City of Garden Grove

WEEKLY CITY MANAGER'S MEMO

February 7, 2019

TO: Honorable Mayor and City Council Members

FROM: Scott C. Stiles, City Manager

I. DEPARTMENT ITEMS

A. INVESTMENT REPORT FOR DECEMBER 2018
The 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 December 2018.

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

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

B. Garden Grove Unified School District #GGUSDPride E-newsletter featuring events and notable accomplishments.

- **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

Attachment I. A.
Mgrs. Memo 2/7/19

City of Garden Grove

INTER-DEPARTMENT MEMORANDUM

To:	Scott Stiles	From:	Ellis Chang
Dept:	City Manager	Dept:	Finance
Subject:	INVESTMENT REPORT FOR DECEMBER 2018	Date:	January 22, 2019

Enclosed is the December 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 December 2018, the City's total portfolio is invested in:

Type of Investment	Total Investment	% of Investment
US Treasury	$49,500,000	21.003%
Fed Home Loan Banks	$51,250,000	21.746%
Fed Farm Credit Banks	$43,500,000	18.457%
Fed Nat Mort Assoc	$39,000,000	16.548%
Fed Home Loan Mtg Corp	$3,000,000	1.273%
City LAIF	$34,049,621	14.447%
Cash with Fiscal Agents	$15,378,889	6.525%
Total	**$235,678,510**	**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 December 2018, 6.525% 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.

Ellis Chang
Accounting Manager

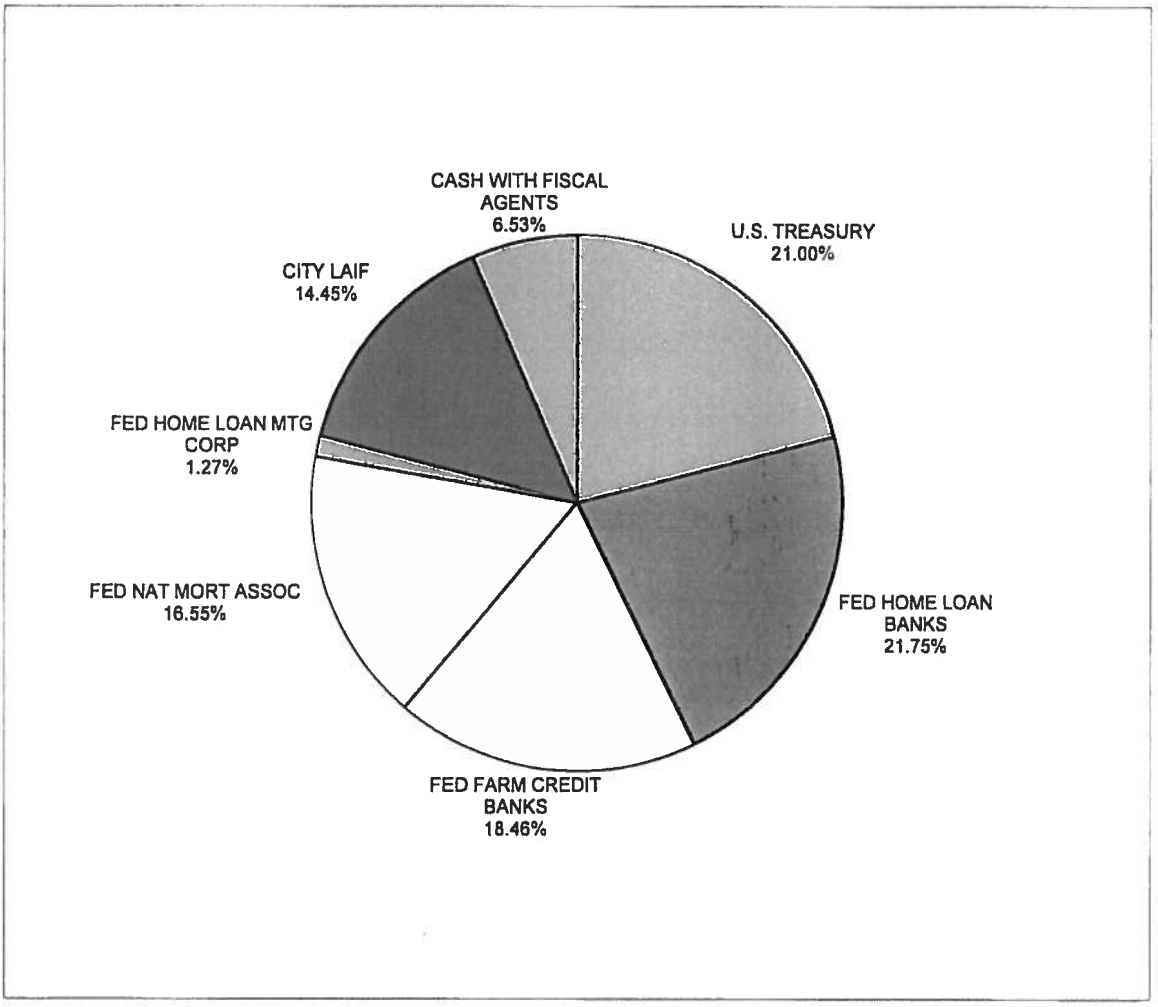
EC/HM/RM

Attachments
cc: Jeff Kuramoto

ATTACHMENT A

INVESTMENT SUMMARY
December 2018

TYPE OF INVESTMENT / FIN INSTITUTION		$	%
U.S. TREASURY	$	49,500,000	21.003%
FED HOME LOAN BANKS	$	51,250,000	21.746%
FED FARM CREDIT BANKS	$	43,500,000	18.457%
FED NAT MORT ASSOC	$	39,000,000	16.548%
FED HOME LOAN MTG CORP	$	3,000,000	1.273%
CITY LAIF	$	34,049,621	14.447%
CASH WITH FISCAL AGENTS	$	15,378,889	6.525%
TOTAL OF INVESTMENTS	$	235,678,510	100.000%



WEIGHTED AVERAGE MATURITIES
December 2018

Investment	Yield (Rate)	UBOC Held	Amount (a)	Date of Maturity	No. Days to Mat. 12/31/2018 x (b)	Weighted Average (a / total a = c)	Weighted # of Days (b x c)
TREASURY							
U S TREASURY	1.625	*	3,000,000	03/31/19	90	1.36178%	1.226
U S TREASURY	0.875	*	3,000,000	07/31/19	212	1.36178%	2.887
U S TREASURY	1.250	*	1,500,000	08/31/19	243	0.68089%	1.655
U S TREASURY	1.375	*	3,000,000	03/31/20	456	1.36178%	6.210
U S TREASURY	1.375	*	3,000,000	08/31/20	609	1.36178%	8.293
U S TREASURY	1.375	*	3,000,000	10/31/20	670	1.36178%	9.124
U S TREASURY	1.625	*	3,000,000	11/30/20	700	1.36178%	9.532
U S TREASURY	1.125	*	3,000,000	02/28/21	790	1.36178%	10.758
U S TREASURY	1.250	*	3,000,000	03/31/21	821	1.36178%	11.180
U S TREASURY	2.250	*	3,000,000	03/31/21	821	1.36178%	11.180
U S TREASURY	1.125	*	3,000,000	06/30/21	912	1.36178%	12.419
U S TREASURY	2.250	*	3,000,000	07/31/21	943	1.36178%	12.842
U S TREASURY	2.000	*	3,000,000	08/31/21	974	1.36178%	13.264
U S TREASURY	1.750	*	3,000,000	03/31/22	1,186	1.36178%	16.151
U S TREASURY	2.000	*	3,000,000	10/31/21	1,035	1.36178%	14.094
U S TREASURY	2.125	*	3,000,000	06/30/22	1,277	1.36178%	17.390
U S TREASURY	1.750	*	3,000,000	07/31/22	1,308	1.36178%	17.812
CITY							
FHLB	1.360	*	3,000,000	03/29/19	88	1.36178%	1.198
FHLB	1.625	*	3,000,000	06/14/19	165	1.36178%	2.247
FHLB	2.000	*	3,000,000	09/13/19	256	1.36178%	3.486
FHLB	1.750	*	3,000,000	06/12/20	529	1.36178%	7.204
FHLB	1.625	*	3,000,000	07/27/20	574	1.36178%	7.817
FHLB	2.625	*	3,000,000	08/21/20	599	1.36178%	8.157
FHLB	1.625	*	3,000,000	09/11/20	620	1.36178%	8.443
FHLB	2.875	*	3,000,000	09/11/20	620	1.36178%	8.443
FHLB	1.875	*	3,000,000	06/11/21	893	1.36178%	12.161
FHLB	2.375	*	3,000,000	09/10/21	984	1.36178%	13.400
FHLB	2.000	*	3,250,000	11/10/21	1,045	1.47526%	15.417
FHLB	1.875	*	3,000,000	11/29/21	1,064	1.36178%	14.489
FHLB	2.625	*	3,000,000	03/11/22	1,166	1.36178%	15.878
FHLB	3.125	*	3,000,000	09/09/22	1,348	1.36178%	18.357
FHLB	2.650	*	3,000,000	02/28/23	1,520	1.36178%	20.699
FHLB	2.750	*	3,000,000	03/10/23	1,530	1.36178%	20.835
FHLB	3.375	*	3,000,000	09/08/23	1,712	1.36178%	23.314
FFCB	1.300	*	3,000,000	02/01/19	32	1.36178%	0.436
FFCB	1.300	*	3,000,000	06/06/19	157	1.36178%	2.138
FFCB	1.150	*	3,000,000	07/01/19	182	1.36178%	2.478
FFCB	2.060	*	1,500,000	08/01/19	213	0.68089%	1.450
FFCB	1.500	*	3,000,000	08/05/19	217	1.36178%	2.955
FFCB	1.520	*	3,000,000	03/02/20	427	1.36178%	5.815
FFCB	2.550	*	3,000,000	06/11/20	528	1.36178%	7.190
FFCB	2.350	*	3,000,000	02/12/21	774	1.36178%	10.540
FFCB	1.280	*	3,000,000	09/29/21	1,003	1.36178%	13.659
FFCB	2.600	*	3,000,000	03/21/22	1,176	1.36178%	16.015
FFCB	2.840	*	3,000,000	06/20/22	1,267	1.36178%	17.254
FFCB	2.800	*	3,000,000	07/18/22	1,295	1.36178%	17.635
FFCB	2.570	*	3,000,000	02/16/23	1,508	1.36178%	20.536
FFCB	2.650	*	3,000,000	03/08/23	1,528	1.36178%	20.808
FFCB	2.890	*	3,000,000	06/19/23	1,631	1.36178%	22.211
FNMA	1.375	*	3,000,000	02/27/19	58	1.36178%	0.790
FNMA	1.500	*	3,000,000	09/18/19	261	1.36178%	3.554
FNMA	1.100	*	3,000,000	10/17/19	290	1.36178%	3.949
FNMA	1.320	*	2,000,000	10/22/19	295	0.90785%	2.678
FNMA	1.000	*	1,000,000	10/24/19	297	0.45393%	1.348
FNMA	1.750	*	3,000,000	11/26/19	330	1.36178%	4.494
FNMA	1.500	*	3,000,000	02/28/20	424	1.36178%	5.774
FNMA	1.500	*	3,000,000	07/30/20	577	1.36178%	7.857
FNMA	1.750	*	3,000,000	10/26/20	665	1.36178%	9.056

WEIGHTED AVERAGE MATURITIES
December 2018

Investment	Yield (Rate)	UBOC Held	Amount (a)	Date of Maturity	No. Days to Mat. 12/31/2018 x (b)	Weighted Average (a / total a = c)	Weighted # of Days (b x c)
FNMA	1.500	*	3,000,000	11/30/20	700	1.36178%	9.532
FNMA	1.520	*	3,000,000	07/28/21	940	1.36178%	12.801
FNMA	1.000	*	3,000,000	08/24/21	967	1.36178%	13.168
FNMA	1.375	*	3,000,000	10/07/21	1,011	1.36178%	13.768
FNMA	2.000	*	3,000,000	10/05/22	1,374	1.36178%	18.711
FHLMC	3.000	*	3,000,000	08/17/22	1,325	1.36178%	18.044
LAIF/REPO/COMMERCIAL PAPER							
LAIF	0.500		34,049,621	12/31/18	-	15.45605%	0.000
			220,299,621		49,212	100.00000%	**664**
							Wtd. Avg. Maturity
RESTRICTED							
2008 Katella Cottages			177,211	12/31/18	-	1.15230%	0.000
2008 UBOC			1,399,061	12/31/18	-	9.09728%	0.000
2010 Water			699,936	12/31/18	-	4.55128%	0.000
2014 TARB			3,965,397	12/31/18	-	25.78468%	0.000
2015 TARB			0	12/31/18	-	0.00000%	0.000
2015A COP's			5,538,237	12/31/18	-	36.01195%	0.000
2016 TAB			3,598,872	12/31/18	-	23.40138%	0.000
2017 SEWER REF			174	12/31/18	-	0.00113%	0.000
			15,378,889		-	100.00000%	-
Investment Total			235,678,510				

CASH AND INVESTMENT REPORT
PERIOD ENDING DECEMBER, 2018

TYPE INVESTMENT/ FINANCIAL INSTITUTION	BEGINNING INVESTMENT PURCHASES RATE %	DATE	AMOUNT	CURRENT MONTH PURCHASES DATE	AMOUNT	CURRENT MONTH MATURITIES DATE	AMOUNT	ENDING INVESTMENT MATURITIES DATE	AMOUNT	PERIOD INTEREST RECEIVED	PAR VALUE	MARKET VALUE	LAST INT REC'D DATE
LAIF	0 500		24,049,621 47		10,000,000 00		-		34,049,621 47				10/12/18
			-		-		-		-	-			
			24,049,621 47		10,000,000 00		-		34,049,621 47	-			
UNITED STATES TREASURY			SHARES/ UNITS HELD										
U.S. TREASURY	1 625	01/09/15	3,000,000 00					03/31/19	3 000 000 00		3,000,000 00	2,994,120 00	10/01/18
U.S. TREASURY	0 875	01/05/16	3,000,000 00					07/31/19	3 000 000 00		3,000,000 00	2,971,170 00	07/31/18
U.S. TREASURY	1.250	02/28/18	1,500,000 00					08/31/19	1 500 000 00		1,500,000 00	1,486,470 00	08/31/18
U.S. TREASURY	1 375	11/05/15	3,000,000 00					03/31/20	3 000 000 00		3,000,000 00	2,955,930 00	10/01/18
U S. TREASURY	1 375	03/29/18	3,000,000 00					08/31/20	3 000 000 00		3,000,000 00	2,943,390 00	08/31/18
U S. TREASURY	1.375	05/12/17	3,000,000 00					10/31/20	3 000 000 00		3,000,000 00	2,939,070 00	10/31/18
U S. TREASURY	1 625	12/15/16	3,000,000.00					11/30/20	3 000 000 00		3 000 000 00	2,950,560.00	11/30/18
U.S. TREASURY	1 125	01/25/17	3,000,000.00					02/28/21	3 000,000 00		3,000,000 00	2,913,390.00	08/31/18
U.S. TREASURY	1.250	01/05/18	3,000,000.00					03/31/21	3,000,000 00		3,000,000.00	2,920,320.00	10/01/18
U S. TREASURY	2.250	03/30/17	3,000,000.00					03/31/21	3 000 000 00		3,000,000 00	2,984,520.00	10/01/18
U S. TREASURY	1 125	03/30/17	3,000,000.00					06/30/21	3,000,000 00	16,875 00	3 000,000 00	2,903,550.00	12/31/18
U S. TREASURY	2.250	12/15/16	3,000,000.00					07/31/21	3,000,000 00		3,000,000 00	2,983,350.00	07/31/18
U S. TREASURY	2.000	02/16/17	3,000,000.00					08/31/21	3 000,000 00		3,000,000 00	2,962,740.00	08/31/18
U S. TREASURY	2.000	12/01/16	3,000,000.00					10/31/21	3,000,000.00		3,000,000 00	2,961,450.00	10/31/18
U S. TREASURY	1.750	09/21/17	3,000,000.00					03/31/22	3,000,000 00		3,000,000 00	2,932,740.00	10/01/18
U S. TREASURY	2.125	07/07/17	3,000,000.00					08/30/22	3,000,000 00	31,875 00	3,000,000 00	2,964,390.00	12/31/18
U S. TREASURY	1.750	10/08/17	3,000,000.00					07/31/22	3,000,000.00		3,000 000 00	2,937,780.00	07/31/18
			-		-		-		-	-	-	-	
			49,500,000 00		-		-		49,500,000 00	48 750 00	49,500 000 00	48,704,940.00	
FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANKS													
FHLB	1.360	07/07/17	3,000,000 00					03/29/19	3 000 000 00		3 000 000 00	2,991,930 00	10/01/18
FHLB	1.625	06/03/15	3,000,000 00					06/14/19	3 000 000 00	24,375 00	3 000 000 00	2,987,010 00	12/14/18
FHLB	2.000	05/07/15	3,000,000 00					09/13/19	3 000 000 00		3 000 000 00	2,986,410 00	09/13/18
FHLB	1.750	06/30/15	3,000,000 00					06/12/20	3 000 000 00	26,250 00	3,000,000 00	2,985,390 00	12/12/18
FHLB	1.625	07/27/17	3,000,000 00					07/27/20	3 000 000 00		3 000 000 00	2,956,290 00	07/27/18
FHLB	2 625	09/12/18	3,000,000 00					08/21/20	3,000 000 00		3 000,000 00	3,004,050 00	[redacted]
FHLB	1.625	10/06/17	3,000,000 00					09/11/20	3 000 000 00		3 000 000 00	2,953 620 00	09/11/18
FHLB	2.875	09/22/17	3,000,000 00					09/11/20	3 000 000 00		3 000 000 00	3,015 870 00	09/11/18
FHLB	1,875	05/17/17	3,000,000 00					06/11/21	3 000 000 00	28,125 00	3,000 000 00	2,944,200 00	12/11/18
FHLB	2.375	10/07/16	3,000,000 00					09/10/21	3 000 000 00		3 000 000 00	2,981,640 00	09/10/18
FHLB	2.000	11/10/16	3,250,000.00					11/10/21	3,250,000 00		3,250,000 00	3,202,550 00	11/13/18
FHLB	1.875	12/13/16	3,000,000.00					11/29/21	3 000 000 00		3,000,000 00	2,945,850 00	11/29/18
FHLB	2 625	03/21/18	3,000,000.00					03/11/22	3,000,000 00		3,000,000 00	3,003,390.00	09/11/18
FHLB	3 125	08/02/18	3,000,000.00					09/09/22	3,000,000.00		3,000,000 00	3,048,780.00	09/10/18
FHLB	2.650	02/28/18	3,000,000.00					02/28/23	3 000,000 00		3 000,000 00	3,002,760.00	08/28/18
FHLB	2.750	03/21/18	3,000,000.00					03/10/23	3,000,000.00		3,000,000 00	3,015,390.00	09/10/18
FHLB	3 375			12/07/18	3,000,000.00			09/08/23	3,000,000 00		3,000,000 00	3,090,060.00	[redacted]
			-		-		-		-	-	-	-	
			48,250,000 00		3,000,000 00		-		51,250 000 00	78,750 00	51,250 000 00	51,095,180 00	

CASH AND INVESTMENT REPORT
PERIOD ENDING DECEMBER, 2018

TYPE INVESTMENT/ FINANCIAL INSTITUTION	BEGINNING INVESTMENT PURCHASES RATE %	DATE	AMOUNT	CURRENT MONTH PURCHASES DATE	AMOUNT	CURRENT MONTH MATURITIES DATE	AMOUNT	ENDING INVESTMENT MATURITIES DATE	AMOUNT	PERIOD INTEREST RECEIVED	PAR VALUE	MARKET VALUE	LAST INT REC'D DATE
FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANKS													
FFCB	1.300	02/01/17	3,000,000.00					02/01/19	3,000,000.00		3,000,000.00	2,997,660.00	08/01/18
FFCB	1.300	06/06/16	3,000,000.00					06/06/19	3,000,000.00	19,500.00	3,000,000.00	2,984,010.00	12/06/18
FFCB	1.150	04/20/17	3,000,000.00					07/01/19	3,000,000.00		3,000,000.00	2,979,450.00	07/02/18
FFCB	2.060	07/28/15	1,500,000.00					08/01/18	1,500,000.00		1,500,000.00	1,495,650.00	08/01/18
FFCB	1.500	08/11/15	3,000,000.00					08/05/19	3,000,000.00		3,000,000.00	2,981,100.00	08/06/18
FFCB	1.520	03/02/17	3,000,000.00					03/02/20	3,000,000.00		3,000,000.00	2,965,470.00	09/04/18
FFCB	2.550	06/20/18	3,000,000.00					06/11/20	3,000,000.00	38,250.00	3,000,000.00	3,000,330.00	12/11/18
FFCB	2.350	03/01/18	3,000,000.00					02/12/21	3,000,000.00		3,000,000.00	2,987,130.00	08/13/18
FFCB	1.280	10/06/16	3,000,000.00					09/29/21	3,000,000.00		3,000,000.00	2,897,250.00	10/01/18
FFCB	2.600	03/21/18	3,000,000.00					03/21/22	3,000,000.00		3,000,000.00	2,996,100.00	
FFCB	2.840	07/20/18	3,000,000.00					06/20/22	3,000,000.00	42,600.00	3,000,000.00	3,017,940.00	12/20/18
FFCB	2.800	07/18/18	3,000,000.00					07/18/22	3,000,000.00		3,000,000.00	3,013,530.00	
FFCB	2.570	02/16/18	3,000,000.00					02/16/23	3,000,000.00		3,000,000.00	2,983,770.00	08/16/18
FFCB	2.650	03/08/18	3,000,000.00					03/08/23	3,000,000.00		3,000,000.00	2,984,930.00	09/10/18
FFCB	2.890	09/12/18	3,000,000.00					06/19/23	3,000,000.00	43,350.00	3,000,000.00	3,019,740.00	12/19/18
			-	-	-				-	-	-	-	
			43,500,000.00	-	-				43,500,000.00	143,700.00	43,500,000.00	43,314,060.00	
FED NAT MORT ASSOC													
FNMA	1.375	02/27/15	3,000,000.00					02/27/19	3,000,000.00		3,000,000.00	2,994,600.00	08/27/18
FNMA	1.500	07/15/15	3,000,000.00					09/18/19	3,000,000.00		3,000,000.00	2,975,850.00	09/18/18
FNMA	1.100	10/17/16	3,000,000.00					10/17/19	3,000,000.00		3,000,000.00	2,963,640.00	10/17/18
FNMA	1.320	06/03/15	2,000,000.00					10/22/19	2,000,000.00		2,000,000.00	1,978,820.00	10/22/18
FNMA	1.000	07/13/18	1,000,000.00					10/24/19	1,000,000.00		1,000,000.00	986,750.00	10/24/18
FNMA	1.750	05/07/15	3,000,000.00					11/26/19	3,000,000.00		3,000,000.00	2,975,850.00	11/26/18
FNMA	1.500	01/29/18	3,000,000.00					02/28/20	3,000,000.00		3,000,000.00	2,965,860.00	08/28/18
FNMA	1.500	05/04/18	3,000,000.00					07/30/20	3,000,000.00		3,000,000.00	2,950,410.00	07/30/18
FNMA	1.750	10/26/17	3,000,000.00					10/26/20	3,000,000.00		3,000,000.00	2,955,150.00	10/26/18
FNMA	1.500	12/23/15	3,000,000.00					11/30/20	3,000,000.00		3,000,000.00	2,940,540.00	11/30/18
FNMA	1.520	07/28/16	3,000,000.00					07/28/21	3,000,000.00		3,000,000.00	2,907,210.00	07/30/18
FNMA	1.000	08/24/16	3,000,000.00					08/24/21	3,000,000.00		3,000,000.00	2,973,480.00	08/24/18
FNMA	1.375	10/07/16	3,000,000.00					10/07/21	3,000,000.00		3,000,000.00	2,909,820.00	10/09/18
FNMA	2.000	05/04/18	3,000,000.00					10/05/22	3,000,000.00		3,000,000.00	2,943,300.00	10/05/18
			-	-	-				-	-	-	-	
			39,000,000.00	-	-				39,000,000.00	-	39,000,000.00	38,421,280.00	
FEDERAL HOME LOAN MTG CORP													
FHLMC	3.000	08/17/18	3,000,000.00					08/17/22	3,000,000.00		3,000,000.00	3,016,440.00	
			-	-	-				-	-	-	-	
			3,000,000.00	-	-				3,000,000.00	-	3,000,000.00	3,016,440.00	
SUBTOTAL			207,299,621.47	13,000,000.00	-				220,299,621.47	271,200.00	186,250,000.00	184,551,900.00	

CASH AND INVESTMENT REPORT
PERIOD ENDING DECEMBER, 2018

TYPE INVESTMENT/ FINANCIAL INSTITUTION	BEGINNING INVESTMENT PURCHASES RATE %	DATE	AMOUNT	CURRENT MONTH PURCHASES DATE	AMOUNT	CURRENT MONTH MATURITIES DATE	AMOUNT	ENDING INVESTMENT MATURITIES DATE	AMOUNT	PERIOD INTEREST RECEIVED	PAR VALUE	MARKET VALUE	LAST INT REC'D DATE
CASH WITH FISCAL AGENTS													
CITY RESTRICTED INVESTMENTS													
2010 WATER		12/31/18	699,935 81		-		-	12/31/18	699 935 81				
2015-04 Refunding		12/31/18	0 01		-		-	12/31/18	0 01				
2015A-02 Refunding		12/31/18	5,538,237 06		-		-	12/31/18	5 538 237 06				
2017 SEWER REF		12/31/18	173 87				-	12/31/18	173 87				
SUBTOTAL			6,238,346 75		-		-		6,238,346 75				
SUCCESSOR RESTRICTED INVESTMENTS													
2008 Katella Cottages (VanKampen)		12/31/18	177,211 01		-		-	12/31/18	177,211 01				
UBOC		12/31/18	1,399,061 31		-		-	12/31/18	1,399 061 31				
2014 TARB		12/31/18	3,965,397 14		-		-	12/31/18	3 965 397 14				
2016 TAB		12/31/18	3,598,872 31		-		-	12/31/18	3,598 872 31				
SUBTOTAL			9,140,541 77		-		-		9,140,541 77				
TOTAL INVESTMENTS			222,678 509 99		13,000,000 00		-		235,678 509 99				

CASH AND INVESTMENT REPORT
PERIOD ENDING DECEMBER, 2018

TYPE INVESTMENT/ FINANCIAL INSTITUTION	BEGINNING INVESTMENT PURCHASES RATE %	DATE	AMOUNT	CURRENT MONTH PURCHASES DATE	AMOUNT	CURRENT MONTH MATURITIES DATE	AMOUNT	ENDING INVESTMENT MATURITIES DATE	AMOUNT	PERIOD INTEREST RECEIVED	PAR VALUE	MARKET VALUE	LAST INT REC'D DATE
									0 00				
CASH IN BANK			Ending Cash Balance						Ending Cash Balance				
COMMERCIAL BANK-Willowick		12/31/18	5,918.24					12/31/18	5,918.24				
UNION BANK OF CALIFORNIA													
Charge Back Account		12/31/18	34,349 89	2042201638				12/31/18	34,349 89				
General Account		12/31/18	7,435,120 76	2042850020				12/31/18	7,435,120 76				
Home		12/31/18	20,821 18	2042438354				12/31/18	20,821 18				
Housing Authority (Accounting)		12/31/18	0 04	2042114021				12/31/18	0 04				
Housing Authority Escrow		12/31/18	203,563.11	2042439436				12/31/18	203,563 11				
Liability		12/31/18	62,003 08	2042205571				12/31/18	62,003 08				
Workers Comp		12/31/18	720,393.10	2042237764				12/31/18	720,393.10				
Successor Agency		12/31/18	180,818.64	2740032316				12/31/18	180,818 64				
SUBTOTAL			8,662,988 04						8,662,988 04				
PETTY CASH ACCOUNTS													
Change Fund		12/31/18	3,680 00					12/31/18	3,680 00				
Finance		12/31/18	3,000 00					12/31/18	3,000 00				
Departments		12/31/18	3,550 00					12/31/18	3,550 00				
Police Dept-SIU		12/31/18	30,000 00					12/31/18	30,000 00				
Police Dept-Drug		12/31/18	3,500 00					12/31/18	3,500 00				
Police Dept-Reg		12/31/18	200 00					12/31/18	200 00				
SUBTOTAL			43,930 00						43,930 00				
GRAND TOTAL CASH & INVESTMENTS			231,385,428 03		13,000,000 00		-		244,385,428 03	271,200 00	186,250,000 00	184,551,900 00	

Attachment II. A.
Mgrs. Memo 2/7/19

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

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

AMENDMENT TO THE NOTICE OF TREATMENT FOR THE ASIAN CITRUS PSYLLID

Between April 11, 2017 and January 7, 2019, the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) confirmed the presence of the causative bacterial agent of the citrus disease huanglongbing (HLB) in citrus tree tissue and insect vectors collected in the cities of Anaheim, Fullerton, Garden Grove, Huntington Beach, La Habra, Orange, Santa Ana, Tustin, Westminster, and Yorba Linda in Orange County. HLB is a devastating disease of citrus and is spread through feeding action by populations of the Asian citrus psyllid (ACP), *Diaphorina citri* Kuwayama. In order to determine the extent of the infestation, and to define an appropriate response area, additional surveys took place for several days over a one quarter-square mile area, centered on the detection sites. Based on the results of the surveys, implementation of the CDFA's current ACP and HLB response strategies, which include treatment for ACP, are necessary for eradication and control.

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

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

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

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

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

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

residents' questions and concerns.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Attachments

FINDINGS REGARDING A TREATMENT PLAN FOR
THE ASIAN CITRUS PSYLLID
Anaheim, Fullerton, Garden Grove, Huntington Beach, La Habra, Orange, Santa Ana, Tustin, Westminster, and Yorba Linda, Orange County
Program AM-7276

Between April 11, 2017 and January 7, 2019, the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) confirmed the presence of the causative bacterial agent of the citrus disease huanglongbing (HLB) in citrus tree tissue and insect vectors collected in the cities of Anaheim, Fullerton, Garden Grove, Huntington Beach, La Habra, Orange, Santa Ana, Tustin, Westminster, and Yorba Linda in Orange County. HLB is a devastating disease of citrus and is spread through feeding action by populations of the Asian citrus psyllid (ACP), *Diaphorina citri* Kuwayama.

In order to determine the extent of the infestation in Anaheim, Fullerton, Garden Grove, Huntington Beach, La Habra, Orange, Santa Ana, Tustin, Westminster, and Yorba Linda, and to define an appropriate response area, an additional survey took place for several days over a one quarter-square mile area, centered on the following detections: April 11, 2017, La Habra; June 14, 2017, Fullerton; May 25, 2018, Yorba Linda; August 10, 2018, Westminster; September 25, 2018, Tustin; November 6, 2018, Orange; December 11, 2018, Anaheim; December 20, 2018, Santa Ana; January 7, 2019, Garden Grove and Huntington Beach. Based on this survey, pest biology, findings and recommendations from California's HLB Task Force, the Primary State Entomologist, the Primary State Plant Pathologist, United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) experts on HLB and ACP, county agricultural commissioner representatives who are knowledgeable on HLB and ACP, and experience gained from USDA's control efforts in the southeastern United States, I have determined that an infestation of HLB exists and it poses a statewide imminent danger to the environment and economy.

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

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

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

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

injury to their host plants via the withdrawal of large amounts of sap as they feed and via the production of large amounts of honeydew, which coats the leaves of the tree and encourages the growth of sooty mold. Sooty mold blocks sunlight from reaching the leaves.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sensitive Areas

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

Work Plan

The proposed treatment area encompasses those portions of Orange County which fall within a 400-meter area around the properties on which the causative agent of HLB has been detected, and any subsequent detection sites within the proposed treatment boundaries. Notice of Treatment is valid until January 7, 2020, which is the amount of time necessary to determine that the treatment was successful. A map of the program boundaries is attached. The work plan consists of the following elements:

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

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

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

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

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

additional ACP are detected.

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

Public Information

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

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

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

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

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

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

Findings

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

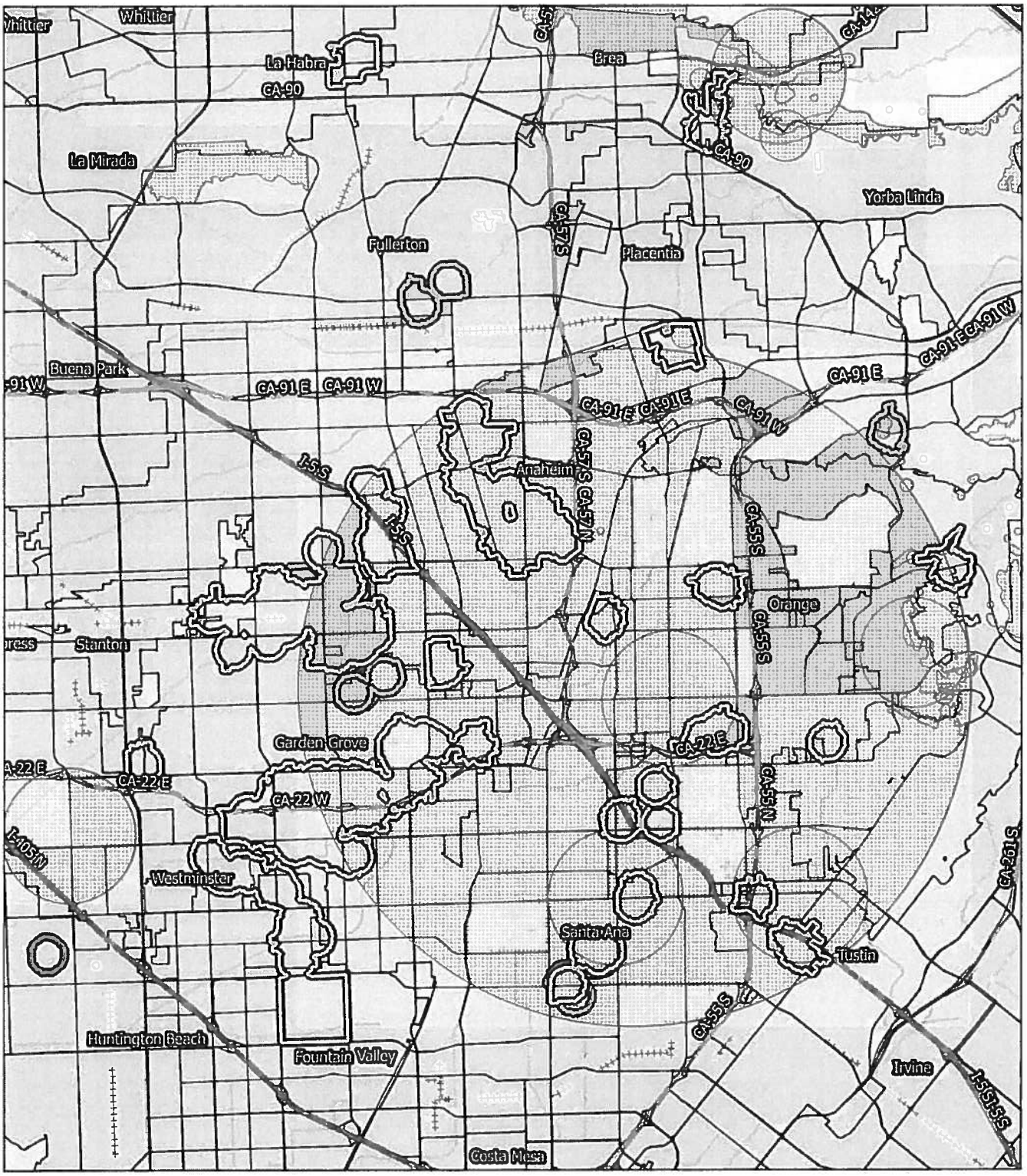
The work plan involving chemical control of these pests is necessary to prevent loss and damage to California's natural environment, citrus industry, native wildlife, private and public property, and food supplies.

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

Karen Ross
Karen Ross, Secretary

1-29-19
Date

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



Asian Citrus Psyllid/ Huanglongbing Work Plan
November 2018

I. Trapping and Visual Survey

A. Urban and Rural Residential Detection Trapping and Visual Survey

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

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

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

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

1. Response to the collection one or more ACP

a. Trapping

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

b. Visual Survey

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

C. Commercial Grove Trapping

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

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

II. Treatment

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

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

A. Treatment scenarios throughout the state in which treatment will occur:

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

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

1. Treatment Protocols

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

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

In general, when treatment has been deemed appropriate, CDFA applies insecticides to host trees in the residential (urban) areas in a 50 to 400-meter radius around each detection site. Only ACP host plants are treated.

a. Within two miles of International Border with Mexico

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

b. Within a Generally Infested Area With Commercial Citrus Production

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

c. Outside of the Generally Infested Area

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

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

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

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

d. In response to an HLB Detection

- All properties within a 400-meter radius of the detection site will be treated.
- A NOT will be issued.
- All host plants found to be infected with HLB shall be destroyed. Infected host plants shall be removed and destroyed by mechanical means.
- A Proclamation of an Emergency Program (PEP) will be issued.

2. Treatment Methodology

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

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

a. Foliar Treatment

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

b. Soil Treatment

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

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

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

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

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

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

A. PHYSICAL CONTROL

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

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

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

B. CULTURAL CONTROL

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

C. BIOLOGICAL CONTROL

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

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

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

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

D. CHEMICAL CONTROL

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

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

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

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

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

E. RESOURCES

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

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

PEST PROFILE

Common Name: Asian Citrus Psyllid

Scientific Name: *Diaphorina citri* Kuwayama

Order and Family: Hemiptera, Psyllidae

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

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

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

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

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

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

Host List

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

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

UCDAVIS UCRIVERSIDE

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

Neil McRoberts, Carla Thomas, Brianna McGuire
Quantitative Biology & Epidemiology Lab, Plant Pathology Department, UC Davis, CA 95616

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

David Bartels
USDA-APHIS-PPQ, Field Operations – Data Analysis, Risk, and Targeting, 2150 Centre Ave., Bldg B., 3E14, Fort Collins, CO 80526

Tim Gottwald
USDA-ARS, U.S. Horticultural Research Laboratory, 2001 S. Rock Road, Fort Pierce, FL 34945

State-wide background risk level for HLB

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

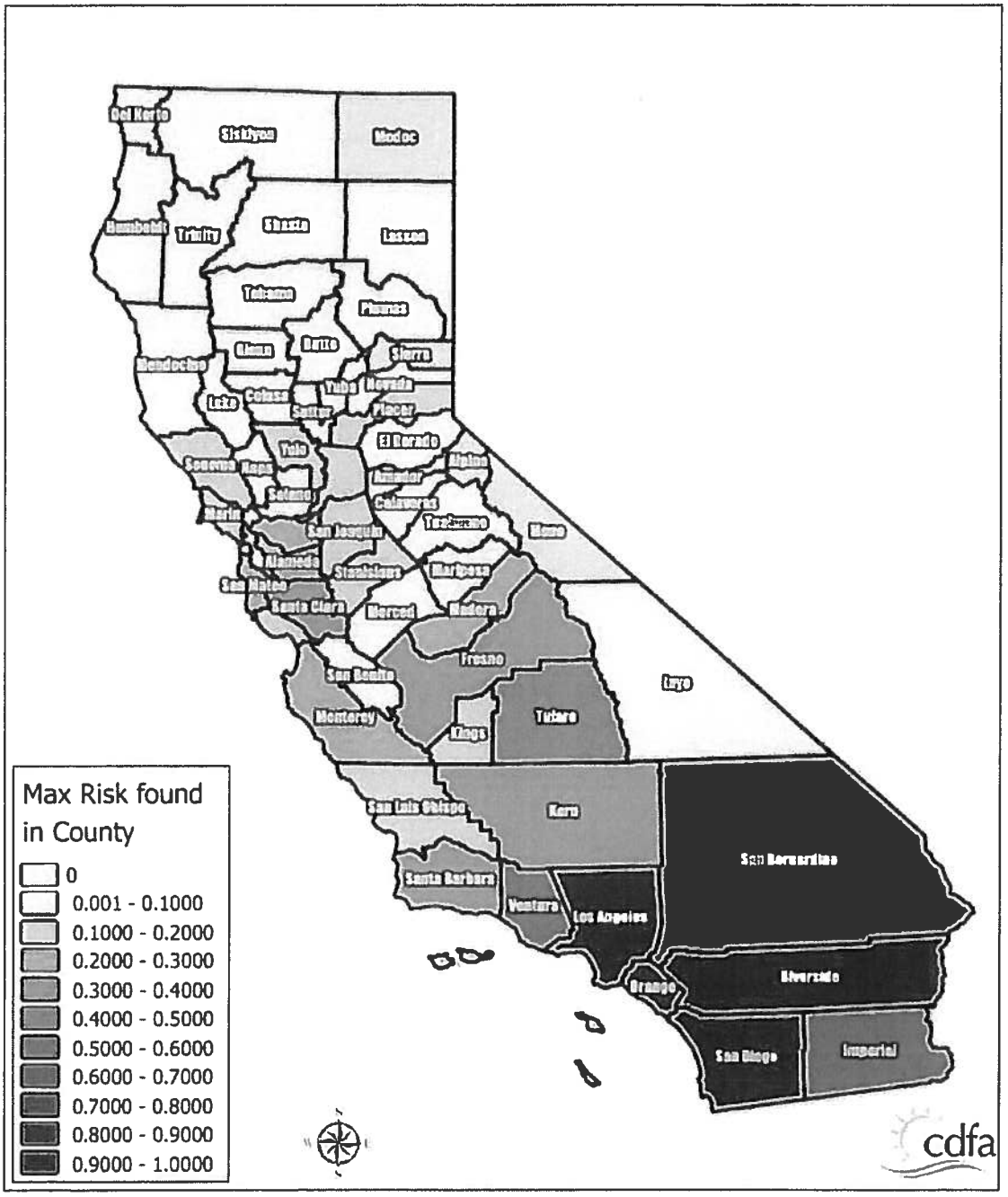


Figure 1. Maximum HLB risk level by county across California as estimated by the USDA-ARS HLB risk model.

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

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

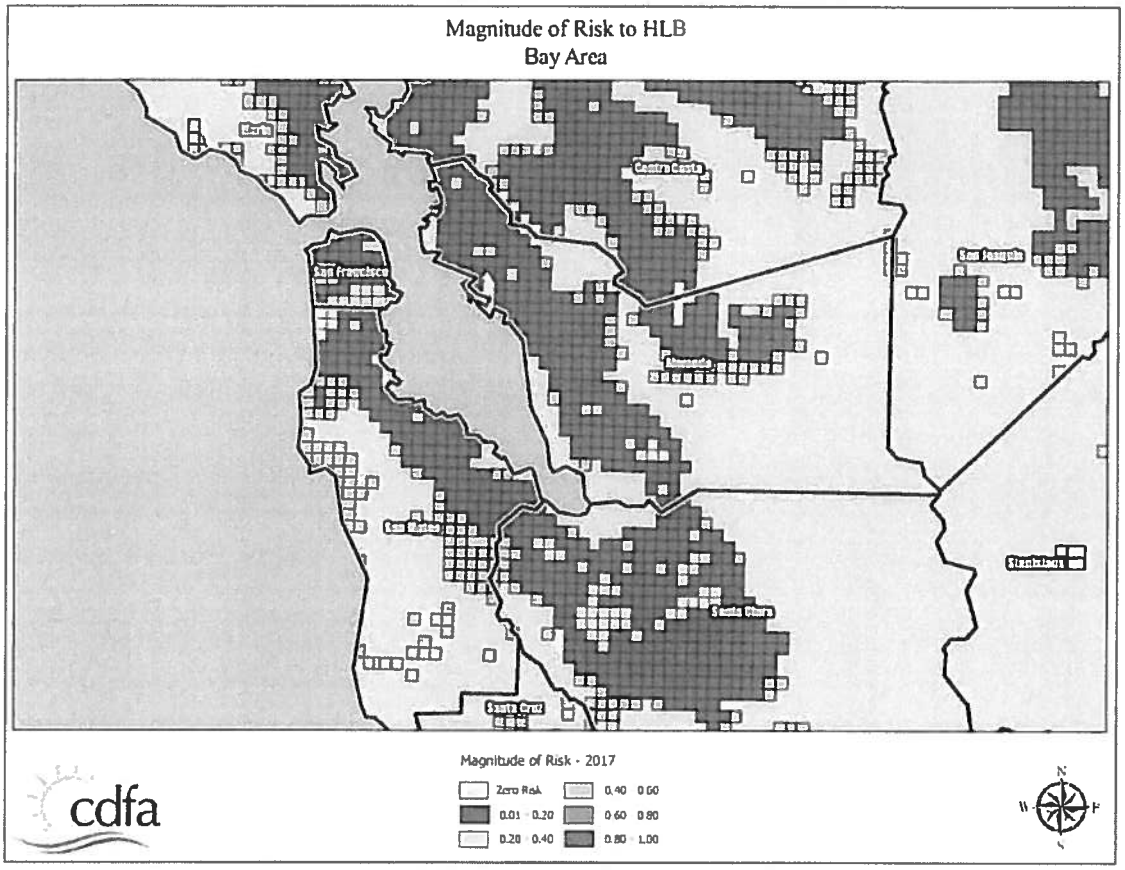


Figure 2. Individual square mile HLB risk levels for the San Francisco Bay Area. Note that the general risk level is low, but there are pockets of moderately high risk in San Francisco itself, and more noticeably in San Jose, associated with population census risk factors; ACP detections in this area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

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

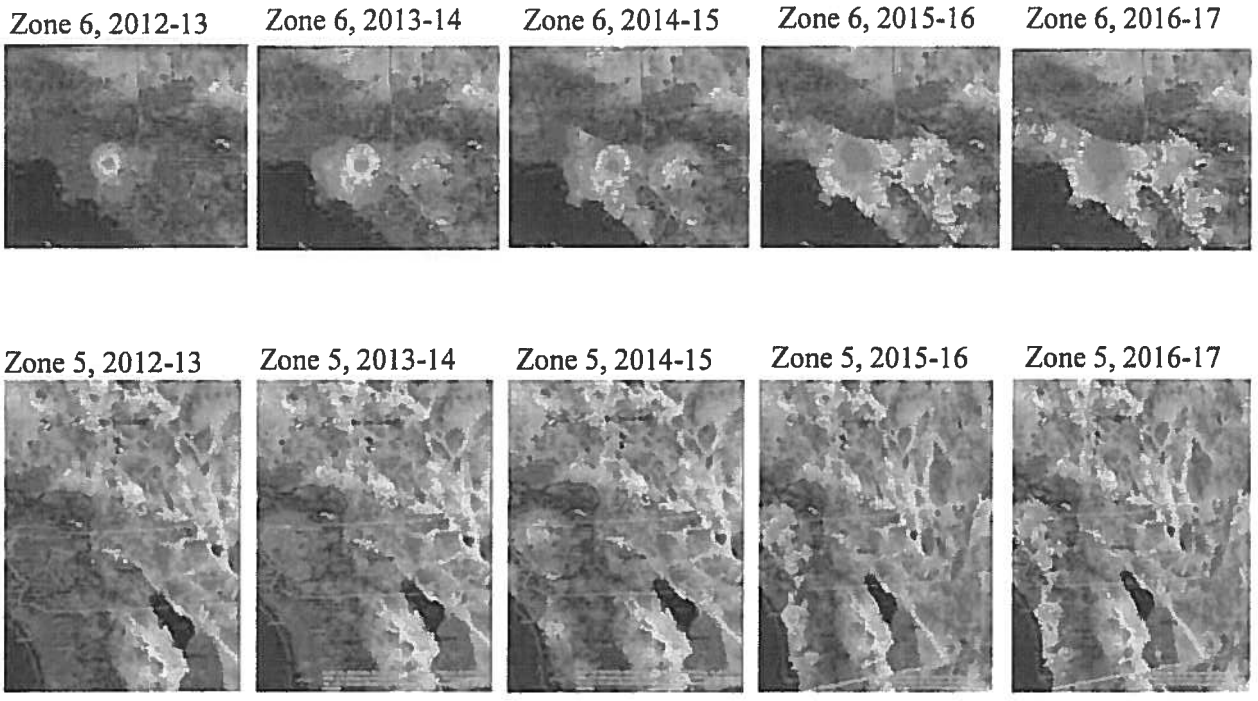


Figure 3. Changes in background risk of HLB in proposed quarantine areas 5 and 6 from 2012 to present. Red color indicates high risk, blue indicates low risk. Note that the location of the early HLB detections in Hacienda Heights and San Gabriel falls inside the single high-risk area predicted in 2012.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

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

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

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

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

Reducing disease spread by quarantines

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

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

Recent changes in the dynamics of HLB/ACP detections

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

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

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

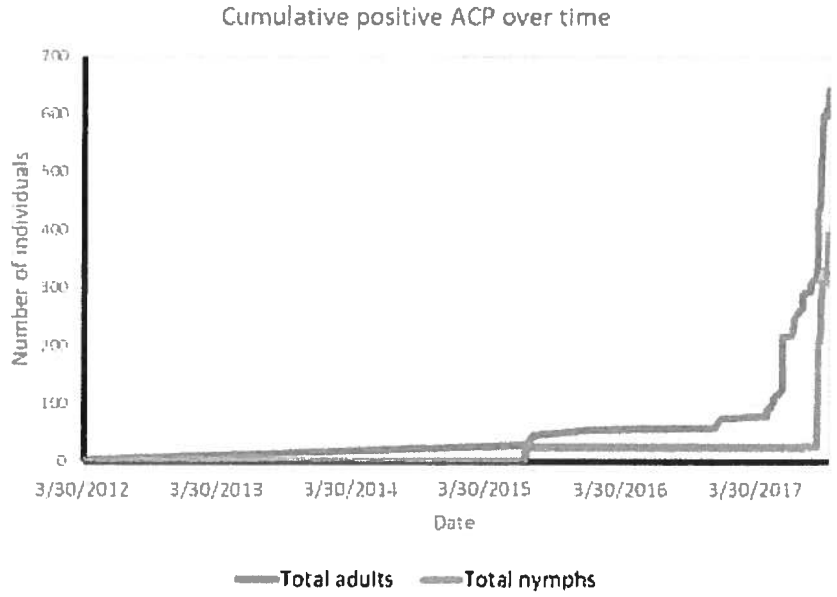


Figure 4: Cumulative counts of PCR-positive ACP samples collected in California over time since 2012. Note the sharp increase in the rate of accumulation from mid-2017 onwards.

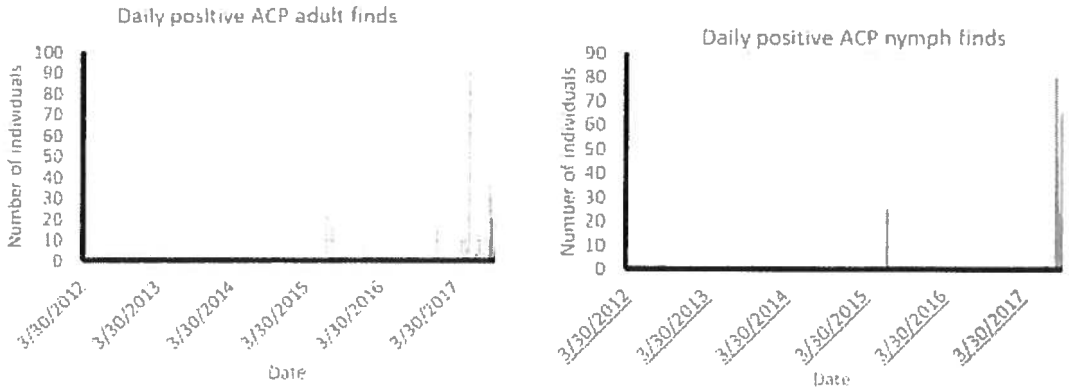


Figure 5: Daily discovery rate for PCR-positive ACP (adults and nymphs are shown separately). Note the sharp increase in finds toward the end of 2017, particularly for nymphs which had largely been absent from positive samples until recent detections.

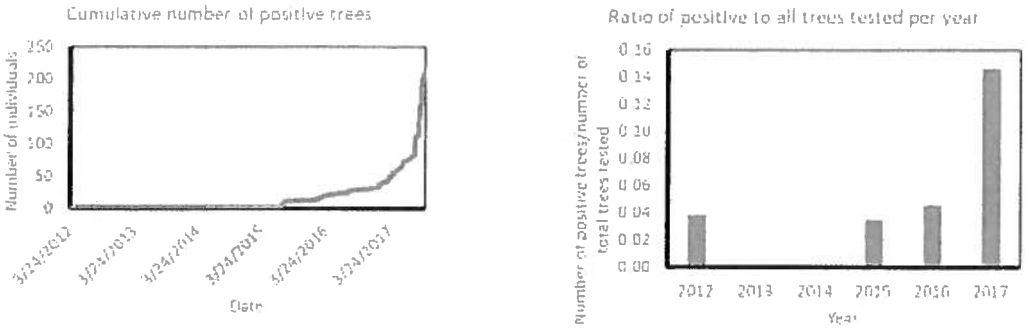


Figure 6: PCR-positive tree detections over time. In the left panel the cumulative number of detections is shown, highlighting the exponential increase in 2017. In the right panel the ratio of positive trees to all trees tested per year is shown. Note that until 2017 the ratio had been more or less stable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

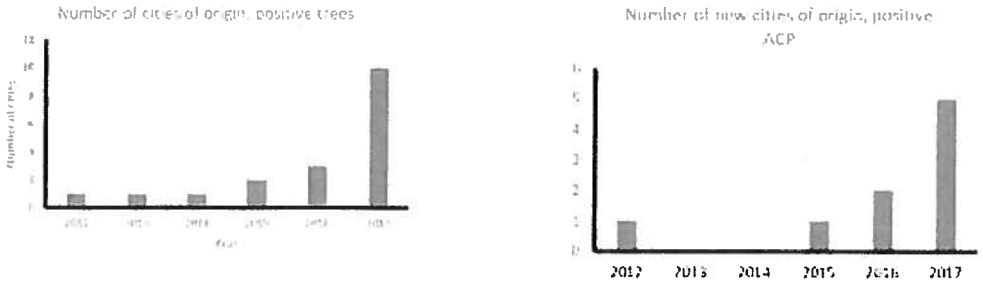


Figure 7: Numbers of citites with PCR-positive ACP detections over time. The left panel shows the cumulative figure, the right panel shows the number of new cities per year. Mirroring the results for trees and for ACP, note the sharp increase in 2017. These results indicate that the epidemic is intensifying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

Changes in diagnostic results on tested Asian Citrus Psyllids

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

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

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

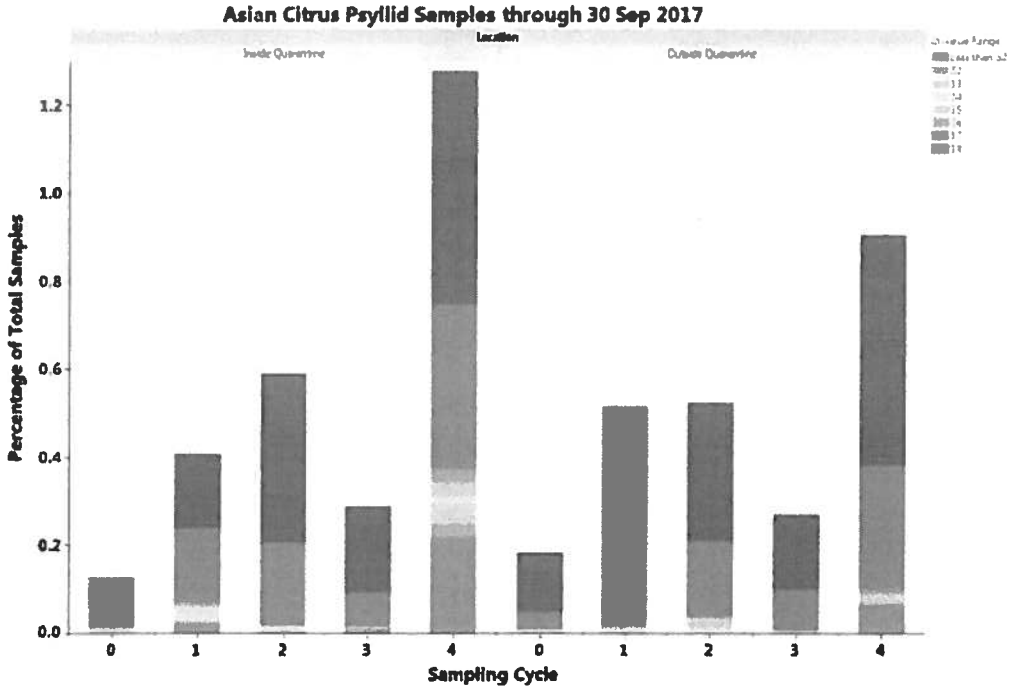


Figure 8: qPCR test results on ACP samples tested by CDFA through 30 September 2017. Note that the proportion of light blue and red (indicating presence of the HLB pathogen) in the samples from inside the quarantine areas (left panel) has increased over time, whereas no corresponding change is apparent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

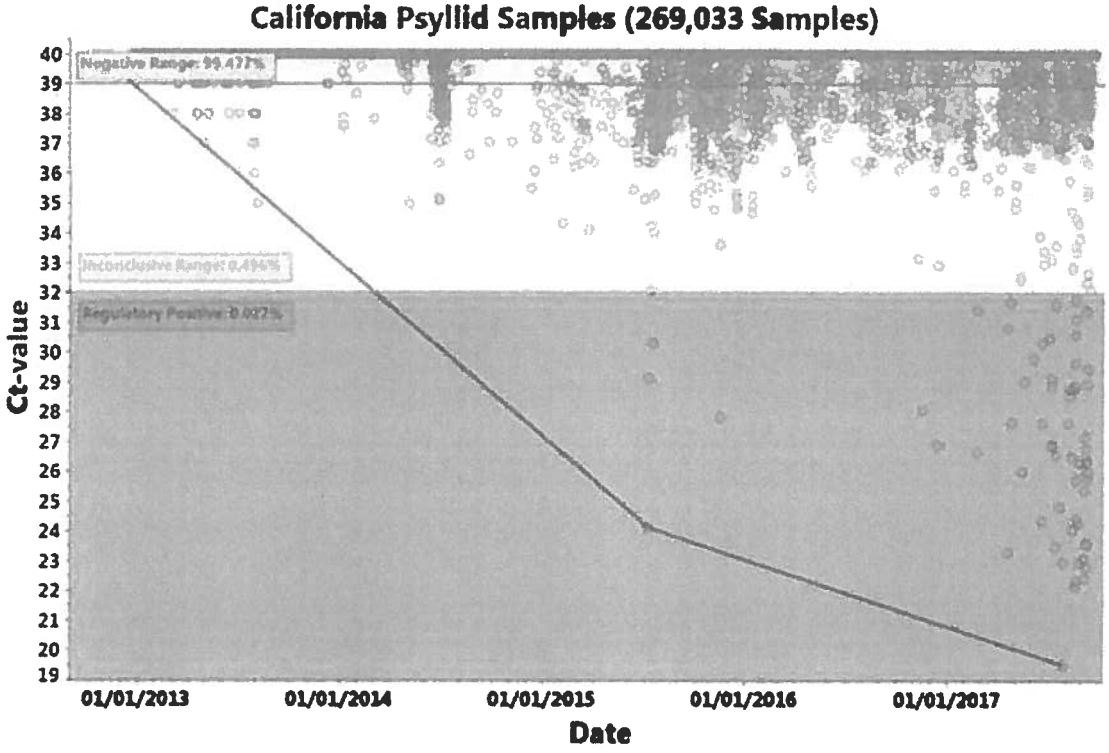


Figure 9: qPCR regulatory results recorded since the detection of HLB in California over time compared to the concentration of the pathogen in the sample (Ct < 32.1= HLB positive (red zone), Ct 32.1-38.9 = suspect (yellow zone), Ct > 38.9=HLB not detected (green zone)). The lower the Ct value, the higher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

Implications of changes in the dynamics and recommendations

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

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

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

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

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

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

Between April 11, 2017 and January 7, 2019, the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) confirmed the presence of the causative bacterial agent of the citrus disease huanglongbing (HLB) in citrus tree tissue collected from the cities of Anaheim, Fullerton, Garden Grove, Huntington Beach, La Habra, Orange, Santa Ana, Tustin, Westminster, and Yorba Linda, Orange County.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Public Notification:

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

residents' questions and concerns.

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

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

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

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

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

Attachments

FINDINGS OF AN EMERGENCY
FOR
ASIAN CITRUS PSYLLID / HUANGLONGBING
Anaheim, Fullerton, Garden Grove, Huntington Beach, La Habra, Orange, Santa Ana, Tustin, Westminster, and Yorba Linda, Orange County
Program AM-7276

Between April 11, 2017 and January 7, 2019, the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) confirmed the presence of the causative bacterial agent of the citrus disease huanglongbing (HLB) from citrus tree tissue collected in the cities of Anaheim, Fullerton, Garden Grove, Huntington Beach, La Habra, Orange, Santa Ana, Tustin, Westminster, and Yorba Linda, Orange County. HLB is a devastating disease of citrus and is spread through feeding action by populations of the Asian citrus psyllid (ACP), *Diaphorina citri* Kuwayama.

In order to determine the extent of the infestation in Anaheim, Fullerton, Garden Grove, Huntington Beach, La Habra, Orange, Santa Ana, Tustin, Westminster, and Yorba Linda, Orange County, and to define an appropriate response area, an additional survey took place for several days over a one quarter-square mile area, centered on the following detections: April 11, 2017, La Habra; June 14, 2017, Fullerton; May 25, 2018, Yorba Linda; August 10, 2018, Westminster; September 25, 2018, Tustin; November 6, 2018, Orange; December 11, 2018, Anaheim; December 20, 2018, Santa Ana; January 7, 2019, Garden Grove and Huntington Beach. Based on this survey, and findings and recommendations from California's HLB Task Force the Primary State Entomologist, the Primary State Plant Pathologist, USDA experts on HLB and ACP, and County Agricultural Commissioner representatives who are knowledgeable on HLB and ACP, I have determined that HLB poses a statewide imminent danger to the environment and economy.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sensitive Areas

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

Work Plan

The proposed treatment area encompasses those portions of Orange County which fall within a 400-meters radius area around the property on which HLB has been detected, and any subsequent detection sites within the treatment area boundaries. Notice of Treatment is valid until January 7, 2020, which is the amount of time necessary to determine that the treatment was successful. A map of the treatment area boundaries is attached. The work plan consists of the following elements:

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

Public Information

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

Findings

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

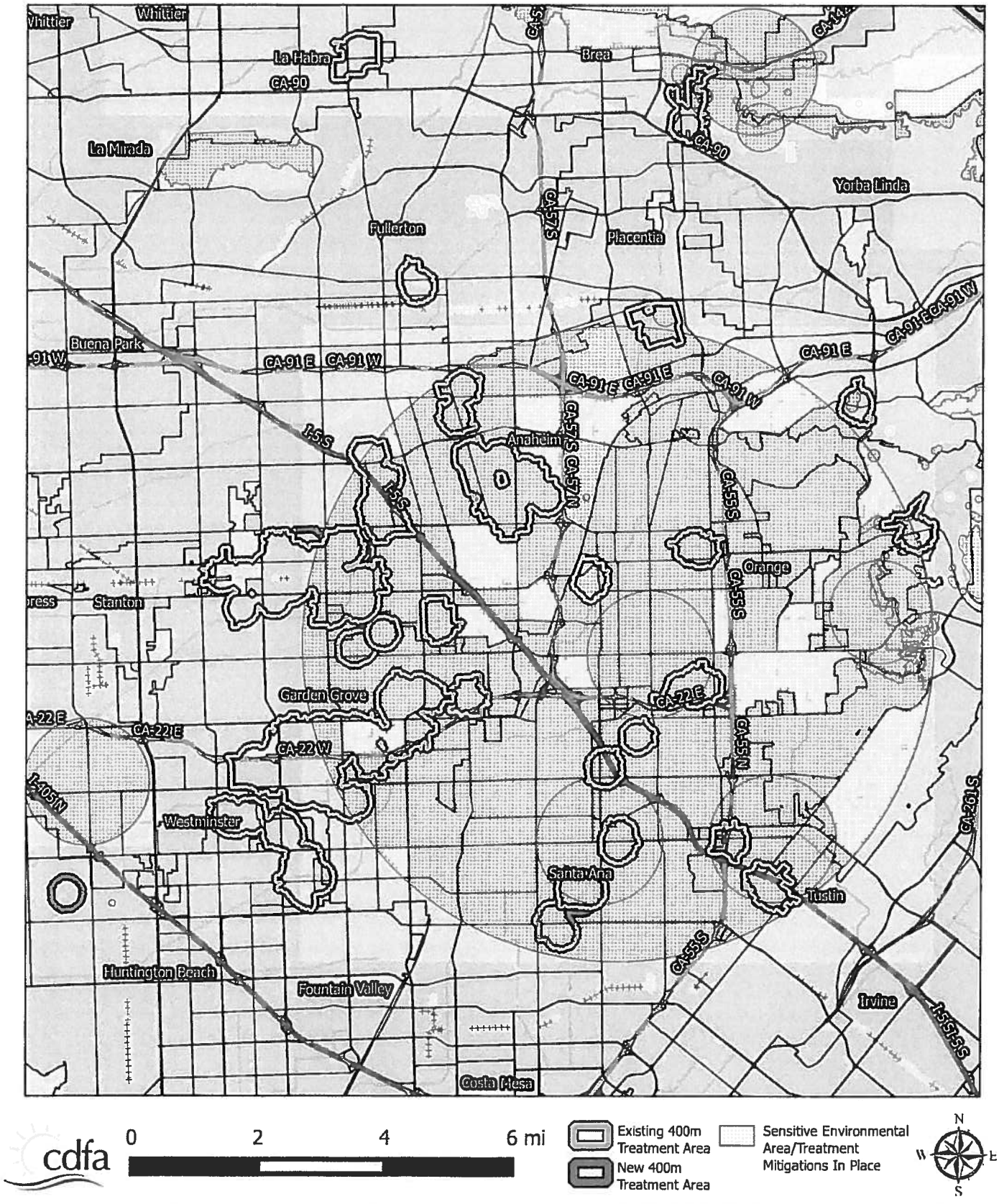
The work plan involving physical control of this pest is necessary to prevent loss and damage to California's natural environment, citrus industry, native wildlife, private and public property, and food supplies.

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

Karen Ross
Karen Ross, Secretary

1-29-19
Date

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



Asian Citrus Psyllid/ Huanglongbing Work Plan
November 2018

I. Trapping and Visual Survey

A. Urban and Rural Residential Detection Trapping and Visual Survey

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

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

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

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

1. Response to the collection one or more ACP

a. Trapping

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

b. Visual Survey

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

C. Commercial Grove Trapping

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

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

II. Treatment

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

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

A. Treatment scenarios throughout the state in which treatment will occur:

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

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

1. Treatment Protocols

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

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

In general, when treatment has been deemed appropriate, CDFA applies insecticides to host trees in the residential (urban) areas in a 50 to 400-meter radius around each detection site. Only ACP host plants are treated.

a. Within two miles of International Border with Mexico

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

b. Within a Generally Infested Area With Commercial Citrus Production

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

c. Outside of the Generally Infested Area

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

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

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

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

d. In response to an HLB Detection

- All properties within a 400-meter radius of the detection site will be treated.
- A NOT will be issued.
- All host plants found to be infected with HLB shall be destroyed. Infected host plants shall be removed and destroyed by mechanical means.
- A Proclamation of an Emergency Program (PEP) will be issued.

2. Treatment Methodology

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

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

a. Foliar Treatment

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

b. Soil Treatment

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

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

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

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

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

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

A. PHYSICAL CONTROL

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

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

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

B. CULTURAL CONTROL

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

C. BIOLOGICAL CONTROL

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

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

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

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

D. CHEMICAL CONTROL

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

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

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

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

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

E. RESOURCES

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

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

PEST PROFILE

Common Name: Asian Citrus Psyllid

Scientific Name: *Diaphorina citri* Kuwayama

Order and Family: Hemiptera, Psyllidae

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

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

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

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

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

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

Host List

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

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

UC DAVIS | UC RIVERSIDE

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

Neil McRoberts, Carla Thomas, Brianna McGuire
Quantitative Biology & Epidemiology Lab, Plant Pathology Department, UC Davis, CA 95616

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

David Bartels
USDA-APHIS-PPQ, Field Operations – Data Analysis, Risk, and Targeting, 2150 Centre Ave., Bldg B., 3E14, Fort Collins, CO 80526

Tim Gottwald
USDA-ARS, U.S. Horticultural Research Laboratory, 2001 S. Rock Road, Fort Pierce, FL 34945

State-wide background risk level for HLB

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

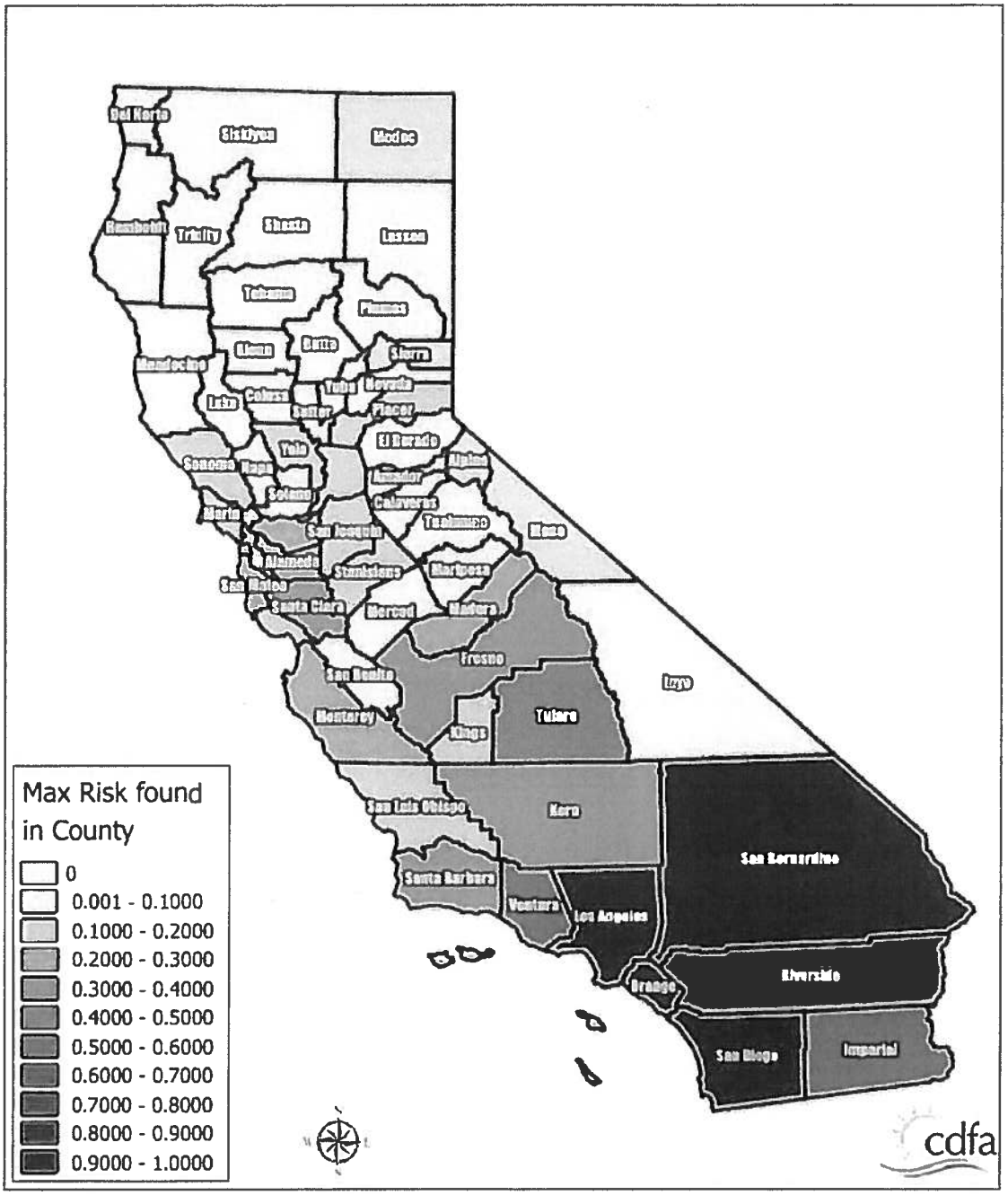


Figure 1. Maximum HLB risk level by county across California as estimated by the USDA-ARS HLB risk model.

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

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

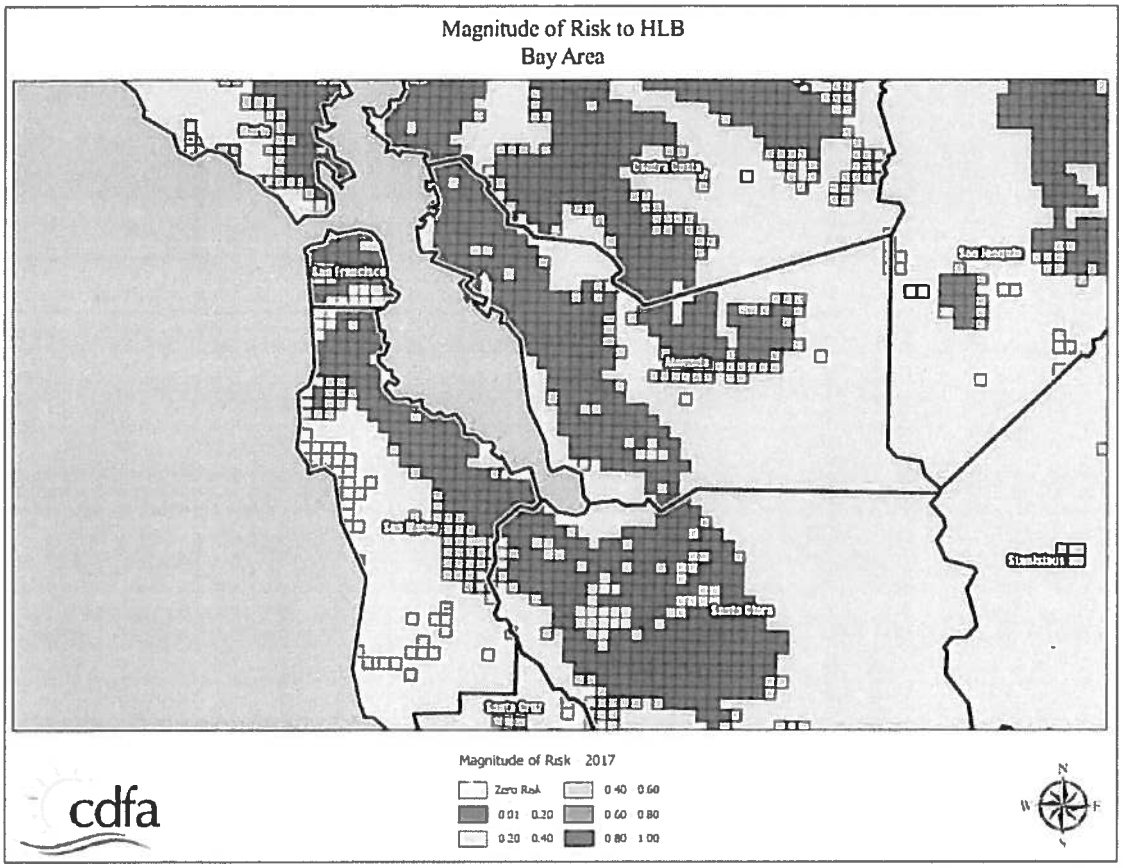


Figure 2. Individual square mile HLB risk levels for the San Francisco Bay Area. Note that the general risk level is low, but there are pockets of moderately high risk in San Francisco itself, and more noticeably in San Jose, associated with population census risk factors; ACP detections in this area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

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

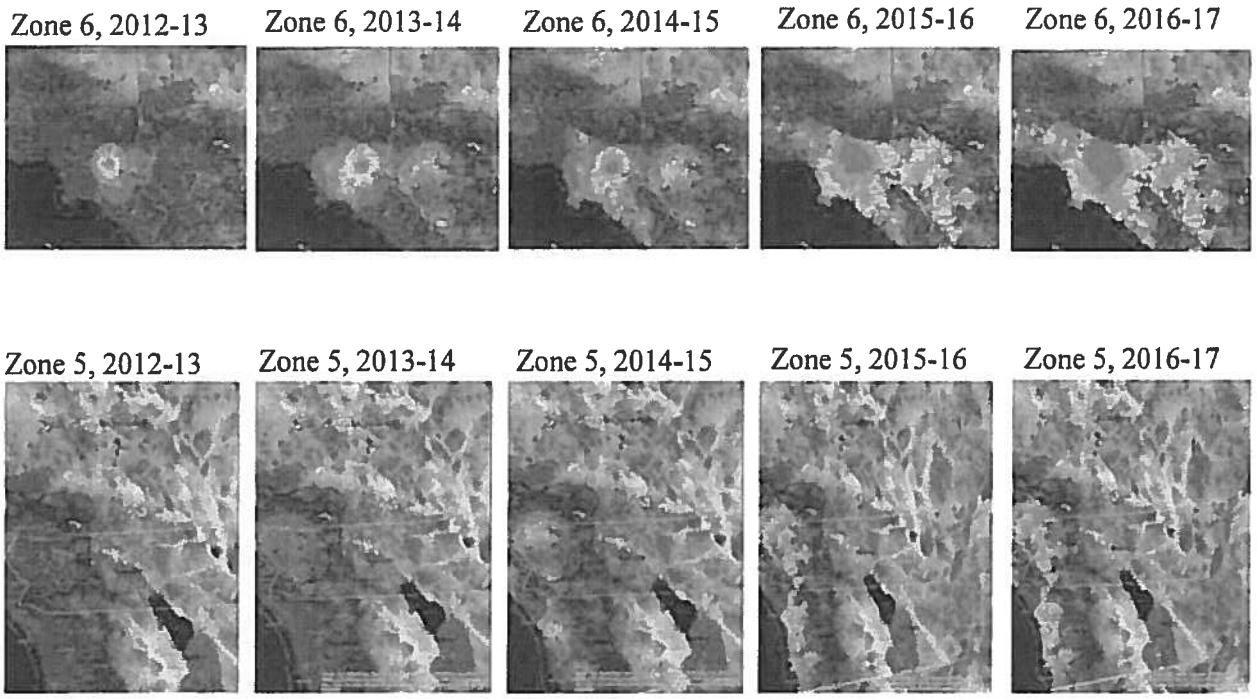


Figure 3. Changes in background risk of HLB in proposed quarantine areas 5 and 6 from 2012 to present. Red color indicates high risk, blue indicates low risk. Note that the location of the early HLB detections in Hacienda Heights and San Gabriel falls inside the single high-risk area predicted in 2012.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

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

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

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

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

Reducing disease spread by quarantines

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

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

Recent changes in the dynamics of HLB/ACP detections

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

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

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

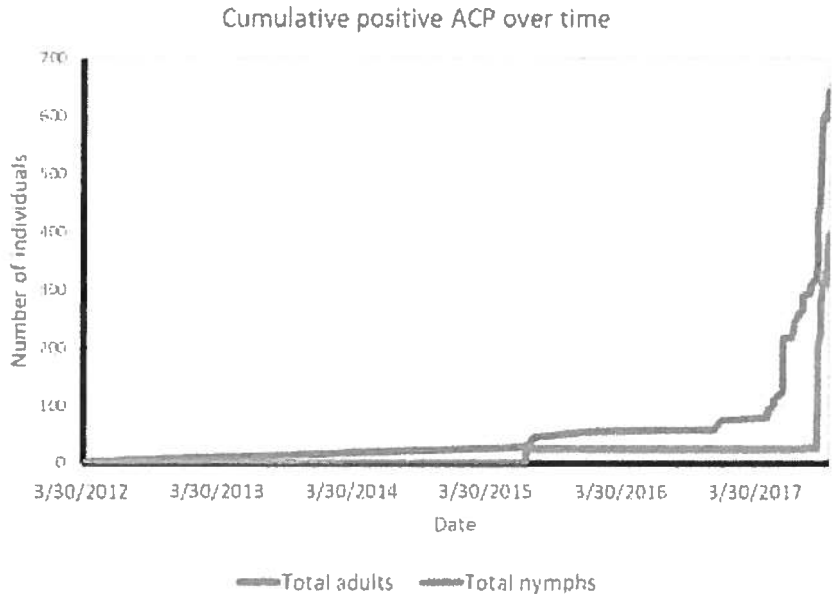


Figure 4: Cumulative counts of PCR-positive ACP samples collected in California over time since 2012. Note the sharp increase in the rate of accumulation from mid-2017 onwards.

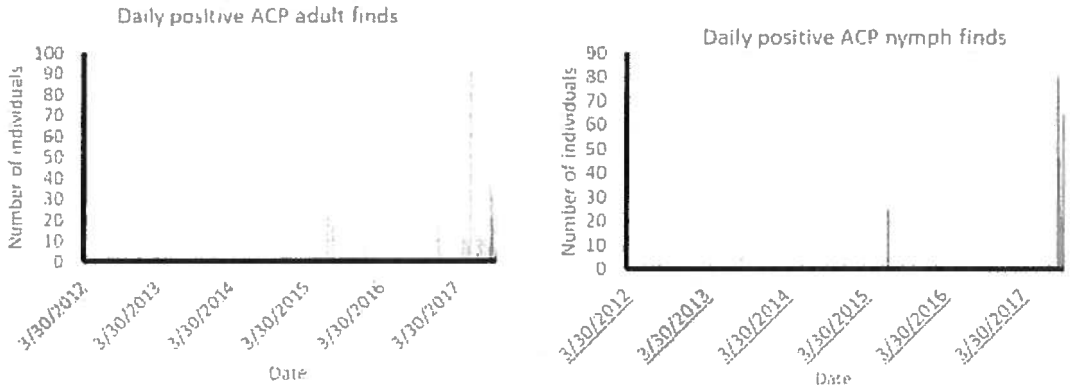


Figure 5: Daily discovery rate for PCR-positive ACP (adults and nymphs are shown separately). Note the sharp increase in finds toward the end of 2017, particularly for nymphs which had largely been absent from positive samples until recent detections.

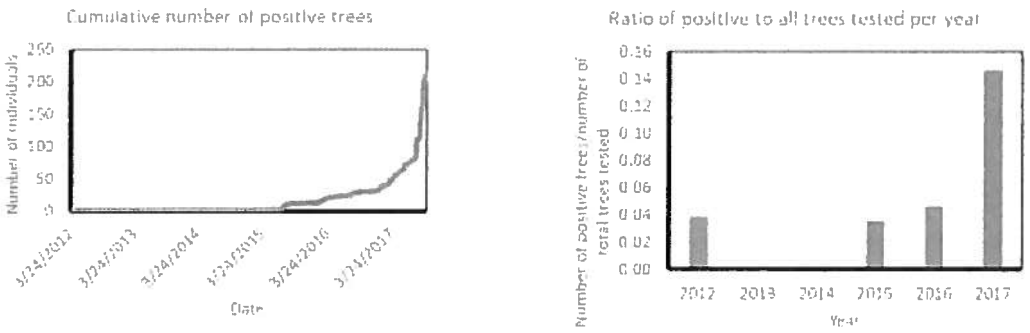


Figure 6: PCR-positive tree detections over time. In the left panel the cumulative number of detections is shown, highlighting the exponential increase in 2017. In the right panel the ratio of positive trees to all trees tested per year is shown. Note that until 2017 the ratio had been more or less stable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

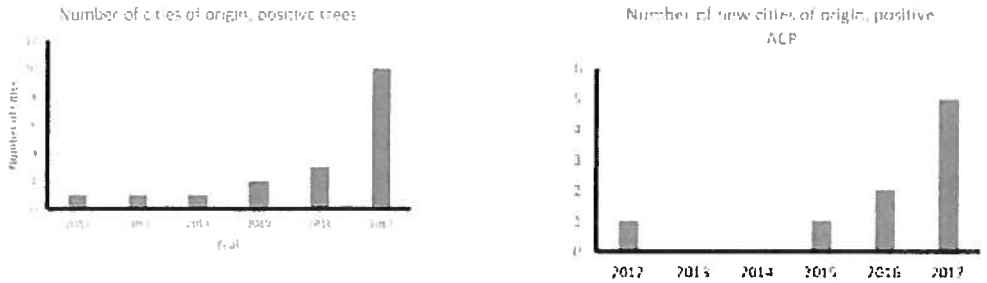


Figure 7: Numbers of citites with PCR-positive ACP detections over time. The left panel shows the cumulative figure, the right panel shows the number of new cities per year. Mirroring the results for trees and for ACP, note the sharp increase in 2017. These results indicate that the epidemic is intensifying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

Changes in diagnostic results on tested Asian Citrus Psyllids

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

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

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

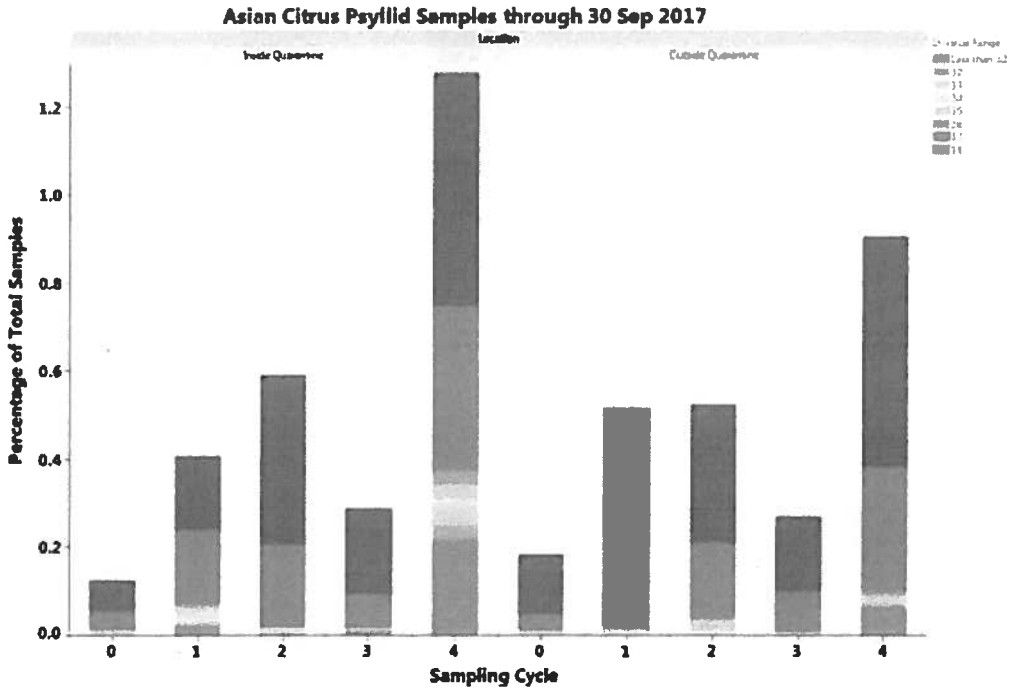


Figure 8: qPCR test results on ACP samples tested by CDFA through 30 September 2017. Note that the proportion of light blue and red (indicating presence of the HLB pathogen) in the samples from inside the quarantine areas (left panel) has increased over time, whereas no corresponding change is apparent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

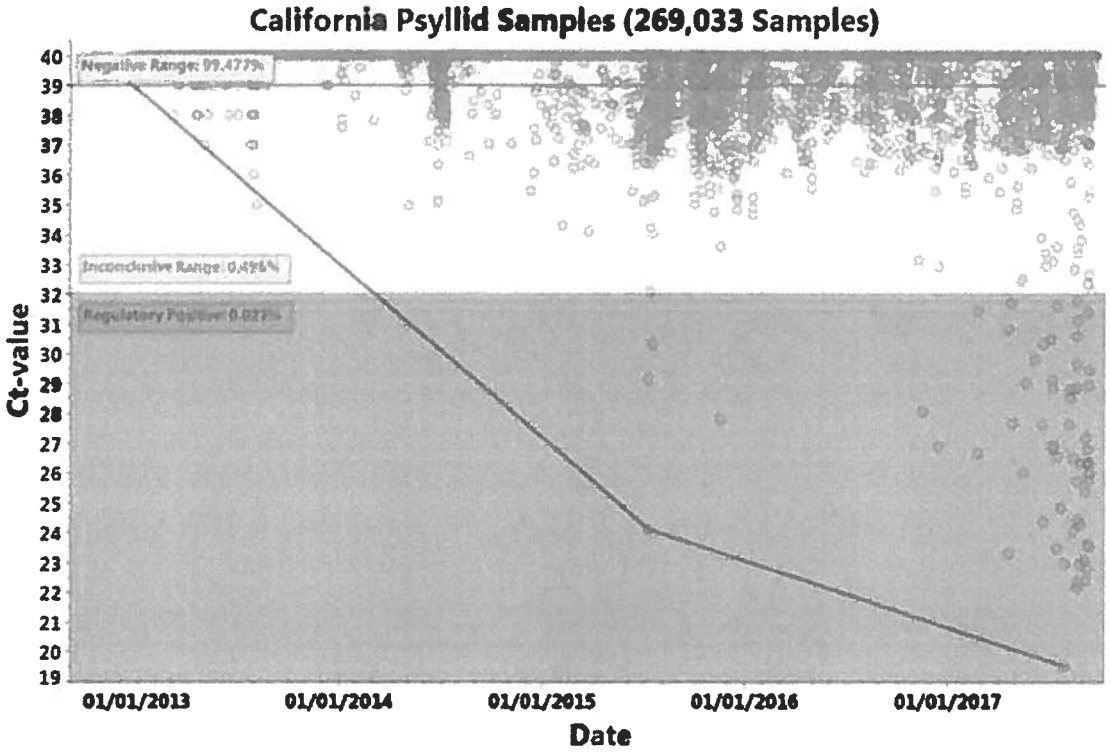


Figure 9: qPCR regulatory results recorded since the detection of HLB in California over time compared to the concentration of the pathogen in the sample (Ct < 32.1= HLB positive (red zone), Ct 32.1-38.9 = suspect (yellow zone), Ct > 38.9=HLB not detected (green zone)). The lower the Ct value, the higher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

Implications of changes in the dynamics and recommendations

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

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

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

Attachment II. B.
Mgrs. Memo 2/7/19

Zimbra

GGUSDPride: New Bolsa Stadium Under Construction, Transfer Window Closing 2/8, GGUSD On-Air, Rancho Counselor Nominated for National Award, and more!

From : Garden Grove Unified School District <dmora@ggusd.us> Fri, Feb 01, 2019 04:24 PM

Subject: GGUSDPride: New Bolsa Stadium Under Construction, Transfer Window Closing 2/8, GGUSD On-Air, Rancho Counselor Nominated for National Award, and more!

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

Reply To: dmora@ggusd.us

February 1, 2019

GARDEN GROVE UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

#GGUSDPRIDE E-newsletter

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

GGUSD Board of Education Breaks Ground on New Bolsa Stadium

GGUSD Board of Education members celebrated the groundbreaking for Bolsa Grande High School's new athletic stadium that is set to open this coming August. The new stadium, which is similar in design to Michael A. Monsoor Memorial Stadium on the campus of Garden Grove High School, will host graduations, athletic events, and other district events once completed.

The stadium will feature 5,000 seats, a synthetic turf field, a nine-lane synthetic track, energy-efficient lighting, an LED scoreboard, a well-appointed press box, upgraded restrooms, ticket booths, new team rooms to serve both home and visiting teams, and a new concession stand.

The stadium was made possible in part by Measure P, the district's $311 million bond measure which received 76.4 percent approval from voters in November of 2016. #GGUSDPRIDE

The Transfer Window Is Open Now

The transfer window for the 2019-2020 school year is open through February 8!

Click Here for More Information!

Do You Tune In?

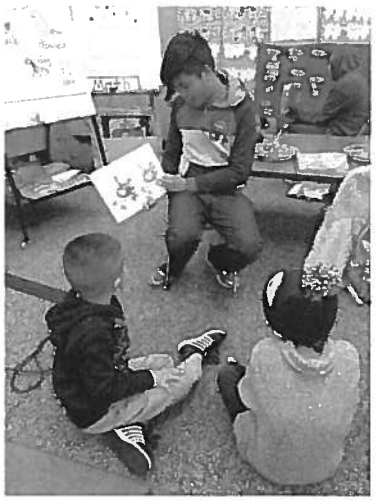
On alternating Wednesdays you can catch GGUSD programming on Radio Bolsa featuring district related topics and opportunities for parents to call in and ask questions. On the last show, listeners were able to catch GGUSD Board of Education Trustee Walter Muneton who took calls and answered questions. You can tune in to the next show on February 6, by going to 1480 am on your radio or by visiting radiobolsa.com

Rancho Alamitos Counselor Nominated for National Award

Congratulations to Rancho Alamitos counselor Marivel Bermudez on her nomination for the 2018-2019 national LifeChanger of the Year award! Marivel was nominated by her sister Maritza who had this to say about her, "I have personally seen the direct impact her work and love has had on her students and community." She also said, "I'm very thankful for all the support she has personally given me and my daughter, particularly two years ago, when my daughter was applying for financial aid and university admittance. I can say that thanks to my daughter's hard work and my sister's guidance, my daughter is on her second year at UC Merced. We need more counselors like Marivel, who create an atmosphere where everyone can succeed."

Read More About Marivel's Nomination

New Book Buddy Program at Carrillo and McGarvin



Carrillo Elementary and McGarvin Intermediate have teamed together to start a Book Buddy reading program. A small group of McGarvin students under the direction of Mrs. Badilla (English teacher) are sharing the joy of reading by traveling and reading to students at Leo Carrillo Elementary. #ChooseGGUSD

Hazard Elementary Students Gain Valuable Writing Experience

Budding first grade writers at Hazard Elementary School learned about the process of opinion writing and published their work on a Google Doc using Chromebooks. This year, Hazard students are able to experience one to one laptop use beginning in first grade, with each student having access to a Chromebook. #ChooseGGUSD

Irvine Students Put On a Show

Irvine Intermediate School presented a drama production which told an unconventional and humorous adaption of several popular stories, including Cinderella, Goldilocks, and Snow White. The story was about how ugliness was praised more than attractiveness. Flakey Snow was sent away by her evil "Stopmother" because she was even more unattractive than her. Fortunately for Flakey Snow, she found acceptance and friendship with her new friends, the "7 Dorks', who loved her unconditionally and for the beauty inside her. Mrs. Minton's direction and the cast's performance combined to make an enjoyable evening for all. #GGUSDPride

Coming Soon: 2019 Career Fair!

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

Stay Connected

WEEKLY MEMO 2-7-19

SOCIAL MEDIA HIGHLIGHTS

Facebook

Jan 31, 2019 - Feb 06, 2019

The Facebook Sent Messages report showcases your social posts across your Facebook pages, and provides performance metrics using a blend of Facebook Insights and proprietary metrics of our own.

Included in this report are posts for the week of January 31, 2019 - February 6, 2019.

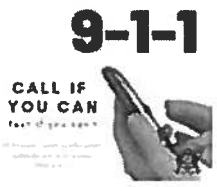
- Garden Grove City Hall
- Garden Grove Police Department
- Garden Grove Fire Department

Total Analytics for January 31, 2019 - February 6, 2019

Organic Impressions	129,520
Total Reach (per post)	3,697
Reactions	1,845
Comments	489
Users Engaged (per post)	569
Engagement % (per post)	15.4%

Date Sent	Total Reach	Reactions	Comments	Engagement	Clicks
Garden Grove City Hall Today, **#OrangeCounty** public safety leaders announced the launch of the Text-to-9-1-1 program. Text to 9-1-1 is a tool to send a text message to reach 9-1-1 emergency call takers from your mobile phone or device. Learn about the program, including the CANs and CAN'Ts, by visiting **http://bit.ly/Text911OC**. **#PublicSafety #GGPD32 #TextTo911OC #TextTo911 #GardenGrove #GG1956 #Emergency #911Dispatch** **Garden Grove Police Department** **Garden Grove Fire Department**  (Post) February 06, 2019 7:11 pm	1.7k	39	15	5%	91

Date Sent		Total Reach	Reactions	Comments	Engagement	Clicks
	Garden Grove Police Department Today, **#OrangeCounty** public safety leaders announced the launch of Text-to-9-1-1 for all of OC. If you are hearing impaired, speech impaired, or in an emergency situation where you can't call, you can now a send text message to 9-1-1. For more information on the CANs and CAN'Ts of this new service: **http://bit.ly/Text911OC** Remember, calling 9-1-1 should be your first option. But if you can't, you can now text 9-1-1 for **#publicsafety** services in Orange County. **#GGPD32 #TextTo911OC #GardenGrove #GG1956 #TextIfYouCantCall911 #emergency #911Dispatch** **Garden Grove City Hall Garden Grove Fire Department**  (Post) February 06, 2019 6:15 pm	3.4k	82	12	9%	290
	Garden Grove City Hall Share from Garden Grove Police Department.  (Post) February 06, 2019 12:29 pm	2.3k	31	-	23%	632

Date Sent	Total Reach	Reactions	Comments	Engagement	Clicks
Garden Grove Fire Department It's official! Fire & police communications centers throughout **#OrangeCounty** can now receive texts to 9-1-1. We still encourage everyone to call 9-1-1 if you have an emergency rather than text if you can. **https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qu5pQreGeFw Garden Grove Police Department Garden Grove City Hall**  (Post) February 06, 2019 12:26 pm	5.5k	168	16	8%	394

Date Sent	Total Reach	Reactions	Comments	Engagement	Clicks
Garden Grove Police Department ***FINAL UPDATE - 4:30 pm*** Street closures have been lifted. All lanes of traffic are now open. Thank you for your patience. ***UPDATE - 3:30 pm*** Closures are still in effect, but we are working to clear the scene. Streets should be open to traffic in about 45 minutes. ***UPDATE -2:30 pm*** **OCSD BOMB SQUAD** is working on clearing both devices. Scene is still active. Street closures are still in effect. Updates will be every hour, going forward. ***UPDATE - 2:00 pm*** Suspect in custody. Scene is still active. Street closures are still in effect. ***1:30 pm*** No new updates at this time. ***UPDATE - 1:00 pm*** Susp description: male Caucasian or Hispanic, approximately 45 years old, wearing dark clothing. ***UPDATE - 12:30 pm*** PIO is on scene. Media staging is at the Arco gas station on Euclid St and Century Blvd. ***UPDATE - 12:05 pm*** We're investigating a **#suspiciouspackage**. Please continue avoiding the area until further notice. Next update will be in 1/2 hour. ORIGINAL: ***SigAlert - Street Closures*** The following areas are shut down due to a police investigation: * (North and southbound) Euclid St from Century to the 22 fwy. * (East and westbound) Trask Ave. Please avoid and use alternate routes until further notice. **#GGPD32 #closures #GardenGrove Garden Grove City Hall Garden Grove Fire Department** (Post) February 06, 2019 11:43 am	14.5k	271	217	25%	4.8k

Date Sent	Total Reach	Reactions	Comments	Engagement	Clicks
Garden Grove Fire Department Fire Department Incident - Buddhist Temple Fire	6.9k	222	45	12%	901

Fire fighters responded to the 11700 block of Magnolia Street shortly after 11:30 p.m. for a fire in a Buddhist temple. The first-arriving engine company reported a house that had been converted into a temple well-involved in fire. Crews initiated an attack of the fire and confirmed there were no occupants inside. A second alarm was requested, and it took over 30 fire fighters a little over 30 minutes to get the blaze under control. Garden Grove fire investigators were on scene, and concluded the fire was started accidentally. It was determined that an unattended candle on an altar adjacent to the structure on the front porch ignited the structure and extended into the building.

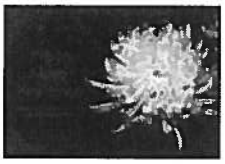
There were two women inside the structure at the time of the fire. They were awoken by a smoke alarm and a neighbor from the outside, and escaped unharmed. The temple is considered a complete loss with damage to the structure estimated at $400,000 and $50,000 to the contents. The fire department strongly encourages residents to never leave open flame such burning candles unattended, and to have working smoke alarms. Assistance was provided by the Orange County Fire Authority, Anaheim Fire and Rescue, and the Huntington Beach Fire Department.

Altar candles set Buddhist temple in Garden Grove on fire

(Post) February 06, 2019 11:06 am

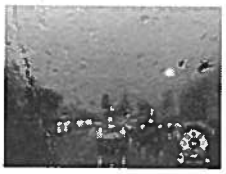
Date Sent	Total Reach	Reactions	Comments	Engagement	Clicks
Garden Grove City Hall Please join the City of Garden Grove, **Garden Grove Fire Department**, **Fullerton Fire Department**, and **Brea Fire Department** for a celebration of Chief Tom Schultz life. Public RSVP's are not required. Fire department personnel and apparatus, as well as elected officials and members of the media are asked to RSVP at **https://ggcity.org/fire/city-announces-passing-fire-chief**. **#GG1956 #GardenGrove #GardenGroveStrong #Community #GardenGroveFire #CelebrationofLife #Memorial #NeverForgotten**  (Post) February 06, 2019 9:37 am	1.7k	24	1	6%	98

Date Sent	Total Reach	Reactions	Comments	Engagement	Clicks
Garden Grove Police Department On January 25, 2019, two female minors were contacted in the parking lot of a business by the suspect, Julio Torres, who was driving a white Ford Explorer. He initially asked the victims for directions to where he could go to purchase drugs. Torres then attempted to coerce the victims into his vehicle by providing drugs to them. The victims declined and fled the location. Prior to leaving the area, they were able to take a photo of the suspects' vehicle and provided information that led to his arrest. Torres was booked in Orange County Jail. During the investigation, **#GardenGrovePD** investigators learned that Torres is employed by the Santa Ana Unified School District. Investigators are asking any additional victims or witnesses to please come forward and contact Inv. Marchand at 714-741-5704. **#GGPD32 #NotOnOurWatch #policework**  (Post) February 05, 2019 6:32 pm	13.3k	476	131	32%	4.6k
Garden Grove City Hall Mayor announces grand openings and groundbreakings in 2019 at the annual State of the City address. Recalls 2018 as an historic year full of major milestones and firsts. "2019 will be a year for rebuilding, re-prioritizing, and reciprocating the support of our community," said Garden Grove Mayor Steve Jones. **#GG1956 #GardenGrove #Community #StateoftheCity** **Mayor Discusses 'Historic' Events of 2018, Reveals Grand Openings in 2019 at Annual Address I City of Garden Grove** (Post) February 05, 2019 12:00 pm	1.5k	15	-	6%	70

	Date Sent	Total Reach	Reactions	Comments	Engagement	Clicks
	Garden Grove Police Department Chúc Mừng Năm Mới to those celebrating the **#LunarNewYear** today. May the **#YearOfThePig** bring you Health, Wealth and Happiness. **#GGPD32 #community #ChineseNewYear #Tet Garden Grove City Hall Garden Grove Fire Department Garden Grove PA**  (Post) February 05, 2019 9:00 am	1.5k	40	-	3%	17
	Garden Grove City Hall May the Year of the Pig bring good luck and good health! Happy Lunar New Year! **#Tet #LunarNewYear #YearofthePig #GG1956 #GardenGrove #Community**  (Post) February 05, 2019 8:30 am	1.4k	40	1	4%	41
	Garden Grove City Hall Let's Talk Parks, Garden Grove TV3 Video.  (Post) February 04, 2019 9:18 am	3	-	-	1,767%	79

Date Sent		Total Reach	Reactions	Comments	Engagement	Clicks
(Post) February 03, 2019 11:31 am	**Garden Grove Fire Department** The recent **#rain** may have saturated the ground in places, and caused loosening of soil and tree roots. Survey your property for signs that a tree may fail. Here's a great article that list signs that a tree may fail. **https://www.sacbee.com/entertainment/living/home-garden/article125937214.html** 🌳 Soil cracks near the base 🌳 is beginning to lean & continues to 🌳 The ground around a tree is raised ⚠ Remember to look up while you're surveying the tree for falling limbs 📹 Fire department file footage. 	7.8k	103	18	10%	841
(Post) February 03, 2019 9:00 am	**Garden Grove Police Department** Pass the keys to a designated sober driver on **#SuperBowl** Sunday. It's your best defense on the road. And no matter who you root for, we're all on the same team when the game ends, so remember to go safely. **#GardenGrovePD** will also be deploying additional officers to conduct special DUI saturation patrols tonight. For the full press release: **http://bit.ly/2019L3**. **#GGPD32 #dontdrinkanddrive #SafeStreetsGG #duidoesntjustmeanbooze #AccidentReductionTeam Garden Grove City Hall NHTSA Garden Grove Fire Department California Office of Traffic Safety** 	1.8k	20	-	2%	23

Date Sent		Total Reach	Reactions	Comments	Engagement	Clicks
	Garden Grove City Hall Pass the keys to a designated sober driver on Super Bowl Sunday. It's your best defense on the road. And no matter who you root for, we are all on the same team when the game ends, so remember to go safely. **Garden Grove Police Department** will also be deploying additional officers to conduct special DUI saturation patrols tonight. --> **https://ggcity.org/news-and-events/dui-enforcement-super-bowl-sunday** **#GGPD32 #GG1956 #SafeStreetsGG #dontdrinkanddrive #OTS #StayAlertGG #duidoesntjustmeanbooze #gettheresafe #AccidentReductionTeam #DriveSober #impaireddriving #GardenGrove** **Garden Grove Fire Department Ots.C.A NHTSA**  (Post) February 03, 2019 8:00 am	1.3k	10	-	2%	14
	Garden Grove Police Department ***UPDATE 5:45 pm*** * Brookhurst St. & Hazard St. - now open * Magnolia St, both directions (between Garden Grove Blvd. & Trask Ave.) - remains closed ***ROAD CLOSURES*** The following areas are closed due to **#flooding**: * Brookhurst St. & Hazard St. * Magnolia St, both directions (between Garden Grove Blvd. & Trask Ave.) Please use alternate routes. **#GGPD32 #rain #storm** **Garden Grove Fire Department Garden Grove City Hall**  (Post) February 02, 2019 3:17 pm	4.5k	54	14	15%	682

Date Sent		Total Reach	Reactions	Comments	Engagement	Clicks
	Garden Grove Fire Department It's coming down like crazy & it's windy as predicted by the National Weather Service. We've responded to multiple traffic collisions today along with power line problems. 🌧 Please slow down. 🌧 Please give us a wide berth if you see us working on roadways. 🌧 If your 🚗 breaks down, pull over if you can & call for assistance. 🌧 If you see a power line go down, keep everyone including animals away. 🌧 To report street flooding, please call 714-741-5704. Road Closures: Brookhurst St. at Hazard St. Magnolia St between Garden Grove Blvd. & Trask Ave. Hazard St. between Ward St. & Brookhurst St. 5:20 p.m. Road Closure Update Brookhurst St. at Hazard St. is now open. Magnolia St between Garden Grove Blvd. & Trask Ave. remains closed. Hazard St. between Ward St. & Brookhurst St. is now open. Garden Grove Police Department  (Post) February 02, 2019 2:11 pm	2.4k	73	4	7%	110

	Date Sent	Total Reach	Reactions	Comments	Engagement	Clicks
	Garden Grove Police Department **#FlashbackFriday**. "A Few Good Men" of the **#GardenGrovePD** and **Garden Grove Fire Department** (T. Whitman, E. Leiva, T. Schultz, J. Gabeard, J. Spargur, B. Stauffer, c. 2015). **#GGPD32 #publicsafety #family #NationalNightOut #fbf #RIP**  (Post) February 01, 2019 12:00 pm	1.9k	43	7	7%	142
	Garden Grove Fire Department We've got a little break in the 🌧 today. Take advantage of it to survey your property. 🌧 Make sure drains are clear. 🌧 Are 🌳 limbs hanging on power lines? Call your utility co. if you 👀 the line may be affected. 🌧 Pick up **#sandbags** FS 2, 3, & 4. ggcity.org/fire/sandbags  (Post) February 01, 2019 9:05 am	1.4k	22	-	4%	38
	Garden Grove Police Department **#StormWatch** 2019 is back on for the next few days. For residents in areas prone to flooding, sandbags are available at the following fire stations: FS2 11805 Gilbert Street FS3 12132 Trask Avenue FS4 12191 Valley View Street **#GGPD32 #GG1956 #StayAlertGG #gettheresafely #GardenGrove #rain Garden Grove City Hall Garden Grove Fire Department**  (Post) January 31, 2019 12:00 pm	3.7k	57	5	5%	131

Date Sent	Total Reach	Reactions	Comments	Engagement	Clicks
Garden Grove Fire Department It's looking gloomy out there, and we may see rain as early as noon today. If you need sand and bags, we have them available to Garden Grove residents at 🔥 stations: 2️⃣ 11805 Gilbert Street 3️⃣ 12132 Trask Avenue 4️⃣ 12191 Valley View Street Click on the link for details **https://ggcity.org/fire/sandbags**  (Post) January 31, 2019 8:05 am	3k	55	3	5%	120

Twitter

for **@CityGardenGrove**

Jan 31, 2019 - Feb 06, 2019

The Twitter Sent Messages report showcases your tweets across your Twitter profiles, and provides performance metrics using a variety of engagement metrics.

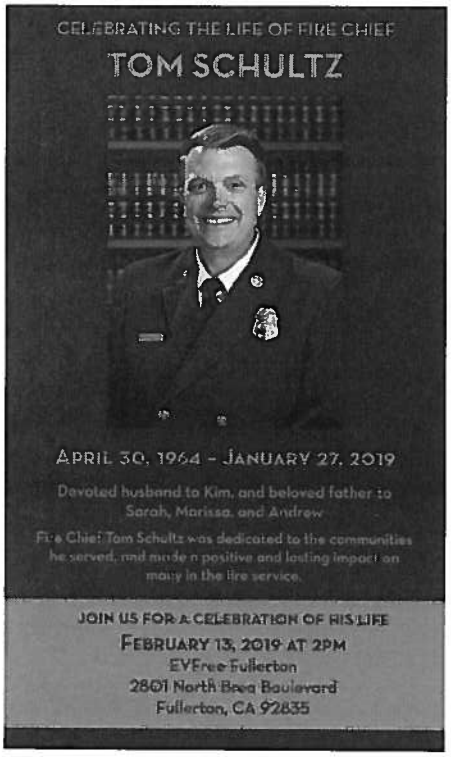
Included in this report are tweets for the week of January 31, 2019 - February 6, 2019.

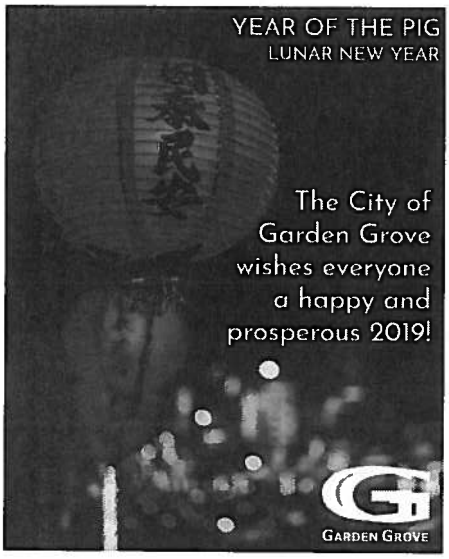
@CityGardenGrove

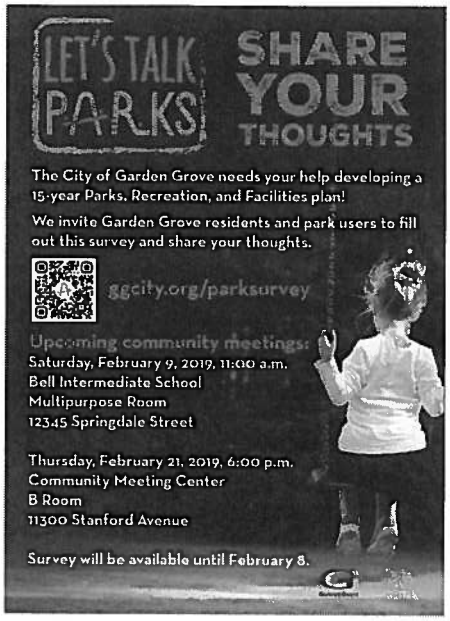
Total Analytics for January 31, 2019 - February 6, 2019

Potential Reach	27,694
Responses	10
All Clicks	92

Date Sent	Potential Reach	Organic Impressions	Responses	Likes	Clicks
CityGardenGrove **#OC** public safety leaders announced the launch of the Text-to-9-1-1 program. Text to 9-1-1 is a tool to send a text message to reach 9-1-1 emergency call takers from your mobile phone. Learn about the program, including the CANs/CAN'Ts, visit **bit.ly/Text911OC**. **#GG1956 pic.twitter.com/yAygnceiOj**  (Tweet) February 06, 2019 7:13 pm	4.3k	259	-	1	76
CityGardenGrove Residents in the area of Laurelton Avenue and Blackmer Street may experience a reduction in their water pressure due to a water main break. Garden Grove Public Works is currently working on the repairs. Due to the emergency nature, residents were not notified. **#GG1956** (Tweet) February 06, 2019 12:16 pm	3k	393	1	-	-

Date Sent		Potential Reach	Organic Impressions	Responses	Likes	Clicks
	CityGardenGrove Please join the City of Garden Grove, **@GardenGroveFire**, Fullerton Fire Department, and Brea Fire Department for a celebration of Chief Tom Schultz life. Fire personnel/apparatus; elected officials; members of the media are asked to RSVP @ **ggcity.org/fire/city-anno.... #GG1956 pic.twitter.com/f72SU6FNee**  (Tweet) February 06, 2019 9:43 am	2.9k	249	-	-	-

Date Sent	Potential Reach	Organic Impressions	Responses	Likes	Clicks
CityGardenGrove Mayor announces grand openings, groundbreakings in 2019. Recalls 2018 as an historic year of milestones, firsts.**bit.ly/2Gnn6xg** "2019 will be a year for rebuilding, re-prioritizing, and reciprocating the support of our community," said Mayor Jones. **#GG1956 #StateoftheCity pic.twitter.com/NgSDHgAKY4**  (Tweet) February 05, 2019 12:50 pm	4.3k	601	2	5	16
CityGardenGrove May the Year of the Pig bring good luck and good health! Happy Lunar New Year! **#Tet #LunarNewYear #YearofthePig #GG1956 #GardenGrove #Community pic.twitter.com/0VRNvkG5sQ**  (Tweet) February 05, 2019 8:46 am	10k	645	7	5	-

Date Sent		Potential Reach	Organic Impressions	Responses	Likes	Clicks
	CityGardenGrove Help shape the future of GG parks & recreation. Attend a meeting to discuss a 15-year plan that will assist the City in the planning, maintenance & rehabilitation of local parks & recreation. MEETING: SAT. FEB 9, 11AM-12PM, BELL INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL | INFO: **facebook.com/events/2231111... pic.twitter.com/5CIDQOFSiq**  (Tweet) February 04, 2019 8:55 am	3.3k	419	1	3	-

WEEKLY MEMO 2-7-19

NEWS ARTICLES

Garden Grove district recognizes character

The Garden Grove Unified School District board recently recognized athletes and coaches of character from each of the district's seven comprehensive high schools. The honorees model "respect, teamwork and a winning attitude."

The Wave
February 7, 2019
Page 1 of 2

GARDEN GROVE

JEFF GRITCHEN — STAFF PHOTOGRAPHER

A shopping center at Garden Grove Boulevard and Fern Street uses the Koreatown moniker in Garden Grove.

LEADERS LOBBY FOR NEW NAME

A stretch of Garden Grove Boulevard soon may become Orange County Koreatown

By Jeong Park
jeongpark@scng.com
@JeongPark52 on Twitter

The 2-mile stretch of Garden Grove Boulevard between Brookhurst Street and Beach Boulevard has an official name: The Korean Business District.

The problem? It's not very catchy and doesn't convey to people, especially younger Korean-Americans and non-Korean-Americans, its deep sense of community, its leaders say.

Hoping to better market the area, the Korean businesses in the district are asking for a new name: Orange County Koreatown. The Garden Grove City Council is expected to consider the renaming Tuesday, which would include modifying the two monument signs at the entry points on Garden Grove Boulevard.

Korean community leaders

KOREATOWN » PAGE 8

Koreatown

FROM PAGE 1

said the proposed name would better reflect what the area has always been: a spiritual hometown for the Korean-Americans of Orange County.

"Garden Grove is a symbol for the Korean community," Raymond Choi, a former president of the Korean-American Chamber of Commerce of Orange County, said. "We started here."

JEFF GRITCHEN — STAFF PHOTOGRAPHER

A sign welcomes visitors to the Korean Business District in Garden Grove.

Korean Business District

"Us Koreans all watered and seeded the dry and wilting Garden Grove Boulevard and turned it into a street of evergreens," local Korean poet Yong Chin Chong wrote in the 2007 book "The Korean Immigration History of Orange County."

The area, with its cheap housing and central location in the county, started attracting Korean businesses in the late 1970s. By 1990, more than 6,000 Korean immigrants lived in the city, with several grocery stores and the annual Orange County Korean Festival attracting visitors.

By the late 1990s, the Korean community was pushing hard for the city to give the area an official name.

"Little Seoul" and "Koreatown" were the front-runners.

But worried those names could face significant opposition from the non-Korean community, Choi said the group pulled back and instead focused on highlighting the business district.

After all, some council members for years had opposed naming the neighborhood at all.

In August 1999, the City Council approved the Korean Business District and the two monument signs were installed marking the neighborhood.

"Business district suggests the place to do business," Korean-American Federation of Orange County President John Kim said. "Not community."

The business leaders decided to bide their time before talking with city officials again about a name that was more encompassing. Last month, they sent their letter to the city officially requesting the name change.

A renaissance

Korean community leaders also see the name change as a reflection of the evolution the area is going through and of what the area hopes to become.

The Korean-American Federation of Orange County opened its new $2 million headquarters last month in the district, which Kim hopes will be a place for gathering and holding events for all of Orange County's Korean community.

Three mixed-use developments are also in the works and will be drawing new residents and visitors to the neighborhood, they said.

A long-awaited development will make use of a partially built structure, dubbed the "Rusty Skeleton," near Brookhurst Street and Garden Grove Boulevard; a 14-acre apartment and commercial project is planned across the street; and entry-level condos with shops and restaurants are slated at Beach and Garden Grove boulevards. An Asian grocery store is also expected to open on the district's eastern edge in the next couple months.

And the area's Korean restaurants and grocery stores are bustling. People still spend their nights at the karaoke spots and billiard halls.

But as younger Korean-Americans seem to flock to other cities such as Fullerton, Irvine and Buena Park, Korean leaders said they hope Orange County Koreatown would be a beacon that brings them and others back to the area.

"We want the renaissance," Kim said.

Man, Woman of Year named

OC News
February 6, 2019

Chamber to recognize Lt. John Reynolds, Dr. Dawn Miller

By Brady Rhoades

Garden Grove Police Lieutenant John Reynolds and Dr. Dawn Miller have been named Man and Woman of the Year by the Chamber of Commerce.

Both have many years of volunteerism in the City of Garden Grove and Orange County. Their reign begins July 1, 2019 and ends June 30, 2020.

The two, along with several businesses, will be honored at a Gala Dinner on Saturday, March 30 at the Anaheim Marriott Suites, 12015 Harbor Blvd. in Garden Grove.

Awards winners are

•The "Large Business" Award recognizes Kaiser Permanente Orange County. "They continue to be a very important organization in our community and we appreciate their involvement and contributions to the Garden Grove Chamber of Commerce and business community," said Cindy Spindle, president of the chamber.

•The "Small Business" Award recognizes Integrity Jewelers. This small business has been involved and contributed to both the Garden Grove Chamber of Commerce and the community of Garden Grove. The business owners, Clay and Mary Ann Bock, care for this community as much as their customers with their custom designed jewelry.

•The "Community Service" Award recognizes Carolina's Italian Restaurant. This has been a family owned and operated eatery in Garden Grove for over 35 years. Owner Tim Ibrahim, has volunteered his time to the Garden Grove Chamber of Commerce, as well as many community events. They have generously provided food to help non-profits raise money.

For more details and reservations for the event, visit the chamber's website or call the Chamber's office at 714-638-7950. The chamber's address is 12866 Main St., Suite 102, in Garden Grove.

The Garden Grove Chamber of Commerce is a non-profit,

see CHAMBER, page 2

CHAMBER:

Continued from page 1

voluntary membership organization comprised of local businesses and leaders interested in enhancing the Garden Grove community. The Chamber's Government Affairs Committee (GAC) provides a basis for the chamber to act on local, state, and federal issues impacting its business community so a favorable and profitable business climate is secured.

For information, visit www.gardengrovechamber.com.

OC News
February 6, 2019

Senior sweethearts set for Valentine's Day

Courtesy photo

Friendship and romance will fill the city's H. Louis Lake Senior Center for the annual Valentine's Day celebration on Thursday, Feb. 14 from 10 a.m. to noon. Senior sweethearts are invited to attend the special event that includes lunch, music, and treats in the Senior Center Dining Room, at 11300 Stanford Ave. in Garden Grove. Lunch will also be available for a suggested donation of $3 per person. The event is sponsored by MemorialCare. For more information and reservations, call the H. Louis Lake Senior Center at 714-741-5253.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7TH, 2019

Garden Grove Huntington Beach Stanton Westminster

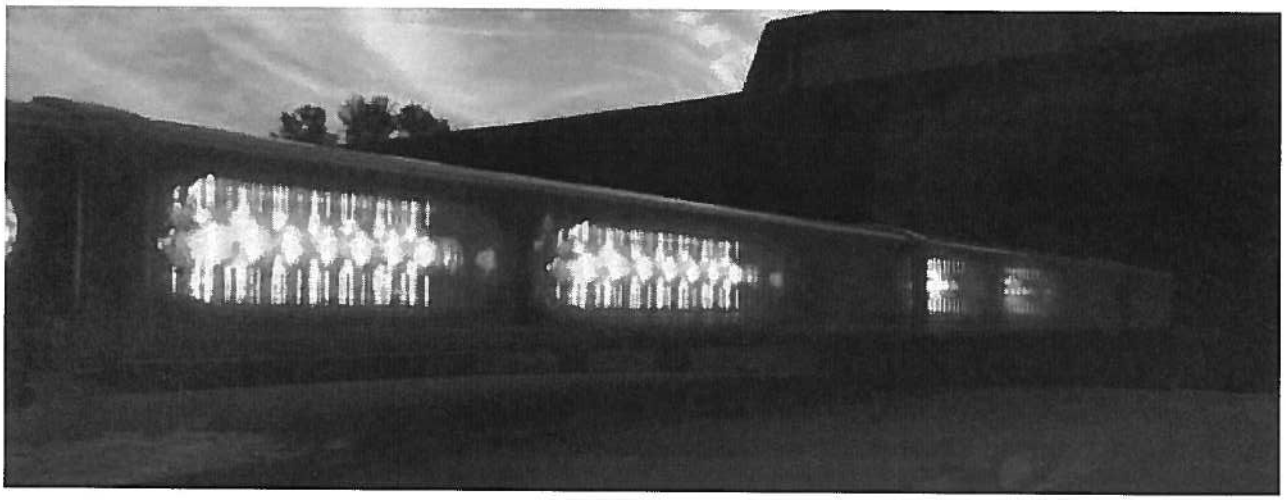
The Tribune

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

GARDEN GROVE

Fear of "bomb" shuts down streets

BY OC TRIBUNE STAFF ON FEBRUARY 6, 2019 • (LEAVE A COMMENT)



FEAR of what might have been a bomb led to police closing down traffic in an area of central Garden Grove on Wednesday.

UPDATE: The suspect in the "bomb" incident Wednesday has been identified as Jonny Knowles, 56, whose last known address was Garden Grove. According to Garden Grove Police Lt. Carl Whitney, Knowles was arrested for reporting a false emergency. He allegedly told the clerk at the store that "something big was about to happen and he wanted the [store's] cameras to record the incident."

Closed streets were opened back up to traffic around 4 p.m.

Fear of what police thought might have been a bomb shut down traffic in a large area of central Garden Grove on Wednesday.

According to authorities, the incident began around 11 a.m. when a man walked into a convenience store in the 13400 block of Euclid Street. In the parking lot, the man's vehicle – a Ford Mustang – had a fertilizer tank in the front seat and there were hoses protruding from the car.

The man then left the store and left a jug full of liquid and a hose at a nearby nursery in the 13300 block of Euclid, near Century Boulevard.

In response, police evacuated some businesses and shut down traffic in the area of Euclid and Trask Avenue. The Orange County Sheriff's bomb squad looked at the apparatus in the Mustang and determined it wasn't an explosive.

The suspect – who has not been identified – was arrested Wednesday afternoon.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7TH, 2019

Garden Grove Huntington Beach Stanton Westminster

The Tribune

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The Tribune
February 6, 2019

GARDEN GROVE

Fire totally destroys a Buddhist temple

BY OC TRIBUNE STAFF ON FEBRUARY 6, 2019 • (LEAVE A COMMENT)

GARDEN GROVE firefighters in action (Dooley photo).

A house converted into a Buddhist temple in Garden Grove was completely destroyed by a fire late Tuesday night.

According to Capt. Thanh Nguyen of Garden Grove Fire Department, the blaze was reported at 11:38 p.m. in the 11700 block of Magnolia Street at the Chua Vinh Minh temple.

(https://orangecountytribune.files.wordpress.com/2017/05/ggfd-logo.png)It took over 30 firefighters a little over a half-hour to get the fire under control with units from Garden Grove, Anaheim, Huntington Beach and the Orange County Fire Authority working together.

The value of the loss to the structure was put at $400,000 with $50,000 to the contents. Two women inside the structure, awakened by a smoke alarm and a neighbor, left the building and were not injured.

Investigators concluded that an unattended candle on an altar next to the building on the front porch ignited the structure and extended into the temple.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7TH, 2019

Garden Grove Huntington Beach Stanton Westminster

The Tribune

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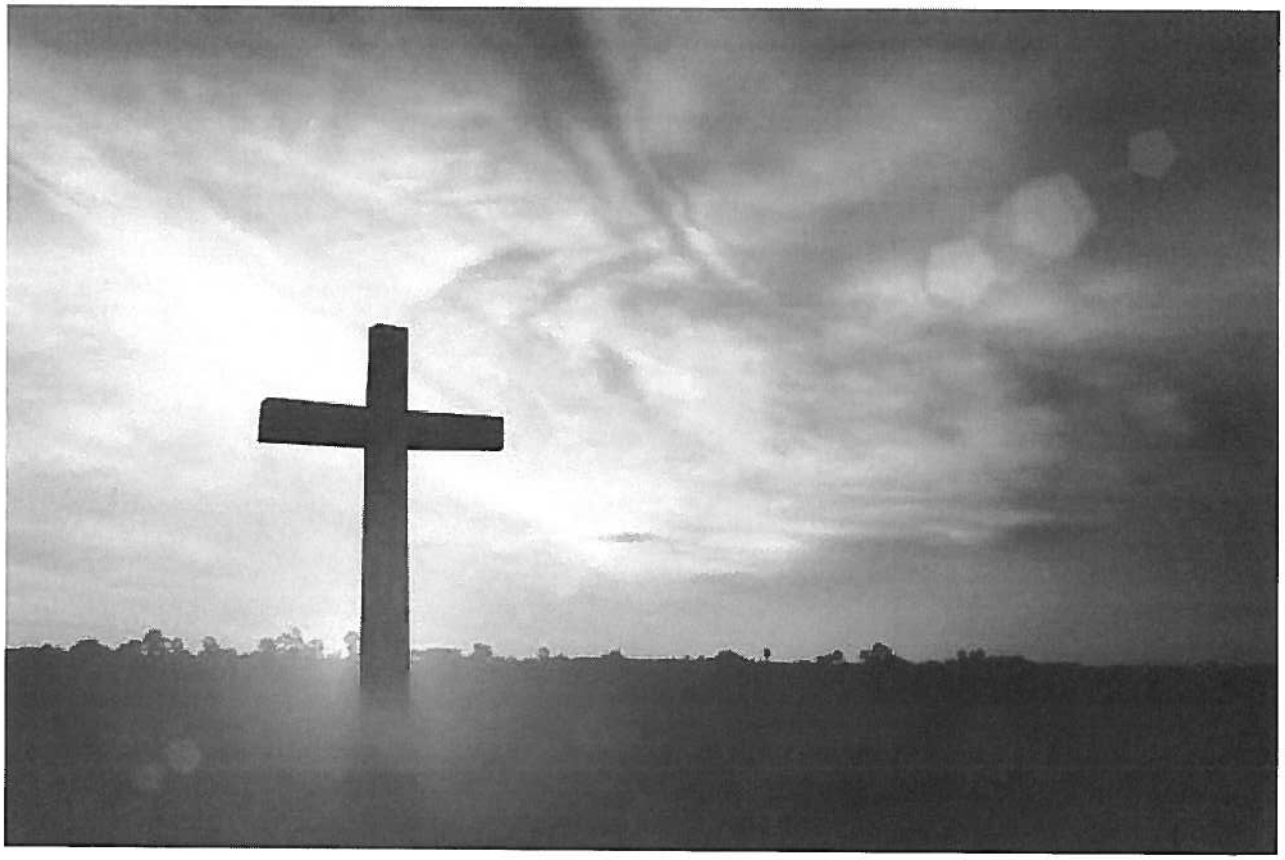
GARDEN GROVE

Celebration of life set Feb. 13 for Schultz

BY OC TRIBUNE STAFF ON FEBRUARY 4, 2019 • (LEAVE A COMMENT)



A CELEBRATION of life for Tom Schultz, Garden Grove fire chief, will be held on Feb. 13 in Fullerton (Shutterstock).

A celebration of life for Tom Schultz, Garden Grove's 13th fire chief, will be held on Wednesday, Feb. 13 at 2 p.m. at the Evangelical Free Church, 2801 Brea Blvd. in Fullerton.

Schultz, 54, passed away on Jan. 27 due to the effects of liver and pancreatic cancer. A 34-year veteran of fire service in Orange County, Schultz had served as deputy fire chief in Fullerton and Brea, and spent 3.5 years heading the Garden Grove Fire Department.

He also taught fire science classes at Santa Ana College and was president of the Orange County Fire Chiefs Association.

He was survived by daughter Sarah and Marissa, son Andrew and wife Kim.

"We are devastated by the tremendous loss of our chief, friend and family, but our fire fighters and the Schultz family have found strength through the overwhelming amount of heartfelt thoughts, condolences, prayers, and emotional and financial support for the family from our communities and beyond," said acting GGFD chief T.J. McGovern.

The Tribune
February 4, 2019
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GARDEN GROVE

CITY OF GARDEN GROVE
NEWS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

CONTACT:
John Montanchez (714) 741-5200
Community Services Department

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

Thursday, February 7, 2019

PIONEER PARK PLAYGROUND TO CLOSE TEMPORARILY FOR RE-SURFACING

The playground in Pioneer Park, located at 2700 Chapman Avenue, will be tentatively closed from Monday, February 11 through Friday, February 15 for work involving the demolition and re-surfacing of the playground floor, weather permitting. The material used for re-surfacing is made from California recycled tires.

For more information on the project, contact Community Services Department Director John Montanchez at (714) 741-5200.

# # #

GARDEN GROVE

CITY OF GARDEN GROVE

NEWS

CONTACT: Lisa Kim, (714) 741-5121
Community and Economic
Development Director

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Public Information Office (714) 741-5280

Follow the City of Garden Grove on Social Media

Thursday, February 7, 2019

GARDEN BROOK SENIOR VILLAGE BREAKS GROUND

The City of Garden Grove, developer AMG & Associates, The Pacific Companies, and landowner Hoag Foundation announce the groundbreaking of Garden Brook Senior Village, an 8-story adaptive reuse project near the Korean Business District. The groundbreaking takes place on Tuesday, February 12, 2019, at 1:30 p.m., at 10080 Garden Grove Boulevard. Parking is available on Kerry Street and Brookhurst Way. Limited parking spots are available at the shopping center adjacent to the site, at the corner of Brookhurst Street and Garden Grove Boulevard.

Originally named the Galleria, the project will build on an existing steel frame that has been vacant for almost ten years.

"Only through the efforts of these remarkable team players, have we been able to overcome challenges and welcome a new project that will bring tremendous advantages to this neighborhood and our city," says Garden Grove Mayor Steve Jones.

The mixed-use project will include 13,000 square-feet of commercial space on the first floor, 394 senior-living units, community spaces including an indoor fitness area, library room with multifunctional space, two general use community rooms, and on-site laundry facilities. Outdoor community spaces will include three courtyards with seating and raised garden planters.

For more information about the groundbreaking, contact Katie Callen with The Pacific Companies at katiec@tpchousing.com

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GARDEN GROVE

CITY OF GARDEN GROVE

NEWS

Contact: John Montanchez (714) 741-5200
Community Services Department

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Public Information Office (714) 741-5280

Follow the City of Garden Grove on Social Media

Tuesday, February 5, 2019

FREE ARCHERY FOR TEENS

The City of Garden Grove will be hosting free archery programs for teens ages 12 to 17 on Friday, February 22, 2019 and March 8, 2019, from 6:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m., at the Garden Grove Sports and Recreation Center, located at 13641 Deodara Drive. Archery equipment will be provided. No prior experience required. Space is limited.

The City was awarded a grant in partnership between USA Archery, the California Parks and Recreation Society, Easton Foundations, and Archery Trade Association to start a youth archery program in Garden Grove. The grant includes: training for two full-time staff to become certified as USAA Level 2 instructors, archery equipment, and the youth Explore Archery curriculum.

To register or for more information, please visit ggcity.org/archery.

For questions, please contact Mark Freeman, Community Services Department, at (714) 741-5212, or email at markf@ggcity.org.

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GARDEN GROVE

CITY OF GARDEN GROVE
NEWS

CONTACT:
Ana Pulido (714) 741-5280
Public Information Officer

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Public Information Office (714) 741-5280

Follow the City of Garden Grove on Social Media

Tuesday, February 5, 2019

MAYOR DISCUSSES 'HISTORIC' EVENTS OF 2018, REVEALS GRAND OPENINGS IN 2019 AT ANNUAL ADDRESS

At last Wednesday's State of the City luncheon, Garden Grove Mayor Steve Jones greeted a packed house at the Great Wolf Lodge Southern California, for the annual start-of-year address. Calling 2018 an historic year because of major milestones and firsts, he announced many much-awaited grand openings for projects that included SteelCraft Garden Grove. He opened the program with a tribute to Garden Grove Fire Chief Tom Schultz, who passed away on Sunday, January 27.

Included in some of the Mayor's highlights of 2018, was the passage of Measure O, the 1% sales tax going into effect April 1 that spurred the development of the Measure O Public Safety Plan at the end of last year. The 5-point plan includes adding 11 officers and five support staff to the police department, bringing the number of sworn officers to 179, the highest in the department's history.

Mayor Jones highlighted several Re:Imagine Garden Grove projects aimed at creating gathering spaces and a unique sense of place for the community, from colorful Adirondack benches, to community-inspired art projects around downtown.

Included in the Re:Imagine effort will be the continuation of a bike/pedestrian trail along the former Pacific Electric right-of-way, from Nelson Street to Stanford Avenue, that will continue to Brookhurst Street thanks to a $1.8 million CalTrans Active Transportation Program grant.

-more-

Mayor Discusses 'Historic' Events of 2018, Openings at Annual Address
2-2-2

"Today, I'm announcing that the tentative grand opening date for SteelCraft Garden Grove is May 23, 2019," revealed Jones.

SteelCraft Garden Grove, located near Garden Grove City Hall, is a 15,000 square-foot urban eatery comprised of 21 shipping containers housing 10 craft businesses. In attendance at the event was Hockey Hall of Famer and former Ducks player, Teemu Selanne, opening "The Penalty Box" burger place as part of SteelCraft Garden Grove.

Other upcoming openings included: Shaheen Sadeghi's Cottage Industries project, re-purposing Craftsman homes near the Civic Center, opening its first phase called "Farm Block" this summer; next month's opening of Nova Kitchen fine dining alongside the newly-renovated Hyatt Regency Orange County; the February 12, 2019 ground breaking for the 8-story Garden Brook Senior Village, formerly known as the Galleria, on Garden Grove Boulevard; the Spring 2019 opening for the $12 million expansion of the Starlight 4-Star Cinemas and adjoining mall on the west side, at Valley View Street and Chapman Avenue; and the May 4, 2019 inauguration of Gardenia by Shea Homes, offering 70 single-family homes at Lewis Street and Garden Grove Boulevard.

"Living with our new normal" is how Mayor Jones described the City's planned continuation of 5% budget cuts, and unfilled early-retirement vacancies, saying 2019 would be a year for "rebuilding, re-prioritizing, and reciprocating the support of our community."

To view the entire speech and photos from the event, visit the City's website at ggcity.org.

###

GARDEN GROVE

CITY OF GARDEN GROVE
NEWS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

CONTACT:
John Montanchez (714) 741-5200
Community Services Department

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

Monday, February 4, 2019

ATTEND COMMUNITY MEETINGS TO DISCUSS FUTURE OF LOCAL PARKS, ENTER TO WIN NEW BIKE

The community is invited to attend two upcoming meetings to discuss the implementation of a 15-year plan that will help shape the future of Garden Grove parks, recreation, and facilities. Attendees will be entered into an opportunity drawing to win a bike or 1-night stay at the Great Wolf Lodge Southern California. The meetings are Saturday, February 9, from 11:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m., at Bell Intermediate School, 12345 Springdale Street; and Thursday, February 21, from 6:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m., at the Garden Grove Community Meeting Center, 11300 Stanford Avenue.

Both meetings will cover the same topics. Participants from the first meeting on Saturday, February 9, will have the opportunity to win a Roadmaster 24" Granite Peak Mountain Bike. The 1-night stay at the Great Wolf Lodge Southern California will be raffled at the Thursday, February 21 meeting. Participants must be at least 18 years of age to win. Only one prize per winner.

Residents and park users have until Friday, February 8 to complete an online park survey. To complete the survey in English, Korean, Spanish, or Vietnamese, visit ggcity.org/parksurvey.

For more information, visit ggcity.org/parksurvey or contact Janet Pelayo, Community Services Manager, at (714) 741-5200.

GARDEN GROVE

CITY OF GARDEN GROVE

NEWS

CONTACT: Dana Saucedo
(714) 741-5253
Community Services Department

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Public Information Office (714) 741-5280

Follow the City of Garden Grove on Social Media

Monday, February 4, 2019

VALENTINE CELEBRATION AT GARDEN GROVE SENIOR CENTER

Friendship and romance will fill the City's H. Louis Lake Senior Center for the annual Valentine's Day celebration on Thursday, February 14, 2019, from 10:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. Senior sweethearts are invited to attend the special event that includes lunch, music, and treats in the Senior Center Dining Room, located at 11300 Stanford Avenue.

Lunch will also be available for a suggested donation of $3 per person. The event is sponsored by Memorial Care.

For more information and reservations, please call the H. Louis Lake Senior Center at (714) 741-5253 between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 3:30 p.m., Monday through Friday.

###

GARDEN GROVE

THÔNG TIN
Từ Thành Phố Garden Grove

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

Liên lạc: Bill Murray (714) 741-5379
Ban Công trình công cộng

Thứ Tư, 6 tháng Hai, 2019

THAM GIA VÀO CUỘC THĂM DÒ Ý KIẾN
XÂY DỰNG, SỬA CHỮA CÁC CÔNG VIÊN TRONG GARDEN GROVE
VÀ CƠ HỘI TRÚNG THƯỞNG CHIẾC XE ĐẠP

Thành phố Garden Grove mời cộng đồng tham dự hai cuộc hội thảo để giúp hoàn chỉnh dự án xây dựng công viên trong 15 năm và các khu vực vui chơi giải trí tại Garden Grove. Người tham dự sẽ được tham gia vào một buổi xổ số để có cơ hội thắng được một chiếc xe đạp hoặc 1 đêm nghĩ tại khách sạn Great Wolf Lodge, Nam California. Cuộc hội thảo đầu tiên sẽ vào ngày Thứ Bảy, 9 tháng Hai, từ 11:00 - 12:00 giờ trưa, tại Trường Bell Intermediate School, 12345 Springdale Street; và Thứ Năm, ngày 21 tháng Hai, từ 6:00- 7:00 giờ chiều, tại Trung tâm Họp Cộng đồng Garden Grove (Garden Grove Community Meeting Center) địa chỉ là 11300 Stanford Avenue.

Cả hai cuộc hội thảo sẽ cùng một chủ đề. Những người tham gia cuộc hội thảo đầu tiên vào Thứ Bảy, ngày 9 tháng Hai, sẽ có cơ hội giành được một chiếc xe đạp Roadmaster 24" Granite Peak. Còn cuộc bốc thăm cho 1 đêm nghĩ tại Great Wolf Lodge sẽ được tổ chức vào ngày thứ Năm, 21 tháng Hai. Người tham gia phải đủ 18 tuổi để thắng giải thưởng, và mỗi người chỉ có thể thắng 1 giải.

Xem tiếp trang 2

Các bản khảo sát thăm dò ý kiến trực tuyến hiện có tại **ggcity.org/parksurvey** bằng tiếng Anh, Việt, tiếng Hàn, và Tây Ban Nha. Bản khảo sát cũng có sẵn tại Recreation Counter tại lầu 1 trong City Hall, địa chỉ là 11222 Acacia Parkway. Cuộc thăm dò ý kiến sẽ kéo dài cho đến Thứ Sáu, ngày 8 tháng Hai, 2019.

Để biết thêm chi tiết, liên lạc cô Janet Pelayo, Ban Phục vụ cộng đồng, tại (714) 741-5200, hoặc gởi email về janetp@ggcity.org.

# # #

VIỆT-BÁO

Mời Góp Ýù Xây Dựng, Tu Sửa Các Công Viên Garden Grove Sẽ Có Cơ Hội Trúng Thưởng Chiếc Xe Đạp

07/02/2019 00:00:00

Thành phố Garden Grove mời cộng đồng tham dự hai cuộc hội thảo để giúp hoàn chỉnh dự án xây dựng công viên trong 15 năm và các khu vực vui chơi giải trí tại Garden Grove. Người tham dự sẽ được tham gia vào một buổi xổ số để có cơ hội thắng được một chiếc xe đạp hoặc 1 đêm nghĩ tại khách sạn Great Wolf Lodge, Nam California. Cuộc hội thảo đầu tiên sẽ vào ngày Thứ Bảy, 9 tháng Hai, từ 11:00 - 12:00 giờ trưa, tại Trường Bell Intermediate School, 12345 Springdale Street; và Thứ Năm, ngày 21 tháng Hai, từ 6:00- 7:00 giờ chiều, tại Trung tâm Họp Cộng đồng Garden Grove (Garden Grove Community Meeting Center) địa chỉ là 11300 Stanford Avenue.

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Các bản khảo sát thăm dò ý kiến trực tuyến hiện có tại ggcity.org/parksurvey bằng tiếng Anh, Việt, tiếng Hàn, và Tây Ban Nha. Bản khảo sát cũng có sẵn tại Recreation Counter tại lầu 1 trong City Hall, địa chỉ là 11222 Acacia Parkway. Cuộc thăm dò ý kiến sẽ kéo dài cho đến Thứ Sáu, ngày 8 tháng Hai, 2019.

Để biết thêm chi tiết, liên lạc cô Janet Pelayo, Ban Phục vụ cộng đồng, tại (714) 741-5200, hoặc gởi email về janetp@ggcity.org.

- Cộng Hịa Quận Cam Đại Hội, Kết Nạp 1 Nữ Sv Gốc Việt
- Hoa Lục Xuất Xưởng Máy Bay Chở 90 Khách, Bay 2,300 Dặm
- Việt Nam: Căn Nhà Vỡ Mộng, "tuyên Ngôn Đảng Cộng Sản" Là Cái Chi Chi?
- Không Quân Đức Giúp Hí Viện Berlin Sản Xuất Kịch Terror

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

February 7, 2019

1. Calendar of Events

2. Notice of Cancellation of the February 14, 2019 Zoning Administrator meeting.

3. Minutes from the December 3, 2018 Neighborhood Improvement and Conservation Commission meeting.

4. League of California Cities, email announcing the New Local Streets and Roads Revenue Report, updated January 22, 2019, which is accessible via californiacityfinance.com/LSR1901.pdf

5. League of California Cities, Statewide Newspaper Briefing, dated February 6, 2019.

GARDEN GROVE

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

February 7, 2019 – March 7, 2019

Thursday	February 7	7:00 p.m.	Planning Commission Meeting, Council Chamber
Friday	February 8	6:00 p.m. - 10:00 p.m.	H. Louis Lake Senior Center's Sweetheart Dance, Senior Center Dining Room
Tuesday	February 12	1:30 p.m.	Garden Brook Senior Village Groundbreaking, 10800 Garden Grove Boulevard
		5:30 p.m.	Closed Session, Founders Room
		6:30 p.m.	Successor Agency Meeting, Council Chamber City Council Meeting, Council Chamber
Thursday	February 14	9:00 a.m.	Zoning Administrator Meeting City Hall, 3rd Floor Training Room ***CANCELLED***
Friday	February 15		City Hall Closed – Regular Friday Closure
Monday	February 18		City Hall Closed – President's Day
Thursday	February 21		Casual Day
		7:00 p.m.	Planning Commission Meeting, Council Chamber
Tuesday	February 26	5:30 p.m.	Closed Session, Founders Room
		6:30 p.m.	Housing Authority Meeting, Council Chamber Sanitary District Board Meeting, Council Chamber Successor Agency Meeting, Council Chamber City Council Meeting, Council Chamber
Thursday	February 28	9:00 a.m.	Zoning Administrator Meeting City Hall, 3rd Floor Training Room
Friday	March 1		City Hall Closed – Regular Friday Closure
Monday	March 4	6:30 p.m.	Neighborhood Improvement and Conservation Commission Meeting, Council Chamber
Tuesday	March 5	6:00 p.m.	Traffic Commission Meeting, Council Chamber
Thursday	March 7	7:00 p.m.	Planning Commission Meeting, Council Chamber

GARDEN GROVE

NOTICE OF CANCELLATION

OF THE

GARDEN GROVE

ZONING ADMINISTRATOR

REGULAR MEETING

FEBRUARY 14, 2019

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Regular Meeting of the Garden Grove Zoning Administrator scheduled for Thursday, February 14, 2019, at 9:00 a.m. at City Hall, 11222 Acacia Parkway, Third Floor Training Room, Garden Grove, is hereby cancelled pursuant to the attached Cancellation Notice.

DATED: February 7, 2019

Allison Wilson

ALLISON WILSON
ZONING ADMINISTRATOR

GARDEN GROVE

NOTICE OF CANCELLATION

The Regular Meeting of the

Garden Grove Zoning Administrator

scheduled for February 14, 2019

has been cancelled.

JUDITH MOORE
SECRETARY

MINUTES - REGULAR MEETING

NEIGHBORHOOD IMPROVEMENT AND CONSERVATION COMMISSION (NICC)

Community Meeting Center, Council Chamber
11300 Stanford Avenue

Monday, December 3, 2018

CALL TO ORDER: 6:30 P.M.

ROLL CALL:
CHAIR RAMIREZ
VICE CHAIR MCINTOSH
COMMISSIONER BLACKMUN
COMMISSIONER BRIETIGAM
COMMISSIONER CRAWFORD
COMMISSIONER PHAM
COMMISSIONER SERRANO

Absent: None.

ALSO PRESENT: Allison Wilson, Neighborhood Improvement Manager; Nate Robbins, Senior Program Specialist; Timothy Throne, Program Specialist; David Dent, Building Official; Officer Brian Hatfield, Police Department; Judy Moore, Recording Secretary.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE: Led by Chair Ramirez.

ORAL COMMUNICATIONS – PUBLIC: None.

MINUTES: It was moved by Commissioner Pham and seconded by Commissioner Blackmun, to receive and file the Minutes from the September 10, 2018 Meeting. The motion carried by a 5-0-2 vote as follows:

Ayes:	(5)	Blackmun, Crawford, Pham, Ramirez, Serrano
Noes:	(0)	None
Abstain:	(2)	Brietigam, McIntosh

MATTERS FROM STAFF:

STREET OUTREACH PROGRESS REPORT, SPECIAL RESOURCE TEAM (SRT) UPDATE: In regard to homelessness, Officer Brian Hatfield, of the Garden Grove Police Department, stated that his Special Resource Team (SRT) works with many organizations that provide outreach to the homeless, one of which was City Net, with whom his team was in daily contact to provide weekly collaborations, timely responses to requests, team coordination, and street outreach for location and field response. He noted that shelters quite often did not have enough beds for the referred homeless; that Illumination Foundation focused on sheltering families with

children; that shelters should have 40 or less beds to avoid chaotic situations; that the City of Anaheim had a crisis stabilization facility for mental health with recipients staying 7-10 days; that in lieu of a shelter mandate, each city in the County was required to account for a certain number of beds; that the County had approximately 2,500 homeless with Garden Grove at approximately 150; that approximately 8 out of 10 calls resulted in a bed; that business owners providing food did not help the homeless issue; and, that trash left by the homeless attracted truck drivers, who deposited trash in the same areas instead of going to the dump.

He further explained that environmental design should be considered, with one example being the slanted concrete areas under bridges used for homeless living space. Typically, individuals were told to move on due to trespassing, however, if arrested, no cases were prosecuted. In Huntington Beach, these areas receive chain-link fencing to create a barrier, as approved by CalTrans.

Officer Hatfield then read a letter he wrote describing the difficulties families face with a member who has mental health issues and often becomes homeless, and indicated that many families would have used resources if available. He added that large shelter facilities become overwhelming for both homeless and monitoring staff by creating bad situations for families and unsafe conditions. He recommended that stabilization facilities be created for individuals, and that smaller shelters would be more manageable. Though other cities did not want the migrating homeless, the bottom line was that the homeless search for a place to belong.

Staff then provided statistics for City Net's first quarter:

- 23 of 27 case-managed homeless exited the streets (21 in emergency shelters with hotel/motel vouchers and 2 in permanent housing)
- 81 of 100 homeless were served with resources
- 23% of the annual budget was expended ($5,815 of $25,000)

Staff further added that City Net's outreach services included Action Plans tailored to individuals with goals, sheltering, counseling, child supervision, medical services, public and private resources, and permanent housing. Case management successes depended on willingness, though some who received the services did not get permanent housing, such as those who did not seek shelter, but needed assistance with identification cards. Families needed permanent supportive housing (PSH) in lieu of transitional housing, as children needed to develop in a safe atmosphere. Examples of PSH included the Orchard in Santa Ana, Thomas House in Buena Clinton, and Potters Lane in Midway City. Also, the permit process for people living in recreational vehicles (RV's) greatly reduced the number of homeless occupied RV's, and that any trespassing issue related to CalTrans or Union Pacific would take a long time to resolve.

Officer Hatfield then noted that Commissioner Brietigam's suggestion to give the City Attorney more power to deal with prosecution efforts was in the works and that in parks, individuals could be arrested for curfew violations, but not for camping, and that officers could perform citizen's arrests after closing hours on behalf of property owners who provided trespassing letters. He added that Crisis Stabilization

Units (CSU's) were effective, though would need to service the County and not Garden Grove specifically. Such units could be modules on hospital property or stand-alone buildings for 15-30 people. Chair Ramirez suggested mobile CSU's, like Red Cross, as a possible solution to be more effective and reduce the number of people involved.

Officer Hatfield then remarked that cultural aspects of Vietnamese and Korean homelessness were issues such as incompatible shelter food and language barriers, and suggested a small-scale joint shelter between Garden Grove and Westminster. He added that two more officers were needed to handle regular law violators; that the homeless know the officer's schedules; and to help lower the crime rate, officers would need to spread out to enforce law violations only as they could not tell people where to go. In Garden Grove, homeless hot spots included Newhope Street/Westminster Avenue corner, Knott Street and Garden Grove Boulevard, the flood control channel, pan-handlers on medians, and Hoover Street and Garden Grove Boulevard on the Union Pacific railroad right-of-way.

Commissioner Pham suggested to make residents safer through mental health first aid training to reduce the homeless stigma.

Lastly, staff stated that the City was moving toward Code Enforcement being the first point of contact for homeless complaints on private property.

CODE ENFORCEMENT PRESENTATION AND GRAFFITI ABATEMENT OVERVIEW:
Building Official David Dent gave a presentation on Code Enforcement and graffiti abatement commenting that the directive was to provide education and outreach to the community. He noted that outside property maintenance fell under Code Enforcement and substandard non-permitted construction fell under Building Abatement, with both inspection types beginning with calls of complaints. He stated that the two divisions under Building and Safety merged over the past year to form an organized approach to enforcement of issues such as for dispensaries, short-term rentals, dead or overgrown lawns, hotel/motel issues for public safety, abatement, receivership, citations, and the homeless.

With only 3 code officers and 2 abatement officers, staff's hope was to expand enforcement services via volunteers on weekends and a part-time staff member in the office during the week. Any funding would be obtained by grants, such as the Tobacco Grant, for officers to address weekend garage sales and street vendors, whose operators were aware of Code Enforcement's schedules. For any language barriers, City Hall staff were often used to assist. Code Enforcement's goals are to be 'proactive' instead of 'reactive', and to eventually be the main hub for complaint calls, with the Police Department handling parking enforcement. Part of the outreach would include various 'door hangers' for bulky item pick-up and other issues.

In regard to graffiti, the merged divisions would proactively work with police to make the private owners more responsible for their property, such as installing lighting in dark areas. For shopping carts, stores would be made responsible by receiving warnings or getting cited for wayward carts. Code Enforcement would also

be the point of contact for certain types of pest infestations such as rats, rodents and bed bugs, and for green pools, animal nuisances working in conjunction with Public Works, and air quality nuisances.

Staff then highlighted Building and Safety's new mapping tool on the City's website, which would allow the public to view areas of violations and to make reports of violations.

Commissioner Brietigam then mentioned a recent influx of calls from neighbors in regard to non-serious code enforcement issues for which they received warning letters and suggested code officers use more discretion in order to best use City resources. Staff replied that the violation letters were standard for everyone and that all calls for complaints were addressed in person. Pro-actively, once an issue was addressed, further complaint calls on the same issue would not be taken.

Chair Ramirez suggested that the City Attorney review the City's current perspective in regard to the seriousness of violations.

Staff then announced a Special NICC Meeting would be held Monday, February 4th for the Annual Housing Element Progress Report.

MATTERS FROM COMMISSIONERS:
Commissioners thanked staff and wished all a Merry Christmas and Happy New Year.

Commissioner Brietigam thanked staff as this may be his last meeting as he would not seek further seats on Commissions. Staff commented that Commissioners were to remain seated until further notice.

Commissioner Pham asked for a moment of silence at 9:06 p.m. for World Aids Day, which was December 1st.

Commissioner Serrano recommended a joint agreement with Westminster, Stanton or Cypress, possibly with the Sheriff's Department to create a four-man team to address homelessness in the area.

ADJOURNMENT: The meeting was adjourned at 9:08 p.m.

The next meeting of the Neighborhood Improvement and Conservation Commission will be a Special Meeting held Monday, February 4, 2019, at 6:30 p.m., at the Community Meeting Center, Council Chamber, 11300 Stanford Avenue.

_____
JUDITH MOORE
RECORDING SECRETARY

New Local Streets and Roads Revenue Report

From : Tony Cardenas <tcardenas@cacities.org> Mon, Feb 04, 2019 11:06 AM
Subject : New Local Streets and Roads Revenue Report 3 attachments
To : Tony Cardenas <tcardenas@cacities.org>

Department of Finance Releases HUTA Estimates for Proposed FY 2019–20 Budget

The California Department of Finance (DOF) provided new revenue estimates with Governor Gavin Newsom's Proposed FY 2019–20 State Budget released on Jan. 10 including for transportation tax revenues.

Updated information is available with city and county estimated allocations of Local Streets and Roads (LSR) funds to cities and counties through the Highway Users Tax Account (HUTA) and the Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation Account (RMRA) for FY 2018–19 and FY 2019–20.

The estimates should be used for budgeting these funds. These figures will be updated again in May when DOF releases updated revenue estimates with the Governor's May Budget Revision.

Items for cities to note include:

- Section 2104-2107 HUTA estimates for the current FY 2018–19 year are about 1 percent lower than previously projected in May 2018. These revenues are projected to decline 0.5 percent in FY 2019–20.
- Section 2103 Variable Tax HUTA estimates for the current FY 2018–19 year are about 6.7 percent lower than May 2018 estimates for the year. Due to a rate increase stipulated in SB 1, these revenues are projected to increase 140 percent in FY 2019–20.
- The new RMRA revenue estimates for FY 2018-19 are 4.6 percent down from May 2018 estimates. These revenues are expected to increase in FY 2019–20 by 4.4 percent.
- In total (HUTA, TCRF, RMRA), local streets and roads revenues to cities and counties are estimated to increase 38.3 percent in the current FY 2018–19 year over the prior year (due largely to a full year of RMRA in the current year), and by 14.9 percent in FY 2019–20 over the current year (due largely to the scheduled increase in the Section 2103 gas tax rate on July 1, 2019).

A full report explaining all city and county formula based local streets and roads allocations from the State, along with the updated revenue estimates for each city and county is attached for your city's review.

Please let me know if you have any questions.

Tony Cardenas
Public Affairs Regional Manager
Orange County Division
League of California Cities
(714) 944-4023
Tcardenas@cacities.org

Local Streets and Roads Estimates.pdf
1 MB

League of CA Cities Newspaper Briefing - Statewide (Feb. 6)

From : Tony Cardenas <tcardenas@cacities.org> Wed, Feb 06, 2019 09:12 AM
Subject : League of CA Cities Newspaper Briefing - Statewide (Feb. 6) 2 attachments
To : Tony Cardenas <tcardenas@cacities.org>

LEAGUE® OF CALIFORNIA CITIES

Statewide Newspaper Briefing

2/6/19

CAPITOL POLITICS

What Happens in the Middle Part of the Legislative Session? -- This is the second installment in a 3-part series about the major happenings in the legislative process pursuant to the California Constitution and relevant statutes. Part II is focused on the middle part of the Legislative Session, which is essentially the adoption of the state budget and consideration of bills in their second house. Fox and Hounds

California Voting Rights Act survives legal challenge, but it's not over -- A federal judge has rejected a challenge to the California Voting Rights Act, which has required numerous local governments to switch from at-large to district elections to empower their minority populations. San Francisco Chronicle

California elections officials will investigate whether DMV voter registration errors changed the outcome of races -- Faced with evidence that some voter registration forms weren't properly filed by California's Department of Motor Vehicles, state officials will now investigate whether any votes were wrongly rejected and whether the final results in any state or local races should be reconsidered. Los Angeles Times

Behold the real numbers of California's 2018 election -- There are plenty of things to look at now that California counties have updated their voter files with the 2018 general election vote history. This is our first chance to see what really happened, as opposed to what people thought had happened based on the outcomes. Capitol Weekly

What California's 'non-binary' gender designation will cost teen drivers -- In a little-noticed side impact of California's 2018 law granting drivers the option of listing their gender as no binary, California's Department of Insurance has decreed that auto insurance companies can no longer grant breaks in insurance rates to teen drivers who are female or charge young men more. Calmatters

Gov. Newsom asks to review impact of California charter schools on district finances -- In one fallout from the recently settled strike of teachers in Los Angeles, Gov. Gavin Newsom has called on State Superintendent of Public Instruction Tony Thurmond to establish a panel of experts to examine the impact of charter school growth on district finances. EdSource

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Weak authority undermines Sacramento Mayor's agenda -- After a lengthy and noteworthy career in the Legislature, Darrell Steinberg segued into the Sacramento mayor's office and laid out an ambitious agenda to tackle the city's most serious problems. Calmatters

Mayor's call for housing seeks to speed glacial pace -- She proposed a charter amendment for the November ballot that would make it easier to build 100 percent affordable housing projects — teacher housing included. If a proposed project fit

the city's zoning regulations and other requirements, it would get the green light. There would be no appeal, no way for angry neighbors to block it. San Francisco Chronicle

Mayor in talks with Elon Musk's Boring Company -- San Jose Mayor Sam Liccardo has been in talks with Elon Musk's Boring Company about the possibility of creating an underground tunnel between Diridon Station and Mineta San Jose International Airport. San Jose Mercury

PUBLIC SAFETY

There Will Be Two Police Use-Of-Force Bills In California This Year After Negotiations Experience Setback -- After months of negotiations, law enforcement and civil liberties groups are introducing rival police use-of-force bills. Capital Public Radio

PENSION REFORM

CalPERS and other big pension funds are getting more conservative, report says -- A new survey of public pensions suggests the financial health of California's largest pension system is roughly in line with that of the majority of funds around the country. Sacramento Bee

Will Businesses Pay Unfunded Pension Debt? -- It sure seemed reassuring to hear that California expects to have a huge budget surplus this year – $21.5 billion – and even better that the new governor, Gavin Newsom, said he wants to put $3 billion extra into the California Public Employees Retirement System and almost that much into the state pension fund for teachers. Fox and Hounds

AFFORDABLE HOUSING

How to Stop Housing Construction -- Housing. Affordable housing. Market-rate housing. Luxury housing. I find myself talking about this topic way too often, but it's because decision makers stress the need to address the housing crisis, yet they fail to approve policies that will attract developers to build more projects without breaking the bank. Fox and Hounds

UTILITIES

Southern California Edison and Boeing sued over devastating Woolsey fire -- A lawsuit filed Tuesday against Boeing and Southern California Edison alleges that the two companies failed to protect the public from the threat that fire posed at the Santa Susana Field Lab, a former rocket testing facility where the devastating Woolsey fire broke out in November. Los Angeles Times

Did costs for past PG&E problems end up in consumers' bills? -- PG&E is back in bankruptcy court facing billions of dollars in anticipated liability claims over wildfires sparked by its equipment, the latest in a series of costly fiascoes involving the beleaguered utility that have left state officials fuming and ratepayers bracing for higher bills. San Jose Mercury

WATER

Will Trump's California water plan send more to Republican farmers and short Democratic cities? -- While campaigning for president in 2016, Donald Trump promised a cheering Fresno crowd he would be "opening up the water" for Central Valley farmers who'd been victimized by "insane" environmental rules to protect fish. Sacramento Bee

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Tony Cardenas
Public Affairs Regional Manager
Orange County Division
League of California Cities
(714) 944-4023
Tcardenas@cacities.org