City of Garden Grove

WEEKLY CITY MANAGER'S MEMO

September 24, 2020

TO: Honorable Mayor and City Council Members

FROM: Scott C. Stiles, City Manager

I. DEPARTMENT ITEMS

A. LETTER REQUESTING GUIDANCE TO REOPEN DISNEYLAND
A letter from the Mayor and Council Members requesting guidance from the Governor on safely reopening Disneyland is included.

B. PUBLIC WORKS CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS
Capital Improvement Project updates for the Public Works Engineering and Water Services divisions are included for your information.

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

A. Safety guidelines for outdoor business operations during the COVID-19 pandemic from Southern California Edison

B. News Release from SoCalGas: SoCalGas Introduces Contactless Enrollment Option for Energy Savings Assistance Program in Response to COVID-19 Social Distancing Guidelines

C. Fire activity updates from the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) from September 20, 2020

D. Notice of Evidentiary Hearings Regarding Track 2 of Southern California Edison Company's (U 338-E) 2021 General Rate Case Application No. 19-08-013

E. *Amendment to the Proclamation of an Emergency Program against the Huanglongbing Disease* and *Amendment to the Notice of Treatment for the Asian Citrus Psyllid* from the California Department of Food and Agriculture

• OTHER ITEMS

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

- MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS
  Items of interest are included.

Scott C. Stiles
City Manager

Attachment I.A
Mgrs. Memo 9/24/20

GARDEN GROVE

CITY OF GARDEN GROVE

September 23, 2020

The Honorable Gavin Newsom
Governor, State of California State Capitol
Sacramento, CA 95814
VIA E-mail: ExternalAffairs@gov.ca.gov

Re: Urgency Request to Issue Guidance to Reopen Disneyland Resort

Dear Governor Newsom:

The City of Garden Grove is gratified to know that as of today, Orange County has among the lowest COVID-19 case rates of any of the ten largest counties in the state. We believe it is now appropriate and necessary that the central economic engine of Southern California, the Disneyland Resort, be provided guidelines from the State for safely reopening. There are presently 300,000 people out of work across the county and city debt is mounting by the millions every week.

At the beginning of 2020, major theme parks in Orange County employed more than 42,000 employees who served approximately 30 million visitors annually. Since the shelter-at-home orders went into effect in mid-March, tens of thousands of employees have been furloughed or laid off permanently and hundreds of resort-based small businesses have filed for bankruptcy or have permanently closed. In the City of Garden Grove, we have 10 hotels, with over 3,800 rooms, and many retail and dining outlets that employ over 8,000 local residents that have been shut down since the start of COVID-19. The economic impacts are devastating our local economy and affecting all 3.2 million residents in Orange County.

Theme parks across the country have opened, some for several months, with no recorded outbreaks of coronavirus. Disney company theme parks have a proven track record of implementing stringent health and safety protocols as they've opened their parks around the world, at reduced capacities, with no adverse health impacts. Downtown Disney in Anaheim has been open since mid-June with no recorded cases of COVID-19. The Disney theme park is prepared to safety re-open now and the surrounding cities and County are prepared to adhere to and enforce state guidelines for theme parks once they are issued.

We understand the closure orders at the beginning of the pandemic were necessary and have saved thousands of lives. Since then, we have learned many lessons and understand how to restart our economy safely and start the recovery. We are confident we have the necessary infrastructure and public health measures in place to ensure the safety of residents, employees, and visitors to Garden Grove and Orange County.

The time is now to issue guidance to safely reopen the Disneyland Resort. We know Disney is ready and can do it better than anyone else can. Thank you for your leadership and consideration of this urgent request.

Respectfully,

Steven R. Jones
Mayor

John R. O'Neill
Mayor Pro Tem - D2

George S. Brietigam III
Council Member - D1

Diedre Thu-Ha Nguyen
Council Member – D3

Patrick Phat Bui
Council Member – D4

Stephanie Klopfenstein
Council Member – D5

Kim Bernice Nguyen
Council Member – D6

Cc: Tom Umberg, Senator, 34th District
Tom Daly, Assemblymember, 69th District
Tyler Diep, Assemblymember, 72nd District

PUBLIC WORKS CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS - STATUS REPORT
September 21, 2020
WATER SERVICES DIVISION

UNDER CONSTRUCTION

SANITARY SEWER

- **CP1165000 Sewer Main Replacement Project 1- Project #7840** – The Sewer Rehabilitation Plan Phase 1, Sewer Main Replacement Project 1 (at Euclid Street, Pinehurst Court, Nelson Street, Pine Street, Pearl Street, Allen Drive, Stanford Avenue, Euclid Park, Trask Avenue, and Wilson Street) is one of many projects designed to address defective sewer pipe throughout the City. The sewer improvements consist of approximately 30 feet of 6-inch diameter, approximately 5,440 feet of 8-inch diameter and, 1,290 feet of 12-inch diameter extra strength Vitrified Clay Pipe (VCP). It also includes the construction of 27 new manholes, modification of 2 existing manholes and 124 sewer house reconnections.

  Project Limit: Throughout the City
  Contractor: CHI Construction
  Contract Amount: $2,705,830
  Working Days: 185

  Status:
  - Project is approximately 35% completed. Contractor completed Pinehurst Street and moving to replace water main in Pearl Street. Contractor will then schedule for final pavement for all the streets in Phase I.

- **CP1141000 Partridge Lift Station Improvements Project –**The District has been experiencing frequent pump clogging caused by wet wipes from the tributary area. The District is considering to install a new grinder at the upstream of the lift station. Staff has hired AKM to provide a preliminary design of the grinder installation for the Partridge Lift Station.

  Project Limit: Partridge Lift Station
  Consultant: AKM
  Engineer Estimate: $380,000

  Status:
  - This project was advertised on September 11, 2020. Bid Opening will be on October 14, 2020

WATER

- **CP1205000 Magnolia Reservoir and Booster Pump Station Rehabilitation Project** (GG Project #7402) – The reservoir repairs consist of crack and joint repair, construction of seismic curb, roof waterproofing, rust spot repair, and the addition of a fall protection system. The repair work for

PUBLIC WORKS CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS
Project Status Report
September 21, 2020

ENGINEERING DIVISION - CAPITAL PROJECTS

The following are capital construction and design projects under the administration of the Engineering Division and their present status. This covers approximately the next 6 months.

CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

NC-1129000– Orange County Streetcar *(DAI)*
OCTA is constructing an at-grade streetcar from the Santa Ana Regional Transportation Center (SARTC) to the NE corner of Harbor Blvd & Westminster Ave. Construction underway.

- Low Bidder: Walsh Construction Const. Amt: $220.5M
- NTP: 3/4/19 Est. Project Completion: 2021
- Length: 4+miles

CP-1030000– Brookhurst Street Rehabilitation – Lampson to Chapman L=2640 ft *(NICK)*

- Award: May 12, 2020 Low Bid = $1.023M
- Construction status – Paving completed 9/01/20
- Striping scheduled for 9/21 & 9/24 with 2 coats of paint (in light of upcoming bike trail proj)
- Final striping ***may*** be re-done by On-Street Bike Trail Project by Planning Dept.

- **Residential Streets**: **La Vaughn, Russell & Earle** (Bid: $103,550)
  - Construction complete 7/15/20

CP-1086000 – Euclid Street Rehabilitation – Lampson to Chapman L=2640 ft *(NICK)*

- Award: May 12, 2020 Low Bid = $1.869M
- Includes re-landscaping medians for lower water consumption & pavement protection
- Construction status – Outside lanes are cement treated. Base paving 9/24/20
- Start construction of inside lanes on 9/25/20

CP-1124000 – Magnolia Street Rehabilitation – Shelly to Katella L=3300 ft *(NAVIN)*
Low Bid = $718k

- Construction start: June 10, 2020
- Construction status – asphalt paving complete. Striping scheduled 9/24, Thursday

CP-1124000 – Lampson Ave Rehabilitation – Brookhurst to Nelson L=3900 ft *(NAVIN)*
Low Bid = $1M

- Construction start: June 8, 2020
- Construction complete 8.10.20. Second coat on striping: 9/15/20
- Final striping ***may*** be re-done by On-Street Bike Trail Project by Planning Dept.

CP-1124000 – Brookhurst Microsurfacing – Westminster Ave to Trask L=2550 ft *(NAVIN)*
Low Bid = $233k

- Scope: Route and crack seal then microsurface with reinforcing fibers
- Caltrans Permit approved and received. Work hours for work near 22 freeway from 10pm Fri to 10am Sat
- Construction start: October 5, 2020 Anticipated Duration: 11 working days

CP-1177000 - Trask and Roxey New Traffic Signal *(JUAN & KEN)*

HSIP Grant $310,000 Low Bidder: Belco

- Low Bid: $320,000 Award Date: 9.8.20
- Preconstruction Mtg Date: 9/24/20

CP-1176000 - Trask and Newland Traffic Signal Mod *(JUAN & KEN)*

HSIP Grant $310,000 Low Bidder: Belco

- Low Bid: $310,000 Award Date: 9.8.20
- Preconstruction Mtg Date: 9/24/20

CP-1157000 - Speed Radar Signs at Various School Locations *(JUAN & KEN)*

HSIP Grant $249,000 Low Bidder: Belco

- Low Bid: $162,000 Award Date: 9.8.20
- Preconstruction Mtg Date: 9/24/20

GT-1255000 – Local Streets Rehab 2020 – SW of Katella & Brookhurst *(RAUL)*

- Streets Maintenance will administer the project
- Low Bidder: RJ Noble Low Bid: $1,395,095 M
- Award: July 14, 2020 Const. Status: Concrete work complete
- Start pulverizing Maureen and Farley 9/30/20

DESIGN PROJECTS

CP-1090000 – Euclid/Westminster Intersection Improvement – ROW Acquisition *(MIKE S.)*

Proposed improvement: southbound right turn lane & EB right turn lane

- Submitting grant application to OCTA this month
- Estimated Construction Cost: **$1.5 M**
- SCE Transmission relocation plan complete. SCE Distribution plan delayed by SCE staff due to franchise agreement dispute – City Attorney is engaged
- Edison submitted schedule to complete SCE work by 10/15/20 is in possible jeopardy. Communications companies relocation after New Year. =(

CP-1250000 – Ward Street Rehabilitation – S'ly City Limits to Hazard L= 1.25 mi. *(NICK)*
City boundary follows centerline of street
Budgetary Construction Estimate = $2M **City of Westminster is Lead Agency**

- Schedule: Go to construction summer 2021
- Rehab Type: 3/4 FDR, ¼ Mill & Fill
- Will include 7 grooved cross gutter replacements in the vicinity.

CP-1253000 – Hazard Ave Rehab – Brookhurst to Ward L= 2600' *(NICK)*
Budgetary Estimate = $1.2 M **City of Garden Grove is Lead Agency**

- Rehab Type: 2" Mill & Fill with digouts
- Schedule: Construction summer/fall 2021 (Construct *after* Ward St Rehab)
- Status: Design 80% complete – City of Westminster reviewing plans

CP-1251000 – Orangewood Ave Rehabilitation – Brookhurst to Euclid L= 1 mi. *(NAVIN)*
Budgetary Estimate = $3.7 M

- Schedule: Construction spring/summer 2021
- Status: Base drawings completed – Ready for proposed improvements
- Soils investigation underway
- Rehab Type: TBD – Either R&R asphalt or Mill & Fill w/ ARAM

CP-1252000 – Lampson Ave Rehab – Dale to Magnolia L= 2600' *(NAVIN)*
Budgetary Estimate = $835k Rehab Type: 2" Mill & Fill

- Rehab Type: 2" Mill & Fill with digouts
- Schedule: Construction spring/summer 2021
- Status: Base drawings started

CP-1254000 – Garden Grove Blvd Rehab – Dale to Magnolia L= 2600' *(NICK)*
Budgetary Estimate = $865k

- Rehab Type: 2" Mill & Fill with digouts
- Schedule: Construction spring/summer 2022
- Status: Design 75% complete

CP-1007000 – Acacia Storm Drain and Street Improvements Const: 2021 *(MIKE S)*
Water ponds in several front yards in the area & streets are alligatored
Street Improvements: Street rehab, curb, gutter and sidewalk

- Boundary: GG Blvd, Josephine St, Stanford Ave & Dale Street
- Proposed Master Plan of Drainage, Line B-3
- Hydrology & Hydraulics study – 90% complete
- Storm Drain Design Status: 80% complete
- Street Design Status: 30% complete
    - SCE power poles need to be relocated to complete street work =(

VAR – Traffic Signal Synchronization Projects (Multijurisdictional) *(DAI, KEN, JUAN)*

These projects will synchronize the traffic signals on 3 arterials and will upgrade the equipment at all the intersections listed below:

Location	Status	
• CP-1125000 Magnolia Street	Construction	Const. 90%
• CP-1109000 Katella Avenue	Consultant awarded project	Design 0%
• CP-1180000 Valley View	Grant awarded	Design 0%

CP-1097000 – Garden Grove Blvd Traffic Signal Synchronization *(KEN)*

Multi-jurisdictional signal timing project from Valley View to Bristol. Includes upgrades to all signal controllers, cabinets, video detection, preemption and Traffic Mgmt Center

- Consultant selected – Advantec Design: 90%
- Kick-off Meeting 10/16/19
- Completed Job Walk 5/6/20

CP-1045000 – Chapman at Lamplighter Traffic Signal

- Design status: Complete
- Project on hold due to funding issues

Magnolia Street – Utility Undergrounding – GG Blvd to Mac Alpine *(NICK & MARK)*

- Cost for undergrounding has increased to $550/lf: total = $5.8M in 2020 dollars
- Edison has reduced the scope of work to accommodate the available budget
- Status: Design complete. SCE submitted 70 sheets of traffic control plans for permitting purposes. Redlines returned to SCE for review and resubmittal.
- Anticipate advertisement of the project in Nov 2020.
- Construction Start: After New Years 2021

CP-1047000 – Civic Center Drive – Median & Parking Modifications *(MIKE B.)*

Modify CCD median island and install angled parking in NB lanes

- Survey info received.
- Concept plans started. Further design dependent on issuance of grading permit for proposed Cottage Industry development

Grooved Cross Gutter Replacement *(NICK)*

There are currently 8 known grooved cross gutters at various locations around the city. These will be replaced with regular cross gutters and modifications to the existing streets to adjust surrounding grades.

- DESIGN COMPLETE. Construction will proceed as funding becomes available.
- Seven grooved cross gutters will be included in Ward Street Rehab project in 2021.

cc: B. Murray, T.J McGovern, R. Meeks, L. Ruitenschild, M. Gray, P. Hayes, A. Pulido, J. Goddard, Noelle Kim, Ana Neal, B. Moungey, R. Gosselin, Carolyn M., Emily T, Karen F., R. Jacot, K. Dibaj, R. Manson, Buster E., Patti W., Susan Morgan, David Ortega, Alicia Hofer, Lorena Soules

PUBLIC WORKS CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS - STATUS REPORT
September 21, 2020
WATER SERVICES DIVISION

UNDER CONSTRUCTION

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the pump station consists of replacement of the existing engine and booster pump, replacement of the existing exhaust system, replacement of the existing catalytic converter, replacement of two 10-inch butterfly valves, replacement of the 10-inch check valve, refurbishment of the existing flow control valve, and replacement of the roof and existing removable dormer.

Project Limit: Magnolia Park (No traffic impact).
Engineer Estimate: $4.69M

Status: The project was advertised on September 9, 2020. Pre-Bid meeting is scheduled via-Zoom Meeting for September 29, 2020. Bid Opening will be on October 20, 2020.

UNDER DESIGN

SANITARY SEWER

- **CP1244000 Sewer Main Replacement Project 2&3**–The Sewer Rehabilitation Plan Phase 1, Sewer Main Replacement Project 2 (at Galway Street, Gilbert Street, Kerry Street, Kellogg Way, Alley near Belfast Drive, Crosby Ave, Central Avenue, and Acacia Avenue) and Project 3 (Trask Avenue, Edgebrook Drive, Garden Grove Boulevard, and Sycamore Street) are two of many projects designed to address defective sewer pipe throughout the City. The sewer improvements will consist of approximately 4,400 feet of sewer pipes, includes both design and optional construction management/inspection services.

  Project Limit: See Location Map
  Consultant: JIG
  Status:
  - Consultant is preparing for the 30% Submittal.

- **CP1245000 Sewer Main Lining and Spot Repairs Projects 3&4**–This project consists of rehabilitating approximately 22,813 linear-feet of 8-inch & 10-inch sewer using UV-Cured Glass Reinforced Plastic cured-in-place liner. The project will be at various locations throughout the City. The project will also include spot repairs, sewer lateral reinstatements and top hat sewer lateral seals. The project includes both design and optional construction management/inspection services.

  Project Limit: See Location Map
  Consultant: Gannett Fleming, Inc.

  Status:
  - Contract was awarded on August 25, 2020. Staff conducted the kickoff meeting on September 10, 2020.

- **CIP Project 92 (Donegal Drive Sewer - GGSD Project #7835)** – GGSD Board awarded a design contract to JIG Consultants on 1/26/2016. Kick-off meeting was held on 3/10/2016.

  Project Limit: Donegal Drive (Medison Cir. to Bolsa Ave.)

Status:

- The consultant has completed approximately 60% of the design. Alternate alignment required due to the portion of the existing alignment being sandwich between block wall and houses.

WATER

- **OCWD PFAS Final Treatment Design –** CDM Smith is one of the 6 consultants that OCWD has retained to perform final design for well head treatment of the City's 7 affected wells. Ion Exchange has been selected as the preferred treatment approach for all the well sites due to space constraint.

  Project Limit: Well 19, Well 29, Well 30, Lampson Reservoir and Booster Station, West Haven Reservoir and Booster Station
  Consultant: OCWD – CDM Smith
  Status:
  - Staff is finalizing comments for the 60% plans and specification.
  - Consultant is planning to submit 90% plan on October 8.

- **SCADA Implementation Project –** The SCADA Master Plan has recommended 22 projects to be implemented over a 5-year period. The City is seeking for Program Management Services to facilitate the detailed design and implementation of these recommendations.

  Project Limit: At the various water distribution facilities
  Consultant: West Yost Associates

  Status:
  - Staff has selected West Yost Associates for the project. Staff is seeking contract approval at the September 22, 2020 City Council Meeting.

- **Public Works Yard Block Wall** – Civiltec Engineering has completed the design. Building Department reviewed and approved the plans.

  Project Limit: Within the existing facility (No traffic impact).
  Status:
  - This project will be packaged with one of the water facility projects in the future.

SANITARY SEWER SHARED

City of Anaheim

- Anaheim continues to resist updating 1986 Shared Sewer Agreement. The main stumbling block is that they do not want to lower the current d/D ratio of 0.75.

City of Santa Ana

- Santa Ana has agreed to include GGSD's portion of Westminster Sewer upgrade in their design and construction. Santa Ana City Council and GGSD Board have approved the reimbursement agreement between the City of Santa Ana and GGSD for this project.
- Santa Ana and GGSD staff agreed on the areas and contents of the shared sewer agreement. The final draft has been reviewed by attorneys. Santa Ana City Council approved the shared sewer agreement in August 2017. GGSD Board approved the agreement in October 2017.

City of Orange

- Water Services has initiated the conversation with City of Orange to draft a share sewer agreement. We have researched with the City Clerk to see if there is any existing share sewer agreement. The City Clerk did not find any.

Attachment II.A
Mgrs. Memo 9/24/20

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON®

OUTDOOR BUSINESS OPERATIONS
DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

HELPING CITIES AND BUSINESSES ALLOW FOR **SAFER OUTDOOR BUSINESS OPERATIONS**

Nothing is more important than keeping our workers and communities safe. To ensure expanded outdoor business areas are created safely during the COVID-19 pandemic, Southern California Edison wants to offer cities and businesses safety guidelines to assist with their efforts in making outdoor expansion decisions.

CLEARANCE FROM OVERHEAD LINES

Workers should never get themselves or any tools or equipment within 10 feet of power lines. When a worker or customer is using business equipment outdoors, they must maintain a minimum clearance of 10 feet from overhead lines. Never store tools, machinery, equipment or set up business fixtures, including umbrellas, within 10 feet of power lines.

Updated: 9/08/2020

PROXIMITY TO PADMOUNT EQUIPMENT

An 8-foot minimum clearance is required on the door side of any above-ground padmounted equipment for operation and a 12-foot minimum clearance on one side for accessible maintenance.

PROXIMITY TO UNDERGROUND EQUIPMENT

Maintain 15-foot minimum clearance from underground structures, vault lids and manhole covers when considering the placement of business fixtures outdoors, such as canopies or tables.

ATTACHMENTS AND ACCESS TO SCE EQUIPMENT OR FACILITIES

The state of California prohibits the unauthorized attachment of any item to power, streetlight or communication poles and structures — such as antennas, signs, posters, banners, decorations, wires, lighting fixtures, ropes and any other such equipment.

Do not block access to SCE structures with objects such as filled or concrete K-rails or other barriers.

FOR QUESTIONS, CALL (800) 990-7788 | sce.com/safety

Consult with the county or city within which your property is located for additional building and safety guidelines, rules and requirements.

Updated: 9/08/2020

Attachment II.B
Mgrs. Memo 9/24/20

SoCalGas
A Sempra Energy utility®

MEDIA CONTACT

Patrice Clayton
Office of Media and Public Information
(213) 244-2442
pclayton@socalgas.com

NEWS RELEASE

SoCalGas Introduces Contactless Enrollment Option for Energy Savings Assistance Program in Response to COVID-19 Social Distancing Guidelines

SoCalGas' Energy Savings Assistance Program can provide eligible customers with no-cost energy efficient home upgrades worth up to hundreds of dollars

LOS ANGELES – September 1, 2020 – Southern California Gas Company (SoCalGas) today announced a virtual enrollment option for the Energy Savings Assistance Program, which continues to provide eligible customers with an average of $705 worth of energy-efficiency home upgrades at no cost to help improve the safety and comfort of customers' homes.

"The safety of our customers, employees and contractors is of the utmost importance and, keeping in mind that social distancing is a very important component of helping to stop the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic, we are pleased to offer a virtual enrollment option for our Energy Savings Assistance Program" said Jeff Walker, vice president of customer solutions at SoCalGas. "During this challenging time, it's critical that we continue to support our customers and communities by providing reliable and affordable energy, while also maintaining the health and safety of our customers, employees and contractors."

"Quality Conservation Services (QCS) is pleased to join with SoCalGas to have customers virtually enroll in the Energy Savings Assistance customer assistance program," said Allan Rago, President at QCS. "Customer and contractor safety is always of the utmost importance and especially now, during these unprecedented times. We are pleased to be able to offer this easy virtual option and encourage customers to enroll."

The Energy Savings Assistance Program provides eligible customers with professionally installed home improvements, at no cost to the renter or homeowner, that help conserve energy, reduce natural gas use and enhance safety, health, and comfort. Improvements may include installation of high efficiency washers, water heater replacement, furnace replacement, attic insulation, door weather-stripping and more. SoCalGas has helped over one million of its customers save on their energy bills through energy efficient upgrades.

To qualify for the program, the customer or someone in the customer's household must be enrolled in a qualifying public assistance program or meet income qualifications. Please see here for more information.

Customers interested in applying can visit the Energy Savings Assistance Program webpage on socalgas.com or call (800) 331-7593. Qualifying customers will then be contacted by a SoCalGas contractor who will conduct their virtual enrollment via phone or video call.

In addition to the Energy Savings Assistance Program, SoCalGas offers a wide range of other programs and services. To learn more about these programs and services, or for more information on how to more efficiently manage natural gas usage and possibly reduce monthly natural gas bills, please visit SoCalGas' website at socalgas.com or call (800) 427-2200.

Between 2015 and 2019, SoCalGas energy efficiency programs delivered more than 208 million therms in energy savings, enough natural gas usage for 127,000 households a year, and reduced greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs) by over 1,100,000 metric tons, the equivalent of removing nearly 238,000 cars from the road annually. These advances have also helped save SoCalGas customers over $229 million in utility bill costs. In 2019 alone, SoCalGas' energy efficiency programs saved customers $55.6 million.

The Energy Savings Assistance Program is funded by California investor-owned-utility customers and administered by Southern California Gas Company under the auspices of the California Public Utilities Commission.

SoCalGas COVID-19 Pandemic Response

Since March, SoCalGas has donated more than $2.9 million to nonprofit organizations for COVID-19 recovery efforts, including supporting the region's workforce, feeding the hungry, providing bill assistance to customers, and more.

For more information on SoCalGas's response to the COVID-19 pandemic, please visit www.socalgas.com/coronavirus.

About SoCalGas

Headquartered in Los Angeles, SoCalGas® is the largest gas distribution utility in the United States. SoCalGas delivers affordable, reliable, clean and increasingly renewable gas service to 21.8 million customers across 24,000 square miles of Central and Southern California, where more than 90 percent of residents use natural gas for heating, hot water, cooking, drying clothes or other uses. Gas delivered through the company's pipelines also plays a key role in providing electricity to Californians— about 45 percent of electric power generated in the state comes from gas-fired power plants.

SoCalGas' vision is to be the cleanest gas utility in North America, delivering affordable and increasingly renewable energy to its customers. In support of that vision, SoCalGas is committed to replacing 20 percent of its traditional natural gas supply with renewable gas by 2030. Renewable natural gas is made from waste created by dairy farms, landfills and wastewater treatment plants. SoCalGas is also committed to investing in its gas delivery infrastructure while keeping bills affordable for our customers. From 2014 through 2018, the company invested nearly $6.5 billion to upgrade and modernize its

pipeline system to enhance safety and reliability. SoCalGas is a subsidiary of Sempra Energy (NYSE: SRE), an energy services holding company based in San Diego. For more information visit socalgas.com/newsroom or connect with SoCalGas on Twitter (@SoCalGas), Instagram (@SoCalGas) and Facebook.

Attachment II. C
Mgrs. Memo 9/24/20

Fire Activity Talking Points

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT of FORESTRY and FIRE PROTECTION

DATED/APPROVED: September 20, 2020

Active Major Wildfire Incidents

(Totals for the active uncontained major wildfires in all jurisdictions)

- 27 wildfires/complexes (as listed on the CAL FIRE/OES map, 100 acres or greater)
  - 1 additional extended attack wildfire (less than 100 acres)
- 25 new initial attack wildfires since yesterday
- Over 3 million acres burned (acres from active major wildfires/complexes)
- 26 fatalities
  - Butte – 15 (North Complex, Bear Fire)
  - Napa – 3 (LNU Lighting Complex)
  - Solano – 2 (LNU Lighting Complex)
  - Santa Cruz – 1 (CZU Lighting Complex)
  - Fresno – 1 (Helicopter pilot) (Hills Fire)
  - Tehama – 1 (Firefighter) (August Complex)
  - Siskiyou – 2 (Slater Fire)
  - San Bernardino – 1 (Firefighter) (El Dorado Fire)

Top 20 Wildfire Records

- 5 of the Top 20 largest wildfires in California History have occurred in 2020.
- 27 wildfires/complexes Largest Wildfires:
  - #1 August Complex
  - #3 SCU Lightning Complex
  - #4 LNU Lightning Complex
  - #5 North Complex
  - #7 Creek Fire
- Most Destructive:
  - #9 North Complex
  - #10 LNU Lightning Complex
  - #11 CZU Lightning Complex
  - #17 Creek Fire
- Deadliest Wildfires:
  - #5 North Complex
  - #20 LNU Lightning Complex

Wildfire Statistics YTD through September 19, 2020

- 2020 (CAL FIRE and Federal combined) - 7,957 fires for 3,601,416 acres
- 2019 (CAL FIRE and Federal combined) - 5,136 fires for 151,681 acres

For more information about how you and your family can prepare for wildfire visit www.ReadyForWildfire.org.

Resource Breakdown
(assigned to all active wildfire, includes State, Local, Tribal and Federal resources)

- Over 18,800 firefighters/personnel
- Nearly 2,300 fire engines
- 313 fire crews
- 378 dozers
- 467 watertenders

Aircraft

- 124 state assigned aircraft (fixed wing and helicopter, including CWN)
- 3 Exclusive Use Airtankers on CAL FIRE contract (747 and DC-10)
- Over 5.3 million gallons of retardant delivered
- Over 9.3 million gallons of water delivered

Out of State Resources

- 83 fire engines assigned to incidents
    - Idaho, Montana, New Jersey, Utah & Texas

California National Guard Activation

- 7 helicopters
- 4 C-130 aircraft for aerial attack
- 6 fire mapping/damage assessment aircraft
- Approximately 30 type II hand crews, for a total of 800 troops assigned
- Approximately 1,430 total personnel working in support of the wildfires

Damage Inspection Numbers (DINS)

- Nearly 70,000 structures threatened
- Damage assessment teams have verified over 6,100 structures destroyed.
- 10 of the 20 most destructive fires have occurred since 2017.

Weather Outlook

- Breezy conditions in the Santa Barbara County, Los Angeles Mountains and Antelope Valley continue today, contributing to poor humidity recovery.
- Warm conditions remain through most of California, and will continue into the week.
- An upper ridge of high pressure is expected to bring warmer and dry conditions to southern California with a chance of wind events starting mid-week.

CAL FIRE Full-Service Response since August 15th (across all incident types)

- Since the start of the siege, CAL FIRE has answered the call and responded to over 49,200 emergency incidents, all while battling the hundreds of wildfires.

Para obtener información sobre como este cambio afectará su factura y/o una copia de esta notificación en español visite http://www.sce.com/avisos.

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

NOTICE OF EVIDENTIARY HEARINGS REGARDING TRACK 2 OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON COMPANY'S (U 338-E) 2021 GENERAL RATE CASE APPLICATION NO. 19-08-013

The California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) is holding Evidentiary Hearings at the date and time below, regarding Track 2 of Southern California Edison Company's (SCE) 2021 General Rate Case (GRC) (Application No. 19-08-013).

At these Evidentiary Hearings, SCE, consumer advocacy groups, and other parties to this proceeding testify before a CPUC Administrative Law Judge regarding SCE's request. The public can attend and listen to the hearings but are not allowed to testify.

Dates/Time	Location/Remote Details
October 14 -16, 2020 9:30 a.m.	Please monitor the CPUC's daily calendar (located at www.cpuc.ca.gov)

Please note: Due to the Governor's directive and CPUC's ongoing efforts to protect customers and community members during COVID-19, the CPUC may determine that there will be no in-person physical location for the Evidentiary Hearings and may instead hold the Evidentiary Hearings through other means such as via internet or via phone participation. **Therefore, please monitor the CPUC's daily calendar (located at www.cpuc.ca.gov) for any changes relating to the Evidentiary Hearings and the manner in which they will be held.**

WHY IS SCE REQUESTING THIS RATE INCREASE?

On March 5, 2020, SCE submitted its Track 2 request to the CPUC. SCE is requesting the CPUC find the total incremental spending of $302 million in capital expenditures and $509 million in Operations & Maintenance (O&M) expenses just and reasonable. These 2018-2019 expenditures were recorded in certain CPUC-approved memorandum accounts (Fire Mitigation Memorandum Accounts) related to its wildfire mitigation efforts. SCE's Track 2 request seeks authority to recover $500 million of these costs in rates.

The purpose of SCE's Track 2 request is to recover additional revenue related to expenditures it made during 2018 and 2019 for wildfire mitigation activities and programs predominantly, but not exclusively, related to these categories:

- SCE's Enhanced Overhead Inspection (EOI) initiative that SCE undertook beginning in late 2018 to inspect all overhead infrastructure located in High Fire Risk Areas (HFRA), specifically for wildfire risk-related risks, before the start of the 2019 wildfire season.
- SCE's expanded vegetation management program, implemented in 2018 in response to Decision 17-12-024, and as modified and enhanced by SCE thereafter to address the evolving wildfire threat.

HOW COULD THIS AFFECT MY MONTHLY RATES?

The table below shows an estimate of proposed revenues and rate changes by customer group:

Bundled service customers' average rate impacts:

Customer Group	**Current Average Rates as of July 2019** (cents/kWh)	**Proposed Average Rates as of January 2021** (cents/kWh)	**Total Change** (cents/kWh)	**Percentage Change** (% Increase)
Residential	18.1 cents/kWh	19.1 cents/kWh	0.9 cents/kWh	5.2%
Lighting — Small and Medium Power	17.3 cents/kWh	17.9 cents/kWh	0.7 cents/kWh	3.9%
Large Power	12.4 cents/kWh	12.8 cents/kWh	0.4 cents/kWh	2.9%
Agricultural	13.7 cents/kWh	14.2 cents/kWh	0.5 cents/kWh	3.6%
Street Lighting	25.5 cents/kWh	25.7 cents/kWh	0.2 cents/kWh	0.9%
Standby	10.2 cents/kWh	10.4 cents/kWh	0.2 cents/kWh	1.7%
Total	16.3 cents/kWh	17.0 cents/kWh	0.7 cents/kWh	4.3%

Note: Figures on the above table are rounded.

If SCE's rate request is approved by the CPUC, the average residential monthly bill would increase by approximately $5.36 in 2021.

HOW DOES THE REST OF THE PROCESS WORK?

This application has been assigned to a CPUC Administrative Law Judge who will consider proposals and evidence presented during the formal hearing process. The Administrative Law Judge will issue a proposed decision that may adopt SCE's application, modify it, or deny it. Any CPUC Commissioner may sponsor an alternate decision with a different outcome. The proposed decision, and any alternate decisions, will be discussed and voted upon by the CPUC Commissioners at a public CPUC Voting Meeting.

Parties to the proceeding are currently reviewing SCE's application, including the Public Advocates Office, which is an independent consumer advocate within the CPUC that represents customers to obtain the lowest possible rate for service consistent with reliable and safe service

levels. For more information, please call **1-415-703-1584**, email **PublicAdvocatesOffice@cpuc.ca.gov**, or visit **PublicAdvocates.cpuc.ca.gov**.

Your participation by providing your thoughts on SCE's request can help the CPUC make an informed decision.

WHERE CAN I GET MORE INFORMATION?

Contact SCE:

- Mail: Southern California Edison Company
  Attention: Douglas Snow, Director, General Rate Case
  A.19-08-013 – SCE's 2021 GRC
  P.O. Box 800 Rosemead, CA 91770
- Email: scegrc@sce.com
- View SCE's Track 2 Testimony: on.sce.com/grc2021app (*case sensitive*)
- View related information: on.sce.com/grc2021info (*case sensitive*)

Contact the CPUC:

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

- Visit **cpuc.ca.gov/SCE2021GRCPublicComments** to submit a public comment.
- Contact the CPUC's Public Advisor's Office if you have questions about CPUC processes:
- Phone: 1-866-849-8390
- Mail: CPUC Public Advisor's Office
  505 Van Ness Avenue
  San Francisco, CA 94102
- Email: Public.Advisor@cpuc.ca.gov

Please reference **SCE A.19-08-013 – Track 2** in any communications you have with the CPUC regarding this matter.

Attachment II.E
Mgrs. Memo 9/24/20

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 August 14, 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 August 14, 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-0889

Between April 11, 2017 to August 14, 2020, the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) confirmed the presence of the causative bacterial agent of the citrus disease huanglongbing (HLB) from citrus tree tissue collected in the cities of Anaheim, Fountain Valley, Fullerton, Garden Grove, Huntington Beach, La Habra, Orange, Placentia, Santa Ana, Tustin, Westminster, and Yorba Linda, in Orange County. HLB is a devastating disease of citrus and is spread through feeding action by populations of the Asian citrus psyllid (ACP), *Diaphorina citri* Kuwayama.

Additional surveys were conducted by CDFA in order to determine the extent of the infestation in Orange County and to define an appropriate response area. Each survey took place for several days over a 250-meter radius area, centered on the following detections: June 14, 2017, Fullerton; May 25, 2018, Yorba Linda; July 3, 2019, La Habra; December 5, 2019, Huntington Beach and Placentia; March 20, 2020, Westminster; May 8, 2020, Tustin; July 3, 2020, Fountain Valley; August 11, 2020, Anaheim and Santa Ana; August 14, 2020, Garden Grove and Orange. 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 August 14, 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

September 22, 2020

Date

Huanglongbing Program - Proclamation of an Emergency Program Map

0 0.85 1.7 Mi.

Orange County Amendment 21 (2020) - Portions of Orange County - Part 1

CITRUS PEST & DISEASE PREVENTION DIVISION

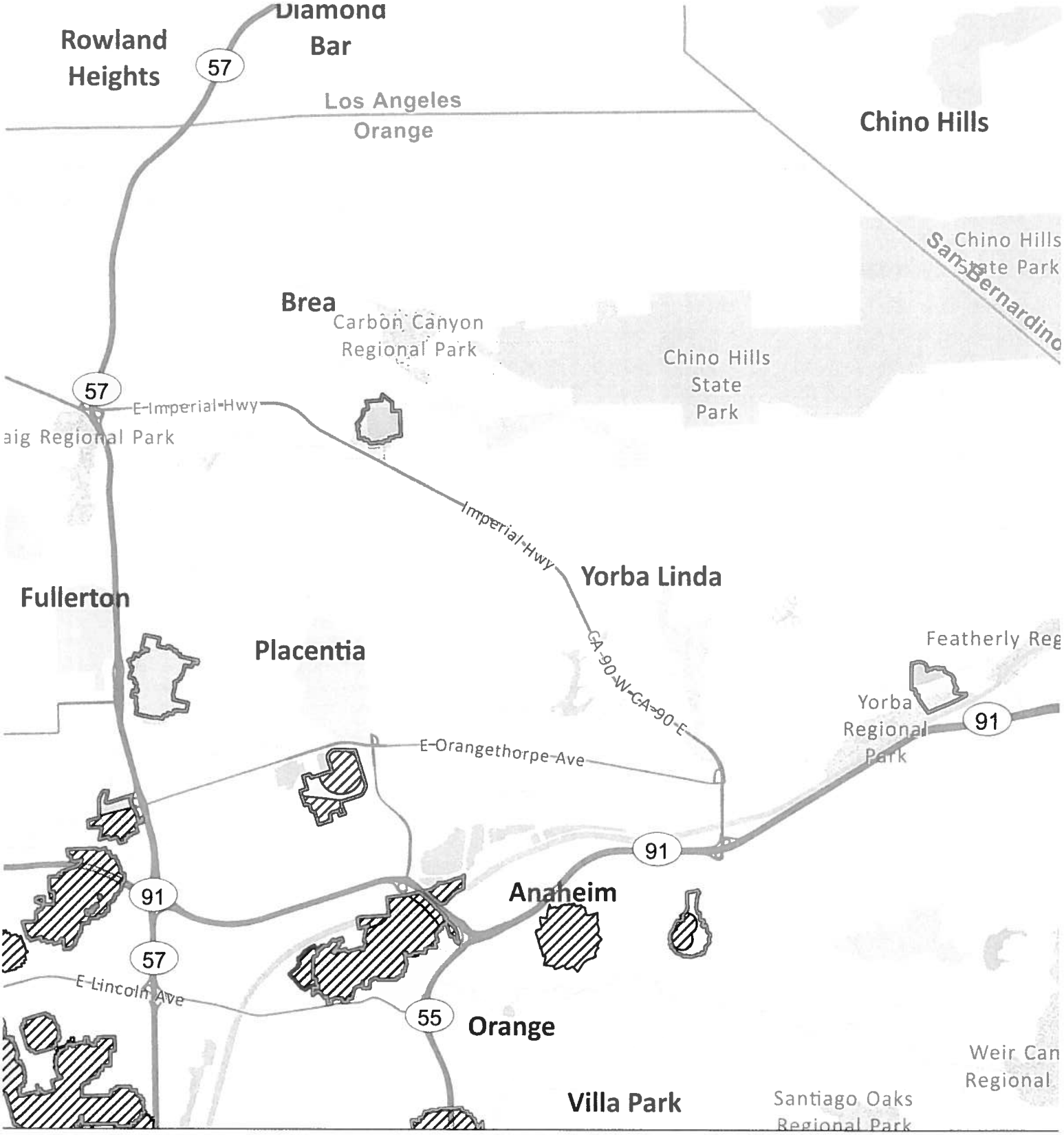
cdfa

- 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

Date Map Printed: 8/31/2020



Huanglongbing Program - Proclamation of an Emergency Program Map

0 0.8 1.6 Mi.

Orange County Amendment 21 (2020) - Portions of Orange County - Part 2

CITRUS PEST & DISEASE PREVENTION DIVISION

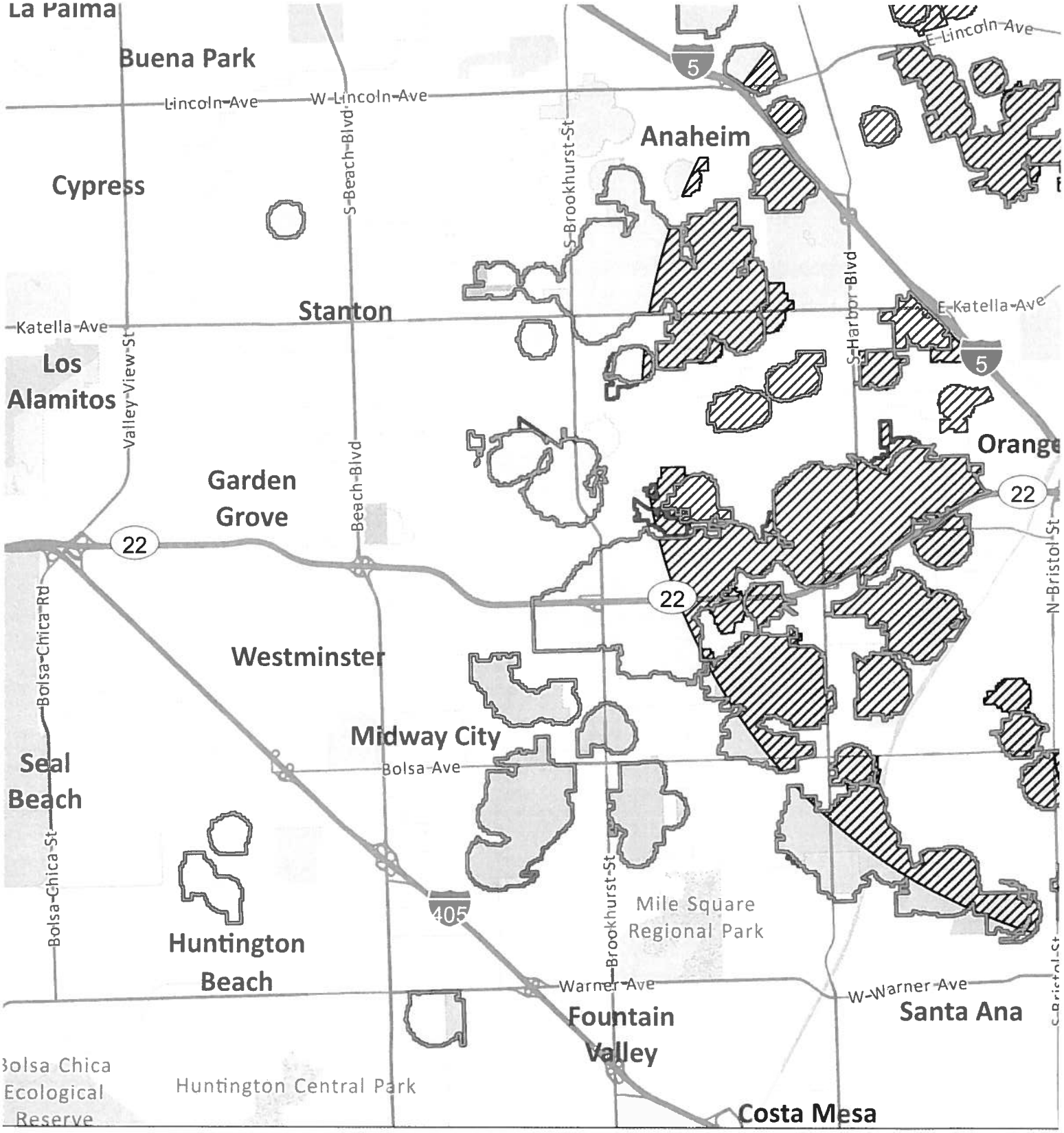
cdfa

- 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

Date Map Printed: 8/31/2020



Huanglongbing Program - Proclamation of an Emergency Program Map

0 0.85 1.7 Mi.

Orange County Amendment 21 (2020) - Portions of Orange County - Part 3

CITRUS PEST & DISEASE PREVENTION DIVISION

cdfa

Existing Treatment Area

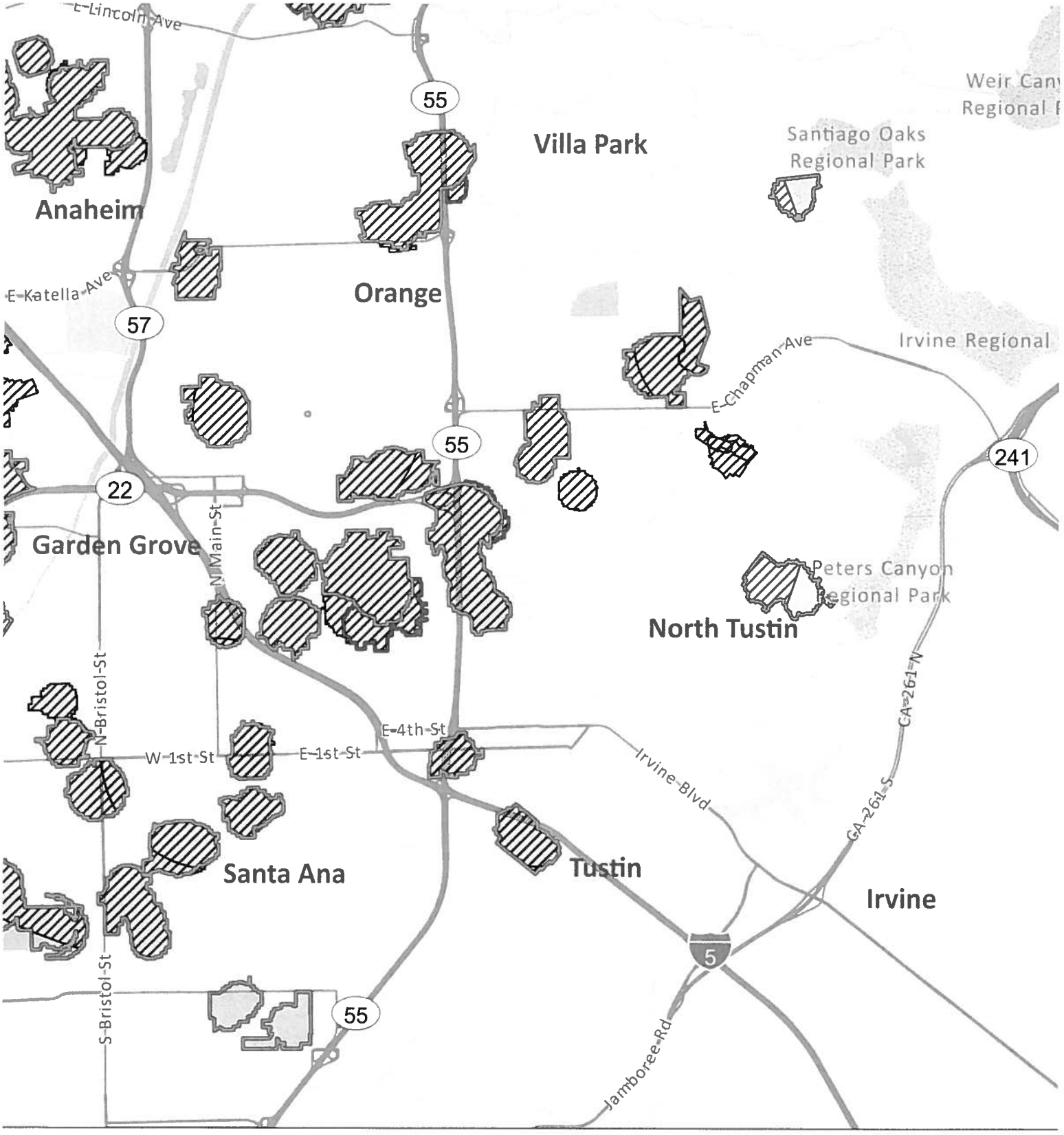
New Treatment Area

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

Date Map Printed: 8/31/2020



Huanglongbing Program - Proclamation of an Emergency Program Map

0 0.8 1.6 Mi.

Orange County Amendment 21 (2020) - Portions of Orange County - Part 4

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

Date Map Printed: 8/31/2020

Asian Citrus Psyllid/Huanglongbing Work Plan
August 2020

I. Detection and Survey Activities for ACP

A. Urban and Rural Residential Detection Trapping and Visual Survey

Trapping for Asian citrus psyllid (ACP) is a cooperative State/County trapping program to provide early detection of an infestation in a county. Traps are serviced by either State or County agricultural inspectors. The trap used for ACP detection is the yellow panel trap, which is a cardboard panel coated with an adhesive 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 is visually surveyed for additional ACP and symptoms of Huanglongbing (HLB).

- Trap Density: Five to 16 traps/square mile.
- Trap Servicing Interval: Monthly.
- Trap Relocation and Replacement: Traps are relocated and replaced every four to eight weeks to another host with a minimum relocation distance of 500 feet.
- Visual surveys and/or tap sampling are conducted once at each trapping site when the trap is placed.

B. Commercial Grove Trapping

In counties with substantial commercial citrus production, and which 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 two to four weeks 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.

C. 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 Detection of One or More ACP

a. Trapping

ACP traps are placed at a density of 50 traps per square mile in a four-square mile delimitation area centered on the detection site. Traps are serviced weekly for one month. If no additional ACP are detected, the traps are serviced monthly for one year past the date the ACP was identified. Subsequent detections may increase the size of the delimitation survey area and restarts the one-year duration on the trap servicing requirement.

b. Visual Survey

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

II. Detection and Survey Activities for HLB

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

from every host plant in the 250-meter area and subsequently analyzed for HLB-associated bacteria.

III. Treatment Activities

Treatment

The Citrus Pest and Disease Prevention Division (CPDPD) treatment activities for ACP vary throughout the state and depend on multiple factors.

Factors CPDPD 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; and
- Consistency with the overall goal of protecting the state's commercial citrus production.

Scenarios Throughout the State in which Treatment Occurs:

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

CPDPD'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, CPCPD has evaluated possible treatment methods and determined that there are no physical, cultural, or biological controls available to eliminate ACP from an area.

In general, when treatment has been deemed appropriate, CPDPD 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. International Border Treatments

CPDPD treats citrus host plants in the residential area within two miles of the California-Mexico border. This treatment is conducted within a 400-meter buffer surrounding ACP

detections that are within two miles of the California-Mexico border, within one year. In this case, a Notice of Treatment (NOT) is issued. A public meeting is held at least once a year.

b. Within a Generally Infested Area with Commercial Citrus Production
CPDPD treats citrus host plants within a 400-meter buffer surrounding commercial citrus groves if the growers are conducting coordinated treatments in 90 percent of the designated Psyllid Management Area (PMA) and have completed two out of three of the coordinated treatments. There is flexibility and an opportunity for treatment from CPDPD if growers are participating in these treatments for the first time and have achieved 90 percent participation in the PMA and if ACP have been detected within one mile of the commercial citrus groves within one year. The exception is Imperial County, which has fewer residential properties, and therefore residential citrus host plants are treated within 800 meters of commercial citrus. A NOT is issued. A public meeting is 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, whether collected live or in a trap, in counties north of Santa Barbara County and the Tehachapi Mountains.

- Detection of one ACP at one site - All properties with hosts within a 50-meter radius of the detection site are treated. A subsequent detection of one or more ACP within 400-meters will result in all properties with hosts within 400-meters of the detection site(s) being treated.
- Detection of two or more ACP at one site - All properties with hosts within a 400-meter radius of the detection site are treated.
- A NOT is issued.
- A public meeting is held at least once per year.

d. In response to an HLB Detection
- All properties within a 250-meter radius of the detection site are treated.
- A NOT is issued.
- All host plants found to be infected with HLB are destroyed.
    - Infected host plants are removed and destroyed by mechanical means.
- A Proclamation of an Emergency Program (PEP) is issued.
- A public meeting is 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.

CPDPD 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 initially occurs once, and subsequent applications may occur for up to three times annually if additional psyllids are detected. This material is applied to the foliage of all host plants using hydraulic spray or hand spray equipment.

b. Soil Treatment

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

- Merit® 2F (imidacloprid), is a neonicotinoid systemic insecticide. Treatment initially occurs once, and a subsequent application may occur once on an annual basis if additional psyllids are detected. This material is 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 initially occurs 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

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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

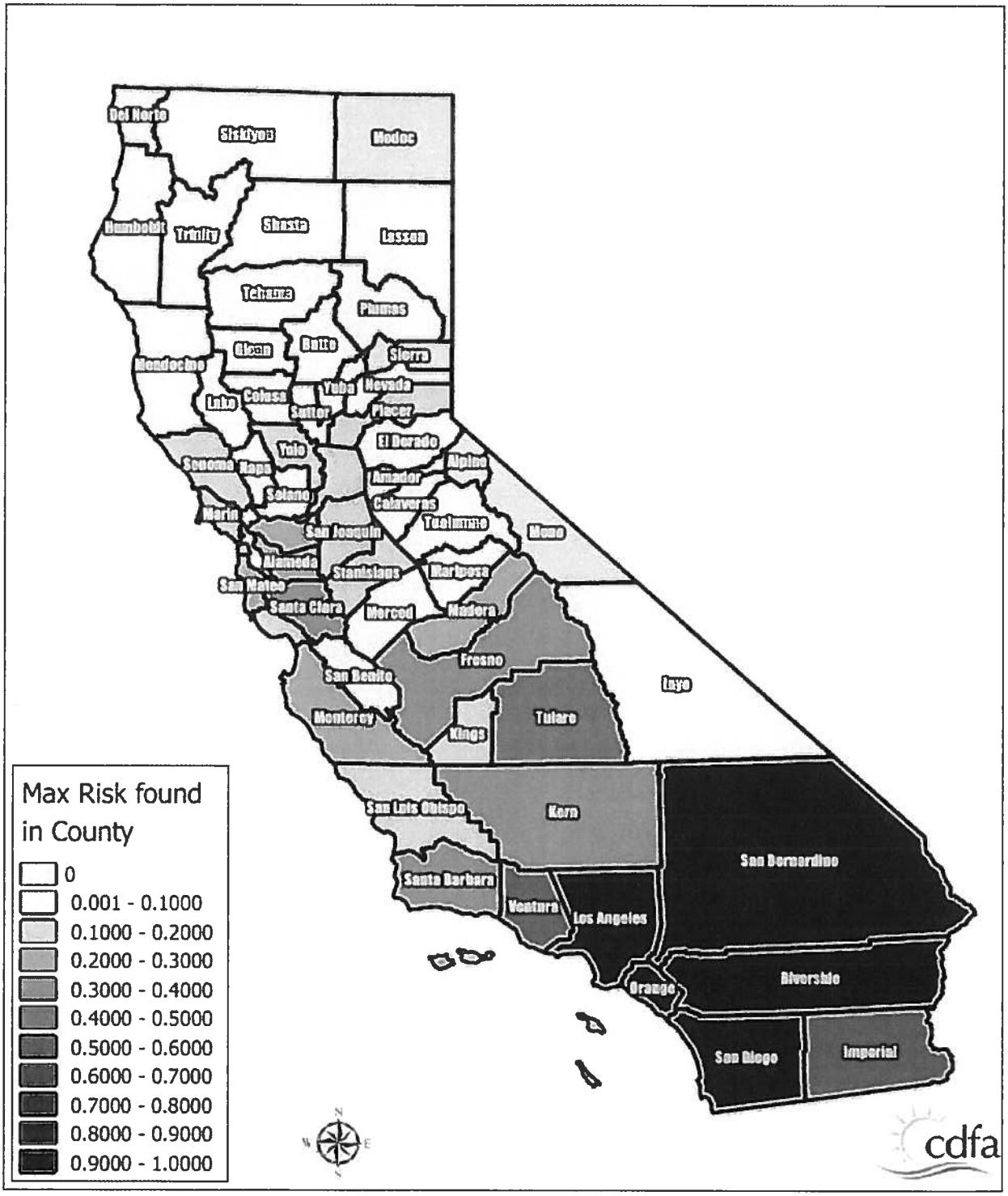


Figure 1. Maximum HLB risk level by county across California as estimated by the USDA-ARS HLB risk model.

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.

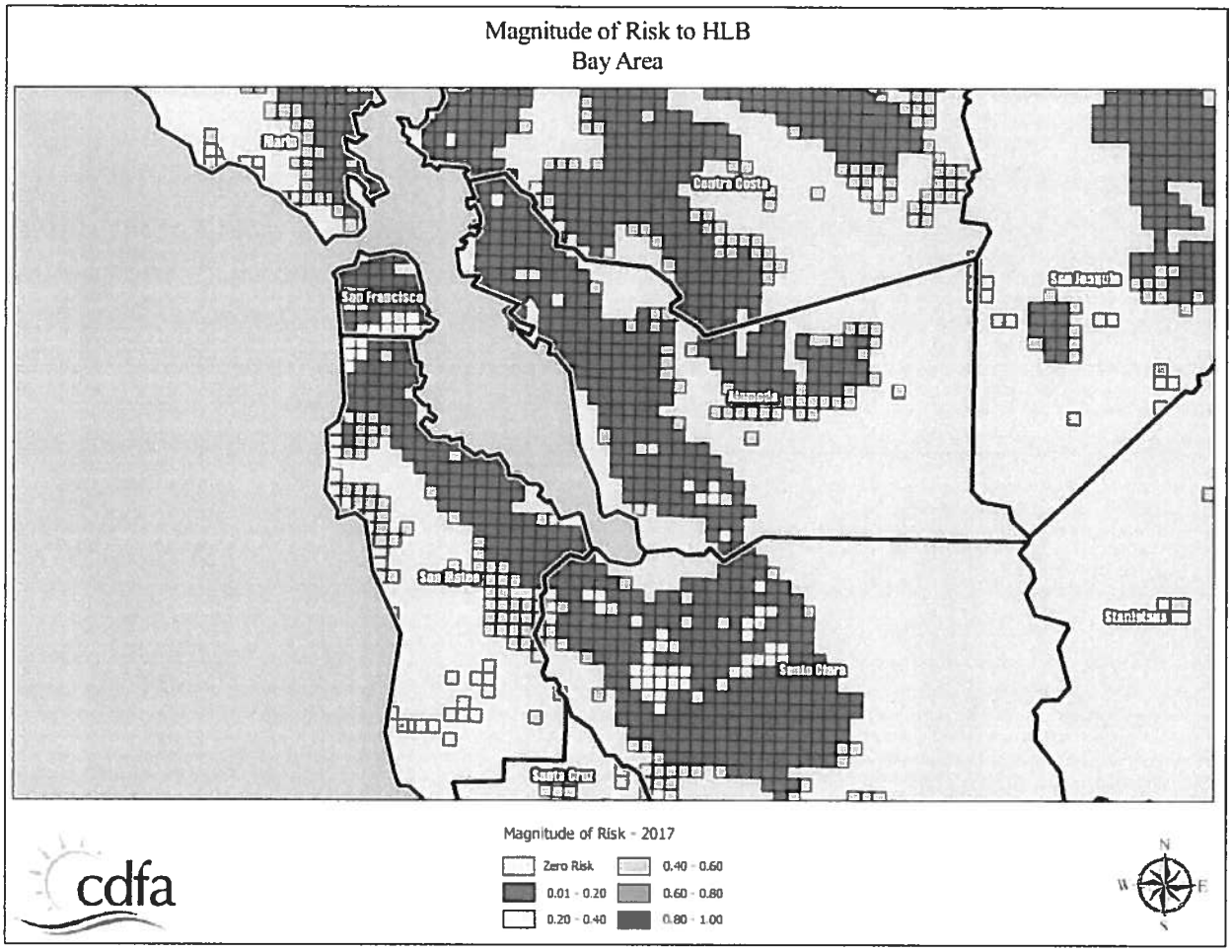


Figure 2. Individual square mile HLB risk levels for the San Francisco Bay Area. Note that the general risk level is low, but there are pockets of moderately high risk in San Francisco itself, and more noticeably in San Jose, associated with population census risk factors; ACP detections in this area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

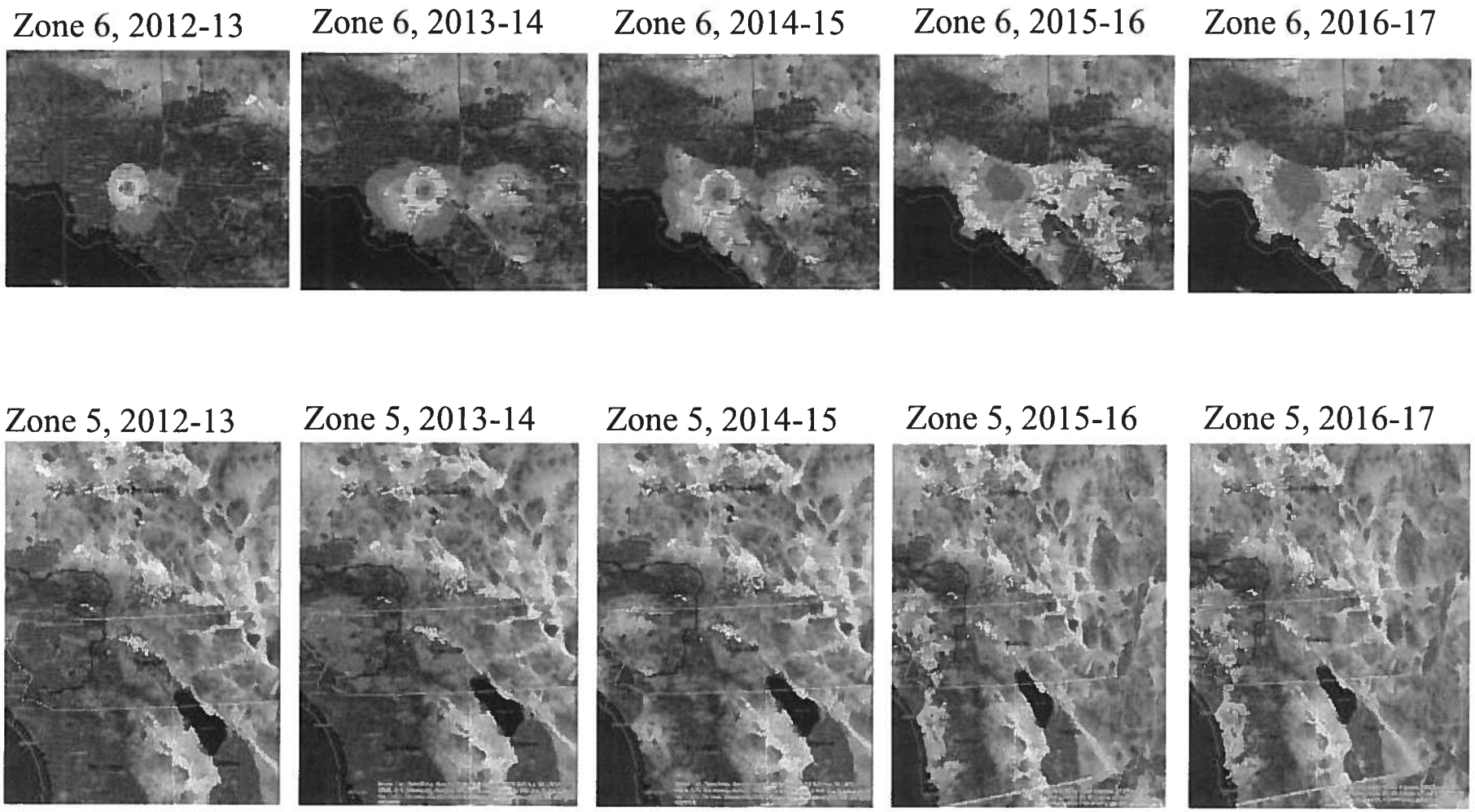


Figure 3. Changes in background risk of HLB in proposed quarantine areas 5 and 6 from 2012 to present. Red color indicates high risk, blue indicates low risk. Note that the location of the early HLB detections in Hacienda Heights and San Gabriel falls inside the single high-risk area predicted in 2012. 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.

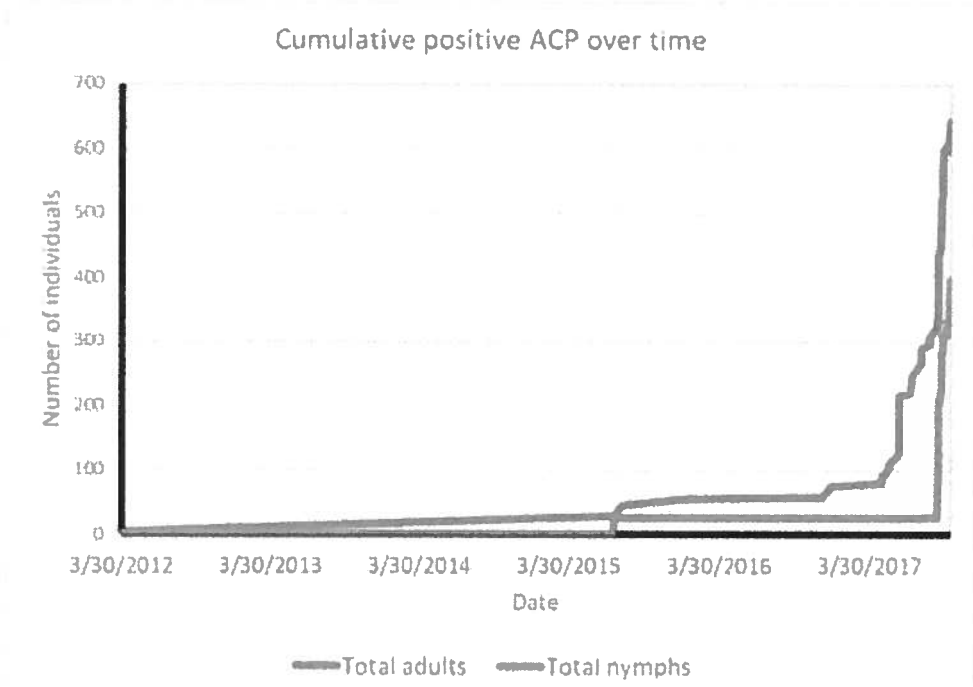


Figure 4: Cumulative counts of PCR-positive ACP samples collected in California over time since 2012. Note the sharp increase in the rate of accumulation from mid-2017 onwards.

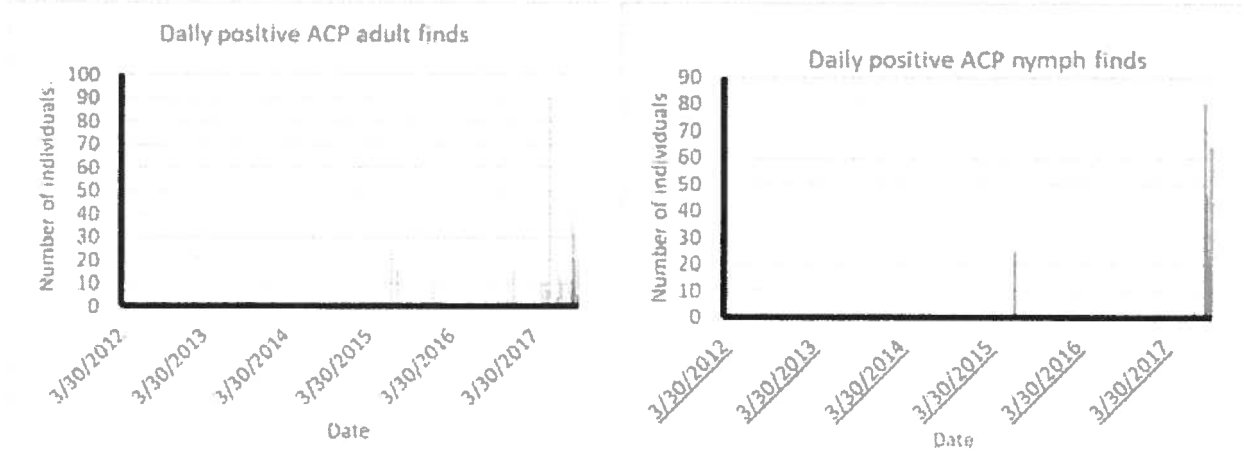


Figure 5: Daily discovery rate for PCR-positive ACP (adults and nymphs are shown separately). Note the sharp increase in finds toward the end of 2017, particularly for nymphs which had largely been absent from positive samples until recent detections.

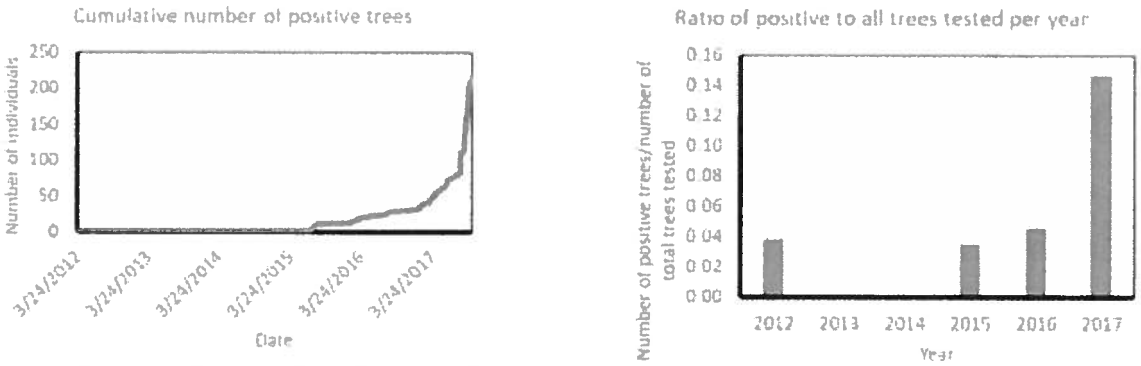


Figure 6: PCR-positive tree detections over time. In the left panel the cumulative number of detections is shown, highlighting the exponential increase in 2017. In the right panel the ratio of positive trees to all trees tested per year is shown. Note that until 2017 the ratio had been more or less stable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

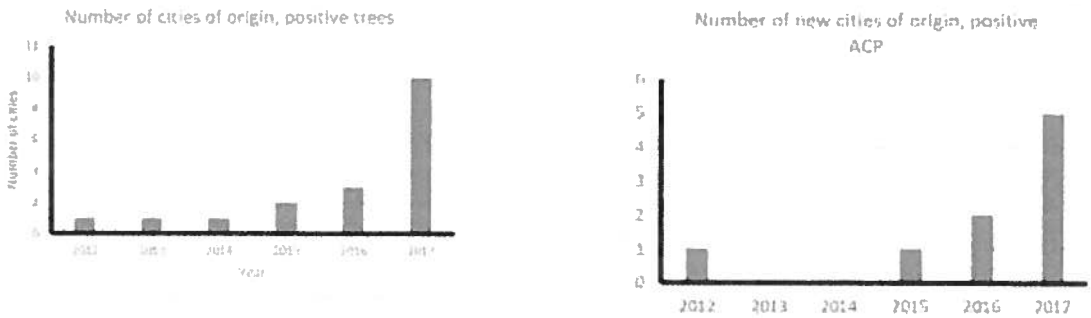


Figure 7: Numbers of citites with PCR-positive ACP detections over time. The left panel shows the cumulative figure, the right panel shows the number of new cities per year. Mirroring the results for trees and for ACP, note the sharp increase in 2017. These results indicate that the epidemic is intensifying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

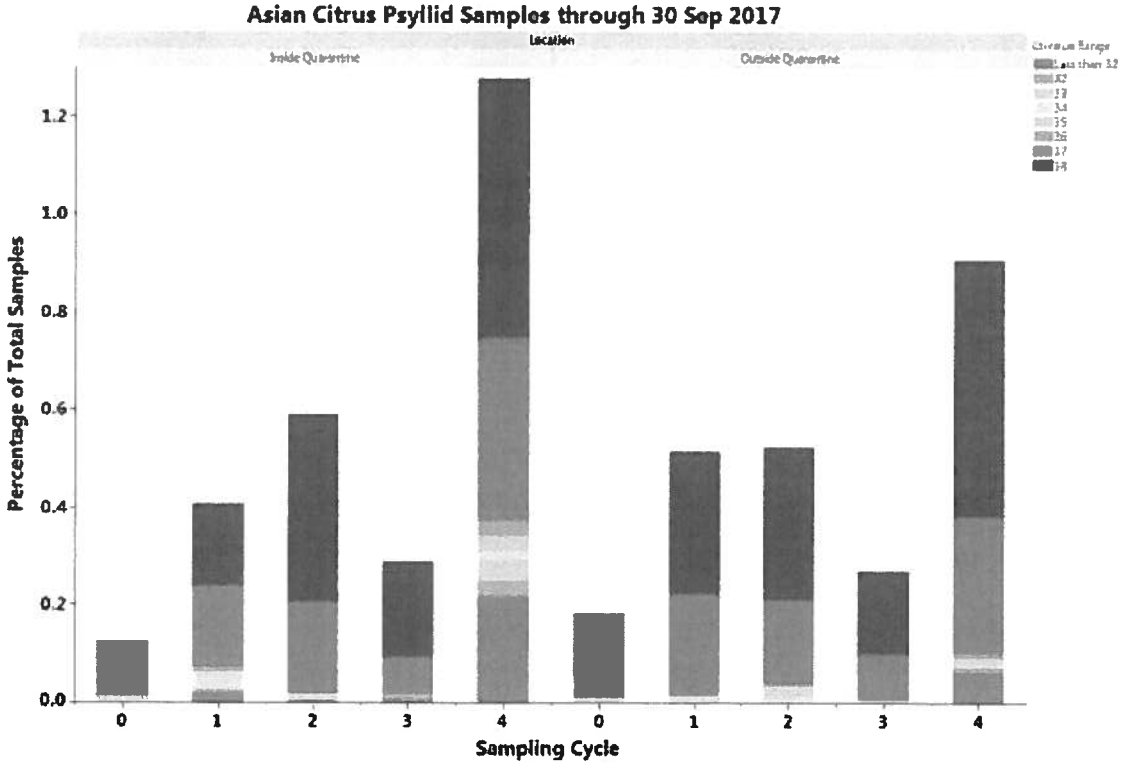


Figure 8: qPCR test results on ACP samples tested by CDFA through 30 September 2017. Note that the proportion of light blue and red (indicating presence of the HLB pathogen) in the samples from inside the quarantine areas (left panel) has increased over time, whereas no corresponding change is apparent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

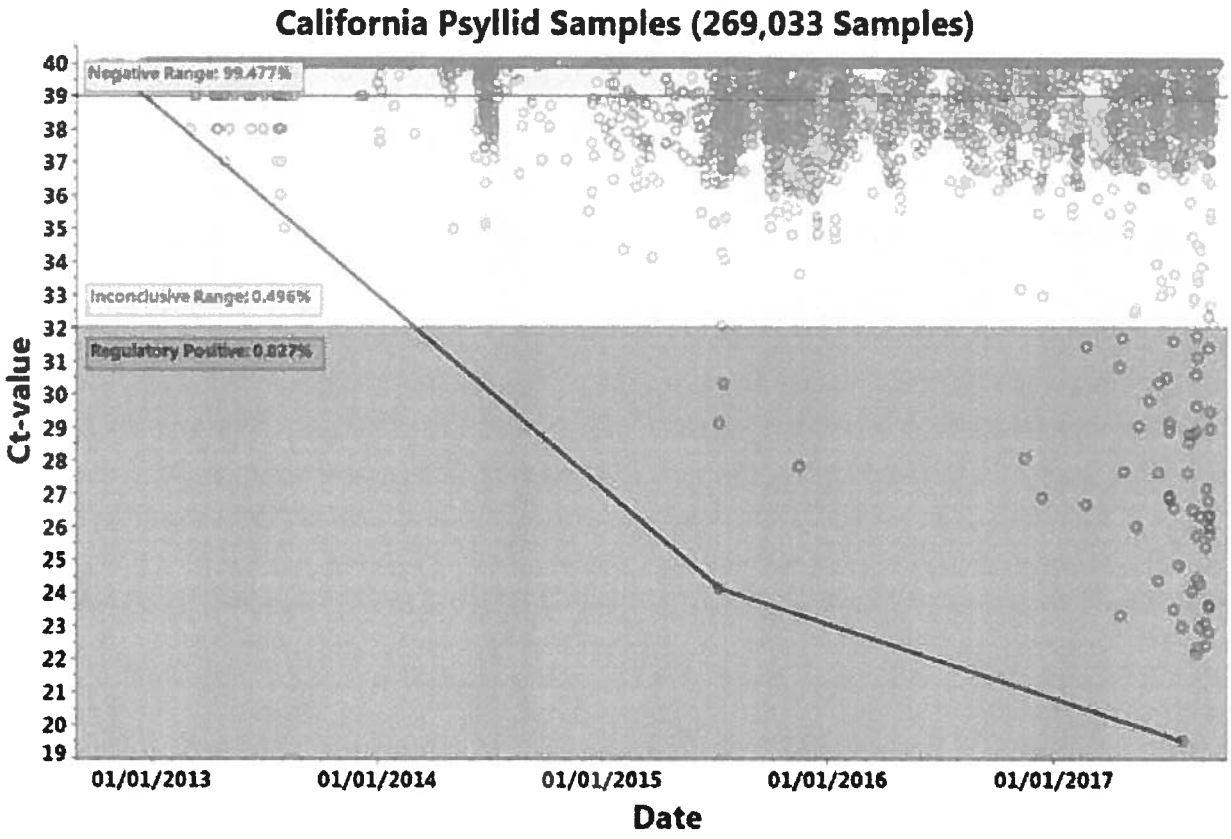


Figure 9: qPCR regulatory results recorded since the detection of HLB in California over time compared to the concentration of the pathogen in the sample (Ct < 32.1= HLB positive (red zone), Ct 32.1-38.9 = suspect (yellow zone), Ct > 38.9=HLB not detected (green zone)). The lower the Ct value, the higher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

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 August 14, 2020, the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) confirmed the presence of the causative bacterial agent of the citrus disease huanglongbing (HLB) in citrus tree tissue and insect vectors collected in the cities of Anaheim, Fountain Valley, Fullerton, Garden Grove, Huntington Beach, Irvine, La Habra, Orange, Placentia, Santa Ana, Tustin, Westminster, and Yorba Linda, in Orange County. HLB is a devastating disease of citrus and is spread through feeding action by populations of the Asian citrus psyllid (ACP), *Diaphorina citri* Kuwayama. In order to determine the extent of the infestation, and to define an appropriate response area, additional surveys took place for several days over a 250-meter radius area, centered on the detection sites. Based on the results of the surveys, implementation of the CDFA's current ACP and HLB response strategies, which include treatment for ACP, are necessary for eradication and control.

A Program Environmental Impact Report (PEIR) has been certified which analyzes the ACP and HLB treatment program in accordance with Public Resources Code, section 21000 et seq. The PEIR is available at http://www.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 August 14, 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-0889

Between April 3, 2017 to August 14, 2020, the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) confirmed the presence of the causative bacterial agent of the citrus disease huanglongbing (HLB) in citrus tree tissue and insect vectors collected in the cities of Anaheim, Fountain Valley, Fullerton, Garden Grove, Huntington Beach, Irvine, La Habra, Orange, Placentia, Santa Ana, Tustin, Westminster, and Yorba Linda, in Orange County. HLB is a devastating disease of citrus and is spread through feeding action by populations of the Asian citrus psyllid (ACP), *Diaphorina citri* Kuwayama.

Additional surveys were conducted by CDFA in order to determine the extent of the infestation in Orange County and to define an appropriate response area. Each survey took place for several days over a 250-meter radius area, centered on the following detections: February 14, 2018, Fullerton; May 25, 2018, Yorba Linda; July 3, 2019, La Habra; December 5, 2019, Huntington Beach and Placentia; March 20, 2020, Westminster; May 8, 2020, Tustin; June 29, 2020, Irvine; July 3, 2020, Fountain Valley; August 11, 2020, Anaheim and Santa Ana; August 14, 2020, Garden Grove and Orange. 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 August 14, 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.

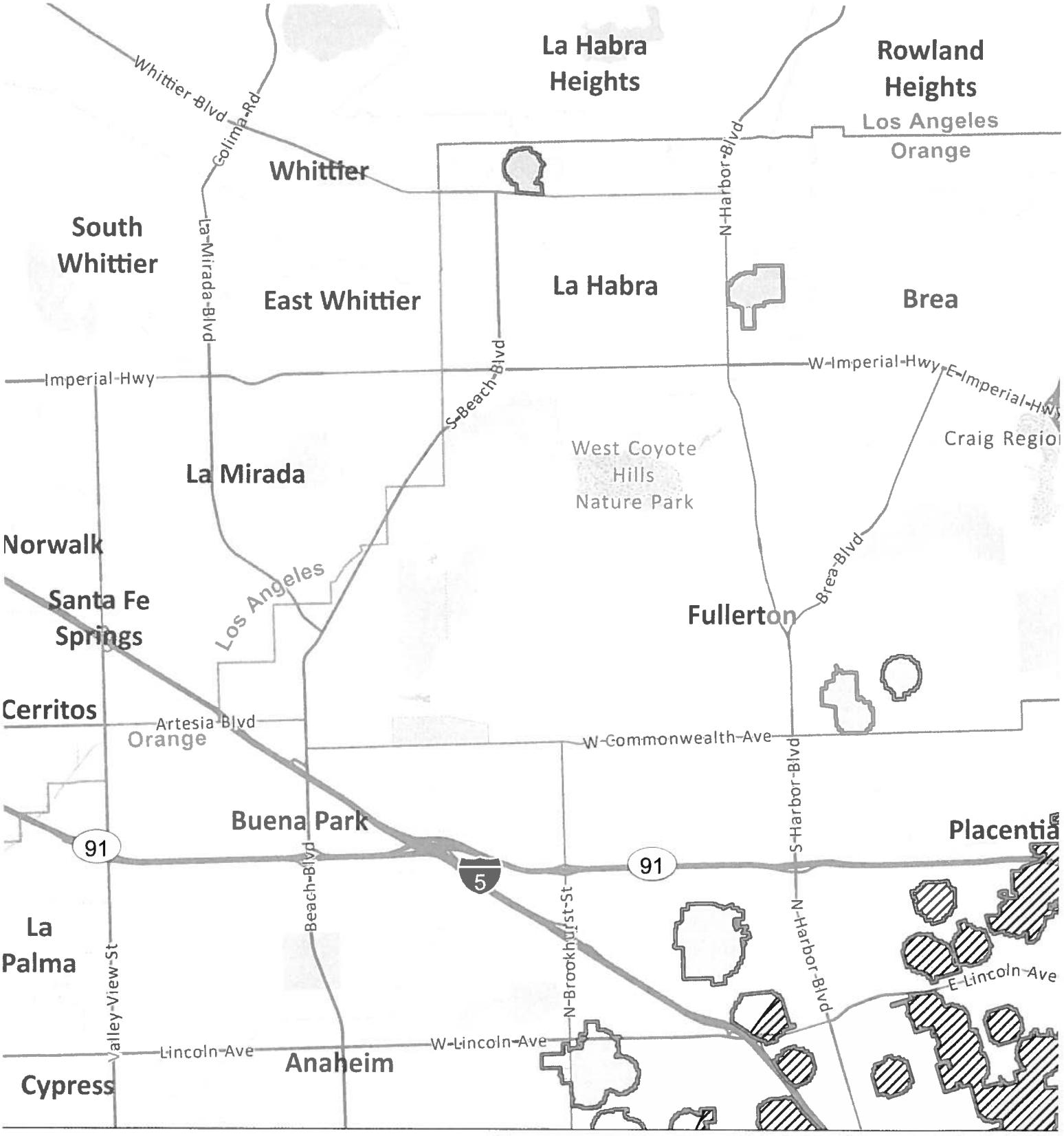
My decision to adopt findings and take action is based on FAC sections 24.5, 401.5, 403, 407, 408, 5401-5405, and 5761-5764.

Karen Ross

Karen Ross, Secretary

September 22, 2020

Date



Asian Citrus Psyllid Program - Notification of Treatment Map

Orange County Amendment 21 (2020) - Portions of Orange County - Part 1

0 0.85 1.7 Mi.

CITRUS PEST & DISEASE PREVENTION DIVISION

cdfa

Existing Treatment Area

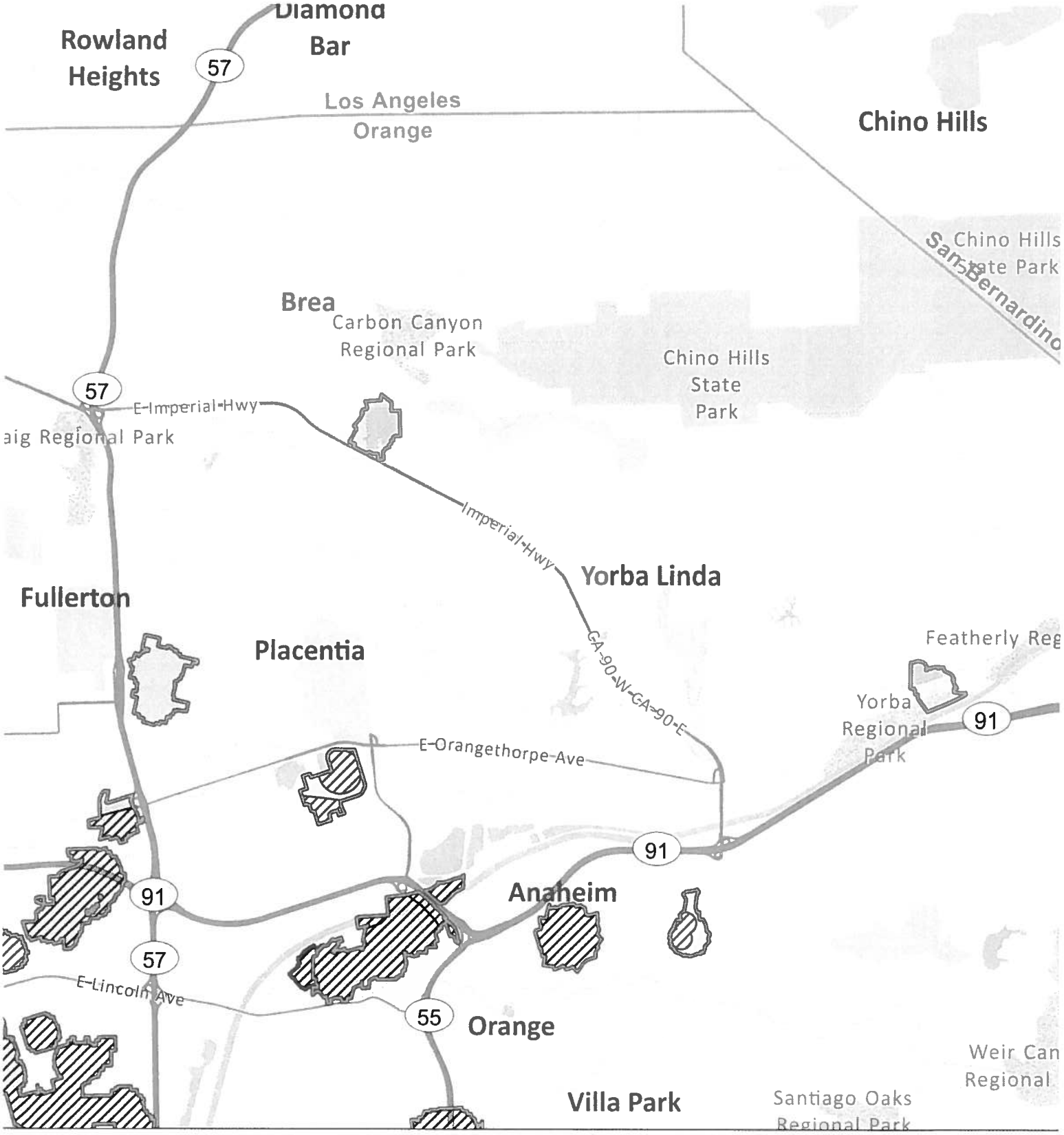
New Treatment Area

Environmental Sensitive Area: Treatment Mitigation in Place

City or Census-Designated Place Within Treatment Area

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

Date Map Printed: 8/31/2020



Asian Citrus Psyllid Program - Notification of Treatment Map

Orange County Amendment 21 (2020) - Portions of Orange County - Part 2

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CITRUS PEST & DISEASE PREVENTION DIVISION

cdfa

Existing Treatment Area

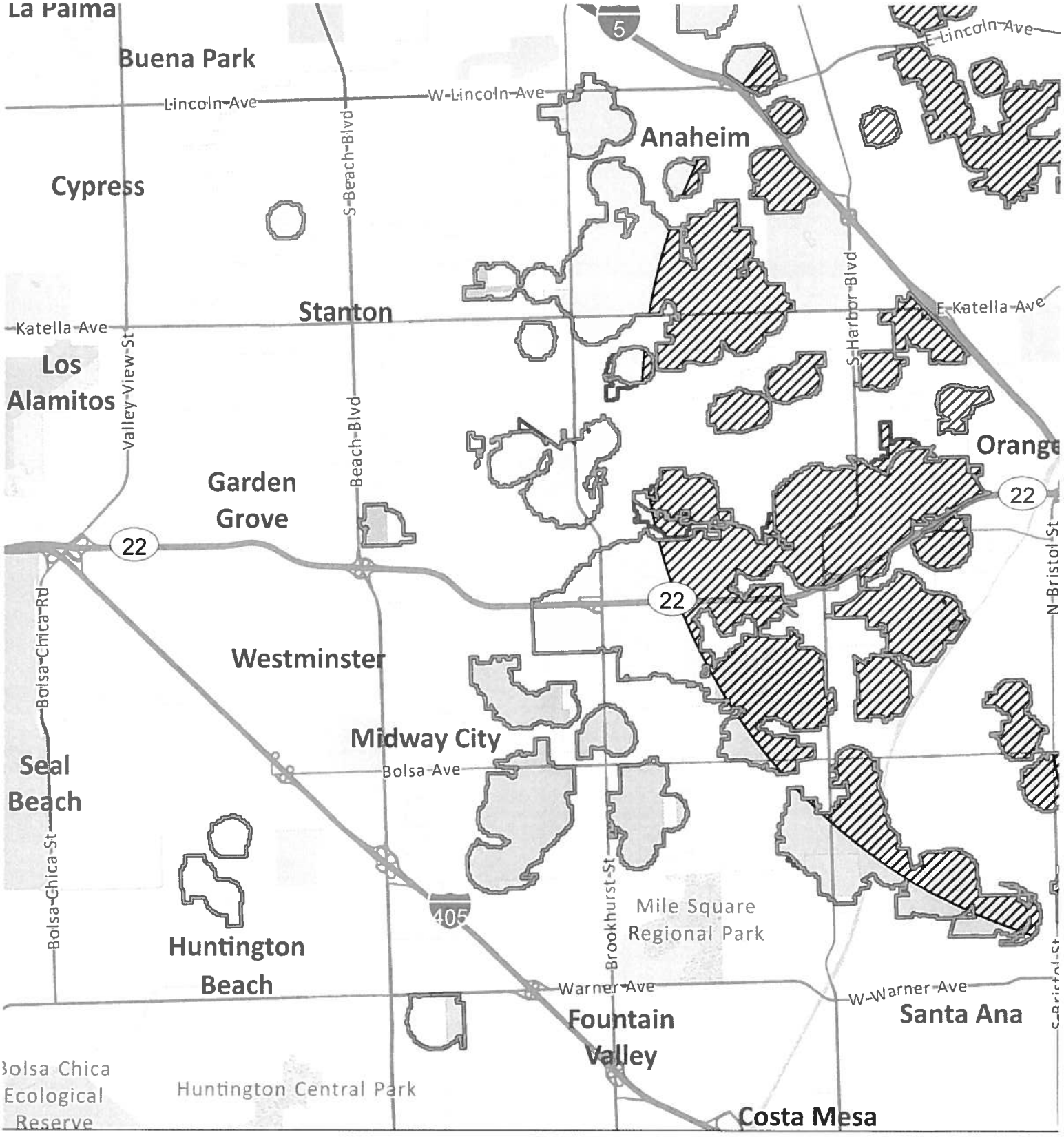
New Treatment Area

Environmental Sensitive Area: Treatment Mitigation in Place

City or Census-Designated Place Within Treatment Area

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

Date Map Printed: 8/31/2020



Asian Citrus Psyllid Program - Notification of Treatment Map

Orange County Amendment 21 (2020) - Portions of Orange County - Part 3

0 0.85 1.7 Mi.

CITRUS PEST & DISEASE PREVENTION DIVISION

cdfa

Existing Treatment Area

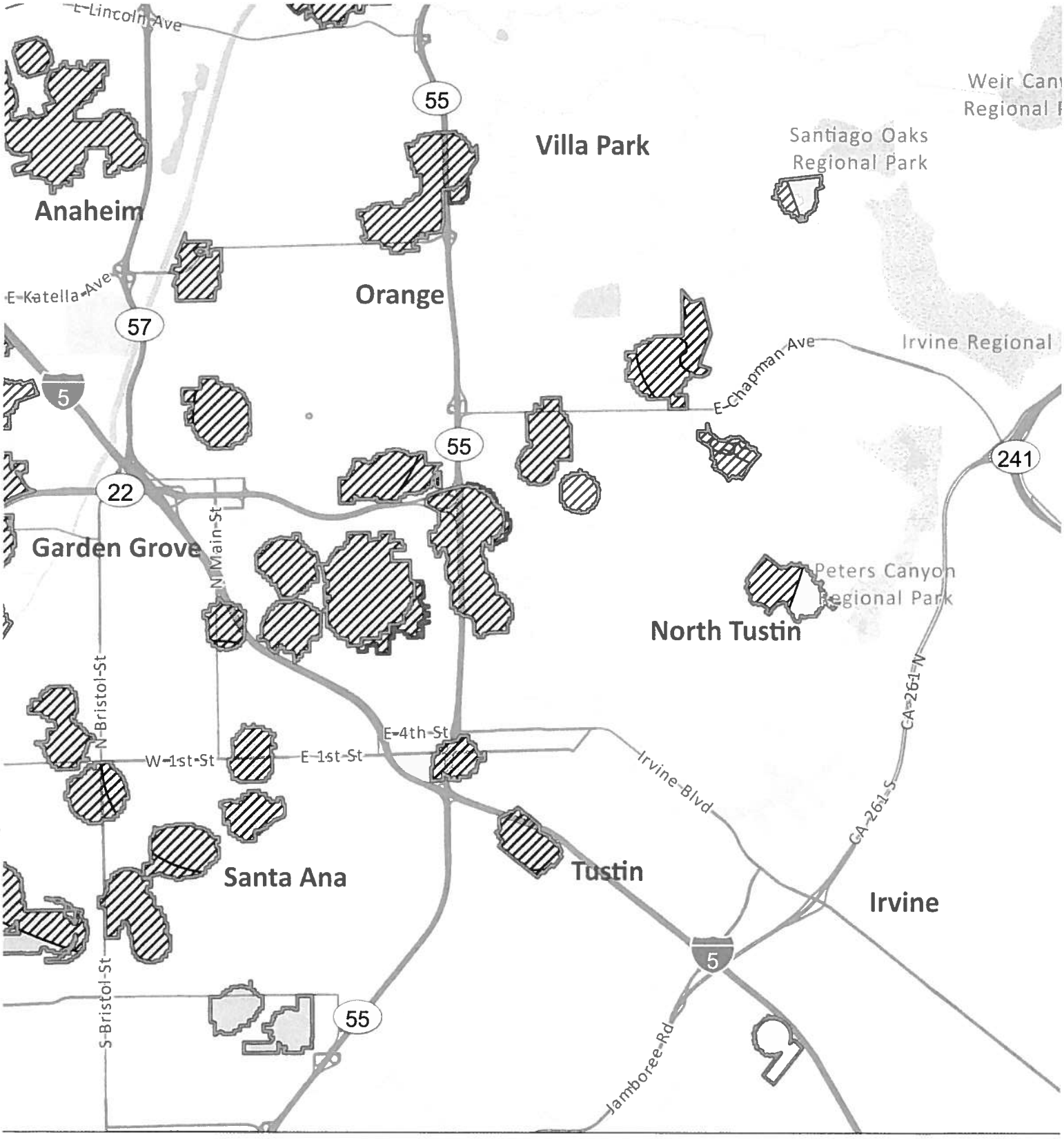
New Treatment Area

Environmental Sensitive Area: Treatment Mitigation in Place

City or Census-Designated Place Within Treatment Area

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

Date Map Printed: 8/31/2020



Asian Citrus Psyllid Program - Notification of Treatment Map

Orange County Amendment 21 (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
- Irvine
- La Habra
- North Tustin
- Orange
- Placentia
- Santa Ana
- Stanton
- Tustin
- Westminster
- Yorba Linda

Date Map Printed: 8/31/2020

Asian Citrus Psyllid/Huanglongbing Work Plan
August 2020

I. Detection and Survey Activities for ACP

A. Urban and Rural Residential Detection Trapping and Visual Survey

Trapping for Asian citrus psyllid (ACP) is a cooperative State/County trapping program to provide early detection of an infestation in a county. Traps are serviced by either State or County agricultural inspectors. The trap used for ACP detection is the yellow panel trap, which is a cardboard panel coated with an adhesive 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 is visually surveyed for additional ACP and symptoms of Huanglongbing (HLB).

- Trap Density: Five to 16 traps/square mile.
- Trap Servicing Interval: Monthly.
- Trap Relocation and Replacement: Traps are relocated and replaced every four to eight weeks to another host with a minimum relocation distance of 500 feet.
- Visual surveys and/or tap sampling are conducted once at each trapping site when the trap is placed.

B. Commercial Grove Trapping

In counties with substantial commercial citrus production, and which 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 two to four weeks 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.

C. 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 Detection of One or More ACP

a. Trapping

ACP traps are placed at a density of 50 traps per square mile in a four-square mile delimitation area centered on the detection site. Traps are serviced weekly for one month. If no additional ACP are detected, the traps are serviced monthly for one year past the date the ACP was identified. Subsequent detections may increase the size of the delimitation survey area and restarts the one-year duration on the trap servicing requirement.

b. Visual Survey

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

II. Detection and Survey Activities for HLB

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

from every host plant in the 250-meter area and subsequently analyzed for HLB-associated bacteria.

III. Treatment Activities

Treatment

The Citrus Pest and Disease Prevention Division (CPDPD) treatment activities for ACP vary throughout the state and depend on multiple factors.

Factors CPDPD 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; and
- Consistency with the overall goal of protecting the state's commercial citrus production.

Scenarios Throughout the State in which Treatment Occurs:

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

CPDPD'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, CPCPD has evaluated possible treatment methods and determined that there are no physical, cultural, or biological controls available to eliminate ACP from an area.

In general, when treatment has been deemed appropriate, CPDPD 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. International Border Treatments

CPDPD treats citrus host plants in the residential area within two miles of the California-Mexico border. This treatment is conducted within a 400-meter buffer surrounding ACP

detections that are within two miles of the California-Mexico border, within one year. In this case, a Notice of Treatment (NOT) is issued. A public meeting is held at least once a year.

b. Within a Generally Infested Area with Commercial Citrus Production
CPDPD treats citrus host plants within a 400-meter buffer surrounding commercial citrus groves if the growers are conducting coordinated treatments in 90 percent of the designated Psyllid Management Area (PMA) and have completed two out of three of the coordinated treatments. There is flexibility and an opportunity for treatment from CPDPD if growers are participating in these treatments for the first time and have achieved 90 percent participation in the PMA and if ACP have been detected within one mile of the commercial citrus groves within one year. The exception is Imperial County, which has fewer residential properties, and therefore residential citrus host plants are treated within 800 meters of commercial citrus. A NOT is issued. A public meeting is 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, whether collected live or in a trap, in counties north of Santa Barbara County and the Tehachapi Mountains.

- Detection of one ACP at one site - All properties with hosts within a 50-meter radius of the detection site are treated. A subsequent detection of one or more ACP within 400-meters will result in all properties with hosts within 400-meters of the detection site(s) being treated.
- Detection of two or more ACP at one site - All properties with hosts within a 400-meter radius of the detection site are treated.
- A NOT is issued.
- A public meeting is held at least once per year.

d. In response to an HLB Detection
- All properties within a 250-meter radius of the detection site are treated.
- A NOT is issued.
- All host plants found to be infected with HLB are destroyed.
    - Infected host plants are removed and destroyed by mechanical means.
- A Proclamation of an Emergency Program (PEP) is issued.
- A public meeting is 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.

CPDPD 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 initially occurs once, and subsequent applications may occur for up to three times annually if additional psyllids are detected. This material is applied to the foliage of all host plants using hydraulic spray or hand spray equipment.

b. Soil Treatment

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

- Merit® 2F (imidacloprid), is a neonicotinoid systemic insecticide. Treatment initially occurs once, and a subsequent application may occur once on an annual basis if additional psyllids are detected. This material is 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 initially occurs 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

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UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

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

USDA United States Department of Agriculture
Agricultural Research Service

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

Date: 11/22/2017

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

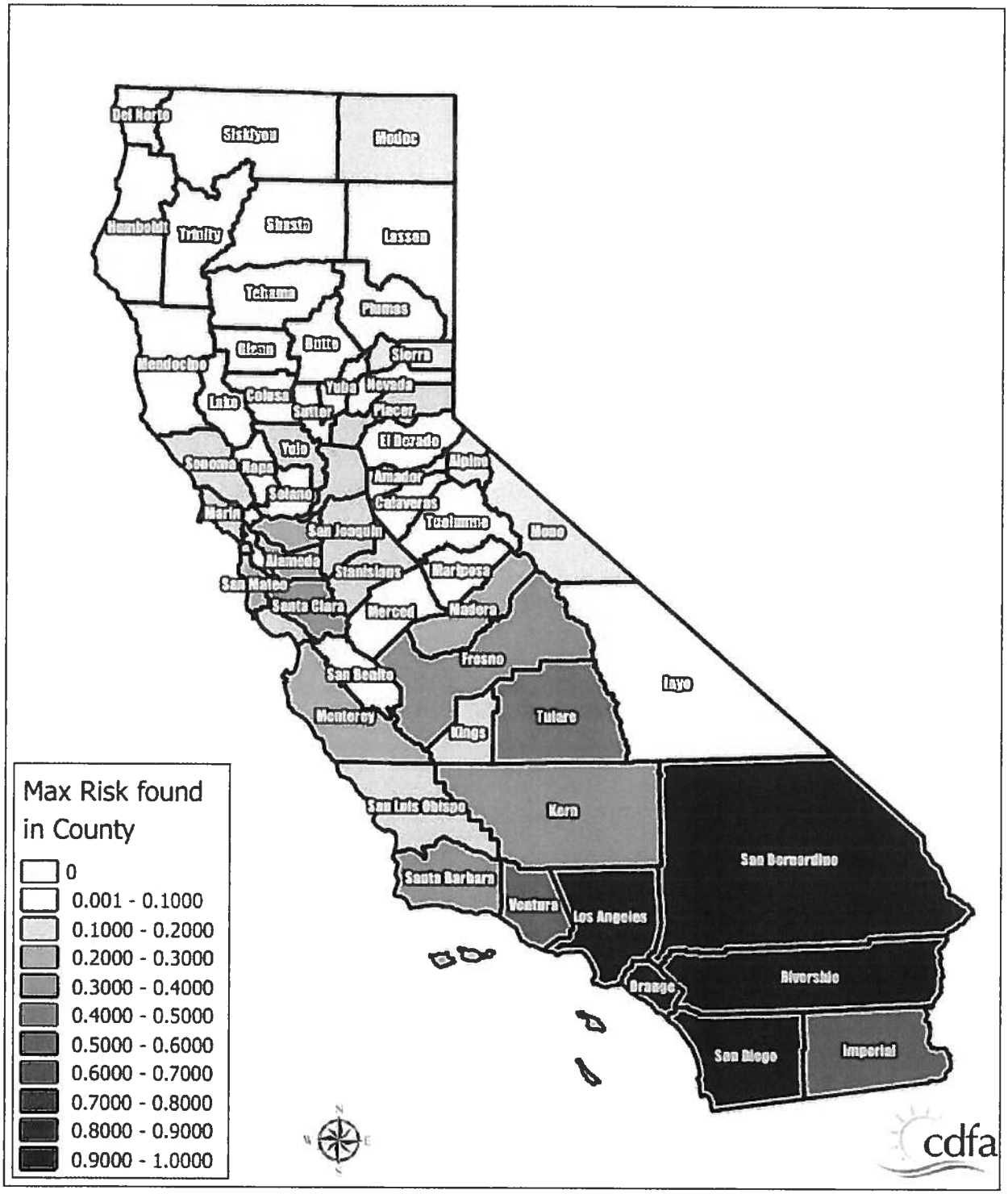


Figure 1. Maximum HLB risk level by county across California as estimated by the USDA-ARS HLB risk model.

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.

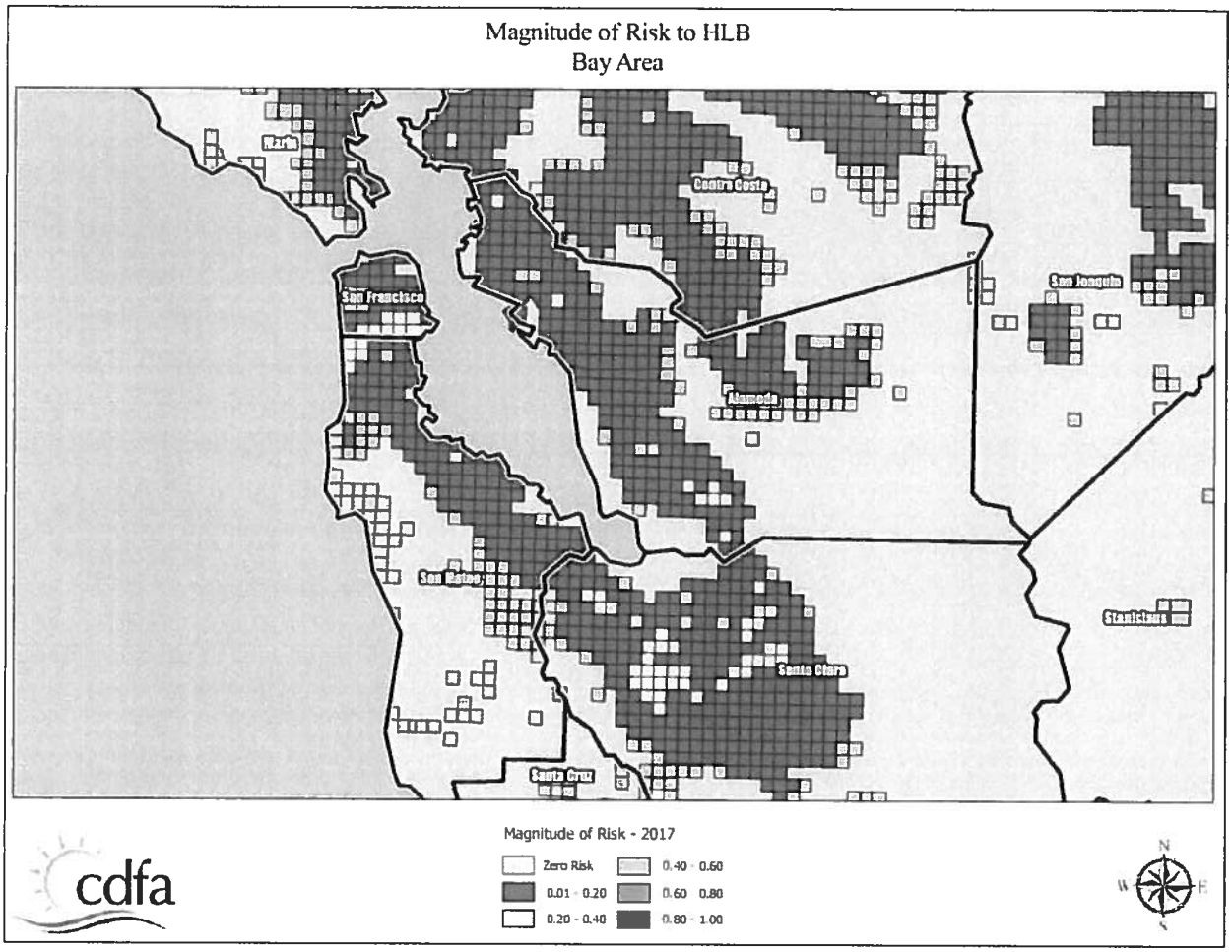


Figure 2. Individual square mile HLB risk levels for the San Francisco Bay Area. Note that the general risk level is low, but there are pockets of moderately high risk in San Francisco itself, and more noticeably in San Jose, associated with population census risk factors; ACP detections in this area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

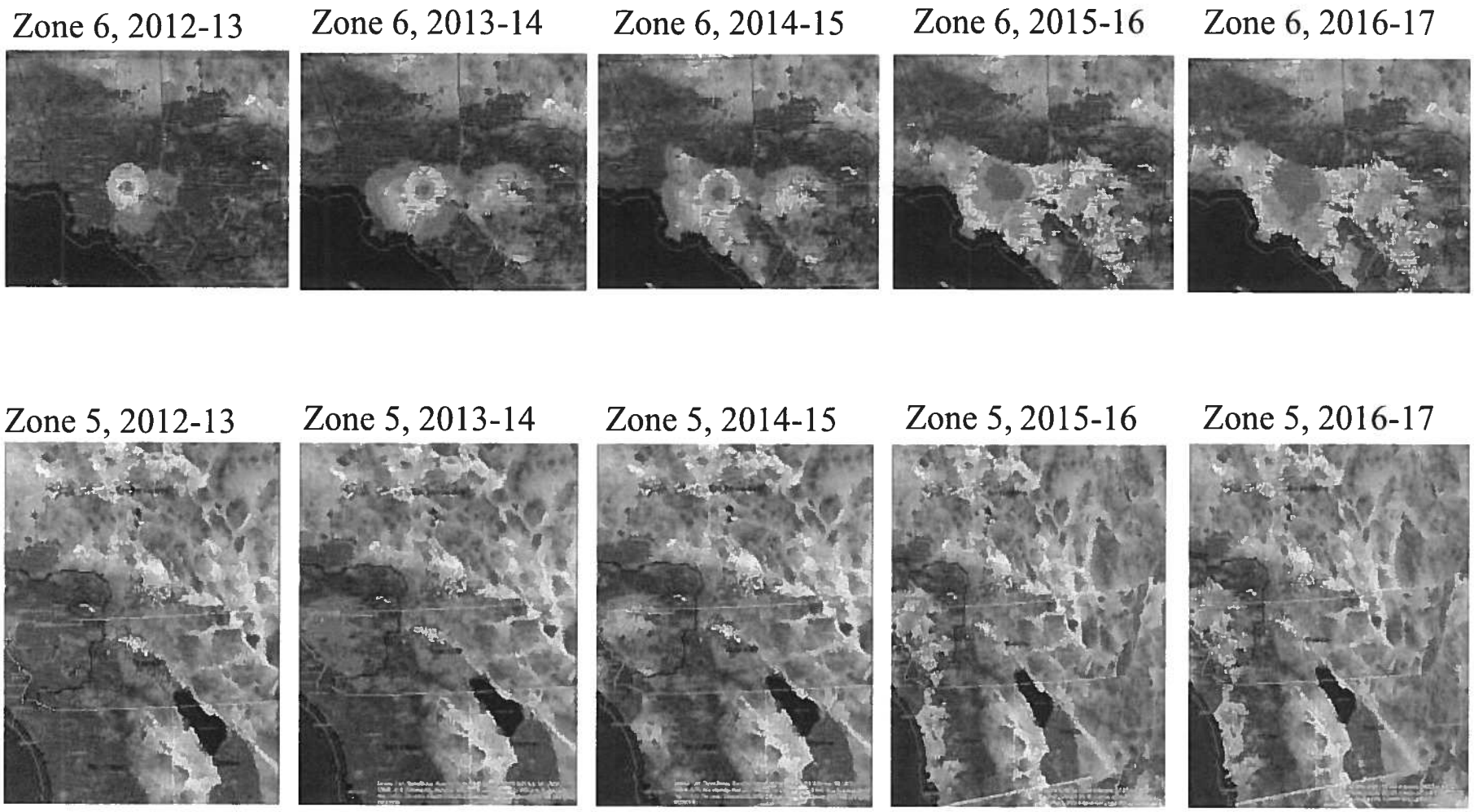


Figure 3. Changes in background risk of HLB in proposed quarantine areas 5 and 6 from 2012 to present. Red color indicates high risk, blue indicates low risk. Note that the location of the early HLB detections in Hacienda Heights and San Gabriel falls inside the single high-risk area predicted in 2012. 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.

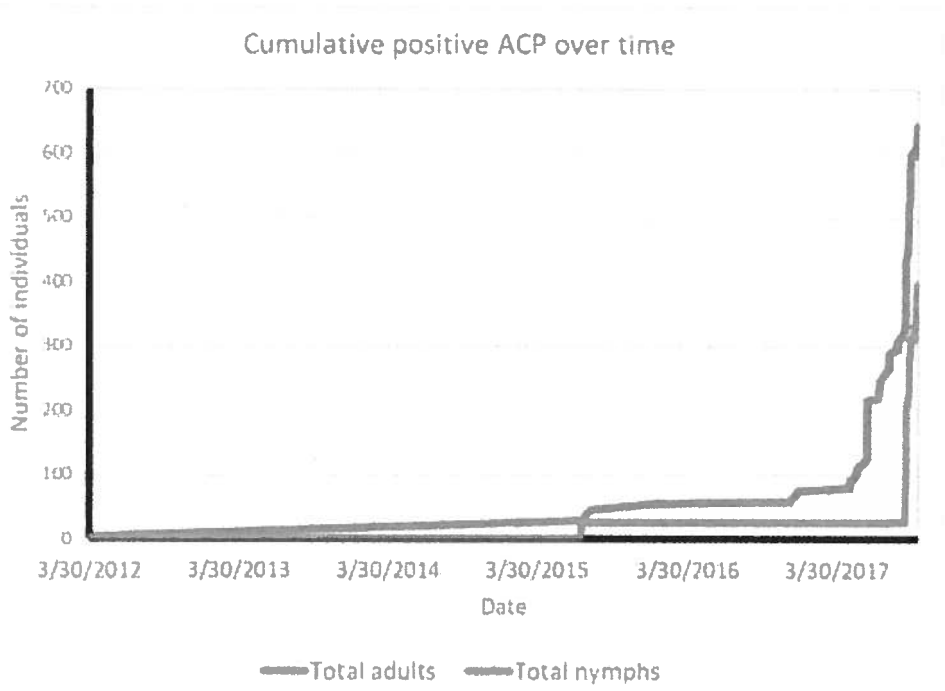


Figure 4: Cumulative counts of PCR-positive ACP samples collected in California over time since 2012. Note the sharp increase in the rate of accumulation from mid-2017 onwards.

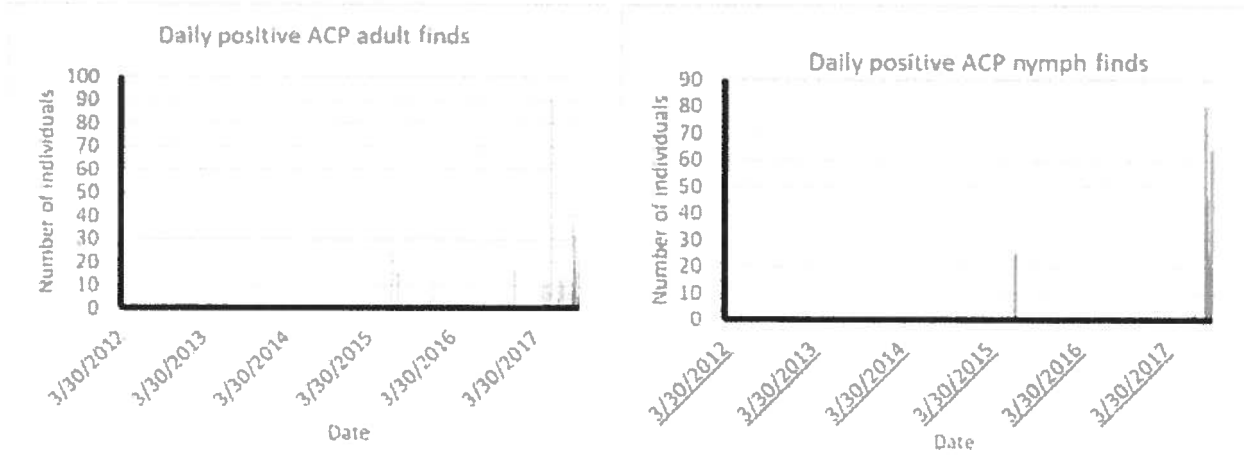


Figure 5: Daily discovery rate for PCR-positive ACP (adults and nymphs are shown separately). Note the sharp increase in finds toward the end of 2017, particularly for nymphs which had largely been absent from positive samples until recent detections.

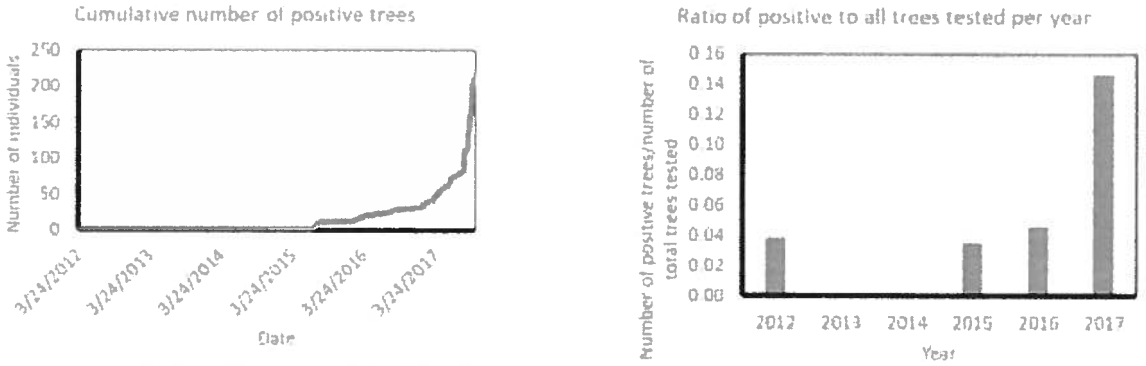


Figure 6: PCR-positive tree detections over time. In the left panel the cumulative number of detections is shown, highlighting the exponential increase in 2017. In the right panel the ratio of positive trees to all trees tested per year is shown. Note that until 2017 the ratio had been more or less stable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

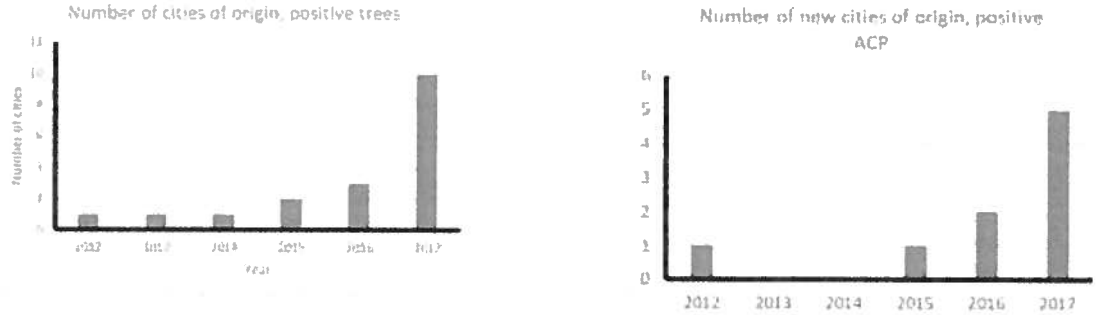


Figure 7: Numbers of citites with PCR-positive ACP detections over time. The left panel shows the cumulative figure, the right panel shows the number of new cities per year. Mirroring the results for trees and for ACP, note the sharp increase in 2017. These results indicate that the epidemic is intensifying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

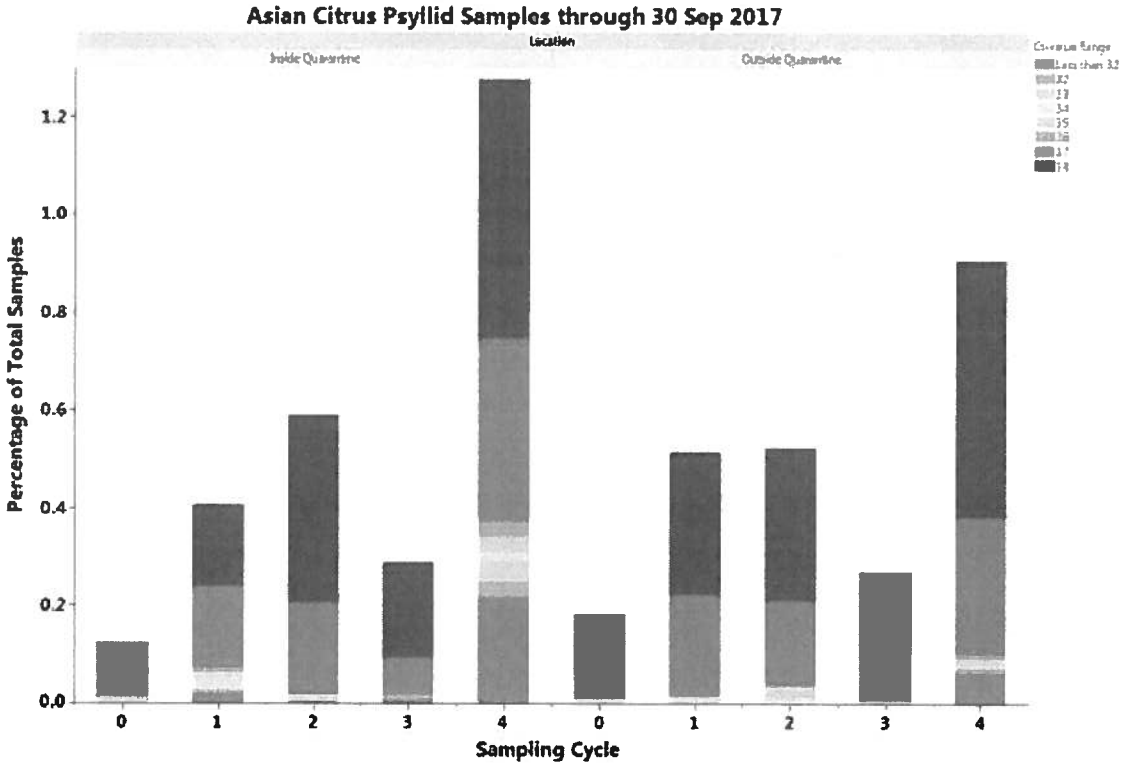


Figure 8: qPCR test results on ACP samples tested by CDFA through 30 September 2017. Note that the proportion of light blue and red (indicating presence of the HLB pathogen) in the samples from inside the quarantine areas (left panel) has increased over time, whereas no corresponding change is apparent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

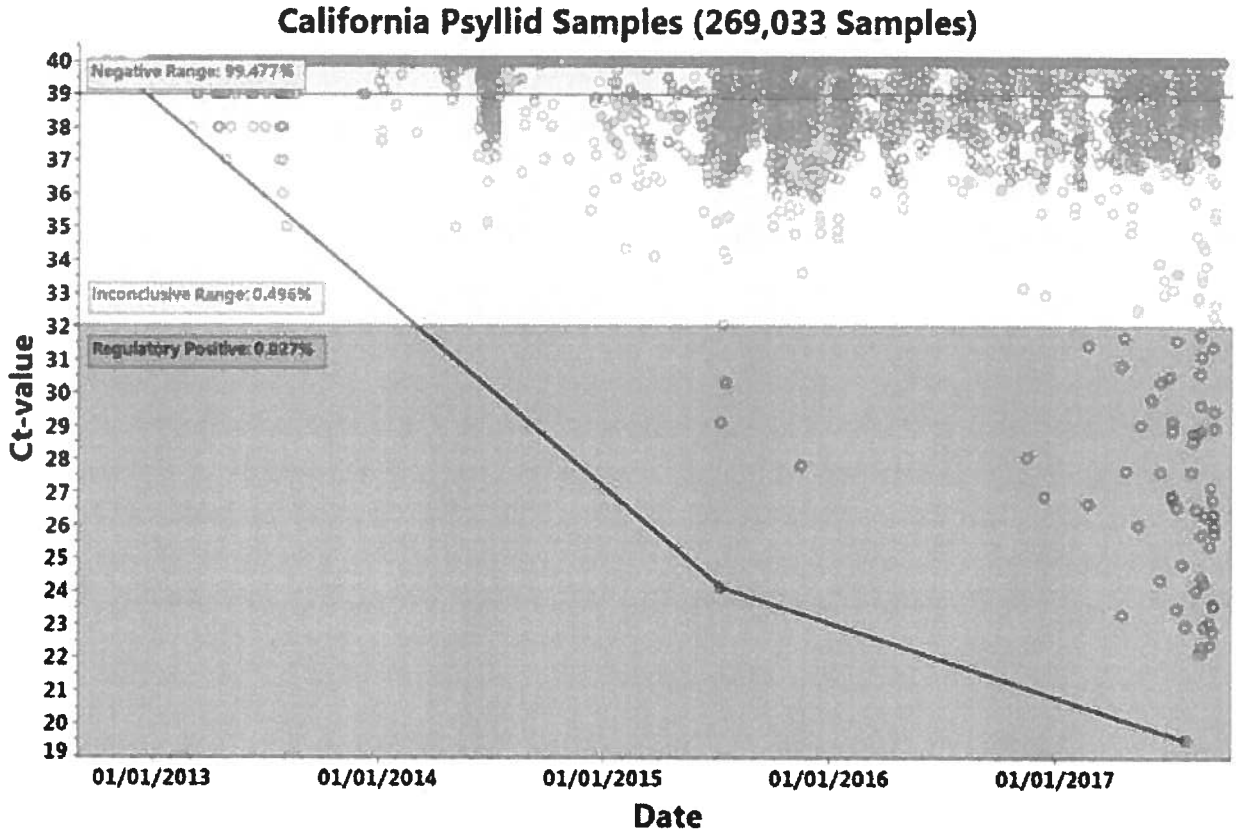


Figure 9: qPCR regulatory results recorded since the detection of HLB in California over time compared to the concentration of the pathogen in the sample (Ct < 32.1= HLB positive (red zone), Ct 32.1-38.9 = suspect (yellow zone), Ct > 38.9=HLB not detected (green zone)). The lower the Ct value, the higher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

WEEKLY MEMO 9-24-2020

SOCIAL MEDIA HIGHLIGHTS

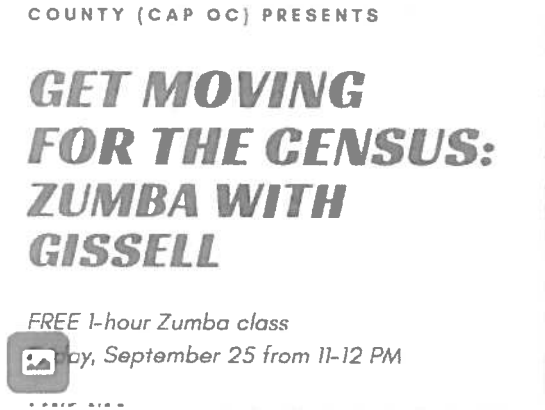
Post Performance
for **Garden Grove City Hall**

September 17, 2020 – September 23, 2020

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

Garden Grove City Hall
Wed 9/23/2020 5:30 pm PDT

Get Moving for the Census: Zumba with Gissell Learn more about the census while getting your zumba on with Commun



Impressions	**621**
Reach	**587**
Engagements	**4**
Engagement Rate (per Impression)	**0.6%**

Garden Grove City Hall
Wed 9/23/2020 3:05 pm PDT

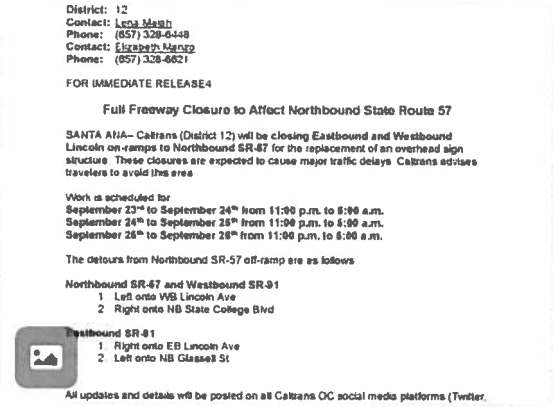
Please be advised, the **#AlertOC** system will be tested tomorrow, September 24, at 9AM. For more information, go to

member.everbridge.net

Post Link Clicks	**13**
Impressions	**598**
Reach	**567**
Engagements	**16**
Engagement Rate (per Impression)	**2.7%**

Garden Grove City Hall
Wed 9/23/2020 8:26 am PDT

Caltrans Orange County District 12 closures **#gg1956 #gardengrove**



District: 12
Contact: Lena Magh
Phone: (657) 328-6448
Contact: Elizabeth Mangs
Phone: (657) 328-6621

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE4

Full Freeway Closure to Affect Northbound State Route 57

SANTA ANA– Caltrans (District 12) will be closing Eastbound and Westbound Lincoln on-ramps to Northbound SR-57 for the replacement of an overhead sign structure. These closures are expected to cause major traffic delays. Caltrans advises travelers to avoid the area

Work is scheduled for
September 23rd to September 24th from 11:00 p.m. to 6:00 a.m.
September 24th to September 25th from 11:00 p.m. to 6:00 a.m.
September 25th to September 26th from 11:00 p.m. to 6:00 a.m.

The detours from Northbound SR-57 off-ramp are as follows

Northbound SR-57 and Westbound SR-91
1 Left onto WB Lincoln Ave
2 Right onto NB State College Blvd

Eastbound SR-91
1 Right onto EB Lincoln Ave
2 Left onto NB Glassell St

All updates and details will be posted on all Caltrans OC social media platforms (Twitter,

Impressions	**635**
Reach	**591**
Engagements	**13**
Engagement Rate (per Impression)	**2%**

Garden Grove City Hall
Tue 9/22/2020 3:16 pm PDT

Did you know every 11 seconds an elderly adult is treated in the emergency room for a fall? This week is Senior Fall Preven

Impressions	**817**
Reach	**769**
Engagements	**9**
Engagement Rate (per Impression)	**1.1%**

Garden Grove City Hall
Tue 9/22/2020 11:53 am PDT

Happy National Voter Registration Day! Are you registered to vote? To register, view election information, and more visit

Post Link Clicks	**2**
Impressions	**958**
Reach	**881**
Engagements	**9**
Engagement Rate (per Impression)	**0.9%**

Garden Grove City Hall
Tue 9/22/2020 9:48 am PDT

The flu season is here, and the **@ochealth** encourages everyone to get their flu shot. **#OrangeCounty** residents can sche

Video Views	**101**
Impressions	**519**
Reach	**479**
Engagements	**7**
Engagement Rate (per Impression)	**1.3%**

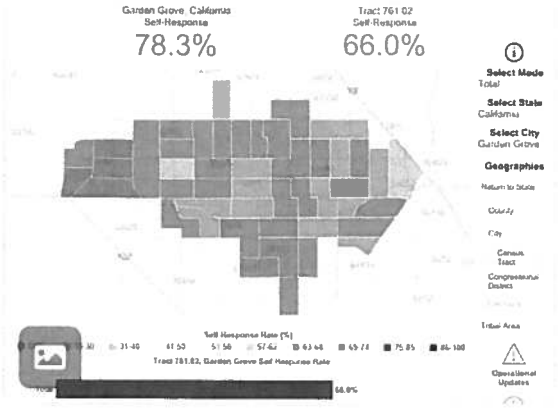
Garden Grove City Hall
Mon 9/21/2020 3:27 pm PDT

Friendly reminder, **#GardenGrove**, tomorrow's (9/22; 6:30PM) City Council meeting will take place as planned;

Impressions	**858**
Reach	**810**
Engagements	**4**
Engagement Rate (per Impression)	**0.5%**

Garden Grove City Hall
Mon 9/21/2020 2:25 pm PDT

Let's get to 80% **#GardenGrove**! The deadline to fill out your census is on Wednesday, September 30. Help spre



Impressions	**1,181**
Reach	**1,112**
Engagements	**40**
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	**3.4%**

Garden Grove City Hall
Mon 9/21/2020 10:58 am PDT

4 DAYS LEFT TO FILL OUT SURVEY
Community starts with housing, and Friday, September 25 is the last day t

Impressions	**11,285**
Reach	**6,219**
Engagements	**1,090**
Engagement Rate (per Impres...	**9.7%**

Garden Grove City Hall
Fri 9/18/2020 5:30 pm PDT

Just a friendly reminder, this is the last week to participate in the City's online survey to provide input towards creat

Impressions	**1,704**
Reach	**1,535**
Engagements	**98**
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	**5.8%**

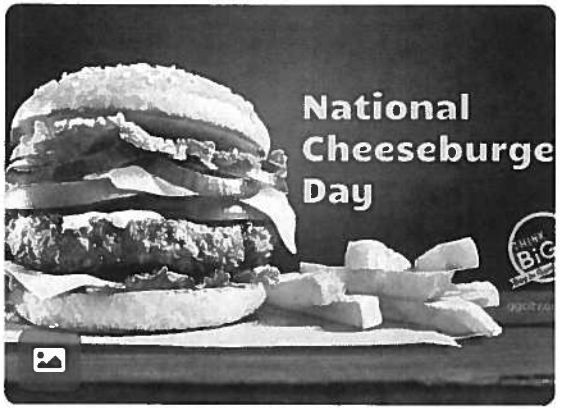
Garden Grove City Hall
Fri 9/18/2020 3:00 pm PDT

It's **#Friday**, **#GardenGrove**! We hope you're feeling good about the coming weekend! Here's a **#FeelGoodFrida**y

Impressions	**1,407**
Reach	**1,312**
Engagements	**57**
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	**4.1%**

Garden Grove City Hall
Fri 9/18/2020 1:30 pm PDT

Celebrate the coming weekend with a cheeseburger on **#NationalCheeseburgerDay**! Se



Impressions	**3,685**
Reach	**3,279**
Engagements	**233**
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	**6.3%**

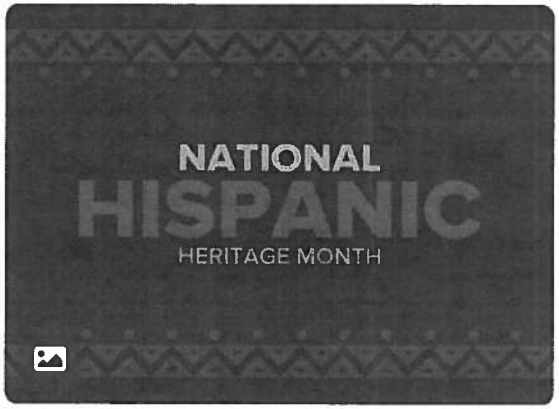
Garden Grove City Hall
Thu 9/17/2020 3:35 pm PDT

On September 22, OC Public Libraries will re-open under modified services in accordance with the State's Blueprint

Impressions	**1,454**
Reach	**1,347**
Engagements	**70**
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	**4.8%**

Garden Grove City Hall
Thu 9/17/2020 12:00 pm PDT

In honor of National Hispanic Heritage Month, the City recognizes and celebrates its Hispanic community! **#GG1956**



Impressions	**1,207**
Reach	**1,086**
Engagements	**61**
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	**5.1%**

Post Performance for **Garden Grove**

September 17, 2020 – September 23, 2020

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

gardengrovecityhall
Wed 9/23/2020 3:07 pm PDT

Please be advised, the #AlertOC system will be tested tomorrow, September 24, at 9AM. For more information, go to

Impressions	**1,242**
Reach	**1,194**
Engagements	**28**
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	**2.3%**

gardengrovecityhall
Tue 9/22/2020 3:19 pm PDT

Did you know every 11 seconds an elderly adult is treated in the emergency room for a fall? This week is Senior Fall Preven

Impressions	**1,075**
Reach	**1,054**
Engagements	**21**
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	**2%**

gardengrovecityhall
Tue 9/22/2020 11:54 am PDT

Happy National Voter Registration Day! Are you registered to vote? To register, view election information, and more visit

Impressions	**1,106**
Reach	**1,053**
Engagements	**30**
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	**2.7%**

gardengrovecityhall
Tue 9/22/2020 9:54 am PDT

The flu season is here, and @ocgov encourages everyone to get their flu shot. #OrangeCounty residents can schedu

Post Video Views	**142**
Impressions	**541**
Reach	**517**
Engagements	**10**
Engagement Rate (per Impression)	**1.8%**

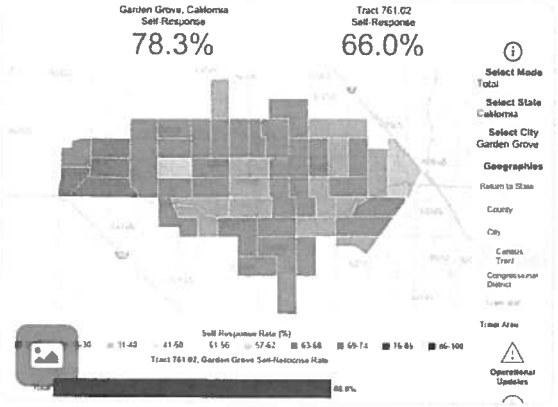
gardengrovecityhall
Mon 9/21/2020 3:29 pm PDT

Friendly reminder, #GardenGrove, tomorrow's (9/22; 6:30PM) City Council meeting will take place as planned;

Impressions	**1,111**
Reach	**1,068**
Engagements	**32**
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	**2.9%**

gardengrovecityhall
Mon 9/21/2020 2:27 pm PDT

Let's get to 80% #GardenGrove! The deadline to fill out your census is on Wednesday, September 30. Help spre



Impressions	**1,288**
Reach	**1,182**
Engagements	**36**
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	**2.8%**

gardengrovecityhall
Mon 9/21/2020 11:06 am PDT

4 DAYS LEFT TO FILL OUT SURVEY
Community starts with housing, and Friday, September 25 is the last day t

Impressions	**1,038**
Reach	**964**
Engagements	**20**
Engagements Rate (per Impressi...	**1.9%**

gardengrovecityhall
Fri 9/18/2020 5:49 pm PDT

Just a friendly reminder, this is the last week to participate in the City's online survey to provide input towards creat

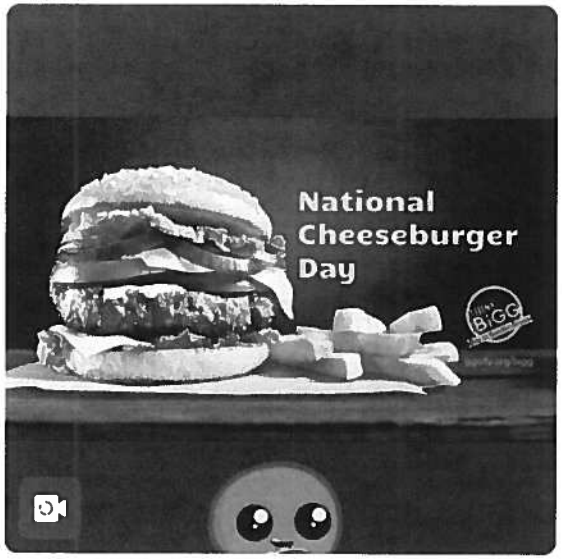
Impressions	**1,634**
Reach	**1,565**
Engagements	**69**
Engagements Rate (per Impressi...	**4.2%**

gardengrovecityhall
Fri 9/18/2020 3:27 pm PDT

It's #Friday, #GardenGrove! We hope you're feeling good about the coming weekend! Here's a #FeelGoodFriday p

Impressions	**1,345**
Reach	**1,294**
Engagements	**58**
Engagements Rate (per Impressi...	**4.3%**

gardengrovecityhall
Fri 9/18/2020 1:31 pm PDT



Impressions	**545**
Reach	**450**
Story Replies	**0**
Story Taps Back	**7**

gardengrovecityhall
Thu 9/17/2020 3:56 pm PDT

On September 22, OC Public Libraries will re-open under modified services in accordance with the State's Blueprint

Impressions	**1,368**
Reach	**1,314**
Engagements	**51**
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	**3.7%**

gardengrovecityhall
Thu 9/17/2020 12:14 pm PDT

RECOGNIZING & CELEBRATING GARDEN GROVE'S HISPANIC COMMUNITY

Impressions	**1,079**
Reach	**899**
Story Replies	**12**
Story Taps Back	**42**

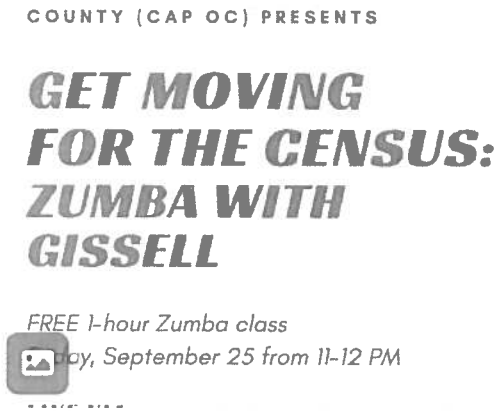
Post Performance
for **City of Garden Grove**

September 17, 2020 – September 23, 2020

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

CityGardenGrove
Wed 9/23/2020 5:30 pm PDT

Get Moving for the Census: Zumba with Gissell Learn more about the census while getting your zumba on with Communi



Impressions	**347**
Potential Reach	**4,171**
Engagements	**2**
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	**0.6%**

CityGardenGrove
Tue 9/22/2020 3:17 pm PDT

Did you know every 11 seconds an elderly adult is treated in the emergency room for a fall? This week is Senior Fall Prevention Week, learn how to protect their health and reduce their risk of falling by visiting **ocfa.org #gg1956**

Post Link Clicks	**0**
Impressions	**1,357**
Potential Reach	**4,180**
Engagements	**6**
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	**0.4%**

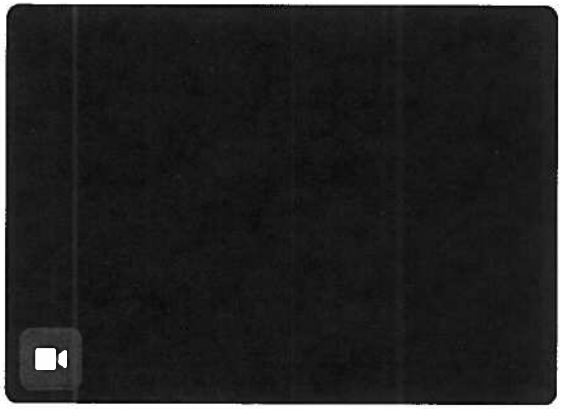
CityGardenGrove
Tue 9/22/2020 11:53 am PDT

Happy National Voter Registration Day! Are you registered to vote? To register, view election information, and more visit

Impressions	**328**
Potential Reach	**4,181**
Engagements	**4**
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	**1.2%**

CityGardenGrove
Tue 9/22/2020 9:51 am PDT

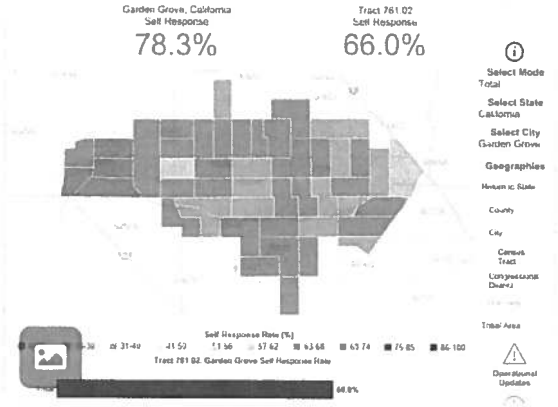
The flu season is here & **@ochealth** encourages everyone to get their flu shot. **#OC** residents can schedule a free fl



Video Views	**36**
Impressions	**268**
Potential Reach	**4,182**
Engagements	**4**
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	**1.5%**

CityGardenGrove
Mon 9/21/2020 2:26 pm PDT

Let's get to 80% **#GardenGrove**! The deadline to fill out your census is on Wednesday, September 30. Help spre



Impressions	**477**
Potential Reach	**4,182**
Engagements	**9**
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	**1.9%**

CityGardenGrove
Mon 9/21/2020 10:59 am PDT

4 DAYS LEFT TO FILL OUT SURVEY
Community starts with housing, and 9/25 is the last day to participate in the onl

Impressions	**407**
Potential Reach	**4,182**
Engagements	**3**
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	**0.7%**

CityGardenGrove
Thu 9/17/2020 3:47 pm PDT

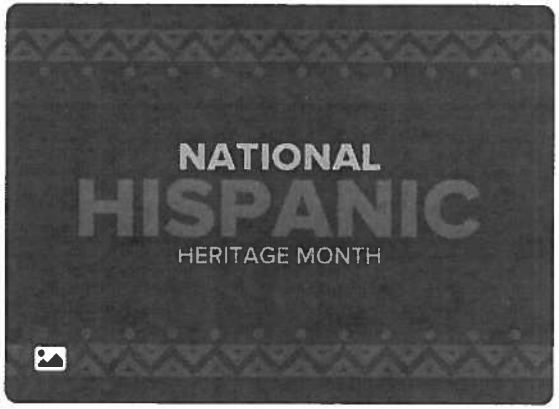
On 9/22, **@ocpublib** will re-open under modified services. **#GG** residents are encouraged to check out the local libraries Grab&Go services, including self check-out stations & single-use computer stations. Main: 11200 Stanford Chapman Branch: 9182 Chapman Tibor Rubin: 11962 Bailey

A

Impressions	**760**
Potential Reach	**4,179**
Engagements	**8**
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	**1.1%**

CityGardenGrove
Thu 9/17/2020 12:00 pm PDT

In honor of National Hispanic Heritage Month, the City recognizes and celebrates its Hispanic community! **#GG1956**



Impressions	**733**
Potential Reach	**5,003**
Engagements	**8**
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	**1.1%**

Post Performance
for **Garden Grove Police Department**

September 17, 2020 – September 23, 2020

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

Garden Grove Police Depa...
Wed 9/23/2020 3:00 pm PDT

Please be advised, the **#AlertOC** system will be tested tomorrow, Thursday, September 24th, at 9:00 AM. Remem

Impressions	**1,101**
Reach	**1,044**
Engagements	**117**
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	**10.6%**

Garden Grove Police Depa...
Tue 9/22/2020 6:01 pm PDT

Over the weekend, **#GardenGrovePD** Motor Unit and patrol officers tackled the issue of street racing, in addition to o

Impressions	**21,889**
Reach	**19,941**
Engagements	**5,089**
Engagement Rate (per Impres...	**23.2%**

Garden Grove Police Depa...
Fri 9/18/2020 9:05 am PDT

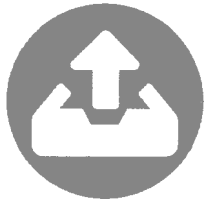
Never stop chasing perfection. It's **#FocusFriday** and early morning is the perfect time for pre-academy marche

Impressions	**2,776**
Reach	**2,535**
Engagements	**196**
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	**7.1%**

Garden Grove Police Depa...
Thu 9/17/2020 8:00 am PDT

Traffic Alert Traffic signals will be down for needed repairs on the following dates, locations and times: Today (9/

Impressions	**9,986**
Reach	**8,945**
Engagements	**376**
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	**3.8%**



Post Performance
for **Garden Grove Police Department**

September 17, 2020 – September 23, 2020

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

gardengrovepd
Thu 9/17/2020 8:00 am PDT

Traffic Alert Traffic signals will be down for needed repairs on the following dates, locations and times: Today (9/1

Impressions	**6,390**
Reach	**5,993**
Engagements	**222**
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	**3.5%**

gardengrovepd
Fri 9/18/2020 9:01 am PDT

Never stop chasing perfection. It's #FocusFriday and early morning is the perfect time for pre-academy marche

Impressions	**9,014**
Reach	**8,643**
Engagements	**641**
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	**7.1%**

gardengrovepd
Tue 9/22/2020 6:01 pm PDT

Over the weekend, #GardenGrovePD Motor Unit and patrol officers tackled the issue of street racing, in addition to ou

Impressions	**9,581**
Reach	**8,894**
Engagements	**745**
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	**7.8%**

gardengrovepd
Wed 9/23/2020 3:00 pm PDT

Please be advised, the #AlertOC system will be tested tomorrow, Thursday, September 24th, at 9:00 AM. Remem

Impressions	**5,014**
Reach	**4,532**
Engagements	**205**
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	**4.1%**

WEEKLY MEMO 9-24-2020

NEWS ARTICLES

OC Register
September 24, 202(

EDUCATION

Garden Grove Unified reverses its plans for returning soon to in-person instruction

By Dan Albano
dalbano@scng.com

Garden Grove Unified School District has reversed its reopening plans for starting in-person instruction next month.

Orange County's third-largest district announced at its board meeting Sept. 15 that it no longer will plan on returning students to campuses in October.

In a statement on behalf of the board and Superintendent Gabriela Mafi, the district said that "more parents than expected" want to continue with distance learning and parents want more specific information about reopening plans before a transition is scheduled.

The opinions were echoed during the meeting by safety concerns raised by a school nurse and teachers.

The district said in its statement that it needs more time for planning and to acquire additional technology.

"While we had hoped we would be able to put all these complex pieces together in the initial time frame, we have come to realize that we need more time and can not meet the Oct. 5 and 12 dates," the statement says.

"We understand that parents have made plans related to these dates and we will soon be announcing an expansion of on-site supervision options to support parents balancing work and their children's distance learning."

The district of about 41,000 students had planned to reopen elementary schools to in-person instruction Oct. 5 and middle and high schools Oct. 12. Most campuses planned a hybrid of some in-person instruction and some online learning because of physical distancing requirements.

Garden Grove Unified said Sept. 16 that it plans to continue with distance learning until further notice.

Anaheim Union High School District also said Sept. 16 it will remain in distance learning until further notice.

Superintendent Michael Matsuda previously had said the district was cautiously examining a pivot to in-person instruction in mid-October or possibly wait until early January depending on local health conditions.

On Sept. 16, the district clarified that "no date for reopening for in-person instruction has been determined. Instruction will remain online as the district monitors the number of COVID-19 cases in our community."

File photo by Loreen Berlin

Mayor Steve Jones at a State of the City address a few years ago.

OC Register
September 23, 202(

'We've tightened our belt'

Mayor answers questions about COVID, budget, homelessness

By Brady Rhoades and Loreen Berlin

Editor's note: Mayor Steve Jones is up for re-election in November. Look for profiles of his opponents in upcoming issues.

With so much going on both state-wide and locally, the Orange County News talked with Garden Grove Mayor Steve Jones, and asked some questions.

Here they are.

Q. How are you and your family holding up during this pandemic? How's tele-schooling going for your children?

A. My family is holding up well, but the boys sure do miss playing competitive soccer games. I envy how resilient children are, as compared to adults, so I have been striving to learn a thing or two from my kids. We have rearranged the house with zoom rooms for tele-schooling and the boys are adapting well to their new normal environment.

My wife and I have taken advantage of this unique opportunity to teach our children about helping those in need by actively participating in numerous donations of masks, gloves, shields, and meals for healthcare workers, public safety officers, seniors, and disadvantaged families. This weekend, we will be back in the kitchen at a restaurant called The Recess Room preparing and packaging meals for donation to approximately 500 recipients each week.

Q. How is Garden Grove doing from a public health standpoint?

A. All things considered, Garden Grove has been holding up well from a public health standpoint. Despite all the confusion and mixed messages from State and Health Department Officials, our residents have been generally well-behaved throughout the pandemic. Our community has been observant of all the new rules, such as wearing masks and respecting social distancing, in hopes of implementing a safe, smart, and sensible reopening game plan as soon as possible.

The six-month closure of Disneyland has been particularly devastating to the Garden Grove economy. Either directly or indirectly, Disneyland is responsible for approximately 8,000 jobs in my city alone, which means many families are struggling to pay their rents and put food on the table.

Q. How is Garden Grove doing from an economic standpoint? What are you seeing in the business community and how have the shutdowns — particularly on Harbor Boulevard — affected city revenues and its budget?

A. The six-month closure of Disneyland has been particularly devastating to the Garden Grove economy. Either directly or indirectly, Disneyland is responsible for approximately 8,000 jobs in my city alone, which means many families are struggling to pay their rents and put food on the table.

The city is facing a severe budget deficit, as a direct result of the Covid lockdown, so we have tightened our belt to get through these challenging times. Disney claims to have a safe and sensible reopening plan ready to go, just as soon as the Governor provides guidance, so we are actively lobbying for his attention.

Q. Homelessness continues to be a major problem in Orange County. What progress is Garden Grove making with regard to helping the homeless and also reducing blight and crime?

see JONES, page 2

JONES:

Continued from page 1

A. The homelessness dilemma is mired with legal complications and bureaucratic roadblocks. Garden Grove City Council has unanimously approved a comprehensive plan authorizing staff to address the looming homelessness situation. We are actively pursuing a variety of solutions including repurposing an industrial building into an emergency shelter, creating a crisis stabilization unit in partnership with Garden Grove Hospital and the County of Orange, plus converting old motels into permanent supportive housing facilities with wrap around mental health services. In due time, I am confident we will be able to address our homeless problems in a conscientious and substantive manner.

Q. This is a dramatic and contentious time in America, and for local communities. What advice or feedback have you gotten from faith leaders? Related to that, what good news can you pass on to residents?

A. My style of leadership is centered upon a lifetime of experiences in unifying people of all walks through shared vision and common purpose.

This year has been an unanticipated test of my adaptability and I have called upon many of our faith based leaders for their guidance, advice, and prayers.

I have been reminded "this too shall pass" and that I should remain focused upon leading the city into life after all the spikes in Covid and civil unrest. My focus has been mostly upon protecting our restaurants, small businesses, and disadvantaged residents. We have waived permit fees and introduced outdoor dining through the Accessible Businesses program. We also recently unveiled a brand new bike and pedestrian trail in honor of our veterans. In addition, our Re:Imagine Garden Grove campaign is positioning the city as an edgy new technology hub, providing a variety of fresh new opportunities within the start-up and e-gaming space.

The Re:Imagine GG campaign has really put our city back on the map through food, art, music, and technology, which I consider the key elements of placemaking. I think it is timely to also begin implementing the next layer, kindness, in response to all the polarity of 2020. Good news is we have a brilliant plan in motion and the future of Garden Grove is bright.

OC Register
September 23, 2020

EDUCATION

Garden Grove Unified reverses plans on returning to in-person instruction

By Dan Albano
dalbano@scng.com

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In a statement on behalf of the board and Superintendent Gabriela Mafi, the district said that "more parents than expected" want to continue with distance learning and parents want more specific information about reopening plans before a transition is scheduled.

The opinions were echoed during the meeting by safety concerns raised by a school nurse and teachers.

The district said in its statement that it needs more time for planning and to acquire additional technology.

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On Wednesday, the district clarified that "no date for reopening for in-person instruction has been determined. Instruction will remain online as the district monitors the number of COVID-19 cases in our community."

OC Register
September 18, 2020

Orange County mayors call on governor to let Disneyland and Knott's reopen

People walk toward Disneyland's entrance March 13, the park's last day of operation before the pandemic forced its closure.
(Kent Nishimura / Los Angeles Times)

By HUGO MARTÍNSTAFF WRITER

SEP. 17, 2020
5 AM

Six months after theme parks closed across California because of the pandemic, Orange County politicians, trade-worker union leaders and tourism promoters expressed frustration that the state has yet to give Disneyland and Knott's Berry Farm a path to reopen.

"It's a disaster right here," Anaheim Mayor Harry Sidhu said at a Wednesday news conference, joining the mayors of Buena Park and Garden Grove on a hotel rooftop overlooking Disneyland. "How long are you going to keep us closed?"

Their ire was directed at Gov. Gavin Newsom, who said Wednesday that state officials were working on health protocols for reopening theme parks and that there would be "announcements soon" but did not specify when.

The demand for protocols came the day after a coalition of California theme parks, including Disneyland and Knott's, also urged the state to release guidelines under which they could join parks in Florida and elsewhere in reopening.

The cities around Disneyland have lost $1.3 billion in taxes and other revenues since the pandemic closures began, said Todd Ament, president of the Anaheim Chamber of Commerce. "The time is now to reopen our theme parks and restore the economic vitality we have lost," he said.

It was the meeting of unusual circumstances that pushed local elected officials to demand change to a state health mandate and aligned union leaders with their members' bosses.

The Disneyland Resort is Orange County's largest employer, with about 31,000 workers before the pandemic. It draws tourists who book hotel rooms, eat at restaurants and buy souvenirs, supporting jobs throughout the region. All told, the resort generates 3.6% of all jobs in the county, according to a recent Cal State Fullerton study.

With unemployment high, prospects for a new federal relief package uncertain and the state's unemployment relief measures not bridging the gap, cities, residents and businesses are feeling the pinch.

Walt Disney Co. has a history of political heft, especially in Disneyland's hometown of Anaheim. In many ways, the resort's financial interests and the city's are intertwined; Disney is far and away Anaheim's biggest tourism magnet. For years, Anaheim gave subsidies, incentives and rebates to the company for investing in its theme parks and adjacent Downtown Disney shopping district — a practice that halted in 2018. Disney has also backed candidates in local elections, including Sidhu.

Meanwhile, Orange County has been a stronghold for critics of COVID-19 safety measures.

The county's then-health chief, Dr. Nichole Quick, resigned in June amid death threats and harsh public criticism for issuing an order requiring people to wear face coverings while in public places, at work or visiting businesses.

Quick's replacement, Dr. Clayton Chau, swiftly revised her mandate, strongly recommending that people wear masks but not requiring it. Newsom intervened a week later, making face coverings mandatory statewide.

Over the summer, Orange County education leaders approved school-reopening guidelines that don't require masks for students or increased distancing between people in classrooms. Their recommendation stands, but school districts are free to enforce stricter measures.

Orange County lawmakers, tourism officials and union leaders who called for the reopening of Disneyland Resort and Knott's Berry Farm argued that the number of COVID-19 cases in the county has dropped far enough that the parks can reopen safely.

"Our work against the coronavirus is not done, but we have another crisis that demands our attention," Sidhu said, noting that the unemployment rate in his city is 15% and that Anaheim faces a $100-million deficit partly from the loss of tax revenue generated by Disneyland Resort.

"This is about preserving and retaining union jobs," said Ernesto Medrano, a representative for the Los Angeles/Orange Counties Building and Construction Trades Council. "We don't want any more layoffs. It's time to go back to work."

Data from the Orange County Health Care Agency show that coronavirus cases in the county have dropped from highs in late July and early August, when the agency reported about 1,000 new cases and more than 10 deaths a day. On Wednesday, the county reported 135 new cases and six deaths.

In total, Orange County has reported more than 51,200 cases and 1,100 coronavirus deaths.

Andrew Noymer, an associate professor of public health at UC Irvine, agreed that COVID-19 case numbers in Orange County have improved but said he would feel more comfortable about opening the theme parks once coronavirus cases drop even further.

"It's tricky at best to open up something like a Disneyland or a Knott's Berry Farm now," he said. "I personally would not go to a theme park."

Supporters of reopening say theme parks in Florida have reopened without triggering surges in COVID-19 cases, but Noymer said it is difficult to confirm whether the virus has been passed at theme parks because many parkgoers return home to other states and countries.

Parks are "going to draw people from all over the place," he said. "There are just too many unknowns to be fully confident about reopening."

Theme park representatives made assurances Wednesday that if the parks are allowed to reopen they can impose strict safety protocols to protect the health of visitors.

"We have proven we can operate responsibly, with strict health and safety protocols at our properties around the world and at Downtown Disney in Anaheim," Ken Potrock, president of Disneyland Resort, said in a statement, referring to the Disneyland-adjacent shopping district that reopened in July.

Knott's Berry Farm in Buena Park noted that it has also opened its restaurants and hosted food tasting events over the last few months while meeting county health protocols.

It said in a statement that it's "prepared to work with the state of California and the Orange County Health Care Agency to meet and exceed the necessary guidelines and requirements for reopening our theme park."

In Los Angeles County, Disneyland's biggest rival, Universal Studios Hollywood, is also pushing for a path to reopen.

"We have prepared a comprehensive program that benefits from the experience we have gained reopening our other theme parks in the United States and around the world," Karen Irwin, president and chief operating officer of Universal Studios Hollywood, said in a statement. "We are absolutely ready to reopen with enhanced health and safety protocols."

Orange County leaders call for reopening of Disneyland, Knott's Berry Farm

Anaheim has been struggling with a historic 15% unemployment rate since Disneyland Resort closed six months ago due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Thursday, September 17, 2020 6:25AM

ANAHEIM, Calif. (KABC) -- Three Orange County mayors are calling on Gov. Gavin Newsom to issue guidelines to safely reopen theme parks in the region.

The mayors of Anaheim, Buena Park and Garden Grove held a news conference Wednesday to invite the governor to Disneyland and Knott's Berry Farm to judge for himself if the theme parks are ready to open.

Anaheim has been struggling with a historic 15% unemployment rate -- higher than the 12% unemployment rate the city saw during the Great Recession -- since Disneyland Resort closed six months ago due to the coronavirus pandemic.

RELATED: Ongoing closure of Disney theme parks taking toll on Anaheim economy

Six months after closing because of the COVID-19 pandemic, there's still no sign of an upcoming reopening at the Disneyland Resort theme parks and leaders with the city of Anaheim say their economy is feeling it.

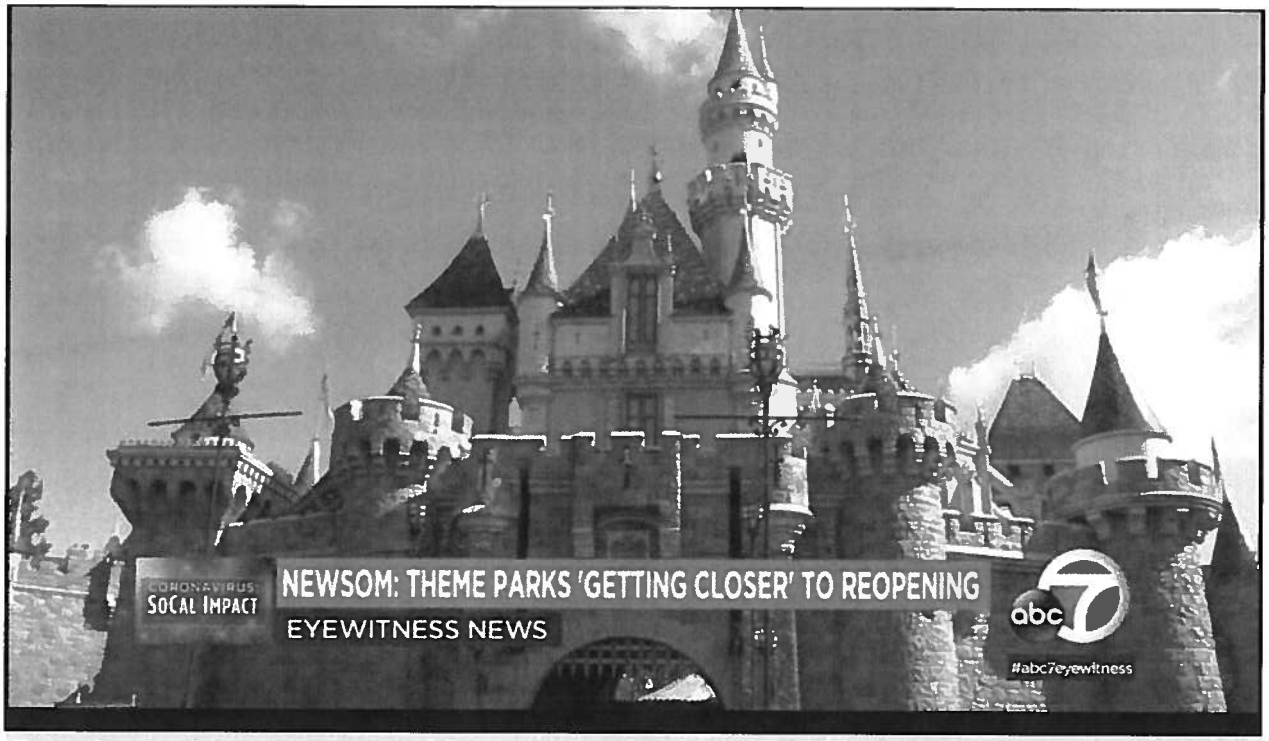
Anaheim Chief Communications Officer, Mike Lyster, says the impact is already visible.

"The City of Anaheim is looking at a $100 million budget deficit that will be felt by people throughout our city," Lyster said.

According to a Cal State Fullerton study, Disneyland had an economic impact of about $8.5 billion in Southern California in 2018. That's up 50% from 2013.

Newsom said Wednesday the state expects to make an announcement "soon" about reopening guidelines for theme parks.

RELATED: **Newsom: CA 'getting closer' to issuing reopening guidance for Disneyland, other theme parks**



Gov. Gavin Newsom says California is "getting closer" to issuing guidelines for theme parks, which have been closed since mid-March and are pushing the state to tell them when they can reopen.

Orange County was upgraded from the purple to the red tier in California's coronavirus monitoring system last week. The move allowed for churches, theaters and other businesses to resume indoor operations, but with strict limits on capacity and other health measures in place.

City News Service contributed to this report.

Disney is the parent company of ABC7.

NEWS! Disneyland Resort President Releases Statement on Theme Parks' Reopening in California

By **Rachel Franko**
Posted on Posted on**September 16, 2020**

While we've been taking a look at Downtown Disney's restaurants and stores, like a new ***Star Wars*: Trading Post** and **reopened Sprinkles**, we REALLY miss exploring Disneyland and Disney California Adventure.

Disneyland

As California has moved forward with its progress in reopening the state, Disneyland officials have been putting proposed guidelines for the theme parks that include mandatory masks, social distancing, contactless payment, increased sanitation efforts, limited capacity, and enhanced Cast Member training. However, California theme parks haven't been able to move forward with their plans since there's no timeline for their possible reopening in the state.

Along with the multiple organizations who have been asking Governor Gavin Newsom to reopen places like Disneyland and Universal Hollywood, Anaheim Mayor **Harry Sidhu has also pushed for theme parks' reopenings** to help the economy, job flow, and other affected areas in California.

Sleeping Beauty Castle

According to the **Orange County Register**, Disneyland representatives have decided to speak up about the lack of theme park reopening timelines in California. Disneyland Resort President **Ken Potrock** stated, "We are disappointed with the state's lack of progress in providing the industry with guidance and clarity on reopening. We have proven we can operate responsibly, with strict health and safety protocols at our properties around the world and at Downtown Disney in Anaheim."

Disney California Adventure Entrance

Since **Disneyland closed back in March**, many Cast Members have been unable to return back to the parks or have been furloughed. Potrock has also said that "Tens of thousands of people's livelihoods depend on our ability to operate and we stand ready and willing to accelerate discussions with the Governor and his team to make 'real progress' toward our reopening and getting people back to work."

Disney California Adventure Park Entrance

Although **Governor Newsom has stated that discussion on theme parks would be coming soon**, Disneyland has been working with the California Attractions and Parks Association, Legoland California, and cities of Anaheim, Buena Park, and Garden Grove to push towards reopening the parks again. As the situation continues to unfold, we'll bring you all the details you need to know about Disneyland's re-opening timeline!

Newsom Says Details For Theme Park Reopening Coming 'Soon' After OC Officials Plead For Guidance

Also on Wednesday, the county reported six more coronavirus fatalities, bringing the death toll to 1,111. Another 135 cases were reported as well, increasing the total number of cases to 51,259 since the pandemic began.

By CBSLA StaffSeptember 16, 2020 at 6:11 pm

Filed Under: Coronavirus, Disneyland, KCAL 9, knott's berry farm, Orange County, Theme park reopening CA

SANTA ANA (CBSLA) — Gov. Gavin Newsom on Wednesday said that the state will "soon" announce guidelines for theme parks to begin reopening.

"I'm not here today to make that presentation, but want folks to know we are actively working in a number of sectors and will be making public the fruits of those negotiations and those efforts very, very shortly," Newsom said.

During a news conference, Buena Park Mayor Fred Smith, Garden Grove Mayor Steve Jones and Anaheim Mayor Harry Sidhu invited Newsom to visit Disneyland and Knott's Berry Farm to judge whether he thinks the parks are ready to reopen.

For weeks, they've joined theme park executives in pleading with the state for more insight into when these parks might be able to open their doors again.

On Monday — which marked the six-month anniversary of the shutdown of large venues such as theme parks — Anaheim leaders said they need more guidelines for reopening so that Disneyland and other parks can better prepare.

City spokesperson Mike Lyster said they need "guidance on theme parks to reopen safely and responsibly when it is right. We actually need a roadmap for recovery."

Orange County Supervisor Lisa Bartlett, the president of the California State Association of Counties, toured Disneyland on Wednesday with state Sen. John Moorlach, R-Costa Mesa.

"I was extremely impressed with the level of protocols in place from temperature checks to face coverings, to the restriction of the number of persons in the stores and restaurants," Bartlett said. "They're being very, very diligent in downtown Disney to ensure everyone's respective health and safety whether it be the cast members or the public. They're doing a great job to keep the public safe and to keep the cast members safe."

Bartlett said Disneyland was "ready to reopen and should be allowed to reopen at this point."

She said she thinks that state officials are likening theme parks to large convention centers or concert halls, but the key difference is that most of the entertainment at theme parks is outdoors — where experts have said the virus does not spread as easily as it does indoors. She added that she plans to lobby state officials to reconsider which category theme parks fall into.

Also on Wednesday, the county reported six more coronavirus fatalities, bringing the death toll to 1,111. Another 135 cases were reported as well, increasing the total number of cases to 51,259 since the pandemic began.

So far this week, 18 deaths have been reported since Sunday. The first two days of the week saw zero coronavirus-related fatalities.

Hospitalizations in the county slightly increased from 201 on Tuesday to 202 on Wednesday. The number of ICU patients remained at 67.

The county's daily case count per 100,000 people dropped from 5.2 last week to 4.7. The seven-day rate of residents testing positive also dropped from 4.2% to 3.9%.

Orange County is hoping to soon move to the orange tier of the state's COVID-19 monitoring system, which requires a consistent daily new case rate per 100,000 of 1 to 3.9 and a positivity rate of 2 to 4.9%.

This week, Orange County supervisors also approved a plan to set up drive-thru flu vaccine clinics in each district to help keep the flu at bay, in hopes of avoiding a "twindemic" this fall.

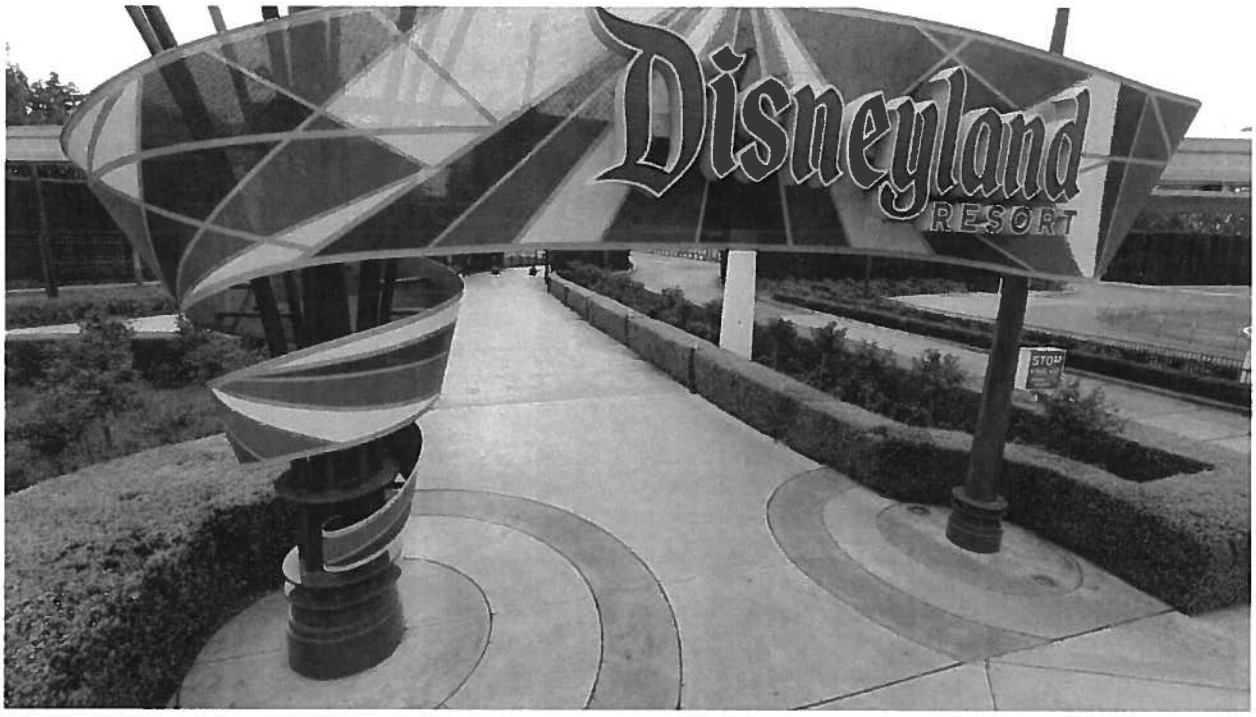
The board is also moving forward with a plan to help expand testing to reach residents who are Asian-Pacific Islander, Middle Eastern and North African heritage.

"The Latino community remains the highest hot spot in the county, but the next highest is the API community as well as Middle Eastern and North African," Supervisor Andrew Do said. "This shows the board is very proactive in trying to address potential hot spots."

Disneyland calls on California to release theme park reopening guidelines

LOCAL NEWS
by: Tracy Bloom, with reporting by Chip Yost

Posted: Sep 16, 2020 / 02:58 PM PDT / Updated: Sep 16, 2020 / 03:06 PM PDT



In this file photo taken Wednesday, March 18, 2020, one of the normally bustling entrances to the Disneyland resort is vacant due to the coronavirus closure in Anaheim, Calif. Disney is postponing the mid-July reopening of its Southern California theme parks until it receives guidelines from the state. (AP Photo/Chris Carlson,File)

It's been six months since the Disney theme parks and hotels in Anaheim shut down due to COVID-19, and on Wednesday, Disneyland called on Gov. Gavin Newsom to release guidelines that would bring them closer to reopening.

"We are disappointed with the state's lack of progress in providing the industry with guidance and clarity on reopening," Disneyland Resort President Ken Potrock said in a statement. "We have proven we can operate responsibly, with strict health and safety protocols at our properties around the world and at Downtown Disney in Anaheim."

Downtown Disney resumed operations more than two months ago, with modifications that included temperature screenings, a face mask mandate, social distancing requirements, enhanced cleaning protocols, and the addition of more hand washing and sanitizing stations.

But the monthslong closure of most of the resort — in particular Disneyland and Disney California Adventure, popular destinations for locals and tourists alike — is having a tremendous effect on Anaheim's finances.

The city faces a $100 million budget deficit, with the unemployment rate ballooning to 15% and 25,000 out of work — with more layoffs potentially looming, according to Anaheim spokesman Mike Lyster. In the county, the total number of people without jobs is nearing 300,000.

Those are points Disney officials underscored Wednesday while asking Gov. Newsom to allow the resort to resume theme park operations.

RELATED CONTENT

- **6 month Disneyland closure taking massive toll on Anaheim's economy**
- **CA 'getting closer' to releasing guidelines on theme park reopenings, Newsom says**
- **Southern California theme parks ready to open to the public**

"Tens of thousands of people's livelihoods depend on our ability to operate and we stand ready and willing to accelerate discussions with the Governor and his team to make 'real progress' toward our reopening and getting people back to work," Potrock said in the statement.

But the city of Anaheim is hardly alone in its struggles to stay afloat amid the pandemic, and other officials in the county are also calling for guidelines regarding potential reopenings of the local theme parks.

Nearby Garden Grove and Buena Park — home to Knott's Berry Farm, another amusement park that has been shuttered for months — are experiencing similar dire situations with their local economies, according to statement from ReopenOCNow, which has launched an online petition urging Newsom to issue plans for theme parks.

"This is not about opening Disneyland for Disney's sake. This is hard on Disney but they will survive," Anaheim Mayor Harry Sidhu said in the

statement. "This is about opening Disneyland to save hundreds of small businesses. Tens of thousands of jobs."

Sidhu invited the governor to come down to Anaheim to get a firsthand look of the economic devastation there, along with the safety protocols implemented to stem the spread of coronavirus at the theme parks.

Disneyland, which at one point had planned to reopen in mid-July, has already released a number of new health and safety measures the company plans to enforce at its parks once they reopen.

For his part, Newsom indicated last week that the state was preparing to release guidance on theme park reopenings, saying California was "getting closer" to issuing the guidelines.

At a news conference Wednesday, he reiterated that the state will be making announcements soon on that sector. He didn't provide a time frame for when that would happen, but noted it would be "very shortly."

THINGS TO DO > **AMUSEMENT PARKS** > **DISNEYLAND** • News

Disneyland 'disappointed' with California's lack of progress in reopening theme parks

California theme parks closed in mid-March amid the coronavirus outbreak in the U.S. and remain shuttered while they await guidelines for safely reopening from the state.

Visitors cross Harbor Boulevard as they leave Disneyland in Anaheim, CA, on Thursday, March 12, 2020. Disney closed Disneyland and Disney California Adventure on March 14 due to the coronavirus (COVID-19). (Photo by Jeff Gritchen, Orange County Register/SCNG)

By **BRADY MACDONALD** | bmacdonald@scng.com |

PUBLISHED: September 16, 2020 at 11:57 a.m. | UPDATED: September 16, 2020 at 4:07 p.m.

Disneyland called on the state of California to issue COVID-19 guidelines for safely reopening theme parks as the Anaheim theme park joined a growing chorus of amusement parks and government leaders urging Gov. Gavin Newsom to take action after six months of closures.

"We are disappointed with the state's lack of progress in providing the industry with guidance and clarity on reopening," Disneyland resort president said Ken Potrock in a statement. "We have proven we can operate responsibly, with strict health and safety protocols at our properties around the world and at Downtown Disney in Anaheim."

SEE ALSO: Anaheim calls on Newsom to reopen Disneyland after $100 million budget shortfall

California theme parks closed in mid-March amid the coronavirus outbreak in the U.S. and remain shuttered while they await guidelines for safely reopening from the state.

"Tens of thousands of people's livelihoods depend on our ability to operate and we stand ready and willing to accelerate discussions with the Governor and his team to make 'real progress' toward our reopening and getting people back to work," Potrock said in the statement.

Disneyland joined the California Attractions and Parks Association, the cities of Anaheim, Buena Park and Garden Grove and Legoland California in urging the state to issue COVID-19 guidelines that will let California theme parks reopen.

Theme parks have been left waiting on the sidelines while other segments of the economy have reopened under Newsom's four-tier Blueprint for a Safer Economy. Newsom has said California is making "a lot of progress" toward reopening theme parks.

California theme parks issued proposed guidelines that are now familiar as part of the "new normal" in the COVID-19 era: Mandatory masks, social distancing, increased sanitization, contactless payments, reduced attraction capacity and employee training.

No COVID-19 outbreaks have been reported at Disney, Universal, SeaWorld, Busch Gardens, Six Flags, Legoland and Cedar Fair parks in Florida, Texas, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, New Jersey, Virginia and Michigan, according to state health agencies and theme park officials.

Tags: Coronavirus, Top Stories Breeze, top stories ivdb, Top Stories LADN, Top Stories LBPT, Top Stories OCR, Top Stories PE, Top Stories PSN, top stories rdf, Top Stories SGVT, top stories sun, Top Stories WDN

Brady MacDonald | Reporter

Brady MacDonald is a theme park reporter for the Orange County Register and the Southern California News Group. He's covered the theme park industry for more than 25 years. He writes about Disney, Universal, Six Flags, SeaWorld, Cedar Fair and Legoland parks in Southern California, across the United States and around the world. As a member of the SCNG Features team, he also writes about entertainment, travel, pop culture, music, restaurants and craft beer.

bmacdonald@scng.com

THINGS TO DO > **AMUSEMENT PARKS** > **DISNEYLAND** • News

Disneyland-area cities ratchet up pressure on Newsom to reopen California theme parks

The mayors of Anaheim, Buena Park and Garden Grove called on Gov. Gavin Newsom on Wednesday, Sept. 16 to issue COVID-19 guidelines that would allow Disneyland, Knott's Berry Farm and other California theme parks to safely reopen.

A visitor to the Disneyland Resort takes a picture through a locked gate at the entrance to Disneyland in Anaheim. The entire Disneyland Resort is shut down due to the coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak. (Photo by Jeff Gritchen, Orange County Register/SCNG)

By **BRADY MACDONALD** | bmacdonald@scng.com |
PUBLISHED: September 16, 2020 at 1:13 p.m. | UPDATED: September 16, 2020 at 4:30 p.m.

Leaders from Disneyland-area cities ratcheted up the pressure on Gov. Gavin Newsom to reopen California theme parks after more than six months of coronavirus closures that have led to thousands of lost jobs and closed businesses.

The mayors of Anaheim, Buena Park and Garden Grove called on Gov. Gavin Newsom on Wednesday, Sept. 16 to issue COVID-19 guidelines that would allow Disneyland, Knott's Berry Farm and other California theme parks to safely reopen.

SEE ALSO: Disneyland 'disappointed' with California's lack of progress in reopening theme parks

California theme parks closed in mid-March amid the coronavirus outbreak in the U.S. and remain shuttered while they await guidelines for safely reopening from the state.

The Disneyland-area mayors join a growing chorus of city leaders and theme park associations calling on Newsom to reopen Disneyland, Universal Studios Hollywood, Knott's, Six Flags Magic Mountain, SeaWorld San Diego, Legoland California and other amusement parks throughout the state.

Anaheim unemployment has risen to a historic high of 15% and the city's budget deficit has climbed to $100 million since Disneyland closed. The Disneyland resort generates $162 million for Anaheim's general fund, according to Cal State Fullerton's Woods Center for Economic Analysis and Forecasting.

"The time to issue reopening guidelines for theme parks is now," Anaheim mayor Harry Sidhu said during a press conference across from Disneyland. "We are confident in their ability to reopen safely and responsibly in Anaheim and the time is right."

SEE ALSO: Anaheim calls on Newsom to reopen Disneyland after $100 million budget shortfall

The closure of Disneyland and Disney California Adventure has devastated small businesses in the areas of Anaheim and Garden Grove immediately surrounding the theme parks.

"It is absolutely imperative for the health of our community that Gov. Newsom issue guidelines so that the Disneyland resort can reopen," Garden Grove mayor Steve Jones said during the press conference. "They're ready and they know how to do it without adverse impacts. They can respond to whatever guidelines the governor's office comes up with. He just needs to issue them. There is no time to waste."

Buena Park mayor Fred Smith said he had confidence Knott's Berry Farm could meet the COVID-19 reopening guidelines established by the state once they're issued.

"Keeping the theme parks closed hurts families who cannot go back to work," Smith said during the press conference. "It hurts small businesses that depend on tourism and conventions. It hurts cities like Buena Park that depend on hotel and sales revenues to care for our residents."

The coalition of Orange County leaders launched the new Reopen O.C. Now website aimed at encouraging residents to demand Newsom reopen Disneyland, Knott's and other California theme parks.

"With our economy and community struggling, we can't let our theme parks get left behind," the Reopen O.C. Now website states. "It's been nearly six months since theme parks were shut down. It is time to get people back to the jobs they love and make sure our city can reopen safely."

The mayors even extended an invitation to Newsom to tour Disneyland and Knott's so the governor could see the safety steps taken by the parks.

California theme parks issued proposed guidelines that are now familiar as part of the "new normal" in the COVID-19 era: Mandatory masks, social distancing, increased sanitization, contactless payments, reduced attraction capacity and employee training.

THINGS TO DO > **AMUSEMENT PARKS** > **DISNEYLAND** • News

Newsom: Announcement coming 'very, very shortly' on reopening California theme parks

Newsom commented on his plans to issue guidelines for reopening amusement parks during a press conference on Wednesday, Sept. 16.

Visitors take selfies in front of Sleeping Beauty Castle during the last day before Disneyland closes because of the coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak in Anaheim, CA, on Friday, March 13, 2020. (Photo by Jeff Gritchen, Orange County Register/SCNG)

By **BRADY MACDONALD** | bmacdonald@scng.com |
PUBLISHED: September 16, 2020 at 2:11 p.m. | UPDATED: September 16, 2020 at 4:47 p.m.

Gov. Gavin Newsom said Wednesday an announcement will be coming "very, very shortly" on issuing COVID-19 guidelines that would allow California theme parks to safely reopen after more than six months of coronavirus closures.

"We will be making announcements soon as it relates to theme parks and amusement parks," Newsom said during a news conference Wednesday. "Making announcements soon as it relates to some areas, industries as well as sectors and putting out additional guidelines in those spaces very very shortly."

California theme parks closed in mid-March amid the coronavirus outbreak in the U.S. and remain shuttered while they await guidelines for safely reopening from the state.

SEE ALSO: Anaheim calls on Newsom to reopen Disneyland after $100 million budget shortfall

Newsom's announcement comes in response to Disneyland, Legoland California, the California Attractions and Parks Association and the cities of Anaheim, Buena Park and Garden Grove urging the state to issue COVID-19 guidelines that will let California theme parks reopen.

Newsom did not announce a time frame for making the announcement that would allow Disneyland, Universal Studios Hollywood, SeaWorld San Diego, Knott's Berry Farm, Six Flags Magic Mountain, Legoland California and other California theme parks to fully reopen.

"I'm not here today to make that presentation, but want folks to know we are actively working in a number of sectors and we'll be making public the fruits of those negotiations and those efforts very very shortly," Newsom said during the press conference.

SEE ALSO: Largest U.S. theme parks report no COVID-19 outbreaks since reopening

California theme parks looked like they were going to emerge from the coronavirus closures in July as they set proposed reopening dates. But those hopes were soon dashed when a spike in COVID-19 cases and hospitalizations in California put those plans on hold indefinitely.

Some California parks — such as Knott's Berry Farm, SeaWorld San Diego and Six Flags Discovery Kingdom — have partially reopened for limited capacity events without rides. Disneyland and Universal Studios Hollywood have reopened their adjacent outdoor shopping malls while keeping their theme parks closed. Six Flags Magic Mountain remains closed indefinitely while California's Great America has canceled plans to reopen for the rest of 2020.

SEE ALSO: How California theme parks could reopen under state's 4-tier plan

California theme parks have issued proposed guidelines that are now familiar as part of the "new normal" in the COVID-19 era: Mandatory masks, social distancing, increased sanitization, contactless payments, reduced attraction capacity and employee training.

No COVID-19 outbreaks have been reported at Disney, Universal, SeaWorld, Busch Gardens, Six Flags, Legoland and Cedar Fair parks in Florida, Texas, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, New Jersey, Virginia and Michigan, according to state health agencies and theme park officials.

"We maintain a willingness to engage," Newsom said during the press conference. "When new information, new data presents itself, when new facts present themselves, that by definition, we maintain an openness and a willingness to engage and to dialogue."

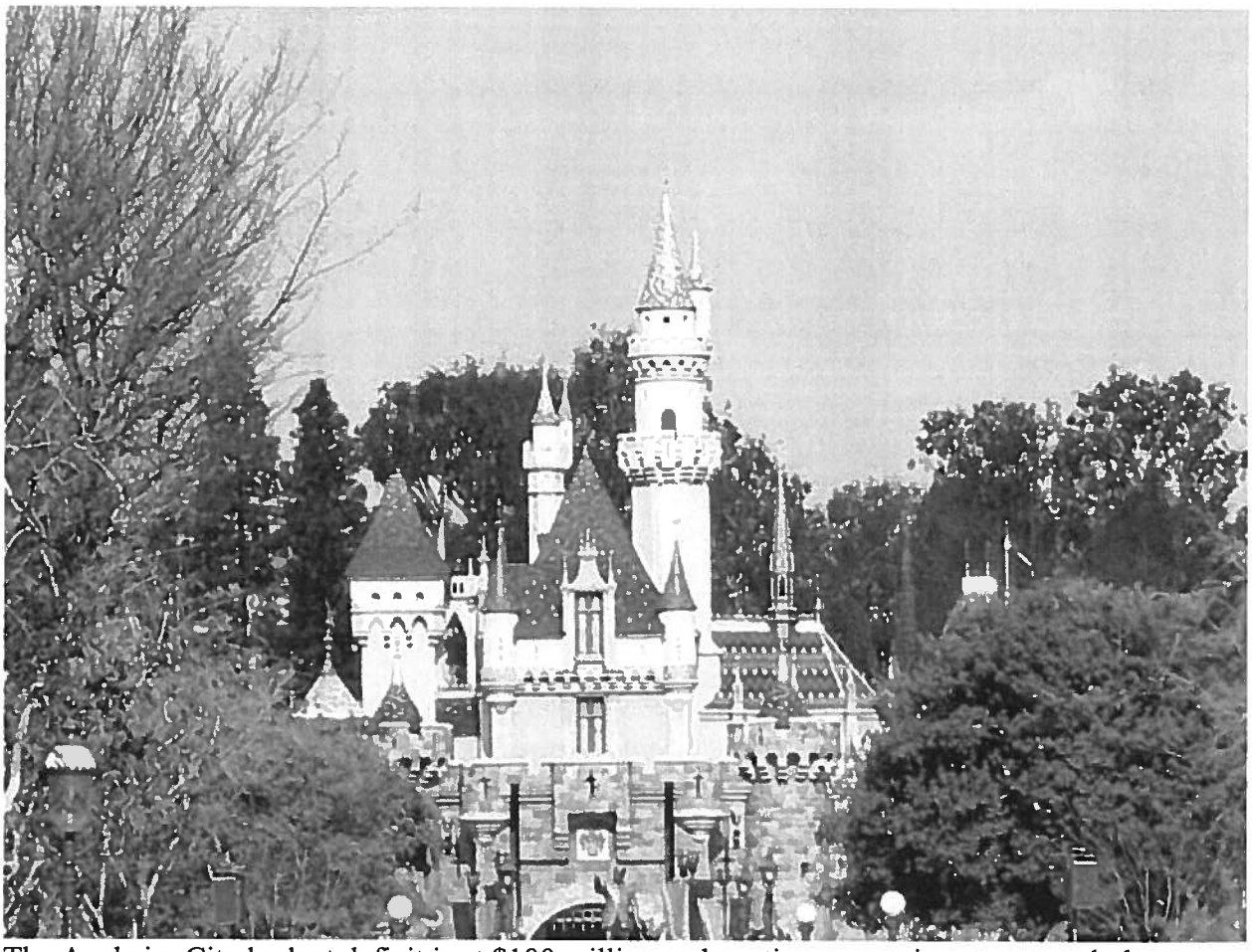
Tags: Coronavirus, Top Stories Breeze, top stories ivdb, Top Stories LADN, Top Stories LBPT, Top Stories OCR, Top Stories PE, Top Stories PSN, top stories rdf, Top Stories SGVT, top stories sun, Top Stories WDN

Reopen OC Now: Mayors Make Open Plea For Disneyland, Knott's

"Without theme park reopening guidelines, businesses in Orange County that have held on for six months will soon shut their doors forever."

By Ashley Ludwig, Patch Staff
Sep 16, 2020 1:04 pm PT|Updated Sep 16, 2020 2:24 pm PT

Reply



The Anaheim City budget deficit is at $100 million and continues growing every week the Disneyland Resort is closed. (Ashley Ludwig, photo)

ORANGE COUNTY, CA — Three Orange County Mayors joined with local business leaders, representatives of workers and small business owners urge

Governor Gavin Newsom to issue theme park health and safety guidelines, allowing theme parks to reopen safely.

The Mayors previewed a new website - www.ReOpenOCNow.com– which encourages residents to contact the Governor and encourage him to issue the guidelines – while highlighting the economic harm caused by the continued closure with no end in sight.

The COVID-19 pandemic has forced countless Orange County businesses to close, many likely forever.

Unemployment in Anaheim is at a historic high of at least 15 percent, the mayors reported, with almost 30,000 people out of work in the city, while Orange County's unemployment figures near 300,000 people.

The Anaheim City budget deficit is at $100 million and continues growing every week the Disneyland Resort is closed.

Patch received a statement from Ken Potrock, Disneyland Resort president, saying they are disappointed in the lack of progress and lack of reopening guidance.

"We have proven we can operate responsibly, with strict health and safety protocols at our properties around the world and at Downtown Disney in Anaheim.," Potrock wrote. "Tens of thousands of people's livelihoods depend on our ability to operate and we stand ready and willing to accelerate discussions with the Governor and his team to make 'real progress' toward our reopening and getting people back to work."

Nearby Garden Grove faces a similar struggle, and neighboring Buena Park, where Knott's Berry Farm also remains closed, shares this fate.

"This is not about opening Disneyland for Disney's sake. This is hard on Disney, but they will survive," said Anaheim Mayor Harry Sidhu. "This is about opening Disneyland to save hundreds of small businesses. Tens of thousands of jobs. Making sure my city can provide basic municipal services without going broke. I personally invite this Governor, who I have praised from day one of this crisis, to come to Anaheim, see the economic ruin, see for himself the safety protocols in place, and issue theme park guidelines to give us a chance to recover."

Workers are feeling the impact of the continued closures, as several labor representatives noted.

"The national economy has already begun to show signs of improvement, but the unemployment numbers in California continue to grow at alarming rates," Ernesto Medrano, Orange County Building Trades Council Representative said. "Every day that passes, our workers lose wages and businesses lose revenue that can never be recouped. At this point, our economy is on life support."

State guidelines to reopening theme parks have yet to be set, while nail salons, movie theaters, and even zoos in neighboring San Diego are opening.

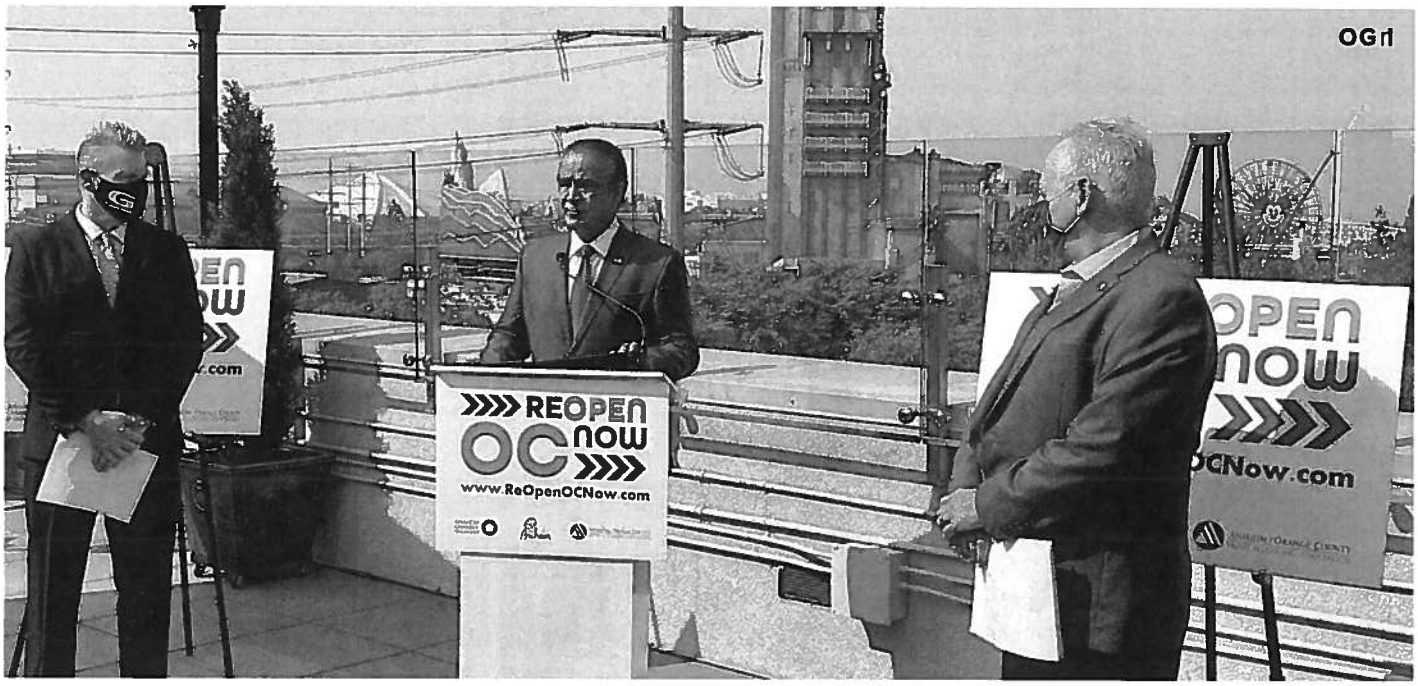
Without theme park reopening guidelines, businesses in Orange County that have barely held on for six months will soon shut their doors forever, costing thousands of more people their jobs and chance to provide for their families.

The Anaheim travel industry is a worldwide leader in tourism and is prepared to meet the Governor's reopening standards once issued. Effective safety

protocols are in place at Downtown Disney and Walt Disney World, and other Disney theme parks worldwide. Learning to live with COVID means setting industry opening guidelines for amusement parks and letting those businesses show whether they can meet them.

Pizza Press owner Dara Maleki's shop sits across the street from Disneyland. She commented on the need for a reopening plan, saying: "Our local businesses, big and small, need the opportunity to show that they can safely reopen and be judged on their plans, procedures, and track record, and we can expect that Disney of all companies will be able to show that they can do what they do best, provide a safe environment for employees to earn a living and visitors to be entertained."

LA - WEST > | SEPTEMBER 18, 2020



Garden Grove Mayor Steve Jones, Anaheim Mayor Harry Sidhu and Buena Park Mayor Fred Smith come together to urge Governor Gavin Newsom to reopen Disneyland, Knott's and other theme parks across the state. (Courtesy Visit Anaheim)

BUSINESS

Orange County Mayors Press Governor to Reopen Disneyland, Knott's

BY JOSEPH PIMENTEL | ORANGE COUNTY
PUBLISHED 10:00 PM ET SEP. 16, 2020

ORANGE COUNTY, Calif. — In a fiery speech on top of a rooftop hotel, with Disney California Adventure's Guardians of the Galaxy attraction and Mickey Mouse Ferris wheel peeking in the background, Anaheim Mayor Harry Sidhu stood behind a podium and challenged Gov. Gavin Newsom to visit Anaheim and see the economic destruction the coronavirus has created.

"See the economic impact yourself," Sidhu said standing on the rooftop of a closed hotel and aiming his tirade toward the governor. "It's a disaster right here. All of the

- OC mayors and business leaders pressured Gov. Gavin Newsom to reopen theme parks across the state
- Gov. Newsom said the safety guidelines to reopen theme parks will come out soon
- Disneyland Resort has an economic impact of $8.5 billion in Southern California
- Orange County's coronavirus cases are trending downward

As part of an effort to reopen Disneyland and other theme parks across the state, Sidhu, joined the mayors of Garden Grove and Buena Park, and Anaheim business leaders Wednesday at the rooftop of the closed Grand Legacy Hotel appealing to the governor to release the health and safety guidelines for the reopening of theme parks.

The cities are reeling from the economic fallout from the closures of Disneyland and Knott's Berry Farm with Anaheim facing a $100 million deficit, Garden Grove seeing a 60 percent drop in transient occupancy tax or bed tax, and Buena Park losing one of its largest sources of tax revenue, the mayors each said.

Gov. Newsom, during his weekly press conference today, said those safety guidelines to reopen theme parks will be coming up shortly but did not provide a date of its release.

"We will be making announcements soon as it relates to theme parks," Newsom said. "I am not here today to make that presentation but I want folks to know we are actively working in a number of sectors and will be making public the fruits of those negotiations and efforts very, very shortly."

Disneyland officials opted to not participate in the Reopen OC press conference.

"We are disappointed with the state's lack of progress in providing the industry with guidance and clarity on reopening," a Disneyland spokeswoman later said in a statement to Spectrum News 1. "We have proven we can operate responsibly, with strict health and safety protocols at our properties around the world and at Downtown Disney in Anaheim. Tens of thousands of people's livelihoods depend on our ability to operate and we stand ready and willing to accelerate discussions with the governor and his team to make 'real progress' toward our reopening and getting people back to work."

As of Wednesday, Orange County recorded 135 new coronavirus cases and six deaths, bringing the county's total number of cases to 51,259 and 1,111 deaths. Approximately 45,900 have recovered. Anaheim has 8,755 coronavirus cases; Buena Park 1,462 and Garden Grove 2,802 cases, as of Wednesday according to the Orange County Health Care Agency.

Orange County recently moved down a notch from the state's four color coded tier system that tracks coronavirus cases. Orange County moved from the state's most restrictive purple tier to red tier, allowing the county to reopen certain businesses at limited capacity.

Now, city and business leaders want the state to reopen theme parks in an effort to bring in visitors to the area. The mayors implored for the governor to issue the guidelines that would allow theme parks to reopen.

In Anaheim, the Disneyland Resort, which includes two theme parks, three hotels and a retail strip, is seen as the economic engine and lifeblood of not only Anaheim but surrounding areas. The two Disney theme parks attract more than 20 million visitors a year. A Cal State Fullerton study found that Disneyland generated an $8.5B economic impact to Southern California.

It has been six months since Disneyland, Knott's Berry Farm and other theme parks have closed and their prolonged closure has made a dent in their respective city's finances and the businesses that rely on the millions of theme park visitors. Downtown Disney, which was closed in mid-March, reopened in July.

Related Stories

- Fearing a "Second Great Recession," Anaheim Officials Urge Governor to Reopen Disneyland and Other Theme Parks
- All-Star Economic Task Force Advising Newsom During the Pandemic
- Downtown Disney to Begin Offering Limited Indoor Dining
- OC Reports 135 New COVID-19 Cases, 6 More Deaths

Garden Grove sits roughly three miles away from the Disneyland Resort. In the past several years, several hotels have popped up along the city's border with Anaheim

Garden Grove is also home to the Great Wolf Lodge, a popular hotel and indoor water park, that has also remained closed.

Buena Park Mayor Fred Smith said the closure of Knott's Berry Farm and other live attractions such as Medieval Times and Pirates Dinner Adventure have hurt the city's finances. Knott's annually attracts more than three million visitors a year, according to the Themed Entertainment Association.

The Western-themed park is the city's largest employer and sales and hotel tax by visitors are an important source and vital to the financial health of the city, Smith said. Knott's, Medieval Times, and Pirates employ 5,500 people, he said.

"Theme parks all across the country are opening and opening safely and responsibly," Smith said. "I'm confident Knott's Berry Farm, and Disneyland, and other California theme parks can also do the same as well."

YOU MAY ALSO BE INTERESTED IN

GARDEN GROVE

CITY OF GARDEN GROVE
NEWS

Contact: Maria Parra (714) 741-5316
Planning Division

Friday, September 18, 2020

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Public Information Office (714) 741-5280

Follow the City of Garden Grove on Social Media

LAST WEEK TO PARTICIPATE IN CITY'S HOUSING SURVEY

Friday, September 25, 2020 is the last day to participate in the City of Garden Grove's online survey to provide input towards creating a community housing strategy for the next eight years. The survey, available in multiple languages, can be accessed at ggcity.org/housing-element.

The City is updating the Housing Element, Safety Element, Land Use Element, and adopting a new Environmental Justice Element to the Garden Grove General Plan. The Housing Element will identify housing needs and goals for the 2021-2029 planning period; the Safety Element will establish policies that support laws and regulations related to safety hazards; the Land Use Element, and Zoning Code and Map will identify available land for agriculture, businesses, housing, and other categories; the new Environmental Justice Element will minimize and equalize the effect of environmental hazards among all residents regardless of race and income level.

The update is a 14-month process, and over the next three months, community surveys will be conducted online and meetings will be held in compliance with the state and county COVID-19 orders.

For more information, please visit ggcity.org/housing-element or contact the Planning Division at (714) 741-5312 or email at planning@ggcity.org.

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English to Vietnames
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: Maria Parra, (714) 741-5316
Ban phát triển kinh tế cộng đồng

Thứ Hai, 21 tháng Chín, 2020

THÀNH PHỐ THÔNG BÁO MỜI CỘNG ĐỒNG THAM GIA TRẢ LỜI SURVEY LIÊN QUAN ĐẾN NHU CẦU NHÀ Ở

Vào Thứ Sáu, ngày 25 tháng Chín, 2020 là ngày cuối cùng để cộng đồng có thể tham gia cuộc khảo sát trực tuyến (online survey) của Thành Phố Garden Grove để cung cấp thông tin hướng tới việc tạo ra một chiến lược nhà ở cộng đồng trong tám năm tới. Cư dân có thể xem và trả lời bản survey bằng tiếng Việt tại website ggcity.org/housing-element.

Thành phố đang cập nhật Yếu tố Nhà ở (Housing Element), Yếu tố An toàn, Yếu tố Sử dụng Đất, và áp dụng Yếu tố Công bằng Môi trường mới vào kế hoạch Quy hoạch chung Garden Grove. Yếu tố Nhà ở sẽ xác định nhu cầu và mục tiêu về nhà ở cho giai đoạn niên khoá 2021-2029; Yếu tố An toàn sẽ thiết lập các chính sách hỗ trợ các luật và quy định liên quan đến các nguy cơ an toàn; Yếu tố Sử dụng Đất, Phân chia Khu vực và Bản đồ sẽ có thể xác định đất dành cho nông nghiệp, kinh doanh, nhà ở và các loại khác; Yếu tố Công bằng Môi trường mới sẽ giảm thiểu và cân bằng ảnh hưởng của các hiểm họa môi trường đối với tất cả các cư dân không phân biệt sắc tộc và mức thu nhập.

Quá trình cập nhật kéo dài 14 tháng và trong ba tháng tới, các cuộc khảo sát cộng đồng sẽ được thực hiện trực tuyến và các cuộc họp sẽ được tổ chức theo điều lệ an toàn COVID-19 của tiểu bang và quận hạt.

Để biết thêm chi tiết, xin xem tại ggcity.org/housing-element hoặc liên lạc Ban Planning của Thành phố tại (714) 741-5312 hoặc email về planning@ggcity.org.

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VIỆT BÁO
~ VĂN HỌC / NGHỆ THUẬT ~

Thành Phố Garden Grove Mời Cộng Đồng Tham Gia Trả Lời Survey Liên Quan Đến Nhu Cầu Nhà Ở

21/09/2020

Vào Thứ Sáu, ngày 25 tháng Chín, 2020 là ngày cuối cùng để cộng đồng có thể tham gia cuộc khảo sát trực tuyến (online survey) của Thành Phố Garden Grove để cung cấp thông tin hướng tới việc tạo ra một chiến lược nhà ở cộng đồng trong tám năm tới. Cư dân có thể xem và trả lời bản survey bằng tiếng Việt tại website ggcity.org/housing-element.

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- G7 Họp Cứu Lửa Khủng Hoảng Toàn Cầu
- Bắt Ve Sầu Kiếm Sống
- Hồng Kông: Hết Biểu Tình Sẽ Vận Động Ngưng Nộp Thuế
- Người Lớn Tuổi Có Màng Bầm Dưới Da, Vì Máu Loãng

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

September 24, 2020

1. Calendar of Events

2. Minutes from the September 3, 2020 Planning Commission meeting.

3. Notice of Cancellation of the October 1, 2020 Planning Commission meeting.

4. League of California Cities, "CA Cities Advocate," dated September 18, 2020 to September 24, 2020.

GARDEN GROVE

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

September 24, 2020 – November 19, 2020

Thursday	September 24	9:00 a.m.	Zoning Administrator Meeting City Hall, 3rd Floor Training Room ***CANCELLED***
Friday	September 25		City Hall Closed – Regular Friday Closure
Thursday	October 1	7:00 p.m.	Planning Commission Meeting, CMC ***CANCELLED***
Thursday	October 8	6:00 p.m.	Parks, Recreation and Arts Commission, CMC
Friday	October 9		City Hall Closed – Regular Friday Closure
Tuesday	October 13	5:30 p.m. 6:30 p.m.	Closed Session, CMC Successor Agency Meeting, CMC City Council Meeting, CMC
Thursday	October 15	7:00 p.m.	Planning Commission Meeting, CMC
Friday	October 23		City Hall Closed – Regular Friday Closure
Tuesday	October 27	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
Tuesday	November 3	6:00 p.m.	Traffic Commission Meeting, CMC
Thursday	November 5	7:00 p.m.	Planning Commission Meeting, CMC
Friday	November 6		City Hall Closed – Regular Friday Closure
Tuesday	November 10	5:30 p.m. 6:30 p.m.	Closed Session, CMC Successor Agency Meeting, CMC City Council Meeting, CMC
Wednesday	November 11		City Hall Closed – Veteran's Day
Thursday	November 12	9:00 a.m.	Downtown Commission Meeting, CMC
Thursday	November 19	7:00 p.m.	Planning Commission Meeting, CMC

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

Meeting Minutes
Thursday, September 3, 2020

CALL TO ORDER: 7:00 p.m.

ROLL CALL:

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

Absent: Le, Ramirez

Commissioner Ramirez joined the meeting at 7:05 p.m.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE: Led by Vice Chair Perez.

ORAL COMMUNICATIONS – PUBLIC – Mr. Craig Durfey raised concerns regarding the Medal of Honor bike trail, such as non-existent coordinates of the trail, safety at Brookhurst Street and Bixby Avenue, and parking issues. Via email, he submitted letters from others regarding zoning violations and proposed amenities for the area such as a flag pole, a dog park, and a bike rack with storage.

August 20, 2020 MINUTES:

Action: Received and filed.

Motion: Lindsay Second: Soeffner

Ayes:	(4)	Lehman, Lindsay, Perez, Soeffner
Noes:	(0)	None
Absent:	(2)	Le, Ramirez

PUBLIC HEARING – SITE PLAN NO. SP-053-2018 (REINSTATEMENT 2020) FOR PROPERTY LOCATED ON THE WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET, SOUTH OF ACACIA PARKWAY, AT 12885 MAIN STREET.

Applicant: AVI MARCIANO
Date: September 17, 2020

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

Action: Resolution No. 6001-20 was approved. The applicant was not present, however, he agreed to all Conditions of Approval via email.

Motion: Lindsay Second: Ramirez

Ayes: (5) Lehman, Lindsay, Perez, Ramirez, Soeffner
Noes: (0) None
Absent: (1) Le

PUBLIC HEARING – CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT NO. CUP-190-2020 FOR PROPERTY LOCATED ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF GARDEN GROVE BOULEVARD, BETWEEN GALWAY STREET AND GILBERT STREET, AT 9618 GARDEN GROVE BOULEVARD.

Applicant: STANTON UNIVERSITY
Date: September 3, 2020

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

Action: Resolution No. 6000-20 was approved with an amendment to add a condition that the applicant submit for Tenant Improvement (TI) building permits within 60 days from the end of the 21-day appeal period.

Motion: Ramirez Second: Lindsay

Ayes: (3) Lehman, Lindsay, Ramirez

Noes: (2) Perez, Soeffner
Absent: (1) Le

PUBLIC HEARING – CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT NO. CUP-191-2020 FOR PROPERTY LOCATED ON THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF GARDEN GROVE BOULEVARD AND BROOKHURST STREET AT 10130 GARDEN GROVE BOULEVARD #107.

Applicant: JAMES NGUYEN
Date: September 3, 2020

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

Action: Resolution No. 6003-20 was approved. One letter of opposition was submitted by Frederick Llano citing concerns regarding gangs, homeless, over-saturation of alcohol sales in the area, and lack of parking.

Motion: Lindsay Second: Ramirez

Ayes: (4) Lehman, Lindsay, Ramirez, Soeffner
Noes: (0) None
Abstain: (1) Perez
Absent: (1) Le

PUBLIC HEARING – CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT NO. CUP-192-2020 FOR PROPERTY LOCATED ON THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF MAGNOLIA STREET AND GARDEN GROVE BOULEVARD.

Applicant: MOBIL OIL/ CIRCLE K STORES
Date: September 3, 2020

Request: Conditional Use Permit approval to allow an existing convenience store, as part of an existing service (gas) station, Mobil, to continue to operate with an existing State Alcoholic Beverage Control (ABC) Type "20" (Off-Sale, Beer and Wine) License. The existing convenience store is currently operating with an ABC Type "20" (Off-Sale, Beer and Wine) License, under the approval of Conditional Use Permit No. CUP-109-72, approved in 1972. The Municipal Code requires the approval of a new Conditional Use Permit when there is a change of ownership of an ABC licensed establishment not possessing a Conditional Use Permit approved after January 1, 1986. Upon approval and exercising of the

subject request, the Conditional Use Permit previously governing the tenant space, CUP-109-72, shall be revoked and become null and void. The site is in the GGMU-3 (Garden Grove Boulevard Mixed Use 3) zone. In conjunction with the request, the Planning Commission will consider a determination that the project is categorically exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) pursuant to Section 15301 – Existing Facilities.

Action: Resolution No. 6004-20 was approved.

Motion: Ramirez Second: Lindsay

Ayes:	(5)	Lehman, Lindsay, Perez, Ramirez, Soeffner
Noes:	(0)	None
Absent:	(1)	Le

PUBLIC HEARING – CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT NO. CUP-193-2020 FOR PROPERTY LOCATED ON THE WEST SIDE OF HARBOR BOULEVARD, NORTH OF WESTMINSTER AVENUE AT 13911 HARBOR BOULEVARD.

Applicant: GIRDES GAD
Date: September 3, 2020

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

Action: Chair Lehman and Vice Chair Perez stated that Finding #2 could not be made for approval as adding another alcohol License had the potential of increasing crime in the area, which would not benefit the community. Staff was then directed to prepare and bring back a Resolution of Denial to the September 17th meeting, which would include the supporting facts identifying why one or more of the four findings for approval could not be made. One letter of opposition was submitted by Jack P. Noenickx citing concerns with homeless, loitering, over-saturation of alcohol sales in the area, and safety.

Motion: Perez Second: Lindsay

Ayes:	(5)	Lehman, Lindsay, Perez, Ramirez, Soeffner
Noes:	(0)	None
Absent:	(1)	Le

MATTERS FROM COMMISSIONERS: Commissioner Soeffner asked for a date on the on-line Social Awareness Training course for Commissioners. Staff was uncertain of the date and would look into the matter. Staff then mentioned that a study session on Alcoholic Beverage Control (ABC) Licenses would be scheduled after the first of the year.

MATTERS FROM STAFF: Staff gave a brief description of the agenda items for the next meeting, which would be a joint study session at 6:00 p.m., with the Neighborhood Improvement and Conservation Commission.

ADJOURNMENT: At 8:59 p.m. to the next Meeting of the Garden Grove Planning Commission on Thursday, September 17, 2020, at 6:00 p.m. in the Council Chamber of the Community Meeting Center, 11300 Stanford Avenue, Garden Grove.

_____

Judith Moore, Recording Secretary

GARDEN GROVE

NOTICE OF CANCELLATION

OF THE

GARDEN GROVE PLANNING COMMISSION

OCTOBER 1, 2020

REGULAR MEETING

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Regular Meeting of the Garden Grove Planning Commission scheduled for Thursday, October 1, 2020, at 7:00 p.m. in the Council Chamber of the Community Meeting Center, 11300 Stanford Avenue, Garden Grove, is hereby cancelled.

DATED: September 24, 2020

JEREMY LEHMAN
CHAIR

CalRecycle releases SB 1383 draft model tools for local governments

Tools available on CalRecycle's SB 1383 education and outreach webpage

September 22, 2020

The California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) recently released draft model tools to assist jurisdictions and stakeholders with the imminent implementation of SB 1383 regulations, which seek to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from organic waste.

The model tools are drafts until the Office of Administrative Law approves the SB 1383 regulations.

The model tools include a model franchise agreement, model mandatory organic waste disposal reduction ordinance, model procurement policy, and model edible food recovery agreement. These tools are highly customizable, allowing for consideration of an individual jurisdiction's particular needs or circumstances.

Even though the SB 1383 regulations do not go into effect until Jan. 1, 2022, jurisdictions must begin planning now. To assist with this effort, CalRecycle continues to publish resources to provide jurisdictions with education and outreach tools. The League will continue to work with CalRecycle to distribute information related to SB 1383 to our member cities.

In addition to these model tools, CalRecycle has provided other education and outreach materials. These materials include overviews of SB 1383's Organic Waste Reduction Requirements though PowerPoint, Word, and video format. The CalRecycle SB 1383 webpage also provides case studies on franchise agreements, enforcement ordinances, edible food, and procurement. Additionally, CalRecycle recently released a new guidance document outlining the proposed compliance process.

For additional information, visit the League's SB 1383 webpage. If you have any questions on SB 1383 implementation, contact League of California Cities Environmental Quality Legislative Representative Derek Dolfie.

Message from League Executive Director Carolyn Coleman

September 23, 2020

Dear California City Leaders,

Last Friday, we heard the devastating news that the Honorable Supreme Court Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg had lost her years-long battle with pancreatic cancer. In the days since, we have come to know more about this 87-year-old American jurist who was also a wife, a mother, grandmother, mentor, friend, role model, trailblazer, bridge builder, and warrior for equality, especially gender equality for women *and* men. Despite her small stature, she was by any measure a giant. The second woman to serve on the U.S. Supreme Court, after Sandra Day O'Connor, she served for 27 years from 1993 until her death last week.

Justice Ginsburg leaves behind an incredible legacy. The ability for a woman to secure a mortgage without a man; a widower's right to receive Social Security benefits from his late wife; the right for a woman to have a credit card independent of a man, and a military husband's ability to be his wife's dependent are a few of the rights for which we all – men and women – owe thanks to Justice Ginsburg.

Upon the news of Justice Ginsburg's passing, the tributes poured in from around the world. From Lisa Soronen, the executive director of the State and Local Legal Center, we heard about Justice Ginsburg's impact on state and local governments. While she was considered a "glass ceiling smasher, a feminist, a liberal, a dissenter, and an icon," wrote Soronen, she will also be remembered for being a pragmatist.

In what is perhaps one of the most important cases for states and local governments, *South Dakota v. Wayfair*, Justice Ginsburg demonstrated this quality. She was the sole liberal Justice to vote to abandon the Court's holding from the 1960s that businesses must have a physical presence in a state to be required to collect sales tax. Since that decision in 2018, states and local governments have collected billions of dollars in tax revenue.

Here are statements from several California mayors and others in remembrance of her service to our country:

League of California Cities Deputy General Counsel Alison Leary: "It's hard to put into words the impact she had on women worldwide and the void that she leaves behind. We certainly lost a true American hero today."

State and Local Legal Center (Washington, D.C.) Executive Director Lisa Soronen: "Pragmatism

isn't a quality that makes people famous. But Justice Ginsburg didn't seek fame. Even her critics are likely to admit that if she sought anything it was fairness for everyone. Part of being fair is being practical. Also, being practical keeps a person honest and humble—two other qualities Justice Ginsburg exemplified, neither of which made her famous, but both of which make her great."

Costa Mesa Mayor Katrina Foley: "As a law student I admired this amazing woman so strong, confident, and brilliant. I remember the shrine I set up while studying for the bar exam. It included photos of my love, my family, and #RBG. Her conviction, calm demeanor, and strength will live on."

Sacramento Mayor Darrell Steinberg: "She really is a historic figure. It's easy to forget the recent history of discrimination against women in all walks of life, which was allowed without constitutional protection. And in her legal fight, she helped millions of women in this country even before she made it to the Supreme Court."

San Francisco Mayor London Breed: "Ruth Bader Ginsburg lived an incredible life, breaking barriers and delivering justice. Her passing is a devastating loss for our country. We can honor her life by continuing to fight for a more just society."

San Diego Mayor Kevin Faulconer: "Ruth Bader Ginsburg was a pioneer and an inspiration to so many here and across this nation to achieve more. She was a true public servant. Thank you, Justice Ginsburg, for your service. Rest In Peace."

Oakland Mayor Libby Schaaf: "Justice Ginsburg's life was dedicated to advancing the rights of women and marginalized people everywhere. All of us who walk in her trail-blazed path must push it further."

Los Angeles Mayor Eric Garcetti: "Ruth Bader Ginsburg knew our country could always be better. But our union is surely more perfect because of her service and her judgment. Our city mourns the loss of this legend. Our nation must carry on her cause. May her memory be a blessing."

Long Beach Mayor Robert Garcia: "Thank you Supreme Court Justice Ruth Bader Ginsberg. We are forever grateful for your wisdom, compassion, and goodness in the face of terrible injustices. We will never forget your legacy to make our country and its people more decent and just."

Governor Gavin Newsom: "Justice Ginsburg devoted her extraordinary life and intellect to making the words of our nation's founding documents more true. Throughout her historic legal career, her contributions as a jurist to the cause of equality for women and men were unmatched. Justice Ginsburg fought tirelessly for the rights of women at work, at school, and in the life of our nation. She proved over and over again that sex-based discrimination harmed not just women, but

men and families, and that reckoning with this inequality was required for our nation to live out its promise.

"In moving our nation forward, she inspired millions among us, including so many women and girls, to reach higher, dream bigger, and dissent more passionately. Though this loss is incalculable, her legacy will live on in the fairer, more just society that she bravely ushered in and that we must, to honor her, safeguard. Our thoughts and prayers are with her colleagues, her family, and all Americans in mourning."

United States President Donald J. Trump: "Today, our Nation mourns the loss of a titan of the law. Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg served more than 27 years as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States—notably just the second woman to be appointed to the Court. She was a loving wife to her late husband, Martin, and a dedicated mother to her two children.

"Renowned for her brilliant mind and her powerful dissents at the Supreme Court, Justice Ginsburg demonstrated that one can disagree without being disagreeable toward one's colleagues or different points of view. Her opinions, including well-known decisions regarding the legal equality of women and the disabled, have inspired all Americans, and generations of great legal minds.

"A fighter to the end, Justice Ginsburg battled cancer, and other very long odds, throughout her remarkable life. Our thoughts and prayers are with the Ginsburg family and their loved ones during this difficult time. May her memory be a great and magnificent blessing to the world."

At a time in our country where the focus is often on what divides us, let us be grateful to Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg, whose remarkable life has united us.

Sincerely,

Carolyn M. Coleman
Executive Director
League of California Cities

League weekly COVID-19 update: Sept. 17-23

September 23, 2020

The third CARES Act Coronavirus Relief Fund installment from the state was distributed to cities on Sept. 17.

Cities can access resources related to CARES Act funding reporting, frequently asked questions, and a user guide on the Department of Finance (DOF)website. The League will continue to share additional information when it is made available.

Gov. Gavin Newsom announced the first and second round of funding for Homekey, California's $600 million program to purchase and rehabilitate housing for people experiencing or at risk of experiencing homelessness. $76.5 million has been awarded for 10 projects in seven jurisdictions, totaling 579 units. Cities and counties selected in the first round of allocations included South Lake Tahoe, Lake Elsinore, El Centro, Pittsburgh, Mendocino County, San Jose, and Kern County. $236 million was awarded in a second round for 20 projects in 12 jurisdictions, totaling 1,810 units. Cities selected in the second round included Oakland, Fresno, Mountain View, Buenaventura, San Francisco, San Diego, and Sacramento.

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

State updates

- Governor Gavin Newsom Announces $236 Million in Second Round of Homekey Awards (9/21/20)
- Governor Newsom Signs Legislation to Protect California's Workforce Amid the COVID-19 Pandemic (9/17/20)
- Washington and Oregon Join California in Pilot Project Using Google and Apple Exposure Notification Technology to Slow the Spread of COVID-19 (9/16/20)
- Governor Newsom Announces $76 Million in First Round of Homekey Awards (9/16/20)
- Daily COVID-19 Facts – California Department of Public Health
- Cal OES Key Messages regarding COVID-19/Daily Information – California Office of Emergency Services

For more information

- Open-Air Dining Availability and Curbside Pick-up Disability Access Considerations - California Commission on Disability Access
- COVID-19 Resources and Information for Cities – League of California Cities