City of Garden Grove

WEEKLY CITY MANAGER'S MEMO

November 21, 2018

TO: Honorable Mayor and City Council Members

FROM: Scott C. Stiles, City Manager

I. DEPARTMENT ITEMS

A. INSTALLATION OF DOWNTOWN HOLIDAY LIGHTING
The memorandum informs City Council of a temporary holiday light installation in Downtown Garden Grove.

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

A. Southern California Gas Company Notice to Increase Rates for the 2020-2022 Demand Response Program, Application No. 18-11-005.

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

• OTHER ITEMS

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

- MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS
  Items of interest are included.

SCOTT C. STILES
City Manager

City of Garden Grove

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

To:	Scott Stiles	From:	Lisa L. Kim John Montanchez
Dept:	City Manager	Dept:	Community and Economic Development and Community Services
Subject:	INSTALLATION OF DOWNTOWN HOLIDAY LIGHTING	Date:	November 16, 2018

OBJECTIVE

The purpose of this memorandum is to inform the City Council of a temporary holiday light installation in Downtown Garden Grove.

BACKGROUND

In continuing efforts to enhance the attractiveness of the historic Downtown area to residents and visitors alike, a temporary installation of seasonal lighting and signage is set for installation during the holiday season, from November 24, 2018 through January 4, 2019.

DISCUSSION

In collaboration between the Community/Economic Development and Community Services Departments, the proposed holiday lighting will be temporarily installed to celebrate and promote the vitality of Downtown Garden Grove. Three prominent areas will be decorated: City Hall, Historic Main Street, and the theaters -- the Gem and Garden Amphitheater.

1. City Hall décor will consist of trimming five palm trees at the public entrance with twinkle lights and holiday colored spotlights, additional lighting around the City Hall lettering façade, and a Happy Holidays sign.

2. Along the Historic Main Street, twinkle lights will be installed around 30 trees lining the east and west sides of Main Street, double-lighting of the arch sign at Garden Grove Boulevard, and a Happy Holidays suspended beneath the arch.

3. Lastly, trim lighting will added to frame both the Gem and Garden Amphitheater roof lines and perimeter fencing.

FINANCIAL IMPACT

Funding for this temporary holiday lighting installation comes from funds allocated to implement the City's General Plan goals and policies, which are obtained from three sources: the General Plan cost recovery fee, the Cultural Arts fee, and the Art in Public Places fee, all of which are taken from a portion of building permit costs.

Lisa L. Kim
Community and Economic
Development Director

John Montanchez
Community Services Director

By: Alana Cheng
Senior Program Analyst

Jennifer Goddard Nye
Senior Program Specialist

Attachment II. A
Mgrs. Memo 11/21/18

Para más detalles llame al 1-800-342-4545

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS COMPANY
NOTICE TO INCREASE RATES FOR THE 2020-2022 DEMAND RESPONSE PROGRAM APPLICATION NO. 18-11-005

On November 5, 2018, Southern California Gas Company (SoCalGas®) filed an application with the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) requesting to increase rates to fund the 2020-2022[1] Demand Response Program. This application is requesting a $62.8 million increase for years 2020-2022. The CPUC will review the proposed Demand Response Program and associated budgets included in the application. The proposed Demand Response Program is designed to provide demand response programs to residential, commercial, industrial and agricultural customers. These programs seek to help customers reduce their energy usage during times of peak demand.

ESTIMATED IMPACT OF THIS REQUEST ON GAS RATES

If the CPUC fully approves this application, SoCalGas' revenue requirement will increase to reflect the authorized budget for the demand response programs. The total request for years 2020-2022 is an increase of $62.8 million. The revenue requirement will increase by $27.9 million in 2020. In comparison to 2020, the revenue requirement will decrease by $10.4 million in 2021 and $10.4 million in 2022. SoCalGas is requesting that these rates become effective on January 1, 2020, or as soon thereafter as possible.

The tables below show the estimated rate impact for years 2020-2022. The percent change in year 2020 is compared to current rates. Each subsequent percent change is compared to the previous year.

Southern California Gas
Demand Response Program – Gas
Average Rate Increase for Years 2020-2022

Customer Class	Current Rates	2020		2021		2022	
Core-CARE	$/th	$/th	% change	$/th	% change	$/th	% change
Residential	0.98319	0.99274	1%	0.98916	0%	0.98919	0%
Commercial /Industrial	0.61400	0.61772	1%	0.61633	0%	0.61634	0%
Gas AC	0.51041	0.51177	0%	0.51126	0%	0.51127	0%
Core-Non-CARE							
Residential	1.15720	1.16675	1%	1.16318	0%	1.16320	0%
Commercial /Industrial	0.70318	0.70690	1%	0.70551	0%	0.70552	0%
Gas AC	0.56554	0.56690	0%	0.56639	0%	0.56639	0%
Gas Engine	0.53729	0.54024	1%	0.53913	0%	0.53914	0%
Natural Gas Vehicle	0.46579	0.46579	0%	0.46579	0%	0.46579	0%
Noncore		-	-		-		-
Commercial /Industrial	0.08243	0.08298	1%	0.08277	0%	0.08278	0%

[1] SoCalGas is proposing that the Demand Response Program begin Q4 of 2019 and that the 2019 costs be rolled into 2020 such that rates will not be impacted until 2020.

If approved, the average monthly residential bill of 34 therms or $38.80 (present rates) would increase $0.32, or 0.8% to $39.12 in 2020. In 2021, bills would decrease by $0.12 or 0.3% from $39.12 in 2020 to $39.00 in 2021. In 2022, there would be no change in average monthly residential bills ($39.00 in 2021 and $39.00 in 2022). Individual customer bills may differ.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

You may request additional information or obtain a copy of the application from SoCalGas by writing to: Corinne Sierzant, Southern California Gas Company, 555 West Fifth Street, Los Angeles, CA 90013. SoCalGas' application can also be reviewed at the CPUC's Central Files Office, appointment only. For more information, contact aljcentralfilesid@cpuc.ca.gov or 1-415-703-2045.

The application is also available electronically on the SoCalGas website at www.socalgas.com/regulatory.

Copies of this insert will be available for viewing and printing on SoCalGas' website at www.socalgas.com/regulatory/bill-inserts.

CPUC PROCESS

The application has been 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. After considering all proposals and evidence presented during the formal hearing process, the Judge will issue a proposed decision which may adopt SoCalGas' proposals, modify, or deny them. 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 (Cal PA) may review this application. Cal PA 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. Cal PA has a multi-disciplinary staff with expertise in economics, finance, accounting and engineering. For more information about Cal PA, please call (415) 703-1584, e-mail PublicAdvocatesOffice@cpuc.ca.gov or visit ORA'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 the proceeding, have informal comments, or have questions about the CPUC processes, you may access the CPUC's Public Advisor Office (PAO) webpage at www.cpuc.ca.gov/pao. You may also contact the Public Advisor's Office as follows:

Write: CPUC Public Advisor's Office
505 Van Ness Avenue
San Francisco, CA 94102

Email: public.advisor@cpuc.ca.gov

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

Please reference **SoCalGas Demand Response Program Application No. 18-11-005** 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 made available for review to the assigned ALJs, the assigned Commissioner, and appropriate CPUC staff.

Attachment II. B
Mgrs. Memo 11/21/18

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

OFFICIAL NOTICE
FOR THE COMMUNITIES OF
ANAHEIM, FULLERTON, GARDEN GROVE, LA HABRA, ORANGE, SANTA ANA, TUSTIN, WESTMINSTER, AND YORBA LINDA
PLEASE READ IMMEDIATELY

AMENDMENT TO THE NOTICE OF TREATMENT FOR THE ASIAN CITRUS PSYLLID

Between April 11, 2017 and November 6, 2018, 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, La Habra, 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 November 6, 2019, 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, La Habra, Orange, Santa Ana, Tustin, Westminster, and Yorba Linda, Orange County
Program AM-0480

Between April 11, 2017 and November 6, 2018, 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, La Habra, 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, La Habra, 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: April 11, 2017, La Habra; June 14, 2017, Fullerton; May 25, 2018, Yorba Linda; August 10, 2018, Westminster; August 31, 2018, Anaheim; September 25, 2018, Tustin; October 17, 2018, Santa Ana; October 22, 2018, Garden Grove; and November 6, 2018, Orange. 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 November 6, 2019, 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.

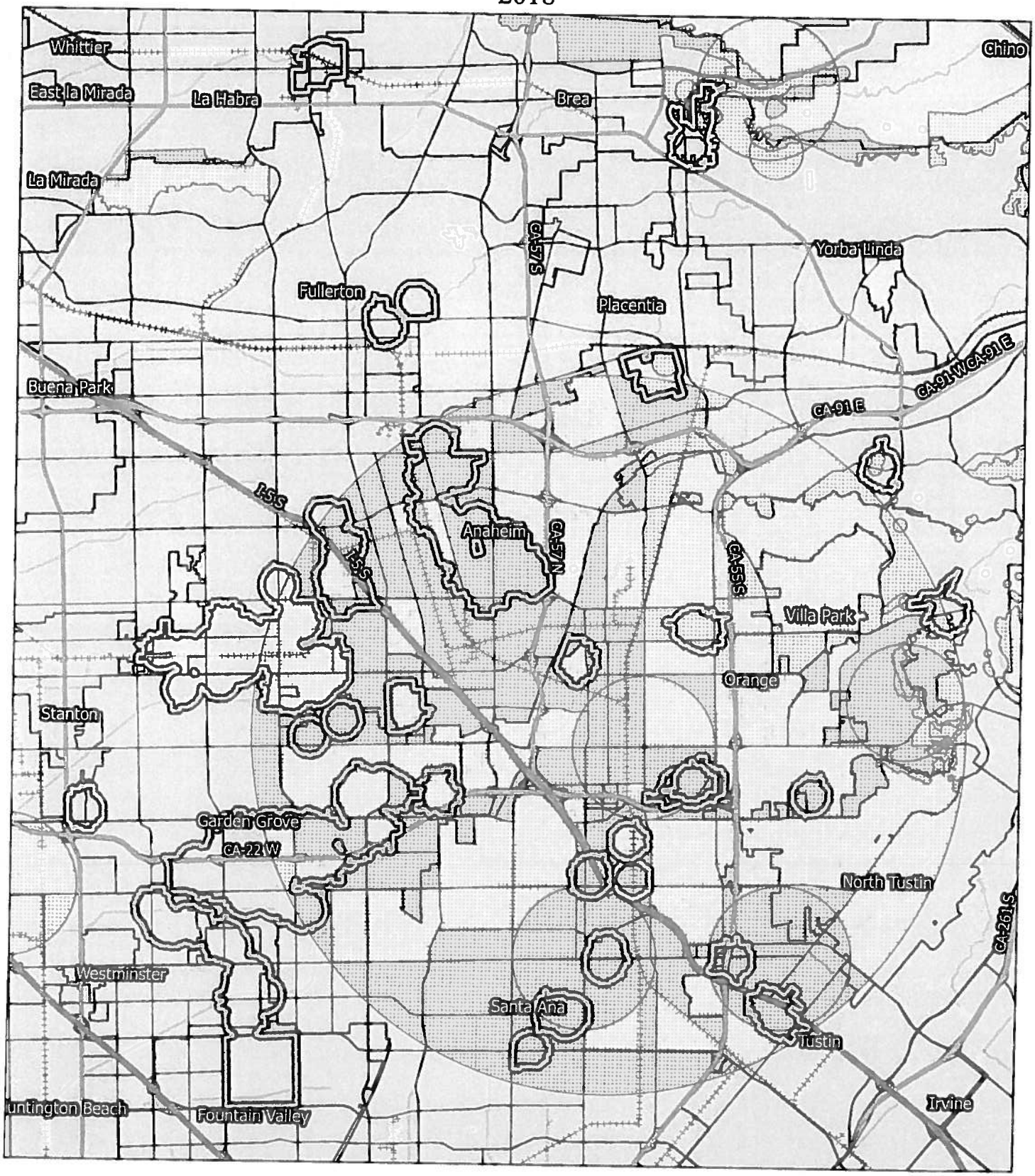
The work plan involving chemical control of these pests is necessary to prevent loss and damage to California's natural environment, citrus industry, native wildlife, private and public property, and food supplies.

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.

Karen Ross
Karen Ross, Secretary

11-19-18
Date

Asian Citrus Psyllid Program
Anaheim, Fullerton, Garden Grove, La Habra, Orange, Santa Ana, Tustin, Westminster, Yorba Linda, Orange County Amendment
2018



cdfa

Asian Citrus Psyllid/ Huanglongbing Work Plan
November 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 of 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.

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.

A. 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.

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 400-meter radius around each detection site. Only ACP host plants are treated.

a. Within two miles of International Border with Mexico

- CDFA will treat the residential area within a 400-meter buffer of the border.
- A Notice of Treatment (NOT) will be issued.

b. Within a Generally Infested Area With Commercial Citrus Production

- CDFA will treat the residential area within a 400-meter buffer surrounding commercial citrus groves if the growers are conducting coordinated treatments.
- A NOT will be issued.

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 or more ACP - All properties with hosts within a 50-meter radius of the detection site will be treated.
- A NOT will be issued.

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 an 800-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.

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.

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 25 other California counties (Alameda, Contra Costa, Fresno, Imperial, Kern, Kings, Los Angeles, Madera, Merced, Monterey, Orange, Placer, Riverside, San Benito, San Bernardino, San Joaquin, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, San Mateo, Solano, Stanislaus, Tulare, Ventura, and Yolo counties). The ACP has demonstrated 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 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. In California, the disease has only been found in residential areas of Los Angeles, Orange, and Riverside counties.

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 ternata	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 x nobilis	king mandarin, tangor, Florida orange, King-of-Siam
Citrus x paradisi	grapefruit, pomelo, toronja
Citrus reticulata	mandarin, tangerine, mandarina
Citrus sinensis	sweet orange, orange, naranja, naranja dulce
Citrus spp.	
Clausena anisum-olens	anis
Clausena excavata	clausena
Clausena indica	clausena
Clausena lansium	wampi, wampee

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

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

USDA United States Department of Agriculture
Agricultural Research Service

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

Date: 11/22/2017

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State-wide background risk level for HLB

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

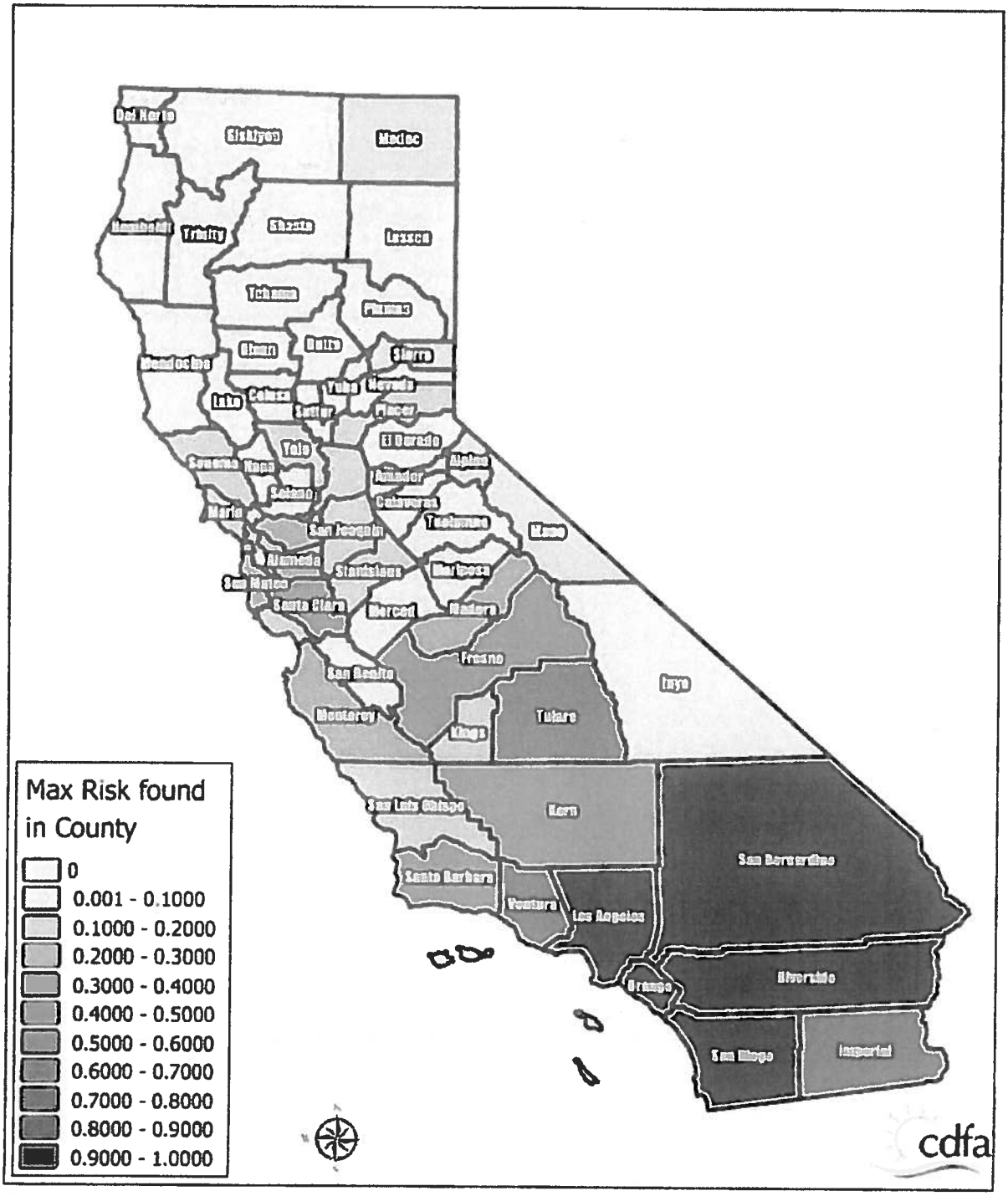


Figure 1. Maximum HLB risk level by county across California as estimated by the USDA-ARS HLB risk model.

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

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

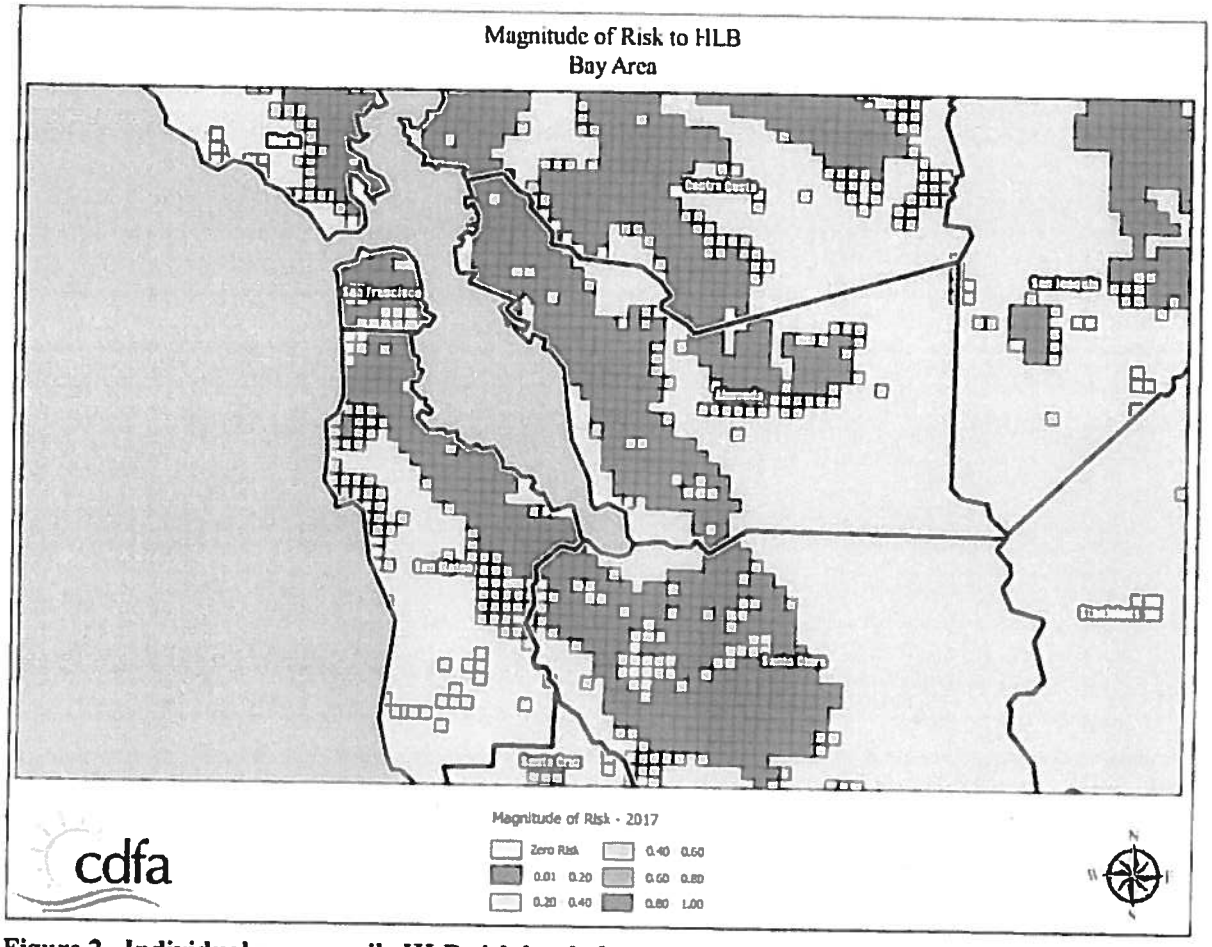


Figure 2. Individual square mile HLB risk levels for the San Francisco Bay Area. Note that the general risk level is low, but there are pockets of moderately high risk in San Francisco itself, and more noticeably in San Jose, associated with population census risk factors; ACP detections in this area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

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

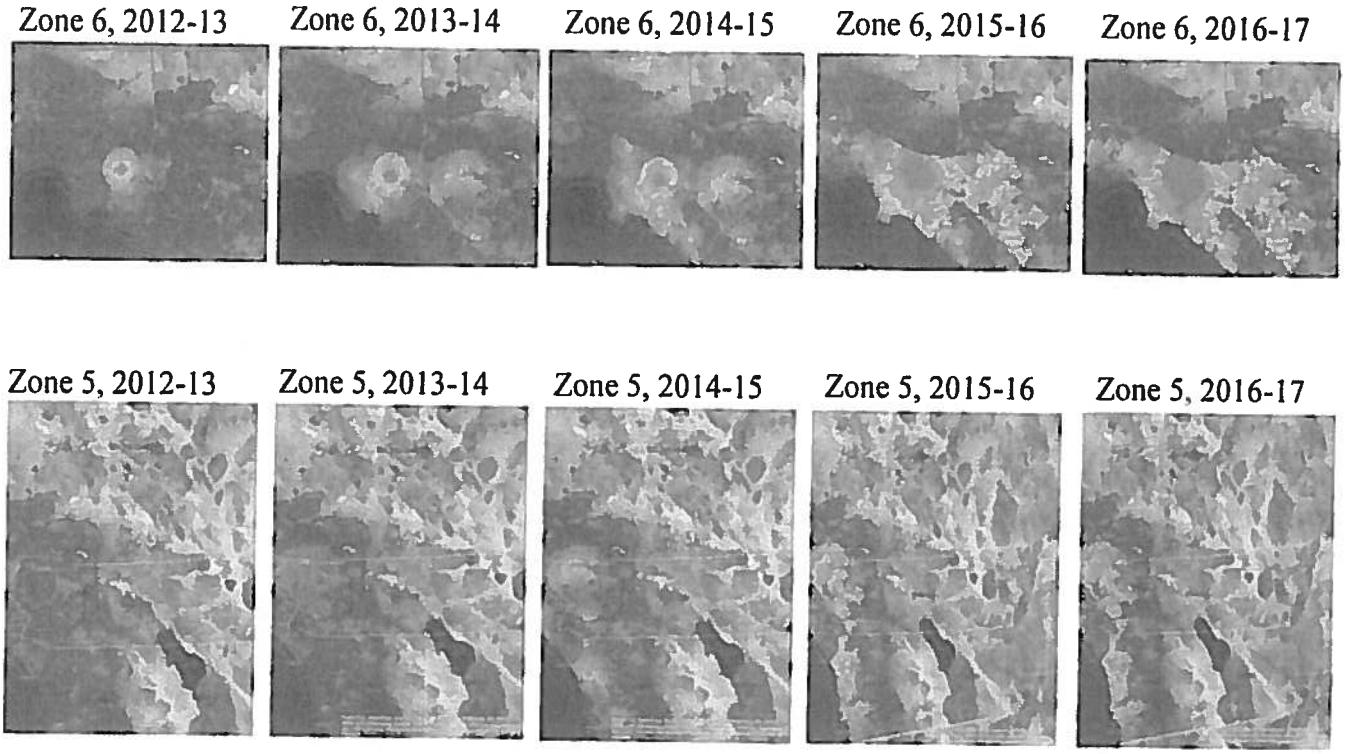


Figure 3. Changes in background risk of HLB in proposed quarantine areas 5 and 6 from 2012 to present. Red color indicates high risk, blue indicates low risk. Note that the location of the early HLB detections in Hacienda Heights and San Gabriel falls inside the single high-risk area predicted in 2012.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

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

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

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

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

Reducing disease spread by quarantines

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

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

Recent changes in the dynamics of HLB/ACP detections

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

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

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

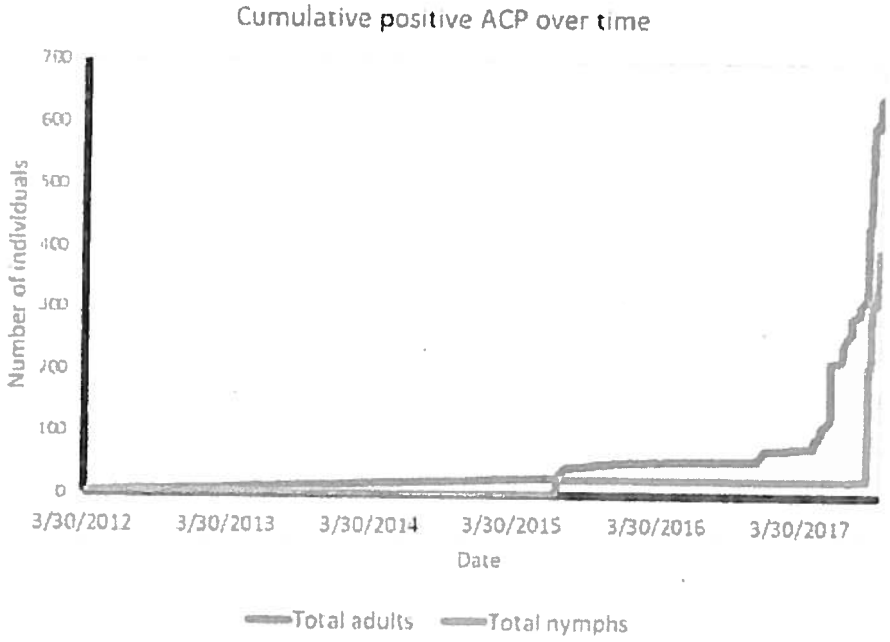


Figure 4: Cumulative counts of PCR-positive ACP samples collected in California over time since 2012. Note the sharp increase in the rate of accumulation from mid-2017 onwards.

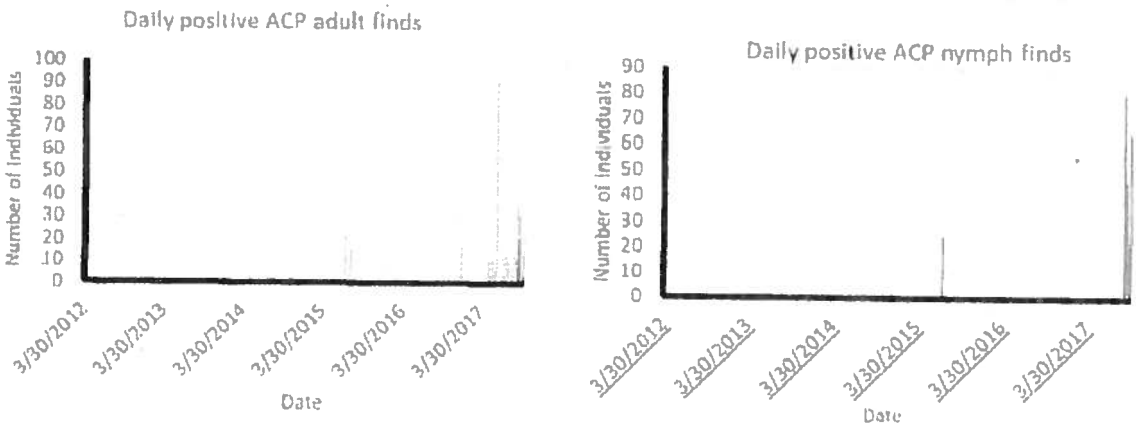


Figure 5: Daily discovery rate for PCR-positive ACP (adults and nymphs are shown separately). Note the sharp increase in finds toward the end of 2017, particularly for nymphs which had largely been absent from positive samples until recent detections.

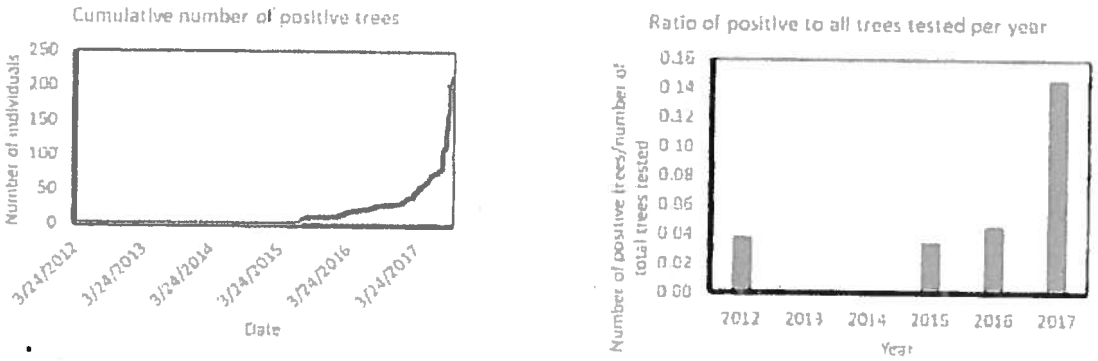


Figure 6: PCR-positive tree detections over time. In the left panel the cumulative number of detections is shown, highlighting the exponential increase in 2017. In the right panel the ratio of positive trees to all trees tested per year is shown. Note that until 2017 the ratio had been more or less stable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

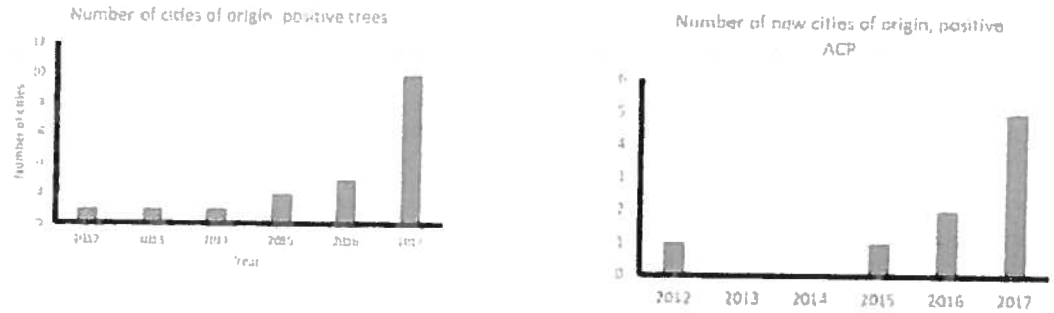


Figure 7: Numbers of citites with PCR-positive ACP detections over time. The left panel shows the cumulative figure, the right panel shows the number of new cities per year. Mirroring the results for trees and for ACP, note the sharp increase in 2017. These results indicate that the epidemic is intensifying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

Changes in diagnostic results on tested Asian Citrus Psyllids

The previous section detailed the recent sharp increases in PCR detections for ACP and trees. These increases indicate that the pathogen population is growing and this can be seen directly by considering the Ct values in qPCR tests. Results highlighting the increase in the pathogen population are shown here in Figures 8 and 9.

Figure 8 shows the data for qPCR Ct values obtained from psyllid samples collected in different sampling cycles of the survey program. The data are sub-divided into samples obtained from inside and outside the existing HLB quarantine areas. It can be seen that the Ct values obtained from ACP samples inside the quarantine areas are showing a much faster increase in the proportion of low values (CT <32 to 33), indicating an intensification of the pathogen population in the vector population.

The presence of some ACP with low qPCR Ct values outside the existing quarantine areas highlights the risk of ACP moving the disease around and the need for quarantine regulations that apply at a larger scale than the current radius around confirmed HLB-positive trees.

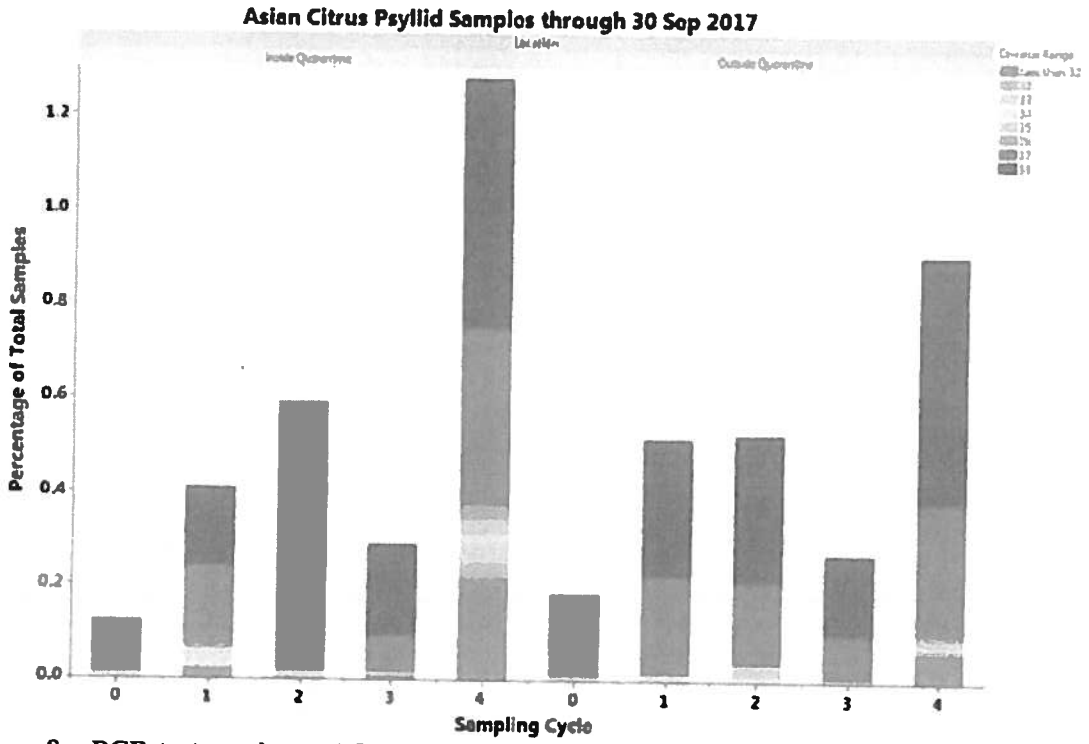


Figure 8: qPCR test results on ACP samples tested by CDFA through 30 September 2017. Note that the proportion of light blue and red (indicating presence of the HLB pathogen) in the samples from inside the quarantine areas (left panel) has increased over time, whereas no corresponding change is apparent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

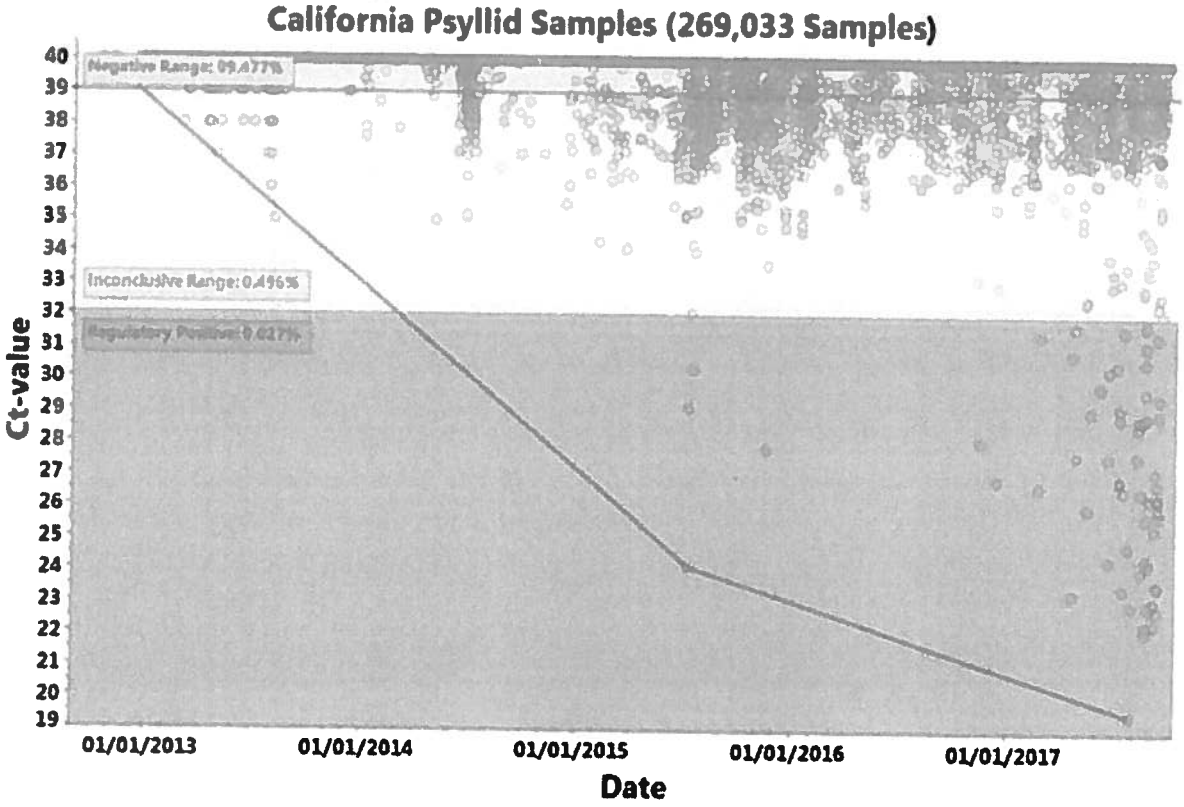


Figure 9: qPCR regulatory results recorded since the detection of HLB in California over time compared to the concentration of the pathogen in the sample (Ct < 32.1= HLB positive (red zone), Ct 32.1-38.9 = suspect (yellow zone), Ct > 38.9=HLB not detected (green zone)). The lower the Ct value, the higher the concentration of the HLB bacterium. Note the trend towards lower Ct values over time and the increase in numbers of HLB positive psyllids starting in 2015 and continuing through 2017 indicating that the titre (concentration) of HLB DNA in the psyllids is increasing.

Implications of changes in the dynamics and recommendations

To summarize the recent changes in the dynamics of HLB/ACP detections in trees and psyllids:

1. The number of HLB positive citrus trees detected has increased exponentially in the last 4 months as compared to the previous 6 years.
2. The number of HLB positive and infectious Asian citrus psyllids has increased exponentially in the last four months as compared to the previous 6 years.
3. These HLB infectious psyllids are spreading to new communities in the LA basin at a significantly escalated rate compared to the previous 6 years.
4. These infectious psyllids can be spread by movement of ACP-host nursery stock, bulk citrus, and other possible carriers of ACP.

Given the above developments in the California HLB epidemic it is of the utmost urgency to further compartmentalize the state using quarantine zones defined by HLB risk to commercial citrus (rather than 5 mile and county wide quarantines). This will help to reduce the potential for spread of HLB to zones where HLB has not been detected in citrus trees, nor has Asian citrus psyllid become established in some cases. The proposal to divide the state into 7 zones for bulk citrus movement and three zones for nursery stock, will serve to restrict the dispersal of HLB and its ACP vectors. Currently all known HLB infected trees are inside a single quarantine zone – zone 6. However, with the exponential escalation of the number of infected ACP and citrus trees requires an immediate regulatory response to restrict spread before the opportunity for such measures to be effective is lost.

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

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

FOR THE CITIES OF ANAHEIM, FULLERTON, GARDEN GROVE, LA HABRA, ORANGE, SANTA ANA, TUSTIN, WESTMINSTER, AND YORBA LINDA

Between April 11, 2017 and November 6, 2018, 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, La Habra, Orange, Santa Ana, Tustin, Westminster, and Yorba Linda, 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 November 6, 2019, which is the amount of time necessary to determine that the treatment was successful.

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

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

On November 22, 2017, the University of California and the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) released a briefing paper that indicates, beginning in June 2017, a sharp

increase in HLB and HLB-positive ACP detections, cities containing HLB, and ACP nymphs. Prior to the release of the November 22, 2017 briefing paper, the level of HLB risk in California was thought to be relatively stable. Following the release of the November 22, 2017 briefing paper, the Department has become aware of the exponential intensification of the HLB epidemic, as demonstrated by the indicators contained in the paper.

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

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

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

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

A Program Environmental Impact Report (PEIR) has been prepared which analyzes the ACP and HLB treatment program in accordance with Public Resources Code (PRC), 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, La Habra, Orange, Santa Ana, Tustin, Westminster, and Yorba Linda, Orange County
Program AM-9079

Between April 11, 2017 and November 6, 2018, 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, La Habra, Orange, Santa Ana, Tustin, Westminster, and Yorba Linda, 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, La Habra, Orange, Santa Ana, Tustin, Westminster, and Yorba Linda, 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: April 11, 2017, La Habra; June 14, 2017, Fullerton; May 25, 2018, Yorba Linda; August 10, 2018, Westminster; August 20, 2018, Santa Ana; August 31, 2018, Anaheim and Garden Grove; September 25, 2018, Tustin; and November 6, 2018, Orange. 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 November 6, 2019, 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.

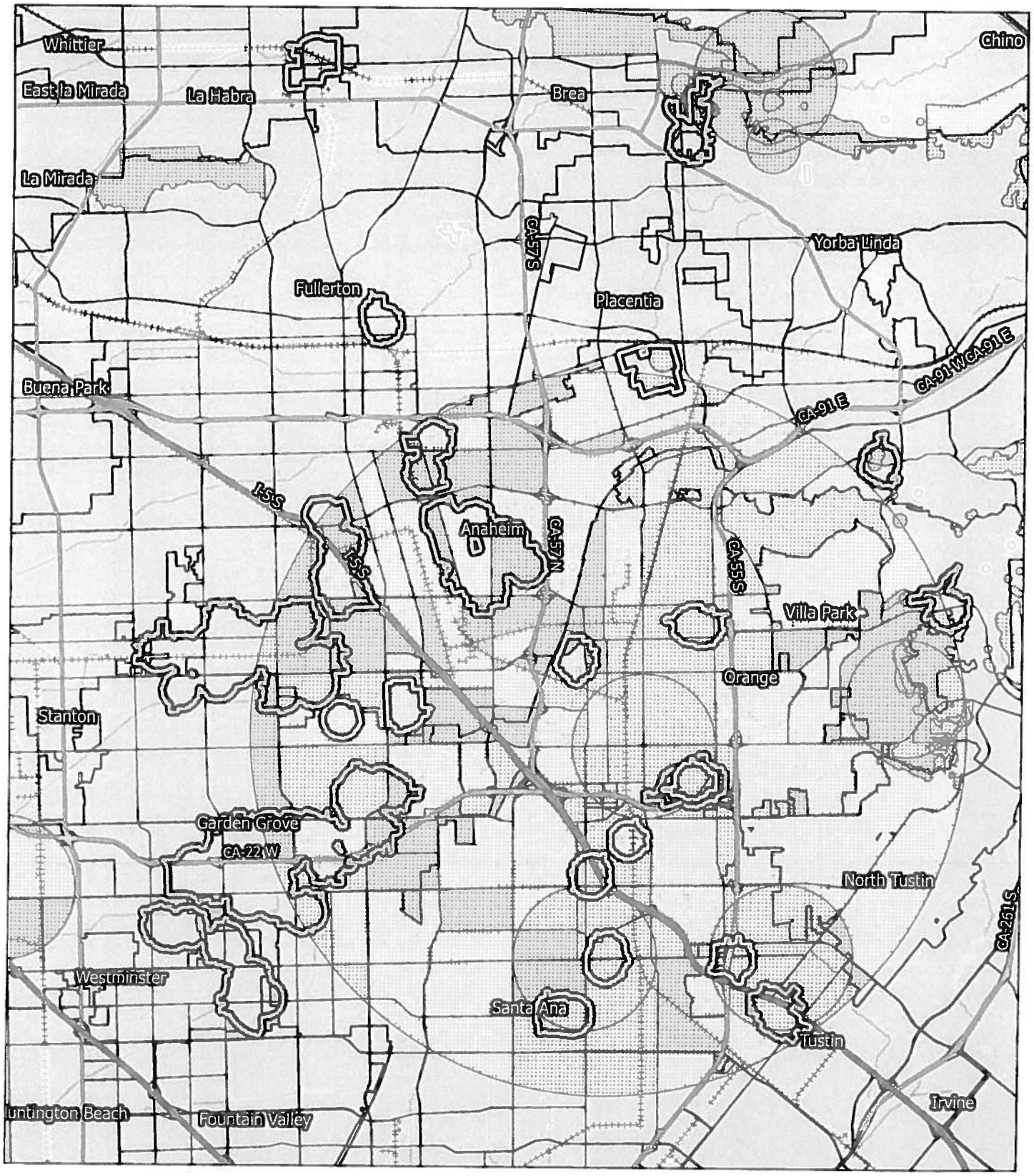
Karen Ross

Karen Ross, Secretary

11-19-18

Date

Huanglongbing Program
Anaheim, Fullerton, Garden Grove, La Habra, Orange, Santa Ana, Tustin, Westminster, Yorba Linda, Orange County Amendment
2018



cdfa

Asian Citrus Psyllid/ Huanglongbing Work Plan
November 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 of 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.

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.

A. 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.

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 400-meter radius around each detection site. Only ACP host plants are treated.

a. Within two miles of International Border with Mexico

- CDFA will treat the residential area within a 400-meter buffer of the border.
- A Notice of Treatment (NOT) will be issued.

b. Within a Generally Infested Area With Commercial Citrus Production

- CDFA will treat the residential area within a 400-meter buffer surrounding commercial citrus groves if the growers are conducting coordinated treatments.
- A NOT will be issued.

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 or more ACP - All properties with hosts within a 50-meter radius of the detection site will be treated.
- A NOT will be issued.

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 an 800-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.

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.

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 25 other California counties (Alameda, Contra Costa, Fresno, Imperial, Kern, Kings, Los Angeles, Madera, Merced, Monterey, Orange, Placer, Riverside, San Benito, San Bernardino, San Joaquin, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, San Mateo, Solano, Stanislaus, Tulare, Ventura, and Yolo counties). The ACP has demonstrated 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 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. In California, the disease has only been found in residential areas of Los Angeles, Orange, and Riverside counties.

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 ternata	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 x nobilis	king mandarin, tangor, Florida orange, King-of-Siam
Citrus x paradisi	grapefruit, pomelo, toronja
Citrus reticulata	mandarin, tangerine, mandarina
Citrus sinensis	sweet orange, orange, naranja, naranja dulce
Citrus spp.	
Clausena anisum-olens	anis
Clausena excavata	clausena
Clausena indica	clausena
Clausena lansium	wampi, wampee

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

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

USDA United States Department of Agriculture
Agricultural Research Service

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

Date: 11/22/2017

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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

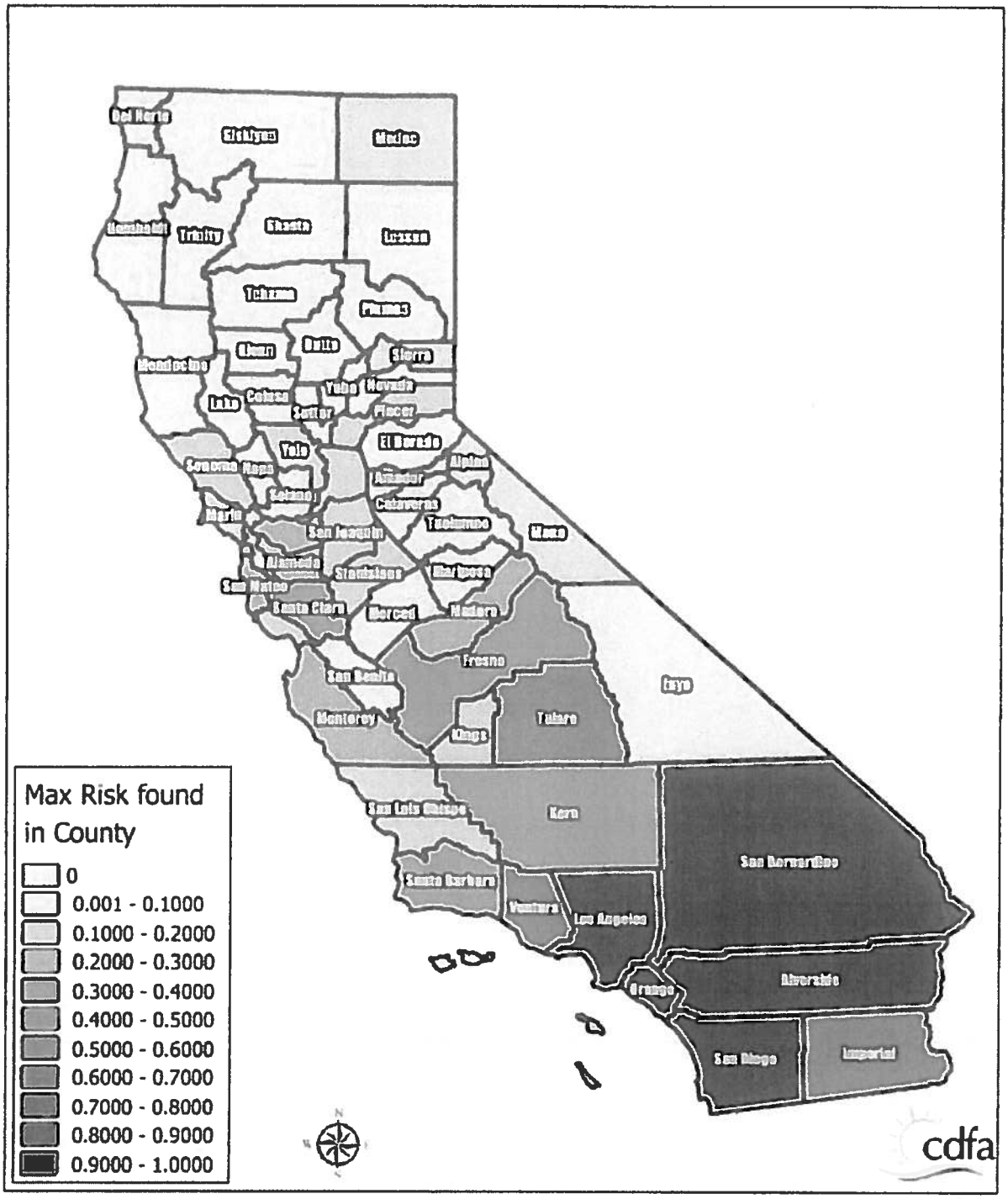

Figure 1. Maximum HLB risk level by county across California as estimated by the USDA-ARS HLB risk model.

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.

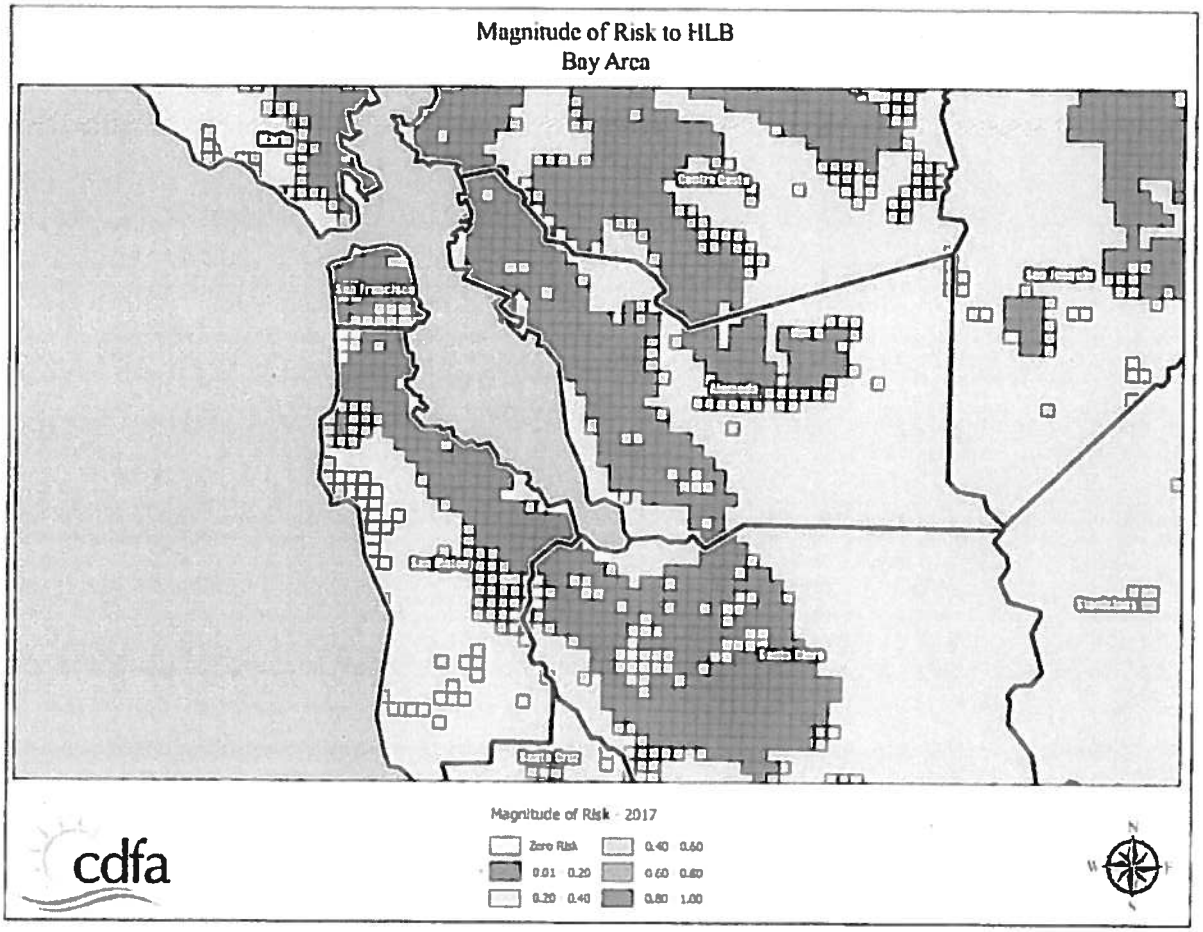

Figure 2. Individual square mile HLB risk levels for the San Francisco Bay Area. Note that the general risk level is low, but there are pockets of moderately high risk in San Francisco itself, and more noticeably in San Jose, associated with population census risk factors; ACP detections in this area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

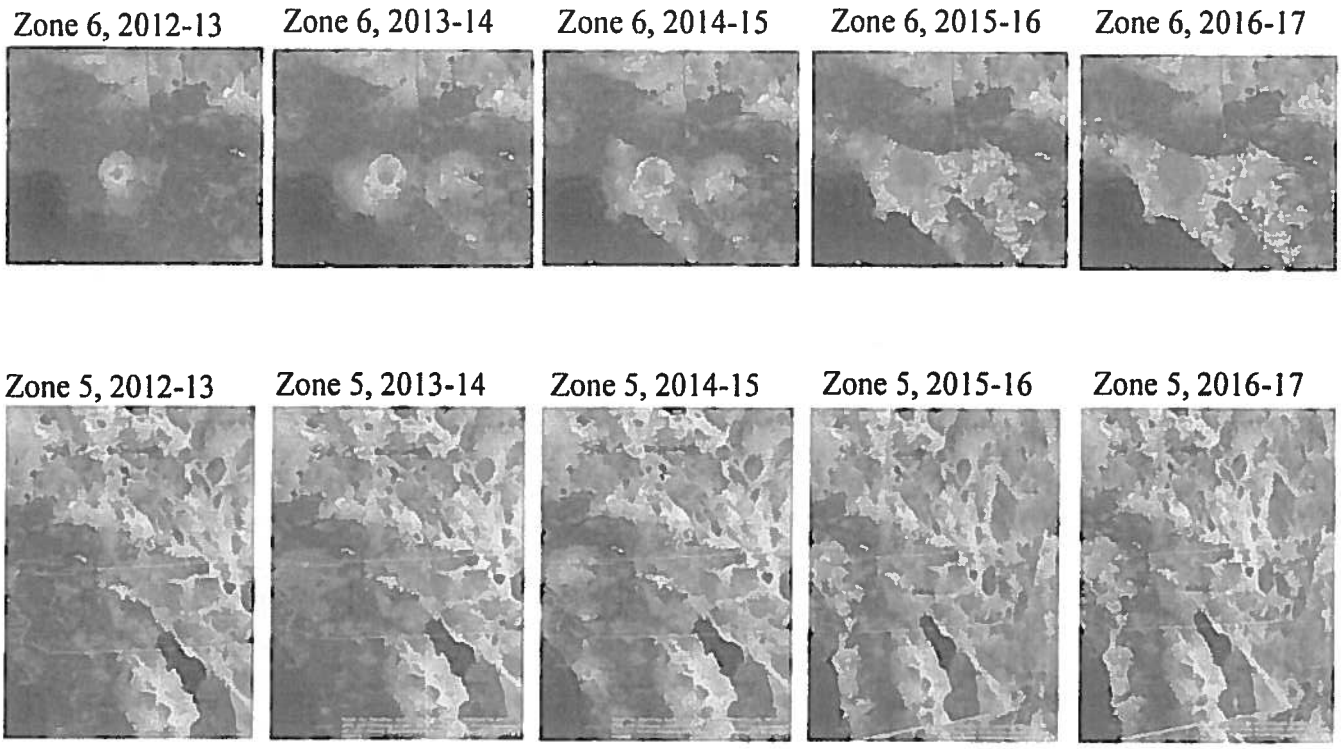

Figure 3. Changes in background risk of HLB in proposed quarantine areas 5 and 6 from 2012 to present. Red color indicates high risk, blue indicates low risk. Note that the location of the early HLB detections in Hacienda Heights and San Gabriel falls inside the single high-risk area predicted in 2012.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

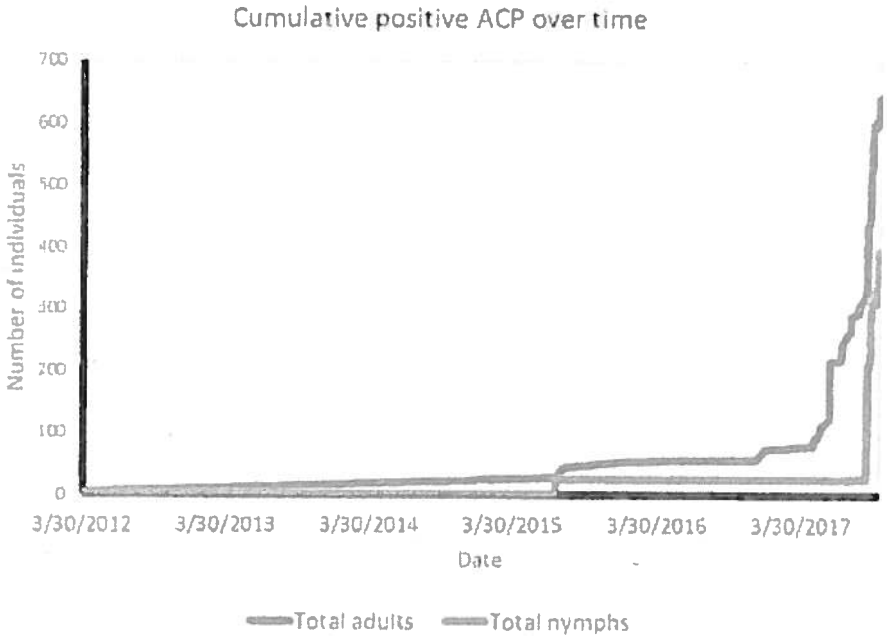

Figure 4: Cumulative counts of PCR-positive ACP samples collected in California over time since 2012. Note the sharp increase in the rate of accumulation from mid-2017 onwards.

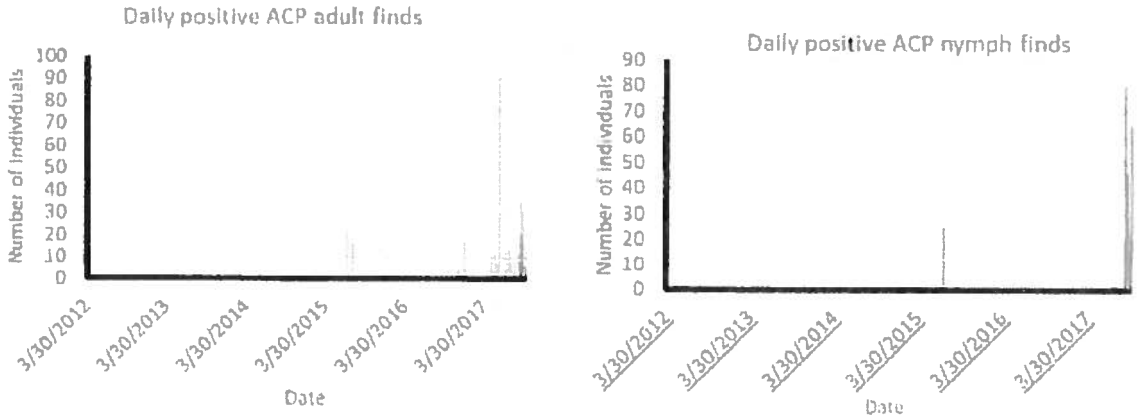

Figure 5: Daily discovery rate for PCR-positive ACP (adults and nymphs are shown separately). Note the sharp increase in finds toward the end of 2017, particularly for nymphs which had largely been absent from positive samples until recent detections.

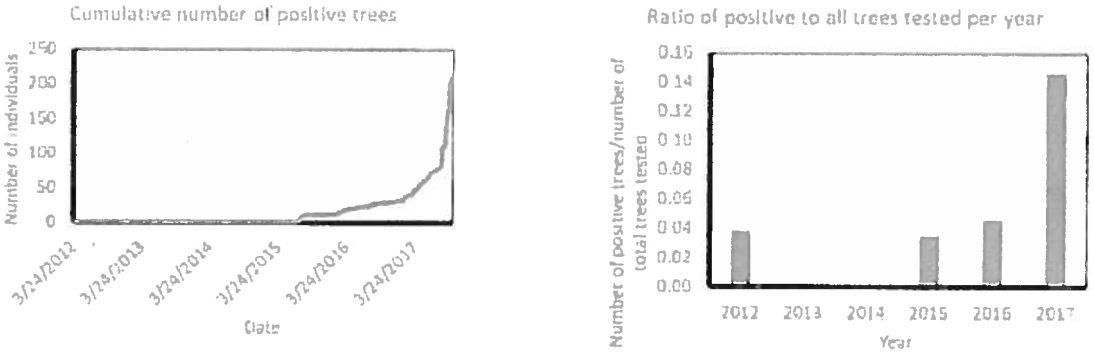

Figure 6: PCR-positive tree detections over time. In the left panel the cumulative number of detections is shown, highlighting the exponential increase in 2017. In the right panel the ratio of positive trees to all trees tested per year is shown. Note that until 2017 the ratio had been more or less stable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

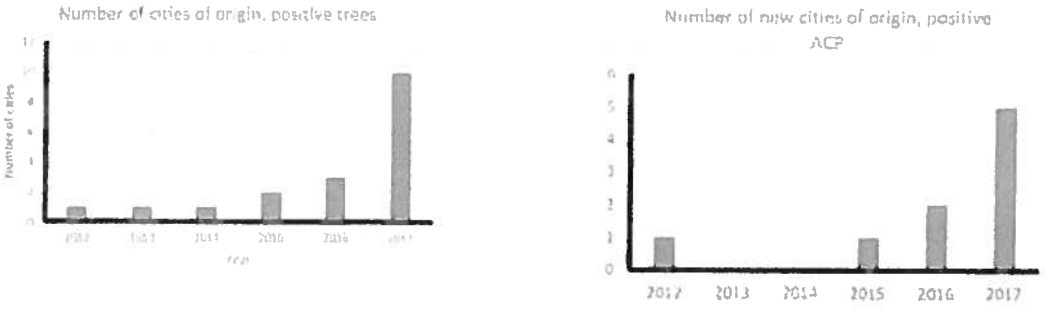

Figure 7: Numbers of citites with PCR-positive ACP detections over time. The left panel shows the cumulative figure, the right panel shows the number of new cities per year. Mirroring the results for trees and for ACP, note the sharp increase in 2017. These results indicate that the epidemic is intensifying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

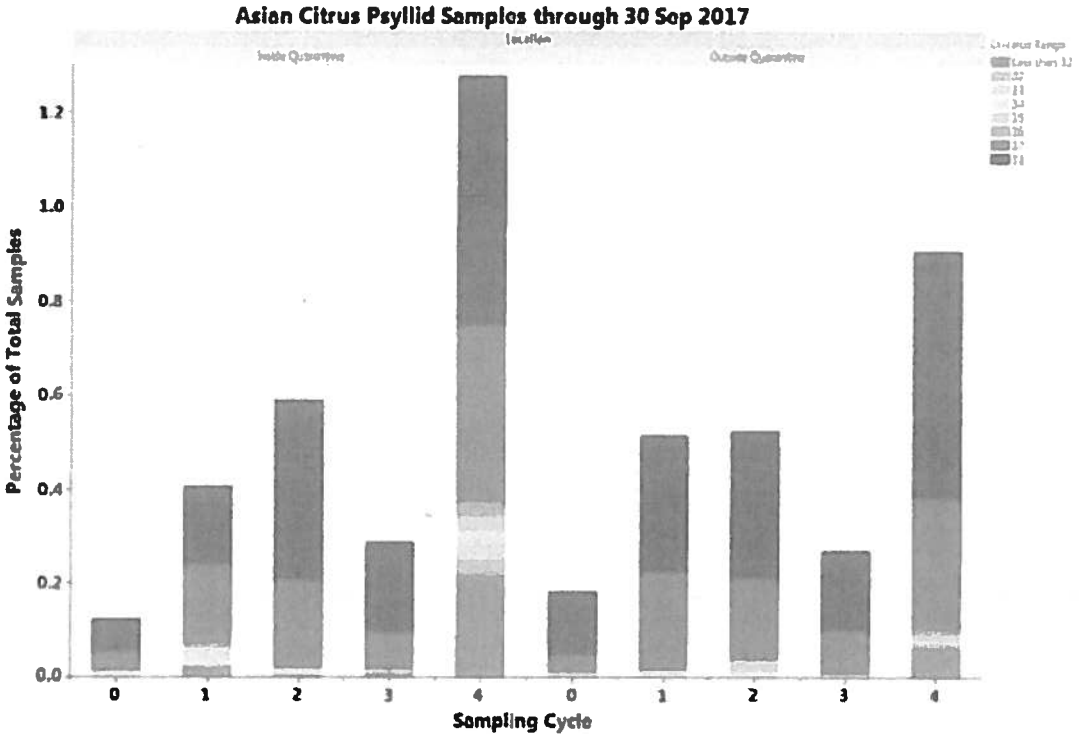

Figure 8: qPCR test results on ACP samples tested by CDFA through 30 September 2017. Note that the proportion of light blue and red (indicating presence of the HLB pathogen) in the samples from inside the quarantine areas (left panel) has increased over time, whereas no corresponding change is apparent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

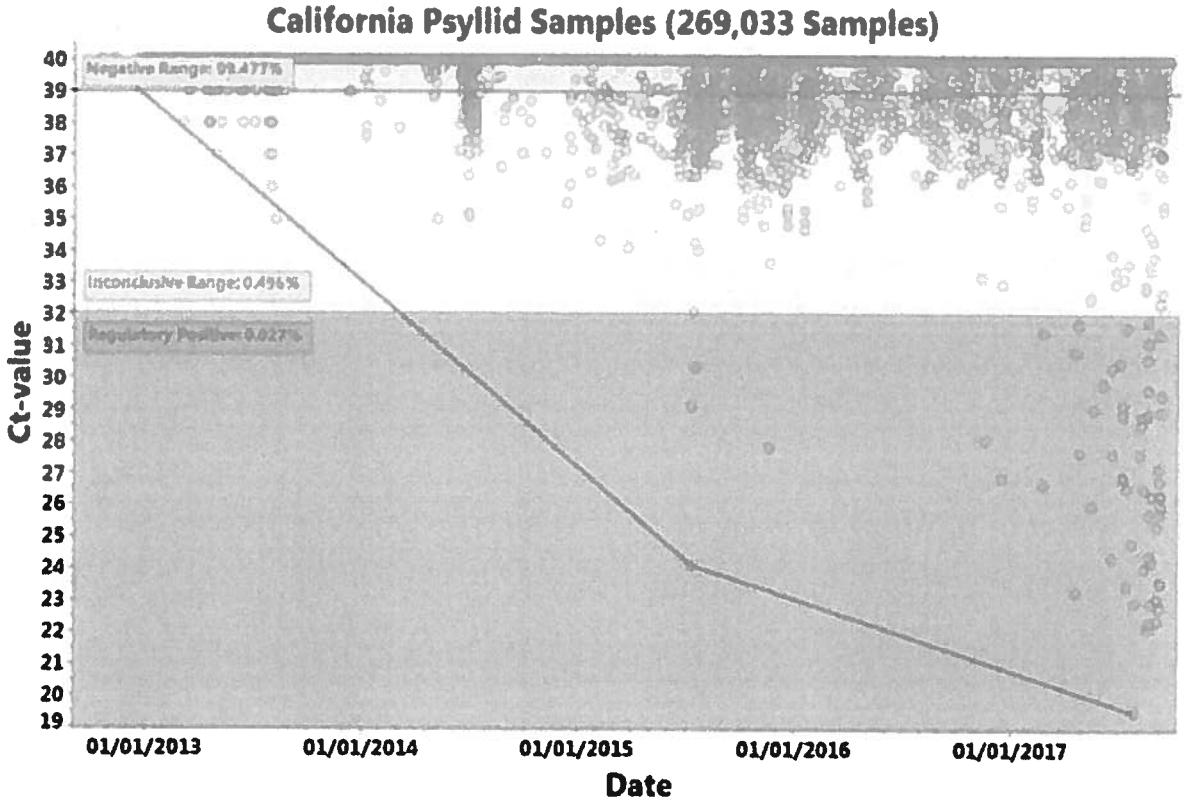

Figure 9: qPCR regulatory results recorded since the detection of HLB in California over time compared to the concentration of the pathogen in the sample (Ct < 32.1= HLB positive (red zone), Ct 32.1-38.9 = suspect (yellow zone), Ct > 38.9=HLB not detected (green zone)). The lower the Ct value, the higher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

WEEKLY MEMO 11-21-18

SOCIAL MEDIA HIGHLIGHTS

Date Sent	Total Reach	Reactions	Comments	Engagement	Clicks
Garden Grove City Hall SteelCraft Garden Grove takes shape... This past Tuesday, all 21 shipping containers forming the new **SteelCraft** Garden Grove were set into place by the project's developer and builder, **Howard CDM**. With the containers now in place, the future urban, outdoor eatery comes closer to completion. The City can't wait to welcome the new tenants, including the Penalty Box, Renegade Taco, Honey & Butter, Dark Horse Coffee, Beachwood Brewing, Cauldron Ice Cream, Chick'N'Shack, and The Nest, to the community. Stay tuned for SteelCraft Garden Grove's grand opening announcement in 2019. For more information, visit **https://www.steelcraftlb.com/**. **#gg1956 #gardengrove #newdevelopment #steelcraftlb #steelcraftgg**  (Post) November 15, 2018 11:50 am	8.2k	275	85	24%	2.6k
Garden Grove City Hall Check out this timelapse video, created by the City's award-winning **Garden Grove TV 3**. **#steelcraftgg #steelcraftlb #gg1956 #gardengrove #newdevelopment SteelCraft**  (Post) November 15, 2018 4:24 pm	3.3k	102	16	11%	450

Date Sent	Total Reach	Reactions	Comments	Engagement	Clicks
Garden Grove City Hall The ribbon is cut and Garden Grove's new Fire Station No. 6 is just about ready to serve residents and businesses in the area. A new multi-purpose community room and themed playground were also on display, located right next to the station. **Garden Grove TV 3** reporter Rachel Jordan has the story. **#gg1956 #gardengrove #newdevelopment #firestation Garden Grove Fire Department**  (Post) November 16, 2018 10:24 am	2.7k	64	10	11%	363
Garden Grove City Hall SHOP LOCAL TO WIN $500 AND MORE! $ The City's annual shop local, end-of-year campaign, Black Friday Goes BiGG, is right around the corner, giving Garden Grove shoppers the opportunity to win $500 or a 1-night stay at the Great Wolf Lodge Southern California. Learn how you can win BiGG, from Black Friday, November 23 through Friday, December 14, visit **https://ggcity.org/news-and-events/shop-local-win-500-and-more**. Think **#BiGG** - Buy in **#GardenGrove**  (Post) November 19, 2018 11:50 am	3.4k	20	1	3%	121

Date Sent	Total Reach	Reactions	Comments	Engagement	Clicks
Garden Grove City Hall	1.2k	19	-	6%	86

A few months ago, **Bracken's Kitchen**, a 501(c)(3) organization whose mission is to recover, re-purpose, and restore food and lives by providing healthy and nutritious meals to those who are in need, moved into the community, at 13941 Nautilus Drive. The nonprofit is committed to serving over 200,000 nutritious meals this year. With the help from partnering organizations, businesses, donors, and volunteers, Bracken's Kitchen comes closer to achieving that goal.

If you'd like to volunteer your time to help Bracken's Kitchen feed more people that are in need, visit **http://bit.ly/2ON4Myr**. Volunteer opportunities include kitchen assistant, food truck-event volunteer, and creative assistant.

Attend the upcoming DECK THE HALLS (AND THE KITCHEN) charity event, on Thursday, November 29, at Bracken's Kitchen, to tour the facility, enjoy holiday cheer and food, while helping others. All proceeds from the event go directly towards Bracken's Kitchen feeding programs. For more information, visit **https://www.brackenskitchen.com/deck-the-halls**.

#gg1956 #gardengrove #community #holidayspirit #giveback #volunteeropportunities

(Post) November 16, 2018 2:00 pm

Date Sent		Total Reach	Reactions	Comments	Engagement	Clicks
	Garden Grove City Hall BRING JOY TO LOCAL FAMILIES DONATE TO GARDEN GROVE'S HOLIDAY DRIVE The City's youth and family centers - Buena Clinton Youth and Family Center and Magnolia Park Family Resource Center - are seeking donations for the 2018 Garden Grove Holiday Drive, which works to bring joy, hope, and holiday spirit to local children and families that are underprivileged. Toys, canned food, board games, and other donations, including monetary donations and gift cards can be dropped off at any of the following locations, from now until December 14: o Buena Clinton Youth and Family Center: 12661 Sunswept Avenue o Magnolia Park Family Resource Center: 11402 Magnolia Street o Garden Grove City Hall - Recreation Counter: 11222 Acacia Parkway For more information, visit **https://bit.ly/2Tek16J**. **#gg1956 #gardengrove #community #holidaytoydrive #giveback**  (Post) November 18, 2018 10.00 am	841	7	-	3%	23
	Garden Grove City Hall Sue Parks, President and CEO of **Orange County United Way**, is walking through all cities in Orange County. On Saturday, September 15, Sue embarked on a 5-mile tour through Garden Grove, led by Mayor Steve Jones. **@Garden Grove TV 3** reporter, Rachel Jordan has the story. **#gg1956 #gardengrove #walkingtour #orangecounty**  (Post) November 20, 2018 11:13 am	521	3	-	3%	13

Date Sent	Total Reach	Reactions	Comments	Engagement	Clicks
Garden Grove City Hall **Garden Grove Rotary Club District 5320** presents The Holiday Gem on Thursday, November 29, at 7:00 p.m.! Tickets are $50 which include complimentary appetizers and drinks. For tickets and more information, call Scott Weimer at (714) 534-0992 **The GEM Theatre**  (Post) November 17, 2018 12:00 pm	1.4k	3	-	2%	44

Date Sent	Total Reach	Reactions	Comments	Engagement	Clicks
Garden Grove Fire Department HOUSE FIRE DISPLACES SEVEN AND INJURES ONE CRITICALLY	4.6k	294	187	27%	1.7k

Fire fighters responded to the 11000 block of True Way at about 12:30 a.m. this morning for a residential structure fire that left seven adults displaced and one with critical burn injuries. The first-arriving unit reported fire showing from the garage of a single story house. Crews made an attack on the blaze, and found the fire in the garage and part of the attic. Fire fighters were hampered by excessive storage conditions that included small propane bottles exploding. It took 25 fire fighters from Garden Grove and Anaheim approximately 20 minutes to get the fire under control. One adult male was taken to the hospital with burns before fire fighter paramedics were able to assess him. He was later transferred by family to a burn center where he was in critical condition.

Garden Grove fire investigator was on scene, and determined the fire to be accidental and cannot rule out the use of a propane-fired heater and/or improper disposal of smoking material as the cause. Damage is estimated at $125,000. There was one non-working smoke alarm found in the house. The Red Cross was requested to assist with the residents displaced.

The fire department urges residents to follow these guidelines to reduce the chances of igniting a fire, and to stay safe. Use propane-fired heaters in well-ventilated areas and not inside structures. These heaters should be used based on manufacturer's suggested guidelines. Used cigarettes should be disposed of properly, and have working smoke alarms throughout your home.

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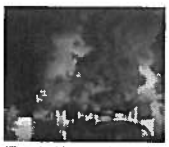


(Post) November 17, 2018 11:40 am

Date Sent	Total Reach	Reactions	Comments	Engagement	Clicks
Garden Grove Fire Department  (Post) November 16, 2018 1:58 pm	2.3k	187	3	14%	261
Garden Grove Fire Department  (Post) November 16, 2018 1:58 pm	2.3k	187	3	14%	261
Garden Grove Fire Department We celebrated Captain Mike Kreza's life today. He will be missed. Rest easy, skipper. **Costa Mesa Fire Department** **#gardengrovefire**  (Post) November 16, 2018 1:58 pm	2.3k	187	3	14%	261

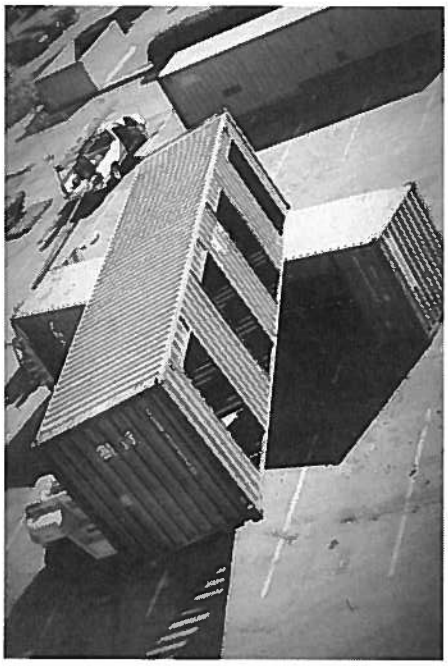
Date Sent	Total Reach	Reactions	Comments	Engagement	Clicks
Garden Grove Fire Department The **#CampFire** has caused devastation on an epic level. If you are able & interested in helping, these are some relief funds that are in need of your help. ☑ The American Redcross site at: **https://www.redcross.org/about-us/news-and-events/news/2018/california-wildfires-volunteers-help-with-heartache.html** ☑ The Butte County Office of Education created the Schools Fire Relief Fund to provide a one-stop location where individuals or organizations could provide support directly to schools in Butte County. Donors can either specify a specific district or use (textbooks, clothes, etc.) for the funds or make an open donation. That fund is available at: **https://www.nvcf.org/fund/butte-county-schools-fire-relief-fund/** ☑ Donations can be made through the North Valley Community Foundation at: **https://www.nvcf.org/** **Camp Fire Relief - North Valley Community Foundation** (Post) November 19, 2018 7:53 pm	1.2k	20	3	4%	41
Garden Grove Fire Department There's a good chance you'll never be in charge of cooking the 🦃 again if this ever happens. If you must, here's a safety checklist: ! Fry away from combustibles ! Don't fill the fryer to the top- 🦃 will displace the oil & spill over ! No frozen 🦃 **Dangers of Turkey Fryers** youtube.comNFPA joins CPSC to demonstrate the fire dangers of turkey fryers in this live burn. NFPA strongly discourages the use of turkey fryers. For more safety tips ... (Post) November 18, 2018 4:41 pm	838	8	-	4%	29

Date Sent	Total Reach	Reactions	Comments	Engagement	Clicks
Garden Grove Police Department Our thoughts and prayers go out to the family and friends of Officer Toshio Hirai; as well as the entire **Gardena Police Department** and the community he served. He was 34-years old, a devoted husband and father of a 2-year-old son. Two days ago, Officer Hirai, was involved in a collision while riding his police motorcycle to work. While doctors did their best to try and save him, he died at the hospital late yesterday afternoon. If you wish to donate to the Hirai family, please go to **https://999-gardenapoa.firstresponderprocessing.com/** Checks can also be made payable to the GPOA and mailed/brought to the Gardena Police Department at 1718 W 162nd Street, Gardena CA 90247. **#GGPD32 #motors #thinblueline #motorofficer #RestInPeace #EOW**  (Post) November 16, 2018 6:30 am	4.4k	276	23	16%	637
Garden Grove Police Department It's the time of the year to reflect and count our blessings. We are thankful for...the men and women who are the voices behind our badges, 24/7/365. You are our **#lifelines** and safety nets. Thank you for everything you do for us and anyone who picks up the phone looking for help. 📷: Steven George / **Behind the Badge #GGPD32 #police** #911 **#dispatch #communications #thingoldline #firstresponders #911whatsyouremergency**  (Post) November 19, 2018 12:02 pm	2.8k	137	18	9%	212

Date Sent	Total Reach	Reactions	Comments	Engagement	Clicks
Garden Grove Police Department It's the time of the year to reflect and count our blessings. We are thankful for...the **#volunteers**, young and old, who give so generously of their time. **#GardenGrovePD** is the little humble agency that could...do more with less, because of these angels. Thank you for all the big and small things you do to keep us running smoothly. **#GGPD32 #GardenGrove #station32 #policework #policeexplorers #Post1020 #gratitude** **Garden Grove PA**  (Post) November 20, 2018 12:30 pm	2k	76	8	9%	154
Garden Grove Police Department **#FlashbackFriday**. It's been a sobering week for law enforcement. We could use a laugh... Property & Evidence can be a dirty job, some people just like it more than others. (L. Ebelt & J. Stepanovich, c. 2008) **#GGPD32 #policework #fbf #thinblueline #FridayFunnies**  (Post) November 16, 2018 3:38 pm	2.1k	62	5	7%	147

Date Sent	Total Reach	Reactions	Comments	Engagement	Clicks
Garden Grove Police Department As we head towards to the Thanksgiving holiday, we'd like to remember our blessings and pay it forward. Last year, **#GardenGrovePD** participated in the Caterina's Club pasta drive with great success. Officers and staff donated over 350 pounds of pasta and sauce, as well as over $500 in cash. For those that do not know, Caterina's Club cooks 17,000 meals a week for homeless "motel kids" in Orange County, as well as help transition motel families into permanent housing, and provides job training for at-risk teenagers. The foundation was started by **#ChefBruno** Serato of Anaheim White House Restaurant. Caterina's Club has a **#PastaThon** and fundraiser every December. The event is scheduled for Friday, December 7, 2018. This year we would like to ask you to join our family and help us reach our goal of collecting 1000 lbs of dry pasta & canned/jarred pasta sauce, and $1000. We will be accepting public donations at our front lobby, during normal business hours, until December 7.For monetary donations, you can also go directly to their website at **http://caterinasclub.org/**. We will be presenting our donations on-air with **The Official KFI AM 640**, at Christ Cathedral on December 7th. **#GGPD32 #GG1956 #GardenGrovePolice #station32 #police #community #policework #thethinblueline #anaheimwhitehouserestaurant #pasta Garden Grove City Hall Garden Grove PA**  (Post) November 15, 2018 12:00 pm	2.8k	62	-	6%	152

Date Sent	Total Reach	Reactions	Comments	Engagement	Clicks
Garden Grove Police Department Going out of town this holiday season? **#GardenGrovePD** offers vacation check services for **#GardenGrove** residents who are away on **#vacation** for a minimum of 5 or more days. (Not applicable for vacant homes, for-sale homes, homes with a live-in house sitter or residences in gated complexes.) Fill out a vacation check request form at **http://bit.ly/VacayCk**, or call our Crime Prevention Unit at 714-741-5760. **#GGPD32 #community #services #NotOnOurWatch #proactive #crimeprevention** **Garden Grove City Hall**  (Post) November 20, 2018 6:01 pm	2.4k	41	5	6%	135

Date Sent	Potential Reach	Organic Impressions	Responses	Likes	Clicks
CityGardenGrove SteelCraft Garden Grove takes shape With all 21 shipping containers set into place, the future urban, outdoor eatery comes closer to completion. The City can't wait to welcome the new tenants! Stay tuned for **#SteelCraftGG**'s grand opening announcement in 2019 **@SteelCraftLB #gg1956 pic.twitter.com/ZhG1WtUHBG**https://t.co/ZhG1WtUHBG**pic.twitter.com/ZhG1WtUHBG**  (Tweet) November 15, 2018 12:37 pm	4.8k	765	5	9	-

Date Sent	Potential Reach	Organic Impressions	Responses	Likes	Clicks
CityGardenGrove 2018 Garden Grove Holiday Drive benefiting the City's youth and family centers! For more information, visit **bit.ly/2Tek16J #GG1956 pic.twitter.com/rnuH00MFUC**  (Tweet) November 16, 2018 5:00 pm	2.9k	408	2	-	13
CityGardenGrove *Emergency water outage* Water Services has an emergency shutdown at Clinton and Westminster, and anyone within a one mile radius will be affected. The water is expected to be off until 3:00 p.m. We apologize for any inconveniences this may have caused. **#GG1956** (Tweet) November 19, 2018 10:29 am	4.8k	271	1	1	-
CityGardenGrove Sue Parks, President and CEO of **@unitedwayoc**, is walking through all cities in Orange County. On Saturday, September 15, Sue embarked on a 5-mile tour through Garden Grove, led by Mayor Steve Jones. **@GardenGroveTV3** reporter, Rachel Jordan has the story. **#gg1956 #walkingtours pic.twitter.com/ZiR6ZrepIS**  (Tweet) November 20, 2018 11:05 am	2.9k	228	-	-	-

Date Sent	Potential Reach	Organic Impressions	Responses	Likes	Clicks
CityGardenGrove SHOP LOCAL TO WIN $500 & MORE!-> **bit.ly/2qT2AM9** The City's annual shop local, end-of-year campaign, Black Friday Goes BiGG, is right around the corner, giving Garden Grove shoppers the opportunity to win $500 or a 1-night stay at the **@GreatWolfLodge** Southern California. **pic.twitter.com/bPH4FDTPqo** (Tweet) November 19, 2018 1:45 pm	2.9k	225	-		22
CityGardenGrove Garden Grove Rotary Club District 5320 presents The Holiday Gem on Thursday, November 29, at 7:00 p.m.! Tickets are $50 which include complimentary appetizers and drinks. For tickets and more information, call Scott Weimer at (714) 534-0992 **#GG1956 #GG pic.twitter.com/t6zD4L1vIK**  (Tweet) November 17, 2018 12:21 pm	2.9k	376	-	-	-

Date Sent	Potential Reach	Organic Impressions	Responses	Likes	Clicks
CityGardenGrove Help feed those who are in need - Volunteer time to **@BrackensKitchen**, a nonprofit organization based in GG, dedicated to serving healthy & nutritious food to the community. Volunteer opportunities include kitchen assistant & food truck-event volunteer. -> **bit.ly/2ON4Myr pic.twitter.com/3ZbBIxaGm2**  (Tweet) November 16, 2018 2:28 pm	2.9k	377	-	-	9
CityGardenGrove The pursuit, which apparently began in the Long Beach area, traveled through neighboring cities, including Garden Grove. The stolen vehicle headed NB on GG Blvd, alongside the 22-Fwy, then onto Valley View St, before ending in Seal Beach. Details: **bit.ly/2QNm8Nr #gg1956** (Retweet with Comment) November 16, 2018 10:55 am	2.9k	444	-	-	-
CityGardenGrove The ribbon is cut and GG's new Fire Station No. 6 is just about ready to serve residents and businesses in the area. A new multi-purpose community room and themed playground were also on display. **@GardenGroveTV3** reporter Rachel Jordan has the story. **#gg1956 @GardenGroveFire pic.twitter.com/FwrmDdRgV7**  (Tweet) November 16, 2018 10:30 am	2.9k	418	-	2	-

Date Sent	Potential Reach	Organic Impressions	Responses	Likes	Clicks
CityGardenGrove *Emergency water shutdown* Water Services has an emergency shutdown on Puryear Lane and Wilken Way, for the next 30 minutes. Crews went door-to-door to notify residents. We apologize for any inconveniences this may have caused. **#GG1956 #GG** (Tweet) November 15, 2018 11:12 am	2.9k	408	-	-	-

WEEKLY MEMO 11-21-18

NEWS ARTICLES

OC Register
November 19, 2018

GARDEN GROVE

Man allegedly tried to lure girls into vehicle

Garden Grove officers arrested a man suspected of trying to lure young girls in his vehicle and leading officers on a brief pursuit, authorities said Saturday, Nov. 17.

Jacob Lee Davis, 33, refused to exit his vehicle after officers performed a PIT maneuver.

The back window of his vehicle was broken and a pepper ball was deployed inside the vehicle before he was taken into custody, Lt. John Reynolds said.

Davis' city of residence was not immediately known.

Just before 4 p.m. Friday, officers were dispatched to the 12100 block of Tamerlane Drive for a man attempting to get young girls into his vehicle.

Officers spotted Davis driving east toward Harbor Boulevard, Reynolds said.

Officers attempted to stop the vehicle, but Davis refused. However, during the pursuit, Davis stopped at all red traffic lights, Reynolds said.

Police performed the PIT maneuver in the area of Harbor Boulevard and Ball Road, but the suspect refused to exit.

During the pursuit, officers found Davis also had an arrest warrant for assaulting a police officer and was wanted for a domestic violence incident in Huntington Beach, Reynolds said.

Davis was booked into Orange County Jail on suspicion of failure to yield, child annoyance and the arrest warrant, Reynolds said.

— Nathaniel Percy

1 critically hurt in fire, 7 are displaced

Seven adults were displaced and one was taken by family members to a burn center after a fire tore through a home in Garden Grove early Saturday morning, authorities said.

About 12:30 a.m., Garden Grove firefighters were dispatched to the 11000 block of True Way on a report of a residential structure fire, Capt. Thanh Nguyen said.

First-arriving units saw fire showing from the garage of a single-story home and, after making an attack on the fire, found it had spread to part of the attic, Nguyen said.

Firefighters had issues battling the blaze due to excessive storage conditions, which included small propane bottles exploding, Nguyen said. It took 25 firefighters about 20 minutes to get the fire under control.

Anaheim firefighters assisted in putting the flames out, he said.

A man was taken to a hospital with burns and later transported by family members to a burn center in critical condition, Nguyen said.

The fire caused $125,000 in damage and was determined to be accidental.

Investigators have not ruled out the use of a propane-fired heater or improper disposal of smoking materials as the cause, Nguyen said.

A non-working smoke alarm was found in the house. The Red Cross was requested to assist with the displaced residents.

— Nathaniel Percy

OC News
November 21, 2018

City Hall closed

In observance of the Thanksgiving Day holiday, Garden Grove City Hall and the H. Louis Lake Senior Center will be closed on Thursday, Nov. 22.

Friday, Nov. 23, will be a regular alternate Friday closure day for both facilities. No street sweeping services or trash pick-up will be provided on Nov. 22.

Streets will be swept and trash will be picked up as scheduled on all other days.

Exam help

The Garden Grove Unified School District is offering ACT and SAT prep courses to help 11th grade students prepare for the ACT and SAT exams, which are administered in the spring.

The district partners with the Princeton Review to offer these courses, which typically cost parents $600-$800, at a significant discount with the district paying the majority of the cost per student and parents paying $50.

This is one of the best prices for intensive college test preparation in the state. If students decides to take both the SAT and ACT prep courses, they will pay $50 for the first course and a discounted amount for the second course.

Students will also receive access to online video lessons for additional review and practice, and are assigned homework that helps them master the test.

Course registration begins in November. Space is limited and students are encouraged to sign up quickly. The preparation courses dates and times vary by school site. Students should check with their school guidance counselor for more details.

Dinner is served!

Photo by Loreen Berlin

For the 23rd year, Harry's Cafe will serve free turkey-and-fixings dinners to thousands of locals in need on Thanksgiving day. Dozens of volunteers help the cause, and donors, including Sam's Club of Stanton, Food 4 Less and Walmart Neighborhood Market provide enough turkeys to feed 4,000. Shown here is Harry's owner Andreas Psaras, far right in the back row with his arm around Mayor David Shawver (in red shirt), City Councilman Rigoberto Ramirez (kneeling in front) and a host of big-hearted volunteers. This year's Thanksgiving dinner is in honor of former Harry's co-owner George Psaras, who died in July in a freeway crash. Dinner will be served from 1 to 5 p.m. at the cafe, 8461 Katella Ave.

All eyes still on Election 2018 count

Some candidates' leads have slimmed, but mayors hold onto seats

OC News
November 21, 2018

By Brady Rhoades

There's a reason initial results reported from Election Day were called "unofficial."

Things have changed.

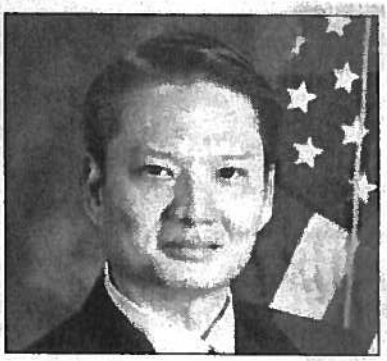
Several races that affect Garden Grove, Stanton and Westminster look somewhat differently than they did a week or two ago as election officials continue to tally and certify votes.

While none of our City Council or School Board tallies have significantly changed, tallies have changed in a handful of races, with many candidates' leads narrowing and one race flip-flopping.

Following are the most up-to-date numbers in our communities. Bear in mind that they are still unofficial; they can change. The Orange County Registrar has stated that about 90 percent of this county's votes have been counted.

Assembly District 65

Incumbent Sharon Quirk-Silva, a Democrat, had garnered 55.7 percent of the vote as of Monday of this week. Challenger Alex Coronado, a Republican, is at 44.3 percent.



Courtesy photos

Garden Grove Mayor Steve Jones.

Westminster Mayor Tri Ta.

Assembly District 72

Republican Tyler Diep was leading Democrat Josh Lowenthal. Diep had 52.4 percent of the vote to Lowenthal's 47.6.

Democrat Gil Cisneros has taken the lead as more votes are counted... with Cisneros leading by 3,020 votes in the race to replace retiring Congressman Ed Royce, a Republican.

State Sen. District 34

Incumbent Janet Nguyen, a Republican, was holding onto her lead over challenger Tom Umberg, a Democrat. Nguyen had garnered 51.2 percent of the vote to Umberg's 48.8 percent. Nguyen's lead had decreased since we last reported on the race.

House of Representatives District 39

A big change here. Republican Young Kim held a 10 percentage-point advantage just a week ago. But Democrat Gil Cisneros has taken the lead as more votes are counted. The two are in a virtual tie percentage-wise, with Cisneros leading by 3,020 votes in the race to replace retiring Congressman Ed Royce, a Republican.

House of Representatives District 47

Incumbent Alan Lowenthal, a Democrat, is leading Republican challenger John Briscoe. Lowenthal has 52.8 percent of the vote to Briscoe's 47.2.

County Supervisor, District 4

Republican Tim Shaw's lead has narrowed over Democrat Doug Chaffey. Just 132 votes separate them.

In Garden Grove, Stanton and Westminster, incumbent mayors Steve Jones, David Shawver and Tri Ta won handily. Voting results may have altered slightly, but all three earned more than 65 percent of the vote and are shoe-ins for office, barring any major mishaps or scandals.

For full election updates, visit www.ocvote.com.

Shop local; it's a 'BiGG' deal

City program rewards residents for supporting GG economy

Garden Grove shoppers have a chance to win "BiGG!" money starting on the biggest shopping day of the year: Black Friday, Nov. 23. The BiGG! program runs through Friday, Dec. 14.

For every $50 spent in Garden Grove, patrons will have the opportunity to win $500 cash or a one-night stay at the Great Wolf Lodge Southern California. The end-of-year Black Friday Goes BiGG! campaign is part of the City's Buy in Garden Grove (BiGG) shop local program.

When customers 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. Receipts must be brought to the Garden Grove Chamber of Commerce, at 12866 Main St., Suite

see BIGG, page 2

OC News
November 21, 2018

BIGG:

Continued from page 1

102, by 5 p.m., Friday, Dec. 14.

Raffle tickets will not be available at business establishments. There is no limit on the number of raffle tickets received. The first 100 customers to turn in their receipts will receive a free gift.

If purchases were made from a participating Buy in Garden Grove business, or a Garden Grove Chamber of Commerce business member, shoppers will receive an additional raffle ticket. To find out which businesses are participating, visit the city's Buy in Garden Grove page or the Garden Grove Chamber of Commerce Members List.

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, Dec. 17.

One winner will receive $500 cash, and two winners will receive a one-night stay at 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 the last 10 years, the city has encouraged customers to support the local business economy through the Buy in Garden Grove program. Through special discounts and promotions, the city's shop local campaign has helped keep tax dollars in the community, which is a crucial resource for providing public safety, roads, parks, and other quality-of-life needs.

There is no charge to become a participating BiGG member. Businesses can sign up by filling out the Business Participation Form.

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

LEGAL NOTICE
NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE GARDEN GROVE CITY COUNCIL WILL HOLD A PUBLIC HEARING AT THE COMMUNITY MEETING CENTER, 11300 STANFORD AVENUE, GARDEN GROVE, CALIFORNIA, ON **TUESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 2018 AT 6:30 P.M.**, OR AS SOON THEREAFTER AS IT MAY BE HEARD, TO RECEIVE AND CONSIDER ALL EVIDENCE AND REPORTS RELATIVE TO THE MATTER(S) DESCRIBED BELOW:

MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION
GENERAL PLAN AMENDMENT NO. GPA-002-2018
AMENDMENT NO. A-024-2018

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: A request to develop a vacant site comprised of two (2) parcels with a total land area of 1.48 acres, with a hotel project with several components, which in part consists of a five (5) story, 59'-0" high, 124-room hotel, hotel amenities, 100 on-site surface parking spaces, landscaping, and related site improvements. The City Council will consider the following: (i) approval of a General Plan Amendment to allow the increase in the maximum Floor Area Ratio from 0.55 to 1.0 within the Heavy Commercial (HC) General Plan Land Use Designation for hotel uses; (ii) approval of a Municipal Code Amendment to allow an increase of the number of floors from four (4) to five (5) stories, an increase of the building height from 55'-0" to 60' 0", an increase of the maximum Floor Area Ratio to 1.0, and to permit up to a twenty percent (20%) reduction in the number of off-street parking spaces required for hotels pursuant to Section 9.16.020.050. The City Council will also consider a recommendation to adopt a Mitigated Negative Declaration for the project.

PROJECT LOCATION: 13650 Harbor Boulevard - ASSESSOR PARCEL NUMBERS FOR PROPERTIES AFFECTED:
10012239, 10012240, 10012222, 10012212, 10012211, 10012233, 10012232, 10012302, 10012309, 10013052, 10013056, 10108073, 10108074, 10108066, 10108027, 10108068, 10108064, 10108063, 10108071, 10131125, 10131120, 10131121, 10131124, 10131119, 10131117, 10131533, 10168122, 23111202, 23112304

ZONE: C-3 (HEAVY COMMERCIAL ZONE)

At the November 15, 2018, Planning Commission Regular meeting by a 4-0 vote, with two Commissioners absent and one Commissioner abstaining, the Planning Commission adopted Resolution No. 5940-18 approving Site Plan No. SP-056-2018, Lot Line Adjustment No. LLA-018-2018, and Conditional Use Permit No. CUP-134-2018 subject to the recommended Conditions of Approval; and Resolution No. 5939-18 recommending to the City Council adoption of a Mitigated Negative Declaration and Mitigation and Monitoring Reporting Program, General Plan Amendment No. GPA-002-2018, and Amendment No. A-024-2018.

ALL INTERESTED PARTIES are invited to attend the City Council Public Hearing, or write a letter, to express opinions or submit evidence for or against the project as outlined above. If you challenge the project in Court, you may be limited to raising only those issues raised at the Public Hearing described in this notice, or in written correspondence delivered to the City Council at, or prior to, the Public Hearing. Written correspondence received before 3:00 p.m. on the Monday before the hearing will be given to the City Council prior to the meeting. Information received after that time will be given to the City Council at the time of the meeting. Further information on the above matter may be obtained from the Planning Services Division, Community and Economic Development Department, City Hall, 11222 Acacia Parkway, Garden Grove, or by telephone at (714) 741-5312.

/s/ TERESA POMEROY, CMC
City Clerk
Date: November 19, 2018
Orange County News-11/21/2018- 73521

OC News
November 21, 2018

LEGAL NOTICE
NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

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

• THURSDAY, 7:00 P.M., DECEMBER 6, 2018

PLANNED UNIT DEVELOPMENT NO. PUD-103-82 (REV.2018)
A request for Planning Commission recommendation to City Council to amend PUD 103-82 to reconstruct an existing on-premise freeway-oriented static and digital sign and increase the digital display area from 298.47 square feet to 477 square feet for Toyota Place automobile dealership. The site is at 9444 and 9670 Trask Avenue in the PUD-103-82 (Planned Unit Development) zone. In conjunction, the Planning Commission will make a recommendation to the City Council to consider a determination that the project is categorically exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) pursuant to Section Nos. 15311 – Accessory Structures and 15061(b)(3) – Review for Exemption – of the State CEQA Guidelines.

ALL INTERESTED PARTIES are invited to attend said Hearing and express opinions or submit evidence for or against the proposal as outlined above, on **December 6, 2018**. If you challenge the application in Court, you may be limited to raising only those issues you or someone else raised at the public hearing described in this notice, or in written correspondence delivered to the Planning Commission at, or prior to, the public hearing. Further information on the above may be obtained at the Planning Services Division, City Hall, 11222 Acacia Parkway, or by telephone at (714) 741 5312.
Orange County News-11/21/2018- 73516

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21ST, 2018

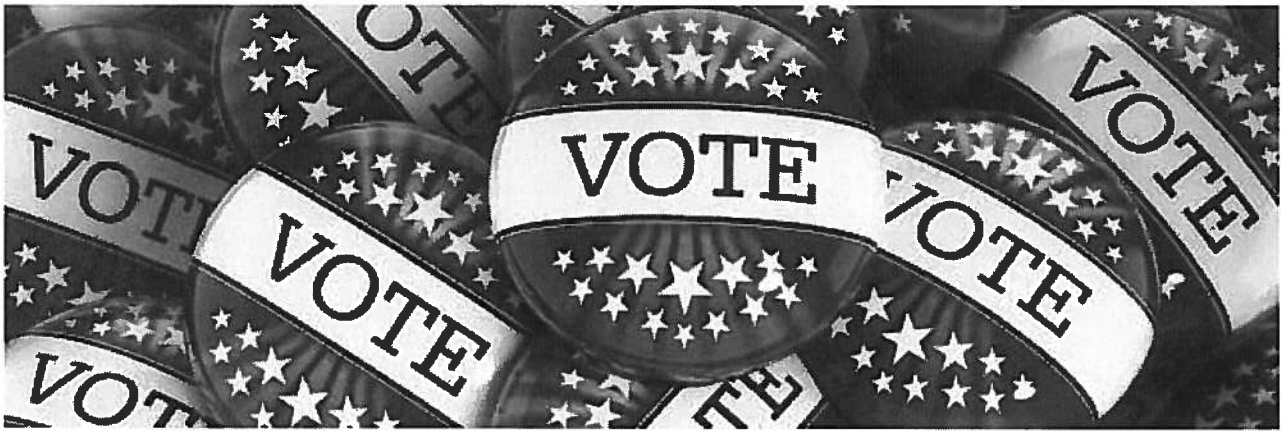
ORANGE COUNTY TRIBUNE
Garden Grove
Huntington Beach
Westminster
and Orange County

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

POLITICS & ELECTIONS

Umberg-Nguyen close; 'Blue Wave' hit OC

BY OC TRIBUNE STAFF ON NOVEMBER 20, 2018 • (LEAVE A COMMENT)



LATEST RESULTS from the 2018 general election for the Garden Grove-Huntington Beach-Stanton-Westminster area.

The blue wave that washed Democrats into control of the U.S. House of Representatives is hitting a high tide in Orange County as well.

All seven Congressional seats serving Orange County were won by Democratic candidates in the Nov. 6 balloting, including the much-watched 48th District (Huntington Beach-Costa Mesa) post held by 30-year incumbent conservative firebrand Dana Rohrabacher, ousted by Harley Rouda.

The wave could end up engulfing even moderate Republican Janet Nguyen, state Senator from the 34th District. As of Tuesday afternoon at 5 p.m., Nguyen and Democrat Tom Umberg were locked in a tight race.

JANET NGUYEN

Umberg has a slight lead with 50.1 percent (127, 734 votes) to Nguyen's 49.9 percent (126,995) overall, according to the California Secretary of State. In Orange County alone, Nguyen was leading by about 1,500 votes.

There are about 85,000 votes yet to count in Orange County, according to the Orange County Registrar of Voters. It's not known just where those uncounted ballots are from. The

district runs from Anaheim in the north through

TOM UMBERG

Garden Grove, Santa Ana and Westminster, and into Fountain Valley, and Huntington Beach, but it also includes a slice of Long Beach in Los Angeles County.

Nguyen, a former member of the Garden Grove City Council and an Orange County Supervisor, was elected to the senate seat in 2014 by a wide margin. She polled 58.1 percent of the vote against Democrat Jose Solario, despite the "blue" party having a large edge in voter registration. However, the 34th swung toward Hillary Clinton in 2016, giving her 58.5 percent of the vote.

In the 72nd state Assembly race, incumbent Republican Matthew Harper is trailing Democratic challenger Cottie Petrie-Norris by a margin of 52.5 percent to 37.5 percent, which translates to around 9,000 votes. The district includes Irvine, Newport Beach, Huntington Beach and Costa Mesa.

In the Tribune's coverage area of Garden Grove, Huntington Beach, Stanton and Westminster, non-partisan races for mayor and city council are so far show some new faces to take office in December.

- **Garden Grove:** George Brietigam will be the new councilman from District 1 (West Grove).
- **Huntington Beach:** In the race for four spots, as of Tuesday (Nov. 13), the top four finishers are (in order) Mike Posey and Barbara Degleize (incumbents), Kim Carr and Erik Peterson (incumbent). Current councilman William "Billy" O'Connell is in sixth place.
- **Stanton:** Gary Taylor will be the new councilman from District 3.
- **Westminster:** Tai Do and Chi "Charlie" Nguyen will be the new councilmembers. There were no incumbents in this race.

For school boards, here are the likely new members.

- **Huntington Beach Union High School District:** Diana Lee Carey, a former member of the Westminster City Council, is finishing second in a race for three seats.
- **Huntington Beach City School District:** Diana Marks is finished second in a race for three seats.
- **Westminster School District:** In Trustee Area 2, Xavier Nguyen is the winner, and in Trustee Area 5, it appears that challenger Jeremy Khalaf has ousted incumbent Penny Loomer.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21ST, 2018

ORANGE COUNTY TRIBUNE

Garden Grove
Huntington Beach
Westminster
and Orange County

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

GARDEN GROVE

Chase ends up with an arrest

BY OC TRIBUNE STAFF ON NOVEMBER 18, 2018 • (LEAVE A COMMENT)

THE PURSUIT of a man suspected of trying to lure young girls into his car ended with his arrest in Anaheim by Garden Grove police.

It took a chase, a pepper ball and more, but Garden Grove police apprehended a man Sunday afternoon that was allegedly trying to lure young girls into his vehicle.

According to Lt. John Reynolds of the GGPD, Jacob Lee Davis, 33, was arrested for a failure to yield to police, child annoyance and a no-bail warrant.

(https://orangecountytribune.files.wordpress.com/2016/09/ggpd.jpg)Officers were dispatched to the area of 12100 Tamerlane Dr. shortly before 4 p.m. regarding the suspect and spotted his vehicle driving towards Harbor Boulevard. On the street, police tried to make a vehicle stop, but the suspect would not yield. The car continued northbound on Harbor, but stopped for all red traffic signals.

In the area of Harbor and Ball Road in Anaheim, a GGPD officer did a successful PIT (Pursuit Intervention Technique, usually referring to a process that forces a fleeing car to turn sideways) and disabled the vehicle. But the suspect still refused to exit his auto or comply with the officer's commands.

With help from Anaheim police, officers "breeched" the back window of the vehicle and fired a pepper ball inside, forcing the suspect to get out of the car, where he was arrested. He was uninjured and was later booked into Orange

County Jail.

According to police, Davis was wanted for assault on a police officer, and for a domestic violence crime in Huntington Beach.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21ST, 2018

ORANGE COUNTY TRIBUNE

Garden Grove
Huntington Beach
Westminster
and Orange County

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

GARDEN GROVE

Fire displaces seven, burns man

BY OC TRIBUNE STAFF ON NOVEMBER 18, 2018 • (LEAVE A COMMENT)

FIRE on True Way in Garden Grove early Sunday morning (GGFD photo).

A man is in critical condition Sunday from burns he suffered when his Garden Grove house caught fire.

According to Capt. Thanh Nguyen of the Garden Grove Fire Department, the incident took place in the 11000 block of True Way around 12:30 a.m. Fire was showing from the garage of a single family home; firefighters located the centers of the blaze in the garage and attic.

(https://orangecountytribune.files.wordpress.com/2017/05/ggfd-logo.png)They were hampered by "excessive storage conditions" that included small propane bottles exploding. It took 25 firefighters from the GGFD and Anaheim about 20 minutes to get

the fire under control.

The burned man was taken to the hospital, and then transferred to a burn center.

The fire was determined to be accidental and the use of a propane-fired heater or improper use of smoking material – or both – might be the cause of the blaze.

Damage was estimated to be $125,000. There was one non-working smoke alarm found in the house.

Seven adults were displaced and the Red Cross assisted in finding them shelter.

The GGFD urges people to use propane-fired heaters only in well-ventilated areas and not inside buildings. Also, used cigarettes should be safely disposed of, and working smoke alarms should be installed throughout the home.

OC Tribune
November 18, 2018
2 of 2

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21ST, 2018

ORANGE COUNTY TRIBUNE

Garden Grove
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www.orangecountytribune.com Non-partisan news, opinion, arts and sports. Updated daily.

OC Tribune
November 17, 2018

GARDEN GROVE

Suspect held in attempted homicides

BY OC TRIBUNE STAFF ON NOVEMBER 17, 2018 • (LEAVE A COMMENT)

A SUSPECT was arrested early Saturday morning in connection with two attempted homicides, an armed robbery and an attempted carjacking in Garden Grove.

A suspect described only a male was arrested early Saturday morning in Garden Grove in connection with a robbery, an double attempted homicide and an attempted carjacking.

(https://orangecountytribune.files.wordpress.com/2016/09/ggpd.jpg)According to Sgt. Mario Martinez of the GGPD, the incident took place around 2:26 a.m. in the area of Buaro Street and Harbor Boulevard. Officers responding to a report of shots fired found two male victims suffering from gunshot wounds connected to a robbery.

One of the victims had been shot in the back and the other in the chest. They were taken to a local hospital where they are listed in stable condition.

A short time later, another report came in about a man armed with a rifle trying to carjack a car in the area of Harbor and Garden Grove boulevards. Responding officers detained a suspect matching the suspect's description. A rifle was found nearby and stolen property from the robbery was found on the suspect's person, say police.

Person information and a photo of the suspect are not being released as the investigation is continuing. Anyone with information about the incident is asked to call the GGPD's Detective Bureau at (714) 741-5800.

SteelCraft Garden Grove Containers Soar Onto Site; Filipino Concept Joins Tenant Lineup

NOVEMBER 20, 2018 | IN STEELCRAFT NEWS, PRESS RELEASES | BY STEELCRAFT

PRESS RELEASE

Media Contact: Julia Lemke
562-427-4124
jlemke@howardcdm.com

GARDEN GROVE, Calif. (November 20, 2018)—Last Tuesday, on November 13, 2018, SteelCraft flew the 21 shipping containers that make up SteelCraft Garden Grove onto the City-hall adjacent site. The 15,000 square-foot outdoor urban eatery will feature 10 small craft businesses serving: coffee, craft beer, ice cream, macarons, burgers, tacos, Asian-inspired chicken, all-day breakfast, and now to add to the mix, a new Filipino concept, exclusive to SteelCraft Garden Grove.

Photo credit: Studio Salt Creative

Barrio (**@ocbarrio**), the brainchild of the husband and wife duo behind Pueblo in Costa Mesa, is the final concept to join the SteelCraft Garden Grove **tenant lineup**. Barrio has the timeless and homey feel of Filipino BBQ while taking it to a healthier, elevated level for modern diners.

Founder, Adam Go shared, "We are such believers of food's ability to bring people together and we would argue there is no place this is more true than in the Philippines. As a born-and-bred Filipino, I have first-hand experience with the joys and pleasures in eating and sharing delicious food with family and friends."

Ever since they were married on a Philippine island a few years ago, Adam and Sharon Go have had this restaurant idea brewing in the forefront of their minds.

All entrées will be fresh off the grill—Snake River kurobuta pork skewers or free-range organic chicken skewers as the staples, as well as grilled Atlantic salmon or wild Mexican shrimp—served with either a special garlicky rice-quinoa blend or a simply dressed salad and and fried egg. Each plate will include papaya and mango relish and an assortment of house-made sauces. As an appetizer, Barrio will serve Filipino ceviche called 'Kinilaw.' Barrio's refreshing, homemade calamansi (a Philippine citrus) slushie will wash it all down.

SteelCraft founder Kimberly Gros said, "We knew they were the perfect fit for the last space when we saw the thoughtfulness they put into everything on their menu. Barrio is more than an idea for a restaurant; It's a little taste of their life together."

Barrio's entire main menu is gluten-free, dairy-free, and made from the most natural ingredients possible.

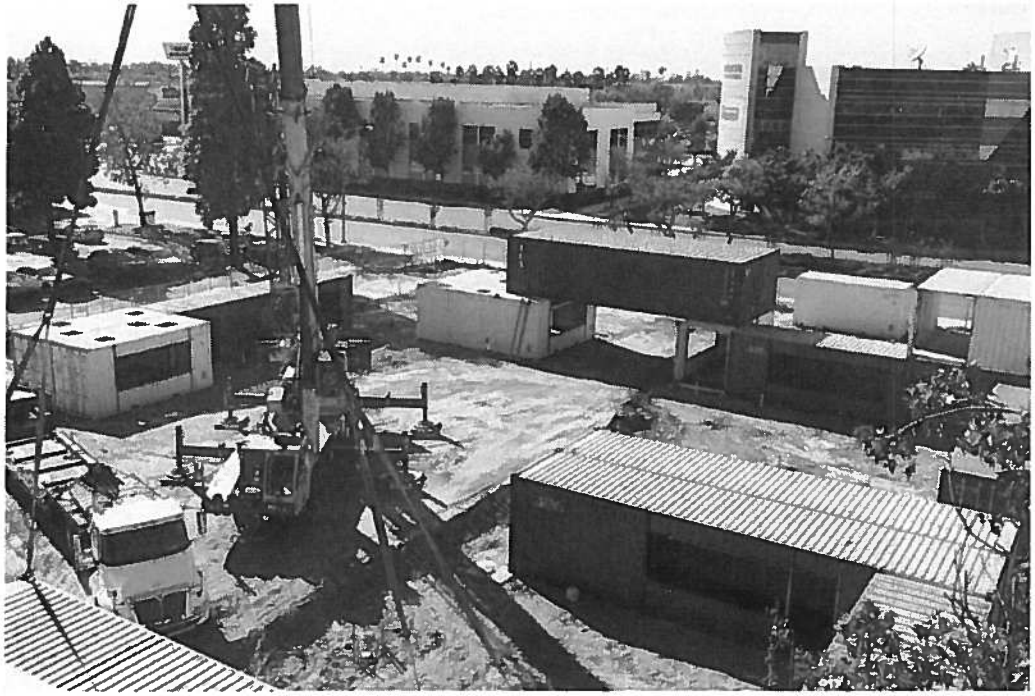

Photo credit: Studio Salt Creative

Tuesday's container craning revealed just how large the neighborhood gathering space will be. Complete with stacked and cantilevered containers, Howard CDM, the builder-developer, expertly wedged each container one-by-one into place as members of the City, SteelCraft team and local residents gathered to watch the action.

"It was like 'Lego SteelCraft' seeing those massive containers hoisted into the air and meticulously secured into place on top of one another! It's so exciting to see our SteelCraft Garden Grove taking shape, and very soon, celebrating its grand opening with the entire community," said Garden Grove Mayor Steve Jones.

The highly-anticipated project will feature an organic garden, an arcade container, and a stage for live performances and events beneath a unique metal shade structure.

Martin D. Howard, president/CEO of Howard CDM said, "Seeing the containers lifted through the air is a terrific culmination of planning, design and collaboration of the whole

team—the SteelCraft and Howard CDM team, the City of Garden Grove, Studio One Eleven, Turpin Design Group, our tenants and the community. All the pieces are coming together."

SteelCraft Garden Grove is slated for grand opening in early 2019.

ABOUT STEELCRAFT

SteelCraft is an outdoor urban eatery based in Long Beach, CA with new locations scheduled to open in Garden Grove and Bellflower in early 2019. Built with repurposed shipping containers, SteelCraft goes beyond placing a few shipping containers on a plot of land. We strive to become part of the DNA of the community. Through outreach, live music, and community events, engaging our neighbors is how we come together to celebrate the culinary experience.

www.steelcraftlb.com · Instagram: @steelcraft

ABOUT HOWARD CDM

Howard CDM is a commercial general contractor and developer headquartered in Long Beach, CA. Howard CDM specializes in the construction, development and management of hospitality, retail and commercial projects in Southern California and nationwide. Howard CDM is the builder, developer and managing partner of SteelCraft.

www.howardcdm.com · Instagram: @howard_cdm

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ADD COMMENT

Name *

Email *

GARDEN GROVE

CITY OF GARDEN GROVE

NEWS

CONTACT: Lisa Kim, Director
Community & Economic Development Dept.
(714) 741-5135

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Public Information Office (714) 741-5280

Follow the City of Garden Grove on Social Media

Wednesday, November 21, 2018

FINAL RESULTS OF VALLEY VIEW ECONOMIC STUDY SHOWS NEED FOR BRANDING, ZONING, LOCAL SPENDING TO BUILD ON AREA ASSETS

The final results are now available of an economic study of the city's Valley View Business Corridor (VVBC) by the land-use organization, Urban Land Institute (ULI) Technical Assistance Panel (TAP). The final report concludes that the market viability for retail investment of the area is moderate, however, strong neighborhood assets could be leveraged to help create a more productive, local retail environment.

Among the ULI TAP's recommendations to encourage long-term economic vitality of the VVBC are the development of identity branding, zoning overlays, community vision and engagement, and reduction in retail leakage (spending outside of the area). The panel identified high household incomes and strong traffic volume along the corridor as unique benefits to the area.

The ULI TAP was conducted over a 2-day period in July, which included feedback from community focus groups, stakeholder interviews, and studying and touring six key sites influencing the VVBC. In partnership with the Association of California Cities Orange County (ACCOC), the City of Garden Grove was selected to take part in the ULI TAP for the Valley View Business Corridor.

To view the entire report, visit the City's website at www.ggcity.org or http://bit.ly/2zheEvi

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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

Friday, November 16, 2018

SHOP LOCAL 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, starting next Friday, November 23, 2018 through Friday, December 14, 2018. 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. The deadline to turn in receipts is Friday, December 14, 2018, at 5:00 p.m. Raffle tickets will not be available at business establishments.

If purchases were made from a participating BiGG business or 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. To find out which businesses are participating, visit ggcity.org/bigg or gardengrovechamber.com.

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

-more-

Shop Local 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 17, 2018. One winner will receive $500 cash, and two winners 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 the last 10 years, the City has encouraged customers to support the local business community through the Buy in Garden Grove program. Through special discounts and promotions, the City's shop local campaign has helped keep tax dollars in the community, which is a crucial resource for providing public safety, roads, parks, and other quality-of-life needs.

There is no charge to become a participating BiGG member. 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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Recent GGTV3 YouTube Videos

CITY UNVEILS NEW FIRE STATION NO. 6
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XGsv5ho1KH0

WINTER IN THE GROVE 2018
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FLngdNDKOtQ

A WALK WITH PARKS, GG STYLE
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BilGXiX0278

STEELCRAFT CONTAINERS ON THE MOVE
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hMAGc5CS9gE

GG ANIMAL CARE SERVING YOU
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZGYSeRaYziQ

SHOP IN GG, WIN $500 AND MORE!
https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=9&v=fJ1wcvsXzNs

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

November 21, 2018

1. Calendar of Events

2. Minutes for the November 1, 2018 Planning Commission meeting.

3. League of California Cities Statewide Newspaper Briefing dated November 16, 2018.

GARDEN GROVE

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

November 21, 2018 – December 9, 2018

	November 21- December 24		Spark of Love Toy Drive Drop off locations: Garden Grove Fire Stations and City Hall
Wednesday	November 21	10:00 am- 12:00 pm	H. Louis Lake Senior Center's Thanksgiving Celebration, Senior Center Dining Room
Thursday	November 22		City Hall Closed – Thanksgiving Day
		9:00 a.m.	Zoning Administration Meeting City Hall, 3rd Floor Training Room ***CANCELLED***
Friday	November 23		City Hall Closed – Regular Friday Closure
Friday- Sunday	November 23- November 25		One More Productions presents "The Holiday Gem" Gem Theater
Tuesday	November 27	6:30 p.m. 6:30 p.m. 6:30 p.m. 6:30 p.m. 6:30 p.m.	Closed Session, Founders Room Housing Authority Meeting, Council Chamber Sanitary District Meeting, Council Chamber Successor Agency Meeting, Council Chamber City Council Meeting, Council Chamber
Thursday	November 29		Casual Day – Holiday Drive
Thursday- Sunday	November 29- December 2		One More Productions presents "The Holiday Gem" Gem Theater
Saturday	December 1	4:00 pm- 8:00 pm	Winter in the Grove – Winterfest and Christmas Tree Lighting Ceremony, Village Green Park
Monday	December 3	6:30 p.m.	Neighborhood Improvement and Conservation Commission Meeting, Council Chamber
Thursday	December 6	7:00 p.m.	Planning Commission Meeting, Council Chamber
Thursday- Sunday	December 6- December 9		One More Productions presents "The Holiday Gem" Gem Theater
Friday	December 7		City Hall Closed – Regular Friday Closure

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

Meeting Minutes
Thursday, November 1, 2018

CALL TO ORDER: 7:02 p.m.

ROLL CALL:

Chair Brietigam
Vice Chair Truong
Commissioner Kanzler
Commissioner Lazenby
Commissioner Lehman
Commissioner Nguyen
Commissioner Salazar

Absent: Brietigam.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE: Led by Commissioner Salazar.

ORAL COMMUNICATIONS – PUBLIC: – Tony Flores provided a handout and commented on Measures O and Y, PERS projections for 2024-25, social media posts regarding Garden Grove's high density and the need for more retail in lieu of homes, finding a good restaurant for the Coco's building, the proposed car wash on Valley View Street, and how 'measure' dollars need to be allocated, especially in regard to the police force and its fleet.

October 18, 2018 MINUTES:

Action: Received and filed.

Motion: Lehman Second: Lazenby

Ayes:	(5)	Lazenby, Lehman, Nguyen, Salazar, Truong
Noes:	(0)	None
Absent:	(1)	Brietigam
Abstain:	(1)	Kanzler

At 7:11 p.m., the City Attorney recused himself from the following public hearing item due to a conflict of interest.

PUBLIC HEARING – PLANNED UNIT DEVELOPMENT NO. PUD-103-76 (REV. 2018), PROPERTIES WITHIN SUB-DISTRICT "INDUSTRY" (AREA 4) OF PLANNED UNIT DEVELOPMENT NO. PUD-103-76, LOCATED NORTH OF CHAPMAN AVENUE, SOUTH

OF STANTON STORM CHANNEL, BETWEEN WESTERN AVENUE AND MONARCH STREET.

Applicant: TONY WANG (SOUTHLAND INDUSTRIES)
Date: November 1, 2018

Request: A request by the property owner of 7390 Lincoln Way, currently developed with a 37,879 square foot, two-story building, to amend permitted uses within the "Industry" sub-district (Area 4) of Planned Unit Development No. PUD-103-76 to allow professional office uses. In conjunction, the Planning Commission will make a recommendation to the Garden Grove City Council regarding the proposed amendment and consider a determination that the project is categorically exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) pursuant to Section 15061(b)(3) – Review for Exemption – of the State CEQA Guidelines.

ASSESSOR PARCEL NUMBERS FOR PROPERTIES AFFECTED:

13102136, 13102149, 13165108, 13165138, 13102137, 13165118, 13133136, 13165127, 13102128, 13102127, 13102126, 13165106, 13102138, 13102139, 13165104, 13165136, 13165137, 13165119, 13102133, 13165120, 13165121, 13165125, 13165128, 13165122, 13102144, 13102147, 13133140, 13102135, 13165126, 13165132, 13165103, 93675136, 93675135, 93675134, 93675133, 93675140, 93675137, 93675142, 93675138, 93675147, 93675146, 93675145, 93675150, 93675151, 93675141, 93675149, 93675144, 93675131, 93675132, 93675152, 93675139, 93675148, 93675143

Action: Public Hearing held. Speaker(s): Tony Wang

Action: Resolution No. 5938-18 was approved.

Motion: Lazenby Second: Lehman

Ayes: (6) Kanzler, Lazenby, Lehman, Nguyen, Salazar, Truong
Noes: (0) None
Absent: (1) Brietigam

The City Attorney rejoined the meeting at 7:24 p.m.

MATTERS FROM COMMISSIONERS: Commissioner Lazenby noted that he would be absent from the November 15th meeting.

On behalf of Chair Brietigam, Vice Chair Truong challenged the City to increase the Garden Grove Police force to 200 by the year 2020.

Commissioner Salazar added that most people were unaware of the factors that lead to the hiring of more officers. Staff explained that the hiring of an officer increased

the budget and was a lengthy and rigorous process of typically about one year, and that often, applicants dropped out of the academies or were hired by other agencies.

MATTERS FROM STAFF: Staff gave a brief description of the agenda items for the next regular Planning Commission meeting on November 15th.

ADJOURNMENT: At 7:32 p.m. to the next Meeting of the Garden Grove Planning Commission on Thursday, November 15, 2018, at 7:00 p.m. in the Council Chamber of the Community Meeting Center, 11300 Stanford Avenue, Garden Grove.

Motion:	Kanzler	Second:	Salazar
Ayes:	(6)	Kanzler, Lazenby, Lehman, Nguyen, Salazar, Truong	
Noes:	(0)	None	
Absent:	(1)	Brietigam	

_____

Judith Moore
Recording Secretary

League Newspaper Briefing - Statewide (Nov. 16)

From : Tony Cardenas <tcardenas@cacities.org> Fri, Nov 16, 2018 10:07 AM
Subject : League Newspaper Briefing - Statewide (Nov. 16) 2 attachments
To : Tony Cardenas <tcardenas@cacities.org>

LEAGUE® OF CALIFORNIA CITIES

Statewide Newspaper Briefing

11/16/18

CAPITOL POLITICS

Democrat Porter flips GOP House seat in Southern California -- Democrat Katie Porter captured a Republican-held U.S. House seat Thursday in the heart of what once was Southern California's Reagan country, extending a rout of the state's GOP House delegation that might not be over. Los Angeles Times

Far Left California? Not So Much -- California is undeniably a deep blue state, but that doesn't mean the electorate is all that "progressive" (read: "liberal." "left-wing," or "Berniecrat"—your choice.) . The Golden State is Obama-Clinton-Jerry Brown territory, not the far-left bastion painted by national Republicans. This year's mid-term election results underscored that reality. Fox & Hounds

California GOP ponders way forward after stunning losses -- In a speech to fellow Republicans in May, U.S. Rep. Mimi Walters issued an ominous warning about the coming election — California Democrats, she said, were "coming for all of us." She was right. Associated Press

A Californian is the top Republican in the House. Can his party recover back home? -- Three years after he first bid for the job, Bakersfield Rep. Kevin McCarthy has finally landed the top Republican leadership position in the House of Representatives. Sacramento Bee

End of Brown Era—Pat & Jerry -- At the Pat Brown Institute for Public Affairs post election conference yesterday at Cal State LA, political consultant Mike Madrid declared that the Brown era of politics focused on building and infrastructure is over with the end of Jerry Brown's fourth term as governor. He wasn't referring to just the current governor but to his father, Pat Brown, as well. Both Browns focused on building from water works and highways to the bullet train. Fox & Hounds

Assemblyman Travis Allen announces bid for chairman of the California GOP -- Allen is a strong supporter of President Trump and a favorite of tea party Republicans. He blamed the wave of GOP losses in last week's midterm election on a party establishment that failed to embrace core conservative ideals. Los Angeles Times

WILDFIRES

California fire has claimed 63 as missing list grows to 631 -- Officials were scrambling to pinpoint everyone's whereabouts, and Butte County Sheriff Kory Honea said Thursday that the high number of missing people probably included some who fled the blaze and didn't realize they had been reported missing. Authorities were making the list public so people could see if they were on it and let authorities know they were safe, Honea said. Sacramento Bee

Made homeless by flames, Camp fire evacuees face hardship, disease and desperation -- Some sleep in their trucks to keep warm and swallow tears as they imagine the shells of their homes. Others pray that unanswered texts to missing friends don't mean what they think they mean, and they feign normalcy for the sake of their children. Los Angeles Times

Utility asked last month to hike bills over California fires -- In an October filing with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Pacific Gas & Electric Co. laid out a variety of dangers confronting its transmission lines running through Northern California, saying its system faced a higher risk of wildfires than any other utility. Associated Press

Deputies fatally shoot Butte County man in Camp Fire evacuation zone -- The 48-year-old man, whose name was not immediately released pending family notification, was shot at 11:05 a.m. after he pointed a metallic object at deputies from Butte County and Shasta County sheriff's officers, officials said. San Francisco Chronicle

'Nobody knows what's happening:' Residents wait for power, information as they make their way back home -- Randy Couch stood on the side of Kanan Road on Thursday morning, his cellphone on speaker mode as he waited. He had been on hold with Southern California Edison for 20 minutes, trying to get information about when power would return to his home. Los Angeles Times

EDUCATION

UC regents approve budget to enroll 2,500 more California students without a tuition hike -- University of California regents on Thursday approved a $9.3-billion budget that will add 2,500 more California undergraduates and increase support for struggling students without raising tuition in the next academic year. Los Angeles Times

As economy booms, schools, community colleges can expect modest increase in Newsom's first budget -- Incoming Gov. Gavin Newsom will have an advantage that Jerry Brown didn't have in his first year in office nearly eight years ago: more, not less, money for K-12 schools and community colleges. EdSource

TRANSPORTATION

High-speed rail state panel backs preferred bullet-train route through the San Fernando Valley -- California's proposed high-speed rail route in the Southland came into greater focus Thursday, after a state panel gave its backing to its staffers' preferred, 82-mile route between Palmdale and Anaheim. Los Angeles Daily News

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

Tony Cardenas
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