

City of Garden Grove
WEEKLY CITY MANAGER'S MEMO
June 21, 2018

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

I. DEPARTMENT ITEMS

- A.** INVESTMENT REPORT FOR MAY 2018
Kingsley Okereke's Investment Report memo outlines the financial institutions, types of investment instruments, monthly transactions, current month interest received, and the par and fair market value of investments held for May 2018.

- B.** PRESS RELEASE ON ILLEGAL FIREWORKS AND PHOTOGRAPHS
The attached press release and photographs of illegal fireworks seized in previous years are included for your information.

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

- A.** Memorandum from Mr. Larry Dick and Mr. Wayne S. Osborne 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.** The 2017 Interactive Annual Report for John Wayne Airport can be accessed at www.ocair.com/annualreport.

- C.** Third Quarter Fiscal Year 2017-18 Measure 2 Progress Report from Orange County Transportation Authority highlighting activities and progress on M2 projects and programs can be accessed at:
https://issuu.com/octamarketing/docs/6.4.18_-_exec_-_fy_17-18_q3_m2_qtr_?e=1085240/62377362

- D.** Garden Grove Unified School District #GGUSD Pride E-newsletter featuring events and notable accomplishments.

- E.** Orange County Cemetery District newsletter for July - August 2018. Informing the public about services offered and upcoming community events.

- F. *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 Stiles
Dept: City Manager
Subject: INVESTMENT REPORT FOR MAY 2018

From: Kingsley Okereke
Dept: Finance
Date: June 12, 2018

Enclosed is the May 2018 Investment Report which shows the financial institutions, types of investment instruments, monthly transactions, current month interest received, and the par and fair market value of investments held. The month-end cash in the bank and petty cash balances are also listed on the Cash and Investment Report. The pie chart (please see chart on attachment A) reflects the investment instruments as a percentage of the total portfolio.

This investment portfolio meets State guidelines and adheres to the City's investment policy. As of May 2018, the City's total portfolio is invested in:

Type of Investment	Total Investment	% of Investment
US Treasury	\$61,500,000	24.903%
Fed Home Loan Banks	\$45,250,000	18.323%
Fed Farm Credit Banks	\$40,500,000	16.400%
Fed Nat Mort Assoc	\$41,000,000	16.602%
City LAIF	\$42,690,451	17.286%
Cash with Fiscal Agents	\$16,018,291	6.486%
Total	\$246,958,742	100.000%

The cash with fiscal agents is restricted as they are funds held and invested by an outside fiscal agent. The restrictions were set forth in the related bond indentures. As of May 2018, 6.486% of the portfolio is restricted.

In summary, the investment portfolio is secured and the City has the necessary cash to pay its bills for six months in a timely manner. Please call me at extension #5060 if you have any questions.


KINGSLEY OKEREKE
Assistant City Manager/Finance Director

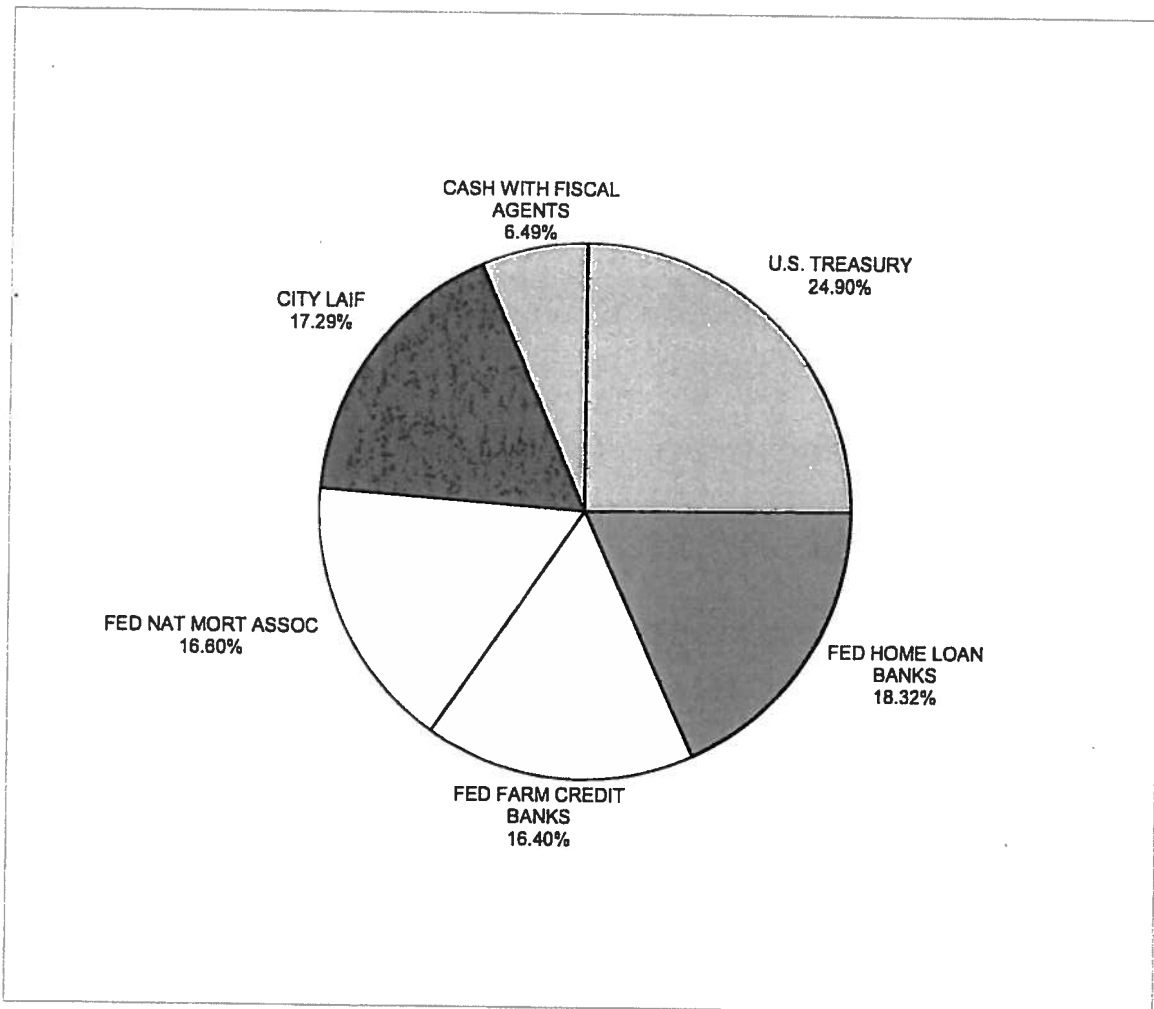
KO/EC/AT/RM

Attachments
cc: Monica Neely

ATTACHMENT A

INVESTMENT SUMMARY May 2018

<u>TYPE OF INVESTMENT / FIN INSTITUTION</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>%</u>
U.S. TREASURY	\$ 61,500,000	24.903%
FED HOME LOAN BANKS	\$ 45,250,000	18.323%
FED FARM CREDIT BANKS	\$ 40,500,000	16.400%
FED NAT MORT ASSOC	\$ 41,000,000	16.602%
CITY LAIF	\$ 42,690,451	17.286%
CASH WITH FISCAL AGENTS	\$ 16,018,291	6.486%
TOTAL OF INVESTMENTS	\$ 246,958,742	100.000%



WEIGHTED AVERAGE MATURITIES
May 2018

Investment	Yield (Rate)	UBOC Held	Amount	Date of Maturity	No. Days to Mat. 5/31/2018 x (b)	Weighted Average (a / total a = c)	Weighted # of Days (b x c)
TREASURY							
U S TREASURY	1.375	*	3,000,000	06/30/18	30	1.29904%	0.390
U S TREASURY	1.375	*	3,000,000	07/31/18	61	1.29904%	0.792
U S TREASURY	1.500	*	3,000,000	08/31/18	92	1.29904%	1.195
U S TREASURY	1.250	*	3,000,000	10/31/18	153	1.29904%	1.996
U S TREASURY	1.625	*	3,000,000	03/31/19	304	1.29904%	3.949
U S TREASURY	0.875	*	3,000,000	07/31/19	426	1.29904%	5.534
U S TREASURY	1.250	*	1,500,000	08/31/19	457	0.64952%	2.968
U S TREASURY	1.375	*	3,000,000	03/31/20	670	1.29904%	8.704
U S TREASURY	1.375	*	3,000,000	08/31/20	823	1.29904%	10.691
U S TREASURY	1.375	*	3,000,000	10/31/20	884	1.29904%	11.483
U S TREASURY	1.625	*	3,000,000	11/30/20	914	1.29904%	11.873
U S TREASURY	1.125	*	3,000,000	02/28/21	1,004	1.29904%	13.042
U S TREASURY	1.250	*	3,000,000	03/31/21	1,035	1.29904%	13.445
U S TREASURY	2.250	*	3,000,000	03/31/21	1,035	1.29904%	13.445
U S TREASURY	1.125	*	3,000,000	06/30/21	1,126	1.29904%	14.627
U S TREASURY	2.250	*	3,000,000	07/31/21	1,157	1.29904%	15.030
U S TREASURY	2.000	*	3,000,000	08/31/21	1,188	1.29904%	15.433
U S TREASURY	1.750	*	3,000,000	03/31/22	1,400	1.29904%	18.187
U S TREASURY	2.000	*	3,000,000	10/31/21	1,249	1.29904%	16.225
U S TREASURY	2.125	*	3,000,000	06/30/22	1,491	1.29904%	19.369
U S TREASURY	1.750	*	3,000,000	07/31/22	1,522	1.29904%	19.771
CITY							
FHLB	2.000	*	3,000,000	09/14/18	106	1.29904%	1.377
FHLB	1.360	*	3,000,000	03/29/19	302	1.29904%	3.923
FHLB	1.625	*	3,000,000	06/14/19	379	1.29904%	4.923
FHLB	2.000	*	3,000,000	09/13/19	470	1.29904%	6.105
FHLB	1.750	*	3,000,000	06/12/20	743	1.29904%	9.652
FHLB	1.625	*	3,000,000	07/27/20	788	1.29904%	10.236
FHLB	1.625	*	3,000,000	09/11/20	834	1.29904%	10.834
FHLB	2.875	*	3,000,000	09/11/20	834	1.29904%	10.834
FHLB	1.875	*	3,000,000	06/11/21	1,107	1.29904%	14.360
FHLB	2.375	*	3,000,000	09/10/21	1,198	1.29904%	15.562
FHLB	2.000	*	3,250,000	11/10/21	1,259	1.40729%	17.718
FHLB	1.875	*	3,000,000	11/29/21	1,278	1.29904%	16.602
FHLB	2.625	*	3,000,000	03/11/22	1,380	1.29904%	17.927
FHLB	2.650	*	3,000,000	02/28/23	1,734	1.29904%	22.625
FHLB	2.750	*	3,000,000	03/10/23	1,744	1.29904%	22.655
FFCB							
FFCB	1.020	*	3,000,000	09/06/18	98	1.29904%	1.273
FFCB	1.590	*	3,000,000	10/01/18	123	1.29904%	1.598
FFCB	1.460	*	3,000,000	11/21/18	174	1.29904%	2.260
FFCB	1.300	*	3,000,000	02/01/19	246	1.29904%	3.196
FFCB	1.300	*	3,000,000	06/06/19	371	1.29904%	4.819
FFCB	1.150	*	3,000,000	07/01/19	396	1.29904%	5.144
FFCB	2.060	*	1,500,000	08/01/19	427	0.64952%	2.773
FFCB	1.500	*	3,000,000	08/05/19	431	1.29904%	5.599
FFCB	1.520	*	3,000,000	03/02/20	641	1.29904%	8.327
FFCB	2.350	*	3,000,000	02/12/21	988	1.29904%	12.834
FFCB	1.280	*	3,000,000	09/29/21	1,217	1.29904%	15.809
FFCB	2.600	*	3,000,000	03/21/22	1,390	1.29904%	18.057
FFCB	2.570	*	3,000,000	02/16/23	1,722	1.29904%	22.369
FFCB	2.650	*	3,000,000	03/08/23	1,742	1.29904%	22.629
FNMA							
FNMA	1.625	*	3,000,000	11/27/18	180	1.29904%	2.338
FNMA	1.375	*	3,000,000	02/27/19	272	1.29904%	3.533
FNMA	1.500	*	3,000,000	09/18/19	475	1.29904%	6.170
FNMA	1.100	*	3,000,000	10/17/19	504	1.29904%	6.547
FNMA	1.320	*	2,000,000	10/22/19	509	0.86602%	4.408
FNMA	1.750	*	3,000,000	11/26/19	544	1.29904%	7.067
FNMA	1.500	*	3,000,000	02/28/20	638	1.29904%	8.288
FNMA	1.750	*	3,000,000	07/30/20	781	1.29904%	10.119
FNMA	1.500	*	3,000,000	10/26/20	879	1.29904%	11.419
FNMA	1.500	*	3,000,000	11/30/20	914	1.29904%	11.873
FNMA	1.520	*	3,000,000	07/28/21	1,154	1.29904%	14.991
FNMA	1.090	*	3,000,000	08/24/21	1,181	1.29904%	15.342
FNMA	1.375	*	3,000,000	10/07/21	1,225	1.29904%	15.913
FNMA	2.000	*	3,000,000	10/05/22	1,588	1.29904%	20.648
LAIF/REPO/COMMERCIAL PAPER							
LAIF	0.500		42,690,451	05/31/18	-	18.48548%	0.000
			230,940,451		51,997	100.00000%	638
							Wtd. Avg. Maturity
RESTRICTED							
2008 Katella Cottages			176,320	05/31/18	-	1.10074%	0.000
2008 UBOC			1,649,140	05/31/18	-	10.29536%	0.000
2010 Water			698,816	05/31/18	-	4.36282%	0.000
2014 TARF			3,958,000	05/31/18	-	24.70926%	0.000
2015 TARF			54	05/31/18	-	0.00034%	0.000
2015A COP's			5,937,307	05/31/18	-	37.08580%	0.000
2016 TAB			3,598,527	05/31/18	-	22.48512%	0.000
2017 SEWER REF			125	05/31/18	-	0.00078%	0.000
			16,018,291		-	100.00000%	-
Investment Total			246,958,742				

CASH AND INVESTMENT REPORT
PERIOD ENDING MAY, 2018

TYPE INVESTMENT/ FINANCIAL INSTITUTION	BEGINNING INVESTMENT PURCHASES RATE %	DATE	CURRENT MONTH PURCHASES		CURRENT MONTH MATURITIES		ENDING INVESTMENT MATURITIES	PERIOD INTEREST RECEIVED	PAR VALUE	MARKET VALUE	LAST INT RECD DATE
			AMOUNT	DATE	AMOUNT	DATE					
LAIF	0.500		38,690,451.39		10,000,000.00	6,000,000.00	42,690,451.39				04/13/18
			38,690,451.39		10,000,000.00	6,000,000.00	42,690,451.39				
			SHARES/UNITS HELD								
UNITED STATES TREASURY											
U.S. TREASURY	1.375	03/27/14	3,000,000.00				3,000,000.00		3,000,000.00	2,999,100.00	01/02/18
U.S. TREASURY	1.375	05/05/14	3,000,000.00				3,000,000.00		3,000,000.00	2,997,810.00	01/13/18
U.S. TREASURY	1.500	04/02/14	3,000,000.00				3,000,000.00		3,000,000.00	2,996,610.00	02/28/18
U.S. TREASURY	1.250	06/04/14	3,000,000.00				3,000,000.00		3,000,000.00	2,990,040.00	04/30/18
U.S. TREASURY	1.625	01/09/15	3,000,000.00				3,000,000.00		3,000,000.00	2,984,760.00	04/02/18
U.S. TREASURY	0.875	01/05/16	3,000,000.00				3,000,000.00		3,000,000.00	2,950,890.00	01/31/18
U.S. TREASURY	1.250	02/29/18	1,500,000.00				1,500,000.00		1,500,000.00	1,480,320.00	04/02/18
U.S. TREASURY	1.375	11/05/15	3,000,000.00				3,000,000.00		3,000,000.00	2,945,160.00	04/02/18
U.S. TREASURY	1.375	03/29/18	3,000,000.00				3,000,000.00		3,000,000.00	2,928,980.00	04/02/18
U.S. TREASURY	1.375	05/12/17	3,000,000.00				3,000,000.00	24,375.00	3,000,000.00	2,922,420.00	04/03/18
U.S. TREASURY	1.625	12/15/16	3,000,000.00				3,000,000.00		3,000,000.00	2,937,660.00	05/31/18
U.S. TREASURY	1.125	01/25/17	3,000,000.00				3,000,000.00		3,000,000.00	2,889,600.00	02/29/18
U.S. TREASURY	2.250	01/05/18	3,000,000.00				3,000,000.00		3,000,000.00	2,896,050.00	04/02/18
U.S. TREASURY	1.125	03/30/17	3,000,000.00				3,000,000.00		3,000,000.00	2,873,790.00	04/02/18
U.S. TREASURY	2.000	02/15/16	3,000,000.00				3,000,000.00		3,000,000.00	2,871,410.00	01/31/18
U.S. TREASURY	2.000	12/01/16	3,000,000.00				3,000,000.00		3,000,000.00	2,846,210.00	02/28/18
U.S. TREASURY	2.000	12/01/16	3,000,000.00				3,000,000.00		3,000,000.00	2,842,460.00	04/30/18
U.S. TREASURY	1.750	06/21/17	3,000,000.00				3,000,000.00		3,000,000.00	2,905,660.00	04/02/18
U.S. TREASURY	2.125	07/07/17	3,000,000.00				3,000,000.00		3,000,000.00	2,941,770.00	01/02/18
U.S. TREASURY	1.750	10/05/17	3,000,000.00				3,000,000.00		3,000,000.00	2,910,810.00	01/31/18
			61,500,000.00				61,500,000.00	24,375.00	61,500,000.00	60,389,250.00	
FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANKS											
FHLB	2.000	12/23/15	3,000,000.00				3,000,000.00		3,000,000.00	2,998,610.00	03/14/18
FHLB	1.560	07/07/17	3,000,000.00				3,000,000.00		3,000,000.00	2,978,070.00	03/29/18
FHLB	1.625	06/03/15	3,000,000.00				3,000,000.00		3,000,000.00	2,961,130.00	12/14/17
FHLB	2.000	05/07/15	3,000,000.00				3,000,000.00		3,000,000.00	2,967,700.00	03/13/18
FHLB	1.750	05/30/15	3,000,000.00				3,000,000.00		3,000,000.00	2,955,660.00	12/12/17
FHLB	1.625	07/27/17	3,000,000.00				3,000,000.00		3,000,000.00	2,946,690.00	01/29/18
FHLB	1.625	10/06/17	3,000,000.00				3,000,000.00		3,000,000.00	2,943,690.00	03/12/18
FHLB	2.875	09/22/17	3,000,000.00				3,000,000.00		3,000,000.00	3,024,510.00	03/12/18
FHLB	1.875	05/17/17	3,000,000.00				3,000,000.00		3,000,000.00	2,937,790.00	12/11/17
FHLB	2.375	10/07/16	3,000,000.00				3,000,000.00		3,000,000.00	2,890,380.00	03/12/18
FHLB	2.000	11/01/16	3,250,000.00				3,250,000.00	32,500.00	3,250,000.00	3,175,900.00	05/10/18
FHLB	1.875	12/13/16	3,000,000.00				3,000,000.00	28,125.00	3,000,000.00	2,927,520.00	05/29/18
FHLB	2.625	03/21/18	3,000,000.00				3,000,000.00		3,000,000.00	2,892,950.00	
FHLB	2.650	02/28/18	3,000,000.00				3,000,000.00		3,000,000.00	2,886,890.00	
FHLB	2.750	03/21/18	3,000,000.00				3,000,000.00		3,000,000.00	3,002,760.00	
			45,250,000.00				45,250,000.00	60,625.00	45,250,000.00	44,818,240.00	

CASH AND INVESTMENT REPORT
PERIOD ENDING MAY, 2018

TYPE INVESTMENT/ FINANCIAL INSTITUTION	BEGINNING INVESTMENT PURCHASES		CURRENT MONTH PURCHASES		CURRENT MONTH MATURITIES		ENDING INVESTMENT MATURITIES		PERIOD INTEREST RECEIVED	PAR VALUE	MARKET VALUE	LAST INT REC'D DATE
	RATE %	DATE	AMOUNT	DATE	AMOUNT	DATE	AMOUNT	DATE				
FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANKS												
FFCB	1.020	03/08/17	3,000,000.00			09/06/18	3,000,000.00			3,000,000.00	2,982,630.00	03/06/18
FFCB	1.580	10/01/14	3,000,000.00			10/01/18	3,000,000.00			3,000,000.00	2,985,710.00	04/02/18
FFCB	1.460	06/05/14	3,000,000.00			11/21/18	3,000,000.00	21,900.00		3,000,000.00	2,991,420.00	05/21/18
FFCB	1.300	02/01/17	3,000,000.00			02/01/19	3,000,000.00			3,000,000.00	2,983,380.00	02/01/18
FFCB	1.300	06/08/16	3,000,000.00			06/06/19	3,000,000.00			3,000,000.00	2,966,430.00	12/06/17
FFCB	1.150	04/20/17	3,000,000.00			07/01/19	3,000,000.00			3,000,000.00	2,965,290.00	01/02/18
FFCB	2.060	07/28/15	1,500,000.00			08/01/19	1,500,000.00			1,500,000.00	1,498,970.00	02/01/18
FFCB	1.500	08/11/15	3,000,000.00			08/05/19	3,000,000.00			3,000,000.00	2,873,930.00	02/05/18
FFCB	1.520	03/02/17	3,000,000.00			03/02/20	3,000,000.00			3,000,000.00	2,954,400.00	03/02/18
FFCB	2.350	03/01/18	3,000,000.00			02/12/21	3,000,000.00			3,000,000.00	2,980,890.00	03/29/18
FFCB	1.280	10/06/16	3,000,000.00			09/29/21	3,000,000.00			3,000,000.00	2,869,620.00	03/29/18
FFCB	2.600	03/21/18	3,000,000.00			03/21/22	3,000,000.00			3,000,000.00	2,992,410.00	
FFCB	2.570	02/16/18	3,000,000.00			02/16/23	3,000,000.00			3,000,000.00	2,975,880.00	
FFCB	2.650	03/08/18	3,000,000.00			03/08/23	3,000,000.00			3,000,000.00	2,985,570.00	
			40,500,000.00				40,500,000.00	21,900.00		40,500,000.00	40,124,430.00	
FED NAT MORT ASSOC												
FNMA	0.875	06/05/14	3,000,000.00			05/21/18	3,000,000.00			3,000,000.00	2,993,070.00	05/21/18
FNMA	1.625	12/19/13	3,000,000.00			11/27/18	3,000,000.00	13,125.00		3,000,000.00	2,980,500.00	05/29/18
FNMA	1.375	02/27/15	3,000,000.00			02/27/19	3,000,000.00	24,375.00		3,000,000.00	2,966,260.00	02/27/18
FNMA	1.500	07/15/15	3,000,000.00			08/18/19	3,000,000.00			3,000,000.00	2,948,650.00	03/19/18
FNMA	1.100	10/17/16	3,000,000.00			10/17/19	3,000,000.00			3,000,000.00	1,972,060.00	04/17/18
FNMA	1.320	06/03/15	2,000,000.00			10/22/19	2,000,000.00			2,000,000.00	2,974,060.00	04/23/18
FNMA	1.750	05/07/15	3,000,000.00			11/26/19	3,000,000.00	26,250.00		3,000,000.00	2,953,320.00	05/29/18
FNMA	1.500	01/29/18	3,000,000.00			02/28/20	3,000,000.00			3,000,000.00	2,938,530.00	02/28/18
FNMA	1.750	10/26/17	3,000,000.00			07/30/20	3,000,000.00			3,000,000.00	2,844,260.00	04/26/18
FNMA	1.500	12/23/15	3,000,000.00			10/26/20	3,000,000.00	22,500.00		3,000,000.00	2,927,700.00	05/30/18
FNMA	1.520	07/28/16	3,000,000.00			11/30/20	3,000,000.00			3,000,000.00	2,881,770.00	01/29/18
FNMA	1.000	06/24/16	3,000,000.00			07/28/21	3,000,000.00			3,000,000.00	2,948,970.00	02/28/18
FNMA	1.375	10/07/16	3,000,000.00			08/24/21	3,000,000.00			3,000,000.00	2,877,510.00	04/09/18
FNMA	2.000		3,000,000.00			10/07/21	3,000,000.00			3,000,000.00	2,912,480.00	
			38,000,000.00				38,000,000.00	66,250.00		41,000,000.00	40,219,410.00	
SUBTOTAL			223,940,451.30				223,940,451.30	193,150.00		188,250,000.00	185,551,330.00	

CASH AND INVESTMENT REPORT
PERIOD ENDING MAY, 2018

TYPE INVESTMENT/ FINANCIAL INSTITUTION	BEGINNING INVESTMENT PURCHASES		CURRENT MONTH PURCHASES		CURRENT MONTH MATURITIES		ENDING INVESTMENT MATURITIES		PERIOD INTEREST RECEIVED	PAR VALUE	MARKET VALUE	LAST INT REC'D DATE
	RATE %	DATE	AMOUNT	DATE	AMOUNT	DATE	AMOUNT	AMOUNT				

CASH WITH FISCAL AGENTS

CITY RESTRICTED INVESTMENTS	BEGINNING INVESTMENT PURCHASES		CURRENT MONTH PURCHASES		CURRENT MONTH MATURITIES		ENDING INVESTMENT MATURITIES		PERIOD INTEREST RECEIVED	PAR VALUE	MARKET VALUE	LAST INT REC'D DATE
	RATE %	DATE	AMOUNT	DATE	AMOUNT	DATE	AMOUNT	AMOUNT				
2010 WATER		05/31/18	698,816.48	-	-	05/31/18	698,816.48					
2015-04 Refunding		05/31/18	54.35	-	-	05/31/18	54.35					
2015A-02 Refunding		05/31/18	5,937,307.02	-	-	05/31/18	5,937,307.02	8,524,312.87	(2,587,005.85)			
2017 SEWER REF		05/31/18	125.10	-	-	05/31/18	125.10	5,182,707.02	(3,341,605.85)			
SUBTOTAL			6,636,302.95				6,636,302.95					
SUCCESSOR RESTRICTED INVESTMENTS												
2008 Kaskela Cottages (VanKampen)		05/31/18	176,319.66	-	-	05/31/18	176,319.66					
UBDC		05/31/18	1,649,140.10	-	-	05/31/18	1,649,140.10					
2014 TABS		05/31/18	3,958,000.49	-	-	05/31/18	3,958,000.49					
2016 TAB		05/31/18	3,586,527.45	-	-	05/31/18	3,586,527.45					
SUBTOTAL			9,381,987.70				9,381,987.70					
TOTAL INVESTMENTS			16,000,000.00		9,000,000.00		246,958,742.04					

CASH AND INVESTMENT REPORT
PERIOD ENDING MAY, 2018

TYPE INVESTMENT/ FINANCIAL INSTITUTION	BEGINNING INVESTMENT PURCHASES		CURRENT MONTH PURCHASES		CURRENT MONTH MATURITIES		ENDING INVESTMENT MATURITIES		PERIOD INTEREST RECEIVED	PAR VALUE	MARKET VALUE	LAST INT REC'D DATE
	RATE %	DATE	AMOUNT	DATE	AMOUNT	DATE	AMOUNT	DATE				
CASH IN BANK												
COMMERCIAL BANK-Wilowick			Ending Cash Balance		5,910.61			Ending Cash Balance		5,910.61		
UNION BANK OF CALIFORNIA												
Charge Back Account		05/31/18	20,399.97	2042201638						20,399.97		
General Account		05/31/18	6,519,138.58	2042850020						6,519,138.58		
Home		05/31/18	-	2042438354						-		
Housing Authority (Accounting)		05/31/18	105,500.00	2042114021						105,500.00		
Housing Authority Escrow		05/31/18	143,078.07	2042439438						143,078.07		
Liability		05/31/18	66,185.42	2042205571						66,185.42		
Workers Comp		05/31/18	501,711.09	2042237764						501,711.09		
Successor Agency		05/31/18	6,201,910.10	2740032316						6,201,910.10		
SUBTOTAL			13,563,833.84							13,563,833.84		
PETTY CASH ACCOUNTS												
Change Fund		05/31/18	3,680.00							3,680.00		
Finance		05/31/18	3,000.00							3,000.00		
Departments		05/31/18	3,550.00							3,550.00		
Police Dept-SIU		05/31/18	30,000.00							30,000.00		
Police Dept-Drug		05/31/18	3,500.00							3,500.00		
Police Dept-Rug		05/31/18	200.00							200.00		
SUBTOTAL			43,930.00							43,930.00		
GRAND TOTAL CASH & INVESTMENTS			16,000,000.00		9,000,000.00			260,566,505.88	193,150.00	188,250,000.00	185,561,336.00	

0.00



CITY OF GARDEN GROVE
NEWS

Contact:
Lieutenant Carl Whitney (714) 741-5202
Garden Grove Police Department PIO

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Public Information Office (714) 741-5280

Captain Brad Spell (714) 741-5628
Garden Grove Fire Department PIO

Tuesday, June 19, 2018

USING ILLEGAL FIREWORKS WILL COST YOU

As July 4 nears, the City raises awareness of illegal firework activities and enforcing the City's no-tolerance policy by citing \$1,000 fines.

"The Fourth of July is a special day for Americans, and we want everyone to have a great and safe time celebrating. The use of legal and illegal fireworks are not only dangerous to users but also to others nearby, including homes and structures," says Fire Chief Tom Schultz.

Violators will be cited up to \$1,000 for possessing illegal fireworks, including misusing or tampering with legal ones, per the City's municipal code on illegal fireworks. Last year, the police department issued 47, \$1,000 administrative citations.

This year, the police department will add two-man units to saturated high-volume call areas, and the fire department will deploy additional fire fighters and fire investigators.

Garden Grove firework sales take place from July 1 through July 4. Hours are: 10:00 a.m. to 11:00 p.m., July 1 through 3; and 10:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m. on July 4.

-more-

Using Illegal Fireworks Will Cost You
2-2-2

In accordance with Garden Grove Municipal Code firework regulations, discharge of safe and sane fireworks is permissible on private property only.

To report illegal fireworks call (714) 741-5704. Please be prepared to provide the address where the illegal firework was lit and a description of the individual(s) involved.

For more information, visit www.gardengrovefire.org or call the Garden Grove Fireworks Hotline at (714) 741-5270.

#







GGVE-1

GARDEN GROVE
FIRE





Memorandum

DATE: June 15, 2018
TO: Member Agencies – MWDOC Divisions Two & Three
FROM: Larry Dick, Director – Division Two
Wayne S. Osborne, 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 April.
- OC Water Usage, Monthly, Comparison to Previous Years Water usage in April 2018 was slightly below average compared to the last 5 years. We are seeing a slight increase in overall water usage compared to the previous two Fiscal Years. In June 2016, all water conservation became voluntary for MWDOC agencies and the Great California Drought was declared over by the Governor in April 2017.
- Historical OC Water Consumption OC water consumption is projected to be 535,000 AF in FY 2017-18 (*this includes ~15 TAF of agricultural usage and non-retail water agency usage*). This is about 16,000 AF more than FY 2016-17 and is about 44,000 AF more than FY 2015-16 (During the SWRCB mandatory water restrictions). Water usage per person is projected to be slightly higher than in FY 2017-18 for Orange County at 149 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

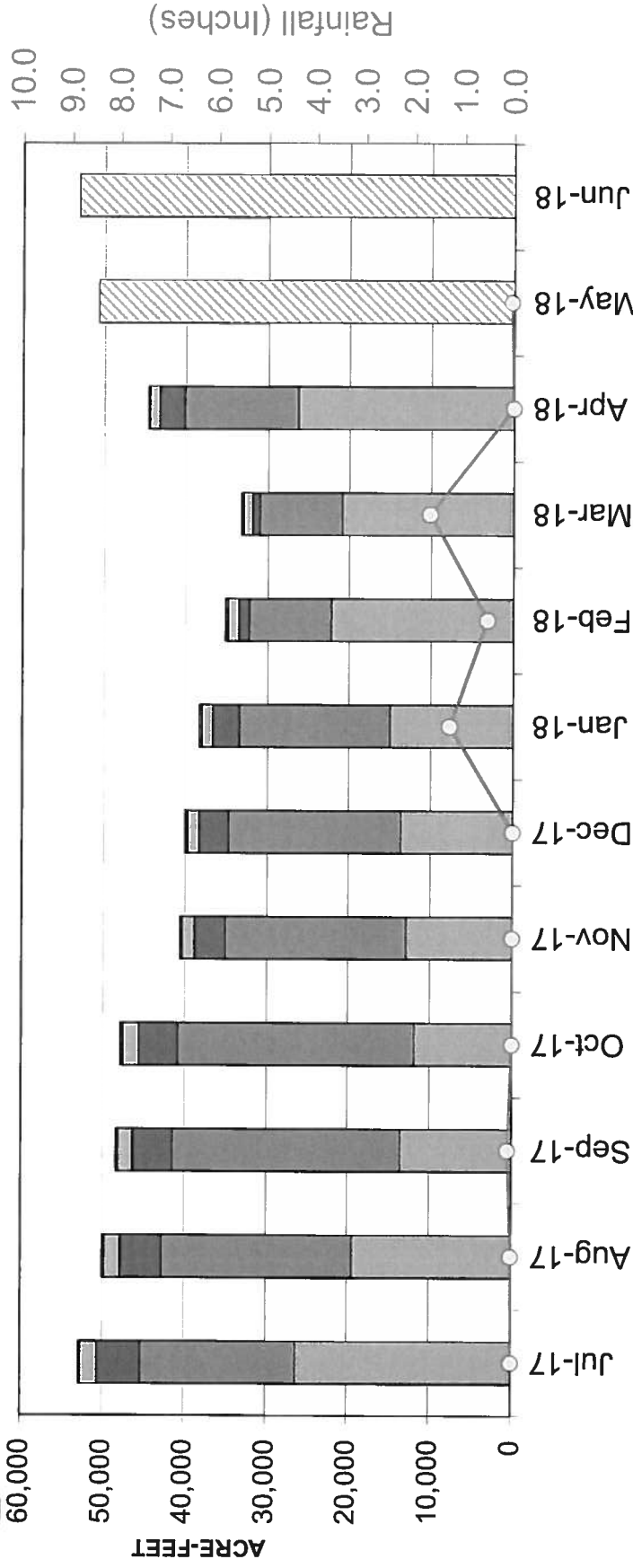
Water Supply Information Includes data on Rainfall in OC; the OCWD Basin overdraft; Northern California and Colorado River Basin hydrologic data; the State Water Project (SWP) Allocation, and regional storage volumes. The data have implications for the magnitude of supplies from the three watersheds 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 early May was well below average for this period. Water year to date rainfall in Orange County is 3.66 inches which is 29% of normal.

- Northern California accumulated precipitation through early June was around 85% of normal for this period. Water Year 2017 was the wettest water year on record. The Northern California snowpack was 43% of normal as of April 1st. The State of California was in a declared Drought Emergency that started January 2014 and just recently ended in April of 2017. As of late May, 37.1% of California is experiencing moderate or severe drought conditions while 69.5% of the state is experiencing abnormally dry conditions. The State Water Project Contractors Table A Allocation has increased to 30% as of late April.
- Colorado River Basin accumulated precipitation through early June was 70% average for this period. The Upper Colorado Basin snowpack was 71% of normal as of April 3. Lake Mead and Lake Powell combined have about 64% of their average storage volume for this time of year and are at 45.7% of their total capacity. If Lake Mead's level falls below a "trigger" limit 1,075 ft. at the end of a calendar year, then a shortage will be declared by the US Bureau of Reclamation (USBR), impacting Colorado River water deliveries to the Lower Basin states. As of late May, Lake Mead levels were 5.4' above the "trigger" limit. The USBR predicts that the start of 2019 will not hit the "trigger" level but there is a 52% chance that the trigger level will be hit in 2020.



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.

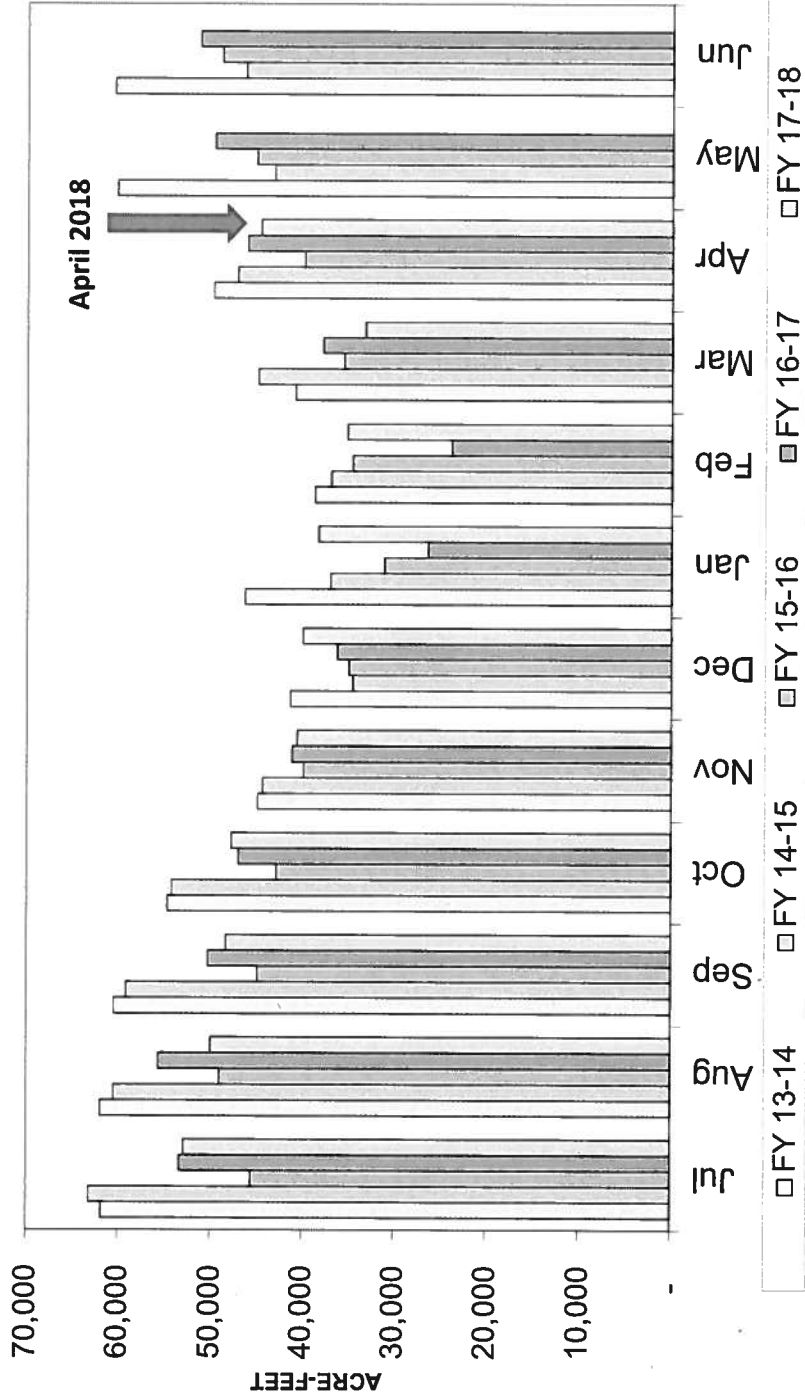
[2] GW for consumptive use only. Excludes In-Lieu water deliveries and CUP water extraction that are counted with Import. BPP in FY '17-18 is 75%.

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

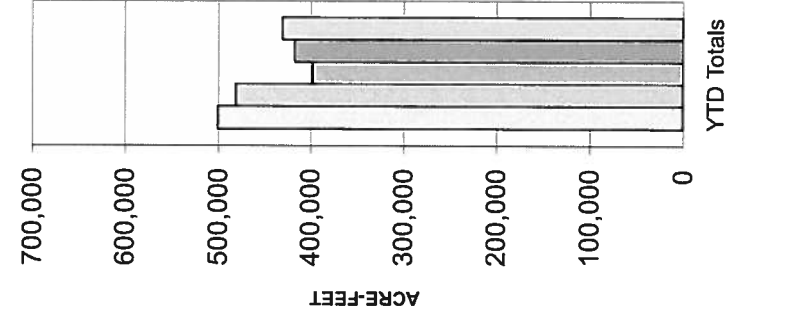
[4] Total water usage includes IRWD groundwater agricultural use and usage by non-retail water agencies.



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



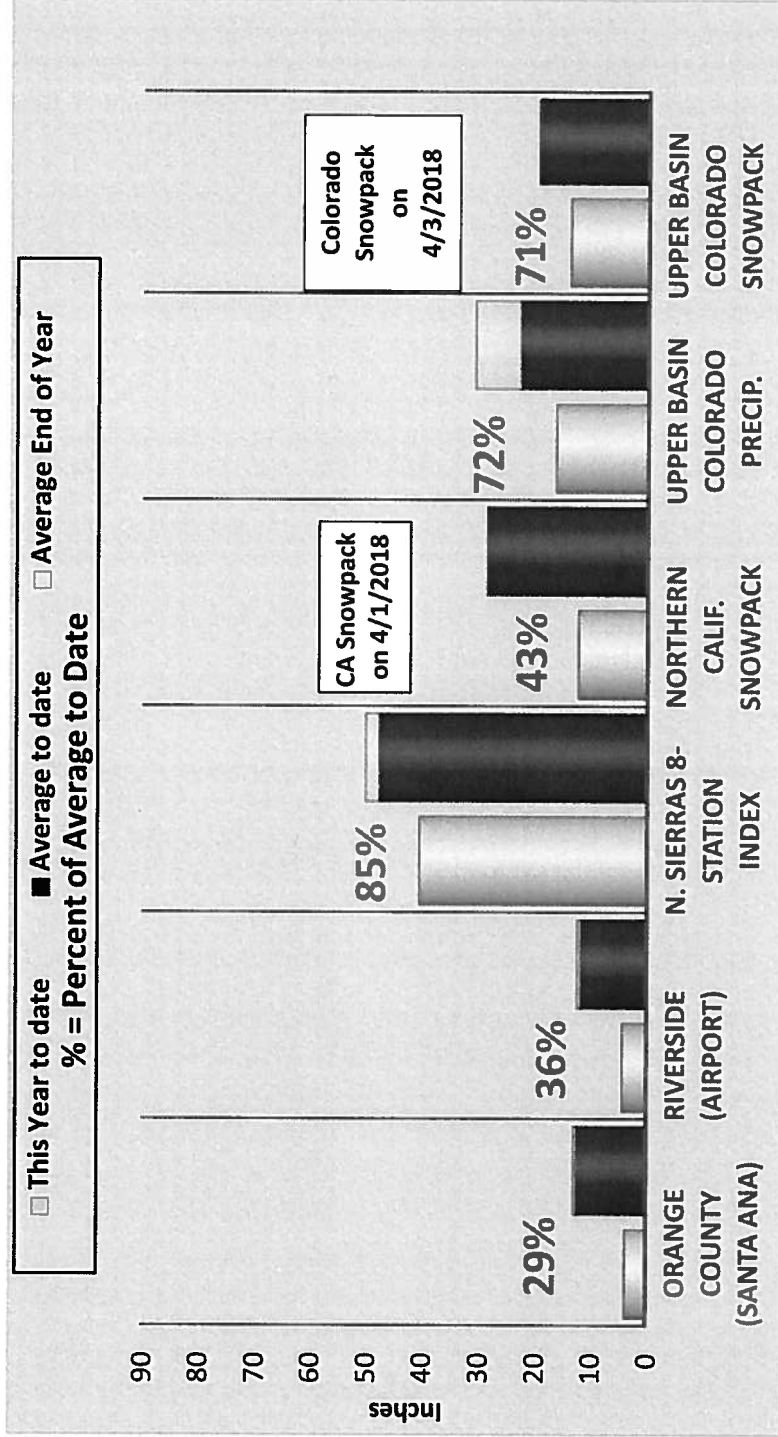
Partial Year Subtotals



[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.

Accumulated Precipitation

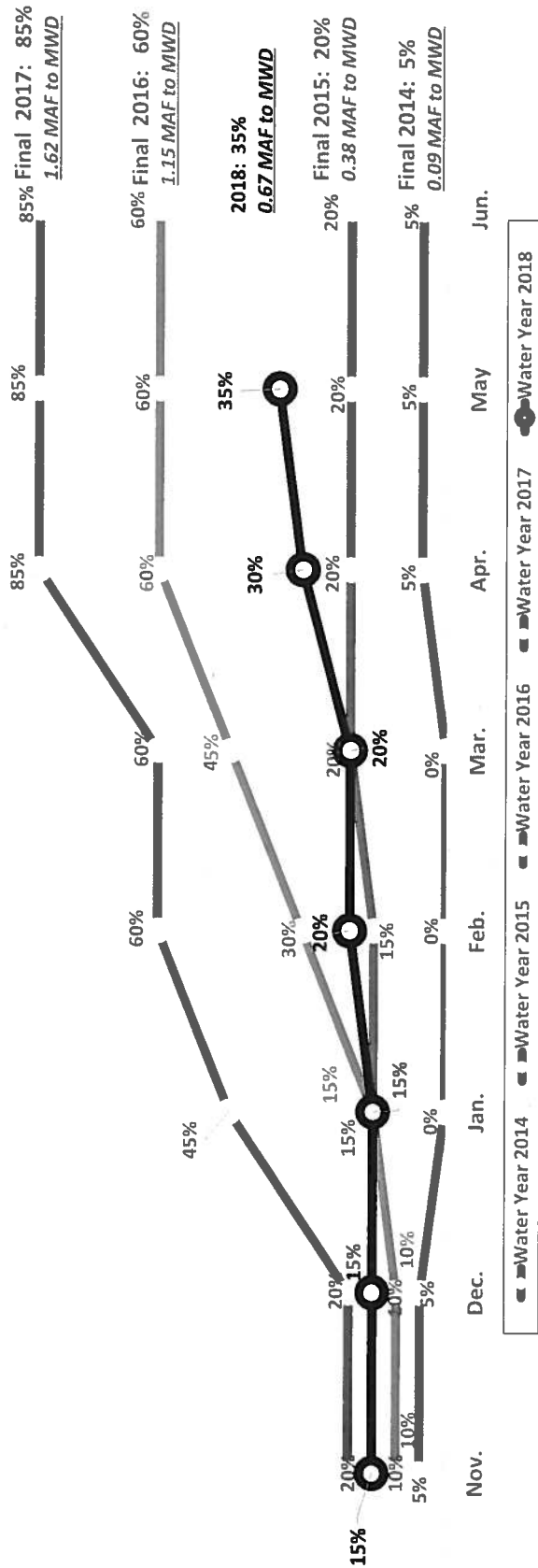
for the Oct.-Sep. water year, through late May 2018



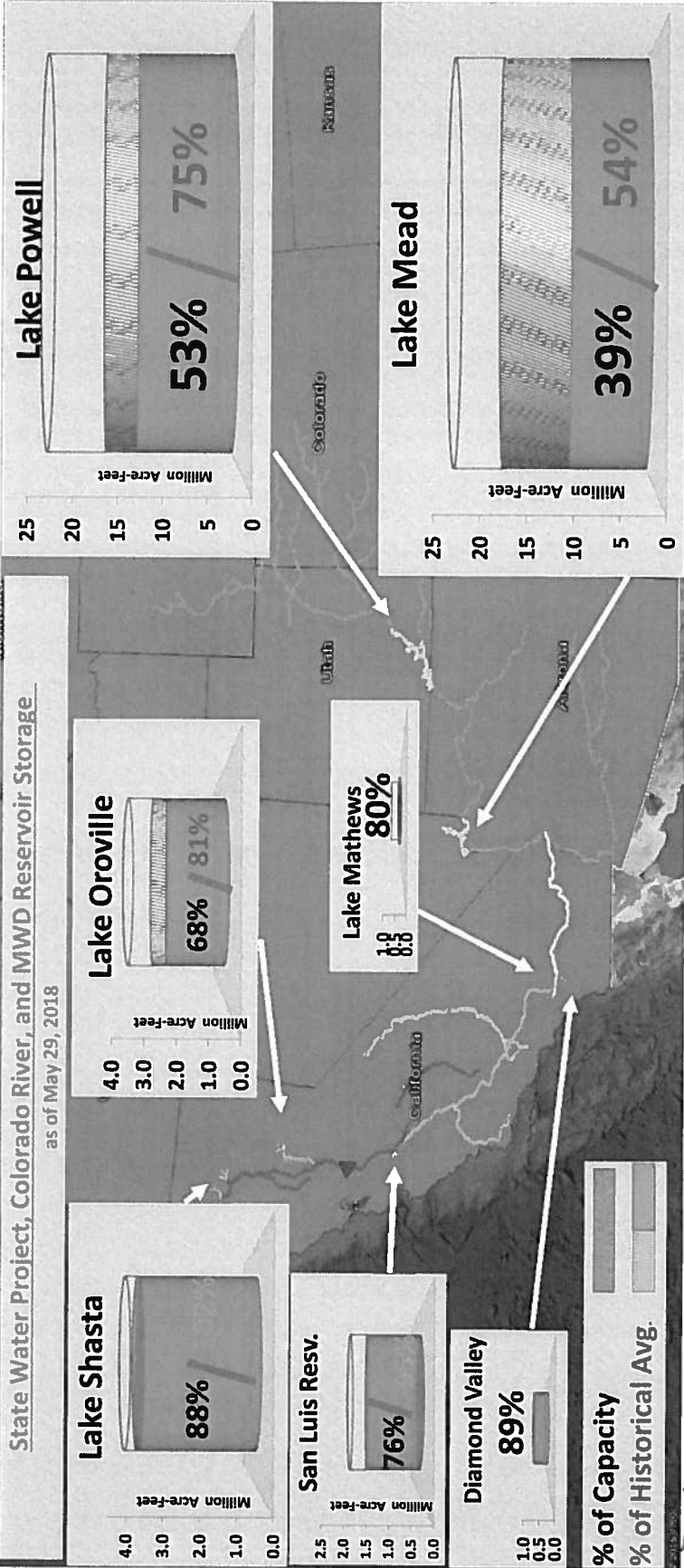
* The date of maximum snowpack accumulation (April 1st in Northern Calif. , April 15th in the Upper Colorado Basin) is used for year to year comparison.

SWP TABLE A ALLOCATION

FOR STATE WATER PROJECT CONTRACTORS



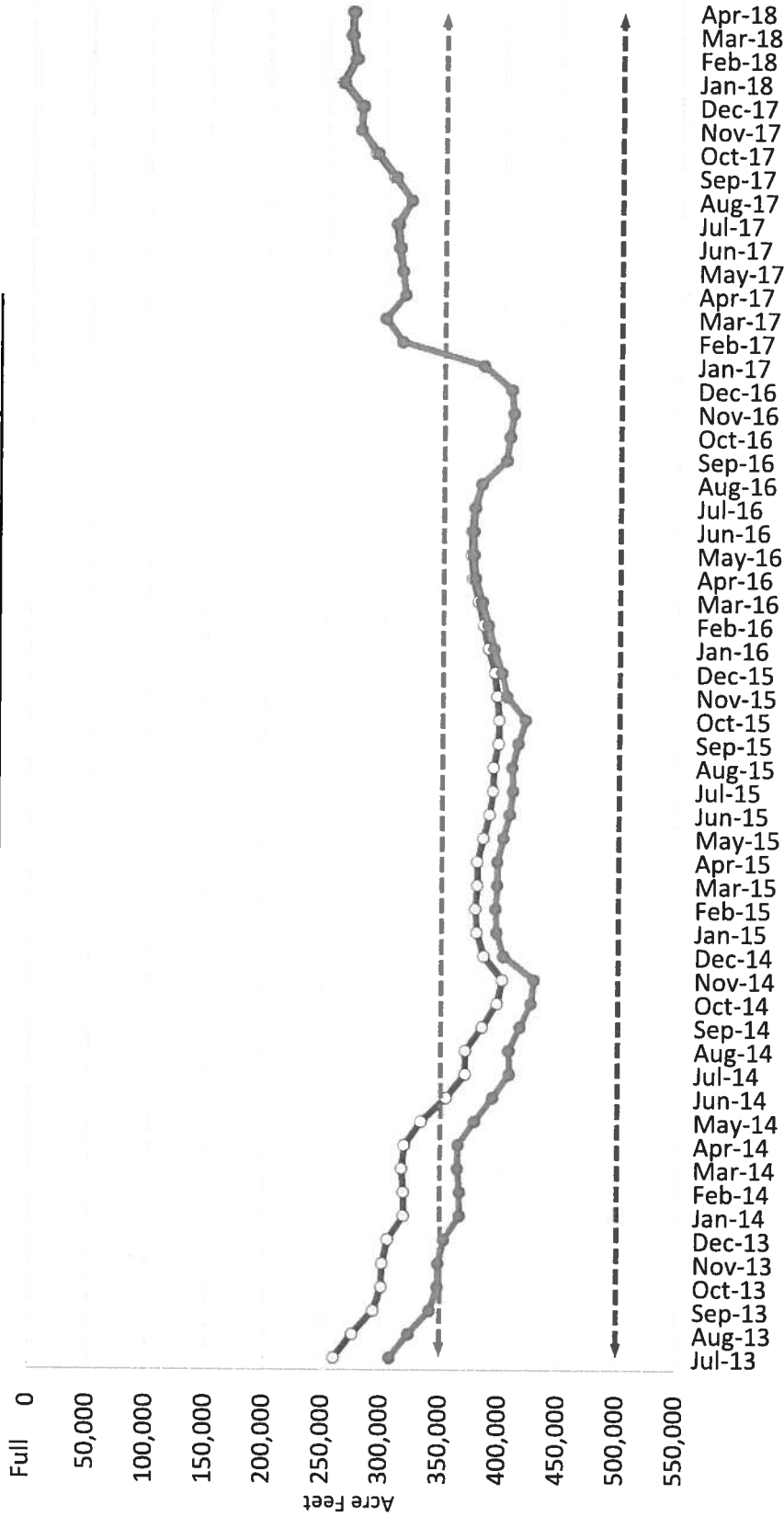
State Water Project, Colorado River, and MWD Reservoir Storage
as of May 29, 2018



Prepared by the Municipal Water District of Orange County
Reservoir and Damages Unit



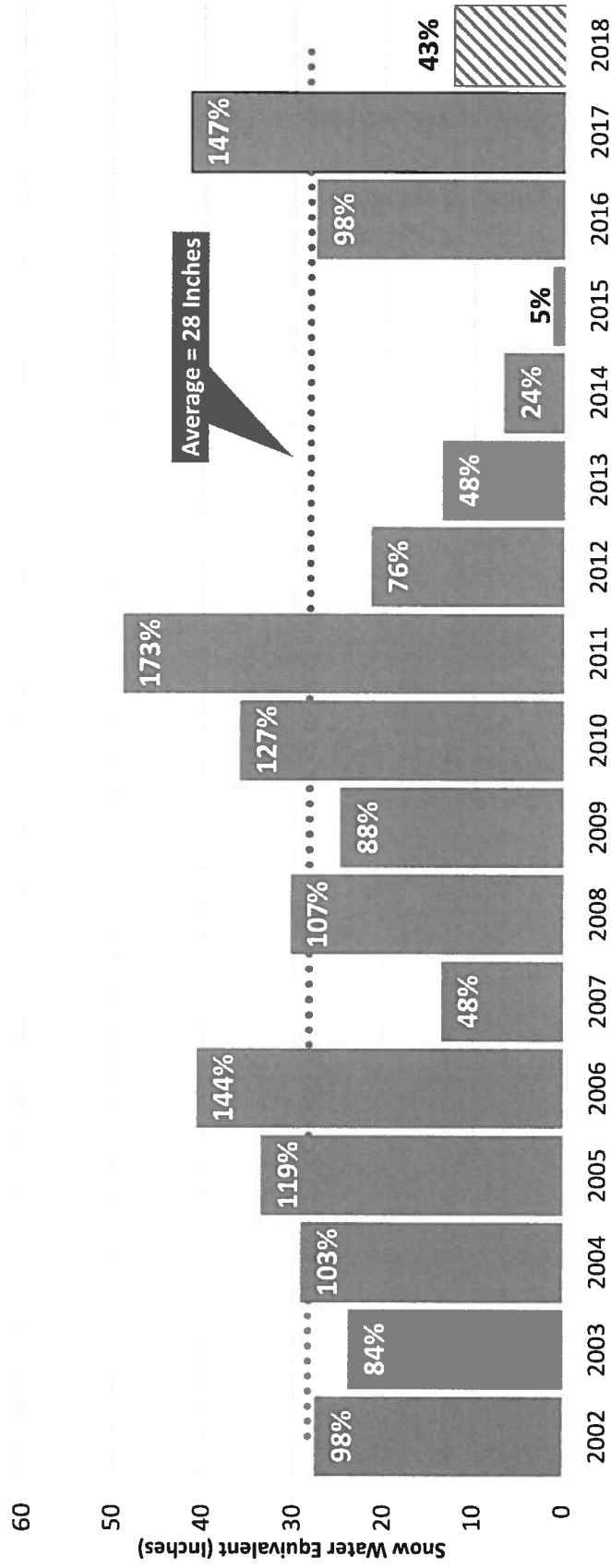
Accumulated Overdraft of the OCWD Groundwater Basin as of April 2018



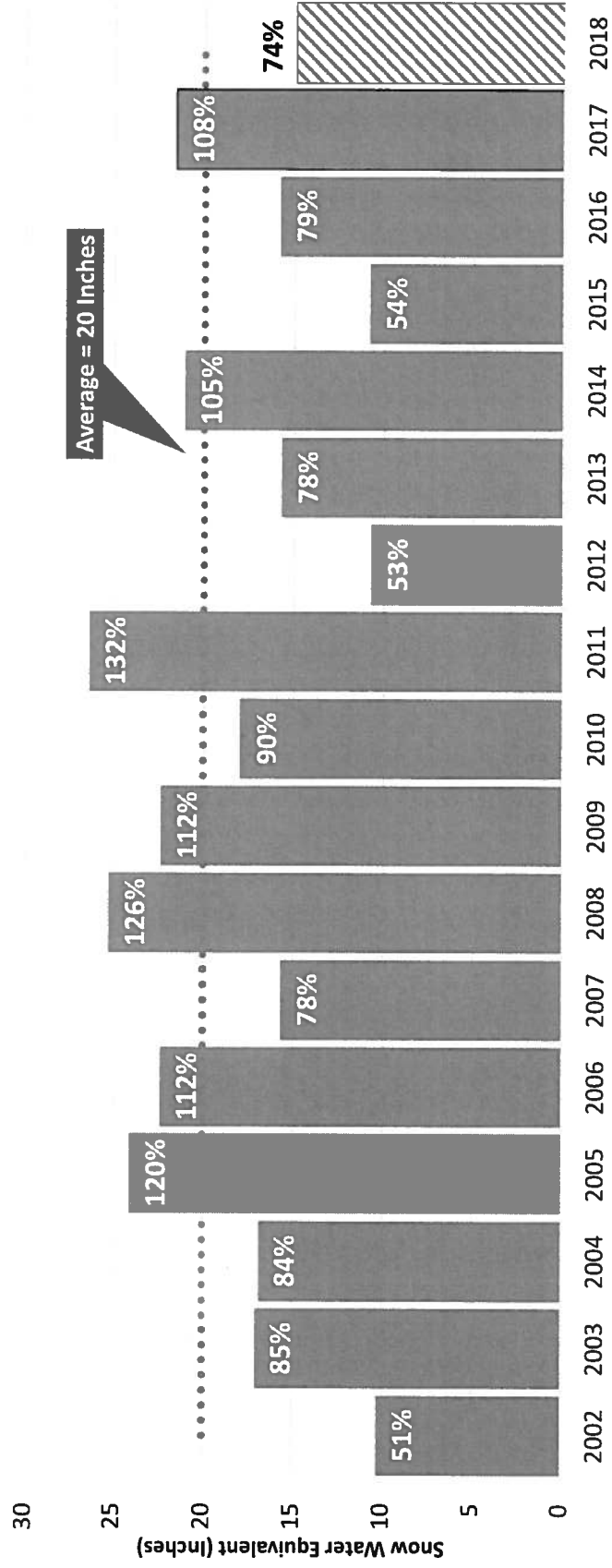
	Jul-16	Aug-16	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17	Apr-17	May-17	Jun-17
AO (AF)	376,310	381,800	403,047	405,635	408,729	406,832	383,548	314,004	299,755	316,286	313,468	310,434
AO w/CUP removed (AF)	376,964	382,340	403,223	405,811	408,906	407,009	383,548	314,004	299,931	316,462	314,009	312,164
	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		
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		



Historical Northern California April 1st Peak Snow Water Equivalent



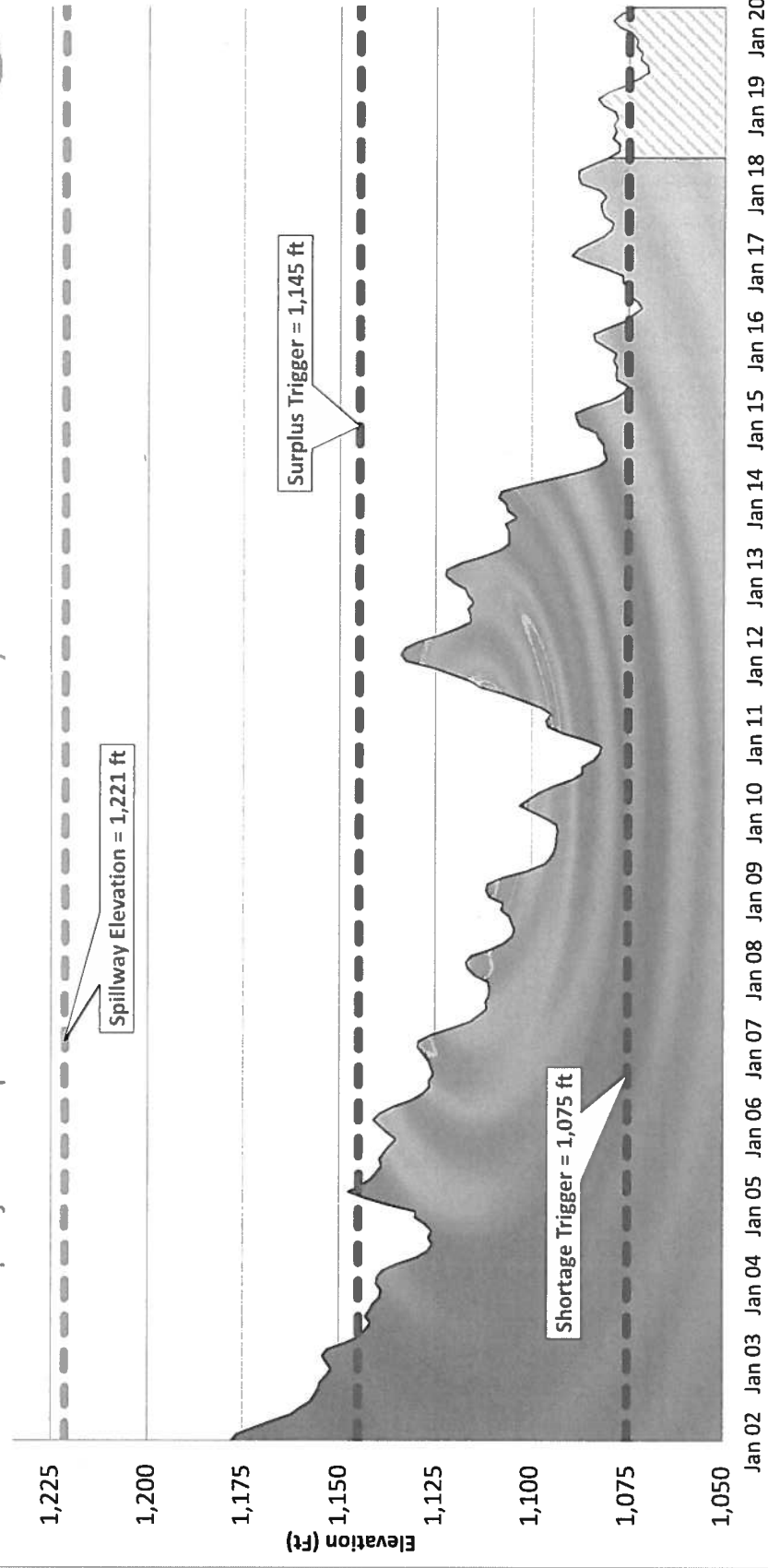
Historical Colorado Basin April 15th Peak Snow Water Equivalent





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

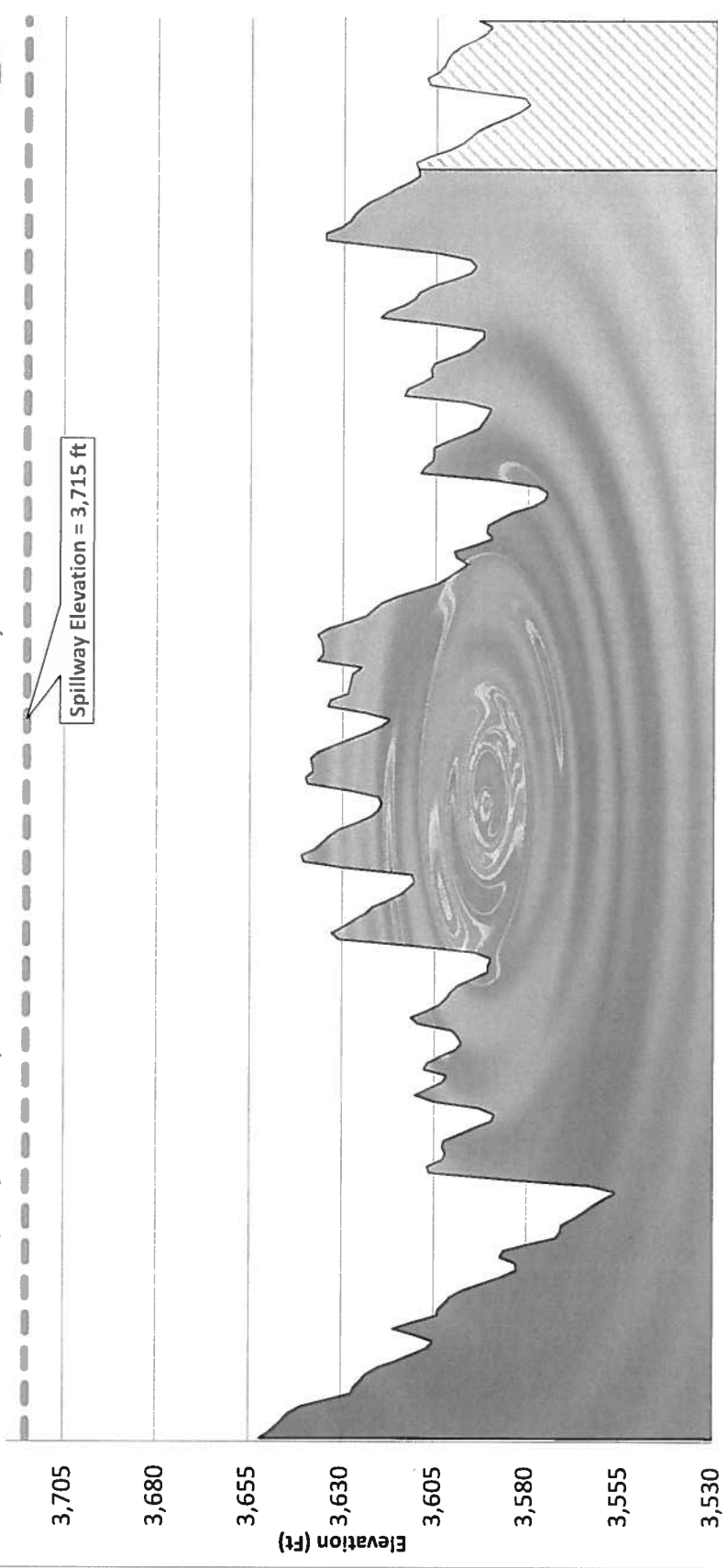
Historical Projected





Lake Powell 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



3160 Airway Avenue
Costa Mesa, CA 92626

**JOHN WAYNE
AIRPORT**
ANNOUNCES OUR
2017 INTERACTIVE
ANNUAL REPORT

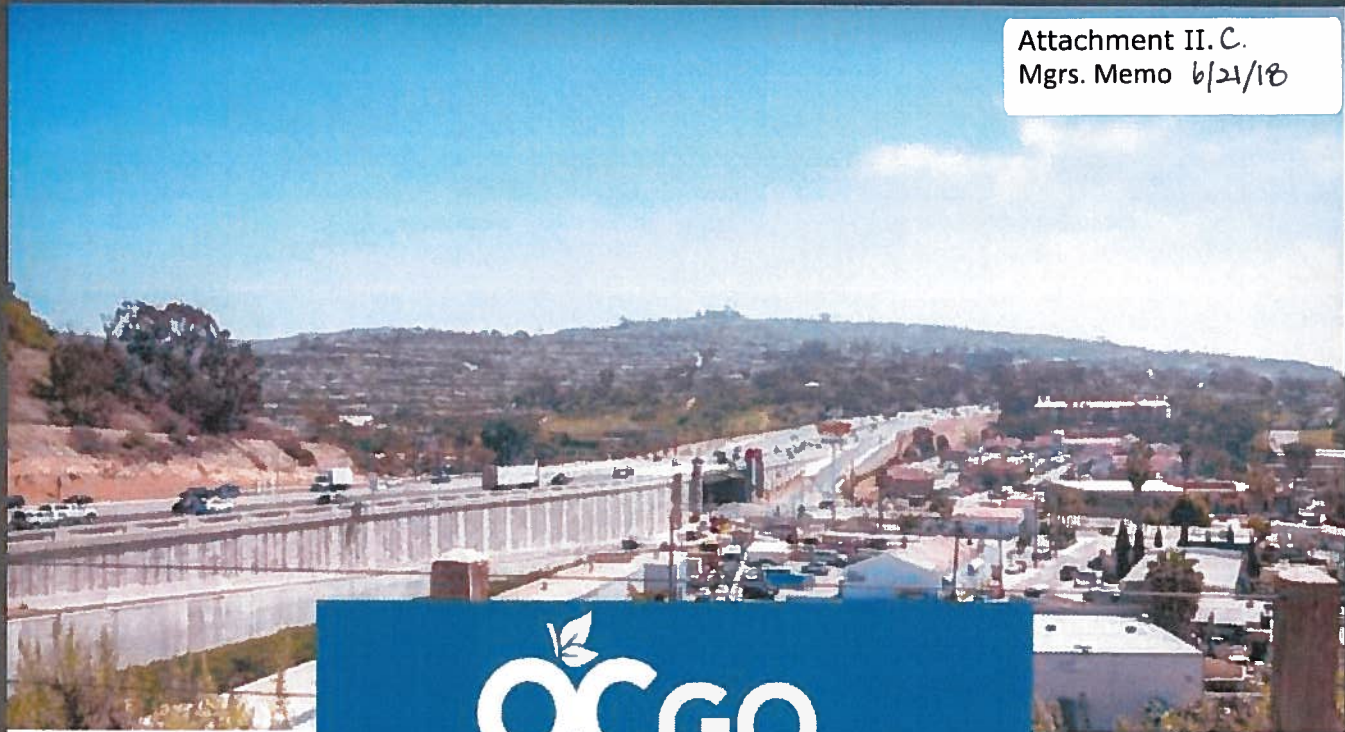
VIEW THE REPORT AT
www.ocair.com/annualreport



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City Manager
City of Garden Grove
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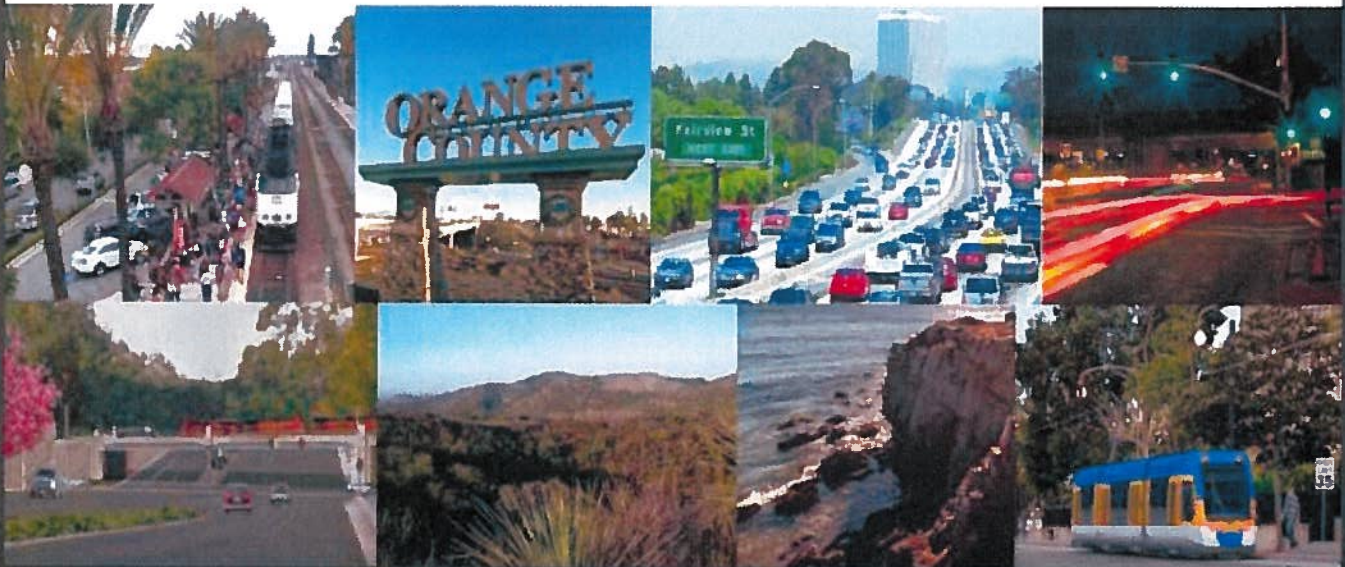


OCGO
Local Tax Dollars at Work
MEASURE M2 PROGRESS REPORT

THIRD QUARTER FISCAL YEAR 2017-18
JANUARY 1, 2018 THROUGH MARCH 31, 2018

THIRD QUARTER HIGHLIGHTS:

- Freeway Projects
- Streets and Roads Projects
- Transit Projects
- Environmental Programs
- Finance Matters
- Program Management Office
- Summary



Zimbra

GGUSD Pride: Class of 2018 Graduates, Free Summer Meals, Sixth Grade Promotions, AVID Video, Graduation Walk Video, and More!

From :Garden Grove Unified School District <amilone@ggusd.us>

Tue, Jun 19, 2018 07:31 AM

Subject:GGUSD Pride: Class of 2018 Graduates, Free Summer Meals, Sixth Grade Promotions, AVID Video, Graduation Walk Video, and More!

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

Reply To:amilone@ggusd.us

June 19, 2018

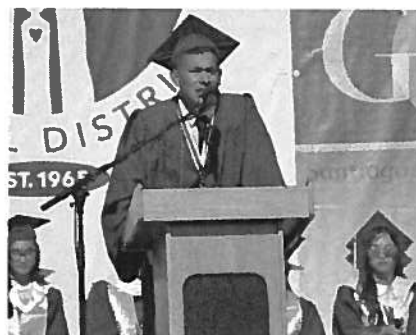


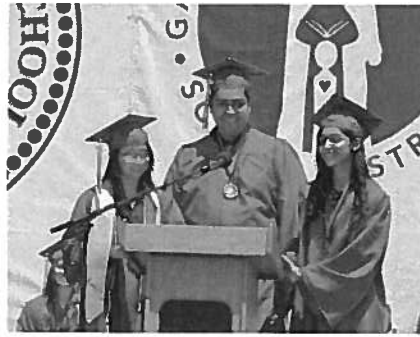
#GGUSDPRIDE E-newsletter

The #GGUSDPRIDE E-newsletter features many of the great things happening in GGUSD. Send your photos to pia_department@ggusd.us to highlight your school or students in the e-newsletter.

Congratulations Class of 2018!

GGUSD graduated more than 3,500 high school seniors during the district's eight high school commencement ceremonies held June 14 and 15. Valedictorians expressed a sense of pride in their high school experience, reflecting on their personal growth over the last four years, and their readiness to tackle the next chapter of their lives. The Class of 2018 has several students heading for ivy league universities including Bolsa Grande valedictorian Long Ho who will attend Princeton University in the fall to major in Computer Science and Garden Grove High School's Cathy Duong who will major in English at Yale beginning a pre-med track with the hopes of becoming a geneticist. More than 1,100 students reported that they will attend a UC or CSU school. The Class of 2018 has more than 4,000 Advanced Placement courses completed and many will begin college with university-level course credits already earned. Congratulations Class of 2018 graduates! We're so proud of you!





[Click here to view our graduation photo albums on Facebook.](#)

GGUSD Sixth Grade Promotion Celebrations



It's an exciting time to complete elementary school and transition into intermediate school. Paine Elementary School celebrated its sixth grade students with a wonderful promotion ceremony last week. #GGUSDPrize



Stanley Elementary School hosted an exciting ceremony to celebrate its sixth grade students for their promotion to intermediate school. The festivities included medals, certificates, cheering from their classmates, and a ukulele performance by students.

Zeyen's Heritage Showcase

Last week, Zeyen Elementary School hosted a showcase of the school's Heritage Language program offered to fourth through sixth grade students in Spanish and Vietnamese. The goals of the program are to improve students' literacy in



their home language, develop a deeper understanding and sense of pride for their heritage, and a greater respect for one another's culture. Students explored their family life, the greater community, and their culture through language, technology, art, and song. At the showcase, students displayed some of the work they completed, sang and danced, and recited lines of the poem they wrote entitled, "I Am From."

Free Summer Meal Kick-Off

GGUSD kicked off its Free Summer Meal program at the Garden Grove Library on June 17 with Superintendent Dr. Gabriela Mafi helping to serve children fruits and vegetables. The program aims to ensure children do not go hungry when school is not in session and is offered at 14 locations in GGUSD. Last year, the program served more than 64,000 meals. [Click here](#) for the schedule of locations, dates, and times.



Pre-Graduation Celebrations

In this must-watch video, Bryant Elementary School students cheer for Rancho Alamitos seniors one day before their high school graduation during the school's third annual Graduation Walk. Also, Enders Elementary School hosted its first graduation walk to celebrate Pacifica's Class of 2018 with high-fives, posters, and cheers!



Becoming Bilingual

Last week, our transitional kindergarten students at Murdy Elementary School earned their Pathway to Biliteracy award after completing their first year of Vietnamese dual language. We're so proud of these young scholars who are on their way to becoming bilingual, biliterate, and bicultural. GGUSD is only the fourth school district in the nation to offer this exciting program.

The Power of AVID

GGUSD graduating seniors highlight the power of the AVID program in their lives. The graduating Class of 2018 includes 485 seniors who completed our award-winning AVID college readiness program. We are so proud of our AVID seniors who are going on to UC and CSU schools, as well as several out-of-state universities. Our AVID students have proven that they are ready for success at the university level, and we cannot wait to see what they do next! Across GGUSD 3,218 seventh through twelfth grade students are enrolled in AVID.



Flag Day Celebrations

Many GGUSD schools celebrated Flag Day on June 14 including Eisenhower and Patton elementary schools. At Eisenhower, Board of Education Trustee Walter Muneton and his wife Yesenia joined students for a 5K Flag Day run.



Garden Grove Unified School District

10331 Stanford Ave.
Garden Grove, CA 92840
Phone: (714) 663-6000
www.ggusd.us
webmaster@ggusd.us

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Orange County Cemetery District

TRUSTEES

Kelly Rivers, Chair
Cynthia Ward, Vice Chair
Noel Hatch
Maribel Marroquin
William E. Nelson

25751 Trabuco Road
Lake Forest, CA 92630
(949) 951-9102 – Phone
(949) 951-0236 - Fax
www.occemeterydistrict.com

Tim Deutsch, General Manager

JULY – AUGUST 2018

Our Heroes Honored & Remembered – Memorial Day 2018

The refrains of a grateful nation echoed across Orange County as the District hosted Memorial Day Observances at each of our three cemeteries.

Santa Ana Cemetery

Approximately 350 people gathered at Santa Ana Cemetery where Decoration Day/Memorial Day observances have been held since 1881. Organized by The Tri-City Memorial Day Committee, the two-hour program featured remarks by George Dore from the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, Mayor Al Murray from the City of Tustin, Orange County District Attorney Tony Rackauckas, Master of Ceremonies Scott McKee, and Congressman Lou Correa. (Pictured upper right).



The program also featured a Parade of Flags, special music by the Orange High School Chamber Singers, wreath presentations, and both Canon Salutes and an Honor Rifle Salute. The keynote speaker was Mr. Dan Shippey (pictured right center) with the Sons of the American Revolution, Orange County Chapter. Mr. Shippey gave a wonderful performance portraying President and General George Washington and his address was titled, "The Forgotten Veterans of the American Revolution." (Santa Ana Photography by Charles Beal.)



Anaheim Cemetery

The Memorial Day Observance at Anaheim Cemetery was organized by The American Legion Post 72 and The Veterans of Foreign Wars Post 3173 and always takes place on the steps of the Community Mausoleum. Approximately 150 people gathered to hear Memorial Day remarks by Paul Dies, the Commander of American Legion Post 72, Marilyn Peck, Treasurer for the VFW Auxiliary, Elizabeth Perez with the CA Dept. of Veterans Affairs, Congressman Lou Correa, and Anaheim Mayor, Tom Tait. The program also included the presentation of wreaths and a reading of "In Flanders Fields" by Arlene Hernandez, President of the American Legion Auxiliary. After the program concluded, attendees were invited to enjoy lunch hosted by the American Legion at their Post located on Lemon Street. (Continued on page 2.)



Memorial Day Programs - Continued from page 1

El Toro Memorial Park

About 350 to 400 people gathered at El Toro Memorial Park to remember and honor our Veterans. Featured program participants included Chaplain Maryann Herrera of the Mission Viejo Chapter NSDAR and Mistress of Ceremonies Penny Sander who is the current Regent for the Mission Viejo Chapter NSDAR. The keynote speaker was Ret. Army Colonel and City of Lake Forest Council Member Thomas Cagley who spoke about his experiences as a military intelligence officer during the Cold War. Darrell Rivers with the Huntington Beach Historical Society presented General Logan's Order and U.S. Rep. Mimi Walters led the Pledge of Allegiance (pictured right – El Toro Photography by Jared Funk).



The program also included combined color guards (pictured right center is Melvin Engleman with the Jewish War Veterans Post 680). Elected officials from the cities of Aliso Viejo, Laguna Hills, Mission Viejo and Lake Forest and representatives from VFW Post 6024, The Freedom Committee, Jewish War Veterans Post 680, Mission Viejo DAR, and the Saddleback Area Historical Society presented beautiful wreaths (pictured bottom right). Special music was provided by the Master Chorale of Saddleback Valley. Bagpiper Tucker Fleming performed the touching melody of "Amazing Grace" and bugler, Noah Boihem sounded "Taps". Special thanks to June McLaughlin, Planning Committee Chair, for all her work behind the scenes to make this program happen.

The District would also like to note the sad passing of long-time program participant, Rev. Christopher McCullough, of the VFW Post 6024. Rev. McCullough always asked those gathered at our programs to join hands during the benediction. In his honor, that tradition was continued by Chaplain Herrera. Chris's warmth, humor, dedication to service, and beautiful smile will be deeply missed by all. Our thoughts are with his wife, former Lake Forest Mayor, Kathryn McCullough, and his entire family.



Pardon Our Dust – Construction Update on New El Toro Niches

As construction continues on the new El Toro Memorial Park niche feature and public restroom, we would again like to apologize for any inconvenience or disturbances you may experience while visiting the park. The contractor is estimating that this project will be completed in late September or early October. Until the new public restroom is complete, a portable toilet is available for use and on

weekdays between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. restrooms are available in the cemetery office.

The Santa Ana restroom remodel is estimated to begin in October and the Anaheim restroom remodel is currently underway. Thank you for your patience while this work is being completed.

2018-19 Orange County Cemetery District Budget Highlights

The 2018-19 budget will be presented to the Board of Trustees for approval at the July 3rd Board Meeting. Currently, the District is in the fourth year of the five-year strategic plan which includes goals and objectives that are incorporated into the proposed budget. Some of the key objectives include:

- ✓ Maintaining staffing levels which provide quality service to the community;
- ✓ Increasing community awareness and education;
- ✓ Increasing the District's financial stability by reducing liabilities and increasing investment earnings;
- ✓ Completing the El Toro Niche project and District-wide restroom renovations;
- ✓ Ensuring the stability of the Endowment Fund for the perpetual care of all District cemeteries; and
- ✓ Building funding for future capital improvement projects and the acquisition of land for the development of a new, fourth public cemetery.

The budget serves many purposes. It is the District's annual financing and spending plan, and provides a means for allocating resources to meet the needs and desires of the residents of Orange County. The total proposed budget for Fiscal Year 2018-19 is \$3,928,324 and it includes 25 full-time and two part-time positions. It also includes equipment purchases of \$186,000 for a new backhoe, a mower, a dirt trailer, a utility vehicle and a tractor.

Changes to Master Fee Schedule

As part of the annual budget process, staff reviews all of the fees which are charged for interment sales and all services provided by staff. In determining fees, staff consider such factors as comparable interment space fees in other Orange County cemeteries, the Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Price Index percentages, current staff labor rates, the District Overhead Rate, and benefit percentages.

For the 2018-19 fiscal year, staff will recommend to the Board that the District increase the cost of all interment spaces by four percent, with the exception of infant spaces which will have no increase. The Endowment Care Fee, which is set aside for the perpetual maintenance of the cemeteries, will see an increase of \$25. There are only minor changes recommended for Interment Service Fees for casket and cremation services with increases of no more than \$10 for opening/closing of graves and niches. The District is recommending the addition of a new fee for families who would like to be present at the time a gravestone is being installed. The fee to witness a marker installation will be \$75.

If the Board approves these recommended changes to the Master Fee Schedule at the July 3, 2018 Board Meeting, there will be a thirty-day posting period, with the new fees going into effect on Monday, August 6, 2018.

Meet One of Our Most Experienced Groundskeepers - Sergio Ayala



If you've spent any amount of time in the past at either Santa Ana Cemetery or Anaheim Cemetery, chances are you have seen or been helped by Sergio Ayala. Sergio is one of Orange County Cemetery District's most experienced groundskeepers, having served with the District for over 29 years! He began with the District at El Toro Memorial Park in Lake Forest, but spent most of his career working at both Santa Ana Cemetery and Anaheim Cemetery. Prior to his District employment, he worked for Ascension Cemetery in Lake Forest for 11 years, giving him almost 40 years of cemetery industry experience!

Sergio was born in Mexico and grew up in Texas. When asked about his hobbies and interests Sergio said that, besides sleeping and eating, he enjoys traveling back to his home town and he loves baseball – especially the Angels.

Even after all these years Sergio said that he still loves his job. To all of you who have chosen one of the District properties as the final resting place for your loved ones, Sergio has a message, "Thank you! Thank you for choosing us!" Sergio is currently working at Santa Ana Cemetery, so if you see him be sure to say, "Hello!"

Sergio Ayala at Santa Ana Cemetery

ORANGE COUNTY CEMETERY DISTRICT

July/August Board Meetings

The Board of Trustees for the Orange County Cemetery District holds regular meetings the first Tuesday of every month at 10:00 a.m. at the District Office located at 25751 Trabuco Road, Lake Forest, CA 92630. The public is welcome to attend.

Agendas are available at least 72 hours prior to each meeting and are also posted on our website at www.occemeterydistrict.com. In July and August, meetings will be held as follows:

- ❖ **Tuesday, July 3rd at 10:00 a.m.**
- ❖ **Tuesday, August 7th at 10:00 a.m.**

If you have any questions or need additional information please contact the District Secretary, Mary Funk at (949) 951-9102 ext. 110.

CEMETERY VISITATION HOURS

All District cemeteries are open for visitation seven days a week, year-round.

Anaheim & Santa Ana Cemeteries are open daily from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

El Toro Memorial Park in Lake Forest is open during the Fall and Winter months from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. daily.

El Toro Memorial Park – Extended Hours

When Daylight Saving Time begins on March 11th El Toro Memorial Park will remain open until 7:00 p.m.

When Daylight Saving Time ends on Nov. 4th the park will close at 5:00 p.m.

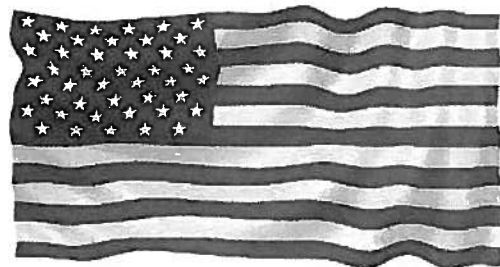
Offices are closed on the weekends and will also be closed on Wed., July 4th for Independence Day.

Flower Removal and Holiday Schedule

Every Wednesday, groundskeepers remove and discard flowers and decorations throughout all three cemeteries. Families are encouraged to remove their flowers or decorations on Tuesday night; you can then place the flowers back on the space on Wednesday afternoon. Please remember that the District policy only allows for two items to be placed on gravesites. This includes the in-ground flower vase and one other item. If gravesites exceed the number of allowed items, staff may remove and discard the excess items. Please do not leave items of great monetary or sentimental value on gravesites as the District cannot prevent theft.

The District permits the allowed two items of flowers and/or decorations to be left on gravesites during holidays or for special occasions, such as anniversaries, birthdays and for new interments. Please come to the cemetery office and let us know that you have a special occasion and request that the flowers and decorations be left on the space. We do ask that you empty the vase and place fresh water in the container every four to five days to eliminate mosquito breeding sources, which can cause serious health issues. Your cooperation in this regard is greatly appreciated.

In honor of Independence Day, flowers may be placed on gravesites beginning on Thursday, June 28th until Tuesday, July 10th.



A complete listing of the District's extended holiday flower schedule for 2018 is available on our website at www.occemeterydistrict.com. Click on the tab for Flowers, Markers and Rules for more information.

Our Mission Statement and Core Values

The Orange County Cemetery District manages and maintains Orange County's public cemeteries in a manner that preserves their beauty, dignity, historical and cultural values, and offers affordable interment service for County residents.

The Trustees and staff of the Orange County Cemetery District are committed to the following values:

- Integrity ■ Respect ■ Accountability
- Responsiveness ■ Empathy ■ Transparency
- Appreciation for Diverse Needs





CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

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

NOTICE OF TREATMENT FOR THE ASIAN CITRUS PSYLLID

Between April 3, 2017 and June 6, 2018, the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) confirmed the presence of the causative bacterial agent of the citrus disease huanglongbing (HLB) in citrus tree tissue and their insect vectors collected in the cities of Anaheim, Fullerton, Garden Grove, La Habra, Orange, Santa Ana, 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-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.

The treatment plan for the ACP infestation will be implemented within an 800-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

Asian Citrus Psyllid
Official Notice
Project AM-2462
Page 2

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

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

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

Attachments

**FINDINGS REGARDING A TREATMENT PLAN FOR
THE ASIAN CITRUS PSYLLID
Anaheim, Fullerton, Garden Grove, La Habra, Orange, Santa Ana, Westminster,
and Yorba Linda, Orange County
Project AM-2462**

Between April 3, 2017 and June 6, 2018, the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) confirmed the presence of the causative bacterial agent of the citrus disease huanglongbing (HLB) in citrus tree tissue and insect vectors collected in the cities of Anaheim, Fullerton, Garden Grove, La Habra, Orange, Santa Ana, Westminster, and Yorba Linda in Orange County. HLB is a devastating disease of citrus and is spread through feeding action by populations of the Asian citrus psyllid (ACP), *Diaphorina citri* Kuwayama.

In order to determine the extent of the infestation in Anaheim, Fullerton, Garden Grove, La Habra, Orange, Santa Ana, Westminster, and Yorba Linda, and to define an appropriate response area, an additional survey took place for several days over a one-square mile area, centered on the following detections: April 3, 2017, Anaheim; April 11, 2017, La Habra; February 14, 2018, Fullerton; March 15, 2018, Anaheim; May 17, 2018, Santa Ana; May 25, 2018, Westminster, and Yorba Linda; June 6, 2018, Garden Grove and Orange. Based on this survey, pest biology, findings and recommendations from California's HLB Task Force, the Primary State Entomologist, the Primary State Plant Pathologist, United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) experts on HLB and ACP, county agricultural commissioner representatives who are knowledgeable on HLB and ACP, and experience gained from USDA's control efforts in the southeastern United States, I have determined that an infestation of HLB exists and it poses a statewide imminent danger to the environment and economy.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Based upon input from the HLB Task Force, the Primary State Entomologist, the Primary State Plant Pathologist, USDA experts on HLB and ACP, and county agricultural commissioner representatives who are knowledgeable on ACP and HLB, I find there are no physical, cultural or biological control methods that are both effective against ACP and allow CDFA to meet its statutory obligations, and therefore it is necessary to conduct chemical treatments to abate this threat. As a result, I am ordering insecticide treatments for ACP using ground-based equipment within an 800-meter radius around the 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

1. **ACP Monitoring.** Visual surveys and detection trapping within an 800-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 800-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. 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 ACP/HLB program will be conveyed directly to local and State political representatives and authorities via letters, emails, and/or faxes.

Findings

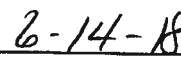
HLB and ACP pose a significant and imminent threat to California's natural environment, agriculture, public and private property, and its economy.

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

Asian Citrus Psyllid/ Huanglongbing Work Plan
June 2018

I. Trapping and Visual Survey

A. Urban and Rural Residential Detection Trapping and Visual Survey

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

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

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

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

1. Response to the collection one or more ACP

a. Trapping

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

b. Visual Survey

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

C. Commercial Grove Trapping

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

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

II. Treatment

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

Asian Citrus Psyllid/ Huanglongbing Work Plan
June 2018

- Determination if suppression of ACP is feasible;
 - The proximity of the ACP infestation to commercial citrus;
 - Whether growers are conducting coordinated treatment activities;
 - The level of HLB risk;
 - Consistency with the overall goal of protecting the state's commercial citrus production.
- A. Treatment scenarios throughout the state in which treatment will occur:**
- In areas with commercial citrus production that are generally infested with ACP, and where all growers are treating on a coordinated schedule; CDFA may conduct residential buffer treatments to suppress ACP populations.
 - In areas with commercial citrus production that are not generally infested with ACP; CDFA will conduct residential treatments in response to ACP detections.
 - In areas where HLB is detected, CDFA will conduct residential treatments to suppress ACP populations.
 - In areas where ACP has not been previously detected, or where ACP has been detected at low densities, CDFA will conduct residential treatments to prevent ACP establishment or suppress populations.

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

1. Treatment Protocols

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

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

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

- a. Within two miles of International Border with Mexico**
 - CDFA will treat the residential area within an 800-meter buffer of the border.
 - A Notice of Treatment (NOT) will be issued.
- b. Within a Generally Infested Area With Commercial Citrus Production**
 - CDFA will treat the residential area within a 400-meter buffer surrounding commercial citrus groves if the growers are conducting coordinated treatments.
 - A Notice of Treatment (NOT) will be issued.
- c. Outside of the Generally Infested Area**

Asian Citrus Psyllid/ Huanglongbing Work Plan
June 2018

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

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

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

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

d. In response to an HLB Detection

- All properties within an 800-meter radius of the detection site will be treated.
- A NOT will be issued.

2. Treatment Methodology

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

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

a. Foliar Treatment

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

b. Soil Treatment

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

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

Asian Citrus Psyllid/Huanglongbing Work Plan
March 2017

may occur once on an annual basis if additional psyllids are detected. This material shall 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. Treatment shall 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.

E. RESOURCES

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

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

PEST PROFILE

Common Name: Asian Citrus Psyllid

Scientific Name: *Diaphorina citri* Kuwayama

Order and Family: Hemiptera, Psyllidae

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

History: Asian citrus psyllid was first found in the United States in Palm Beach County, Florida, in June 1998 in backyard plantings of orange jasmine. By 2001, it had spread to 31 counties in Florida, with much of the spread due to movement of infested nursery plants. In the spring of 2001, Asian citrus psyllid was accidentally introduced into the Rio Grande Valley, Texas on potted nursery stock from Florida. It was subsequently found in Hawaii in 2006, in Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina in 2008. ACP was first found in California on August 27, 2008 in San Diego County. Subsequent to this initial detection in San Diego County, the ACP has been detected in 25 other California counties (Alameda, Contra Costa, Fresno, Imperial, Kern, Kings, Los Angeles, Madera, Merced, Monterey, Orange, Placer, Riverside, San Benito, San Bernardino, San Joaquin, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, San Mateo, Solano, Stanislaus, Tulare, Ventura, and Yolo counties). The ACP has demonstrated the potential to establish itself throughout California wherever citrus is grown.

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

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

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

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

Host List

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

Clymenia polyandra
Eremocitrus glauca
Eremocitrus hybrid
Esenbeckia berlandieri
Fortunella crassifolia
Fortunella margarita
Fortunella polyandra
Fortunella spp.
Limonia acidissima
Merrillia caloxylon
Microcitrus australasica
Microcitrus australis
Microcitrus papuana
X Microcitronella spp.
Murraya spp.
Naringi crenulata
Pamburus missionis
Poncirus trifoliata
Severinia buxifolia
Swinglea glutinosa
Tetradium ruticarpum
Toddalia asiatica
Triphasia trifolia
Vepris (=Toddalia) lanceolata
Zanthoxylum fagara

a-mulis
Australian desert lime

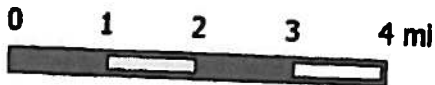
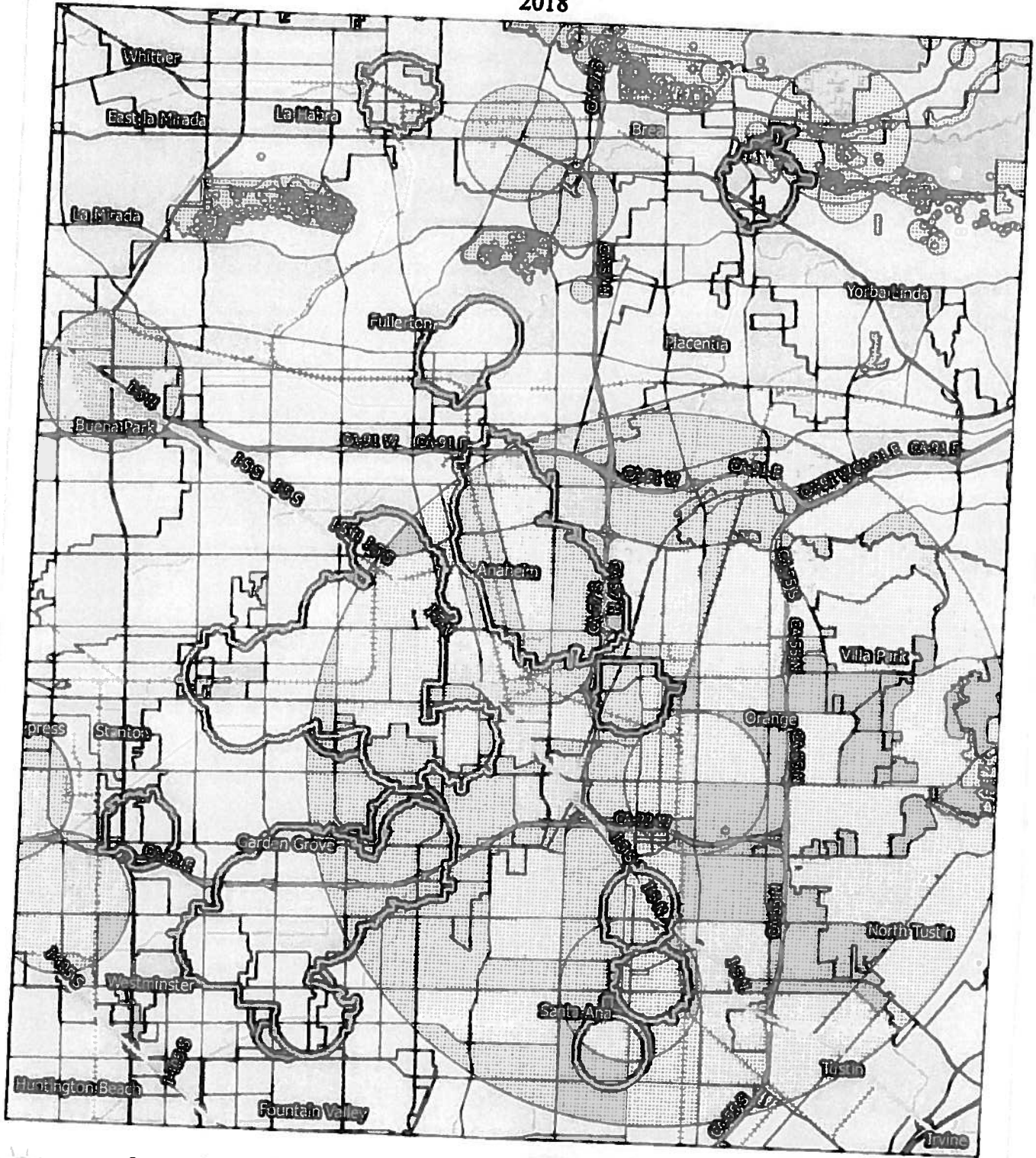
Berlandier's jopoy
Meiwa kumquat
Nagami kumquat, oval kumquat
Malayan kumquat

Indian wood apple
flowering merrillia
finger-lime
Australian round-lime
desert-lime

curry leaf, orange-jasmine, Chinese-box, naranjo jazmín
naringi

trifoliolate orange, naranjo trébol
Chinese box-orange
tabog
evodia, wu zhu yu
orange climber
trifoliolate limeberry, triphasia
white ironwood
wild lime, lime prickly-ash

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



- Existing 800m Treatment Area
- Proposed New 800m Treatment Area
- Sensitive Environmental Area/Treatment Mitigations In Place





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

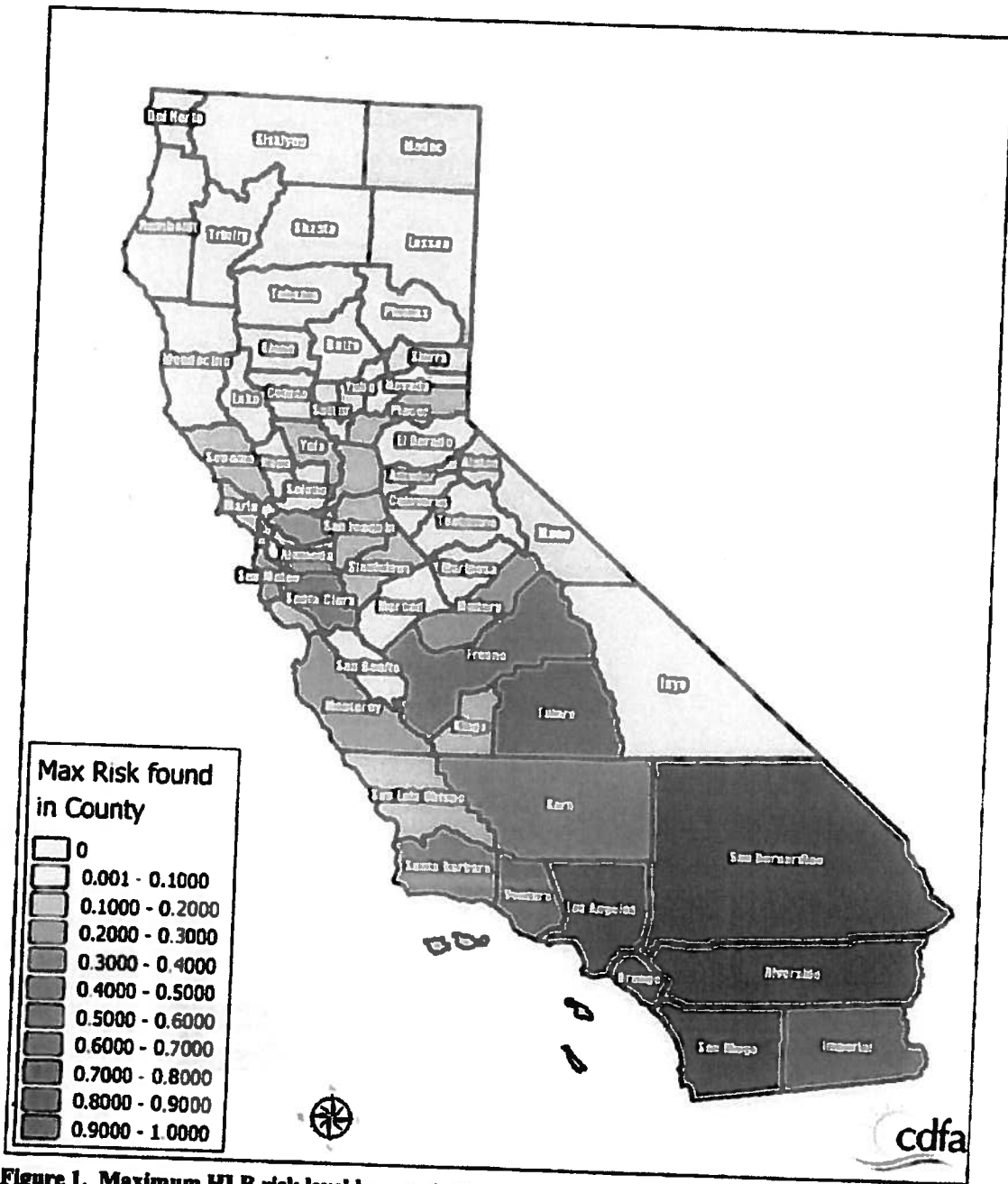


Figure 1. Maximum HLB risk level by county across California as estimated by the USDA-ARS HLB risk model.

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.

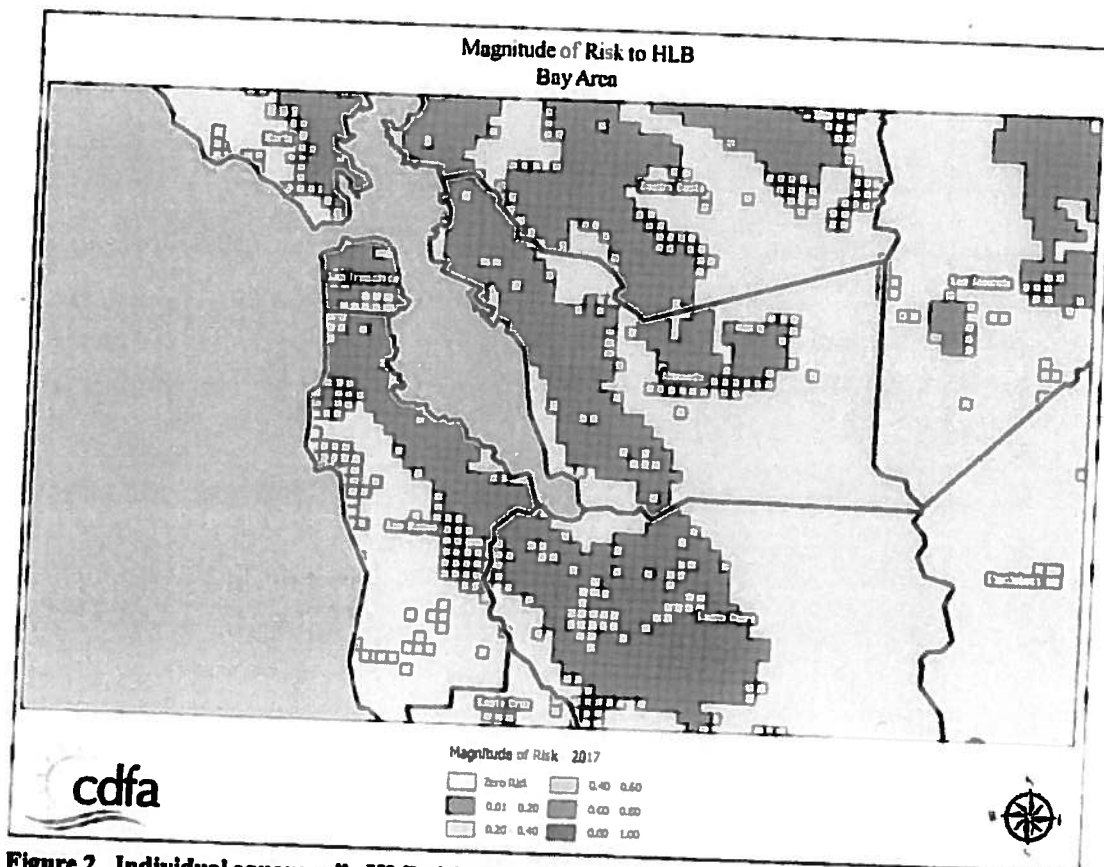


Figure 2. Individual square mile HLB risk levels for the San Francisco Bay Area. Note that the general risk level is low, but there are pockets of moderately high risk in San Francisco itself, and more noticeably in San Jose, associated with population census risk factors; ACP detections in this area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

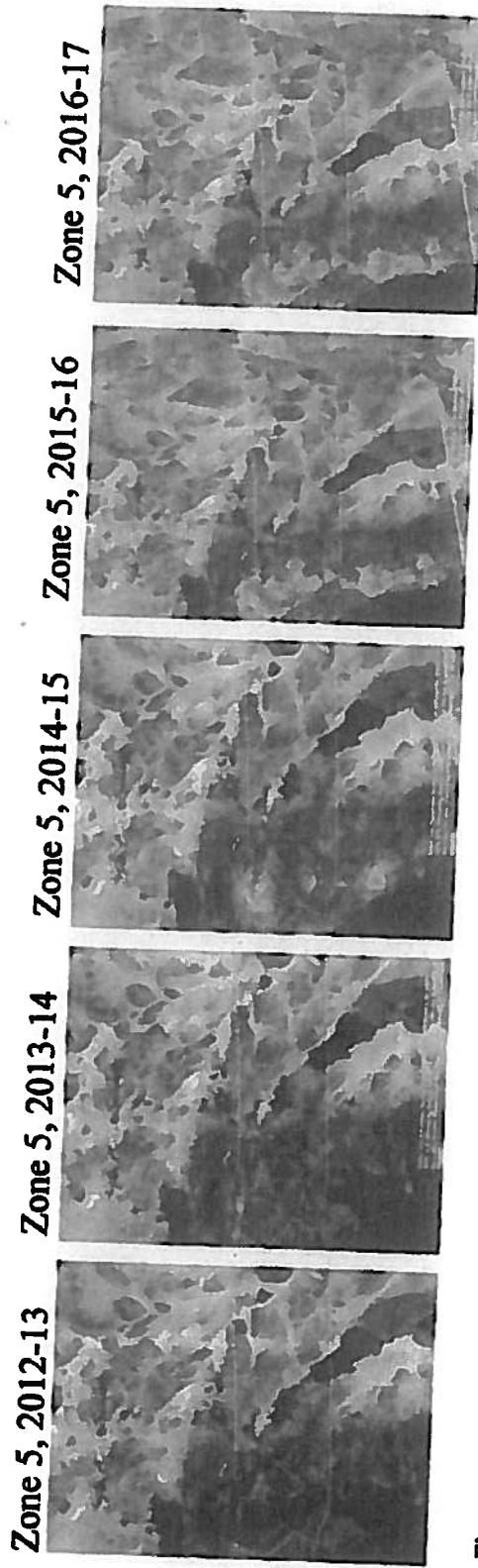
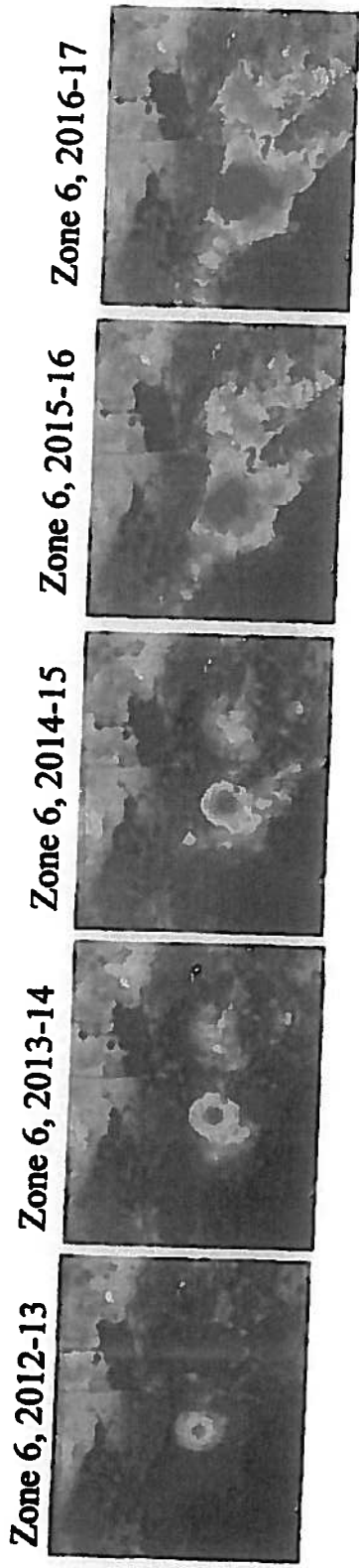


Figure 3. Changes in background risk of HLB in proposed quarantine areas 5 and 6 from 2012 to present. Red color indicates high risk, blue indicates low risk. Note that the location of the early HLB detections in Hacienda Heights and San Gabriel falls inside the single high-risk area predicted in 2012.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

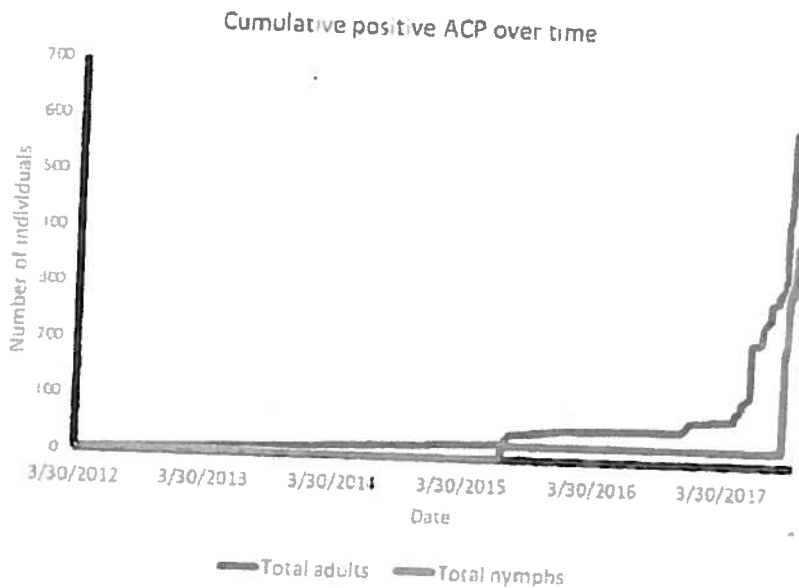


Figure 4: Cumulative counts of PCR-positive ACP samples collected in California over time since 2012. Note the sharp increase in the rate of accumulation from mid-2017 onwards.

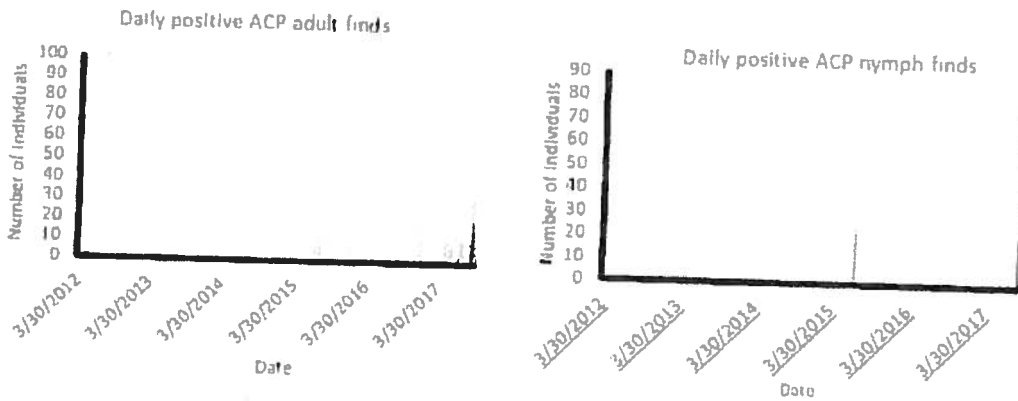


Figure 5: Daily discovery rate for PCR-positive ACP (adults and nymphs are shown separately). Note the sharp increase in finds toward the end of 2017, particularly for nymphs which had largely been absent from positive samples until recent detections.

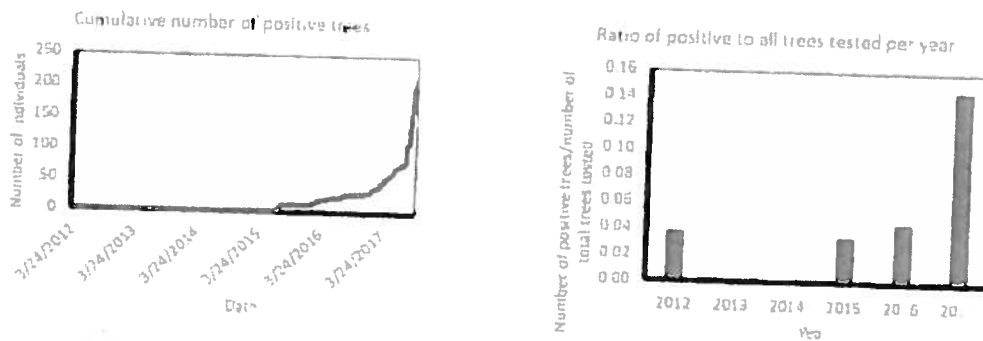


Figure 6: PCR-positive tree detections over time. In the left panel the cumulative number of detections is shown, highlighting the exponential increase in 2017. In the right panel the ratio of positive trees to all trees tested per year is shown. Note that until 2017 the ratio had been more or less stable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

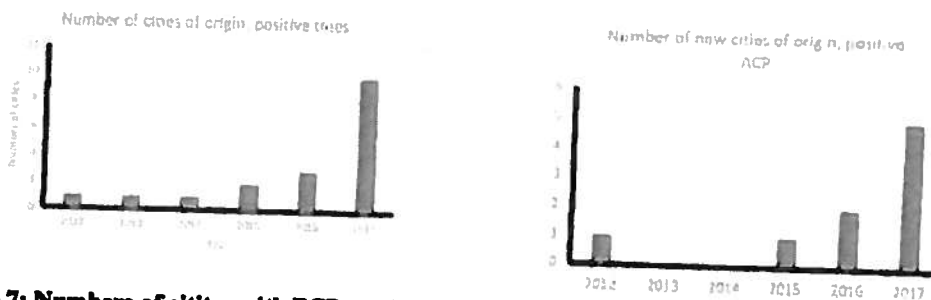


Figure 7: Numbers of cities with PCR-positive ACP detections over time. The left panel shows the cumulative figure, the right panel shows the number of new cities per year. Mirroring the results for trees and for ACP, note the sharp increase in 2017. These results indicate that the epidemic is intensifying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

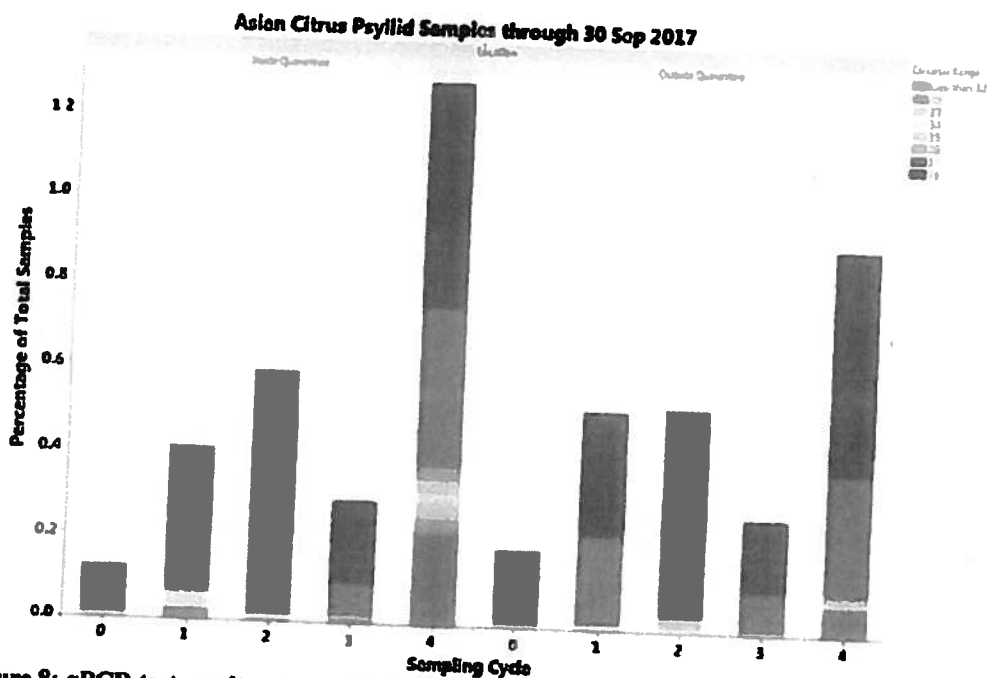


Figure 8: qPCR test results on ACP samples tested by CDFA through 30 September 2017. Note that the proportion of light blue and red (indicating presence of the HLB pathogen) in the samples from inside the quarantine areas (left panel) has increased over time, whereas no corresponding change is apparent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

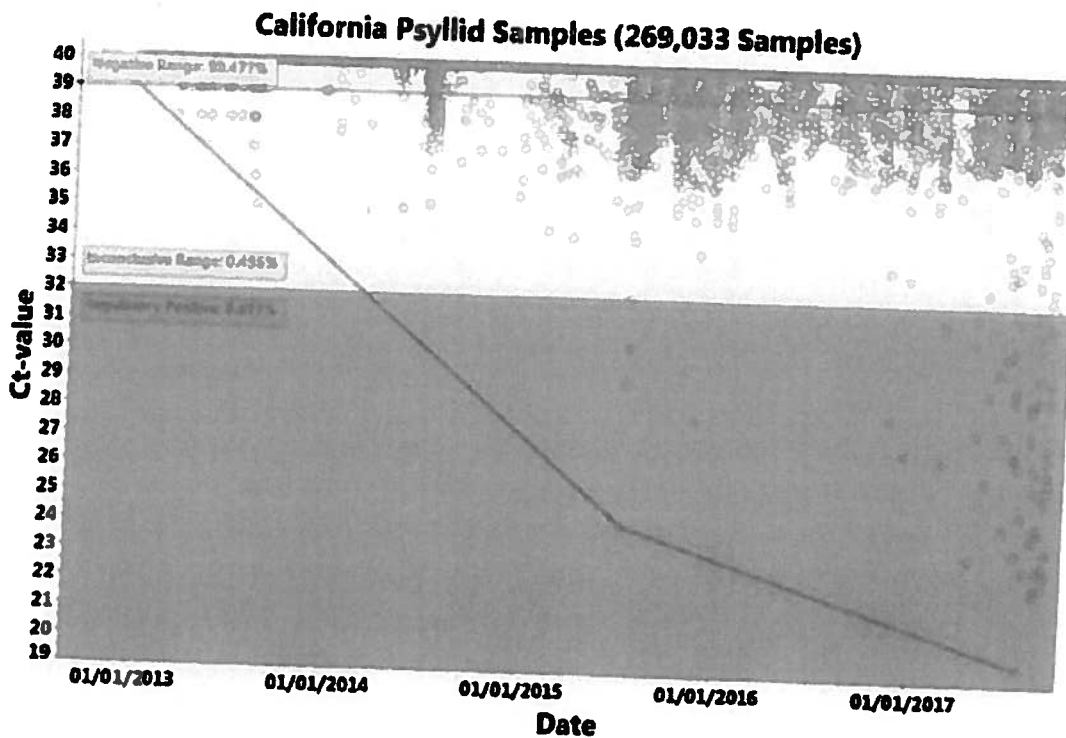


Figure 9: qPCR regulatory results recorded since the detection of HLB in California over time compared to the concentration of the pathogen in the sample (Ct < 32.1= HLB positive (red zone), Ct 32.1-38.9 = suspect (yellow zone), Ct > 38.9=HLB not detected (green zone)). The lower the Ct value, the higher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

Between April 11, 2017 and June 6, 2018, the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) confirmed the presence of the causative bacterial agent of the citrus disease huanglongbing (HLB) in citrus tree tissue collected from the cities of Anaheim, Fullerton, Garden Grove, La Habra, Orange, Santa Ana, Westminster, and Yorba Linda, Orange County.

HLB is a devastating disease of citrus and is spread through feeding action by populations of the Asian citrus psyllid (ACP), *Diaphorina citri* Kuwayama. In order to determine the extent of the infestation, and to define an appropriate response area, additional surveys took place for several days over a one-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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Public Notification:

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.

Attachments

**FINDINGS OF AN EMERGENCY
FOR
ASIAN CITRUS PSYLLID / HUANGLONGBING
Anaheim, Fullerton, Garden Grove, La Habra, Orange, Santa Ana, Westminster,
and Yorba Linda, Orange County
Project AM-6754**

Between April 11, 2017 and June 6, 2018, the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) confirmed the presence of the causative bacterial agent of the citrus disease huanglongbing (HLB) from citrus tree tissue collected in the cities of Anaheim, Fullerton, Garden Grove, La Habra, Orange, Santa Ana, Westminster, and Yorba Linda, Orange County. HLB is a devastating disease of citrus and is spread through feeding action by populations of the Asian citrus psyllid (ACP), *Diaphorina citri* Kuwayama.

In order to determine the extent of the infestation in Anaheim, Fullerton, Garden Grove, La Habra, Orange, Santa Ana, Westminster, and Yorba Linda, Orange County, and to define an appropriate response area, an additional survey took place for several days over a one-square mile area, centered on the following detections: April 11, 2017, La Habra; February 14, 2018, Fullerton; March 15, 2018, Anaheim; May 17, 2018, Santa Ana; May 25, 2018, Westminster and Yorba Linda; June 6, 2018, Garden Grove and Orange. Based on this survey, and findings and recommendations from California's HLB Task Force the Primary State Entomologist, the Primary State Plant Pathologist, USDA experts on HLB and ACP, and County Agricultural Commissioner representatives who are knowledgeable on HLB and ACP, I have determined that HLB poses a statewide imminent danger to the environment and economy.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Public Information

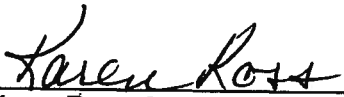
The resident of an affected property is provided a confirmation letter informing them that a tree on their property is infected with HLB and it is subject to mandatory removal. Residents are directed to contact the CDFA toll-free telephone number at 800-491-1899 for assistance.

Findings

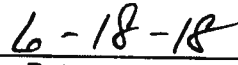
HLB poses a significant, imminent threat to California's natural environment, agriculture, public and private property, and its economy.

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.

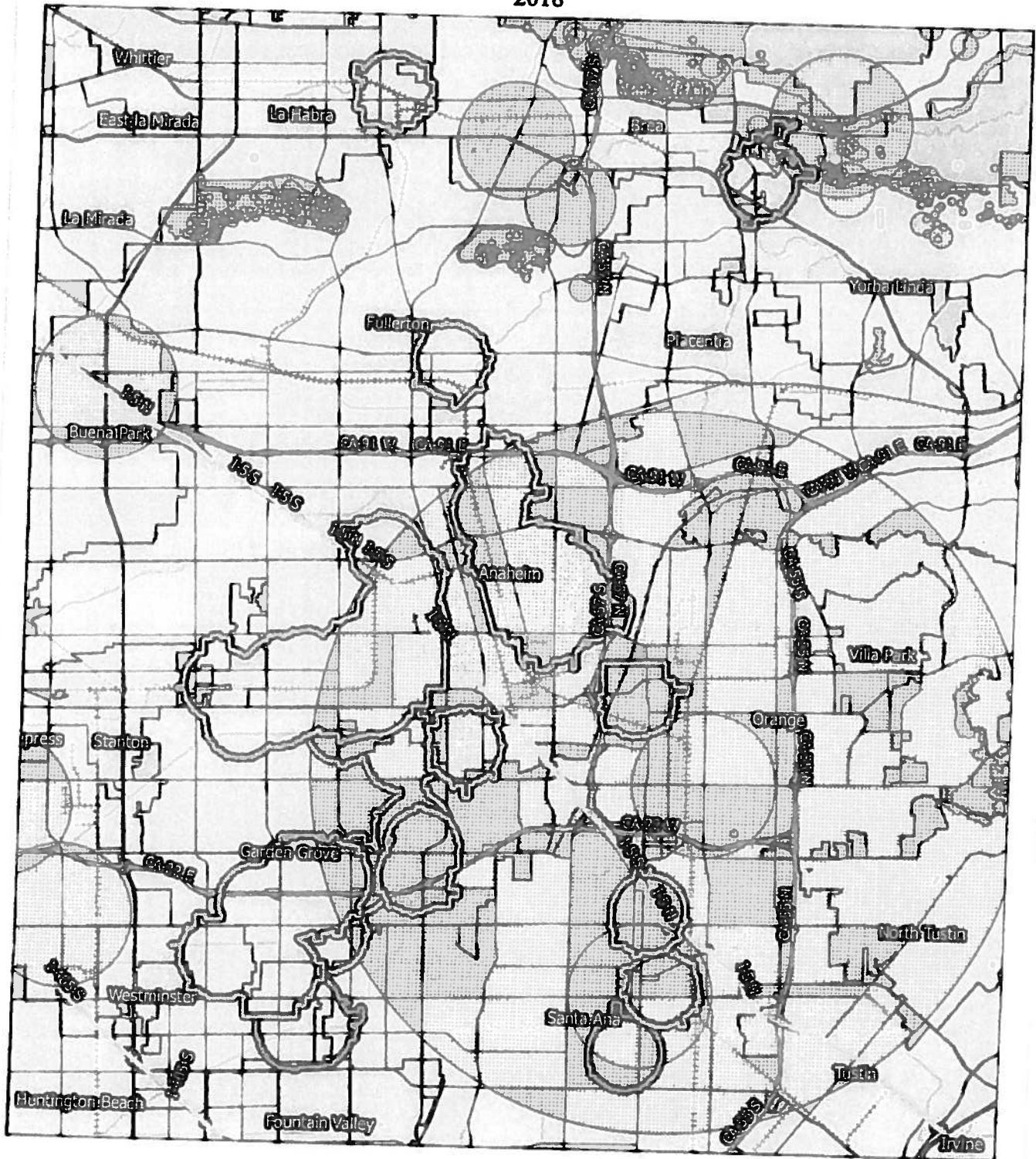




Karen Ross, Secretary



Date

Huanglongbing Eradication Project
 Anaheim, Fullerton, Garden Grove, La Habra, Orange, Santa Ana, Westminster, Yorba Linda
 Orange County
 2018



-  Existing 800m Treatment Area
-  Proposed New 800m Treatment Area

 Sensitive Environmental Area/Treatment Mitigations In Place



**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.

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>.

Asian Citrus Psyllid/ Huanglongbing Work Plan
June 2018

I. Trapping and Visual Survey

A. Urban and Rural Residential Detection Trapping and Visual Survey

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

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

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

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

1. Response to the collection one or more ACP

a. Trapping

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

b. Visual Survey

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

C. Commercial Grove Trapping

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

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

II. Treatment

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

Asian Citrus Psyllid/ Huanglongbing Work Plan
June 2018

- Determination if suppression of ACP is feasible;
 - The proximity of the ACP infestation to commercial citrus;
 - Whether growers are conducting coordinated treatment activities;
 - The level of HLB risk;
 - Consistency with the overall goal of protecting the state's commercial citrus production.
- A. Treatment scenarios throughout the state in which treatment will occur:**
- In areas with commercial citrus production that are generally infested with ACP, and where all growers are treating on a coordinated schedule; CDFA may conduct residential buffer treatments to suppress ACP populations.
 - In areas with commercial citrus production that are not generally infested with ACP; CDFA will conduct residential treatments in response to ACP detections.
 - In areas where HLB is detected, CDFA will conduct residential treatments to suppress ACP populations.
 - In areas where ACP has not been previously detected, or where ACP has been detected at low densities, CDFA will conduct residential treatments to prevent ACP establishment or suppress populations.

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

1. Treatment Protocols

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

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

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

- a. **Within two miles of International Border with Mexico**
 - CDFA will treat the residential area within an 800-meter buffer of the border.
 - A Notice of Treatment (NOT) will be issued.
- b. **Within a Generally Infested Area With Commercial Citrus Production**
 - CDFA will treat the residential area within a 400-meter buffer surrounding commercial citrus groves if the growers are conducting coordinated treatments.
 - A Notice of Treatment (NOT) will be issued.

Asian Citrus Psyllid/ Huanglongbing Work Plan
June 2018

c. Outside of the Generally Infested Area

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

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

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

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

d. In response to an HLB Detection

- All properties within an 800-meter radius of the detection site will be treated.
- All host plants found to be infected with HLB shall be destroyed. Infected host plants shall be removed and destroyed by mechanical means.
- A NOT will be issued.

2. Treatment Methodology

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

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

a. Foliar Treatment

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

b. Soil Treatment


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

**Asian Citrus Psyllid/Huanglongbing Work Plan
March 2017**

may occur once on an annual basis if additional psyllids are detected. This material shall 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. Treatment shall 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.**



 **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

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

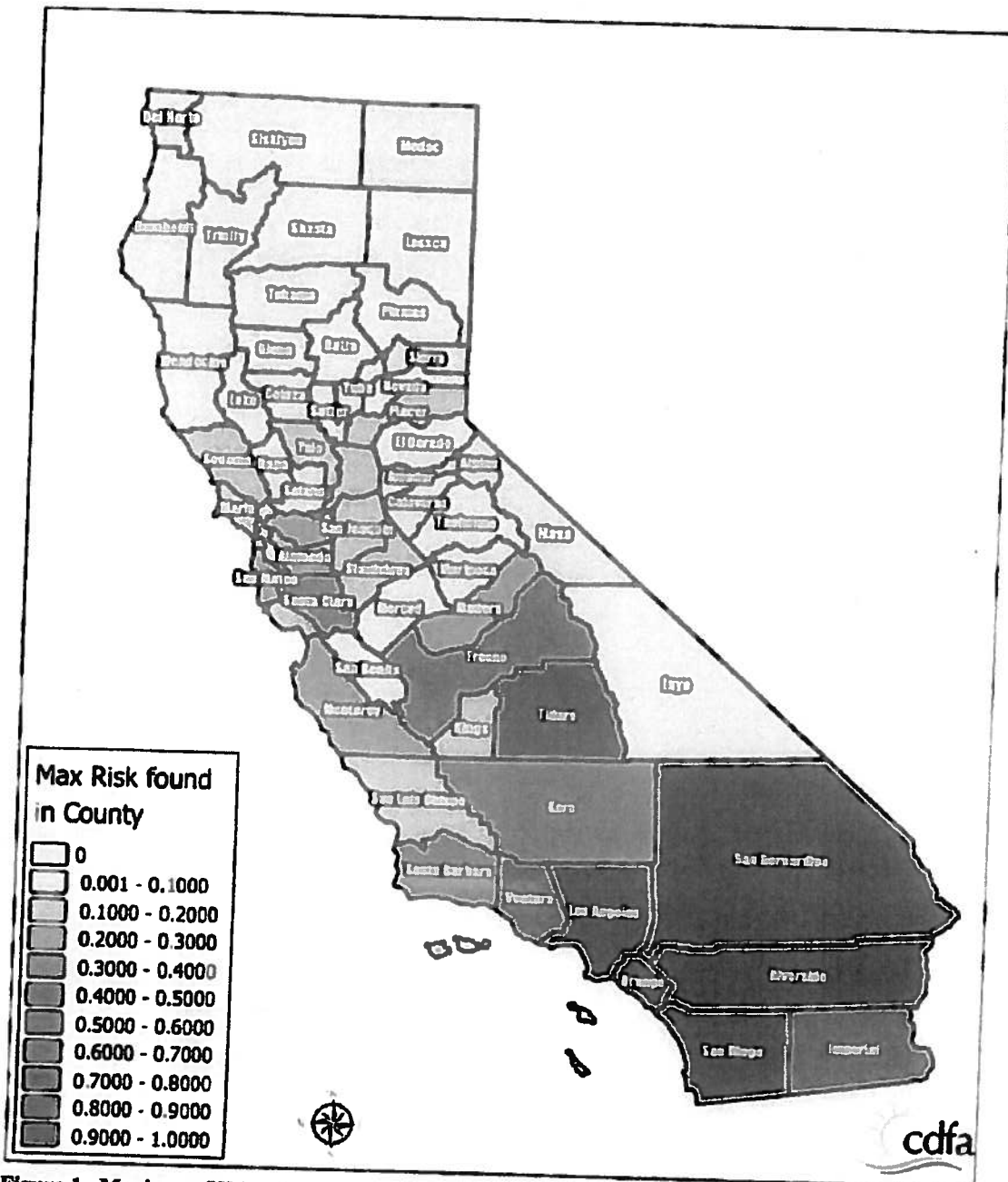


Figure 1. Maximum HLB risk level by county across California as estimated by the USDA-ARS HLB risk model.

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.

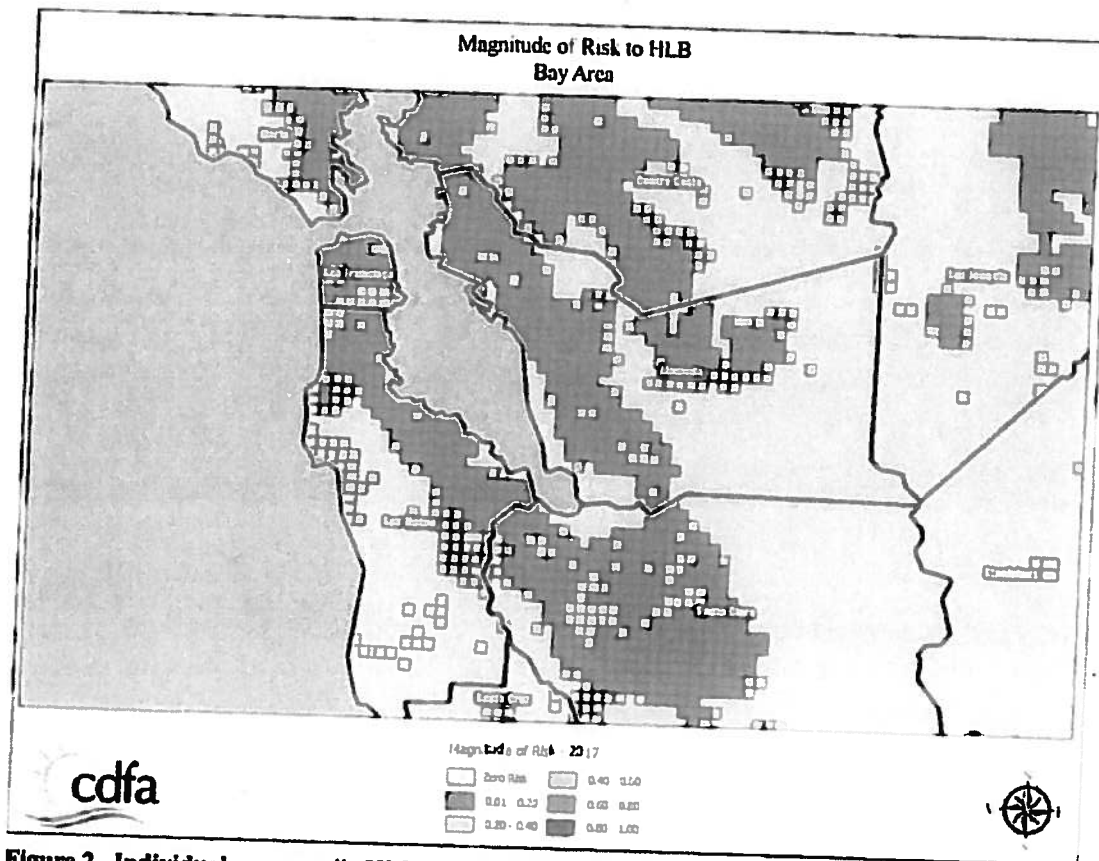


Figure 2. Individual square mile HLB risk levels for the San Francisco Bay Area. Note that the general risk level is low, but there are pockets of moderately high risk in San Francisco itself, and more noticeably in San Jose, associated with population census risk factors; ACP detections in this area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

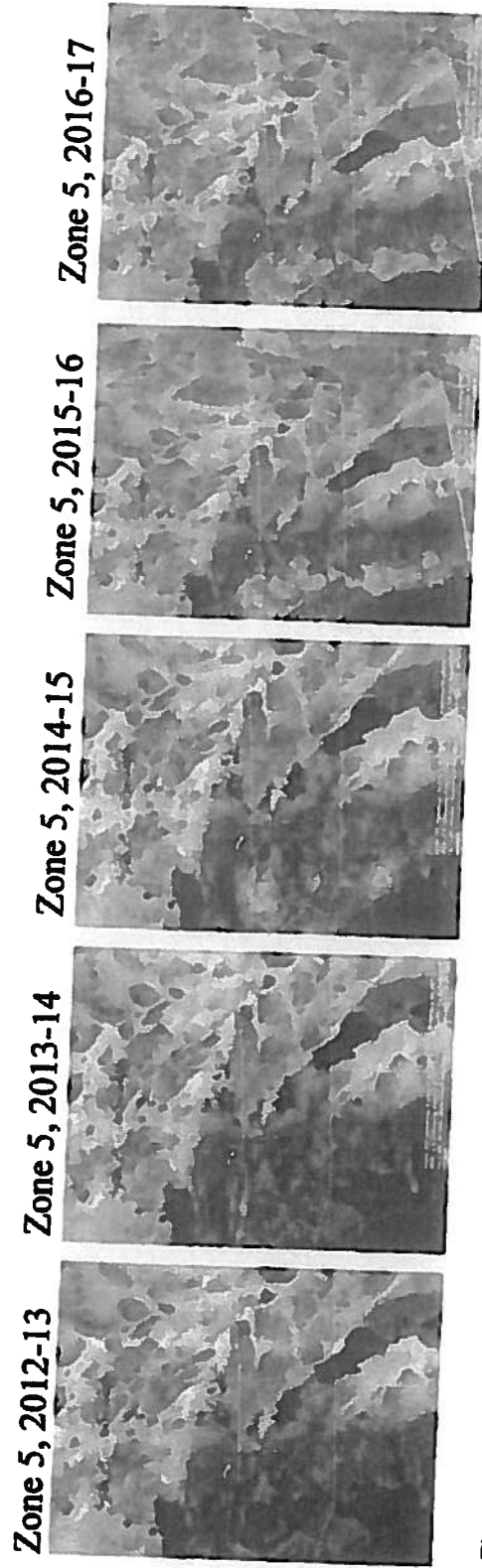
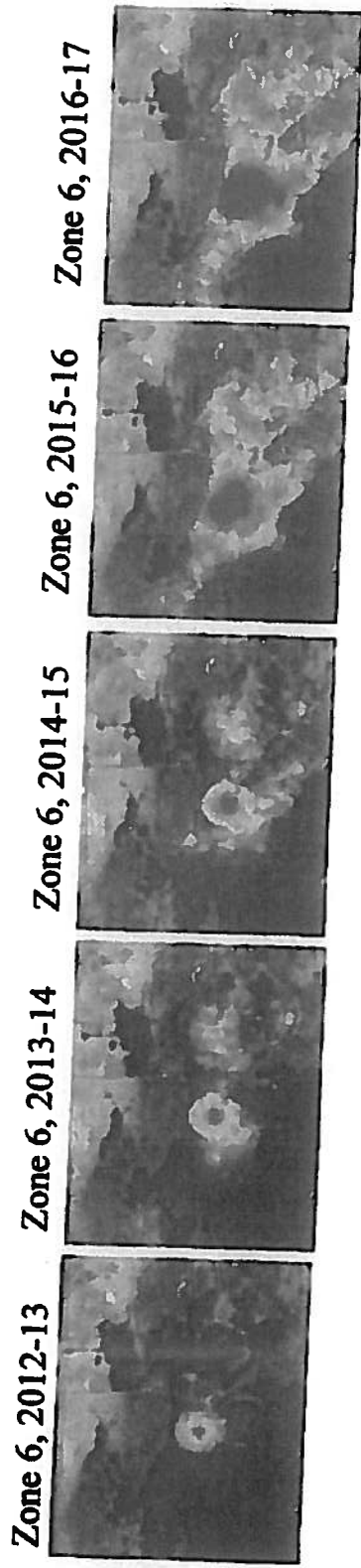


Figure 3. Changes in background risk of HLB in proposed quarantine areas 5 and 6 from 2012 to present. Red color indicates high risk, blue indicates low risk. Note that the location of the early HLB detections in Hacienda Heights and San Gabriel falls inside the single high-risk area predicted in 2012.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

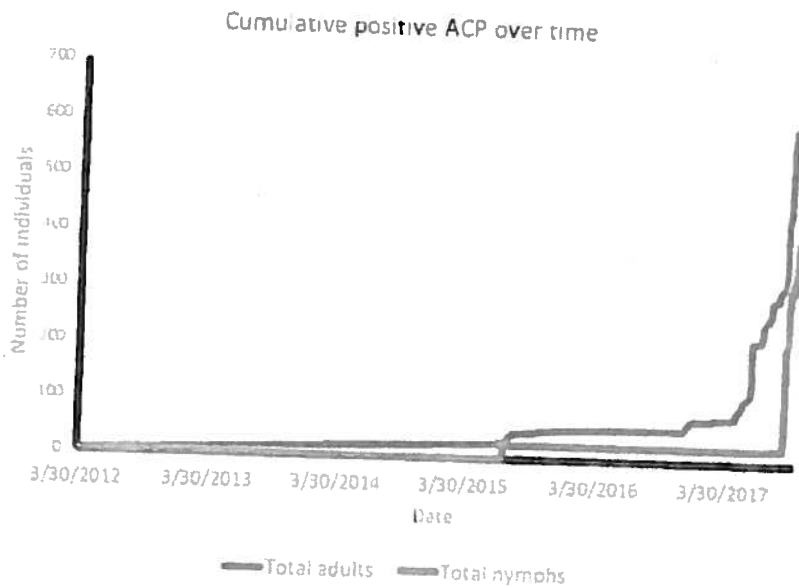


Figure 4: Cumulative counts of PCR-positive ACP samples collected in California over time since 2012. Note the sharp increase in the rate of accumulation from mid-2017 onwards.

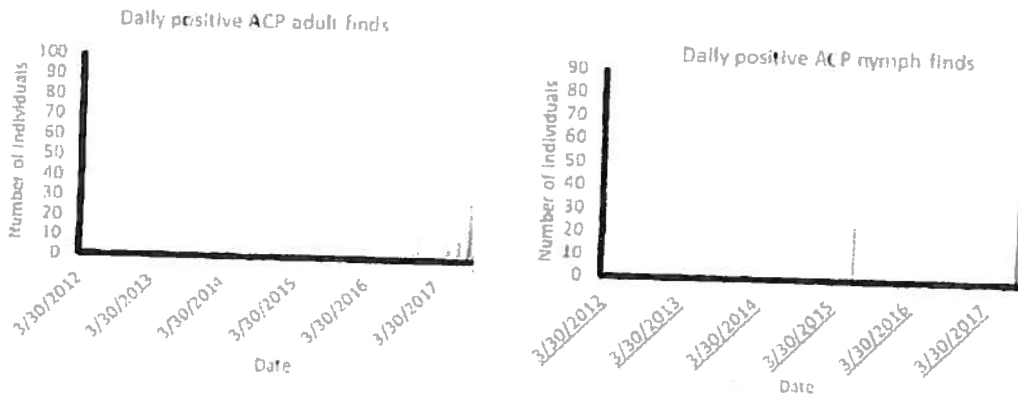


Figure 5: Daily discovery rate for PCR-positive ACP (adults and nymphs are shown separately). Note the sharp increase in finds toward the end of 2017, particularly for nymphs which had largely been absent from positive samples until recent detections.

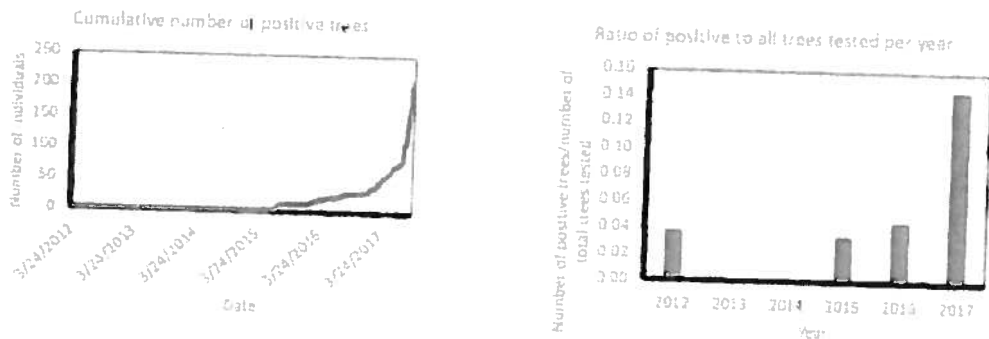


Figure 6: PCR-positive tree detections over time. In the left panel the cumulative number of detections is shown, highlighting the exponential increase in 2017. In the right panel the ratio of positive trees to all trees tested per year is shown. Note that until 2017 the ratio had been more or less stable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

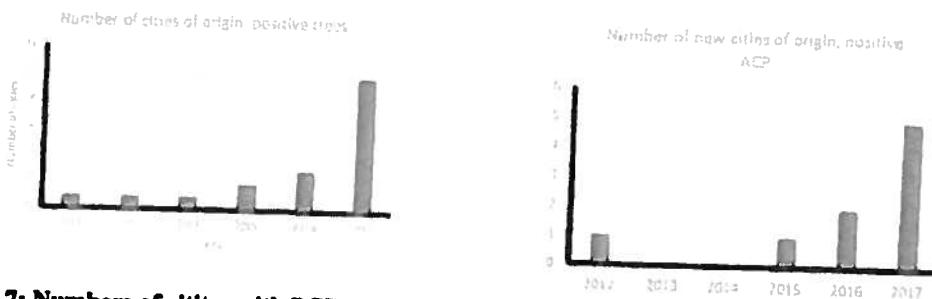


Figure 7: Numbers of cities with PCR-positive ACP detections over time. The left panel shows the cumulative figure, the right panel shows the number of new cities per year. Mirroring the results for trees and for ACP, note the sharp increase in 2017. These results indicate that the epidemic is intensifying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

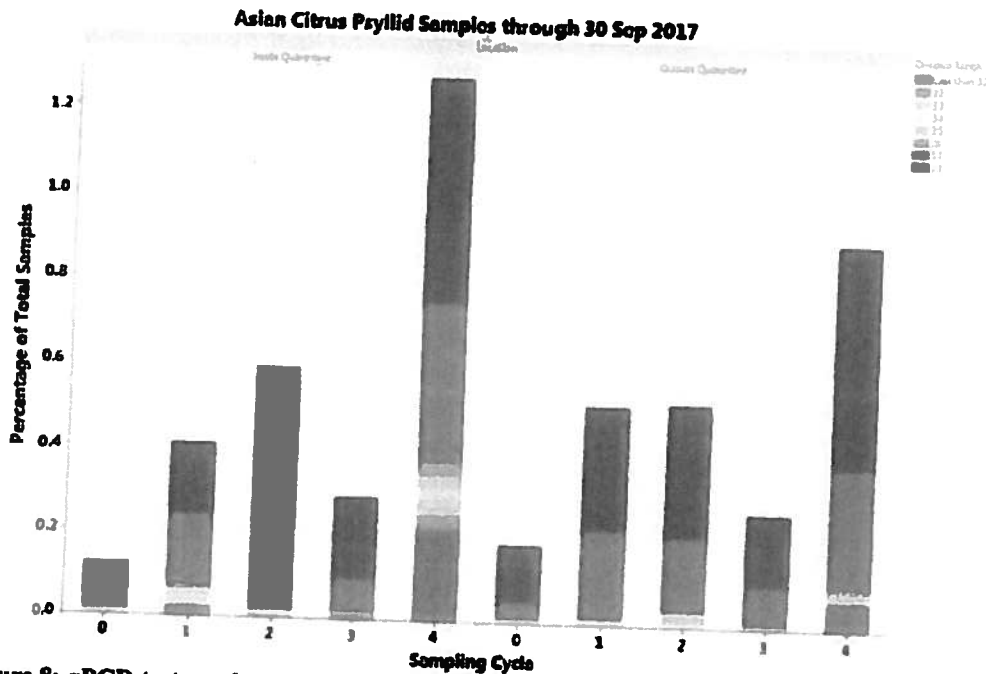


Figure 8: qPCR test results on ACP samples tested by CDFA through 30 September 2017. Note that the proportion of light blue and red (indicating presence of the HLB pathogen) in the samples from inside the quarantine areas (left panel) has increased over time, whereas no corresponding change is apparent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

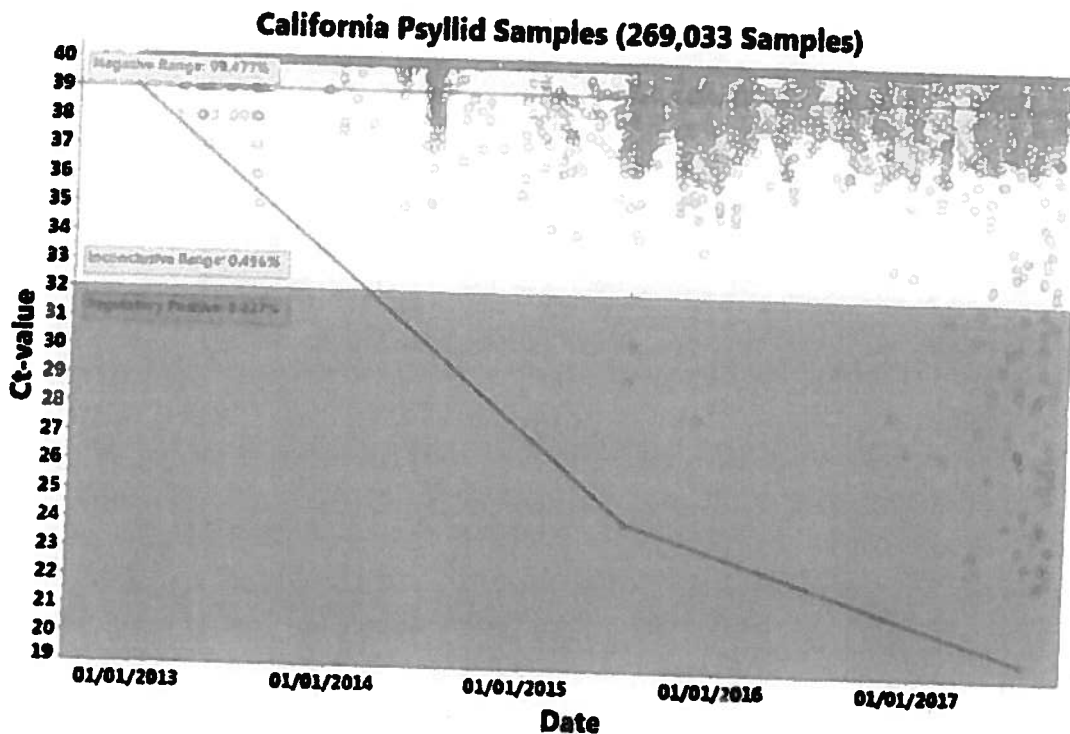


Figure 9: qPCR regulatory results recorded since the detection of HLB in California over time compared to the concentration of the pathogen in the sample (Ct < 32.1= HLB positive (red zone), Ct 32.1-38.9 = suspect (yellow zone), Ct > 38.9=HLB not detected (green zone)). The lower the Ct value, the higher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

PEST PROFILE

Common Name: Asian Citrus Psyllid

Scientific Name: *Diaphorina citri* Kuwayama

Order and Family: Hemiptera, Psyllidae

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

History: Asian citrus psyllid was first found in the United States in Palm Beach County, Florida, in June 1998 in backyard plantings of orange jasmine. By 2001, it had spread to 31 counties in Florida, with much of the spread due to movement of infested nursery plants. In the spring of 2001, Asian citrus psyllid was accidentally introduced into the Rio Grande Valley, Texas on potted nursery stock from Florida. It was subsequently found in Hawaii in 2006, in Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina in 2008. ACP was first found in California on August 27, 2008 in San Diego County. Subsequent to this initial detection in San Diego County, the ACP has been detected in 25 other California counties (Alameda, Contra Costa, Fresno, Imperial, Kern, Kings, Los Angeles, Madera, Merced, Monterey, Orange, Placer, Riverside, San Benito, San Bernardino, San Joaquin, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, San Mateo, Solano, Stanislaus, Tulare, Ventura, and Yolo counties). The ACP has demonstrated the potential to establish itself throughout California wherever citrus is grown.

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

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

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

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

Host List

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

WEEKLY MEMO 6-21-18

SOCIAL MEDIA HIGHLIGHTS

Date Sent Total Reach Reactions Comments Engagement Clicks



Garden Grove Fire Department

Happy #FathersDay to all the great dads! You're all a big reason for the awesome #kids out there.

4.1k 252 30 9% 224

To all the #dads on duty today, have a safe shift. #gardengrovefire Garden Grove Fire Fighters



(Post) June 17, 2018 11:17 am



Garden Grove Fire Department

It's currently 76 degrees in Garden Grove & a perfect day in Orange County!

2.6k 36 1 6% 135



Although it's nice outside, it can quickly turn deadly inside a car for kids, pets & whoever else you leave inside. As you can see on the chart, the temperature can quickly reach 120 in >1 hour.



#summersafety #gardengrovefire #gg1956 Garden Grove Fire Fighters Garden Grove City Hall Garden Grove Police Department






Temperature change inside a car - Department of Transportation

Exterior air	Interior air	Interior surface
70	100	120
75	110	130
80	120	140
85	130	150
90	140	160
95	150	170
100	160	180
105	170	190
110	180	200
115	190	210
120	200	220

(Post) June 20, 2018 2:30 pm

Date Sent	Total Reach	Reactions	Comments	Engagement	Clicks
	Garden Grove Fire Department				
DID YOU KNOW...	2.2k	27	4	11%	256
<p>Violators will be cited up to \$1,000 for discharging illegal fireworks, including misusing or tampering with legal ones, per the City's municipal code on illegal fireworks. Last year, the police department issued 47, \$1,000 administrative citations.</p> <p>This year, the police department will add two-man units to saturated high-volume call areas, and the fire department will deploy additional fire fighters and fire investigators.</p> <p>To report illegal fireworks being discharged, please call the police department's non-emergency line at 714-741-5704. When you call, be prepared to provide the address of where it is occurring and a description of the person(s).</p> <p>#gardengrovefire #gg1956 #fireworks</p>					
					
(Post) June 19, 2018 11:46 am					

	Garden Grove Fire Department				
Listen up, kids.	838	12	-	3%	17
<p>Notice how this bear walks rather than run? Pool decks can be slippery & not forgiving when you fall.</p>					
<p>#gardengrovefire #gg1956 #poolsafety #summersafety</p>					
	<p>ABC News on Twitter</p> <p>twitter.com"COOL DOWN: Surveillance video shows a bear in Pasadena, California, hopping into a backyard pool and enjoying a relaxing swim. https://t.co/FUpJJaZol9 https://t.co/mAvpW06e9R"</p>				
(Post) June 17, 2018 5:29 pm					

Date Sent	Total Reach	Reactions	Comments	Engagement	Clicks		
	Garden Grove City Hall	Atlantis Play Center is now open!	2.2k	58	34	17%	492
<p>The installation of an industry standard, high-quality structure provides full-shaded coverage to the area.</p>							
<p>The splash pad opens next Tuesday, June 26. To enjoy the four-acre site themed with nautical, fantasy playground equipment, Tuesdays through Sundays, or for exclusive rentals, call the Community Services Department at (714) 741-5200.</p>							
<p>#GG1956 #GardenGrove #AtlantisPlayCenter #ParksandRecreation</p>							
							
<p>(Post) June 20, 2018 2:45 pm</p>							
	Garden Grove City Hall	The Garden Grove Strawberry Festival is one of the highlights of the year for Garden Grove!	1.9k	43	10	8%	223
<p>A chance for the entire community to come together for great fun, food, and a free piece of cake, all for a good cause. However, many people have no idea just who puts on this great event. Garden Grove TV 3 reporter Mark Bedor introduces us to the selfless people who make it happen.</p>							
<p>#GG1956 #GardenGrove #GGTV3 #StrawberryFestival</p>							
							
<p>(Post) June 15, 2018 10:58 am</p>							
	Garden Grove City Hall	OC Streetcar is moving forward and will begin early this fall!	219	29	2	61%	170
<p>#GG1956 #GardenGrove #OCStreetCar</p>							
<p>Arellano Associates</p>							
<p>(Post) June 15, 2018 1:49 pm</p>							

Date Sent Total Reach Reactions Comments Engagement Clicks



Garden Grove City Hall

FREE SUMMER "OUTDOOR MOVIE SERIES" BEGINS TOMORROW

2.2k 26 2 6% 140

The City invites the community to the Outdoor Movie Series with free activities and a movie, tomorrow (6/20), at the **Garden Grove Elks Lodge #1952**, at 11551 Trask Avenue. The featured movie, "Justice League," begins at 8:30 p.m. Activities begin at 6:00 p.m. with family entertainment and photo opportunities with Batman and Wonder Woman.
#GG1956 #GardenGrove #FreeMovie #JusticeLeague #DC

Free Summer "Outdoor Movie Series" Begins with Justice League | City of Garden Grove

(Post) June 19, 2018 1:18 pm



Garden Grove City Hall

2018 GARDEN GROVE ELECTION INFORMATION


2.9k 25 17 6% 261

The next municipal election will be held on November 6, 2018, to fill the Mayor, District 1, District 3, and District 4 seats on the Garden Grove City Council. The City will be accepting nomination papers beginning Monday, July 16, 2018. Nomination papers will be available in the City Clerk's Office, at City Hall, 11222 Acacia Parkway, by appointment only.

For more information on the election process, visit <https://www.ci.garden-grove.ca.us/citymanager/CityClerk/2018-garden-grove-election-information>.
#GG1956 #GardenGrove #2018Elections #GetOutandVote



(Post) June 14, 2018 9:37 am

Date Sent	Total Reach	Reactions	Comments	Engagement	Clicks	
	<p>Garden Grove City Hall USING ILLEGAL FIREWORKS WILL COST YOU</p>	2k	21	13	10%	289
<p>The City is focusing on the community's safety and adherence to no illegal fireworks during the July 4 holiday.</p>						
<p>Violators will be cited up to \$1,000 for possessing illegal fireworks, including misusing or tampering with legal ones, per the City's municipal code on illegal fireworks.</p>						
<p>For more information, please visit the link provided below.</p>						
<p>#GG1956 #GardenGrove #GGPD32 #Fireworks</p>						
<p>Using Illegal Fireworks Will Cost You City of Garden Grove</p>						
<p>(Post) June 19, 2018 3:30 pm</p>						
	<p>Garden Grove City Hall Anyone with information regarding these robberies, please contact Detective Jim Franks at 714-741-5836. Garden Grove Police Department #GG1956 #GardenGrove #SeekingWitnesses</p>	250	14	3	107%	412
						
<p>(Post) June 20, 2018 8:06 am</p>						
	<p>Garden Grove City Hall Happy 62nd Birthday, #GardenGrove!</p>	890	14	3	8%	82
<p>On the 62nd anniversary of the City's incorporation, we take a look back at the 60th anniversary celebration that brought out thousands to Village Green park and Main Street to enjoy free activities and birthday cake.</p>						
<p>Garden Grove became the 18th city to achieve incorporation in #OrangeCounty.</p>						
<p>#GG1956 #GG #Anniversary #GardenGroveTV3 #GGTV3 Garden Grove TV 3</p>						
						
<p>(Post) June 18, 2018 4:51 pm</p>						

Date Sent Total Reach Reactions Comments Engagement Clicks



Garden Grove City Hall

The City of Garden Grove and Orange County Mosquito and Vector Control District (OCMVCD) continue to work together to raise awareness and provide precautions against the spread of the West Nile Virus (WNV). More often, WNV is spread to humans and animals by the bite of infected mosquitoes. Eliminating mosquito breeding sites and taking personal safeguards can help prevent the spread of WNV.

1.3k 11 - 9% 129

OCMVCD officials are inspecting local neighborhoods to check yards for potential mosquito breeding sites and eradication. Homeowners who would prefer to make an inspection appointment can call OCMVCD at (714) 971-2421. For more details, visit <http://www.ocvector.org/desktop.html>.

P.C. Orange County Mosquito and Vector Control District #OCMVCD #GG1956 #GardenGrove #PreventtheSpreadofWestNileVirus #SummerSafety



(Post) June 20, 2018 6:38 pm



Garden Grove City Hall

Please be aware of tonight's I-5 Striping Project by Caltrans 12. Residents of #GardenGrove may be impacted.

2.2k 7 1 3% 66

For full details, visit <http://myemail.constantcontact.com/I-5-Striping-Project---Construction-Alert.html?soid=1128171099824&aid=1bUkISXXYMU>. #GG1956 #ConstructionAlert



(Post) June 14, 2018 5:20 pm

Date Sent Total Reach Reactions Comments Engagement Clicks



Garden Grove City Hall

Emergency water outage

1.4k 5 1 10% 153

Water Services has an emergency shut down on Chapman Avenue, between Wildgoose Street and Lamplighter Street, for approximately one hour. We apologize for any inconveniences this may have caused.

#GG1956 #GardenGrove Garden Grove Public Works Department



GARDEN GROVE

(Post) June 14, 2018 10:30 am



Garden Grove City Hall

Tonight, the Justice League will be making a special appearance in **#GardenGrove** at the **Garden Grove Elks Lodge #1952**. Friends, family, and neighbors are invited to watch the super heroes on the big screen, starting at 8:30 p.m. Arrive early, at 6:00 p.m., to get a photo with Batman and Wonder Woman, and enjoy free activities. For more details, visit <https://www.ci.garden-grove.ca.us/commserv/movie-series-justice-league>. **#GG1956 #GardenGrove #FreeMovie #JusticeLeague #DC**

647 4 1 4% 37



JUSTICE LEAGUE - Official Trailer 1

youtube.com In theaters November 2017
<http://JusticeLeagueTheMovie.com>
<https://www.facebook.com/justiceleagueofficial>
<https://twitter.com/justiceleaguewb> <https://www.ins...>

(Post) June 20, 2018 1:17 pm

Date Sent Total Reach Reactions Comments Engagement Clicks



Garden Grove City Hall

HAPPENING NOW: The California Department of Food and Agriculture is hosting an open house meeting to present information about planned activities regarding citrus greening disease treatment in affected areas. This includes areas in **#GardenGrove**. The meeting is at Garden Grove Main Library, at 11200 Stanford Avenue, from now until 7:00 p.m.

430 2 3 7% 33

If you can't attend the meeting and require additional information, please contact CDFA'S PEST HOTLINE at (800) 491-1899 or visit <https://www.ci.gardengrove.ca.us/pw/citrus-greening-disease>.

**#GG1956 #CitrusGreeningDisease
#CaliforniaDepartmentofFoodandAgriculture**



(Post) June 19, 2018 5:52 pm



Garden Grove City Hall

#FlashbackFriday to June 18, 1968 as **#GardenGrove** celebrated the 12th Anniversary since it became incorporated as a City!

810 2 1 4% 39





It just so happened that on the 12th anniversary **#GG** was also celebrating the newly constructed water reservoir at Trask Avenue and Magnolia Street.



This upcoming Monday, we will celebrate 62 years!






#GG1956 #FBF



(Post) June 15, 2018 4:17 pm

Date Sent	Total Reach	Reactions	Comments	Engagement	Clicks	
	Garden Grove City Hall	640	2	-	2%	16
<p>You can celebrate this summer with free rides, youth pass savings, and more! In celebration of the upcoming season, OC Bus is offering a variety of public transportation opportunities.</p>						
<p>In honor of National Dump the Pump Day, the following public transportation will be free:</p>						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o June 21 - Free rides on OC Bus o June 18 through June 22 - Free rides with Waze Carpool 						
<p>The OC Bus Youth Summer Pass offers safe travel for those ages 6 to 18:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Available for travel June 1 to August 31 o Only \$20 for 30 days 						
<p>For more information, please visit http://www.octa.net/default.aspx</p>						
<p>#GG1956 #GardenGrove #OCBus #OCTA</p>						
						
<p>(Post) June 14, 2018 2:03 pm</p>						
	Garden Grove City Hall	154	-	-	3%	7
<p>Crews will be working on Fredrick Street tomorrow (6/20), from 9:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. #GardenGrove residents in the immediate area will be impacted by a water outage during that time.</p>						
<p>Garden Grove Public Works Department #GG1956 #WaterOutage</p>						
<p>(Post) June 19, 2018 8:30 pm</p>						
	Garden Grove City Hall EMERGENCY WATER OUTAGE ON 9TH STREET	170	-	-	2%	4
<p>Crews are on 9th Street, between Stanford and College, performing an emergency water outage. The water will be off for approximately 15 minutes.</p>						
<p>Due to the emergency nature of this outage, residents have not been notified. #GG1956 #GardenGrove #WaterOutage Garden Grove Public Works Department</p>						
<p>(Post) June 19, 2018 10:46 am</p>						

Date Sent	Total Reach	Reactions	Comments	Engagement	Clicks	
	Garden Grove City Hall WATER OUTAGE - 6/15/18	623	-	1	3%	24
<p>The following streets will be impacted with a water outage tomorrow: 9:00 a.m. to noon - Donna, Gail, Jennifer, and Jacalene 9:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. - Nieta</p> <p>Residents have been notified in advance. #GG1956 #GardenGrove (Post) June 14, 2018 7:30 pm</p>						
	Garden Grove City Hall City of Garden Grove on Twitter	656	-	-	2%	12
(Post) June 14, 2018 8:10 am						

Date Sent	Total Reach	Reactions	Comments	Engagement	Clicks
 <p>Garden Grove Police Department "A father is his daughter's first love and his son's first hero." #HappyFathersDay to all the dads out there; especially those working today, serving their communities. Thank you for everything you do, everyday. #GGPD32 #GG1956 Garden Grove City Hall</p>	5k	487	26	12%	327
					
(Post) June 17, 2018 9:00 am					
 <p>Garden Grove Police Department There have been three armed robberies and one attempted robbery at the Garden of Eden Bookstore located 12061 Garden Grove Blvd in the past 3 months. This video shows the suspects during the robberies who were armed with handguns. Anyone with information can contact Detective Jim Franks at 714-741-5836. http://bit.ly/GGPD211series #armedanddangerous #GGPD32 #robbery</p>	21.7k	272	89	20%	7.7k
					
(Post) June 19, 2018 3:52 pm					
 <p>Garden Grove Police Department</p> 	7.6k	259	84	11%	975
(Post) June 20, 2018 5:51 pm					

Date Sent	Total Reach	Reactions	Comments	Engagement	Clicks
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Garden Grove Police Department

Many of us forget that fireworks can trigger combat flashbacks for our soldiers. It's estimated that 60–80% of our veterans suffer from **#PTSD**. Know your neighbors and please give them the respect that, if you light fireworks to celebrate, go check on them and make sure they're okay. Remember, they're more affected now, at home. Their pride just may not let them show it. Please celebrate this July 4th courteously and responsibly. If you're a veteran and would like a yard sign, visit <http://www.militarywithptsd.org/> for a link that can provide you with one for free.

7.6k	259	84	11%	975
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**#GGPD32 #GG1956 #fireworks
#community**

Garden Grove City Hall Military with PTSD



(Post) June 20, 2018 3:01 pm

Date Sent	Total Reach	Reactions	Comments	Engagement	Clicks
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Garden Grove Police Department
*****UPDATE*****

6.8k

140

94

10%

804

Please be aware, the illegal firework saturation is only scheduled for July 4th. Your regular beat officers are the ones to handle calls and patrol in the days/nights leading up to, and the days/nights following the holiday.

Please also understand, there are only so many officers to patrol the city. Just because we can see or hear the fireworks discharge from the next street over, doesn't always mean that we can do something about it. This issue requires a team approach to combat it.

ORIGINAL POST: The Garden Grove Police Department has zero-tolerance for illegal fireworks. Please celebrate this July 4th responsibly with **#SafeandSane** fireworks ONLY. Fines will be \$1,000.00 and we are adding additional staff to saturate high-volume call areas. When you **📞** us (714-741-5704) to report illegal fireworks, please provide an address where it was lit and/or a description of the individual(s) involved. Please see <http://bit.ly/2yvbJLk> for more information and safety tips.

#GGPD32 #GG1956 #fireworks
#StaySafeGG #community
Garden Grove City Hall Garden Grove Fire Department


(Post) June 19, 2018 12:00 pm


Garden Grove Police Department

Congratulations to all Garden Grove and **Garden Grove Unified School District** graduates, Class of 2018!

4.5k

133

6



7%



260






Please be cautious of pedestrians and a high volume of traffic near **#graduation** sites.

#GGPD32 #GG1956 #summer
#stcolumbanchurch
Garden Grove City Hall


(Post) June 14, 2018 3:00 pm

Date Sent	Total Reach	Reactions	Comments	Engagement	Clicks
 <p>Garden Grove Police Department #HappyFlagDay, and a salute to the U.S. Army on their 243rd birthday. #GGPD32 #GG1956 #americanflag #army Garden Grove City Hall</p>	2.1k	84	2	5%	58
					
(Post) June 14, 2018 10:00 am					

 <p>Garden Grove Police Department #FlashbackFriday. That time when a helicopter flew in for the #DAREProgram Show & Tell. ***If anyone knows the year, please help us update our records.*** #GGPD32 #policehistory #fbf #policecar</p>	2k	26	5	6%	184
					
(Post) June 15, 2018 12:04 pm					

Date Sent	Potential Reach	Organic Impressions	Responses	Likes	Clicks		
	CityGardenGrove	<p>FREE SUMMER "OUTDOOR MOVIE SERIES" BEGINS TOMORROW The City invites the community to the Outdoor Movie Series with free activities and a movie, tomorrow (6/20), at Elks Lodge #1952, 11551 Trask. The featured movie, "Justice League," begins @ 8:30PM; activities @ 6PM.</p>	2.7k	391	1	2	-
(Tweet) June 19, 2018 1:23 pm							
	CityGardenGrove	<p>Take a look at the 2018 Water Quality Report. bit.ly/2l0FQzU #GG1956 #GG pic.twitter.com/9HZSUchFwZ</p>	2.7k	279	1	-	6
							
(Tweet) June 18, 2018 1:44 pm							
	CityGardenGrove	<p>WATER OUTAGE -- The following streets will be out of water this morning, from now until 1:00PM: 9th, Chapman, Gail, Candy, Margie, Norma, Janette, Jennifer, Jacalene, Kathy, and Morgan. All residents impacted have been notified in advance. #GG1956</p>	2.7k	469	1	-	-
(Tweet) June 14, 2018 8:10 am							
	CityGardenGrove	<p>Anyone with information regarding these robberies, please contact Detective Jim Franks at 714-741-5836. @GardenGrovePD #GG1956 #GardenGrove #SeekingWitnesses</p>	2.7k	284	-	-	-
(Retweet with Comment) June 20, 2018 8:07 am							

Date Sent

Potential Reach

Organic Impressions

Responses

Likes

Clicks



CityGardenGrove

HAPPENING NOW: @CDFAnews is hosting a public meeting to present info. re: planned activities for citrus greening disease treatment in affected areas. This includes #GG. The meeting is at Garden Grove Main Library, 11200 Stanford, from now - 7PM. ci.gardengrove.ca.us/pw/citrus-gree... #GG1956 pic.twitter.com/LzmGtSUyJJ

2.7k

294

-

-

-



(Tweet) June 19, 2018 5:55 pm



CityGardenGrove

USING ILLEGAL FIREWORKS WILL COST YOU

The City is focusing on the community's safety and adherence to no illegal fireworks during the July 4 holiday. Please visit bit.ly/2I2RD00 for more information. #GG1956 #GG pic.twitter.com/3VW1LI5Ueu

2.7k

322






-

1

1



(Tweet) June 19, 2018 2:25 pm

Date Sent	Potential Reach	Organic Impressions	Responses	Likes	Clicks
	CityGardenGrove	-	16	-	-
ci.garden-grove.ca.us/commser... (Tweet) June 19, 2018 1:23 pm					
	CityGardenGrove	2.7k	264	-	1
EMERGENCY WATER OUTAGE ON 9TH STREET – Crews are on 9th Street, between Stanford and College, performing an emergency water outage. The water will be off for approximately 15 minutes. Due to the emergency nature of this outage, residents have not been notified. #GG1956					
(Tweet) June 19, 2018 10:48 am					
	CityGardenGrove	2.7k	395	-	-
Please be aware of tonight's I-5 Striping Project by Caltrans 12. Residents of #GardenGrove may be impacted. For full details, visit myemail.constantcontact.com/I-5-Striping-P....					
#GG1956 #ConstructionAlert pic.twitter.com/P5qXb2fDw4					
 <div data-bbox="289 1192 727 1409" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p style="text-align: center;">I-5 STRIPING PROJECT Construction Alert</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><small>THURSDAY, JUNE 14TH</small></p> <p><small>Construction will be active in South Orange County with an SBI project that is enhancing lane line visibility throughout the county on I-5.</small></p> <p><small>Residents of Anaheim, Garden Grove, Irvine, Orange, Santa Ana, San Clemente, and Tustin may notice moving lane closures on Thursday, June 14 between 10PM and 5AM.</small></p> </div>					
(Tweet) June 14, 2018 5:31 pm					
	CityGardenGrove	2.7k	413	-	-
Emergency water outage: Water Services has an emergency shut down on Chapman Avenue, between Wildgoose Street and Lamplighter Street, for approximately one hour. We apologize for any inconveniences this may have caused. #GG1956 #GG					
(Tweet) June 14, 2018 10:28 am					

Date Sent	Potential Reach	Organic Impressions	Responses	Likes	Clicks
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CityGardenGrove

2018 ELECTION INFORMATION - The next municipal election will be held on November 6 to fill the Mayor, District 1, District 3 & District 4 seats on the Garden Grove City Council. The City will accept nomination papers beginning July 16. More info: ci.gardengrove.ca.us/citymanager/Ci... #GG1956 pic.twitter.com/iqa0LxHa5H

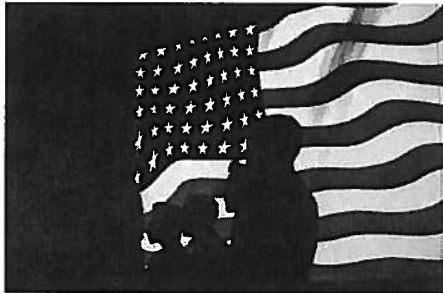
2.7k

405

-

1

-



(Tweet) June 14, 2018 9:44 am

WEEKLY MEMO 6-21-18

NEWS ARTICLES

ECONOMY

Local activists protest against proposed laws in Vietnam

Demonstrations are held in Little Saigon over the country's plans to sell its economic zones to Chinese

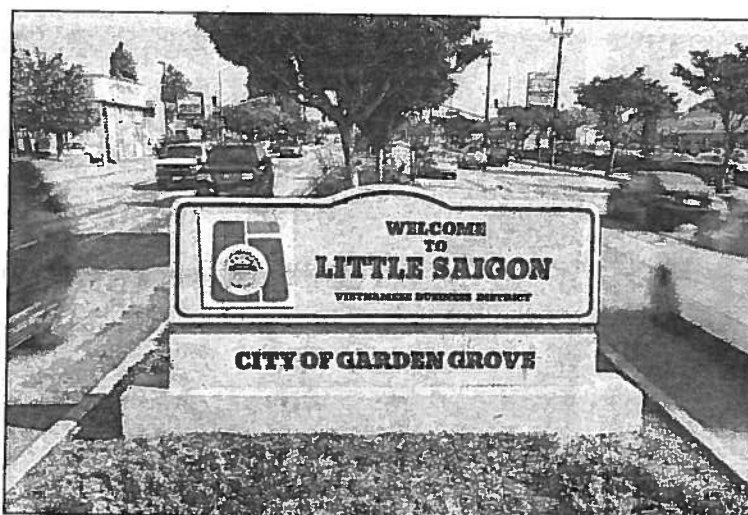
By Lilly Nguyen
l.nguyen@scng.com

Vietnamese-American activists in Little Saigon are watching closely as government officials in Vietnam plan new special economic zones, which opponents fear would "sell the country" to Chinese investors — who already account for almost 30 percent of exports from the Southeast Asian country.

Demonstrations took place throughout Little Saigon on June 10, timed to coincide with protests in Vietnam opposing the Vietnamese National Assembly plan.

Phan Kỳ Nhơn of Riverside, chairman of the Liên Ủy Ban Chống Cộng Sản và Tay Sai ("Joint Committee Against Communists and Their Allies") and organizer of the Little Saigon protest, said it was one of the largest gatherings of the Vietnamese American community he has seen.

In Vietnam, thousands more spoke out against the draft law



FILE PHOTO

A sign on Brookhurst Street between Hazard and Westminster Avenues in Garden Grove welcomes visitors to Little Saigon.

that could allow foreign investors to lease land for up to 99 years. They also are opposing a proposed cybersecurity law that would have service providers remove content at the discretion of the Ministry of Information and Communications.

"Vietnam's in the same position with other emerging economies," said Consul Minh Nguyễn of the Vietnamese Consulate in San Francisco. "We have to find new ways to push the

economy going forward in a sustainable way, and a fast way, to meet the demands of the people and meet the goals set by the government."

William Nguyễn, an American graduate student from Los Angeles who was studying abroad in neighboring Singapore, was among the 102 protesters arrested by Vietnamese officials during protests scattered throughout Ho Chi Minh City on June 9. Rep. Lou

VIETNAM » PAGE 2

Vietnam

FROM PAGE 1

Correa, Alan Lowenthal and Jimmy Gomez have called for his release, referencing the recent release of Nguyễn Văn Đài, a Vietnamese human rights activist who had been arrested in 2015 under charges of inciting propaganda against the state.

In a tweet, William Nguyễn wrote, "I can't stress how enormous of an achievement this is for the Vietnamese people. The communist government is allowing people to assemble peacefully and the people are exercising their civic duty to protest injustice." He is reported to be in "good spirits" and recovering from physical injuries he received during his arrest, said a news release from Correa's office.

Special economic zones often come with less regulation and are monitored differently than the rest of the country. The zones proposed by the National Assembly will be established in Vân

Đồn, in northern Vietnam, the centrally located North Vân Phong and Phú Quốc, in the south.

Deputy Prime Minister Trương Hòa Bình said in a 2017 press release the policies will reflect current laws, but citizens remain skeptical on the potential for Chinese foreign investments and how the leases may open the country to Chinese recolonization.

"This is a move that is three generations in the making," Phan said in Vietnamese. "They will let the Chinese in and they will take these three areas, then they will take more and more until the Vietnamese are the minority and we lose Vietnam forever."

The new economic zones are proposed along the coast, but Vân Đồn is near the country's shared border with China. The Vietnamese government plans to commit \$10 billion to \$15 billion to developing the Vân Đồn special economic zone, which activists have said could be an early sign of preferential treatment for

Chinese investors.

Anti-Chinese sentiments are strong in the Vietnamese community, in part because of their long, tumultuous history with China. In a Pew Research Center poll taken last year, 88 percent of Vietnamese nationals saw China "unfavorably." The Vietnamese and Chinese had a border war in 1979 and, more recently, were in conflict over the 2016 contamination of Vietnam's coast by the Taiwanese company Formosa Plastics, which harmed the country's fishing industry.

"Some of the Vietnamese and the Vietnamese Americans think that the Chinese will take. They're afraid of that. They're aware of the ill will of some of the Chinese. That's good. But in designing the policy of a country, if you try to make someone your enemy? They are your enemy," said Consul Nguyễn. "We must be open and must be fair to everyone and treat everyone like our potential friends, not as our potential enemies."

Consul Nguyễn said he wants to assure activists

their arguments do not fall on deaf ears, adding that activists and the parliament share a singular goal — to protect and help their country grow.

The Joint Committee Against Communists and Their Allies is planning demonstrations twice weekly in Orange County in protest of the special economic zones, with the next one today. Phan said the organization will do "whatever necessary" to show solidarity with the Vietnamese still in the country.

"Even though we are here, we hold our hearts in Vietnam," Phan said.

He referenced a statue on Bolsa Avenue of Trần Hưng Đạo, an imperial prince and military commander of the Trần dynasty: "We put this statue here to remind people about our country, so that people won't forget. We struggle, but we will continue anyways."

The parliament is expected to consider the special economic zones during its next session later this year.

GARDEN GROVE

Man pleads guilty to smuggling live corals in Pringles cans

City News Service

LOS ANGELES » A Garden Grove man pleaded guilty Monday to attempting to smuggle federally protected live corals by packing them into Pringles potato chip canisters and hiding them in his mother's luggage for transport to Mexico.

Jorge Vazquez, 40, entered his plea in Los Angeles federal court to unlawfully attempting to export some 70 live invertebrate specimens, including 27 live corals, protected by the Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora — known as CITES.

The animals — packed into nine Pringles cans and hidden in luggage — were discovered Aug. 28, 2013, during a baggage inspection at Los Angeles International Airport. Live corals are frequently used to decorate aquariums.

Vazquez used an internet forum to sell live corals and other invertebrates

to customers in Mexico. He admitted to packing them into the Pringles cans, then placing the cans in his mother's luggage for transport to Mexico City for delivery to his customers.

U.S. District Judge Otis D. Wright II set sentencing for Nov. 19 on the class-A misdemeanor charge, which carries a possible penalty of up to a year in federal prison followed by a yearlong supervised release and a \$100,000 fine.

Vazquez, who is not a citizen of the United States, may also be subject to deportation after sentencing, according to Assistant U.S. Attorney Heather C. Gorman.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Special Agent in Charge Jill Birchell said previously that wildlife smuggling is a "trans-national crime that often decimates not only wild populations of animals and fish but, as in the case of smuggled live corals, the very habitat that imperiled wildlife depend on for survival."

The 25 best Thai food dishes in Orange County, ranked

The best Thai restaurant in Orange County? That's always a tough question. The easiest answer is Bangkok Avenue in Huntington Beach. But I also adore Huntington Beach's Street Thai as well as Chada Thai and Thai Avenue in Garden Grove, each for different reasons. And there are others, here and there. So here's a better question: What are the 25 best Thai dishes in O.C.? And these are the answers, ranked:

25. Crying Tiger at Thai Nakorn

Thai Nakorn was once widely considered to be Orange County's leading practitioner of Thai cuisine. There is one dish that this classic kitchen still makes better than anyone else: crying tiger, although they don't actually call it that. The menu refers to it simply as "bbq beef." Whatever. This is the dish we have all come to know as crying tiger, which is grilled ribeye with a sour-spicy dipping sauce. Nakorn's ribeye is always tender and, perhaps more importantly, always ultra-fatty, which creates a beautiful, unctuous char that gives this meat its distinctive Thai signature. For Thai barbecue beef, this is still the place to beat. 12532 Garden Grove Blvd., Garden Grove, 714-583-8938, thainakornrestaurant.com



Thai-style barbecue beef, aka Crying Tiger, served with fish-lime dipping sauce at Thai Nakorn in Garden Grove. (Photo by Brad A. Johnson, Orange County Register/SCN)g

22. Beef jerky at Chada Thai

Most Thai restaurants serve a version of beef jerky, and most of it tastes like shoe leather. If you want to know how it's meant to taste, order it at Chada Thai. Put it in your mouth, and a wave of dark soy — simultaneously salty and sweet — rushes across your tongue. It is chewy, for sure. But it is inherently chewable and always enjoyable. 9872 Westminster Ave., Garden Grove, 714-858-1693, chadathaigg.com



Beef jerky at Chada Thai in Garden Grove. (Photo by Brad A. Johnson, Orange County Register/SCN)g

18. Pork belly pad kra prao at Chada Thai

Krapow. Gra pao. Kra prao. No matter how it gets translated it into English, every Thai restaurant serves a version of this stir-fry involving fresh green chilies, basil and meat. Chada Thai taps into the pork belly trend and makes a variation with big, fat, crispy, deep-fried cubes of bacon. Don't be a wimp on the spice level with this one. You'll need the acidic heat of chilies to counteract the outrageous richness of the pork belly.



Pad kra prao with fresh chili & belly at Chada Thai in Garden Grove. (Photo by Brad A. Johnson, Orange County Register/SCN)g

14. Pork larb at Chada Thai

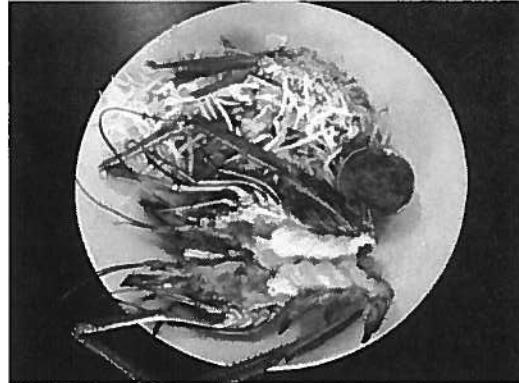
Although considered the national dish of Laos, the ground meat salad known as larb is equally popular in Thailand, especially in the north. In American Thai restaurants, larb is almost as popular as pad Thai or pad see ew. If I have to pick a favorite larb from many strong contenders, I'll tilt the scales in favor of Chada's pork salad. The ground meat is stir-fried with a generous handful of rice powder, then tossed with scallions, dried chilies, fresh chilies, red onion, mint and cilantro. If you've ever wondered why larb is always served with sliced raw cabbage it's because the cabbage is meant to have a cooling effect on your mouth when your mouth is on fire. Never ask for this dish to be served mild. That would miss the point entirely.



Spicy pork larb at Chada Thai in Garden Grove. (Photo by Brad A. Johnson, Orange County Register/SCNG)

13. Prawn pad Thai at Thai Avenue

The river prawn by itself is incredible. The pad Thai by itself is very good, too. But put these two things together at Thai Avenue, and you have one of the finest pad Thais you'll ever eat. The trick to ordering this dish is to make sure to clarify that you want it with a large river prawn, not the standard shrimp. The prawn is gorgeous and succulent, cooked to perfection in its shell and served with a unique house-made salsa that involves lime juice, fish sauce and green Thai chilies. This salsa is key because the success of any pad Thai depends on that balance of sweet/sour/spicy/salty. Take this salsa and pour it over the prawn, then pry the prawn from its shell and fold it into the noodles. Or douse the salsa directly on the noodles and eat the prawn separately. Either way, it is extraordinarily delicious — and beautifully unique. 10130 Garden Grove Blvd., Garden Grove, 657-233-5859



Pad Thai with freshwater prawns at Thai Avenue in Garden Grove. (Photo by Brad A. Johnson, Orange County Register/SCNG)

10. Tom kha kai at Chada Thai

The quickest way to ruin a batch of tom kha kai (kai is sometimes spelled gai) is to put too much coconut milk in it. The popular chicken/galangal/coconut soup should be white, but it shouldn't taste like coconut sunscreen lotion, which is often what happens when timid diners ask for their soup to be served mild. It should taste sour and hot. The sour comes from lemongrass and galangal. The hot comes from fire but also fresh chilies. The soup should reach, at the very least, a gentle boil immediately before you slurp it. You won't find a better tom kha kai than this. Period.



Tom kha kai, or chicken soup with coconut milk, at Chada Thai in Garden Grove. (Photo by Brad A. Johnson, Orange County Register/SCNG)

8. Kor moo yang at Thai Avenue

If you've never eaten pork neck, let this be your epiphany. The meat is marinated in palm sugar and fish sauce (don't worry, it doesn't taste like fish) and grilled until it turns black around the edges. It's got tongue-like texture. And it is absolutely fantastic, especially when dipped into a slurry of lime juice and chili flakes.



File photo: 2013: Kor moo yang, pork neck, at Thai Avenue in Garden Grove. (Photo by Brad A. Johnson, Orange County Register/SCMG)

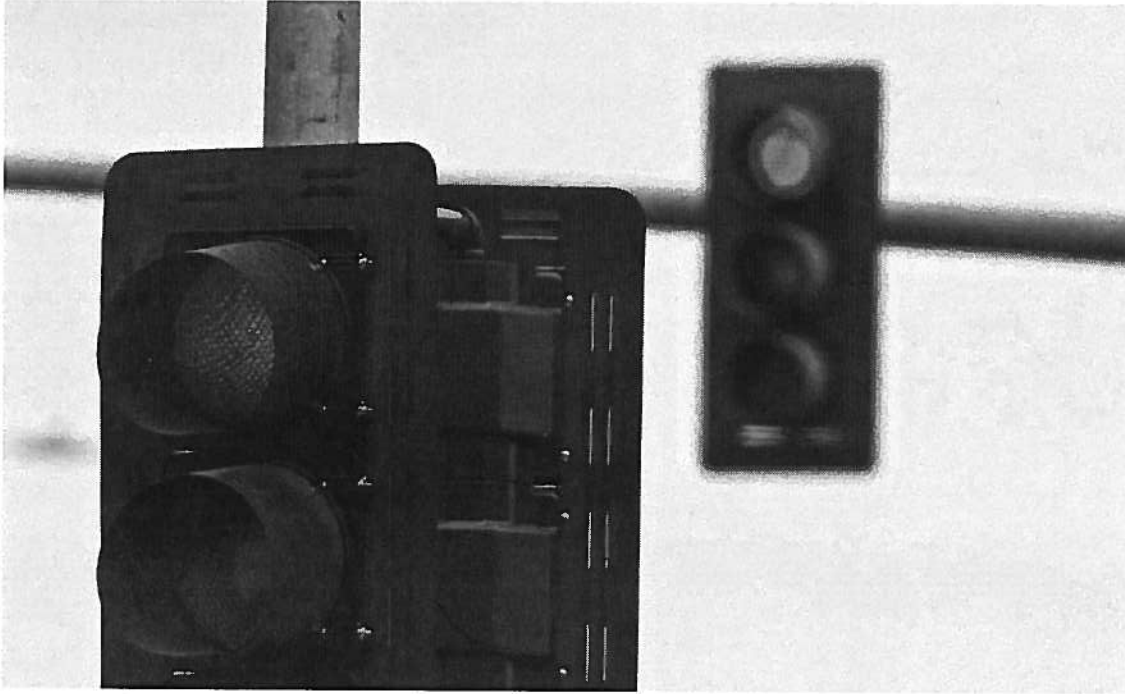
2. Fish cakes at Chada Thai

Nothing I've eaten in California reminds me more of eating in Thailand than the fish cakes at Chada Thai. If you've tasted a fish cake at any other Thai restaurant locally, there's a high likelihood that what you ate came from a frozen food distributor. Not these. They are made in-house daily, exactly the way they do it in the motherland. It's time-consuming and tedious. And there's nothing else like it.



Best chili fish cakes at Chada Thai in Garden Grove. (Photo by Brad A. Johnson, Orange County Register/SCMG)

Orange County Transportation Authority awards more than \$40 million for road projects



A project planned for Imperial Highway will reduce how many red lights commuters face during rush hour traffic. (Register file photo)

By **HEATHER MCREA** | hmcree@scng.com | Orange County Register
PUBLISHED: June 14, 2018 at 1:25 pm | UPDATED: June 14, 2018 at 1:25 pm

Smoothing the drive on Warner Avenue and widening the La Paz bridge are among the projects across Orange County awarded funding this week by the Orange County Transportation Authority.

The agency is allocating more than \$40 million this year to 11 improvement projects and six projects to synchronize signals to keep traffic flowing during rush hours.

The money comes from the half cent sales tax collected in Orange County for transportation projects. Cities will have to contribute money toward the projects as well.

There is also \$6.8 million coming from the state in addition to the \$8.9 million from the OCTA for the signal synchronization projects, which include:

- Orangethorpe Avenue: \$3.6 million from OCTA
- Katella Avenue from I-605 in Los Alamitos to Jamboree Road in Orange: \$1.5 million OCTA, \$2.4 million state
- Main Street in Irvine: \$1.2 million OCTA; \$1.9 million state
- Los Alisos Boulevard in Mission Viejo: \$685,000 OCTA, \$1.1 million state
- Culver Drive/Bonita Canyon/Ford Drive from Jamboree Road in Newport Beach to Portola Parkway in Irvine: \$1.1 million OCTA
- Garden Grove Boulevard in Garden Grove: \$793,000 OCTA, \$1.3 million state

Register
June 14, 2018
2 of 2

More than 2,000 traffic signals have been synchronized in the county since 2011 using the sales tax revenue, commonly referred to as Measure M.

The road projects OCTA is allocating money toward were pitched by the cities and awarded competitively, agency spokesman Eric Carpenter said. The awards are made once a year. Orange County cities also get a set portion each year from the sales tax revenues.

The largest single allocation, \$12.4 million, is going to a project to improve traffic flow on and off the 57 Freeway at Lambert Road in Brea. The city also recently announced it will get \$65.7 million in state funding, which will pay for the bulk of widening and upgrading on- and off-ramps. Construction should begin next spring.

More than \$13.8 million was awarded to three projects that will improve Warner Avenue from Main Street to Grand Avenue in Santa Ana.

Another \$3.3 million was awarded to Mission Viejo for work on the La Paz bridge and to widen the road from Muirlands Boulevard to Chrisanta Drive.

Other project are:

- \$375,000: Improve Yorba Linda Boulevard from La Palma Avenue to Santa Ana Canyon Road
- \$327,000: Widen University Drive from Ridgeline Drive to the I-405 in Irvine
- \$194,000: Improve Culver Drive and Alton Parkway intersection in Irvine
- \$108,000: Widen Canyon Street at Serrano Avenue in Orange
- \$54,000: Improve Harvard Avenue at Michelson Drive in Irvine
- \$51,000: Widen Crown Valley Parkway westbound in Laguna Niguel

Goat owners plea with Garden Grove Animal Care Services to keep the companion animal

Register
June 14, 2018
1 of 2



Sharon Tower of Garden Grove holds Nelly. The goat is Tower's emotional support animal. (Photo by Lilly Nguyen)

By **LILLY NGUYEN** | lnguyen@scng.com |

PUBLISHED: June 14, 2018 at 3:14 pm | UPDATED: June 14, 2018 at 6:20 pm

Sharon Tower and her daughter, Jenna, are asking Garden Grove officials for an exemption to keep their goat, Nelly, home after the city's animal control department said the family had to relocate the animal.

Nelly is more than a pet for Sharon Tower, who said the Nigerian dwarf goat has served her as an emotional support animal. Nelly has also been registered as a therapy animal who can go into schools and facilities to work with others.

Six months ago, Sharon Tower said she was struggling with anxiety and the stress of coping with working and caring for her aging mother. Hoping to cheer Tower up, a family friend gave the then-3-day-old goat to Tower, who said she fell in love at first sight. The companionship has been comforting for Tower.

"She doesn't even make any noise unless somebody peeked over the fence and saw her," Tower said. "I didn't know it was a big deal to have a goat (in Garden Grove)."

Garden Grove law prohibits the possession of livestock in the city. The family was already planning to relocate Millie, a goat they have been fostering, but they hope to convince officials to let Nelly stay.

Most of Sharon and Jenna Tower's neighbors said they didn't know Nelly was living in the backyard. It was only after the complaint that the family wrote letters to their neighbors, asking if they thought Nelly was a public nuisance.

Kim Gavin Davis, who lives across the cul-de-sac from the Towers, said the goats were cute.

"When I was over there talking to her, she said they made a little noise," Gavin Davis said. "They were making that noise when I was there, but I was like 'That's it?'"

Larry Rubidoux, who lives next door to the Towers, was also taken with the cuteness of the goats.

"I have an RV and I can't help looking over the fence and I'll see them playing out there," he said. "I think they're fine."

Nelly is kept outside the house in the Towers' backyard, where they repurposed an old shed into a barn.

Nigerian dwarf goats can grow to just below two feet in height. Given their size and minimal maintenance they are typically kept as pets or for milking.

In a letter addressed to Mayor Steven Jones and the City Council, Jenna Tower questioned why the city allows fowl but not goats.

"Are chickens not livestock? Livestock is farm animals, correct? My goat is not on a farm and I am not breeding or farming her," Jenna Tower wrote. "She is just a pet being raised like a dog."

Though Nelly is a registered therapy animal, she is not protected by the Americans with Disabilities Act, which deals with only service dogs. Nelly is given no special privileges under California law.

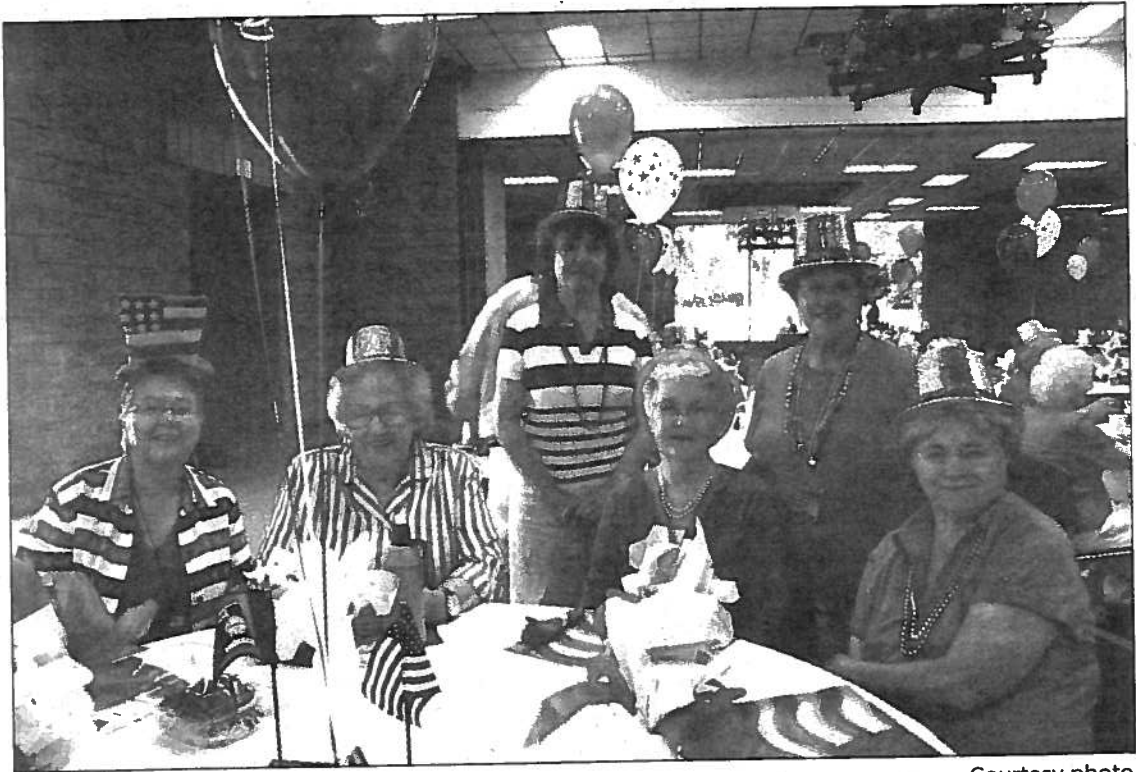
Garden Grove Animal Care Services officials notified the Towers on Wednesday via email their request is still under review by the city attorney and a June 14 deadline was extended.

Requests for comment were referred to the city attorney, who could not be reached. Jones could also not be reached.

"She's just like a dog," said Sharon Tower, while looking for Nelly in her backyard. "She's just like a dog with little horns and hooves."

Orange County News
June 20, 2018

Are you ready to celebrate independence?



Courtesy photo

The H. Louis Lake Senior Center will host free festivities on Wednesday, June 27 at 10 a.m. to celebrate Independence Day. The event will take place at the Garden Grove Community Meeting Center - Rooms A & B, located at 11300 Stanford Ave. Lunch will also be available for \$3. For more information and reservations, call the H. Louis Lake Senior Center at 714-741-5253. In this photo from last year, ladies at the center celebrate Independence Day.

Running for office?

Beginning this week, the City of Garden Grove will be accepting nomination papers for mayor, and three council member seats for Districts 1, 3, and 4, for the November 6, 2018 election.

The deadline to file the completed paperwork is Friday, Aug. 10, at 5 p.m. Paperwork must be filed with the City Clerk's Office, on the second floor of Garden Grove City Hall, at 11222 Acacia Parkway.

To be eligible, a candidate must be a United States citizen, at least 18 years of age by Election Day, and a registered voter. Mayoral candidates must be residents of Garden Grove, and council member candidates must be residents of their respective districts.

Should any eligible incumbent not file by the deadline date of 5 p.m. on Aug. 10, the filing period for non-incumbent candidates only will be extended to Wednesday, Aug. 15 at 5:30 p.m.

Nomination papers are available in the City Clerk's Office at Garden Grove City Hall, at 11222 Acacia Parkway, second floor, by appointment only.

For information on the election process or to schedule an appointment, call Teresa Pomeroy, City Clerk, at 714-741-5040.

To find your district or to access the "Getting Started Now Guide for Candidates," visit www.ci.garden-grove.ca.us/city-manager/CityClerk/2018-garden-grove-election-information

Holiday closure

In observance of the Independence Day holiday, Garden Grove City Hall and the H. Louis Lake Senior Center will be closed on Wednesday, July 4.

No street sweeping services will be provided on the holiday. Streets will be swept as scheduled on all other days. Also, trash pick-up will be delayed by one day.

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

From Saigon to Senate:

A look at Janet Nguyen

By Brady Rhoades

State Sen. Janet Nguyen had a strong showing in the primary election earlier this month, garnering 59 percent of the total vote.

Nobody in Garden Grove and Westminster, two of the cities she represents, was surprised.

Nguyen, a Republican, has become a staple in the area. She is ever-present, at grand openings for businesses, at special events like the Tet Festival and Strawberry Festival, and at other gatherings in these cities. Her name has come up as a gubernatorial candidate.

Nguyen is pro-business, anti-taxation, an advocate for seniors, and pro-active on issues such as healthcare — she holds a free health expo every year — and homelessness, a growing problem in Orange County. She is a tireless advocate for veterans causes, particularly taking care of veterans after they've returned home from war.

She believes that community initiatives and community fellowship work better than government bureaucracies.

She has often criticized Gov. Jerry Brown for what she considers government over-reaches.

“Californians do not need new taxes,” she said “They need legislators willing to budget and spend within their means.”

But she's not a party-liner; she'll agree with Gov. Brown if she believes he's taking the right approach on an issue.

Recently, she praised him for

“Californians do not need new taxes. They need legislators willing to budget and spend within their means” — Sen. Janet Nguyen

trying to tackle homelessness and mental illness in his May budget proposal.

“As Governor Brown delivers his updated plans for California's spending, I commend him for prioritizing homeless and mental health assistance,” Nguyen said. “In particular, I am pleased with the governor's commitment of \$359 million to assist counties in dealing with homelessness and \$312 million for mental health programs.”

She also praised Brown for proposing to expand the Earned Income Tax Credit.

“As someone who believes that hard working Californians should keep more of their hard earned dollars, I support the governor’s proposal to expand the state’s Earned Income Tax Credit to help working senior citizens and young people entering the workforce,” she said. “As more Californians struggle to make ends meet, the expansion of this tax credit will not only help families put food on the table but will also help create a more thriving economy. On the educational front, I was also pleased that the CSU and UC systems will receive an extra \$100 million for deferred maintenance. These improvements will create a safer and better learning environment for our students.”

Nguyen was born in Saigon, Vietnam. In 1981, Nguyen and her family came to American on a small wooden boat. Nguyen, who was an Orange County Supervisor and Garden Grove City Councilwoman, is the first Vietnamese-American in the country to be elected to a state’s legislative Senate house and is currently the highest-ranking



Courtesy photo

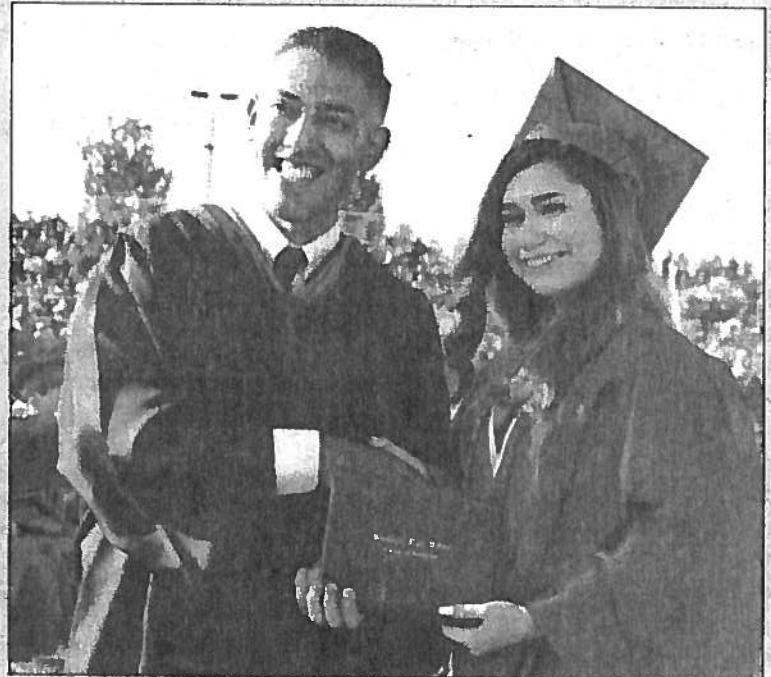
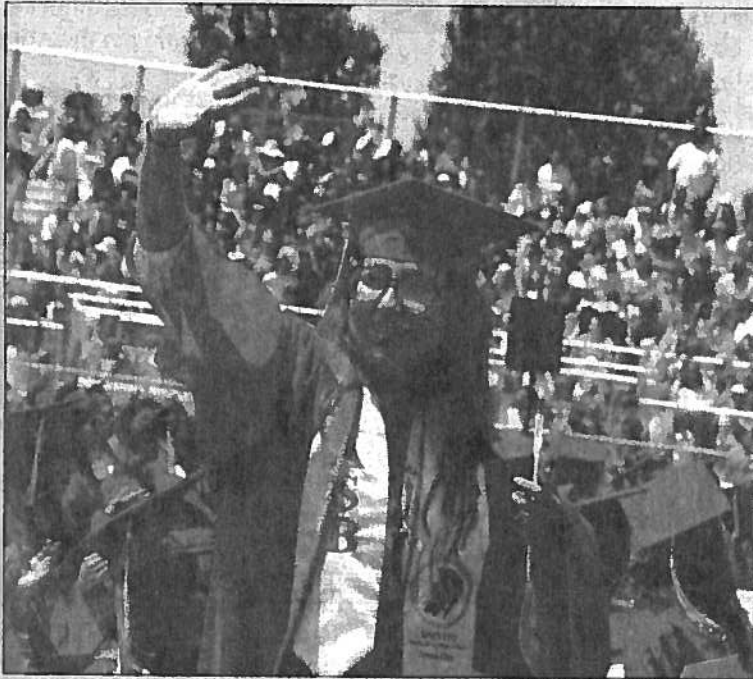
State Sen. Janet Nguyen.

Vietnamese-American elected official in the State of California. She has served as a state senator since 2014.

In the June primary, Democrats Tom Umberg (26 percent), Jestin L. Sampson (9 percent) and Akasha A. Hawkins (5.7 percent) challenged Nguyen.

Umberg, the top vote-getter among Democrats with 30,912 votes, will attempt to unseat Nguyen in November. Look for a profile of Umberg in an upcoming Orange County News.

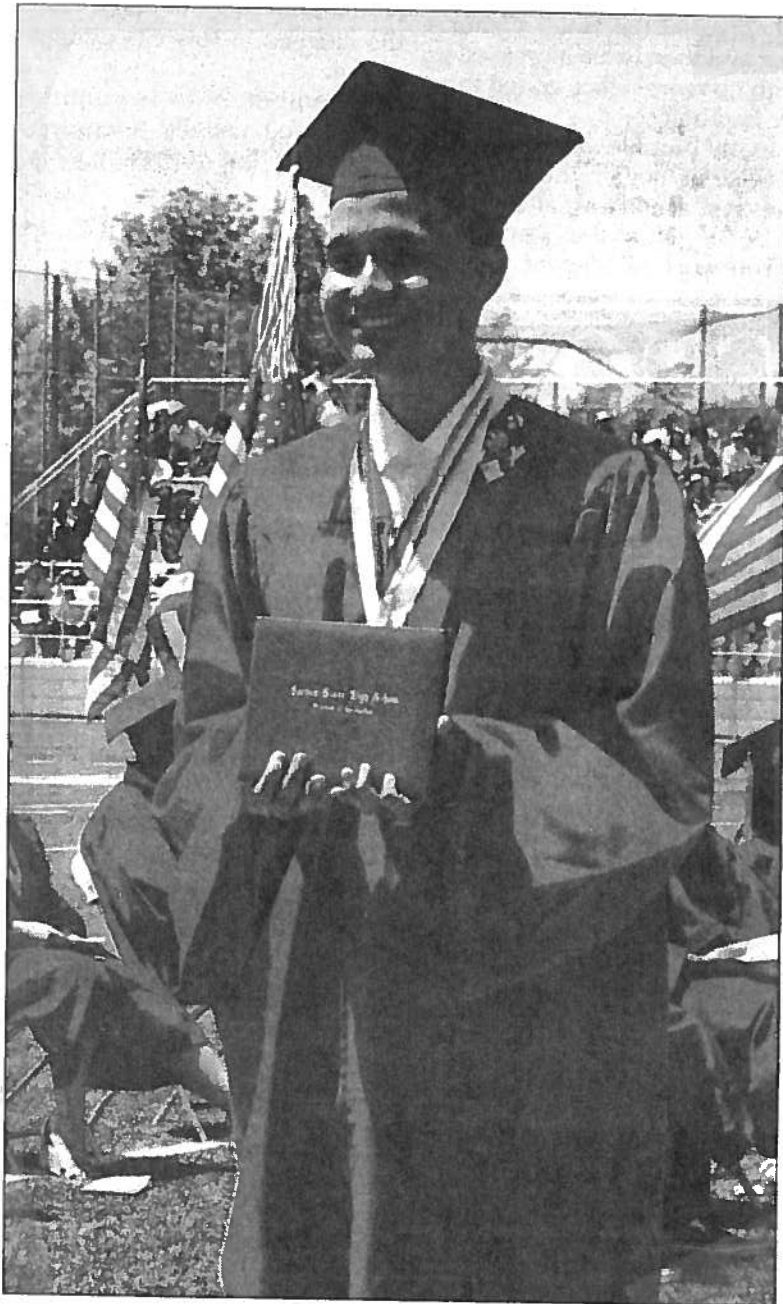
A grand day for GG grads!

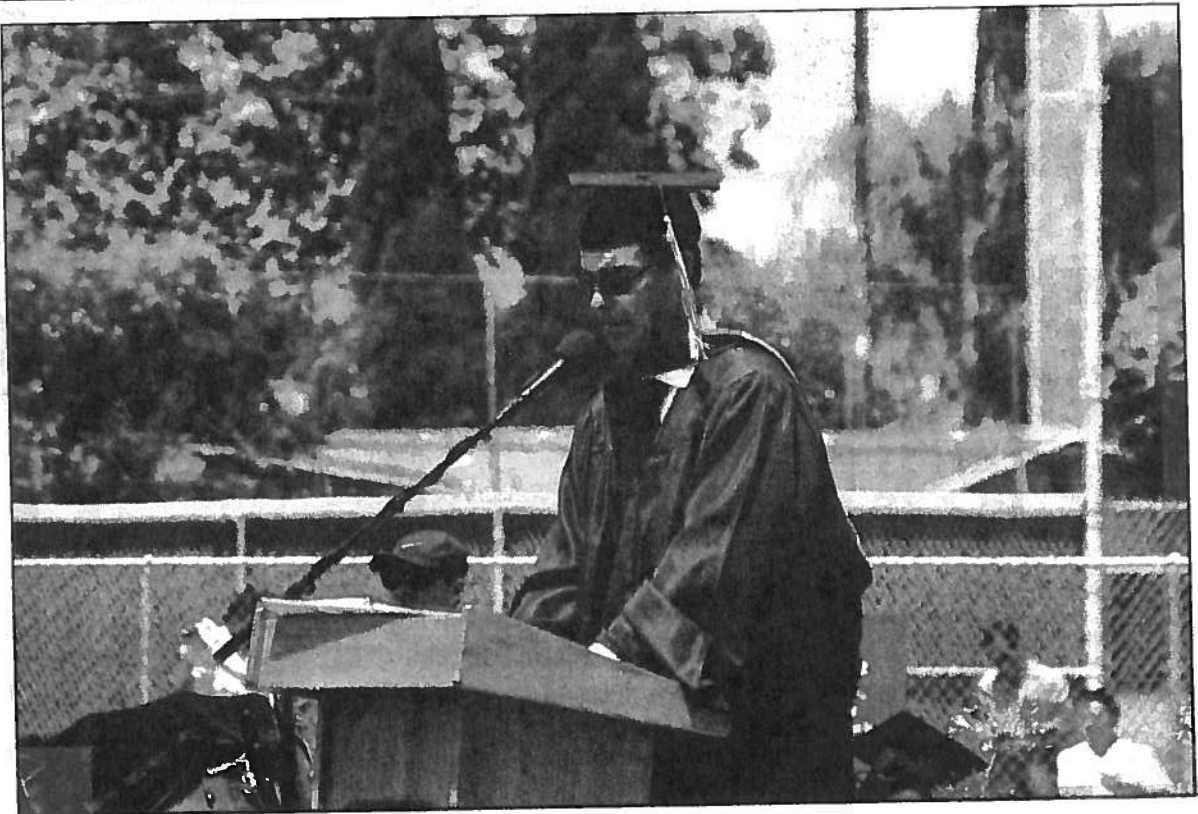


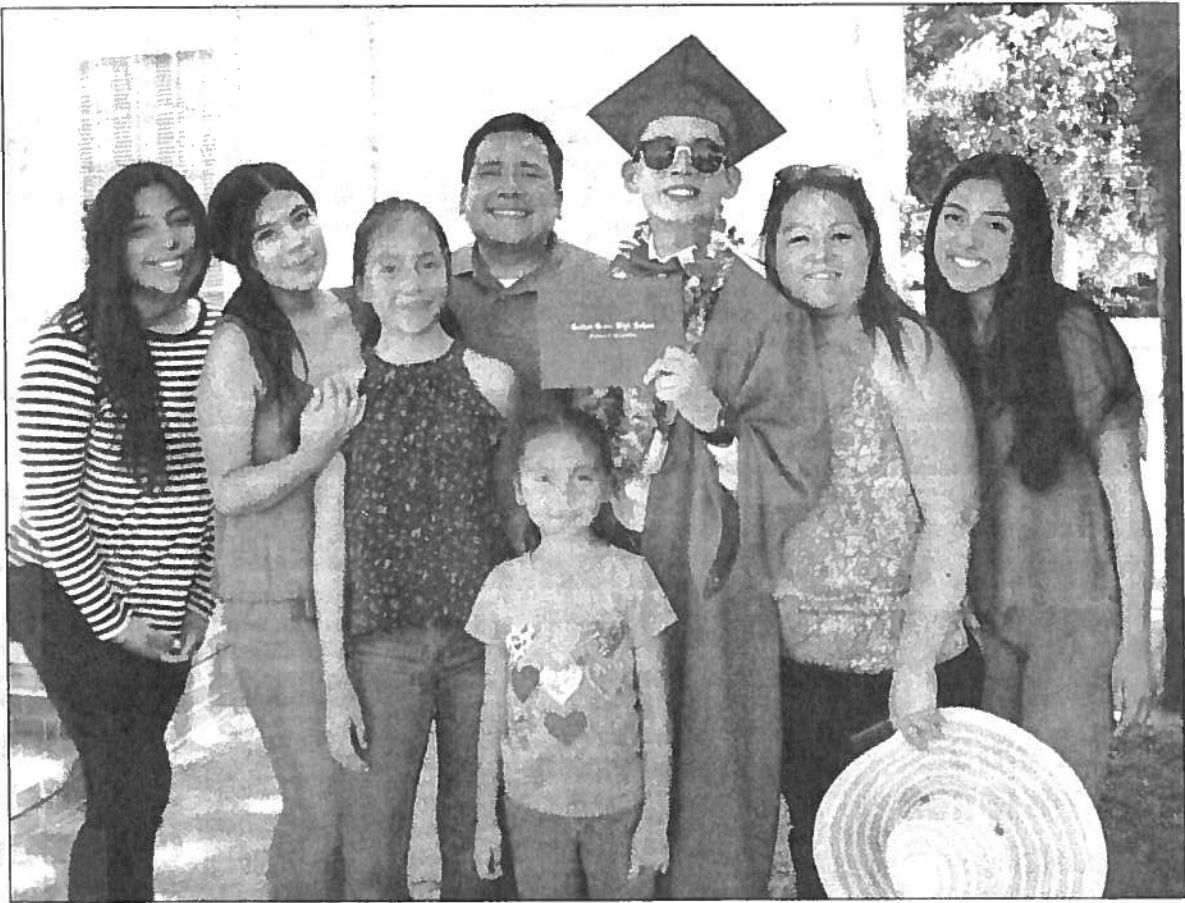
Photos by Loreen Berlin

The Garden Grove Unified School District held graduation ceremonies last week for Garden Grove High, above left, Santiago High, right, and other schools. For more photos of graduations, see pages 6, 7 and 12.

Garden Grove High Class of 2018: Great day for grads







Photos by Loreen Berlin

Orange County News
June 20, 2018

GARDEN GROVE CITY COUNCIL

RESOLUTION NO. 9515-18

**A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF GARDEN GROVE
DECLARING INTENT TO PROCESS A GENERAL VACATION OF VARIOUS PUBLIC UTILITY EASEMENTS
OVER THOSE PARCELS 1 AND 2 OF LOT LINE
ADJUSTMENT 007-2014**

The City Council of the City of Garden Grove does hereby resolve as follows:

SECTION 1. Pursuant to Division 9, Part 3, Chapter 3 of the California Streets and Highways Code, commencing with Section 8320, the City Council of the City of Garden Grove hereby declares its intention to process general public utility easement vacations of those certain public use easements over portions of Lots 1 and 2 of Lot Line Adjustment 007-2014, commonly known as 11235 Bowles Avenue, as described and depicted on the attached Exhibit B, which is incorporated herein by this reference.

SECTION 2. The City Clerk is directed to maintain on file in the office of the City Clerk maps or plans showing the particulars of the proposed general public utility easement vacations of those certain public use easements over Lots 1 and 2 of Lot Line Adjustment 007-2014, and reference is hereby made to such maps and plans for particulars as to said proposed vacations.

SECTION 3. The City Council does hereby fix July 10, 2018, at 6:30 p.m., or as soon thereafter as the matter may be heard in the Community Meeting Center, 11300 Stanford Avenue, Garden Grove, California, as the time and place for hearing all persons interested in or objecting to the proposed vacation, which time is not less than fifteen (15) days from the passage of this Resolution.

SECTION 4. The City Clerk is directed to cause a copy of this Resolution to be published in a weekly newspaper, published and circulated in Garden Grove for at least two successive weeks prior to the time set herein for the Public Hearing.

SECTION 5. The Director of Public Works is directed to post, or cause to be posted, notice of vacation conspicuously along the easements proposed to be vacated at least two weeks before the date of the Public Hearing. The notice shall be posted not more than 300 feet apart, but at least three notices shall be posted. The notices shall state the day, hour and place of the Public Hearing, and shall refer to the adoption of this Resolution of Intention, and shall describe the easements or shall include a map or plan showing the location of the easements proposed to be vacated.

Adopted this 12th day of June 2018.

ATTEST: /s/ STEVEN R. JONES
MAYOR

/s/ TERESA POMEROY, CMC
CITY CLERK

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

I, TERESA POMEROY, City Clerk of the City of Garden Grove, do hereby certify that the foregoing Resolution was duly adopted by the City Council of the City of Garden Grove, California, at a meeting held on June 12, 2018, by the following vote:

AYES: COUNCIL MEMBERS: (6) BEARD, O'NEILL, NGUYEN T.,
KLOPFENSTEIN, NGUYEN K., JONES
NOES: COUNCIL MEMBERS: (0) NONE
ABSENT: COUNCIL MEMBERS: (1) BUI

/s/ TERESA POMEROY, CMC
CITY CLERK

GARDEN GROVE

Holy free movie! It's a super deal

BY OC TRIBUNE STAFF ON JUNE 21, 2018 • (LEAVE A COMMENT)



WONDER WOMAN and Batman were on hand Wednesday for a free screening of "Justice League" in Garden Grove's Elks Lodge Park (Orange County Tribune by Jim Tortolano).

Batman and Wonder Woman were on hand Wednesday night to help initiate a series of summer activities in Garden Grove. The Caped Crusader and the Amazon Princess made an appearance at the Elks Lodge Park at Newland Street and Trask Avenue in observance of the free showing of the superhero action film "Justice League."

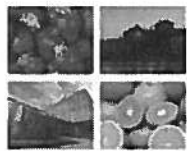
(https://orangecountytribune.files.wordpress.com/2016/07/gg-logo_lg.jpg) The event was sponsored by the City of Garden Grove's Community Services Department. The next free movie screening will take place on Thursday, Aug. 23 at the Atlantis Play Center with the animated comedy "Despicable Me 3."

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Elks Lodge Park will also be the site for the first of seven outdoor concerts. On Thursday, June 27, Stone Soul will perform there. On July 12 and for five Thursdays after, the scene shifts to Eastgate Park in West Garden Grove. All the concerts will run from 6:30 to 8:30 p.m.

For more information, call (714) 741-5200 or go to <http://www.ggparksandrec.com>
(<http://www.ggparksandrec.com>) .





ORANGE
COUNTY

TRIBUNE

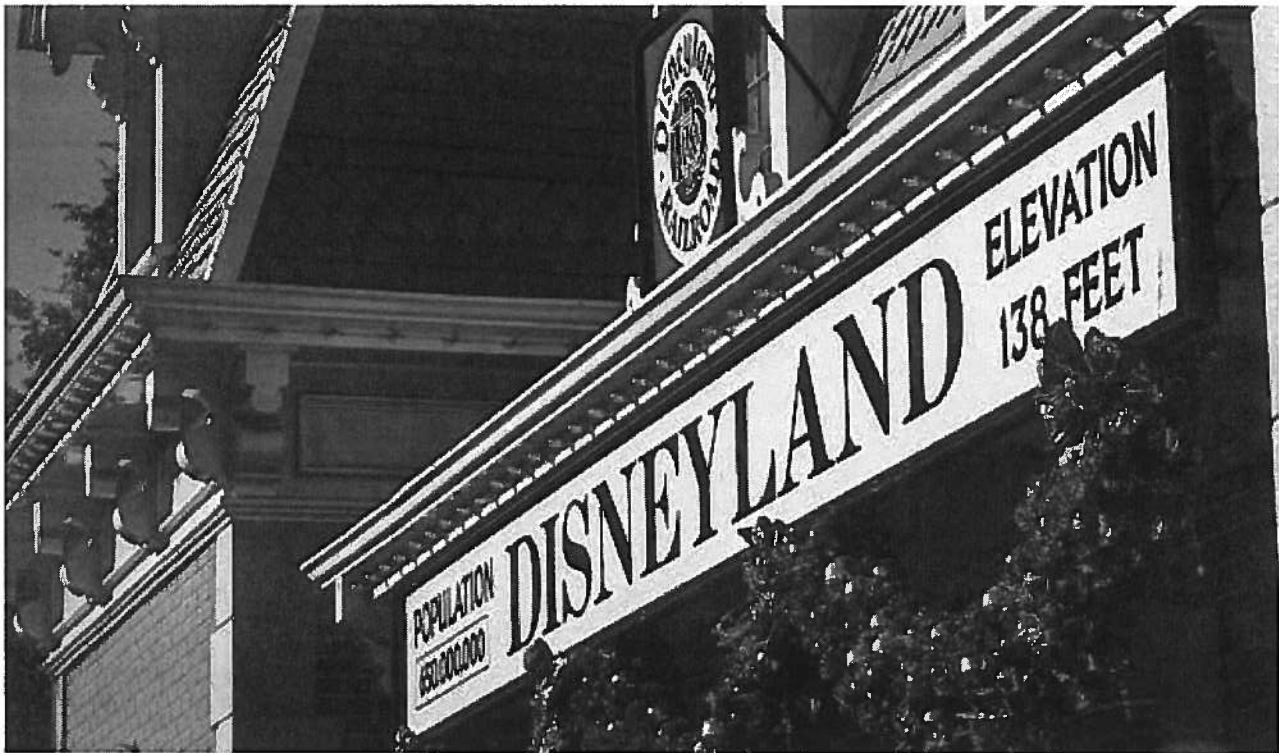
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OPINION

Could Anaheim and Mickey get divorced?

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



COULD a November ballot measure drive a wedge between the City of Anaheim and the Disney empire? (Flickr/Mike).

The Nov. 6 general election will be of special interest to residents of Anaheim and Garden Grove. And how.

How? The Anaheim City Council voted 4-3 late Tuesday night to place on the ballot a measure which would require an eventual \$18 per hour minimum wage for employees at businesses that receive a subsidy from the city.

(<https://orangecountytribune.files.wordpress.com/2018/01/usually-reliable-sources1.jpg>)The measure is bitterly opposed by the Disney Resort people, who feel that the new city council majority has turned hostile to The Mouse, and that more friction between City Hall and Frontierland could well be on its way.

As the proposal first became a real threat – when the hotel workers union gathered enough signatures to qualify for the ballot – here’s the response from the Disney people.

“Anaheim has become an increasingly hostile business environment, which is disappointing given our investments have created thousands of jobs and driven millions of tax dollars into the city,” said Disney’s Lisa Haines in a statement. “While Orange County will always be our home, the company has a choice on where it will invest and we are in active conversations about moving a wide range of investments elsewhere given the challenging dynamics.”



The main beneficiary of this whole thing could be Garden Grove, as Disney officials are threatening to take some of their development plans south of Chapman to the Big Strawberry, a city deemed more Mouse-friendly.

Approval by Anaheim voters is not a slam-dunk. While the hotel workers’ union is bound to push hard to get the measure approved, the construction trades unions are not thrilled, fearing that it will drive work out of the city.

Disney is considered likely to be active (financially as well as otherwise) in the election. It might also be considered foreseeable that, in an effort to cover all contingencies, the Disney officials start showing up in Garden Grove, considering less expensive possibilities.

The only thing new under the sun is ...

The history you don’t know. That’s what Harry Truman said. In the interest of popularizing obscure local history, here are a few tidbits about Westminster, courtesy of local history buff Jerry Howard.

- While many of us think of a downtown for the All-American City as being close to Beach Boulevard and Westminster Boulevard, the original central core of the community was a piece west, at Olive Street near what is now Sigler Park. What is now the Civic Center area was called New Westminster, as businesses moved east to be closer to the then-new Highway 39, now known as Beach Boulevard.
- “Little Saigon” is the name applied to the Vietnamese business district, but it’s not called that by the folks who shop and work there. It’s more commonly referred to simply as “Bolsa” or “Bolsa Row.” That, of course, is Bolsa Avenue.

“Usually Reliable Sources” appears on alternate Wednesdays. Usually.

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POLITICS & ELECTIONS

Races starting soon for Nov. 6 election

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



THE 2018 ELECTION local season starts with Tuesday's primary general election.

The fall 2018 election season will step off officially in a little more than a month as nomination papers for city council and mayoral positions for Garden Grove, Huntington Beach, Stanton and Westminster will be accepted starting on July 16.

Deadline for filing completed paperwork is Friday, Aug. 10 at 5 p.m. The election will be held on Tuesday, Nov. 6.

(<https://orangecountytribune.files.wordpress.com/2016/09/all-politics-is-local.jpg>) Stanton will be debuting its new district system this year, and Garden Grove will be in its second phase. Huntington Beach remains with its at-large process, while Westminster will – for the first time – be directly electing a mayor for a four-year term.

Here is a list of “open seats” to be contested this fall, based on information from the city clerk’s offices for each city.

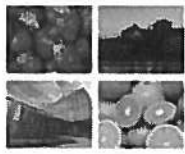
All Politics Is Local

- **Garden Grove:** Three council seats and the mayor's post will be on the ballot. The mayor's spot, which is elected for a two-year term, is now held by Steve Jones. Also to be decided by the public will be who will represent District 1 (Kris Beard is the incumbent), District 3 (Thu-Ha Nguyen) and District 4 (Patrick Phat Bui). Council members are chosen for four-year terms.
- **Huntington Beach.** Four seats on the seven-member council will be contested this fall. All council members are chosen at-large, and the mayor chosen by the council. Contested seats are now held by Mayor Mike Posey and council members Erik Peterson, Barbara Delgleize and William "Billy" O'Connell.
- **Stanton:**The city will be pioneering a brand new system of electing city officials. The mayor's spot will be chosen by the voters at large and the council members chosen by district. Sitting council members from District One are current mayor David Shawver and Rigoberto Ramirez. District 3 is not assigned to any incumbent. Only the District 1 and 3 seats will be on the ballot this year. District Seats 2 and 4 will be contested in 2020. Brian Donahue is not assigned to any district seat on the ballot this year and his current term expires this year. He is eligible to run for mayor.
- **Westminster:** Seats up for selection by voters are now held by Mayor Tri Ta and Councilmembers Tyler Diep and Margie Rice, all on an at-large basis.

To be eligible in any of these cities, a candidate must be a U.S. citizen who will be at least 18 years old by Election Day. In mayoral contests, candidates must be residents of their city and for districts, be a resident of that district.

For more information, contact the city clerk's office in your city.

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ACROSS THE AREA

Cities crack down on illegal fireworks

BY OC TRIBUNE STAFF ON JUNE 19, 2018 • (LEAVE A COMMENT)



AN EXHIBIT of illegal fireworks seized in Garden Grove (GGFD photo).

Do you like to see things explode or hear things go BOOM! If you're in Stanton, that amusement could cost you up to \$80,000.

Interested in the idea of being humiliated in front of your neighbors? Use illegal fireworks at your block party in Garden Grove and get fined \$1000. Possess or discharge the unlawful pyrotechnics in Westminster and get tapped for \$1000 as well. In Huntington Beach the fine is \$500.

Area cities are cracking down especially hard for the Independence Day observances this year, ramping up on financial penalties and increasing the personnel deployed for enforcement.

Here's a rundown on what's happening this July in Garden Grove, Huntington Beach, Stanton and Westminster. Remember, illegal fireworks – that is, the stuff that doesn't have the State Fire Marshall's seal on it, and especially

anything that flies in the air – are illegal in all cities in Orange County.

Garden Grove

“Safe and sane” fireworks can only be legally sold in the Big Strawberry from July 1 to 4. Hours are 10 a.m. to 11 p.m. July 1 to 3, and 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. on July 4.



GARDEN GROVE

https://orangecountytribune.files.wordpress.com/2016/07/gg-logo_lg-e1446082015536.jpg Violators can be fined \$1000, and the GGPD issued 47 such citations in 2017. This year enforcement will be stepped up with more firefighters, fire investigators and police patrols. All authorized block parties will be inspected for illegal fireworks.

Fireworks can lawfully be discharged only on private property with the consent of the property owner. That means not on streets or sidewalks or in parks or school grounds.

You can report violations at (714) 741-5704. Be prepared to provide the address of the incidents and a description of the person(s) involved.

Huntington Beach

In Surf City, the sale of legal fireworks is allowed July 1-3 from 12-10 p.m. and on July 4 from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. Discharge of those fireworks are only allowed from 12-10 p.m. on July 4.

<https://orangecountytribune.files.wordpress.com/2016/07/hb-color-logo-letters3.jpg> In addition to the usual ban on the location of discharge, Huntington Beach’s prohibitions also apply to beaches and wetlands and within 10 feet of any home or other structure, or oil wells. The same applies to within 300 feet of a fireworks stand or within 100 feet of a gasoline station.



One thing that Huntington Beach has that other cities don’t is a fireworks show in conjunction with its July 4 celebration. For more, go to <http://www.hb4thofjuly.org/home.html> (<http://www.hb4thofjuly.org/home.html>).



Stanton

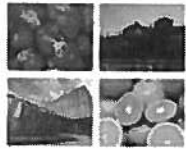
This city of 40,000 people is leading the way in its efforts to keep the holiday safe and sane. The cost of illegal fireworks starts at \$1000 per fine and goes all the way up to \$80,000.

Residents can report in-progress illegal fireworks use to (714) 889-7866. Signs are available for posting on your lawn reading “Celebrate the Fourth of July: Say No to Illegal Fireworks,” and listing the fine amounts.

Westminster

https://orangecountytribune.files.wordpress.com/2017/01/city_of_westminster_new_logo1.jpg The All-American City bans the use of toy cap pistols, caps and carbide cannons. No one under the age of 16 may purchase the “Safe and Sane” fireworks, nor may they discharge them without an adult present. It’s legal to fire off your fireworks on a residential street, but not on arterial (major) streets.

Sale of legal fireworks is allowed only June 30 to July 3 from 10 a.m. and 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. on July 4. Discharging them is only legal on July 4 from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.



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SCHOOLS

Finally! Students graduate with glee

BY OC TRIBUNE STAFF ON JUNE 14, 2018 • (LEAVE A COMMENT)



TWO GRADUATES at Garden Grove High's 96th commencement activities wave to family members during Thursday's graduation ceremony (Orange County Tribune photos).

The exuberance of students graduating from Garden Grove High School on Thursday afternoon was on display at Michael Monsoor Memorial Stadium on the GGHS campus. The class of 2018 was the school's 96th. Santiago High held its commencement after the Argo ceremony and Los Amigos after that. Also on Thursday, Bolsa Grande, Rancho Alamitos and La Quinta high schools had their commencements at the Bolsa stadium. On Friday, Pacifica High will graduate its students at Orange Coast College in Costa Mesa.

In the Huntington Beach Union High School District, students at Fountain Valley, Ocean View and Westminster were graduated on Tuesday, with students from Edison and Marina on Wednesday.



HAPPINESS is a red diploma at Thursday's commencement at Garden Grove High School.



CITY OF GARDEN GROVE
NEWS

Contact: Ana Pulido (714) 741-5280
Community Relations/GGTV3 Supervisor

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Public Information Office (714) 741-5280

Wednesday, June 20, 2018

**GARDEN GROVE PARTICIPATES IN
FLAG CEREMONY AT OC FAIR**

The OC Fair has invited Orange County cities to participate in a Community Flag Salute, highlighting all 34 cities along with their elected officials. On Garden Grove's day, Thursday, August 9, Mayor Steve Jones and City Council members will lead fairgoers in singing the National Anthem at 12:30 p.m.

The OC Fair runs from Friday, July 13 to Sunday, August 12.

Two-dollar discount admission coupons are available, courtesy of the OC Fair. Coupons are now available on the first floor of Garden Grove City Hall, at 11222 Acacia Parkway. The coupon may be used any day that the fair is open.

The OC Fair is located at 88 Fair Drive in Costa Mesa. OC Fair hours are Wednesday through Friday, from 12:00 p.m. to 12:00 a.m., and Saturday through Sunday, from 11:00 a.m. to 12:00 a.m.

For more information, visit www.ocfair.com.

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CITY OF GARDEN GROVE NEWS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Public Information Office (714) 741-5280

CONTACT:

Patricia Hayes (714) 741-5563
Public Works Department

John Montanez (714) 741-5200
Community Services Department

Tuesday, June 18, 2018

NEW ADDITIONS, IMPROVEMENTS COMING TO PARKS IN GARDEN GROVE

Several local parks are receiving major enhancements and additions, such as new lighting, buildings, and playground equipment. Some of the projects are anticipated for completion this summer.

Village Green, West Haven, and Westgrove parks are being equipped with new, energy-efficient Light Emitting Diode (LED) light poles. The LED lighting will enhance and modernize the parks' overall look, while increase park safety at night. The new lighting will illuminate brighter than the current lighting system and will cost less to operate. Completion of this project is estimated for July 2018.

In addition to a new fire station under completion at West Haven Park, construction of a modern playground and a community meeting room is also underway. The custom playground will be themed after the new fire station No.6 and will feature police and ambulance riders, fire hose climber, and slides and bridges. A new, 1,600 square-foot community meeting room, replacing an outdated facility, will be used for programs, such as Tiny Tots, and be available for rental during the summers. The project is tentatively scheduled for completion in November 2018.

-more-

NEW ADDITIONS, IMPROVEMENTS COMING TO PARKS IN GARDEN GROVE
2-2-2

Enhancements have been completed at Atlantis Play Center, located in Garden Grove Park. The center was temporarily closed since mid-May for the replacement of an outdated, 60-foot wooden shade structure, with a new industry-standard, high-quality structure that provides full-shaded coverage to the picnic table area.

For more information, please contact Patricia Hayes, Garden Grove Public Works Department, at (714) 741-5563 or the Community Services Department at (714) 741-5200.

###



Contact:
Lieutenant Carl Whitney (714) 741-5202
Garden Grove Police Department PIO

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Public Information Office (714) 741-5280

Captain Brad Spell (714) 741-5628
Garden Grove Fire Department PIO

Tuesday, June 19, 2018

USING ILLEGAL FIREWORKS WILL COST YOU

As July 4 nears, the City raises awareness of illegal firework activities and enforcing the City's no-tolerance policy by citing \$1,000 fines.

"The Fourth of July is a special day for Americans, and we want everyone to have a great and safe time celebrating. The use of legal and illegal fireworks are not only dangerous to users but also to others nearby, including homes and structures," says Fire Chief Tom Schultz.

Violators will be cited up to \$1,000 for possessing illegal fireworks, including misusing or tampering with legal ones, per the City's municipal code on illegal fireworks. Last year, the police department issued 47, \$1,000 administrative citations.

This year, the police department will add two-man units to saturated high-volume call areas, and the fire department will deploy additional fire fighters and fire investigators.

Garden Grove firework sales take place from July 1 through July 4. Hours are: 10:00 a.m. to 11:00 p.m., July 1 through 3; and 10:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m. on July 4.

-more-

2-2-2 Using Illegal Fireworks Will Cost You

Garden Grove firework sales take place from July 1 through July 4. Hours are: 10:00 a.m. to 11:00 p.m., July 1 through 3; and 10:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m. on July 4.

In accordance with Garden Grove Municipal Code firework regulations, discharge of safe and sane fireworks is permissible on private property only.

For more information, please visit www.gardengrovefire.org or call the Garden Grove Fireworks Hotline at (714) 741-5270.

#

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

June 21, 2018

1. Calendar of Events
2. Notice of Cancellation of the June 28, 2018 Zoning Administrator meeting.
3. League of California Cities, "CA Cities Advocate," dated June 15 – June 21, 2018.



GARDEN GROVE

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

June 21, 2018 – June 30, 2018

Thursday	June 21		Casual Day
		5:30 p.m.- 6:30 p.m.	Grand Opening and Ribbon Cutting Ceremony for Octapharma Plasma, Inc. 10870 Katella Ave., Ste. D
		6:00 p.m.	Planning Commission Special Meeting Council Chamber
Friday	June 22		City Hall Closed – Regular Friday Closure
Saturday	June 23	8:00 p.m.	One More Productions presents "Some Enchanted Evening", Gem Theater
Tuesday	June 26	11:30 a.m.- 1:00 p.m.	OCEA Hot Dog Day, 11300 Stanford Ave.
		5:30 p.m.	Donation and Presentation of AED to the City of Garden Grove by Garden Grove Rotary Club Garden Grove City Hall First Floor Lobby
		6:30 p.m.	Housing Authority Meeting, Council Chamber
		6:30 p.m.	Sanitary District Meeting, Council Chamber
		6:30 p.m.	Successor Agency Meeting, Council Chamber
		6:30 p.m.	City Council Meeting, Council Chamber
Wednesday	June 27	10:00 a.m.	H. Louis Lake Senior Center's Independence Day Celebration, CMC AB Room
		6:30 p.m.- 8:30 p.m.	Summer Concert Series "Stone Soul" Classic Soul & Motown, Elks Lodge #1952 11551 Trask Ave.
Thursday	June 28	9:00 a.m.	Zoning Administrator Meeting City Hall, 3 rd Floor Training Room CANCELLED
		2:00 p.m.- 3:30 p.m.	Employee Ice Cream Social, CMC A Room
Saturday	June 30		Gem Theater Anniversary Event Open House (Free) – Noon to 4:00 p.m. Dinner and Auction – 7:00 p.m.



GARDEN GROVE

NOTICE OF CANCELLATION

OF THE

GARDEN GROVE

ZONING ADMINISTRATOR

REGULAR MEETING

JUNE 28, 2018

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Regular Meeting of the Garden Grove Zoning Administrator scheduled for Thursday, June 28, 2018, at 9:00 a.m. at City Hall, 11222 Acacia Parkway, Third Floor Training Room, Garden Grove, is hereby cancelled pursuant to the attached Cancellation Notice.

DATED: June 21, 2018

Allison Wilson

ALLISON WILSON
ZONING ADMINISTRATOR



GARDEN GROVE

NOTICE OF CANCELLATION

The Regular Meeting of the
Garden Grove Zoning Administrator
scheduled for June 28, 2018
has been cancelled.

**JUDITH MOORE
SECRETARY**

Legislature Passes FY 2018–19 State Budget with Funding for Homelessness Programs, Disaster Response, Transportation Projects and Rainy Day Fund

Action on Additional Trailer Bills Expected Next Week

June 15, 2018

The Legislature passed the main FY 2018–19 State Budget Act and some of the associated trailer bills on Thursday, June 14, a day before the constitutional budget deadline establishing the state’s financial plan for the fiscal year that begins July 1.

The final budget largely tracked with Gov. Jerry Brown’s May Budget Revise with total spending of \$137.7 billion in General Fund spending, out of a total budget of \$199.7 billion. The budget votes came almost a week after the Governor, Senate President pro Tem Toni Atkins (D-San Diego) and Assembly Speaker Anthony Rendon (D-Lakewood) announced that they’d reached a spending agreement for the upcoming fiscal year.

Continuing to build state reserves is a central feature of this budget. The Rainy Day Fund is projected to grow to \$13.8 billion by the end of the upcoming budget year, which is its constitutional maximum. Additional revenues have been set aside in two new savings funds – a \$200 million reserve for safety net programs and the Budget Deficit Savings Account that will hold a portion (\$2.6 billion of the Rainy Day Fund) until after May 31, 2019.

The budget also addresses homelessness, one of the League’s 2018 strategic priorities, with \$500 million in one-time Homeless Emergency Aid Block Grants. This effort has come a long way since January, when no new funding for homelessness was included in the Governor’s budget. The League’s executive officers initially raised the homeless issue with the Governor at a meeting in January. Following that, throughout the year the League worked with a coalition including mayors representing the state’s largest cities on this issue. These efforts resulted in \$250 million being included in the May Revise, and later the final agreement at double that amount. A pending trailer bill (AB 1827/SB 861) would provide additional homeless resources by seeking voter approval to resolve a legal ambiguity associated with dedicating mental health funding from Proposition 63 to build 10,000 housing units for the homeless mentally ill through the No Place Like Home Program.

While the Legislature approved the main budget bill, SB 840, and several trailer bills, additional trailer bills are expected to be taken up over the next few weeks. Negotiations over Cap-and-Trade revenue allocations is likely to be deferred until after the summer break. As of this writing, the Senate Budget and Fiscal Review Committee has scheduled a meeting to take up remaining trailer bills on Monday,

June 18.

Homelessness

Securing \$500 million in one-time funding to support local government efforts to address homelessness is a major bright spot for cities in this year's budget. While this amount is less than what the League and our cities had advocated for, there were zero dollars proposed in January and it is twice as much as the Governor put forward in the May Revise. Most importantly, cities will have great flexibility when spending these new resources.

Funds available to most cities will be distributed through the Continuum of Care (COC) and can be used for a variety of purposes, including emergency shelters, bridge housing, motel vouchers, and supportive housing. A COC is a geographically based group composed of representatives of organizations, including nonprofit homeless providers, victim service providers, faith-based organizations, and local governments. A COC designates certain applicants as the entities responsible for carrying out the projects that the Continuum has identified through its planning responsibilities. A complete list of COCs in California is available [online](#). Given that the state's largest cities have 50 percent of the state's homeless population, there is a \$150 million direct allocation to a city or city and county with a population over 330,000.

An additional \$50 million was also provided to the Department of Health Care Services to provide counties with funding for intensive outreach, treatment and related services for homeless persons in need of mental health services, as referenced in the Health and Human Services Chapter. Another \$15 million was provided to fund a pilot program with Adult Protective Services to assist seniors experiencing homelessness or at risk of losing their home by providing temporary rental or utility assistance, housing repairs, landlord mediation, and case management. This program requires local match.

The budget also establishes the California Emergency Solutions and Housing Program to fund activities that include rental assistance, housing relocation, navigation centers, emergency housing, and shelter diversion, that will be funded by dedicating 50 percent of the first year of revenue derived from real estate recording fees established by SB 2 (Atkins) of 2017.

Another positive is an effort to improve coordination by the state's various homeless programs by enhancing the role of the state's Homeless Coordinating and Financing Council and moving it to the Business, Consumer Services and Housing Agency. The council will provide statewide guidance on homelessness issues and development a statewide plan, in collaboration with state and local governments. This action mirrors a recommendation in the recently-released CSAC/League Homelessness Task Force [Report](#) that concluded state and local governments should better coordinate on homelessness issues if meaningful progress is to be made. City officials are encouraged to review the

task force report and prepare for the millions of dollars that are directed at local governments.

Local Wildfire and Disaster Response

The League has advocated for \$100 million for local fire response, including reimbursement for local agency repositioning, as well as upgrades to the state's mutual aid system. The budget package appropriates the following funding for several activities due to the wildfires and mudslides in late 2017.

- Mutual Aid – Provides \$25 million to the Office of Emergency Services for mutual aid. Budget language specifies this funding must be used for equipment and technology that improves the mutual aid system. The League and our coalition partners are advocating to expand this language to allow funding to be used for local agency repositioning.
- California Disaster Assistance Act (CDAA) – Increases the CDAA by \$49.52 million. The CDAA provides financial assistance to local governments for the reimbursement of local government costs associated with certain emergency activities.
- CalRecycle – \$1.250 million for CalRecycle to lead a disaster recovery and debris removal team to respond to disaster events, train internal staff, support local agency requests for technical assistance, and assist with disaster response and debris removal plans.
- Local Government Backfill – Provides \$32.9 million to backfill the property tax revenue losses that cities, counties, and special districts will incur in 2017–18 and 2018–19.
- For details on the 9-1-1 system, please see the AB 1836/SB 870 section.

The League will continue to seek additional funding for equipment repositioning from the state's Cap-and-Trade revenues, which continue to be negotiated.

Cap-and-Trade

The Legislature deferred action on allocating approximately \$1.4 billion Cap-and-Trade revenues that are deposited into the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund (GGRF). Rather, the budget package only provides limited resources to GGRF-funded programs to "keep the lights on." Negotiations on GGRF appropriations will continue between the Legislature, the Administration, and stakeholders. The League will continue to urge funding for local disaster response, waste diversion, the Transformative Climate Communities program, and urban forestry and urban greening, among others.

Proposition 68 – Park and Water Bond Implementation

Now that voters have approved Proposition 68, the \$4 billion parks and water bond, funding will begin flowing to state agencies. The budget makes numerous allocations to multiple state agencies for the first year of implementation of the measure. Allocations include:

- \$39 million for the Natural Resources Agency to provide competitive grants to local agencies, nonprofit organizations, nongovernmental land conservation organizations, and Native American tribes. Grants may be used for numerous purposes including preserving or acquiring Native American, natural, cultural, and historic resources, enhancing natural resources recreation and tourism, developing venues and visitor's centers, and other purposes;
- \$5 million for the Department of Water Resources for the Sutter Butte Flood Management Agency for sediment management with provisional language to specify the project is consistent with the requirements of this section;
- \$30 million for the State Water Resources Control Board for Pure Water San Diego;
- \$1 million for the Department of Conservation for watershed restoration and conservation projects;
- \$25 million to the Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy for local assistance;
- \$25 million for the State Coastal Conservancy for San Francisco Bay wetland restoration;
- \$10 million for the State Coastal Conservancy for the Santa Margarita River;
- \$19.4 million for the State Coastal Conservancy for coastal watershed;
- \$10 million for the Wildlife Conservation Board to provide grants for wildlife corridor infrastructure projects; and
- \$21 million for the Wildlife Conservation Board for the Lower American River Conservancy Program and Conservation Project grants.

It will take some time for the affected state agencies to receive these allocations and distribute them through grant programs. The Department of Parks and Recreation notes that once it receives funding, program details will be developed in conjunction with likely public workshops and meetings. Additional details will be posted on the [Department's Grants and Local Services webpage](#) after July 1.

The League will continue to monitor Prop. 68 funding allocations and distribute additional details as they become available.

Transportation Funding

The budget documents describe the transportation funding to cities and counties received from the Highway Users Tax Account or the Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation Account (SB 1) in FY 2018–19:

Local:

- \$1.2 billion for local streets and roads, including \$600 million for cities and \$600 million for counties.
- \$355 million for State Transit Assistance.
- \$330 million for the Transit and Intercity Rail Capital Program.
- \$200 million for the State-Local Partnership Program.
- \$100 million for the Active Transportation Program.

- \$75 million in one-time loan repayments.
- \$25 million for Local Planning Grants.

State:

- \$1.2 billion for maintenance of the state highway system known as the State Highway Operation and Protection Program.
- \$400 million for bridges and culverts.
- \$306 million for trade corridor enhancements.
- \$250 million for commuter corridors.
- \$25 million for freeway service patrol.

Note: As mentioned in the League's January budget summary, the increase in FY 2018-19 funding of \$1.2 billion compared to FY 2017-18's partial year of funding of \$445 million is divided equally between cities and counties. Absent repeal, city and county funding will rise to approximately \$1.5 billion by the next fiscal year and grow over the following years when adjusted for inflation and as all the revenue increases go into effect.

Economic Development and Poverty Assistance

The budget includes a five-year extension of the California Competes Tax Credit program, tax credit allocation authority of \$180 million per year through 2022-23, and \$1.4 million in budget authority from the General Fund per fiscal year through 2022-23, to maintain the 10 positions associated with administering the program.

An additional \$23 million is allocated to small business assistance centers to maximize the draw-down of federal funds and provide other direct assistance to small businesses.

A trailer bill (AB 1837/SB 871) to extend the existing \$330 million annual film tax credit from 2020 to 2025 remains pending.

Low income workers are assisted via a \$60 million expansion of the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) to working individuals who are aged 18 to 24 or over age 65 and to increase the qualifying income range so that employees with one or more dependents working up to full-time at the 2019 minimum wage of \$12 per hour would qualify for the credit. An additional \$10 million is provided to continue outreach activities and free tax preparation resources related to the EITC.

The poor and disabled are assisted by \$360 million in ongoing funds supporting a 10 percent grant increase for recipients in the CalWORKs program, and a \$200 million to hold harmless those affected by the SSI-Cash Out policy reversal, which means that SSI/SSP recipients are now eligible for CalFresh benefits. It also includes the restoration of cost-of-living adjustments for the CalWORKs program and the SSI/SSP program beginning 2022-23.

Cannabis Regulation

The budget includes a total of \$133.3 million for cannabis-related activities across several departments, and includes a General Fund loan of up to \$59 million to the Cannabis Control Fund. Ten million is included for equity programs contingent on the passage of legislation on social equity through the policy process.

California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

To support progress on efforts to manage the prison population consistent with the federal court order to maintain that population at 137.5 percent of the correctional system's design capacity, the budget provides \$50 million in community-based reentry and housing support for formerly incarcerated individuals. To further assist with rehabilitative efforts, it also allocates \$13.5 million in 2018–19 and 89.2 positions to reduce offender/correctional counselor ratios from 150:1 to 135:1.

In a related effort, \$16 million (General Fund) in FY 2018–19, and \$20 million in FY 2019–20, is provided for the Prison to Employment Initiative to better link education and job training in prison to post-release employment; integrate services of reentry service providers and career centers; and fund regional integration, direct services, and post-release supportive services. An additional \$15 million is allocated for a two-year period to a job training program called Breaking Barriers to Employment Initiative created by AB 1111 (E. Garcia) of 2017.

Department of Justice

While the May Revision proposed \$14 million to support the investigation and enforcement of illegal cannabis activities, this proposed funding was removed from the final budget, however, it includes several funding augmentations to support the following programs:

- \$11.4 million in one-time funding to offset revenue declines in the DNA identification fund;
- \$10 million to implement the California Sex Offender Registry (SB 384, Chapter 541, Statutes of 2017) which mandates replacement of the lifetime sex offender registry with a tiered registration system beginning Jan. 1, 2021;
- \$5.63 million to support two investigation teams to combat cybercrimes, white collar crimes and human trafficking;
- \$2.5 million to secure the Department of Justice and law enforcement data;
- \$1 million towards auditing the number of untested sexual assault kits statewide; and
- \$6.5 million towards reducing the backlog of untested sexual assault kits.

Fireworks Disposal

The budget allocates \$3.6 million to the Office of the State Fire Marshall for the management and disposal of illegal fireworks. This comes on the heels of an 18-month investigation into an illegal

fireworks ring occurring in multiple locations, which resulted in CalFIRE's seizure of more than 50,000 pounds of fireworks.

Peace Officer Standards and Training

The budget provides \$25 million to support law enforcement officers with additional trainings in use of force and de-escalation, mental health crisis encounters and establishes an Innovations Grant for organizations that provide law enforcement trainings in areas like implicit bias and officer wellness.

Forest Carbon Plan

The Governor released a [Forest Carbon Plan](#) in May to support forest improvement and fire protection. Along with an accompanying [Executive Order](#), the plan sets forth a multi-prong strategy to improve forest health and increase forest resiliency to improve the health and resiliency of California's forests.

The budget package includes \$96 million for various departments in the Natural Resources Agency to:

- Increase pace and scale of forest management and restoration efforts;
- Build local capacity and strengthen regional collaborations; and
- Innovate and increase economies around the use of materials from forest health projects.

Safe and Affordable Drinking Water

An effort has stalled, so far, to levy a monthly tax on water and dairy and fertilizer fees to fund safe and affordable drinking water. There had been discussion of inserting this proposal into a budget trailer bill backed by the administration that would be substantially similar to SB 623 (Monning). The Legislature rejected this proposal in the budget package and took no action. The budget package, however, sets aside \$23.5 million for the State Water Resources Control Board that may be acted upon later in this legislative session.

Flood Control Infrastructure

The budget includes funding for the Department of Water Resources for the following flood control infrastructure projects:

- \$20 million for support costs associated with urban levee projects, and shall be available for encumbrance or expenditure until June 30, 2023.
- \$40 million for two purposes (1) operations, maintenance, repair, rehabilitation, and replacement of state flood control levees and infrastructure that reduce state liability, and (2) for support or local assistance. Local assistance funds shall be awarded as competitive grants or direct

expenditures for operations and maintenance of locally maintained levees and related activities consistent with program guidelines to be developed by the Department of Water Resources by Jan. 1, 2019.

- \$150 million for the Urban Flood Risk Reduction Program for study, planning, and construction of specified projects.

Note: at the time of this writing there are conflicting accounts on whether additional levee maintenance funds, beyond those described above, may be available. This should become clearer in the coming days as the budget is further analyzed.

Department of Fish and Wildlife

To address a structural deficit, the budget package provides a three-year funding plan for the department. It includes a total of \$29.6 million in funding, most of which comes from the state's General Fund with \$5 million from the Tire Fund. This funding will address a \$19.6 million structural deficit and spend \$10 million to expand program activities. The complex package also includes \$2 million in one-time funding for the department to contract with an independent entity to conduct a service-based budget review and development of a budget tracking system.

Early Childhood Programs Overview

The budget contains a total of \$1 billion federal and state funds over four years for early childhood programs, including adding 13,400 child care and 2,947 preschool slots, rate increases for providers, and new quality investments. In addition, the budget provides \$90 million beginning April 1, 2019 and \$360 million ongoing funding to increase CalWORKs grants designed to reduce the number of children living in deep poverty.

Discrimination and Harassment Prevention

Includes three permanent positions within the Department of Human Resources to establish a centralized unit, within the Office of Civil Rights, specifically responsible for the statewide oversight of monitoring and addressing discrimination and harassment complaints received by state entities. The unit will be responsible for analyzing complaint data, assisting state entities with problems, and addressing negative trends. The unit will also provide detailed reporting on all activities, allowing CalHR to be proactive in identifying compliance issues within departments. Funding will come from both the General Fund and special funds to support this effort.

Census Outreach

Reflecting a major state effort to ensure California's population is fully counted, \$90.3 million is

allocated in the budget for the 2020 Census Outreach effort, including moving the existing staff from the Office of Planning and Research to the Government Operations Agency.

Trailer Bills Approved:

SB 840 (Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review) Budget Act of 2018

This is the main budget act.

SB 841 (Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review) Augmentation to Budget Act of 2018

Makes an \$890 million augmentation to the budget act for various purposes.

SB 848 (Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review) Transportation

This measure makes a number of technical and clarifying changes to several transportation issues. These include allowing self-help counties that have passed a county-wide sales tax measure for transportation projects to limit CalTrans administrative charges to 10 percent and giving cities and counties the ability to reimburse themselves for Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation Account funding expenditures across multiple fiscal years. In addition, this trailer bill also requires the Department of Motor Vehicles to impose an additional \$1 transaction fee to cover its implementation costs.

SB 850 (Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review)/AB 1816 (Committee on Budget) – Housing and Homelessness

Makes various statutory changes to implement budget provisions related housing and homelessness.

Notably:

- Makes clarifying changes to SB 35 (Wiener), Chapter 366, Statutes of 2017, related to building permits; building site exclusions; and skilled workforce requirements.
- Creates the Homelessness Emergency Aid Program for the purpose of providing localities with one-time flexible block grant funds to address immediate homelessness challenges. Appropriates \$250 million and distributes the funds through the COC process as outlined by the federal Department of Housing and Urban Development. Funds are allocated as follows:
 - \$40 million to COCs with a homeless point-in-time count of over 20,000 persons;
 - \$60 million to COCs with a homeless point-in-time count between 4,000 and 19,999 persons;
 - \$30 million to COCs with a homeless point-in-time count between 2,500 and 3,999 persons;
 - \$48 million to COCs with a homeless point-in-time count between 1,800 and 2,499 persons;
 - \$18 million to COCs with a homeless point-in-time count between 1,500 and 1,799 persons;
 - \$32 million to COCs with a homeless point-in-time count between 1,000 and 1,499 persons;
 - \$12 million to COCs with a homeless point-in-time count between 750 and 999 persons;

- \$7 million to COCs with a homeless point-in-time count between 250 and 749 persons; and
 - \$2 million to COCs with a homeless point-in-time count of less than 250 persons.
- Allocates \$100 million to COCs. Funds are distributed based proportionate share of total homeless population based on the 2017 homeless point-in-time count.
 - Allocates \$150 million to cities with a population over 330,000 based on the proportionate share of the total homeless population.
 - Allocates \$5 million to the Bridges at Kraemer Place emergency shelter, located in Orange County.
 - Allocates \$5 million to the County of Merced to create a homeless navigation center.
 - Establishes the Emergency Solutions and Housing Program to:
 - Provide rental assistance and housing relocation and stabilization services to ensure housing affordability to people experiencing homelessness or at risk of homelessness;
 - Operating subsidies in the form of 15-year capitalized operating reserves for new and existing affordable permanent housing units for homeless individuals and families;
 - Flexible housing subsidy funds for local programs that establish or support the provision of rental subsidies in permanent housing to assist homeless individuals and families;
 - Operating support for emergency housing interventions;
 - Systems support for activities necessary to maintain a comprehensive homeless services and housing delivery system, including CES, data, and HMIS reporting, and homelessness planning activities; and
 - To develop or update a CES system.
 - Allows 50 percent of the first year of the real estate recording fee created by SB 2 (Atkins), Chapter 364, Statutes of 2017, to be allocated to the Housing for a Healthy California program.
 - Makes statutory changes to the Office of Migrant Services.
 - Moves the Homeless Coordinating and Financing Council from the Housing and Community and Economic Development to the Business, Consumer Services and Housing Agency. Increases the membership of the council from 15 to 17. The two new members are formerly homeless youth who lives in California.

SB 852 (Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review) Corrections Officer's MOU

Provides legislative approval for a memorandum of understanding and associated pay increases negotiated by the state with state correctional peace officers.

SB 853 (Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review) Developmental Services

Omnibus vehicle for various changes related to stet developmental services programs.

SB 854 (Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review) Public Resources

AB 1820 is the resources trailer bill that makes various statutory changes to implement the resources, environmental protection, energy, and agriculture budget actions. This bill contains numerous statutory changes, including the following:

- Dam Inundation Maps and Emergency Action Plans – Clarifies the process for dam owners where there is an existing or partial Emergency Action Plan or inundation map as of March 1, 2017. Also requires dam owners with partial Emergency Action Plans or inundation maps to develop a timeline by which they will develop the comprehensive Emergency Action Plan and inundation maps.
- Advanced Payments – Authorizes the California Air Resources Board to make advance payments to grantees of a grant program if the advance payments are necessary to meet the purposes of the program and additional criteria are met.
- Beverage Container Recycling Program Enforcement – Clarifies the authority of the California Highway Patrol (CHP) to arrest individual transporters who illegally transport out-of-state empty containers for redemption in California.
- Beverage Container Recycling Plastic Market Development Program – Extends the sunset date on the Plastic Market Development Program to July 1, 2022.
- Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment – The Office has been required to publish public health goals for drinking water contaminants since 1998. This bill requires each public health goal to be reviewed at least once every five years unless the Office determines that there has not been a detection of the corresponding contaminant.

AB 1817 (Committee on Budget) State Government

Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD)

- Extends the 0.42 percent annual monitoring fee to the Veterans Housing and Homelessness Prevention Program and Affordable Housing and Sustainable Communities program and deposits those fees into a single fund to facilitate HCD's statutorily-required monitoring duties as projects funded by these programs transition into the long-term monitoring phase.
- Requires HCD to maintain a 1.5 percent default reserve rate across programs, and allows HCD to expend default reserve funds across programs. The Multifamily Housing Program (MHP) currently includes a required annual 0.42 percent interest payment on the loan principal to fund HCD's long-term monitoring efforts.

Governor's Office of Business Development (GO-Biz)

- Creates the California Small Business Development Technical Assistance Expansion Program within GO-Biz for the purpose of assisting small businesses through free or low-cost one-on-one consulting and low-cost training by entering into grant agreements with one or more federal small business technical assistance centers.

- Requires, upon appropriation of funds by the Legislature, the office to make grants to federal small business technical assistance centers that the office determines meet specified eligibility criteria and requires a federal small business technical assistance center that receives funding under this program to provide periodic performance and financial reports.
- Require Go-Biz, prior to finalizing contract negotiations and the committee hearing process, to provide information, so long as the information is not confidential, to the committee members regarding the potential awardees and allow the committee members to work through Go Biz to ask questions of the applicants if needed.
- Allow for investment in training opportunities offered by the taxpayer to be a factor that Go-Biz should consider.
- Require LAO to do a detailed analysis of the economic effects and administration of the tax credit by Jan. 1, 2021.
- Approves \$20 million (General Fund) annually for five years for the Small Business Development Technical Assistance Expansion Program. Of this amount, \$3 million is for the California Small Business Development Center Program.
- Authorizes an additional \$3 million (one-time General Fund) to be dedicated to for other federal small business technical assistance centers.

Cannabis: Includes language to address a technical issue related to background checks.

AB 1824 (Committee on Budget) Voting Systems, Veterans, Victim's Compensation

Contains language implementing the replacement of county voting systems funded by \$134.3 million General Fund. This would provide funding for hardware, software, licenses and peripherals. Also, adopts trailer bill language to guide the expenditure of these funds. For example, allows counties to receive reimbursement for activities such as research and development of new voting systems, if the efforts result in the development of a voting system that is ultimately certified by the Secretary of State. In addition the bill:

- Requires a master plan for veteran's homes to be prepared by the Veterans Department no later than Dec. 31, 2019, and updated every five years.
- Grants an extension for an application for compensation for victims of the "East Area Rapist," also known as the "Golden State Killer." This extension applies to a victim or derivative victim who incurs emotional harm as a result of preparing to testify and sunsets on Dec. 31, 2019.
- Adds car muffler and exhaust design and noise violations to the list of findings where an officer can take appropriate enforcement action instead of issuing a "fix it ticket."

AB 1825 (Committee on Budget) Education Prop. 98 Certification

Contains various provisions related to the Prop. 98 guarantee for school funding.

AB 1826 (Committee on Budget) State Capitol Annex Replacement

Contains language that specifies the process for replacing the existing state Capitol Annex building with a new structure. Legislative offices would first be housed in a new building near the state capitol until the replacement structure is completed.

AB 1830 (Committee on Budget) Budget Reserve Accounts

Creates two new state budget reserve accounts:

- The Budget Deficit Savings Account, which allows the state to save additional funds when the Budget Stabilization Account is fully funded. Uses the Budget Deficit Savings Account as a holding account for a \$1.747 billion discretionary deposit. In the event that higher revenues reduce the amount that is needed to fill the Rainy Day Fund after May 31, 2019, half of the remaining balance would remain in this account and half would be transferred to the Safety Net Reserve CalWORKs Subaccount.
- The Safety Net Reserve, which allows the state to set aside savings from lower caseloads and costs during good economic times to help pay for increased caseload costs during future downturns. This account has a CalWORKs and a Medi-Cal subaccount to reflect these two major safety net programs. Deposits \$200 million into the Safety Net Reserve CalWORKs Subaccount.

AB 1831 (Committee on Budget) State Government. Appointments. Infrastructure.

Provides that up to \$415 million in excess of the 10 percent of the General Fund threshold for the Budget Stabilization Account be expended only on infrastructure and that any amount above that be split evenly on a continuous basis between a Rail Infrastructure Account and the Department of Housing and Community Development's Multifamily Housing Program for infrastructure.

AB 1834 (Committee on Budget) Financing Corrections Health Facility Projects

Authorizes the State Public Works Board to issue an increase of \$43 million dollars in bonds towards the design and construction of new, or renovate existing, buildings and any necessary ancillary improvements, at facilities under the jurisdiction of the department to provide medical, dental, and mental health treatment or housing. Each allocation shall be approved by the State Public Works Board.

Additional Trailer Bills (Not Yet Acted Upon)

When the Legislature adjourned on June 14 for the weekend, the following budget trailer bills were not yet voted on:

- AB 1808/SB 842 – Education
- AB 1809/SB 843 – Higher Ed

- AB 1810/SB 844 – Health
- AB 1811/SB 845 – Human Services
- AB 1812/SB 846 – Public Safety
- AB 1813/SB 847 – Courts
- AB 1821/SB 855 – Taxes (EITC, Hiring Credit, CalCompetes)
- AB 1827/SB 861 – No Place Like Home
- AB 1832/SB 866 – General Government III (Civil Service, Census)
- AB 1836/SB 870 – 911 Fee
- AB 1837/SB 871 – Film Tax Credit

Next Steps

The Governor has until July 1 to sign the budget bill. Typically, most trailer bills are signed at that time as well.

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Submit Your Session Idea for the 2019 Public Works Officers Institute & Expo

June 18, 2018

July 31 is the deadline to submit a session proposal for the next Public Works Officers Institute & Expo, which will be held April 3–5, 2019 in San Diego.

Each year the Public Works Officers Institute & Expo brings together 475 California public works directors and leaders for a three-day educational and networking event co-hosted by the League and the County Engineers Association of California. Session proposals should address topics of importance to these professionals including but not limited to: storm water; public-private partnerships; SB1; use of technology; leadership; emergency response; pavement; and bridge topics.

Materials from previous conferences may contain ideas and inspiration for sessions for the 2019 conference. Submissions, non-commercial in nature, from any individual, group, business or organization, on any topic are welcome. In addition, the session selection process is highly competitive. You can increase the chances of your topic being selected by preparing a thorough, thoughtful and complete proposal that tells how your session would help public works leaders to improve their careers and communities. Sessions may not include sales, commercialism or product promotion of any kind.

Proposals must be submitted proposal online.

For more information on the agenda from 2018, please email Katie Pebler.

U.S. Supreme Court's Decision in *Janus v. AFSCME* is Imminent

June 18, 2018

As the U.S. Supreme Court's term winds down, the Court's highly anticipated decision in *Janus v. AFSCME* will be issued by the end of the month.

In this case, the Court is looking at the question of whether a requirement that a represented employee pay an agency shop fee to their designated union violates that employees' First Amendment free speech rights.

If, as most legal commentators expect, the U.S. Supreme Court decides that agency shops fees are unconstitutional as compelled speech, cities and other public agencies will need to move quickly to ensure they are in compliance with the new law. This is particularly critical for those cities that use an automatic payroll deduction for the agency shop fee payment.

In addition, cities need to pay attention to a bill moving through the Legislature, AB 1832. This budget trailer bill, with provisions that the League opposes, makes various changes to the law governing the relationship between public employers, their employees, and the unions that represent those employees. AB 1832 is directly in anticipation of the expected decision in *Janus* and would take effect immediately upon Gov. Jerry Brown signing it.

Cities should consult with their legal counsel to fully understand the implications of the expected decision in *Janus* and the new requirements that would be imposed by AB 1832.

Governor Signs Water Conservation Legislation

June 18, 2018

Gov. Jerry Brown recently signed two bills that enact the state's plan for the future of water conservation and water use efficiency.

The Governor's actions on [SB 606 \(Hertzberg\)](#) and [AB 1668 \(Friedman\)](#) culminates several years of intense legislative discussion and debate on his 2017 [Making Water Conservation a California Way of Life](#) proposal, which sought to codify the emergency water conservations measures implemented during the last drought.

After the water conservation discussion stalled at the end of the 2017 legislative session, Sen. Bob Hertzberg (D-Van Nuys) and Assembly Member Laura Friedman (D-Glendale) reignited the issue with an intent to have legislation passed. Long negotiations led to the final two bills that address different areas of water efficiency. SB 606 focuses on urban water use. AB 1668 focuses on rural and agricultural water use. Below is an overview of the bills.

Together the bills do the following:

- Set water use objectives for urban and commercial water suppliers:
 - Establishes urban water use objectives and water use reporting requirements, including a requirement that an urban water supplier will calculate an aggregate urban water use objective for the previous calendar year beginning Nov. 1, 2023 (SB 606).
 - Establishes urban water use objectives and reporting standards for indoor and outdoor residential and commercial use (AB 1668).
 - Requires the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) to coordinate with the Department of Water Resources (DWR) to make recommendations and adopt long-term standards for efficient water use (AB 1668).
- Establish reporting requirements and oversight:
 - Requires an urban water supplier to submit an annual report to DWR including the urban water use objective and actual water use (SB 606).
 - States the Legislature's intent for oversight hearings with the SWRCB and DWR by early in 2026 (SB 606).
 - Requires the Legislative Analyst's Office to evaluate implementation by Jan. 10, 2024 (SB 606).
- Outline enforcement actions by the State Water Resources Control Board:
 - Authorizes SWRCB to issue information orders, written notices, and conservation orders to an urban water supplier that does not meet its water use objective. Conservation orders are prohibited from curtailing or otherwise limiting the supplier's exercise of water rights (SB 606).
 - Expands local agency fining authority to include violations of certain regulations adopted by the SWB related to urban water use (SB 606).

- Plan for future droughts:
 - Revises urban water management plans to include a simple lay description of the reliability of its water supplies, the agency's strategy for meeting its water needs, and other information necessary to provide a general understanding of the agency's plan (SB 606).
 - Requires an urban water supplier to make the water shortage contingency plan available to its customers and any city or county within which it provides water supplies no later than 30 days after adoption (SB 606).
 - Requires an urban water supplier to conduct a water supply and demand assessment and provide that information to DWR with information for anticipated shortage, triggered shortage response actions, compliance and enforcement actions, and communication actions consistent with the supplier's water shortage contingency plan each May (SB 606).
 - Requires the governing body of a distributor of a public water supply to declare a water shortage emergency condition whenever it determines that the ordinary demands and requirements of water consumers cannot be satisfied without depleting the water supply to the extent that there would be insufficient water for human consumption, sanitation, and fire protection (SB 606).
 - Revises the agricultural water management-planning act to do a number of things, including quantify measure to increase agricultural water use efficiency and an annual water budget (AB 1668).
 - Direct the DWR and SWRCB to identify small or rural communities that could be at risk of drought and to develop and use countrywide drought contingency plans (AB 1668).

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State and Local Governments May Collect Use Tax on All Online Sales Rules U.S. Supreme Court

June 21, 2018

The U.S. Supreme Court issued its decision in *South Dakota v. Wayfair* on June 21, ruling that state and local governments can require vendors with no physical presence in the state to collect use tax.

According to the decision, “economic and virtual contacts” are enough to create “a substantial nexus” with the state allowing for the state to require remote sellers to collect and remit use tax.

With this ruling, the Supreme Court overruled more than 50 years of precedent that had held that some physical presence in the state was a requirement in order for the state to require an out-of-state vendor to collect and remit use taxes.

Under prior law, where a vendor was not required to collect and remit sales tax, the purchaser of that vendor’s goods was still required to pay a use tax to the state. However, most consumers fail to do so. The implications for California’s budget are substantial. The Board of Equalization estimated that for FY 2018–19, the total local use tax revenue losses related to e-commerce and traditional mail order sales will be \$879 million.

With the decision in *Wayfair*, the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration has acted quickly to issue guidance that requires all retailers with more than either \$100,00 in total sales in the state or 200 separate transactions to register and begin to collect and remit use tax by Aug. 1, 2018.

For more background on this case, please see the Legal Notes article from the June 2018 issue of *Western City* magazine.