

City of Garden Grove
WEEKLY CITY MANAGER'S MEMO
August 22, 2019

TO: Honorable Mayor and City Council Members FROM: Scott C. Stiles, City Manager

I. DEPARTMENT ITEMS

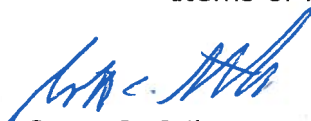
- A. PROPOSITION 68 GRANT PROJECT FOR WOODBURY PARK
The memo provides project information for the Proposition 68 Statewide Park Development and Community Revitalization Grant Program application submitted on August 5, 2019.
- B. LETTER OF OPPOSITION to SB 266 (LEYVA)
A copy of the Mayor's letter of opposition to SB 266 (Levy) – Public Employees' Retirement System: Disallowed Compensation: Benefit Adjustments is included for your information.
- C. FY 2019-20 ACTION PLAN UPDATE
Attached is the FY 2019-20 Action Plan to implement the City Council's priorities. Updates will be provided quarterly to keep you informed of progress related to the various action plan items.

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

- A. Memorandum from Mr. Larry Dick and Mr. Bob McVicker of the Municipal Water District of Orange County (MWDOC) outlining monthly water usage data figures, an estimate of Tier 2 volume for MWDOC, and selected water supply information.
- B. OC Streetcar construction news for the week of August 19, 2019.
- C. *Amendment to the Notice of Treatment for the Asian Citrus Psyllid and Amendment to the Proclamation of an Emergency Program against the Huanglongbing Disease from the California Department of Food and Agriculture.*

• OTHER ITEMS

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


Scott C. Stiles
City Manager

City of Garden Grove

INTER-DEPARTMENT MEMORANDUM

To: Scott C. Stiles
Dept.: City Manager
Subject: PROPOSITION 68 GRANT PROJECT
FOR WOODBURY PARK

From: John Montanez
Dept.: Community Services
Date: August 22, 2019

OBJECTIVE

To provide City Council with project information for the Proposition 68 Statewide Park Development and Community Revitalization Grant Program application submitted on August 5, 2019.

BACKGROUND

In June 2018, California voters passed Proposition 68 which authorized \$4 billion in general obligation bonds for state and local parks, environmental protection and restoration projects, water infrastructure projects, and flood protection projects. More than \$1 billion in Proposition 68 proceeds was allocated to this year's State budget.

The Statewide Park Development and Community Revitalization Program (SPP) is part of Proposition 68 funding, and has a total amount of \$254,942,000 available this budget year for competitive grants. Grant applications were due on August 5, 2019. Cities can apply for a minimum amount of \$200,000, and a maximum amount of \$8.5 million. This grant does not require any matching funds.

The Community Services Department selected Woodbury Park for this grant project. Woodbury Park currently presents the best opportunity for this competitive grant program due to the park acreage per one thousand residents being under half an acre, and having the lowest median household income of residents within a ½ radius, compared to other city parks. The grant requires the applicant to provide this information as project selection criteria that will be used to rank applications.

DISCUSSION

Staff completed and submitted a grant application for the Woodbury Park Community Revitalization and Expansion project. The project will include the expansion of the park on property that is currently part of Woodbury Elementary School, located adjacent to the park, on the southeast side of the property. This expansion will add almost a 0.50 acre of open space that will be available for the public to use as passive or active space, and allow for the expansion of the community pool as part of a new aquatic center. Additionally, this will address safety issues by incorporating a new entry point to the park for residents who live northwest of the project site.

PROPOSITION 68 GRANT PROJECT
FOR WOODBURY PARK

August 21, 2019

Page 2

As part of the grant project, staff coordinated a total of seven (7) community workshops/meetings that were held within a half mile radius of the project site. The meetings gave residents an opportunity to engage in the design of the park. There were several marketing methods used to advertise these workshops and meetings, including:

- Direct mail to households within a ½ mile radius of the project site with Spanish and Vietnamese translations added on website
- Posting on City website
- Media releases
- Banner installed at park site
- Mass email send to parents and families that attend Woodbury Elementary School
- An event page was created on the City Facebook account (the post was boosted to target the residents that live within a ½ mile radius of project site)
- Postings on City Instagram and Twitter accounts
- Advertised on the City's electronic sign on Euclid and Acacia
- Neighborhood outreach

The architectural firm, David Volz Design, worked with the residents that attended the workshops and meetings to develop and select the final conceptual design for this project. The design includes the following recreation features that will replace existing features and/or new features to be added to the park site:

- Expanded basketball court area
- Walking/running path with a station of outdoor exercise equipment
- Separate playgrounds for preschool and school-aged children
- Picnic shelter areas with barbeques
- Larger and deeper swimming pool
- Water play features (splash pad)
- Skate park/plaza
- Access to the park from the northeast corner adjacent to Woodbury Elementary School
- Parking lot with a drop off and pickup roundabout
- New restrooms
- Shaded areas

Attached is the conceptual design that was submitted with the grant application. This conceptual design is only for the application process, a final design will developed if the grant is awarded to the City.

The design also takes into account safe public use ideas discussed with residents that include:

- Removal of the hill in the middle of the park so there is visibility throughout the entire park
- Relocation of the restroom building to a location that can be more easily monitored, and doesn't create a barrier between the playground areas
- Design of a walking path around the perimeter of the park that is wide enough for police vehicles to drive on
- Design of the pool area to eliminate hiding place behind the building
- Opening up a pathway and gate on the northeast side of the park, between the school and pool area
- Upgraded and additional lighting throughout the park

PROPOSITION 68 GRANT PROJECT
FOR WOODBURY PARK
August 21, 2019
Page 3

The estimated total cost for the proposed project design is \$8,981,908. The grant application requested a total amount of \$8.5 million. The remaining amount would be funded by the following sources: Park Fee Fund \$467,908, Garden Grove Community Foundation \$10,000, Garden Grove Rotary Club \$1,000, and Kiwanis Clubs a total of \$3,000.

This project will include several partner agencies that will either contribute to the park design and/or provide a monetary donation. The following are the committed partners:

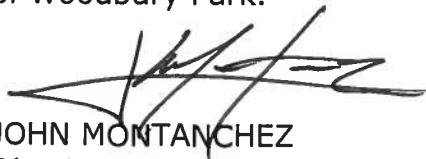
- GGUSD commitment for a 30-year joint use agreement to use additional school district property at Woodbury Elementary School;
- Garden Grove Boys and Girls Clubs of Garden Grove will recruit youth from the local club at Woodbury Elementary School to be part of the design and assembly of a mosaic art project that will be installed at the project site;
- The Orange County Health Care Agency will conduct a walkability study with the assistance of local students and residents that reside near the project site;
- The California Conservation Corps will assist with site preparations and demo work prior to construction;
- The Church of Jesus Christ of LDS has committed to have 200 to 250 adult and teen members volunteer time to assist the contractor in the park beautification process to include light landscaping aspects and planting needs throughout the project site; and
- The Garden Grove Community Foundation, Garden Grove Rotary and Kiwanis Clubs have committed to making monetary donations.

If the City is awarded this grant, the following is the estimated project timeline:

- Grant awarded in December 2019
- Engineered Design Phase by April 2020
- Construction Bid Process by December 2020
- Project Construction commences by April 2021
- Project Completion by March 2022

SUMMARY

The Community Services Department has submitted a grant application for the Proposition 68 Statewide Park Development and Community Revitalization Grant Program for the renovation of Woodbury Park.



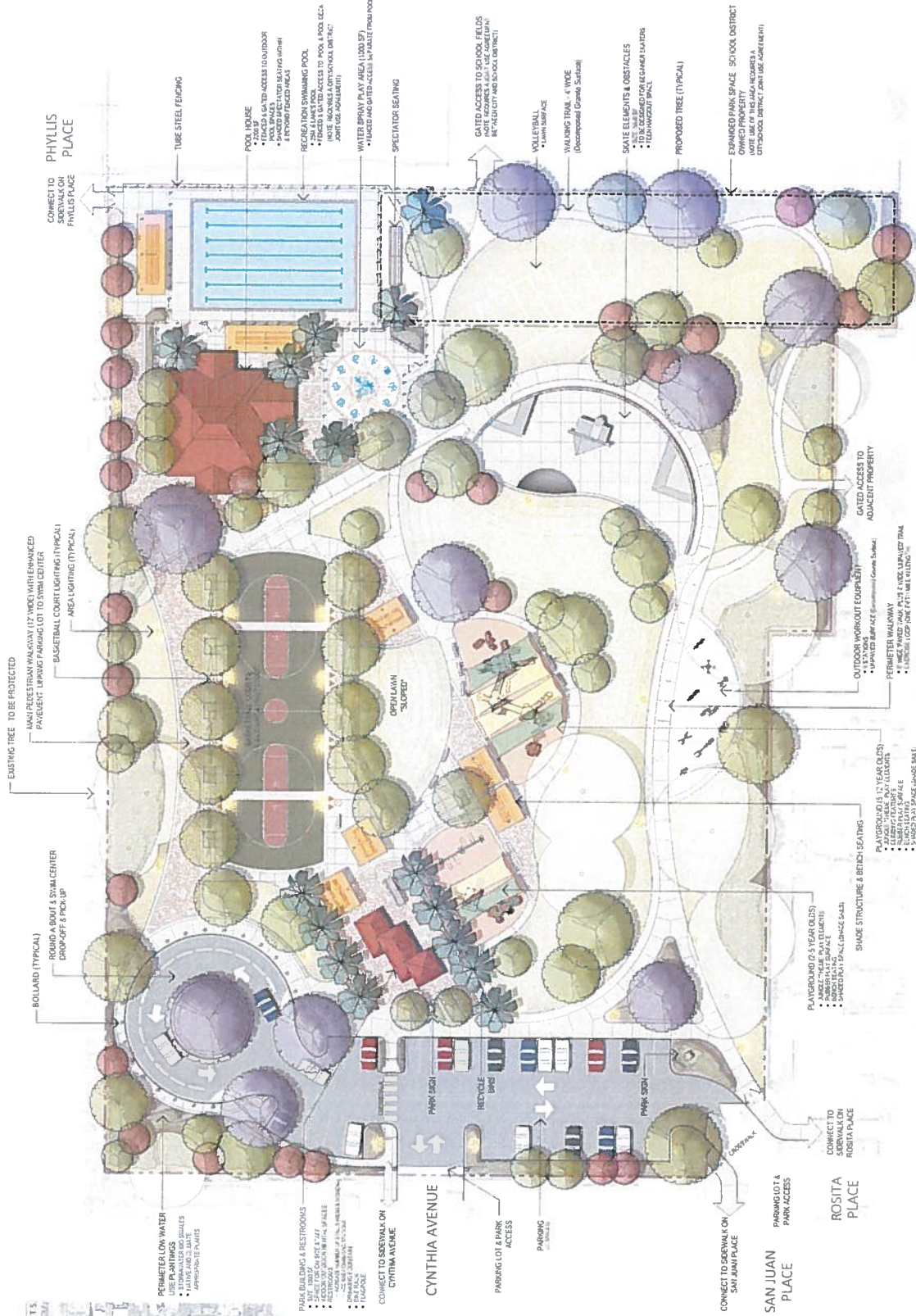
JOHN MONTANCHEZ
Director



By: Janet Pelayo
Manager

Attachment: Conceptual Design

VICINITY MAP



PARK PLAN

WOODBURY PARK

CITY OF GARDEN GROVE



CITY OF GARDEN GROVE

Steven R. Jones

Mayor

Stephanie Klopfenstein

Mayor Pro Tem - District 5

George S. Brietigam

Council Member - District 1

John R. O'Neill

Council Member - District 2

Thu-Ha Nguyen

Council Member - District 3

Patrick Phat Bui

Council Member - District 4

Kim Bernice Nguyen

Council Member - District 6

August 20, 2019

The Honorable Lorena Gonzalez
Chair, Assembly Appropriations Committee
State Capitol Building, Room 2114
Sacramento, CA 95814

RE: **SB 266 (Leyva) Public Employees' Retirement System: Disallowed Compensation: Benefit Adjustments. Notice of Opposition**

Dear Assembly Member Gonzalez,

The City of Garden Grove must respectfully oppose SB 266, which would require public agencies to directly pay retirees and/or their beneficiaries, disallowed retirement benefits using general fund dollars. Our objections to this measure are rooted in policy, operational cost, and legal concerns that will inevitably face virtually every local government agency should this measure be signed into law.

Double Payment:

Under current law, once a benefit is determined to be disallowed, both the employer and the employee cease making future payments on that benefit, past contributions from the employee are returned to the employee, while past contributions from the employer are applied towards future payment. We the employer have already made our contributions, we should not be double paying for the benefit.

As Amended CalPERS has no Incentive to Properly Calculate Benefit Payments:

Recent amendments to the measure remove all responsibility by CalPERS to ensure benefits are reviewed, calculated and administered correctly. Instead, SB 266 places sole responsibility on the employer—even if the employer exercises their right to have CalPERS review their compensation proposal. While we understand that CalPERS has asserted that they face IRS plan qualification concerns for paying out an unlawful benefit, the fact that there is zero accountability or assurances afforded to the state or local agency when CalPERS reviews a compensation agreement is irrational.

Requirements under SB 266 will Create Compliance and Implementation Issues:

Under SB 266, we would be issuing direct General Fund payments to retirees, which would trigger GASB 68 reporting requirements. Given the unique circumstances surrounding these overpayments, we would have to track and report these liabilities. Such additional responsibilities will require us to hire costly outside actuarial and legal experts to ensure that they follow federal reporting laws. SB 266 is a de facto and retroactive benefit

SB 266 (Leyva) Public Employees' Retirement System: Disallowed Compensation: Benefit Adjustments. Notice of Opposition

August 20, 2019

Page 2

enhancement bill that would further strain our budget at a time where retirement obligations are making it financially difficult to provide critical services for the public.

This measure also fails to consider the common practice of employees moving from jurisdiction to jurisdiction throughout their careers. Under normal circumstances, CalPERS pays out the benefit if an employee works for multiple agencies who enjoy reciprocity. However, under SB 266 it is unclear. Such confusion will lead to compliance, legal and implantation challenges.

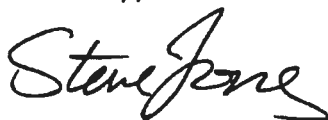
This measure would also require the City of Garden Grove to track and maintain current records of all retirees and their beneficiaries in order to deliver the direct payment. SB 266 would present us with a costly logistical challenge.

Gift of Public Funds is a Violation of the California Constitution:

Under SB 266, City of Garden Grove would be issuing monthly, unlawful, payments to former employees and/ or their beneficiaries in perpetuity. Continued payment of a disallowed benefit to a retiree would constitute a gift of public funds, in violation of Section 6, Article 16 of the California Constitution. Such violation would leave a public agency left to defend itself from costly litigation lawsuits filed by members of the public.

For these reasons, the City of Garden Grove opposes SB 266 (Leyva).

Sincerely,



Steven R. Jones
Mayor

c: The Honorable Connie Leyva (Automatically sent via portal)
Senator Tom Umberg, 34th District
Senator Pat Bates, 36th District
Senator John Moorlach, 37th District
Assembly Member Sharon Quirk-Silva, 65th District
Assembly Member Steven Choi, 68th District
Assembly Member Tom Daly, 69th District
Assembly Member Tyler Diep, 72nd District
Dave Kiff ACC-OC (dkiff@accoc.org)
Tony Cardenas, League of California Cities (tcardenas@cacities.org)
Meg Desmond, League of California Cities (cityletters@cacities.org)
Che Salinas, Chief Deputy Legislative Secretary for Operations, Office of Governor Newsom (Leg.unit@gov.ca.gov)

FY 2019-20 ACTION PLAN

(City Council Priorities)

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

FY 2019-20 ACTION PLAN

(City Council Priorities)

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

FY 2019-20 ACTION PLAN

(City Council Priorities)

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

FY 2019-20 ACTION PLAN

(City Council Priorities)

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



Memorandum

DATE: August 19, 2019
TO: Member Agencies – MWDOC Divisions Two & Three
FROM: Larry Dick, Director – Division Two
Bob McVicker, Director – Division Three
SUBJECT: Monthly Water Usage Data, Tier 2 Projection & Water Supply Information

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

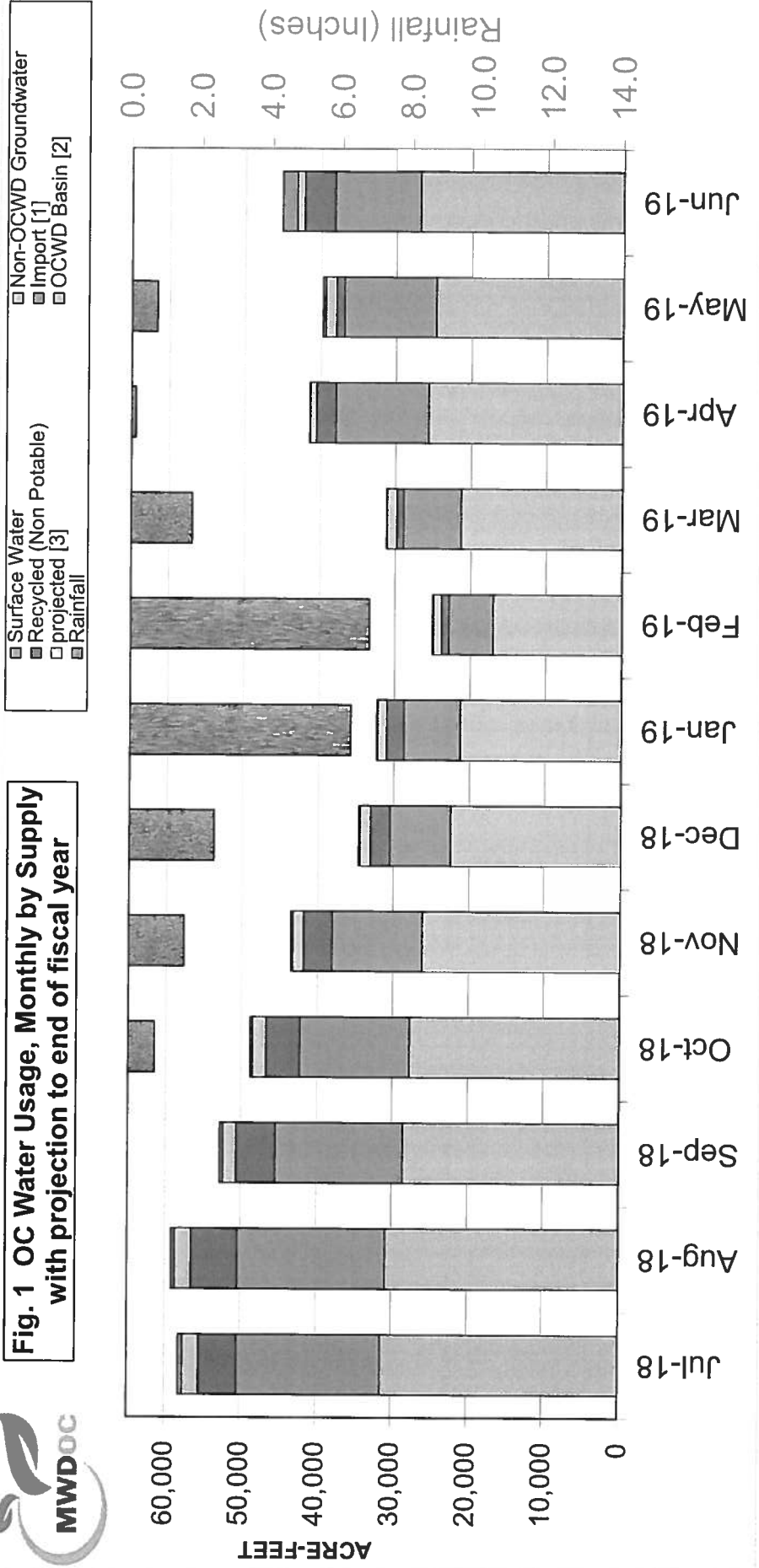
- OC Water Usage, Monthly by Supply **OCWD Groundwater was the main supply in June.**
- OC Water Usage, Monthly, Comparison to Previous Years Water usage in **June 2019 was below average compared to the last 5 years.** We are projecting a slight decrease in overall water usage compared to FY 2017-18. It has been 28 months since all mandatory water restrictions were lifted by the California State Water Resources Control Board.
- Historical OC Water Consumption Orange County M & I water consumption is projected to be **512,000 AF in FY 2018-19** (this includes ~15 TAF of agricultural usage and non-retail water agency usage). This is about **28,000 AF less than FY 2017-18** and is about **6,000 AF less than FY 2016-17**. Water usage per person is projected to be slightly higher in **FY 2018-19 for Orange County at 141 gallons per day** (This includes recycled water). Although OC population has increased 20% over the past two decades, water usage has not increased, on average. A long-term decrease in per-capita water usage is attributed mostly to Water Use Efficiency (water conservation) efforts. **O.C. Water Usage for the last four Fiscal Years is the lowest since the 1982-83 Fiscal Year** (FY 1982-83 was the third wettest year on record).

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

- Orange County's accumulated rainfall through **late July** was above average for this period. Water year to date rainfall in Orange County is **20.45 inches**, which is **161% of normal**.
- Northern California accumulated precipitation through **late July** was **139% of normal for this period**. Water Year 2018 was 82% of normal while water year 2017 was 187% of normal. The **Northern California snowpack** was **172% of normal** as of April 1st. **As of late May, 0.00%** of California is experiencing **moderate drought conditions** while 4.32% of the state is experiencing abnormally dry conditions. The State Water Project Contractors Table A Allocation was increased to 75% in June 2019.
- Colorado River Basin accumulated precipitation through **late July** was **122% of normal** for this period. The **Upper Colorado Basin snowpack** was **128% of normal** as of April 15th. **Lake Mead and Lake Powell** combined have about **62% of their average storage volume** for this time of year and are at **46.5% of their total capacity**. If Lake Mead's **level falls below a "trigger" limit 1,075 ft. at the end of a calendar year**, then a shortage will be declared by the US Bureau of Reclamation (USBR), impacting Colorado River water deliveries to the Lower Basin states. As of late June, Lake Mead levels were **7.82' above the "trigger" limit**. The USBR predicts that the start of 2019 will not hit the "trigger" level but there is **a 0% chance that the trigger level will be hit in 2020 and a 6% chance in 2021**.



Fig. 1 OC Water Usage, Monthly by Supply with projection to end of fiscal year



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

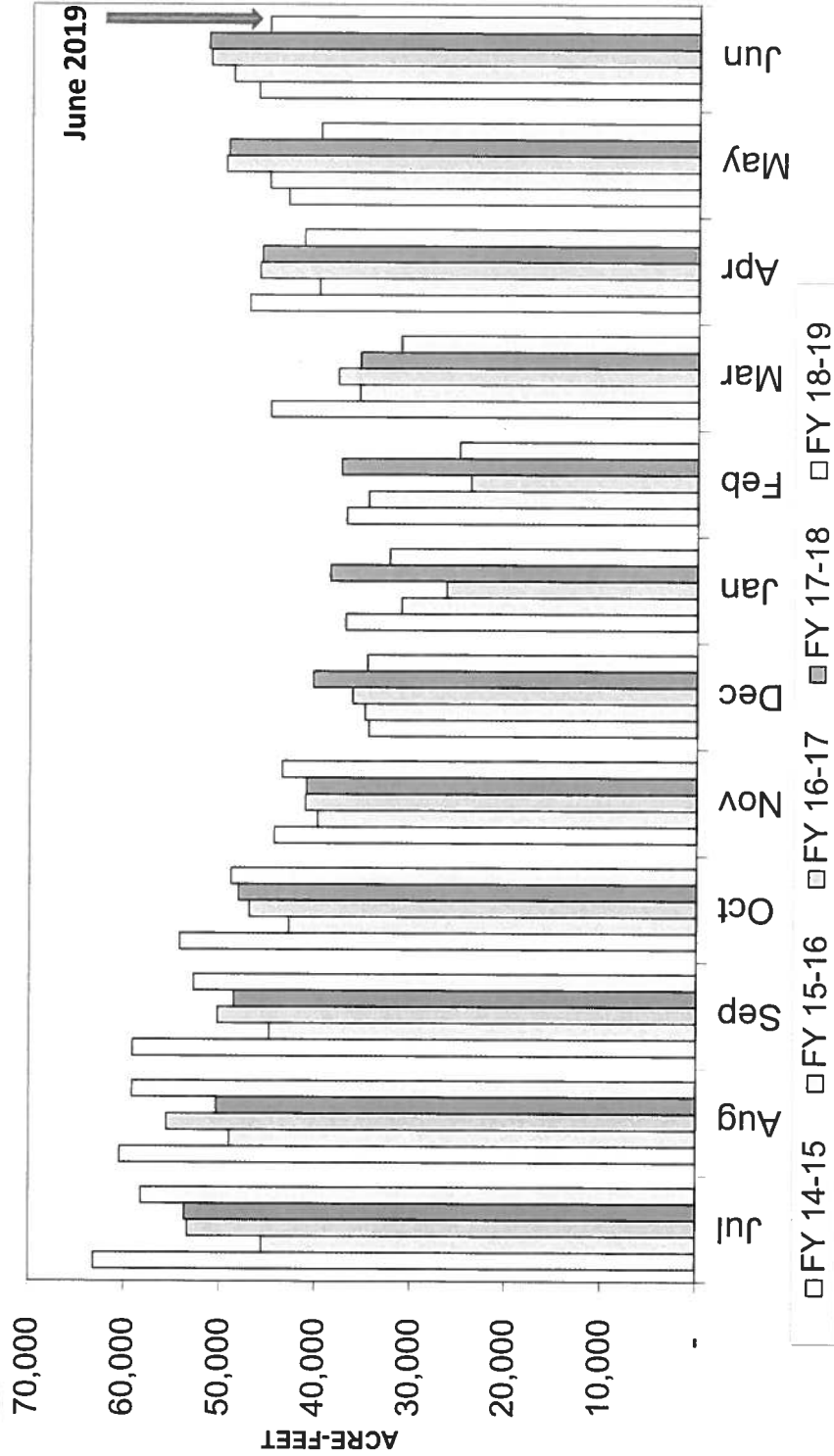
[2] GW for consumptive use only. Excludes In-Lieu water deliveries and CUP water extraction that are counted with Import. BPP in FY '17-18 is 75%.

[3] MWDOC's estimate of monthly demand is based on the projected FY 15-16 "Retail" water demand and historical monthly demand patterns.

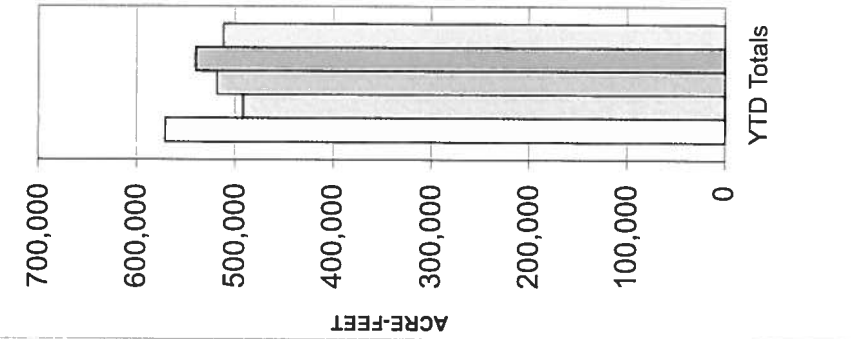
[4] Total water usage includes IRWD groundwater agricultural use and usage by non-retail water agencies.



Fig. 2 OC Monthly Water Usage [1]: Comparison to Last 4 Fiscal Years

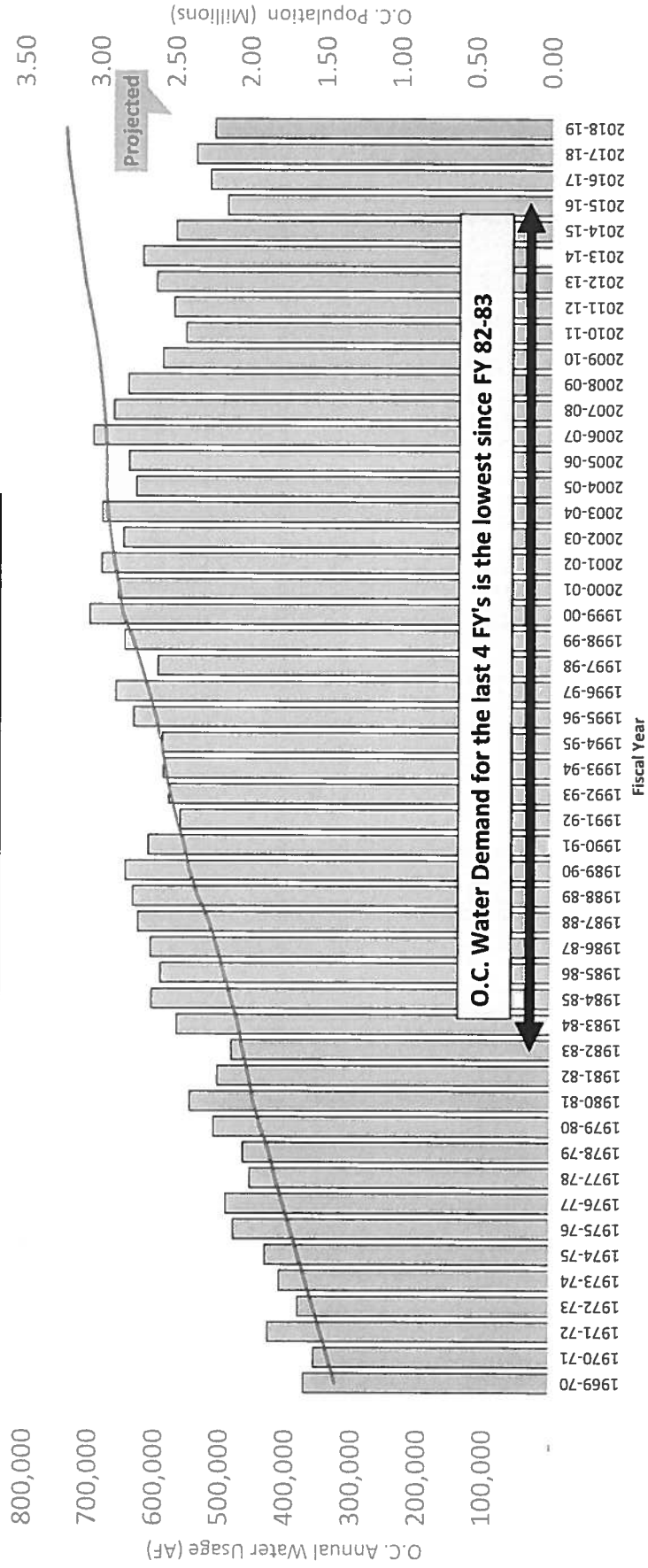


Partial Year Subtotals



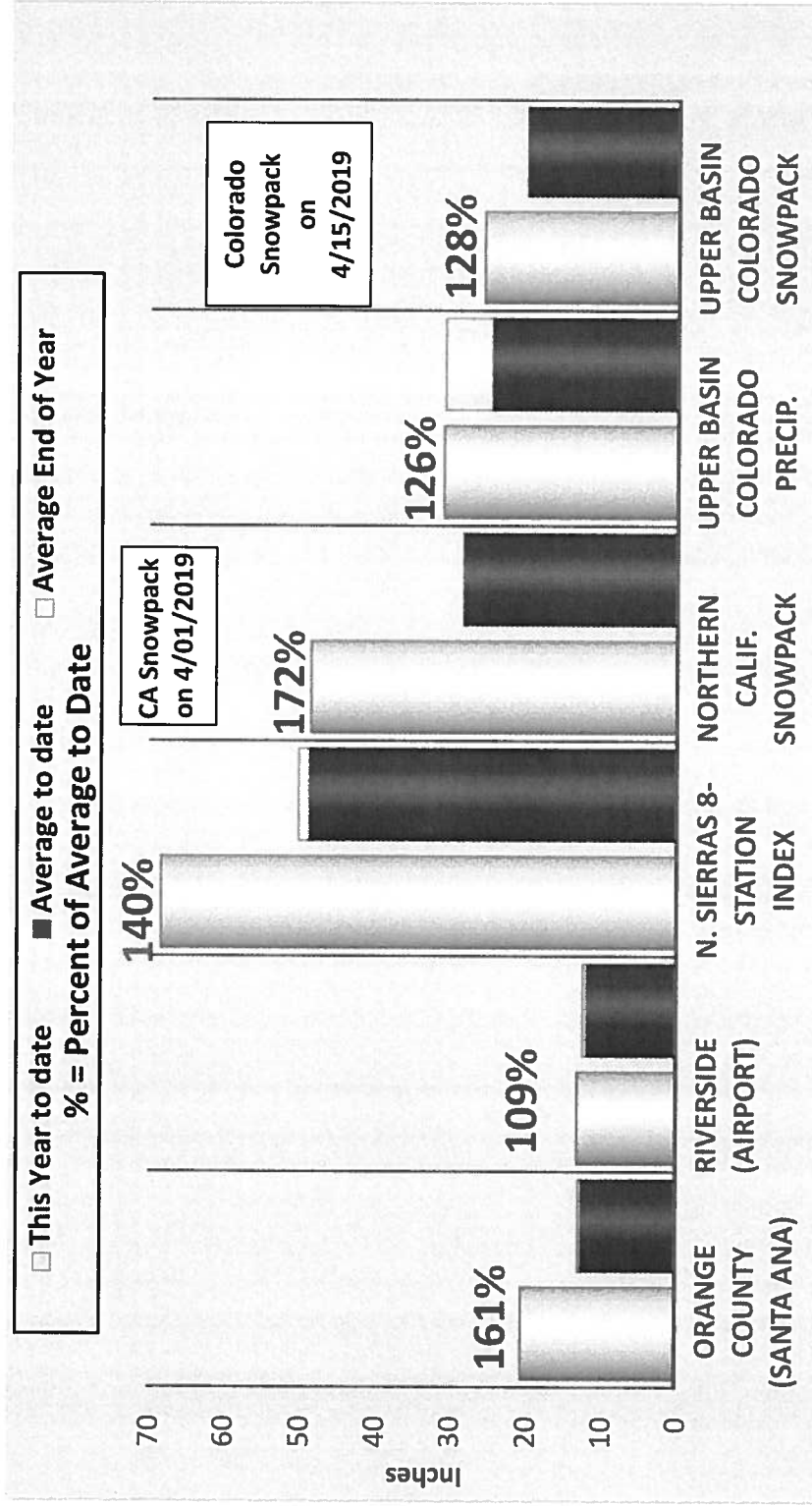
[1] Sum of imported water for consumptive use (includes "In-Lieu" deliveries; excludes "Direct Replenishment" and "Barrier Replenishment") and Local water for consumptive use (includes recycled and non-potable water and excludes GWRS production) Recent months numbers include some estimation.

Orange County Annual M & I Water Usage



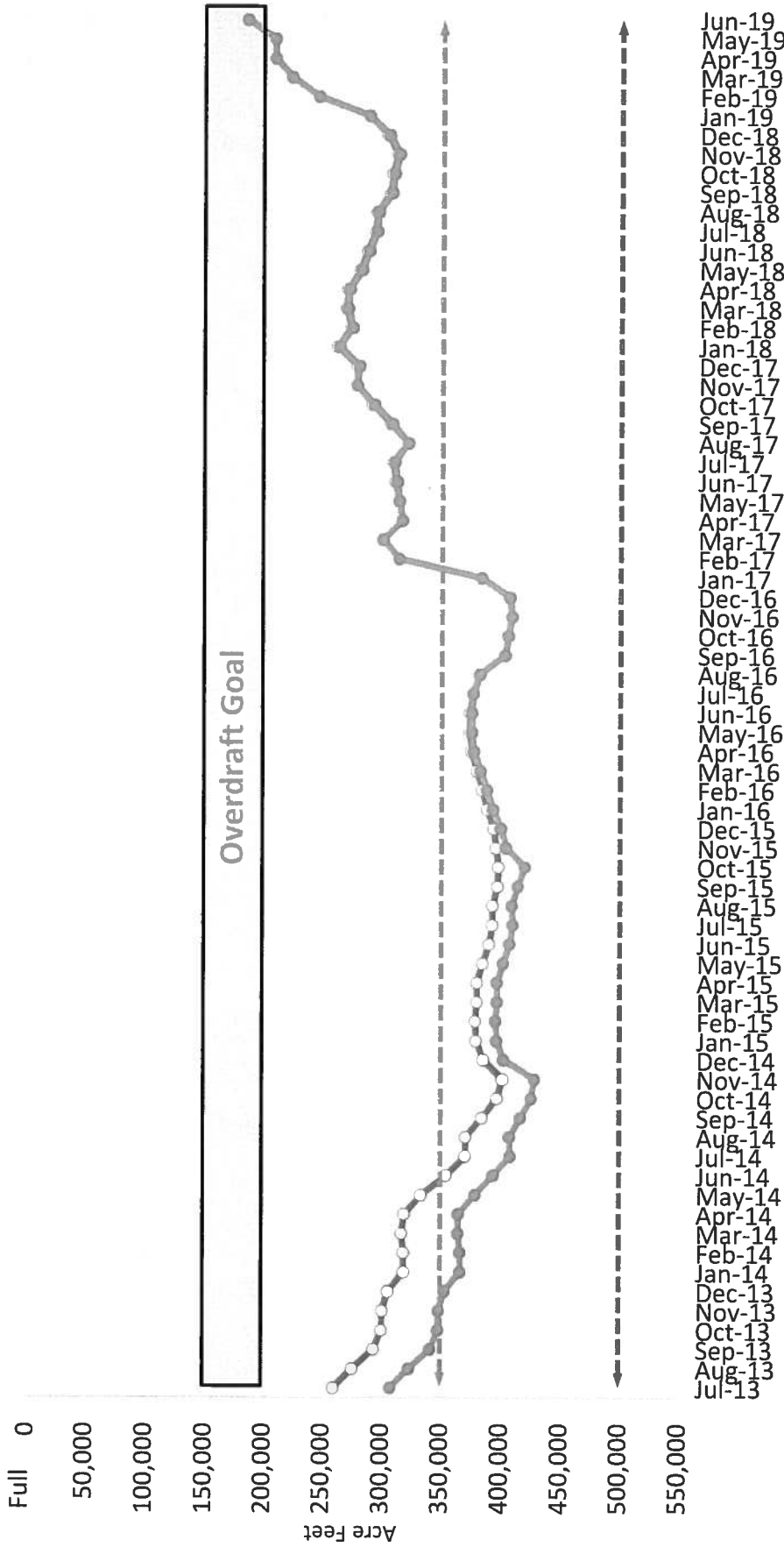
Accumulated Precipitation

for the Oct.-Sep. water year, through June 2019



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

Accumulated Overdraft of the OCWD Groundwater Basin as of June 2019



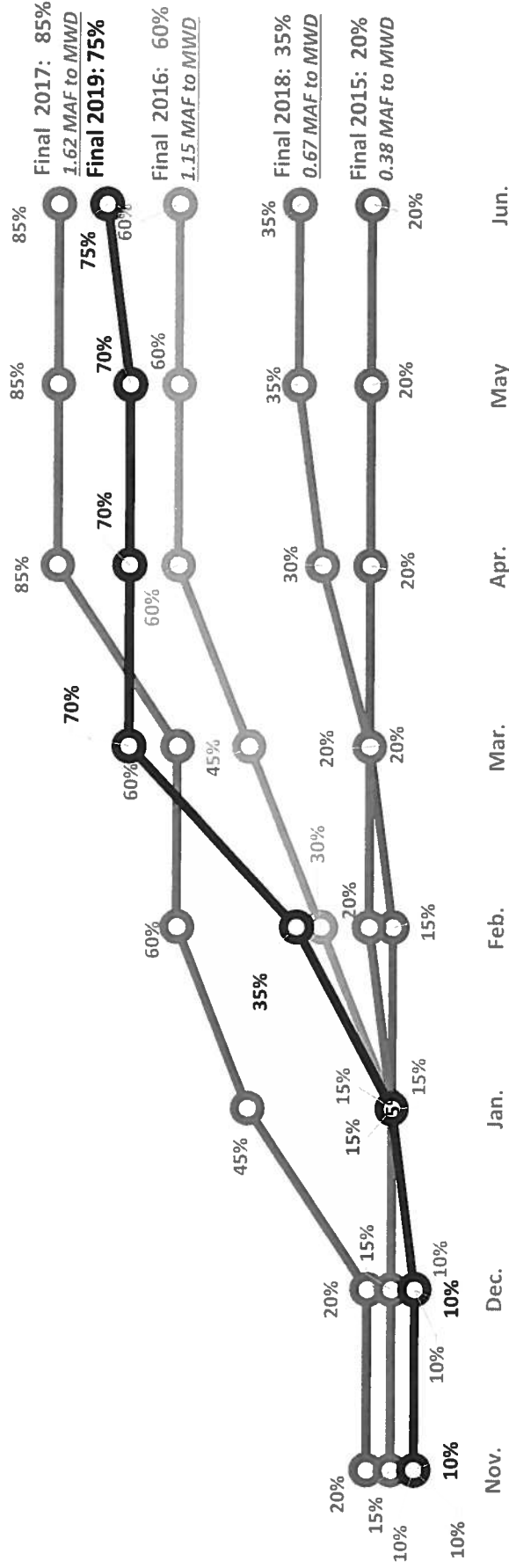
	Jul-17	Aug-17	Sep-17	Oct-17	Nov-17	Dec-17	Jan-18	Feb-18	Mar-18	Apr-18	May-18	Jun-18
AO (AF)	308,488	321,131	306,280	290,800	277,691	278,056	261,521	272,475	268,752	269,889	280,329	286,163
AO w/CUP removed (AF)	310,216	321,131	308,007	292,522	277,691	279,776	263,237	274,188	270,463	271,601	282,041	287,869
AO (AF)	292,869	294,090	305,572	307,374	311,765	303,249	287,800	245,452	222,625	208,424	208,417	185,069
AO w/CUP removed (AF)	294,572	295,790	307,271	309,072	313,460	304,943	287,800	245,452	222,625	208,424	208,417	185,069

Accumulated Overdraft (AO)
 Threshold for Mitigation Against Increasing AO
 AO with CUP Removed
 Bottom of Basin Operating Range



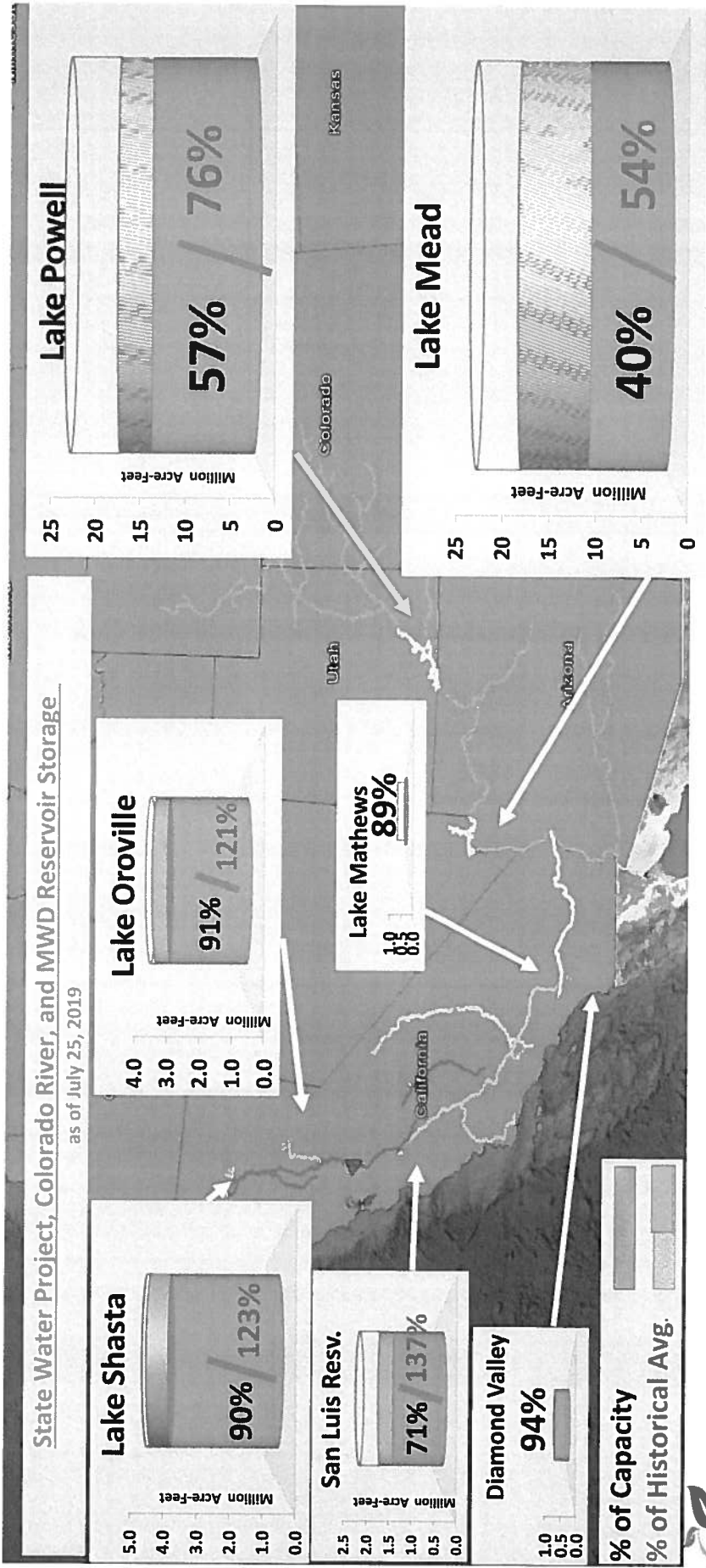
SWP TABLE A ALLOCATION

FOR STATE WATER PROJECT CONTRACTORS



Water Year 2015 Water Year 2016 Water Year 2017 Water Year 2018 Water Year 2019

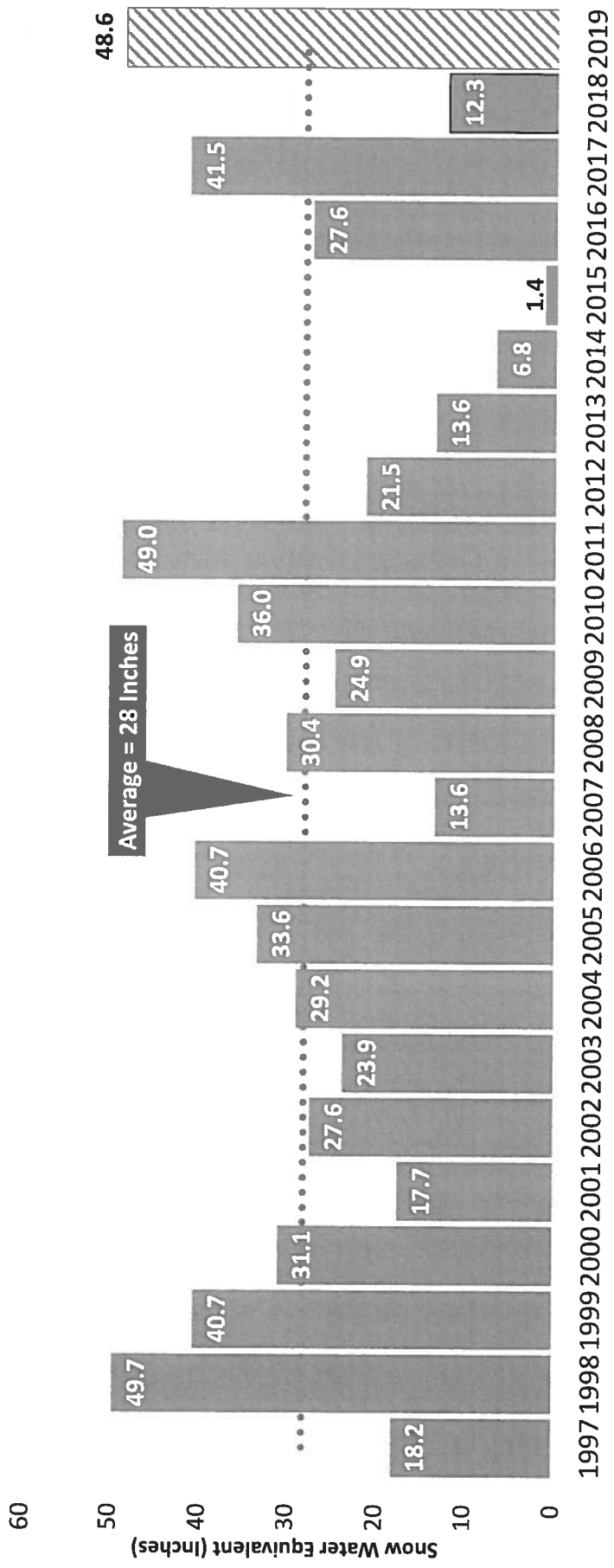
State Water Project, Colorado River, and MWD Reservoir Storage
as of July 25, 2019



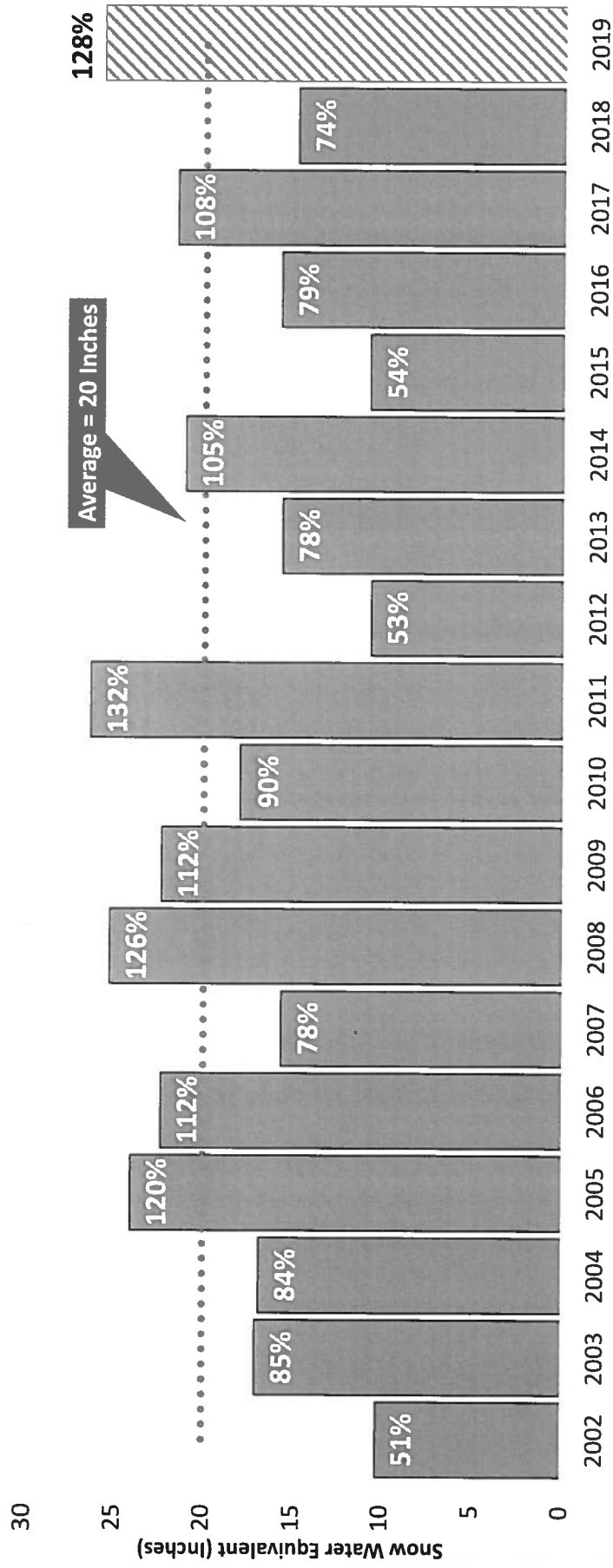
Prepared by the Municipal Water District of Orange County
Numbers are Subject to Change



Historical Northern California April 1st Peak Snow Water Equivalent



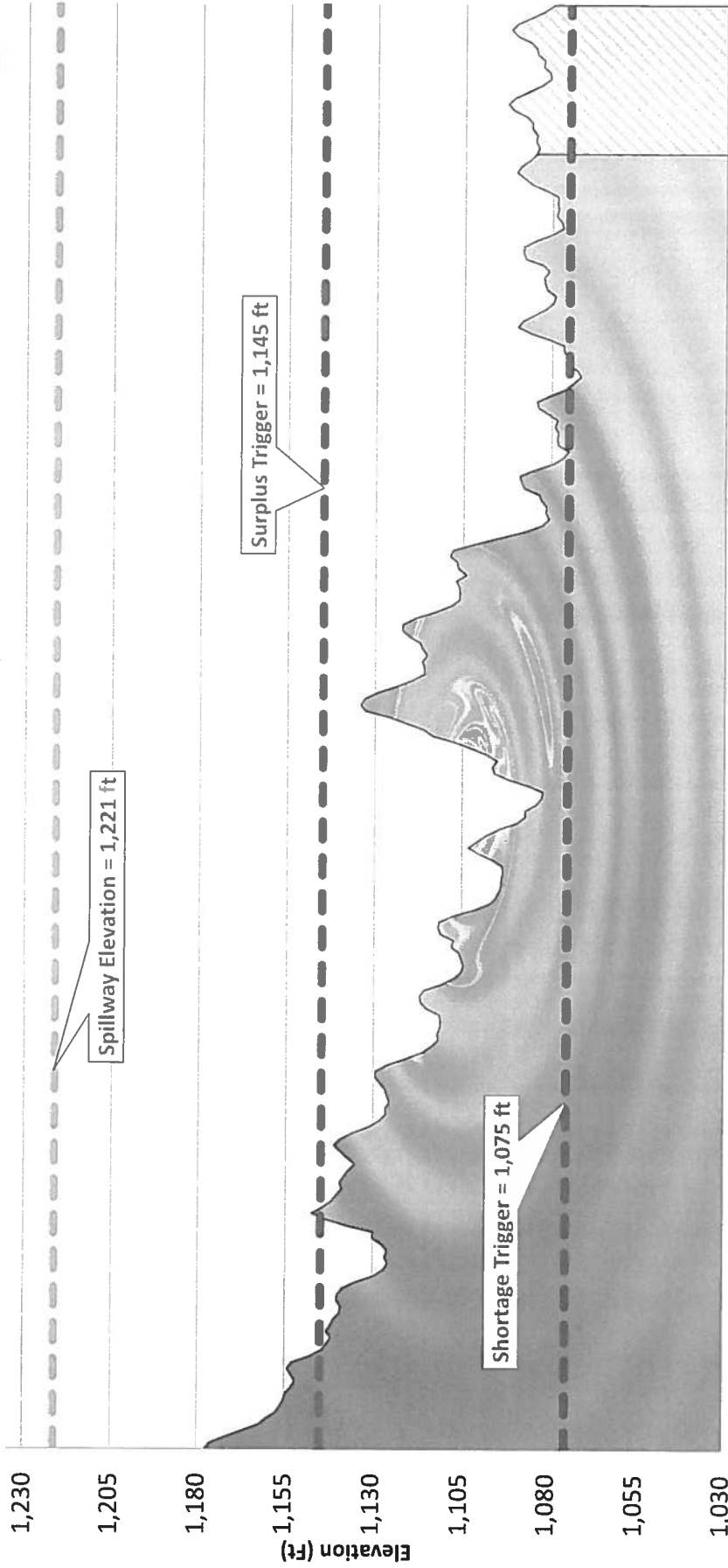
Historical Colorado Basin April 15th Peak Snow Water Equivalent





Lake Mead Levels: Historical and Projected projection per USBR 24-Month Study

Historical Projected



Jan 02 Jan 03 Jan 04 Jan 05 Jan 06 Jan 07 Jan 08 Jan 09 Jan 10 Jan 11 Jan 12 Jan 13 Jan 14 Jan 15 Jan 16 Jan 17 Jan 18 Jan 19 Jan 20 Jan 21



Lake Powell Levels: Historical and Projected projection per USBR 24-Month Study

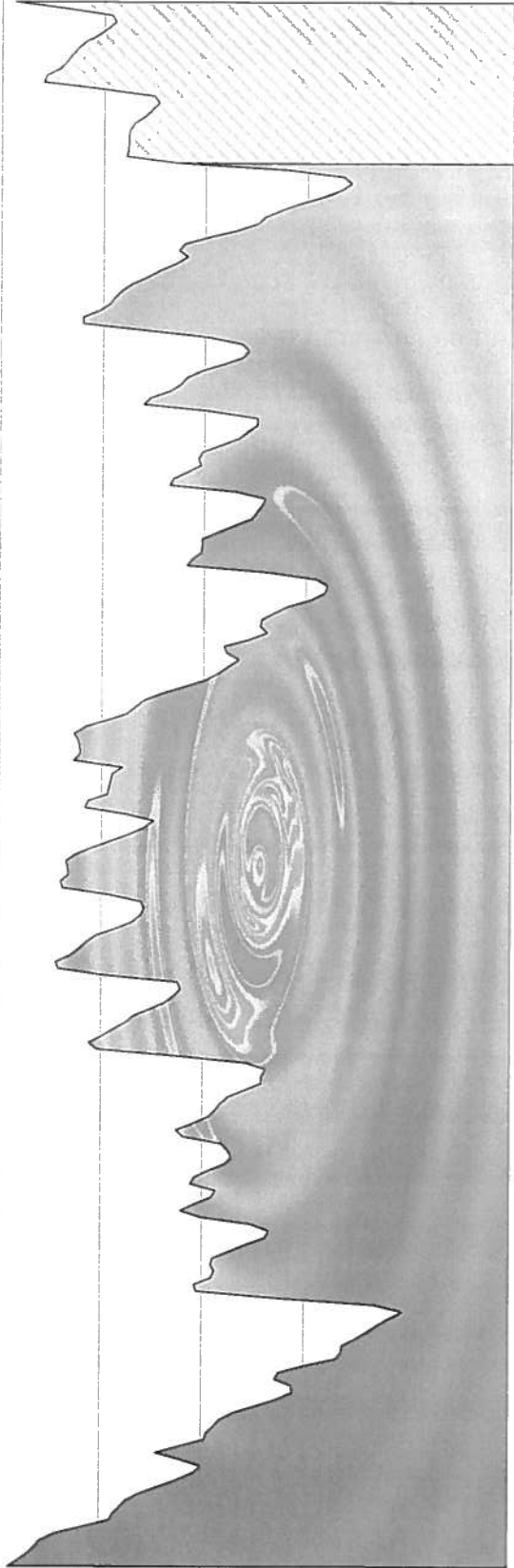
Historical Projected

Spillway Elevation = 3,715 ft

3,705
3,680
3,655
3,630
3,605
3,580
3,555
3,530

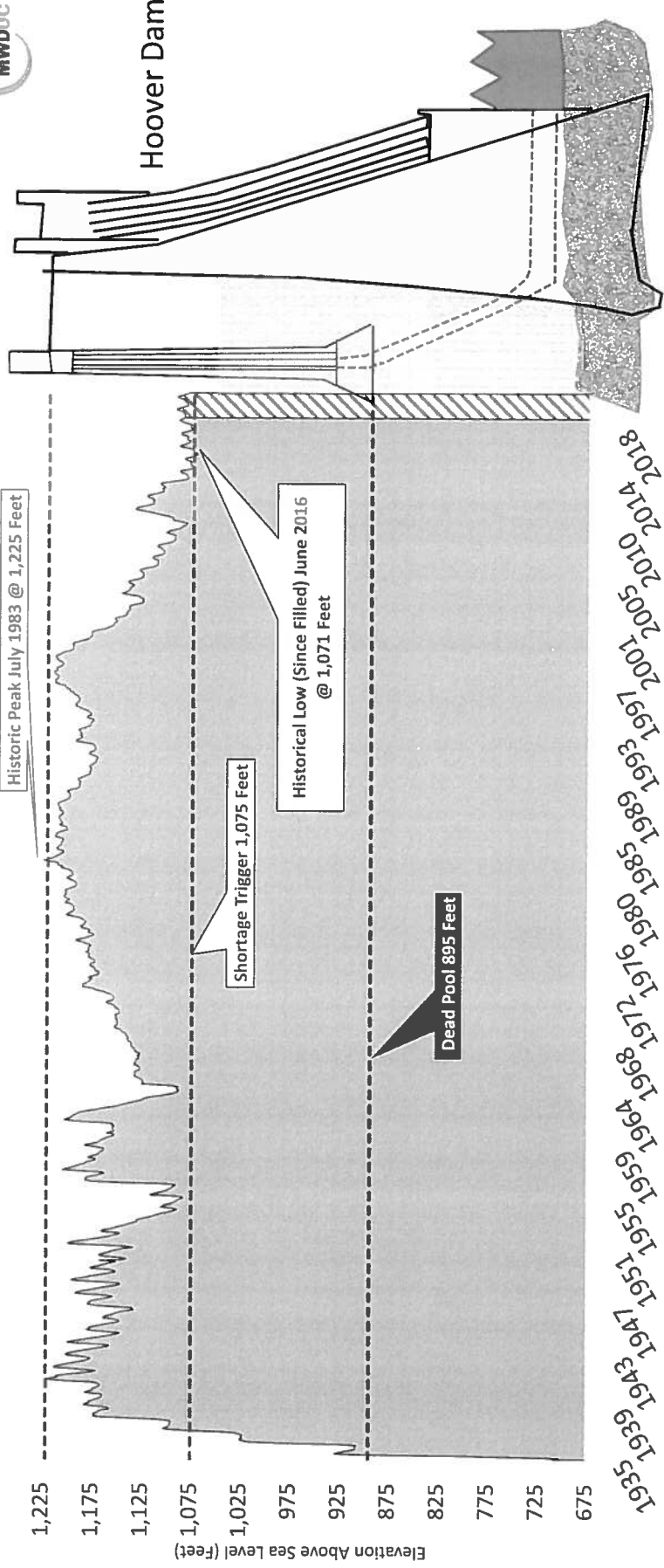
Elevation (Ft)

Jan 02 Jan 03 Jan 04 Jan 05 Jan 06 Jan 07 Jan 08 Jan 09 Jan 10 Jan 11 Jan 12 Jan 13 Jan 14 Jan 15 Jan 16 Jan 17 Jan 18 Jan 19 Jan 20 Jan 21





Lake Mead Historical Water Elevation Level



Elevation Above Sea Level (Feet)

1,225
1,175
1,125
1,075
1,025
975
925
875
825
775
725
675

1935 1939 1943 1947 1951 1955 1959 1964 1968 1972 1976 1980 1985 1989 1993 1997 2001 2005 2010 2014 2018

Intake Tower

Hoover Dam

Zimbra

Fwd: Construction News

From :Scott Stiles <sstiles@ggcity.org>

Mon, Aug 19, 2019 10:03 AM

Subject Fwd: Construction News

To : Meena Yoo <meenay@ggcity.org>

Meena: for Mgr's memo. Scott

Scott C. Stiles, ICMA-CM

City Manager / City of Garden Grove
11222 Acacia Parkway
Garden Grove, CA 92840
714-741-5100 (o) / 714-719-1810 (c)
www.ggcity.org

From: "OC Streetcar" <ocstreetcar@octa.net>

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

Sent: Monday, August 19, 2019 10:00:23 AM

Subject: Construction News



Construction News Week of August 19, 2019

Crews have started upgrading the underground sewer system on 4th Street with trenchless pipe replacement activities. Parking restrictions, road closures and detours will be in place in two-block segments, with work generally moving from west to east. In order to complete the sewer replacement as quickly as possible, there will be several days in a row that will run two shifts with both day and night work activities scheduled within each two-block segment. Notices will be provided to property owners and tenants for the night work.

Sewer installation work along the project route also continues, with work generally moving from west to east. Sewer installation activities include excavation, trenching, installation of sewer pipelines, and road work and restoration. Sewer installation work requires temporary parking and lane restrictions.

Crews will continue to perform water pipeline work and storm drain installation work along the project route, which requires temporary lane and sidewalk restrictions.

Access will be maintained for all residents and businesses.

For specific work activities in your area, see the segment overviews and maps below. All scheduled activities are weather permitting and are subject to change.

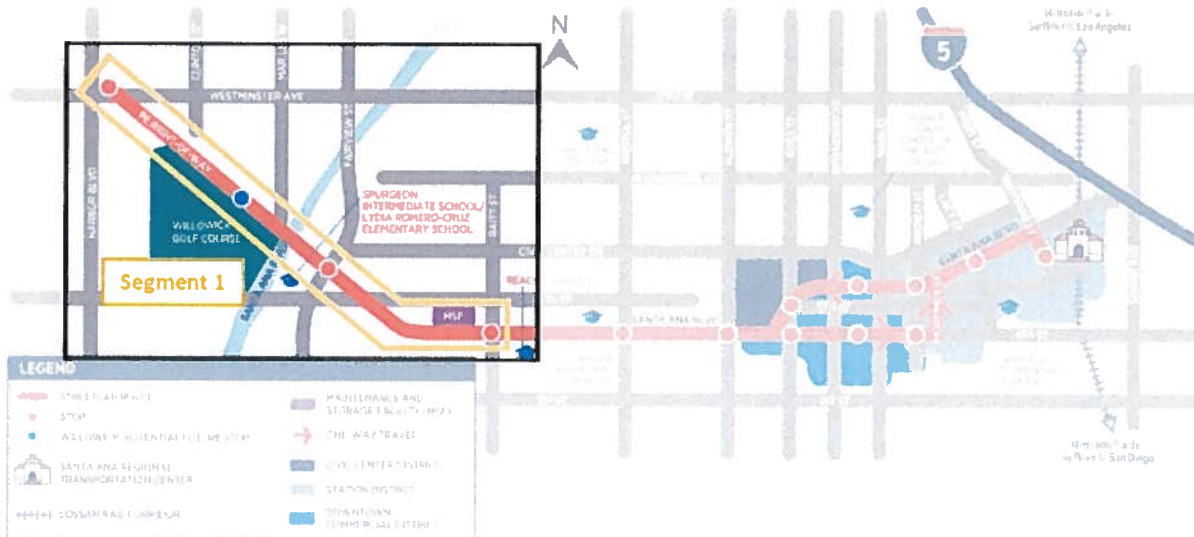
Si tiene alguna pregunta acerca del proyecto del OC Streetcar, llame a Robert Chevez al (909) 714-0172.

SEGMENT 1 CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

Intersection of Harbor Blvd. and Westminster Ave. to Raitt St.

Over the next two weeks, Segment 1 construction activities will include:

- Preliminary work at the site of the future Maintenance Storage Facility
- Excavations within Pacific Electric Right-of-Way (PEROW) for guideway installation
- Excavations and sidewalk demolition at Westminster Avenue, near PEROW. A temporary pedestrian detour will be maintained

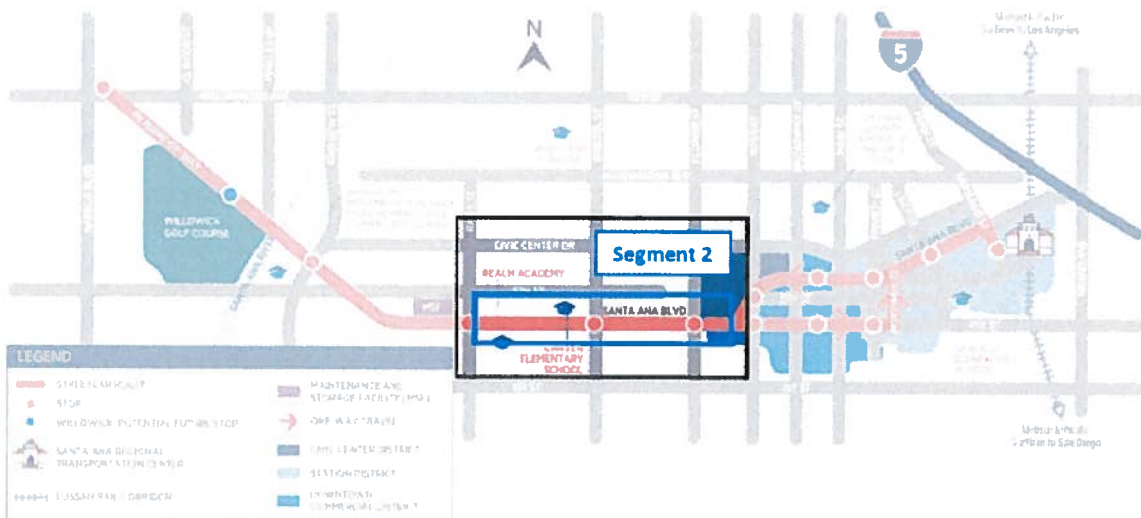


SEGMENT 2 CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES Raitt St. to Parton St.

Over the next two weeks, Segment 2 construction activities will include:

- Closed-circuit television camera inspections of sewer lines from Raitt Street to Bristol Street and Baker Street to Flower Street
- Water pipeline work at the intersection of W. Santa Ana Boulevard and Bristol Street
- Potholing and water pipeline work at the intersection of Santa Ana Boulevard and Raitt Street
- Storm drain installation on Raitt Street, from 1st Street to Santa Ana Boulevard

Storm drain installation will require a temporary closure of the northbound lane on Raitt Street from 1st Street to Santa Ana Boulevard. Both northbound and southbound traffic on Raitt Street will be shifted to the southbound lane. Temporary parking restrictions on Raitt Street will also be in place from 1st Street to Santa Ana Boulevard.

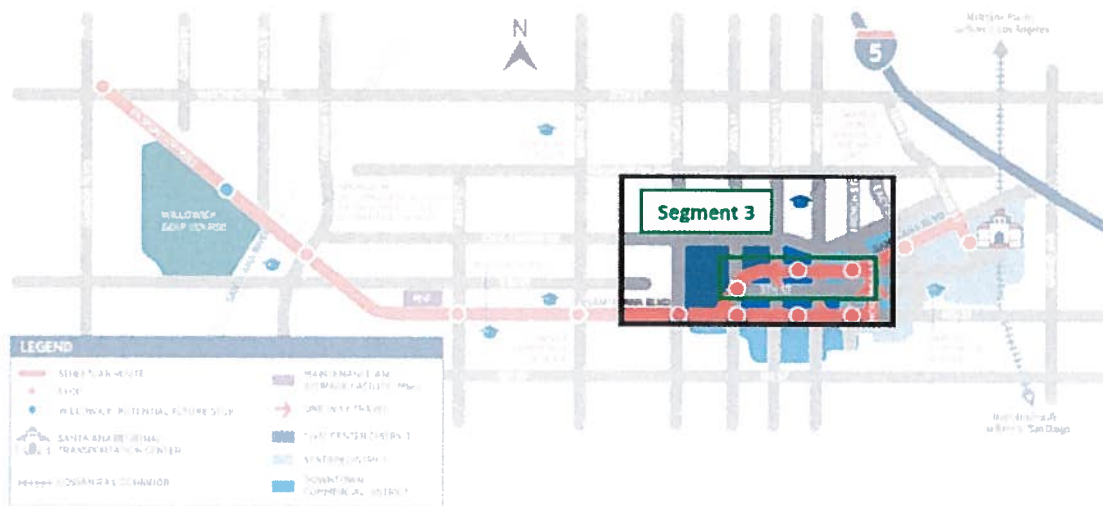


SEGMENT 3 CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

Ross St. to Mortimer St.

Over the next two weeks, Segment 3 construction activities will include:

- Water pipeline installation and testing at Sasser Park
- Water pipeline installation and testing at the intersection of W. Santa Ana Boulevard and Ross Street



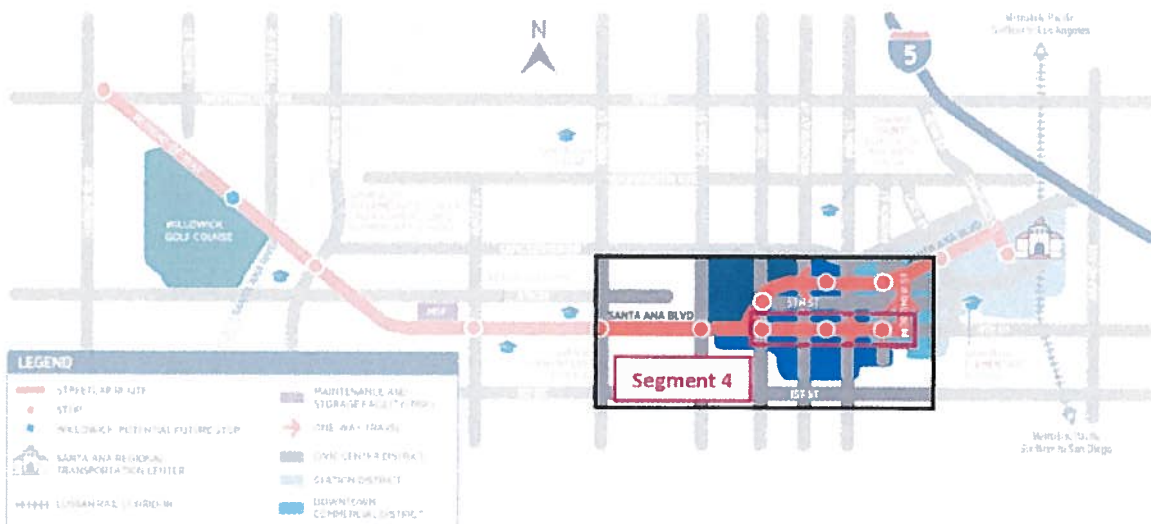
SEGMENT 4 CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

Ross St. to Mortimer St.

Over the next two weeks, Segment 4 construction activities will include:

- Trenchless sewer pipe replacement on 4th Street, from Broadway to Main Street

Crews have started upgrading the underground sewer system on 4th Street with trenchless pipe replacement activities. Parking restrictions, road closures and detours will be in place in two-block segments, with work generally moving from west to east. In order to complete the sewer replacement as quickly as possible, there will be several days in a row that will run two shifts with both day and night work activities scheduled within each two-block segment. Notices will be provided to property owners and tenants for the night work.



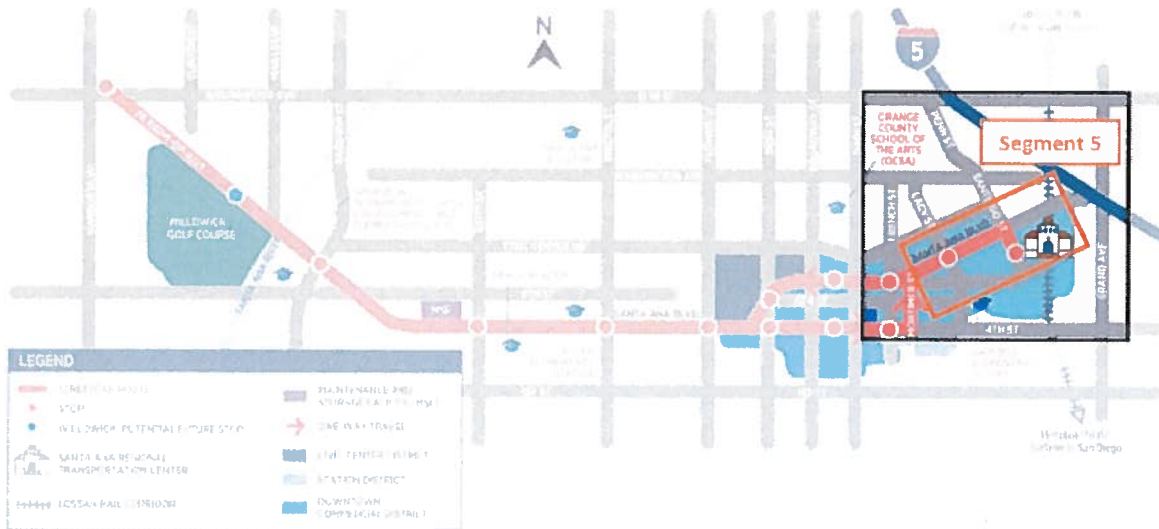
SEGMENT 5 CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

Mortimer St. to SARTC

Over the next two weeks, Segment 5 construction activities will include:

- Sanitary sewer and manhole installation from Mortimer Street to Santiago Street

Sewer installation work will generally move west to east and will require temporary detours as well as lane and parking closures on W. Santa Ana Boulevard. If visiting residents or businesses in the work zone, please ask crews to assist you in accessing the driveways. They can pull plates over the work area to facilitate entering and exiting.



Safety of the crews and community is our top priority. Please slow down near work sites and follow pedestrian instructions.

About the Project

OC Streetcar is the first modern streetcar project to be built in Orange County and will serve Santa Ana’s historic and thriving downtown, which includes federal, state and local courthouses, government offices, colleges, an artists’ village and a thriving restaurant scene. Expected to begin carrying passengers in 2022, it will operate along a 4.15-mile route that connects the Santa Ana Regional Transportation Center (SARTC) and a new transit hub at Harbor Boulevard and Westminster Avenue in Garden Grove.

To share this e-blast, forward this [link](#)

 OCstreetcar.com	 OCstreetcar@octa.net	 1(844) 760-OCSC or 1(844) 746-6272	 facebook.com/ OCstreetcar	 @OCstreetcar
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OC Streetcar | 550 S. Main Street , Orange, CA 92868

[Unsubscribe sstiles@ci.garden-grove.ca.us](mailto:Unsubscribe_sstiles@ci.garden-grove.ca.us)

[Update Profile](#) | [About Constant Contact](#)

Sent by ocstreetcar@octa.net in collaboration with





CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

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

AMENDMENT TO THE NOTICE OF TREATMENT FOR
THE ASIAN CITRUS PSYLLID

Between June 14, 2017 and August 7, 2019, the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) confirmed the presence of the causative bacterial agent of the citrus disease huanglongbing (HLB) in citrus tree tissue and insect vectors collected in the cities of Anaheim, Fullerton, Garden Grove, Huntington Beach, La Habra, North Tustin, Placentia, Orange, Santa Ana, Tustin, Westminster, and Yorba Linda in Orange County. HLB is a devastating disease of citrus and is spread through feeding action by populations of the Asian citrus psyllid (ACP), *Diaphorina citri* Kuwayama. In order to determine the extent of the infestation, and to define an appropriate response area, additional surveys took place for several days over a one quarter-square mile area, centered on the detection sites. Based on the results of the surveys, implementation of the CDFA's current ACP and HLB response strategies, which include treatment for ACP, are necessary for eradication and control.

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

In accordance with integrated pest management principles, CDFA has evaluated possible treatment methods and determined that there are no physical, cultural or biological control methods available to control ACP in this area. Notice of Treatment is valid until August 7, 2020, which is the amount of time necessary to determine that the treatment was successful.

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

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

Public Notification:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Attachments

**FINDINGS REGARDING A TREATMENT PLAN FOR
THE ASIAN CITRUS PSYLLID
Anaheim, Fullerton, Garden Grove, Huntington Beach, La Habra, North Tustin, Placentia,
Orange, Santa Ana, Tustin, Westminster, and Yorba Linda, Orange County
Program RS-2995**

Between June 14, 2017 and August 7, 2019, the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) confirmed the presence of the causative bacterial agent of the citrus disease huanglongbing (HLB) in citrus tree tissue and insect vectors collected in the cities of Anaheim, Fullerton, Garden Grove, Huntington Beach, La Habra, North Tustin, Placentia, Orange, Santa Ana, Tustin, Westminster, and Yorba Linda in Orange County. HLB is a devastating disease of citrus and is spread through feeding action by populations of the Asian citrus psyllid (ACP), *Diaphorina citri* Kuwayama.

In order to determine the extent of the infestation in Anaheim, Fullerton, Garden Grove, Huntington Beach, La Habra, North Tustin, Placentia, Orange, Santa Ana, Tustin, Westminster, and Yorba Linda, and to define an appropriate response area, an additional survey took place for several days over a one quarter-square mile area, centered on the following detections: June 14, 2017, Fullerton; May 25, 2018, Yorba Linda; July 3, 2019, La Habra; July 15, 2019, Westminster; July 19, 2019, North Tustin; July 26, 2019, Placentia; July 31, 2019, Huntington Beach; August 7, 2019, Anaheim, Garden Grove, Orange, Santa Ana, and Tustin. 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 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 August 7, 2020, which is the amount of time necessary to determine that the treatment was successful. A map of the program boundaries is attached. The work plan consists of the following elements:

1. **ACP Monitoring.** Visual surveys and detection trapping within a 400-meter radius around each HLB detection site will be conducted to monitor post-treatment ACP populations.
2. **ACP and HLB Visual Survey.** All host plants will be inspected for ACP and for HLB symptoms within a 400-meter radius around each HLB detection site, at least twice a year. ACP and host plant tissue will be collected and forwarded to a USDA accredited laboratory for identification and analysis.
3. **HLB Disease testing.** All host tree tissues and ACP life stages shall be tested for the presence of HLB.
4. **Treatment.** All properties with host plants within a 400-meter radius around each HLB detection site shall be treated according to the following protocol to control ACP:
 - a. **Tempo® SC Ultra**, containing the contact pyrethroid insecticide cyfluthrin, shall be applied by ground-based hydraulic spray equipment to the foliage of host plants for controlling the adults and nymphs of ACP. Treatment may be reapplied up to three times annually if

additional ACP are detected.

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

Public Information

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

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

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

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

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

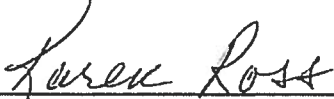
Information concerning the HLB/ACP program will be conveyed directly to local and State political representatives and authorities via letters, emails, and/or faxes.

Findings

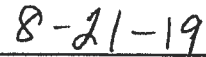
HLB and ACP pose a significant and imminent threat to California's natural environment, agriculture, public and private property, and its economy.

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

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



Karen Ross, Secretary



Date

I. Trapping and Visual Survey

A. Urban and Rural Residential Detection Trapping and Visual Survey

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

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

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

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

1. Response to the collection one or more ACP

a. Trapping

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

b. Visual Survey

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

C. Commercial Grove Trapping

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

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

D. Transect Survey

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

Asian Citrus Psyllid/ Huanglongbing Work Plan
December 2018

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

II. Treatment

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

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

Treatment scenarios throughout the state in which treatment will occur:

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

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

1. Treatment Protocols

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

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

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

a. Within two miles of International Border with Mexico

Asian Citrus Psyllid/ Huanglongbing Work Plan
December 2018

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

b. Within a Generally Infested Area with Commercial Citrus Production

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

c. Outside of the Generally Infested Area

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

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

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

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

d. In response to an HLB Detection

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

Asian Citrus Psyllid/ Huanglongbing Work Plan
December 2018

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

2. Treatment Methodology

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

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

a. Foliar Treatment

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

b. Soil Treatment

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

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

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

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

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

A. PHYSICAL CONTROL

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

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

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

B. CULTURAL CONTROL

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

C. BIOLOGICAL CONTROL

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

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

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

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

D. CHEMICAL CONTROL

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

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

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

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

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

E. RESOURCES

- Grafton-Cardwell, E. E. and M. P. Daugherty. 2013. Asian citrus psyllid and huanglongbing disease. Pest Notes Publication 74155. University of California, Division of Agriculture and Natural Resources Publication 8205. 5 pp.
<http://www.ipm.ucdavis.edu/PDF/PESTNOTES/pnasiaancitruspsyllid.pdf>.
- Grafton-Cardwell, E. E., J. G. Morse, N. V. O'Connell, P. A. Phillips, C. E. Kallsen, and D. R. Haviland. 2013. UC IPM Management Guidelines: Citrus. Asian Citrus Psyllid. Pest Notes Publication 74155. University of California, Division of Agriculture and Natural Resources. <http://www.ipm.ucdavis.edu/PMG/r107304411.html>.

PEST PROFILE

Common Name: Asian Citrus Psyllid

Scientific Name: *Diaphorina citri* Kuwayama

Order and Family: Hemiptera, Psyllidae

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

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

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

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

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

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

Host List

SCIENTIFIC NAME

Aegle marmelos
Aeglopsis chevalieri
Afraegle gabonensis
Afraegle paniculata
Amyris madrensis
Atalantia monophylla
Atalantia spp.
Balsamocitrus dawei
Bergia (=Murraya) koenigii
Calodendrum capense
X Citroncirus webberi
Choisya arizonica
Choisya ternate
Citropsis articulata
Citropsis gilletiana
Citropsis schweinfurthii
Citrus aurantiifolia

Citrus aurantium

Citrus hystrix
Citrus jambhiri
Citrus limon
Citrus madurensis
(=X *Citrofortunella microcarpa*)
Citrus maxima
Citrus medica
Citrus meyeri
Citrus × nobilis
Citrus × paradisi
Citrus reticulata
Citrus sinensis
Citrus spp.
Clausena anisum-olens
Clausena excavata
Clausena indica
Clausena lansium

COMMON NAMES

bael, Bengal quince, golden apple, bela, milva
Chevalier's aeglopsis
Gabon powder-flask
Nigerian powder-flask
mountain torchwood
Indian atalantia

Uganda powder-flask
curry leaf
Cape chestnut

Arizonia orange
Mexican or mock orange
Katimboro, Muboro, West African cherry orange
cherry-orange
African cherry-orange
lime, Key lime, Persian lime, lima, limón agrio, limón ceutí, lima mejicana, limero
sour orange, Seville orange, bigarde, marmalade orange, naranja agria, naranja amarga
Mauritius papeda, Kaffir lime
rough lemon, jambhiri-orange, limón rugoso, rugoso
lemon, limón, limonero
calamondin

pummelo, pomelo, shaddock, pompelmous, toronja
citron, cidra, cidro, toronja
Meyer lemon, dwarf lemon
king mandarin, tangor, Florida orange, King-of-Siam
grapefruit, pomelo, toronja
mandarin, tangerine, mandarina
sweet orange, orange, naranja, naranja dulce

anis
clausena
clausena
wampi, wampee

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



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

 **United States Department of Agriculture**
Agricultural Research Service

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

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State-wide background risk level for HLB

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

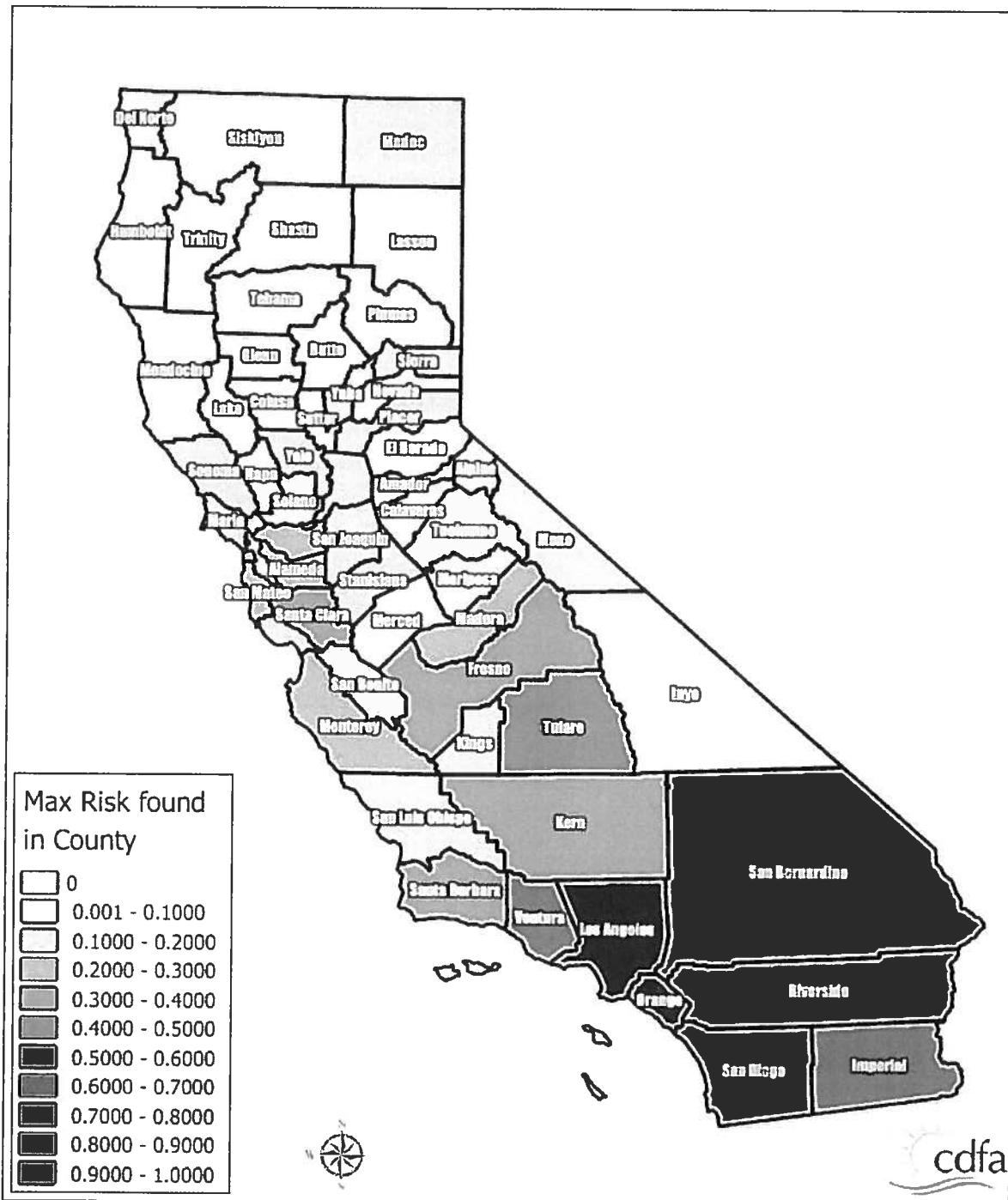


Figure 1. Maximum HLB risk level by county across California as estimated by the USDA-ARS HLB risk model.

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

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

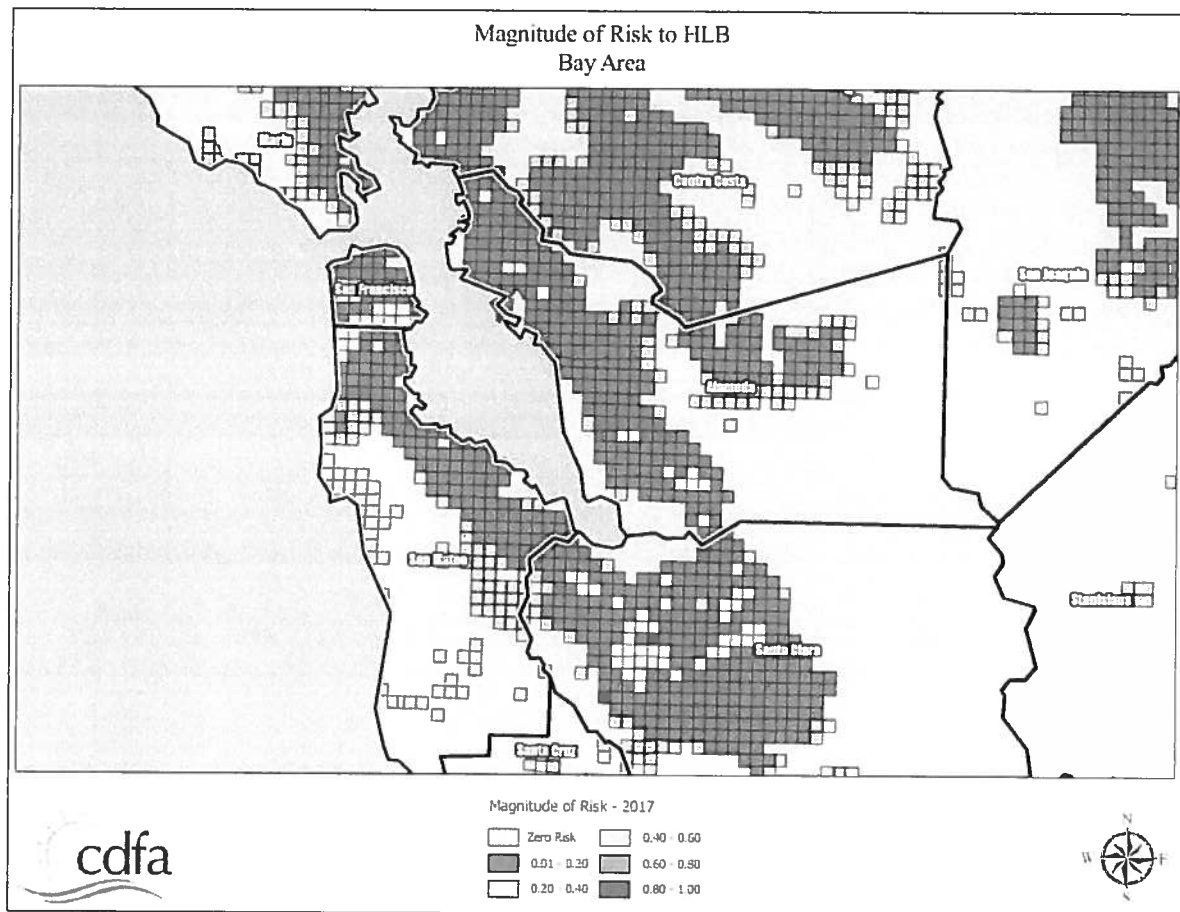


Figure 2. Individual square mile HLB risk levels for the San Francisco Bay Area. Note that the general risk level is low, but there are pockets of moderately high risk in San Francisco itself, and more noticeably in San Jose, associated with population census risk factors; ACP detections in this area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

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

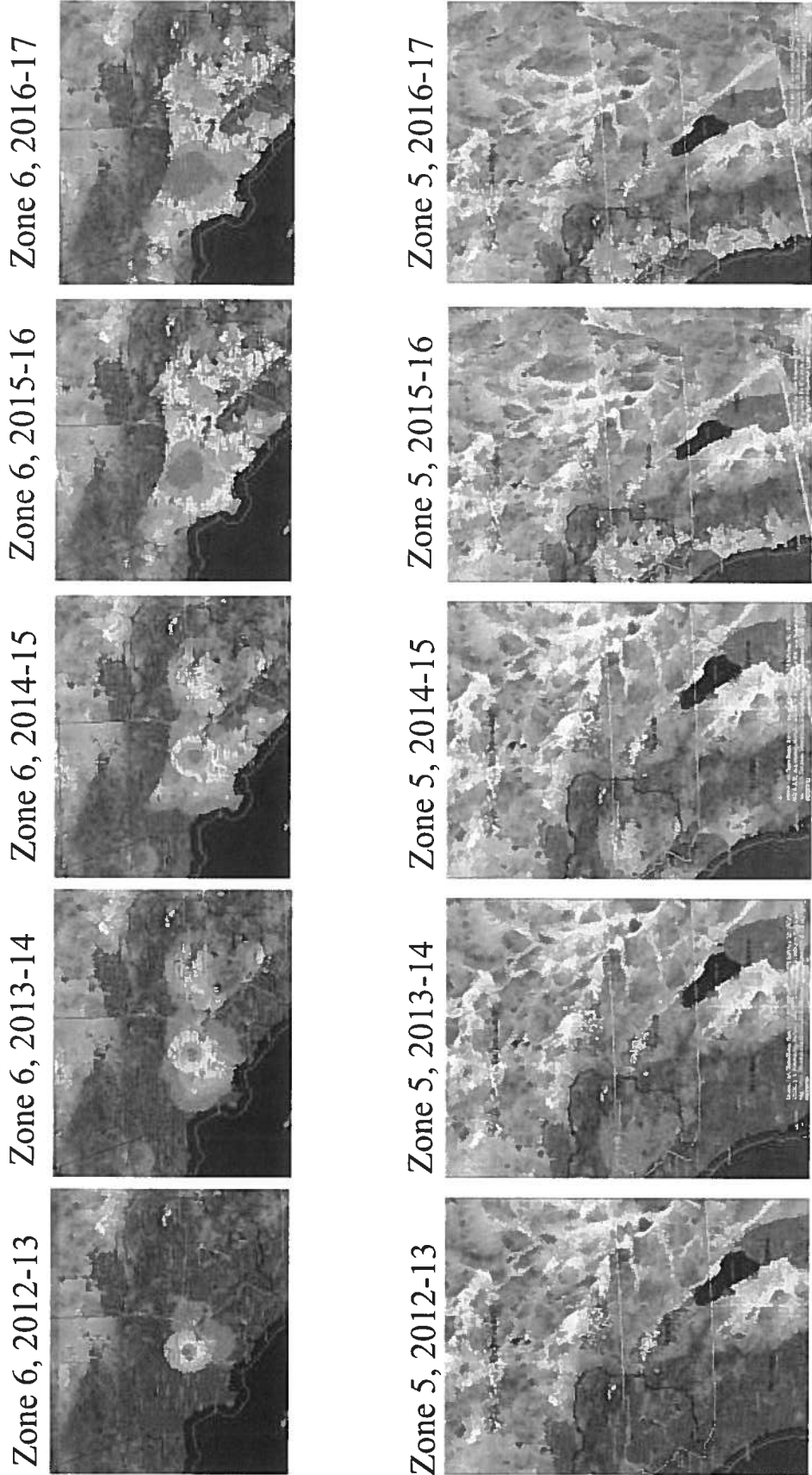


Figure 3. Changes in background risk of HLB in proposed quarantine areas 5 and 6 from 2012 to present. Red color indicates high risk, blue indicates low risk. Note that the location of the early HLB detections in Hacienda Heights and San Gabriel falls inside the single high-risk area predicted in 2012.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

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

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

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

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

Reducing disease spread by quarantines

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

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

Recent changes in the dynamics of HLB/ACP detections

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

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

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

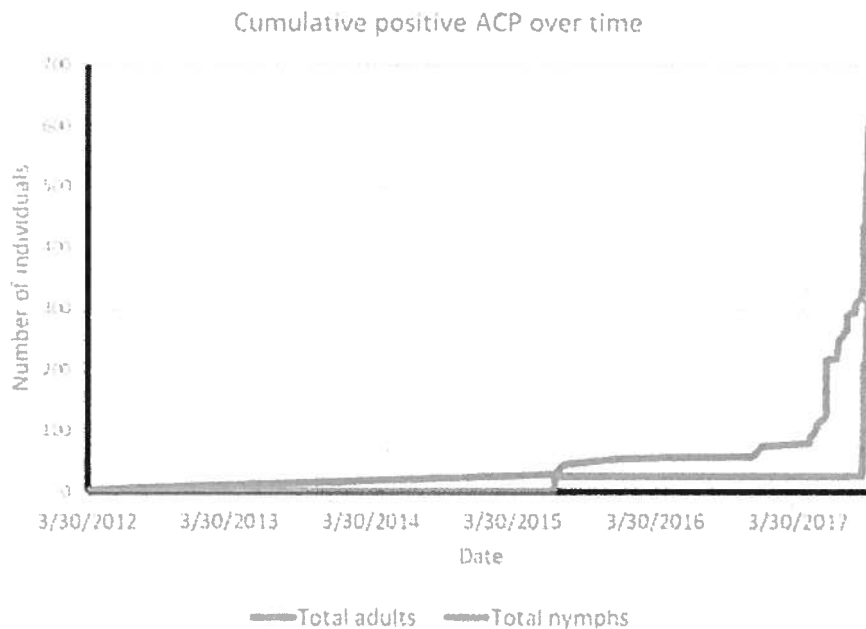


Figure 4: Cumulative counts of PCR-positive ACP samples collected in California over time since 2012. Note the sharp increase in the rate of accumulation from mid-2017 onwards.

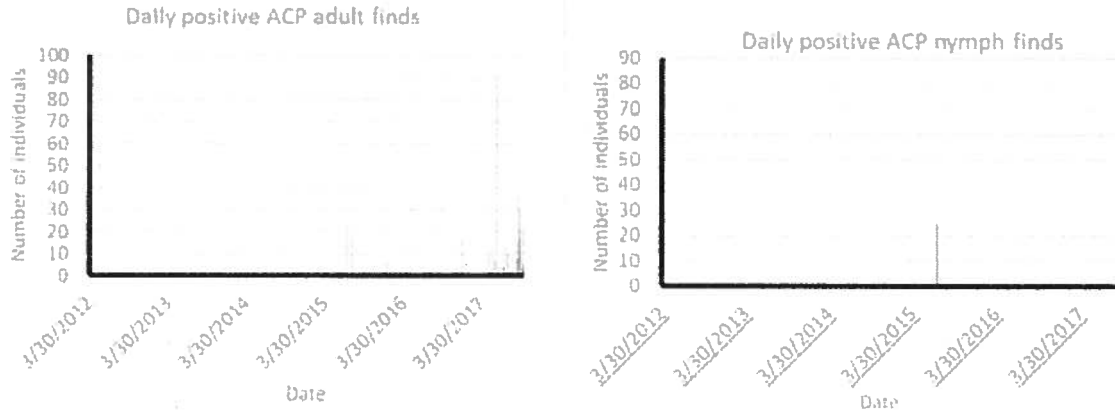


Figure 5: Daily discovery rate for PCR-positive ACP (adults and nymphs are shown separately). Note the sharp increase in finds toward the end of 2017, particularly for nymphs which had largely been absent from positive samples until recent detections.

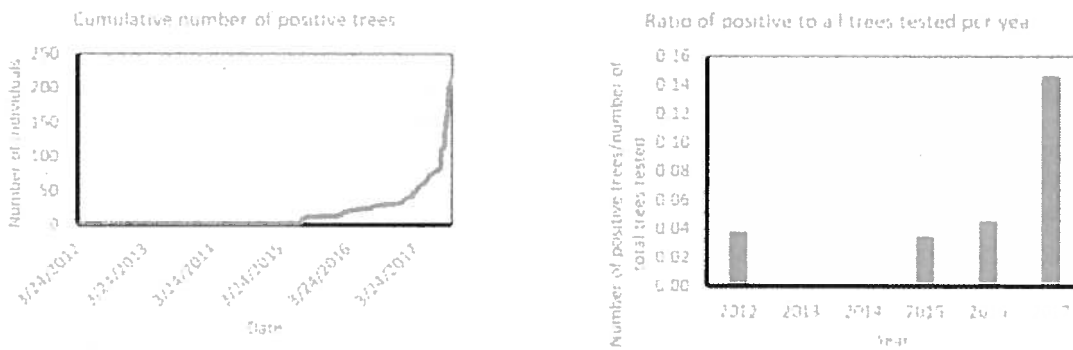


Figure 6: PCR-positive tree detections over time. In the left panel the cumulative number of detections is shown, highlighting the exponential increase in 2017. In the right panel the ratio of positive trees to all trees tested per year is shown. Note that until 2017 the ratio had been more or less stable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

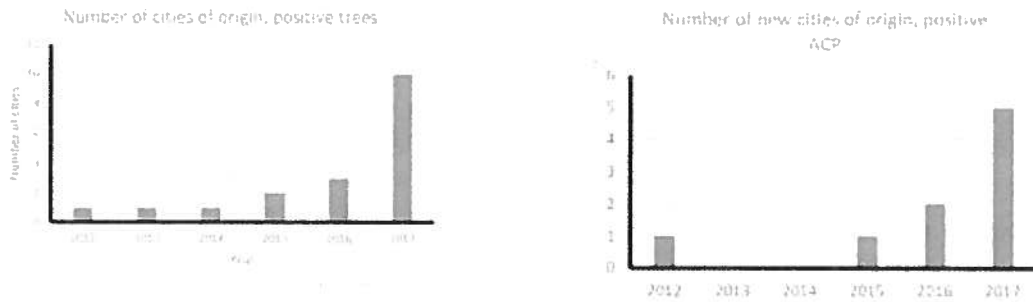


Figure 7: Numbers of cities with PCR-positive ACP detections over time. The left panel shows the cumulative figure, the right panel shows the number of new cities per year. Mirroring the results for trees and for ACP, note the sharp increase in 2017. These results indicate that the epidemic is intensifying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

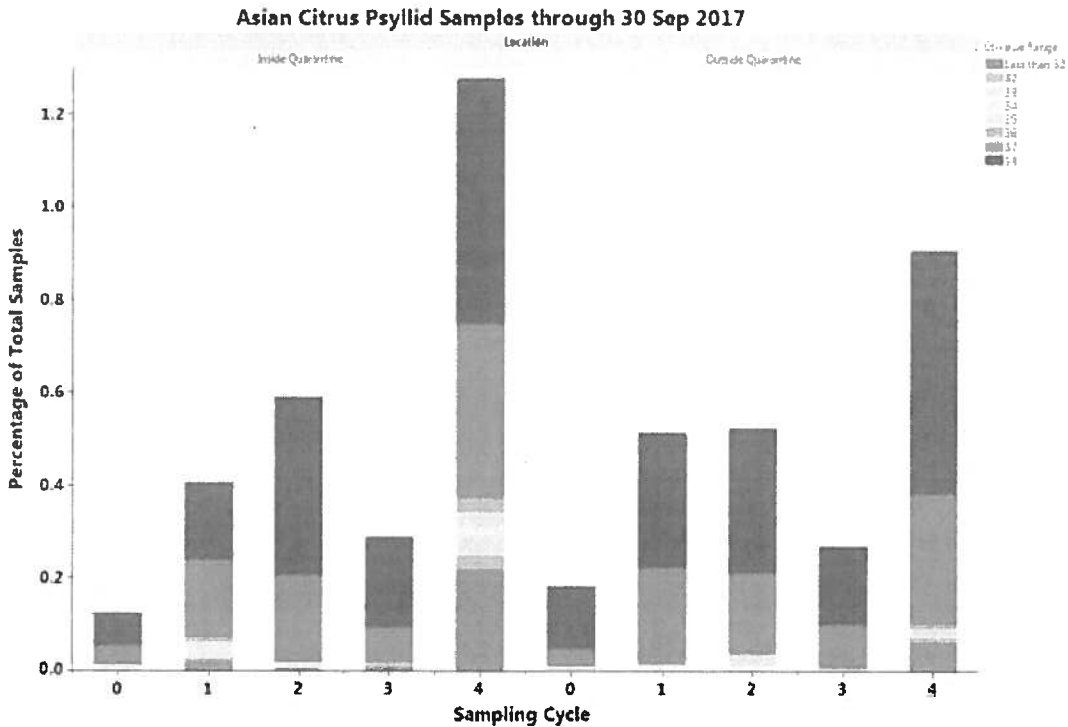


Figure 8: qPCR test results on ACP samples tested by CDFA through 30 September 2017. Note that the proportion of light blue and red (indicating presence of the HLB pathogen) in the samples from inside the quarantine areas (left panel) has increased over time, whereas no corresponding change is apparent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

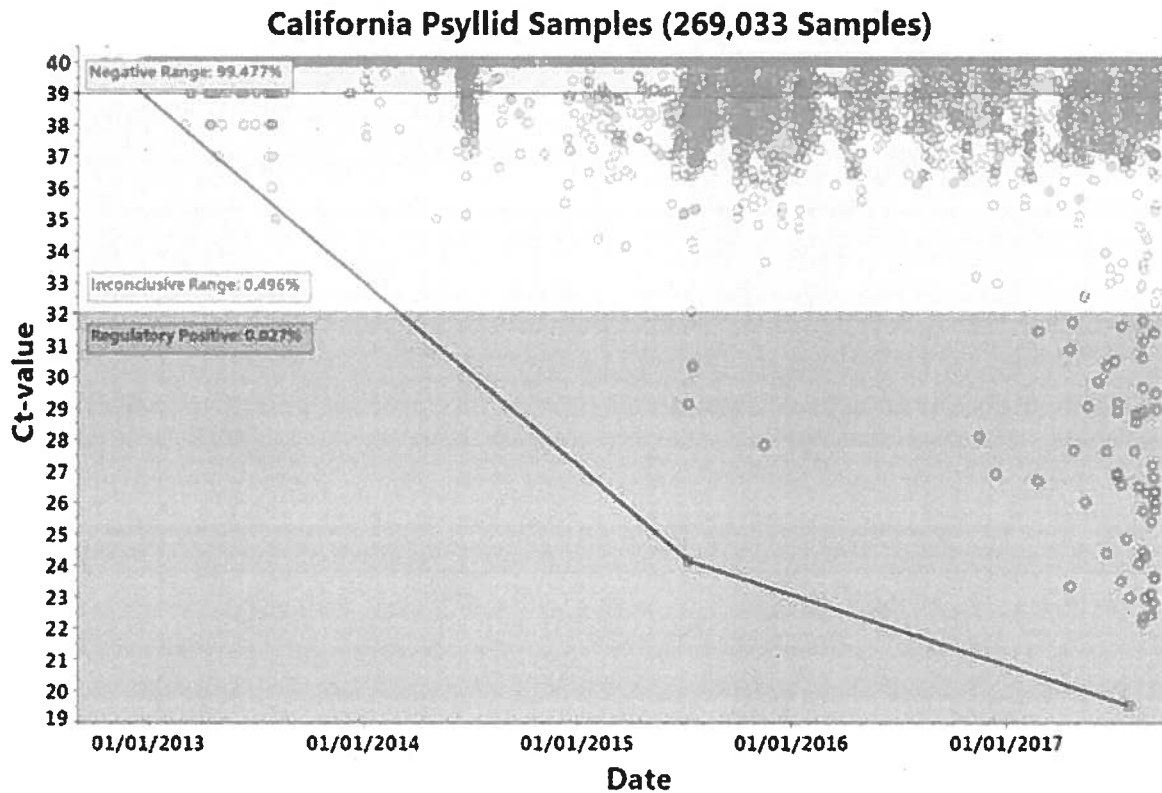


Figure 9: qPCR regulatory results recorded since the detection of HLB in California over time compared to the concentration of the pathogen in the sample (Ct < 32.1= HLB positive (red zone), Ct 32.1-38.9 = suspect (yellow zone), Ct > 38.9=HLB not detected (green zone)). The lower the Ct value, the higher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

Between June 14, 2017 and August 7, 2019, the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) confirmed the presence of the causative bacterial agent of the citrus disease huanglongbing (HLB) in citrus tree tissue collected from the cities of Anaheim, Fullerton, Garden Grove, Huntington Beach, La Habra, North Tustin, Placentia, Orange, Santa Ana, Tustin, Westminster, and Yorba Linda, in Orange County.

HLB is a devastating disease of citrus and is spread through feeding action by populations of the Asian citrus psyllid (ACP), *Diaphorina citri* Kuwayama. In order to determine the extent of the infestation, and to define an appropriate response area, additional surveys took place for several days over a one quarter-square mile area, centered on the detection sites. Based on the results of the surveys, implementation of the CDFA's ACP and HLB emergency response strategies are necessary for eradication and control. Notice of Treatment is valid until August 7, 2020, which is the amount of time necessary to determine that the treatment was successful.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Public Notification:

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

residents' questions and concerns.

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

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

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

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

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

Attachments

**FINDINGS OF AN EMERGENCY
FOR
ASIAN CITRUS PSYLLID / HUANGLONGBING
Anaheim, Fullerton, Garden Grove, Huntington Beach, La Habra, North Tustin, Placentia,
Orange, Santa Ana, Tustin, Westminster, and Yorba Linda, Orange County
Program RS-2995**

Between June 14, 2017 and August 7, 2019, the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) confirmed the presence of the causative bacterial agent of the citrus disease huanglongbing (HLB) from citrus tree tissue collected in the cities of Anaheim, Fullerton, Garden Grove, Huntington Beach, La Habra, North Tustin, Orange, Santa Ana, Tustin, Westminster, and Yorba Linda, in Orange County. HLB is a devastating disease of citrus and is spread through feeding action by populations of the Asian citrus psyllid (ACP), *Diaphorina citri* Kuwayama.

In order to determine the extent of the infestation in Anaheim, Fullerton, Garden Grove, Huntington Beach, La Habra, North Tustin, Orange, Santa Ana, Tustin, Westminster, and Yorba Linda, in Orange County, and to define an appropriate response area, an additional survey took place for several days over a one quarter-square mile area, centered on the following detections: June 14, 2017, Fullerton; May 25, 2018, Yorba Linda; July 3, 2019, La Habra; July 15, 2019, Westminster; July 19, 2019, North Tustin; July 26, 2019, Placentia; July 31, 2019, Huntington Beach; August 7, 2019, Anaheim, Garden Grove, Orange, Santa Ana, and Tustin. 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 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 August 7, 2020, which is the amount of time necessary to determine that the treatment was successful. A map of the treatment area boundaries is attached. The work plan consists of the following elements:

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

Public Information

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

Findings

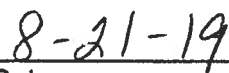
HLB poses a significant, imminent threat to California's natural environment, agriculture, public and private property, and its economy.

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

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



Karen Ross, Secretary

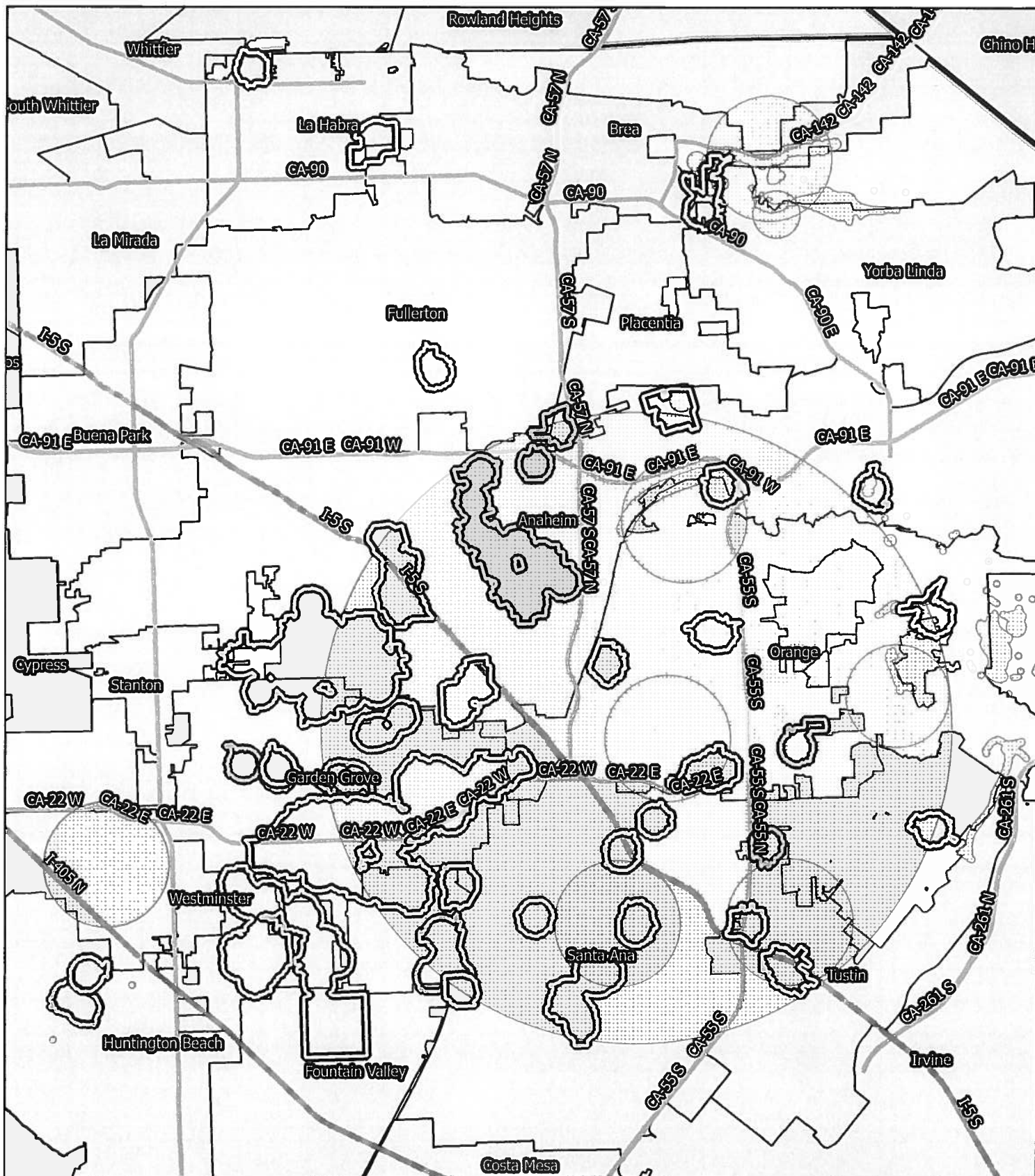


Date

Huanglongbing Program

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

2019



- Existing 400m Treatment Area
- New 400m Treatment Area

Sensitive Environmental Area/Treatment Mitigations In Place



I. Trapping and Visual Survey

A. Urban and Rural Residential Detection Trapping and Visual Survey

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

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

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

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

1. Response to the collection one or more ACP

a. Trapping

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

b. Visual Survey

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

C. Commercial Grove Trapping

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

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

D. Transect Survey

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

Asian Citrus Psyllid/ Huanglongbing Work Plan
December 2018

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

II. Treatment

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

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

Treatment scenarios throughout the state in which treatment will occur:

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

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

1. Treatment Protocols

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

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

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

a. Within two miles of International Border with Mexico

Asian Citrus Psyllid/ Huanglongbing Work Plan
December 2018

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

b. Within a Generally Infested Area with Commercial Citrus Production

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

c. Outside of the Generally Infested Area

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

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

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

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

d. In response to an HLB Detection

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

Asian Citrus Psyllid/ Huanglongbing Work Plan
December 2018

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

2. Treatment Methodology

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

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

a. Foliar Treatment

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

b. Soil Treatment

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

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

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

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

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

A. PHYSICAL CONTROL

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

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

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

B. CULTURAL CONTROL

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

C. BIOLOGICAL CONTROL

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

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

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

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

D. CHEMICAL CONTROL

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

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

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

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

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

E. RESOURCES

- Grafton-Cardwell, E. E. and M. P. Daugherty. 2013. Asian citrus psyllid and huanglongbing disease. Pest Notes Publication 74155. University of California, Division of Agriculture and Natural Resources Publication 8205. 5 pp.
<http://www.ipm.ucdavis.edu/PDF/PESTNOTES/pnasiancitruspsyllid.pdf>.
- Grafton-Cardwell, E. E., J. G. Morse, N. V. O'Connell, P. A. Phillips, C. E. Kallsen, and D. R. Haviland. 2013. UC IPM Management Guidelines: Citrus. Asian Citrus Psyllid. Pest Notes Publication 74155. University of California, Division of Agriculture and Natural Resources. <http://www.ipm.ucdavis.edu/PMG/r107304411.html>.

PEST PROFILE

Common Name: Asian Citrus Psyllid

Scientific Name: *Diaphorina citri* Kuwayama

Order and Family: Hemiptera, Psyllidae

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

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

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

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

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

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

Host List

SCIENTIFIC NAME

Aegle marmelos
Aeglopsis chevalieri
Afraegle gabonensis
Afraegle paniculata
Amyris madrensis
Atalantia monophylla
Atalantia spp.
Balsamocitrus dawei
Bergia (=Murraya) *koenigii*
Calodendrum capense
X Citroncirus webberi
Choisya arizonica
Choisya ternate
Citropsis articulata
Citropsis gilletiana
Citropsis schweinfurthii
Citrus aurantiifolia

Citrus aurantium

Citrus hystrix
Citrus jambhiri
Citrus limon
Citrus madurensis
(=X *Citrofortunella microcarpa*)
Citrus maxima
Citrus medica
Citrus meyeri
Citrus × nobilis
Citrus × paradisi
Citrus reticulata
Citrus sinensis
Citrus spp.
Clausena anisum-olens
Clausena excavata
Clausena indica
Clausena lansium

COMMON NAMES

bael, Bengal quince, golden apple, bela, milva
Chevalier's aeglopsis
Gabon powder-flask
Nigerian powder-flask
mountain torchwood
Indian atalantia

Uganda powder-flask
curry leaf
Cape chestnut

Arizona orange
Mexican or mock orange
Katimboro, Muboro, West African cherry orange
cherry-orange
African cherry-orange
lime, Key lime, Persian lime, lima, limón agrio, limón ceutí,
lima mejicana, limero
sour orange, Seville orange, bigarde, marmalade orange,
naranja agria, naranja amarga
Mauritius papeda, Kaffir lime
rough lemon, jambhiri-orange, limón rugoso, rugoso
lemon, limón, limonero
calamondin

pummelo, pomelo, shaddock, pompelmous, toronja
citron, cidra, cidro, toronja
Meyer lemon, dwarf lemon
king mandarin, tangor, Florida orange, King-of-Siam
grapefruit, pomelo, toronja
mandarin, tangerine, mandarina
sweet orange, orange, naranja, naranja dulce

anis
clausena
clausena
wampi, wampee

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

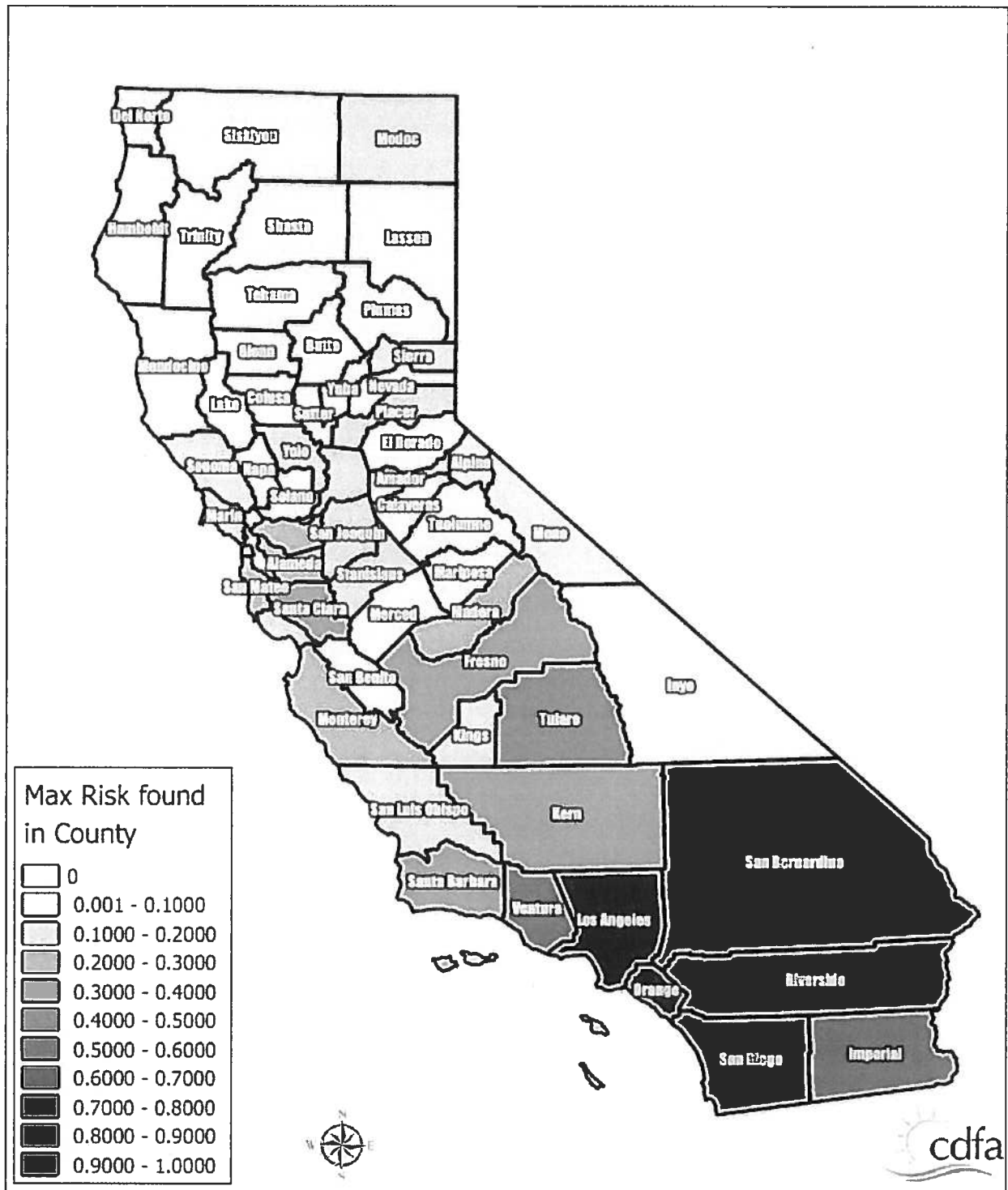


Figure 1. Maximum HLB risk level by county across California as estimated by the USDA-ARS HLB risk model.

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.

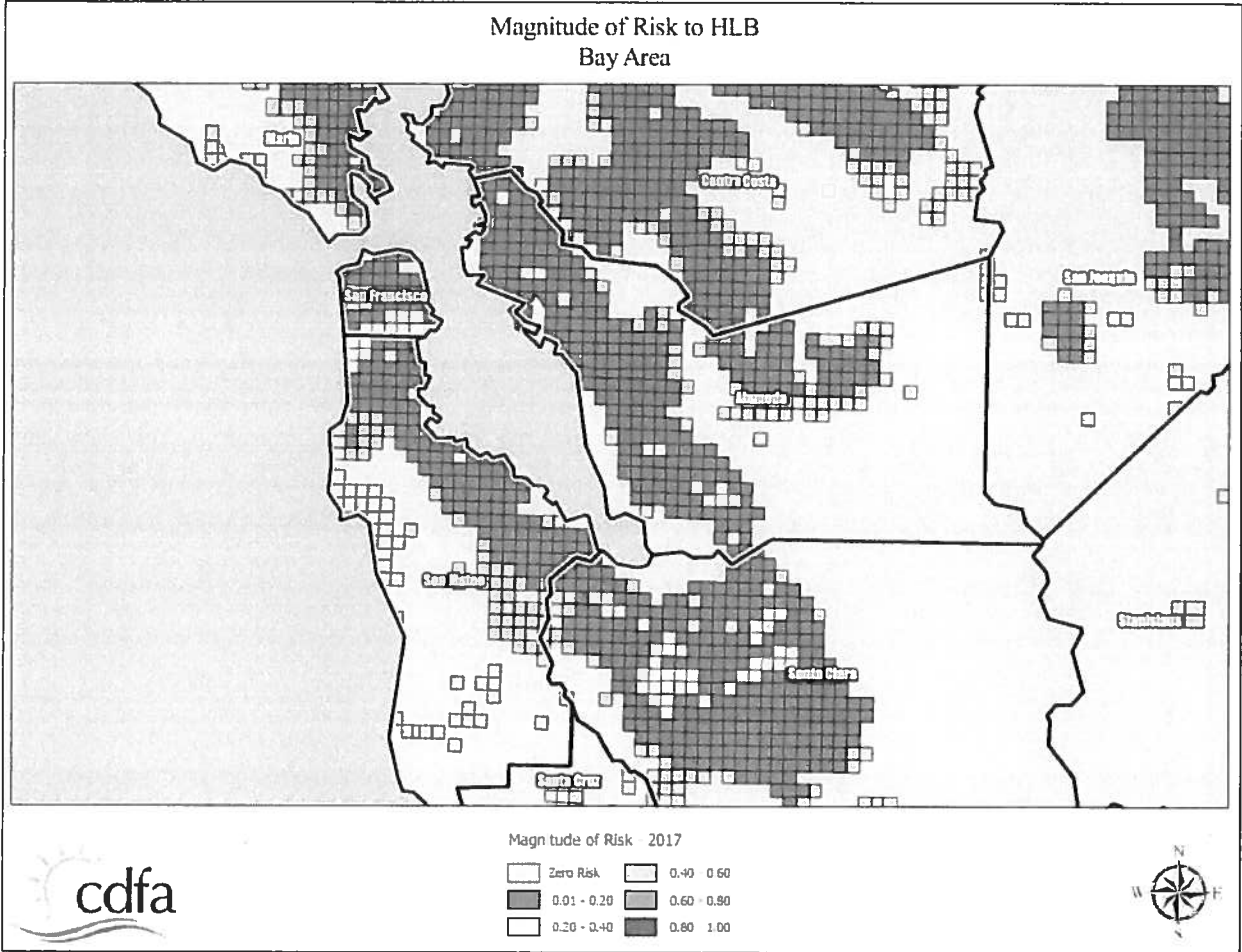


Figure 2. Individual square mile HLB risk levels for the San Francisco Bay Area. Note that the general risk level is low, but there are pockets of moderately high risk in San Francisco itself, and more noticeably in San Jose, associated with population census risk factors; ACP detections in this area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

Zone 6, 2012-13



Zone 6, 2013-14



Zone 6, 2014-15



Zone 6, 2015-16



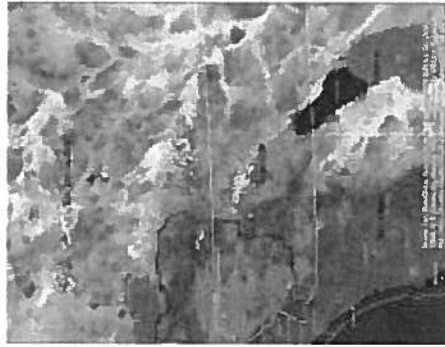
Zone 6, 2016-17



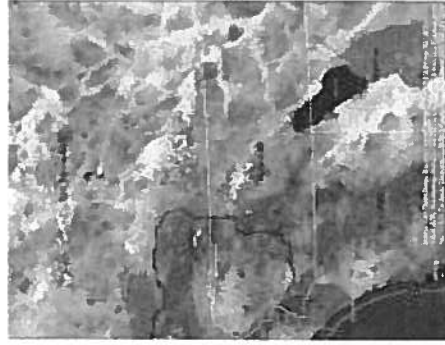
Zone 5, 2012-13



Zone 5, 2013-14



Zone 5, 2014-15



Zone 5, 2015-16



Zone 5, 2016-17



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.

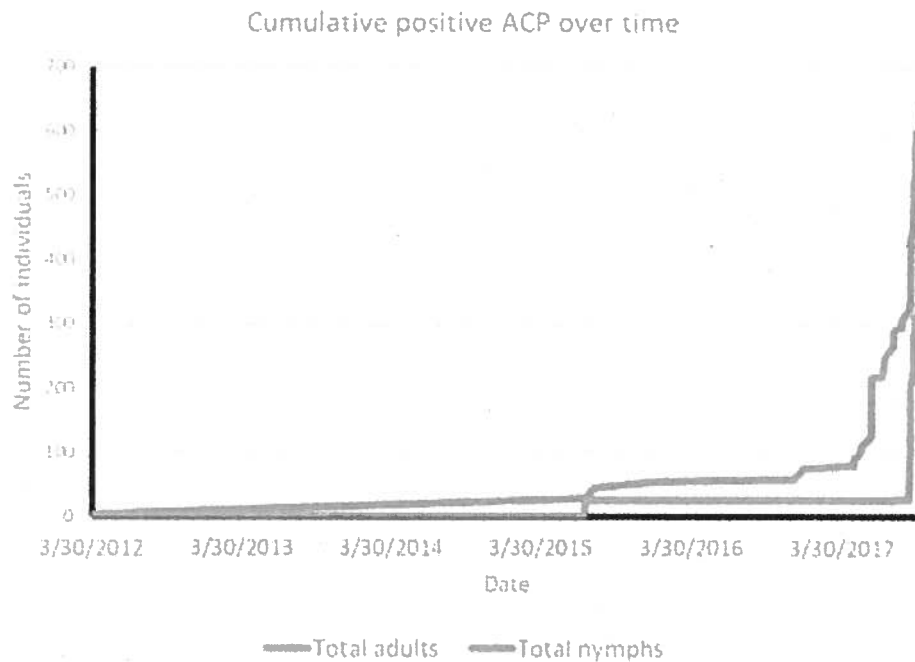


Figure 4: Cumulative counts of PCR-positive ACP samples collected in California over time since 2012. Note the sharp increase in the rate of accumulation from mid-2017 onwards.

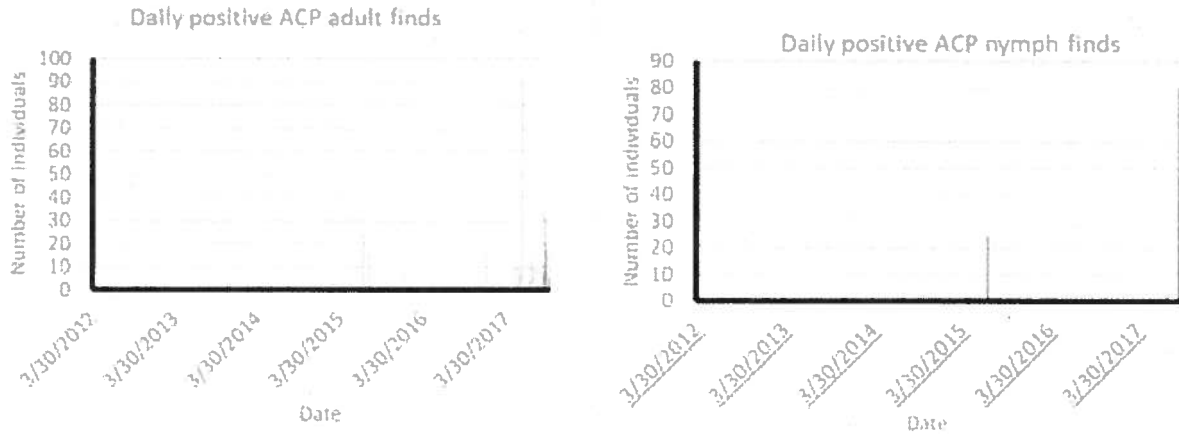


Figure 5: Daily discovery rate for PCR-positive ACP (adults and nymphs are shown separately). Note the sharp increase in finds toward the end of 2017, particularly for nymphs which had largely been absent from positive samples until recent detections.

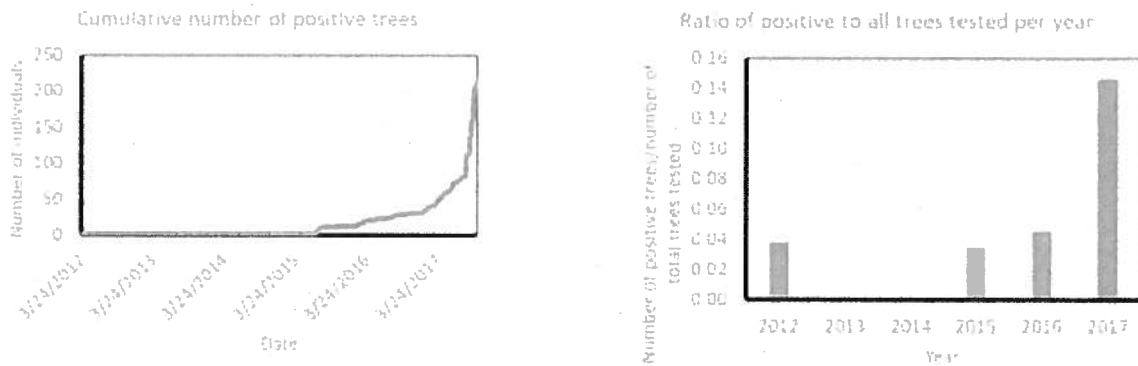


Figure 6: PCR-positive tree detections over time. In the left panel the cumulative number of detections is shown, highlighting the exponential increase in 2017. In the right panel the ratio of positive trees to all trees tested per year is shown. Note that until 2017 the ratio had been more or less stable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

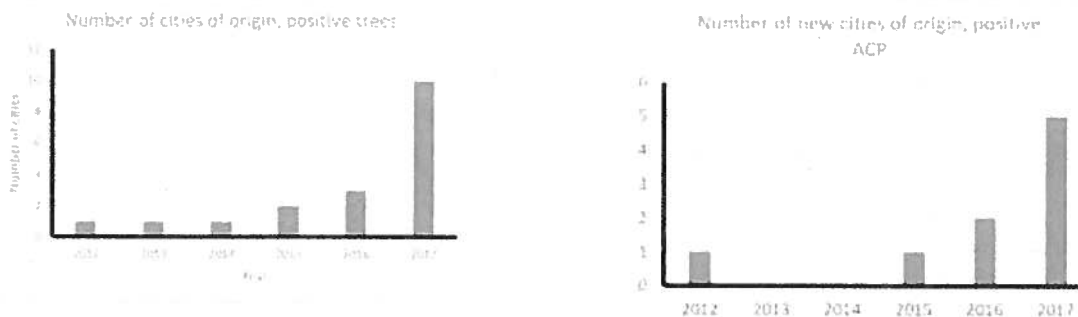


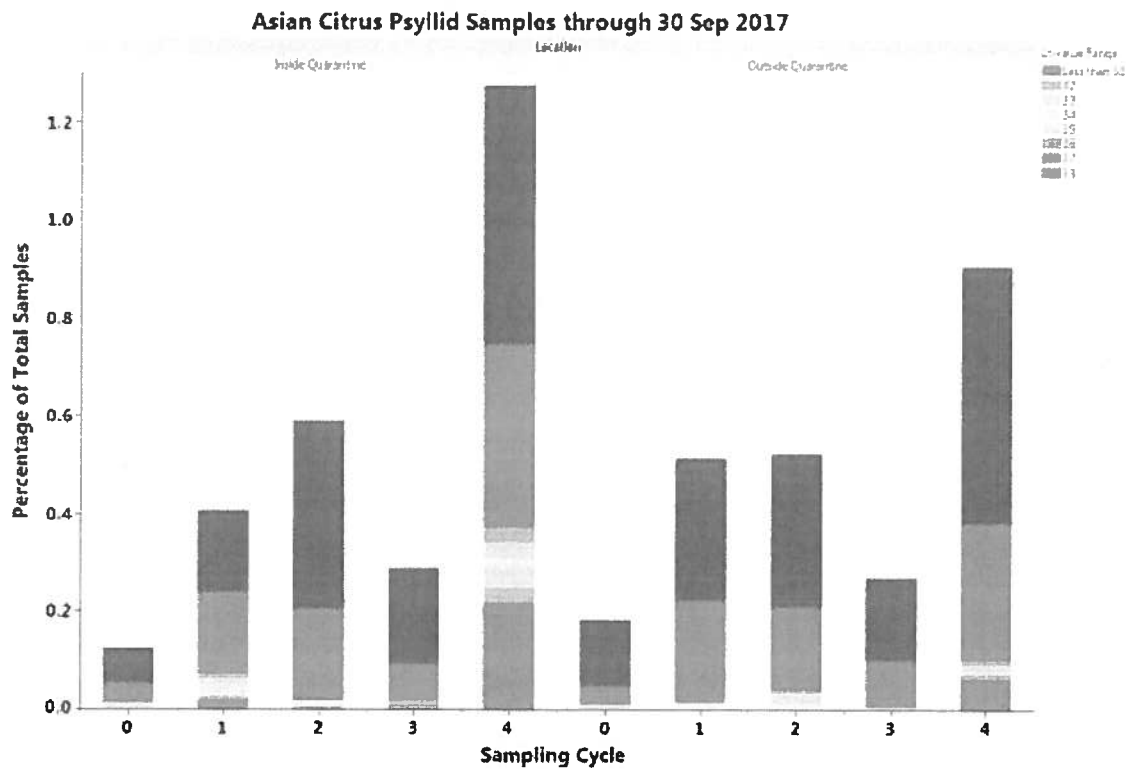
Figure 7: Numbers of cities with PCR-positive ACP detections over time. The left panel shows the cumulative figure, the right panel shows the number of new cities per year. Mirroring the results for trees and for ACP, note the sharp increase in 2017. These results indicate that the epidemic is intensifying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



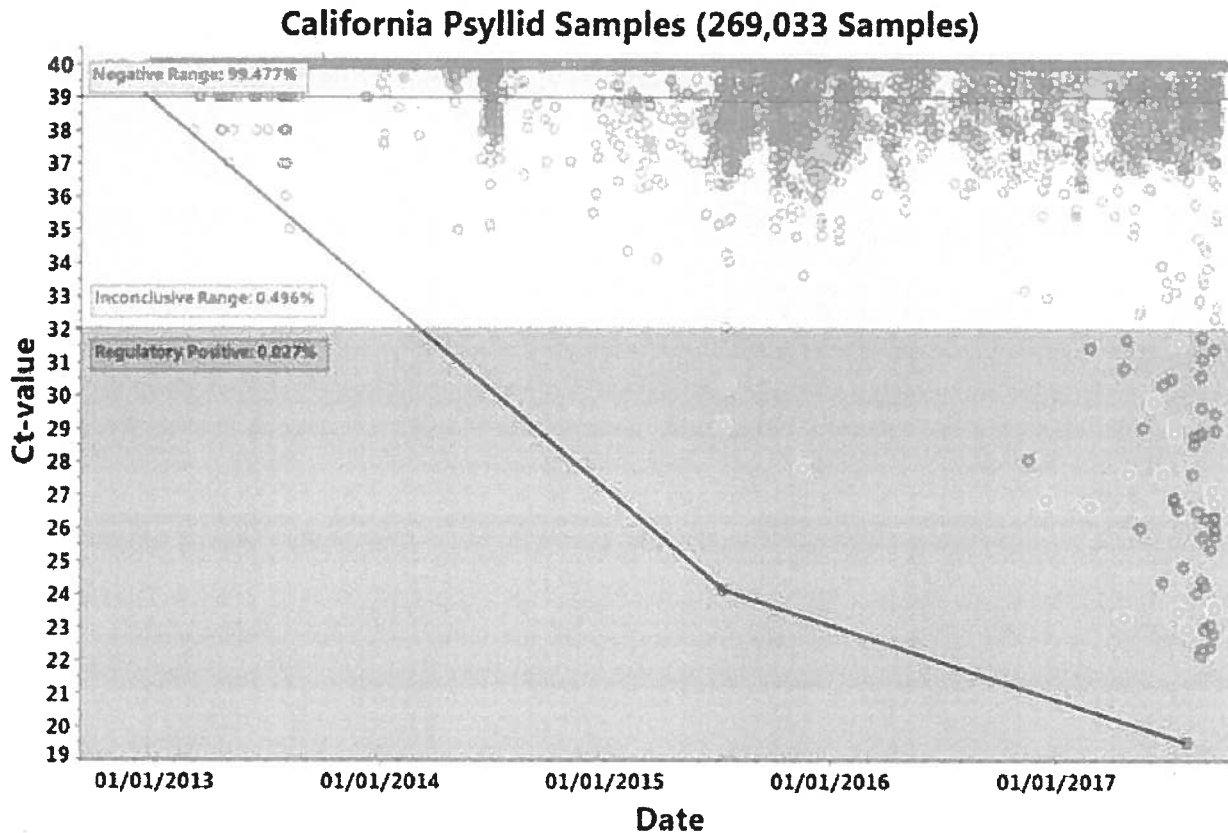


Figure 9: qPCR regulatory results recorded since the detection of HLB in California over time compared to the concentration of the pathogen in the sample (Ct < 32.1= HLB positive (red zone), Ct 32.1-38.9 = suspect (yellow zone), Ct > 38.9=HLB not detected (green zone)). The lower the Ct value, the higher 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 8-22-19

SOCIAL MEDIA HIGHLIGHTS








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

August 15, 2019 – August 21, 2019

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Sent Messages

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Profile	Message by Sent Date	Impressions	Average Reach per Message	Engagement Rate (per Impression)	Engagements	Reactions ▲	Comments	Shares	Message Clicks
	 <p>The ground is broken at the site location for Home2Suites by Hilton, and construction is</p> <p>Post. Thu 8/15/2019 10:00 am PDT</p>	1,162	823	7.4%	86	4	4	1	77
	 <p>Harry Krebs was larger than life. He was "Mr. Garden Grove," and so much more. An</p> <p>Post. Fri 8/16/2019 2:00 pm PDT</p>	1,461	1,136	4.7%	68	18	0	1	49
	 <p>***DUI/Driver's License Checkpoint Notification*** The Garden Grove Police</p> <p>Post. Fri 8/16/2019 8:00 am PDT</p>	6,801	5,003	8.4%	574	74	11	46	443
	 <p>As we transition over to the Orange County Fire Authority (OCFA) tomorrow, August 16</p> <p>Post. Thu 8/15/2019 5:15 pm PDT</p>	4,211	3,058	14.1%	594	155	12	2	425











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

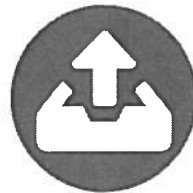
August 15, 2019 – August 21, 2019

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Sent Messages

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

Profile	Message by Sent Date	Impressions	Average Reach per Message	Engagement Rate (per Impression)	Engagements	Reactions ▲	Comments	Shares	Message Clicks
	 <p>#PhysicalAgilityTesting was today. Good luck to all our applicants who went through</p> <p>Post. Sat 8/17/2019 3:06 pm PDT</p>	3,989	2,880	8.4%	335	59	6	2	268
	 <p>Not all heroes wear capes, some wear headsets. If you've got what it takes to be that</p> <p>Post. Fri 8/16/2019 12:00 pm PDT</p>	7,955	5,741	8.3%	661	121	23	26	491
	 <p>Last night, #GardenGrovePD conducted a #DUICheckpoint to help raise awareness and</p> <p>Post. Sun 8/18/2019 12:31 pm PDT</p>	<u>12.1k</u>	7,373	18.5%	2,240	383	72	29	1,756
	 <p>This morning, while officers were patrolling the area of Brookhurst St and Orangewo</p> <p>Post. Fri 8/16/2019 6:40 pm PDT</p>	<u>23.9k</u>	<u>14.9k</u>	30.3%	7,238	1,087	209	60	5,882





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

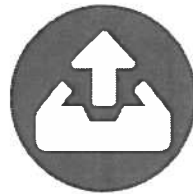
August 15, 2019 – August 21, 2019

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

Sent Messages

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

Profile	Message by Sent Date	Impressions	Average Reach per Message	Engagement Rate (per Impression)	Engagements	Reactions ▲	Comments	Shares	Message Clicks
	 <p>The Garden Grove Fire Department began its public outreach through social media</p> <p>Post. Thu 8/15/2019 2:23 pm PDT</p>	28.9k	19k	15.2%	4,400	678	38	39	3,645



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

August 15, 2019 – August 21, 2019

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

WEEKLY MEMO 8-22-19

NEWS ARTICLES

EMERGENCY SERVICES

Fire Authority replaces Garden Grove Fire Department

OC Register
August 16, 2019

By Alma Fausto

afausto@scng.com

@AlmaFausto1 on Twitter

Beginning today, residents of Garden Grove will see a slight difference in the fire vehicles roaming their city — with the emblems reading “Orange County Fire Authority” instead of “Garden Grove Fire Department.”

This is the first day the quasi-county agency will provide emergency and medical services instead of the city’s Fire Department, which had served Garden Grove for 93 years.

City officials have said that joining the OCFE will cut costs, including relieving pension liability, and fund necessary equipment updates.

Capt. Thanh Nguyen, through Thursday with the Garden Grove Fire Department before getting absorbed into the OCFE, said a months-long effort has strived for a smooth transition.

“There will be no lapse in service,” said Nguyen, who like other Garden Grove firefighters will keep the same rank. “And no change whatsoever to the 911 system.”

Since the 10-year contract was approved by city officials on April 9, the approximately 80

FIRE »!

Fire

FROM PAGE 3

Garden Grove firefighters have been sworn in as Orange County Fire Authority personnel. Some are staying in Garden Grove while others are moving to other

parts of the OCFE’s turf.

The engine numbering will be different, so will the logos, but for the most part residents may not see many big differences, Nguyen said.

Though there is one notable switch.

“Beginning (Friday), every single apparatus will

have four firefighters with two of them being paramedics,” Nguyen said.

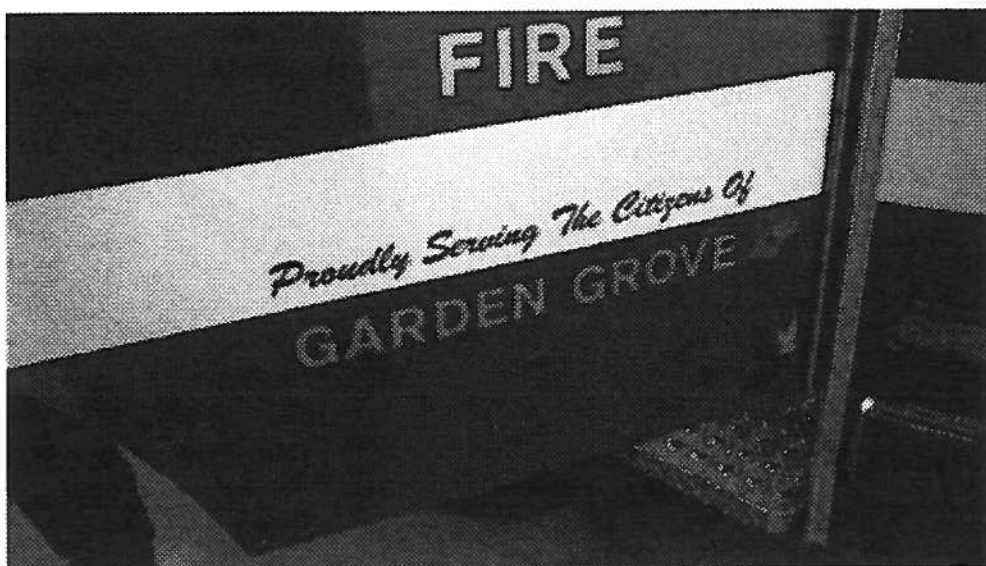
Before, most of the teams had only one paramedic.

The marriage of the two agencies had general broad support. The approval was reached with a 5-1-1 vote by the City Council.



Garden Grove Fire Department officially disbands after 9 decades

Published 2 days ago | News | FOX 11 Los Angeles



GARDEN GROVE, Calif. - After more than 90 years of service, the Garden Grove Fire Department is gone.

Beginning Friday, the Orange County Fire Authority took over Garden Grove. Officials say it's a cost-cutting move.

This will relieve the city of pension liability and it will help to fund necessary equipment updates. All staffers have kept their jobs and the city says this will not affect service.

Fox 11 News
August 17, 2019

ADVERTISEMENT

LA Times
August 19, 2019
Page 1 of 3

CALIFORNIA

Video showing Orange County teens giving Nazi salute sparks outrage



A video shows students from Pacifica High School in Garden Grove giving the Nazi salute prior to the start of an athletics banquet. (Google)

By HANNAH FRY
STAFF WRITER

AUG. 19, 2019
11:41 AM



A video showing a group of Orange County teenagers giving a Nazi salute as a German World War II-era song plays in the background surfaced Monday and quickly sparked outrage

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Germany, plays in the background. At least one of the boys begins singing as others laugh.

The video, taken prior to the start of an athletics banquet that was held off-campus in November 2018, was originally shared among a small group of students on Snapchat. High school administrators learned of the video four months later, the Garden Grove Unified School District wrote in a statement posted to its website Monday.

Officials took "immediate action and addressed the situation with all students and families involved. [The Daily Beast](#), which first reported the existence of the video, said it was posted to Instagram by a student and has since been removed.

District officials declined to comment about whether any students had been disciplined as a result of the incident.

"In response to this unfortunate incident, district and school administrators have reached out to community organizations to provide support that will continue to ensure an anti-bias learning environment and address issues of hate, bias and exclusion with all staff and students," the district wrote in a statement. "Pacifica High School, along with our other district schools, will be working with students, staff and parents to continue to address these issues in the fall in collaboration with agencies dedicated to anti-bias education."

A Garden Grove Unified School District spokesperson and Pacifica High School Principal Steve Osborne did not respond to requests for further comment Monday.

The Daily Beast reported the students are members of the boys' water polo team, but the Los Angeles Times could not independently confirm that information.



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The #SurfCityWomen of California's best beach

By Visit Huntington Beach

Brian Levin, director of Cal State San Bernardino's Center on Hate and Extremism, said the incident is a teachable moment for both the students and school administrators, who he cont

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LA Times
August 19, 2019
Page 2 of 3

SPONSORED

“When we have a fragmented society with an increasingly coarse and manipulative social media with a dose of ignorance and white nationalism, this is what’s regarded as OK,” Levin said. “That’s why the school has to address this. It’s a representation of their institution.”

The incidents have occurred as [hate crimes are increasing nationwide](#). The Anti-Defamation League noted a 58% jump in documented acts of anti-Semitism from 2016 to 2017. The sharp rise was due, in part, to a significant increase in incidents at schools and on college campuses, the organization said.

In March, a group of high school students from Newport Beach and Costa Mesa were photographed at a party — arms outstretched in a Nazi salute — gathered around red plastic cups arranged in the shape of a swastika.

Pete Simi, a Chapman University sociology professor who focuses on extremist groups, said the song playing in the background of the video isn’t widely known and could hint that the teens were looking at extremist materials online.

Digital environments such as social media and even online chats on video games frequently used by young people can quickly become a hotbed for people spreading white supremacist ideas, experts say.

“What’s clear is we have a problem and we’ve had a problem for a long time,” Simi said. “When something like this comes to our attention, the last thing we should do is try to move on from it. It needs to be part of a larger conversation about what’s driving young people in this direction.”

CALIFORNIA

LA Times
August 19, 2019
Page 3 of 3



Hannah Fry

[Twitter](#) [Instagram](#) [Email](#) [Facebook](#)

Hannah Fry is a Metro reporter covering breaking news in California. She joined Times Community News in Orange County in 2013 where she covered education, Newport Beach city hall, crime and courts. She is a native of Orange County and attended Chapman University, where she was the editor-in-chief of the college newspaper, the Panther.

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CALIFORNIA

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56 minutes ago

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SAVE NOW

GARDEN GROVE

Students sing Nazi marching song in video

By Susan Christian Goulding

sgoulding@scng.com
@scgoulding on Twitter

Garden Grove Unified School District officials are facing questions about the handling of an anti-Semitic incident at Pacifica High last year.

In a video posted on social media, about a dozen members of the 2018 boys water polo team are shown performing a Nazi marching song while extending their arms in a Hitler salute. The video shows one boy getting out of his seat and walking away while at least one other boy remains seated.

The district issued a statement Monday saying the video was recorded in November 2018 before an "off-campus student athletics banquet in an empty and unsupervised room at the facility."

In the brief clip, one student stands at a podium before an audience of other boys, all wearing coats and ties. The identities of the players and their respective team levels are unclear. Some may have been seniors who are no longer at the school.

According to the statement, Pacifica High administrators did not become aware of the video until March, four months later.

"The video was shared within a small group of students on SnapChat," the district said.

Officials said administra-

tors "took immediate action and addressed the situation with all students and families involved."

Federal law prohibits disclosing details of student discipline, the district said.

"In response to this unfortunate incident," the statement said, "district and school administrators have reached out to community organizations to provide support that will continue to ensure an anti-bias learning environment and address issues of hate."

The district did not say whether the students involved were allowed to remain on their team, which has become a powerhouse in Orange County.

In 2017, the Orange County Register named Pacifica water polo coach Eduardo Osorio its Coach of the Year, saying he had "orchestrated the best turnaround in the county by guiding the Mariners to their first CIF-SS and Empire League championships."

The team is scheduled to open its season next week.

Rabbi Peter Levi, director of the Anti-Defamation League's Orange County chapter, said Pacifica should have proactively addressed the video with the entire campus community.

"In terms of consequences for the students, that is for the school and the parents to figure out," Levi said. "But it could have been an opportunity to express school values and boundaries."

The episode echoes an incident earlier this year involving Newport Harbor High students. In March, a photo shared on social media captured students flashing a Nazi salute as they surrounded a swastika formed by red plastic cups.

But reciting a song meant to galvanize German soldiers during World War II required prior online research, said Peter Simi, associate professor of sociology at Chapman University.

"This was not spontaneous," said Simi, who studies extremist groups. "You can argue that a Nazi salute is a spur of the moment thing. You cannot say that about a song. They even had music playing."

Levi said the school must

investigate "how an obscure Nazi song ended up at that banquet."

"Alt-right white supremacist groups have stepped up their outreach in the past two years," he said. "Is a student flirting with these horrible ideas? If someone is being radicalized online, it needs to be disrupted. All students should feel safe and accepted on campus."

The image of Newport Harbor High students, along with friends from other schools, partying around a swastika provoked widespread condemnation. However, the Los Angeles Museum of the Holocaust instead used it as a chance to educate.

"It was a grim reminder of how urgent our work is," said Michele Gold, board chairwoman for the museum. "The Holocaust did not start with the gas chambers, but with words and symbols."

"We invited the Newport Beach students to take a tour with us, meet a Holocaust survivor and come face to face with artifacts from the Holocaust," Gold said. "The students seemed totally inspired. I think they learned a little more empathy and respect that day."

"Now," Gold added, "we will reach out to the Garden Grove students."

Orange County Register
high school sports writer
Dan Albano contributed to
this report.

OC Register
August 20, 2019

GARDEN GROVE

Nova Kitchen & Bar opens site

by Disneyland Resort

The restaurant that specializes in Asian cuisine is a new high-concept idea in area

By Anne Valdespino
avaldespino@scng.com

What is that huge restaurant next door to the Hyatt Regency in Garden Grove that popped up recently?

It's Nova Kitchen & Bar, an Asian-fusion palace. With proximity to Disneyland Resort and the Anaheim Convention Center, we bet it will be a popular spot for special events, but it is also a shiny new place to go for dinner and drinks.

What you need to know:

- **Background:** Chinese investment company SCG (Shanghai Construction Group) America bought the Hyatt Regency and created this new high-concept restaurant in the

10,828-square-foot space with 475 seats that was JC Fandango Nightclub.

SCG has spent nearly \$10 million renovating the building which now houses an enormous restaurant with five designated dining zones, a bar, a patio and a swanky VIP room. The experience is "Inspired by getting lost in central Tokyo and exploring the up-and-coming neighborhood of Daikanyama."

According to General Manager Joseph Gebhardt, "They want to bring quality product in, in a high-end dining experience for tourists and locals."

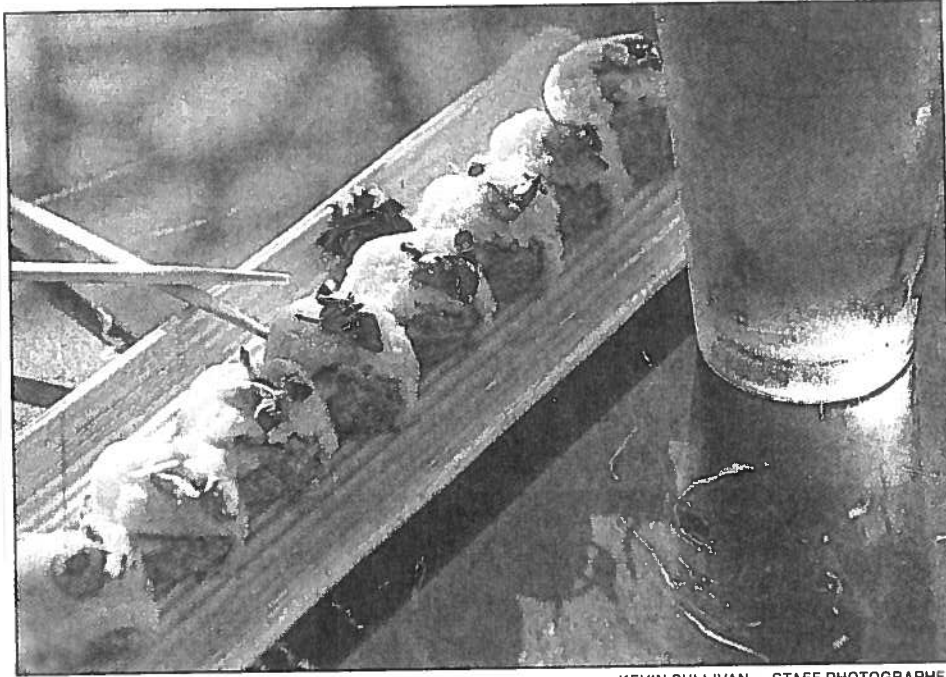
- **The look:** SCG chose design firm Gensler to create a look based on the Five

Element theory of Taoism with spaces devoted to Fire, Wood, Water, Earth and Metal.

The themes continue throughout the space with a skinny fire wall, flashy metal sculptures, an imposing white font and other features. The look is modern and clean with pops of gold and red. There are striking accent pieces such as sculptural chandeliers, live-edge wood tables and a wall of red origami swans.

A dramatic sushi bar, fitted with elegant glass shelves, spans almost the length of an entire room. Pickled ginger and tiny individual squeeze containers of soy sauce are presented along with the rolls and sashimi. The spacious surroundings and easy flow from one room to the next

NOVA » PAGE 4



KEVIN SULLIVAN — STAFF PHOTOGRAPHER

The double hamachi roll with spicy yellow tail, cucumbers, serrano and other ingredients is one of the menu items available at Nova Kitchen & Bar in Garden Grove.

Nova

FROM PAGE 3

make it ideal for events with hundreds of guests, but it's also a spot for dinner and drinks for two.

- The staff: Chef Abel Vargas is the former executive chef of Mesa in Costa Mesa. He's spent time at Habana in Irvine and at kitchens in Los Angeles, San Diego, Miami and Germany. Food and Beverage Director Alec Zheng is a 15-year veteran of the hotel and restaurant industry who has worked at Mandalay Bay in Las Vegas and other restaurants and hotels. Manhattanite Joseph Gebhardt spent a year at The Winery in Newport Beach and ran Antonello Ristorante for two years, working directly with owner Antonio

Cagnolo whom he considers a mentor and a kindred spirit. "We're both Italian guys," says Gebhardt, Nova's general manager. "The way that I am on the floor is because of Antonio. He is genuine. He loves his work. He loves his people. He loves everyone, and that's what I want."

- The menu: Three kitchens fire up the five-part menu.

The Water section shows off Nova's dedicated sushi chef, Kenji Haruki, formerly of Katsuya in L.A. and SLS in Las Vegas. There's plenty of sashimi such as Yellowtail Jalapeño (\$18), Octopus with Japanese Herbs (\$20) and more.

Specialty rolls include Rainbow (\$18), Salmon Lemon (\$20) and Volcano (\$16), a California roll with scallop. The Wood section offers chow mein (\$12),

seafood fried rice (\$12) and dan dan noodles (\$12).

The Earth portion gathers vegetable dishes from Caesar Salad with Seaweed Powder (\$13) to marinated cucumbers (\$7).

Fire lists Chicken Karaage (\$14), Peking Duck (\$80) and other dishes. Metal offers miso or chicken ginseng soups (\$6), dumplings (\$14), edamame hummus (\$7) and other goodies.

"We cover a large amount of Asian cuisines from very traditional Sichuan style to Cantonese style, Korean style and Thai. And of course Japanese, and there's a little bit of influence of American cooking style too," Zheng said.

- The drinks: The bar will tempt you with 16 signature cocktails (\$16) crafted from Nolet Gin, Ketel One Vodka, Woodinville Bourbon and more.

Look for fancy ice made in a Vietnamese press that mechanically changes a block into a sphere in 30 seconds before the Nova logo is stamped on.

Wine by the glass (\$12-\$15) and sake will pair well with the menu and there are plenty of craft beers (\$8-\$10). Altogether there are 386 items on the beverage menu, Zheng said.

- Location: "We're three blocks away from Disneyland," Gebhardt said. "And I don't think there's anything better than to sit out on our patio and watch the fireworks go off at 9:30 every night. Absolutely perfect view. And it's a wonderful thing ... magical."

- Find it: 12361 Chapman Ave., Garden Grove, 714-696-0888, novaoc.com.

- Open: 4 p.m.-11 p.m. Sunday-Thursday; 4 p.m.-midnight Friday-Saturday.

GARDEN GROVE

School officials vow stronger response after 2018 Nazi salute video surfaces

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

Garden Grove Unified School District officials are revisiting the response to a 2018 incident in which students used the Nazi salute and recited a German military song, and school officials will take steps to confront hate and bias districtwide, a statement issued by the district Tuesday said.

When news broke early this week that a video involving members of Pacifica High's 2018 boys water polo team had circulated on social media, district officials issued a statement saying it had

occurred at an off-campus banquet in November of 2018, and that they had "addressed the situation with all students and families involved."

The video shows about a dozen team members standing for the song and salute. One boy is shown getting out of his seat and walking away, while at least one other boy remains seated.

Pacifica High administrators did not become aware of the video until March, four months later, officials said.

In Tuesday's follow-up response to questions and criticism about how they dealt with the matter, district officials said they've

VIDEO » PAGE 4

Video

FROM PAGE 3

recently received more information about the students' actions and that Pacifica High administration "realizes it did not respond to the incident with the gravity it deserved."

The new statement, provided by Garden Grove Unified spokeswoman Abby

Broyles, said the district has renewed and broadened its investigation and will take several additional steps, including: forming a task force to recommend ways to address hate and bias in schools; working with community groups on anti-bias campaigns; and making sure students and staff know how to report incidents of bias.

District officials condemned the students' ac-

tions. They also raised concerns about reported death threats against Pacifica students.

"This is a crisis for our community. It is unfair to paint a picture of an entire community based on the actions of a few individuals," the statement said.

It's the second apparent instance of anti-Semitism among Orange County high school students to come to light this year. In

March, a photo posted online showed high school students — some of them from Newport-Mesa Unified School District — at a party giving the Nazi salute around a swastika formed from red Solo cups.

In response, Newport-Mesa officials organized community forums, and students met with Holocaust survivors and visited the Los Angeles Museum of the Holocaust.

OC News
August 21, 2019

Holiday closure

In observance of the Labor Day holiday, Garden Grove City Hall and the H. Louis Lake Senior Center will be closed on Monday, Sept. 2. Trash pick-up and street sweeping services will not be provided on the holiday.

For more information on street sweeping, call the Public Works Department at 714-741-5375.

For trash pick-up information, contact Republic Services at 714-238-3300.

Nazi salute causes stir

A video that has gone viral appears to show members of the 2018 Pacifica High School water polo team giving the Nazi salute and singing a Nazi marching song.

The incident occurred before a team banquet in November, 2018. One of the students posted the video to social media; it has since been taken down.

The Garden Grove Unified School District issued a statement Monday, Aug. 19, saying the video was recorded in November of 2018 prior to an "off-campus student athletics banquet in an empty and unsupervised room at the facility."

According to the statement, Pacifica High administrators did not become aware of the video until March of 2019.

Officials said administrators "took immediate action and addressed the situation with all students and families involved."

Federal law prohibits disclosing details of student discipline, the district said.

Because of deadline constraints, the Orange County News could not fully report on this in the print edition. Look for full coverage at www.localocn.com.

Where there's smoke, there's the OCFA...

**Orange County Fire Authority
now handles fire and
emergency services in GG**

By Brady Rhoades

A new day has dawned in Garden Grove.

Actually, it dawned at 8 a.m. on Friday, Aug. 16.

Starting last Friday, the Orange County Fire Authority is responsible for fire and emergency medical services in the city. The Garden Grove Fire Department has been disbanded. Important note to locals: The 911 system will remain the same for residents. For emergencies, they should call 911 or text 911 if they are unable to speak.

Under the provisions of the contract, the OCFA will provide for all personnel and administration, emergency response units

see FIRE, page 3

OC News
August 21, 2019

FIRE:

Continued from page 1

and equipment, including vehicle depreciation and replacement, routine station maintenance, fire prevention (plan check reviews, fire inspections and permits), and community fire education. Most of the firefighters of the city fire department will become firefighters of the OCFA.

"We will never forget where we came from, but it's with a hopeful sense of anticipate that we look forward to where we are headed," said Councilwoman Stephanie Klopfenstein.

"We welcome all Garden Grove firefighters to our family!" the OCFA wrote in a prepared statement.

Garden Grove will fall under Division 1 of the OCFA as Battalion 11. To reach battalion headquarters, the public can call 714-573-6000.

Residents and businesses of the city can find fire department services and programs at www.ocfa.org.

For information on social media, follow the OCFA on Facebook and Instagram @orangecountyfireauthority and Twitter @ocfa_pio.

PulsePoint users should follow OCFA Division 1 to receive notification of incidents in Garden Grove.

14 GG drivers honored

Letter carriers join elite
"million-mile club"

For most drivers, luck would play a role in driving accident free for 30 years.

However, 14 Garden Grove city letter carriers will be the first to tell you it's not a matter of luck; it's a matter of taking the time to drive safely no matter how much of a hurry other people are in.

Now imagine the equivalent of driving 40 times around the globe without ever leaving the city limits, and imagine doing it safely, under hazardous road conditions, gridlock, rural terrain, and with a vigilant eye on inattentive drivers.

As a result of their achievement,

see DRIVERS, page 7

DRIVERS:

Continued from page 1

these carriers will be honored at a Million Mile Club awards ceremony at 9 a.m. on Thursday, Aug. 22 at the Garden Grove Main Office, 10441 Stanford Ave. in Garden Grove.

Honorees are: Jacqueline Aguilar, Hung Banh, Allan Carter, Richard Espinoza, Edward Kirkland Jr., Rithyrong Lay, Mary Mathews, Steven Neely, Canh Nguyen, Randall Regalado, Louie Trujillo, Hung Truong, Leonard Williams and Guy Wright.

What makes the million-mile achievement so astonishing is the fact that all the drivers never had as much as a fender-bender or a single preventable accident in over 30 years of driving.

"Postal drivers are among the safest in the world," said Santa Ana District Manager Eduardo Ruiz Jr. "The remarkable achievement by our Garden Grove Post Office mail carriers demonstrates how postal employees continue to

deliver on the promise of delivering their best every day with care, courtesy and the concern for the safety of others."

Each driver will be presented with a plaque from the Safety Council and automatic membership in the prestigious National Safety Council "Million Mile Club." The million-mile award is a lifetime enrollment, and it is given to drivers who have accumulated 1 million miles or 30 years of driving without being involved in a preventable motor vehicle accident. According to the National Safety Council, it takes approximately 30 years to accumulate 1 million miles.

A common denominator, or trait, that the drivers share is defensive driving. They attribute their accident-free driving to being constantly alert for dangers, anticipating the actions of other drivers, paying attention to their surroundings, looking ahead, checking mirrors, following the rules of the road and giving themselves enough time to react in a safe manner.

Hot August Days Car Show



OC News
August 21, 2019

Courtesy photos

Above, from left, standing, Michelle Manzo, Garden Grove Mayor Steve Jones, Mary Kay and Scott Stephens (District Deputy Grand Exalted Ruler) attend the 16th annual Hot August Days Car Show hosted by Garden Grove Elks Lodge #1952. Seated in front is Elks Exalted Ruler Anthony Manzo. Below is the Garden Grove Elks Lodge's barbecue team.



OC News
August 21, 2019

**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., SEPTEMBER 5, 2019**

AMENDMENT NO. A-025-2019

A request by the City of Garden Grove to amend Section 9.04.060 of the Garden Grove Municipal Code to add definitions for terms used in existing portions of Title 9 pertaining to the Flood Hazard Overlay Zone to meet minimum requirements of the National Flood Insurance Program. In conjunction with the request, the Planning Commission will consider a determination that the project is categorically exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) pursuant to Section 15061(b)(3) – Review for Exemption.

ALL INTERESTED PARTIES are invited to attend said Hearing and express opinions or submit evidence for or against the proposal as outlined above, on **September 5, 2019**. If you challenge the application in Court, you may be limited to raising only those issues you or someone else raised at the public hearing described in this notice, or in written correspondence delivered to the Planning Commission at, or prior to, the public hearing. Further information on the above may be obtained at the Planning Services Division, City Hall, 11222 Acacia Parkway, or by telephone at (714) 741 5312.

DATE: August 19, 2019
PUBLISH: August 21, 2019
ORANGE COUNTY NEWS 8/21/2019 -85964

OC News
August 21, 2019

**PUBLIC NOTICE
CITY OF GARDEN GROVE 2018-19 CONSOLIDATED
ANNUAL PERFORMANCE AND EVALUATION
REPORT (CAPER)**

The City of Garden Grove, Community and Economic Development Department, in accordance with U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) regulations, has prepared its Draft FY 2018-19 Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER). The report describes and assesses the housing, economic, and community development activities undertaken by the City over the period July 1, 2018, through June 30, 2019.

On September 9, 2019, at 6:30 p.m., the Garden Grove Neighborhood Improvement and Conservation Commission (NICC) will hold a Public Hearing in the Council Chamber of the Community Meeting Center, 11300 Stanford Avenue, Garden Grove, to consider the FY 2018-19 CAPER.

On September 10, 2019, at 6:30 p.m., the City Council will also hold a Public Hearing in the Council Chamber, Community Meeting Center, 11300 Stanford Avenue, Garden Grove, to consider the FY 2018-19 CAPER.

The Draft CAPER will be available for public review and comment from August 26, 2019, through September 10, 2019 during regular business hours at the Community and Economic Development Department, located in City Hall, at 11222 Acacia Parkway, Garden Grove, CA 92840. All comments received during the comment period and Public Hearings will be included and responded to in the Final CAPER, which will be submitted to HUD.

To review, ask questions, or submit comments about the CAPER, please visit or contact: Allison Wilson, Neighborhood Improvement Manager, via telephone to (714)-741-5139, email to allisonj@ggcity.org or mail to the City of Garden Grove, 11222 Acacia Parkway, Garden Grove, CA 92840.

/s/ TERESA POMEROY, CMC
City Clerk

Date: August 19, 2019
Publish: August 21, 2019
Orange County News-8/21/2019-85924

**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., SEPTEMBER 5, 2019**

CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT NO. CUP-164-2019

A request for Conditional Use Permit approval to operate a contractor storage yard, Erickson-Hall Construction, within a 6,639 square foot tenant space located in a multiple-tenant industrial development. The tenant space includes 1,988 square feet of administrative office and 4,651 square feet of warehouse storage for construction supplies and materials. The site is at 12600 Westminster Avenue, Units D and E, in the Planned Unit Development No. PUD-102-86 (REV. 86) zone. In conjunction with the request, the Planning Commission will consider a determination that the project is categorically exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) pursuant to Section 15301 – Existing Facilities.

SITE PLAN NO. SP-073-2019

A request for Site Plan approval to demolish all existing on-site improvements, which include an existing single-family residence and two (2) detached accessory structures, and to construct four (4) new two-story apartment units, along with associated site improvements, on a 14,967 square foot lot. The site is at 12931 Louise Street in the GGMU2 (Garden Grove Boulevard Mixed Use 2) zone. In conjunction with the request, the Planning Commission will consider a determination that the project is categorically exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) pursuant to Section 15303(b) – New Construction or Conversion of Small Structures.

ALL INTERESTED PARTIES are invited to attend said Hearing and express opinions or submit evidence for or against the proposal as outlined above, on **September 5, 2019**. If you challenge the application in Court, you may be limited to raising only those issues you or someone else raised at the public hearing described in this notice, or in written correspondence delivered to the Planning Commission at, or prior to, the public hearing. Further information on the above may be obtained at the Planning Services Division, City Hall, 11222 Acacia Parkway, or by telephone at (714) 741 5312.

DATE: August 19, 2019
PUBLISH: August 21, 2019
ORANGE COUNTY NEWS 8/21/19 -85965

OC News
August 21, 2019

ORDINANCE NO. 2908

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF GARDEN GROVE AMENDING CHAPTER 8.60 OF TITLE 8 OF THE GARDEN GROVE MUNICIPAL CODE RELATING TO ALARM SYSTEMS

City Attorney Summary

This Ordinance amends and updates the City's regulations governing the use of burglary and panic/robbery alarm systems.

The foregoing Ordinance was passed by the City Council of the City of Garden Grove on the ___ day of _____.

ATTEST:

MAYOR

DEPUTY CITY CLERK

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
COUNTY OF ORANGE) SS:
CITY OF GARDEN GROVE)

I, LIZABETH VASQUEZ, Deputy City Clerk of the City of Garden Grove, do hereby certify that the foregoing Ordinance was introduced for first reading and passed to second reading on August 13, 2019, with a vote as follows:

AYES: COUNCIL MEMBERS:
7) BRIETIGAM, O'NEILL, NGUYEN T.,
BUI, KLOPFENSTEIN, NGUYEN K., JONES
NOES: COUNCIL MEMBERS: (0) NONE
ABSENT: COUNCIL MEMBERS: (0) NONE
ORANGE COUNTY NEWS 8/21/19-85971

ORDINANCE NO. 2907

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF GARDEN GROVE APPROVING PLANNED UNIT DEVELOPMENT NO. PUD-104-81/86/90 (REV. 2019) AMENDING THE GENERAL USE AND DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS FOR PLANNED UNIT DEVELOPMENT NO. PUD-104-81/86 REV. 90 TO REDUCE THE REQUIRED MINIMUM PARKING AREA LANDSCAPE SETBACK FOR AREA III B

City Attorney Summary

This Ordinance approves a text amendment to the General Use and Development Standards for Planned Unit Development No. PUD-104-81/86 REV. 90 to reduce the minimum required parking area landscape setback from Euclid Street from twenty (20) feet to seven (7) feet within Area III B of the PUD, consisting of the property located on the west side of Euclid Street, between Emperor Quang Trung and Forbes Avenue, at 14231 to 14291 Euclid Street, Assessor's Parcel No. 099-183-03.

The foregoing Ordinance was passed by the City Council of the City of Garden Grove on the ___ day of _____.

ATTEST:

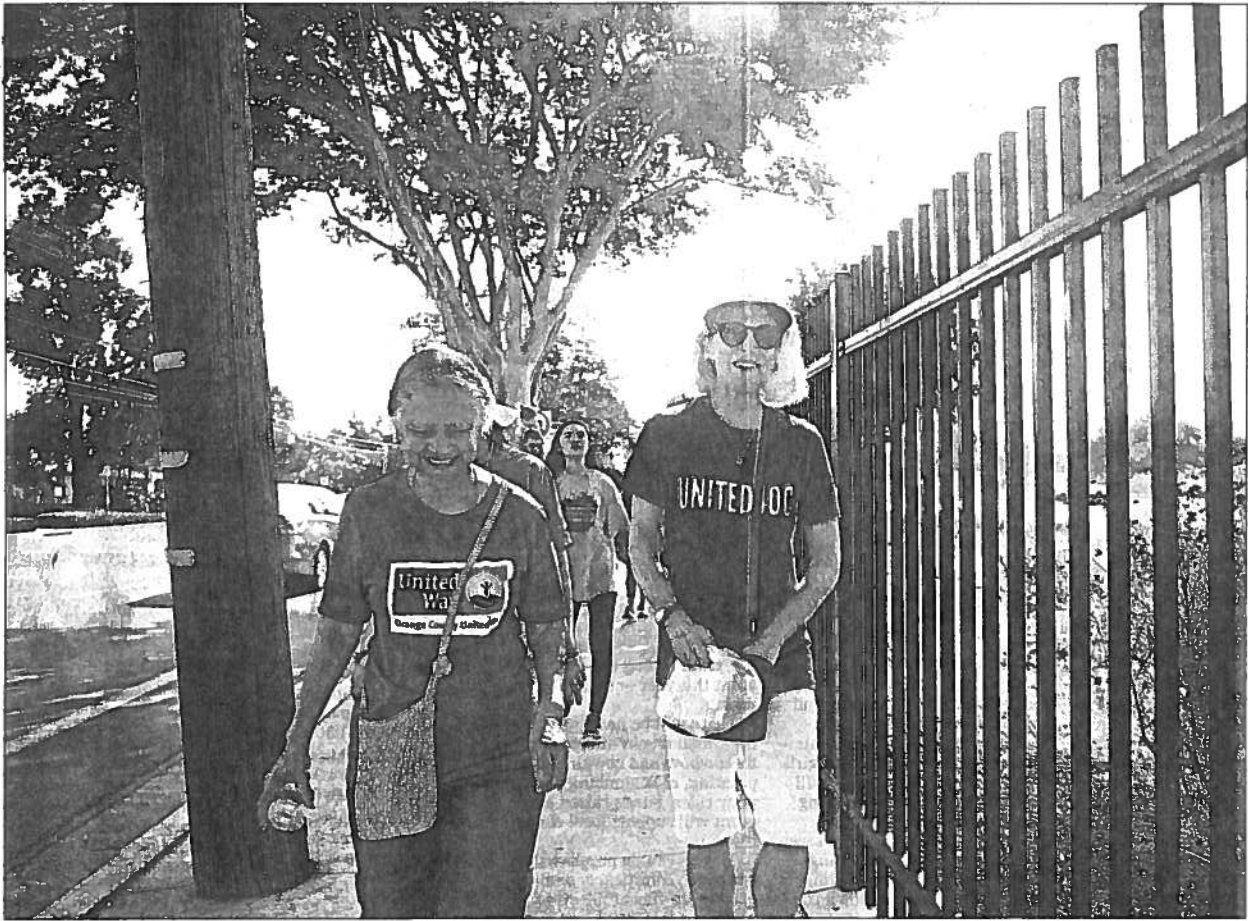
MAYOR

DEPUTY CITY CLERK

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
COUNTY OF ORANGE) SS:
CITY OF GARDEN GROVE)

I, LIZABETH VASQUEZ, Deputy City Clerk of the City of Garden Grove, do hereby certify that the foregoing Ordinance was introduced for first reading and passed to second reading on August 13, 2019, with a vote as follows:

AYES:
COUNCIL MEMBERS:(7) BRIETIGAM, O'NEILL, NGUYEN T.,
BUI, KLOPFENSTEIN, NGUYEN K., JONES
NOES: COUNCIL MEMBERS: (0) NONE
ABSENT: COUNCIL MEMBERS: (0) NONE
ORANGE COUNTY NEWS 8/21/19 -85969



PHOTOS BY KEVIN SULLIVAN — STAFF PHOTOGRAPHER

Supporter Rani Varanasi, left, chats with Orange County United Way CEO Sue Parks as they navigate the streets of Garden Grove on Aug. 10. Every month, Parks embarks on a walking tour of a different city in Orange County.

UNITED WAY CEO HIKES 5 MILES — AND THEN SOME — IN ORANGE COUNTY’S 34 CITIES TO GET TO KNOW THE COMMUNITIES SHE SERVES

By Susan Christian Goulding
sgoulding@scng.com @scgoulding on Twitter

Garden Grove Mayor Steve Jones marveled at the elaborate front-yard fort constructed around a towering tree on West Street.

“Would you look at that?” Jones, 50, mused about the multilevel playhouse. “I wonder how many times I’ve driven by it without noticing. You see so much more on foot.”

That’s the whole idea of these morning treks, said Sue Parks, CEO of OC United Way. Last year, she walked at least 5 miles in each of Orange County’s 34 cities.

“How better to get to know the needs of communities?” Parks said.

She’s back at it, although with a more refined goal for 2019 — trimming the itinerary to nine main cities served by United Way.

On Aug. 10, Parks led about 30 colleagues and community members along busy thoroughfares of Garden Grove — starting and ending at Santiago High on Trask Avenue. Hikers stopped briefly outside two more schools to hear about programs there for at-risk students.

At Santiago High and Doig Intermediate, United Way invested in graduation, col-

UNITED » PAGE 8



Supporters cross Garden Grove Boulevard during the United Way’s monthly Walks with Parks event in Garden Grove on Aug. 10.

United

FROM PAGE 1

lege and career readiness efforts. At Violette Elementary, the nonprofit installed a water purifier and provided kids with reusable bottles to encourage forgoing sugary sodas.

The campuses were closed for the weekend, so the walk mostly consisted of just that — walking. And chatting. And taking in scenery. And exercising the old-fashioned way.

A few participants brought dogs. As always, Parks escorted her 7-year-old Bichon named Cami. “Duty calls!” she chirped, yanking a bag from her pocket as the pup made a potty stop.

Probably more than anyone else on the adventure, Parks loves to walk, racking up some 8 miles a day on her pedometer with or without company. When she joined United Way two years ago, the Dana Point resident turned her passion into a purpose.

So far this year, Parks, 62, has toured Westminster, Santa Ana, La Habra, Huntington Beach and now Garden Grove. Still to come are Fullerton, Costa Mesa, Buena Park and Anaheim.



KEVIN SULLIVAN — STAFF PHOTOGRAPHER

Supporters gather with Orange County United Way CEO Sue Parks, center in red, as they prepare for a walking tour of Garden Grove on Aug. 10.

“United Way serves the entire county,” she said. “But these are the cities in which we are most involved.”

OC United Way assists residents with such matters as housing, utility bills, tax preparation, transportation, child care and men-

tal health crises.

Sprawling cities such as Garden Grove offer plenty of territory. Last year, Parks wandered a completely different area around Main Street.

However, small towns like Stanton required weav-

ing up and down sidewalks to hit 5 miles.

For city officials, the strolls can be both enchanting and revealing.

“When I went on the Westminster walk, I was like, ‘Holy smokes; there’s so much trash every-

where!’” said Westminster Councilman Sergio Contreras. “I talked with our Public Works Department to see what can be done.”

Echoing the Garden Grove mayor, Contreras, 49, director of education for OC United Way, added,

“It’s one thing to see the world while driving by, and quite another to see it up close.”

Ricardo and Ashley Dos Santos held up the rear, pushing 2-year-old daughter Ashley in a stroller. It was the Huntington Beach family’s first outing with Parks.

“I told my husband, uh, it’ll only be 2 or 3 miles,” Ashley Dos Santos, 35, said with a laugh.

The former Garden Grove teacher showed up to support the cause. “This is a beautiful way to get to know communities in car-centric Southern California,” she said.

Nanda Kumar, 58, of Dana Point, president of Eaton Aerospace, said his company has been active in United Way for decades. “It’s good to get out and actually see where we are making an impact,” he said.

At the end of the two-hour outing, Parks seemed barely to have broken a sweat. But others expressed relief as they rounded the corner toward Santiago High’s parking lot.

“I’m realizing I’m not in such great shape,” said Placentia resident Yahajra Ortiz, 34, a youth program manager for United Way. “I am so excited to see my car.”

EMERGENCY SERVICES

Fire Authority has replaced the Garden Grove Fire Department

By Alma Fausto
afausto@scng.com
@AlmaFausto1 on Twitter

It has been almost a week since the Orange County Fire Authority began providing emergency and medical services in Garden Grove, replacing the city's Fire Department, which had served Garden Grove for 93 years.

City officials have said that joining the OCFA will cut costs, including relieving pension liability, and fund necessary equipment updates.

The transition took place Friday.

Capt. Thanh Nguyen, who through Aug. 15 was with the Garden Grove Fire Department before getting absorbed into the OCFA, said a monthslong effort has strived for a smooth transition.

"There will be no lapse in service," said Nguyen, who like other Garden Grove firefighters will keep the same rank. "And no change whatsoever to the 911 system."

Since the 10-year contract was approved by city officials on April 9, the approximately 80 Garden Grove firefighters have been sworn in as Orange County Fire Authority personnel. Some are



On Friday, the Orange County Fire Authority began providing fire and emergency medical services to the Garden Grove, replacing its own agency. The county fire agency fire engines, seen here with one of the older Garden Grove vehicles, have been emblazoned with the city's name.

COURTESY OF THANH NGUYEN

staying in Garden Grove and others are moving to other parts of the OCFA's turf.

The engine numbering will be different and so will the lo-

gos, but for the most part residents may not see many big differences, Nguyen said.

Though there is one notable switch.

"Every single apparatus will have four firefighters, with two of them being paramedics," Nguyen said.

Before, most of the teams had

only one paramedic.

The marriage of the two agencies had general broad support. The approval was reached with a 5-1-1 vote by the City Council.

The Wave
August 22, 2019

COMMUNITY

After seven years organizing the Tet Parade in Westminster, Vietnamese American Federation loses city permit to a new group

By Susan Christian Goulding

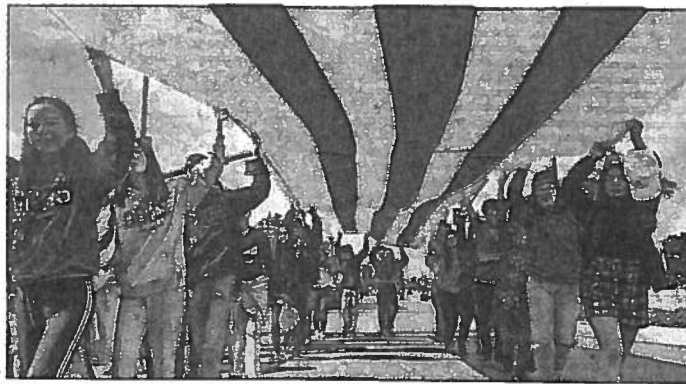
sgoulding@scng.com
@scgoulding on Twitter

Westminster leaders have chosen a new organizer to provide the Little Saigon community with next year's annual Tet Parade — a celebration of the Lunar New Year scheduled for Jan. 25, 2020.

The Vietnamese American Federation of Southern California, which has organized the parade since 2013, once again vied for the honor. But this year, the group faced competition for the city's permit to stage a parade from the newly formed Little Saigon-Westminster Tet Parade Organization.

PARADE » PAGE 8

The Wave
August 22, 2019



MINDY SCHAUER — STAFF PHOTOGRAPHER

The South Vietnam flag shines bright as it is carried along the Tet Parade in Little Saigon in February.

Parade

FROM PAGE 1

The more established group is headed by Garden Grove City Councilman Phat Bui, who became controversial among anti-communist Vietnamese American groups after his support for a hotel project involving a Chinese developer.

A few speakers at last week's City Council meeting used words such as "traitor" and "troublemaker" to describe Bui.

Duy Nguyen, who ran un-

successfully for the Garden Grove City Council in 2018, told council members that he organized a large Vietnamese festival in his city 11 years ago. When asked by Councilman Tai Do about fundraising for that event, Nguyen said he could not recall specifics.

Criticizing Bui for making the parade "commercial," Nguyen said he would not charge businesses to enter floats in the parade nor give them priority in line. He said he would raise money by "promoting tourism," but he declined to elaborate.

"So you don't really have a plan yet," Do said. "This is

a 'trust me' kind of thing."

Councilman Sergio Contreras expressed confusion at why some council members showed interest in a change in organizers. "We've never had any issues or major concerns in seven years," he said.

Bui also told the council members that he had a proven track record of having a successful parade for many years. He didn't respond to the other comments made at the meeting.

The council agreed to grant the special events permit to Nguyen, with Contreras abstaining and Do opposed.



CITY OF GARDEN GROVE NEWS

CONTACT: Sgt. Lino Santana
(714) 741-5704
Garden Grove Police Department

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Public Information Office (714) 741-5280

Follow the City of Garden Grove on Social Media

Wednesday, August 21, 2019



SANTA RITA AVENUE TO CLOSE FOR COMMUNITY EVENT

On Saturday, September 7, 2019, from 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Santa Rita Avenue, between Winton Street and St. Mark Street, will be closed for the 2nd annual Chili Cook-Off and Car Show community event. Motorists are asked to plan accordingly to avoid delays.

The Chili Cook-Off and Car Show community event will be held at Eastgate Park, 12001 St. Mark Street, from 12:00 p.m. to 3:00 p.m.

Residents in the area have been notified in advance.

The Garden Grove Police Department's Traffic Unit will be on site during closure times to direct traffic and suggest alternate routes.

The event is hosted by Kathy Ladd, ReMax College Park Realty, with a portion of the proceeds benefitting the West Garden Grove Youth Baseball organization.

For more information on the street closure, contact the Garden Grove Police Department at (714) 741-5704.

For more information about the event, call (714) 379-8144.

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anap@ggcity.org

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Public Information Office (714) 741-5280

Follow the City of Garden Grove on Social Media



Tuesday, August 20, 2019

**CITY EMPHASIZES SHARED ROLE IN
EDUCATING YOUTH ON PEACE AND TOLERANCE**

In response to a video showing a group of teenagers from Garden Grove's Pacifica High School displaying Nazi-influenced behaviors during an off-campus meeting, the City of Garden Grove is issuing the following statement by Garden Grove Mayor Steve Jones.

"While it is of tremendous concern to see this type of offensive and misguided behavior take place in a community that wholeheartedly embraces its diversity, it highlights the need for all aspects of community to take an even more active role in educating youth on the atrocities of Nazism and the unacceptability of bias, hate, and intolerance in this day and age. It's important for all of us to share the responsibility of raising informed and conscientious youth. As community leaders, parents, friends, colleagues, mentors, and influencers, we can shape the future of our cities, nation, and world by constantly reaching out to young people and setting the right examples today. Our city's history is built on diversity and we will continue to celebrate all the things that make us different and unique as a model for others to follow."

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CITY OF GARDEN GROVE NEWS

CONTACT:
Teresa Pomeroy (714) 741-5040
City Clerk

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Public Information Office (714) 741-5280

Follow the City of Garden Grove on Social Media

Monday, August 19, 2019



CITY SEEKING CANDIDATE TO FILL PLANNING COMMISSION SEAT

The City of Garden Grove is seeking a qualified candidate to serve as a non-compensated commissioner on the Planning Commission. Applicants must be and remain a Garden Grove resident and a registered voter until the term expires in December 2020. To apply online, visit ggcity.org/city-clerk/applications, or in-person at the City Clerk's Office, located on the 2nd floor of Garden Grove City Hall, at 11222 Acacia Parkway. The position will remain open until filled.

The Planning Commission regularly meets on the first and third Thursday of every month, at 7:00 p.m., in the Garden Grove Community Meeting Center, located at 11300 Stanford Avenue. Applicants must be able to attend all meetings.

Duties of the Planning Commission include reviewing and developing the City's Comprehensive General Plan, as well as policies, standards, and design guidelines for the comprehensive planning, regulation, and development of land use. In addition, the Planning Commission must communicate recommendations to the Garden Grove City Council on matters that pertain to the General Plan and zoning amendments to the code.

For more information, visit ggcity.org/city-clerk or call (714) 741-5040.

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CITY OF GARDEN GROVE NEWS

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

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Follow the City of Garden Grove on Social Media



Monday, August 19, 2019

CITIES OF SANTA ANA AND GARDEN GROVE BEGIN SELECTION PROCESS FOR WILLOWICK MASTER DEVELOPER

The Cities of Santa Ana and Garden Grove have begun a comprehensive evaluation of developer proposals to determine a Master Developer for the 100-acre Willowick Golf Course site.

From April 29, 2019 through June 28, 2019, the cities solicited innovative proposals from qualified developers to transform and redevelop the site, located in the City of Santa Ana, and owned by the City of Garden Grove. A total of 12 responses to the RFP (Request For Proposals) were received, including nine development proposals and three non-contingent cash offers. The cities are jointly evaluating the responses for compliance with the RFP requirements.

According to Garden Grove Mayor Steve Jones, "Careful selection of a Master Developer is a critical step forward for this landmark project, to ensure that the unique needs, goals, and visions of both cities and their communities are kept front and center."

-more-

Cities of Santa Ana and Garden Grove Begin Selection Process for Willowick 2-2-2

In 2017, the cities held a joint study session to discuss the potential redevelopment of Willowick. In 2018, a visioning plan and economic report were developed, following a series of four workshops aimed at gathering community feedback. In 2019, a joint city council meeting was held in which staff was directed to move forward with an RFP for Willowick.

"This is an opportunity to create a unique development alongside the OC Streetcar route that is fiscally sustainable and will benefit the entire Santa Ana community, as well as our neighboring cities," says Santa Ana Mayor Miguel Pulido.

Below is a timeline of project milestones:

December 4, 2017: Joint Study Session to discuss Willowick collaborative opportunities.

April 3, 2018: Approval of Memorandum of Understanding between both cities to explore the redevelopment of Willowick and conduct a visioning and market analysis.

August 30, 2018: Community Workshop No. 1 to explore ideas, needs, and goals of the community.

September 27, 2018 and October 2, 2018: Community Workshops No. 2 and No. 3 to explore economic and market forces, and brainstorm and map ideas for the future of Willowick.

October 25, 2018: Community Workshop No. 4 to receive feedback on concepts developed based on community input from previous workshops.

-more-

Cities of Santa Ana and Garden Grove Begin Selection Process for Willowick
3-3-3

January 29, 2019: Joint Special Study Session to discuss the visioning study, market analysis, and next steps for an RFP.

April 29, 2019: The RFP to solicit proposals from qualified master developers released to the public.

June 28, 2019: Responses to the RFP received.

For additional information, please visit: <https://ggcity.org/econdev/envision-willowick>

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English to Vietnamese
Press Releases

THÔNG TIN

Từ Thành Phố Garden Grove

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Thứ Tư, 20 tháng 8, 2019

THÀNH PHỐ SANTA ANA VÀ GARDEN GROVE TRONG GIAI ĐOẠN TUYỂN CHỌN NHÀ ĐẦU TƯ CHO KHU VỰC WILLOWICK

Thành phố Santa Ana và Garden Grove bắt đầu một cuộc đánh giá để chọn ra các đề xuất thích hợp của nhà phát triển (developer) để đưa ra quyết định Nhà phát triển chính (Master Developer) cho Sân golf Willowick rộng 100-acre.

Từ ngày 29 tháng Tư, 2019 đến ngày 28 tháng Sáu, 2019, thành phố đã thu hút các đề xuất đổi mới từ các nhà phát triển đủ điều kiện để chuyển đổi và tái phát triển khu vực Willowick, tọa lạc tại Thành phố Santa Ana và thuộc sở hữu của Thành phố Garden Grove. Tổng cộng có 12 phản hồi cho Yêu cầu bản đánh giá (Request for Proposals) đã được nhận, bao gồm chín đề xuất phát triển và ba đề nghị trả tiền mặt. Thành phố đang cùng nhau đánh giá các câu trả lời cho việc tuân thủ các yêu cầu RFP.

Thị trưởng Garden Grove Steve Jones chia sẻ, "Việc lựa chọn cẩn thận một Nhà phát triển chính là một bước tiến quan trọng đối với dự án này, để đảm bảo các nhu cầu, mục tiêu và tầm nhìn độc đáo của cả hai thành phố và cộng đồng được đặt lên hàng đầu."

Vào năm 2017, hai thành phố đã tổ chức một buổi nghiên cứu chung để thảo luận về sự tái phát triển tiềm năng của sân golf Willowick. Năm 2018, một kế hoạch mở rộng tầm nhìn và báo cáo kinh tế đã được phát triển, tiếp sau đó là bốn buổi hội thảo cộng đồng để ghi nhận những góp ý của cư dân trong cộng đồng. Năm 2019, hai thành phố đã có một cuộc họp hội đồng chung, và nhân viên được thông báo là tiến hành kế hoạch cho Willowick.

THÀNH PHỐ SANTA ANA VÀ GARDEN GROVE TRONG GIAI ĐOẠN 2-2-2

Dưới đây là thời gian các sự kiện quan trọng của dự án:

- * Ngày 4 tháng 12, 2017: Buổi họp chung để thảo luận về các cơ hội hợp tác phát triển Willowick.
- * Ngày 3 tháng 4, 2018: Phê duyệt Bản thảo hai thành phố để khám phá tiềm năng tái phát triển của Willowick và tiến hành phân tích mở rộng thị trường.
- * Ngày 30 tháng 8, 2018: Hội thảo cộng đồng lần 1 để thu nhận ý tưởng, nhu cầu và mục tiêu của cộng đồng.
- * Ngày 27 tháng 9, 2018 và ngày 2 tháng 10, 2018: Hội thảo cộng đồng lần 2 và 3 để khám phá các tiềm năng kinh tế và thị trường, lên ý tưởng và lập bản đồ cho tương lai của Willowick.
- * Ngày 25 tháng 10, 2018: Hội thảo cộng đồng lần 4 để nhận phản hồi về các khái niệm được phát triển dựa trên ý kiến của cộng đồng từ các hội thảo trước.
- * Ngày 29 tháng 1, 2019: Buổi nghiên cứu đặc biệt chung để thảo luận về nghiên cứu tầm nhìn, phân tích thị trường và các bước tiếp theo cho RFP.
- * Ngày 29 tháng 4, 2019: RFP để thu hút các đề xuất từ các nhà phát triển chính, phân tích thị trường ra công chúng.
- * Ngày 28 tháng 6, 2019: Phản hồi RFP nhận được.

Để biết thêm thông tin, vui lòng truy cập: <https://ggcity.org/econdev/envision-willowick>

###



THÔNG TIN

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thanhn@garden-grove.org



Thứ Năm, 15 tháng 8, 2019

SỞ CỨU HÒA GARDEN GROVE GIA NHẬP OCFA

Vào Thứ Sáu, ngày 16 tháng Tám, 2019, đúng 8:00 giờ sáng, Cơ quan Cứu hỏa Quận Cam (Orange County Fire Authority) sẽ bắt đầu cung cấp các dịch vụ y tế khẩn cấp và chữa cháy trong Thành phố Garden Grove. Đường dây gọi khẩn cấp 911 sẽ vẫn giữ nguyên cho cư dân. Đối với trường hợp khẩn cấp, gọi 911 hoặc nhắn tin 911 nếu không thể nói được.

Theo như các điều khoản trong hợp đồng, OCFA sẽ cung cấp cho tất cả các đơn vị thiết bị chữa cháy ứng phó khẩn cấp, bao gồm sửa chữa và bảo trì các xe chữa lửa, bảo dưỡng trạm thường xuyên, phòng cháy chữa cháy (kiểm tra kế hoạch, kiểm tra hỏa hoạn và giấy phép), và giáo dục cộng đồng về phòng cháy chữa cháy. Các lính cứu hỏa của Sở cứu hỏa Thành phố sẽ trở thành lính cứu hỏa của OCFA sau khi quá trình chuyển đổi có hiệu lực. Garden Grove sẽ thuộc Phân khu 1 của OCFA, Tiểu đoàn 11. Để đến trụ sở tiểu đoàn, công chúng có thể gọi 714-573-6000. Đối với các câu hỏi truyền thông liên quan đến Sở cứu hỏa trong Thành phố, vui lòng liên lạc nhân viên OCFA theo số 714-357-7782.

Cư dân và doanh nghiệp của Thành phố có thể tìm thấy chương trình và dịch vụ của Sở cứu hỏa tại trang www.ocfa.org. Để biết thông tin trên phương tiện truyền thông xã hội, hãy theo dõi OCFA trên Facebook và Instagram @orangecountyfireauthority và Twitter @ocfa_pio. Người dùng PulsePoint nên theo dõi OCFA Division 1 để nhận thông tin cập nhật từ Garden Grove.

###



THÔNG TIN

Từ Thành Phố Garden Grove

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Thứ Ba, 20 tháng 8, 2019

THÀNH PHỐ CHIA SẺ VAI TRÒ GIÁO DỤC GIỚI TRẺ DỰA TRÊN HÒA BÌNH VÀ LÒNG KHOAN DUNG

Đáp lại đoạn video được phổ biến gần đây cho thấy một nhóm thanh thiếu niên từ trường trung học Pacific High School, Garden Grove, đã thể hiện những hành vi chào kiểu lính Đức Quốc Xã thời Hitler trong dịp nhận phần thưởng tổ chức bên ngoài khuôn viên của trường, Thành phố Garden Grove đưa ra tuyên bố sau đây từ ông Thị trưởng Steve Jones.

"Thật đáng lo lắng khi những hành động sai lầm này lại xảy ra trong cộng đồng luôn hướng tới sự đa văn hoá. Nó nhấn mạnh sự cần thiết của toàn cộng đồng về việc tích cực giáo dục giới trẻ về sự tàn bạo của Chủ nghĩa phát xít Đức Nazi, cũng như không thể chấp nhận sự thiên vị, lòng ghen ghét và không bao dung trong thời đại ngày nay. Điều quan trọng đối với chúng ta là chia sẻ trách nhiệm nuôi dạy giới trẻ để các em có được hiểu biết và lương tâm. Là những người lãnh đạo cộng đồng, bậc cha mẹ, bạn bè, đồng nghiệp, cố vấn và những cá nhân có tầm ảnh hưởng, chúng ta có thể định hình tương lai thành phố, quốc gia và thế giới bằng cách tiếp cận thường xuyên với những người trẻ tuổi và làm một tấm gương tốt để các em học hỏi theo. Lịch sử thành phố chúng ta được xây dựng dựa trên sự đa dạng và chúng tôi sẽ tiếp tục tôn vinh những điều làm cho Thành phố chúng ta khác biệt và độc đáo để các thế hệ sau ghi nhận và noi theo."

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Thành Phố Garden Grove Chia Sẻ Vai Trò Giáo Dục Giới Trẻ Dựa Trên Hòa Bình Và Lòng Khoan Dung

21/08/2019 00:00:00



Đáp lại đoạn video được phổ biến gần đây cho thấy một nhóm thanh thiếu niên từ trường trung học Pacifica High School, Garden Grove, đã thể hiện những hành vi chào kiểu lính Đức Quốc Xã thời Hitler trong dịp nhận phần thưởng tổ chức bên ngoài khuôn viên của trường. Thành phố Garden Grove đưa ra tuyên bố sau đây từ ông Thị trưởng Steve Jones.

"Thật đáng lo lắng khi những hành động sai lầm này lại xảy ra trong cộng đồng luôn hướng tới sự đa văn hoá. Nó nhấn mạnh sự cần thiết của toàn cộng đồng về việc tích cực giáo dục giới trẻ về sự tàn bạo của Chủ nghĩa phát xít Đức Nazi, cũng như không thể chấp nhận sự thiên vị, lòng ghen ghét và không bao dung trong thời đại ngày nay.

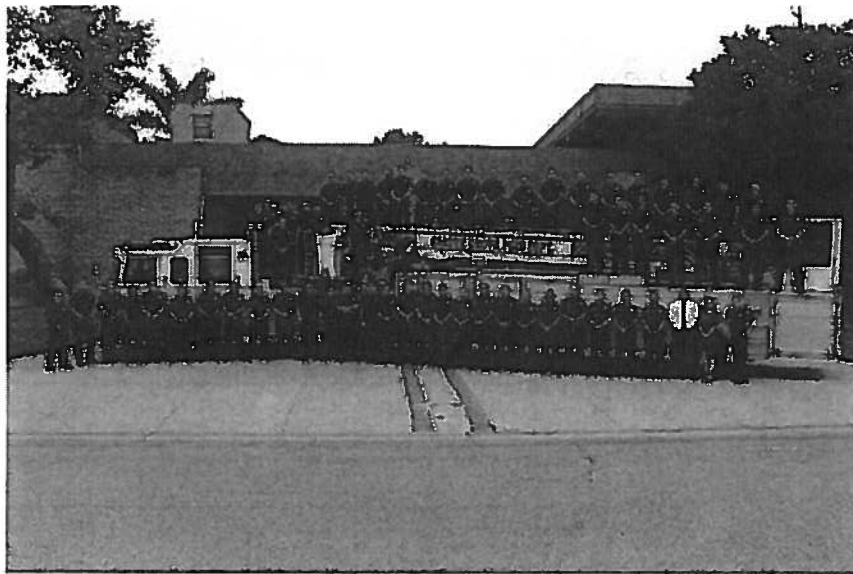
Điều quan trọng đối với chúng ta là chia sẻ trách nhiệm nuôi dạy giới trẻ để các em có được hiểu biết và lương tâm. Là những người lãnh đạo cộng đồng, bậc cha mẹ, bạn bè, đồng nghiệp, cố vấn và những cá nhân có tầm ảnh hưởng, chúng ta có thể định hình tương lai thành phố, quốc gia và thế giới bằng cách tiếp cận thường xuyên với những người trẻ tuổi và làm một tấm gương tốt để các em học hỏi theo.

Lịch sử thành phố chúng ta được xây dựng dựa trên sự đa dạng và chúng tôi sẽ tiếp tục tôn vinh những điều làm cho Thành phố chúng ta khác biệt và độc đáo để các thế hệ sau ghi nhận và noi theo."

- Từ Vi Trong Tuần
- Ân-VN Sẻ Hút Dầu Biển Đông
- Chicago Lạnh Cóng, Dưới 10 Độ
- CHỊ Thu Thảo & Viet Satellite: Cầu Nối Directv Với Người Việt Ở Mỹ

Sở Cứu Hỏa Garden Grove Gia Nhập Cơ Quan Cứu Hỏa Quận Cam

18/08/2019 00:33:00

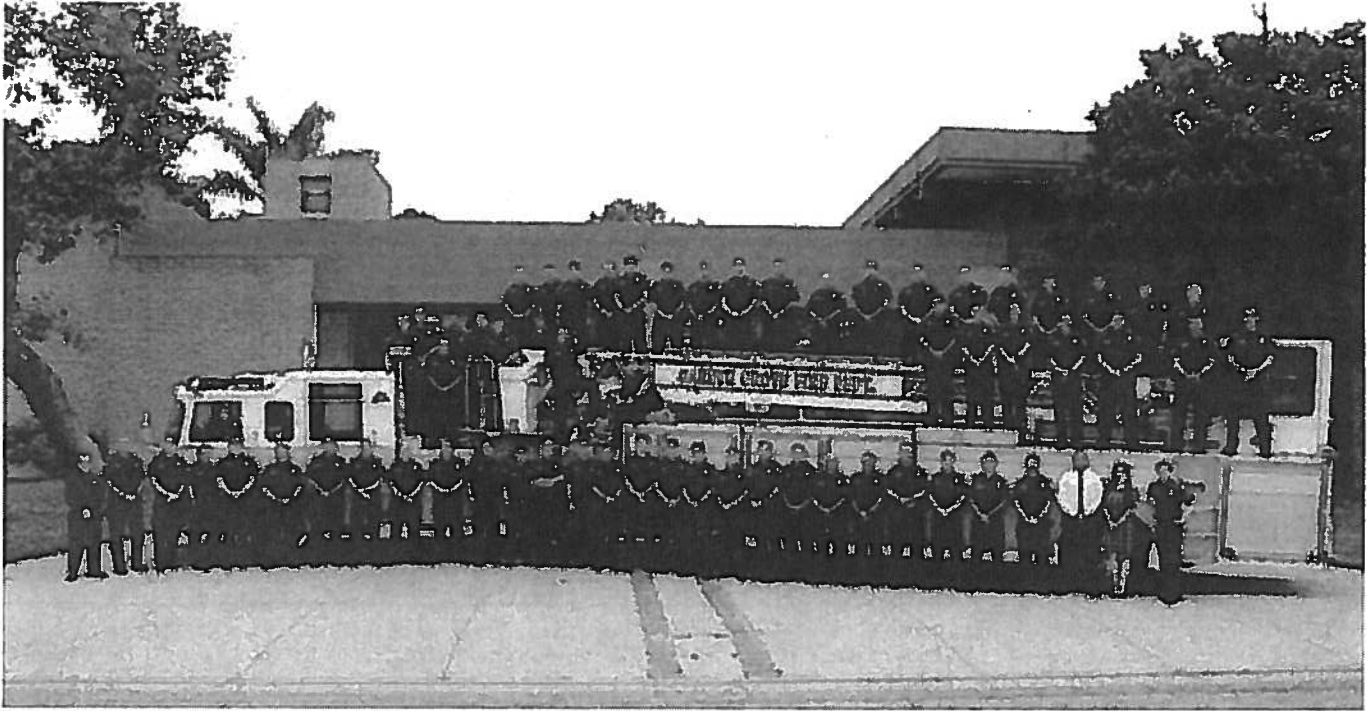


Vào Thứ Sáu, ngày 16 tháng Tám, 2019, đúng 8:00 giờ sáng, Cơ quan Cứu hỏa Quận Cam (Orange County Fire Authority) sẽ bắt đầu cung cấp các dịch vụ y tế khẩn cấp và chữa cháy trong Thành phố Garden Grove. Đường dây gọi khẩn cấp 911 sẽ vẫn giữ nguyên cho cư dân. Đối với trường hợp khẩn cấp, gọi 911 hoặc nhấn tin 911 nếu không thể nói được. Theo như các điều khoản trong hợp đồng, OCFA sẽ cung cấp cho tất cả các đơn vị thiết bị chữa cháy ứng phó khẩn cấp, bao gồm sửa chữa và bảo trì các xe chữa lửa, bảo dưỡng trạm thường xuyên, phòng cháy chữa cháy (kiểm tra kế hoạch, kiểm tra hỏa hoạn và giấy phép), và giáo dục cộng đồng về phòng cháy chữa cháy. Các lính cứu hỏa của Sở cứu hỏa Thành phố sẽ trở thành lính cứu hỏa của OCFA sau khi quá trình chuyển đổi có hiệu lực. Garden Grove sẽ thuộc Phân khu 1 của OCFA, Tiểu đoàn 11. Để đến trụ sở tiểu đoàn, công chúng có thể gọi 714-573-8000. Đối với các câu hỏi truyền thông liên quan đến Sở cứu hỏa trong Thành phố, vui lòng liên lạc nhân viên OCFA theo số 714-357-7782. Cư dân và doanh nghiệp của Thành phố có thể tìm thấy chương trình và dịch vụ của Sở cứu hỏa tại trang www.ocfa.org. Để biết thông tin trên phương tiện truyền thông xã hội, hãy theo dõi OCFA trên Facebook và Instagram @orangecountyfireauthority và Twitter @ocfa_plo. Người dùng PulsePoint nên theo dõi OCFA Division 1 để nhận thông tin cập nhật từ Garden Grove.

- Sinh Hoạt Thiếu Nhi
- Cộng Đồng Vn Tới Crawford Ủng Hộ Tổng Thống Bush
- Dự Luật Cho Anne Frank (02/27/2007)
- Mê Tin-dị Đoàn Ở Mỹ

Sở Cứu Hỏa Garden Grove gia nhập OCFA

August 17, 2019



Nhân viên cứu hỏa Garden Grove. (Hình: Garden Grove Fire Department cung cấp)

GARDEN GROVE, California (NV) – Từ sáng Thứ Sáu, 16 Tháng Tám, 2019, Cơ Quan Cứu Hỏa Orange County (Orange County Fire Authority) chính thức cung cấp các dịch vụ y tế khẩn cấp và chữa cháy trong thành phố Garden Grove. Đường dây gọi khẩn cấp 911 vẫn giữ nguyên. Đối với trường hợp khẩn cấp, gọi 911 hoặc nhấn tin 911 nếu không thể nói được.

Thông cáo báo chí của Sở Cứu Hỏa Garden Grove cho biết, theo như các điều khoản trong hợp đồng, OCFA sẽ cung cấp cho tất cả các đơn vị thiết bị chữa cháy ứng phó khẩn cấp, bao gồm sửa chữa và bảo trì các xe chữa lửa, bảo dưỡng trạm thường xuyên, phòng cháy chữa cháy (kiểm tra kế hoạch, kiểm tra hỏa hoạn và giấy phép), và giáo dục cộng đồng về phòng cháy chữa cháy.

Các lính cứu hỏa của Sở Cứu Hỏa Garden Grove sẽ trở thành lính cứu hỏa của OCFA sau khi quá trình chuyển đổi có hiệu lực. Garden Grove sẽ thuộc Phân Khu 1 của OCFA, Tiểu Đoàn 11.

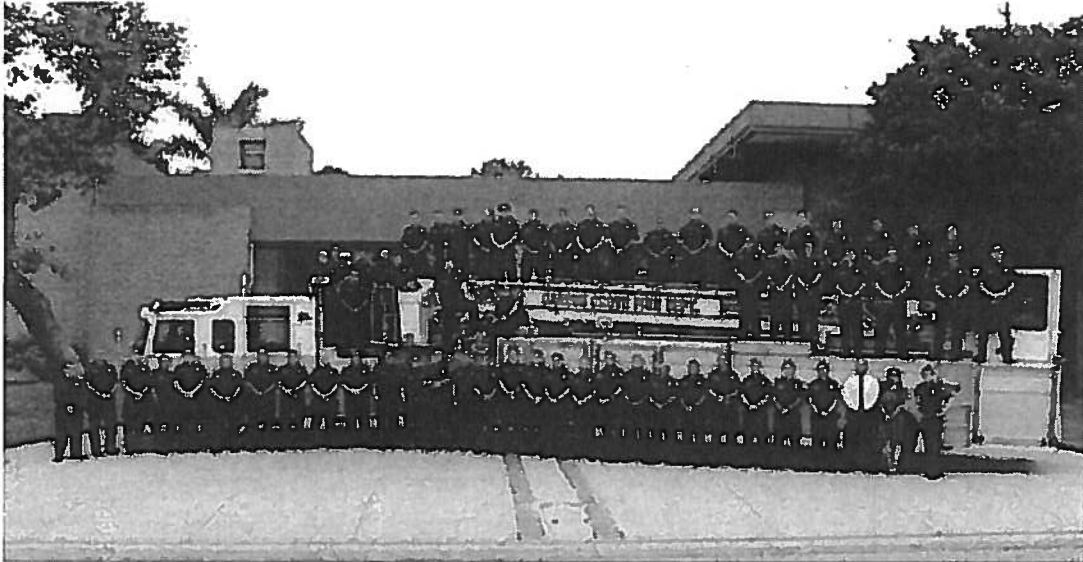
Để đến trụ sở tiểu đoàn, công chúng có thể gọi (714) 573-6000. Đối với các câu hỏi truyền thông liên quan đến Sở Cứu Hỏa Garden Grove, liên lạc nhân viên OCFA theo số (714) 357-7782.

Cư dân và doanh nghiệp của thành phố có thể tìm thấy chương trình và dịch vụ của Sở Cứu Hỏa tại trang www.ocfa.org.

Để biết thông tin trên phương tiện truyền thông xã hội, hãy theo dõi OCFA trên Facebook và Instagram @orangecountyfireauthority và Twitter @ocfa_plo. Người dùng PulsePoint nên theo dõi OCFA Division 1 để nhận thông tin cập nhật từ Garden Grove. **(ĐG)**

Sở Cứu Hỏa Garden Grove gia nhập OCFA

August 17, 2019



Nhân viên cứu hỏa Garden Grove. (Hình: Garden Grove Fire Department cung cấp)

GARDEN GROVE, California (NV) – Từ sáng Thứ Sáu, 16 Tháng Tám, 2019, Cơ Quan Cứu Hỏa Orange County (Orange County Fire Authority) chính thức cung cấp các dịch vụ y tế khẩn cấp và chữa cháy trong thành phố Garden Grove. Đường dây gọi khẩn cấp 911 vẫn giữ nguyên. Đối với trường hợp khẩn cấp, gọi 911 hoặc nhắn tin 911 nếu không thể nói được.

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Để đến trụ sở tiểu đoàn, công chúng có thể gọi (714) 573-6000. Đối với các câu hỏi truyền thông liên quan đến Sở Cứu Hỏa Garden Grove, liên lạc nhân viên OCFA theo số (714) 357-7782.

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Để biết thông tin trên phương tiện truyền thông xã hội, hãy theo dõi OCFA trên Facebook và Instagram @orangecountyfireauthority và Twitter @ocfa_plo. Người dùng PulsePoint nên theo dõi OCFA Division 1 để nhận thông tin cập nhật từ Garden Grove. **(ĐG)**

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

August 22, 2019

1. Calendar of Events
2. Minutes from the August 1, 2019 Planning Commission meeting.
3. Agenda and minutes from the August 22, 2019 Zoning Administrator meeting.
4. League of California Cities, "CA Cities Advocate," from August 15, 2019 to August 22, 2019.



CALENDAR OF EVENTS

August 22, 2019 – September 12, 2019

Thursday	August 22	9:00 a.m.	Zoning Administrator Meeting, City Hall, 3 rd Floor Training Room
		11:30 a.m.- 1:00 p.m.	Employee Appreciation Summer BBQ, Community Meeting Center
			Outdoor Movie Series – “Captain Marvel” Festival Amphitheatre, 12762 Main Street
		6:00 p.m.	Activities Begin
		8:00 p.m.	Movie Begins
Sunday	August 25	10:00 a.m.- 6:00 p.m.	20 th Annual Elvis Festival, Main Street
Tuesday	August 27	5:30 p.m. 6:30 p.m.	Closed Session, Founders Room Housing Authority, Council Chamber Sanitary District Board, Council Chamber Successor Agency Meeting, Council Chamber City Council Meeting, Council Chamber
Wednesday	August 28		GGUSD – First Day of School
Thursday	August 29	5:00 p.m.- 7:00 p.m.	H. Louis Lake Senior Center’s Movie Night, Community Meeting Center A Room
Friday	August 30		City Hall Closed – Regular Friday Closure
Monday	September 2		City Hall Closed – Labor Day
Tuesday	September 3	6:00 p.m.	Traffic Commission Meeting, Council Chamber
Thursday	September 5	7:00 p.m.	Planning Commission Meeting, Council Chamber
Monday	September 9	6:30 p.m.	Neighborhood Improvement and Conservation Commission Meeting, Council Chamber
Tuesday	September 10	5:30 p.m. 6:30 p.m.	Closed Session, Founders Room Successor Agency Meeting, Council Chamber City Council Meeting, Council Chamber
Thursday	September 12	9:00 a.m.	Downtown Commission Meeting, Constitution Room

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

Meeting Minutes
Thursday, August 1, 2019

CALL TO ORDER: 7:04 p.m.

ROLL CALL:

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

Absent: Kanzler, Lehman

Commissioner Ramirez assumed the duties of Chair.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE: Led by Commissioner Perez.

ORAL COMMUNICATIONS – PUBLIC – None.

July 18, 2019 MINUTES:

Action: Received and filed.

Motion: Le Second: Soeffner

Ayes: (5) Le, Nguyen, Perez, Ramirez, Soeffner

Noes: (0) None

Absent: (2) Kanzler, Lehman

PUBLIC HEARING – CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT NO. CUP-157-2019 FOR PROPERTY LOCATED AT 14241 EUCLID STREET, #C111-112, WEST SIDE OF EUCLID STREET, NORTH OF HAZARD AVENUE, BETWEEN FORBES AVENUE AND EMPEROR QUANG TRUNG.

Applicant: TUAN TRAN AND CHUONG PHAM

Date: August 1, 2019

Request: Conditional Use Permit approval to operate an existing restaurant, Quan Gio Bar & Grill, which currently operates with an Alcoholic Beverage

Control (ABC) Type "41" (On-Sale, Beer and Wine, Public Eating Place) License, with live entertainment in the form of karaoke and an amplified instrumentalist with a solo performer. The site is in the Planned Unit Development No. PUD-104-81 zone. In conjunction with the request, the Planning Commission will consider a determination that the project is categorically exempt from the California Environmental Quality act (CEQA) pursuant to Section 15301 – Existing Facilities. Upon approval and exercise of the subject request, the Conditional Use Permit previously governing the tenant space, CUP-606-02, shall be revoked and become null and void.

Action: Public Hearing held. Speaker(s): Chuong Pham

Action: Resolution No. 5959-19 was approved.

Motion: Le Second: Nguyen

Ayes: (5) Le, Nguyen, Perez, Ramirez, Soeffner

Noes: (0) None

Absent: (2) Kanzler, Lehman

PUBLIC HEARING – CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT NO. CUP-162-2019 FOR PROPERTY LOCATED AT 13141 HARBOR BOULEVARD, WEST OF HARBOR BOULEVARD, BETWEEN GARDEN GROVE BOULEVARD AND BANNER DRIVE.

Applicant: LOS ANGELES SMSA LP, DBA VERIZON WIRELESS

Date: August 1, 2019

Request: Conditional Use Permit approval to construct a new 60-foot tall unmanned wireless telecommunication facility disguised as a palm tree (mono-palm) on a 43,850 square foot lot previously improved with a single-story, multi-tenant commercial building and an existing 59-foot tall mono-palm operating under Conditional Use Permit No. CUP-115-03. The site is in the HCSP-TS (Harbor Corridor Specific Plan-Transition South) zone. In conjunction with the request, the Planning Commission will consider a determination that the project is categorically exempt from the California Environmental Quality act (CEQA) pursuant to Section 15303 – New Construction or Conversion of Small Structures.

Action: Public Hearing held. Speaker(s): Lisa Desmond

Action: Resolution No. 5960-19 was approved with amendments to the Conditions of Approval: 1) Require staff to work with the applicant to relocate the trash enclosure and bring the enclosure up to code to facilitate the installation of at least 1 or 2 palm trees, unless the relocation is determined, by the Community & Economic Development Director, to be

unfeasible, 2) Prior to final sign-off, the property owner and/or Verizon is to ensure all dead landscaping on the property, including dead trees, to be removed and replaced with live landscaping, and, 3) Amend the live palm tree height to be 30'-0" brown trunk height.

Motion: Ramirez Second: Perez

Ayes: (5) Le, Nguyen, Perez, Ramirez, Soeffner

Noes: (0) None

Absent: (2) Kanzler, Lehman

MATTERS FROM COMMISSIONERS: Chair Ramirez encouraged the use of the Code Enforcement mobile application to send in requests to protect the character of Garden Grove.

MATTERS FROM STAFF: Staff gave a brief description of agenda item(s) for the next regular Planning Commission meeting.

ADJOURNMENT: At 8:37 p.m. to the next Meeting of the Garden Grove Planning Commission on Thursday, August 15, 2019, at 7:00 p.m. in the Council Chamber of the Community Meeting Center, 11300 Stanford Avenue, Garden Grove.

Judith Moore
Recording Secretary



GARDEN GROVE

AGENDA

ZONING ADMINISTRATOR MEETING

City Hall
11222 Acacia Parkway

Thursday, August 22, 2019
Third Floor – Training Room

9:00 a.m.

Members of the public desiring to speak on any item of public interest, including any item on the agenda except public hearings, must do so during Comments by the Public. Each speaker shall fill out a card stating name and address, to be presented to the Recording Secretary, and shall be limited to five (5) minutes. Members of the public wishing to address public hearing items shall do so at the time of the public hearing.

Any person requiring auxiliary aids and services due to a disability should contact the City Clerk's office at (714) 741-5035 to arrange for special accommodations. (Government Code §5494.3.2).

All revised or additional documents and writings related to any items on the agenda, which are distributed to the Zoning Administrator within 72 hours of a meeting, shall be available for public inspection (1) at the Planning Services Division during normal business hours; and (2) at the City Hall Third Floor Training Room at the time of the meeting.

Agenda item descriptions are intended to give a brief, general description of the item to advise the public of the item's general nature. The Zoning Administrator may take legislative action deemed appropriate with respect to the item and is not limited to the recommended action indicated in staff reports or the agenda.

1. PUBLIC HEARING ITEM(S):

a. CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT NO. CUP-163-2019

APPLICANT: Thuc Lai
LOCATION: 12332 Brookhurst Street

REQUEST: To operate an existing restaurant, Tam's Restaurant and Sandwich, with a new original State Alcoholic Beverage Control (ABC) Type "41" (On Sale, Beer and Wine, Eating Place) License. The site is in the C-2 (Community Commercial) zone. In conjunction with the request, the Zoning Administrator will also consider a determination that the project is categorically exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) pursuant to Section 15301 – Existing Facilities – of the State CEQA Guidelines. Upon approval and exercise of the subject request, the Conditional Use Permit previously governing the tenant space, CUP-575-01, shall be revoked and become null and void.

b. CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT NO. CUP-165-2019

APPLICANT: Frontier Village Center, LLC
LOCATION: 12965 Beach Boulevard

REQUEST: To operate a new 1,533 square foot gym, Club Pilates, in an integrated shopping center. The site is in the C-2 (Community Commercial) zone. In conjunction with the request, the Zoning Administrator will also consider a determination that the project is categorically exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) pursuant to Section 15301 - Existing Facilities - of the State CEQA Guidelines.

2. COMMENTS BY THE PUBLIC

3. ADJOURNMENT

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

Meeting Minutes
Thursday, August 22, 2019

CALL TO ORDER: 9:00 a.m.

PUBLIC HEARING – CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT NO. CUP-163-2019

Applicant: Thuc Lai
Location: 12332 Brookhurst Street
Date: August 22, 2019

Request: To operate an existing restaurant, Tam's Restaurant and Sandwich, with a new original State Alcoholic Beverage Control (ABC) Type "41" (On Sale, Beer and Wine, Eating Place) License. The site is in the C-2 (Community Commercial) zone. In conjunction with the request, the Zoning Administrator will also consider a determination that the project is categorically exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) pursuant to Section 15301 – Existing Facilities – of the State CEQA Guidelines. Upon approval and exercise of the subject request, the Conditional Use Permit previously governing the tenant space, CUP-575-01, shall be revoked and become null and void.

Action: Public Hearing Held. Speaker(s): Thuc Lai

Action: The Zoning Administrator adopted Decision No. 1783-19.

PUBLIC HEARING – CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT NO. CUP-165-2019

Applicant: Frontier Village Center, LLC
Location: 12965 Beach Boulevard
Date: August 22, 2019

Request: To operate a new 1,533 square foot gym, Club Pilates, in an integrated shopping center. The site is in the C-2 (Community Commercial) zone. In conjunction with the request, the Zoning Administrator will also consider a determination that the project is categorically exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) pursuant to Section 15301 – Existing Facilities – of the State CEQA Guidelines.

Action: Public Hearing Held. Speaker(s): Tom Carpenter, Roger Chan

Action: The Zoning Administrator adopted Decision No. 1784-19.

ORAL COMMUNICATIONS – PUBLIC: None.

Zoning Administrator Minutes

ADJOURNMENT: The Zoning Administrator adjourned the meeting at 9:18 a.m. to the next Regular Meeting of the Garden Grove Zoning Administrator on Thursday, September 12, 2019, at 9:00 a.m., in the City Hall Third Floor Training Room, 11222 Acacia Parkway, Garden Grove.

Judith Moore
Recording Secretary

President Arbuckle Appointed to Master Plan for Aging Stakeholder Advisory Committee

August 16, 2019

In response to Gov. Gavin Newsom's call for a creation of a Master Plan of Aging during his January State of the State Address, California Health and Human Services (CHHS) Secretary Dr. Mark Ghaly announced the establishment of a Master Plan for Aging Stakeholder Advisory Committee and appointed League President Jan Arbuckle, council member, Grass Valley, to the committee.

The Stakeholder Advisory Committee consists of a diverse group of local government, public health and education stakeholders from across the state who will collaborate to "develop components of the Master Plan, including best practices and data metrics, to guide the work of state government, local communities, private organizations and philanthropy to build environments that promote and age friendly California." The committee will advise the Cabinet Workgroup on Aging in the development of the Master Plan.

For the full list of appointees and more information on the Master Plan for Aging Stakeholder Advisory Committee, visit the [CHHS website](#).

League's City Pension Survey to Be Distributed Sept. 4

City survey responses critical in educating public and state policy makers

August 19, 2019

Addressing pension sustainability challenges faced by cities remains a top strategic goal for the League of California Cities.

The League supports and continues to advocate for secure defined benefit pension plans and the reforms that will allow them to flourish through the next century of public service. Cities can do their part by preparing to complete the League's upcoming pension survey when it is distributed to city officials on Sept. 4.

The 2019 survey is consistent with the League's Strategic Goal to Promote Sustainability of Public Pension and Retirement Health Benefits, and will continue advancing public awareness of the impacts that rising pension obligations, compounded by recent changes in CalPERS policy and below target market returns, have on cities now and in the future.

Complete the Survey by Sept. 27

Pension system sustainability is critical to California cities, their employees, and the communities they serve. City managers and fiscal officers are urged to support the League's efforts by completing the survey and doing outreach to neighbor cities and colleagues to ensure they are also represented in the survey results and study.

Survey Information Will Be Included in 2019 League Retirement System Sustainability Study

The League has again retained the services of Bartel Associates, LLC a leading California actuarial firm serving public sector agencies, to update the information contained in the 2018' League of California Cities Retirement System Sustainability Study, based on the most recent CalPERS actuarial data from 2019.

The 2018 Pension Study provided strong evidence to the public and state policy makers that pension costs for cities are approaching unsustainable levels. Specifically, the 2018 study revealed that:

1. Rising pension costs will require cities over the next seven years to nearly double the percentage of their General Fund dollars they pay to CalPERS;
2. For many cities, pension costs will dramatically increase to unsustainable levels; and
3. Increasing pension costs as a percentage of General Fund spending will affect cities even more than the state.

When the 2019 survey is released, the League will provide instructions and FAQ documents, and League staff and Bartel Associations LLC will also be available to answer questions and provide assistance.

Additional Pension-Related Information

Second Vice President Dunbar Testifies at Senate Hearing on Executive Order to Develop Housing on State Surplus Property



August 19, 2019

Second Vice President John Dunbar, mayor, Yountville, traveled to Sacramento on Aug. 13 to testify during a Senate Governmental Organization committee hearing on a January executive order announcing a commitment to partner with cities to develop affordable housing on state-owned property.

Since Gov. Gavin Newsom signed Executive Order N-06-19, Mayor Dunbar and the League have been working closely with the Administration, Legislature, Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD), and Department of General Services (DGS) on a list of excess state-owned properties suitable for housing, and to determine how local and state government can collaborate to build affordable housing on excess state property.

During his testimony, Mayor Dunbar reiterated that cities throughout the state are committed to finding innovative solutions to address the state's growing housing affordability crisis and spur construction. "Cities are preparing right now to partner with the state and the development industry to move the needle on housing affordability and availability," said Mayor Dunbar. Mayor Dunbar's full testimony can be viewed [online](#).

Executive Order N-06-19 directs the DGS to create an inventory of all state-owned lands that may be available for potential development. A county-by-county map of the entire property inventory is available [online](#).

HCD and DGS are now further evaluating these state properties, and are working to determine the viability of specific parcels for affordable housing development in the coming weeks. By Sept. 30, DGS will have issued at least one RFP to begin the development process, and will begin accepting proposals from developers of affordable housing interested in entering into low-cost, long-term ground leases of parcels on the priority map

HCD Awards \$2.3 Million in Planning Grants to Nine Cities to Accelerate Housing Production

August 19, 2019

The California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) has announced awards totaling more than \$2.3 million to local governments that are working to streamline housing approvals and accelerate housing production.

These are the first awards from HCD's Planning Grants Program, which was created in 2018 as a result of SB 2 (Atkins, 2017). The passage of SB 2 is a significant step in finding solutions to address California's housing shortage, as it provides a key incentive for the construction of affordable housing. These new funds give cities greater access to funding to streamline housing project approvals, update land use plans and zone or rezone to meet the housing needs in their communities.

These first awards went to nine local governments. The local governments will use the grants for a variety of planning documents and process improvements that increase the supply of affordable homes and apartments, while reducing costs and saving processing time.

List of Awardees

March 28, 2019 NOFA		
Applicant	County	Award Amount
City of Shasta Lake	Shasta	\$160,000
City of Woodland	Yolo	\$310,000
City of Long Beach	Los Angeles	\$625,000
City of Monterey	Monterey	\$160,000
City of Gonzales	Monterey	\$160,000
City of San Jacinto	Riverside County	\$160,000
City of Banning	Riverside County	\$160,000
City of Redlands	San Bernardino	\$310,000
City of Folsom	Sacramento	\$310,000
TOTAL		\$2,355,000

"We're excited to see these first grants go out the door and provide this financial support to cities and counties that are working to meet the housing needs of Californians," said HCD Director Ben Metcalf.

"The team at HCD is highly focused on providing proactive support to local jurisdictions, so they are well-positioned for success as they apply for funds."

All cities and counties in California will be eligible for these non-competitive funds, provided the jurisdiction has an HCD-approved housing plan (Housing Element); has submitted their 2017 or 2018 annual progress reports, showing how the jurisdiction is pacing against their housing plan; and demonstrates in their application that grants will be used to work toward accelerated approvals and production.

HCD is providing free technical assistance to cities and counties to help them identify activities, share best-practices, and complete their applications.

"SB 2 offered the City of Redlands a great opportunity to complete the planning process currently underway to create our Transit Villages Specific Plan," said Redlands Planning Manager Brian Foote. "It will promote mixed-use development with significant increased residential density development around each of the three planned rail stations scheduled to open in the city by 2021. The staff at HCD has been extremely helpful and has made the application process simple and easy to complete."

"The City of Folsom is thrilled about the opportunity to use SB 2 Planning Grant funds to create a state-of-the-art permit center with modern technology and enhanced web platform," said Folsom Community Development Director Pam Johns. "In conjunction with our new electronic permit processing and plan check systems, the new Community Development Permit Center will improve the customer experience with expedited processing and improved access to information and interaction with the plans and permit process."

HCD is accepting applications from cities and counties on an ongoing basis through Nov. 30. Local governments interested in applying should visit HCD's [Planning Grants Program](#) webpage, where they will find application information and regional contacts who can provide free technical assistance to applicants.

Technical Assistance

HCD, in coordination with the Governor's Office of Planning and Research (OPR), is working with a team led by PlaceWorks, Inc. to provide technical assistance (TA) to applicants throughout the application period. The TA team will work closely with regions, sub-regions and counties, to help jurisdictions identify activities and provide best-practice tools to help reach the goal of accelerating housing production. Jurisdictions can reach out for assistance to HCD, OPR, or one of PlaceWork's regional liaisons.

On HCD's recently announced SB 2 Planning Grants Technical Assistance (TA) [Accelerating Housing](#)

Production webpage, cities will find new resources, tools, and California's first-ever, statewide peer-to-peer sharing map. Access the interactive map — a peer-to-peer resource, where you can learn what other cities/counties are doing to accelerate housing production.

For more information on technical assistance, view the League's *CA Cities Advocate* article on "HCD Launches SB 2 Planning Grants Technical Assistance."

For additional SB 2 Planning Grant information, view the League's *CA Cities Advocate* article on "SB 2 Planning Grants Are Available: Find out How to Access Your City's Share" and HCD's Planning Grants Funding webpage.

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