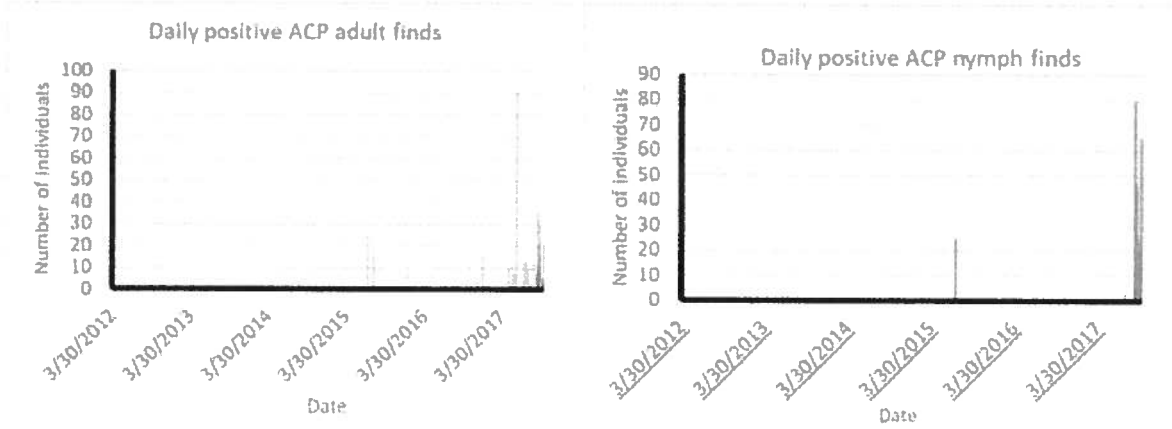


Figure 5: Daily discovery rate for PCR-positive ACP (adults and nymphs are shown separately). Note the sharp increase in finds toward the end of 2017, particularly for nymphs which had largely been absent from positive samples until recent detections.

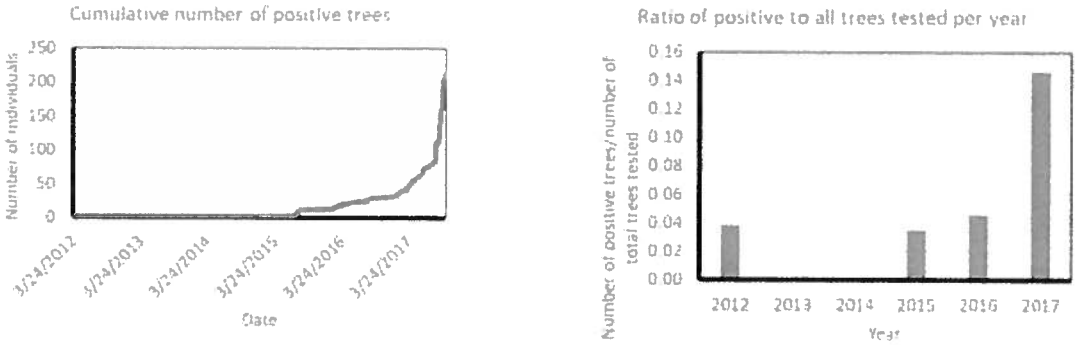


Figure 6: PCR-positive tree detections over time. In the left panel the cumulative number of detections is shown, highlighting the exponential increase in 2017. In the right panel the ratio of positive trees to all trees tested per year is shown. Note that until 2017 the ratio had been more or less stable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

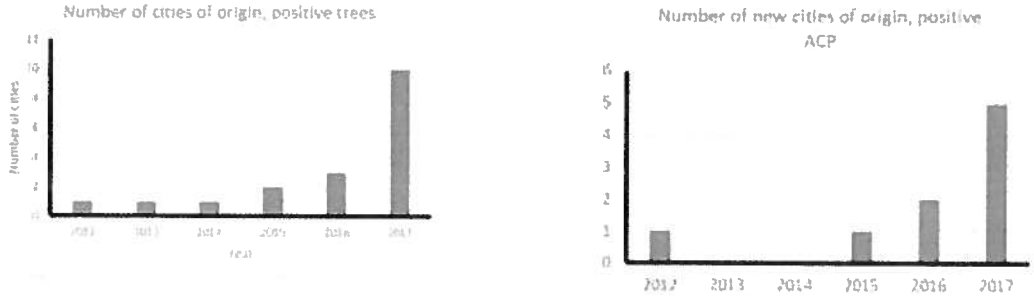


Figure 7: Numbers of citites with PCR-positive ACP detections over time. The left panel shows the cumulative figure, the right panel shows the number of new cities per year. Mirroring the results for trees and for ACP, note the sharp increase in 2017. These results indicate that the epidemic is intensifying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

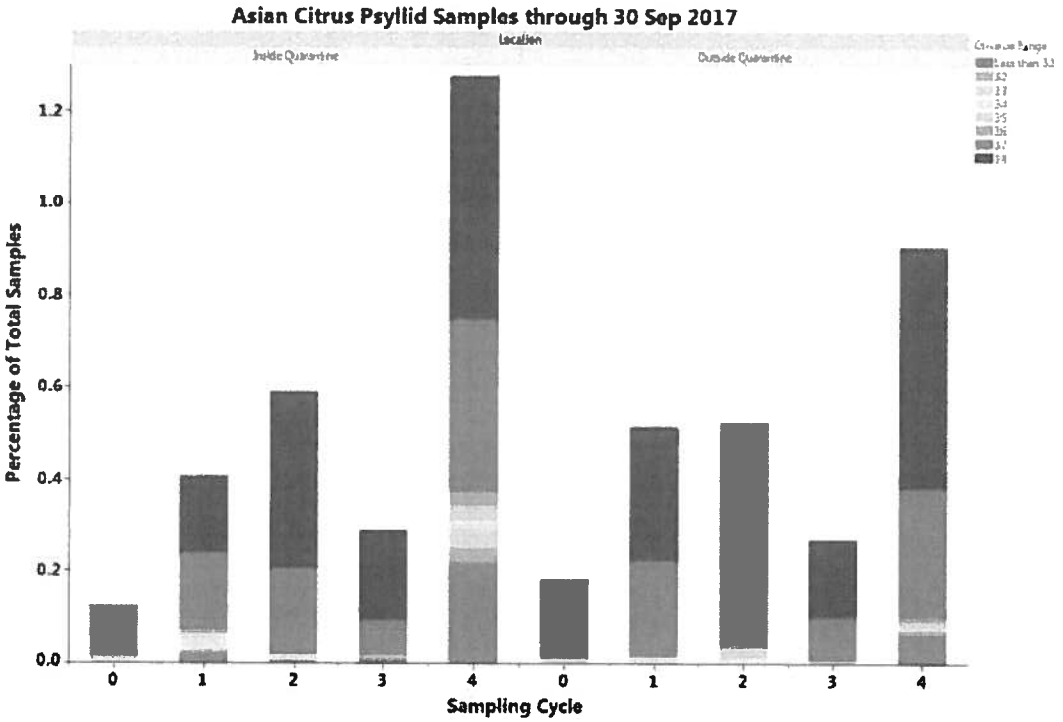


Figure 8: qPCR test results on ACP samples tested by CDFA through 30 September 2017. Note that the proportion of light blue and red (indicating presence of the HLB pathogen) in the samples from inside the quarantine areas (left panel) has increased over time, whereas no corresponding change is apparent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

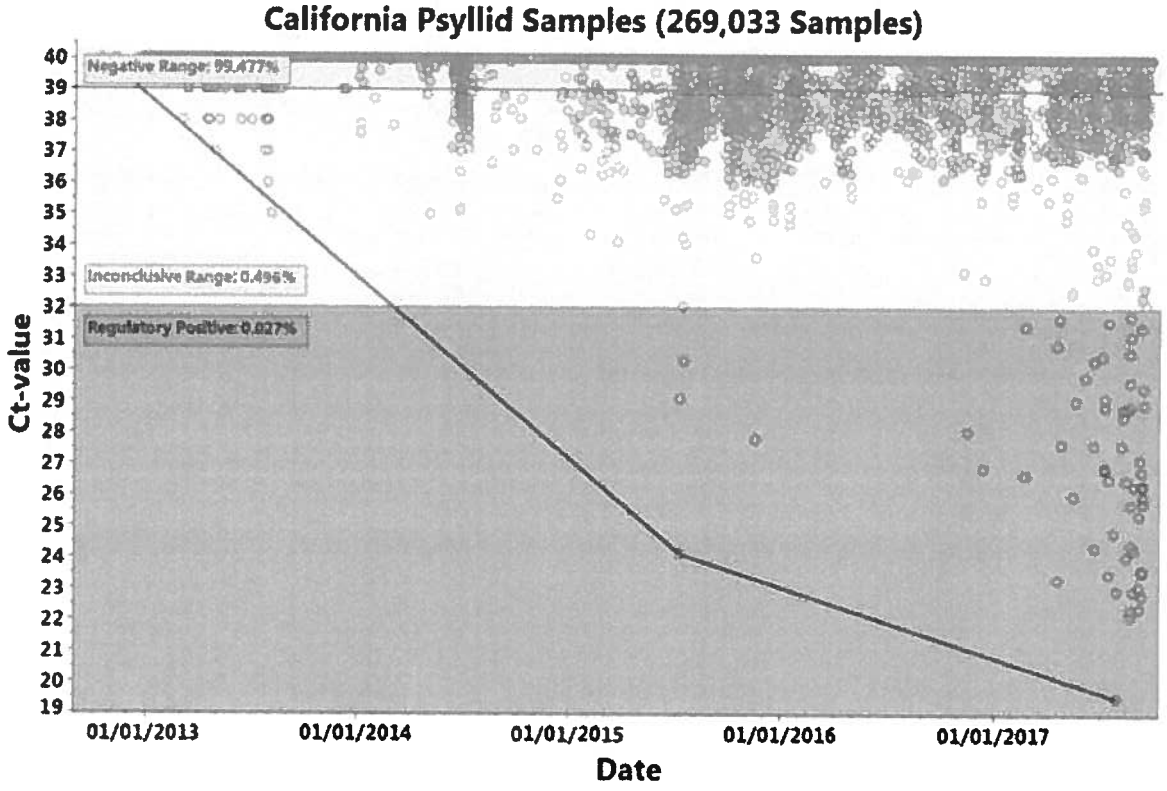


Figure 9: qPCR regulatory results recorded since the detection of HLB in California over time compared to the concentration of the pathogen in the sample (Ct < 32.1= HLB positive (red zone), Ct 32.1-38.9 = suspect (yellow zone), Ct > 38.9=HLB not detected (green zone)). The lower the Ct value, the higher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

Between April 11, 2017 to June 9, 2020, the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) confirmed the presence of the causative bacterial agent of the citrus disease huanglongbing (HLB) in citrus tree tissue collected in the cities of Anaheim, Fountain Valley, Fullerton, Garden Grove, Huntington Beach, La Habra, Orange, Placentia, Santa Ana, Tustin, Westminster, and Yorba Linda, in Orange County.

HLB is a devastating disease of citrus and is spread through feeding action by populations of the Asian citrus psyllid (ACP), *Diaphorina citri* Kuwayama. In order to determine the extent of the infestation, and to define an appropriate response area, additional surveys took place for several days over a 250-meter radius area, centered on the detection sites. Based on the results of the surveys, implementation of the CDFA's ACP and HLB emergency response strategies are necessary for eradication and control. The Proclamation of Emergency Program and associated Notice of Treatment are valid until June 9, 2021, which is the amount of time necessary to determine that the treatment was successful.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Public Notification:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Attachments

FINDINGS OF AN EMERGENCY FOR
ASIAN CITRUS PSYLLID / HUANGLONGBING
Orange County
Program AM-1239

Between April 11, 2017 to June 9, 2020, the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) confirmed the presence of the causative bacterial agent of the citrus disease huanglongbing (HLB) from citrus tree tissue collected in the cities of Anaheim, Fountain Valley, Fullerton, Garden Grove, Huntington Beach, La Habra, Orange, Placentia, Santa Ana, Tustin, Westminster, and Yorba Linda, in Orange County. HLB is a devastating disease of citrus and is spread through feeding action by populations of the Asian citrus psyllid (ACP), *Diaphorina citri* Kuwayama.

Additional surveys were conducted by CDFA in order to determine the extent of the infestation in Orange County and to define an appropriate response area. Each survey took place for several days over a 250-meter radius area, centered on the following detections: June 14, 2017, Fullerton; May 29, 2018, Yorba Linda; July 3, 2019, La Habra; December 5, 2019, Huntington Beach and Placentia; March 20, 2020, Westminster; May 1, 2020, Garden Grove; May 11, 2020, Fountain Valley and Tustin; May 28, 2020, Orange; June 9, 2020, Anaheim and Santa Ana. Based on these surveys, and findings and recommendations from California's HLB Task Force, the Primary State Entomologist, the Primary State Plant Pathologist, USDA experts on HLB and ACP, and County Agricultural Commissioner representatives who are knowledgeable on HLB and ACP, I have determined that HLB poses a statewide imminent danger to the environment and economy.

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

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

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

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

These pests present a significant and imminent threat to the natural environment, agriculture, and economy of California. For example, unabated spread of HLB would have severe consequences to both the citrus industry and to the urban landscape via the decline and the death of citrus trees. The

value of California citrus production in the 2016-17 marketing year was $3.389 billion. The total economic impact of the industry on California's economy in 2016-17 was $7.1 billion. The California citrus industry added $1.695 billion to California's state GDP in 2016. Estimated full time equivalent jobs in the California citrus industry in 2016-17 totaled 21,674. Estimated wages paid by the California citrus industry 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 250-meter radius area around the property on which HLB has been detected, and any subsequent detection sites within the treatment area boundaries. The Proclamation of Emergency Program and associated Notice of Treatment are valid until June 9, 2021, which is the amount of time necessary to determine that the treatment was successful. Maps of the treatment area boundaries are attached. The work plan consists of the following elements:

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

Public Information

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

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

Findings

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

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

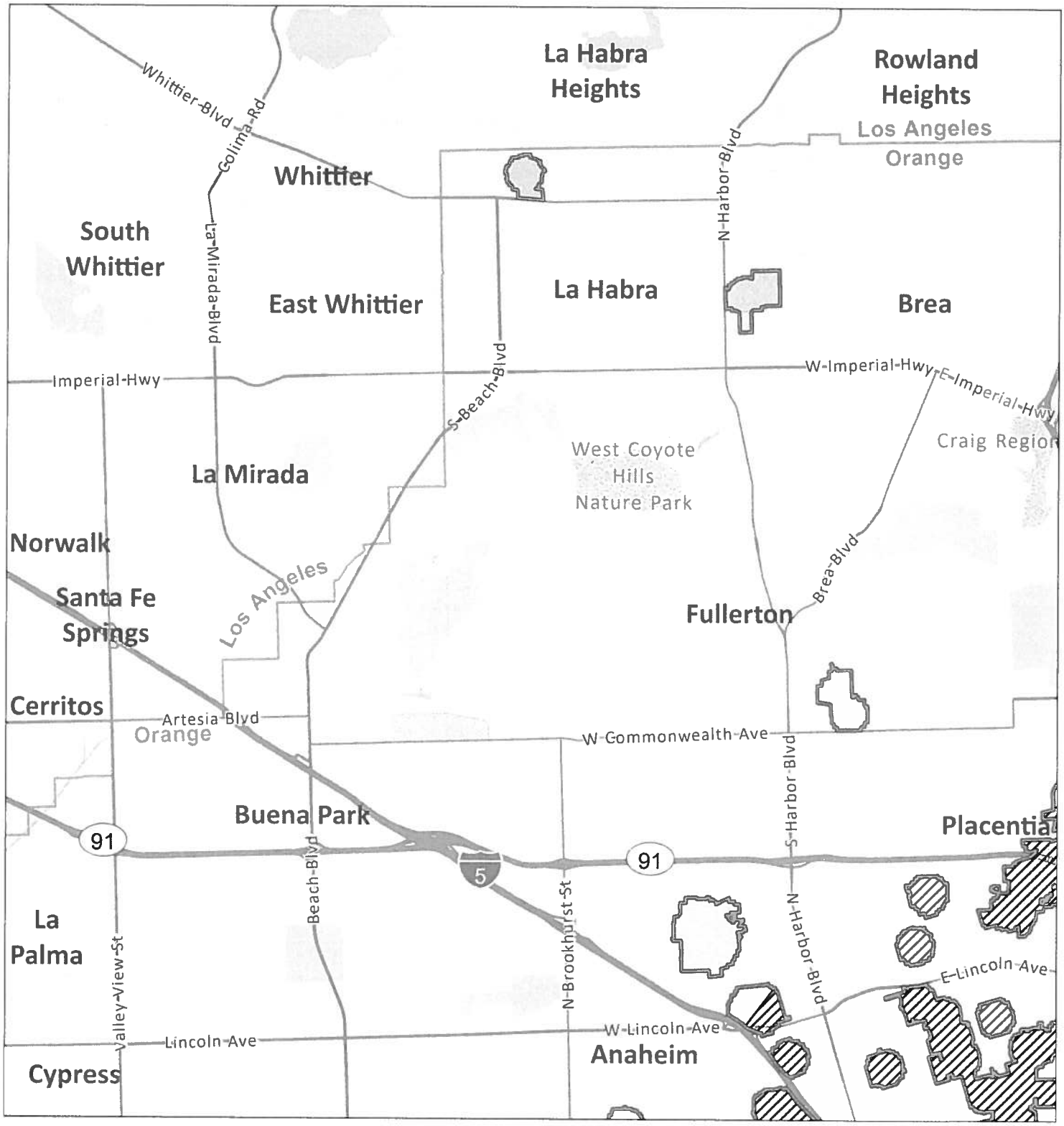
My decision to adopt findings and take action is based on FAC sections 24.5, 401.5, 403, 407, 408, 5401-5405, and 5761-5764.

Karen Ross

Karen Ross, Secretary

July 10, 2020

Date



Huanglongbing Program - Proclamation of an Emergency Program Map

0 0.85 1.7 Mi.

Orange County Amendment 19 (2020) - Portions of Orange County - Part 1

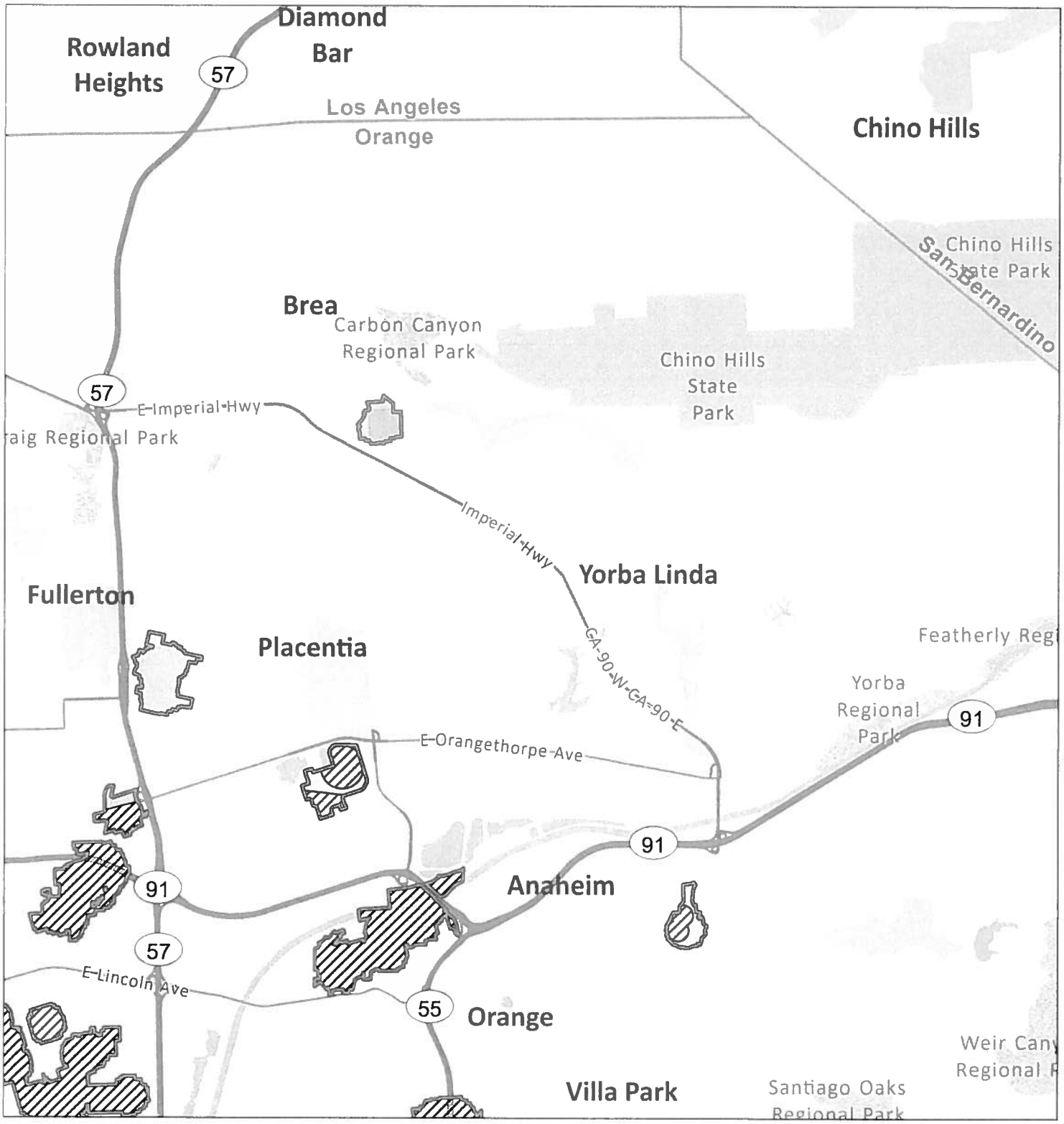
CITRUS PEST & DISEASE PREVENTION DIVISION

cdfa

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

City or Census-Designated Place Within Treatment Area

- Anaheim
- Brea
- Fountain Valley
- Fullerton
- Garden Grove
- Huntington Beach
- La Habra
- North Tustin
- Orange
- Placentia
- Santa Ana
- Stanton
- Tustin
- Westminster
- Yorba Linda



Huanglongbing Program - Proclamation of an Emergency Program Map

0 0.8 1.6 Mi.

Orange County Amendment 19 (2020) - Portions of Orange County - Part 2

CITRUS PEST & DISEASE PREVENTION DIVISION

cdfa

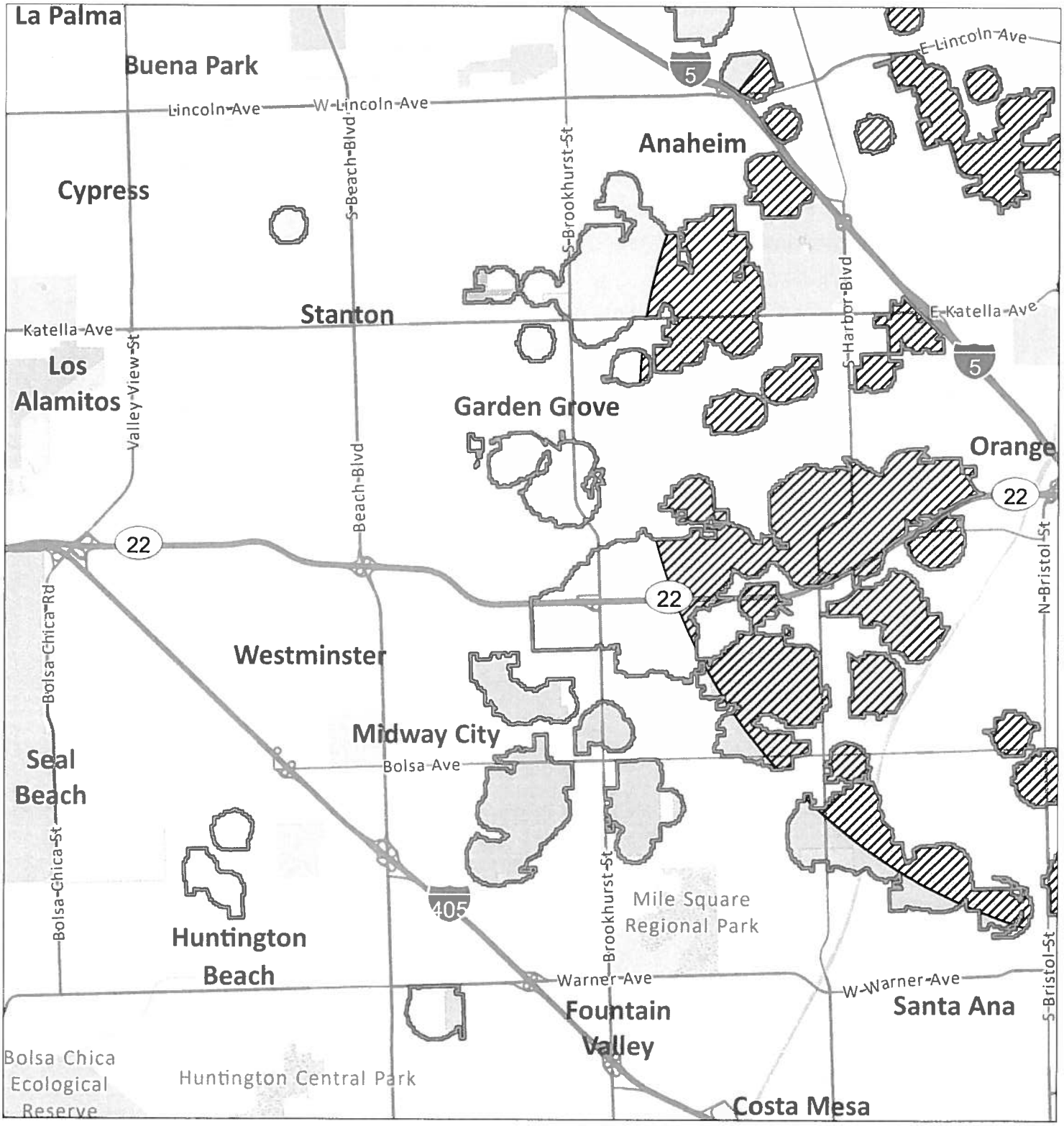
Existing Treatment Area

New Treatment Area

Environmental Sensitive Area: Treatment Mitigation in Place

City or Census-Designated Place Within Treatment Area

- Anaheim
- Brea
- Fountain Valley
- Fullerton
- Garden Grove
- Huntington Beach
- La Habra
- North Tustin
- Orange
- Placentia
- Santa Ana
- Stanton
- Tustin
- Westminster
- Yorba Linda



Huanglongbing Program - Proclamation of an Emergency Program Map

Orange County Amendment 19 (2020) - Portions of Orange County - Part 3

0 0.85 1.7 Mi.

CITRUS PEST & DISEASE PREVENTION DIVISION

cdfa

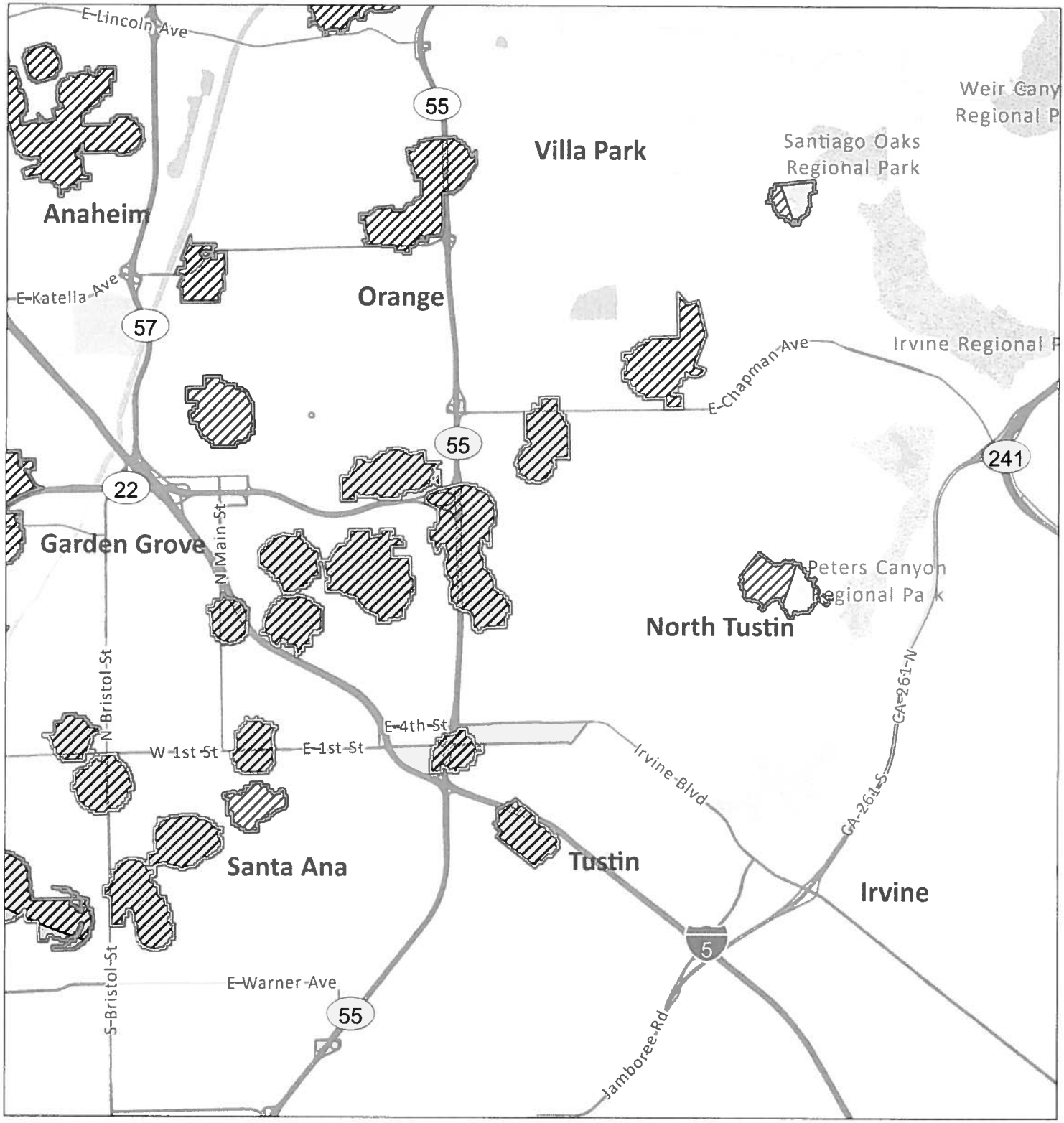
Existing Treatment Area

New Treatment Area

Environmental Sensitive Area: Treatment Mitigation in Place

City or Census-Designated Place Within Treatment Area

- Anaheim
- Brea
- Fountain Valley
- Fullerton
- Garden Grove
- Huntington Beach
- La Habra
- North Tustin
- Orange
- Placentia
- Santa Ana
- Stanton
- Tustin
- Westminster
- Yorba Linda



Huanglongbing Program - Proclamation of an Emergency Program Map

Orange County Amendment 19 (2020) - Portions of Orange County - Part 4

0 0.8 1.6 Mi.

CITRUS PEST & DISEASE PREVENTION DIVISION

cdfa

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

City or Census-Designated Place Within Treatment Area

- Anaheim
- Brea
- Fountain Valley
- Fullerton
- Garden Grove
- Huntington Beach
- La Habra
- North Tustin
- Orange
- Placentia
- Santa Ana
- Stanton
- Tustin
- Westminster
- Yorba Linda

Asian Citrus Psyllid/ Huanglongbing Work Plan
June 2020

I. Trapping and Visual Survey

A. Urban and Rural Residential Detection Trapping and Visual Survey

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

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

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

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

1. Response to the collection one or more ACP

a. Trapping

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

b. Visual Survey

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

C. Commercial Grove Trapping

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

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

D. Transect Survey

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

E. HLB Delimitation Survey

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

II. Treatment

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

- Determination if suppression of ACP is feasible;
- The proximity of the ACP infestation to commercial citrus;
- Whether growers are conducting coordinated treatment activities;
- The level of HLB risk;
- Consistency with the overall goal of protecting the state's commercial citrus production.

Treatment scenarios throughout the state in which treatment will occur:

- In areas with commercial citrus production that are generally infested with ACP, and where all growers are treating on a coordinated schedule; CDFA may conduct residential buffer treatments to suppress ACP populations.
- In areas with commercial citrus production that are not generally infested with ACP; CDFA will conduct residential treatments in response to ACP detections.
- In areas where HLB is detected, CDFA will conduct residential treatments to suppress ACP populations.
- In areas where ACP has not been previously detected, or where ACP has been detected at low densities, CDFA will conduct residential treatments to prevent ACP establishment or suppress populations.
- In areas where ACP has been detected along the California-Mexico border, CDFA will conduct residential treatments in response to ACP detections to suppress ACP populations.

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

1. Treatment Protocols

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

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

Asian Citrus Psyllid/ Huanglongbing Work Plan
June 2020

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

a. Within two miles of International Border with Mexico

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

b. Within a Generally Infested Area with Commercial Citrus Production

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

c. Outside of the Generally Infested Area

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

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

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

- Detection of two or more ACP on one trap or one or more ACP detected on separate traps within 400 meters of each other within a six-month period – All properties with hosts within a 400-meter radius will be treated.

- In a commercial citrus environment, where there are few residences in the area, CDFA will treat the residential area within an 800-meter buffer surrounding commercial citrus groves if the growers are conducting coordinated treatments.
- A NOT will be issued.
- A public meeting will be held at least once per year.

d. In response to an HLB Detection

- All properties within a 250-meter radius of the detection site will be treated.
- A NOT will be issued.
- All host plants found to be infected with HLB shall be destroyed.
  - Infected host plants shall be removed and destroyed by mechanical means.
- A Proclamation of an Emergency Program (PEP) will be issued.
- A public meeting will be held at least once per year.

2. Treatment Methodology

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

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

a. Foliar Treatment

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

b. Soil Treatment

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

- Merit® 2F (imidacloprid), is a neonicotinoid systemic insecticide. Treatment will initially occur once, and a subsequent application may occur once on an annual basis if additional psyllids are detected. This material will be applied to the soil within the root zone of host plants.

- CoreTect™ (imidacloprid) is a neonicotinoid systemic insecticide. It is used in place of Merit® 2F in situations where there are environmental concerns about soil surface runoff of the liquid Merit® 2F formulation, such as host plants growing next to ponds and other environmentally sensitive areas. Treatment will initially occur once, with a subsequent

application once on an annual basis if additional psyllids are detected. This material is a pelletized tablet and is inserted into the soil and watered in within the root zone of host plants.

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

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

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

A. PHYSICAL CONTROL

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

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

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

B. CULTURAL CONTROL

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

C. BIOLOGICAL CONTROL

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

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

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

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

D. CHEMICAL CONTROL

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

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

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

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

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

E. RESOURCES

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

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

PEST PROFILE

Common Name: Asian Citrus Psyllid

Scientific Name: *Diaphorina citri* Kuwayama

Order and Family: Hemiptera, Psyllidae

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

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

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

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

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

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

Host List

SCIENTIFIC NAME	**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

Neil McRoberts, Carla Thomas, Brianna McGuire
Quantitative Biology & Epidemiology Lab, Plant Pathology Department, UC Davis, CA 95616

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

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

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

State-wide background risk level for HLB

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

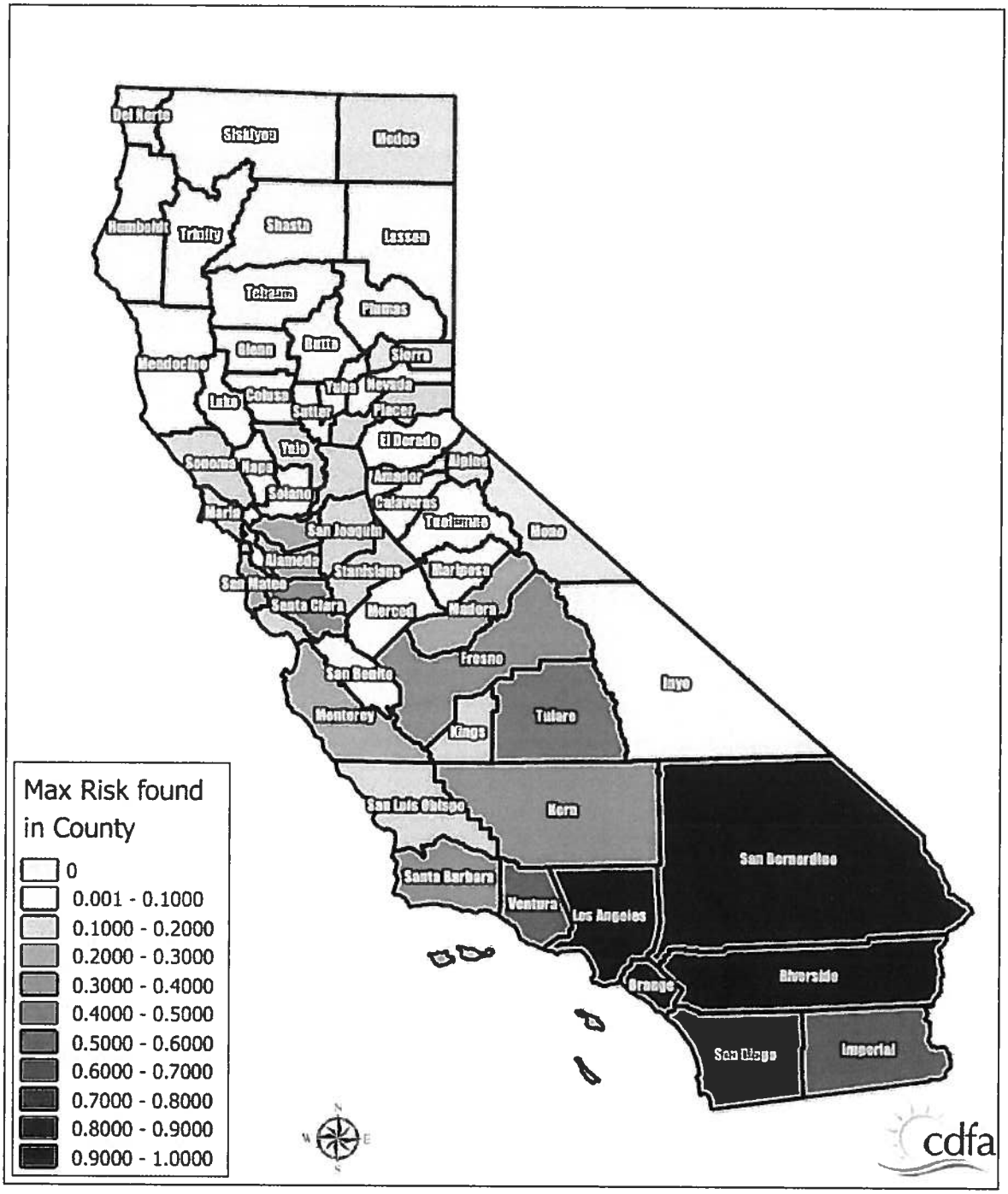


Figure 1. Maximum HLB risk level by county across California as estimated by the USDA-ARS HLB risk model.

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

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

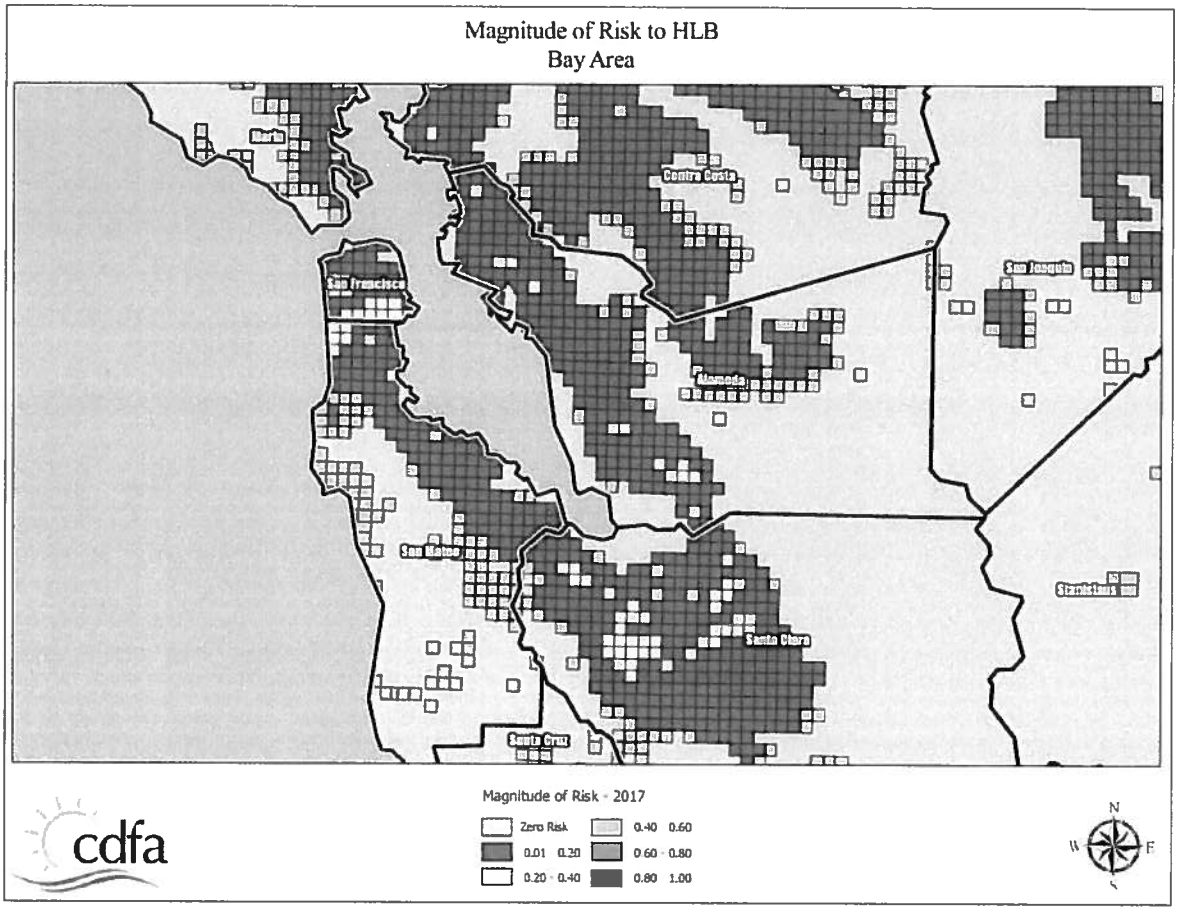


Figure 2. Individual square mile HLB risk levels for the San Francisco Bay Area. Note that the general risk level is low, but there are pockets of moderately high risk in San Francisco itself, and more noticeably in San Jose, associated with population census risk factors; ACP detections in this area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

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

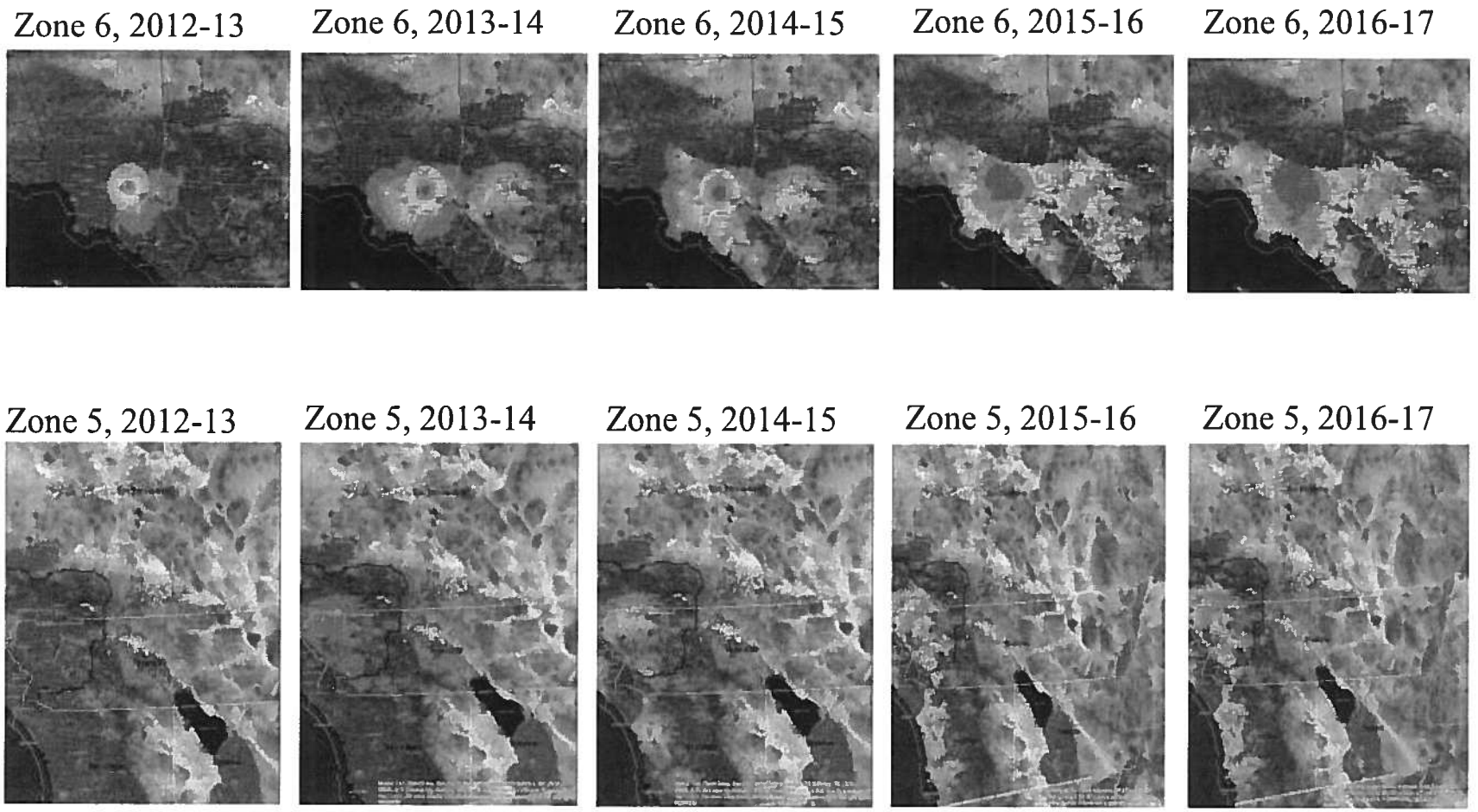


Figure 3. Changes in background risk of HLB in proposed quarantine areas 5 and 6 from 2012 to present. Red color indicates high risk, blue indicates low risk. Note that the location of the early HLB detections in Hacienda Heights and San Gabriel falls inside the single high-risk area predicted in 2012.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

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

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

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

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

Reducing disease spread by quarantines

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

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

Recent changes in the dynamics of HLB/ACP detections

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

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

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

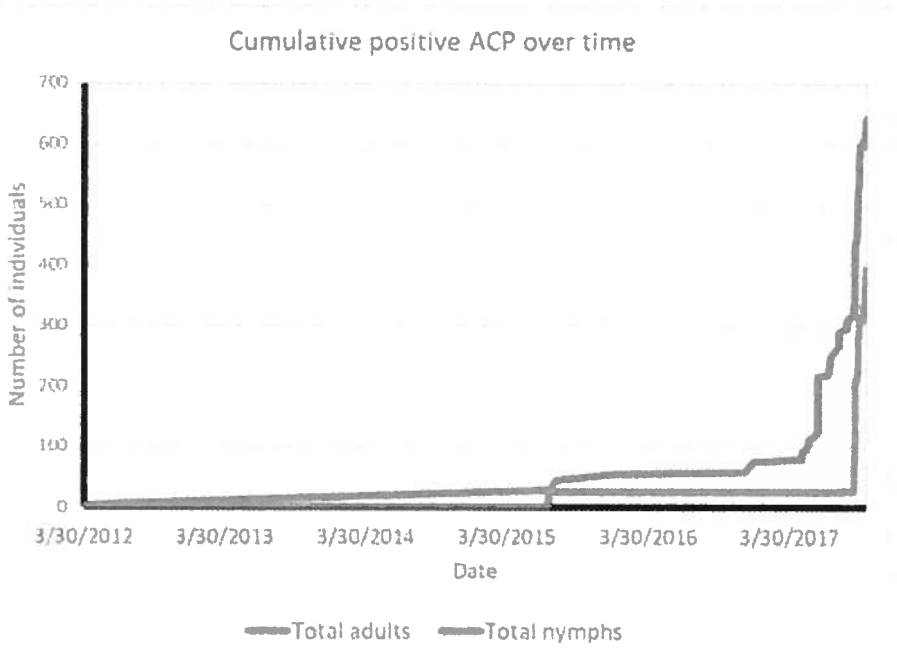


Figure 4: Cumulative counts of PCR-positive ACP samples collected in California over time since 2012. Note the sharp increase in the rate of accumulation from mid-2017 onwards.

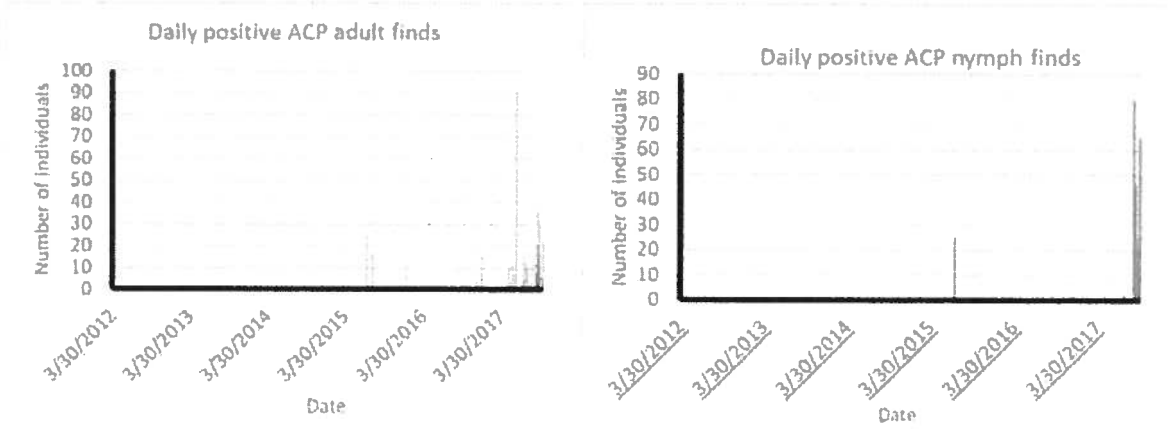


Figure 5: Daily discovery rate for PCR-positive ACP (adults and nymphs are shown separately). Note the sharp increase in finds toward the end of 2017, particularly for nymphs which had largely been absent from positive samples until recent detections.

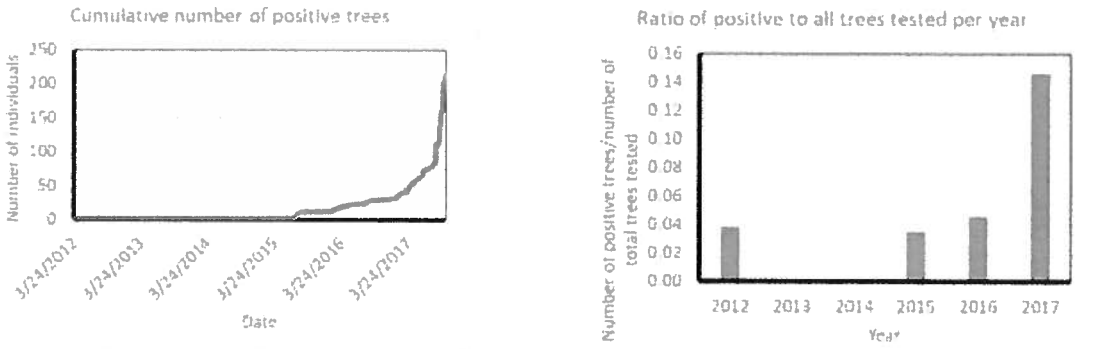


Figure 6: PCR-positive tree detections over time. In the left panel the cumulative number of detections is shown, highlighting the exponential increase in 2017. In the right panel the ratio of positive trees to all trees tested per year is shown. Note that until 2017 the ratio had been more or less stable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

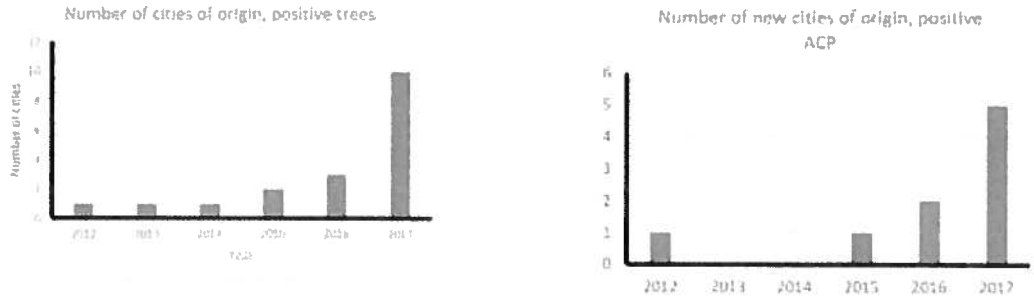


Figure 7: Numbers of citites with PCR-positive ACP detections over time. The left panel shows the cumulative figure, the right panel shows the number of new cities per year. Mirroring the results for trees and for ACP, note the sharp increase in 2017. These results indicate that the epidemic is intensifying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

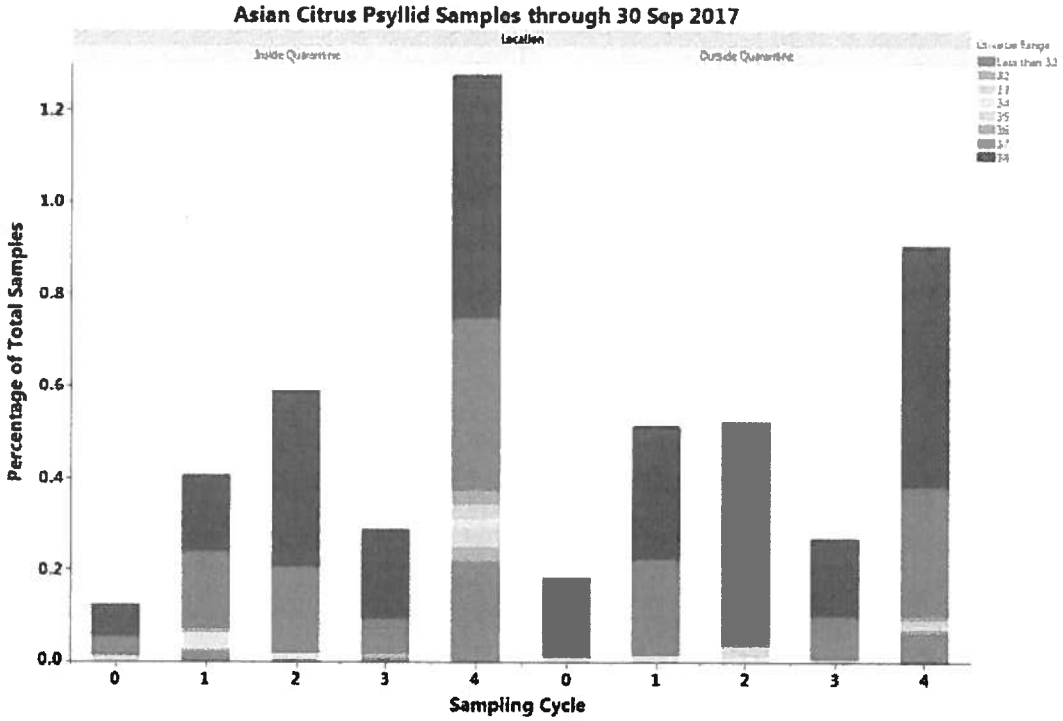


Figure 8: qPCR test results on ACP samples tested by CDFA through 30 September 2017. Note that the proportion of light blue and red (indicating presence of the HLB pathogen) in the samples from inside the quarantine areas (left panel) has increased over time, whereas no corresponding change is apparent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

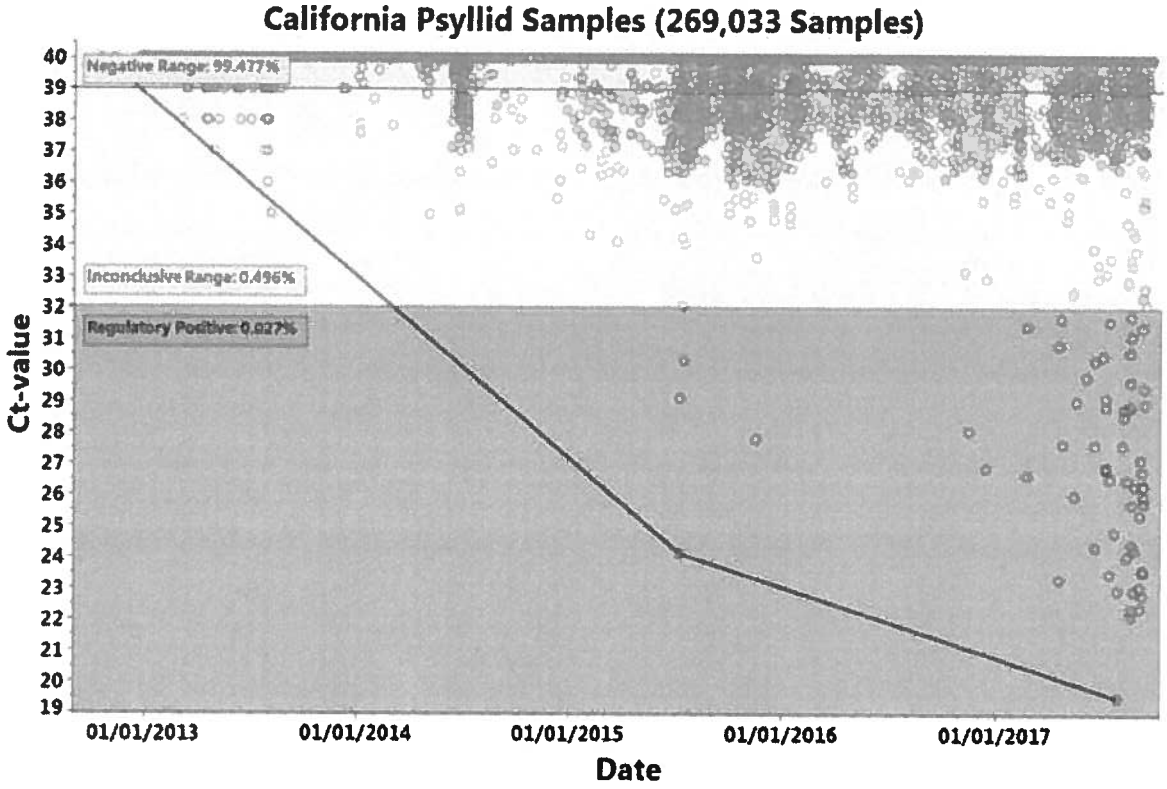


Figure 9: qPCR regulatory results recorded since the detection of HLB in California over time compared to the concentration of the pathogen in the sample (Ct < 32.1= HLB positive (red zone), Ct 32.1-38.9 = suspect (yellow zone), Ct > 38.9=HLB not detected (green zone)). The lower the Ct value, the higher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

Mgrs. Memo 7/16/20

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON®

Energy for What's Ahead®

Claire Torchia
Director and Managing Attorney
Claire.Torchia@sce.com

July 13, 2020

Southern California Edison Company's Notice of Filing:
Application for Authority to Securitize Certain Costs and Expenses
(A.20-07-008)

To Whom It May Concern:

On July 8, 2020, Southern California Edison Company (SCE) filed its Application for Authority to Securitize Certain Costs and Expenses Pursuant to Public Utilities Code Section 850 et seq. with the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC).

The enclosed notice is being published in a newspaper of general circulation in every county within SCE's service territory and will be 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 www.sce.com/applications. You may also request a print copy of these documents from SCE at the address listed in the enclosed notice.

Very truly yours,

/s/ Claire Torchia

Claire Torchia

CET/kdl

P.O. Box 800 2244 Walnut Grove Ave. Rosemead, California 91770 (626) 302-6945 Fax (626) 302-1935

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'S NOTICE OF APPLICATION REQUESTING FINANCING THROUGH ISSUANCE OF RECOVERY BONDS A.20-07-008

Summary

On July 8, 2020, Southern California Edison Company (SCE) filed an application proposing to finance $337 million of costs related to wildfire mitigation, resulting in an annual revenue requirement of $23.87 million for 2021 through the issuance of recovery bonds.

The underlying wildfire mitigation costs have already been approved by the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) as part of SCE's Grid Safety and Resiliency Program (GSRP) and notice of the rate increase was provided to you in October 2017. Financing these costs with recovery bonds reduces the customer rate increase. The legislature approved Assembly Bill 1054 (AB 1054) authorizing issuance of recovery bonds to fund the costs of certain catastrophic wildfires as well as associated financing costs.

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 non-CARE customer using 550 kWh per month would see a bill increase of $0.22 per month (0.2%), from $123.25 to $123.47. The average residential CARE customer using 550 kWh per month would see a bill increase of $0.15 per month (0.2%), from $83.25 to $83.39.

Direct Access and Community Choice Aggregation customers only receive electric transmission and distribution services from SCE. On average, these customers would see an increase of 0.3%.

Another category of nonbundled customers is Departing Load. These customers do not receive electric generation, transmission or distribution services from SCE. However, these customers are required to pay certain charges by law or CPUC decision. These customers will not be impacted by the proposals in this application.

Bundled Average Rates (¢/kWh)				
Customer Group	**Current Rates**	**Proposed Increase**	**Proposed Rates**	**% Increase**
Residential	22.3	0.05	22.3	0.2%
Lighting - Small and Medium Power	19.1	0.04	19.2	0.2%
Large Power	13.6	0.02	13.6	0.1%
Agricultural and Pumping	15.5	0.03	15.5	0.2%
Street and Area Lighting	19.2	0.00	19.2	0.0%
Standby	11.4	0.01	11.4	0.1%
Total	**17.9**	**0.03**	**17.9**	**0.2%**

Residential Bill Impact ($/Month)						
Description		**Current**	**Proposed Increase**		**Proposed**	**% Increase**
Non-CARE residential bill	$	123.25	$	0.22	$ 123.47	0.2%
CARE residential bill	$	83.25	$	0.15	$ 83.39	0.2%

How does the rest of the process work?

This application will be assigned to a judge, who will consider proposals and evidence presented during the formal hearing process. The judge will issue a proposed decision which may adopt SCE's application, modify it, or deny it. Any CPUC Commissioner may sponsor an alternate decision. The proposed decision, and any alternate decisions, will be discussed and voted upon by the CPUC Commissioners.

The Public Advocates Office has reviewed this application. The Public Advocates Office is the independent consumer advocate within the CPUC with a statutory mandate to represent customers of investor-owned utilities to obtain the lowest possible rate for service consistent with safe and reliable service and the state's environmental policy goals. For more information, please **call (415) 703-1584**, e-mail **PublicAdvocatesOffice@cpuc.ca.gov**, or visit **publicadvocates.cpuc.ca.gov**.

Where can I get more information?

Contact SCE

View SCE's application:
Go to www.sce.com/applications;
Scroll down to "**2020 ESP&IP**" and click on the link;
The 2020 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.20-07-008 – 2020 Securitization
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/A2007008Comments 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.20-07-008** in any communications you have with the CPUC regarding this matter.

WEEKLY MEMO 7-16-2020

SOCIAL MEDIA HIGHLIGHTS

Post Performance
for **Garden Grove City Hall**

July 9, 2020 – July 15, 2020

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

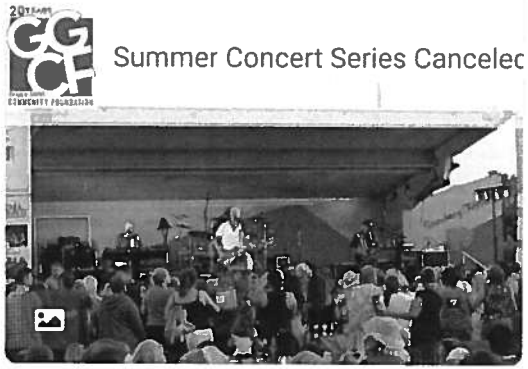
Garden Grove City Hall
Wed 7/15/2020 4:00 pm PDT

Did you know in 2019, Orange County had a total of 114 drowning incidents, with 33 incidents involving children, 0-4 ye

Impressions	**1,134**
Reach	**1,076**
Engagements	**26**
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	**2.3%**

Garden Grove City Hall
Wed 7/15/2020 11:56 am PDT

In keeping up with the updated policy on gatherings, recently issued by the California Department of Public He



Impressions	**974**
Reach	**852**
Engagements	**17**
Engagement Rate (per Impression)	**1.7%**

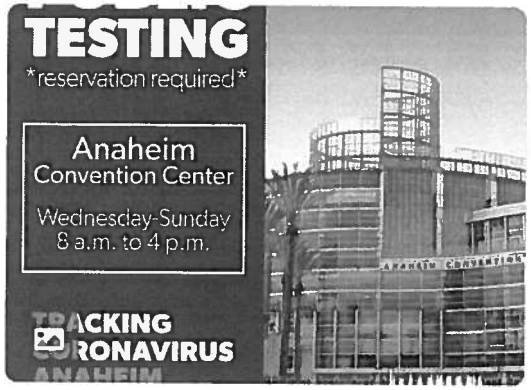
Garden Grove City Hall
Tue 7/14/2020 6:27 pm PDT

City Expands Assistance to Local Businesses, Offers No-Fee Temporary Outdoor Permits to Restaurants an

Impressions	**2,977**
Reach	**2,711**
Engagements	**241**
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	**8.1%**

Garden Grove City Hall
Tue 7/14/2020 4:05 pm PDT

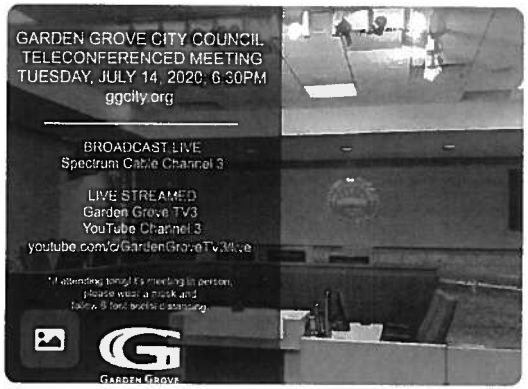
Tomorrow (7/15), a large-scale drive-through COVID-19 testing opens at Anaheim Convention Center. **#ggJ**



Impressions	**3,073**
Reach	**2,577**
Engagements	**380**
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	**12.4%**

Garden Grove City Hall
Tue 7/14/2020 10:29 am PDT

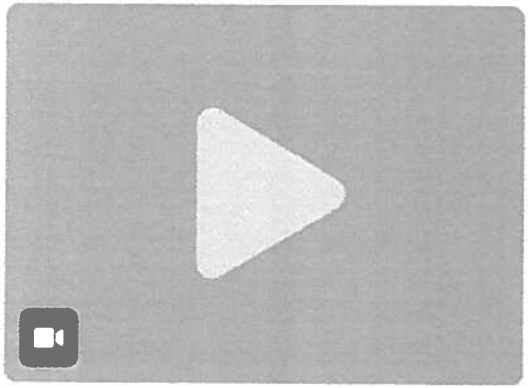
As a friendly reminder, tonight's **#GardenGrove** City Council meeting will be broadcast and live streamed. Ci



Impressions	**1,342**
Reach	**1,203**
Engagements	**29**
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	**2.2%**

Garden Grove City Hall
Mon 7/13/2020 7:48 pm PDT

Friendly reminder, **#GardenGrove**, tomorrow's City Council meeting will take place as planned; however, in an e



Video Views	**282**
Impressions	**1,001**
Reach	**881**
Engagements	**20**
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	**2%**

Garden Grove City Hall
Mon 7/13/2020 7:45 pm PDT

Friendly reminder, **#GardenGrove**, tomorrow's City Council meeting will take place as planned; however, in an e

Video Views	**272**
Impressions	**1,238**
Reach	**1,074**
Engagements	**29**
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	**2.3%**

Garden Grove City Hall
Mon 7/13/2020 5:47 pm PDT

COMMUTER ALERT: Closures for Maintenance Repairs Caltrans Orange County District 12 is scheduled to l

Impressions	**1,718**
Reach	**1,526**
Engagements	**57**
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	**3.3%**

Garden Grove City Hall
Mon 7/13/2020 2:13 pm PDT

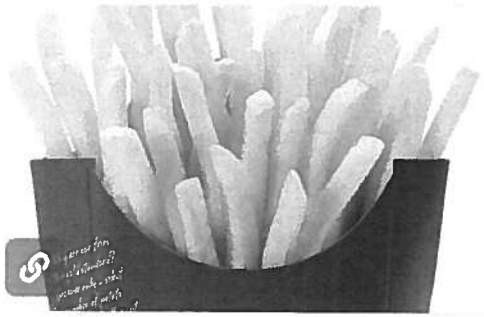
*Please note the California Governor announced today additional closures across the state and for counties o

Impressions	**4,861**
Reach	**3,690**
Engagements	**1,281**
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	**26.4%**

Garden Grove City Hall
Mon 7/13/2020 11:37 am PDT

Happy **#NationalFrenchFryDay**, **#GardenGrove**! Check out this article by USA TODAY

National French Fry Day 2020: G...



Post Link Clicks	**110**
Impressions	**2,763**
Reach	**2,332**
Engagements	**207**
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	**7.5%**

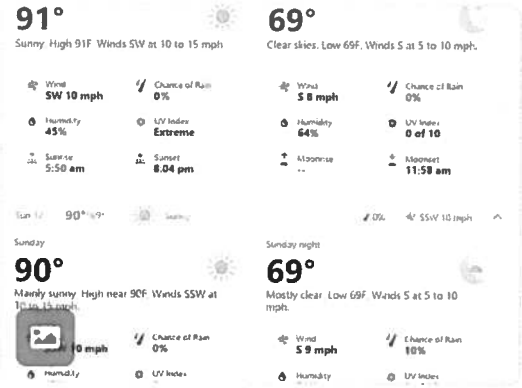
Garden Grove City Hall
Mon 7/13/2020 9:41 am PDT

Congratulations to **#GardenGrove** resident, Alexander Rojas, who was named one of the Bank of America Studen

Video Views	**274**
Impressions	**1,040**
Reach	**925**
Engagements	**22**
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	**2.1%**

Garden Grove City Hall
Fri 7/10/2020 5:00 pm PDT

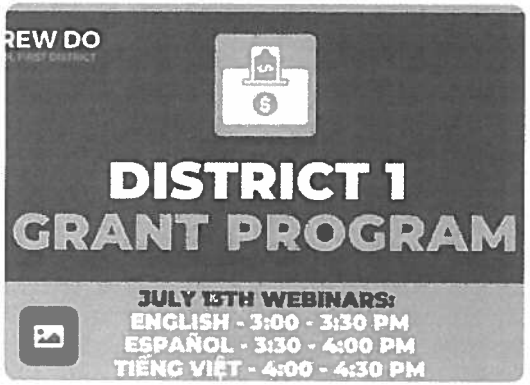
This weekend, hot temperatures are being forecast. Please take safety precautions to protect yourself anc



Impressions	**2,896**
Reach	**2,444**
Engagements	**136**
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	**4.7%**

Garden Grove City Hall
Fri 7/10/2020 3:00 pm PDT

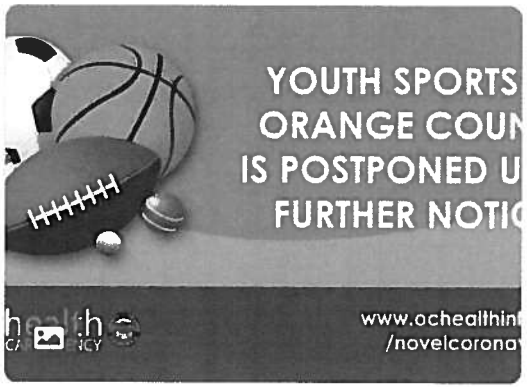
Next Monday, July 13, businesses are invited to attend an informational webinar on Supervisor Andrew Do's District



Impressions	**1,247**
Reach	**1,078**
Engagements	**19**
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	**1.5%**

Garden Grove City Hall
Fri 7/10/2020 10:05 am PDT

In accordance with the California Department of Public Health, youth sports practices are postponed. To read th



Impressions	**1,761**
Reach	**1,426**
Engagements	**40**
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	**2.3%**

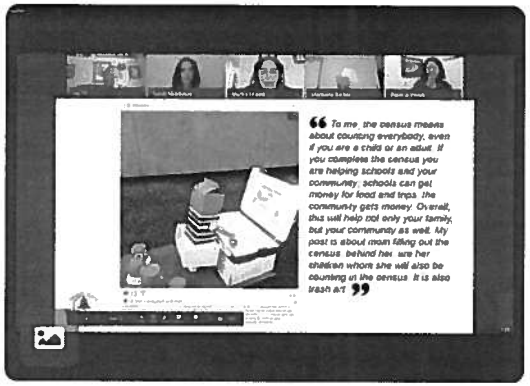
Garden Grove City Hall
Thu 7/9/2020 1:00 pm PDT

First West Nile Virus Positive Mosquitoes Confirmed in Orange County: **https://ggcity.org/news/first-we**

Impressions	**5,331**
Reach	**4,299**
Engagements	**472**
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	**8.9%**

Garden Grove City Hall
Thu 7/9/2020 10:00 am PDT

Congratulations to the 2020 Making My Community Count: OC Census winners! o Rachel Lee (Garden Grove Unified



Impressions	**2,106**
Reach	**1,825**
Engagements	**106**
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	**5%**

Post Performance for **Garden Grove**

July 9, 2020 – July 15, 2020

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

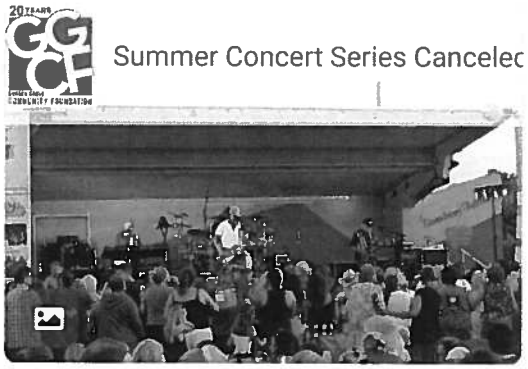
gardengrovecityhall
Wed 7/15/2020 4:23 pm PDT

Did you know in 2019, Orange County had a total of 114 drowning incidents, with 33 incidents involving children, 0-4 ye

Impressions	**962**
Reach	**937**
Engagements	**32**
Engagement Rate (per Impression)	**3.3%**

gardengrovecityhall
Wed 7/15/2020 11:58 am PDT

In keeping up with the updated policy on gatherings, recently issued by the California Department of Public He



Impressions	**1,032**
Reach	**903**
Engagements	**13**
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	**1.3%**

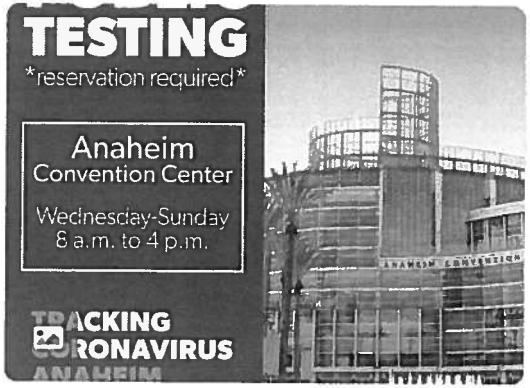
gardengrovecityhall
Tue 7/14/2020 6:31 pm PDT

City Expands Assistance to Local Businesses, Offers No-Fee Temporary Outdoor Permits to Restaurants an

Impressions	**1,137**
Reach	**1,071**
Engagements	**27**
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	**2.4%**

gardengrovecityhall
Tue 7/14/2020 4:42 pm PDT

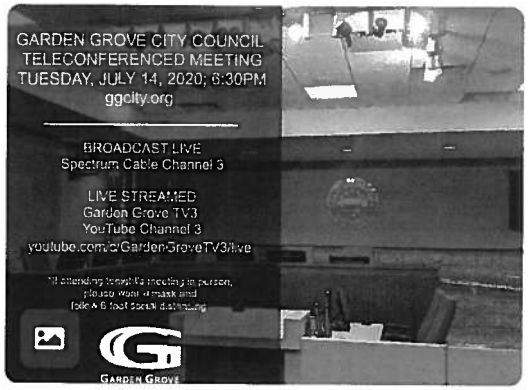
REPOST @city_of_anaheim : To make an appointment please visit OCcovid19.ochealthinfo.com/super



Impressions	**1,850**
Reach	**1,756**
Engagements	**95**
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	**5.1%**

gardengrovecityhall
Tue 7/14/2020 10:37 am PDT

As a friendly reminder, tonight's #GardenGrove City Council regular meeting will be broadcast and live



Impressions	**1,253**
Reach	**1,119**
Engagements	**30**
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	**2.4%**

gardengrovecityhall
Mon 7/13/2020 5:49 pm PDT

COMMUTER ALERT: Closures for Maintenance Repairs Caltrans Orange County District 12 is scheduled to

Impressions	**1,210**
Reach	**1,157**
Engagements	**23**
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	**1.9%**

gardengrovecityhall
Mon 7/13/2020 2:20 pm PDT

Impressions	**830**
Reach	**615**
Story Replies	**0**
Story Taps Back	**19**

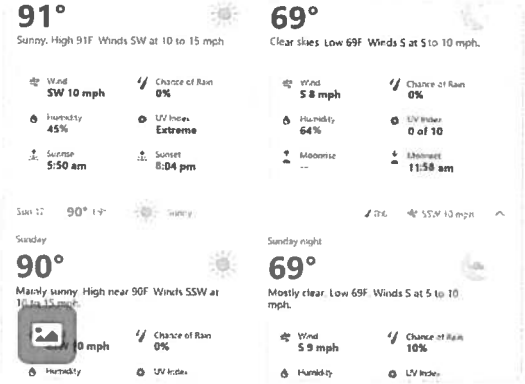
gardengrovecityhall
Mon 7/13/2020 2:16 pm PDT

*Please note the California Governor announced today additional closures across the state and for counties o

Impressions	**2,751**
Reach	**2,427**
Engagements	**177**
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	**6.4%**

gardengrovecityhall
Fri 7/10/2020 5:00 pm PDT

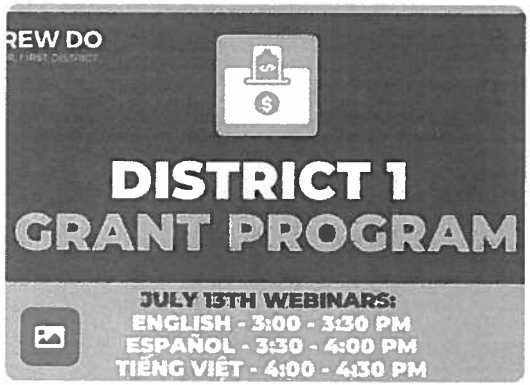
This weekend, hot temperatures are being forecast. Please take safety precautions to protect yourself anc



Impressions	**2,117**
Reach	**2,006**
Engagements	**111**
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	**5.2%**

gardengrovecityhall
Fri 7/10/2020 4:00 pm PDT

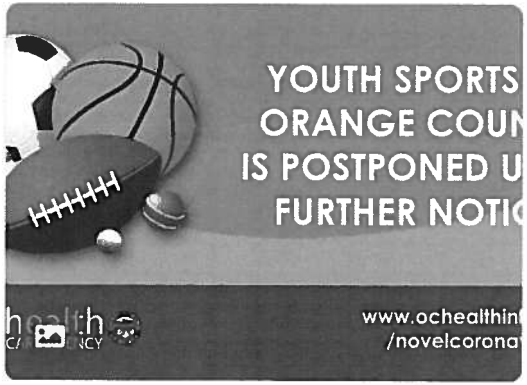
Next Monday, July 13, businesses are invited to attend an informational webinar on Supervisor Andrew Do's District



Impressions	**1,078**
Reach	**1,019**
Engagements	**15**
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	**1.4%**

gardengrovecityhall
Fri 7/10/2020 11:45 am PDT

In accordance with the California Department of Public Health, youth sports practices are postponed. To read th



Impressions	**1,162**
Reach	**1,044**
Engagements	**32**
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	**2.8%**

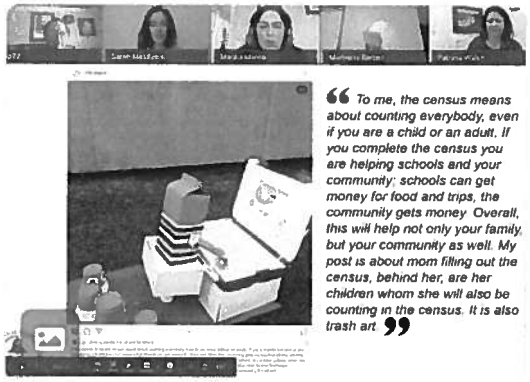
gardengrovecityhall
Thu 7/9/2020 2:09 pm PDT

First West Nile Virus Positive Mosquitoes Confirmed in Orange County The Orange County Mosquito and Vector Contr

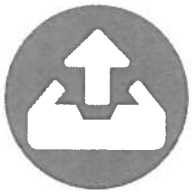
Impressions	**2,560**
Reach	**2,225**
Engagements	**141**
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	**5.5%**

gardengrovecityhall
Thu 7/9/2020 10:02 am PDT

Congratulations to the 2020 Making My Community Count: OC Census Virtual Visual and Performing Arts Showca



Impressions	**1,262**
Reach	**1,164**
Engagements	**30**
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	**2.4%**



Post Performance
for **City of Garden Grove**

July 9, 2020 – July 15, 2020

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

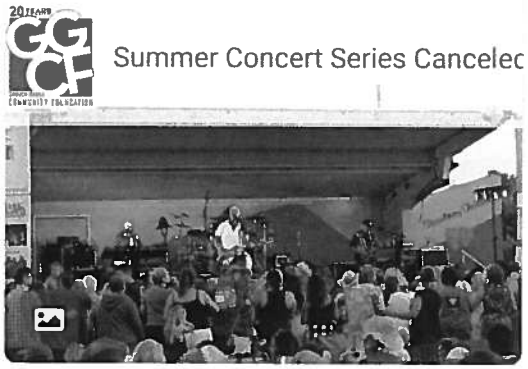
CityGardenGrove
Wed 7/15/2020 4:00 pm PDT

Did you know in 2019, OC had a total of 114 drowning incidents, 33 incidents involving children, 0-4 years old? H

Impressions	**582**
Potential Reach	**4,234**
Engagements	**16**
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	**2.7%**

CityGardenGrove
Wed 7/15/2020 11:57 am PDT

In keeping up with the updated policy on gatherings, recently issued by the California Department of Public He



Impressions	**694**
Potential Reach	**4,151**
Engagements	**25**
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	**3.6%**

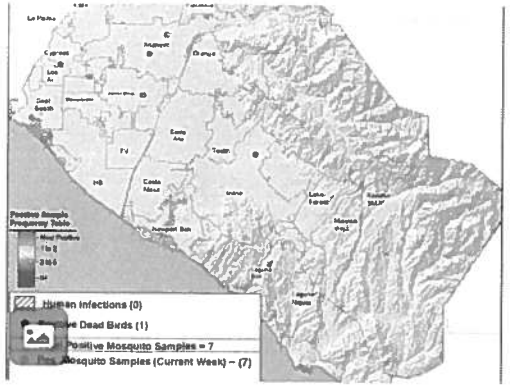
CityGardenGrove
Tue 7/14/2020 6:29 pm PDT

City Expands Assistance to Local Businesses, Offers No-Fee Temporary Outdoor Permits to Restaurants, Bu

Impressions	**506**
Potential Reach	**4,096**
Engagements	**7**
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	**1.4%**

CityGardenGrove
Tue 7/14/2020 12:15 pm PDT

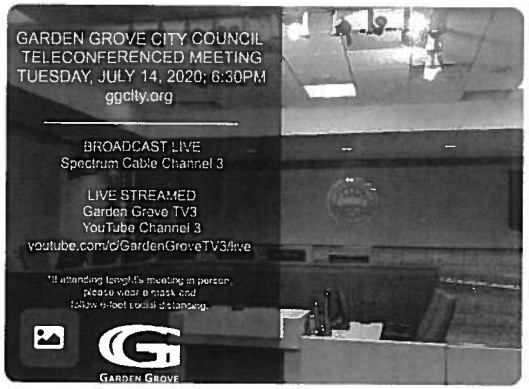
@OCVector has confirmed another West Nile virus positive in the area of Monarch St & Blades Ave. Inspectors will be



Impressions	**642**
Potential Reach	**134**
Engagements	**31**
Engagement Rate (per Impression)	**4.8%**

CityGardenGrove
Tue 7/14/2020 10:39 am PDT

Tonight's **#GG** City Council meeting will be broadcast/live streamed. City Councilmembers will be teleconfer



Impressions	**673**
Potential Reach	**4,144**
Engagements	**24**
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	**3.6%**

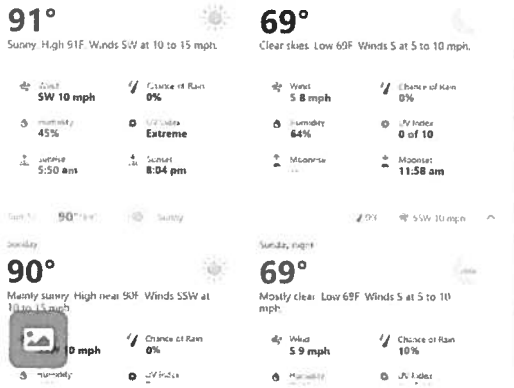
CityGardenGrove
Mon 7/13/2020 2:13 pm PDT

Please note the California Governor announced today additional closures across the state and for counties on the watch list, effective immediately. For more information, visit **covid19.ca.gov/roadmap-counti... #GG1956**

Post Link Clicks	**7**
Impressions	**1,082**
Potential Reach	**4,621**
Engagements	**32**
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	**3%**

CityGardenGrove
Fri 7/10/2020 5:00 pm PDT

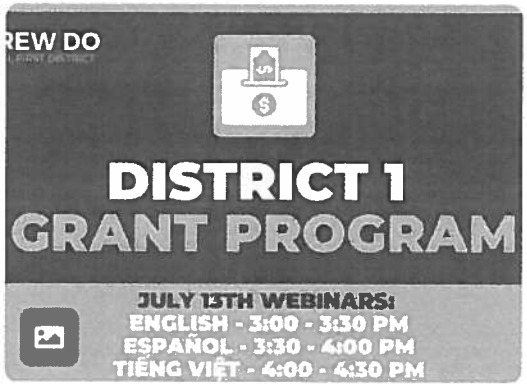
This wknd, hot temps are forecast. Take precautions by limiting outdoor activities, drinking water, wearing screen.



Impressions	**1,049**
Potential Reach	**4,608**
Engagements	**54**
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	**5.1%**

CityGardenGrove
Fri 7/10/2020 3:00 pm PDT

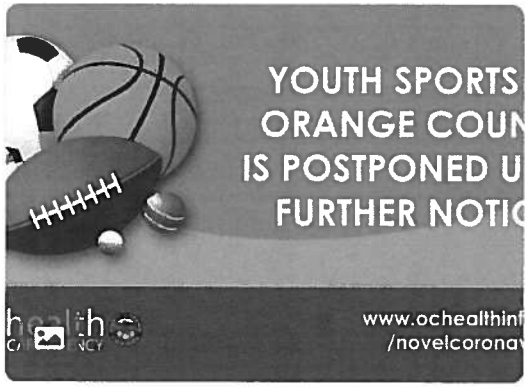
Next Monday 7/13, businesses are invited to attend an informational webinar on Supervisor Andrew Do's District 1 (



Impressions	**750**
Potential Reach	**4,476**
Engagements	**13**
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	**1.7%**

CityGardenGrove
Fri 7/10/2020 10:09 am PDT

In accordance with **@CAPublicHealth**, youth sports practices are postponed. Visit: **ggcity.org/youth-sports-p**.



Impressions	**647**
Potential Reach	**4,083**
Engagements	**9**
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	**1.4%**

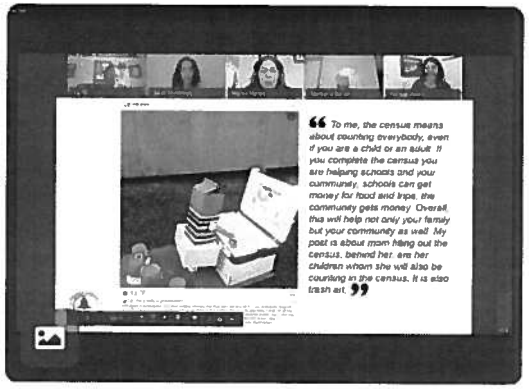
CityGardenGrove
Thu 7/9/2020 1:00 pm PDT

First West Nile Virus Positive Mosquitoes Confirmed in Orange County: **ggcity.org/news/first-wes...**

Impressions	**2,119**
Potential Reach	**4,876**
Engagements	**247**
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	**11.7%**

CityGardenGrove
Thu 7/9/2020 10:00 am PDT

Congratulations to the 2020 Making My Community Count: OC Census Contest winners! Shout out to the **#GG** stu



Impressions	**751**
Potential Reach	**4,080**
Engagements	**10**
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	**1.3%**

WEEKLY MEMO 7-16-2020

NEWS ARTICLES

GARDEN GROVE

CITY OF GARDEN GROVE
NEWS

Contact: Timothy Throne
(714) 741-5144
Community and Economic Development

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

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

Thursday, July 16, 2020

OPENINGS AVAILABLE FOR HOME REPAIR GRANT PROGRAM

The City of Garden Grove is now offering grant funding through the Home Repair Program to assist qualified low-income Garden Grove residents receive up to $5,000 to make home improvements. The grant does not need to be repaid.

Acceptable exterior and interior home repairs include, but are not limited to, window replacement, interior and exterior painting, roof replacement, plumbing repairs, heater replacement (HVAC), and handicap accessibility modifications.

Eligible residents must meet all program income and application requirements. Funds will be distributed on a first come, first-served basis, and grantees will be obligated to address existing code violations in the home prior to making approved repairs.

Applications for the Home Repair Program are available online at apply.ggcity.org/prog/home_repair_program/. For more information, visit ggcity.org/neighborhood-improvement/home-repair-program or contact Timothy Throne at (714) 741-5144 or timothyt@ggcity.org.

# # #

GARDEN GROVE

CITY OF GARDEN GROVE
NEWS

CONTACT:
Ana Pulido, Public Information Officer
(714) 741-5280

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Public Information Office (714) 741-5280

Follow the City of Garden Grove on Social Media

Tuesday, July 14, 2020

LATEST BUSINESS CLOSURES PROMPT FURTHER ACTION TO ASSIST LOCAL ESTABLISHMENTS MAINTAIN OPERATIONS

The City of Garden Grove is expanding its assistance to local businesses by waiving all fees to restaurants applying for temporary outdoor dining permits, with plans to also offer no-fee temporary outdoor permits to other business sectors when allowed by state health and safety guidelines. The actions are in response to Governor Gavin Newsom's July 13 expanded order intended to curb the state's rising COVID-19 cases by requiring immediate statewide closures of all indoor operations for restaurants, wineries, movie theaters, and others, as well as immediate Southern California closures of all indoor activities for gyms, places of worship, and nail and hair salons, among others.

"We understand and support that serious times call for serious measures when it comes to protecting public health and safety. Garden Grove is also looking out for the livelihood of struggling, local businesses by extending an even greater helping hand when it's most needed," said Garden Grove City Manager Scott Stiles.

Under the City's newly-branded Accessible Businesses program (formerly Accessible Eateries), Garden Grove restaurants can apply for no-fee, 60-day outdoor permits to create dining areas onto adjacent sidewalks or street parking, within a shopping center, or in privately-owned parking lots. Restaurants that previously received, or are currently applying for outdoor permits and paid a $150 permit fee, will be refunded the fee amount.

-more-

Also under the Accessible Businesses program, the City will offer no-fee temporary outdoor permits to other service-related businesses and institutional uses once state safety guidance for the outdoor operation of these sectors becomes available.

"The City's Office of Economic Development is also working closely with our Downtown Business Association on exploring immediate possibilities for expanded dining along Historic Main Street through the addition of parklets," said Garden Grove Assistant City Manager and Community and Economic Development Director Lisa Kim.

The online application for the Accessible Businesses program is available at ggcity.org/businesses. For more information, contact the City's Planning Division at (714) 741-5312, or email planning@ggcity.org.

###

NEWS RELEASE

Contact: Elaine Ma'ae (714) 741-5291

Monday, July 13, 2020

FREE SUMMER CONCERT SERIES
CANCELED DUE TO COVID-19 CONCERNS

In keeping up with the updated policy on gatherings, recently issued by the California Department of Public Health and Governor Gavin Newsom, the Garden Grove Community Foundation (GGCF) has canceled the Free Summer Concert Series, scheduled to take place in July and August 2020.

"This is a heart-wrenching decision," said GGCF President Ric Lerma. "We see the concerts as opportunities for the community to come together to enjoy music, food, and camaraderie, so we look forward to the days when we can safely resume these activities."

Although the concerts have been canceled, The Voice of Garden Grove, the opening act to the weekly concerts that highlight talented vocalists from the Garden Grove Unified School District high schools, will continue online. Each week, a new set of videos will be posted on the GGCF Facebook @ggcf1998 starting Thursday, July 16, 2020. The contestants will be rated by a judging panel each week and the winners will continue to the finals which will take place the week of August 10, 2020. The winner will win $500 and the title "The Voice of Garden Grove 2020." Another $500 will be donated towards the winning student's high school choir program.

For more information, please contact the Garden Grove Community Foundation at (714) 741-5168 or visit ggcf.com.

# # #

English to Vietnamese
Press Releases

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: Ana Pulido, (714) 741-5280
Public Information Officer

Thứ Tư, 15 tháng Bảy, 2020

**THÀNH PHỐ HỖ TRỢ CÁC NHÀ HÀNG ĐỊA PHƯƠNG,
CẤP GIẤY PHÉP MIỄN PHÍ ĐỂ KINH DOANH 'OUTDOOR DINING' TẠM THỜI**

Với những thay đổi từ thống đốc tiểu bang trong cơn dịch COVID-19 tại quận Cam, Thành phố Garden Grove hiện có chương trình hỗ trợ doanh nghiệp địa phương qua chương trình cấp giấy phép (permit) miễn phí cho các nhà hàng kinh doanh ngoài trời tạm thời (temporary outdoor dining permits), và đang lên kế hoạch cung cấp giấy phép kinh doanh miễn phí ngoài trời tạm thời cho các doanh nghiệp khác khi tuân theo những yêu cầu nghiêm ngặt về sức khỏe và an toàn ban hành từ tiểu bang.

Chương trình 'Accessible Businesses program' (trước đây gọi là Accessible Eateries), các nhà hàng, quán ăn tại Garden Grove hiện có thể nộp đơn xin cấp giấy phép ăn uống ngoài trời có hiệu lực trong vòng 60 ngày miễn phí để mở rộng khu vực ăn uống bên ngoài vỉa hè nếu nhà hàng tọa lạc ở trong một trung tâm mua sắm (shopping center), hoặc trong các bãi đậu xe do nhà hàng sở hữu. Các nhà hàng đã nhận được giấy phép (outdoor permit) trước đây, hoặc hiện đang xin giấy phép ngoài trời và trả phí giấy phép $150, sẽ được hoàn trả lại tiền lệ phí.

Chương trình này là để đáp lại lệnh đóng cửa lần thứ nhì của Thống đốc Gavin Newsom ngày 13 tháng Bảy, nhằm giảm thiểu các vụ COVID-19 đang lây lan nhanh chóng trong tiểu bang. Thống đốc đã yêu cầu đóng cửa ngay lập tức tất cả các kinh doanh tụ tập bên trong (indoor) cho các nhà hàng, nhà máy rượu vang, rạp chiếu phim, và các khu vực khác ở miền Nam California như phòng tập thể dục, nơi thờ cúng, và tiệm làm tóc, làm móng tay.

Xem tiếp trang 2

THÀNH PHỐ HỖ TRỢ CÁC NHÀ HÀNG ĐỊA PHƯƠNG
2-2-2

Tổng quản lý Thành phố Garden Grove ông Scott Stiles chia sẻ, "Chúng tôi hiểu và ủng hộ các biện pháp phòng thủ nghiêm túc liên quan đến việc bảo vệ sức khỏe và an toàn cộng đồng. Garden Grove cũng muốn góp sức hỗ trợ, giúp đỡ cho doanh nghiệp địa phương trong giai đoạn khó khăn này."

Phó Tổng quản lý Thành phố và Giám đốc của Ban Phát triển Kinh tế Garden Grove, cô Lisa Kim cho biết, "Ban Phát triển Kinh tế Thành phố cũng đang hợp tác chặt chẽ với Hiệp hội Doanh nghiệp (Downtown Business Association) để tìm kiếm những khả năng, ý tưởng nhằm mở rộng kinh doanh ẩm thực ở khu Historic Main Street."

Các ứng dụng trực tuyến cho Chương trình 'Accessible Business Program' có thể truy cập trực tuyến tại ggcity.org/businesses. Để biết thêm thông tin, liên lạc với ban Planning của Thành phố tại số (714) 741-5312 hoặc gửi email đến planning@ggcity.org.

###

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: Elaine Ma'ae, (714) 741-5291

Thứ Ba, 14 tháng Bảy, 2020

THÀNH PHỐ KHÔNG TỔ CHỨC NHỮNG BUỔI NGHE NHẠC NGOÀI TRỜI DO DỊCH COVID-19

Tuân thủ theo những điều lệ cập nhật của tiểu bang, được ban hành bởi Bộ y tế California và Thống đốc tiểu bang California Gavin Newsom, Quỹ cộng đồng Garden Grove (Garden Grove Community Foundation) quyết định huỷ bỏ những buổi nghe nhạc ngoài trời miễn phí năm nay, dự kiến diễn ra vào tháng Bảy và tháng Tám, 2020.

Chủ tịch GGCF ông Ric Lerma chia sẻ, "Đây là một quyết định khó khăn. Những buổi nghe nhạc ngoài trời hàng năm là cơ hội để cộng đồng cùng nhau thưởng thức âm nhạc, ẩm thực và kết nối tình bạn. Cho nên, chúng tôi mong muốn có thể tiếp tục các hoạt động này một cách an toàn những ngày tháng tới." Mặc dù các buổi hòa nhạc đã bị hủy bỏ, chương trình "The Voice of Garden Grove", buổi biểu diễn mở đầu cho các buổi hòa nhạc hàng tuần làm nổi bật các giọng ca tài năng từ các trường trung học của Garden Grove Unified School, sẽ tiếp tục trực tuyến.

Mỗi tuần, một bộ video mới sẽ được đăng trên GGCF Facebook @ ggcf1998 bắt đầu từ Thứ Năm, ngày 16 tháng Bảy, 2020. Các thí sinh sẽ được một ban giám khảo đánh giá mỗi tuần và người chiến thắng sẽ tiếp tục vào vòng chung kết sẽ diễn ra trong tuần ngày 10 tháng Tám năm 2020. Người chiến thắng sẽ giành được $500 và danh hiệu quán quân "The Voice of Garden Grove 2020." $500 khác sẽ được quyên góp cho ban hợp xướng của trường trung học của em quán quân đoạt giải.

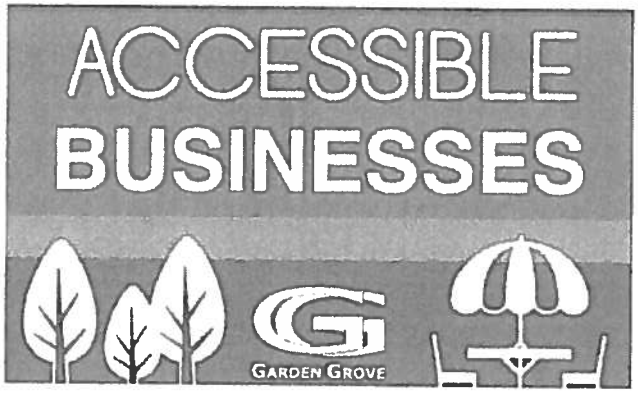
Để biết thêm chi tiết, xin liên lạc về Garden Grove Community Foundation tai (714) 741-5168 hoặc tại ggcf.com.

###

VIỆT BÁO

Thành Phố Garden Grove Hỗ Trợ Các Nhà Hàng Địa Phương, Cấp Giấy Phép Miễn Phí Để Kinh Doanh 'Outdoor Dining' Tạm Thời

15/07/2020 15 23 00



Với những thay đổi từ thống đốc tiểu bang trong cơn dịch COVID-19 tại quận Cam, Thành phố Garden Grove hiện có chương trình hỗ trợ doanh nghiệp địa phương qua chương trình cấp giấy phép (permit) miễn phí cho các nhà hàng kinh doanh ngoài trời tạm thời (temporary outdoor dining permits), và đang lên kế hoạch cung cấp giấy phép kinh doanh miễn phí ngoài trời tạm thời cho các doanh nghiệp khác khi tuân theo những yêu cầu nghiêm ngặt về sức khỏe và an toàn ban hành từ tiểu bang

Chương trình 'Accessible Businesses program' (trước đây gọi là Accessible Eateries), các nhà hàng, quán ăn tại Garden Grove hiện có thể nộp đơn xin cấp giấy phép ăn uống ngoài trời có hiệu lực trong vòng 60 ngày miễn phí để mở rộng khu vực ăn uống bên ngoài vỉa hè nếu nhà hàng tọa lạc ở trong một trung tâm mua sắm (shopping center), hoặc trong các bãi đậu xe do nhà hàng sở hữu. Các nhà hàng đã nhận được giấy phép (outdoor permit) trước đây, hoặc hiện đang xin giấy phép ngoài trời và trả phí giấy phép $150, sẽ được hoàn trả lại tiền lệ phí.

Chương trình này là để đáp lại lệnh đóng cửa lần thứ nhì của Thống đốc Gavin Newsom ngày 13 tháng Bảy, nhằm giảm thiểu các vụ COVID-19 đang lây lan nhanh chóng trong tiểu bang Thống đốc đã yêu cầu đóng cửa ngay lập tức tất cả các kinh doanh tụ tập bên trong (indoor) cho các nhà hàng, nhà máy rượu vang, rạp chiếu phim, và các khu vực khác ở miền Nam California như phòng tập thể dục, nơi thờ cúng, và tiệm làm tóc, làm móng tay.

Tổng quản lý Thành phố Garden Grove ông Scott Stiles chia sẻ, "Chúng tôi hiểu và ủng hộ các biện pháp phòng thủ nghiêm túc liên quan đến việc bảo vệ sức khỏe và an toàn cộng đồng. Garden Grove cũng muốn góp sức hỗ trợ, giúp đỡ cho doanh nghiệp địa phương trong giai đoạn khó khăn này."

Phó Tổng quản lý Thành phố và Giám đốc của Ban Phát triển Kinh tế Garden Grove, cô Lisa Kim cho biết, "Ban Phát triển Kinh tế Thành phố cũng đang hợp tác chặt chẽ với Hiệp hội Doanh nghiệp (Downtown Business Association) để tìm kiếm những khả năng, ý tưởng nhằm mở rộng kinh doanh ẩm thực ở khu Historic Main Street."

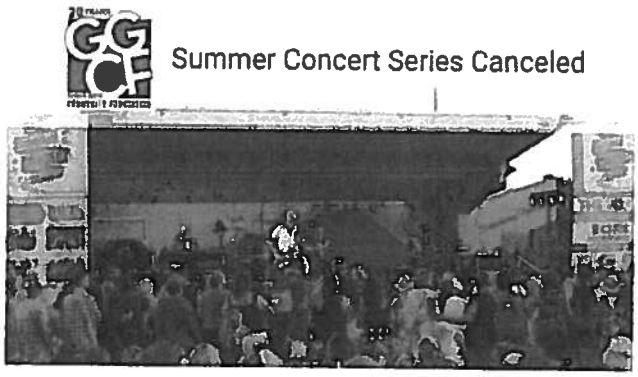
Các ứng dụng trực tuyến cho Chương trình 'Accessible Business Program' có thể truy cập trực tuyến tại ggcity.org/businesses Để biết thêm thông tin, liên lạc với ban Planning của Thành phố tại số (714) 741-5312 hoặc gửi email đến planning@ggcity.org.

- Iran Sẽ Thỏa Thuận Nguyên Tử Với Luc Cường Vào Tháng 7
- Sinh Hoạt Cộng Đồng (08/23/2008)
- Kerry Tới Pakistan
- 2 Ngân Hàng Thế Giới, Châu Phi Cấp 260 Triệu MK Chống Ebola WHO 887 Người Chết Vì Ebola Ta Sierra Leon và Guinea

VIỆT BÁO

Thành Phố Garden Grove Không Tổ Chức Những Buổi Nghe Nhạc Ngoài Trời Vì Dịch Covid-19

14/07/2020 16:36:00



Tuân thủ theo những điều lệ cập nhật của tiểu bang, được ban hành bởi Bộ y tế California và Thống đốc tiểu bang California Gavin Newsom, Quỹ cộng đồng Garden Grove (Garden Grove Community Foundation) quyết định huỷ bỏ những buổi nghe nhạc ngoài trời miễn phí năm nay, dự kiến diễn ra vào tháng Bảy và tháng Tám, 2020

Chủ tịch GGCF ông Ric Lerma chia sẻ, "Đây là một quyết định khó khăn. Những buổi nghe nhạc ngoài trời hàng năm là cơ hội để cộng đồng cùng nhau thưởng thức âm nhạc, ẩm thực và kết nối tình bạn. Cho nên, chúng tôi mong muốn có thể tiếp tục các hoạt động này một cách an toàn những ngày tháng tới." Mặc dù các buổi hòa nhạc đã bị hủy bỏ, chương trình "The Voice of Garden Grove", buổi biểu diễn mở đầu cho các buổi hòa nhạc hàng tuần làm nổi bật các giọng ca tài năng từ các trường trung học của Garden Grove Unified School, sẽ tiếp tục trực tuyến.

Mỗi tuần, một bộ video mới sẽ được đăng trên GGCF Facebook @ ggcf1998 bắt đầu từ Thứ Năm, ngày 16 tháng Bảy, 2020. Các thí sinh sẽ được một ban giám khảo đánh giá mỗi tuần và người chiến thắng sẽ tiếp tục vào vòng chung kết sẽ diễn ra trong tuần ngày 10 tháng Tám năm 2020. Người chiến thắng sẽ giành được $500 và danh hiệu quán quân "The Voice of Garden Grove 2020." $500 khác sẽ được quyên góp cho ban hợp xướng của trường trung học của em quán quân đoạt giải.

Để biết thêm chi tiết, xin liên lạc về Garden Grove Community Foundation tại (714) 741-5168 hoặc tại ggcf.com.

- Tt Bush Diễn Văn (09/21/2001)
- Nam Hàn: Mừng Ngày Độc Lập Thứ 69
- 92% Giới Trẻ Mỹ Coi Gia Đình Là Nền Tảng Hạnh Phúc
- Hoa Hậu Mễ Chết Trong Cuộc Đọ Súng Băng Đảng Lính Mễ

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

July 16, 2020

1. Calendar of Events

2. Notice of Cancellation of the July 23, 2020 Zoning Administrator meeting.

3. League of California Cities, "CA Cities Advocate," dated July 10, 2020 to July 16, 2020.

GARDEN GROVE

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

July 16, 2020 – September 8, 2020

Thursday	July 16	7:00 p.m.	Planning Commission Meeting, CMC
Friday	July 17		City Hall Closed – Regular Friday Closure
Thursday	July 23	9:00 a.m.	Zoning Administrator Meeting City Hall, 3rd Floor Training Room
Tuesday	July 28	5:30 p.m. 6:30 p.m.	Closed Session, CMC Housing Authority, CMC Sanitary District Board, CMC Successor Agency Meeting, CMC City Council Meeting, CMC ***ALL CANCELLED***
Friday	July 31		City Hall Closed – Regular Friday Closure
Thursday	August 6	7:00 p.m.	Planning Commission Meeting, CMC
Tuesday	August 11	5:30 p.m. 6:30 p.m.	Closed Session, CMC Successor Agency Meeting, CMC City Council Meeting, CMC
Friday	August 14		City Hall Closed – Regular Friday Closure
Thursday	August 20	7:00 p.m.	Planning Commission Meeting, CMC
Tuesday	August 25	5:30 p.m. 6:30 p.m.	Closed Session, CMC Housing Authority, CMC Sanitary District Board, CMC Successor Agency Meeting, CMC City Council Meeting, CMC
Friday	August 28		City Hall Closed – Regular Friday Closure
Tuesday	September 1	6:00 p.m.	Traffic Commission Meeting
Thursday	September 3	7:00 p.m.	Planning Commission Meeting, CMC
Monday	September 7		City Hall Closed - Labor Day
Tuesday	September 8	5:30 p.m. 6:30 p.m.	Closed Session, CMC Successor Agency Meeting, CMC City Council Meeting, CMC

GARDEN GROVE

NOTICE OF CANCELLATION

OF THE

GARDEN GROVE

ZONING ADMINISTRATOR

REGULAR MEETING

JULY 23, 2020

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Regular Meeting of the Garden Grove Zoning Administrator scheduled for Thursday, July 23, 2020, at 9:00 a.m. at City Hall, 11222 Acacia Parkway, Third Floor Training Room, Garden Grove, is hereby cancelled.

DATED: July 16, 2020

DAVID DENT
ACTING ZONING ADMINISTRATOR

JUDITH MOORE
RECORDING SECRETARY

Court of Appeal Upholds At-Large City Council Elections in Santa Monica; Clarifies Legal Standard Under California Voting Rights Act

July 14, 2020

A California Court of Appeal issued an opinion last week finding no merit to a lawsuit alleging that the City of Santa Monica's at-large elections system violated the California Voting Rights Act (CVRA).

The opinion offers further clarity for cities on the legal standards used to assess CVRA claims, as requested by the League in its friend-of-the-court brief.

The plaintiffs in the lawsuit claimed that the at-large system diluted the voting power of Latinos. The trial judge agreed, based in part on evidence that Latinos could obtain 30 percent voting power in one district under a proposed by-district election system, as opposed to 14 percent voting power city-wide under the at-large elections system. The trial judge ruled in favor of the plaintiffs, and ordered the city to switch from at-large to by-district elections.

The city appealed, arguing that the trial court misapplied the legal standards for determining whether at-large elections dilute voting power for purposes of the CVRA. The Court of Appeal agreed with the city, and reversed the trial court's ruling. The Court of Appeal held that: "Dilution requires a showing, not of a merely marginal percentage increase in a proposed district, but evidence the change is likely to make a difference in what counts in a democracy: electoral results."

Applying this standard, the Court of Appeal concluded that the plaintiffs failed to make a sufficient showing of vote dilution. The Court noted that "30 percent is not enough to win a majority and to elect someone to the city council, even in a district system." Therefore, there was "no dilution because the result with one voting system is the same as the result with the other: no representation."

Cities who have questions about any potential impact of the Court's ruling on their city should consult with their city attorney.

Webinar Series: Decision Making and Relationship Building Before, During, and After a Wildfire

July 14, 2020

The League of California Cities launched its new Wildfire Response and Recovery Webinar Series to help city officials prepare for the upcoming wildfire season, while continuing to respond to and navigate the COVID-19 crisis.

Learn from cities, counties, and state and federal agencies about the actions cities can take to prepare, and what to do before, during, and after a wildfire. This webinar series will provide a comprehensive review of the variety of wildfire challenges that cities face and how COVID-19 will create new restrictions with this already challenging situation.

Register now for the third webinar on July 22.

Decision Making and Relationship Building Before, During, and After a Wildfire

Before a disaster strikes, cities benefit by building relationships with neighboring cities, counties, state, and federal government representatives to help aid in emergency response and recovery. In this presentation, learn the importance of creating relationships, asking the correct questions, understanding how jurisdictions work, and the personal and professional courage it takes to make decisions in the event of a wildfire.

Future webinars in the series topics will include:

- Running Shelters During a Wildfire: What Changes after COVID-19
- Running Emergency Operation Centers
- Resources for Financial Assistance and Recovery after a Wildfire
- The Slow Road to Recovery

Webinars will be scheduled weekly on Wednesdays at 10 a.m. Registration for this eight part series is $150 for the series or $25 per webinar and is available at www.cacities.org/events.

For questions, please contact Megan Dunn.

New CalRecycle Directives Require Businesses to Provide Organics and Recycling Containers

July 14, 2020

Effective July 1, 2020, businesses subject to Mandatory Commercial Recycling and Organics Recycling (MCR and MORe) must provide recycling and organics containers to collect waste generated by customers from products they purchase and consume on the premises.

These containers must be placed adjacent to trash and be visible, easily accessible, and clearly marked. The goal of these directives is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by diverting commercial solid waste to recycling efforts expanding the opportunity for additional recycling services and recycling manufacturing facilities in California.

Of particular interest to cities, due to COVID-19, if businesses are not allowed to have customers consume products onsite, they do not need to have the appropriate containers and signage for their customers to use. When customers are allowed to consume products onsite again, then businesses will need to have the containers and signage. Informing businesses about the law will depend on when the local jurisdiction allows customers to consume products onsite again.

California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) is implementing these directives per AB 827 (McCarty, Chapter 441, Statutes of 2019). AB 827 builds off of existing legislation, AB 341 (Chesbro, Chapter 476, Statutes of 2011) and AB 1826 (Chesbro, Chapter 727, Statutes of 2014), which specify that local jurisdictions are required to provide education and outreach to businesses about recycling and organics recycling programs available in their jurisdiction.

CalRecycle has provided educational materials, which are designed to help local jurisdictions with education and outreach to assist businesses in understanding the law and how to comply. These materials include a brochure, flyers for businesses and schools, and Frequently Asked Questions for Mandatory Commercial Recycling and Mandatory Commercial Organics Recycling.

Grants Available Through Cities for Workforce Health Wellness Program

July 15, 2020

A healthy and productive workforce is vital to your city's success.

Sponsored by the League Partner Program, Kaiser Permanente, Keenan, and the HEAL Cities Campaign, the Cities For Workforce Health (CFWH) program is designed to help cities engage their employees in a culture of health and productivity at the workplace. Cities can apply for a 2021 Cities for Workforce Health (CFWH) consulting grant to help improve the health and safety for their employees.

Grant Selection Criteria

A grant review committee will review and evaluate applicants and select five cities to receive grants based on the following criteria:

- Demonstration that a basic wellness program infrastructure is currently in place (e.g. leadership team or steering committee has been formed; wellness champions have been identified; and/or a survey or assessment of health needs/risks has been conducted);
- Readiness to initiate or further develop a worksite wellness program;
- Commitment to building the program's infrastructure and capacity; and
- Need for professional consultation to assist with program development efforts.

In addition, the review committee aims to balance the selection of awardees based on geographic location (Northern, Central, and Southern California) and size of employee population.

Application Details and Resources

Applications are due Friday, Aug. 14 and must be submitted online. Answers must be provided in one session, meaning you *cannot* return to a closed session to pick up where you left off. Be sure to hit submit once you have completed all answers.

Cities may use the following materials to prepare for the application process:

- A practice template to record answers for quick and easy online submission.
- An overview of the 2020-21 grant cycle to provide detailed information about the consultation and expectations for cities that are awarded CWH grants.

Additional information and details about the consulting grants and application process are available on the League website.

For technical assistance in completing the survey or help with the application process, please contact: Jennifer Castillo.

For questions about the program, please contact Mike Egan at (916) 658-8271.

League of California Cities Planning a Reimagined Virtual Annual Conference & Expo

July 15, 2020

Dear City Leaders,

The League of California Cities Annual Conference & Expo is one of the most important events of the year for city officials to learn and collaborate on solutions to common challenges and an opportunity to celebrate the accomplishments.

With so many factors related to the COVID-19 pandemic still unknown and the health and safety of League members, staff, partners, vendors, and guests as our top priority, the Board Executive Committee has made the decision to transform the annual conference, scheduled Oct. 7-9 in Long Beach, into a virtual event.

Apart from health and safety considerations, we also looked at a variety of factors including the logistical challenges of holding in-person meetings while following local and state orders regarding large gatherings, potential state and local restrictions on travel, and the tremendous pressure on city budgets that could impede your ability to attend an in-person conference.

This was a difficult decision that was not made lightly as we understand the value of gathering face-to-face. However, the League is committed to making this an unparalleled virtual experience with general and breakout sessions, an Expo, and networking opportunities.

While this isn't the way we would have planned it originally, many opportunities emerge in a virtual environment that are impossible in an in-person conference, and we are quite excited about the possibilities of this reimagined experience.

Over the last four months, League staff have worked tirelessly to reinvent how best to serve members in a virtual environment – with advocacy, education, and communication – and member engagement has never been stronger.

Stay tuned for further details about the League's Annual Conference & Expo. We will be sure to communicate additional information as soon as it is available.

Thank you again for your unwavering leadership at this time. Be safe and stay healthy!

Carolyn M. Coleman
Executive Director
League of California Cities

John F. Dunbar
President
League of California Cities

League-Sponsored Bond Agency Issues More Than $170 Million in Tax-Exempt and Taxable Bonds for Large Healthcare Delivery System in East San Gabriel Valley

July 15, 2020

The largest nonprofit health care delivery system in East San Gabriel Valley, Emanate Health, will undergo a variety of renovations and upgrades at various locations, including cities of Covina, West Covina, and Glendora, using tax-exempt and taxable bonds issued by the California Statewide Communities Development Authority (CSCDA).

CSCDA partnered with Kaufman Hall, Barclays, and Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe, LLP to provide $170,255,000 in Series 2020 bonds. The bonds were issued to finance the construction of two separate buildings at the Queen of the Valley Hospital campus located in West Covina, upgrades to Emanate Health Inter-Community Hospital located in Covina, the conversion of an existing building in Glendora into a primary and specialty care facility that will be known as the "Glendora Amelia Medical Office Building," and refinance Emanate's 1998 Certificates of Participation.

The Emanate Health System includes three acute care hospitals with a total of 621 licensed acute care beds, a ten-bed inpatient hospice facility, a home health care agency, and a network of medical clinics and diagnostic facilities. In each of the past three years, nearly one million residents in the East San Gabriel Valley relied on the Emanate Health System for their health care needs. The Emanate Health System provides care in both inpatient and outpatient settings across a range of medical, surgical, and specialty services.

The League's co-sponsorship of CSCDA continues to be a significant benefit for League members. CSCDA has issued more than $63 billion in tax-exempt bonds for projects that provide a public benefit by creating jobs, affordable housing, healthcare, infrastructure, schools, and other fundamental services.

CSCDA is a joint powers authority created in 1988 and is sponsored by the League of California Cities and the California State Association of Counties. More than 530 cities, counties, and special districts are program participants in CSCDA, which serves as their conduit issuer and provides access to efficiently finance locally-approved projects.

Visit CSCDA's website for additional information on the ways in which CSCDA can help your city.

ILG Helps Secure $35 Million in Grant Funding for BOOST Communities

July 15, 2020

Months of developing projects and partnerships have finally paid off for the cities of Ventura, San Diego, Arcata, and the Town of Mammoth Lakes.

All four agencies received word that grant applications developed in partnership with the Institute for Local Government (ILG) through its BOOST Pilot Program will receive funding.

Money for Affordable Housing and Infrastructure in Rural Communities

The Town of Mammoth Lakes will be receiving $20 million to support broadband, snow storage and other critical infrastructure needs for its upcoming affordable housing project, known as "The Parcel", a 25-acre vacant lot located in the center of town that will be the site of more than 400 affordable housing units. The Department of Housing and Community Development's Infill Infrastructure Grant will be an important piece to the town's multimillion dollar project.

"The Town of Mammoth Lakes would like to express our sincere appreciation for ILG's staff who have collaborated with us on a number of initiatives through the BOOST program," says Sandra Moberly, the Town's Community Development Director. "With their enthusiastic help, the town submitted an Infill Infrastructure Grant Application, which resulted in an unprecedented award of over $20 million dollars. ILG staff was also instrumental in helping the town prepare and submit our most recent LEAP Grant application. We have truly enjoyed working with the friendly and knowledgeable staff at ILG and are looking forward to continued collaboration with them to enhance the Town of Mammoth Lakes' social, environmental and economic sustainability."

The City of Arcata also received an Infill Infrastructure grant for nearly $3 million to support infrastructure surrounding the Isackson *Affordable Housing Project. The grant will fund enhancements to two city parks and* critical upgrades to the city's water system, which will help with firefighting capacity.

In addition, the City of Arcata will benefit from an $11.4 million grant Affordable Housing Sustainable Communities (AHSC) Grant awarded by the Strategic Growth Council. With support from ILG's BOOST Pilot Program, Enterprise Community Partners and the California Coalition for Rural Housing, the City of Arcata collaborated with the Yurok Indian Housing Authority (YIHA) to secure the grant which will fund 36 units of affordable housing in addition to several bike lanes, safe and accessible walkways, a one-mile active transportation multi-use trail and a pedestrian bridge that will connect tribal members to surrounding neighborhoods and amenities. This is the

first AHSC grant to be awarded to a Native American Tribe.

"This project represents the first time that Yurok citizens will have access to affordable housing in an
area where there is a university, a Native American health clinic, transportation and all of the other
quality-of-life improving amenities Arcata has to offer," said YIHA's Board of Commissioners Chairperson Richard "Dickie" Myers. "We are extremely excited about this partnership with the City of
Arcata."

Working with Community Partners to Ensure Climate Resilience

The City of San Diego partnered with the Environmental Health Coalition which received a $200,000 Transformative Climate Communities Planning Grant. This funding will support a collaborative effort to conduct community engagement and planning for the Barrio Logan and Logan Heights neighborhoods. Engagement efforts will focus on affordable housing, urban greening and climate-resilience education through local cultural centers.

ILG also helped the City of Ventura secure nearly $200,000 from the Proposition 84 Wildfire Resiliency and Recovery Planning Grant Program to develop a Climate Action and Resilience Plan which will help ensure that the city is better equipped to prepare, respond and recover from wildfire, like the Thomas Fire that devastated the community in 2017. The proposal was informed by a local advocacy group, the Central Coast Alliance United for a Sustainable Economy.

"These successful grant applications exemplify regional collaboration and engagement, which is exactly what the BOOST pilot program is designed for," said Institute for Local Government CEO and Executive Director Erica L. Manuel. "Over the last 18 months we have been working closely with our BOOST cities to define their goals, build capacity, and foster collaboration. The last piece of the puzzle was to find funding sources to meet those goals. This grant funding does just that and will bring critically-needed resources to build more affordable, resilient and equitable communities throughout California."

For more information about ILG's BOOST Program, visit https://www.ca-ilg.org/boost-program.

League Weekly COVID-19 Update: July 9-15

July 15, 2020

All California cities have submitted their application to the Department of Finance (DOF) to receive their CARES Act allocation!

The League held a webinar July 14, with Kristin Shelton, Chief of the Research and Analysis Unit from DOF, to discuss CARES Act eligible expenses and reporting requirements and give cities the opportunity to ask questions about the funding requirements. The webinar slides are can be found here.

Gov. Gavin Newsom announced a statewide closure of indoor operations for several sectors of the economy, including dine-in restaurants, bars and breweries, wineries and tasting rooms, movie theaters, family entertainment centers, zoos, museums, and cardrooms. For counties on the County Monitoring List for three consecutive days, additional closures are required for indoor operations including fitness centers, places of worship, indoor protests, offices for non-critical infrastructure sectors, personal care services, hair salons and barbershops, and malls. Additionally, as of July 13, the county attestation process has been paused and no further county attestations will be accepted until further notice.

On July 9, the Governor highlighted the work being done to address the upcoming wildfire season. He spoke to the additional resources allocated to Cal Fire, outlined the protocol changes that will occur in the event of an evacuation, explained the steps that are being taken to ensure the safety of the public and first responders during wildfire season, and detailed the impact on sheltering during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Senate President pro Tempore Toni G. Atkins (D-San Diego) and Assembly Speaker Anthony Rendon (D-Lakewood) issued a joint statement announcing an amended Legislative session return date from July 13 to July 27, due to Capitol staff and multiple lawmakers testing positive for COVID-19. The League will continue to provide updates as received. The Legislature must adjourn by Aug. 31, so this will create additional pressure on the Legislature's schedule to conduct its business.

Cal OES announced that the Great Plates Delivered senior food program has been extended another 30 days to Aug. 9.

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

State Updates

- California Orders Additional Restrictions to Slow Transmissions of COVID-19 (07/13/20)
- Ahead of Peak Fire Season, Governor Newsom Announces More Firefighting Support Amid COVID-19 Pandemic (07/09/20)
- Daily COVID-19 Facts – California Department of Public Health
- Cal OES Key Messages regarding COVID-19/Daily Information – California Office of Emergency Services

Federal Updates

The National League of Cities (NLC) worked with Rep. John Katko (R-NY) on a "Dear Colleague" letter to get House Republicans to sign on in support of additional budget aid for all local governments. While Rep. Katko's letter does not endorse a particular bill, it urges support for a set of principles developed in close coordination with NLC to provide fair and equitable funding to each and every county and municipal government. The League is working with NLC to conduct in-district meetings with congressional members while they are in their district over the next few weeks. To learn more about meetings in your district, please contact, your Regional Public Affairs Manager.

For more Information

- COVID-19 Resources and Information for Cities — League of California Cities