

City of Garden Grove
WEEKLY CITY MANAGER'S MEMO
January 5, 2023

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

**I. ITEMS FROM OTHER GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES, OUTSIDE AGENCIES,
BUSINESSES AND INDIVIDUALS**

A. CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Proclamation of emergency program for Asian citrus psyllid and
huanglongbing.

• **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 Stiles
City Manager



CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

**OFFICIAL NOTICE
FOR THE COMMUNITIES OF ANAHEIM, COSTA MESA,
GARDEN GROVE, IRVINE, ORANGE, SANTA ANA, AND WESTMINSTER,
ORANGE COUNTY
PLEASE READ IMMEDIATELY**

PROCLAMATION OF EMERGENCY PROGRAM FOR ASIAN CITRUS PSYLLID AND HUANGLONGBING

Between October 26, 2022 and November 21, 2022, 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 the insect vector Asian citrus psyllid (ACP), *Diaphorina citri* Kuwayama. Citrus tree tissues and insect vectors were collected in the cities and communities of Anaheim, Costa Mesa, Garden Grove, Irvine, Orange, Santa Ana, and Westminster in Orange County. HLB is a devastating disease of citrus and is spread through feeding action by populations of ACP. HLB/ACP present a significant, clear, and imminent threat to California's commercial citrus production, residential citrus plantings, natural resources, and economy. Unless emergency action is taken to disrupt the ACP life cycles, there is high potential for sudden future detections in Orange County.

To determine the extent of the infestation, and to define an appropriate response area, delimitation surveillance took place for several days within a 250-meter radius area, centered on the detection site(s). Based on the results of the surveys, implementation of the CDFA's ACP and HLB response strategies are necessary for eradication and control.

In accordance with integrated pest management principles, CDFA evaluated possible treatment methods and determined that there are no cultural or biological control methods available to control the immediate spread of HLB/ACP in this area. The Proclamation of Emergency Program is valid until November 21, 2023, which is the amount of time necessary to determine that the treatment was successful.

The detections of HLB/ACP described above require immediate action to address the imminent threat to California's commercial citrus production, residential citrus plantings, natural resources, and economy. More specifically, in addition to a variety of commercial citrus crops, HLB/ACP threatens loss and damage to native wildlife, private and public property, and food supplies. Due to ACP being a vector for the bacteria that causes HLB and the rapid reproductive rate of ACP, there is a high potential for ACP to establish and spread, resulting in sudden future detections of HLB/ACP in the cities and communities listed above. Therefore, the Secretary of the California Department of Food and Agriculture is invoking Public Resources Code Section 21080(b)(4) to carry out immediate emergency action to prevent the aforementioned loss and damage to California's resources.

The surveillance and treatment plan for the HLB/ACP infestation will be implemented within a 250-meter radius of each detection site, as follows:

- ACP and HLB Survey. All host plants will be inspected for ACP and for HLB symptoms within a 250-meter radius around each ACP/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.

- ACP Treatment. All properties with host plants within a 250-meter radius around each HLB detection site shall be treated according to the following protocol to control ACP:
 - 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.
- Physical Control. All host plants found to be positive for HLB (infected with *Candidatus Liberibacter asiaticus*) will be removed and destroyed using mechanical means to stop the spread of the disease.

Public Notification:

Residents of affected properties shall be invited to a public meeting or contacted directly by CDFA staff. Consultation with the California Department of Pesticide Regulation, the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, and the county agricultural commissioner's office will be provided at the public meeting or upon request to address residents' questions and concerns.

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

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

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

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

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

Attachments

FINDINGS REGARDING AN EMERGENCY PROGRAM FOR ASIAN CITRUS PSYLLID AND HUANGLONGBING

Anaheim, Costa Mesa, Garden Grove, Irvine, Orange, Santa Ana, and Westminster, Orange County Program CS-0365

Between October 26, 2022 and November 21, 2022, 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 the insect vector, Asian citrus psyllid (ACP), *Diaphorina citri* Kuwayama. Citrus tree tissues and insect vectors were collected in the cities and communities of Anaheim, Costa Mesa, Garden Grove, Irvine, Orange, Santa Ana, and Westminster in Orange County. HLB is a devastating disease of citrus and is spread by ACP as they feed on host plants. Unless emergency action is taken to remove sources of the HLB inoculum and disrupt the ACP life cycle, there is high potential for sudden future detections of ACP in Orange County and transmission of HLB to other areas.

CDFA conducted surveillance to determine the extent of the infestation in Orange County and to define an appropriate response area. Each survey took place for several days over a 250-meter radius area, centered on the following detections in October and November 2022: Anaheim (one detection on October 26, one detection on November 3, one detection on November 15, and one detection on November 21); Costa Mesa (one detection on November 3 and one detection on November 15); Garden Grove (seven detections on November 21); Irvine (one detection on November 21); Orange (one detection on November 21); Santa Ana (one detection on November 3 and two detections on November 21); and Westminster (one detection on November 14). Based on these surveys, pest biology, findings and recommendations from California's HLB Task Force, the Primary State Entomologist, the Primary State Plant Pathologist, United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) experts on HLB and ACP, county agricultural commissioner representatives who are knowledgeable on HLB and ACP, and experience gained from USDA's control efforts in the southeastern United States, I have determined that an infestation of HLB exists and it poses a statewide significant imminent danger to California's commercial citrus production, residential citrus plantings, and natural resources, and the economy. For example, the transmission of HLB to other areas would severely impact both the citrus industry and the urban landscape because the bacterium that causes the disease, *Candidatus Liberibacter asiaticus* (CLas), blocks the flow of nutrients within the tree and causes the tree to starve to death within two to five years of infection. California is the top citrus-producing state in the U.S., with total production valued at over \$3.4 billion in sales. 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.

Additional surveys also indicated that the local infestation is amenable to CDFA's ACP and HLB emergency response strategies, which include chemical and physical treatments. These options were 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. There is no cure for HLB. 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 disease particularly 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 native to Asia. It has appeared in Central and South America. In the United States, ACP has been detected in Alabama, Arizona, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, and Texas. In California, ACP has been detected in twenty-nine 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, ACP 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.

Due to the rapid reproductive rate of ACP, there is a high potential for ACP to establish and spread, resulting in sudden future detections of HLB/ACP in the cities and communities listed above.

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. It could lead to enforcement of quarantine restrictions by the USDA and California's international trading partners. Such restrictions would jeopardize California's citrus exports, which are valued at over \$7 billion in economic revenue.

CLas was first detected in Los Angeles in 2012. It has subsequently been detected in Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, and San Diego counties.

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 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 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 visual surveillance for ACP and HLB and insecticide treatments for ACP using ground-based equipment within a 250-meter radius around each ACP and HLB detection site and any subsequent sites, and removal of all HLB-infected trees.

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. CDFA shall not apply pesticides to bodies of water or undeveloped areas of native vegetation. All treatment shall be applied to residential properties, common areas within residential development, non-agricultural commercial properties, and rights-of-way.

Work Plan

The proposed treatment and surveillance area encompasses those portions of Orange County which fall within a 250-meter radius delimitation area around the properties on which ACP and HLB were detected, and any subsequent detection sites within the proposed treatment boundaries. The Proclamation of Emergency Program is valid until November 21, 2023, which is the amount of time necessary to determine that the treatment was successful. Maps of the treatment boundaries are attached. The work plan consists of the following elements:

1. ACP and HLB Survey. All host plants will be inspected for ACP and for HLB symptoms within a 250-meter radius around each ACP/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.
2. HLB Disease Testing. All host tree tissues, and ACP life stages shall be tested for the presence of CLAs.
3. Treatment. All properties with host plants within a 250-meter radius around each HLB detection site shall be treated according to the following protocol to control ACP:
 - a. Tempo® SC Ultra, containing the contact pyrethroid insecticide cyfluthrin, shall be applied by ground-based hydraulic spray equipment to the foliage of host plants for controlling the adults and nymphs of ACP. Treatment may be reapplied up to three times annually if additional ACP are detected.
 - b. Either Merit® 2F or CoreTect™, containing the systemic insecticide imidacloprid, will be applied to the root zone beneath host plants for controlling developing nymphs and providing long term protection against reinfestation. Merit® 2F is applied as a soil drench, while CoreTect™ tablets are inserted two to five inches below the soil surface and watered in to initiate tablet dissolution. CoreTect™ is used in place of Merit® 2F in situations where there are environmental concerns about soil surface runoff of the liquid Merit® 2F formulation, such as host plants growing next to ponds and other environmentally sensitive areas. Treatment may be re-applied once annually if additional ACPs are detected.
4. Physical Control. All host plants found to be positive for the disease HLB (infected with CLAs) shall be destroyed. Infected host plants shall be removed and destroyed using mechanical means.

Public Information

Residents of affected properties shall be invited to a public meeting or contacted directly by CDFA staff. Consultation with the California Department of Pesticide Regulation, the Office of

Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, and the county agricultural commissioner's office will be provided at the public meeting or upon request to address residents' questions and concerns. Residents shall be notified in writing at least 48 hours in advance of any treatment in accordance with the Food and Agricultural Code (FAC), sections 5771-5779 and 5421-5436.

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

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

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

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

Findings

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

Unless emergency action is taken to disrupt the life cycles of recently detected ACP, there is high potential for sudden future ACP and HLB detections in Orange County.

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.

Therefore, I am invoking Public Resources Code Section 21080(b)(4) to carry out immediate emergency action to prevent this loss and damage.





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

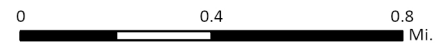
Karen Ross, Secretary

Date








Huanglongbing / Asian Citrus Psyllid Program - Proclamation of an Emergency Program Map
 Orange County (2022-13) - Portions of Orange County - Part 1

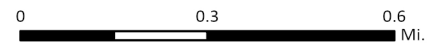
-  Treatment Area
-  Anaheim
-  Environmental Sensitive Area: Treatment Mitigation in Place
-  City or Census-Designated Place Within Treatment Area

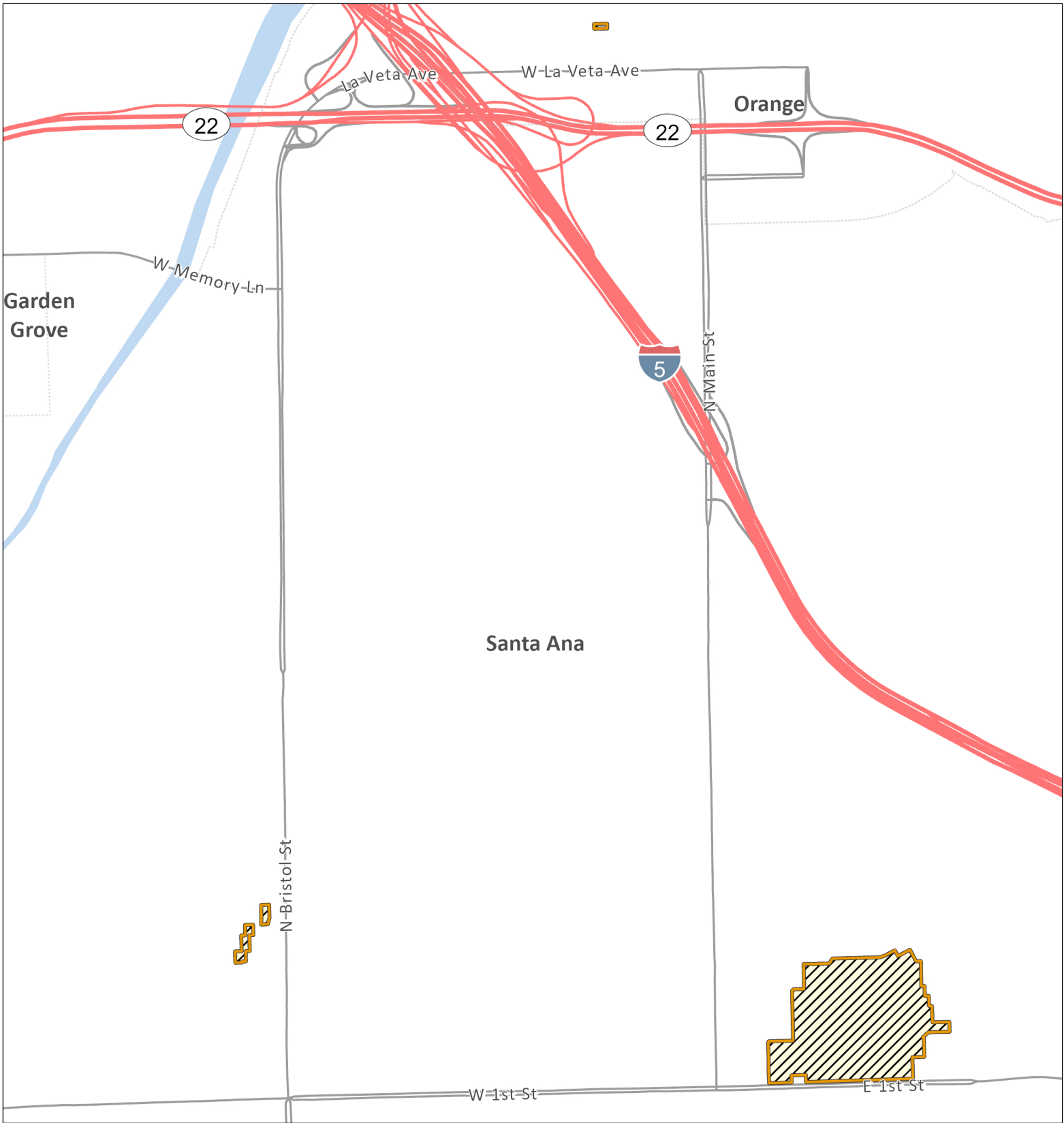









Huanglongbing / Asian Citrus Psyllid Program - Proclamation of an Emergency Program Map
 Orange County (2022-13) - Portions of Orange County - Part 2

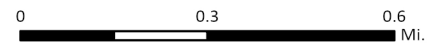
-  Treatment Area
-  Garden Grove
-  Westminster
-  Environmental Sensitive Area: Treatment Mitigation in Place
-  City or Census-Designated Place Within Treatment Area

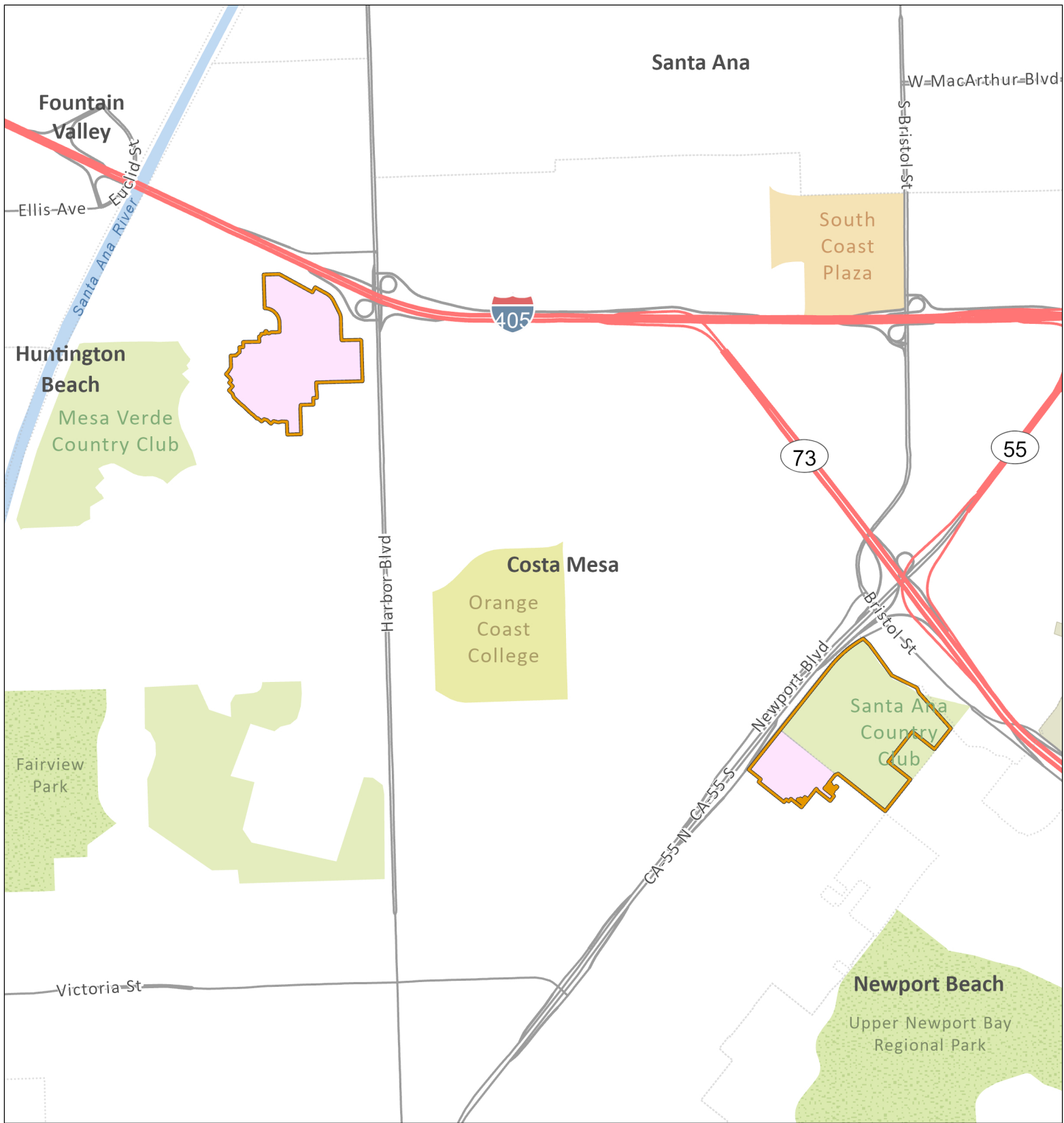








Huanglongbing / Asian Citrus Psyllid Program - Proclamation of an Emergency Program Map
 Orange County (2022-13) - Portions of Orange County - Part 3

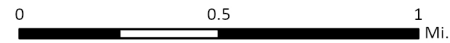
-  Treatment Area
-  Environmental Sensitive Area: Treatment Mitigation in Place
-  City or Census-Designated Place Within Treatment Area
-  Orange
-  Santa Ana






Huanglongbing / Asian Citrus Psyllid Program - Proclamation of an Emergency Program Map
 Orange County (2022-13) - Portions of Orange County - Part 4

-  Treatment Area
-  Costa Mesa
-  Environmental Sensitive Area: Treatment Mitigation in Place
-  City or Census-Designated Place Within Treatment Area







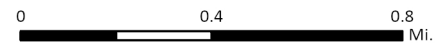
 Environmental Sensitive Area: Treatment Mitigation in Place





Huanglongbing / Asian Citrus Psyllid Program - Proclamation of an Emergency Program Map
 Orange County (2022-13) - Portions of Orange County - Part 5

-  Treatment Area
-  Irvine
-  Environmental Sensitive Area: Treatment Mitigation in Place
-  City or Census-Designated Place Within Treatment Area



I. Detection and Survey Activities for Asian Citrus Psyllid

A. Urban and Rural Residential Detection Trapping and Visual Survey

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

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

B. Commercial Grove Trapping

In counties with substantial commercial citrus production, and which are not generally infested with ACP, traps are placed within the groves at the density of one trap per 40 acres. Traps are replaced every two weeks and submitted for screening. In areas that are generally infested with ACP, agricultural inspectors visually survey commercial groves for plant tissue displaying symptoms of HLB and collect ACP which are tested for *Candidatus Liberibacter asiaticus* (CLAs), the bacteria that causes HLB.

Delimitation Trapping and Visual Survey Outside of the Generally Infested Area

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

1. Response to the Detection of One or More ACP

a. Trapping

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

b. Visual Survey

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

II. Detection and Survey Activities for HLB

HLB Delimitation Survey

Upon confirmation of an HLB infected citrus tree (or host plant), a mandatory delimitation survey is initiated in the 250-meter radius area surrounding the detection. All host plants are visually

Asian Citrus Psyllid/Huanglongbing Work Plan
December 2021

surveyed for symptoms of HLB and presence of ACP. Plant and insect samples are collected from every host plant in the 250-meter area and subsequently analyzed for CLAs.

III. Treatment Activities

Treatment

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

Factors CPDPD considers prior to treatment include:

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

Scenarios Throughout the State in which Treatment Occurs:

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

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

1. Treatment Protocols

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

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

a. International Border Treatments

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

- A Proclamation of an Emergency Program (PEP) is issued.
- Prior to undertaking any treatment activity for a property with ACP and/or hosts infected with HLB, CPDPD will contact the affected residents directly or schedule

Asian Citrus Psyllid/Huanglongbing Work Plan
December 2021

a public meeting or series of public meetings to inform residents, growers, and other interested parties of CPDPD's intent to take action, and to provide technical information about products used, dates of treatment(s), etc.

b. Within a Generally Infested Area with Commercial Citrus Production

For ACP detections, CPDPD treats citrus host plants within a 250-meter buffer surrounding commercial citrus groves if the growers are conducting coordinated treatments in the designated Psyllid Management Area (PMA) and at least 90 percent of the growers have completed two out of three of the coordinated treatments. The exception is Imperial County, which has fewer residential properties, and therefore ACP detections trigger treatment of residential citrus host plants within 800 meters of commercial citrus.

- A PEP is issued.
- Prior to undertaking any treatment activity for a property with ACP and/or hosts infected with HLB, CPDPD will contact the affected residents directly or schedule a public meeting or series of public meetings to inform residents, growers, and other interested parties of CPDPD's intent to take action, and to provide technical information about products used, dates of treatment(s), etc.

c. Outside of the Generally Infested Area

The actions below are in response to the detection of one or more ACP, whether collected live or in a trap, in counties north of Santa Barbara County and the Tehachapi Mountains.

- Detection of one ACP at one site - All properties with a host within a 50-meter radius of the detection site are treated. A subsequent detection of one or more ACP within 400-meters will result in all properties with hosts within 400-meters of the detection site(s) being treated.
- Detection of two or more ACP at one site - All properties with a host within a 400-meter radius of the detection site are treated.
- A PEP is issued.
- Prior to undertaking any treatment activity for a property with ACP and/or hosts infected with HLB, CPDPD will contact the affected residents directly or schedule a public meeting or series of public meetings to inform residents, growers, and other interested parties of CPDPD's intent to take action, and to provide technical information about products used, dates of treatment(s), etc.

d. In response to an HLB Detection

- All properties with a host within a 250-meter radius of the detection site are treated.
- All host plants found to be infected with HLB are destroyed and removed by mechanical means.
- A PEP is issued.
- Prior to undertaking any treatment activity for a property with ACP and/or hosts infected with HLB, CPDPD will contact the affected residents directly or schedule

Asian Citrus Psyllid/Huanglongbing Work Plan
December 2021

a public meeting or series of public meetings to inform residents, growers, and other interested parties of CPDPD's intent to take action, and to provide technical information about products used, dates of treatment(s), etc.

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 ACP population to prevent the adults from dispersing. 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.

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

a. Foliar Treatment

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

b. Soil Treatment

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

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

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

May 2018

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

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

A. PHYSICAL CONTROL

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

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

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

B. CULTURAL CONTROL

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

C. BIOLOGICAL CONTROL

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

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

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

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

D. CHEMICAL CONTROL

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

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

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

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

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

E. RESOURCES

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

PEST PROFILE

Common Name: Asian Citrus Psyllid

Scientific Name: *Diaphorina citri* Kuwayama

Order and Family: Hemiptera, Psyllidae

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

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

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

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

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

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

Host List

SCIENTIFIC NAME

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

Citrus aurantium

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

COMMON NAMES

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

Uganda powder-flask
curry leaf
Cape chestnut

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

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

anis
clausena
clausena
wampi, wampee

<i>Clymenia polyandra</i>	a-mulis
<i>Eremocitrus glauca</i>	Australian desert lime
<i>Eremocitrus</i> hybrid	
<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 missionis</i>	
<i>Poncirus trifoliata</i>	trifoliolate orange, naranjo trébol
<i>Severinia buxifolia</i>	Chinese box-orange
<i>Swinglea glutinosa</i>	tabog
<i>Tetradium ruticarpum</i>	evodia, wu zhu yu
<i>Toddalia asiatica</i>	orange climber
<i>Triphasia trifolia</i>	trifoliolate limeberry, triphasia
<i>Vepris (=Toddalia) lanceolata</i>	white ironwood
<i>Zanthoxylum fagara</i>	wild lime, lime prickly-ash

WEEKLY MEMO 1-5-2023

SOCIAL MEDIA HIGHLIGHTS



Post Performance

December 23, 2022 - January 4, 2023

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

Included in this Report

 @CityGardenGrove

 Garden Grove City Hall

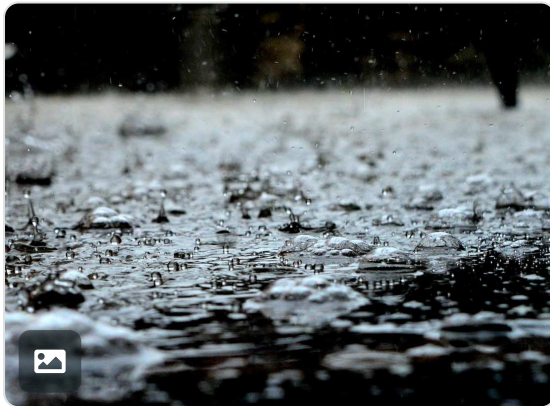
 gardengrovecityhall



@CityGardenGrove

Wed 1/4/2023 2:30 pm PST

☔ A winter storm and heavy rainfall are in the forecast for **#GardenGrove**. The **@NWSSanDiego** has issued a flash floo...



Impressions	397
Potential Reach	4,603
Engagements	11
Engagement Rate (per Impression)	2.8%



gardengrovecityhall

Wed 1/4/2023 2:30 pm PST

☔ A winter storm and heavy rainfall are in the forecast for **#GardenGrove**. The @nws has issued a flash flood warning from lat...



Impressions	2,883
Reach	2,637
Engagements	146
Engagement Rate (per Impression)	5.1%



Garden Grove City Hall

Wed 1/4/2023 2:30 pm PST

☔ A winter storm and heavy rainfall are in the forecast for **#GardenGrove**. The US National Weather Service San Diego...



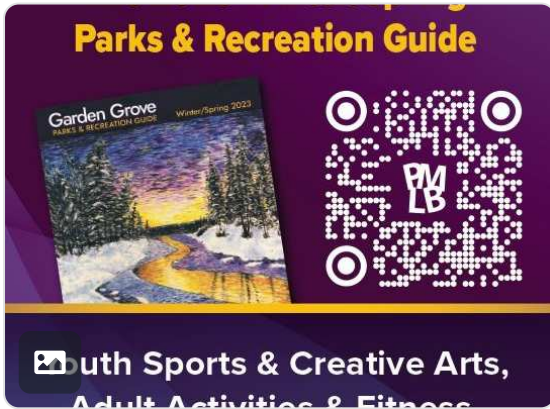
Impressions	447
Reach	447
Engagements	25
Engagement Rate (per Impression)	5.6%



gardengrovecityhall

Wed 1/4/2023 10:56 am PST

👋 Let us help you achieve your New Year's resolutions! Do you want to improve your mental or physical health, or learn a ne...



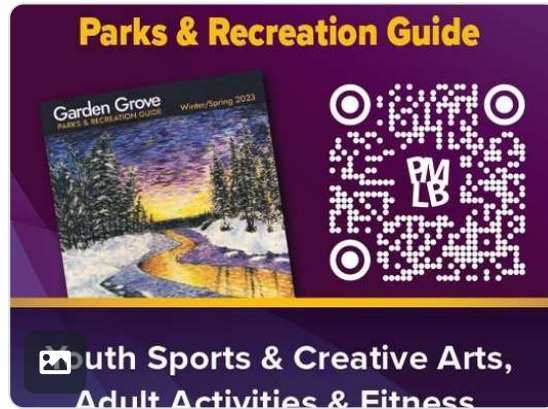
Impressions	1,221
Reach	1,124
Engagements	37
Engagement Rate (per Impression)	3%



Garden Grove City Hall

Wed 1/4/2023 10:40 am PST

👋 Let us help you achieve your New Year's resolutions! Do you want to improve your mental or physical health, or learn a ne...



Impressions	628
Reach	628
Engagements	26
Engagement Rate (per Impression)	4.1%



@CityGardenGrove

Tue 1/3/2023 4:53 pm PST

#GardenGrove is ready for you, 2023 ✨ Start the New Year with the January and February 2023 #CityWorks! From futur...



Impressions	252
Potential Reach	4,600
Engagements	15
Engagement Rate (per Impression)	6%



Garden Grove City Hall

Tue 1/3/2023 4:52 pm PST

#GardenGrove is ready for you, 2023 ✨
Start the New Year with the January and February 2023 #CityWorks! From future...

2023 COMMUNITY CLEANUP DAYS

The City and Republic Services will host a series of community cleanup days in an effort to help residents properly dispose of bulky items, appliances, and electronic waste for free.



Impressions	822
Reach	822
Engagements	69
Engagement Rate (per Impression)	8.4%



@CityGardenGrove

Tue 1/3/2023 3:27 pm PST

🎄 Through Saturday, 1/14/23, @RepublicService will provide free pick up of holiday trees during #GardenGro...



Impressions	237
Potential Reach	4,600
Engagements	8
Engagement Rate (per Impression)	3.4%



gardengrovecityhall

Tue 1/3/2023 3:27 pm PST

🗣️ As the holidays wrap up, don't forget that @republic_services is offering free holiday tree disposal services to...



Impressions	2,537
Reach	2,164
Engagements	79
Engagement Rate (per Impression)	3.1%

 **Garden Grove City Hall**
Tue 1/3/2023 3:27 pm PST

🗣️ As the holidays wrap up, don't forget that Republic Services is offering free holiday tree disposal services to...



Impressions	1,161
Reach	1,161
Engagements	39
Engagement Rate (per Impression)	3.4%

 **Garden Grove City Hall**
Tue 1/3/2023 10:46 am PST



Impressions	676
Reach	664
Engagements	13
Engagement Rate (per Impression)	1.9%

 **gardengrovecityhall**
Sun 1/1/2023 8:00 am PST

🌟 Happy New Year, #GardenGrove! Thank you for following us into 2023! #GG1956 #newyear2023 #community



Impressions	777
Reach	706
Engagements	34
Engagement Rate (per Impression)	4.4%



Garden Grove City Hall

Sun 1/1/2023 8:00 am PST

Happy New Year, #GardenGrove! Thank you for following us into 2023! #GG1956 #newyear2023 #community



Impressions	1,158
Reach	1,124
Engagements	32
Engagement Rate (per Impression)	2.8%



gardengrovecityhall

Sat 12/31/2022 9:00 am PST

Happy New Year's Eve, #GardenGrove! Remember to celebrate responsibly. The Garden Grove Police Department...



Impressions	1,303
Reach	1,202
Engagements	48
Engagement Rate (per Impression)	3.7%



Garden Grove City Hall

Sat 12/31/2022 9:00 am PST

Happy New Year's Eve, #GardenGrove! Remember to celebrate responsibly. 🚓The Garden Grove Police Department...



Impressions	1,390
Reach	1,368
Engagements	23
Engagement Rate (per Impression)	1.7%



Garden Grove City Hall

Thu 12/29/2022 8:00 am PST

🌲 Recycle your holiday tree with Republic Services. Through Saturday, January 14, 2023, Republic Services will provide free...



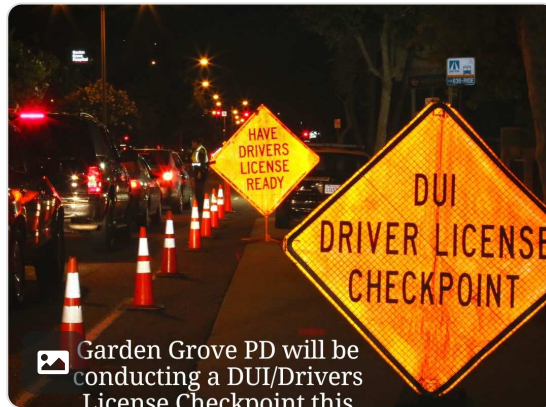
Impressions	1,508
Reach	1,402
Engagements	30
Engagement Rate (per Impression)	2%



gardengrovecityhall

Wed 12/28/2022 9:00 am PST

DUI/Drivers License Checkpoint Notification @gardengrovecityhall will be conducting a #DUICheckpoint this Frida...



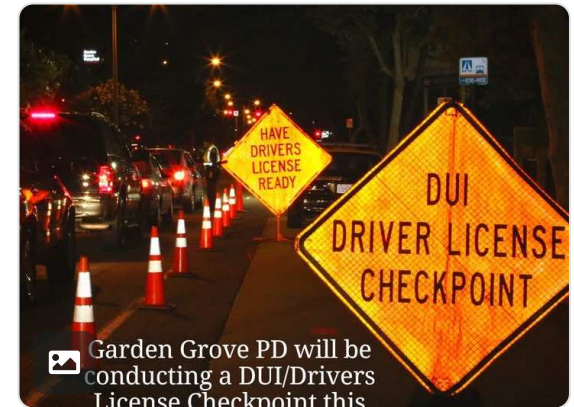
Impressions	3,598
Reach	3,274
Engagements	138
Engagement Rate (per Impression)	3.8%



Garden Grove City Hall

Wed 12/28/2022 9:00 am PST

DUI/Drivers License Checkpoint Notification The Garden Grove Police Department will be conducting a...



Impressions	43,103
Reach	41,741
Engagements	2,276
Engagement Rate (per Impression)	5.3%



Garden Grove City Hall

Tue 12/27/2022 3:27 pm PST

Garden Grove Police Department officers had a ball while playing BINGO with local seniors, at the Heroes and Helpers even...



Video Views	373
Impressions	1,042
Reach	982
Engagements	84
Engagement Rate (per Impression)	8.1%



gardengrovecityhall

Tue 12/27/2022 9:00 am PST

🍏 Have you picked up your free kitchen pail for #organicsrecycling? #GardenGrove residents can receive this free kitchen p...



Impressions	2,870
Reach	2,605
Engagements	67
Engagement Rate (per Impression)	2.3%



Garden Grove City Hall

Tue 12/27/2022 9:00 am PST

🍏 Have you picked up your free kitchen pail for #organicsrecycling? #GardenGrove residents can receive this free kitchen p...



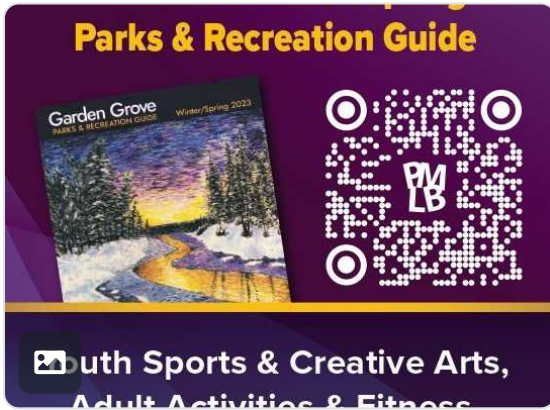
Impressions	763
Reach	747
Engagements	26
Engagement Rate (per Impression)	3.4%



gardengrovecityhall

Mon 12/26/2022 3:00 pm PST

🎉The new year is upon us! Start planning your 2023 winter and spring activities now! Find youth sports and creative arts...



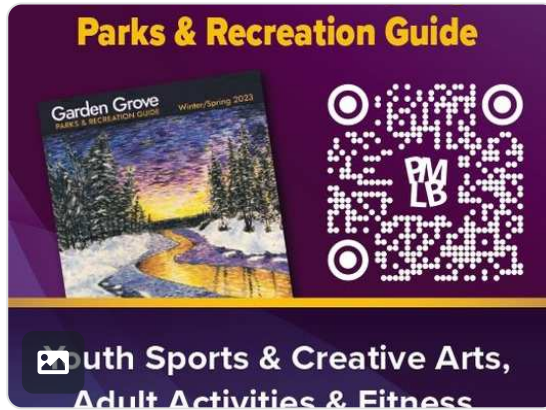
Impressions	893
Reach	733
Engagements	13
Engagement Rate (per Impression)	1.5%



Garden Grove City Hall

Mon 12/26/2022 3:00 pm PST

🎉The new year is upon us! Start planning your 2023 winter and spring activities now! Find youth sports and creative arts...



Impressions	1,451
Reach	1,384
Engagements	74
Engagement Rate (per Impression)	5.1%



Garden Grove City Hall

Mon 12/26/2022 1:03 pm PST

Re-elected Garden Grove Mayor Steve Jones, Council Member George S. Brietigam III from District 1, and newly...



Video Views	276
Impressions	504
Reach	492
Engagements	59
Engagement Rate (per Impression)	11.7%



gardengrovecityhall

Mon 12/26/2022 8:00 am PST

Friendly reminder, we are closed today through Monday, January 2, 2023. City emergency services will still be available...



Impressions	1,114
Reach	982
Engagements	36
Engagement Rate (per Impression)	3.2%



Garden Grove City Hall

Mon 12/26/2022 8:00 am PST

Friendly reminder, we are closed today through Monday, January 2, 2023. City emergency services will still be available...



Impressions	305
Reach	285
Engagements	60
Engagement Rate (per Impression)	19.7%



gardengrovecityhall

Sun 12/25/2022 8:00 am PST

🎄 Happy holidays, #GardenGrove! Wishing you and your loved ones a safe, memorable, and wonderful holiday seas...



Impressions	673
Reach	607
Engagements	28
Engagement Rate (per Impression)	4.2%



Garden Grove City Hall

Sun 12/25/2022 8:00 am PST

🎄 Happy holidays, #GardenGrove! Wishing you and your loved ones a safe, memorable, and wonderful holiday seas...



Impressions	990
Reach	943
Engagements	30
Engagement Rate (per Impression)	3%



gardengrovecityhall

Sat 12/24/2022 9:00 am PST

Happy holidays, #GardenGrove! Here are safety tips to ensure your holiday weekend is calm and bright: 🖱️ Unplug holiday ligh...



Impressions	829
Reach	707
Engagements	23
Engagement Rate (per Impression)	2.8%



Garden Grove City Hall

Sat 12/24/2022 9:00 am PST

Happy holidays, #GardenGrove! Here are safety tips to ensure your holiday weekend is calm and bright: 🖱️ Unplug holiday ligh...



Impressions	724
Reach	693
Engagements	9
Engagement Rate (per Impression)	1.2%



gardengrovecityhall

Fri 12/23/2022 2:00 pm PST

In observance of the holidays, #GardenGrove City Hall will be closed from Monday, December 26, 2022 through...



Garden Grove City Hall Closed
December 26, 2022 through January 2, 2023

- No Street Sweeping December 25, 2022 & January 1, 2023
- Water bills will not be due and services will not be off. Continue to make payments online, by phone or drop-off location.
- No Trash Pick Up December 26, 2022 & January 2, 2023
- Animal Care Services Inactive December 25, 2022 & January 1, 2023
- Non-Emergency Situations Call (714) 741-5704
- Safety Emergencies Call or Text 9-1-1
- Up During Regular Trash Collection Day December 27, 2022 - January 14, 2023
- Visit GG.CITY.ORG

Impressions	1,895
Reach	1,655
Engagements	53
Engagement Rate (per Impression)	2.8%



Garden Grove City Hall

Fri 12/23/2022 2:00 pm PST

!! In observance of the holidays, #GardenGrove City Hall will be closed from Monday, December 26, 2022 through...



Garden Grove City Hall Closed
December 26, 2022 through January 2, 2023

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- Safety Emergencies Call or Text 9-1-1
- Up During Regular Trash Collection Day December 27, 2022 - January 14, 2023
- Visit GG.CITY.ORG

Impressions	244
Reach	236
Engagements	42
Engagement Rate (per Impression)	17.2%



Garden Grove City Hall

Fri 12/23/2022 12:00 pm PST

Caltrans Orange County District 12 wants to hear from #GardenGrove residents! Let your voice be heard and...



Impressions	397
Reach	393
Engagements	6
Engagement Rate (per Impression)	1.5%



Garden Grove City Hall

Fri 12/23/2022 8:01 am PST

#GardenGrove families thank you for bringing joy, hope and holiday spirit to their children! For over 20 years, our...



Video Views	0
Impressions	0
Reach	429
Engagements	6
Engagement Rate (per Impression)	—




Post Performance

December 23, 2022 - January 4, 2023


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

Included in this Report

 Garden Grove Police Department

 **Garden Grove Police Depa...**
Wed 1/4/2023 12:30 pm PST

#NewYearNewGoals. Choose a new career of courage, courtesy and commitment, that makes a difference. #Officer...




Impressions	1,540
Reach	1,507
Engagements	71
Engagement Rate (per Impression)	4.6%

 **Garden Grove Police Depa...**
Tue 1/3/2023 3:00 pm PST


Historically, December has had the highest number of DUI-related collisions (with significant injuries or fatalities). To comb...



Impressions	1,758
Reach	1,711
Engagements	106
Engagement Rate (per Impression)	6%

 **Garden Grove Police Depa...**
Sun 1/1/2023 7:02 pm PST

***UPDATE (1/1/23, 10:05 PM): Missing person has just been LOCATED and will be reunited with his family. Thank you for...




Impressions	3,979
Reach	3,934
Engagements	234
Engagement Rate (per Impression)	5.9%

 **Garden Grove Police Depa...**
Sun 1/1/2023 8:03 am PST


As we turn the page on 2022, we reflect back on the events of the past year and are #thankful for the camaraderie withi...




Video Views	305
Impressions	1,150
Reach	1,138
Engagements	106
Engagement Rate (per Impression)	9.2%

 **Garden Grove Police Depa...**
Sat 12/31/2022 6:00 pm PST


When is your "two drinks" too many? When the line keeps moving. #GardenGrovePD will be deploying...



Video Views	1,528
Impressions	2,914
Reach	2,761
Engagements	333
Engagement Rate (per Impression)	11.4%

 **Garden Grove Police Depa...**
Sat 12/31/2022 8:02 am PST

Today, after a highly-decorated 32 years of service to the City of #GardenGrove, Police Chief Tom DaRé has retired. Happ...



Video Views	1,058
Impressions	1,828
Reach	1,711
Engagements	303
Engagement Rate (per Impression)	16.6%



Garden Grove Police Depa...

Thu 12/29/2022 8:15 pm PST

Earlier today, Deputy Isaiah Cordero was tragically shot and killed during a traffic stop in Jurupa Valley. Our thoughts and...



Impressions	10,478
Reach	10,127
Engagements	1,688
Engagement Rate (per Impression)	16.1%



Garden Grove Police Depa...

Wed 12/28/2022 8:16 pm PST

Today, December 28, 2022 at 9:11 AM, #GardenGrovePD Officers responded to the 11200 block of Magnolia St, regardin...



Impressions	13,023
Reach	12,334
Engagements	2,093
Engagement Rate (per Impression)	16.1%



Garden Grove Police Depa...

Wed 12/28/2022 1:00 pm PST

Another #HeroesAndHelpers effort by our staff and Garden Grove PA members. #GGPD32



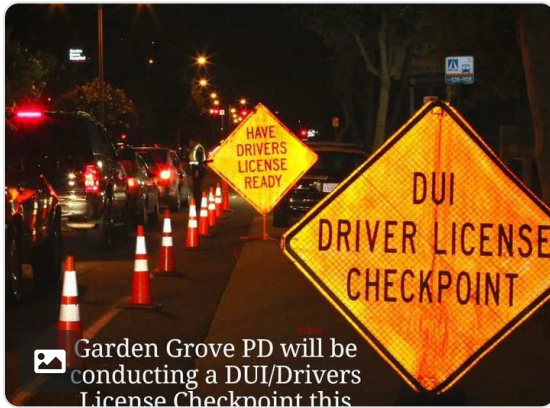
Impressions	3,305
Reach	3,235
Engagements	323
Engagement Rate (per Impression)	9.8%



Garden Grove Police Depa...

Tue 12/27/2022 12:01 pm PST

DUI/Drivers License Checkpoint Notification #GardenGrovePD will be conducting a #DUICheckpoint this Frida...



Impressions	90,017
Reach	84,556
Engagements	4,983
Engagement Rate (per Impression)	5.5%



Garden Grove Police Depa...

Mon 12/26/2022 8:01 am PST

Did you get everything you wanted for #Christmas? Be wise, don't advertise. Would-be thieves are out doing after-...



Impressions	13,114
Reach	12,985
Engagements	628
Engagement Rate (per Impression)	4.8%



Garden Grove Police Depa...

Sun 12/25/2022 7:13 pm PST

Dinner before heading out on patrol. A special thanks to the Garden Grove PA and #BigDsBlazinBBQ for catering the meal...



Video Views	1,980
Impressions	3,808
Reach	3,493
Engagements	740
Engagement Rate (per Impression)	19.4%



Garden Grove Police Depa...

Sun 12/25/2022 8:02 am PST

#MerryChristmas and #HappyHolidays from the men and women of the #GardenGrovePoliceDepartment. For th...



Video Views	808
Impressions	2,069
Reach	1,917
Engagements	293
Engagement Rate (per Impression)	14.2%



Garden Grove Police Depa...

Fri 12/23/2022 3:01 pm PST

This year, with the help of #GardenGrove community members, businesses, organizations and the Garden Grove PA,...



Video Views	768
Impressions	1,792
Reach	1,584
Engagements	145
Engagement Rate (per Impression)	8.1%

WEEKLY MEMO 1-5-2023

NEWS ARTICLES

Here are the OC transportation projects and construction you can expect in 2023



Work continues on the 405/73 carpool connector road in Costa Mesa, CA on Tuesday, December 20, 2022. (Photo by Paul Bersebach, Orange County Register/SCNG)
By [HEATHER MCREA](#) | hmcrea@scng.com | Orange County Register
PUBLISHED: January 1, 2023 at 8:49 a.m. | UPDATED: January 3, 2023 at 2:53 p.m.
Orange County is on track to have a big year in 2023 in terms of transportation.

By the end of the year, the Orange County Transportation Authority expects to be test driving its OC Streetcar between Santa Ana and Garden Grove and drivers should be cruising new lanes on the 405 Freeway, CEO Darrell Johnson said.

Late in 2023, the Transportation Corridor Agencies expect to begin construction on a transition from the 241 toll road straight onto the 91 Express Lanes.

Construction on a key segment of the 55 Freeway will get started in earnest this year, Johnson said, and work on the 5 Freeway in south Orange County will progress.

“We have more than \$4 billion of construction underway right now,” Johnson said. “That is the most in OCTA history.”

Orange County consumers make a lot of OCTA’s construction possible with the half-cent sales tax voters approved in the past under Measure M for transportation projects. State and federal funding also contribute.

Construction launched in 2018 on the widening of the 405 from the 73 and 605 freeways and has been kept on schedule for its 2023 completion. Johnson said the work is about 90% complete at this stage.

The [\\$2.09 billion widening project](#) is turning the five-lane freeway into seven lanes for 16 miles – opening another general-purpose lane in each direction and introducing express lanes.

Much like the 91 Freeway Express Lanes, they will allow drivers to pay for access and avoid traffic.

Johnson said the toll lanes are designed to keep a free flow of traffic, which should take about 16 minutes to transverse the stretch that now can take 30 minutes or more.

And getting those drivers out of the regular lanes of traffic is good for all, he said. “We suspect there is going to be significant improvement in congestion.”

The widening also means construction crews have been rebuilding 18 bridges spanning the freeway – 11 are complete – and the opportunity was taken to improve on- and off-ramps, widen several of the bridges and improve traffic on nearby streets.

“We sort of see this as a network benefit where it all works better today,” Johnson said.

About two-thirds of the way complete and looking to make “significant progress” in 2023 is a 5 Freeway project aimed at relieving the bottleneck around the El Toro Y intersection with the 405.

The \$580 million project is adding a regular lane and a carpool lane in each direction for six miles and making improvements at Avery Parkway and La Paz Road and rebuilding the Los Alisos Boulevard bridge.

This year, “the focus is really to get the La Paz Road and Avery interchanges completed and work north through Laguna Hills,” Johnson said.

Work to improve traffic further south on the 5 Freeway nearer the county line is largely on paper in 2023, with decisions on what construction should be done being made in 2024 or 2025.

Not on paper in 2023 is work on the 55 Freeway; it will be an active construction zone between the 5 and 405 freeways.

Preparation for the [\\$475 million project started in July](#), but the real work is expected to get underway by the second quarter of the year, Johnson said.

Though a second carpool lane and a new regular lane are being added in both directions, as well as improvements to on- and off-ramps, Johnson said the project is

pretty straightforward, not like the 405 widening's extensive bridge work over the freeway that required closing lanes.

"The goal here is to keep the lanes all open," he said, with minimal overnight closures.

The project is expected to be completed in 2026.

Johnson said one of the things he's most excited for in 2023 is for people to see the OCTA start testing the OC Streetcar by the end of the year.

"We are more than 75% complete," he said of the [work that has been ongoing](#) to lay tracks for the 4-mile route between the Santa Ana train station and Garden Grove. "It is a major milestone to get more than three-fourths complete."

The remaining track will be laid and crews will be installing the overhead lines that will power the cars.

Recently debuted was the first of the canopies that will mark the \$509 million streetcar's stops – there will be 10 in each direction.

The [train cars](#) are being completed in a Northern California factory.

Though testing is expected to start on the system late in 2023, it will be without people. Service is expected to begin by the second quarter of 2024, if not earlier that year, Johnson said.

Opening in mid-2023 will be an expansion of the Anaheim Canyon station, he said. The \$30 million project is adding a new platform, ticket system and other improvements.

The Transportation Corridor Agencies, which operate the 73, 133, 241 and 261 toll roads in Orange County, expects to polish off the plans for a bridge connecting the 241 and 91 Express Lanes and secure any remaining agreements with the project's partners – the OCTA, Caltrans and Riverside County Transportation Commission – by the end of the year and get some shovels into the ground, said Interim CEO Valarie McFall.

"This project will provide a seamless transition and improve travel times between tolled facilities," she said, "and the project will also improve traffic flow on the Route 91 general purpose lanes by reducing the number of cars weaving across to access the 91 Express Lanes."

The TCA is also planning to spend 2023 getting a six-mile widening of the 241 between the 133 and 261 toll roads designed – it would add a lane in each direction, more fencing to protect wildlife and "support the free flow traffic conditions on our system while providing improved access to and from job centers and communities in south Orange County," McFall said.

Caltrans officials expect several milestones this year with the [\\$1.2 billion Clean California](#) initiative to improve and beautify the state's roadways.

By the summer, officials said they expect to finish sprucing up near the interchange of the 5 and 55 freeways, including adding some artwork, and up in Placentia on the 57 Freeway at Orangethorpe and Crowther avenues, two large public art pieces – a sculpture and a mural – will be installed.

In March, Caltrans is planning “Spring into Action” over more than 10 days with community cleanups and a festival at Heritage Park in Irvine.

Another OCTA project for 2023 that won't include construction, but will improve people's ability to get around is increased bus service, Johnson said.

“We are working to go back to the bus service levels we had pre-COVID,” he said, but added the agency will look at the hours of service and where more frequent buses will better help people in the county's core get to school and work.

The agency has the findings of a new Making Better Connections study it has adopted that looked at where people will be working in the future, Johnson said. “We want to do it in a better way. We want to make sure the system accommodates the future of the workforce.”

For example, a new Bravo route – with 100% electric buses – will launch on Santa Ana's Main Street corridor.

More service options will be rolled out in February and then in June and October, he said.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

January 5, 2023

1. Calendar of Events
2. Notice of Cancellation of the January 12, 2023 Zoning Administrator meeting.
3. League of California Cities, "CalCities, from December 27, 2022 to January 5, 2023.



NOTICE OF CANCELLATION
OF THE
GARDEN GROVE
ZONING ADMINISTRATOR
REGULAR MEETING
JANUARY 12, 2023

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Regular Meeting of the Garden Grove Zoning Administrator scheduled for Thursday, January 12, 2023, at 9:00 a.m. at the Garden Grove Community Meeting Center, 11300 Stanford Avenue, Garden Grove, is hereby cancelled.

DATED: January 5, 2023

DAVID DENT
ZONING ADMINISTRATOR



Federal government releases plan to prevent and end homelessness

Jan 4, 2023

The new plan aims to reduce homelessness in the U.S. by 25% by 2025.

The White House recently released a federal plan for ending homelessness in the U.S., [All-In: The Federal Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness](#). The ambitious plan seeks to reduce homelessness by 25% by 2025. The plan serves as a roadmap for federal action to provide state and local communities with the resources and guidance needed to reduce homelessness.

The U.S Interagency Council on Homelessness will host an [overview webinar](#) on Jan. 10 for anyone interested in learning more about the plan.

The plan also details a new initiative between the White House and the [U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness](#) which will work with a cohort of cities and states to provide full-time federal assistance, regulatory relief, technical support, and volunteer support. The League of California Cities will share more information about this initiative as it becomes available.

The release of the action plan comes on the heels of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's [2022 Annual Homeless Assessment Report Part 1 to Congress](#). The report is the first complete, single-night count of people experiencing homelessness since the arrival of the COVID-19 pandemic.

According to the report, California is home to an estimated 171,521 people experiencing homelessness as of January 2022, representing 30% of the nation's total homeless population. California also experienced a 6.2% increase in homelessness — the largest increase from 2020-22 — with 9,973 more people experiencing homelessness.

This groundbreaking federal plan comes on the heels of [Cal Cities' request](#) to the state for ongoing funding for local governments to address homelessness and housing. The \$3 billion investment from the state would spur much-needed housing construction, ensure that Californians experiencing homelessness get the support they need, and prevent thousands more from losing their homes.



What the state's newest investment in EV charging means for cities

Jan 4, 2023

Cities not in compliance with two state permitting laws could be ineligible for similar funding in the future.

With internal combustible engine sales in California ending by 2035, the state is aggressively fast-tracking the deployment of electric vehicle (EV) charging stations. Just before the new year, the California Energy Commission (CEC) approved a \$2.9 billion investment plan that seeks to accelerate the state's 2025 EV charging station and hydrogen refueling goals.

This plan is the biggest investment that any state has ever proposed for the build-out of zero-emission vehicle infrastructure. It also aligns with the federal Bipartisan Infrastructure Law, which provides \$7.5 billion in funding toward the development of a national EV charging station network.

This newest investment is an important step towards a more sustainable infrastructure. However, cities not in compliance with two key state laws could be ineligible for similar funding in the future.

Where is this money coming from?

The CEC plan aims to construct 90,000 new EV charging stations across the state. This would bring the number of publicly available chargers to 170,000. Combined with funding from utilities and other programs, these investments are expected to ensure the state

achieves its goal to deploy 250,000 zero-emission vehicle chargers by 2025.

This new funding is part of Gov. Gavin Newsom's \$54 billion climate package, which included \$10 billion for electric vehicle incentives and charging infrastructure. About \$384 million comes from the federal government.

These funds are primarily intended for the private sector zero-emission vehicle infrastructure. However, public transit buses, school buses, ports, and drayage truck operations are also eligible for funding. Charger deployments will be targeted toward the needs of the local community and related infrastructure, such as water, electricity, and transportation systems.

What does this mean for cities?

Cities can expect a flurry of applications in the coming years, which may have serious consequences for those not in compliance with [AB 1236 \(Chapter 598, 2015\)](#) and [AB 970 \(Chapter 710, 2021\)](#). These two laws [require local governments](#) to adopt streamlined permitting procedures for EV charging stations, establish a mandatory timeline for review and approval, and limit those project reviews to health and safety requirements.

According to an official statewide map, approximately half of local jurisdictions are in compliance with both permitting laws. Local governments not in compliance with either may find themselves ineligible for related state grant funding in the future.

The League of California Cities is working with the CEC to help cities better comply with the state's permitting mandates. Cal Cities recently held [two webinars](#) on EV charging station permitting compliance, with more to be scheduled.

Ensuring widespread compliance with these laws is a vital first step towards an infrastructure that can support a transition to electric vehicles and meet our state's climate goals.



State requiring cities to review and report on local Gann limits

Jan 4, 2023

Local governments must report their local Gann limits due to a newly expanded definition of “state subvention” by March 1, 2023

The Gann Limit, the state appropriations limit, is back in the limelight for local governments. The law requires the state to spend any revenue that exceeds a certain limit — adjusted for inflation and population — on K-12 education and colleges or rebates back to taxpayers.

Under a new state policy, local agencies must identify and report any new state subventions — unrestricted money received by a local agency from the state — that would cause them to exceed local appropriations limits. The state will count those amounts at the state level instead.

The new policy is the result of a 2022 legislative maneuver. To avoid exceeding the Gann Limit, the 2022-23 state budget excluded certain local subventions from the state limit. These additional expenditures are counted by local governments towards their local appropriation limits when capacity exists at that level of government.

Starting with the 2021-22 fiscal year, city governments must include state subventions, as outlined by the California Department of Finance, within their appropriations limits.

Cities are required to review their local Gann limits and report by March 1, 2023

In response to a request for guidance from the League of California Cities, [the Department of Finance provided spreadsheets](#) identifying the total dollar value of all subventions that should be included within a city's appropriations limit for the 2021-22 fiscal year. Following additional advocacy from Cal Cities, the deadline to report this information was extended to March 1, 2023.

If any portion of those values causes a city to exceed its appropriations limit, cities must identify the specific amount attributable to these subventions *in excess of their limit* and report that information to the Department of Finance. These excess amounts will instead be included within the state's appropriations limit.

Cities that *will not* exceed their appropriation limit in the 2021-22 fiscal year *do not* need to report to the Department of Finance. If the Department of Finance has not identified a city in the spreadsheet, no action is required.

Cities may submit their information via email to [Susan Wekanda](#) and [Matt Westbrook](#) at the Department of Finance.

Additional details about the dollar value attributable to each subvention can be found in the "City Programs" tab of the spreadsheets. Please contact [Cal Cities Legislative Representative Nick Romo](#) if you have any questions.



Guide to Local Recovery Update: Jan. 4

Jan 4, 2023

The White House released an online resource to help local officials better understand how their communities can benefit from the Inflation Reduction Act. Passed in 2022, the law contains funding for programs that mitigate the effects of climate change and create more resilient communities. Also, the Local Infrastructure Hub is holding two recovery webinars for cities: one on electric vehicle charging and another on pandemic relief oversight.

White House releases guidebook to help cities advance local climate and clean energy goals

The White House released the [first edition](#) of a new recovery resource for cities, [Building a Clean Energy Economy: A Guidebook to the Inflation Reduction Act's Investments in Clean Energy and Climate Action](#). Signed into law in 2022, the [Inflation Reduction Act](#) is the most significant climate investment in U.S. history.

Building on [similar resources](#), the guidebook provides clear descriptions of the law's tax incentives and funding programs. The online resource walks through the law, program by program, and provides background on each program's purpose, eligibility requirements, period of availability, and other key details.

In the coming weeks and months, new developments will be published on www.CleanEnergy.gov to keep stakeholders and potential beneficiaries up to date on the latest deadlines and details.

Federal oversight of pandemic relief programs and EV charging webinars

The Local Infrastructure Hub is holding two recovery webinars for cities. On Jan. 5, federal officials will discuss the [oversight of the pandemic relief programs and spending](#). Cities will learn from federal oversight auditors and investigators what to look out for as they manage their federally funded grants, programs, and resources. On Jan. 11, local officials, researchers, and sustainable energy advocates will hold a deep dive on the fast-changing federal funding landscape for [electric vehicle charging infrastructure](#). The webinar will also include an overview of several successful case studies.

City officials looking for additional information about the American Rescue Plan Act, the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, the Inflation Reduction Act, or additional recovery tools can visit the [Cal Cities Guide to Local Recovery portal](#).