

City of Garden Grove
WEEKLY CITY MANAGER'S MEMO
September 13, 2018

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

I. DEPARTMENT ITEMS

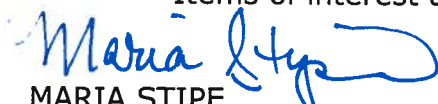
- A. FY 2018-19 ACTION PLAN (CITY COUNCIL PRIORITIES)**
Attached is the FY 2018-19 Action Plan to implement the City Council's priorities. Updates will be provided quarterly to keep you informed of progress related to the various action plan items.
- B. WINTER IN THE GROVE**
John Montanchez provides an update on the inaugural "Winter in the Grove" event taking place December 1st.
- C. ENVISION WILLOWICK!**
Information on upcoming workshops to help envision the future of the Willowick Golf Course site is included.
- D. ORANGE COUNTY BUSINESS COUNCIL 2018 TURNING RED TAPE INTO RED CARPET NOMINATIONS**
Information on the nomination process for the OC Business Council's upcoming event is provided by Lisa Kim.

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

- A.** CA Department of Food and Agriculture Official Amended Notice of Treatment for the Asian Citrus Psyllid.
- B.** CA Department of Food and Agriculture Amendment to the proclamation of an emergency program against the Huanglongbing disease.

• 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.


MARIA STIPE
Deputy City Manager

FY 2018-19 ACTION PLAN

(City Council Priorities)

Action Item	Implementation Steps	Lead Dept.	Estimated Completion Date
Economic Development			
1. Use economic development to grow revenues			
a. Complete and implement citywide economic development study (includes Latin Hub)	Present consultant analysis to Central Management Present consultant analysis to City Council Develop and implement approved strategy	CED CED CED	September-18 October-18 Ongoing
b. Develop incentives strategy (Component of Econ. Development Study)	Conduct assessment of incentive options Present analysis to Central Management Present analysis to City Council Develop and incorporate into Econ. Development Study	CED CED CED CED	September-18 September-18 October-18 Ongoing
c. Continue current development activities:			
i. Site C (Investal Garden Resorts, LLC)	Financing in place Ground breaking Grand opening	CED CED CED	Fall 2018 Fall 2018 December-20
ii. Site B2 (Kam Sang Companies)	Monitor extended exclusive negotiation agreement	CED	December-18
iii. Brookhurst Triangle	Opening of Phase I lofts Closing on Phase II Phase II ground breaking Opening of Phase II lofts	CED CED CED CED	Complete February-19 Spring 2019 December-19
iv. Garden Brook Senior Village (Former Galleria)	Meetings with development team Project construction (Currently in plan check for parking structure) Project completion	CED CED CED	Ongoing December-18 TBD
v. 13650 Harbor Blvd. (BN Group Hotel Dev.)	Process Land Use Entitlements (approx. 9 months) Project groundbreaking Project completion	CED CED CED	December-18 Spring 2019 December-19
d. Identify west-side development opportunities	Conduct stakeholder outreach Implement theater site development opportunities (presently in Planning-- improvements include theater upgrades, new carwash and 2700 sq.ft restaurant) Promote Valley View Village reuse opportunities Promote AMF Bowling site reuse opportunities	CED CED CED CED	Ongoing October-18 Ongoing Ongoing
e. Facilitate OC Street Car project	Monitor and support project initiatives	PW	Ongoing
f. Willowick RFP	Establish joint ad-hoc committee Initiate community outreach efforts and economic assessment Engage 3rd party facilitator Release RFP/RFP	CED CED CED CED	December-18 Complete Fall 2018 Fall 2018
2. Continue Re:Imagine Downtown initiatives			

FY 2018-19 ACTION PLAN

(City Council Priorities)

Action Item	Implementation Steps	Lead Dept.	Estimated Completion Date
a.	Civic Center Adaptive Reuse (Cottage Industries Project) (SteelCraft Garden Grove)	CED CED	Winter 2018 Ongoing
b.	Open Streets and Related Mini Events Plan and conduct mini events throughout 2018 Install additional adirondack chairs at Courtyard Center & Civic Center Park Install additional adirondack chairs at Community Garden Conduct Community Art Show Conduct 2019 Open Streets event	CS, Multi CS, Multi	Ongoing Complete Spring 2019 Spring 2019 Fall 2019
c.	Complete Downtown Parking Management Plan Consultant to draft plan Present analysis to Central Management Present analysis to City Council	CED CED CED	Winter 2018 Winter 2018 Winter 2018
d.	Implement Bicycle Master Plan (Consultant: Alta)	CED, PW CED, PW	October-18 December-18
e.	Develop a Harbor Corridor Plan (South of GG Blvd.) Identify funding resources and grant opportunities Submit EDA grant application for landscape improvements: Great Wolf to 22 Prepare preliminary scope of work	CED, PW CED, PW CED, PW	Ongoing Fall 2018 Spring 2019
f.	Market the City's assets to get GG on the map (e.g. restaurants, culture, school, etc.) Continue to market the "GG is Your Market" campaign in print, website, banners and through cable efforts. Rebrand shop local program and promote staycation program	CS CS, CED	Ongoing Winter 2019
3.	Invest in beautification efforts Continue to implement bike paths along OCTA Right-of-Way Promote Small Business Assistance Programs Promote Senior Home Improvement Grants and Housing Programs Identify public improvements in areas of need (e.g. trees on PE ROW and Community Garden Improvements) Continue to look for grant opportunities (e.g., Urban Forestry/PE ROW--Awarded) EDA proposal to extend landscape improvements South of Great Wolf/North of 22 Fwy)	PW, CED, CS PW, CED, CS PW, CED, CS PW, CED, CS PW, CED, CS PW, CED, CS	Winter 2018 Ongoing Ongoing Ongoing In Progress Complete In Progress
Public Safety			
4.	Continue to prioritize and enhance Public Safety Expand Homeless SRT by one position to provide additional coverage Fill vacancies as approved by City Manager	PD HR	Complete Ongoing
5.	Complete infrastructure projects that are underway a. Fire Station #6 Implement plans for new Fire Station #6 (Westhaven Park) Complete construction Ribbon cutting	FIRE, PW FIRE, PW FIRE, PW	In Progress Fall 2018 Winter 2018
6.	Enhance Neighborhood Watch and other community policing programs (including education) Implement Palma Vista HW Club in partnership w/ OCAPICA Develop Shelly Kensington neighborhood programming	PD, CED PD, CED	Ongoing TBD
7.	Increase basic building security at City Hall Phase 1 - Develop plan Phase 2 - Implementation	PD, FIRE	4Q 2018

FY 2018-19 ACTION PLAN

(City Council Priorities)

Action Item	Implementation Steps	Lead Dept.	Estimated Completion Date
Community Engagement/Outreach			
8. Community Survey & Engagement on Essential City Services	Conduct community engagement initiatives Present results to City Council Provide Education Re Measure O	CMO CMO CMO	Complete Complete Sept-Oct 2018
9. Evaluate opportunities for enhanced communication to diverse groups	Continue multi-language communication initiatives Increase number of community forums held (town halls)	CS CS	Ongoing Ongoing
a. Identify and implement new website tools	Continue multi-language press releases, docs and information	CS, IT	Ongoing
b. Invest in tools and resources to communicate effectively	Continue outreach efforts with ethnic press	CS	Ongoing
Financial Sustainability			
10. Explore new revenue options	Work with FTB to maximize sales tax collection Send letter to from Mayor/Council to BOE to conduct review Update fees to be consistent with peer cities	FIN, CM, CED FIN, CM, CED	October-18 Complete
11. Create a long-term financial forecast (in conjunction with council subcommittee work)	Prepare 5-year and 10-year revenue and expenditure forecast	FIN	Complete
12. Achieve a balanced budget	Monitor and manage FY17-18 and FY18-19 budget Implement budget cuts, optimization, and cost containment Develop strategies to address pension liability (e.g., est. pension stabilization f	FIN FIN FIN FIN	Ongoing Complete Complete Fall 2018
13. Implement new financial system	Select vendor Prepare detailed implementation plan with vendor input	FIN, IT FIN, IT	Complete Winter 2018
14. Invest in additional internal service funds	Evaluate establishing an IT equipment replacement fund Evaluate establishing an infrastructure investment fund Evaluate establishing a pension rate stabilization fund	FIN, IT FIN FIN	TBD TBD TBD
Effective Transparent Government			
15. Complete the Parks Master Plan	Conduct Community Meetings to receive input	CS	Nov-18
16. Invest in Open Data Systems	Create Open Data portal on website	IT	Complete
17. Develop network security plan	Submit Proposed Network Security Plan to IT Committee/ Cent Mgmt. Brief City Council Re Network Security Plan	IT IT	Complete Oct-18
18. Complete and implement an organization review of CED Department	Complete and implement report recommendations	CED	Complete
19. Ensure implementation of emergency plan	Council Adoption, Implementation, Functional City Wide Drill	FIRE	4th Quarter-18
Other Community Issues			
20. Continue engagement w/partner agencies to address homeless issue	Continue participation in ACC-OC Homeless Taskforce Support regional efforts to address homelessness Develop homeless resource/affordable housing webpage (i.e. projects, SRT info, etc.)	CMO PD, Multi PD, Multi	Ongoing Ongoing December-18

FY 2018-19 ACTION PLAN

(City Council Priorities)

Action Item	Implementation Steps	Lead Dept.	Estimated Completion Date
21. Evaluate code enforcement program and policies	Prepare formal policies and procedures manual Update Code Enforcement website Promote Community Engagement and Outreach	CED CED CED	Complete Complete Ongoing

City of Garden Grove

INTER-DEPARTMENT MEMORANDUM

To: Scott C. Stiles
Dept.: City Manager
Subject: WINTER IN THE GROVE

From: John Montanez
Dept.: Community Services
Date: September 12, 2018

OBJECTIVE

To provide City Council with updated information regarding the inaugural, "Winter in the Grove" event taking place on Saturday, December 1, 2018.

BACKGROUND/DISCUSSION

The Community Services Department is excited to bring a new event to the Garden Grove community. On December 1, 2018 from 4:00-8:00 p.m., Community Services staff will be hosting the inaugural "Winter in the Grove" event located at Village Green Park.

In order to maximize resources and in effort to attract a larger portion of the community, the Community Services department combined the best of Winterfest and the annual Christmas Tree Lighting Celebration into one great event.

Winterfest began nearly 20 years ago where children and their families from all areas of Garden Grove gathered at Atlantis Play Center to meet and write letters to Santa, participate in a variety of children crafts, play in inflatable jumpers, listen to carolers from Bolsa Grande High School, and slide down six (6) real snow slides.

The annual Christmas Tree Lighting Celebration has been an opportunity for families to come together to kick-off the holiday season. The City's oldest park, Village Green, is transformed for an evening into a Christmas wonderland, complete with seasonal photo ops, giveaways, and holiday treats. The event features entertainment by exciting local dance groups and award-winning school choirs. Community groups are able to raise funds and awareness through low-cost food sales and free hot cocoa. The event culminates with a spectacular lighting of the 24-foot community tree by the Mayor and City Council, followed by the highly-anticipated arrival of Santa and Mrs. Claus, courtesy of the fire and police departments.

Winter in the Grove will feature all of the same elements of the tree lighting event noted above, as well as many activities from Winterfest that will be on the south end of the park, in an area named "Snowtopia." The Snowtopia area will be comprised of many elements which include inflatable jumpers, a variety of holiday edible crafts, letters to Santa, and winter themed balloon artists. The highlight of Snowtopia will

WINTER IN THE GROVE
SEPTEMBER 12, 2018
Page 2

be eight (8) fifty foot long snow slides created by 40 tons of real snow. Patrons can enjoy unlimited slides for the duration of the event for only \$5.00.

SUMMARY

Staff is inviting the City Council to attend the inaugural Winter in the Grove event on Saturday, December 1, 2018. Staff would like City Council to participate in the Christmas Tree Lighting Ceremony portion of the event.



JOHN MONTANCHEZ
Director



By: Mark Freeman
Community Services Supervisor

Attachment 1: Winter in the Grove flyer



The best of *Winterfest* AND *Christmas Tree Lighting* in one exciting new event

Saturday, December 1, 2018

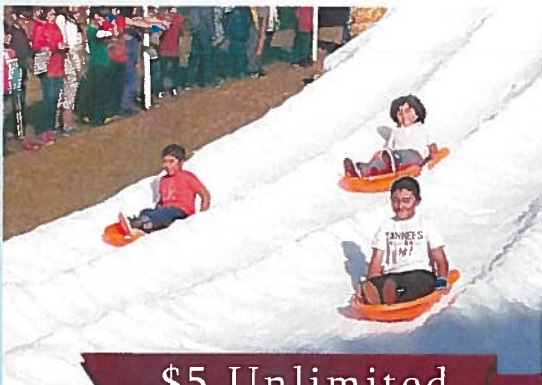
4:00 p.m. - 8:00 p.m.

Village Green Park

12732 Main Street, Garden Grove, 92840

Holiday Refreshments and Kids' Activities

Food available for purchase



\$5 Unlimited Snow Slides



GGCF Spectacular Tree Lighting



Visit Santa & Mrs. Claus

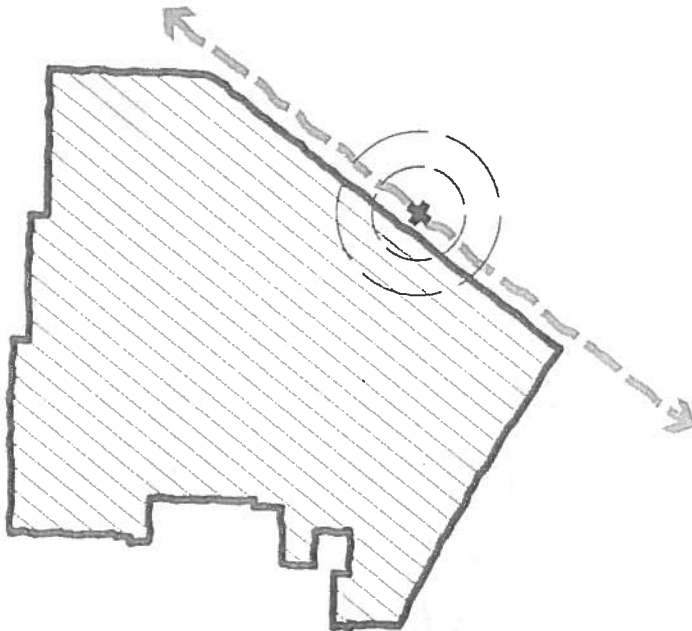


www.ggcity.org
(714) 741-5200



Envision Willowick!

Visioning is a process where a community imagines and identifies the future that it wants.



About the Vision Plan

The Cities of Garden Grove and Santa Ana invite you to help develop a Vision Plan for the redevelopment of the Willowick Golf Course site. This process will explore conceptual land use options that are formed by community and stakeholder collaboration and input. The Vision Plan will be used to guide the solicitation of development plans for Willowick.

This visioning process will explore how Willowick can best serve and enrich the community. The Vision Plan will be a compilation of community-driven needs, goals, ideas, and feedback. The more perspectives shared - the better! Working together with the community is important to us in answering key questions such as:

- *What activities and programs are needed?*
- *How can it celebrate Santa Ana and Garden Grove's rich heritage and environment while keeping pace with changing conditions and trends?*

Help **envision** the future of the Willowick Golf Course site!

Listen

Workshop #1

August 30

Goodwill Industries

410 N. Fairview St.
Santa Ana, CA 92703

6-8 pm

Explore ideas, needs and goals of the community.

Create

Workshop #2

September 27

Spurgeon Intermediate School

2701 W. 5th St.
Santa Ana, CA 92703

6-8 pm

Explore economic and market forces, then brainstorm and map your ideas for the future of Willowick.

Workshop #3

October 2

Buena Clinton Youth and Family Center

12661 Sunswept Ave.
Garden Grove, CA 92843

6-8 pm

Evaluate

Workshop #4

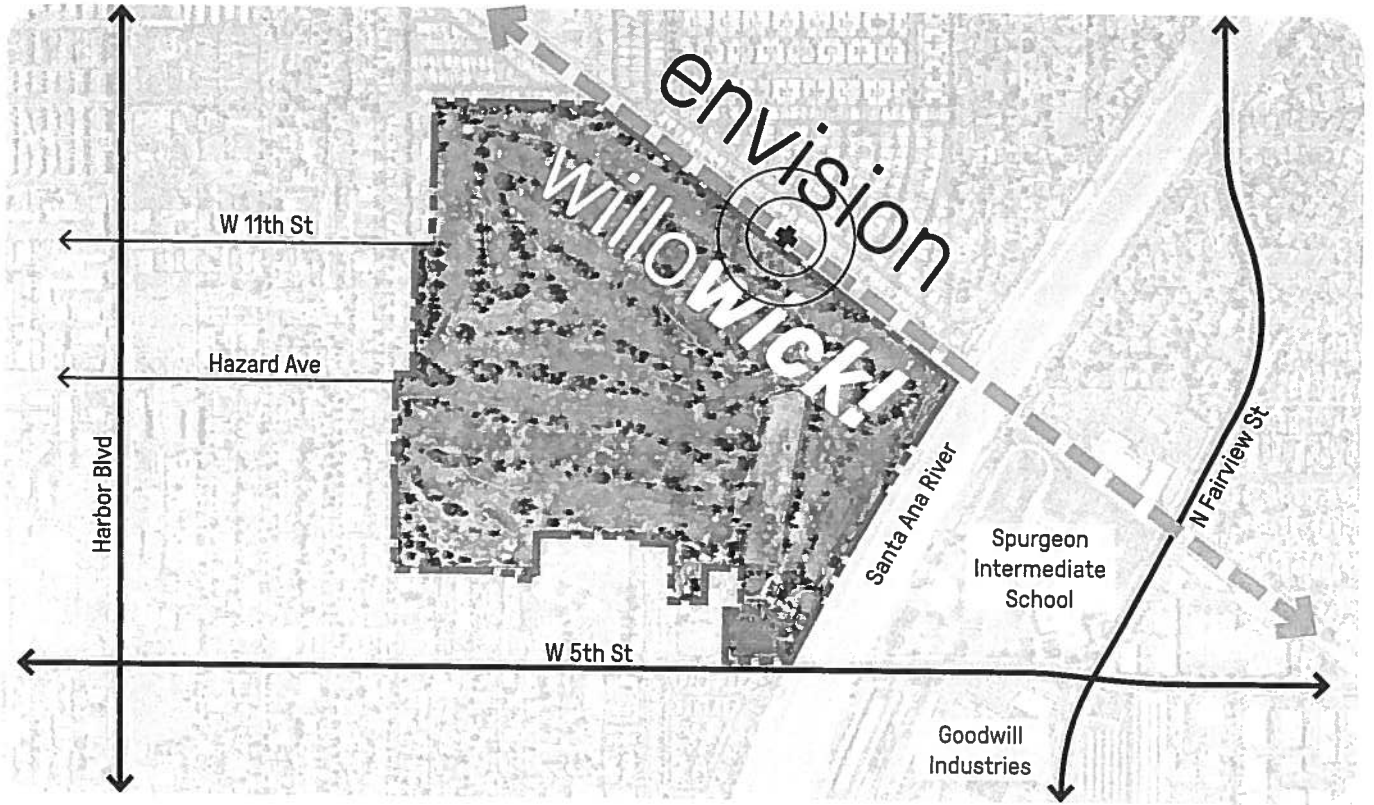
October 25

Spurgeon Intermediate School

2701 W. 5th St.
Santa Ana, CA 92703

6-8 pm

Provide feedback on alternative concepts developed on input from the previous workshops.



The Willowick Golf Course site, located in the City of Santa Ana, is situated on 5th Street, adjacent to the Santa Ana River, at 3017 W 5th Street. Owned by the City of Garden Grove, the property is currently an 18-hole golf course. The site is adjacent to the Santa Ana River on the east, the Pacific Electric (PE) Right-of-Way on the north, and abuts Garden Grove's Buena Clinton neighborhood. To the east across the Santa Ana River, is Spurgeon Intermediate School and Spurgeon Park. To the west of the site is the Santa Anita neighborhood of Santa Ana. Directly to the south, is Cesar Chavez Campesino Park.

Get Involved!

Your involvement and input builds the foundation of the Vision Plan!

You can help us by sharing ideas and providing feedback that will shape design concepts and alternatives. Join us in creating the vision by participating in any or all of the workshops.



Need More Info?

Visit the website:



www.ggcity.org/econdev/envision-willowick

Contact your Community Development Department:

Garden Grove



Mary Medrano
Associate Planner
marym@ggcity.org
714-741-5315



Lisa Kim
Community and Economic Development Director
lisak@ggcity.org
714-741-5121

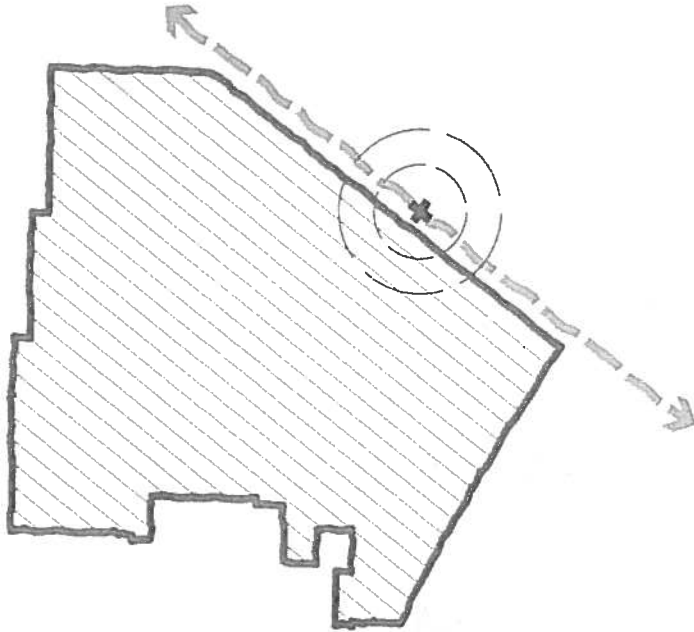
Santa Ana



Vince Fregoso
Principal Planner
vfregoso@santa-ana.org
714-667-2713

윌로윅의 미래를 그리다!

주민이 원하는 미래를 상상하고 확인함으로써 비전을 수립합니다.



비전 플랜 소개

가든그로브와 샌타애나 시는 윌로윅 골프장 재개발을 위한 비전 계획 구상에 도움을 얻고자 여러분을 초대합니다. 주민과 이해관계자의 협업과 의견으로 도출된 개념적 토지 사용 옵션을 검토할 예정입니다. 비전 플랜은 윌로윅에 대한 개발 계획의 입찰공고에 사용될 것입니다.

비전 수립 과정에서는 윌로윅이 주민에게 최선의 봉사 and 풍요를 제공할 수 있는 방법에 대해 검토합니다. 비전 플랜은 주민이 주도하는 요구, 목표, 아이디어 및 피드백을 취합하여 구상됩니다. 더 많은 의견이 공유될수록 결과는 더 좋아집니다! 주민과의 협동은 다음과 같은 핵심 질문에 대한 해답을 구하는 데 있어서 중요한 역할을 합니다.

- 어떤 활동과 프로그램이 필요한가?
- 변화하는 상황과 추세에 보조를 맞추면서도 샌타애나와 가든그로브의 풍부한 유산과 환경을 기념할 수 있을 것인가?

윌로윅 골프장 미래를 위한 비전 제시

듣기

워크샵 #1
8월 30일

Goodwill Industries
410 N. Fairview St.
Santa Ana, CA 92703

오후 6시~8시

주민의 아이디어와
요구, 목표를
탐구합니다.

구상하기

워크샵 #2
9월 27일

Spurgeon
Intermediate School
2701 W. 5th St.
Santa Ana, CA 92703

오후 6시~8시

경제적 및 시장 영향력을 탐구하고, 윌로윅의
미래에 대한 여러분의 의견을 바탕으로 계획을
구상합니다.

워크샵 #3
10월 2일

Buena Clinton Youth
and Family Center
12661 Sunswept Ave.
Garden Grove, CA 92843

오후 6시~8시

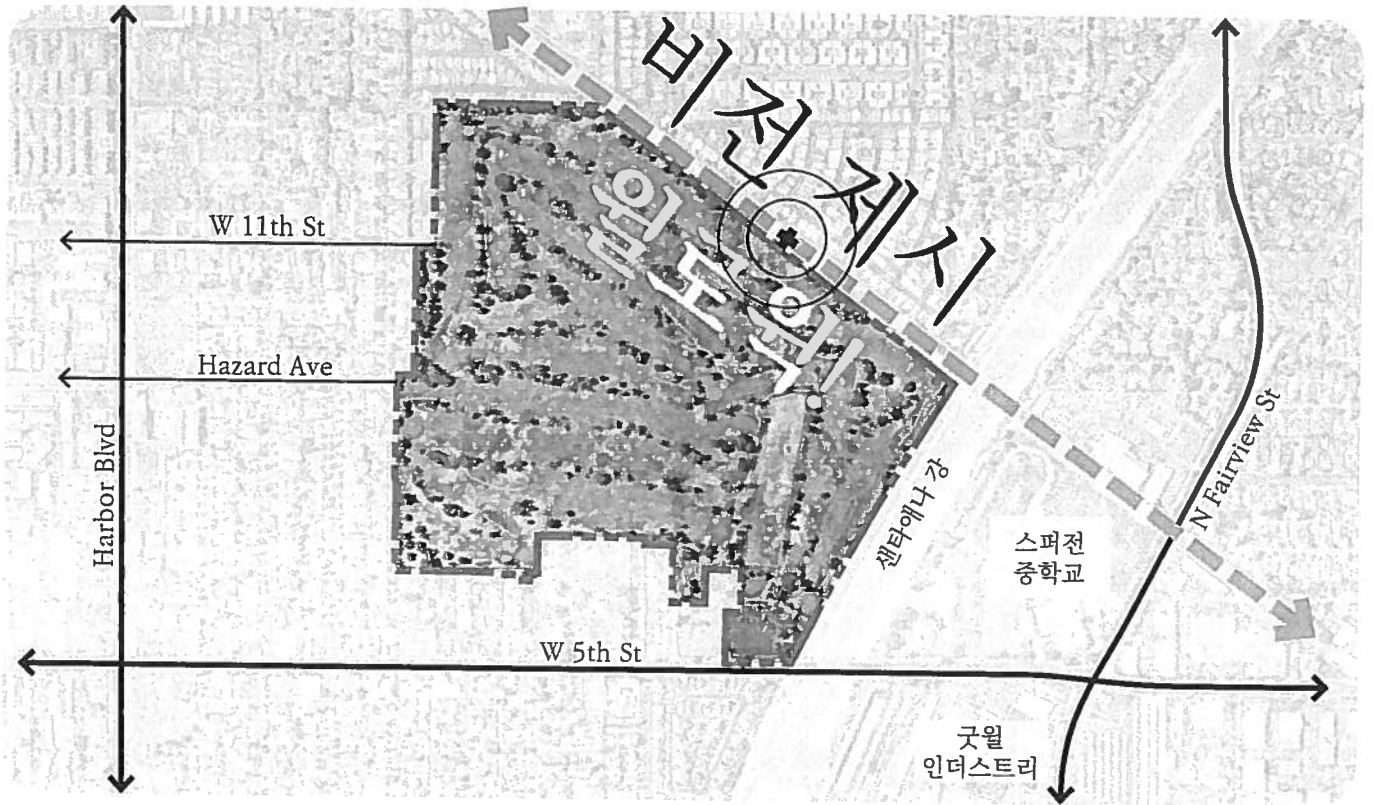
평가하기

워크샵 #4
10월 25일

Spurgeon
Intermediate School
2701 W. 5th St.
Santa Ana, CA 92703

오후 6시~8시

이전 워크샵에서
제시된 정보에 따라
발전된 대안적 개념에
대해 피드백을
제공합니다.



윌로윅 골프장은 샌타애나 시의 5번가에 위치하고 있으며, 샌타애나 강 근처의 5번가 3017 W에 자리잡고 있습니다.

가든그로브 시의 소유로서, 이곳에는 18홀 골프장이 있습니다. 골프장은 동쪽으로 샌타애나 강, 북쪽으로 퍼시픽 일렉트릭 (PE) 통행로와 인접해 있으며, 가든그로브의 부에나클린턴 마을과 맞닿아 있습니다. 샌타애나 강을 건너 동쪽으로 스퍼전 중학교와 스퍼전 공원이 있습니다. 골프장의 서쪽으로 샌타애나의 산타 아니타 마을이 있습니다. 정남쪽으로는 세자르 차베스 캠페시노 공원이 있습니다.

참여하세요!

여러분의 참여와 의견이 비전 플랜의 토대가 됩니다!

아이디어를 공유하고 피드백을 제공함으로써 디자인 개념과 대안을 만들어 나가는 데 기여할 수 있습니다. 워크샵에 참석해 비전을 만들어 나가는 데 동참해주시기 바랍니다.



추가 정보가 필요하십니까?

웹사이트 방문:



www.ggcity.org/econdev/envision-willowick

주민 개발부 연락처:

가든그로브



Mary Medrano
Associate Planner
marym@ggcity.org
714-741-5315



Lisa Kim
Community and Economic Development Director
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714-741-5121

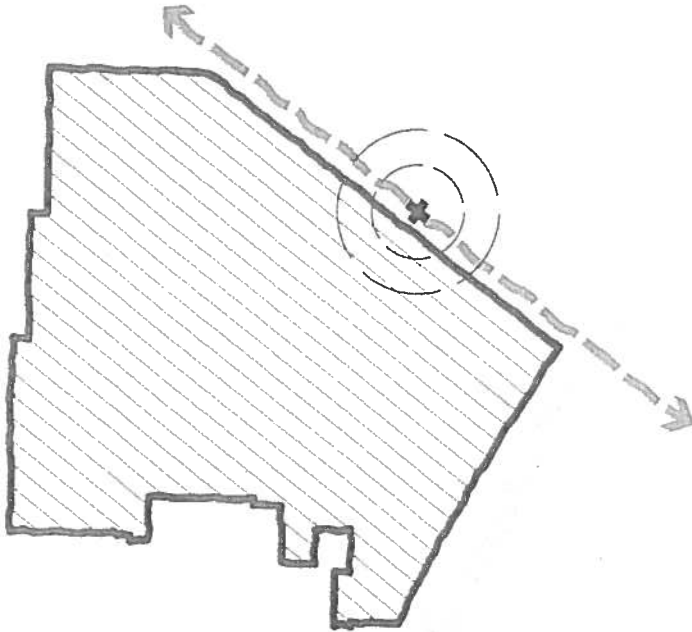
샌타애나



Vince Fregoso
Principal Planner
vfregoso@santa-ana.org
714-667-2713

¡Una Visión Para Willowick!

Creando una visión es un proceso donde una comunidad imagina e identifica un futuro deseado.



Sobre el Plan De Visión

Las Ciudades de Garden Grove y Santa Ana buscan su ayuda para desarrollar un Plan de Visión para el re-desarrollo del sitio del campo de golf Willowick. Este proceso explorara opciones conceptuales para el uso del sitio formados por la comunidad y la colaboración de otros interesados. El Plan de Visión se usara para guiar la solicitud del plan de desarrollo para Willowick.

El proceso de visión explorara como Willowick puede mejor servir y enriquecer la comunidad. El plan será una compilación de las necesidades, objetivos, ideas, y opiniones dirigidos por la comunidad. ¡Entre más perspectivas compartidas—mejor será! Trabajando junto con la comunidad es importante para nosotros para responder a preguntas claves como:

- ¿Que actividades y programas son necesarios?
- ¿Como celebran el rico patrimonio y el ambiente de Santa Ana y Garden Grove mientras estando al par con cambios y las tendencias del último momento?

¡Ayúdenos formar una **vision** para el futuro del sitio Willowick!

Escuchar

Taller #1

30 de Agosto

Goodwill Industries

410 N. Fairview St.
Santa Ana, CA 92703

6-8 pm

Explore ideas, necesidades y objetivos de la comunidad.

Crear

Taller #2

27 de Septiembre

Escuela Intermedia Spurgeon

2701 W. 5th St.
Santa Ana, CA 92703

6-8 pm

Explore fuerzas económicas y del mercado, luego una sesión de ideas usando mapas.

Taller #3

2 de Octubre

Centro Para Jovenes y Familias de Buena Clinton

12661 Sunswept Ave.
Garden Grove, CA 92843

6-8 pm

Evaluar

Taller #4

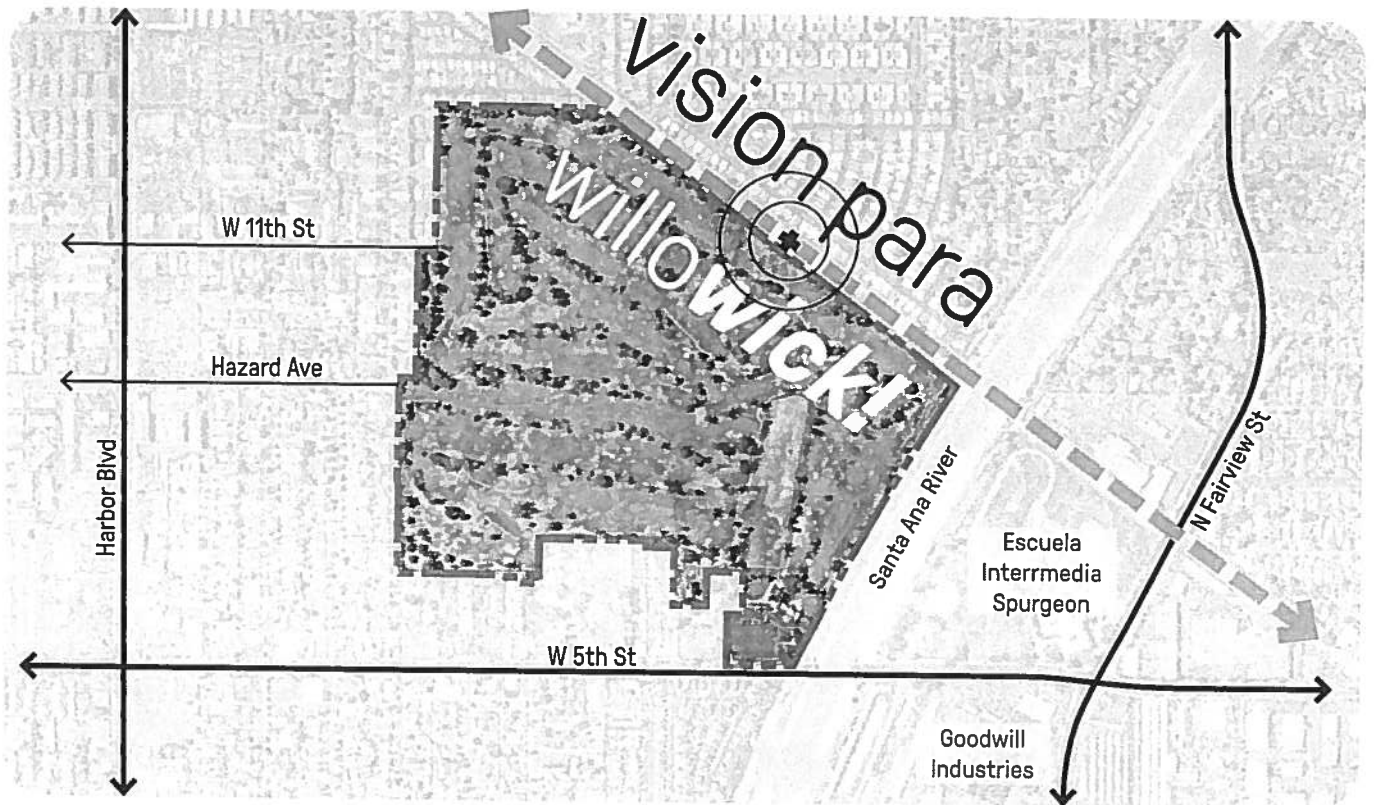
25 de Octubre

Escuela Intermedia Spurgeon

2701 W. 5th St.
Santa Ana, CA 92703

6-8 pm

Opiniones sobre conceptos alternativos desarrollados por ideas de talleres anteriores.



El sitio de campo de golf Willowick está ubicado en la ciudad de Santa Ana, en la 5a Calle, adyacente al río Santa Ana, en 3017 W 5th Street. Perteneciendo a la Ciudad de Garden Grove, la propiedad es actualmente un campo de golf de 18 hoyos. El sitio está junto al río Santa Ana en el este, el paso del Pacific Electric (PE) en el norte, y colinda con el vecindario Buena Clinton en Garden Grove. Hacia el este a través del río de Santa Ana, está la escuela intermedia Spurgeon y el parque Spurgeon. Al oeste del sitio está el vecindario Santa Anita en Santa Ana. Directamente al sur está el parque Campesino Cesar Chávez.

¡Participa!

Su participación e ideas construyen la base del plan de visión.

Ayúdenos compartiendo sus ideas y opiniones que darán forma a conceptos de diseño y alternativas. Acompáñenos en creando la visión participando en todos o cualquier de los talleres.



¿Necesita Mas Información?

Visite el sitio web:



www.ggcity.org/econdev/envision-willowick

Pongase en contacto con su Depto. de Desarrollo Comunitario:

Garden Grove



Mary Medrano
Associate Planner
marym@ggcity.org
714-741-5315



Lisa Kim
Community and Economic Development Director
lisak@ggcity.org
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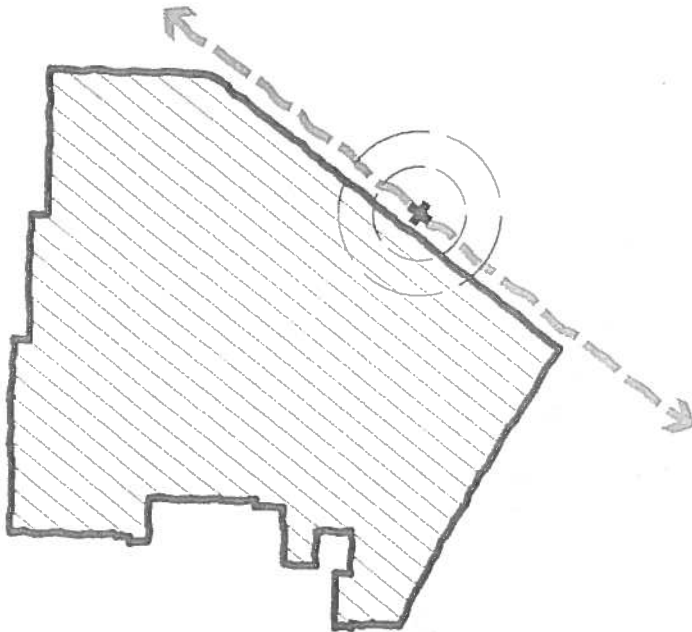
Santa Ana



Vince Fregoso
Principal Planner
vfregoso@santa-ana.org
714-667-2713

Hình Dung Willowick!

Tầm nhìn là quá trình mà cộng đồng tương tượng và xác định tương lai muốn có.



Giới thiệu về Kế Hoạch Tầm Nhìn

Thành Phố Garden Grove và Santa Ana cùng mời cộng đồng tham gia giúp phát triển một Kế Hoạch (Vision Plan) để tái phát triển khu vực sân golf Willowick. Quá trình bao gồm việc tham khảo các lựa chọn cách sử dụng khu đất được hình thành bởi cộng đồng và các bên liên quan. Kế hoạch sẽ được sử dụng để hướng dẫn việc phát triển cho khu Willowick.

Quá trình quan sát này sẽ khám phá cách Willowick có thể phục vụ và làm phong phú cho cộng đồng tốt nhất. Kế Hoạch Tầm Nhìn (Vision Plan) sẽ là một kế hoạch của cộng đồng- nhằm thúc đẩy nhu cầu, mục tiêu, ý tưởng và ý kiến phản hồi. Càng có nhiều quan điểm được chia sẻ thì càng tốt! Làm việc cùng cộng đồng là điều quan trọng đối với chúng tôi khi trả lời các câu hỏi chính như:

- Những hoạt động và chương trình nào là cần thiết?
- Làm thế nào để có thể tôn vinh di sản và môi trường giàu có của Thành phố Santa Ana và Garden Grove trong khi vẫn theo kịp với những thay đổi về điều kiện và xu hướng?

Hãy Hình Dung Tương Lai Của Sân Golf Willowick!

Lắng nghe

Hội thảo #1

30/8/2018

Goodwill Industries
410 N. Fairview St.
Santa Ana, CA 92703

6:00 - 8:00 p.m.

Khám phá ý tưởng, nhu cầu và mục tiêu của cộng đồng.

Sáng Tạo

Hội thảo #2

27/9/2018

Spurgeon Intermediate School
2701 W. 5th St.
Santa Ana, CA 92703

6:00 - 8:00 p.m.

Khám phá tiềm năng kinh tế và thị trường, sau đó lên ý tưởng và phát thảo ý tưởng của bạn cho tương lai của Willowick.

Hội thảo #3

2/10/2018

Buena Clinton Youth and Family Center
12661 Sunswept Ave.
Garden Grove, CA 92843

6:00 - 8:00 p.m.

Đánh Giá

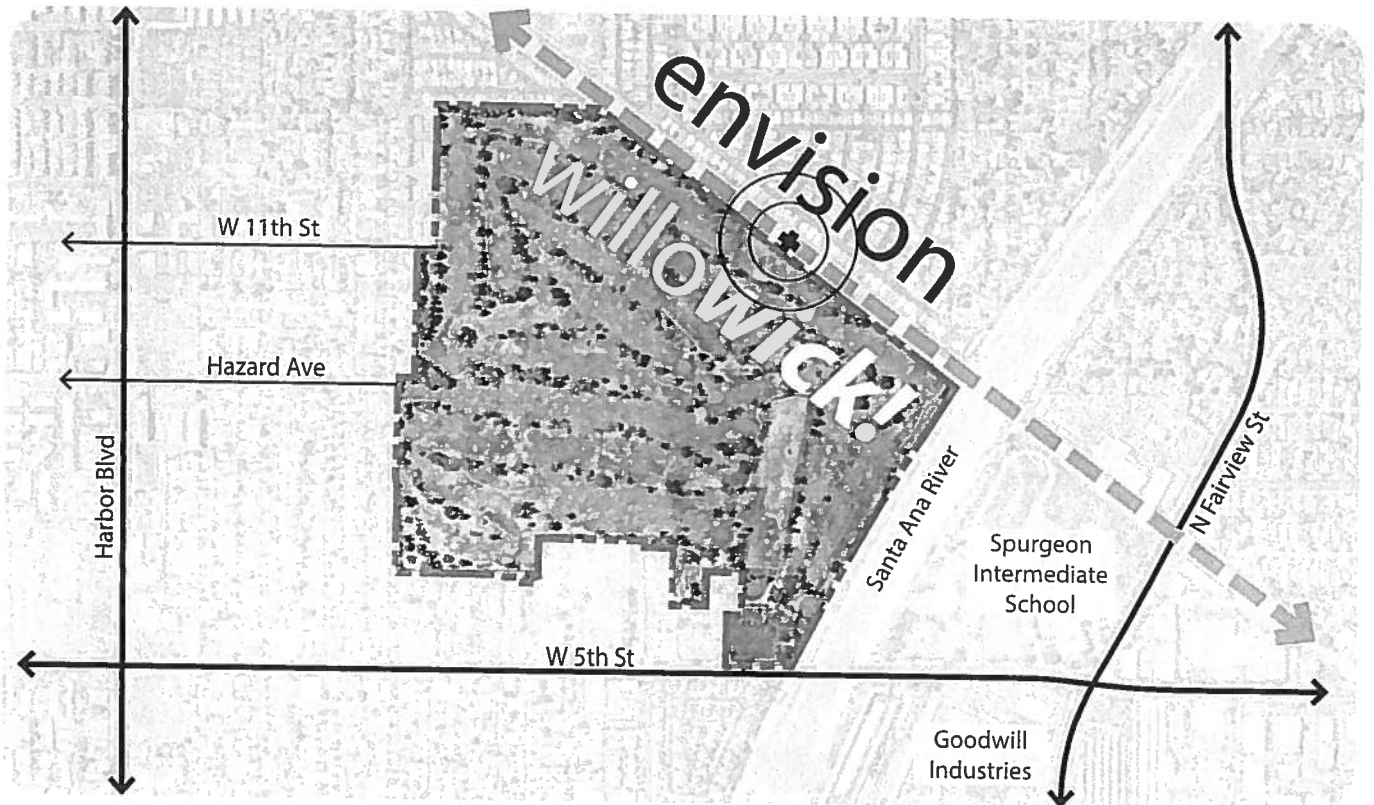
Hội thảo #4

25/10/2018

Spurgeon Intermediate School
2701 W. 5th St.
Santa Ana, CA 92703

6:00 - 8:00 p.m.

Thu nhận ý kiến phản hồi về các khái niệm được phát triển dựa trên thông tin từ các buổi hội thảo trước.



Sân Golf Willowick tọa lạc ở Thành phố Santa Ana, nằm trên Đường 5th Street, ngay cạnh Sông Santa Ana, tại địa chỉ 3017 W. 5th Street. Nơi này hiện đang là sân golf 18 lỗ thuộc sở hữu của Thành phố Garden Grove. Khu vực này nằm tiếp giáp với sông Santa Ana ở phía đông, phía bắc là Pacific Electric (PE) Right-of-Way, và ở tiếp giáp trung tâm Buena Clinton của Garden Grove. Về phía đông bên kia sông Santa Ana là trường tiểu học Spurgeon và công viên Spurgeon. Bên phía tây của khu vực là khu phố Santa Anita của Santa Ana. Trục tiếp về phía nam là Công viên Cesar Chavez Campesino.

Cùng Tham Gia!

SỰ THAM GIA VÀ GÓP Ý CỦA BẠN XÂY DỰNG NỀN TẢNG CHO KẾ HOẠCH!

Bạn có thể giúp chúng tôi bằng cách chia sẻ ý tưởng và đóng góp ý kiến để giúp định hình các khái niệm thiết kế và phương án khác. Cùng tham gia với chúng tôi trong việc tạo tầm nhìn bằng cách tham gia vào bất kỳ hoặc tất cả các buổi hội thảo.



Cần thêm thông tin:

Coi tại website:



www.ggcity.org/econdev/envision-willowick

Liên lạc với Ban Phát triển Cộng đồng:

Garden Grove



Mary Medrano
Associate Planner
marym@ggcity.org
714-741-5315



Lisa Kim
Community and Economic Development Director
lisak@ggcity.org
714-741-5121

Santa Ana



Vince Fregoso
Principal Planner
vfregoso@santa-ana.org
714-667-2713

City of Garden Grove

INTER-DEPARTMENT MEMORANDUM

To: Scott Stiles
Dept: City Manager
Subject: ORANGE COUNTY BUSINESS COUNCIL 2018 TURNING RED TAPE INTO RED CARPET NOMINATIONS

From: Lisa Kim
Dept: Community and Economic Development
Date: September 13, 2018

OBJECTIVE

To convey information regarding two nominations submitted by the City for the Orange County Business Council 2018 Turning Red Tape into Red Carpet Awards.

BACKGROUND

The Orange County Business Council (OCBC) recently accepted nominations for the **8th ANNUAL TURNING RED TAPE INTO RED CARPET 2018 AWARDS**. The program is designed to recognize and celebrate outstanding public agencies that have implemented innovative policies and programs to proactively cut through governmental red tape by eliminating barriers to economic growth.

These nominations are an opportunity to promote Garden Grove's business friendly environment and highlight two successful City projects that have achieved stated objectives as a result of strong partnerships, innovation, and originality.

DISCUSSION

The first nomination under the category Program Award for Business Retention and Expansion is the Building Streamline Initiative. With the adoption of the 2016 California Building Codes Standards, the Community and Economic Development Department (CEDD) initiated a strategic outreach to bring information to the development community through the Building Streamline Initiative. As an integral part of the CEDD, the Building & Safety Division serves as the "front-line business ombudsman" in which local businesses first interact with the City when considering business investment, while the Building Inspectors support economic development as "Closers" when assisting business during the various inspections and final sign-offs. The Building Streamline Initiative incorporated a series of programs including: Online Permits, Online Inspection Requests, Building Permit Tracking, website update, a new automated Queuing System, and a proactive outreach initiative to inform business and the development community about Building Code requirements.

Turning Red Tape Into Red Carpet
September 13, 2018
Page 2 of 2

The second nomination under the category of Public Private Partnerships is the Garden Brook Senior Village. This nomination highlights the collaboration with the City of Garden Grove, AMG & Associates, the Emlen W. Hoag Foundation, and the Boys and Girls Club of Garden Grove (BGC GG). The developer, AMG & Associates worked tirelessly with the BGC GG to develop Intergenerational Programming to bring youth and seniors together. The result is the proposed Garden Brook Senior Village in which AMG & Associates will take over the abandoned eight-story steel structure and propose the development of an affordable housing project with approximately 394 new affordable senior units, along with up to 12,938 square feet of commercial space. In 2018, the City approved entitlements for this adaptive reuse project and the repurpose of an existing eight-story, unfinished, steel structure.

The Building Streamline Initiative and the Garden Brook Senior Village continue to showcase the City's commitment to promote business development and strive to achieve excellence in customer service. On November 28, 2018, the Orange County Business Council will celebrate all Turning Red Tape into Red Carpet nominees and award recipients at a special awards reception being held at the Center Club in Costa Mesa.



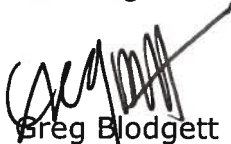
LISA L. KIM
Community and Economic Development Director



By: David Dent
Chief Building Official



Lee Marino
Planning Services Manager



Greg Blodgett
Senior Project Manager

Attachments:

- 1) OCBC Turning Red Tape to Red Carpet Nomination Form
- 2) Building Streamline Initiative (OCBC Nomination for Business Retention and Expansion)
- 3) Garden Brook Senior Village (OCBC Nomination for Public Private Partnerships)

ORANGE COUNTY BUSINESS COUNCIL



THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 2018

5:30 P.M. - 7:30 P.M. / THE CENTER CLUB / 650 TOWN CENTER DR., COSTA MESA, CA.

SPONSORED BY
JPMORGAN CHASE & CO.

NOMINATION FORM

Organization: _____

Contact Name: _____

Email: _____

Phone: _____

Address: _____

Project Name: _____

Date Project Began: _____

Date of Completion (if applicable): _____

PIO/Communication's Officer: _____

Email: _____

Social Media Handles: _____

Six Award Categories (*choose one*):

A. **Program Award** (*select one of the following sub-categories*):

- 1. Business Retention and Expansion
- 2. Real Estate Redevelopment and Reuse
- 3. Incorporating Innovative Technology
- 4. Sustainable and Green Development

B. **Public-Private Partnership Award**

C. **Leadership Award for Public Service**

Not required, but for bonus point consideration, check here and attach a letter of support or recommendation from your local chamber of commerce or city business association. Name of chamber/association: _____

ENTRY SUBMISSION CHECKLIST:

- Entry fee of \$125 payable to OCBC
- Submit entry and fee postmarked **no later than September 7, 2018**.
- Mail to: OCBC, 2 Park Plaza, Suite 100, Irvine, CA 92614
- OR apply online at www.ocbc.org/event/2018redcarpet/

CATEGORY DESCRIPTIONS AND JUDGING CRITERIA

PROGRAM AWARDS

JUDGING CRITERIA:

Program Awards recognize outstanding and innovative programs in economic and business development that retain or generate jobs and investment on an ongoing basis. Program Awards will be judged by the following criteria:

- Extent of the economic impact on its community, such as an increase in the overall tax base, the creation of new jobs, or criteria relevant to the goals of the program.
- Achievement of its stated objective with measurable results.
- Development of strong relationships with relevant players and widespread support in the community.
- Innovation, originality, and cost effectiveness.
- Relevance and transferability of elements to other communities.

CATEGORY DESCRIPTIONS:

Business Retention and Expansion

This award honors economic development initiatives that focus on retaining and growing existing businesses within communities and regions. Applicants should demonstrate extensive cross-community collaboration, and the ability to adapt and respond quickly to unforeseen events.

CATEGORY EXAMPLES:

2017 Winner - The City of Anaheim: Code Streamlining and Improvement Program

In order to reduce the regulatory burden on existing and prospective throughout the city, the Anaheim Planning and Building Department evaluate and amend the Zoning Code on a continuous basis in response to market and business trends. Over the past five years, this program has implemented numerous zoning code amendments to relax development standards, create flexibility, provide clarity, and streamline the development process.

2017 Honorable Mention - County of Orange: Orange County Information Technology Shared Services Initiative

Through the OCIT shared Services initiative, the county is breaking down barriers by enabling IT staff to perform work for multiple departments resulting in reduced bureaucracy and increased efficiencies. In 2016, 169 total projects (62 completed; 107 in progress) of which 100% were completed on time and within budget. Our Solutions Development team focuses on rapidly developing innovative software applications using best practices of the private industry to cut through bureaucracy, thus delivering efficient, easy-to-use digital services for the public

Real Estate Redevelopment and Reuse

This award recognizes innovative real estate development or reuse projects purpose-built or adaptively reused for the creation of jobs or for increasing the tax base. By demonstrating a measurable and quantitative impact on employment and the tax base, the winning project will also serve as catalysts for economic development in the area or region and will demonstrate innovative partnership approaches including public and private sectors. These efforts include, but are not limited to creation of workforce housing and retail development.

CATEGORY EXAMPLES:

2017 Winner - The City of Tustin: FLIGHT and Legacy Park

An innovative office campus, FLIGHT, is the first office development project that delivers and innovative product and reflects the demands of the new workforce. FLIGHT will foster approximately 4,500 employees working in groundbreaking fields including high tech and biotechnology. Legacy Park will feature walking and biking trails, recreation areas and other amenities for FLIGHT employees.

2017 Honorable Mention - City of Garden Grove: Wesley Village Project

The City of Garden Grove Wesley Village Project transformed excess property into forty-seven multigenerational affordable housing units offering educational, health, and wellness resources to community members including leadership opportunities for children and homeless prevention services

Incorporating Innovative Technology

This award acknowledges economic development strategies and programs that seek to enable communities, businesses and/or economic development organizations to better integrate innovative technology. Strategies and programs may include elements of, but are not limited to, international strategies, the restructuring of economic development organizations, the use of the internet and technology for integrating globally, and assisting businesses to understand global sourcing and increase their global competitive position.

CATEGORY EXAMPLES:

2017 Winner - Port of Los Angeles: Trade Connect Program

Trade Connect is a trade education program to assist regional businesses connect more conveniently to resources to assist them to expand and diversify into global markets. The Port of Los Angeles took the lead in planning and implementation is carried out in cooperation with The Port of Los Angeles, the U.S. Department of Commerce, the U.S. SBA, U.S. EXIM Bank, the District Export Council of Southern California, California International Trade Development Centers, the LA Customs Brokers and Freight and the Bar Association International Section.

2017 Winner - City of Garden Grove: Expanding Borders through International Trade

The City of Garden Grove's Expanding Border's Initiative has cultivated economic development in the Garden Grove community to introduce businesses to the global market, offering international trade resources including workshops, trading seminars, and small business assistance loans. By partnering with federal, state, and non-governmental organizations, the initiative has impacted over 1,000 individuals from businesses in Garden Grove through workshops and events.

Sustainable and Green Development

This award recognizes programs that simultaneously target and create relationships between economic development and environmental sustainability. These efforts include, but are not limited to, programs which encourage energy efficiency and renewable energy, green buildings, materials and products, environmental technologies and industries, sustainable tourism, smart growth, green infrastructure, and green chemistry.

CATEGORY EXAMPLES:

2017 Winner - The Orange Coast College: Recycling Center

The Orange Coast College Recycling program generates approximately \$200,000 annually in profit from the collection of recyclables. These funds support extensive student programming throughout the Associated Student Body and have contributed to the construction of a campus children's center, tutorial center, and athletics facilities. Furthermore, these funds support the operation of the school newspaper, scholarships, student life activities, and have supported "green initiatives" on campus. In addition, the Recycling Center supports local economic development by returning approximately \$1 million annually to our local community for redemption of their recycled material.

2017 Honorable Mention Orange County Sanitation District: Urban Runoff Diversion Program

The Urban Runoff Diversion Program minimizes the amount of contaminants that reach the creeks, rivers, and beaches, and thus reduces harm to the environment and the public, while maintaining the high quality of OCSD's primary function collection, treatment, and recycling of waste water. As a result Heal the Bay's annual report card for beach quality detailed Orange County's 97 percent of sites scored A and B grades. In addition, the program helps maintain the coastline's reputation as a desirable tourist destination.

To submit a Program Award nomination, please complete the Project Description, beginning on page 6.

PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP AWARD

JUDGING CRITERIA:

This award recognizes outstanding and innovative development projects that have significantly enhanced the economic revitalizations of distressed communities. Winners represent efforts in which larger private contributions have been added to smaller, vital public commitments. Nominees should demonstrate:

- The extent to which public and private sector participants have formed a true partnership or joint venture in planning, developing, and financing the project
- Direct economic benefit to the community (such as jobs and tax base). Be sure to include metrics when demonstrating results.
- Spin-off impact of the project
- Creativity or innovation in packaging the project (e.g., land acquisitions, joint venture aspects and financing)

CATEGORY EXAMPLES:

2017 Winner – City of Irvine: Orange County Great Park Sports Park

The City of Irvine and Five Point have partnered together to develop approximately 688 acres of the Orange County Great Park. The 194 acre Sports Park is planned to include a dedicated softball complex with five fields, including a championship stadium and four batting cages; a baseball complex with seven baseball fields, also including a championship stadium and four batting cages; plus, four basketball courts, six more soccer fields and “flex fields” that can be used for soccer, rugby, cricket and lacrosse.

2017 Honorable Mention –Santa Ana Unified School District: High School Inc. Academies Foundation

High school Inc. Foundation is a partnership between Santa Ana Unified School District and Santa Ana Chamber of Commerce to promote college and career readiness to disadvantaged at-risk youth through project based instruction in industries ranging from culinary to global business and engineering. Since the foundation's initiation the graduation rate has increased from 62.5% to 98.5% at Santa Ana Valley High School.

*Note that the Project Description section of the Entry Form is **NOT** required for this category. Please submit a profile of the partnership's achievements. Profile must include: project name; location; the developer; the firm; complete information of the prime contact, the chief executive officer and chief elected official of the city. Describe the project and its significance to the community. Include the types of projects (retail, industrial, office, etc.), its physical size and financing agreements. Specify the contributions of the nominee.*

LEADERSHIP AWARD FOR PUBLIC SERVICE

JUDGING CRITERIA:

This award recognizes an elected or public official or entity who has served as a committed advocate for economic development in the public sector. Nominees must have demonstrated sustained and effective efforts to mobilize community groups and industry leaders in the development of programs and projects, played a key role in the planning and designing of new economic development activities, and displayed dedication and commitment to his/her constituency as a leader and advocate for economic development.

CATEGORY EXAMPLES:

2017 Winner Orange County Supervisor Lisa Bartlett

Supervisor Bartlett currently serves as the Fifth District Supervisor for the County of Orange and Chairwoman of the Board of Supervisors. In her eight years on the council, the city revitalized its town center. Little progress was made on the harbor renovation plan, but it did clear a key hurdle: The state Coastal Commission approved the first phase in January 2015. Supervisor Bartlett strives for increased transparency and efficiency in every aspect of government. Her top priorities include regional mobility, public safety, water, healthcare and spending our tax dollars wisely.

2016 Winner - CA 45th Congressional District: Congresswoman Mimi Walters

From her time as a small business owner to her leadership in Sacramento and Washington D.C., Congresswoman Walters has been a tireless champion of the biotech industry. She's strengthened the state's business climate. She's fought to protect the continued research and discovery of new cures. She's supported international intellectual property laws that are the lifeblood of our industry. Through all of these actions, Congresswoman Walters has helped California's innovative biotech companies thrive. It is an honor to join with the Orange County Business Council and America's leading biopharmaceutical companies to present Congresswoman Mimi Walters the 2016 Leadership Award for Public Service. [CLICK HERE](#) to view all the great nominees.

*Note that the Project Description section of the Entry Form is **NOT** required for this category. Please submit a profile of the nominee's achievements. Candidates must provide a profile of their professional achievements in economic development. Nominations must not exceed five typed double-spaced pages; letters of endorsement should be no more than two pages and must be submitted in conjunction with the application.*

PROJECT DESCRIPTION FOR PROGRAM AWARD NOMINATIONS

THIS SECTION IS INTENDED TO PROVIDE AN OVERVIEW OF THE PROJECT. PLEASE KEEP ANSWERS TO EACH QUESTION UNDER 200 WORDS.

YOU MAY EXPAND ON THIS INFORMATION IN A SEPARATE PROFILE OF NO MORE THAN 3 PAGES, DOUBLE-SPACED.

DO NOT FILL OUT THIS SECTION IF YOU ARE SUBMITTING A NOMINATION FOR A **PARTNERSHIP AWARD** OR **LEADERSHIP AWARD**.

1. Please provide a brief description of the project.

2. What is the goal or purpose of the project?

3. Who are the participants in the project? Who was involved in planning/implementation/funding/lending? Do you have any coalition partners in the project? Are there any other partners that you would like to highlight? Who is affected?

4. What has been the impact of the project? How effective has it been in furthering economic development in your community? Identify any tangible and/or intangible results and value added. Be sure to include metrics in your description of the results.

5. Is this project replicable or transferable? Can it be adapted for use in other communities? What lessons have been learned?

6. In what ways is this project innovative or creative?

7. Are there any other relevant details not covered above or specific to your category?

Category: Business Retention and Expansion

Please provide a brief description of the project.

With the adoption of the 2016 California Building Codes Standards, the City of Garden Grove initiated a strategic outreach to bring information to the development community through the Building Streamline Initiative. As an integral part of the Community and Economic Development Department, the Building & Safety Division serves as the "front-line business ombudsman" in which local businesses first interact with the City when considering business investment, and the Building Inspectors support economic development as "Closers" when assisting business during the various inspections and final sign-off. With delivery of customer service in mind, the Building Streamline Initiative, led by the Chief Building Official, began efforts to enhance technology and the customer service experience at the public service counter. Deployment of technology occurred throughout Fiscal Year 2017-18. The Building Streamline Initiative incorporate a series of programs including: Online Permits, Online Inspection Requests, Building Permit Tracking, and a proactive outreach initiative to inform businesses and the development community about Building Code requirements, whether it is new construction or rehabilitation. Furthermore, an updated City website and a new automated Queuing System reducing counter wait times has made the process more effective and streamlined as the Building permitting process can be overwhelming to a start-up business entrepreneur.

What is the goal or purpose of the project?

With a very active public counter, of which an average of 150 customers are served daily, the objective was to implement the Building Streamline Initiative to facilitate and expedite the Building plan check and permitting processes to allow Garden Grove businesses to open their doors sooner. Implementation of the Building Streamline Initiative has resulted in a delivery of high level customer service to the development community and a streamline of Building & Safety Division resources.

Who are the participants in the project? Who was involved in planning/implementation? Who is affected?

The staff involved in this process were the City Manager, Community & Economic Development Department (CEDD), and Information Technology Department (IT).

The City's internal IT Department was instrumental in developing the necessary programs for the Building Streamline Initiative, which are in place today. A series of internal strategic meetings took place to prioritize and assess each technology enhancement. The following list details deployment and implementation of each respective component of the Building Streamline Initiative:

- Daily Inspection Log (60 days to implementation)
- Online Inspection Requests (6 months to implementation)
- Building & Safety website updates (6 months to implementation)

- Interactive Queuing System (6 months to implementation)
- Interactive mapping tools that track active Building Permits, Code Enforcement and Building Abatement, activities along with Planning cases (12 months to implementation)
- Online Permits (12 months to implementation)

What has been the impact of the project? How effective has it been in furthering economic development in your community? Identify any tangible and/or intangible results and value added.

The Building Streamline Initiative has enhanced the City's customer service delivery with greater efficiency being achieved.

- **Public Counter Wait times.** The average lobby waiting time was reduced by 31% from 30 minutes to 19 minutes. Responding to customers inquiries quickly translates to more time available for working in their business and not waiting in a lobby.
- **Plan Check Review.** The processing time and facilitating development projects in the plan check queue has been reduced by 44% from an average of 13 days to 9 days. The start and completion of tenant improvements to a business is critical to achieve their opening date.
- **Daily Inspection Logs.** At the start of each business day, the public counter staff responds to a high volume of callers who seek information about the building inspection schedule. The Daily Inspection Logs are posted by 8:00 a.m. each business day and have been one of the most effective resources for building inspectors, permit technicians and the customers. Businesses and contractors are able to manage their time and resources more efficiently having information available online as to each respective building inspection time.
- **Interdepartmental Coordination.** The public service counter not only functions for the Building & Safety Division, but also the Public Works and Fire Departments. The new automated Queuing System has reduced the public counter wait times and directed customers to the appropriate department effectively.

Is this project replicable or transferable? Can it be adapted for use in other communities? What lessons have been learned?

The Building Streamline Initiative is replicable for each respective Building & Safety organization. Incorporating technological enhancements to support a Building servicing and processing program can be developed with the structures of a project managing software based on its flexibility. As more of these processes can be replicated and provided by other jurisdictions, the more consistent the building industry can deliver a high level of customer service. The lesson learned through this

process is that each community has its own needs and characteristics that need to be incorporated into the initiative.

In what ways is this project innovative or creative?

Bringing forth innovation in a manner that creates a great first impression brings about tremendous benefits. The customer service response and feedback have been overwhelmingly positive since inception of the Building Streamline Initiative. Putting the customer first and valuing their time is an approach that through effort and persistence, will allow a business to reach its full potential. From a business development perspective, the development community is able to serve their clients when utilizing these building resources. The approach of creating tools that align with streamlining services to allow businesses to start-up or expand sooner, brings benefits in the form of jobs and local investment into Garden Grove.

Are there any other relevant details not covered above or specific to your category?

The Building & Safety Division encounters numerous circumstances with new businesses entrepreneurs who have committed into a signed lease resulting in a condensed construction and development timeline to complete improvements. This situation, essentially, is a small business managing their cash flow between construction and business opening. These experiences were considered in the development of the Building Streamline Initiative. The Initiative continues to be a priority for the Community and Economic Development Department to encourage the business and property owners to obtain the proper Building and related permit approvals to operate their businesses at the optimal level. Hence, the Building Streamline Initiative has been successfully deployed and continues to evolve in how the customer service experience is delivered to Garden Grove's business and development community.

Category: A Public Private Partnership Garden Brook Senior Village

Please provide a Brief Description of the Project

Garden Brook Senior Village development, formerly Galleria, is a unique affordable senior housing development located in the City of Garden Grove on a 3.09-acre site near the corner of Brookhurst Street and Garden Grove Boulevard in the Korean Business District (SITE). The goal of this project was to complete the development of new affordable senior housing on an abandoned development site.

In 2005, the Galleria was approved and was the City of Garden Grove's first mixed-use concept development. The original project was an eight-story mixed-use steel-framed structure building that included two double-height levels of retail shopping and 66 residential units above. The effects of the great recession resulted in a termination of construction financing, thus halting the Galleria project. The City was then burdened with an unfinished eight-story steel-framed structure, which became an eyesore for the community.

In September 2016, AMG & Associates submitted a proposal to take over the abandoned Galleria and proposed to develop an affordable housing project with approximately 394 new affordable senior units, along with up to 12,938 square feet of commercial space utilizing the former Galleria existing eight-story steel structure. The City approved entitlements for the adaptive reuse and the repurpose of an existing eight-story, unfinished, steel structure.

What is the goal of the project?

The City's goal was to provide an affordable senior housing project for the betterment of the community and to eliminate the blight and nuisance of the unfinished eight-story steel structure.

An additional goal of the City was to determine the right land use designation that would allow the highest residential density by creating a new land use designation that would not be inconsistent with the development patterns of the current zoning of the area. The City Planning Department determined that the Community Residential Land Use Designation of 60 units per acre could be achieved by utilizing an Affordable Housing Density Bonus of 35%. The City was also creative and allowed the Transfer of Development Rights (TDR) for the two-acre parcel from the adjacent property.

The end result of the Density Bonus and the TDR was a new senior affordable project with 394 units. Utilizing the "Transfer of Development Rights" concept was the first use of this tool in facilitating a development within the City. Having both properties owned by the same entity that has the same goal as the developer and the City, was a creative way to have the steel structure completed and provide additional affordable senior housing opportunities within the City.

Who were the partners?

The Garden Brook Village senior affordable housing project was a collaboration between the City of Garden Grove, AMG & Associates, the Emlen W. Hoag Foundation, the Boys and Girls Club of Garden Grove (BGCGG). AMG & Associates also worked with the BGCGG to develop Intergenerational Programming to bring youth and seniors together. The program includes planned activities and classes, visits to the BGCGG, and transportation for outings to provide additional recreational opportunities for the seniors.

What were the Metrics and results? Economic Benefit and Spin-off Impact of The Project:

The Garden Brook Village has many positive impacts for Orange County including - new affordable housing, new social services for seniors, economic impacts in the region, and creation of new jobs. The \$70 million development investment has significantly contributed to expanding much needed housing and social services.

This unique collaboration between the City of Garden Grove, AMG & Associates, and our community partners will provide a future long-term revenue stream for the City in the amount of \$70,000 per year. During the construction phase of project, a total of 100 full-time, temporary jobs were created with many held by local and low-income workers. The influx of new residences and senior households will help boost the local economy within the Korean Business District. Upon completion, the project will be the new home for nearly 400 Garden Grove residents.

Is this project transferable?

The City of Garden Grove has ensured The Garden Brook Village was on time and on budget by establishing an internal City development RED TEAM whose mission was to expedite the development and approval process. The City of Garden Grove RED TEAM included the Planning, Building, and Office of Economic Development and Community Development divisions as well as City officials. The RED TEAM held weekly job walks and City meetings with the development team in order to help expedite both planning and construction schedule compliance throughout the construction period. This process is transferable and can be implemented in other cities by setting up similar task forces to help expedite priority projects.

The implementation of the new Community Residential Land Use designation created special development standards that gave flexibility to the developer on what would have been more stringent development standards and at the same time provided the City the ability to ask for a project design superior to the original concept of the previously entitled steel structure project. Other municipalities could implement similar creative zoning to attract more affordable housing projects for their communities.



CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

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

AMENDMENT TO THE NOTICE OF TREATMENT FOR THE ASIAN CITRUS PSYLLID

Between April 3, 2017 and August 31, 2018, the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) confirmed the presence of the causative bacterial agent of the citrus disease huanglongbing (HLB) in citrus tree tissue and insect vectors collected in the cities of Anaheim, Fullerton, Garden Grove, La Habra, Orange, Santa Ana, Tustin, Westminster, and Yorba Linda in Orange County. HLB is a devastating disease of citrus and is spread through feeding action by populations of the Asian citrus psyllid (ACP), *Diaphorina citri* Kuwayama. In order to determine the extent of the infestation, and to define an appropriate response area, additional surveys took place for several days over a one quarter-square mile area, centered on the detection sites. Based on the results of the surveys, implementation of the CDFA's current ACP and HLB response strategies, which include treatment for ACP, are necessary for eradication and control.

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

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

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Attachments

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

Between April 3, 2017 and August 31, 2018, the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) confirmed the presence of the causative bacterial agent of the citrus disease huanglongbing (HLB) in citrus tree tissue and insect vectors collected in the cities of Anaheim, Fullerton, Garden Grove, La Habra, Orange, Santa Ana, Tustin, Westminster, and Yorba Linda in Orange County. HLB is a devastating disease of citrus and is spread through feeding action by populations of the Asian citrus psyllid (ACP), *Diaphorina citri* Kuwayama.

In order to determine the extent of the infestation in Anaheim, Fullerton, Garden Grove, La Habra, Orange, Santa Ana, Tustin, Westminster, and Yorba Linda, and to define an appropriate response area, an additional survey took place for several days over a one quarter-square mile area, centered on the following detections: April 3, 2017, Anaheim; April 11, 2017, La Habra; February 14, 2018, Fullerton; May 25, 2018, Yorba Linda; August 10, 2018, Westminster; August 20, 2018, Santa Ana; August 23, 2018, Orange; August 31, 2018, Anaheim, Garden Grove and Tustin. Based on this survey, pest biology, findings and recommendations from California's HLB Task Force, the Primary State Entomologist, the Primary State Plant Pathologist, United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) experts on HLB and ACP, county agricultural commissioner representatives who are knowledgeable on HLB and ACP, and experience gained from USDA's control efforts in the southeastern United States, I have determined that an infestation of HLB exists and it poses a statewide imminent danger to the environment and economy.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sensitive Areas

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

Work Plan

The proposed treatment area encompasses those portions of Orange County which fall within a 400-meter area around the properties on which the causative agent of HLB has been detected, and any subsequent detection sites within the proposed treatment boundaries. 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.

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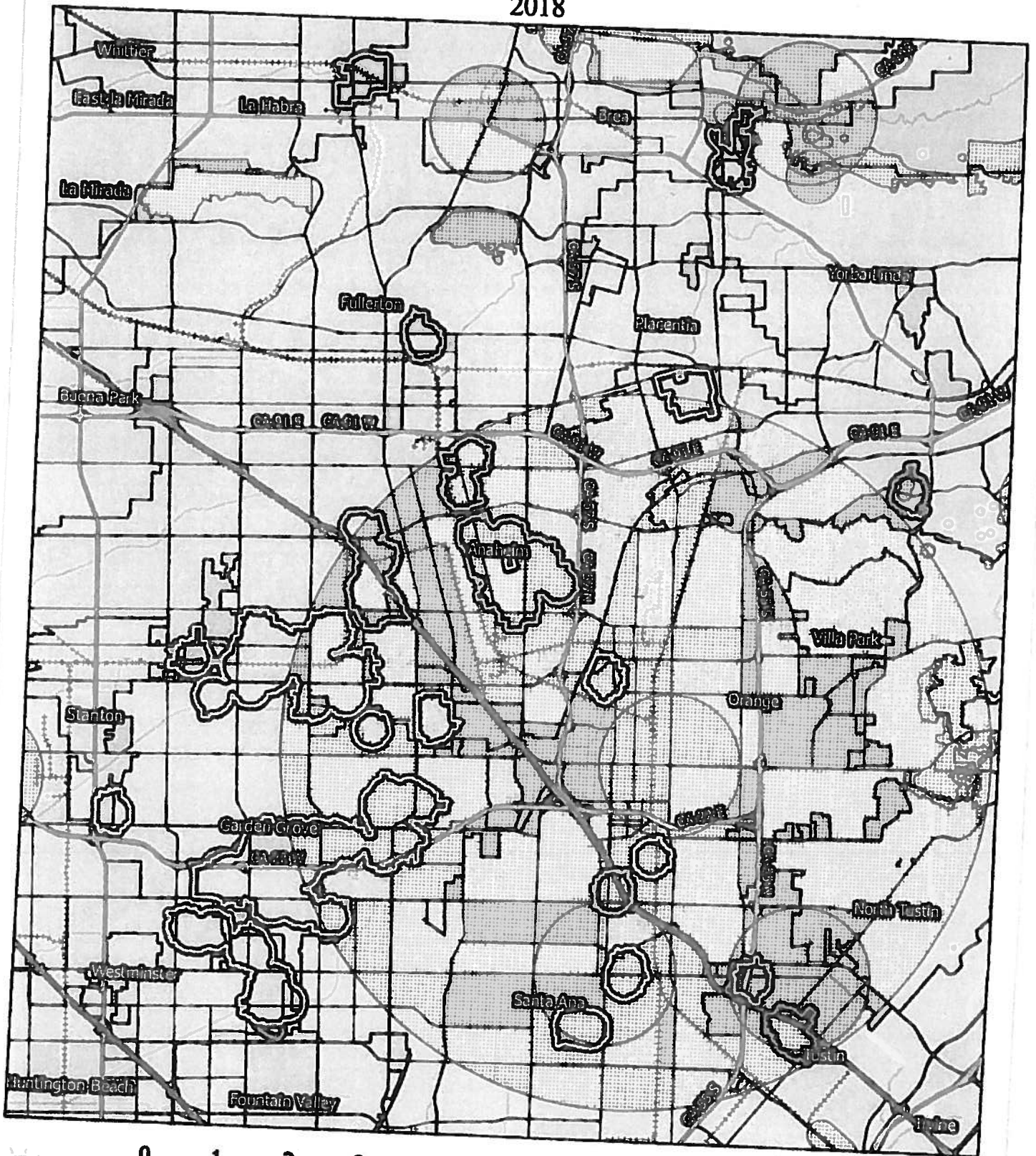
My decision to adopt findings and take action is based on sections 24.5, 401.5, 403, 407, 408, 5401-5405, and 5761-5764 of the FAC.

Kevin V. Nasuhau Sr.
Karen Ross, Secretary

9-11-18
Date

Huanglongbing Eradication Project

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



- Existing 400m Treatment Area
- New 400m Treatment Area
- Sensitive Environmental Area/Treatment Mitigations In Place



**Asian Citrus Psyllid/ Huanglongbing Work Plan
July 2018**

I. Trapping and Visual Survey

A. Urban and Rural Residential Detection Trapping and Visual Survey

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

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

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

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

1. Response to the collection one or more ACP

a. Trapping

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

b. Visual Survey

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

C. Commercial Grove Trapping

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

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

II. Treatment

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

Asian Citrus Psyllid/ Huanglongbing Work Plan
July 2018

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

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

1. Treatment Protocols

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

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

In general, when treatment has been deemed appropriate, CDFA applies insecticides to host trees in the residential (urban) areas in a 50 to 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.

Asian Citrus Psyllid/ Huanglongbing Work Plan
July 2018

c. Outside of the Generally Infested Area

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

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

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

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

**Asian Citrus Psyllid/ Huanglongbing Work Plan
July 2018**

b. Soil Treatment

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

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

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

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

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

A. PHYSICAL CONTROL

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

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

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

B. CULTURAL CONTROL

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

C. BIOLOGICAL CONTROL

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

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

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

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

D. CHEMICAL CONTROL

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

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

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

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

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

E. RESOURCES

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

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

PEST PROFILE

Common Name: Asian Citrus Psyllid

Scientific Name: *Diaphorina citri* Kuwayama

Order and Family: Hemiptera, Psyllidae

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

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

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

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

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

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

Host List

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

ACP Pest Profile
Page 3

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

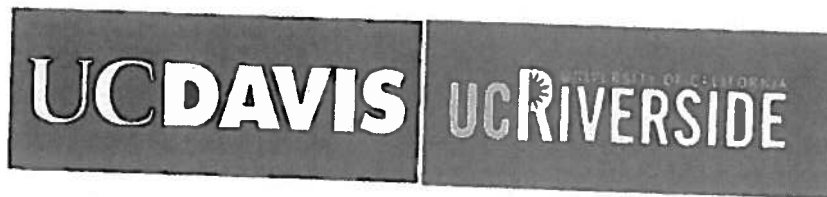
a-mulis
Australian desert lime

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

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

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

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



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

USDA United States Department of Agriculture
Agricultural Research Service

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

Date: 11/22/2017

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State-wide background risk level for HLB

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

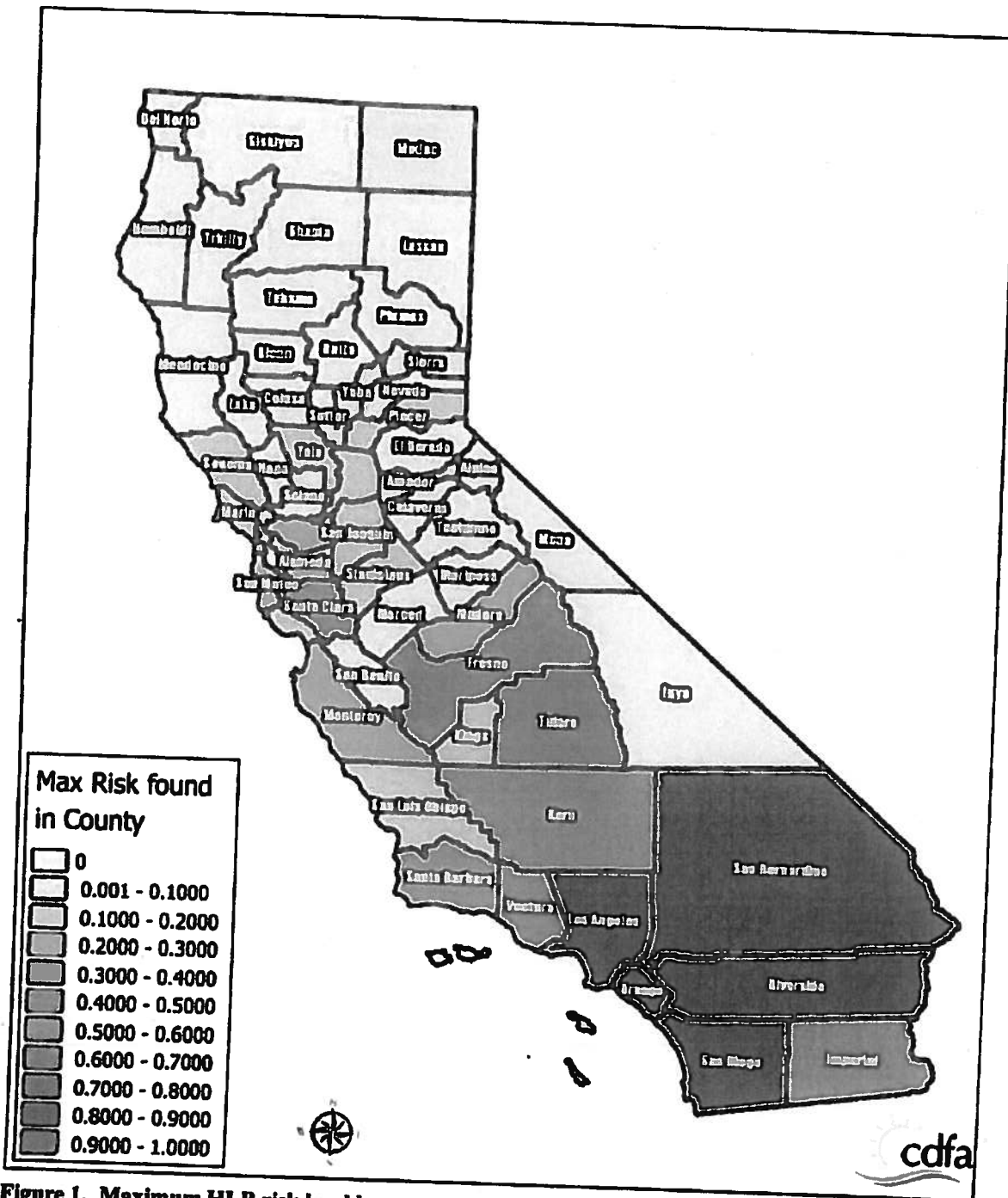


Figure 1. Maximum HLB risk level by county across California as estimated by the USDA-ARS HLB risk model.

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

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

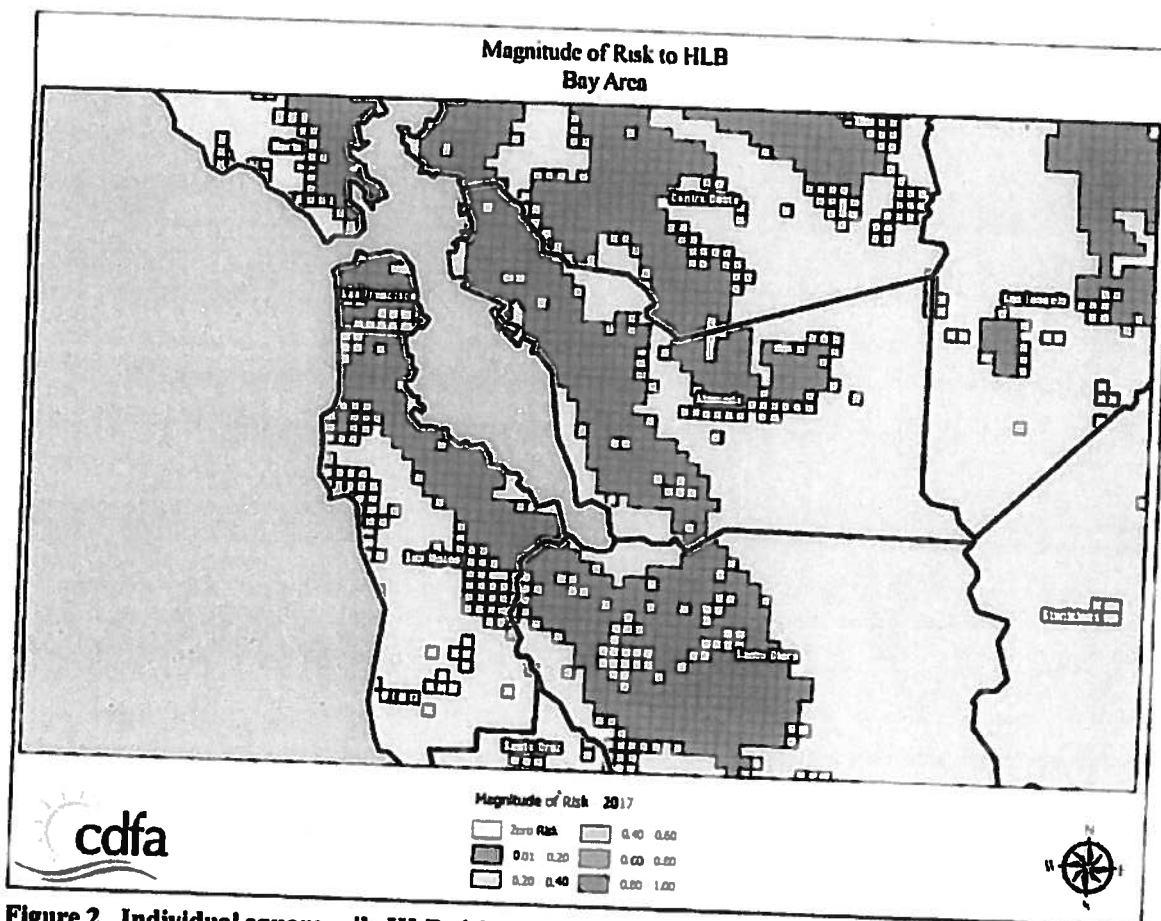


Figure 2. Individual square mile HLB risk levels for the San Francisco Bay Area. Note that the general risk level is low, but there are pockets of moderately high risk in San Francisco itself, and more noticeably in San Jose, associated with population census risk factors; ACP detections in this area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

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

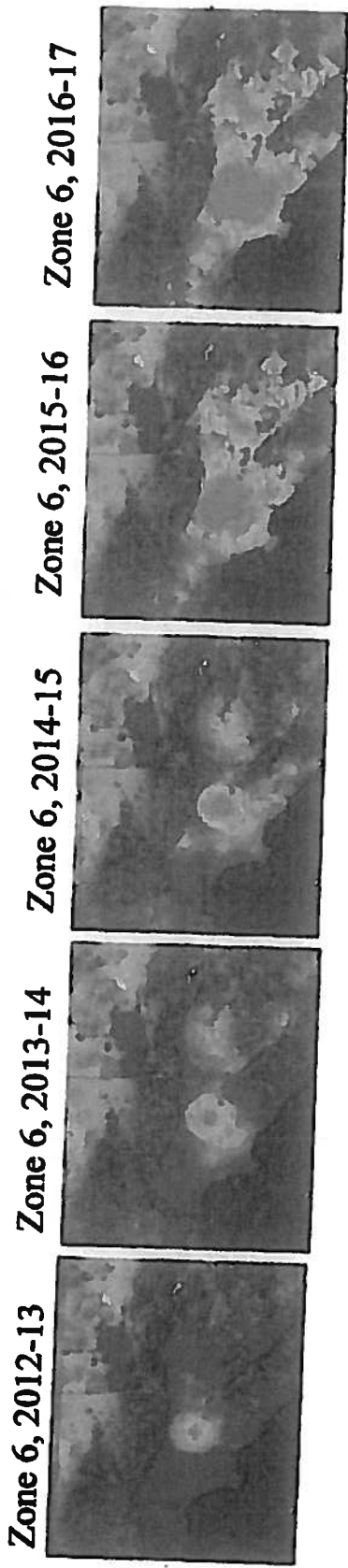


Figure 3. Changes in background risk of HLB in proposed quarantine areas 5 and 6 from 2012 to present. Red color indicates high risk, blue indicates low risk. Note that the location of the early HLB detections in Hacienda Heights and San Gabriel falls inside the single high-risk area predicted in 2012.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

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

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

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

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

Reducing disease spread by quarantines

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

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

Recent changes in the dynamics of HLB/ACP detections

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

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

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

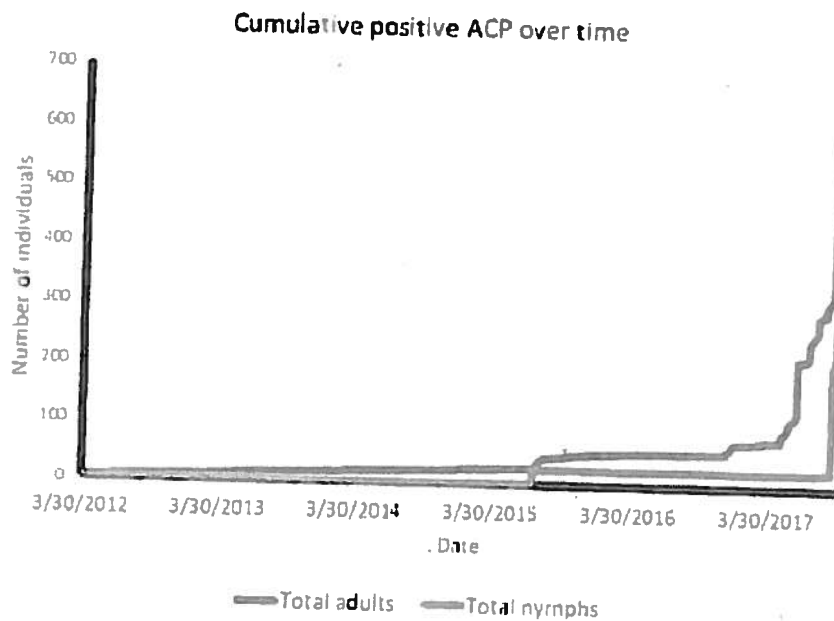


Figure 4: Cumulative counts of PCR-positive ACP samples collected in California over time since 2012. Note the sharp increase in the rate of accumulation from mid-2017 onwards.

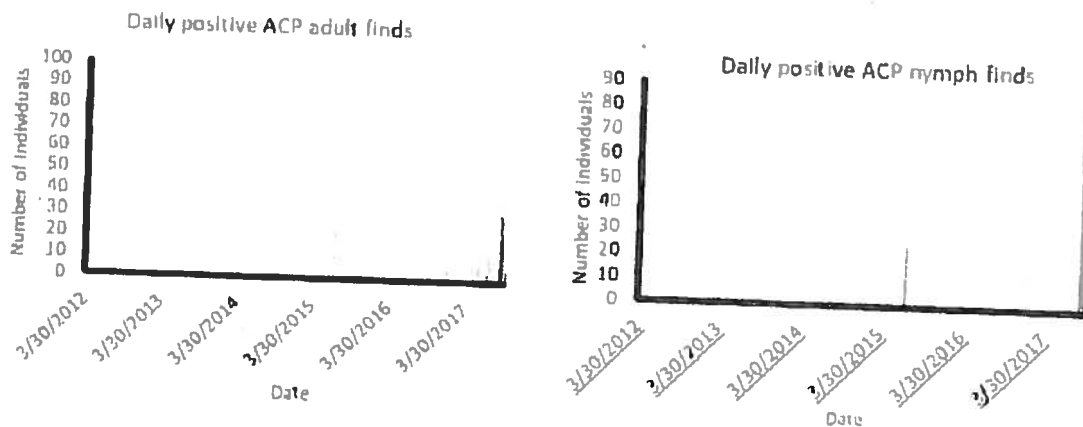


Figure 5: Daily discovery rate for PCR-positive ACP (adults and nymphs are shown separately). Note the sharp increase in finds toward the end of 2017, particularly for nymphs which had largely been absent from positive samples until recent detections.

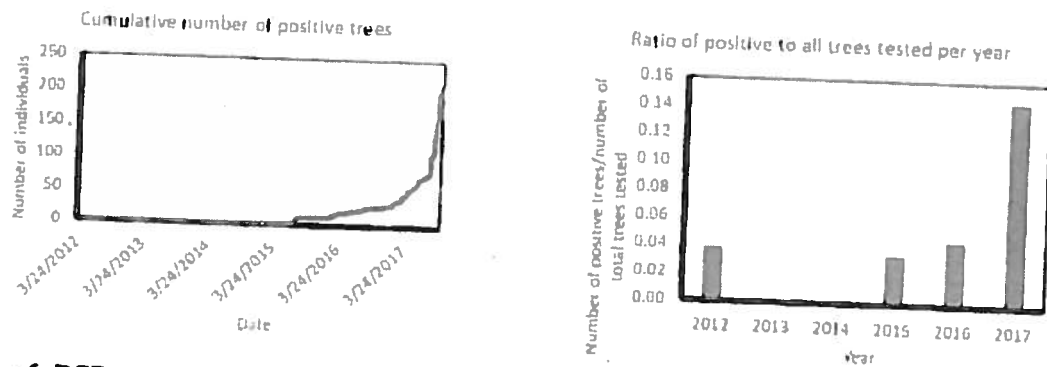


Figure 6: PCR-positive tree detections over time. In the left panel the cumulative number of detections is shown, highlighting the exponential increase in 2017. In the right panel the ratio of positive trees to all trees tested per year is shown. Note that until 2017 the ratio had been more or less stable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

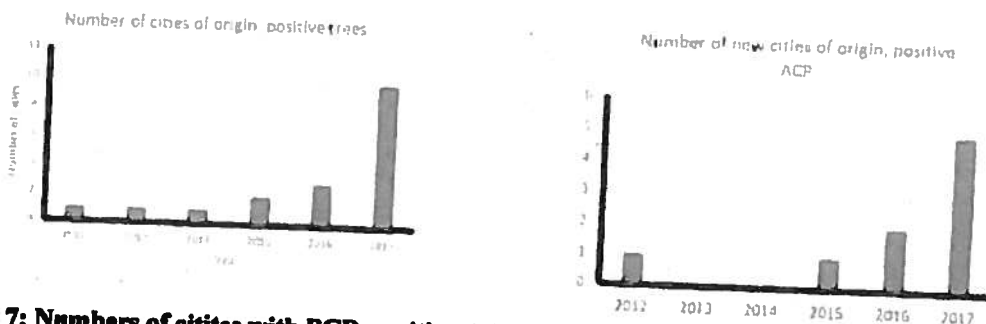


Figure 7: Numbers of cities with PCR-positive ACP detections over time. The left panel shows the cumulative figure, the right panel shows the number of new cities per year. Mirroring the results for trees and for ACP, note the sharp increase in 2017. These results indicate that the epidemic is intensifying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

Changes in diagnostic results on tested Asian Citrus Psyllids

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

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

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

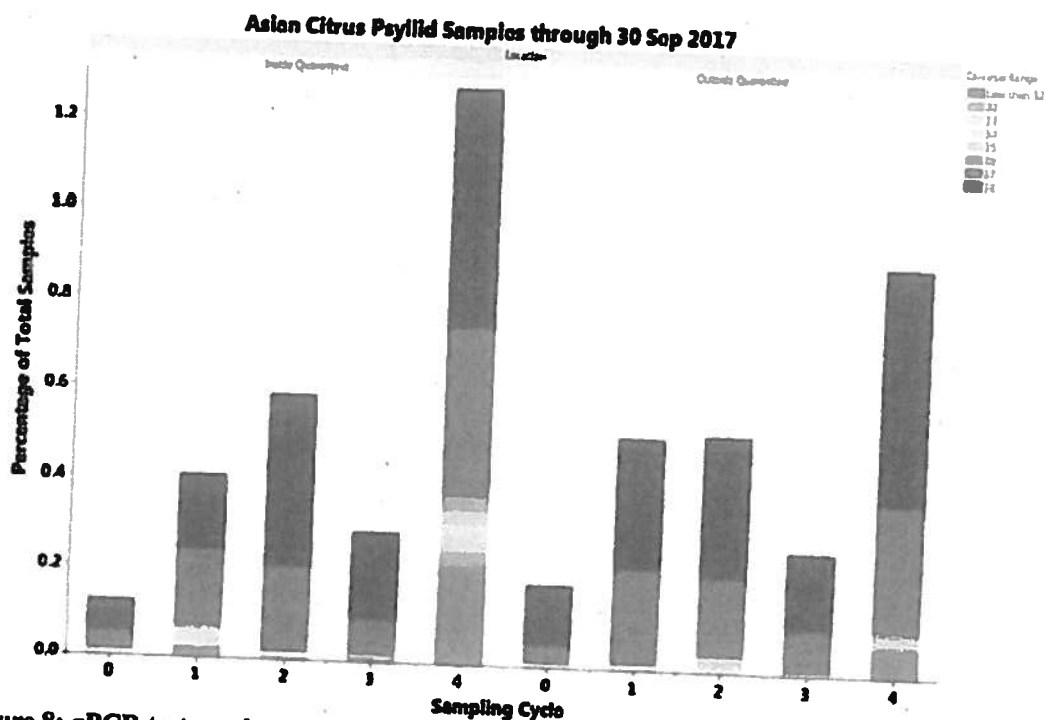


Figure 8: qPCR test results on ACP samples tested by CDFA through 30 September 2017. Note that the proportion of light blue and red (indicating presence of the HLB pathogen) in the samples from inside the quarantine areas (left panel) has increased over time, whereas no corresponding change is apparent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

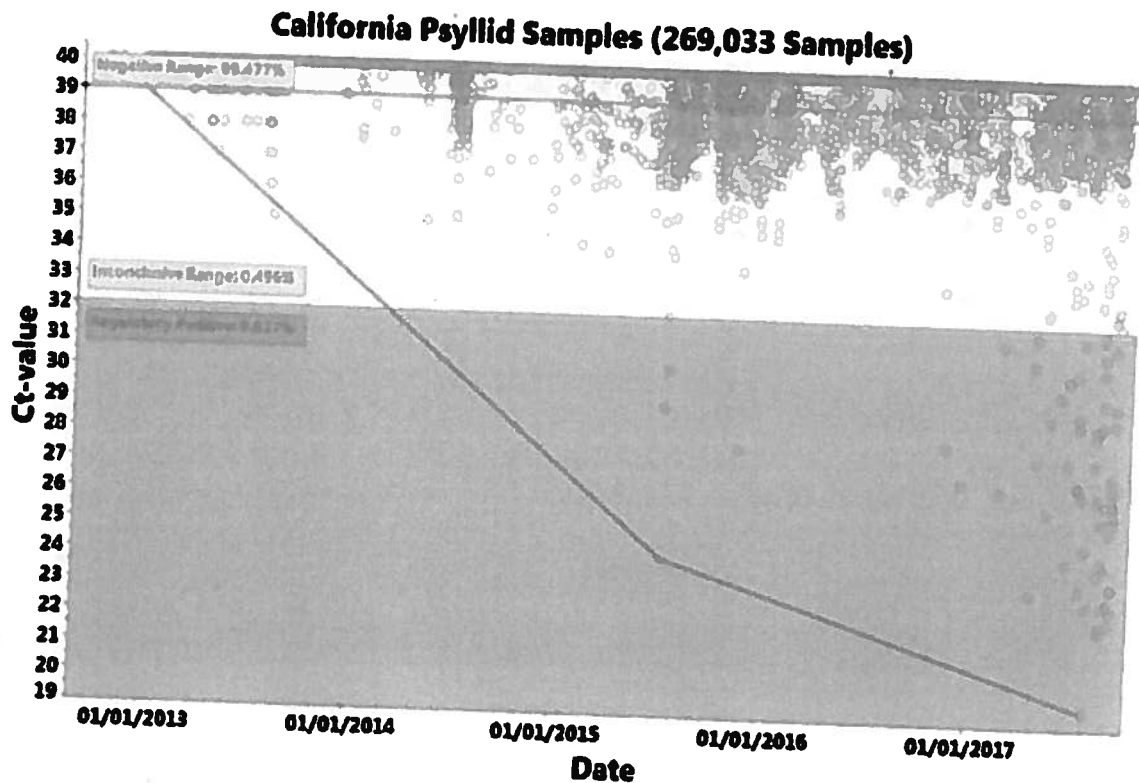


Figure 9: qPCR regulatory results recorded since the detection of HLB in California over time compared to the concentration of the pathogen in the sample (Ct < 32.1= HLB positive (red zone), Ct 32.1-38.9 = suspect (yellow zone), Ct > 38.9=HLB not detected (green zone)). The lower the Ct value, the higher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

Implications of changes in the dynamics and recommendations

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

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

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



CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

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

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

Between April 11, 2017 and August 31, 2018, the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) confirmed the presence of the causative bacterial agent of the citrus disease huanglongbing (HLB) in citrus tree tissue collected from the cities of Anaheim, Fullerton, Garden Grove, La Habra, Orange, Santa Ana, Tustin, Westminster, and Yorba Linda, Orange County.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Public Notification:

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

Residents shall be notified in writing at least 48 hours in advance of any treatment in accordance with the Food and Agricultural Code section 5771-5779 and 5421-5436. For any questions related to this program, please contact the CDFA toll-free telephone number at 800-491-1899

for assistance. This telephone number is also listed on all treatment notices. Treatment information is posted at http://cdfa.ca.gov/plant/acp/treatment_maps.html.

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

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

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

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

Attachments

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

Between April 11, 2017 and August 31, 2018, the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) confirmed the presence of the causative bacterial agent of the citrus disease huanglongbing (HLB) from citrus tree tissue collected in the cities of Anaheim, Fullerton, Garden Grove, La Habra, Orange, Santa Ana, Tustin, Westminster, and Yorba Linda, Orange County. HLB is a devastating disease of citrus and is spread through feeding action by populations of the Asian citrus psyllid (ACP), *Diaphorina citri* Kuwayama.

In order to determine the extent of the infestation in Anaheim, Fullerton, Garden Grove, La Habra, Orange, Santa Ana, Tustin, Westminster, and Yorba Linda, Orange County, and to define an appropriate response area, an additional survey took place for several days over a one quarter-square mile area, centered on the following detections: April 11, 2017, La Habra; February 14, 2018, Fullerton; May 25, 2018, Yorba Linda; August 10, 2018, Westminster; August 20, 2018, Santa Ana; August 23, 2018, Orange; August 31, 2018, Anaheim, Garden Grove and Tustin. Based on this survey, and findings and recommendations from California's HLB Task Force the Primary State Entomologist, the Primary State Plant Pathologist, USDA experts on HLB and ACP, and County Agricultural Commissioner representatives who are knowledgeable on HLB and ACP, I have determined that HLB poses a statewide imminent danger to the environment and economy.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sensitive Areas

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

Work Plan

The proposed treatment area encompasses those portions of Orange County which fall within a 400-meters radius area around the property on which HLB has been detected, and any subsequent detection sites within the treatment area boundaries. 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.



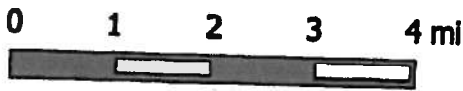
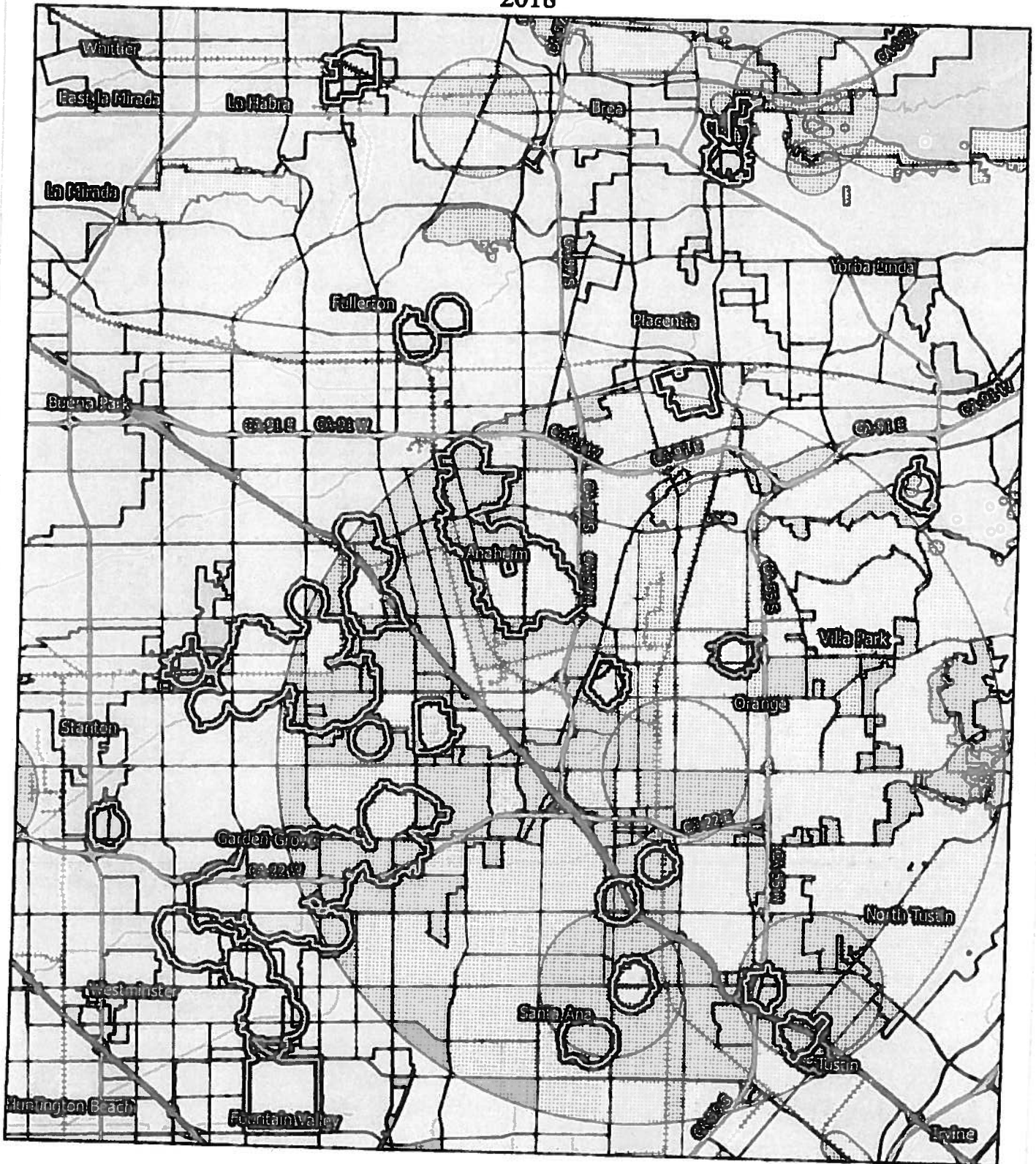
for
Karen Ross, Secretary



Date

Asian Citrus Psyllid

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



- Existing 400m Treatment Area
- New 400m Treatment Area
- Sensitive Environmental Area/Treatment Mitigations In Place



Asian Citrus Psyllid/ Huanglongbing Work Plan
July 2018

I. Trapping and Visual Survey

A. Urban and Rural Residential Detection Trapping and Visual Survey

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

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

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

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

1. Response to the collection one or more ACP

a. Trapping

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

b. Visual Survey

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

C. Commercial Grove Trapping

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

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

II. Treatment

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

Asian Citrus Psyllid/ Huanglongbing Work Plan
July 2018

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

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

1. Treatment Protocols

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

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

In general, when treatment has been deemed appropriate, CDFA applies insecticides to host trees in the residential (urban) areas in a 50 to 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.

Asian Citrus Psyllid/ Huanglongbing Work Plan
July 2018

c. Outside of the Generally Infested Area

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

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

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

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

**Asian Citrus Psyllid/ Huanglongbing Work Plan
July 2018**

b. Soil Treatment

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

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

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

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

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

A. PHYSICAL CONTROL

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

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

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

B. CULTURAL CONTROL

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

C. BIOLOGICAL CONTROL

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

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

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

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

D. CHEMICAL CONTROL

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

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

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

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

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

E. RESOURCES

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

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

PEST PROFILE

Common Name: Asian Citrus Psyllid

Scientific Name: *Diaphorina citri* Kuwayama

Order and Family: Hemiptera, Psyllidae

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

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

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

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

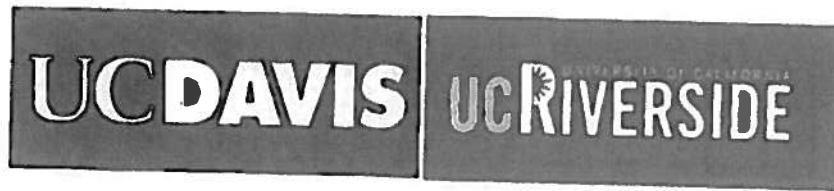
Hosts and Economic Importance: ACP feeds mainly on *Citrus* spp., at least two species of *Murraya*, and at least three other genera, all in the family Rutaceae. Damage from the psyllids occurs in two ways: the first by drawing out of large amounts of sap from the plant as they feed and, secondly, the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

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

Host List

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

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



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

USDA United States Department of Agriculture
Agricultural Research Service

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

Date: 11/22/2017

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State-wide background risk level for HLB

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

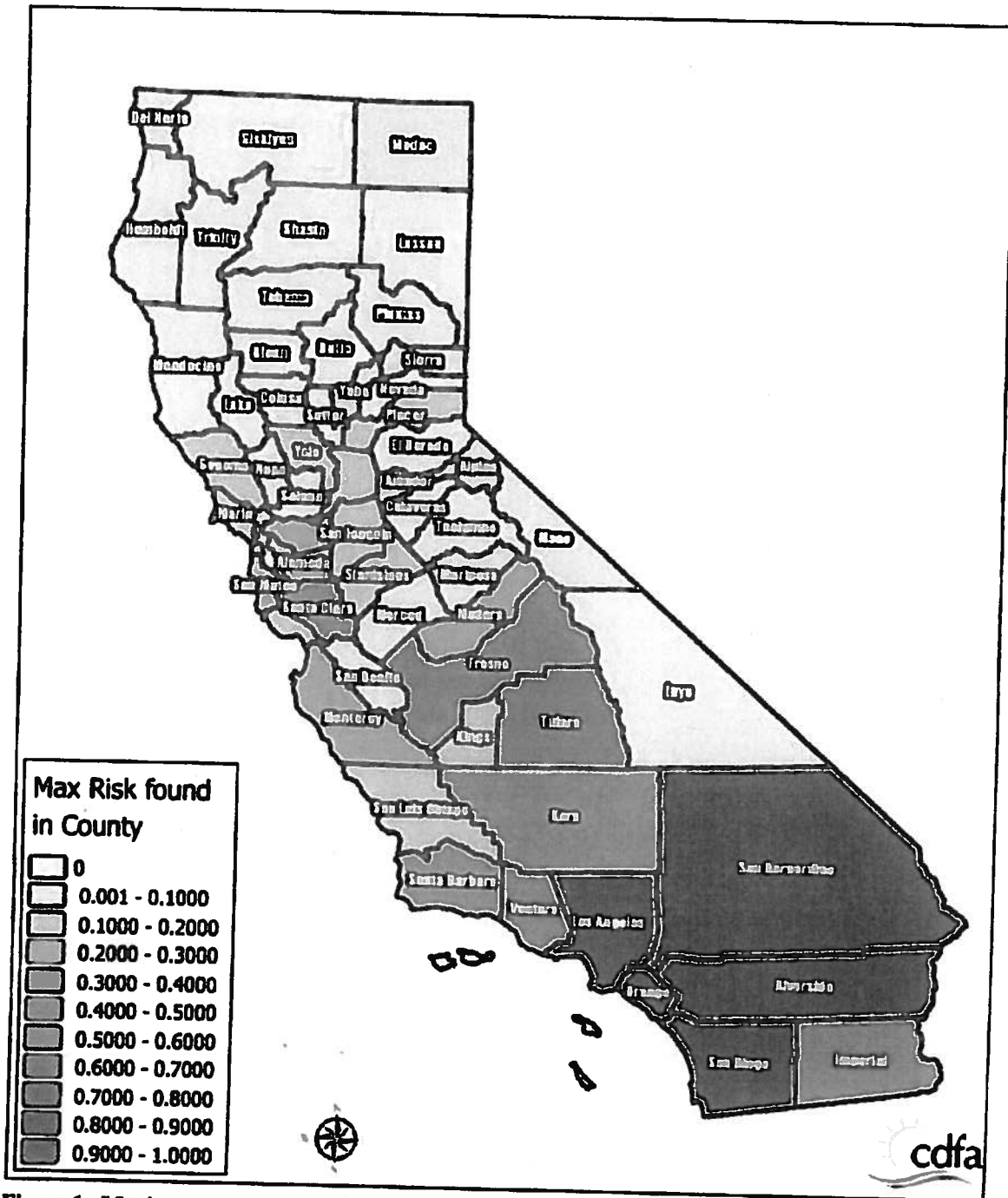


Figure 1. Maximum HLB risk level by county across California as estimated by the USDA-ARS HLB risk model.

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

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

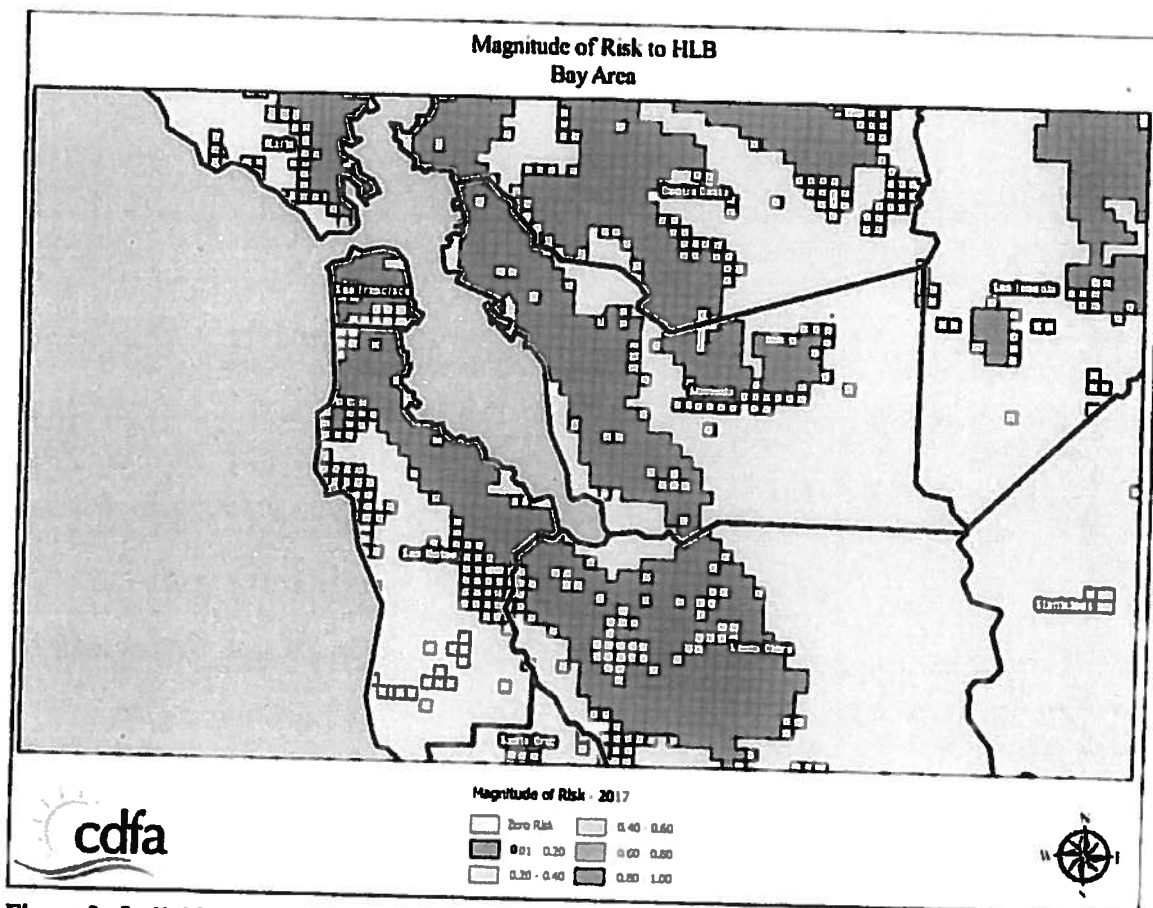


Figure 2. Individual square mile HLB risk levels for the San Francisco Bay Area. Note that the general risk level is low, but there are pockets of moderately high risk in San Francisco itself, and more noticeably in San Jose, associated with population census risk factors; ACP detections in this area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

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

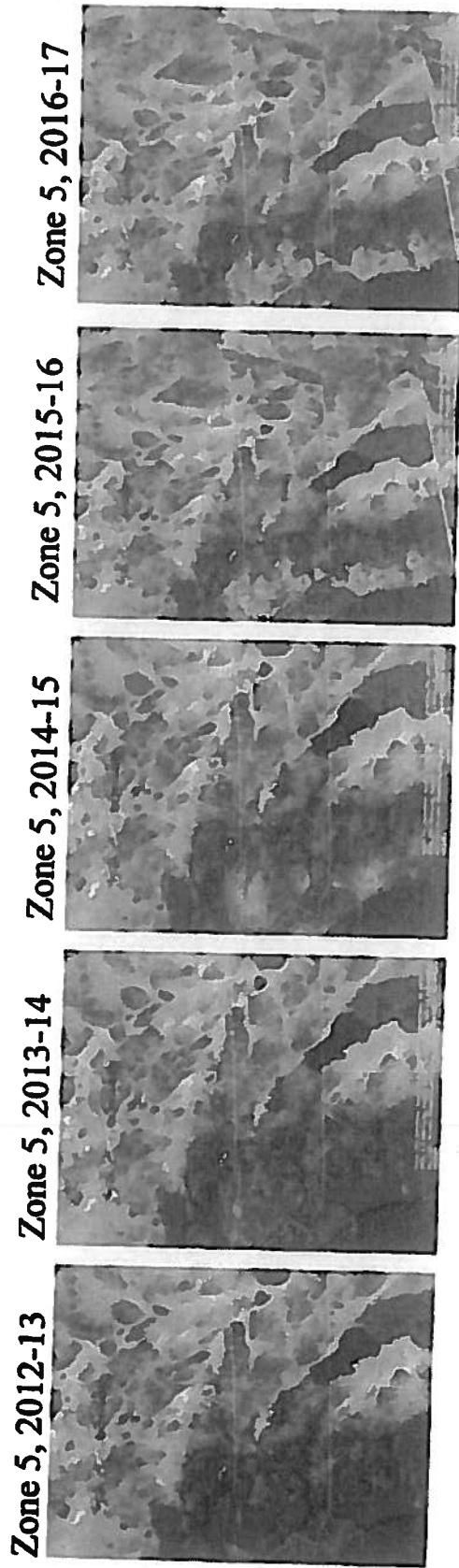
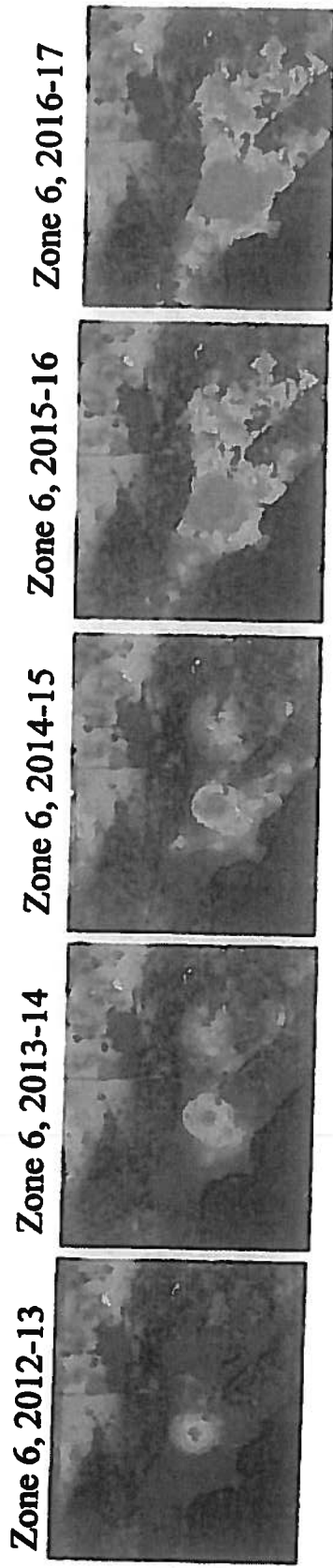


Figure 3. Changes in background risk of HLB in proposed quarantine areas 5 and 6 from 2012 to present. Red color indicates high risk, blue indicates low risk. Note that the location of the early HLB detections in Hacienda Heights and San Gabriel falls inside the single high-risk area predicted in 2012.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

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

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

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

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

Reducing disease spread by quarantines

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

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

Recent changes in the dynamics of HLB/ACP detections

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

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

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

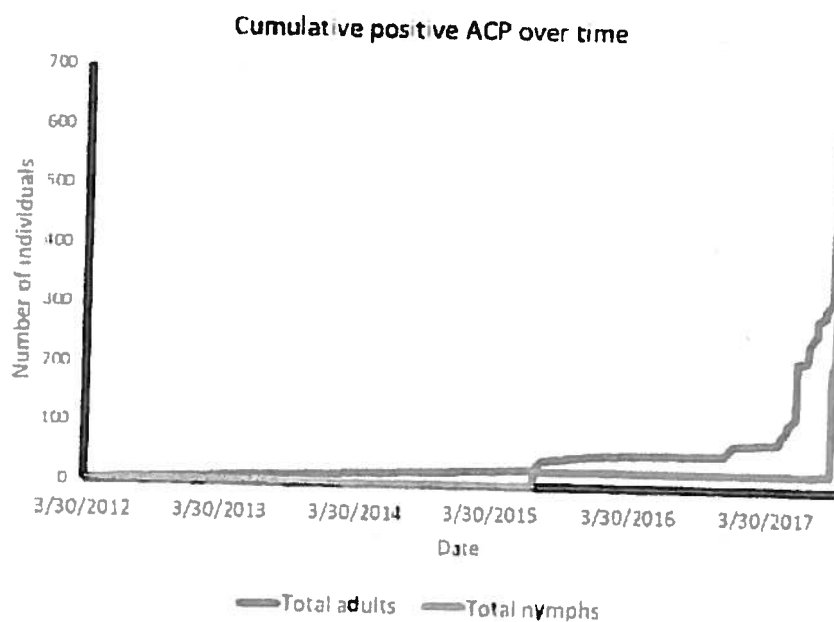


Figure 4: Cumulative counts of PCR-positive ACP samples collected in California over time since 2012. Note the sharp increase in the rate of accumulation from mid-2017 onwards.

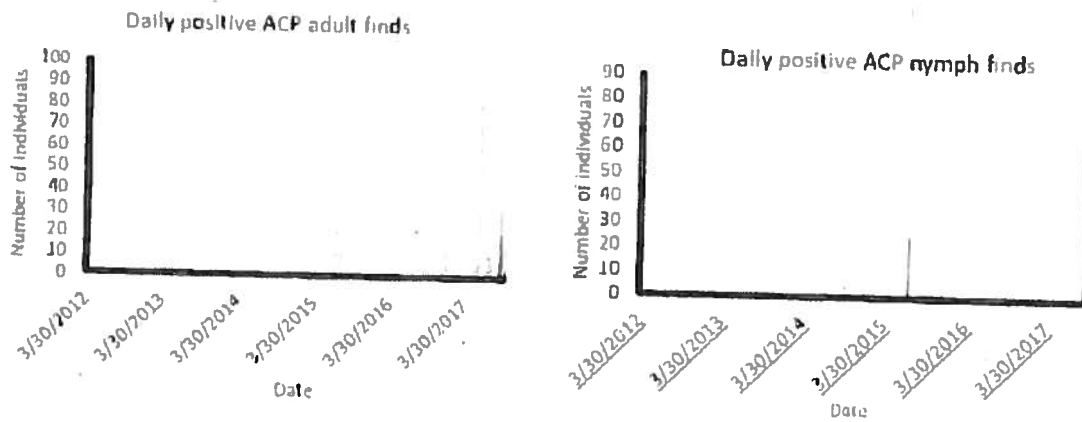


Figure 5: Daily discovery rate for PCR-positive ACP (adults and nymphs are shown separately). Note the sharp increase in finds toward the end of 2017, particularly for nymphs which had largely been absent from positive samples until recent detections.

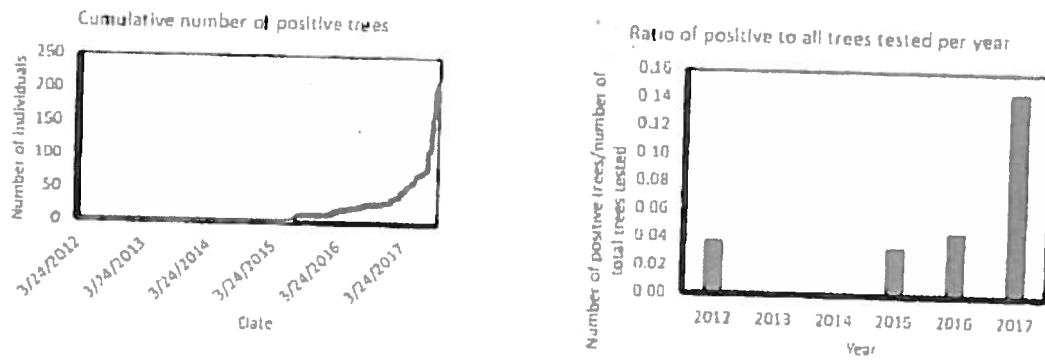


Figure 6: PCR-positive tree detections over time. In the left panel the cumulative number of detections is shown, highlighting the exponential increase in 2017. In the right panel the ratio of positive trees to all trees tested per year is shown. Note that until 2017 the ratio had been more or less stable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

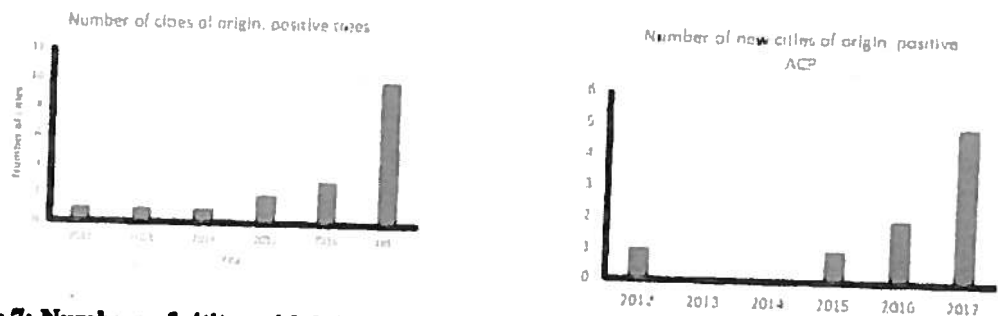


Figure 7: Numbers of cities with PCR-positive ACP detections over time. The left panel shows the cumulative figure, the right panel shows the number of new cities per year. Mirroring the results for trees and for ACP, note the sharp increase in 2017. These results indicate that the epidemic is intensifying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

Changes in diagnostic results on tested Asian Citrus Psyllids

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

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

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

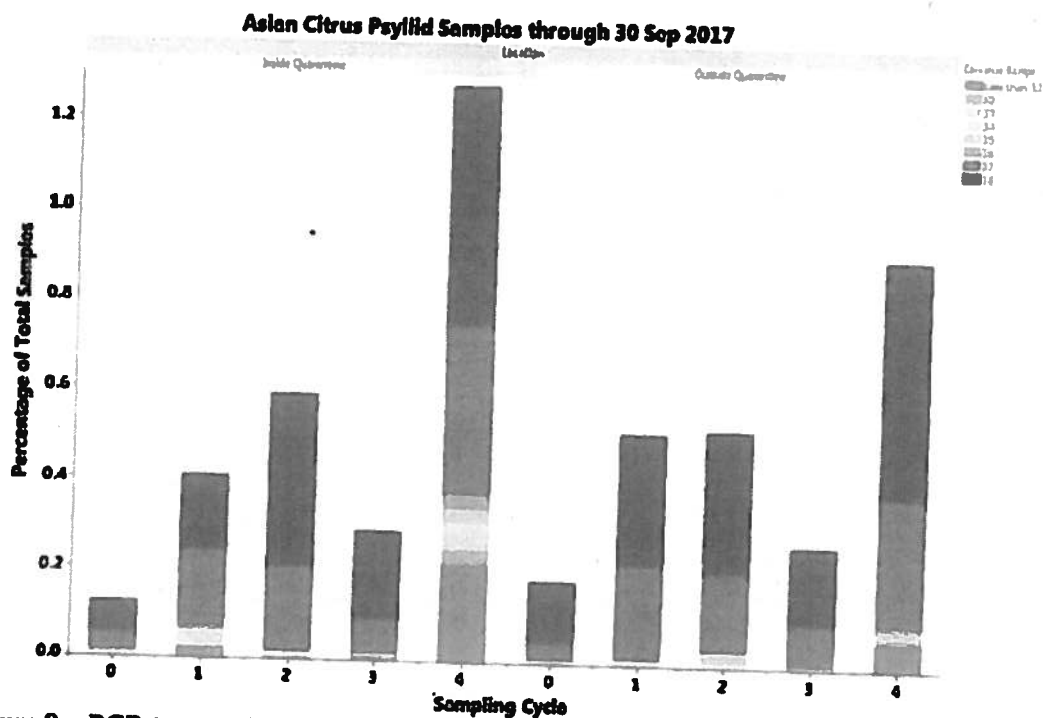


Figure 8: qPCR test results on ACP samples tested by CDFA through 30 September 2017. Note that the proportion of light blue and red (indicating presence of the HLB pathogen) in the samples from inside the quarantine areas (left panel) has increased over time, whereas no corresponding change is apparent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

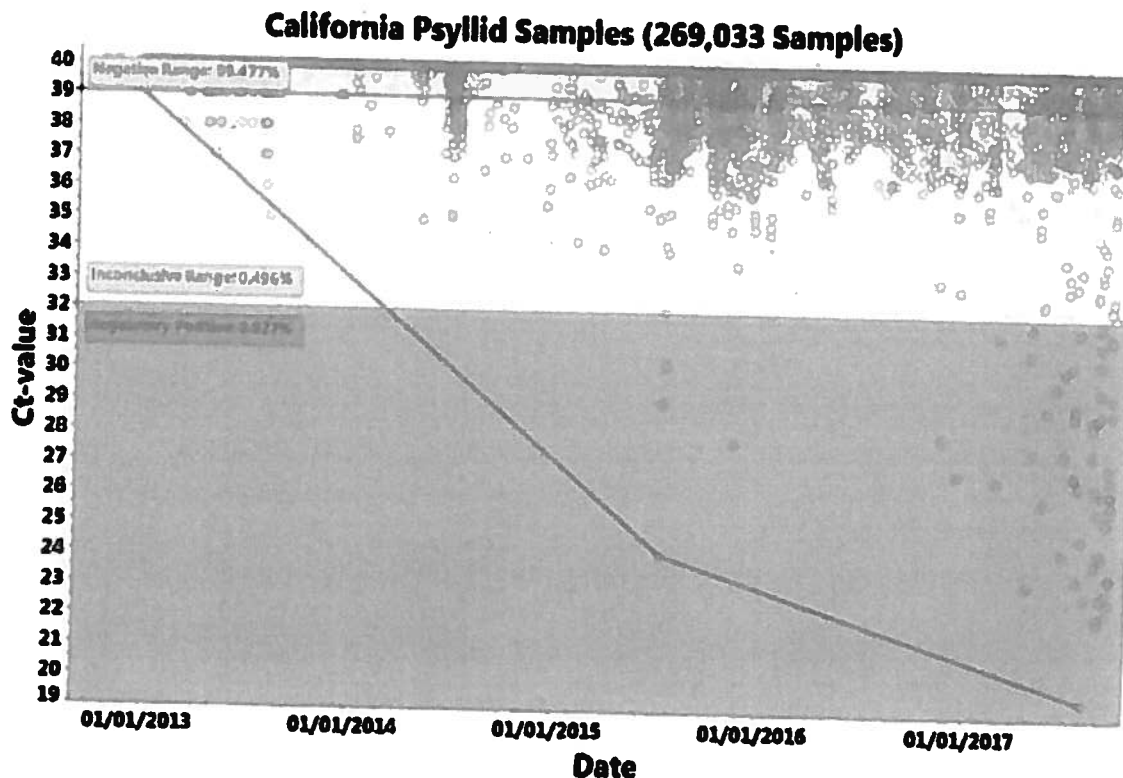


Figure 9: qPCR regulatory results recorded since the detection of HLB in California over time compared to the concentration of the pathogen in the sample (Ct < 32.1= HLB positive (red zone), Ct 32.1-38.9 = suspect (yellow zone), Ct > 38.9=HLB not detected (green zone)). The lower the Ct value, the higher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

Implications of changes in the dynamics and recommendations

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

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

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

WEEKLY MEMO 9-13-18

**SOCIAL MEDIA
HIGHLIGHTS**

Date Sent	Total Reach	Reactions	Comments	Engagement	Clicks
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**Garden Grove City Hall**

This morning, on 9/11, we gather together to honor the men, women, and children who lost their lives in the terror attacks on September 11, 2001. In paying tribute to the nearly 3,000 people killed, and their friends and family who were impacted by this tragedy, the **Garden Grove Fire Department** holds this official remembrance ceremony.

3.1k

233

33

13%

335

All City-owned U.S. flags will be lowered half-staff from sunrise to sunset on this day.

**#GG1956 #GardenGrove
#gardengrovefire
#remembranceceremony
#neverforgotten #september11
#America**



(Post) September 11, 2018 9:03 am

Date Sent	Total Reach	Reactions	Comments	Engagement	Clicks
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Garden Grove City Hall
WALKS WITH PARKS

	939	14	-	4%	33
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Join Sue Parks, President and CEO of **Orange County United Way**, as she embarks on a 5-mile tour through **#GardenGrove**, next Saturday, September 15, from 8:00 a.m. to 10:00 a.m., beginning and ending at Garden Grove City Hall, located at 11222 Acacia Parkway. The walk is designed to be holistic and casual, with discussion about local businesses, residences, and amenities.

For more information and to sign up for the walk, email doug@unitedwayoc.org. For photos of past Walks with Parks, visit <https://walkswithparks.tumblr.com/>.

Orange County United Way is an organization dedicated to creating stronger communities where everyone has access to quality education, sustainable income, better health, and stable housing.



(Post) September 08, 2018 2:39 pm

Date Sent	Total Reach	Reactions	Comments	Engagement	Clicks	
	Garden Grove City Hall	634	9	-	3%	15
<p>In remembrance of those who lost their lives from this heinous act of hate...</p>						
<p>Especially those who signed up to make a difference. You didn't care what skin color someone had, how much money they made, who they loved or who they identify as. You only knew that there was a cry for help in the dark and you answered it.</p>						
<p>Some of you made the ultimate sacrifice. Rest In Peace #heroes. People do not die, until they are forgotten. We remember everyone of you. Garden Grove Police Department</p>						
<p>: Getty Images #GGPD32 #GG1956 #GardenGrove #neverforgotten #september11 #neverforget #heroesliveforever #thinblueline #firstresponders #America #pentagon #pennsylvania #wtc</p>						
						
<p>(Post) September 11, 2018 10:30 am</p>						
	Garden Grove City Hall	714	5	-	3%	26
<p>Local seniors will be spellbound by the H. Louis Lake Senior Center's annual Spelling Bee, to be held on Tuesday, September 25, starting at 10:00 a.m., at 11300 Stanford Avenue. Seniors, 60 years of age or older, are invited to participate in the friendly competition designed to exercise minds through cognitive thinking. Preregister by Thursday, September 20, at H. Louis Lake Senior Center or by calling (714) 741-5253. --> https://bit.ly/2oVoUDU</p>						
						
<p>(Post) September 09, 2018 3:30 pm</p>						

Date Sent Total Reach Reactions Comments Engagement Clicks



Garden Grove City Hall

The 8th #OrangeCounty Asian Business Expo "Taste & Beauty of Asia" is next Thursday, September 13, 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., at **Great Wolf Lodge!**

857 4 1 2% 19

#GG1956 #GardenGrove #OCBusinessExpo



(Post) September 07, 2018 10:59 am



Garden Grove City Hall

Don't miss out on an opportunity to donate blood!

384 3 - 2% 4



Garden Grove Masonic Lodge #351, along with the **American Red Cross**, is hosting a blood drive every 2nd, 4th, and 5th Friday each month. The first one takes place this Friday, September 14, 2:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m., 11270 Acacia Pkwy.




For more information or to sign up, visit www.redcrossblood.org

#GG1956 #GardenGrove #AmericanRedCross



(Post) September 12, 2018 1:39 pm

Date Sent	Total Reach	Reactions	Comments	Engagement	Clicks	
	<p>Garden Grove City Hall FIRE CHIEF TO RETIRE - http://bit.ly/2CxSIA6</p>	928	3	-	5%	56
<p>"It's been my deepest privilege to serve and protect Orange County for 34 years. This is an amazing community that has shown me their care and support since Day 1. It's bittersweet leaving a job and the people I truly love, but I feel this is a good decision and the right time to retire," says Garden Grove Fire Chief Tom Schultz.</p>						
<p>#GG1956 #GardenGrove Garden Grove Fire Department Garden Grove Police Department Garden Grove Public Works Department</p>						
<p>Fire Chief to Retire City of Garden Grove</p>						
<p>(Post) September 07, 2018 4:14 pm</p>						
	<p>Garden Grove City Hall Discussion on the Orange County Fire Authority proposal to provide Fire Services for the City from August 28th's #GardenGrove City Council Meeting Study Session is now available.</p>	674	1	-	2%	15
<p>#GG1956 Garden Grove Fire Department</p>						
<p>Garden Grove City Council Meetings</p>						
<p>(Post) September 10, 2018 3:39 pm</p>						

Date Sent	Total Reach	Reactions	Comments	Engagement	Clicks
 <p>Garden Grove Fire Department</p> <p>Remembering our FDNY brothers, law enforcement officers, & the innocent people who lost their lives 17 years ago & continue to die as a result of that fateful day.</p>  <p>(Post) September 11, 2018 9:49 am</p>	1.8k	153	6	12%	137
 <p>Garden Grove Fire Department</p> <p>Chief Schultz is retiring from the fire department.</p> <p>Garden Grove Fire Chief Tom Schultz has notified City Manager Scott Stiles of his decision to retire, effective Friday, September 14, 2018. At the request of the city manager, Schultz will continue to serve as an annuitant fire chief until the end of year, while a decision is made whether to retain the current City fire department or transfer to the Orange County Fire Authority (OCFA).</p> <p>"It's been my deepest privilege to serve and protect Orange County for 34 years. This is an amazing community that has shown me their care and support since Day 1. It's bittersweet leaving a job and the people I truly love, but I feel this is a good decision and the right time to retire. I believe that together, we've made things better and made many great accomplishments, such as improving firefighter safety, service delivery to our citizens, and adoption of best industry practices. My family has been instrumental in helping me make this important decision and is supportive of my remaining with Garden Grove during this very crucial period when important decisions must be made," says Chief Schultz.</p> <p>Fire Chief to Retire City of Garden Grove</p> <p>(Post) September 07, 2018 8:06 pm</p>	2.1k	50	11	14%	373

Date Sent Total Reach Reactions Comments Engagement Clicks







Garden Grove Police Department










Today GGPD officers were sent to 12600 block of Jetty Street for an in-progress residential burglary. The homeowner was inside his residence when two suspects forced their way into a window. The homeowner escaped out the front and called GGPD. Officers arrived within 3 minutes and quickly apprehended one suspect. The other fled into the neighborhood. **@OCSD** air support and **@OCSD #K9_Chavo** arrived to help us find the **#badguy**. The suspect was apprehended by **#K9_Chavo** hiding in another backyard. A special **#ThankYou to Orange County Sheriff's Department, CA** for their help in capturing our suspects. Great work by all the officers/deputies involved. **#teamwork #badguysgotojail #GGPD32 #GoodDog**
 Link to press release:
<http://bit.ly/GGPDResBurgK9arrestPresRelease>

31.3k 1.6k 442 32% 17.5k



(Post) September 10, 2018 8:28 pm

Date Sent	Total Reach	Reactions	Comments	Engagement	Clicks
 <p>Garden Grove Police Department In remembrance of those who lost their life from this heinous act of hate.</p> <p>Especially those who signed up to make a difference. You didn't care what skin color someone had, how much money they made, who they loved or who they identify as. You only knew that there was a cry for help in the dark and you answered it.</p> <p>Some of you made the ultimate sacrifice. Rest In Peace #heroes. People do not die, until they are forgotten. We remember everyone of you.</p> <p>: Getty Images #GGPD32 #neverforgotten #september11 #neverforget #heroesliveforever #thinblueline #firstresponders #America #pentagon #pennsylvania #wtc Garden Grove City Hall Garden Grove Fire Department Garden Grove PA</p>  <p>(Post) September 11, 2018 9:00 am</p>	2.6k	130	6	8%	138
 <p>Garden Grove Police Department GARDEN GROVE FIRE CHIEF TO RETIRE</p> <p>"It's been my deepest privilege to serve and protect Orange County for 34 years. This is an amazing community that has shown me their care and support since Day 1. It's bittersweet leaving a job and the people I truly love, but I feel this is a good decision and the right time to retire," says Garden Grove Fire Chief Tom Schultz.</p> <p>http://bit.ly/2CxSIA6 #GGPD32 #GG1956 #GardenGrove Garden Grove City Hall Garden Grove Fire Department</p>  <p>(Post) September 07, 2018 6:00 pm</p>	2.2k	53	15	9%	180

Date Sent	Total Reach	Reactions	Comments	Engagement	Clicks
 <p>Garden Grove Police Department #FlashbackFriday. The #GardenGrove Police Department Front Lobby, then (c. 1957-1967) and now (c. 2018). #GGPD32 #GG1956 #history #thinblueline #policeuniform</p>	1.9k	39	4	8%	186
					
(Post) September 07, 2018 12:00 pm					
 <p>Garden Grove Police Department Please avoid eastbound Westminster from Brookhurst to Hope for the next several hours while we investigate an injury traffic collision #thankyouforyourpatience #GGPD32 Garden Grove City Hall</p>	2.4k	27	5	13%	348
 					
(Post) September 10, 2018 11:32 pm					
 <p>Garden Grove Police Department Please avoid the area of eastbound Westminster, from Brookhurst to Hope, for the next few hours while we investigate a #trafficaccident w/ injuries. #thankyouforyourpatience #GGPD32 #accident #collision #trafficcollision Garden Grove City Hall</p>	-	-	-	-	-
					
(Post) September 10, 2018 11:49 pm					
 <p>Garden Grove Police Department Please avoid the area of eastbound Westminster from Brookhurst to Hope for the next several hours while we involve investigate a traffic collision</p>	-	-	-	-	-
					
(Post) September 10, 2018 11:21 pm					

Date Sent Potential Reach Organic Impressions Responses Likes Clicks



CityGardenGrove
FIRE CHIEF TO RETIRE - bit.ly/2CxSIA6

2.8k 556 1 - 65

Garden Grove Fire Chief Tom Schultz has notified City Manager Scott Stiles of his decision to retire, effective Friday, September 14, 2018.

#GG1956 #GardenGrove
@GardenGroveFire @GardenGrovePD
pic.twitter.com/cVhQPlyS4C



(Tweet) September 07, 2018 4:18 pm



CityGardenGrove
 You have the opportunity to donate blood this Friday! **@RedCross #GG1956 #GG** **pic.twitter.com/R75QQyQVVU**

2.8k 271 - - -



**Be part of a lifesaving journey.
 Donate blood.**

**GARDEN GROVE MASONIC LODGE
 COMMUNITY BLOOD DRIVES!**

**11270 Acacia Pkwy.
 Garden Grove, CA 92840**

**OPEN EVERY 2ND, 4TH, AND 5TH FRIDAY EACH MONTH
 (check online for any changes in schedule)
 2:00 pm – 7:00 pm**

**Sign up online at www.redcrossblood.org
 Type in Sponsor Code: 1TRGG
 Or call 1-800-RED-CROSS**

Download the Blood Donor App | redcrossblood.org | 1-800-RED-CROSS | 1-800-733-2747

(Tweet) September 12, 2018 10:50 am

Date Sent Potential Reach Organic Impressions Responses Likes Clicks



CityGardenGrove

Discussion on the Orange County Fire Authority proposal to provide Fire Services for the City from August 28th's #GG City Council Meeting Study Session is now available.

2.8k 396 - - 9

#GG1956 bit.ly/2x3QtI2
@GardenGroveFire

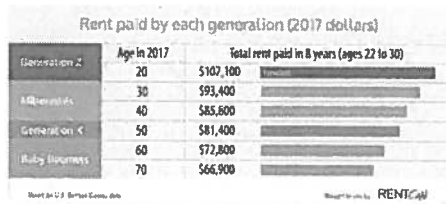
(Tweet) September 10, 2018 3:41 pm



CityGardenGrove

What drives CA's high housing costs? What impact does it have on the people who live/work in OC? What can be done about it? Join Ma'Ayn Johnson, Housing & Land Use Planner @SCAGnews, for a presentation about the implications of CA's housing shortage. RSVP@ bit.ly/2Nqn0Jn
pic.twitter.com/Hk9YLqqWsV

2.8k 506 - 1 4



(Tweet) September 07, 2018 2:17 pm

Date Sent Potential Reach Organic Impressions Responses Likes Clicks



CityGardenGrove

The 8th #OC Asian Business Expo "Taste & Beauty of Asia" is next Thursday, 9/13, 10AM-4PM, at Great Wolf Lodge (Garden Grove, CA)!
 #GG1956 #GG
pic.twitter.com/BuLKQ1WVQM

2.8k

496

- - -



(Tweet) September 07, 2018 11:00 am

WEEKLY MEMO 9-13-18

NEWS ARTICLES

GARDEN GROVE

Fire chief Schultz will retire at the end of the year

By City News Service

GARDEN GROVE » The Garden Grove fire chief notified the city manager of his decision to retire, effective Friday, but at the city manager's request he will continue to serve until the end of the year while a decision is made on whether to retain the city fire department or contract with the Orange County Fire Authority, officials announced.

"It's been my deepest privilege to serve and protect Orange County for 34 years," Fire Chief Tom Schultz said in a statement Friday. "This is an amazing community that has

shown me their care and support since Day 1."

Voters in Garden Grove will decide Measure O, a proposed one-cent sales tax that, if passed Nov. 6, would provide a reliable source of locally controlled revenue for Garden Grove's public safety and quality-of-life services, according to a statement from the city.

"I have the highest of commendations for the quality leadership Chief Schultz has provided for the Garden Grove Fire De-



Schultz

partment," City Manager Scott Stiles said. "Chief Schultz was pivotal in getting the department through a critical period early on, and he was instrumental in refocusing the department on the important and critical mission of providing fire service to the community."

Schultz will continue to perform his fire chief duties at the same hourly rate he currently receives, but will not receive pension or nonhourly rate benefits and will only be allowed to serve up to 960 hours in the fiscal year, per CalPERS requirements, according to Garden Grove Human Resources Director Laura Sto-

ver. Schultz was named Garden Grove Fire Chief on April 29, 2015, after a 30-year career with the Fullerton Fire Department, leading its management consolidation with the Brea Fire Department when he served as deputy chief.

"It's bittersweet leaving a job and the people I truly love, but I feel this is a good decision and the right time to retire," Schultz said. "My family has been instrumental in helping me make this important decision and is supportive of my remaining with Garden Grove during this very crucial period when important decisions must be made."

GARDEN GROVE

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Schultz

"It's been my deepest privilege to serve and protect Orange County for 34 years," Fire Chief Tom Schultz said in a statement Friday. "This is an amazing community that has

shown me their care and support since day one."

Voters in Garden Grove will decide Measure O, a proposed 1-cent sales tax that, if passed Nov. 6, would provide a reliable source of locally controlled revenue for Garden Grove's public safety and quality-of-life services, according to a statement from the city.

"I have the highest of commendations for the quality leadership Chief Schultz has provided for the

Garden Grove Fire Department," City Manager Scott Stiles said. "Chief Schultz was pivotal in getting the department through a critical period early on, and he was instrumental in refocusing the department on the important and critical mission of providing fire service to the community."

Schultz will continue to perform his fire chief duties at the same hourly rate he currently receives, but will not receive pension or nonhourly rate benefits and will be allowed to serve only up to 960 hours in the fiscal year, per CalPERS requirements, according to Garden Grove Human Resources Director Laura Stover.

Schultz was named Garden Grove fire chief April 29, 2015, after a 30-year career with the Fullerton Fire Department, leading its management consolidation with the Brea Fire Department when he served as deputy chief.

"It's bittersweet leaving a job and the people I truly love, but I feel this is a good decision and the right time to retire," Schultz said. "My family has been instrumental in helping me make this important decision and is supportive of my remaining with Garden Grove during this very crucial period when important decisions must be made."

Fire chief Tom Shultz retires at 'right time'

In statement, longtime OC
official says he's proud of
record, cites family

Garden Grove Fire Chief Tom Schultz will retire, effective Friday, Sept. 14.



Courtesy photo

Schultz has notified City Manager Scott

**Fire Chief
Tom Schultz.**

Stiles of his decision. He will serve as temporary chief until the end of the year, when a City Council decision is expected on whether to retain current city fire services or eliminate the department and contract with the Orange County Fire Authority.

"It's been my deepest privilege to serve and protect Orange County for 34 years," Schultz

see CHIEF, page 3

CHIEF:

Continued from page 1

said. "This is an amazing community that has shown me their care and support since Day 1... I feel this is a good decision and the right time to retire. I believe that together, we've made things better and made many great accomplishments, such as improving firefighter safety, service delivery to our citizens, and adoption of best industry practices. My family has been instrumental in helping me make this important decision."

"I have the highest of commendations for the quality leadership

Chief Schultz has provided for the Garden Grove Fire Department," said Stiles.

The announcement comes as the city grapples with budget problems that have led to Measure O, a proposed 1 percent sales tax increase that will appear on the Nov. 6 ballot. City officials have said raising the local sales tax from 7.75 percent to 8.75 percent will generate enough revenue to continue funding public safety services at levels residents are accustomed to.

Under a proposal to contract fire services with the Fire Authority, the city would save money, a high level of fire services

would be maintained, and most of the current fire personnel would retain their jobs with the authority, officials have said.

According to Garden Grove Human Resources Director Laura Stover, Schultz will continue to perform his fire chief duties as a retired annuitant, at the same hourly rate he currently receives, and will not receive pension or non-hourly rate benefits. Under CalPERS requirements, he cannot serve for more than 960 hours in the fiscal year (July through June).

Schultz joined the City of Garden Grove on April 29, 2015, following a 30-year career with the Fullerton Fire Department.

Local rep gives boost to youth club

Assemblywoman Sharon Quirk-Silva says she is investing in the future

Assemblywoman Sharon Quirk-Silva, who represents Garden Grove and Stanton, has secured \$45,000 in funding for the Boys & Girls Club of Fullerton from the state budget.

This funding will allow the Boys & Girls Club to establish their program, Digital Days. The program is a collaboration between California State University, Fullerton (CSUF) and the Boys & Girls Club of Fullerton. It will offer students from the 4th through 6th grades the opportunity to expand their STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math) skill set through an after-school curriculum facilitated by CSUF students and faculty.

This funding allocation is part of varied and continuous efforts from Quirk-Silva to bring state money back into Orange County.

"This is an investment in Orange

County and California's future, and we can remain the most innovative state in the nation when



Courtesy photo

Assemblywoman Sharon Quirk-Silva.

we continue to show students the value of a STEM education," said Quirk-Silva. "We must ensure our youth have the advanced skill set

they need to thrive in a world of ever-advancing technologies."

"Thank you is the least I can say to Assemblywoman Sharon Quirk-Silva for her efforts in securing funding for Fullerton's future leaders. She is a true champion for youth," said Brett Ackerman, CEO of Boys & Girls Club of Fullerton. "These funds will bring many hours of much needed STEM programming to our kids and for that we thank her."

Together, CSUF and the Boys & Girls Club will implement the Digital Days 16-week engineering program in three different sites of the Boys & Girls Club. The program will focus on three different STEM skill areas: Mobile application (app) development, basic digital logic circuits, and Arduino microcontroller programming.

SHINE:

Continued from page 1

choir's performance of Moana's "How Far I'll Go," received the golden buzzer from guest judge

Ken Jeong.

"We are rooting for both Michael and Voices of Hope Children's Choir as they inspire millions with their impressive performances and powerful positive messages," said Lan

Nguyen, Board of Education vice president. "We are proud of the values of hope, service, and inclusion that both Michael and these students represent in their lives and through music."



Courtesy photo

Students from Garden Grove Unified School District appeared on the hit TV show America's Got Talent last week.

Teens on TV!

Locals appear on America's Got Talent

Six students from Garden Grove Unified School District are competing on NBC's hit show America's Got Talent as part of the Voices of Hope Children's Choir, a spectacular group of 70 students ranging in age from 5 to 17.

District parent Michael Ketterer is also a contestant on the

show as a solo vocalist. Both acts earned coveted spots on the show's semi-finals. Results were not verified at press time.

Students who are members of Voices of Hope are Jade Bruce, Garden Grove High School; Autumn Rasmussen, Garden Grove High; Ashely Aguirre, Eisenhower Elementary School;

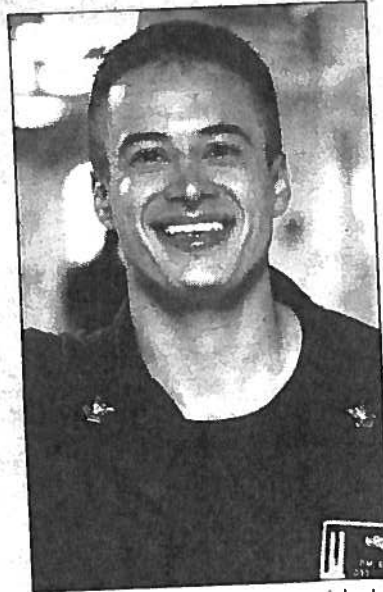
Isaias Aguirre, Eisenhower Elementary; Evelyn Nguyen, Bell Intermediate; and Madeline Nguyen, Patton Elementary.

Voices of Hope aims to bring children of all backgrounds together and is a free program that seeks to deliver the message of hope and peace to others. The

see SHINE, page 3

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Thank you for your service, Officer Esquibel



Courtesy photo

Petty Officer 2nd Class Phillip Esquibel, from Garden Grove, recently returned to Naval Station Mayport after a 6-month deployment to the Middle East and Mediterranean area of operation aboard USS New York. From the ship's commissioning on Nov. 7, 2009 to this day, the New York stays true to their motto, "Strength forged through sacrifice. Never forget." Esquibel is an operations specialist aboard the amphibious transport dock ship, which takes Marines to the locations they need to support U.S. interests around the world.

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CITY OF GARDEN GROVE

NOTICE OF NOMINEES FOR PUBLIC OFFICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following persons have been nominated for the offices designated to be filled at the General Municipal Election to be held in the City of Garden Grove on Tuesday, November 6, 2018.

For Mayor: Vote for One

Steven R. Jones
Donald Taylor

For Member of the City Council – District 1: Vote for One

Roger Flanders
Adam Jason Degner
Joshua Kramer
Gerry Serrano
George Brietigam III

For Member of the City Council – District 3: Vote for One

Duy Nguyen
Thu-Ha Nguyen

For Member of the City Council – District 4: Vote for One

Joe Dovich
Mark Anthony Paredes
Phat Bui

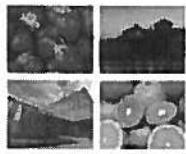
Measure O to be Voted On: Garden Grove Public Safety/9-1-1 and Vital City Services Measure

To provide effective 9-1-1 emergency response by preventing cuts to police/firefighter/paramedic staffing levels; maintain neighborhood police patrols/gang/drug prevention; protect local drinking water supplies; repair streets/potholes; address homelessness; support affordable housing options, and protect vital city services, shall the City of Garden Grove establish a one-cent sales tax providing \$19,000,000 annually until ended by voters, requiring annual independent audits, citizens oversight, all funds used locally?	YES
	NO

/s/ Teresa Pomeroy, CMC
City Clerk

DATE: September 10, 2018
PUBLISH : September 12, 2018

Orange County News - 9/12/2018 - 70169



ORANGE COUNTY TRIBUNE

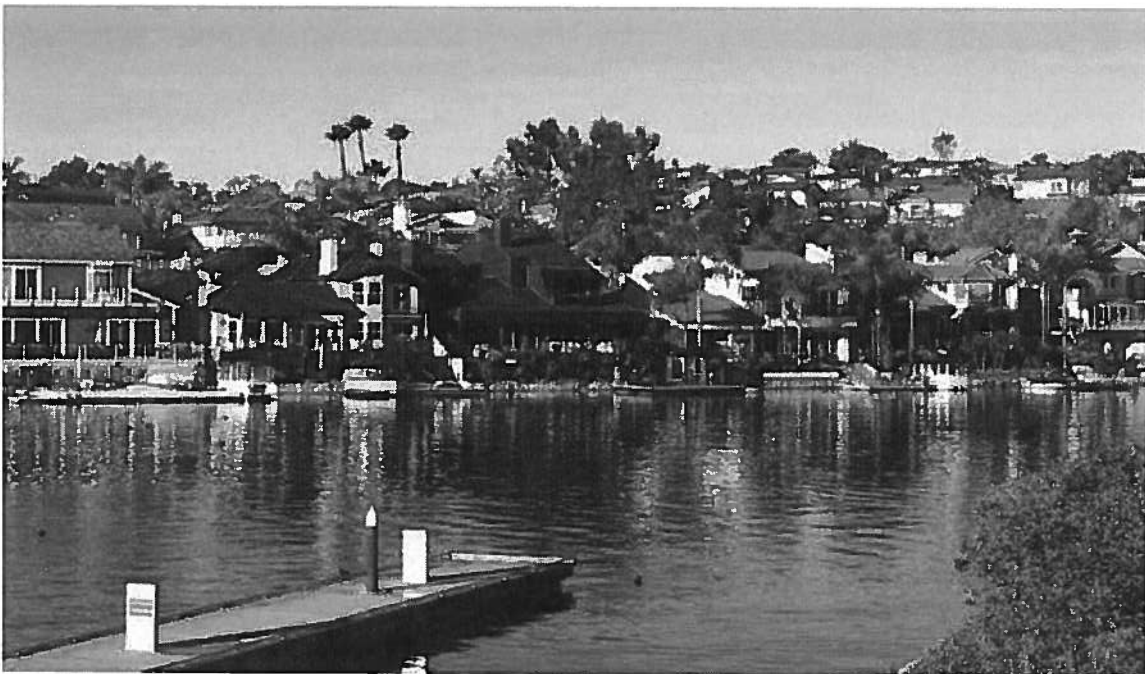
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OPINION

Dreaming of lakes, trolleys and the future

BY OC TRIBUNE STAFF ON SEPTEMBER 12, 2018 • (LEAVE A COMMENT)



LAKE MISSION VIEJO (Wikipedia)

Chance of a lifetime.

That's what the Willowick Golf Course is presenting to residents of Garden Grove and Santa Ana. As you may well have read here or elsewhere, the lease on the 101.5-acre site will be expiring soon, opening the land to development that could be transformative.

Somewhat complicating – or enriching – the situation is the fact that while the land is owned by the City of Garden Grove, it's within the city limits of Santa Ana. The two cities have taken the first steps in pursuit of a cooperative approach toward making the next use(s) of the land beneficial to all.

(<https://orangecountytribune.files.wordpress.com/2016/07/retorts.jpg>) Ideas and suggestions are solicited from the public, and I've got mine below. As you consider your own thoughts on this matter, reflect on the notion that an open, flat piece of land that size in the middle of Orange County is as rare as fish with bicycles, and we may not have an opportunity like this in, well, our lifetimes.

So here are my ideas about what should be done, starting with the necessities and moving toward dreams. I'll also be forwarding this to the folks who will do the real work of planning.

Must Do:

1. Don't sell the land. Ever. Lease it. Over time, the return in rent will be much greater than the sale price today.
2. Create a joint powers authority so that Garden Grove continues to have an equal voice in the re-use and forward progress of the site. Bob Hope Airport, for example, is located in Burbank, but is run by a JPA of the cities of Burbank, Glendale and Pasadena.
3. Get the Orange County Transportation Authority to commit to an OC Streetcar stop on 5th Street to make it easy (easier?) for folks to visit the new project.

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Should Do:

1. Some developers may want to build out every square inch of the property to maximize their return, but resist the temptation. A significant portion of the land – perhaps as much as a quarter of it – should be devoted to open and recreational use. Such amenities will enhance the value of any residential and/or commercial property and actually bring in more revenue to the developer. Garden Grove and Santa Ana are underparked and increasingly urban. More park space is like gold.
2. Connected to the previous point, a water element would be highly desirable. A pond or small lake, or a circular river (like Riverwalk in San Antonio) would be terrific. People love the water, and – barring a catastrophic earthquake – we're not likely to get a beach anytime soon. And lots of trees. They provide shade and help make breathable air, something we can all use.
3. Create a snappy, memorable name for the project. It's in central Orange County, so how about Centropolis? That has a charming retro sound to it. Right? Or how about Sonder? That's been called the most beautiful word in the English language (look it up). Don't rely on something generic like West Pacific Park Viejo Ranch.
4. Design, build and use an icon. New York has the Statue of Liberty; St. Louis has the arch; San Francisco has the Golden Gate Bridge. Something that's big and well-lit and will show up well in those aerial shots in the opening of telecasts of Southern California sporting events.
5. Don't build it all at once. Design and develop in phases. Today's hot idea can turn out to be yesterday's goofy fad. When the project catches on, newer phases will command higher rents, thus maximizing return to the landowner (you and me).

Retorts



Jim Tortolano

Could Do:



THE CITY CREEK CENTER as designed by SWA group, which could be the master developer for the Willowick Golf Course site, located in Santa Ana but owned by Garden Grove (SWA image).

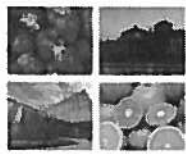
1. Create an internal transit system, like an electric trolley. Don't develop the project like a big, ugly shopping center with big, ugly parking lots all around the perimeter. Integrate the parking through the area, with plenty of room for pedestrians and bicyclists. In a perfect world, I'd drop off my car at the Harbor transit hub, take the streetcar to WhatEver This Place Is Called, ride or walk about and then return on the reverse route. Less pollution and healthier for us to walk more.
2. Enhance public life. A museum? An outdoor concert hall? Maybe there's a prestige college or university interested in a West Coast or Southern California presence? Harvard? Stanford? A one-stop state-of-the art government services center where you could register your car, pay your water bill, get a pet license, and mail your packages?
3. Mixed use development is all the rage, but – let's face it – a lot of it's being done half-fast. Big blocky ugly condos and apartments on top of sandwich and nail shops. Let's get some design smarties on board to insist that the development looks distinctive and is of quality, and isn't just evidence of the low bid.

And

I've got a jillion ideas, some of them probably silly. But let's hear your ideas. Try to think big. We may never pass this way again. There's a Garden Grove workshop on this project planned for Wednesday, Oct 2 at the Buena Clinton Youth and Family Center, 12661 Sunswept Ave. from 6-8 p.m. I'll be there.

Jim Tortolano's Retorts is posted on alternate Wednesdays.

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GARDEN GROVE

Festival assn. invites grant applications

BY OC TRIBUNE STAFF ON SEPTEMBER 12, 2018 • (LEAVE A COMMENT)



MICKEY MOUSE and Disneyland Ambassador Mikey Trujillo wave to spectators at the 2018 Strawberry Festival parade (Orange County Tribune photo).

The Garden Grove Strawberry Festival Association annually accepts requests for grants/donations from non-profit organizations that serve the citizens of Garden Grove.

Letters requesting funds must be postmarked no later than the last day of December of the year it is submitted to be considered for donations. All letters must be submitted on the non-profit organization's letterhead and include the non-profit identification number, amount of the request and the purpose for funding.

(<https://orangecountytribune.files.wordpress.com/2018/04/2018-sf-logo.png>) Donations are limited to capital improvements and capital equipment or durable goods. Funds are not given to organizations which award charitable cash grants. Organizations will be re-

imbursed the donation amount awarded when paid invoices are submitted after completion of purchases or capital improvements.

Other selection criteria considered include organizations which:

- Put majority of its time and finances toward the betterment of the community.
- Have sound track record of fiscal responsibility, or for new groups, plans to achieve financial soundness.
- Demonstrate stability and consistency in attaining goals and fulfilling its purpose.
- Demonstrate a specific need.
- Provide services regardless of race, creed, gender or age.

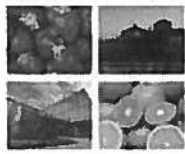


Requests must be mailed to: The Garden Grove Strawberry Festival Association, P.O. Box 2287 Garden Grove, CA 92842. Attention: Donations Committee.

The Strawberry Festival is an annual non-profit 501-c-3 event produced by the Garden Grove Strawberry Festival Association, a dedicated volunteer group which has raised more than \$7 million for various charities since its inception in 1958. The festival is held all four days of Memorial Day weekend. Current dates are posted on the festival website: www.strawberryfestival.org (<http://www.strawberryfestival.org/>).

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GARDEN GROVE

Schultz is OKd as interim fire chief

BY OC TRIBUNE STAFF ON SEPTEMBER 11, 2018 • (LEAVE A COMMENT)



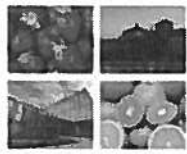
GARDEN GROVE fire truck (GGFD photo).

Tom Schultz, Garden Grove's retiring fire chief, won't be leaving quite yet. The city council on Tuesday night approved a resolution clearing the way for Shultz to continue in that capacity as a "retired annuitant" to help provide continuity.

Schultz now becomes the interim chief, three and a half years after being appointed to the regular position. His specific tasks will include assessing the benefits of contracting with the Orange County Fire Authority for fire and paramedic services and in "education" related to Measure O, the proposed 1-cent municipal sales tax measure on the Nov. 6 ballot.

He will receive an hourly wage equal to his former salary, but no other benefits.

Orange Co. Tribune
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GARDEN GROVE

Changing of the guard at city hall

BY OC TRIBUNE STAFF ON SEPTEMBER 7, 2018 • (LEAVE A COMMENT)



GARDEN GROVE CITY HALL (City of Garden Grove image).

The changing of the guard in top leadership for the City of Garden Grove will be front and center at Tuesday's meeting of the city council.

Hiring of Tom Shultz as interim fire chief will be on the agenda. Schultz, who announced his retirement as fire chief after three-and-a-half years in the job, would be retained for 180 days as a "retired annuitant" to provide continuity.

(https://orangecountytribune.files.wordpress.com/2016/07/gg-logo_lg.jpg) His specific tasks will conclude assessing the benefits of contracting with the Orange County Fire Authority for fire and paramedic services and in "education" related to Measure 0, the proposed 1-cent municipal sales tax measure on the Nov. 6 ballot.

He would receive an hourly wage equal to his former salary, but no other benefits.

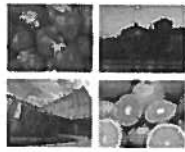
Also on Tuesday, the council will consider the appointment of a city treasurer and deputy city treasurer in the wake of the announced retirement of Finance Director (and current deputy city treasurer) Kingsley Okereke, who will be leaving on Sept. 27, 2018.

Laura Stover, human resources director, would be re-appointed as city treasurer and Scott Stiles, city manager, would be interim deputy city treasurer.

The council meets at 6:30 p.m. in its chambers in the Community Meeting Center, 11300 Stanford Ave.



GARDEN GROVE



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GARDEN GROVE

Schultz stepping down as fire chief

BY OC TRIBUNE STAFF ON SEPTEMBER 6, 2018 • (LEAVE A COMMENT)



GARDEN GROVE FIRE CHIEF Tom Schultz (at left) speaks with two honored EMTs (File photo).

After roughly three-and-a-half years on the job, Garden Grove Fire Chief Tom Schultz is retiring.

The news that Schultz would be stepping down emerged as a rumor on Thursday morning and was confirmed later in the day by City Manager Scott Stiles.

(<https://orangecountytribune.files.wordpress.com/2017/05/ggfd-logo.png>) "Yes, he is retiring," said Stiles. "I am asking him to stay on a little longer, for a more few more months. Just as we get through all of the OCFA stuff and some of the Measure O education stuff so it won't be immediate. He's going to stay around to help with the transition."

Schultz came to the GGFD in April of 2015 after serving as deputy chief of operations for the Fullerton and Brea fire departments.

The Garden Grove City Council is considering a change that could make Schultz the 13th and last local fire chief. A proposal to shift fire and paramedic services to the Orange County Fire Authority is being studied, although no decision has been made.



8th Annual Orange County Asian Business Expo

Name: 8th Annual Orange County Asian Business Expo

Date: September 13, 2018

Time: 10:00 AM - 4:00 PM
PDT

Website: Click here for further information
[<http://www.theasianbusinessexpo.com/>]

Event Description:

Attendees of the expo will have a "once-in-a-year" opportunity to network, face-to-face, with a vast array of Asian businesses and learn more about each other in one setting. Each of the booth sponsors will be given an opportunity to market their business, via video and/or on stage. This would be a great opportunity for anyone to gain direct access and contact with businesses that would otherwise be inaccessible and unapproachable.

Event Media:



Location:

Great Wolf Lodge Garden Grove
12681 Harbor Blvd
Garden Grove, CA 92840

[View a Map](#)

Date/Time Information:

Thursday, September 13, 2018
10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.

Fees/Admission:

Free admission and parking
More information can be found here
[<http://www.theasianbusinessexpo.com/exhibitor-sponsor-registration/>] or call 714-638-1440

Set a Reminder:

Enter your email address below to receive a reminder message.





CITY OF GARDEN GROVE NEWS

MEDIA ALERT

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Public Information Office (714) 741-5280

Follow the City of Garden Grove on Social Media

Monday, September 10, 2018



WHAT: Garden Grove Tourism Cares event

WHERE: Marriott Suites, 12015 Harbor Blvd, Garden Grove, CA 92840

WHEN: Tuesday, September 11, 2018, 4:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.

BACKGROUND: Garden Grove Tourism Cares, a collaborative event hosted by the Garden Grove Tourism and Promotion Corporation (G.G.T.P.C.) and City of Garden Grove, is the first of its kind special presentation and reception, honoring local non-profits through sponsorships. During the private event, four organizations will receive \$25,000 each, for their ongoing support and dedication towards enhancing the Garden Grove community through philanthropic work. The organizations are: Boys and Girls Clubs of Garden Grove, Garden Grove Community Foundation, Helping Others Prepare for Eternity (H.O.P.E.), and Orange County Food Bank, a division of Community Action Partnership of Orange County.

The G.G.T.P.C. promotes tourism, common business interest, and improves the business conditions of hotels and visitor accommodation facilities within the Grove District-Anaheim Resort. Through sponsorships for local non-profits, G.G.T.P.C. can effectively give back to the Garden Grove community.

PHOTO OPPORTUNITIES: Private reception with elected officials, community members, and local non-profit organizations. Presentations by G.G.T.P.C. President, Jim Durslag, and Garden Grove Mayor, Steve Jones. Check presentations and group photos.

FOR INFORMATION: Jim Durslag (714) 539-3300
President, Garden Grove Tourism and Promotion Corporation

Ana Pulido (714) 741-5280
Public Information Officer, City of Garden Grove

###



CITY OF GARDEN GROVE NEWS

CONTACT:
Scott Stiles (714) 741-5100
City Manager

Friday, September 7, 2018

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Public Information Office (714) 741-5280

Follow the City of Garden Grove on Social Media



FIRE CHIEF TO RETIRE

Garden Grove Fire Chief Tom Schultz has notified City Manager Scott Stiles of his decision to retire, effective Friday, September 14, 2018. At the request of the city manager, Schultz will continue to serve as an annuitant fire chief until the end of year, while a decision is made whether to retain the current City fire department or transfer to the Orange County Fire Authority (OCFA).

"It's been my deepest privilege to serve and protect Orange County for 34 years. This is an amazing community that has shown me their care and support since Day 1. It's bittersweet leaving a job and the people I truly love, but I feel this is a good decision and the right time to retire. I believe that together, we've made things better and made many great accomplishments, such as improving firefighter safety, service delivery to our citizens, and adoption of best industry practices. My family has been instrumental in helping me make this important decision and is supportive of my remaining with Garden Grove during this very crucial period when important decisions must be made," says Chief Schultz.

Along with the fire services decision is Measure O, a proposed one-cent (1 percent) sales tax which, if passed by Garden Grove voters during the November 6 elections, would provide a reliable source of locally-controlled revenue for Garden Grove's public safety and quality-of-life services.

-more-

Fire Chief To Retire
2-2-2

"I have the highest of commendations for the quality leadership Chief Schultz has provided for the Garden Grove Fire Department. Chief Schultz was pivotal in getting the department through a critical period early on, and he was instrumental in refocusing the department on the important and critical mission of providing fire service to the community. As some of our recent surveying suggests, our Garden Grove firefighters continue to receive high marks for their outstanding service. I'm grateful to Chief Schultz for his leadership during this time," says Garden Grove City Manager Scott Stiles.

According to Garden Grove Human Resources Director Laura Stover, Schultz will continue to perform his fire chief duties as a retired annuitant, at the same hourly rate he currently receives, and will not receive pension or non-hourly rate benefits. Under CalPERS requirements, he cannot serve for more than 960 hours in the fiscal year (July through June).

Schultz joined the City of Garden Grove on April 29, 2015, following a 30-year career with the Fullerton Fire Department, leading their management consolidation with the Brea Fire Department when he served as deputy chief. He continues to mentor future firefighters and fire service leaders as an instructor at the Santa Ana College fire technology program, and has held leadership positions in organizations such as the Orange County Fire Chiefs' Association, and many county and state committees.

#



Thành Phố Garden Grove Câu hỏi thường gặp về Dự Luật Measure O

Q: Dự Luật Measure O là gì?

A: Cư dân chọn sống tại Garden Grove vì chúng tôi cung cấp chất lượng cuộc sống tuyệt vời. Sacramento lấy đi hàng triệu đồng chi phí từ thành phố - ảnh hưởng đến an toàn công cộng, tệ nạn vô gia cư, và chất lượng cuộc sống địa phương của chúng ta. Sacramento cũng áp đặt các quy định và yêu cầu tốn kém gây hao tổn ngân sách của Thành phố. Cuối cùng, quyết định của Tiểu bang về việc thả tù nhân và cắt giảm thực thi pháp luật ảnh hưởng đến tình trạng gia tăng người vô gia cư (homeless) và ảnh hưởng đến an toàn cho cư dân tại Garden Grove

Hội đồng Thành phố Garden Grove đã thông qua và đặt **Dự Luật Measure O** vào lá phiếu ngày 6 tháng 11 sắp tới để giải quyết Sacramento đã lấy đi hàng triệu đồng từ Thành phố. Dự luật O là một dự luật tăng 1% thuế doanh thu địa phương (1% sales tax rate.) Nếu được thông qua, Dự luật Measure O sẽ cung cấp nguồn tài nguyên cho cộng đồng và duy trì các dịch vụ an toàn tại địa phương.

Q: Dự Luật Measure O sẽ giải quyết những ưu tiên nào tại địa phương?

A: Nếu được cử tri chấp thuận, Dự Luật Measure O sẽ giúp tài trợ cho các phục vụ quan trọng trong thành phố, chẳng hạn như:

- Duy trì thời gian phản hồi khẩn cấp 9-1-1
- Bảo vệ nguồn cung cấp nước uống tại địa phương
- Chống lại các băng đảng và ma túy
- Ngăn chặn việc cắt giảm số cảnh sát, nhân viên cứu hỏa và nhân viên y tế
- Các vấn đề liên quan đến người vô gia cư (homelessness)
- Cung cấp các giải pháp nhà ở giá rẻ
- Duy trì cảnh sát tuần tra khu phố

Q: Dự Luật Measure O có hỗ trợ an toàn công cộng không?

A: Có. Thời gian đáp ứng nhanh với các cuộc gọi 9-1-1 rất quan trọng để cứu mạng sống. Các bác sĩ nói rằng suy thoái não bắt đầu sáu phút sau khi một người ngừng thở, nhưng Sở cứu hỏa địa phương của chúng tôi chỉ đáp ứng 38% tiêu chuẩn thời gian đó. Nếu được ban hành, Dự Luật Measure O sẽ hỗ trợ nhân viên cảnh sát địa phương, nhân viên cứu hỏa và nhân viên y tế, giúp chúng tôi đảm bảo thời gian đáp ứng nhanh chóng cho tất cả các khu phố Garden Grove.

Q: Dự Luật Measure O có hỗ trợ chất lượng cuộc sống của tôi không?

A: Có. Dự luật Measure O cũng sẽ tài trợ các dịch vụ chất lượng cuộc sống quan trọng. Nếu được cử tri chấp thuận, Dự luật Measure O sẽ cung cấp các quỹ được kiểm soát tại địa phương để đảm bảo Garden Grove có thể duy trì an toàn công cộng, sửa chữa đường xá và đường phố, sửa chữa ổ gà, và giữ cho các công viên lân cận sạch sẽ và an toàn.

Q: Dự Luật Measure O sẽ chịu trách nhiệm tài chính?

A: Có. Dự Luật Measure O đòi hỏi trách nhiệm giải trình nghiêm ngặt, bao gồm giám sát độc lập, kiểm toán hàng năm và báo cáo thường xuyên về cộng đồng. Tiểu bang không thể lấy đi Dự luật Measure O và phải được sử dụng trong Garden Grove để ưu tiên cho cộng đồng địa phương.

Q: Tôi có thể tìm hiểu thêm thông tin Dự Luật Measure O bằng cách nào?

A: Để biết thêm thông tin về Dự Luật Measure O, vui lòng truy cập trang web của Thành phố tại www.ggcity.org/measure-O hoặc liên lạc văn phòng của Quản Lý Thành Phố tại (714) 741-5100.

Kính Thưa Quý Vị:

Vào ngày 24 tháng 7, Hội đồng Thành phố Garden Grove đã thông qua và đặt Dự Luật Measure O vào lá phiếu ngày 6 tháng 11, 2018 sắp tới. Dự Luật Measure O là một dự luật tăng 1% thuế doanh thu địa phương (one-cent local sales tax). Nếu được ban hành, Dự luật Measure O sẽ cung cấp một nguồn kinh phí độc lập để bảo vệ an toàn công cộng và chất lượng phục vụ cuộc sống cho người dân Garden Grove.

Garden Grove là một thành phố với chất lượng cuộc sống rất tốt. Nhưng không may, các chính trị gia Sacramento đã lấy hàng triệu đô từ Thành phố để giải quyết các vấn đề của họ - ảnh hưởng đến khả năng của chúng tôi trong việc tiếp tục cung cấp các phục vụ chất lượng cao trong thời gian dài. Hơn nữa, các yêu cầu đắt đỏ của Sacramento, mà không có kinh phí để thực hiện chúng, đã liên tục tổn tiền tài trợ của Garden Grove. Cuối cùng, quyết định của tiểu bang về việc thả tù nhân và cắt giảm thực thi pháp luật đã làm trầm trọng thêm tình trạng vô gia cư và gây nguy hiểm cho cư dân và tài sản của Garden Grove.

Hội Đồng Thành Phố Garden Grove đã đặt Dự Luật Measure O vào lá phiếu cho cuộc bầu cử ngày 6 tháng 11 sắp tới để tài trợ an toàn công cộng và duy trì chất lượng cuộc sống. Nếu được cử tri chấp thuận, Dự Luật Measure O sẽ giúp tài trợ cho các phục vụ quan trọng của thành phố, chẳng hạn như:

- ✓ Duy trì thời gian phản hồi khẩn cấp 9-1-1
- ✓ Bảo vệ nguồn cung cấp nước uống tại địa phương
- ✓ Chống lại các băng đảng và ma túy
- ✓ Ngăn chặn việc cắt giảm số cảnh sát, nhân viên cứu hỏa và nhân viên y tế

Thời gian đáp ứng nhanh với các cuộc gọi 9-1-1 rất quan trọng để cứu mạng sống. The American Heart Association® nói rằng suy thoái não bắt đầu sáu phút sau khi một người ngừng thở, nhưng Sở cứu hỏa địa phương của chúng tôi chỉ có thể đáp ứng tiêu chuẩn đó 38%. Nếu được cử tri chấp thuận thông qua dự luật, Measure O sẽ cung cấp tài chính để duy trì thời gian phản hồi khẩn cấp 9-1-1 và ngăn chặn việc cắt giảm số cảnh sát, nhân viên cứu hỏa và nhân viên y tế.

Dự Luật Measure O hỗ trợ chất lượng cuộc sống chúng ta. Nếu được thông qua, Dự Luật Measure O giúp duy trì an toàn công cộng, sửa chữa đường xá và đường phố, sửa chữa ổ gà, bảo vệ nguồn cung cấp nước uống địa phương, và giữ công viên khu phố sạch sẽ và an toàn.

Dự Luật Measure O đòi hỏi trách nhiệm giải trình nghiêm ngặt, bao gồm giám sát độc lập, kiểm toán hàng năm và báo cáo thường xuyên về cộng đồng. Tiểu bang không thể lấy đi Dự luật Measure O và phải được sử dụng trong Garden Grove để ưu tiên cho cộng đồng địa phương.

Để biết thêm thông tin về Dự Luật Measure O, vui lòng truy cập trang web của Thành phố tại www.ggcity.org/measure-O hoặc liên lạc văn phòng của Quản Lý Thành Phố tại (714) 741-5100.

Thành thật cảm ơn,



Scott Stiles
City Manager
City of Garden Grove

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

September 13, 2018

1. Calendar of Events
2. Agenda for the September 20, 2018 Planning Commission meeting attached and the 93 page back-up is available online.
(<https://www.ci.garden-grove.ca.us/internet/pdf/afm/plancom/a09202018.pdf>)
3. League of California Cities End of Session Legislative Update email, dated September 10, 2018.



CALENDAR OF EVENTS

September 13, 2018 – September 29, 2018

Thursday	September 13	9:00 a.m.	Downtown Commission Meeting, Constitution Room CANCELLED
		9:00 a.m.	Zoning Administrator Meeting City Hall, 3 rd Floor Training Room CANCELLED
		Noon- 1:00 p.m.	Customer Service Coaches presents "Nutrition – Super Foods to the Rescue!" CMC A Room
Friday	September 14		City Hall Closed – Regular Friday Closure
Thursday	September 20	7:00 p.m.	Planning Commission Meeting, Council Chamber
Tuesday	September 25	10:00 a.m.	H. Louis Lake Senior Center's Annual Spelling Bee, Senior Center Dining Room
		5:30 p.m.	Closed Session, Founders Room
		6:30 p.m.	Housing Authority Meeting, Council Chamber
		6:30 p.m.	Sanitary District Meeting, Council Chamber
		6:30 p.m.	Successor Agency Meeting, Council Chamber
		6:30 p.m.	City Council Meeting, Council Chamber
Thursday	September 27		Casual Day
		9:00 a.m.	Zoning Administrator Meeting City Hall, 3 rd Floor Training Room
		6:00 p.m.- 8:00 p.m.	Community Workshop (2 of 3 – Create) Vision Plan for Willowick Site Spurgeon Intermediate School 410 N. Fairview St., Santa Ana, 92703
Thursday- Sunday	September 27- September 30		One More Productions presents "The Producers" Gem Theater
Friday	September 28		City Hall Closed – Regular Friday Closure
Saturday	September 29	6:00 p.m.- 9:00 p.m.	15 th Annual Miss Garden Grove and Miss Outstanding Teen Pageants, Bell Intermediate 12345 Springdale Street



A G E N D A

GARDEN GROVE PLANNING COMMISSION

REGULAR MEETING

SEPTEMBER 20, 2018

COMMUNITY MEETING CENTER

11300 STANFORD AVENUE

REGULAR SESSION – 7:00 P.M. – COUNCIL CHAMBER

ROLL CALL: CHAIR BRIETIGAM, VICE CHAIR TRUONG
COMMISSIONERS KANZLER, LAZENBY, LEHMAN, NGUYEN,
SALAZAR

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

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

All revised or additional documents and writings related to any items on the agenda, which are distributed to all or a majority of the Planning Commissioners within 72 hours of a meeting, shall be available for public inspection (1) at the Planning Services Division during normal business hours; and (2) at the City Community Meeting Center Council Chamber at the time of the meeting.

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

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE TO THE FLAG OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

- A. ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - PUBLIC
- B. APPROVAL OF MINUTES: September 6, 2018
- C. PUBLIC HEARING(S) (Authorization for the Chair to execute Resolution shall be included in the motion.)
 - C.1. SITE PLAN NO. SP-037-2017TE1 (TIME EXTENSION)
VARIANCE NO. V-015-2017TE1 (TIME EXTENSION)
CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT NO. CUP-106-2017TE1 (TIME EXTENSION)

APPLICANT: ROSA ESTELLA BERMEO

LOCATION: NORTH SIDE OF GARDEN GROVE BOULEVARD,
WEST OF KNOTT STREET AT 7051 GARDEN GROVE
BOULEVARD

REQUEST: One-year time extension for the approved entitlements under Site Plan No. SP-037-2017, Variance No. V-015-2017, and Conditional Use Permit No. CUP-106-2017, for (i) the construction of a new service (gas) station, with a new drive-thru convenience store, on a vacant lot located at 7051 Garden Grove Boulevard, (ii) Variance approval to deviate from the minimum rear setback requirement in order to construct a trash enclosure within the rear ten-foot setback, along the northerly property line (adjacent to the SR-22 Freeway), and (iii) Conditional Use Permit approval to allow the new convenience store to operate with a new original State Alcoholic Beverage Control (ABC) Type 20 (Off-Sale, Beer and Wine) License. The site is in the C-2 (Community Commercial) zone.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION: Approve Time Extensions for Site Plan No. SP-037-2017TE1, Variance No. V-015-2017TE1, and Conditional Use Permit No. CUP-106-2017TE1. The City of Garden Grove recognizes that this project was previously categorically exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

C.2. SITE PLAN NO. SP-058-2018
TENTATIVE PARCEL MAP NO. PM-2018-147

APPLICANT: FRANCIS CHU (FOUNTAINHEAD SHRUGGED, LLC)

LOCATION: WEST SIDE OF GROVE AVENUE, BETWEEN ACACIA
PARKWAY AND GARDEN GROVE BOULEVARD AT
10801 GARDEN GROVE BOULEVARD

REQUEST: Site Plan approval to construct a new 2,485 square foot Taco Bell restaurant pad building, with a drive-thru, on the easterly portion of the existing Home Depot parking lot, along with site improvements that include reconfiguring existing parking spaces and new landscaping. Also, Tentative Parcel Map approval to subdivide the existing 10.7-acre Home Depot property into two (2) lots (10.25-acre Home Depot property and 0.45-acre Taco Bell property) in order to facilitate the development of the Taco Bell site. The site is in the CCSP-CCT63 (Community

Center Specific Plan – Community Center Transit District, Area 63) zone.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION: Approve Site Plan No. SP-058-2018 and Tentative Parcel Map No. PM-2018-147, subject to the recommended conditions of approval. In conjunction with the request, the Planning Commission will also consider a determination that the project is categorically exempt from the California Environmental Quality act (CEQA) pursuant to Section 15303 – New Construction or Conversion of Small Structures.

C.3. GENERAL PLAN AMENDMENT NO. GPA-003-2018

APPLICANT: CITY OF GARDEN GROVE

LOCATION: CITY OF GARDEN GROVE, CITYWIDE

REQUEST: A General Plan Amendment to adopt a bicycle and pedestrian plan (Garden Grove Active Streets Master Plan) into the Circulation Element by replacing Exhibit CIR-7, Master Plan of Bikeway Facilities, adding Active Transportation goals, policies, and implementations and adopting the Garden Grove Active Streets Master Plan as an appendix. The request includes adoption of a revised Master Plan of Arterial Highways (MPAH) as approved by OCTA.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION: Recommend approval of General Plan Amendment No. GPA-003-2018 to City Council. In conjunction with the request, the Planning Commission will also consider a determination that the project is categorically exempt from the California Environmental Quality act (CEQA) pursuant to Section 15304 – Minor Alterations to Land.

D. MATTERS FROM COMMISSIONERS

E. MATTERS FROM STAFF

F. ADJOURNMENT

Zimbra**End of Session Legislative UPDATE**

From : Tony Cardenas <tcardenas@cacities.org>
Subject : End of Session Legislative UPDATE
To : Tony Cardenas <tcardenas@cacities.org>

Mon, Sep 10, 2018 01:02 PM

📎 3 attachments

**End of Session Legislative Update**

Orange County Division Members,

The Legislature has convened for the 2017-18 session and the Governor now has until September 30th to act on legislation sent to his desk. Attached are the slides that were provided during the League's from today's League legislative webinar detailing local government-related bills that we are requesting a veto or signature.

The League is making 34 requests for signatures and 17 requests for vetoes, with 51 requests total. Cities should submit letters regarding bills in which they have an interest. The Governor has already signed several bills on this list and they have been highlighted in red. **League lobbyists encourage more letters on bills identified with an asterisk (*)**. Sample letters for each priority bill may be found at the [League's Legislative Database](#).

The following are three priority bills that were highlighted during the webinar:

OPPOSE AB 2923 (Chiu) BART: Transit Oriented Development. AB 2923 (Chiu) removes land-use decisions from cities and gives San Francisco Bay Area Rapid Transit (BART) land use authority over BART-owned land within one-half mile of an existing or planned BART station. AB 2923 establishes a very bad precedent. **If AB 2923 becomes law, special districts could establish the same land use authority over their property. Request for Veto**

OPPOSE SB 828 (Wiener) Regional Housing Needs Assessment. SB 828 would make numerous changes to the Regional Housing Needs Allocation (RHNA) process. What is most troubling is that this measure attempts to make RHNA a production mandate. Government Code Section 65584 (2) makes it very clear that cities "should undertake all necessary actions to encourage, promote, and facilitate the development of housing to accommodate the entire regional housing need." However, this code section also appropriately acknowledges that future housing production "may not equal" the housing need established for the planning process. SB 828 strikes this language and replaces it with a requirement that cities take "reasonable actions to ensure that future housing

production meet, at a minimum, the regional housing need established for planning purposes. *Request for Veto*

SUPPORT AB 3162 (Friedman) Alcoholism or drug abuse treatment facilities. Clarifies existing law and enables the Department of Health Care Services to enforce its policies by specifying that all services under a license must be carried out at the specific physical location of the license. The bill also updates fines for non-compliance. *Request for Signature*

The following is the full list of bills that the League is requesting the Governor to veto:

REQUEST FOR VETO

***AB 553 (Daly) Workers' Compensation: Return-to-Work Program**

Requires the Department of Industrial Relations to distribute \$120 million annually to injured workers from the Return to Work Program — a public and private employer funded program. Places an additional administrative and cost burden on cities by requiring employers to contribute annually to the fund and shifts the responsibility to administer the program funds away from the state to both public and private employers as well as their insurers.

AB 748 (Ting) Peace Officers: Video and Audio Recordings: Disclosure

Establishes a standard for the release of body-worn camera footage that removes local authority over the determination to release footage to the public. Supplants existing, well-reasoned exemptions from disclosure under the Public Records Act and expressly undermines public interest. Opens up cities to Public Record Act lawsuits and would increase costs.

AB 1597 (Nazarian) Public Employee Retirement Systems: Prohibited Investments: Turkey

Prohibits CalPERS and CalSTRS from investing in the government of Turkey and certain financial instruments of the sovereign state, if the federal government of the United States sanctions Turkey for failing to acknowledge the Armenian Genocide.

***AB 1771 (Bloom) Regional Housing Needs Assessment**

Makes a number of changes to the RHNA methodology and allocation process. Limits flexibility for two local governments to agree to an alternative distribution of appealed housing allocations. Allows a Council of Government (COG) to identify significant barriers to affirmatively furthering fair housing at the regional level and recommend strategies or actions to overcome those barriers. This would allow a COG to second guess city land use decisions.

***AB 2495 (Mayes) Code Enforcement**

Makes it unlawful for a local city or county government to charge a person for the costs of investigation, prosecution, or appeal that the city or county sustains in a criminal case. (**Signed by Governor**)

***AB 2544 (Lackey) Parking Penalties**

Retroactively requires cities to verify the indigent status of persons with unpaid parking violations over the last five years. Creates an undue burden on local governments and their ability to enforce basic local laws.

***AB 2681 (Nazarian) Seismic Safety: Potentially Vulnerable Buildings**

Creates an unfunded mandate requiring cities and counties to compile inventories of potentially vulnerable buildings and other prescriptive requirements without any funding secured for the program.

***AB 2923 (Chiu) Bay Area Rapid Transit District. Land Use Authority**

Provides the Bay Area Rapid Transit District (BART) land use authority over their property within one half mile of a BART station. Applies only to BART, but it sets a dangerous precedent for all other special districts in the state wanting the same authority.

***AB 3081 (Gonzales-Fletcher) Employment: Sexual Harassment**

Exposes cities to increased false workplace retaliation claims and places a significant burden on them to prove their actions were legitimate and valid. Provides a rebuttable presumption of unlawful retaliation by an employer.

***AB 3131 (Gloria) Military Equipment: Funding, Acquisition, and Use**

Imposes a rigorous, detailed, and annual local mandate associated with acquisition, deployment, and use of a specified list of military equipment. Appears to contemplate litigation by outside parties over such policies by requiring them to be "legally enforceable."

***SB 828 (Wiener) Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA)**

Modifies existing codified intent language that recognizes that cities may not meet their RHNA and implies that RHNA is a production mandate. Makes numerous changes to the methodology to account for overcrowding, jobs/housing imbalance, and "cost burdened."

SB 946 (Lara) Sidewalk Vending

Prohibits a local authority from adopting rules or regulations that regulate or prohibit sidewalk vendors unless it first adopts a sidewalk vending licensing program that requires a sidewalk vendor to obtain a license from the local authority before selling food or merchandise. Prohibits restricting the location of a licensed sidewalk vendor unless the restriction is directly related to objective health, safety, or welfare concerns.

***SB 998 (Dodd) Residential Water Discontinuation of Service**

Makes changes regarding residential water shutoffs for nonpayment customers in urban and community water systems that have more than 200 service connections and specifies a procedure for implementation. Creates a new one-size-fits-all statewide program that will change the way water districts conduct water shutoffs.

SB 1215 (Hertzberg) Provision of Sewer Service: Disadvantaged Communities

Grants new authority to the Regional Water Quality Control Boards to order local governments to extend sewer service to certain septic users in disadvantaged communities. Mandates a "standby charge" for residents who opt out of the service extension, even when there is no actual residential connection to the sewer system.

***SB 1300 (Jackson) Unlawful Employment Practices: Discrimination and Harassment**

Specifies that an employer may be responsible for the acts of nonemployees with respect to other harassment activity. Imposes personal liability onto individual supervisors and overturns a California Supreme Court's decision. Likely to lead to a significant increase litigation against California cities.

SB 1333 (Wieckowski) Planning and Zoning: Charter Cities

Applies nearly all of the planning and zoning laws to charter cities.

***SB 1421 (Skinner) Peace officers: Release of Records**

Exposes peace officers to the risk of having their identity revealed for non-sustained or exonerated incidents. Does not take into account officer safety, litigation against public agencies, or the cost to comply. Bifurcates disclosure requirements allowing unsubstantiated use of force claims against officers to be released. Invites increased California Public Records Act challenges.

The following is the full list of bills that the League is requesting the Governor to sign into law:

REQUEST FOR SIGNATURE

AB 1766 (Maienschein) Swimming Pools: Automatic External Defibrillators

Requires public swimming pools that provide lifeguard services and charge a direct fee to provide an automatic external defibrillator (AED) during pool operations. **(Signed by Governor)**

AB 1772 (Aguiar-Curry) Fire Insurance: Indemnity

Extends the minimum time limit for an insured person to collect the full replacement cost of a loss related to a "state of emergency" from 24 to 36 months. Insured persons may extend coverage for six months for good cause, including a delay in the approval or reconstruction of the home.

AB 1775 (Muratsuchi) State Lands: Oil and Gas Leasing

Prohibits the State Lands Commission or a local trustee from approving new leases for new construction of oil and gas-related infrastructure within state offshore waters. Requires the State Lands Commission or a local trustee to follow a new process and consider at least several specified factors.

AB 1884 (Calderon) Single-Use Plastic Straws

Prohibits full-service restaurants from providing single-use plastic straws to consumers unless requested.

AB 1959 (Wood) Telecommunications: Universal Service Programs

Extends the sunset date for a program that provides subsidies for rural California to ensure access to basic communications are available. **(Signed by Governor)**

AB 1968 (Low) Mental Health: Firearms

Prohibits a person who has been taken into custody more than once within a year because of mental health disorders, determined to cause a danger to themselves or others, from owning a firearm for the remainder their life, effective Jan. 1, 2020. Also continues to protect the due process rights of the individual to petition a court to restore access to their firearms.

AB 2020 (Quirk) Cannabis: Local Jurisdiction Licensees: Temporary Event Licenses

Allows the Bureau of Cannabis Control to issue a temporary state event license for a venue that has been expressly approved by a local jurisdiction under specific conditions. Makes common sense changes to existing law and gives cities more control over authorizing a temporary cannabis event.

AB 2035 (Mullin) Affordable Housing Authorities

Resolves implementation issues regarding the recently enacted AB 1598 (Chapter 764, Statutes of 2017), the Affordable Housing Authority Law, to improve the usefulness of this law to produce affordable housing.

AB 2123 (Cervantes) District-Based Elections

Provides up to an additional 90 days to convert to district-based elections through the ordinance process upon mutual agreement between a prospective plaintiff and a city. **(Signed by Governor)**

***AB 2164 (Cooley) Fines and Penalties: Cannabis**

Allows local agencies to adopt an ordinance that provides for the immediate imposition of administrative fines or penalties for the violation of building, plumbing, electrical, or other similar structural, health and safety, or zoning requirements if the violation exists as a result of, or to facilitate,

the illegal cultivation of cannabis.

AB 2256 (Santiago) Law Enforcement Agencies: Opioid Antagonist

Authorizes a pharmacy, wholesaler or manufacturer to furnish naloxone hydrochloride, name brand "Narcan," or other opioid antagonists to a law enforcement agency. **(Signed by Governor)**

AB 2258 (Caballero) Local Agency Formation Commissions: Grant Program

Requires the Strategic Growth Council to establish and administer a Local Agency Formation Commission grant program to pay for costs associated with dissolving inactive special districts, as well as service studies and other actions by public agencies in disadvantaged communities.

AB 2363 (Friedman) Zero Traffic Fatalities Task Force

Requires the Secretary of Transportation to create a task force inclusive of local government representatives to produce a study of how to best reduce traffic fatalities and injury to zero.

AB 2415 (Calderon) CalPERS: Officers and Directors: Appointment and Compensation

Adds the positions of a chief operating officer and a chief health director to the list of existing positions for which the CalPERS Board of Administration has compensation-setting authority. Helps ensure CalPERS is competitive when it comes to the recruiting, hiring, and retaining the highest quality personnel.

***AB 2598 (Quirk) Enforcement of Local Building and Safety Codes**

Updates for inflation the existing statutory fine caps for violations of local building and safety codes, adds a hardship appeal process for repeat violators, and establishes a higher maximum fine for commercial property owners who fail repeatedly to maintain their properties.

***AB 2880 (Harper) Political Reform Act of 1974: Local Enforcement**

Authorizes local governments to contract with the Fair Political Practices Commission for the administration and enforcement of local campaign finance and government ethics laws.

***AB 3162 (Friedman) Alcoholism or Drug Abuse Treatment Facilities**

Improves existing laws regarding residential alcoholism or drug abuse recovery or treatment facilities licensed by the Department of Health Care Services, including making initial licenses provisional for one year and increasing civil penalties for the violation of licensing law.

***AB 3178 (Rubio) Integrated Waste Management Plans: Recycled Materials**

Requires CalRecycle, when evaluating a jurisdiction's good faith effort to implement its source reduction and recycling element (SRRE), to consider (1) the jurisdiction's efforts to reduce contamination and improve the quality of recycled materials and (2) whether the lack of an available market has prevented the jurisdiction from fully implementing its SRRE.

SB 25 (Portantino) Elections: Alternate Ballot Order: Los Angeles County Pilot Program

Creates a pilot program that moves local offices and local measures to the beginning of the ballot in LA County.

***SB 212 (Jackson) Pharmaceutical and Sharps Disposal**

Establishes a statewide take-back system for pharmaceutical waste and sharps operated and funded by manufacturers or distributors and overseen by CalRecycle.

SB 819 (Hill) Electrical and Gas Corporation Rates

Prohibits the California Public Utilities Commission from allowing an electrical or gas corporation to

recover fines or penalties in rates. Also prohibits an electrical or gas corporation to pass through costs or expenses that (1) result from unreasonable construction, maintenance, management, control, or operation of a plan and (2) the unreasonable act or omission increased risk of causing damages.

***SB 822 (Wiener) Communications: Broadband Internet Access Service**

Restores net neutrality principles in California, which will help ensure a free and open internet and protect cities or the services they provide and/or receive from anti-competitive internet practices.

SB 824 (Lara) Insurers: Declared Disaster: Homeowners' Insurance Policies

Prohibits an insurer from canceling or refusing to renew residential property insurance for one year following a "state of emergency" declaration based solely on the location within which a wildfire has occurred.

***SB 833 (McGuire) Emergencies: Alert and Warning Systems**

Requires CalOES to collaborate with the League, California State Association of Counties, and other stakeholders in developing uniform guidelines for mass notification during major emergencies.

SB 834 (Jackson) State Lands: Oil and Gas Leasing

Prohibits the State Lands Commission or a local trustee from approving new leases for new construction of oil and gas-related infrastructure within state offshore waters. Requires the State Lands Commission or a local trustee to follow a new process and consider at least several specified factors.

SB 894 (Dodd) Property Insurance

Addresses numerous issues related to property insurance after a natural disaster, such as a wildfire, and creates various protections for property owners' insurance policies.

***SB 901 (Dodd) Wildfires**

Addresses numerous issues concerning wildfire prevention, response and recovery, including funding for fuel reduction and forest management, streamlining forest management rules, new wildfire mitigation plans by electric utilities, expanding the use of mutual aid funding for pre-positioning equipment and personnel, guidance to the California Public Utilities Commission, and tools to ensure electric corporations remain fiscally healthy.

SB 1012 (Delgado) Homeless Multidisciplinary Personnel Team

Allows a city to participate in a county-established homeless adult and family multidisciplinary personnel team. Expedites identification, assessment, and linkage of homeless individuals to housing and supportive services, and allows provider agencies to share confidential information for the purpose of coordinating housing and supportive services to ensure continuity of care.

SB 1145 (Leyva) Enhanced Infrastructure Financing Districts

Protects local economic development investments by allowing Enhanced Infrastructure Financing Districts (EIFDs) to finance ongoing maintenance costs for public projects financed by the EIFD.

SB 1293 (Lara) California State Auditor: High-Risk Local Government Agency Audit Program

Authorizes the California State Auditor, after first notifying the Joint Legislative Audit Committee, to conduct initial assessments when determining if an entity is high risk under the Auditor's high risk local government agency audit program. Facilitates the High-Risk Local Government Agency Audit Program to continue to function as it was designed and agreed to following the passage of AB 187 (Lara, Statutes of 2011).

***SB 1343 (Mitchell) Employers: Sexual Harassment Training. Requirements**

Requires the Department of Fair Employment and Housing to provide online training and information

on sexual harassment prevention, how to recognize harassment, and who to contact if they believe they are a sexual harassment victim.

***SB 1413 (Nielsen) Public Employees' Retirement: Pension Prefunding**

Provides CalPERS the authority to establish a Pension Prefunding Trust Program. Gives cities the ability to reflect dollars set aside in a trust in their federal Government Accounting Standards Board reporting requirements.

***SB 1416 (McGuire) Code Enforcement: Nuisance Abatement**

Allows cities and counties to recover fines related to nuisance abatement through liens and special assessments. Restricts the use of funds to code enforcement efforts and facilitate compliance with local building and fire codes.

SB 1459 (Cannella) Cannabis: Provisional License

Allows state licensing agencies, such as the Bureau of Cannabis Control, to issue provisional commercial cannabis licenses to businesses that are currently in the process of becoming licensed at both the state and local level. Preserves local control by requiring local authorization as a condition to obtain a provisional license.

WILDFIRE LIABILITY UPDATE

The Legislature introduced over 70 bills and held numerous hearings about wildfire-related issues. This year, the League developed additional policy in this area that resulted in the organization's support for the Governor's signature on bills that address insurance coverage, improving emergency alert systems, and SB 901 (Dodd), the comprehensive bipartisan conference committee report.

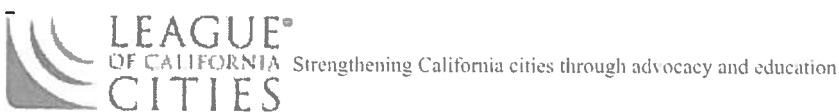
SB 901 contains a comprehensive plan related to wildfires, including the causes, prevention, and strategies to stop wildfires more effectively.

Please let me know if you have any questions.

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