City of Garden Grove

WEEKLY CITY MANAGER'S MEMO

November 21, 2019

TO: Honorable Mayor and City Council Members

FROM: Scott C. Stiles, City Manager

I. DEPARTMENT ITEMS

A. FY 2019-20 ACTION PLAN (CITY COUNCIL PRIORITIES)
The FY 2019-20 Action Plan to implement the City Council's priorities is attached. Updates will be provided quarterly to inform you of progress related to various action plan items.

B. GARDEN GROVE SALES TAX Q2 2019 UPDATE
Attached is the published report for the Q2 2019 Garden Grove Sales Tax update from HdL Companies.

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

A. Orange County LAFCO Comprehensive Quarterly Report for First Quarter of FY 2019-20, July to October of 2019.

B. Notice that all TitleMax of California, Inc. ("TitleMax") locations in California will close by May 1, 2020, pursuant to the Worker Adjustment and Retraining Notification Act of 1988 and California Worker Adjustment and Retraining Notification Act.

C. Southern California Edison Company's Notices of Filing:
a. Application for Approval of Its Energy Savings Assistance and California Alternate Rates for Energy Programs and Budgets for Program Years 2021-2026
b. Amended Application for Authority to Increase Its Authorized Revenues for Electric Service in 2021, among Other Things, and to Reflect That Increase in Rates (A.19-08-013)

D. Memorandum from the Mr. Larry Dick and Mr. Bob McVicker of the Municipal Water District of Orange County (MWDOC) outlining monthly

water usage data figures, an estimate of Tier 2 volume for MWDOC, and selected water supply information.

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

- **OTHER ITEMS**

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

  - MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS
    Items of interest are included.

Maria Stiles for
Scott C. Stiles
City Manager

Attachment 1. A.
Mgrs. Memo 11/21/19

FY 2019-20 ACTION PLAN

(City Council Priorities)

Action Item			Implementation Steps	Lead Dept.	Estimated Completion Date
Economic Development					
1.	Use economic development to grow revenues				
	a.	Implement Economic Development Strategic Plan	Promote Rebranding of Shop Local Initiative (2019 BiGG)	CED	Ongoing
			Facilitate completion of Re:Imagine projects (Steelcraft, Cottage Industries, Smallwood Plaza, and AUM Beer Club)	CED	Ongoing
	b.	Continue current development activities:			
	i.	Site C (Investal Garden Resorts, LLC)	Financing in place	CED	Spring 2020
			Project ground breaking	CED	Spring 2020
			Grand opening	CED	December-22
	ii.	Site B2 (Kam Sang Companies)	Monitor extended exclusive negotiation agreement	CED	December-20
	iii.	Brookhurst Triangle (Brookhurst Place)	Complete Kia demolition and closing on Phase II	CED	Spring 2020
			Phase II ground breaking	CED	Spring 2020
			Opening of Phase II lofts	CED	December-22
	iv.	Garden Brook Senior Village (Former Galleria)	Initiate project construction (Phase 1 - Parking Structure)	CED	Ongoing
			Initiate project construction (Phase 2 - Steel Structure)	CED	Ongoing
			Initiate project construction (Phase 3 - Apartments)	CED	November-19
			Project completion	CED	TBD
	v.	13650 Harbor Blvd. (BN Group Hotel Dev.)	Project groundbreaking	CED	Complete
			Project completion	CED	December-20
	c.	Implement west-side development opportunities	Conduct stakeholder outreach for Phase 1	CED	Complete
			Facilitate theater site development for Phase 1 (demo, car wash and JIB)	CED	Ongoing
			Conduct stakeholder outreach for Phase 2		Complete
			Facilitate bowling alley development for Phase 2 (theater expansion and retail)	CED	Winter 2019
			Promote Valley View Village reuse opportunities	CED	Ongoing
	d.	Facilitate OC Street Car project	Monitor and support project initiatives (Groundbreaking 12/18 complete)	PW	Ongoing
	e.	Willowick RFP	Release RFP	CED	Complete
			Evaluate proposals	CED	Ongoing
			Selection Master Developer	CED	Fall 2020
2.	Continue Re:Imagine Downtown Initiatives				
	a.	Civic Center Adaptive Reuse	Initiate project construction for Phase 1 (Farm Block)	CED	Winter 2019
		(Cottage Industries Project)	Facilitate project entitlements for Phase 2 (Art Block)	CED	Winter 2019
		(SteelCraft Garden Grove)	Grand Opening Summer	CED	Complete
	b.	Open Streets and Related Mini Events	Plan and conduct mini events throughout 2019-20	CS, Multi	Ongoing
		Note: Related events include all Active Transportation	Conduct 2020 Open Streets event	CS, Multi	Fall 2020
		Grant Programming and Outreach events in 2019-20			

FY 2019-20 ACTION PLAN

(City Council Priorities)

Action Item		Implementation Steps	Lead Dept.	Estimated Completion Date
c.	Implement Bicycle Master Plan	Implement Caltrans ATP Cycle 2 PE ROW Bike and Ped Trail Grant Project	CED, PW	Summer 2020
	(Consultant: Alta)	Caltrans ATP BikeSafe Garden Grove Non-Infrastructure Program- with PD	PW, CED, CS	In Progress
	Note: Caltrans recently granted 20 year easement	OCTA Bicycle Corridor Improvement Plan (BCIP) Grant Project	PW, CED, CS	In Progress
	for use of OCTA ROW for bike paths; amendment	Caltrans Garden Grove Active Downtown Plan Grant Project	PW, CED, CS	In Progress
	to agreement is in progrss allowing project to move	Cal Fire Urban Forestry Management Plan and Grant Project	PW, CED, CS	In Progress
	forward. Project will be linked to next Open Streets			
	event.			
d.	Develop a Harbor Corridor Plan (South of GG Blvd.)	Submit EDA grant application for landscape improvements: Great Wolf to 22 Fwy	CED, PW	Complete
		Prepare preliminary scope of work	CED, PW	Complete
e.	Expand Re:Imagine concept to other areas of City	Valley View Corridor Milestone #1 (ULI Report)	CED	Complete
		Valley View Corridor Signage (West Grove Business District)	PW/CED	TBD
		Conduct business development efforts for the Coco's property	CED	Ongoing
		Facilitate development of the former Pavillons site	CED	Spring 2020
f.	Market the City's assets to get GG on the map	Continue to market the "GG is Your Market" campaign in print,	CM	Ongoing
	(e.g. restaurants, culture, school, etc.)	website, banners and through cable efforts.		
		Market the rebranded shop local program and promote staycation program	CED	Complete
		Initial rebranding is complete; marketing efforts are ongoing		
3. Invest in beautification efforts		Promote Small Business Assistance Programs	PW, CED, CS	Ongoing
		Promote Senior Home Improvement Grants and Housing Programs	PW, CED, CS	Ongoing
		Evaluate replacing signs in poor condition; implement signs in GG	PW, CED, CS	Winter 2019
		Drive art throughout community (expand mural concept)	PW, CED, CS	Ongoing
		New mural planned along PE ROW in coordination with Open Streets	PW, CED, CS	Fall 2020
		Review City fee schedule related to public art and improvements	FIN, CED, CS	Winter 2019
Public Safety				
4. Continue to prioritize and enhance Public Safety		Implement Measure O Public Safety Staffing Plan	PD, HR	FY 2019-20
5. Develop long-range plan for improved Public Safety facilities		Complete RFP	FIRE, PW	Complete
		Evaluate RFP	FIRE, PW	Compete
		Develop Plan	FIRE, PW	Winter 2020
6. Enhance Neighborhood Watch and other community		Implement Coffee with a Cop	PD	Ongoing
policing programs (including education)		Increase Homeless SRT coverage to seven days a week	PD	Complete
		Place a police officer in the Orange County Auto Theft Task Force	PD	Complete
		Enhance SRO program to full time sworn police officers	PD	Complete
		Create a Special Problems Unit to enhance Community Policing	PD	Complete
		Community Impact Team will be active January 2020		
7. Increase basic building security at City Hall		Complete RFP for City Hall Security Enhancement Design	PW,CMO	Complete
		Evaluate RFP	CMO, PD, PW	Dec-19
		Develop Design Plan	CMO, PD, PW	TBD
8. Implement OCFA Transition		Facilitate effective transition	FIRE, MULTI	Complete

FY 2019-20 ACTION PLAN

(City Council Priorities)

Action Item	Implementation Steps	Lead Dept.	Estimated Completion Date
Community Engagement/Outreach			
9. Engage the public on essential City services			
a. Implement Measure O Citizen Oversight Committee	Refine Committee Scope of Work	CM, FIN	Complete
	Conduct First Committee Meeting (2nd mtg. 1/21/20)	CM, FIN	Complete
	Develop Webpage for Posting Information	CM, FIN	Complete
	Update Website	CM, FIN	Ongoing
10. Evaluate opportunities for enhanced communication to diverse groups	Continue to hold community forums (town halls)	CM	Ongoing
	Continue multi-language communication initiatives (e.g., press releases & docs)	CM	Ongoing
a. Identify and implement new website tools	Implement District webpages accessible on City app & website	CM, IT	Winter 2019
Financial Sustainability			
11. Achieve a balanced budget	Develop, monitor and implement FY19-20 and FY20-21 budget	FIN	Complete
	Implement cost containment initiatives	FIN	Complete
	Update fees/master fee schedule to be consistent with peer cities	FIN, CM, CED	Complete
	Review and update Art in Public Places fee if needed	FIN, CS, CED	Winter 2020
12. Implement new financial system	Prepare detailed implementation plan with vendor input	FIN, IT	Complete
	System configuration and implementation - Phase I	FIN, IT	July-20
13. Explore and Implement a Reserve Policy/Fund	Research and develop policy for consideration (Policy going to Council 12/10/19)	FIN	Winter 2019
14. Invest in additional internal service funds	Evaluate establishing an IT equipment replacement fund	FIN, IT	Winter 2019
	Evaluate establishing an infrastructure/facility investment fund	FIN	Winter 2019
	Evaluate establishing a pension rate stabilization fund (policy approved 8/13/19)	FIN	Winter 2019
	115 Trust Account to be established (Contract w/PARS going to Council 11/26/19)	FIN	Winter 2019
Effective Transparent Government			
15. Complete and Implement Parks Master Plan	Present Master Plan to Parks Commission and City Council	CS	Complete
	Apply for Prop 68 Park Bond Grant	CS	Complete
16. Expand Open Data Systems	Create district information webpages that link with citizen app	IT	Winter 2019
17. Implement network security plan	Establish policies and procedures	IT	Complete
	Implement Asset Management	IT	Complete
	Implement Vulnerability Tools	IT	Winter 2020
	Implement Log Management	IT	Winter 2020
	CAD/RMS to cloud	IT	Spring 2020
18. Ensure implementation of emergency plan	Conduct functional citywide drill (To be completed following hiring of EOC Coord.)	EOC Coord.	Summer 2020
19. Identify performance metrics to track progress	Incorporate into annual performance report	CM	Winter 2019

FY 2019-20 ACTION PLAN

(City Council Priorities)

Action Item	Implementation Steps	Lead Dept.	Estimated Completion Date
Other Community Issues			
20. Continue engagement w/ partner agencies to address	Continue participation in ACC-OC Homeless Taskforce	CMO	Ongoing
homeless issue	Support regional efforts to address homelessness	PD, Multi	Ongoing
	Conduct Study Session with City Council	CED	Complete
Note: Have conversation with GG Hospital regarding crisis	Explore site locations for an emergency shelter	CED	In Progress
stabilization units	Pursue grants/partnership opps for emergency shelter/crisis stabilization	CED	In Progress
21. Promote code enforcement program and policies	Expand weekend code enforcement efforts	CED	Ongoing
	Implement STR enforcement citywide	CED	Complete
	Expand commercial enforcement, outreach and education	CED	Ongoing

Attachment I.B.
Mgrs. Memo 11/2/19

Q2 2019

Garden Grove Sales Tax Update

Third Quarter Receipts for Second Quarter Sales (April - June 2019)

Garden Grove In Brief

Garden Grove's receipts from April through June were 38.4% above the second sales period in 2018. However, this comparison is inflated due to CDTFA's transition to a new reporting system in the prior year which temporarily delayed distributions to the City. Excluding reporting aberrations, actual sales were up 5.8%.

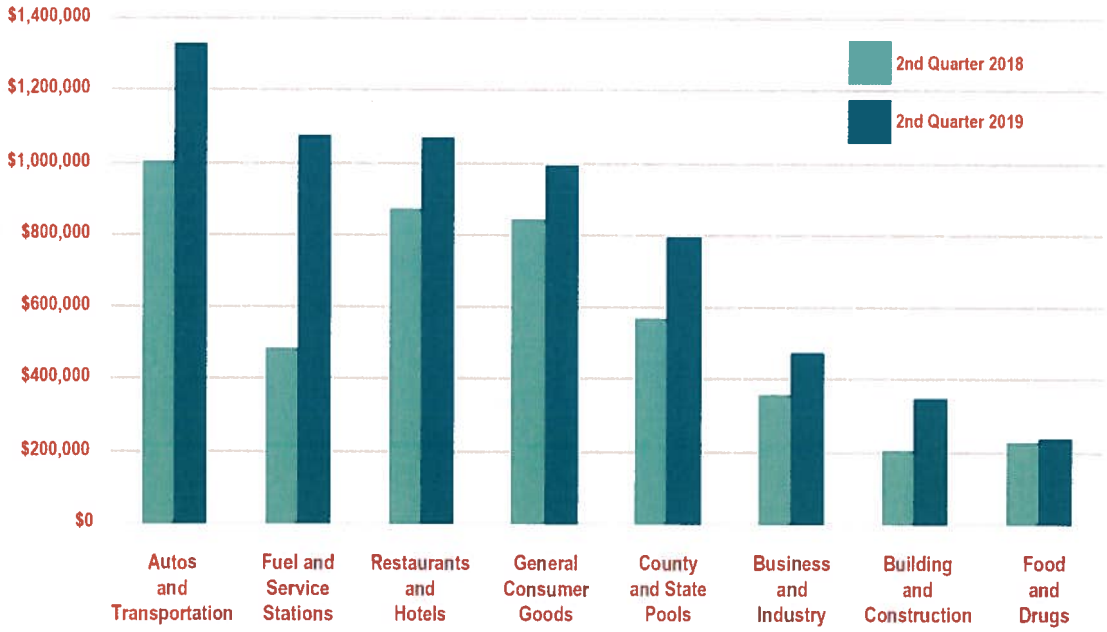
Strong growth from new and used auto dealers were largely responsible for the adjusted gains this quarter. Onetime receipts from business-industrial merchants, solid summer sales by building-construction suppliers and continued interest in eating at local restaurants further supported the positive outcome.

In contrast, weak returns from general consumer retailers, including specialty stores, partially offset the gains.

The City's recently approved one-cent transaction tax, Measure O, generated an additional $4,771,409 in the first quarter the tax went into effect.

Net of aberrations, taxable receipts for all of Orange County grew 4.0% over the comparable time period; the Southern California region was up 2.6%.

Sales Tax by Major Business Group



Top 25 Producers

In Alphabetical Order

- Arco AM PM
- Burlington
- California Fuels & Lubricants
- Compass Group USA
- Costco
- Galaxy Harbor
- Garden Grove Kia
- Garden Grove Nissan
- Great Wolf Lodge Southern California
- Home Depot
- Hyatt Regency Orange County
- Marshalls
- McDonalds
- One Source Distributors
- Quantum Auto Sales
- Ross
- Russell Westbrook Hyundai of Garden Grove
- Shell
- Simpson Chevrolet
- STG Auto Group
- Target
- Toyota Place
- Volkswagen of Garden Grove
- Vons
- Walmart Neighborhood Market

Revenue Comparison

Four Quarters – Fiscal Year To Date (Q3 to Q2)

	2017-18	2018-19
Point-of-Sale	$17,911,807	$22,226,321
County Pool	2,415,429	3,107,234
State Pool	10,263	11,021
Gross Receipts	**$20,337,499**	**$25,344,576**
Measure O	$0	$4,787,632

Published by HdL Companies in Fall 2019
www.hdlcompanies.com | 888.861.0220

NOTES

California Overall

The local one percent share of California's sales and use tax from April through June sales was 20.4% higher than the same quarter in 2018. However, the actual gain came to 2.9% after factoring for online filing issues and accounting anomalies. Fiscal year 2018-19 ended with an increase of 3.6% over the previous year after similarly adjusting for reporting aberrations.

The quarter exhibited continuation of a recent softening for most taxable categories. Rising used car sales and rentals helped offset what was otherwise, a generally flat quarter for the auto-transportation group. An acceleration in online shopping boosted receipts from county wide pools while gains for brick and mortar stores were limited to value-priced apparel, discount department stores and jewelry.

Restaurant patronage appears to be leveling with a shift toward lower cost dining options that produced relatively modest gains for the group when compared to previous quarters. New cannabis operations resulted in a small rise in food and drug receipts.

A 2.5% gain in business-industrial sales and use tax revenues came primarily from online fulfillment centers, logistics and utility company purchases and ongoing investment in automation and information technology. A similar rise in receipts from the building-construction group was due to a variety of infrastructure and onetime special projects that offset declines in material purchases for new home construction.

Marketplace Facilitator Act

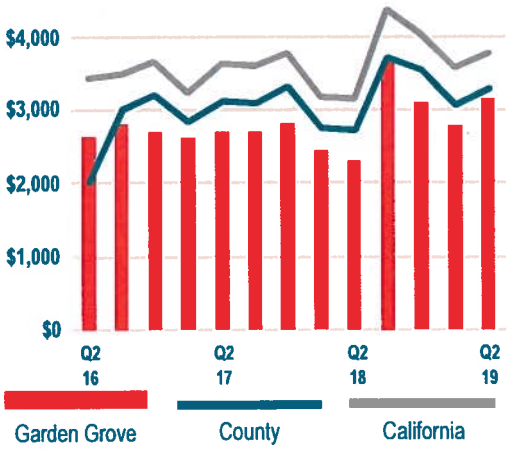
Effective Oct. 1, 2019, companies such as Amazon, eBay and Google who provide sales tax related services to other retailers are required to assume the obligation for collecting and remitting their client's sales and use tax. The definition of sales-related services includes payment processing, inventory and shipping of merchandise, order taking, providing customer service, or assisting with returns and exchanges.

The Marketplace provision was part of AB 147 which was adopted to implement California's approach to the U.S. Supreme Court decision in South Dakota v. Wayfair Inc.

AB 147 requires out-of-state retailers with annual combined sales of $500,000 or more to now collect and remit this state's sales and use tax from its customers. Applying the $500,000 threshold to the sum total of all the third-party transactions that facilitators process for their clients, is hoped to produce moderate gains in previously uncollected revenues for the state, cities, counties and local transaction tax districts.

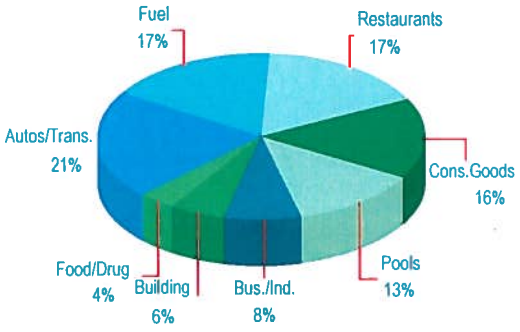
Facilitator tax remittances from merchandise inventoried in California will be allocated to specific jurisdictions while receipts from deliveries outside of the state will be distributed via the pools. Some facilitators have begun to collect and remit taxes ahead of this deadline. This is evidenced by new pool allocations and increases in direct allocations to certain jurisdictions.

Sales Per Capita



Revenue By Business Group

Garden Grove This Quarter



Garden Grove Top 15 Business Types

In thousands of dollars	Garden Grove		County	HdL State
Business Type	**Q2 '19***	**Change**	**Change**	**Change**
Automotive Supply Stores	76.3	9.1%	23.8%	16.4%
Building Materials	218.5	55.9%	26.8%	34.1%
Casual Dining	513.7	35.4%	25.1%	24.5%
Discount Dept Stores	— CONFIDENTIAL —		22.9%	26.3%
Electrical Equipment	— CONFIDENTIAL —		9.4%	41.1%
Family Apparel	128.1	78.2%	35.2%	45.3%
Grocery Stores	109.1	-1.4%	3.8%	9.6%
Hotels-Liquor	128.3	6.8%	4.3%	15.8%
Light Industrial/Printers	84.8	37.2%	48.6%	51.4%
New Motor Vehicle Dealers	766.3	24.9%	22.8%	5.4%
Petroleum Prod/Equipment	— CONFIDENTIAL —		23.9%	15.3%
Quick-Service Restaurants	346.7	11.7%	15.8%	15.9%
Service Stations	559.3	120.2%	61.7%	51.4%
Specialty Stores	96.5	-6.9%	-2.3%	-8.4%
Used Automotive Dealers	353.8	158.9%	132.2%	90.0%
Total All Accounts	**5,529.4**	**38.3%**	**21.5%**	**20.1%**
County & State Pool Allocation	**794.3**	**39.5%**	**22.1%**	**22.4%**
Gross Receipts	**6,323.7**	**38.4%**	**21.6%**	**20.4%**

Attachment II.A
Mgrs. Memo 11/21/19

Orange County LAFCO Comprehensive Quarterly Report

ORANGE COUNTY LAFCO
EST. 1963

First Quarter - FY 2019-20
(July – October 2019)

INSIDE LOOK:

INTRODUCTION

This Comprehensive Quarterly Report provides an update on OC LAFCO projects and activities, a summary of the outreach efforts and an assessment of the agency's current budget and investment portfolio performance for July through October 2019.

FY 2019-20 WORK PLAN PROJECTS

During the first quarter, OC LAFCO staff participated in meetings and discussions involving active and anticipated project applications, began a key phase of the fourth round of municipal service reviews and sphere of influence updates and initiated the process of preparing a communications plan for the agency. Additionally, staff performed work on administrative projects including the annual audit and updating the shared services web program. The following sections provide updates on the progress of the Commission's FY 2019-20 Work Plan achieved during this quarter.

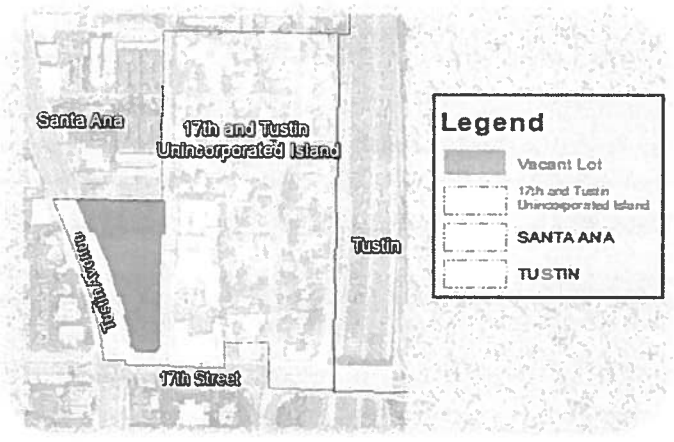
ACTIVE AND ANTICIPATED PROJECT APPLICATIONS

During this review period, one of the eight anticipated project applications in the FY 2019-20 work plan was completed, two will be considered by the Commission for approval at the meeting in November, and the other five are underway. The following provides brief updates on these projects:

Orange County Sanitation District (OCSD) Annexation of Los Alisos Areas 1 and 2

The purpose of this routine annexation was to align OCSD's service and jurisdictional boundaries and to amend its sphere of influence accordingly. During the first quarter of this fiscal year, the agency conducted the protest proceedings and completed the final recordation of this project that was approved by the Commission in June.

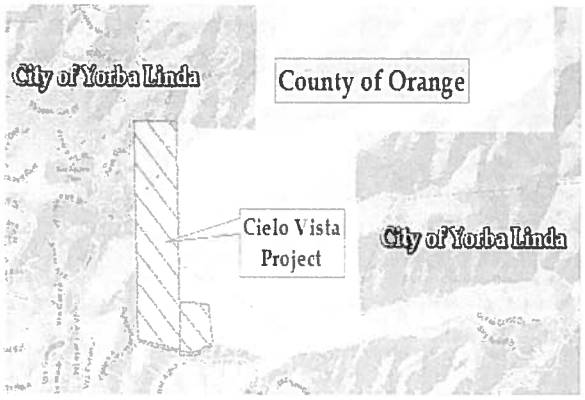
City of Santa Ana Annexation of 17th Street and Tustin Unincorporated Island



This project falls under two of the Commission's strategic areas for FY 2019-20: processing applications and transitioning unincorporated areas. It is an annexation of a small unincorporated island (under 150 acres) within the City of Santa Ana's sphere of influence. OC LAFCO staff worked collaboratively with the staffs from the County and the Cities of Santa Ana and Tustin on this project over the course of the last three years. During the first quarter of this fiscal year, an annexation application was filed by the City of Santa Ana and OC LAFCO staff assisted the affected agencies in preparing the

annexation requirements. The annexation will be considered by the Commission at its meeting in November.

City of Yorba Linda Annexation of the Cielo Vista Development



This project also involves the Commission's strategic areas of processing applications and transitioning unincorporated areas. The Cielo Vista Project is a County approved residential development that is currently unincorporated and within the City of Yorba Linda's sphere of influence. The project, which is adjacent to the City's boundary, includes 80 single-family residential units on approximately 84 acres. During the first quarter of this fiscal year, the City submitted an annexation application and staff worked with the representatives from the City, County and Cielo Vista Project to ensure that the documents necessary to complete the application were prepared and submitted. The annexation will be considered by the Commission at its meeting in November.

Costa Mesa Sanitation District (CMSD) Annexation of Territory in Newport Beach

This project is a proposed annexation of approximately 99 acres of territory, generally located in the Upper Newport Bay, to the CMSD service area. The purpose of this annexation is to conform with a 1991 out-of-area service agreement and to provide a clear and logical boundary for customers receiving sanitation services. During this review period, staff worked with the representatives from both agencies to identify and review the documents necessary to submit a completed application. The agencies anticipate that the annexation application will be submitted to OC LAFCO in January 2020.

Santa Margarita Water District (SMWD) Annexation of the City of San Juan Capistrano Water and Wastewater Utilities

During the first quarter of this fiscal year, staff continued ongoing discussions with the City and SMWD to stay informed of the progress of the annexation and to provide guidance on the preparation of the plan for services and other application requirements. It is anticipated that SMWD will file an annexation application before the end of this calendar year.

City of Laguna Woods Reorganization with the City of Laguna Hills

The purpose of this proposed reorganization is to align boundaries along common right-of-ways in several small areas between the cities of Laguna Woods and Laguna Hills. During this review period, staff participated in meetings with the staff from the City of Laguna Woods to discuss the project and identify the steps necessary to complete the annexation. The filing of an application for this project is anticipated before the end of this calendar year.

Orange County Sanitation District Annexation of Territory in the Cities of Anaheim and Yorba Linda

These are two separate potential annexation applications by OCSD for properties located in the City of Anaheim and the City of Yorba Linda. The subject properties are currently connected to the OCSD sewer system but not within the District's boundary. During the first quarter of FY 2019-20, OC LAFCO staff continued to participate in discussions with the district on annexation boundaries and requirements. Currently, the District is conducting an internal review of the projects and timeline for filing the application.

Fourth Cycle of Sphere of Influence Updates and Municipal Service Reviews

One of the key strategic areas identified in the Commission's current strategic plan is the completion of the fourth cycle of the sphere of influence updates and municipal service reviews that respectively provide long-range planning for local boundaries and serve as repositories of information for affected agencies and communities. During this quarter, the next phase of the project began with data collection and stakeholder meetings with the agencies identified for review in the 2019-20 Work Plan. These agencies include two regional special districts, three county services areas, and the cities and special districts in the Southwest and Southeast MSR regions. A detailed listing of all of the agencies being reviewed in FY 2019-20 is provided on Page 5.

Collecting documents and other information that will assist in the preparation of the reviews is a major component of the process, which will culminate in the presentation of the draft MSRs to the Commission in the Summer of 2020.

FY 2019-20 Work Plan
Spheres of Influence and Municipal Service Reviews

Southwest Region

Special Districts	Cities
Capistrano Bay Community Services District	City of Aliso Viejo
Emerald Bay Community Services District	City of Dana Point
El Toro Water District	City of Laguna Beach
Laguna Beach County Water District	City of Laguna Hills
Moulton Niguel Water District	City of Laguna Niguel
South Coast Water District	City of Laguna Woods
Three Arch Bay Community Services District	
South Orange County Wastewater Authority	

Southeast Region

Special Districts	Cities
El Toro Water District	City Lake Forest
Irvine Ranch Water District	City of Mission Viejo
Moulton Niguel Water District	City of Rancho of Santa Margarita
Santa Margarita Water District	City of San Clemente
South Coast Water District	City of San Juan Capistrano
Trabuco Canyon Water District	
South Orange County Wastewater Authority	

Regional Agencies

Municipal Water District of Orange County
Orange County Sanitation District

County Service Areas

CSA 13 (Buena Park)
CSA 22 (East Yorba Linda)
CSA 26 (OC Parks)

OC LAFCO Communications Plan

A key strategic area identified in the 2019 Strategic Plan is the development of a program that enhances communication with local agencies and communities. To begin this project, a competitive process was conducted to select a firm to assist in the preparation and implementation of a communications plan for the agency. At the October regular

meeting, the Commission selected CV Strategies to prepare an assessment of the agency's existing communication resources and tools and develop a communications plan. CV Strategies is a comprehensive public engagement consulting firm that was established in 2007. The firm specializes in this area and has prepared strategic communication plans for more than 250 public agencies.

ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIVITIES

Oaths of Office for New and Reappointed Commissioners

During the August Commission meeting, the oath of office was administered to Commissioners Bartlett, Fisler and Freshley. Commissioner Bartlett was reappointed by the Board of Supervisors to begin a new four-year term. Commissioners Fisler and Freshley were appointed to unexpired terms that end in 2020 and 2022 respectively.

Commissioners Freshley, Bartlett, and Fisler taking their oaths of office.

OC LAFCO's Audited Financial Statements

Annually, an independent auditor prepares OC LAFCO's audited financial statements. During this quarter, staff and the accountant prepared internal administrative and accounting documents to assist with the audit preparation. The auditing firm, Davis Farr LLP, has prepared OC LAFCO's FY 2018-19 audited financial statements.

The auditors found that there were no material issues relating to OC LAFCO's accounting procedures and policies, internal financial controls, or office procedures, and issued an Unqualified Opinion, which is the highest level of opinion an entity can receive. The auditor will present the findings to the Commission at the meeting in November. The agency's audited financial statements for the past four fiscal years are available on the OC LAFCO website.

Update to the OC LAFCO's Shared Services Web Program

The Commission's web-based Shared Services Program was first introduced in 2010 and is designed as a resource for special districts and cities within Orange County to explore the opportunities for sharing facilities and services. The program also serves as a platform for highlighting successful stories of partnerships between agencies. During the first quarter of FY 2019-20, staff completed program improvements to make it more accessible and user-friendly to the end users. The program was reintroduced at the special districts' General Managers meeting in October and there are plans to present to the City Managers prior to the relaunch of the program in early 2020.

External Relations and Outreach Efforts

External relations outreach efforts conducted during the first quarter provided the opportunity for staff to make educational presentations and to work with representatives from the County, cities, and special districts, and other OC LAFCO stakeholders on key Commission projects. A listing of those efforts is provided in the chart on page 8.

OC LAFCO Presentation to the Orange County Business Council's Infrastructure Committee

In July, Executive Officer Carolyn Emery made a presentation to the Orange County Business Council Infrastructure Committee regarding OC LAFCO's role in the county and the key projects on the agency's work plan for FY 2019-20. A highlight of the presentation included an overview of the Commission's effort on preparing agency MSRs and OC LAFCO's long-standing and successful unincorporated islands program. The Infrastructure Committee is comprised of both private sector and public agency representatives.

Executive Officer Emery and Members of the Orange County Business Council's Infrastructure Committee

OUTREACH AND EXTERNAL RELATIONS First Quarter FY 19-20
July Meetings
Association of California Water Agencies Region 10 Program
South Orange County Quarterly
Orange County Business Council Infrastructure Committee Monthly
Orange County City Managers Association Monthly
Orange County Council of Governments Monthly
Center for Demographic Research Technical Advisory Committee
Independent Special Districts of Orange County Quarterly
CALAFCO Legislative Committee
4th Cycle MSR Stakeholders Meeting
August Meetings
Orange County Waste and Recycling Organic Waste Management Workshop
Southern California Association of Governments Workshop on Regional Housing Needs Assessment
Center for Demographic Research Management Oversight Committee
El Toro Water District Community Advisory Group Quarterly
Orange County Business Council Infrastructure Committee Monthly
Orange County Council of Governments Monthly
Southern Region Analysts Meeting
4th Cycle MSR Stakeholders Meeting
September Meetings
Orange County City Managers Association Monthly
Independent Special Districts of Orange County Executive Committee Monthly
4th Cycle MSR Stakeholders Meeting
October Meetings
Orange County Business Council Workforce Development Conference
Independent Special Districts of Orange County Executive Committee and Quarterly
CALAFCO Annual Conference
CALAFCO Legislative Committee
4th Cycle MSR Stakeholders Meeting

FY 2019-20 Budget Overview

On May 8, the Commission adopted the FY 2019-20 final budget of $1,258,650. This budget incorporates the resources necessary to support the Commission's operational expenditures and accomplish the projects identified in the annual work plan. The following budget review provides the bank account balances and a comprehensive overview of OC LAFCO revenues and expenditures for the period ending October 31, 2019. (see page 11).[1]

Revenues

The majority of OC LAFCO's revenues are from the $1,124,500 collected in apportionments from the funding agencies. OC LAFCO also earns interest from its investment portfolio. In the period ending October 31, 2019, the agency earned $4,840 in interest which is 27% of the interest revenues anticipated for the fiscal year.

Another source of OC LAFCO revenue is application filing fees. These filing fees are not used for budgeting purposes and are shown in the financial overview as revenue within the Special Fund column. The Special Fund column in the chart on page 11 includes an accounting of application revenues and expenses incurred during the first period of the 2019-20 fiscal year.

Expenditures

The total General Fund expenditures as of October 31, 2019 are $322,402 or 26% of the total budget. The following table provides the comparison of the percentage of actual funds used and the target levels for the current fiscal year.

Total FY 19-20 Funds Used			
	1st Period	2nd Period	3rd Period
Target	33%	66%	100%
Actual	26%	--	--

There are two projects, the Communications Plan and the website technology upgrades for the fourth cycle of the Municipal Service Reviews/Sphere of Influence updates, that were budgeted in the 2018-19 fiscal year, but the work was not performed during that fiscal year and the projects were carried over into FY 2019-20. The combined budgeted balance for these services at the end of the FY 2018-19 was $67,900. As these funds were appropriated but not expended during FY 2018-19, the budgeted amounts for these projects are now reflected in the unreserved equity account for the current fiscal year. It is anticipated that these funds will be expended during the FY 2019-20 fiscal year. An agreement with Respond Tech for $7,900 to provide the programming services to update and improve the webpages dedicated to the Shared Services, Fiscal Trends and MSR Dashboard was initiated in

[1] All financial statements contained in the CQ report are on an accrual accounting basis.

August. In October, the Commission approved an agreement not to exceed $12,100 with CV Strategies to prepare a Communications Assessment and Plan. The work on both of these projects has begun and the status of these agreements will be included in the next Quarterly Report. This will allow the Commission and staff to monitor the impact of the expenditures associated with these two continuing projects in order to determine if a budget adjustment will be necessary during the year.

Balances and Investment Report

The following table illustrates the balance of OC LAFCO's bank accounts as of October 31, 2019:

As of 10/31/19	Balance
770-Payroll Account	$346,785
Wells Fargo Checking	122,538
Wells Fargo Savings	210,681
Total	**$680,004**

To maximize the interest accrued on the agency's revenues, apportionment fees are deposited in the Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF) and OC Fund accounts. Throughout the fiscal year, funds are transferred from the investment accounts to the bank accounts to cover the agency's operational expenses.

The following table illustrates the balance of OC LAFCO's investment portfolio as of October 31, 2019.

As of 10/31/18	Balance
LAIF	$962,480
OC Fund	485,398
Total	**$1,447,878**

Balance Sheet[2]

This report includes the balance sheet to provide an understanding of OC LAFCO's financial status. This financial document on page 10 summarizes the agency's assets and liabilities as of October 31, 2019.

[2] Unaudited – Subject to Change

Orange County Local Agency Formation Commission
Period Budget Overview
July 1, 2019 - October 31, 2019

	1st Period General Fund	YTD Special Revenue Funds	TOTAL FY 19/20 Budget	General Fund %
Revenue:				
Addition/(Use) of Unreserved Equity	$ -	$ -	$ 116,150	0.0%
LAFCO Apportionment	1,124,500	-	1,124,500	100.0%
Filing Fees	-	14,885	-	0.0%
Misc Revenue	156	-	-	0.0%
Interest & Dividends	4,840	-	18,000	26.9%
Total Revenue	$ 1,129,496	$ 14,885	$ 1,258,650	**89.7%**
Expenditures:				
Salaries	$ 145,846	$ 2,488	$ 498,500	29.3%
Hourly Employees	4,623	-	10,000	46.2%
Benefits & Insurance				
Optional Benefit Plan	-	-	18,500	0.0%
Deferred Compensation	4,223	-	15,400	27.4%
Retirement Benefits	50,727	-	176,900	28.7%
Health Insurance	16,157	-	56,700	28.5%
Retiree Health Benefits	5,879	-	20,200	29.1%
Dental Insurance	1,644	-	5,600	29.4%
Life Insurance	173	-	600	28.8%
Workers Compensation	-	-	3,800	0.0%
Medicare	2,184	-	7,400	29.5%
Salary Continuance	519	-	1,800	28.8%
Accidental Death Insurance	35	-	150	23.3%
Executive Car Allowance	2,400	-	7,200	33.3%
Total - Benefits & Insurance	83,940	-	314,250	26.7%
Information Technology	1,550	-	10,000	15.5%
Telephone & Internet	4,095	-	16,200	25.3%
County of Orange	875	-	5,500	15.9%
General Liability Insurance	3,649	-	16,000	22.8%
Memberships	13,875	-	33,800	41.1%
Office Equipment/Supplies	1,725	-	10,000	17.2%
Professional Services:				
Legal	5,164	-	60,000	8.6%
Accounting/Audit	7,854	-	43,100	18.2%
Human Resources	-	-	9,000	0.0%
Mapping/Archiving	1,133	-	7,200	15.7%
Other Professional Services	-	-	60,000	0.0%
Total - Professional Services	14,152	-	179,300	7.9%
Investment Admin Fees	176	-	600	29.3%
State Board of Equalization	-	4,500	-	0.0%
Public Noticing	-	5,614	2,000	0.0%
Unincorporated Areas Program	-	-	6,000	0.0%
Rents/Maintenance	25,970	-	79,800	32.5%
Equipment Leases	2,129	-	7,200	29.6%
Comm. & Staff Expense	1,764	-	7,000	25.2%
Comm. Stipends & Taxes/Fees	2,141	-	16,200	13.2%
Professional Development	6,817	-	22,000	31.0%
Transportation/Travel	8,577	-	18,300	46.9%
Commission Meeting Expense	499	-	6,000	8.3%
Total Expenditures	322,402	12,602	1,258,650	**25.6%**
Total Net Income (Loss)	$ 807,094	$ 2,284	$ -	

OC Local Agency Formation Commission
Balance Sheet
As of October 31, 2019

	Oct 31, 19
ASSETS	
Current Assets	
Checking/Savings	
Cash and Investments	
1000 · County Acct-Payroll	346,785
1025 · Wells Fargo Checking	122,538
1030 · Wells Fargo Savings	210,681
1040 · OC Fund	485,396
1050 · Investment Acct - LAIF	962,480
1059 · Fair Market Value Adustments	513
Total Cash and Investments	2,126,395
Other Current Assets	
1300 · Interest Receivable - Other	439
1375 · Prepaid Expenses - Other	22,445
1376 · Retirement Prepaid Expense	112,983
Total Other Current Asset	135,868
Total Current Assets	2,264,263
Fixed Assets	31,640
Other Assets	
1580 · Def. Outflows Pension Related	469,088
1581 · Deferred OPEB Contributions	10,852
1582 · Deferred Outflows OPEB Related	3,274
1600 · Security Deposit	6,082
Total Other Assets	489,296
TOTAL ASSETS	**2,785,199**
LIABILITIES & EQUITY	
Liabilities	
Current Liabilities	
2050 · Salaries Payable	16,369
2300 · Compensated Absenses	40,857
Total Current Liabilities	57,226
Long Term Liabilities	
2164 · Deferred Inflows OPEB Related	6,546
2163 · Net OPEB Liability	126,448
2161 · Net Pension Liability	1,582,703
2162 · Def. Inflows Pension Related	259,339
2170 · Deferred Lease Incentive	13,909
Total Long Term Liabilities	1,988,945
Total Liabilities	2,046,171
Equity	(70,349)
Net Income	809,377
Total Equity	739,028
TOTAL LIABILITIES & EQUITY	**2,785,199**

Mgrs. Memo 11/21/19

TMX FINANCE

FAMILY OF COMPANIES

TITLEMAX TITLEBUCKS InstaLoan SIGNATURE • AUTO • PERSONAL

WARN AND CAL-WARN NOTICE TO
CHIEF ELECTED OFFICIAL OF CITY/COUNTY

November 7, 2019

VIA CERTIFIED MAIL

Mayor Steven R. Jones
11222 Acacia Parkway
Garden Grove, CA 92840

Dear Mayor Jones:

This letter serves as notice pursuant to the Worker Adjustment and Retraining Notification Act of 1988 and California Worker Adjustment and Retraining Notification Act[1] that all TitleMax of California, Inc. ("TitleMax") locations in California will permanently close by May 1, 2020. Please note that the closings will be staggered, with the earliest closings expected to take place as of April 1, 2020 and the final closings expected to take place as of May 1, 2020. **Exhibit A**, attached hereto, sets forth the "Anticipated Closing Date" for each location.

1. **Name and address of affected employment sites:**

See **Exhibit A** attached hereto for the address of each TitleMax store that will permanently close on or before May 1, 2020.

2. **Name and telephone number of the TitleMax official to contact for additional information:**

Carrie E. Carbone
15 Bull Street, Suite 200
Savannah, GA 31401
Phone: (912) 503-2838
Email: carrie.carbone@titlemax.com

3. **Expected date of separations:**

TitleMax expects to keep its current California workforce employed until the Anticipated

[1] Although TitleMax of California, Inc. does not anticipate these store closures will meet the definition of a "mass layoff" as defined by 29 U.S.C. § 2101 et seq. or Cal Labor Code § 1400 et seq. (or otherwise trigger the notification requirement), this notification is being sent pursuant to the recommended advance notice practices promoted by 20 C.F.R. § 639.1(c).

Closing Date of its stores. Separation of employment will occur on the Anticipated Closing Date of an employee's assigned store. Should the Anticipated Closing Date for any TitleMax store change, TitleMax would expect to keep the respective store staff employed through the actual closing date.

4. Bumping Rights:

No bumping rights exist with respect to the employment loss that will result from the closing of the Company's California locations.

5. Job Titles:

See **Exhibit B** attached hereto for a list of all job titles to be affected, as well as number of employees to be laid off in each job title, broken down by each affected TitleMax location.

Please let us know if you have any further questions.

Sincerely,

TitleMax of California, Inc.

Carrie E. Carbone

By: _____
Carrie E. Carbone, Assistant Secretary

EXHIBIT A

Store Location Name	Street Address	City	State	Zip	County	Anticipated Closing Date
TitleMax of Anaheim, CA #1	1215 S. Beach Blvd., Suite A	Anaheim	CA	92804	Orange	May 1, 2020
TitleMax of Arleta, CA #1	8979 Woodman Avenue, Suite 105	Arleta	CA	91331	Los Angeles	May 1, 2020
TitleMax of Bakersfield, CA #1	4128 Chester Avenue, Suite J	Bakersfield	CA	93301	Kern	April 1, 2020
TitleMax of Bell, CA #1	5130 Florence Avenue	Bell	CA	90201	Los Angeles	April 1, 2020
TitleMax of Chula Vista, CA #1	236 Broadway	Chula Vista	CA	91910	San Diego	April 1, 2020
TitleMax of Chula Vista, CA #2	1285 Broadway, Suite 100	Chula Vista	CA	91911	San Diego	April 1, 2020
TitleMax of Clovis, CA #1	498 W. Shaw Avenue	Clovis	CA	93612	Fresno	May 1, 2020
TitleMax of Corona, CA #1	1106 W. 6th Street, Suites D & E	Corona	CA	92882	Riverside	April 1, 2020
TitleMax of El Cajon, CA #1	1275 Broadway	El Cajon	CA	92021	San Diego	April 1, 2020
TitleMax of Escondido, CA #1	765 N. Escondido Blvd.	Escondido	CA	92025	San Diego	May 1, 2020
TitleMax of Fairfield, CA #1	1962 N. Texas Street	Fairfield	CA	94533	Solano	May 1, 2020
TitleMax of Fontana, CA #1	9780 Sierra Avenue	Fontana	CA	92335	San Bernardino	April 1, 2020
TitleMax of Fresno, CA #2	4785 E. Kings Canyon Road	Fresno	CA	93702	Fresno	May 1, 2020
TitleMax of Fresno, CA #3	5404 N. Blackstone Avenue	Fresno	CA	93710	Fresno	April 1, 2020
TitleMax of Garden Grove, CA #1	13091 Harbor Blvd.	Garden Grove	CA	92843	Orange	May 1, 2020
TitleMax of Hawthorne, CA #1	14005 Hawthorne Blvd.	Hawthorne	CA	90250	Los Angeles	May 1, 2020
TitleMax of Hemet, CA #1	2800 W. Florida Avenue	Hemet	CA	92545	Riverside	May 1, 2020
TitleMax of Huntington Beach, CA #1	17401 Beach Blvd.	Huntington Beach	CA	92647	Orange	May 1, 2020
TitleMax of Inglewood, CA #1	10011 Hawthorne Blvd	Inglewood	CA	90304	Los Angeles	April 1, 2020
TitleMax of La Puente, CA #1	1871 N. Hacienda Blvd.	La Puente	CA	91744	Los Angeles	May 1, 2020
TitleMax of Lakewood, CA #1	4931 Paramount Blvd.	Lakewood	CA	90712	Los Angeles	April 1, 2020
TitleMax of Lakewood, CA #2	11545 Carson Street	Lakewood	CA	90715	Los Angeles	May 1, 2020

EXHIBIT A

TitleMax of Lancaster, CA #1	1049 W. Avenue K	Lancaster	CA	93534	Los Angeles	April 1, 2020
TitleMax of Lomita, CA #2	1932 Pacific Coast Highway	Lomita	CA	90717	Los Angeles	April 1, 2020
TitleMax of Los Angeles, CA #1	5600 Santa Monica Blvd.	Los Angeles	CA	90038	Los Angeles	May 1, 2020
TitleMax of Los Angeles, CA #2	8510 S. Figueroa Street	Los Angeles	CA	90003	Los Angeles	May 1, 2020
TitleMax of Los Angeles, CA #3	1030 W. MLK Jr. Blvd. Suite 102-103	Los Angeles	CA	90037	Los Angeles	May 1, 2020
TitleMax of Los Angeles, CA #4	830 E. Washington Blvd, Suite 7-8	Los Angeles	CA	90021	Los Angeles	May 1, 2020
TitleMax of Los Angeles, CA #6	602 E. Imperial Highway	Los Angeles	CA	90059	Los Angeles	April 1, 2020
TitleMax of Lynwood, CA #1	3837 Martin Luther King Jr Blvd, Ste 101	Lynwood	CA	90262	Los Angeles	April 1, 2020
TitleMax of Maywood, CA #1	5932 Atlantic Blvd.	Maywood	CA	90270	Los Angeles	May 1, 2020
TitleMax of Modesto, CA #1	1440 E. Hatch Road, Suite 101	Modesto	CA	95351	Stanislaus	May 1, 2020
TitleMax of Modesto, CA #2	1021 Oakdale Road	Modesto	CA	95355	Stanislaus	May 1, 2020
TitleMax of Moreno Valley, CA #1	12252 Perris Blvd.	Moreno Valley	CA	92557	Riverside	April 1, 2020
TitleMax of N. Hollywood, CA #1	12101 Saticoy Street	North Hollywood	CA	91605	Los Angeles	April 1, 2020
TitleMax of Oakland, CA #1	10327 International Blvd.	Oakland	CA	94603	Alameda	April 1, 2020
TitleMax of Orange, CA #1	125 N. Tustin Street, Suite B & C	Orange	CA	92867	Orange	May 1, 2020
TitleMax of Palmdale, CA #1	473 E. Palmdale Blvd.	Palmdale	CA	93550	Los Angeles	April 1, 2020
TitleMax of Panorama City, CA #1	15237 Roscoe Blvd.	Panorama City	CA	91402	Los Angeles	May 1, 2020
TitleMax of Pasadena, CA #1	558 N. Lake Avenue	Pasadena	CA	91101	Los Angeles	April 1, 2020
TitleMax of Pomona, CA #1	390 E. Holt Avenue	Pomona	CA	91767	Los Angeles	May 1, 2020
TitleMax of Reseda, CA #1	18601 Sherman Way, Ste G & H	Reseda	CA	91335	Los Angeles	May 1, 2020
TitleMax of Riverside, CA #1	6161 Van Buren Blvd.	Riverside	CA	92503	Riverside	April 1, 2020
TitleMax of Rossmoor, CA #1	11137 Los Alamitos Blvd.	Los Alamitos	CA	90720	Orange	May 1, 2020
TitleMax of Sacramento, CA #2	2598 Alta Arden Expressway, Suite 3	Sacramento	CA	95825	Sacramento	April 1, 2020
TitleMax of Sacramento, CA #3	2811 Florin Road, Suite A	Sacramento	CA	95822	Sacramento	April 1, 2020

EXHIBIT A

TitleMax of San Bernardino, CA #1	2210 E. Highland Ave, Ste 119-121	San Bernardino	CA	92404	San Bernardino	May 1, 2020
TitleMax of San Bernardino, CA #2	494 W. Orange Show Rd, Unit A	San Bernardino	CA	92408	San Bernardino	April 1, 2020
TitleMax of San Bernardino, CA #3	150 W. 40th Street	San Bernardino	CA	92407	San Bernardino	May 1, 2020
TitleMax of San Bruno, CA #1	1670 El Camino Real	San Bruno	CA	94066	San Mateo	April 1, 2020
TitleMax of San Diego, CA #1	6663 El Cajon Blvd, Suite A	San Diego	CA	92115	San Diego	April 1, 2020
TitleMax of San Diego, CA #2	5399 El Cajon Blvd.	San Diego	CA	92115	San Diego	April 1, 2020
TitleMax of San Jose, CA #1	2842 Story Road, Suite 20	San Jose	CA	95127	Santa Clara	May 1, 2020
TitleMax of San Jose, CA #2	1755 W. San Carlos Street	San Jose	CA	95128	Santa Clara	April 1, 2020
TitleMax of Simi Valley, CA #1	1472 E. Los Angeles Avenue	Simi Valley	CA	93065	Ventura	May 1, 2020
TitleMax of Spring Valley, CA #1	9735 Campo Road, Suite 210	Spring Valley	CA	91977	San Diego	April 1, 2020
TitleMax of Spring Valley, CA #2	491 Sweetwater Road	Spring Valley	CA	91977	San Diego	April 1, 2020
TitleMax of Stockton, CA #1	611 N. Wilson Way	Stockton	CA	95205	San Joaquin	April 1, 2020
TitleMax of Upland, CA #1	1570 W. Foothill Blvd.	Upland	CA	91786	San Bernardino	April 1, 2020
TitleMax of Victorville, CA #1	14213 7th Street, Suite D & E	Victorville	CA	92395	San Bernardino	April 1, 2020
TitleMax of West Covina, CA #1	552 N. Azusa Avenue	West Covina	CA	91791	Los Angeles	April 1, 2020
TitleMax of Westminster, CA #1	6503 Westminster Blvd.	Westminster	CA	92683	Orange	May 1, 2020
TitleMax of Whittier, CA #1	11116 Washington Blvd.	Whittier	CA	90606	Los Angeles	May 1, 2020
TitleMax of Wilmington, CA #2	580 W. Pacific Coast Highway	Wilmington	CA	90744	Los Angeles	May 1, 2020

EXHIBIT B

JOB TITLE KEY	
RVP	Regional Vice President
DDO	District Director of Operations
SGN	Senior General Manager
GMN	General Manager
GMT	General Manager in Training
GTP	Temporary General Manager
OMG	Overstaff General Manager
SMN	Store Manager
ASMN	Assistant Store Manager

Store Name	Job Title	Total
Upland CA-1-TM	ASMN	1
	GMN	1
	SMN	1
	Subtotal:	**3**
Bell CA-1-TM	ASMN	1
	GMN	1
	SMN	1
	DDO	1
	Subtotal:	**4**
Garden Grove CA-1-TM	ASMN	1
	SGN	1
	Subtotal:	**2**
Riverside CA-1-TM	ASMN	1
	GMN	1
	SMN	2
	DDO	1
	Subtotal:	**5**
Pasadena CA-1-TM	GMN	1
	GMT	1
	SMN	1
	Subtotal:	**3**
San Diego CA-1-TM	ASMN	1
	GMN	1
	SMN	1
	Subtotal:	**3**
San Bernardino CA-1-TM	ASMN	1
	GMN	1
	SMN	1
	Subtotal:	**3**
San Diego CA-2-TM	ASMN	1
	GMN	1
	GMT	1
	SMN	1
	Subtotal:	**4**

Pomona CA-1-TM	ASMN	1
	GMN	1
	OMG	1
	SMN	1
	Subtotal:	**4**
Los Angeles CA-1-TM	ASMN	1
	GMN	1
	SMN	1
	Subtotal:	**3**
Lynwood CA-1-TM	ASMN	1
	GMN	1
	SMN	1
		3
El Cajon CA-1-TM	ASMN	1
	GMN	1
	DDO	1
	RVP	1
	Subtotal:	**4**
Moreno Valley CA-1-TM	ASMN	1
	GMN	1
	SMN	1
	Subtotal:	**3**
Victorville CA-1-TM	ASMN	1
	GMN	1
	SMN	1
	Subtotal:	**3**
Fontana CA-1-TM	ASMN	1
	GMN	1
	SMN	1
	Subtotal:	**3**
Spring Valley CA-1-TM	GMN	1
	SMN	1
	Subtotal:	**2**
Escondido CA-1-TM	ASMN	1
	GMN	1
	SMN	1
	Subtotal:	**3**

EXHIBIT B

Stockton CA-1-TM	GMN	1
	SMN	1
	Subtotal:	**2**
San Bernardino CA-TM	GMN	1
	SMN	1
	Subtotal:	**2**
San Bernardino CA-3-TM	GMN	1
	GTP	1
	SMN	1
	Subtotal:	**3**
Bakersfield CA-1-TM	ASMN	1
	GMN	1
	SMN	1
	Subtotal:	**3**
Spring Valley CA-2-TM	ASMN	1
	GMN	1
	SMN	1
	Subtotal:	**3**
Chula Vista CA-1-TM	ASMN	1
	GMN	1
	SMN	1
	Subtotal:	**3**
Lakewood CA-1-TM	ASMN	1
	GMN	1
	SMN	1
	Subtotal:	**3**
Chula Vista CA-2-TM	ASMN	1
	GMN	1
	SMN	1
	Subtotal:	**3**
Sacramento CA-2-TM	ASMN	1
	GMN	1
	SMN	1
	DDO	1
	Subtotal:	**4**
Modesto CA-1-TM	GMN	1
	SMN	1
	Subtotal:	**2**
Modesto CA-2-TM	GMN	1
	SMN	1
	Subtotal:	**2**
San Jose CA-1-TM	GMN	1
	SMN	2
	Subtotal:	**3**
Huntington Beach CA-1-TM	GMN	1
	SMN	1
	Subtotal:	**2**

Arleta CA-1-TM	ASMN	1
	GMN	1
	SMN	1
	DDO	1
	Subtotal:	**4**
Orange CA-1-TM	ASMN	1
	GMN	1
	SMN	1
	Subtotal:	**3**
Hawthorne CA-1-TM	ASMN	1
	GMN	1
	SMN	1
	Subtotal:	**3**
Panorama City CA-1-TM	ASMN	1
	GMN	1
	SMN	1
	Subtotal:	**3**
Lomita CA-2-TM	ASMN	1
	GMN	1
	SMN	1
	Subtotal:	**3**
Oakland CA-1-TM	GMN	1
	SMN	2
	Subtotal:	**3**
Simi Valley CA-1-TM	ASMN	1
	GMN	1
	SMN	1
	Subtotal:	**3**
West Covina CA-1-TM	ASMN	1
	GMN	1
	SMN	1
	Subtotal:	**3**
Reseda CA-1-TM	ASMN	1
	GMN	1
	SMN	1
	Subtotal:	**3**
LA CA S Figueroa-2-TM	ASMN	1
	GMN	1
	SMN	1
	Subtotal:	**3**
Sacramento CA-3-TM	ASMN	1
	GMN	1
	SMN	1
	Subtotal:	**3**
Lakewood CA-2-TM	ASMN	1
	GMN	1
	SMN	1
	Subtotal:	**3**

EXHIBIT B

Fairfield CA-1-TM	GMN	1
	SMN	2
	Subtotal:	**3**
Maywood CA-1-TM	ASMN	1
	GMN	1
	SMN	1
	Subtotal:	**3**
Hemet CA-1-TM	GMN	1
	SMN	1
	Subtotal:	**2**
Fresno CA -2-TM	ASMN	1
	GMN	1
	SMN	1
	Subtotal:	**3**
Clovis CA-1-TM	ASMN	1
	GMN	1
	SMN	1
	Subtotal:	**3**
Fresno CA-3-TM	ASMN	1
	GMN	1
	SMN	2
	Subtotal:	**4**
Whittier CA-1-TM	ASMN	1
	GMN	1
	SMN	1
	Subtotal:	**3**
LA CA MLK Jr Blvd-3-TM	ASMN	1
	GMN	1
	SMN	1
	Subtotal:	**3**
LA E Washington Blvd C-TM	ASMN	1
	GMN	1
	SMN	1
	Subtotal:	**3**
San Bruno CA-1-TM	GMN	1
	SMN	2
	Subtotal:	**3**
Westminster CA-1-TM	ASMN	1
	GMN	1
	SMN	1
	Subtotal:	**3**

Rossmoor CA-1-TM	ASMN	1
	GMN	1
	SMN	1
	Subtotal:	**3**
La Puente CA-1-TM	ASMN	1
	GMN	1
	SMN	2
	Subtotal:	**4**
San Jose CA-2-TM	GMN	1
	SMN	1
	Subtotal:	**2**
Anaheim CA-1-TM	GMN	1
	SMN	1
	Subtotal:	**2**
Wilmington CA-2-TM	ASMN	1
	GMN	1
	SMN	2
	Subtotal:	**4**
Lancaster CA-1-TM	ASMN	1
	GMN	1
	SMN	1
	Subtotal:	**3**
Palmdale CA-1-TM	ASMN	1
	GMN	1
	SMN	1
	Subtotal:	**3**
Corona CA 1	ASMN	1
	GMN	1
	SMN	1
	Subtotal:	**3**
N Hollywood CA-1-TM	ASMN	1
	GMN	1
	SMN	1
	Subtotal:	**3**
Inglewood CA-1-TM	ASMN	2
	GMN	1
	SMN	1
	Subtotal:	**4**
LA CA E Imperial HWY-6-TM	ASMN	1
	GMN	1
	Subtotal:	**2**
TOTAL:		**193**

Attachment II. c.a.
Mgrs. Memo 11/21/19

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON®
Energy for What's Ahead®

Lauren.P.Goschke@sce.com

November 6, 2019

Re: Southern California Edison Company's Notice of Filing: Application for Approval of Its Energy Savings Assistance and California Alternate Rates for Energy Programs and Budgets for Program Years 2021-2026

To Whom It May Concern:

On November 4, 2019, Southern California Edison Company (SCE) filed its Application for Approval of Its Energy Savings Assistance and California Alternate Rates for Energy Programs and Budgets for Program Years 2021-2026. The CPUC has assigned Docket Number A. 19-11-004.

The enclosed notice is being published in a newspaper of general circulation in every county within SCE's service territory, and included as a bill notice provided to every SCE customer. To obtain more detailed information, you may view or download a copy of SCEs filing and supporting testimony on our website, at https://on.sce.com/2JSshWT. You may also request a printed copy of these documents from SCE at the address listed in the enclosed notice.

Very truly yours,

/s/ Lauren P. Goschke

Lauren P. Goschke

Enclosure(s)

P.O. Box 800 2244 Walnut Grove Ave. Rosemead, California 91770 (626)302-4906 Fax (626) 302-6693

中文 1-800-843-8343 | 한국어 1-800-628-3061 | Tiếng Việt 1-800-327-3031 |
Khmer / ▒ Ġ ĺ× ◂┤-800-843-1309

Para recibir una copia de esta notificación en español, escriba a: Southern California Edison Company, P.O. Box 800, 2244 Walnut Grove Avenue, Rosemead, CA 91770, Atención: Comunicaciones Corporativas. Para más detalles en español, llame al 1-800-441-2233 todos los días 8:00-20:00.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON COMPANY'S NOTICE OF APPLICATION REQUESTING TO INCREASE RATES FOR LOW-INCOME PROGRAMS FOR YEARS 2021-2026

APPLICATION No. A.19-11-004

Summary

On November 4, 2019, Southern California Edison Company (SCE) filed an application with the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) requesting approval to increase rates to fund its Energy Savings Assistance (ESA) and California Alternate Rates for Energy (CARE) programs for 2021 – 2026. These programs are part of SCE's income-qualified program (IQP) portfolio that offer income-qualified customers a variety of programs and services to help reduce their energy bills. SCE seeks budget funding approval of $578.7 million for the 2021-2026 period. This rate increase is expected to go into effect on January 1, 2021.

SCE's 2021-2026 IQP portfolio proposes to continue to provide programs that have proven successful in the past, while implementing new, innovative programs to drive deeper energy savings and reduce energy use. For instance:

- SCE's ESA Program will continue to help low-income customers conserve energy and save money by providing free or low-cost energy efficient appliances and home efficiency solutions, such as weatherization. Information on SCE's ESA Program can be found online at www.sce.com/esap.
- SCE proposes to provide in-unit and common area energy efficiency measures, including LED lighting, to multifamily properties using a third-party. SCE also proposes to offer pilots that will introduce building decarbonization measures to high energy users and in new construction of affordable housing.
- SCE proposes a workforce education and training (WE&T) program to provide technical training and employment opportunities to residents in disadvantaged communities.

The CARE and Family Rate Assistance Electric Assistance (FERA) programs help ensure electricity is available at affordable rates to qualifying low-income customers by providing a discount on electricity bills. More information on SCE's CARE and FERA Programs can be found online at www.sce.com/care.

Rate Impact of SCE's Application

If the CPUC approves SCE's application as proposed, an average non-CARE residential customer using 550 kWh per month could see a monthly bill increase of 0.16%, from a current monthly bill of $148.79 to $149.02.

The following table compares SCE's bundled average rates (the average rate for all SCE customers who receive both generation and delivery services from SCE) estimated for 2021, by customer group, to proposed bundled average rates in 2021 if SCE's application is approved by the CPUC:

SCE's 2021 IQP Program Impacts

Bundled Average Rates			
Customer Group	Current Rates (¢/kWh)	Proposed Rates (¢/kWh)	% Change over current
Residential	25.39	25.43	0.17%
Lighting - Small and Medium Power	21.56	21.59	0.13%
Large Power	14.80	14.82	0.17%
Agricultural and Pumping	16.97	16.99	0.13%
Street and Area Lighting	23.32	23.34	0.12%
Standby	11.32	11.34	0.15%
Total	21.09	21.12	0.16%

	Current ($/month)	Proposed ($/month)	Change (%)
Non-CARE Residential Bill	$ 148.79	$ 149.02	0.16%
CARE Residential Bill	$ 100.53	$ 100.69	0.16%

For More Information About SCE's Application A. 19-11-004

You may review a copy of SCE's Application (A.) 19-11-004 at SCE's corporate headquarters (2244 Walnut Grove Avenue, Rosemead, CA 91770). You may also call SCE's customer service line at 1-800-655-4555.

Customers with internet access may view and download SCE's application and related exhibits on SCE's website at https://on.sce.com/2JSshWT or by visiting **www.sce.com/applications**, typing A.19-11-004 into the Search box and clicking "Go". If you have technical issues accessing the documents through the website, please e-mail **case.admin@sce.com** for assistance (be sure to reference proceeding A.19-11-004 or "2021-2026 Low-income Application" in your e-mail).

Anyone who would like to obtain more information about the application, please write to:

Southern California Edison Company
SCE's 2021-2026 ESA & CARE Application (A.19-11-004)
P.O. Box 800
Rosemead, CA 91770
Attention: Godofredo De Vera.

In addition, a copy of this application may be reviewed at the CPUC's Central Files Office located in San Francisco, CA, by appointment. For more information, please contact the CPUC at **aljcentralfilesid@cpuc.ca.gov** or (415) 703-2045.

CPUC Process

This Application will be assigned to an Administrative Law Judge (Judge) who will determine how to receive evidence and other related documents, necessary for the CPUC to establish a record upon which to base its decision. Evidentiary Hearings (EHs) may be held where parties of record will present their testimony and may be subject to cross-examination by other parties. These EHs are open to the public, but only those who are parties of record can participate.

After considering all proposals and evidence presented during the formal hearing process, the Judge will issue a proposed decision which may adopt SCE's proposal, modify it or deny it. Any CPUC Commissioner may sponsor an alternate decision. The proposed decision, and any alternate decisions, will be discussed and voted upon at a scheduled CPUC Voting Meeting.

The Public Advocates Office (CalPA) may review this application on behalf of SCE's ratepayers. CalPA is the independent consumer advocate within the CPUC with a legislative mandate to represent investor-owned utility customers to obtain the lowest possible rate for service consistent with reliable and safe service levels. CalPA has a multi-disciplinary staff with expertise in economics, finance, accounting, and engineering. For more information about CalPA, please call (415) 703-1584, e-mail PublicAdvocatesOffice@cpuc.ca.gov or visit CalPA's website at **www.publicadvocates.cpuc.ca.gov.**

Stay Informed

If you would like to follow this proceeding, or any other issue before the CPUC, you may use the CPUC's free subscription service. Sign up at: **http://subscribecpuc.cpuc.ca.gov/.**

If you would like to learn how you can participate in these proceedings, provide public comments, or if you have questions about any CPUC processes, you may access the CPUC's Public Advisor's Office (PAO) webpage at **www.cpuc.ca.gov/pao/**. You may also contact the PAO:

Phone: 1-866-849-8390 (toll-free) or 1-415-703-2074
TTY: 1-866-836-7825 (toll-free) or 1-415-703-5282

Or write to: CPUC
Public Advisor's Office

505 Van Ness Avenue
San Francisco, CA 94102

Email: **public.advisor@cpuc.ca.gov**

Please reference **SCE's 2021-2026 Low-income Application, A.19-11-004** in any communications with the CPUC regarding this matter. All public comments will become part of the public correspondence file for this proceeding and made available for review to the assigned Judges, Commissioners, and appropriate CPUC staff.

Attachment II.C.6.
Mgrs. Memo 11/21/19

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON®
Energy for What's Ahead®

Russell A. Archer
Senior Attorney
Russell.Archer@sce.com

November 7, 2019

Re: Southern California Edison Company's Notice of Filing: Amended Application For Authority To Increase Its Authorized Revenues For Electric Service In 2021, Among Other Things, And To Reflect That Increase In Rates (A.19-08-013)

To Whom It May Concern:

On November 7, 2019, Southern California Edison Company (SCE) filed its Amended Application For Authority To Increase Its Authorized Revenues For Electric Service In 2021, Among Other Things, And To Reflect That Increase In Rates with the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC).

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

Very truly yours,

/s/ Russell A. Archer

Russell A. Archer

Enclosure

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

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

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON COMPANY (SCE)
NOTICE OF FILING OF AMENDED GENERAL RATE CASE APPLICATION
(A.) 19-08-013

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT SCE'S REQUESTED RATE INCREASE

On August 30, 2019, Southern California Edison Company (SCE) filed a General Rate Case (GRC) application with the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) requesting authority to increase revenues. On November 7, 2019, SCE filed an amended GRC application to make a few relatively minor adjustments to its original Application requesting to increase its revenues for 2021 to 2023 as follows:

- 2021: $1.319 billion (12.9% increase over total present rates)
- 2022: Additional $385 million (3.4%)
- 2023: Additional $538 million (4.7%)
- TOTAL: Cumulative $2.242 billion (7.5%) revenue increase per year over 3 years[1]

Every three years, SCE is required to file a GRC application in which the CPUC sets annual revenue levels. Annual revenue is the total amount of money a utility collects through rates in a given year, for specific purposes. Included in annual revenue is base rates revenue, which SCE seeks in this proceeding. Base rates pay for the costs of owning and operating electric distribution and generation facilities (excluding fuel and purchased power-related costs).

In this GRC, SCE seeks approval to recover approximately $87 million in revenue. This revenue will be recorded in non-fire-related memorandum accounts.

SCE also seeks approval to recover costs recorded in the Fire Mitigation Memorandum Accounts. Because 2019 and 2020 recorded costs in the Fire Mitigation Memorandum Accounts are not yet known, SCE will separately notify customers upon receipt of that information.

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[1] The percentage increases represent the average increase. Individual customers may see lower or higher bill increases due to their individual energy consumption.

WHAT THIS PROPOSED GRC APPLICATION MEANS TO YOU

If the CPUC approves SCE's request, CARE residential customers and non-CARE residential customers[2] who use the system-wide average of 550 kWh per month will see an average increase of about $9.77 (or 13.1%) and $14.48 (or 13.1%), respectively, in each monthly bill in 2021. In 2022, CARE residential customers and non-CARE residential customers will see an average monthly increase of about $2.90 (or 3.9%) and $4.30 (or 3.9%), respectively. And, in 2023, CARE residential and non-CARE residential customers will see an average monthly increase of about $4.00 (or 5.3%) and $5.93 (or 5.3%), respectively. The dollar amounts and percentages shown above do not necessarily reflect the exact changes you may see in your bill. Changes in individual bills will depend on how much energy each customer uses.

The table below shows the proposed rate increase by customer group, based on the most recent method approved by the CPUC.

2021 Proposed Rate Increase by Customer Group

Bundled Average Rates (¢/kWh)	System Revenues ($000)				Bundled Service (cents/kWh)			
Customer Group	Current Revenues ($000) [1]	Proposed Revenues ($000) [1]	2018 GRC Proposed	% Change over Current	Current Rates	Proposed Rates	Proposed Rate Increase	% Rate Increase
Residential	4,316,794	4,981,931	665,137	15.4%	18.1	20.7	2.6	14.1%
Lighting - Small and Medium Power	3,511,599	3,939,038	427,439	12.2%	17.3	19.2	1.9	10.9%
Large Power	1,582,601	1,744,402	161,801	10.2%	12.4	13.5	1.1	8.7%
Agricultural and Pumping	391,119	433,930	42,811	10.9%	13.7	15.1	1.4	10.2%
Street and Area Lighting	111,525	115,058	3,533	3.2%	25.5	26.2	0.7	2.8%
Standby	287,976	306,692	18,716	6.5%	10.2	10.8	0.6	5.8%
Total	**10,201,615**	**11,521,051**	**1,319,436**	**12.9%**	**16.3**	**18.2**	**1.9**	**11.8%**

[1] Current July 26, 2019 Rates with 2021 sales forecast

THE KEY REASONS FOR SCE'S PROPOSED INCREASE

The primary reasons for the requested revenue increases are:

1. Reducing the risk from wildfires to keep the electric grid safe for the public and for SCE workers;
2. Reinforcing grid reliability and grid resiliency in case of an emergency; and
3. Improving customer service and communication, integrating distributed energy resources, and offering customers more choices to meet their needs.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ABOUT SCE'S APPLICATION

You may review a copy of SCE's amended application and related exhibits at SCE's corporate headquarters: 2244 Walnut Grove Avenue, Rosemead, CA 91770.

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[2] The California Alternate Rates for Energy (CARE) program provides a discount of about 30% on monthly electric bills if someone in your household participates in at least one eligible public assistance program or meets certain income criteria. The Family Electric Rate Assistance Program provides an 18% discount for qualified households with three or more people. See www.sce.com/careandfera for eligibility and details.

Customers with internet access may view and download SCE's amended application and related exhibits on SCE's website. To access, please follow these steps:

1. Go to www.sce.com/applications;
2. Scroll down to "SCE 2021 GRC" and click on the link;
3. The 2021 GRC amended application and testimony are presented in Adobe Acrobat (pdf) format and can be viewed online, printed, or saved to your hard drive.

If you have technical issues accessing the documents through the website, please e-mail case.admin@sce.com for assistance (be sure to reference proceeding A.19-08-013 in your e-mail).

For those who would like to obtain more information from SCE about this application, please direct your correspondence to:

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

In addition, a copy of this amended application may be reviewed at the CPUC's Central Files Office, located in San Francisco, CA, by appointment. For more information, please contact them at aljcentralfilesid@cpuc.ca.gov or (415) 703-2045.

CPUC PROCESS

This amended application will be assigned to an Administrative Law Judge (Judge) who will determine how to receive evidence and other related documents necessary for the CPUC to establish a record upon which to base its decision. Evidentiary Hearings (EH) may be held where parties of record will present their testimony and may be subject to cross-examination by other parties. These EHs are open to the public, but only those who are parties of record can participate.

After considering all proposals and evidence presented during the formal hearing process, the assigned Judge will issue a proposed decision which may adopt SCE's application as proposed, modify it, or deny it. Any CPUC Commissioner may sponsor an alternate decision.
The proposed decision, and any alternate decisions, will be discussed and voted upon at a scheduled CPUC Voting Meeting.

The California Public Advocates Office (CalPA) may review this application on behalf of SCE's customers. CalPA is the independent consumer advocate within the CPUC with a legislative mandate to represent investor-owned utility customers to obtain the lowest possible rate for service consistent with reliable and safe service levels. CalPA has a multi-disciplinary staff with expertise in economics, finance, accounting, and engineering. For more information about CalPA, please call (415) 703-1584, e-mail PublicAdvocatesOffice@cpuc.ca.gov or visit CalPA's website at **http://www.publicadvocates.cpuc.ca.gov/**.

STAY INFORMED

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Phone: 1-866-849-8390 (toll-free) or 1-415-703-2074
TTY: 1-866-836-7825 (toll-free) or 1-415-703-5282

Or write to: CPUC
Public Advisor's Office
505 Van Ness Avenue
San Francisco, CA 94102
Email: **public.advisor@cpuc.ca.gov**

Please reference **Southern California Edison GRC Application No. A.19-08-013** in any communications you have with the CPUC regarding this matter. All public comments will become part of the public correspondence file for this proceeding and be made available for review to the assigned Judge, the Commissioners, and appropriate CPUC staff.

Attachment II. D
Mgrs. Memo 11/21/19

Memorandum

DATE: November 18, 2019

TO: Member Agencies – MWDOC Divisions Two & Three

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

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

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

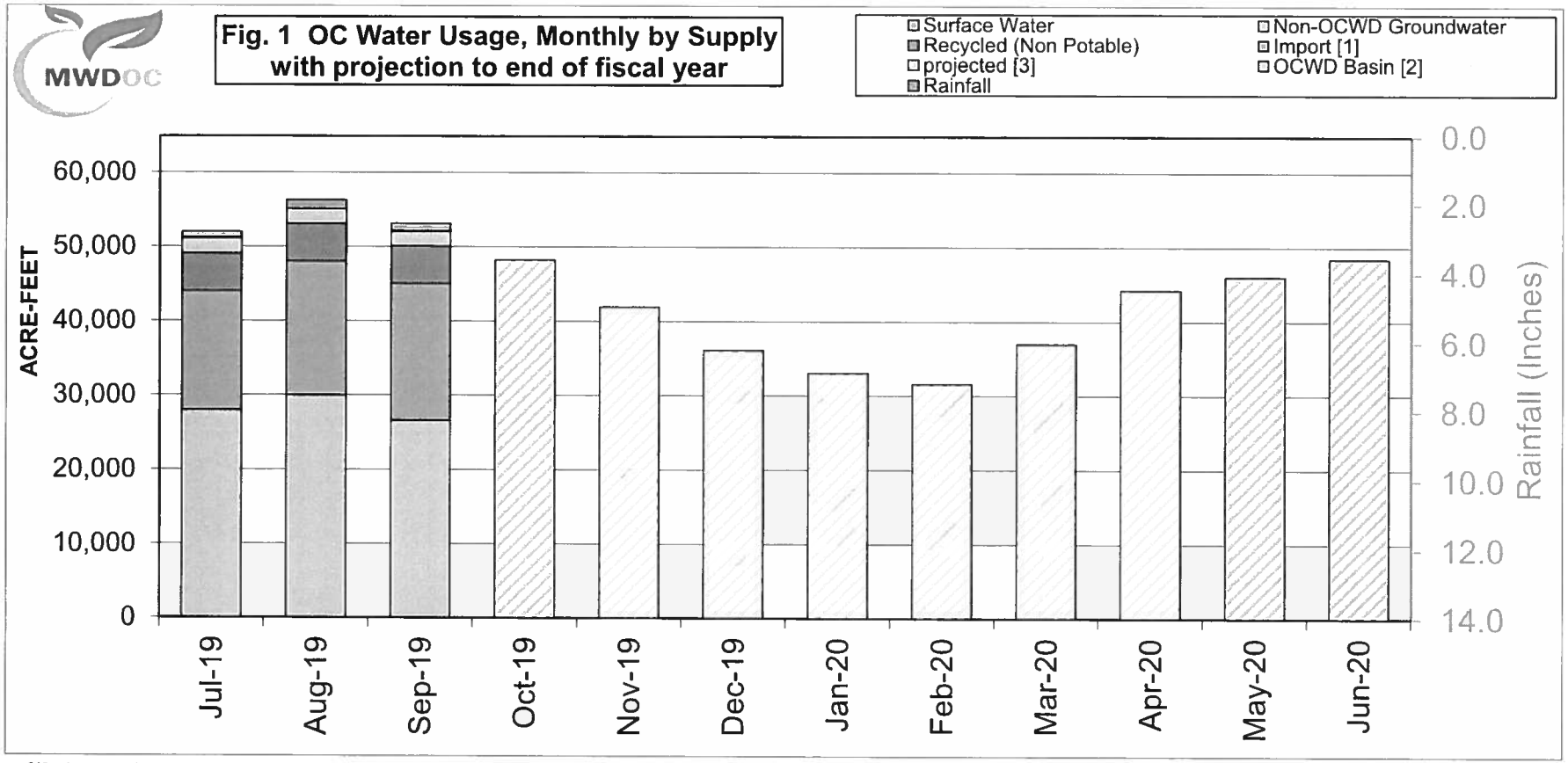
- OC Water Usage, Monthly by Supply ***OCWD Groundwater was the main supply in September.***
- OC Water Usage, Monthly, Comparison to Previous Years Water usage in ***September 2019 was above average compared to the last 5 years***. A slight increase in overall water usage is projected compared to Fiscal Year (FY) 2018-19. It has been 31 months since all mandatory water restrictions were lifted by the California State Water Resources Control Board.
- Historical OC Water Consumption Orange County M & I water consumption is estimated to be ***528,000 acre-feet (AF) in FY 2019-20*** *(this includes ~15 thousand acre-feet of agricultural usage and non-retail water agency usage)*. This is about ***12,000 AF more than FY 2018-19*** and is about ***12,000 AF less than FY 2017-18***. Water usage per person is projected to be slightly higher in ***FY 2018-19 for Orange County at 142 gallons per day*** (This includes recycled water). Although OC population has increased 20% over the past two decades, water usage has not increased, on average. A long-term decrease in per-capita water usage is attributed mostly to Water Use Efficiency (water conservation) efforts. ***O.C. Water Usage for the last four Fiscal Years is the lowest since the 1982-83 Fiscal Year*** (FY 1982-83 was the third wettest year on record).

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

- Orange County's accumulated rainfall through ***October*** was below average for this period. Water year to date rainfall in Orange County is ***0.03 inches***, which is ***4% of normal.***

- Northern California accumulated precipitation through ***October*** was ***10% of normal for this period***. Water Year 2018 was 28% of normal while water year 2017 was 434% of normal. The ***Northern California snowpack*** was ***172% of normal*** as of April 1st. ***Through October, 2.06%*** of California is experiencing ***moderate drought conditions*** while 17.74% of the state is experiencing abnormally dry conditions. The State Water Project Contractors Table A Allocation was increased to 75% in June 2019.

- Colorado River Basin accumulated precipitation through ***late October was 59% of normal*** for this period. The ***Upper Colorado Basin snowpack was 128% of normal*** as of April 15th. ***Lake Mead and Lake Powell*** combined have about ***65% of their average storage volume*** for this time of year and are at ***46.5% of their total capacity***. If Lake Mead's ***level falls below a "trigger" limit 1,075 ft. at the end of a calendar year***, then a shortage will be declared by the US Bureau of Reclamation (USBR), impacting Colorado River water deliveries to the Lower Basin states. As of late August, Lake Mead levels were ***8.00' above the "trigger" limit***. The USBR predicts that the start of 2019 will not hit the "trigger" level but there is ***a 0% chance that the trigger level will be hit in 2020 and a 4% chance in 2021.***

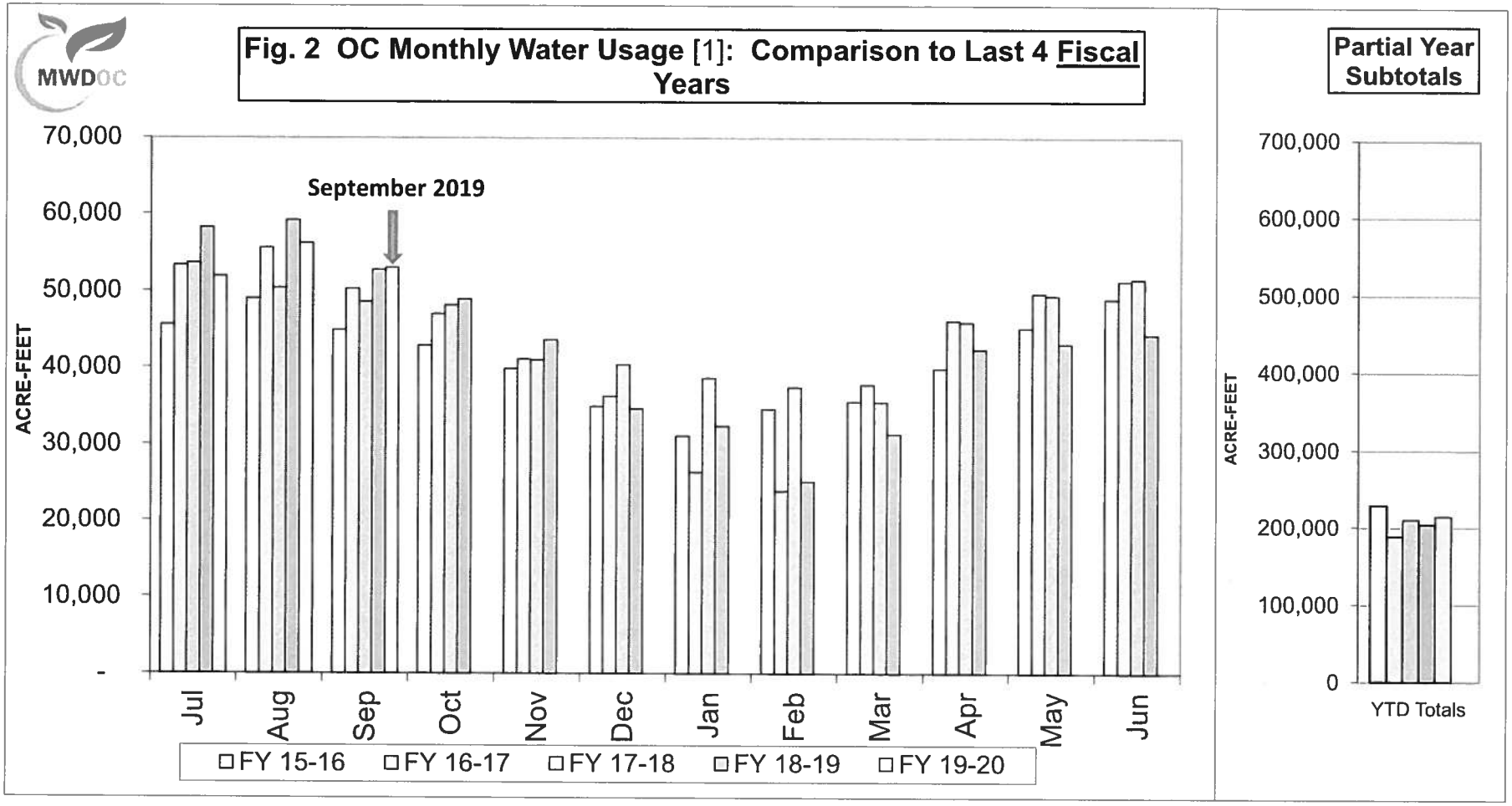


[1] Imported water for consumptive use. Includes "In-Lieu" deliveries and CUP water extraction. Excludes "Direct Replenishment" deliveries of spreading water and deliveries into Irvine Lake.

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

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

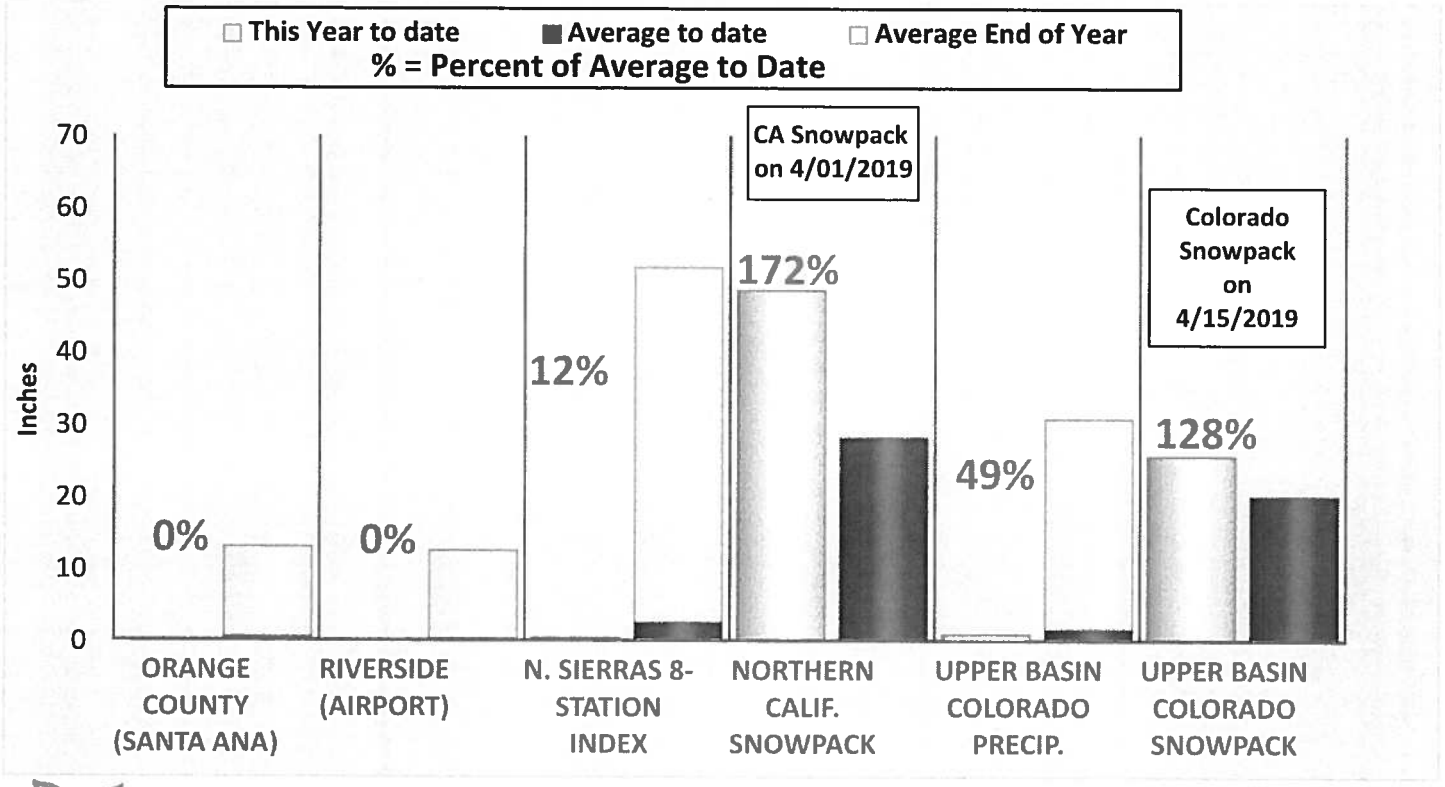
[4] Total water usage includes IRWD groundwater agricultural use and usage by non-retail water agencies.



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

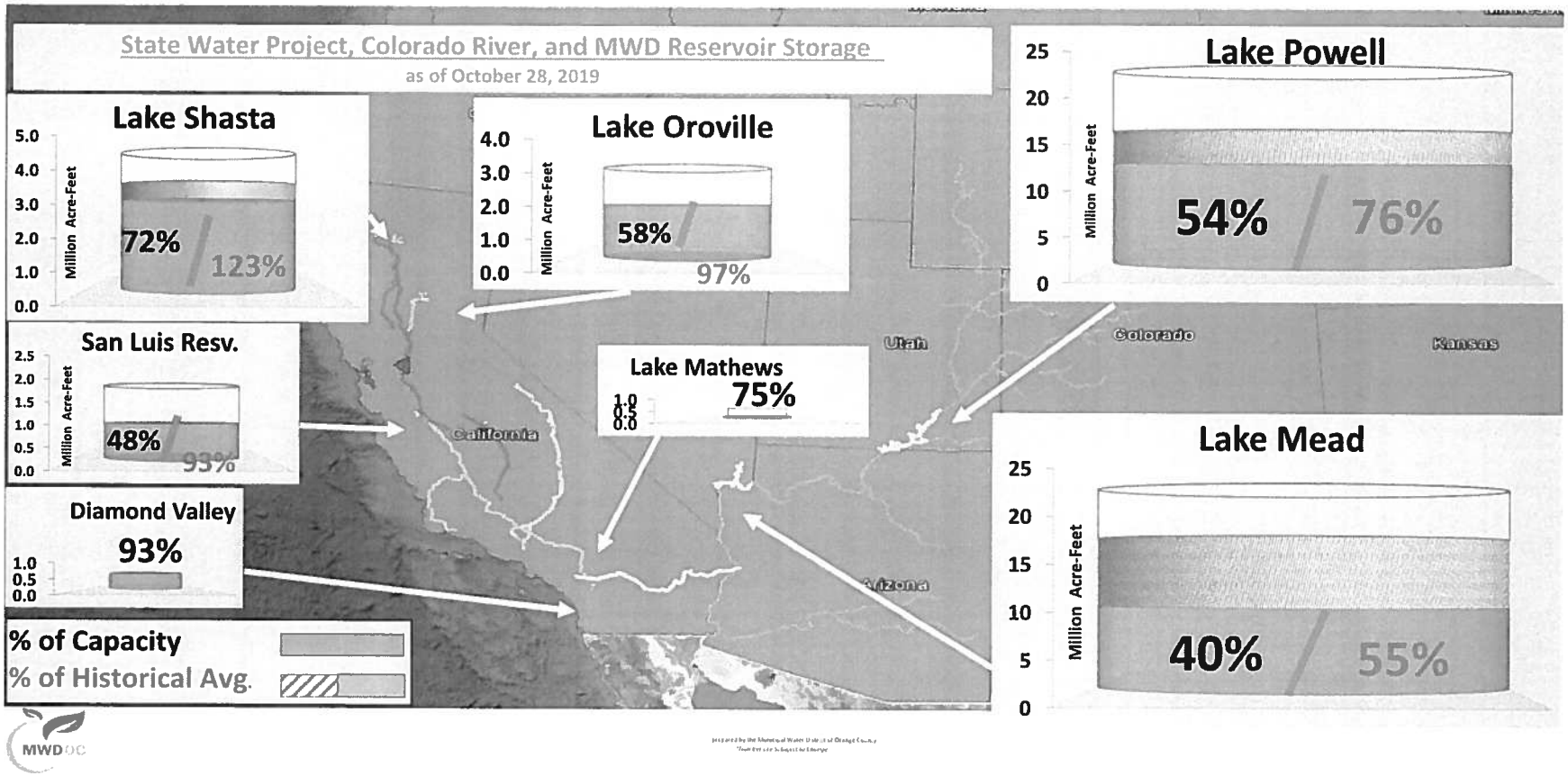
Accumulated Precipitation

for the *Oct.-Sep.* water year, through Late October 2019

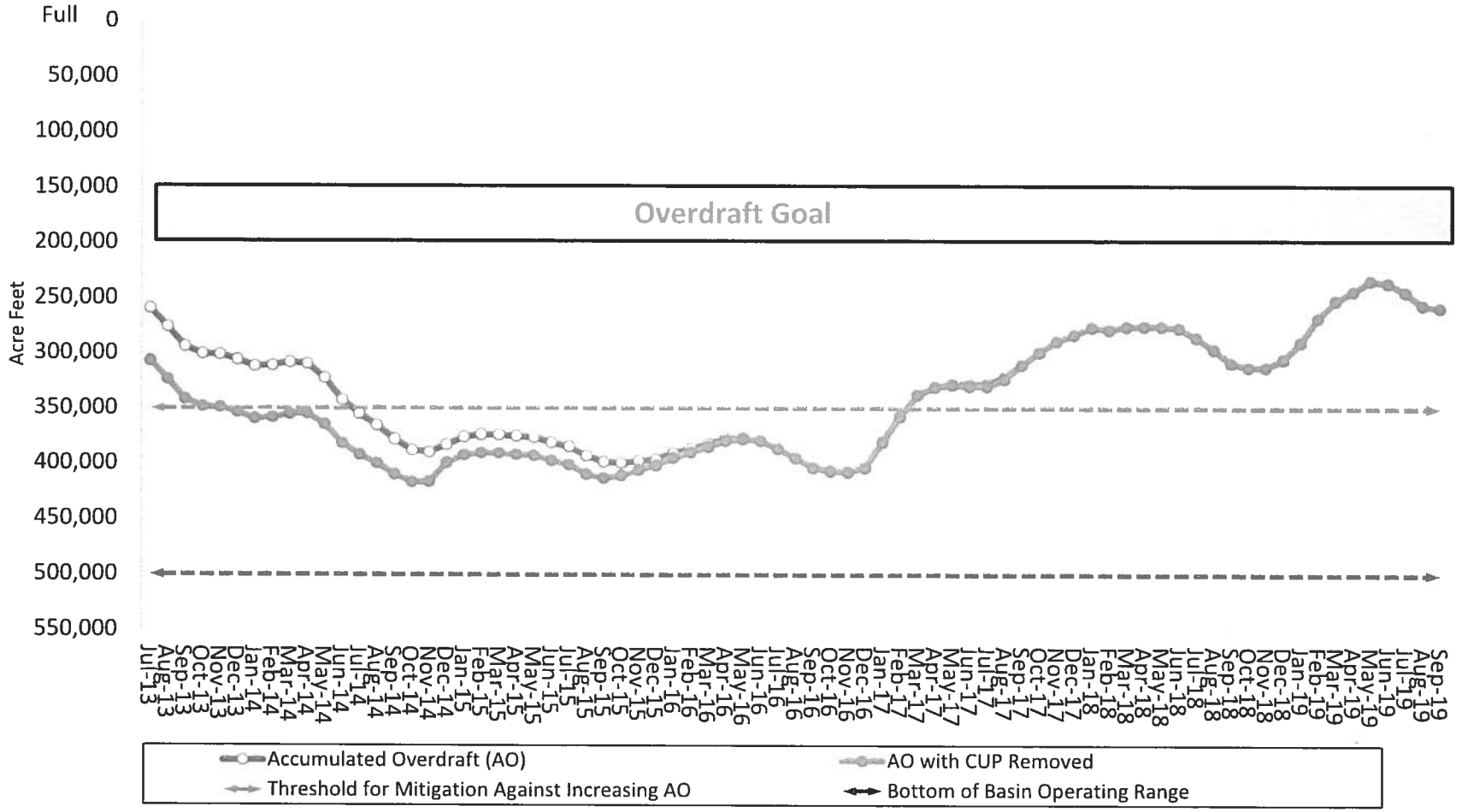


MWDOC

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


State Water Project, Colorado River, and MWD Reservoir Storage
as of October 28, 2019
Lake Shasta
Million Acre-Feet
5.0
4.0
3.0
2.0
1.0
0.0
72%
123%
Lake Oroville
Million Acre-Feet
4.0
3.0
2.0
1.0
0.0
58%
97%
Lake Powell
Million Acre-Feet
25
20
15
10
5
0
54%
76%
San Luis Resv.
Million Acre-Feet
2.5
2.0
1.5
1.0
0.5
0.0
48%
93%
Lake Mathews
1.0
0.5
0.0
75%
Diamond Valley
1.0
0.5
0.0
93%
Lake Mead
Million Acre-Feet
25
20
15
10
5
0
40%
55%
% of Capacity
% of Historical Avg.
Utah
Colorado
Kansas
California
Arizona
MWDOC

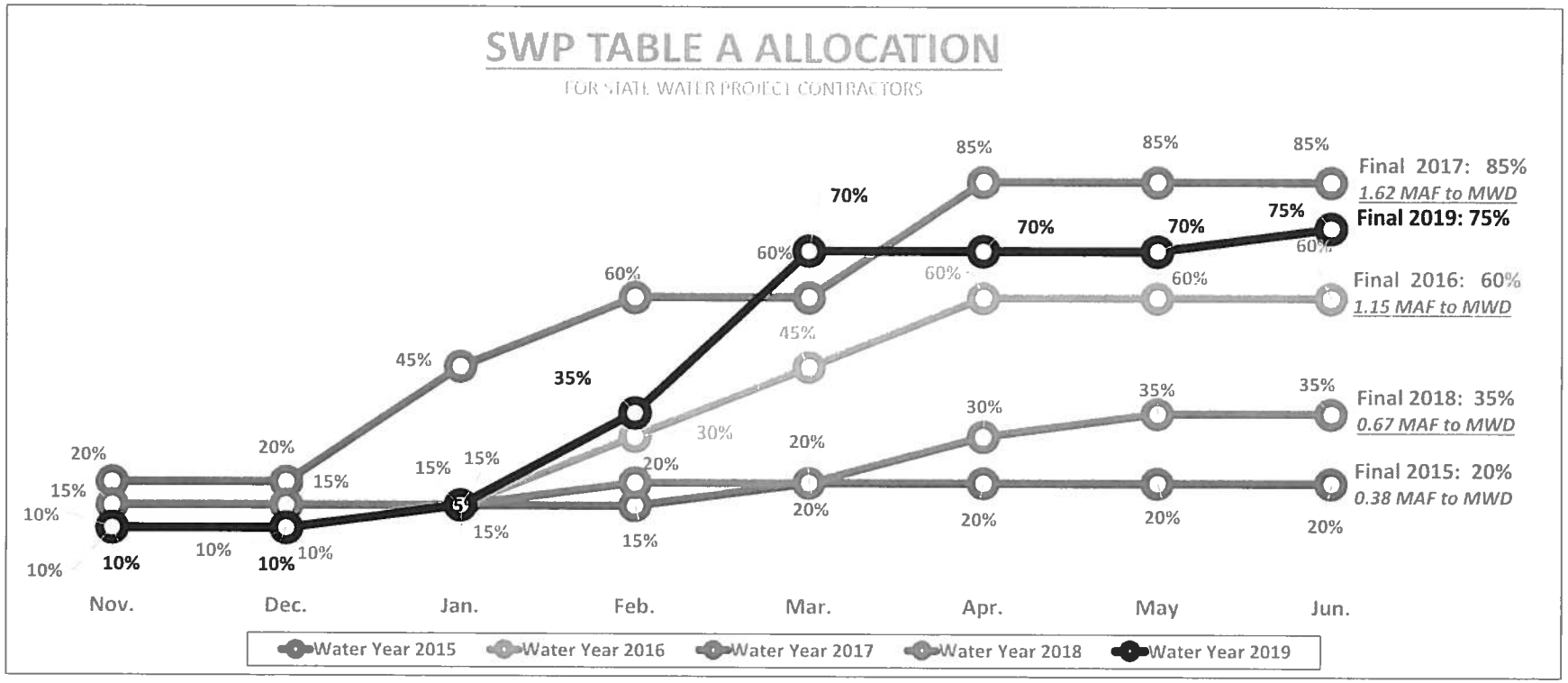
Accumulated Overdraft of the OCWD Groundwater Basin as of September 2019

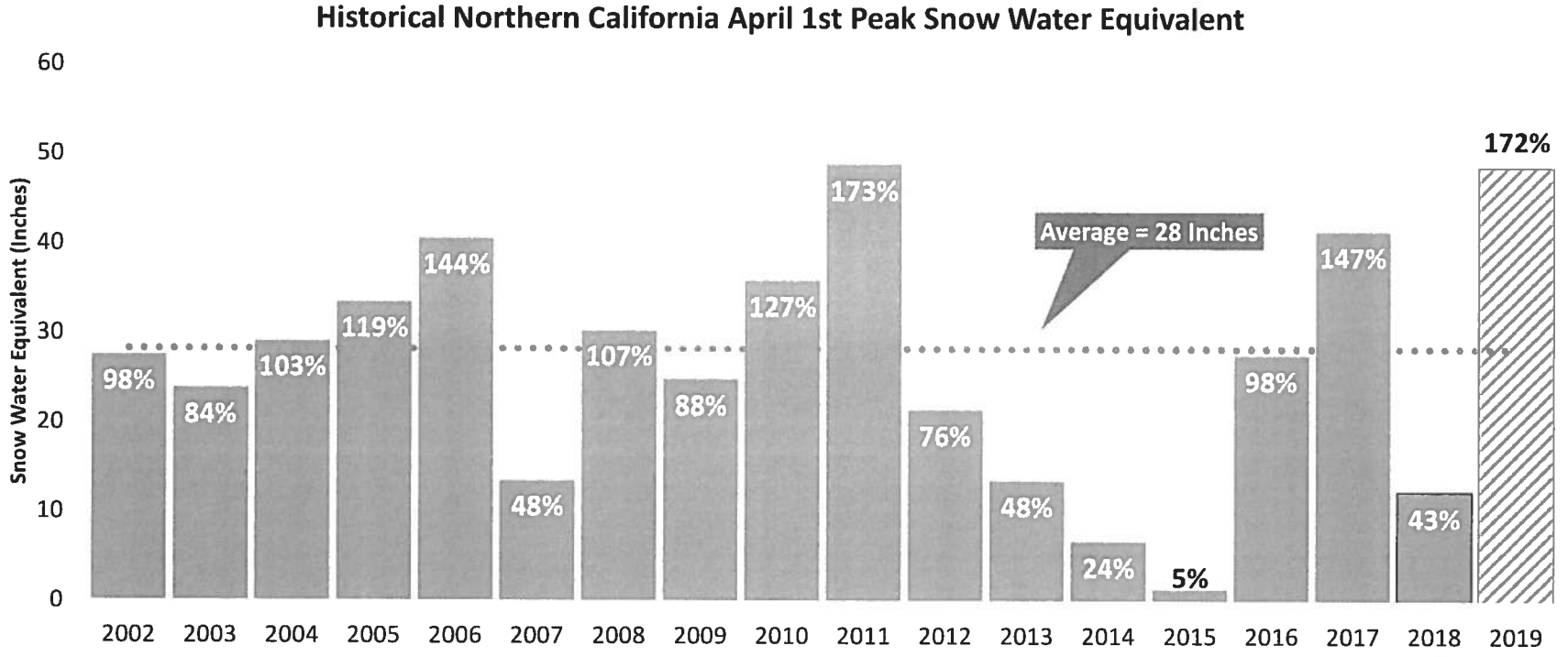


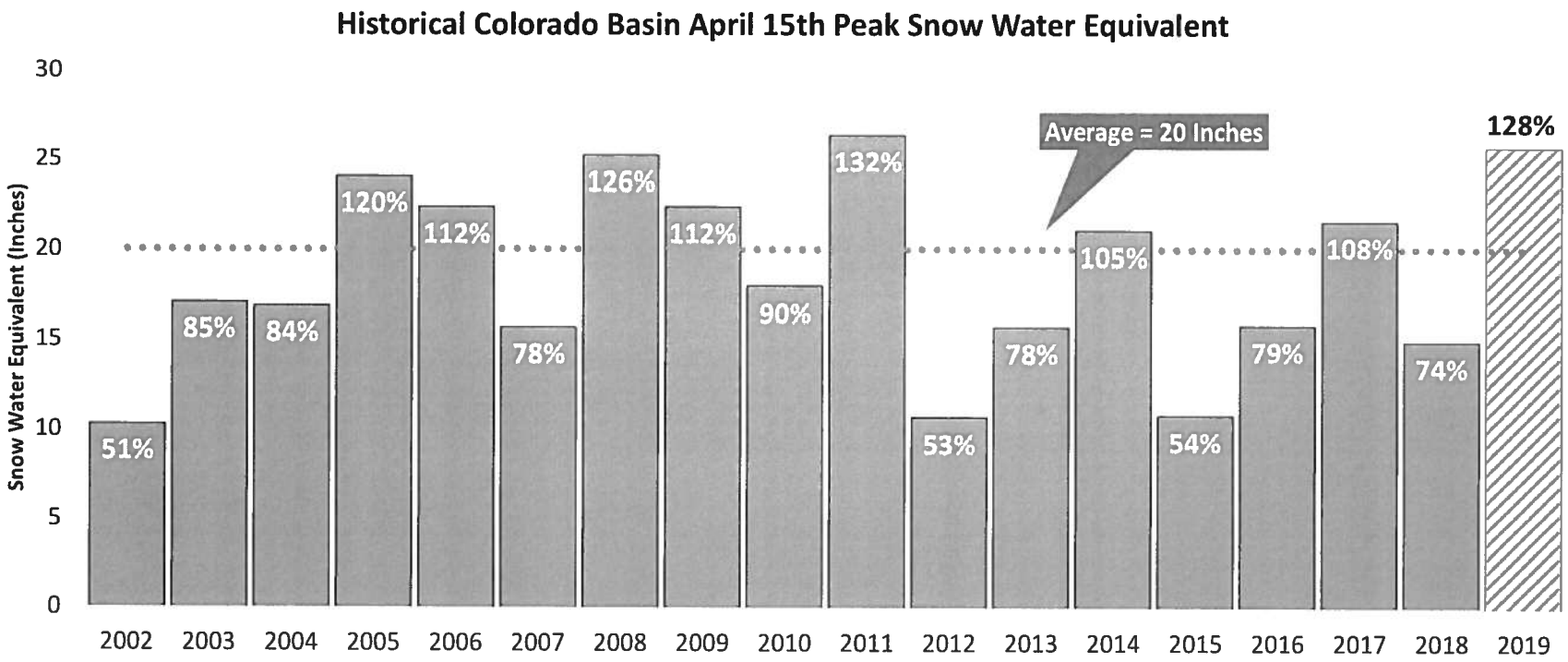
	Jul-18	Aug-18	Sep-18	Oct-18	Nov-18	Dec-18	Jan-19	Feb-19	Mar-19	Apr-19	May-19	Jun-19
AO (AF)	285,494	296,106	308,748	312,758	312,782	305,367	289,860	267,879	251,876	243,604	234,048	236,005
AO w/CUP removed (AF)	285,494	296,106	308,748	312,758	312,782	305,367	289,860	267,879	251,876	243,604	234,048	236,005
	Jul-19	Aug-19	Sep-19	Oct-19	Nov-19	Dec-19	Jan-20	Feb-20	Mar-20	Apr-20	May-20	Jun-20
AO (AF)	244,057	256,239	258,445									
AO w/CUP removed (AF)	244,057	256,239	258,445									

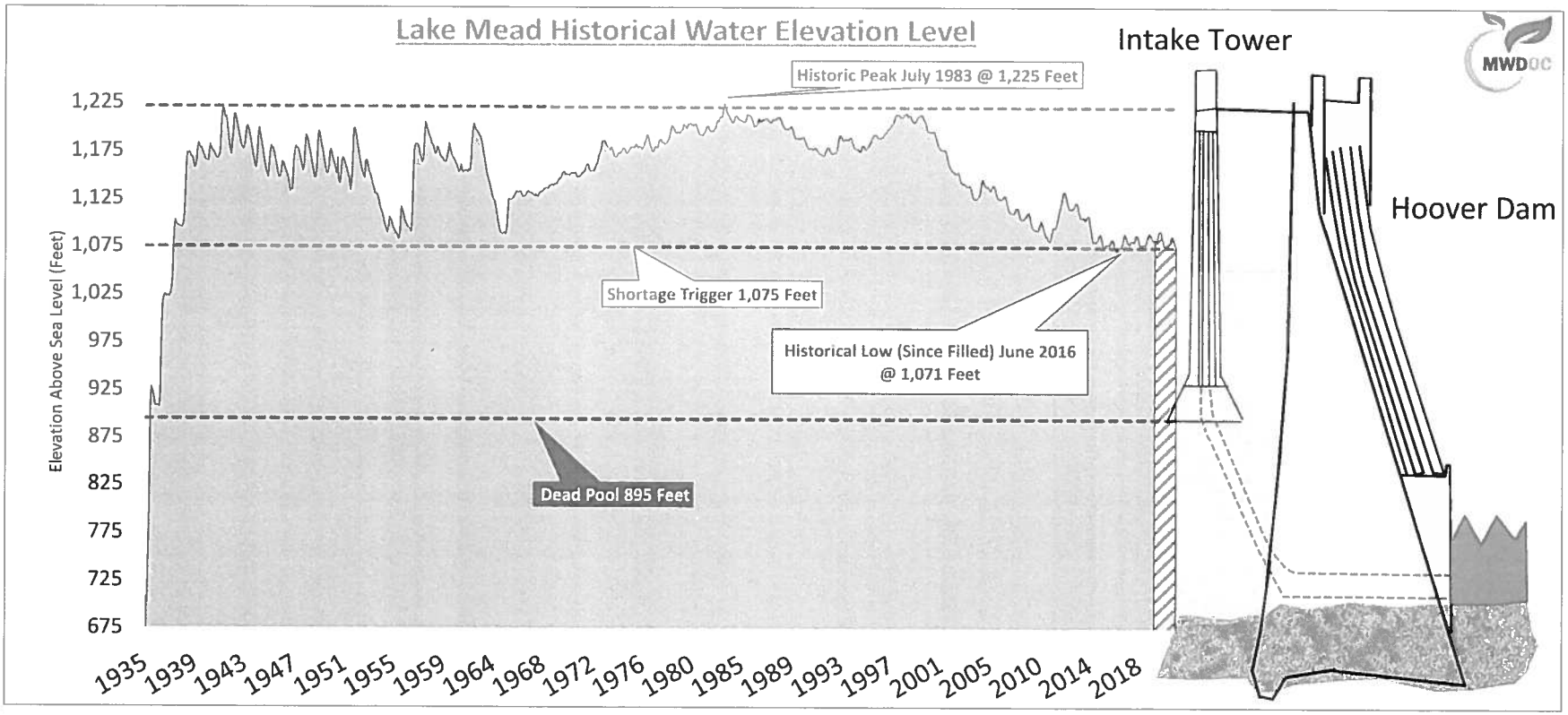
MWDOC

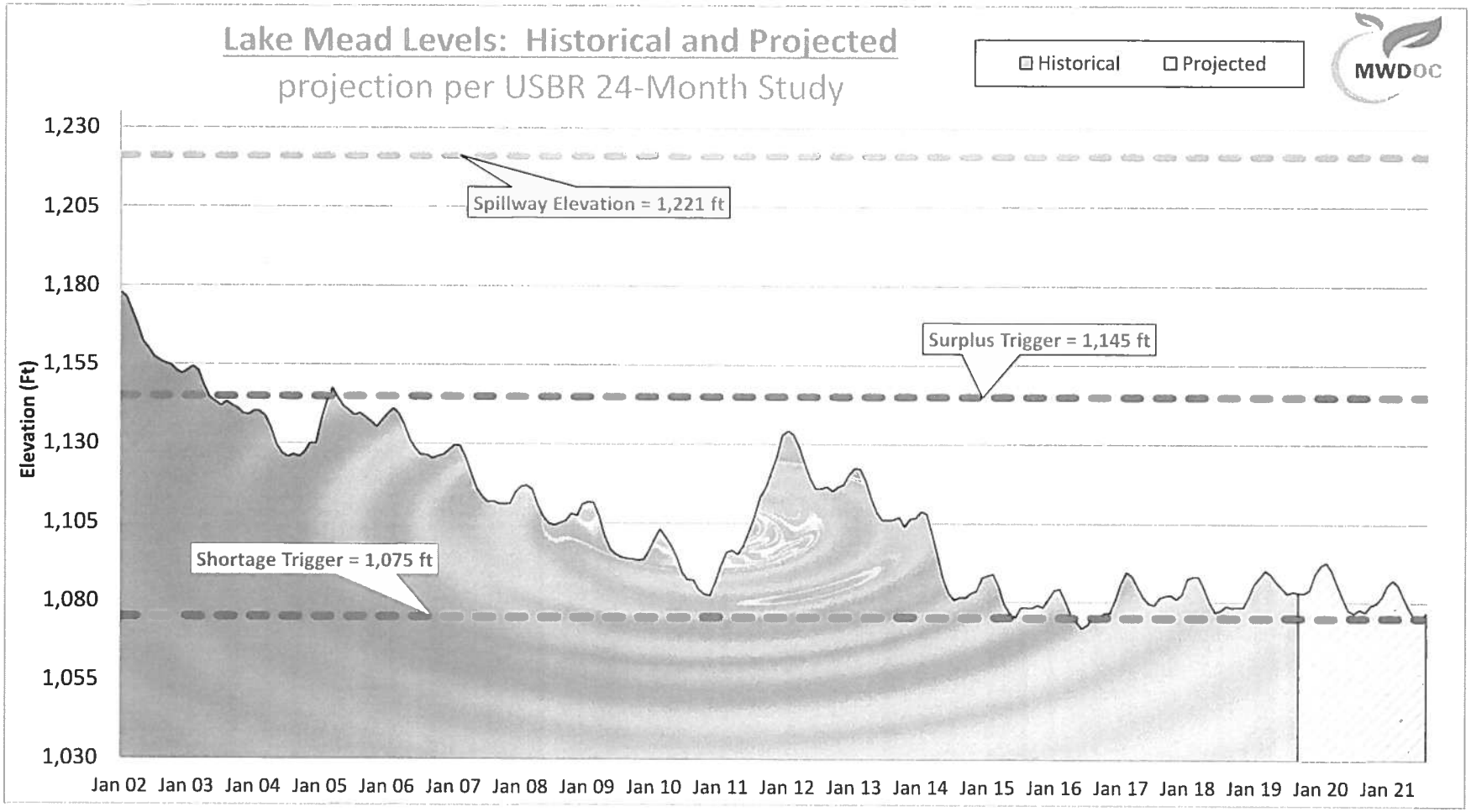
Source of data = OCWD monthly Water Resources Report in Board meeting packet

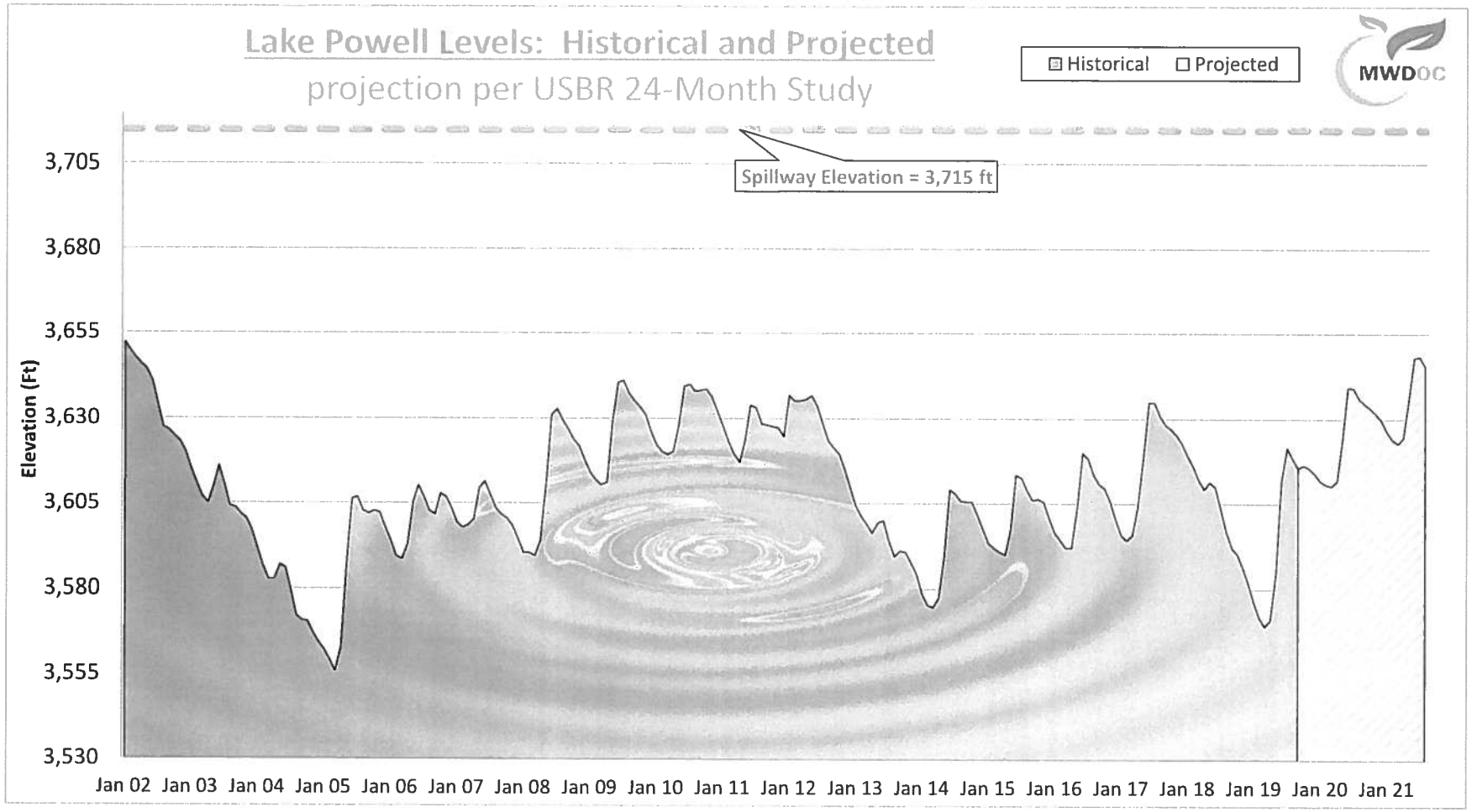

SWP TABLE A ALLOCATION
FOR STATE WATER PROJECT CONTRACTORS
Final 2017: 85%
1.62 MAF to MWD
Final 2019: 75%
Final 2016: 60%
1.15 MAF to MWD
Final 2018: 35%
0.67 MAF to MWD
Final 2015: 20%
0.38 MAF to MWD
Nov.
Dec.
Jan.
Feb.
Mar.
Apr.
May
Jun.
Water Year 2015
Water Year 2016
Water Year 2017
Water Year 2018
Water Year 2019


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


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


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


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


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

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

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

FOR THE CITIES OF ANAHEIM, FULLERTON, GARDEN GROVE, HUNTINGTON BEACH, LA HABRA, NORTH TUSTIN, PLACENTIA, ORANGE, SANTA ANA, TUSTIN, WESTMINSTER, AND YORBA LINDA OF ORANGE COUNTY

Between June 14, 2017 and October 31, 2019, the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) confirmed the presence of the causative bacterial agent of the citrus disease huanglongbing (HLB) in citrus tree tissue collected from the cities of Anaheim, Fullerton, Garden Grove, Huntington Beach, La Habra, North Tustin, Placentia, Orange, Santa Ana, Tustin, Westminster, and Yorba Linda, in Orange County.

HLB is a devastating disease of citrus and is spread through feeding action by populations of the Asian citrus psyllid (ACP), *Diaphorina citri* Kuwayama. In order to determine the extent of the infestation, and to define an appropriate response area, additional surveys took place for several days over a one quarter-square mile area, centered on the detection sites. Based on the results of the surveys, implementation of the CDFA's ACP and HLB emergency response strategies are necessary for eradication and control. Notice of Treatment is valid until October 31, 2020, which is the amount of time necessary to determine that the treatment was successful.

HLB is considered the most devastating disease of citrus in the world. In the United States, HLB's unchecked spread in Florida starting in 2006 resulted in devastating impacts on the environment and economy. Symptoms of HLB include yellow shoots with mottling and chlorosis of the leaves, misshapen fruit, fruit that does not fully color, and fruit that has a very bitter taste, which makes it unfit for human consumption. These symptoms often do not appear until two years after infection, making this particular disease difficult to contain and suppress. The bacterium that causes the disease, namely *Candidatus* Liberibacter asiaticus, blocks the flow of nutrients within the tree, causing the tree to starve to death. There is no cure, and trees infected with the disease will die two to five years after infection. The undesirable symptoms of HLB-infected trees result in the trees' loss of commercial and aesthetic value while they remain hosts for spreading HLB to ACP and other plants. These effects would be catastrophic to California's natural environment, agriculture, and economy. For example, the effect of HLB's establishment in Florida resulted in a citrus industry loss of $7 billion. Similar consequences could be expected in California, where the citrus industry is valued at $7.1 billion.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Public Notification:

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

residents' questions and concerns.

Residents shall be notified in writing at least 48 hours in advance of any treatment in accordance with the Food and Agricultural Code section 5771-5779 and 5421-5436. For any questions related to this program, please contact the CDFA toll-free telephone number at 800-491-1899 for assistance. This telephone number is also listed on all treatment notices. Treatment information is posted at http://cdfa.ca.gov/plant/acp/treatment_maps.html.

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

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

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

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

Attachments

FINDINGS OF AN EMERGENCY
FOR
ASIAN CITRUS PSYLLID / HUANGLONGBING
Anaheim, Fullerton, Garden Grove, Huntington Beach, La Habra, North Tustin, Placentia, Orange, Santa Ana, Tustin, Westminster, and Yorba Linda, Orange County
Program AM-1484

Between June 14, 2017 and October 31, 2019, the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) confirmed the presence of the causative bacterial agent of the citrus disease huanglongbing (HLB) from citrus tree tissue collected in the cities of Anaheim, Fullerton, Garden Grove, Huntington Beach, La Habra, North Tustin, Orange, Santa Ana, Tustin, Westminster, and Yorba Linda, in Orange County. HLB is a devastating disease of citrus and is spread through feeding action by populations of the Asian citrus psyllid (ACP), *Diaphorina citri* Kuwayama.

In order to determine the extent of the infestation in Anaheim, Fullerton, Garden Grove, Huntington Beach, La Habra, North Tustin, Orange, Santa Ana, Tustin, Westminster, and Yorba Linda, in Orange County, and to define an appropriate response area, an additional survey took place for several days over a one quarter-square mile area, centered on the following detections: June 14, 2017, Fullerton; May 25, 2018, Yorba Linda; July 3, 2019, La Habra; July 15, 2019, Westminster; July 19, 2019, North Tustin; July 31, 2019, Huntington Beach; August 7, 2019, Tustin; September 20, 2019, Placentia; October 17, 2019, Orange, and Santa Ana; October 31, 2019, Anaheim. Based on this survey, and findings and recommendations from California's HLB Task Force the Primary State Entomologist, the Primary State Plant Pathologist, USDA experts on HLB and ACP, and County Agricultural Commissioner representatives who are knowledgeable on HLB and ACP, I have determined that HLB poses a statewide imminent danger to the environment and economy.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sensitive Areas

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

Work Plan

The proposed treatment area encompasses those portions of Orange County which fall within a 400-meters radius area around the property on which HLB has been detected, and any subsequent detection sites within the treatment area boundaries. Notice of Treatment is valid until October 31, 2020, which is the amount of time necessary to determine that the treatment was successful. A map of the treatment area boundaries is attached. The work plan consists of the following elements:

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

Public Information

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

Findings

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

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

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

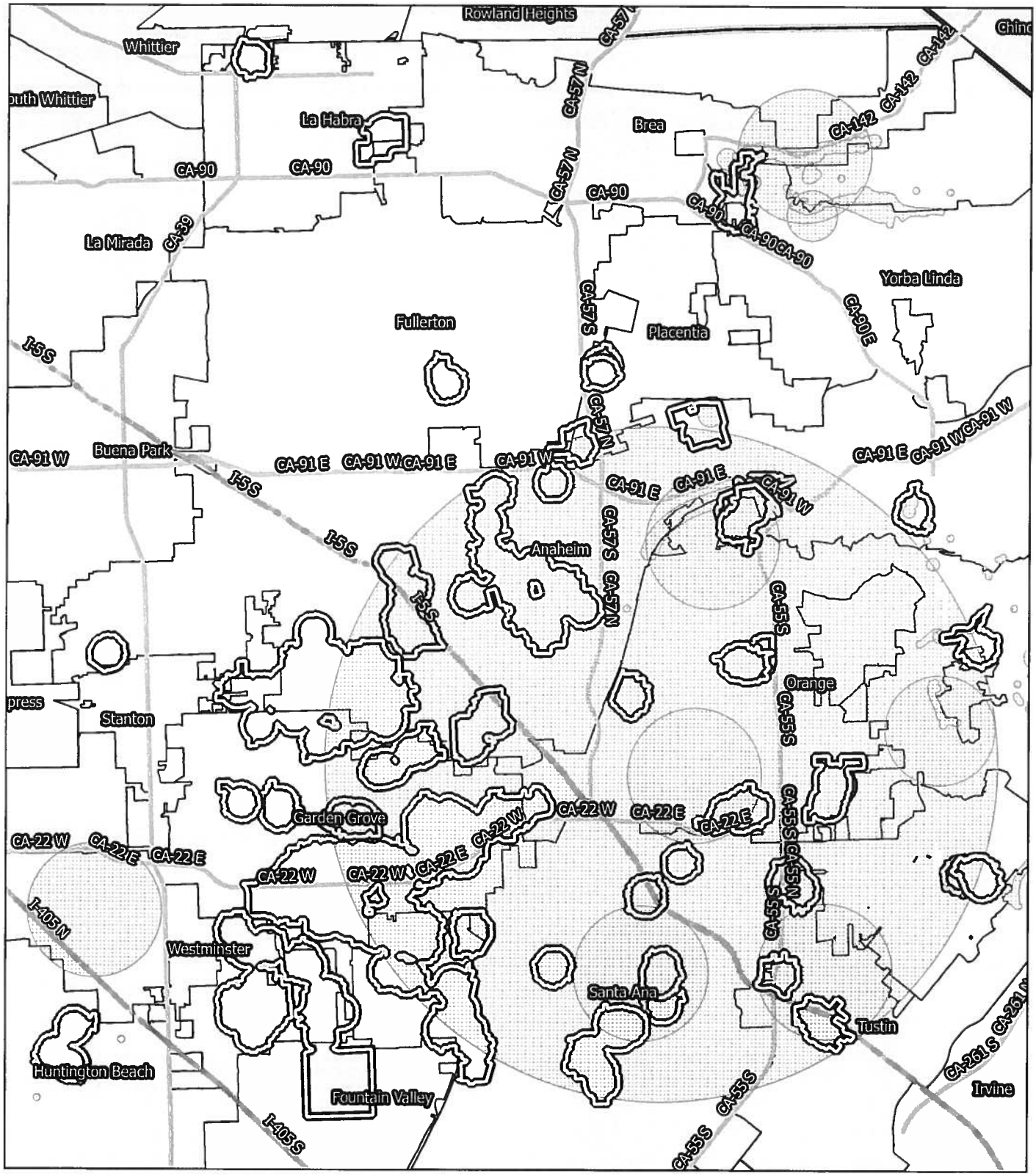
Jennifer Moffitt, for

Karen Ross, Secretary

11/12/19

Date

Huanglongbing Program
Anaheim, Fullerton, Garden Grove, Huntington Beach, La Habra, North Tustin, Orange, Placentia, Santa Ana, Tustin, Westminster, Yorba Linda, Orange County Amendment
2019



Asian Citrus Psyllid/ Huanglongbing Work Plan
December 2018

I. Trapping and Visual Survey

A. Urban and Rural Residential Detection Trapping and Visual Survey

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

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

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

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

1. Response to the collection one or more ACP

a. Trapping

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

b. Visual Survey

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

C. Commercial Grove Trapping

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

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

D. Transect Survey

If high or scattered ACP populations are found in the initial inspections, a transect survey may be implemented to rapidly determine the extent of the infestation. This involves

inspecting a minimum of 20 properties per square mile and/or placing 20 traps per square mile along eight radii in the cardinal directions (e.g., north, northeast, etc.). Transect surveys extend between five and 20 miles beyond a detection site, depending on the situation.

II. Treatment

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

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

Treatment scenarios throughout the state in which treatment will occur:

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

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

1. Treatment Protocols

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

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

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

a. Within two miles of International Border with Mexico

- CDFA will treat residential citrus host plants within a 400-meter buffer of the border if ACP have been detected within one mile of the border within one year.
- A NOT will be issued.
- A public meeting will be held at least once per year.

b. Within a Generally Infested Area with Commercial Citrus Production

- CDFA will treat residential citrus host plants within a 400-meter buffer surrounding commercial citrus groves if the growers are conducting coordinated treatments in 90 percent of the designated Psyllid Management Area and if ACP have been detected within one mile of the commercial citrus groves within one year.
    - The exception is Imperial County, which has fewer residential properties, and therefore residential citrus host plants will be treated within 800 meters of commercial citrus.
- A NOT will be issued.
- A public meeting will be held at least once per year.

c. Outside of the Generally Infested Area

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

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

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

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

d. In response to an HLB Detection

- All properties within a 400-meter radius of the detection site will be treated.
- A NOT will be issued.
- All host plants found to be infected with HLB shall be destroyed.

- Infected host plants shall be removed and destroyed by mechanical means.

- A Proclamation of an Emergency Program (PEP) will be issued.
- A public meeting will be held at least once per year.

2. Treatment Methodology

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

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

a. Foliar Treatment

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

b. Soil Treatment

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

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

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

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

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

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

A. PHYSICAL CONTROL

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

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

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

B. CULTURAL CONTROL

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

C. BIOLOGICAL CONTROL

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

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

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

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

D. CHEMICAL CONTROL

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

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

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

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

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

E. RESOURCES

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

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

PEST PROFILE

Common Name: Asian Citrus Psyllid

Scientific Name: *Diaphorina citri* Kuwayama

Order and Family: Hemiptera, Psyllidae

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

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

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

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

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

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

Host List

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

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

UCDAVIS UC RIVERSIDE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

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

USDA United States Department of Agriculture
Agricultural Research Service

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

Date: 11/22/2017

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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

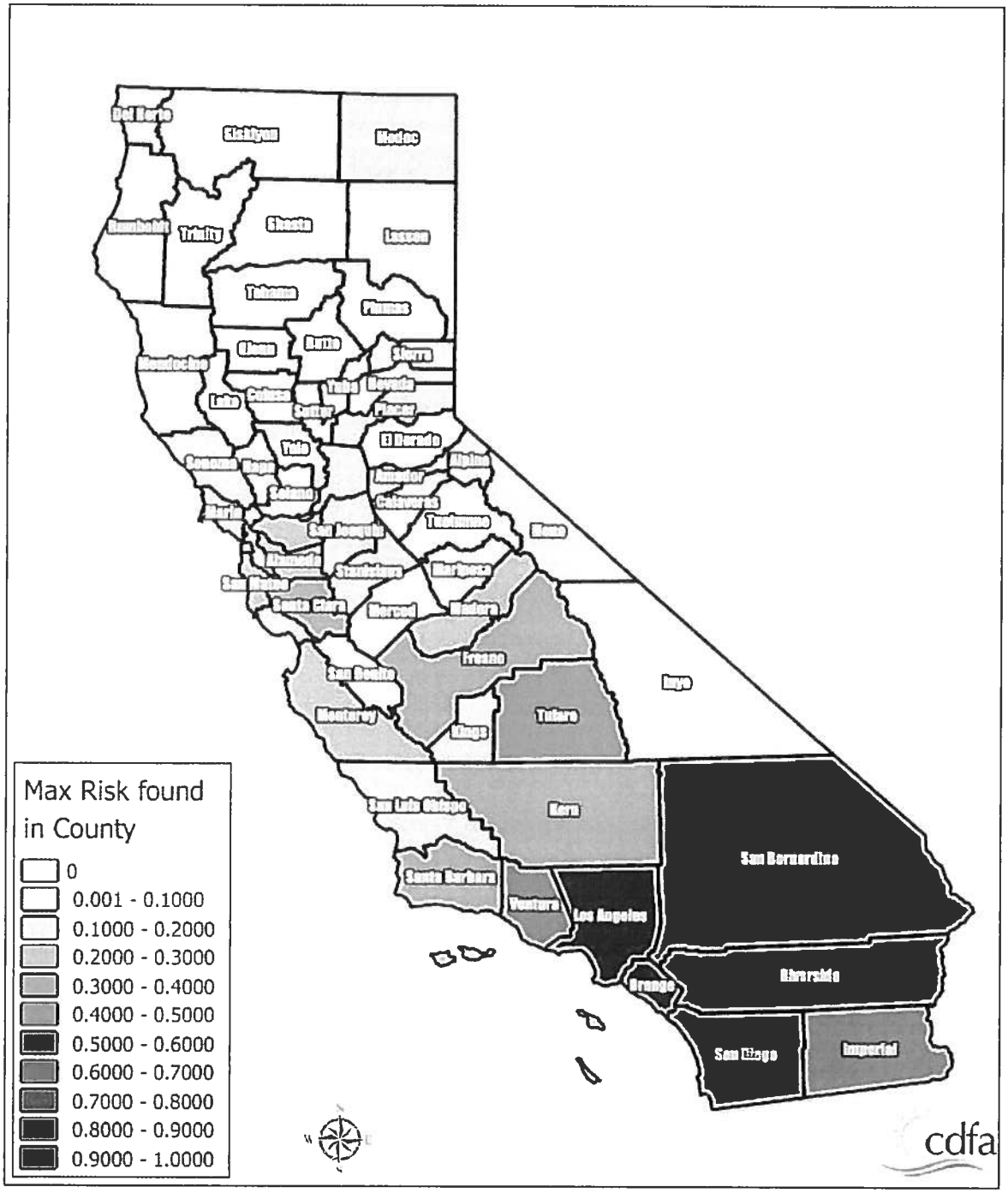


Figure 1. Maximum HLB risk level by county across California as estimated by the USDA-ARS HLB risk model.

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.

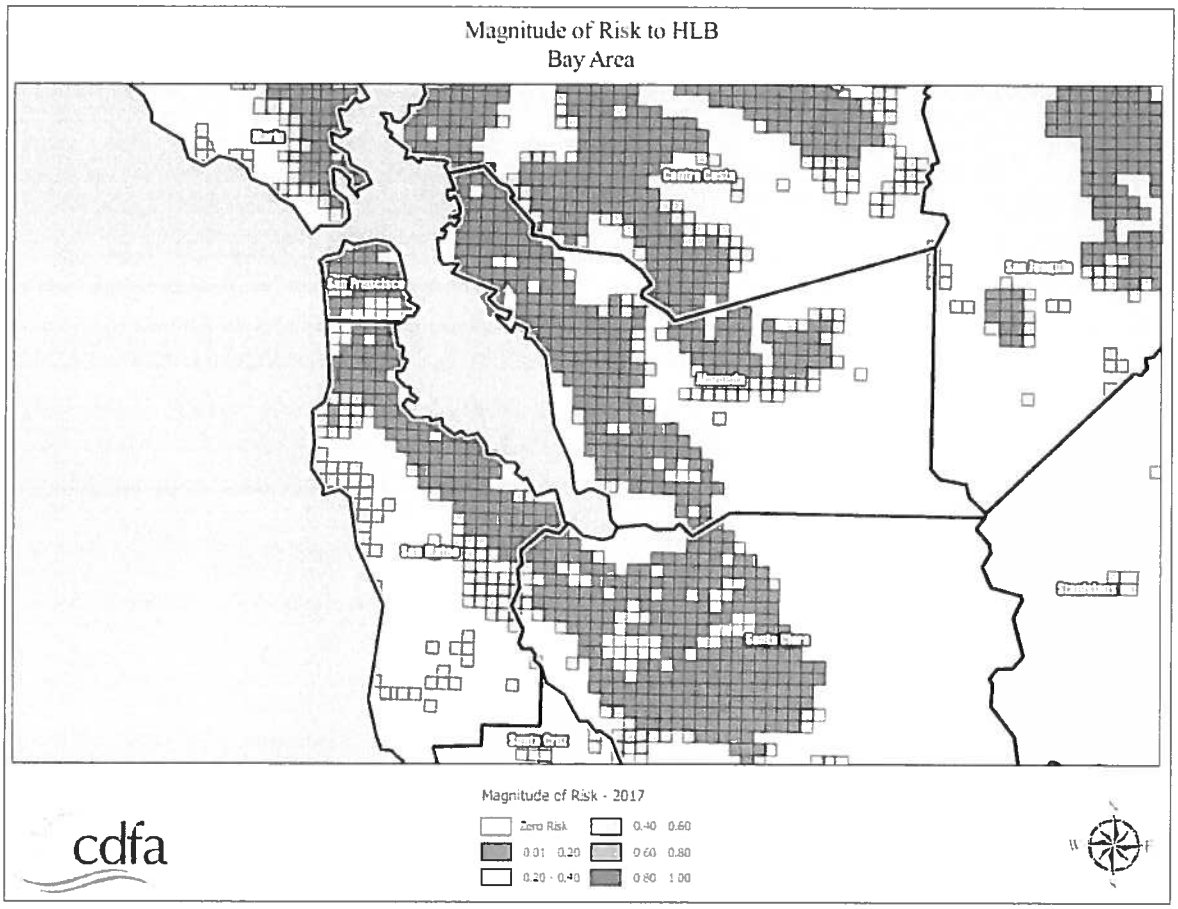


Figure 2. Individual square mile HLB risk levels for the San Francisco Bay Area. Note that the general risk level is low, but there are pockets of moderately high risk in San Francisco itself, and more noticeably in San Jose, associated with population census risk factors; ACP detections in this area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

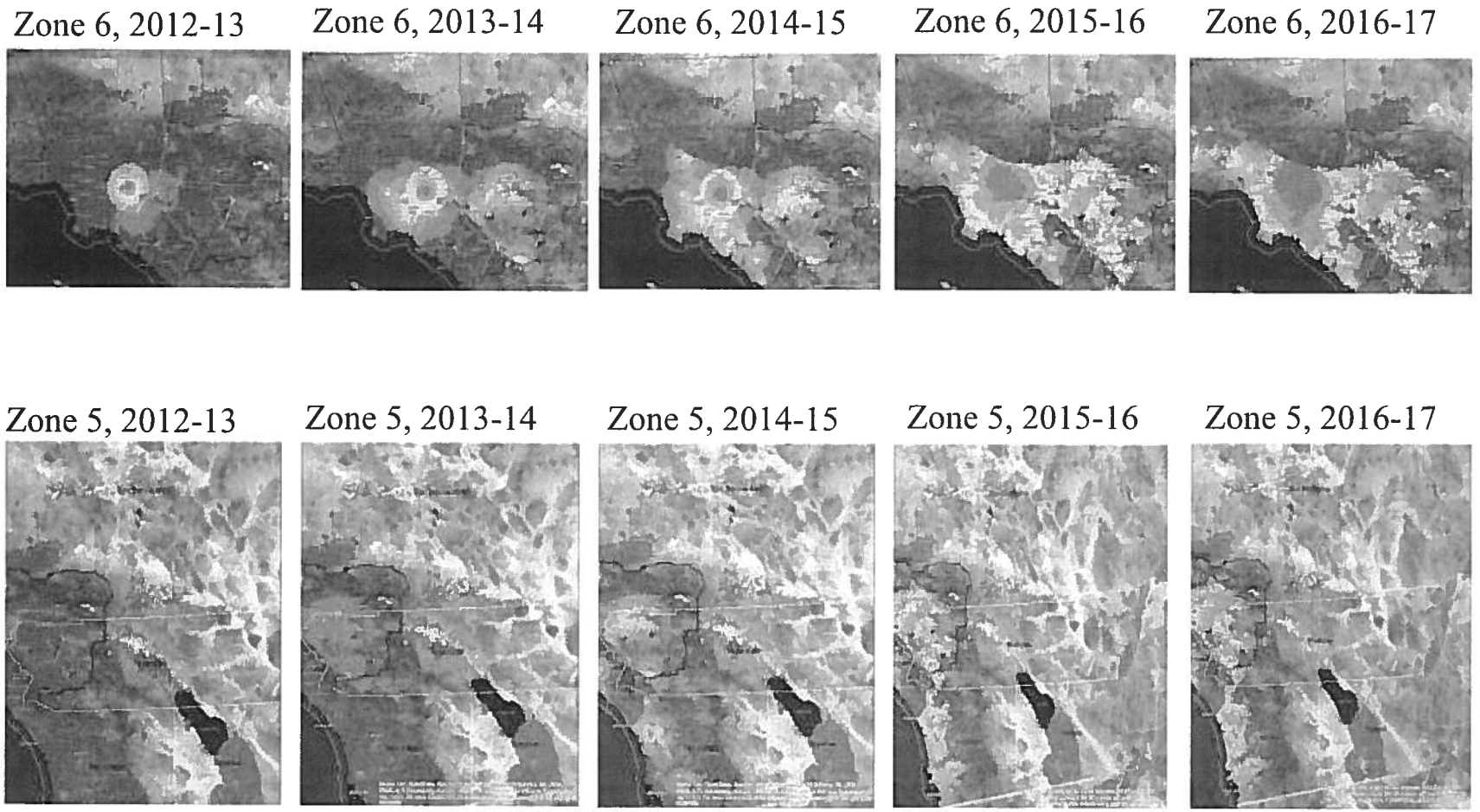


Figure 3. Changes in background risk of HLB in proposed quarantine areas 5 and 6 from 2012 to present. Red color indicates high risk, blue indicates low risk. Note that the location of the early HLB detections in Hacienda Heights and San Gabriel falls inside the single high-risk area predicted in 2012.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

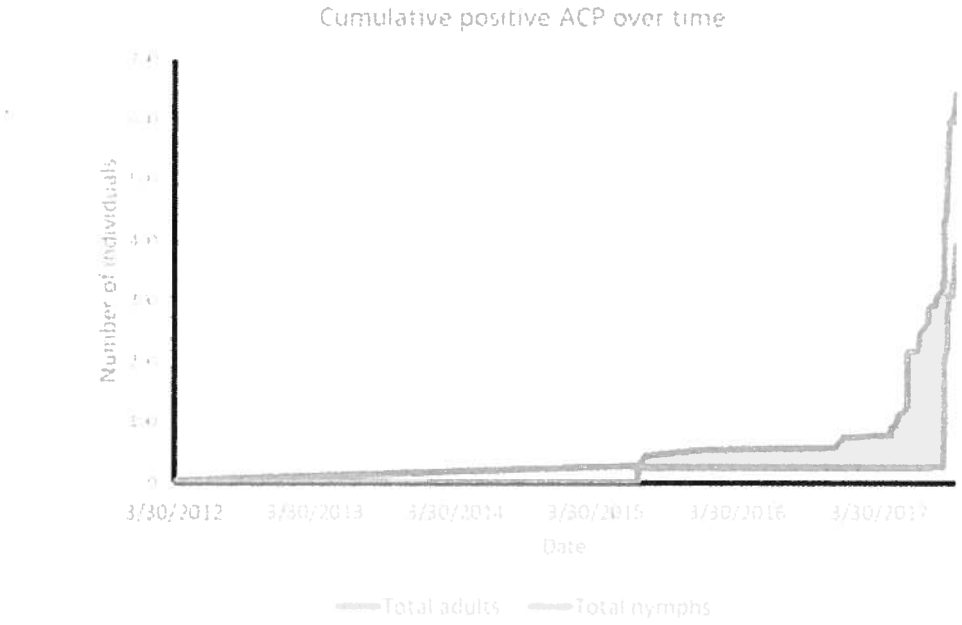


Figure 4: Cumulative counts of PCR-positive ACP samples collected in California over time since 2012. Note the sharp increase in the rate of accumulation from mid-2017 onwards.

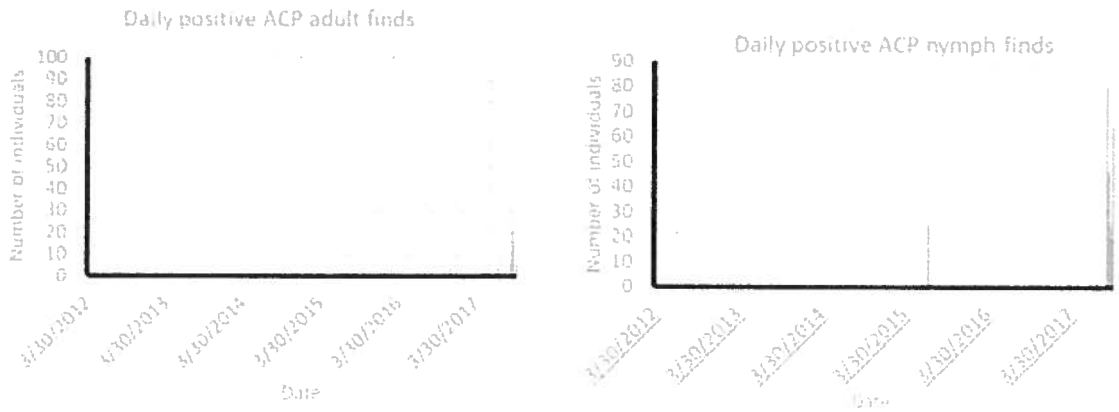


Figure 5: Daily discovery rate for PCR-positive ACP (adults and nymphs are shown separately). Note the sharp increase in finds toward the end of 2017, particularly for nymphs which had largely been absent from positive samples until recent detections.

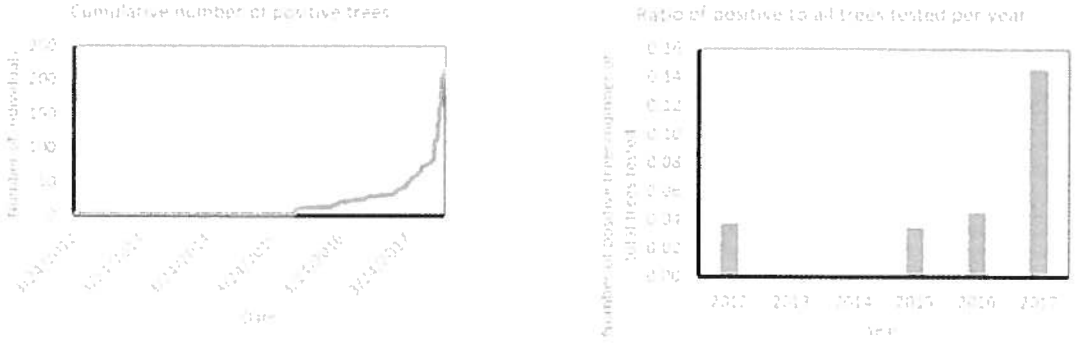


Figure 6: PCR-positive tree detections over time. In the left panel the cumulative number of detections is shown, highlighting the exponential increase in 2017. In the right panel the ratio of positive trees to all trees tested per year is shown. Note that until 2017 the ratio had been more or less stable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

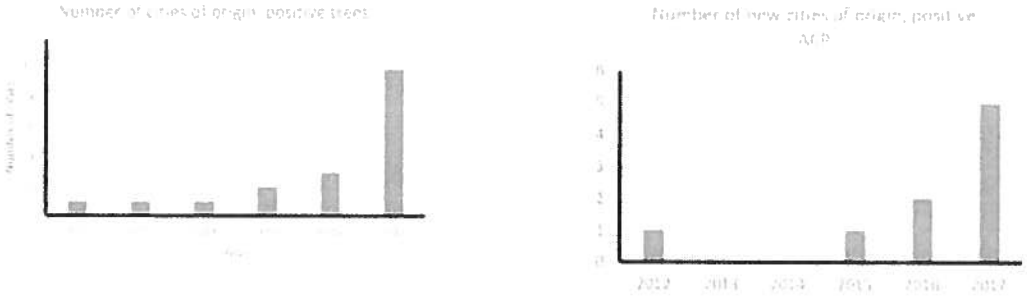


Figure 7: Numbers of citites with PCR-positive ACP detections over time. The left panel shows the cumulative figure, the right panel shows the number of new cities per year. Mirroring the results for trees and for ACP, note the sharp increase in 2017. These results indicate that the epidemic is intensifying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

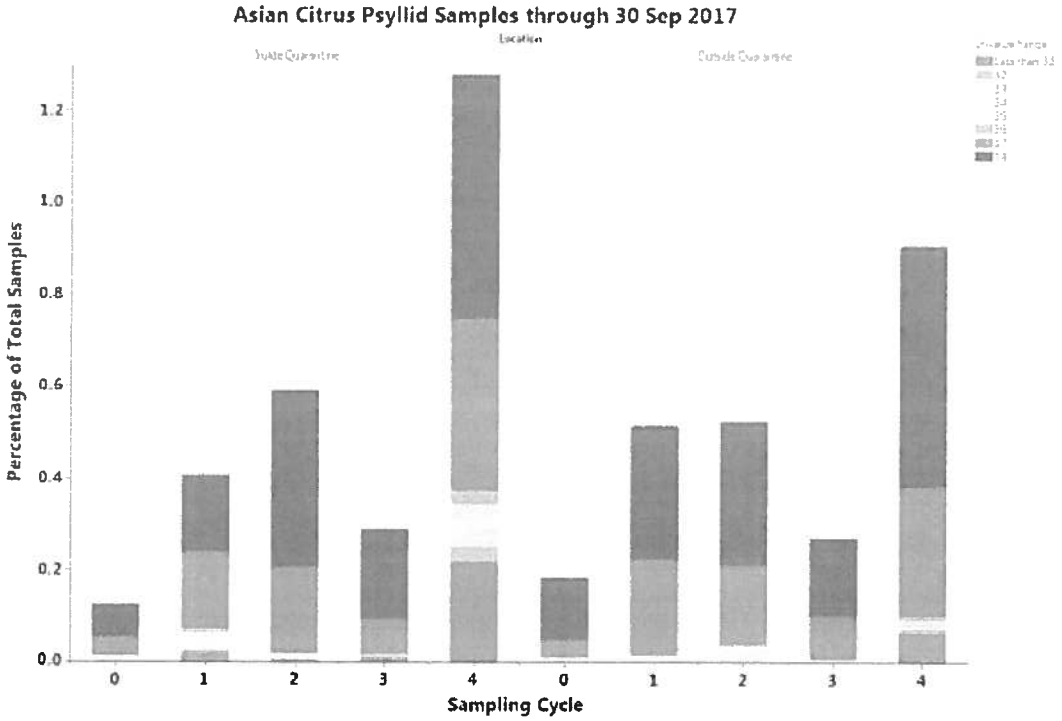


Figure 8: qPCR test results on ACP samples tested by CDFA through 30 September 2017. Note that the proportion of light blue and red (indicating presence of the HLB pathogen) in the samples from inside the quarantine areas (left panel) has increased over time, whereas no corresponding change is apparent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

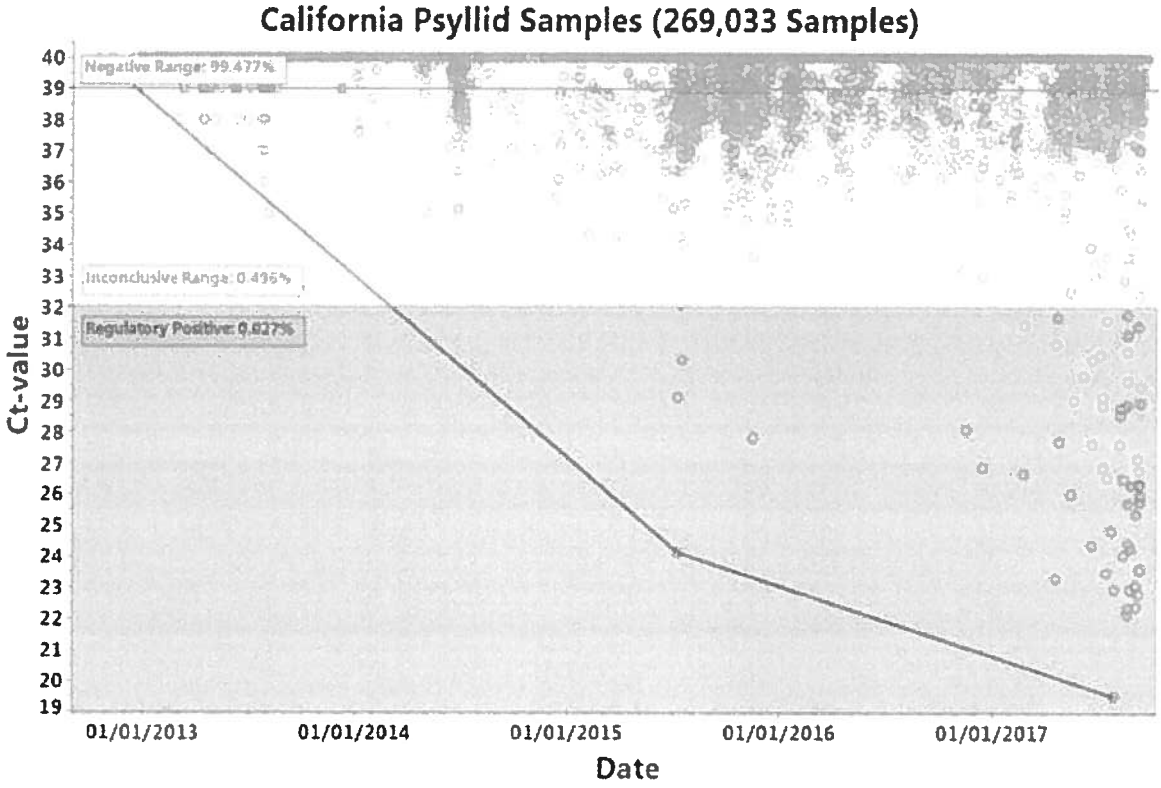


Figure 9: qPCR regulatory results recorded since the detection of HLB in California over time compared to the concentration of the pathogen in the sample (Ct < 32.1= HLB positive (red zone), Ct 32.1-38.9 = suspect (yellow zone), Ct > 38.9=HLB not detected (green zone)). The lower the Ct value, the higher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

AMENDMENT TO THE NOTICE OF TREATMENT FOR THE ASIAN CITRUS PSYLLID

Between June 14, 2017 and October 31, 2019, the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) confirmed the presence of the causative bacterial agent of the citrus disease huanglongbing (HLB) in citrus tree tissue and insect vectors collected in the cities of Anaheim, Fullerton, Garden Grove, Huntington Beach, La Habra, North Tustin, Placentia, Orange, Santa Ana, Tustin, Westminster, and Yorba Linda in Orange County. HLB is a devastating disease of citrus and is spread through feeding action by populations of the Asian citrus psyllid (ACP), *Diaphorina citri* Kuwayama. In order to determine the extent of the infestation, and to define an appropriate response area, additional surveys took place for several days over a one quarter-square mile area, centered on the detection sites. Based on the results of the surveys, implementation of the CDFA's current ACP and HLB response strategies, which include treatment for ACP, are necessary for eradication and control.

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

In accordance with integrated pest management principles, CDFA has evaluated possible treatment methods and determined that there are no physical, cultural or biological control methods available to control ACP in this area. Notice of Treatment is valid until October 31, 2020, which is the amount of time necessary to determine that the treatment was successful.

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

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

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

Public Notification:
Residents of affected properties shall be invited to a public meeting where officials from CDFA,

the Department of Pesticide Regulation, the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, and the county agricultural commissioner's office shall be available to address residents' questions and concerns.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Attachments

FINDINGS REGARDING A TREATMENT PLAN FOR
THE ASIAN CITRUS PSYLLID
Anaheim, Fullerton, Garden Grove, Huntington Beach, La Habra, North Tustin, Placentia, Orange, Santa Ana, Tustin, Westminster, and Yorba Linda, Orange County
Program AM-1484

Between June 14, 2017 and October 31, 2019, the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) confirmed the presence of the causative bacterial agent of the citrus disease huanglongbing (HLB) in citrus tree tissue and insect vectors collected in the cities of Anaheim, Fullerton, Garden Grove, Huntington Beach, La Habra, North Tustin, Placentia, Orange, Santa Ana, Tustin, Westminster, and Yorba Linda in Orange County. HLB is a devastating disease of citrus and is spread through feeding action by populations of the Asian citrus psyllid (ACP), *Diaphorina citri* Kuwayama.

In order to determine the extent of the infestation in Anaheim, Fullerton, Garden Grove, Huntington Beach, La Habra, North Tustin, Placentia, Orange, Santa Ana, Tustin, Westminster, and Yorba Linda, and to define an appropriate response area, an additional survey took place for several days over a one quarter-square mile area, centered on the following detections: June 14, 2017, Fullerton; May 25, 2018, Yorba Linda; July 3, 2019, La Habra; July 15, 2019, Westminster; July 19, 2019, North Tustin; July 31, 2019, Huntington Beach; August 23, 2019, Tustin; September 13, 2019, Garden Grove, September 20, 2019, Placentia; October 17, 2019, Orange, and Santa Ana; October 31, 2019, Anaheim. Based on this survey, pest biology, findings and recommendations from California's HLB Task Force, the Primary State Entomologist, the Primary State Plant Pathologist, United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) experts on HLB and ACP, county agricultural commissioner representatives who are knowledgeable on HLB and ACP, and experience gained from USDA's control efforts in the southeastern United States, I have determined that an infestation of HLB exists and it poses a statewide imminent danger to the environment and economy.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sensitive Areas

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

Work Plan

The proposed treatment area encompasses those portions of Orange County which fall within a 400-meter area around the properties on which the causative agent of HLB has been detected, and any subsequent detection sites within the proposed treatment boundaries. Notice of Treatment is valid until October 31, 2020, which is the amount of time necessary to determine that the treatment was successful. A map of the program boundaries is attached. The work plan consists of the following elements:

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

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

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

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

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

additional ACP are detected.

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

Public Information

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

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

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

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.

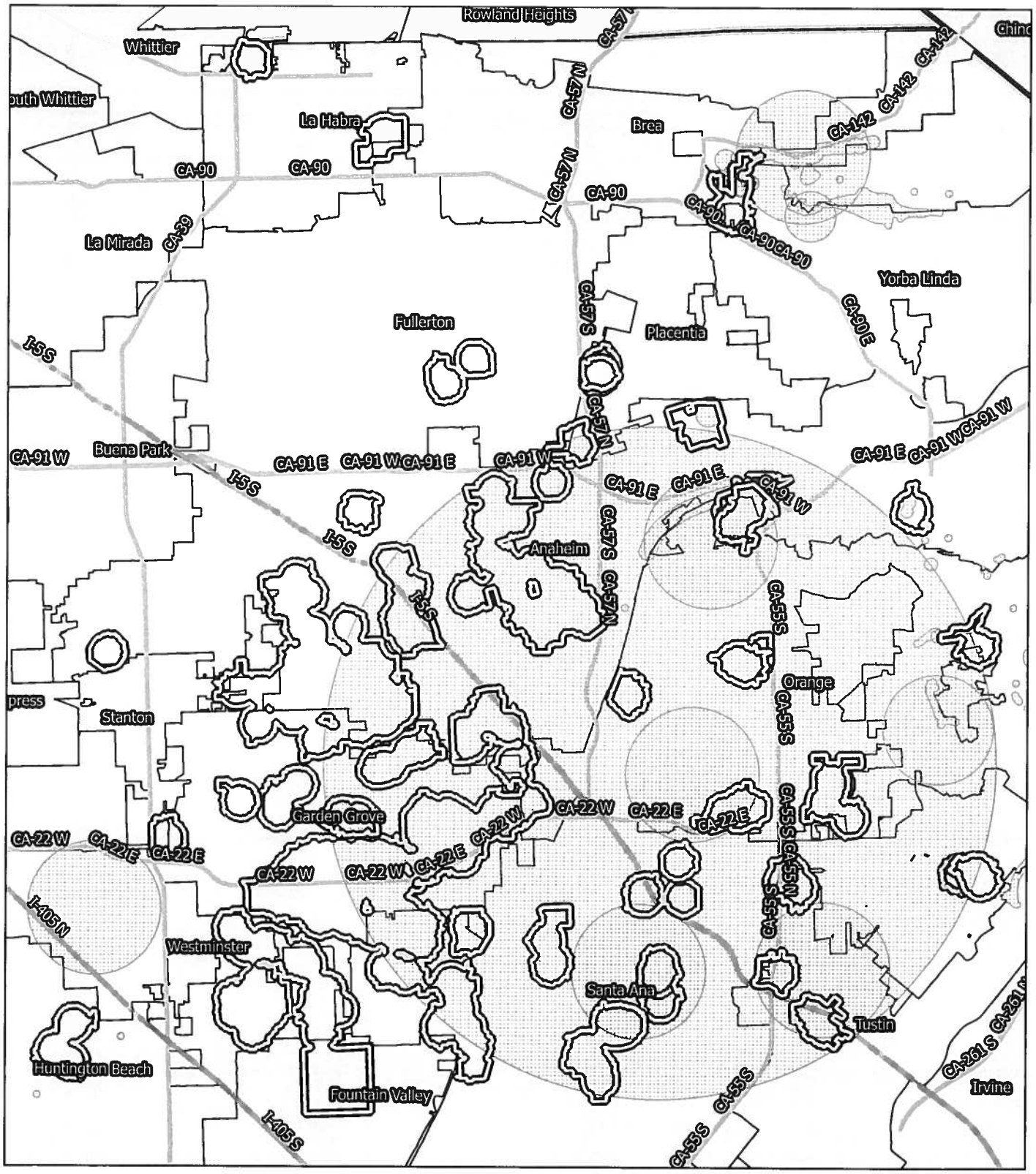
The work plan involving chemical control of these pests is necessary to prevent loss and damage to California's natural environment, citrus industry, native wildlife, private and public property, and food supplies.

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

Jenny Leslie Moffitt, for
Karen Ross, Secretary

11/12/19
Date

Asian Citrus Psyllid Program
Anaheim, Fullerton, Garden Grove, Huntington Beach, La Habra, North Tustin, Orange, Placentia, Santa Ana, Tustin, Westminster, Yorba Linda, Orange County Amendment
2019



Asian Citrus Psyllid/ Huanglongbing Work Plan
December 2018

I. Trapping and Visual Survey

A. Urban and Rural Residential Detection Trapping and Visual Survey

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

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

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

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

1. Response to the collection one or more ACP

a. Trapping

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

b. Visual Survey

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

C. Commercial Grove Trapping

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

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

D. Transect Survey

If high or scattered ACP populations are found in the initial inspections, a transect survey may be implemented to rapidly determine the extent of the infestation. This involves

inspecting a minimum of 20 properties per square mile and/or placing 20 traps per square mile along eight radii in the cardinal directions (e.g., north, northeast, etc.). Transect surveys extend between five and 20 miles beyond a detection site, depending on the situation.

II. Treatment

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

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

Treatment scenarios throughout the state in which treatment will occur:

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

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

1. Treatment Protocols

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

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

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

a. Within two miles of International Border with Mexico

- CDFA will treat residential citrus host plants within a 400-meter buffer of the border if ACP have been detected within one mile of the border within one year.
- A NOT will be issued.
- A public meeting will be held at least once per year.

b. Within a Generally Infested Area with Commercial Citrus Production

- CDFA will treat residential citrus host plants within a 400-meter buffer surrounding commercial citrus groves if the growers are conducting coordinated treatments in 90 percent of the designated Psyllid Management Area and if ACP have been detected within one mile of the commercial citrus groves within one year.
    - The exception is Imperial County, which has fewer residential properties, and therefore residential citrus host plants will be treated within 800 meters of commercial citrus.
- A NOT will be issued.
- A public meeting will be held at least once per year.

c. Outside of the Generally Infested Area

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

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

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

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

d. In response to an HLB Detection

- All properties within a 400-meter radius of the detection site will be treated.
- A NOT will be issued.
- All host plants found to be infected with HLB shall be destroyed.

  - Infected host plants shall be removed and destroyed by mechanical means.
- A Proclamation of an Emergency Program (PEP) will be issued.
- A public meeting will be held at least once per year.

2. Treatment Methodology

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

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

a. Foliar Treatment

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

b. Soil Treatment

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

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

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

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

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

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

A. PHYSICAL CONTROL

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

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

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

B. CULTURAL CONTROL

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

C. BIOLOGICAL CONTROL

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

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

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

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

D. CHEMICAL CONTROL

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

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

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

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

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

E. RESOURCES

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

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

PEST PROFILE

Common Name: Asian Citrus Psyllid

Scientific Name: *Diaphorina citri* Kuwayama

Order and Family: Hemiptera, Psyllidae

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

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

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

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

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

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

Host List

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

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

UCDAVIS UC RIVERSIDE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

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

USDA United States Department of Agriculture
Agricultural Research Service

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

Date: 11/22/2017

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

David Bartels
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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

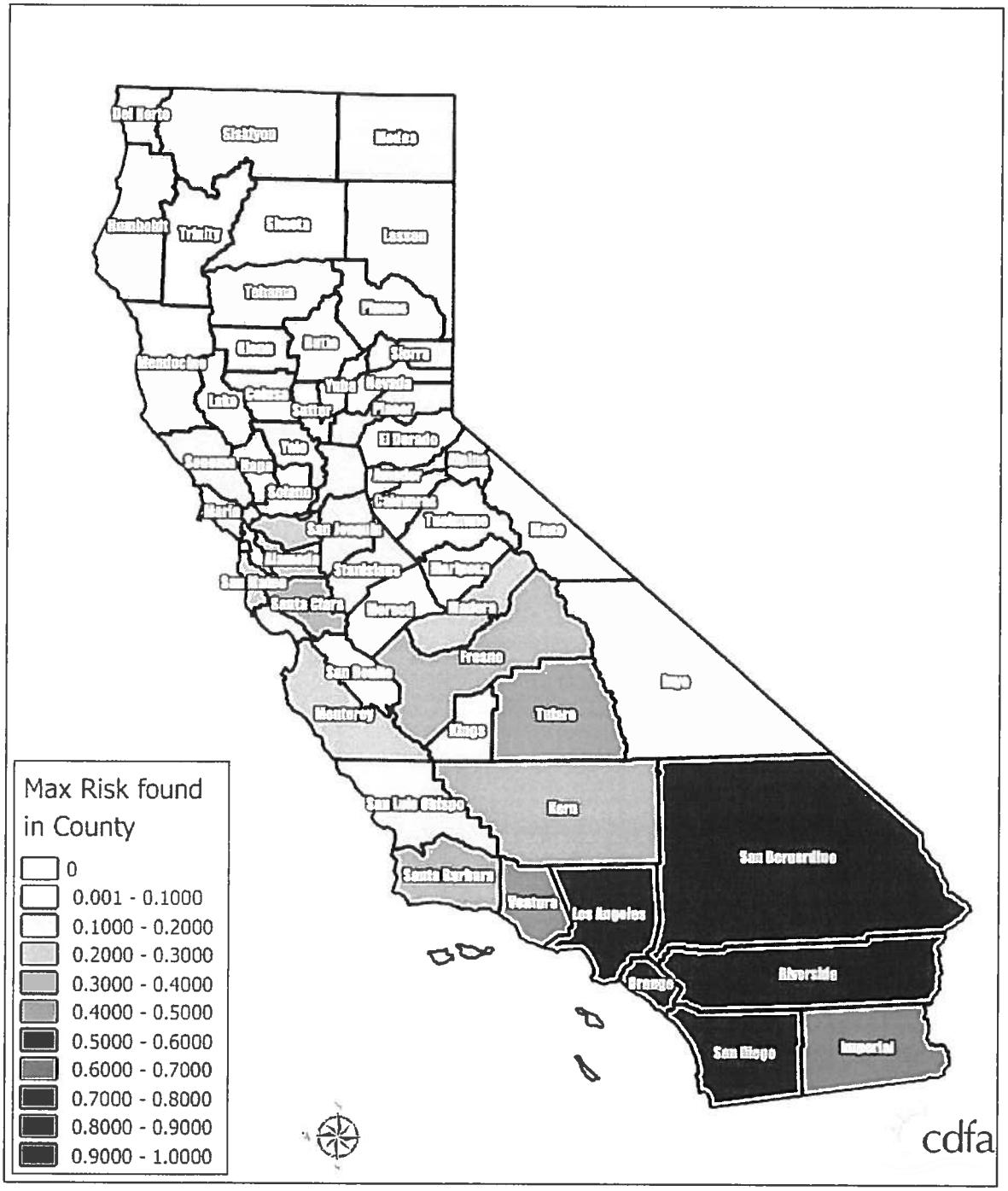


Figure 1. Maximum HLB risk level by county across California as estimated by the USDA-ARS HLB risk model.

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.

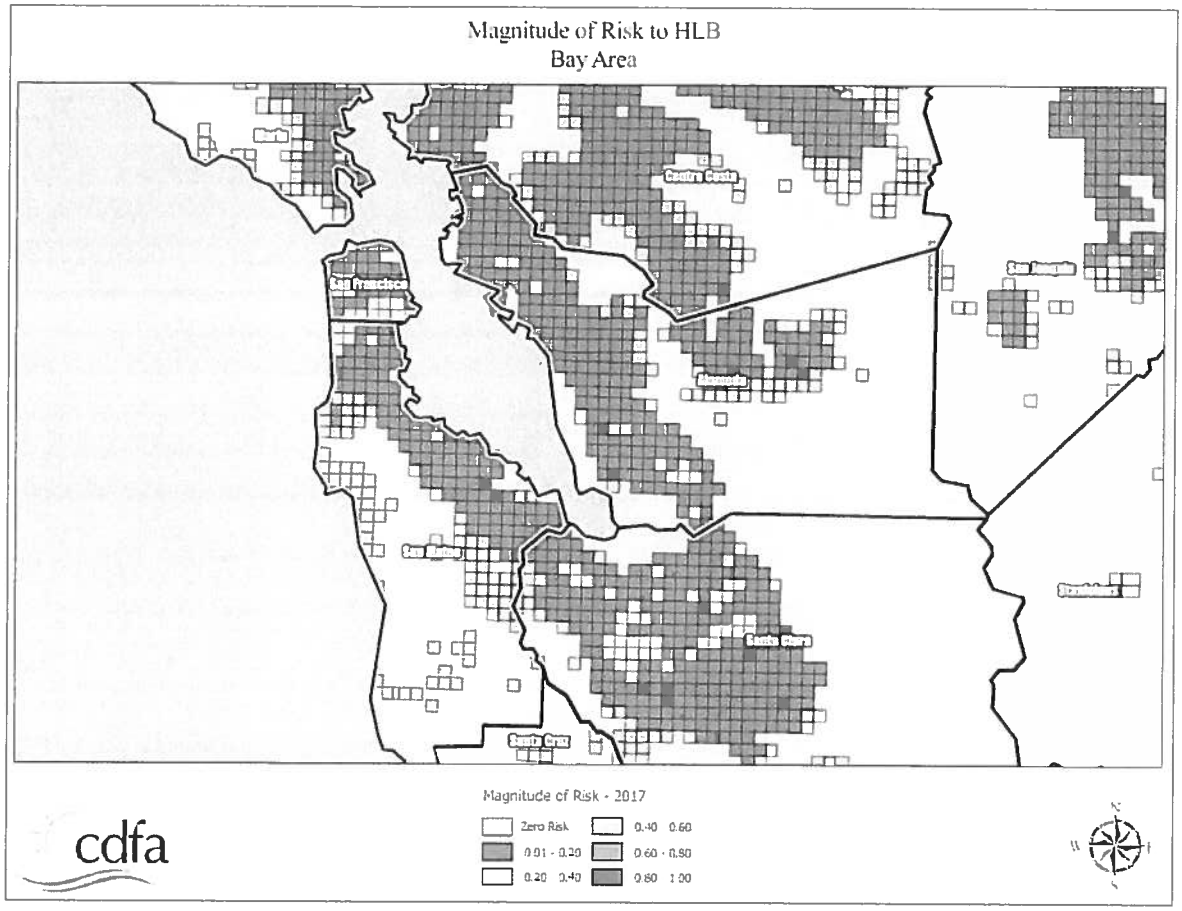


Figure 2. Individual square mile HLB risk levels for the San Francisco Bay Area. Note that the general risk level is low, but there are pockets of moderately high risk in San Francisco itself, and more noticeably in San Jose, associated with population census risk factors; ACP detections in this area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

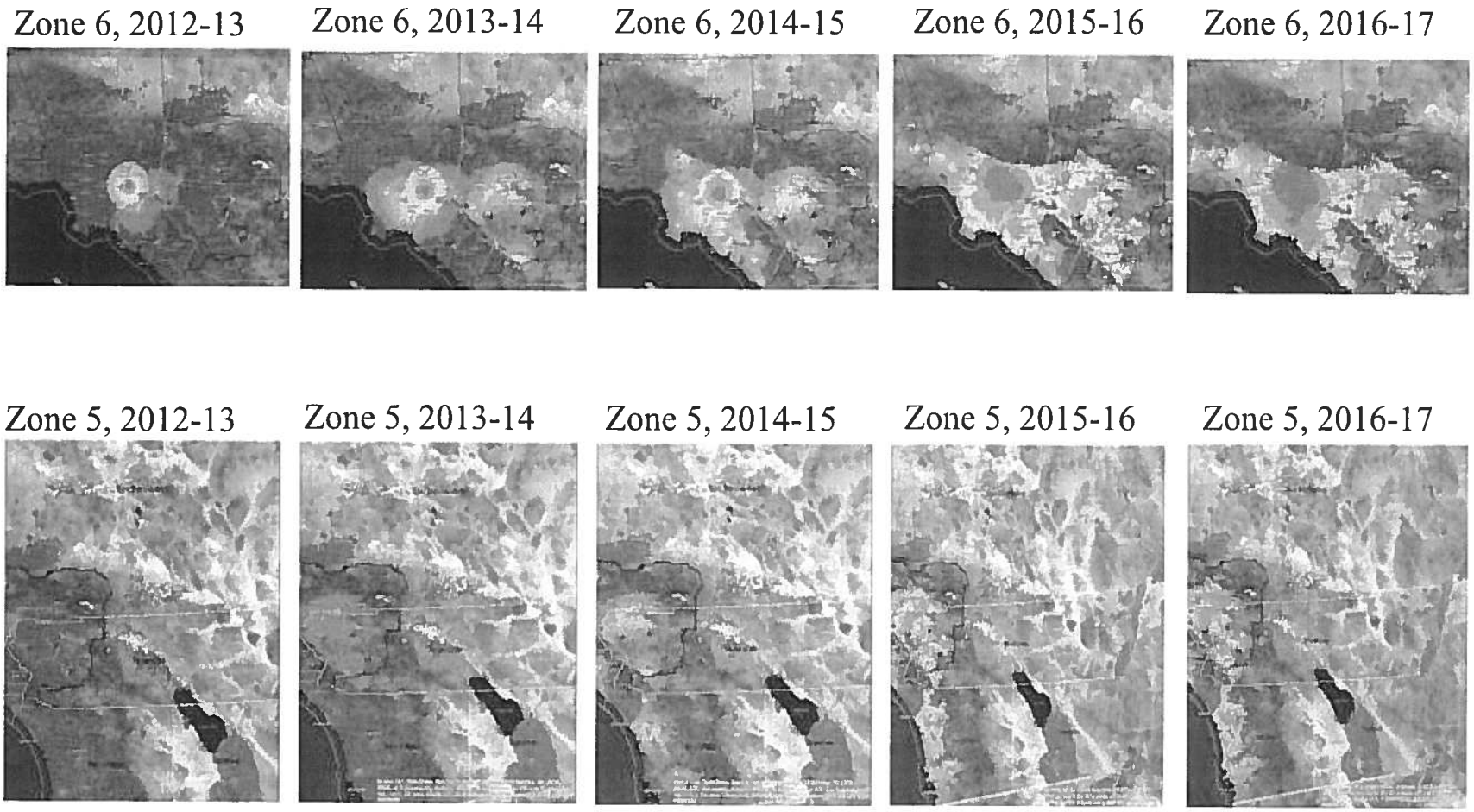


Figure 3. Changes in background risk of HLB in proposed quarantine areas 5 and 6 from 2012 to present. Red color indicates high risk, blue indicates low risk. Note that the location of the early HLB detections in Hacienda Heights and San Gabriel falls inside the single high-risk area predicted in 2012.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

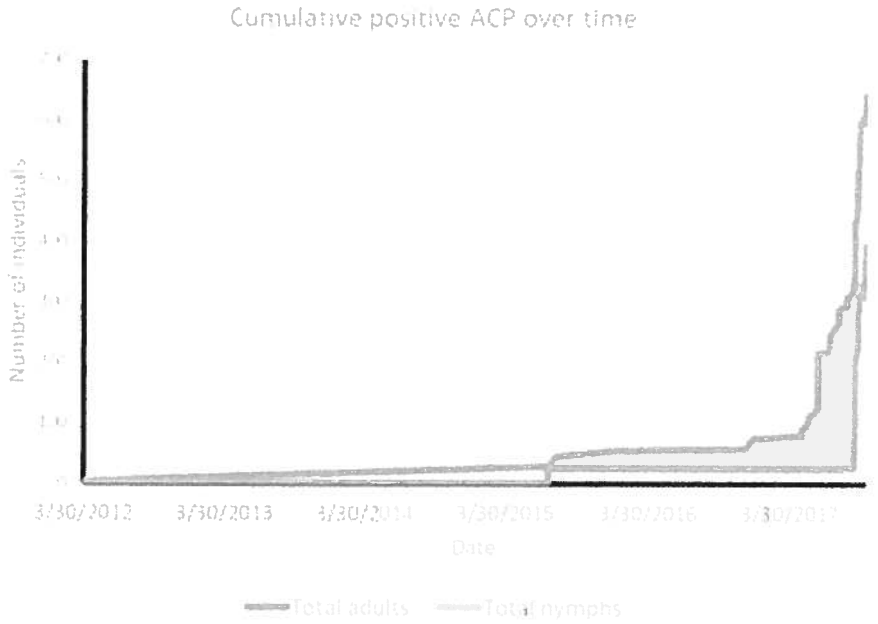


Figure 4: Cumulative counts of PCR-positive ACP samples collected in California over time since 2012. Note the sharp increase in the rate of accumulation from mid-2017 onwards.

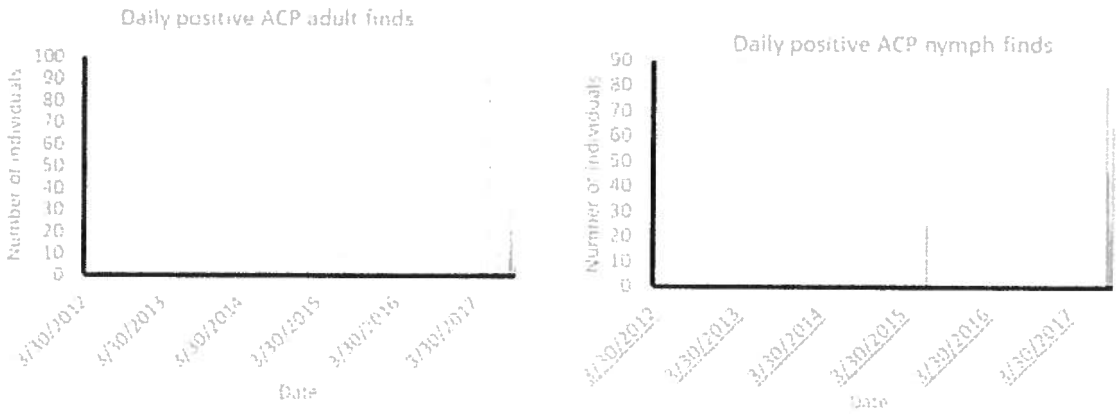


Figure 5: Daily discovery rate for PCR-positive ACP (adults and nymphs are shown separately). Note the sharp increase in finds toward the end of 2017, particularly for nymphs which had largely been absent from positive samples until recent detections.

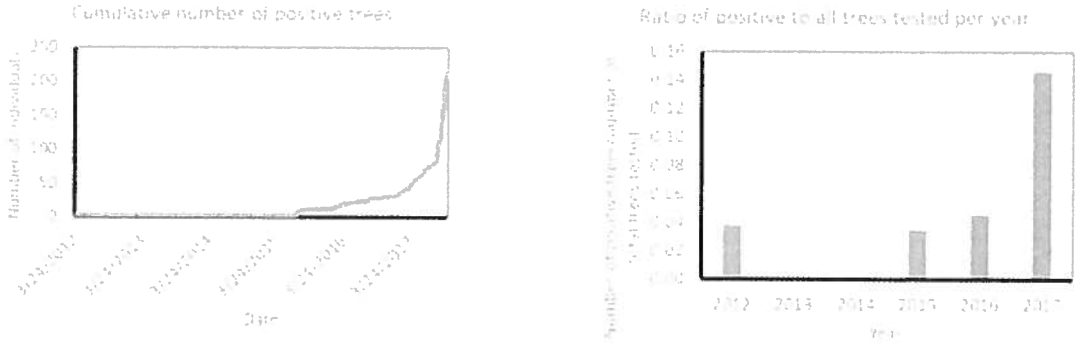


Figure 6: PCR-positive tree detections over time. In the left panel the cumulative number of detections is shown, highlighting the exponential increase in 2017. In the right panel the ratio of positive trees to all trees tested per year is shown. Note that until 2017 the ratio had been more or less stable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

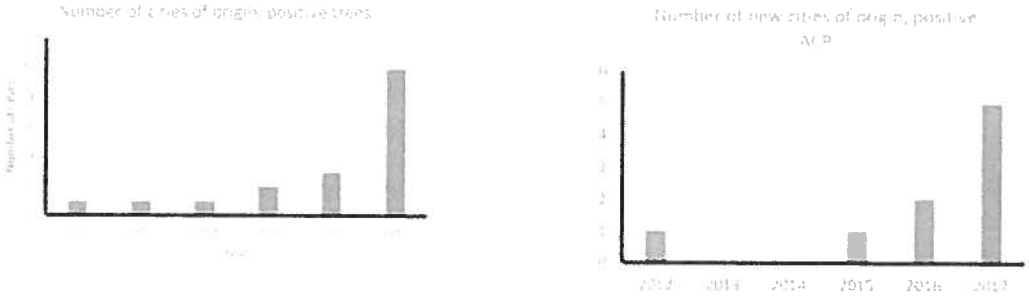


Figure 7: Numbers of citites with PCR-positive ACP detections over time. The left panel shows the cumulative figure, the right panel shows the number of new cities per year. Mirroring the results for trees and for ACP, note the sharp increase in 2017. These results indicate that the epidemic is intensifying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

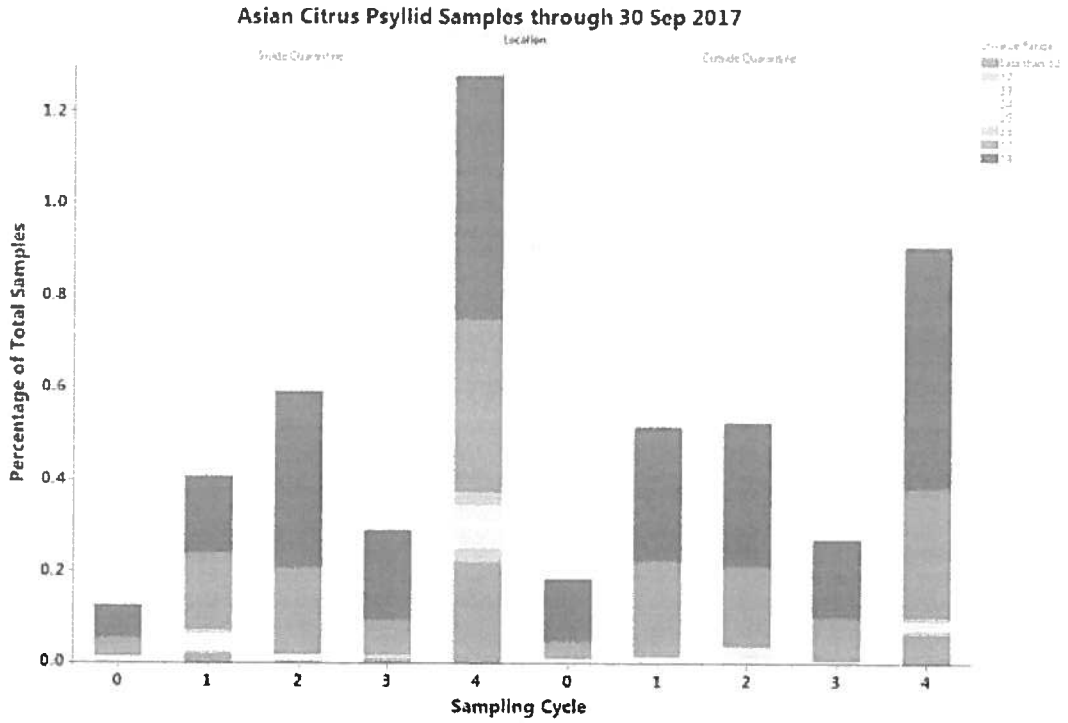


Figure 8: qPCR test results on ACP samples tested by CDFA through 30 September 2017. Note that the proportion of light blue and red (indicating presence of the HLB pathogen) in the samples from inside the quarantine areas (left panel) has increased over time, whereas no corresponding change is apparent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

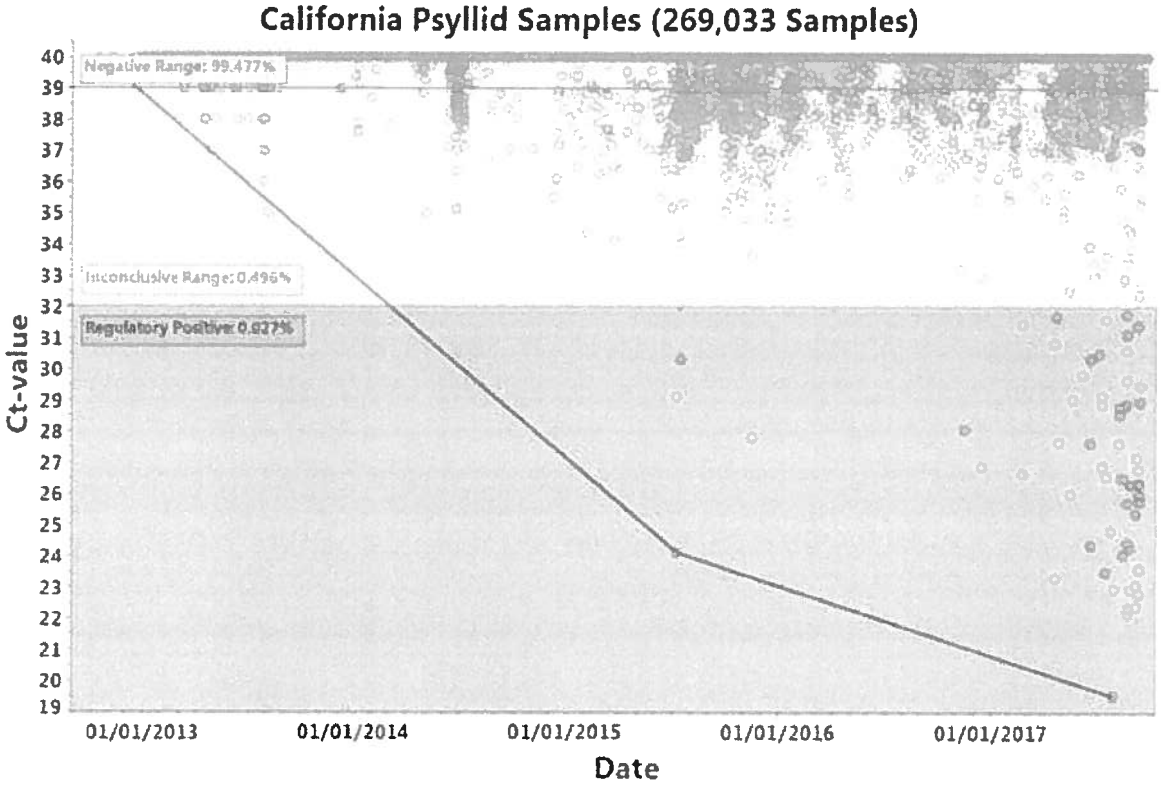


Figure 9: qPCR regulatory results recorded since the detection of HLB in California over time compared to the concentration of the pathogen in the sample (Ct < 32.1= HLB positive (red zone), Ct 32.1-38.9 = suspect (yellow zone), Ct > 38.9=HLB not detected (green zone)). The lower the Ct value, the higher 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 11-21-19

SOCIAL MEDIA HIGHLIGHTS

Sent Message Performance
for **Garden Grove Police Department**

November 14, 2019 – November 20, 2019

Review the lifetime performance of the messages you sent during the publishing period.

Sent Messages

Review the lifetime performance of the messages you sent during the publishing period.

Profile	Message by Sent Date	Impressions ▼	Reach	Engagement Rate (per Impression)	Engagements	Reactions	Comments	Shares
	 Fri 11/15/2019 6:35 pm PST Over the past few months there had been an increase of commercial and vehicle burglaries reported in the area of Gi Post	16,066	15,434	25.7%	4,122	554	179	50
	 Thu 11/14/2019 7:07 pm PST ***Attempt Murder - Police Community Services Officer Stabbed*** Full Press Release here: bit.ly/CSOStab This m Post	11,599	11,097	31.4%	3,638	430	117	67
	 Fri 11/15/2019 12:00 pm PST Another day, another cleanup by our SRT Unit and Garden Grove Public Works Department. Even our **#PoliceMoto** Post	7,426	7,210	27.7%	2,058	377	65	13
	 Tue 11/19/2019 12:06 pm PST Another cleanup by our SRT Unit and Garden Grove Public Works Department. **#WheresTheSRT** - Nutwood / Lamp Post	5,632	5,845	17.4%	982	306	42	10

Sent Messages

Review the lifetime performance of the messages you sent during the publishing period.

Profile	Message by Sent Date	Impressions ▼	Reach	Engagement Rate (per Impression)	Engagements	Reactions	Comments	Shares
	 Sat 11/16/2019 10:00 am PST **#PhysicalAgilityTesting** is in progress. Good luck to all our applicants going through the test today! If you misse(Post	3,125	2,954	12.5%	390	77	13	3
	 Wed 11/20/2019 12:00 pm PST Fall weather finally made it's appearance. The change in weather means a change in driving. Remember: * Wipers on, ligl Post	648	639	8.5%	55	20	0	2
	 Wed 11/20/2019 6:05 pm PST This morning, **#GardenGrovePD** staff joined our two recruits from the Orange County Sheriff's Department, CA Academy t Post	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Sent Message Performance for **Garden Grove City Hall**

November 14, 2019 – November 20, 2019

Review the lifetime performance of the messages you sent during the publishing period.

Sent Messages

Review the lifetime performance of the messages you sent during the publishing period.

Profile	Message by Sent Date	Impressions ▼	Reach	Engagement Rate (per Impression)	Engagements	Reactions	Comments	Shares
	 Tue 11/19/2019 3:10 pm PST Have you seen it? This latest butterfly installation, located at Garden Grove Boulevard and Grove Avenue, has a Post	3,571	3,684	14.6%	520	156	15	6
	 Tue 11/19/2019 5:28 pm PST ☔ Rain is in the forecast... **https://bit.ly/2QyReLf #GardenGrove** is expecting rain tonight through tomc Post	2,332	2,347	7.2%	169	30	6	2
	 Mon 11/18/2019 11:04 am PST Did you know the Garden Grove Main Library opened on November 22, 1969? With their upcoming 50th Anniversa Post	1,699	1,655	9.1%	154	35	4	1
	 Sat 11/16/2019 9:30 am PST Let's Meet on Beach, **#GardenGrove**! Connecting seven Orange County cities for the first time to reimagine Beach Bo Post	1,649	1,612	9.7%	160	15	2	2

Sent Messages

Review the lifetime performance of the messages you sent during the publishing period.

Profile	Message by Sent Date	Impressions ▼	Reach	Engagement Rate (per Impression)	Engagements	Reactions	Comments	Shares
	 Sun 11/17/2019 11:57 am PST **#MEETONBEACH** HAPPENING NOW Enjoy the day at **#GardenGrove**'s Meet on Beach pop-up event at Wakeham Element Post	1,201	1,191	10.1%	121	14	7	1
	 Thu 11/14/2019 1:36 pm PST **Public Accessibility Survey** "City Seeks Input on the Development of a 25-Year ADA Transition Plan" The Post	958	917	3.2%	31	6	0	1
	 Wed 11/20/2019 2:30 pm PST Win BiGG this holiday season! Participate in the City's end-of-year Buy in Garden Grove (BiGG) campaign, Black Friday Goes Post	926	907	3.5%	32	7	0	2
	 Tue 11/19/2019 8:57 am PST Orange County Fire Authority's safety message for **#November** is...smoke alarms, holiday cooking safety, and holiday Post	841	831	3.8%	32	4	0	0

Sent Messages

Review the lifetime performance of the messages you sent during the publishing period.

Profile	Message by Sent Date	Impressions ▼	Reach	Engagement Rate (per Impression)	Engagements	Reactions	Comments	Shares
	Wed 11/20/2019 8:54 am PST **#GardenGrove**, Caltrans 12, in coordination with the Transportation Corridor Agencies (TCA), need your input! The state Post	719	734	1.9%	14	5	0	0

Sent Message Performance for **City of Garden Grove**

November 14, 2019 – November 20, 2019

Review the lifetime performance of the messages you sent during the publishing period.

Sent Messages

Review the lifetime performance of the messages you sent during the publishing period.

Profile	Message by Sent Date	Potential Reach	Responses	Clicks	Organic Impressions	Likes	Retweets	Replies
	 Wed 11/20/2019 2:30 pm PST Win BiGG this holiday season! Participate in the City's end-of-year Buy in Garden Grove (BiGG) campaign, Black Friday Goes Tweet	3,256	0	0	551	3	0	0
	 Tue 11/19/2019 5:31 pm PST Rain is in the forecast **bit.ly/2QyReLf** **#GG** is expecting rain tonight through tomorrow & possibly Thursday. San Tweet	3,254	0	0	757	2	0	0
	 Tue 11/19/2019 3:10 pm PST Have you seen it? This latest butterfly installation, located at Garden Grove Boulevard and Grove Avenue, has a Tweet	4,047	2	0	1,060	3	2	0
	 Tue 11/19/2019 8:58 am PST Orange County Fire Authority's safety message for **#November** is...smoke alarms, holiday cooking safety, and holiday Tweet	3,250	0	0	1,015	3	0	0

Sent Messages

Review the lifetime performance of the messages you sent during the publishing period.

Profile	Message by Sent Date	Potential Reach	Responses	Clicks	Organic Impressions	Likes	Retweets	Replies
	 Mon 11/18/2019 11:05 am PST Did you know the Garden Grove Main Library opened on November 22, 1969? With their upcoming 50th Anniversa Tweet	3,246	1	0	1,319	3	1	0
	 Thu 11/14/2019 1:38 pm PST The community's input is needed to assist the City on its development of a 25-year American with Disabilities Act (ADA) Tweet	3,243	0	0	1,837	3	0	0

WEEKLY MEMO 11-21-19

NEWS ARTICLES

OC Register
November 18, 2019

LOCAL

Meet on Beach event turns streets over to pedestrians, cyclists

By Ian Wheeler
iwheeler@scng.com
@iwhlr on Twitter

Cyclists and pedestrians filled streets meant for cars Sunday during the first ever Meet on Beach, a multicity string of street fairs centered on a 1.5-mile span of Beach Boulevard in Buena Park and Anaheim.

City planners see Beach Boulevard, one of Orange County's busiest streets, as neglected and overly car-centric. The free events were meant to urge residents to imagine pedestrian-friendly upgrades, such as better sidewalks, more shade and better looking businesses.

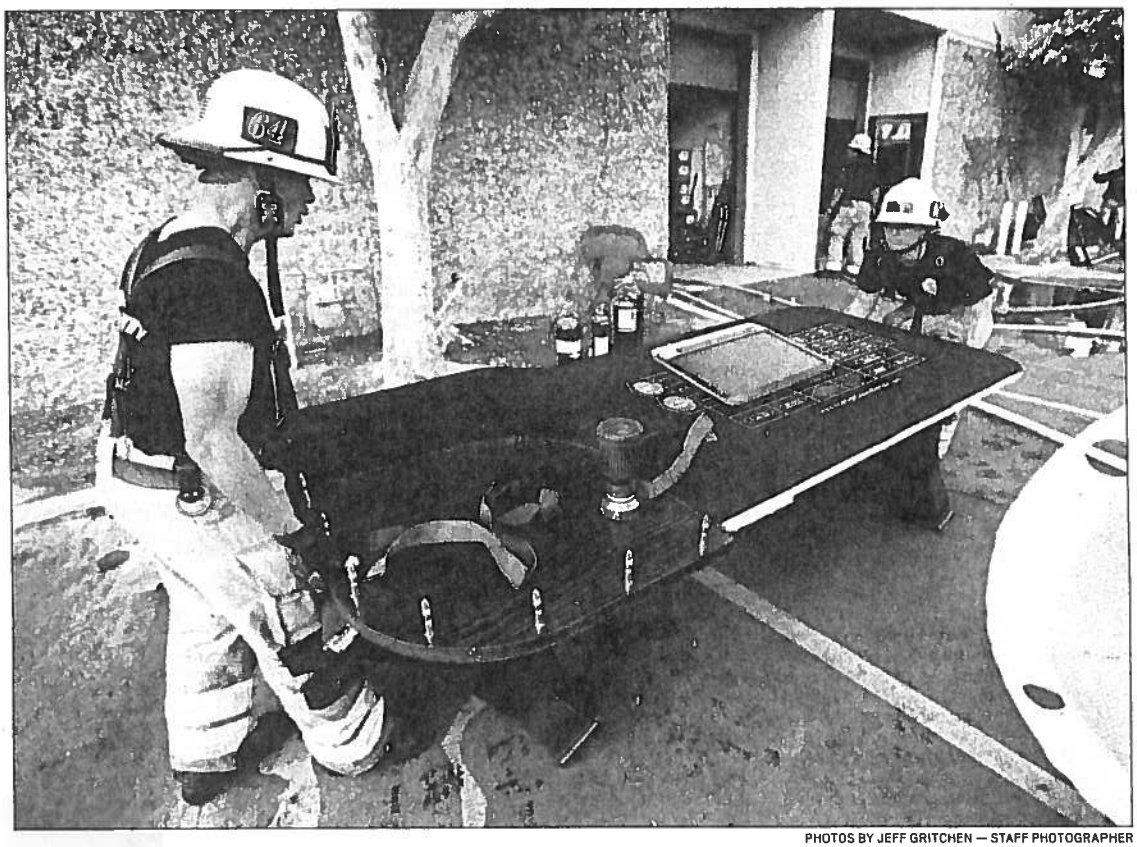
Attractions ranged from live music and dance to fitness demonstrations and a bike rodeo. Participating cities included La Habra, Stanton, Garden Grove, Westminster and Huntington Beach.

Organizers encouraged attendees to park their cars and use OCTA buses to hop between the gatherings. All events were free.

LEONARD ORTIZ – STAFF PHOTOGRAPHER

A pedibike carries passengers up Beach Boulevard during the Meet on Beach event in Buena Park on Sunday.

GARDEN GROVE



PHOTOS BY JEFF GRITCHEN — STAFF PHOTOGRAPHER

Firefighters clean up after a blaze damaged businesses, including Ace High Casino Rental, at Bridgecreek Business Center in Garden Grove.

OC Register
November 16, 2019

FIREFIGHTERS PUT OUT ATTIC BLAZE

Fifty personnel, eight engines, four trucks are called out to business center

About 50 firefighters extinguished an attic fire in a commercial building in Garden Grove on Friday afternoon.

Orange County firefighters responded to 12872 Valley View St. just past 12:20 p.m. and found smoke coming from the building, spokeswoman Colleen Windsor said.

They discovered the fire in the attic at the Bridgecreek Business Center. Eight engines and four trucks were on scene as firefighters battled the blaze, which was knocked down about 1:20 p.m., Windsor said.

Three dogs were rescued from an adjoining, smoke-filled unit after they were found hiding under a desk, authorities said.

The single-story complex houses multiple businesses and is part of a strip-mall-style business complex near the Valley View Street offramp from the westbound 22 Freeway.

Firefighters remained on scene to investigate the cause and origin of the fire as well as estimate the cost of damage.

— Nathaniel Percy

Firefighters needed about an hour to knock down the blaze, a spokeswoman said.

OC News
November 20, 2019

First 'Meet on Beach' held

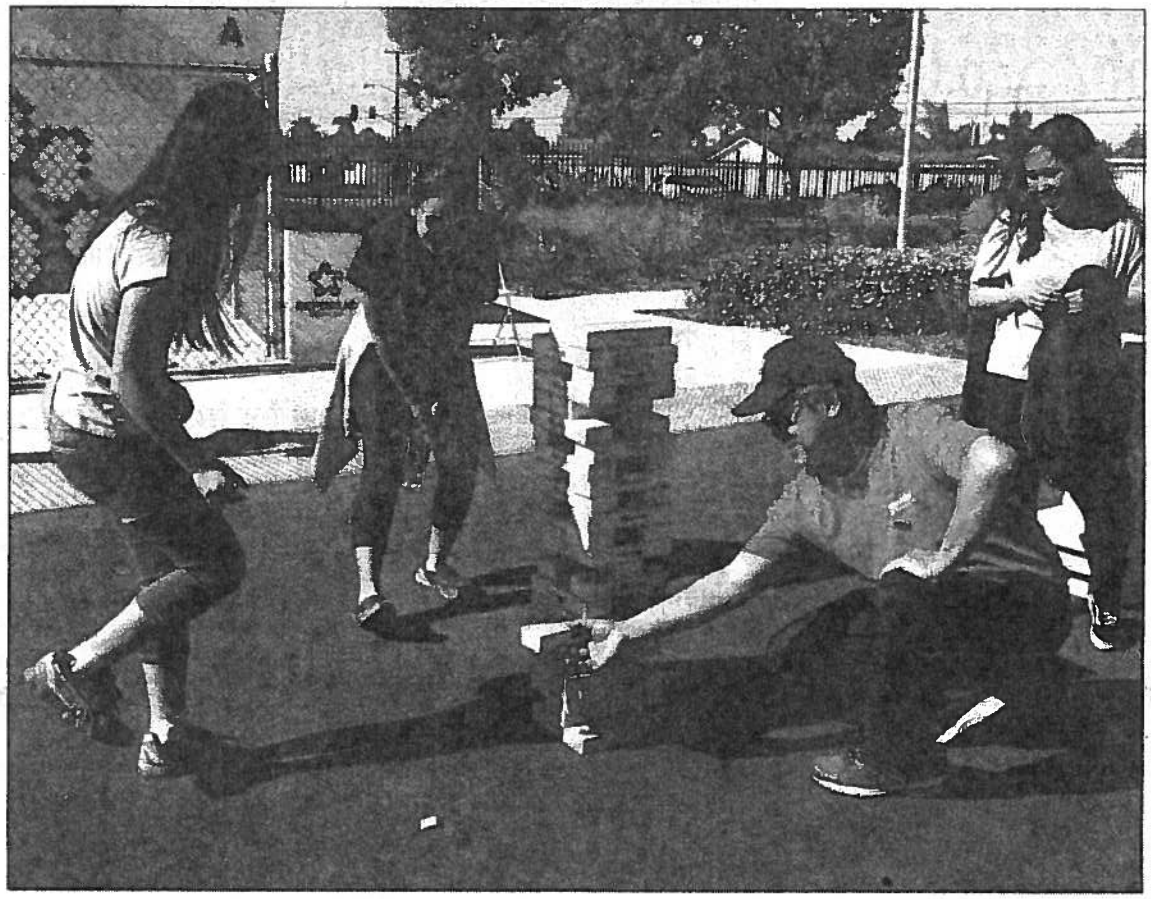


Photo by Loreen Berlin

Garden Grove hosted the inaugural "Meet on Beach" event on Sunday at Wakeham Elementary School. Participants included representatives from GG, Stanton, Westminster, Anaheim, Buena Park, La Habra and Buena Park. The goal? Figure out a way to improve Beach Boulevard. The event included games and refreshments. Here, a family tries their hand at the game of Jenga.

OC News
November 20, 2019

Playground due for resurfacing

Courtesy photo

The West Grove Park playground was temporarily closed, but reopened on Tuesday of this week. West Grove Park, at 5372 Cerulean Ave. in Garden Grove, was closed for resurfacing. Here is a "before" photo (look for an "after" photo in a future edition of OCN). The need for resurfacing is obvious. The material used for re-surfacing is made from California recycled tires. For more information on the project, contact John Montanchez, community services director, at 714-741-5200.

OC News
November 20, 2019

GG kicks off Black Friday giveaway

Local shoppers have the opportunity to win "BIGG"

The annual Black Friday Goes BiGG giveaway offers Garden Grove shoppers a chance to win "BiGG" prizes starting on the biggest shopping day of the year, Black Friday, Nov. 29 through Friday, Dec. 20.

For every $50 spent at any Garden Grove business, shoppers will have the opportunity to win $500 or a one-night stay at the Great Wolf Lodge Southern California!

Open to anyone 18 years of age and older.

There are two $500 cash prizes.

Also offered is one-night stay at the Great Wolf Lodge Southern California.

Make purchases in Garden Grove, including restaurants, gas stations, and grocery stores.

Save your receipts. Eligible receipts must be dated Friday, Nov. 29 through Friday, Dec. 20.

Take receipts to the Garden Grove Chamber of Commerce

see FRIDAY, page 2

FRIDAY:

Continued from page 1

before 5 p.m. on Dec. 20.

The Garden Grove Chamber of Commerce is at 12866 Main St., Suite 102, near the corner of Acacia Parkway and Main Street. Business hours are Monday through Thursday, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., and Friday, 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. The office is closed Monday through Friday, from noon. to 1 p.m., and sometimes closes early for events. For more information, contact staff@gardengrovechamber.com or 714-638-7950.

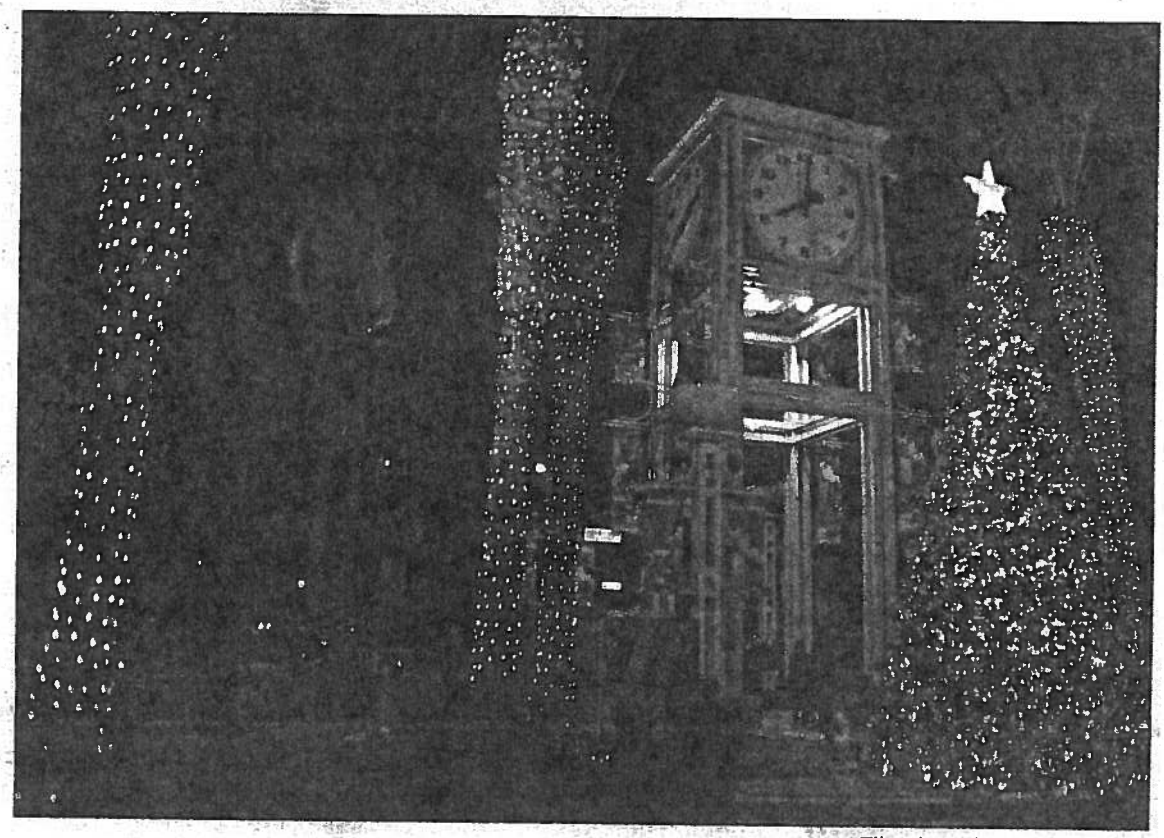
For every $50 in total register receipts, participants will receive one raffle ticket. If purchases were made from a participating Buy in Garden Grove (BiGG) business or a Garden Grove Chamber of Commerce business member, shoppers will receive an additional raffle ticket. There is no limit on the number of raffle tickets received. Raffle tickets will not be available at business establishments.

Three winners will be chosen at random, and announced on the city's and Garden Grove Chamber of Commerce's websites and social media sites on Monday, Dec. 23.

Winners will have 30 days to claim their prize in person, at the Garden Grove Chamber of Commerce, 12866 Main St. in Garden Grove. Only one prize per winner.

OC News
November 20, 2019

Oh, Christmas tree...



File photo by Loreen Berlin

The annual Christmas Tree Lighting ceremony in Garden Grove is slated for 3 to 7 p.m. Dec. 7 at Village Green Park, 12732 Main St. in Garden Grove.

GARDEN GROVE

CITY OF GARDEN GROVE
NEWS

CONTACT:
Gabi O'Cadiz-Hernandez (714) 741-5769
Community Services Department

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Public Information Office (714) 741-5280

Follow the City of Garden Grove on Social Media

Thursday, November 21, 2019

GIVE THE GIFT OF PLAY, DONATE TO GARDEN GROVE'S HOLIDAY DRIVE

The community is invited to participate in an end-of-year program designed to bring joy, hope, and spirit to local children who go without a gift during the holiday season. From now until Thursday, December 12, the City's Family Resource Centers are seeking donations of new board games and toys for the annual Garden Grove Holiday Drive, which aims to serve 1,000 local children. Donations can be dropped off at the Recreation Counter located in Garden Grove City Hall, at 11222 Acacia Parkway; Buena Clinton Youth and Family Center, located at 12661 Sunswept Avenue; or Magnolia Park Family Resource Center, located at 11402 Magnolia Street.

Gift cards and monetary donations are also accepted, and are tax-deductible.

The City's Family Resource Centers, which are comprised of the Buena Clinton Youth and Family Center and Magnolia Park Family Resource Center, provide residents with vital community services that include low or no-cost programs focused on youth enrichment, personal empowerment, counseling, family support services, and parenting education.

For over 20 years, the City has worked to bring holiday cheer to local families that are disadvantaged. Last year, with the assistance from the community, over 300 local families, approximately 800 local children, were given the opportunity to unwrap a present during the holiday season.

-more-

Give the Gift of Play, Donate to Garden Grove's Holiday Drive
2-2-2

In addition, the community is invited to participate in the Holiday Drive Raffle to win a 1-night stay at the Great Wolf Lodge Southern California. From now until Saturday, December 7, raffle tickets can be purchased at the Recreation Counter in Garden Grove City Hall, Buena Clinton Youth and Family Center, and Magnolia Park Family Resource Center. Tickets are $3 each, or 2 for $5. One raffle ticket will be chosen and the winner announced on Monday, December 9. All proceeds benefit the 2019 Garden Grove Holiday Drive.

For more information, visit ggcity.org/holiday-drive or call (714) 741-5208.

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GARDEN GROVE

CITY OF GARDEN GROVE
NEWS

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

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

Wednesday, November 20, 2019

BLACK FRIDAY GOES "BiGG" WITH OPPORTUNITIES TO WIN $500 AND MORE

The community is encouraged to participate in the City's end-of-year Buy in Garden Grove (BiGG) campaign, Black Friday Goes BiGG, from Friday, November 29 through Friday, December 20. For every $50 in total register receipts, Garden Grove shoppers will have the opportunity to win $500 or a 1-night stay at the Great Wolf Lodge Southern California.

When shoppers collect $50 in total register receipts from any Garden Grove business, including restaurants, gas stations, and grocery stores, they'll receive one raffle ticket towards a $500 cash or prize drawing. To receive the raffle tickets, receipts must be brought to the Garden Grove Chamber of Commerce, located at 12866 Main Street, Suite 102, near the corner of Acacia Parkway and Main Street, before 5:00 p.m. on Friday, December 20. Raffle tickets will not be available at business establishments.

If purchases were made from a participating BiGG business or Garden Grove Chamber of Commerce member, shoppers will receive an additional raffle ticket. Visit ggcity.org/bigg or gardengrovechamber.com for a list of participating businesses.

The first 100 participants to turn in their receipts will receive a free gift.

-more-

Black Friday Goes "BiGG" with Opportunities to Win $500 and more
2-2-2

Three raffle tickets will be chosen and the winning names and raffle ticket numbers will be posted on the City's and Chamber's websites and social media sites on Monday, December 23. Two winners will receive $500 cash, and one winner will receive a 1-night stay at the Great Wolf Lodge Southern California.

Winners will have 30 days to claim their prize from the Garden Grove Chamber of Commerce. Participants must be at least 18 years of age to win. Only one prize per winner.

For over 10 years, the City has encouraged residents to support the local business community through the Buy in Garden Grove program, which helps to keep needed tax dollars in the city for crucial resources like public safety, roads, parks, and other quality-of-life needs.

On July 1, the City re-launched the program, introducing enhanced features that included a new logo; multi-functional GIS-based webpage; and more shopper discounts and rebates.

There is no charge to become a BiGG participant. Businesses can sign up at ggcity.org/bigg.

For more information, contact the Office of Community Relations at (714) 741-5280 or the Garden Grove Chamber of Commerce at (714) 638-7950.

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GARDEN GROVE

CITY OF GARDEN GROVE
NEWS

Contact: Mark Freeman
(714) 741-5212
Community Services Department

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Public Information Office (714) 741-5280

Follow the City of Garden Grove on Social Media

Monday, November 18, 2019

GARDEN GROVE CELEBRATES THE HOLIDAYS WITH "WINTER IN THE GROVE" EVENT

The City of Garden Grove presents the 2nd Annual Winter in the Grove event on Saturday, December 7, 2019, from 3:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m., at Village Green Park, 12732 Main Street.

Along with an additional 20 tons of snow, new activities at this year's event include Santa's Garage car show by OC Drive and a holiday craft boutique with local crafters. Returning activities include a children's craft area, holiday refreshments, letters to Santa, holiday-themed photo opportunities, inflatable attractions, and over 60 tons of real snow forming 12 slides. Unlimited snow slides are $5, or donate one new, unwrapped $10 toy and receive two unlimited snow slide wrist bands, limited to the first 500 wristbands. Food will be available for purchase from local non-profits.

Entertainment from local choirs and dance academies begin at 3:30 p.m., with the program starting at 5:00 p.m. The event culminates with Mayor Steve Jones and the Garden Grove City Council lighting the 24-foot Christmas tree, and the arrival of Santa and Mrs. Claus.

For more information or sponsorship and vendor applications, visit ggcity.org/winterinthegrove

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GARDEN GROVE

CITY OF GARDEN GROVE NEWS

Contact: Mark Ladney
(714) 741-5382
Public Works Department

Thursday, November 14, 2019

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

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

CITY HALL CLOSED ON THANKSGIVING DAY

In observance of the Thanksgiving Day holiday, Garden Grove City Hall and the H. Louis Lake Senior Center will be closed on Thursday, November 28, 2019. Friday, November 29, 2019 will be a regular alternate Friday closure day for both facilities. No street sweeping services or trash pick-up will be provided on November 28. Streets will be swept as scheduled on all other days. Trash pick-up will be delayed by one day.

For more information on street sweeping, please call the Public Works Department at (714) 741-5375. For more information on trash-pick up, contact Republic Services at (714) 238-3300.

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English to Vietnamese
Press Releases

GARDEN GROVE

THÔNG TIN
Từ Thành Phố Garden Grove

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

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

Thứ Ba, 19 tháng 11, 2019

THÀNH PHỐ GARDEN GROVE MANG ĐẾN CỘNG ĐỒNG CHƯƠNG TRÌNH 'WINTER IN THE GROVE'

Vào mùa lễ hội năm nay, Garden Grove sẽ mang đến cộng đồng chương trình 'Winter in the Grove', được tổ chức vào ngày Thứ Bảy, 7 tháng 12, 2019, tại khuôn viên Village Green Park, tọa lạc tại 12732 Main Street, từ 3:00 giờ chiều tới 7:00 giờ tối.

Năm nay, với hơn 20 tấn tuyết nhiều hơn so với những năm ngoái, các hoạt động mới tại sự kiện bao gồm triển lãm xe 'Santa's Garage car show' của OC Drive và một cửa hàng thủ công với các thợ thủ công tại địa phương. Các chương trình trong ngày hôm nay bao gồm một khu vực thủ công dành cho trẻ em, thức uống nhẹ, viết thư cho ông già Noel, cơ hội chụp hình chủ đề ngày lễ, các trò chơi cho các em nhỏ và hơn 60 tấn tuyết tạo thành 12 cầu trượt (snow slide). Chơi cầu trượt (snow slides) không giới hạn là $5, hoặc mang một món đồ chơi mới, chưa mở, trị giá khoảng $10 để nhận được hai dây đeo chơi trượt tuyết không giới hạn, phát giới hạn chỉ 500 vòng. Thức ăn nhẹ sẽ có bán sẵn từ các tổ chức bất vụ lợi tại địa phương.

Và chương trình văn nghệ sẽ được các em từ những hội đoàn cộng đồng trình diễn vào lúc 3:30 chiều, và chương trình chính thức bắt đầu lúc 5:00 giờ chiều. Sự kiện này kết thúc với Thị trưởng Steve Jones và Hội đồng thành phố Garden Grove thắp sáng cây Giáng sinh dài 24-foot cùng sự xuất hiện của ông bà già Noel.

Để biết thêm chi tiết, xin coi tại trang www.ggcity.org/winterinthegrove

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VIỆT-BÁO

Article Resulting from City News Releases in the Vietnamese Media

Thành Phố Garden Grove Mời Dự 'Winter In The Grove'

20/11/2019 00:00:00

Vào mùa lễ hội năm nay, Garden Grove sẽ mang đến cộng đồng chương trình 'Winter in the Grove', được tổ chức vào ngày Thứ Bảy, 7 tháng 12, 2019, tại khuôn viên Village Green Park, tọa lạc tại 12732 Main Street, từ 3:00 giờ chiều tới 7:00 giờ tối.

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Để biết thêm chi tiết, xin coi tại trang

www.ggcity.org/winterinthegrove

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

November 21, 2019

1. Calendar of Events

2. Notice of Cancellation of the November 28, 2019 Zoning Administration meeting.

3. League of California Cities, "CA Cities Advocate," from November 15, 2019 to November 21, 2019.

GARDEN GROVE

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

November 21, 2019 – December 5, 2019

Thursday	November 21	9:00 a.m.	Zoning Administrator Special Meeting City Hall 3rd Floor Training Room
		7:00 p.m.	Planning Commission Meeting, Council Chamber
Friday	November 22	City Hall Closed	Regular Friday Closure
Tuesday	November 26	5:30 p.m. 6:30 p.m.	Closed Session Meeting, Founders Room Housing Authority Meeting, Council Chamber Sanitary District Board Meeting, Council Chamber Successor Agency Meeting, Council Chamber City Council Meeting, Council Chamber
Thursday	November 28	9:00 a.m.	Zoning Administrator Meeting City Hall 3rd Floor Training Room ***CANCELLED***
			Thanksgiving Day City Hall Closed
Friday	November 29		***Thanksgiving Holiday*** City Hall Closed
	November 29- December 22		One More Productions presents "Disney's Beauty and the Beast," Gem Theatre
	November 29- December 20		Black Friday Goes BiGG
Monday	December 2	6:30 p.m.	Neighborhood Improvement and Conservation Commission Meeting, Council Chamber
Thursday	December 5	7:00 p.m.	Planning Commission Meeting, Council Chamber

GARDEN GROVE

NOTICE OF CANCELLATION

OF THE

GARDEN GROVE

ZONING ADMINISTRATOR

REGULAR MEETING

NOVEMBER 28, 2019

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Regular Meeting of the Garden Grove Zoning Administrator scheduled for Thursday, November 28, 2019, at 9:00 a.m. at City Hall, 11222 Acacia Parkway, Third Floor Training Room, Garden Grove, is hereby cancelled pursuant to the attached Cancellation Notice.

DATED: November 21, 2019

Allison Wilson

ALLISON WILSON
ZONING ADMINISTRATOR

GARDEN GROVE

NOTICE OF CANCELLATION

The Regular Meeting of the

Garden Grove Zoning Administrator

scheduled for November 28, 2019

has been cancelled.

JUDITH MOORE
SECRETARY

Time to Submit Proposals for the 2020 Mayors and Council Members Executive Forum

November 18, 2019

The League is now accepting proposals for the 2020 Mayors and Council Members Executive Forum scheduled for June 17-18 in Monterey.

This two-day educational and networking event will bring together over 300 of California's mayors and council members and focuses on current issues that face city officials in their daily roles and operations within their city.

The conference planning committee is seeking thorough, thoughtful and complete proposals describing your session and how it would help mayors and council members improve their communities, leadership abilities, and knowledge within their roles. Submissions, non-commercial in nature, from any individual, group, business or organization, on any topic are welcome.

Sessions may not include sales, commercialism or product promotion of any kind. The deadline to submit proposals is Jan. 13.

For more information on past presentation topics, please email ccole@cacities.org.

For additional information about this event, please visit the League website.

Participate Now — League of California Cities Legislative Priorities Membership Survey

November 18, 2019

The deadline to help shape the League's 2020 legislative agenda has been extended to Nov. 25.

Members can submit feedback on the biggest issues facing their cities in the next three years by completing this easy online survey.

Survey results will help determine the League's 2020 legislative priorities that will be adopted by the board of directors in December. The survey has become an important source of information for the League, and the feedback received will play a vital role in developing member-informed legislative priorities for the year.

In order to capture the diversity of California's cities, the League encourages local officials from all member cities to participate. This survey takes just a few brief minutes to complete, and provides an opportunity to help influence and inform the priorities, expectations and goals of the League.

Legislative priority-setting is a central element of the League's December board meeting, as the goals established set a course for the organization for the coming year. The League's effectiveness as the leading voice of California cities is only possible when we focus on the common interests of our members, which is why your feedback is vital.

The survey will close on Monday, Nov. 25. For questions regarding the membership survey, please email membership@cacities.org.