

**City of Garden Grove**  
**WEEKLY CITY MANAGER'S MEMO**  
**September 14, 2017**

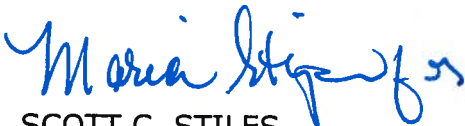
TO: Honorable Mayor and City Council      FROM: Scott C. Stiles, City Manager  
Members

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

- A.** Memorandum from Mr. Larry Dick and Mr. Wayne S. Osborne of the Municipal Water District of Orange County (MWDOC) outlining monthly water usage data figures, an estimate of Tier 2 volume for MWDOC, and selected water supply information.
- B.** Amendment to the Proclamation of an Emergency Program against the Huanglonging Disease and attachments by the California Department of Food and Agriculture.
- C.** Amendment to the Notice of Treatment for the Asian Citrus Psyllid and attachments by the California Department of Food and Agriculture.
- D.** Notification from Orange County Transportation Authority (OCTA) that its resource management plans for OCTA's wildlife preserves are released for public view.
- E.** Notification from The Transportation Corridor Agencies updating on road work activity for September 11-15 and September 18-22, 2017.

• **OTHER ITEMS**

- NEWSPAPER ARTICLES  
Copies of the local newspaper articles are attached for your information.
- MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS  
Items of interest are included.

  
SCOTT C. STILES  
City Manager



## Memorandum

**DATE:** September 13, 2017  
**TO:** Member Agencies – MWDOC Divisions Two & Three  
**FROM:** Larry Dick, Director – Division Two  
Wayne S. Osborne, Director – Division Three  
**SUBJECT:** Monthly Water Usage Data, Tier 2 Projection & Water Supply Information

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The attached figures show the recent trend of water consumption in Orange County (OC), an estimate of Tier 2 volume for MWDOC, and selected water supply information.

- Fig. 1 OC Water Usage, Monthly by Supply OCWD Groundwater water was the main supply in July but imported usage has increased due to the In Lieu program.
- Fig. 2 OC Water Usage, Monthly, Comparison to Previous Years Water usage in July 2017 was slightly below average compared to the last 5 years but was higher than in July of 2015 but less than July 2016. We are seeing a slight increase in overall water usage compared to the historical lows of the 2015-16 Fiscal Year. In June 2016, all water conservation became voluntary for MWDOC agencies and the Great California Drought was declared over by the Governor in April 2017.
- Fig. 3 Historical OC Water Consumption The Fiscal Year is very new but OC water consumption is projected to be 558,000 AF in FY 2017-18 (*this includes ~15 TAF of agricultural usage and non-retail water agency usage*). This is about 33,000 AF more than FY 2016-17 and is about 65,000 AF more than FY 2015-16 (During the SWRCB mandatory water restrictions). Water usage per person is projected to be slightly higher than in FY 2017-18 for Orange County at 155 gallons per day (This includes recycled water). Although OC population has increased 20% over the past two decades, water usage has not increased, on average. A long-term decrease in per-capita water usage is attributed mostly to Water Use Efficiency (water conservation) efforts.

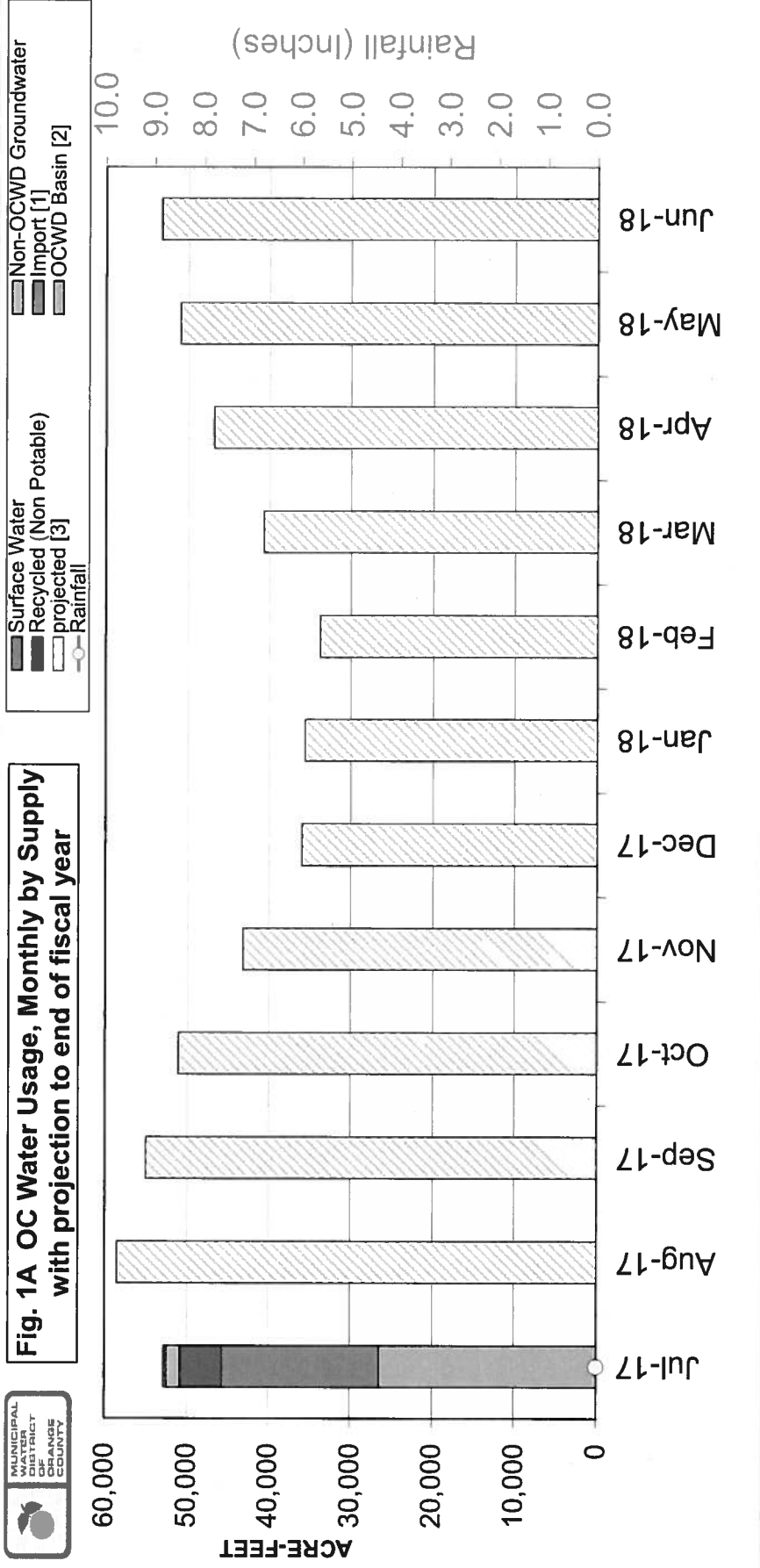
MWDOC "Firm" Water Purchases, 2016 "Firm" water above the Tier 1 limit will be charged at the higher Tier 2 rate. Tier 2 purchases are zero in 2017.

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

- Orange County's accumulated rainfall through August was well above average for this period. Orange County has had below average rainfall for the past 5 hydrologic years.
- Northern California accumulated precipitation through August was around 190% of normal for this period. Water Year 2017 is the wettest water year on record. The Northern California snowpack was 195% of normal as of May 26<sup>th</sup>. The State of California was in a declared Drought Emergency that started January 2014 and just recently ended in April of 2017. As of early September, only 8% of California is still suffering from moderate or severe drought. The State Water Project Contractors Table A Allocation was set at 85% as of the end of April.
- Colorado River Basin accumulated precipitation through August was 109% average for this period. The Upper Colorado Basin snowpack was 152% of normal as of May 22<sup>nd</sup>. This follows five below-average hydrologic years; the Colorado River Basin is in the recovery of a long-term drought. Lake Mead and Lake Powell combined have about 67% of their average storage volume for this time of year. If Lake Mead's level falls below a "trigger" limit 1,075 ft. at the end of a calendar year, then a shortage will be declared by the US Bureau of Reclamation (USBR), impacting Colorado River water deliveries to the Lower Basin states. As of late August, Lake Mead levels were 6.5' above the "trigger" limit. The USBR predicts that the end of 2017 or the end of 2018 will not hit the "trigger" level.



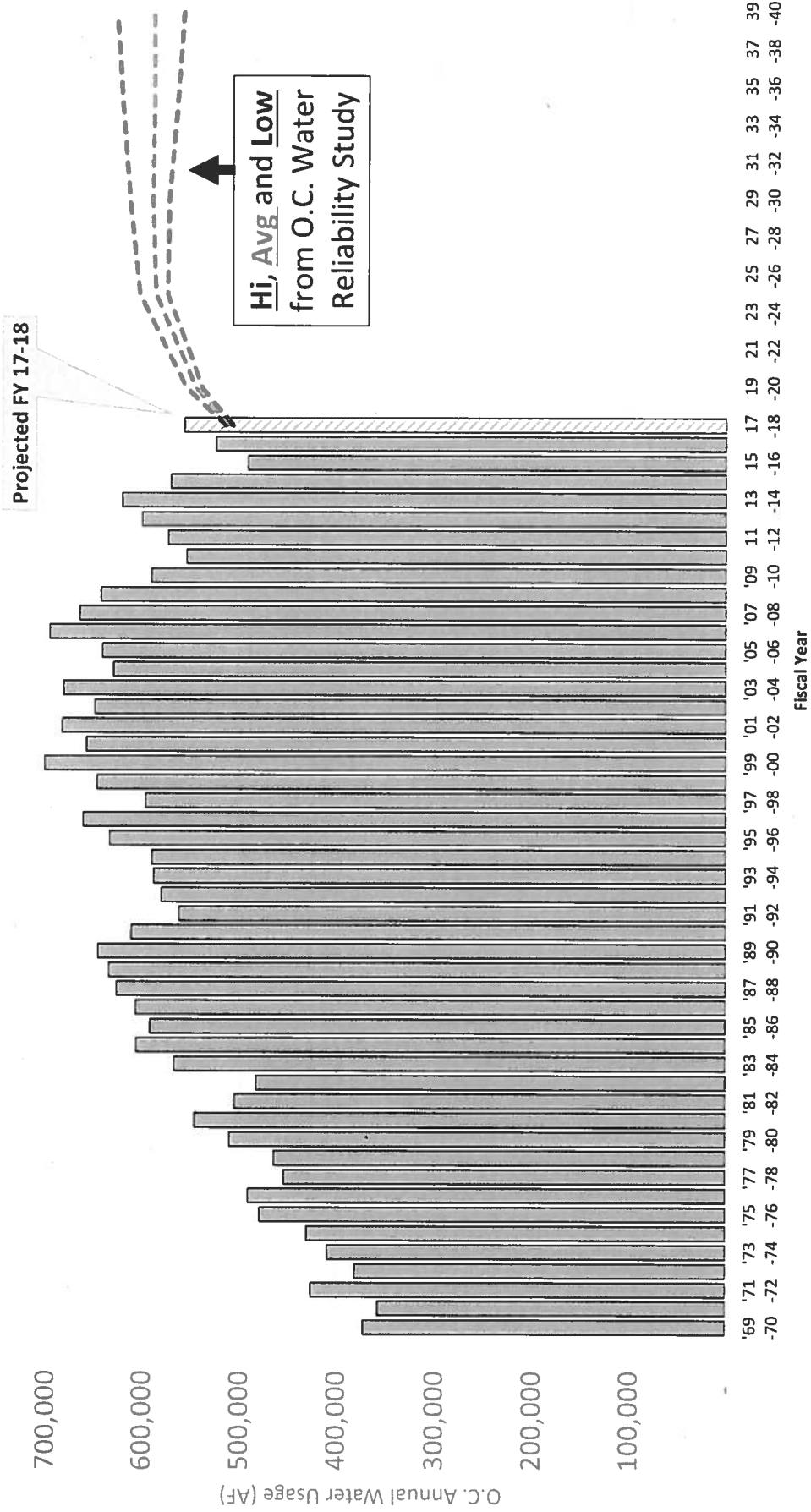
**Fig. 1A OC Water Usage, Monthly by Supply with projection to end of fiscal year**



[1] Imported water for consumptive use. Includes "In-Lieu" deliveries and CUP water extraction. Excludes "Direct Replenishment" deliveries of spreading water, "Barrier Replenishment" deliveries, and deliveries into Irvine Lake.  
 [2] GW for consumptive use only. Excludes In-Lieu water deliveries and CUP water extraction that are counted with Import. BPP in FY '16-17 is 75%.  
 [3] MWDOC's estimate of monthly demand is based on the projected FY 15-16 "Retail" water demand and historical monthly demand patterns.  
 [4] Total water usage includes IRWD groundwater agricultural use and usage by non-retail water agencies.

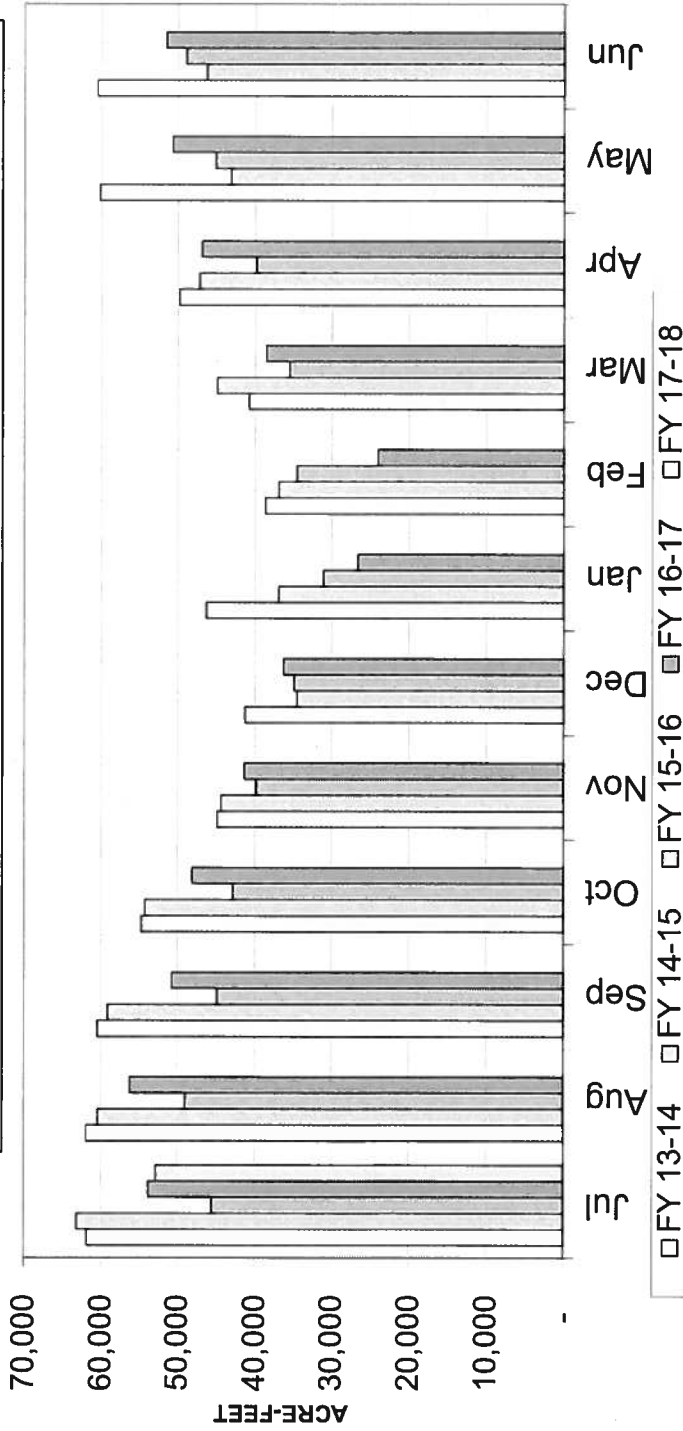


**Fig. 1B O.C. Historical Water Usage**

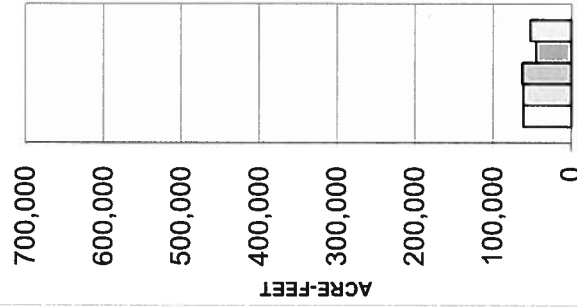




**Fig. 2A OC Monthly Water Usage [1]: Comparison to Last 4 Fiscal Years**



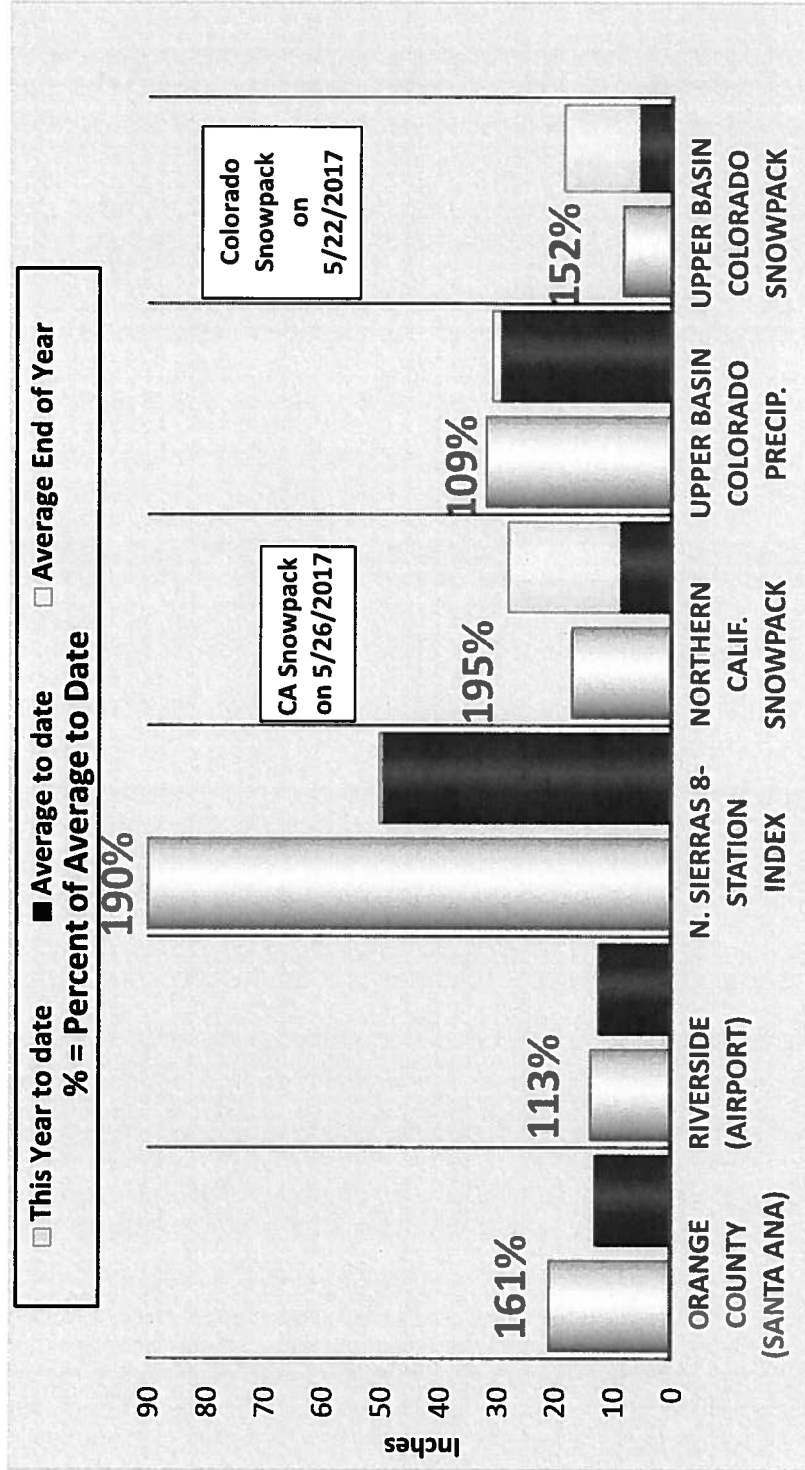
**Partial Year Subtotals**



[1] Sum of Imported water for consumptive use (includes "In-Lieu" deliveries; excludes "Direct Replenishment" and "Barrier Replenishment") and Local water for consumptive use (includes recycled and non-potable water; excludes GWRS production, groundwater pumped to waste, and waste brine from water treatment projects.) Recent months numbers include some estimation.

# Accumulated Precipitation

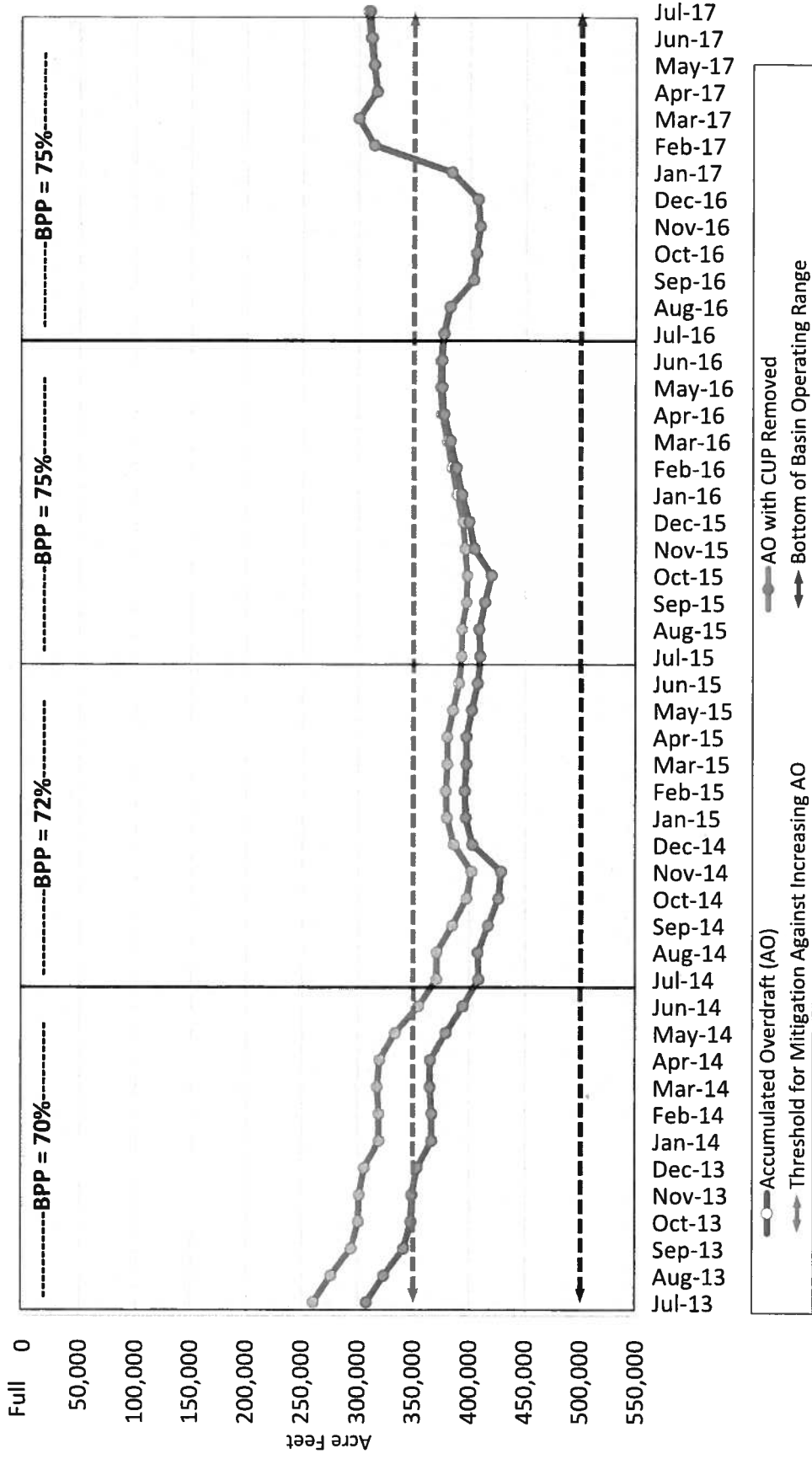
for the Oct.-Sep. water year, through Early September 2017



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

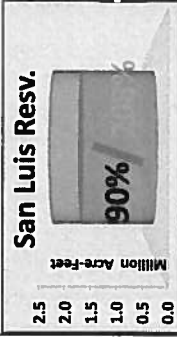


# Accumulated Overdraft of the OCWD Groundwater Basin as of July 2017

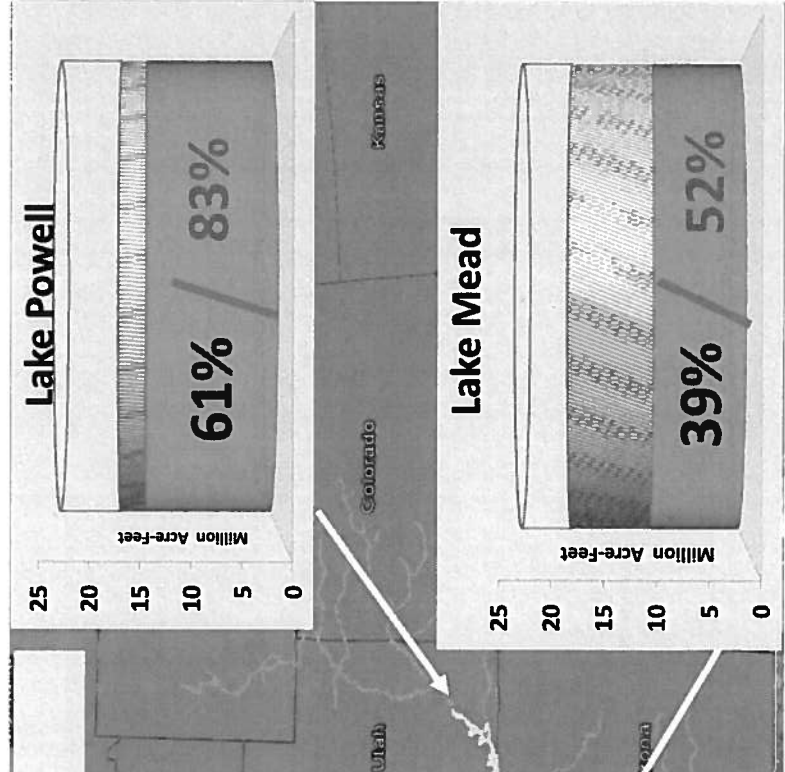
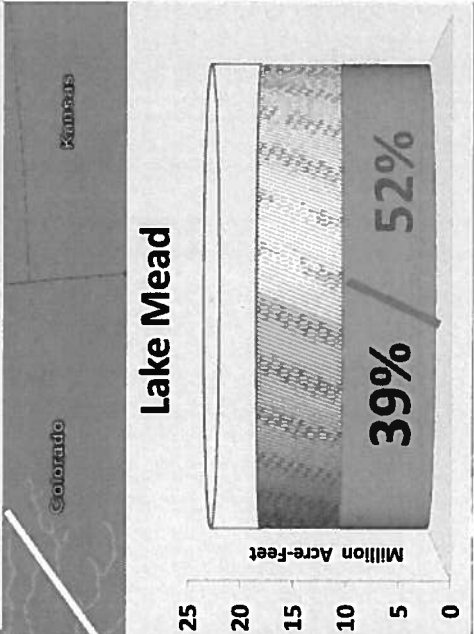
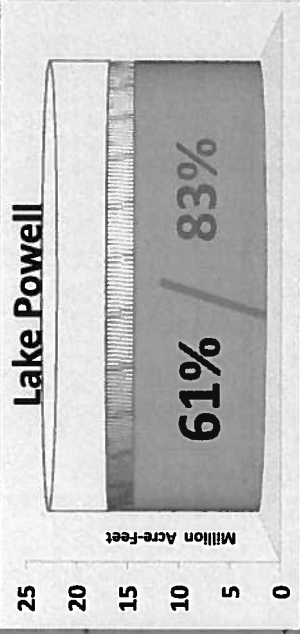
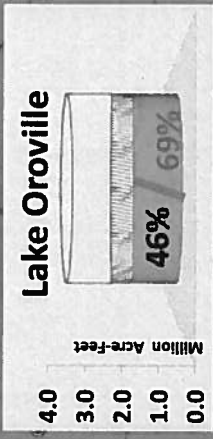




**State Water Project, Colorado River, and MWD Reservoir Storage**  
as of September, 6th 2017



**% of Capacity**  
**% of Historical Avg.**



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

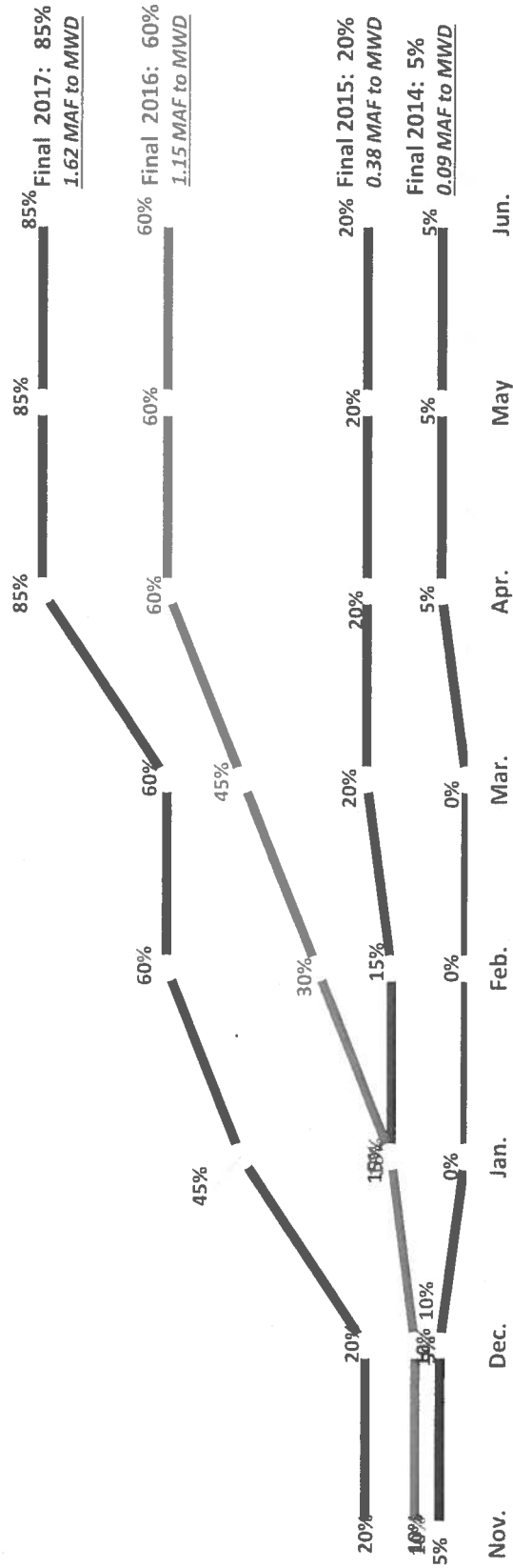




# SWP TABLE A ALLOCATION

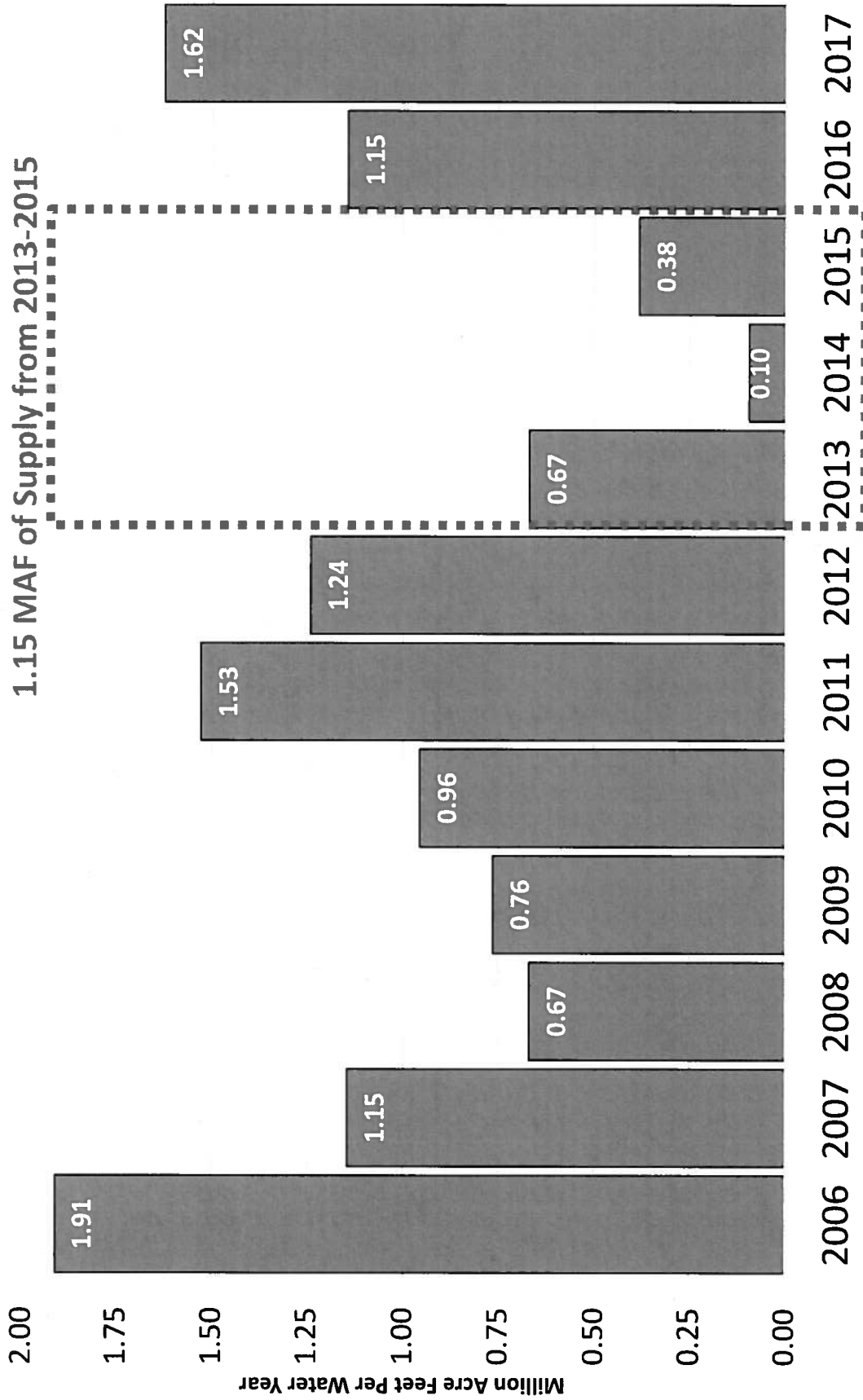
FOR STATE WATER PROJECT CONTRACTORS

Final 2018: ???

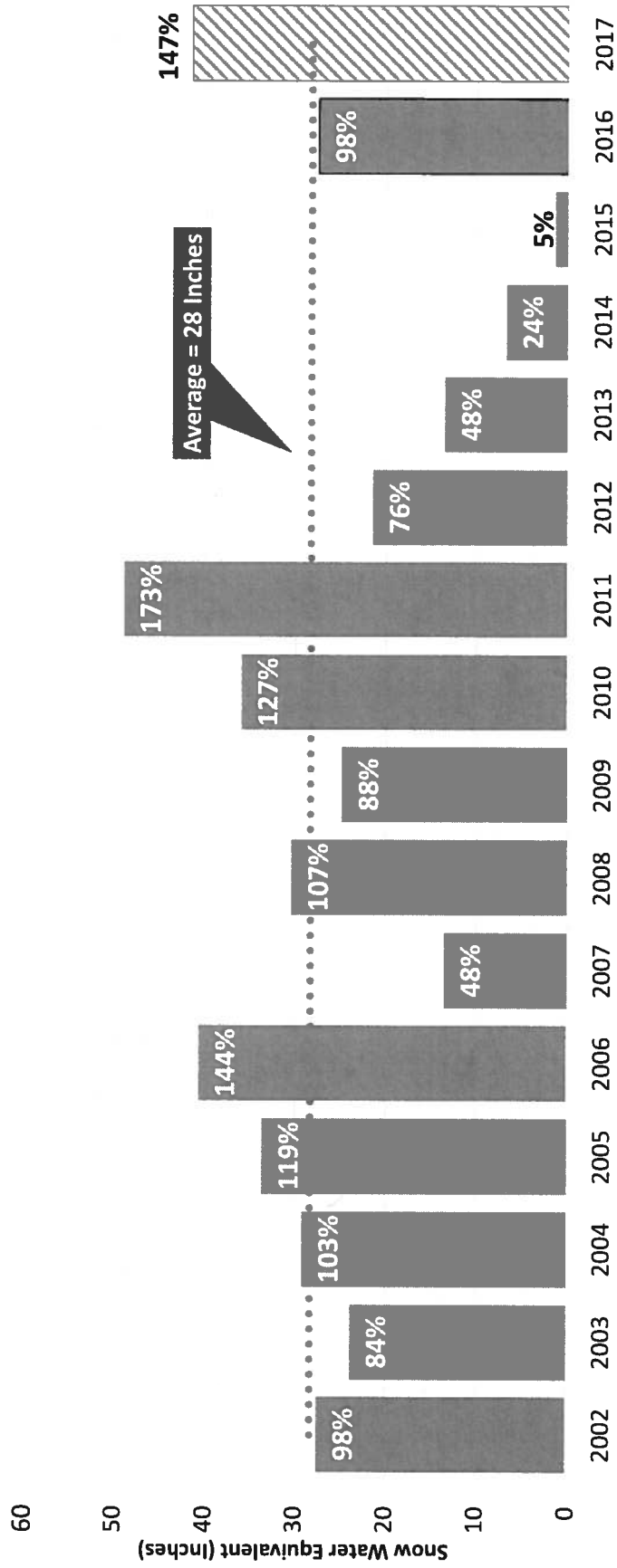


■ Water Year 2014  
 ■ Water Year 2015  
 ■ Water Year 2016  
 ■ Water Year 2017  
 ■ Water Year 2018

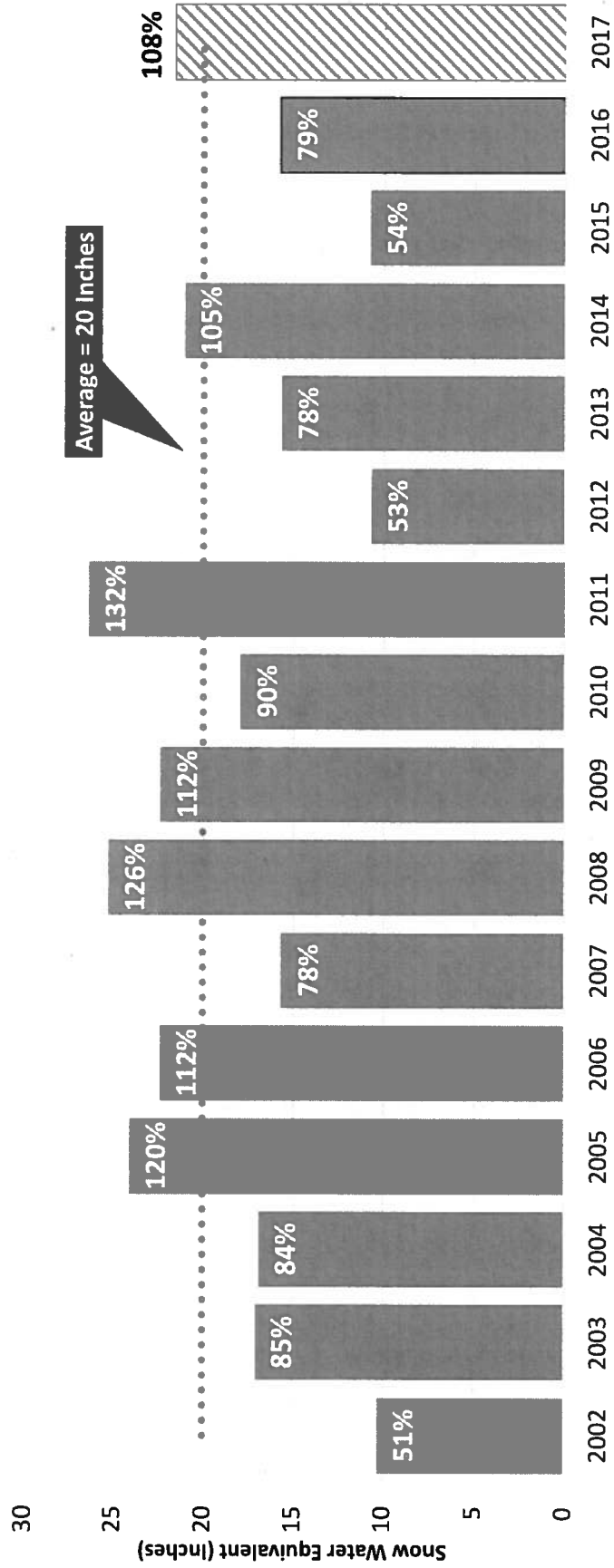
### MWD Table A Supply (MAF per Water Year)



### Historical Northern California April 1st Peak Snow Water Equivalent



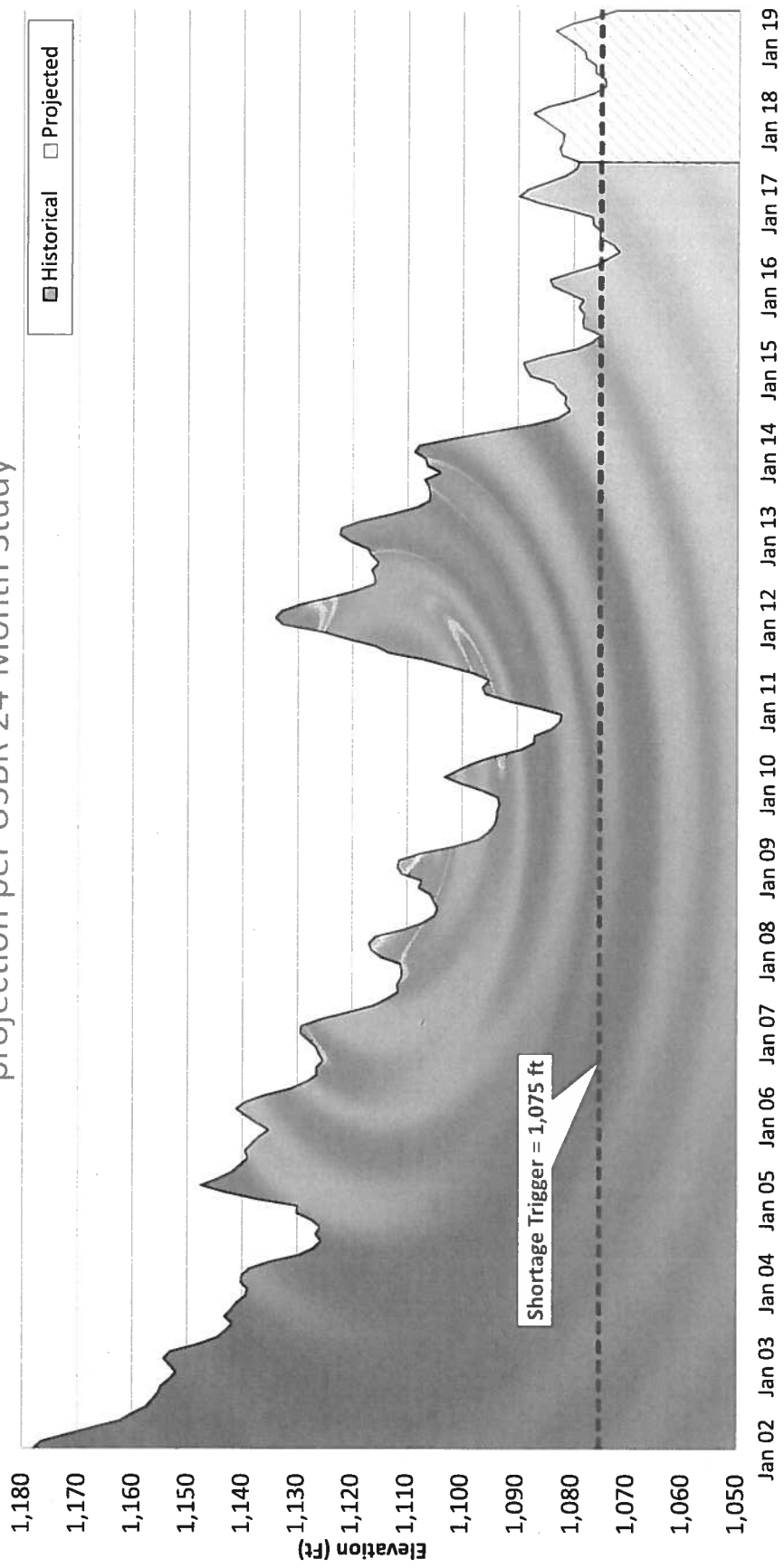
### Historical Colorado Basin April 15th Peak Snow Water Equivalent





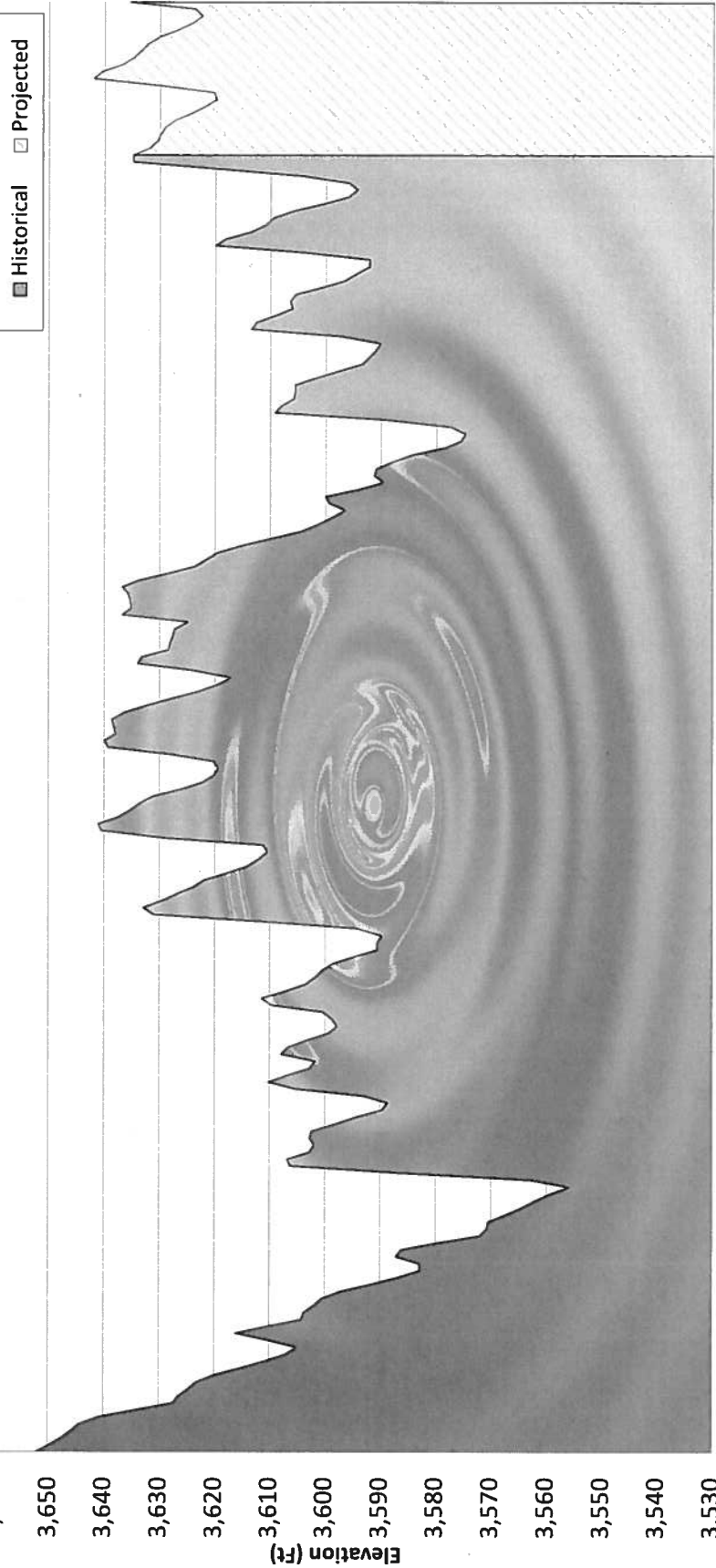
# Lake Mead Levels: Historical and Projected projection per USBR 24-Month Study

Historical  Projected





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



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



## CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

OFFICIAL NOTICE  
FOR THE CITY OF ANAHEIM  
PLEASE READ IMMEDIATELY

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

Between July 21 and August 28, 2017, 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 city of Anaheim, Orange County. HLB is a devastating disease of citrus worldwide 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 survey took place for several days over a one-square mile area, centered on the detection site. The results of this additional survey indicated that the infestation is sufficiently localized to be amenable for effective implementation of the California Department of Food and Agriculture's current ACP and HLB response strategies, which include removal of any infected host plant.

HLB originated in Asia, and is considered the most devastating disease of citrus in the world. 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 making it unfit for human consumption. 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.

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 and spread by ACP. The emergency program is based on recommendations developed in consultation with the California HLB Task Force, the USDA, the Primary State Entomologist, and the Primary State Plant Pathologist. Based on these recommendations, the program requires removal of all HLB-infected trees within 800 meters of each detection site. Pursuant to Sections 5401-5405 and 5761-5763 of the Food and Agricultural Code (FAC), 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 of the California Code of Regulations; Section 3591.21); abate the disease from the established treatment area; and, prevent further economic damage.

In accordance with integrated pest management principles, the CDFA has evaluated possible treatment methods and determined that there are no cultural or biological control methods available to eliminate HLB from this area that allow CDFA to meet its statutory obligations.

To comply with FAC mandates, the treatment plan for the HLB infestation will be implemented within an 800-meter radius of each detection site, as follows:

- HLB-infected host plant removal – 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. Stumps may be physically removed or may be treated with Roundup® (containing glyphosate) in order to prevent re-sprouting.



**Public Notification:**

Residents of affected properties may 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 will be available to address residents' questions and concerns. Residents are notified in writing at least 48 hours in advance of any treatment in accordance with the Food and Agricultural Code, Section 5779 and 5401-5404. 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](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.

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 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 HUANGLONGBING DISEASE

Between July 21 and August 28, 2017, 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 city of Anaheim, Orange County. HLB is a devastating disease of citrus worldwide and is spread through feeding action by populations of the Asian citrus psyllid (ACP), *Diaphorina citri* Kuwayama. Based on the survey data, pest biology, information from California's Huanglongbing Task Force, recommendations provided to me by the Department's Primary State Entomologist and Primary State Plant Pathologist, and experience gained from the United States Department of Agriculture's (USDA) control efforts in the southeastern United States, I have determined that an infestation of HLB exists.

ACP is an exotic insect that is originally from Asia. It has been introduced into 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, Texas, and California (Alameda, Contra Costa, Fresno, Imperial, Kern, Kings, Los Angeles, Madera, Merced, Monterey, Orange, Placer, Riverside, San Benito, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Joaquin, San Luis Obispo, San Mateo, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, Solano, Stanislaus, Tulare, Ventura, and Yolo 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. The psyllids 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, which blocks sunlight from reaching the leaves. However, the most serious damage caused by ACP is due to its vectoring the phloem-inhabiting bacteria in the genus *Candidatus Liberibacter*, the causal agents of HLB. HLB is considered one of the most devastating diseases of citrus in the world, because it causes trees to produce inedible fruit and results in the eventual death of infected trees. 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 making it inedible for human consumption. HLB is in some southeastern U.S. states such as Florida and Texas, as well as in central Mexico.

These pests present a major threat to citrus grown within the State. California is the top citrus-producing state in the U.S., with total production valued at over \$2.2 billion. Additionally, the establishment of ACP in currently uninfested areas of California would increase the need for pesticide use by commercial and residential citrus producers, as well as require enforcement of quarantine restrictions. Recent studies in Florida have shown that the presence of HLB increases citrus production costs by up to 40 percent and has resulted in a loss of over \$7 billion and 6,600 jobs over the last five years. The causative bacteria of HLB has been found in Los Angeles, Orange, and Riverside counties. Infected trees are destroyed when discovered, but the threat of reintroduction continues. Allowing the establishment of ACP in currently uninfested areas of California could pave the way for HLB to spread rapidly. HLB would have severe consequences to both the citrus industry and to the urban landscape via the decline and the death of citrus trees.

This decision to proceed with treatment is based upon a realistic evaluation that it may be possible to address the threat posed by HLB using currently available technology in a manner that is recommended by California's HLB Task Force. In making this decision, the CDFA has evaluated possible treatment methods. In accordance with integrated pest management principles, the following is the list of options that I have considered for the treatment of this HLB infestation: 1) physical controls; 2) cultural controls; 3) biological controls; and 4) chemical controls.

Based upon input from my professional staff, including memorandums from the Primary State Entomologist and Primary State Plant Pathologist, and the input of experts familiar with ACP and HLB, I have concluded that there are no cultural or biological control methods that are effective to treat the HLB that allow the CDFA to meet its statutory obligations. To treat HLB in this area, I am ordering removal of all HLB-infected trees with the option of applying an herbicide to kill any remaining stump or root material. The option selected is a physical control measure which may be combined with a chemical one to remove or kill all HLB-infected plant material. This option was selected based upon biological effectiveness, minimal public intrusiveness, cost, and minimal impacts to the environment.

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 treatment area has been reviewed by consulting the California Department of Fish and Wildlife's California Natural Diversity Database for threatened or endangered species. The CDFA also consults with 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 will be implemented as needed. The CDFA will not apply pesticides to bodies of water or undeveloped areas of native vegetation. All treatment will be applied to residential properties, common areas within residential development, non-agricultural commercial properties, and right-of-ways.

### **Work Plan**

The proposed program area encompasses those portions of Orange County which fall within a one-square-mile area around the properties on which HLB has been detected, and any subsequent detection sites within the program boundaries. A map of the project boundaries is attached. The work plan consists of the following elements:

1. **ACP Monitoring.** Yellow panel traps will be placed within an 800-meter radius around each HLB detection site to monitor post-treatment ACP populations. Traps will be placed at a density of 100 traps per square mile and will be serviced on a regular schedule, generally once every two weeks.
2. **ACP and HLB Visual Survey.** All host plants will be inspected for ACP and for HLB symptoms within an 800-meter radius around each HLB detection site, at least twice a year. ACPs and HLB-symptomatic plant tissue will be collected and forwarded to the CDFA Plant Pest Diagnostic Center (PPDC) for identification and analysis.

3. HLB Disease testing. All collected symptomatic host tree tissues and ACP life stages will be tested by the PPDC for the presence of HLB.
4. HLB-infected host plant removal. All host plants found to be infected with HLB will be destroyed in order to stop the spread of the disease. Infected host plants will be removed and destroyed using mechanical means. Stumps may be physically removed or may be treated with Roundup® (containing glyphosate) in order to prevent re-sprouting.

#### Public Information

Residents of affected properties may be invited to a public meeting where officials from the CDFA, the California Department of Pesticide Regulation, the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, and the county agricultural commissioner's office will be present to address residents' questions and concerns. Residents are notified in writing at least 48 hours in advance of any treatment in accordance with the Food and Agricultural Code (FAC), Section 5779. After treatment, completion notices are left with the residents detailing precautions to take and post-harvest intervals applicable to the citrus fruit. Information concerning the ACP program will be conveyed directly to local and State political representatives and authorities via letters, emails, and/or faxes. Treatment information is posted at [http://cdfa.ca.gov/plant/acp/treatment\\_maps.html](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.


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.

#### Duty to Act

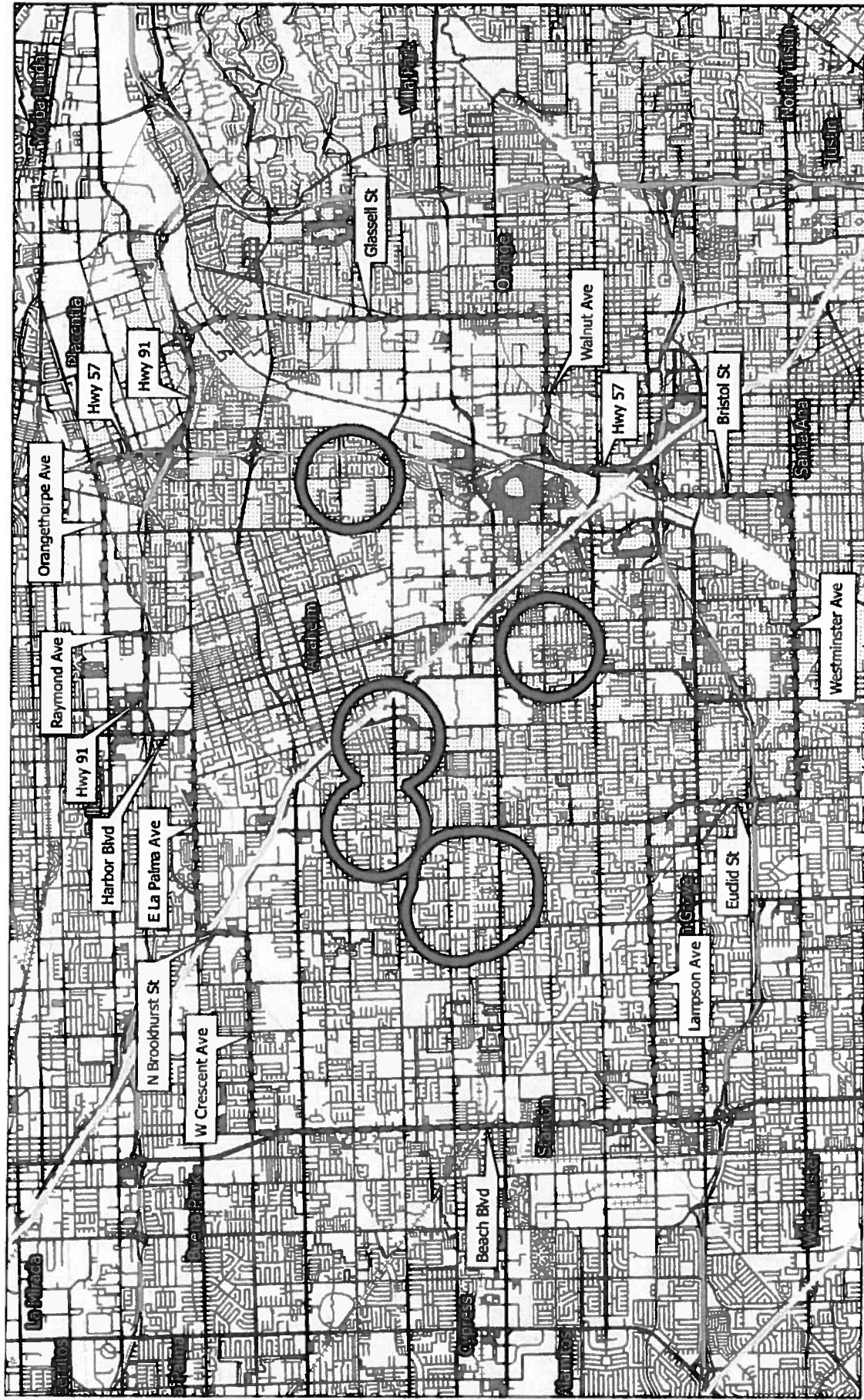
Under my statutory authority, as Secretary of the California Department of Food and Agriculture, I have decided, based upon the likely environmental and economic damage that would be inflicted by an established infestation of HLB in this area, that it is incumbent upon me to attempt to address this threat.

My duty to act, and this decision, is based upon authority set forth in Sections 24.5, 401.5, 403, 407, 408, 5401-5405, and 5761-5764 of the FAC, authorizing and mandating the Secretary to: thoroughly investigate the existence of the pest; determine the probability of the pest spreading to other areas; adopt regulations (Title 3 of the California Code of Regulations, Section 3591.21) as are reasonably necessary to carry out the provisions of this code; abate a pest from the established treatment area; and, to prevent further economic damage. The project work plan above describes the CDFA's actions that are necessary to mitigate the effects of this pest.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Karen Ross, Secretary

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

# Huanglongbing Eradication Project Anaheim, Orange County 2017



cdfa

Asian Citrus Psyllid Work Plan  
March 2017

**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 Ventura County and the Tehachapi Mountains.

**1. Response to the collection one or more ACP**

**a. Trapping**

Density will be 25 to 100 traps per square mile in a 1.5 mile radius, to form a nine-square mile delimitation area. Traps will be serviced weekly for one month. If no additional ACP are detected, the traps will be serviced monthly for two years past the identification date. Additional detections may increase the size of the delimitation survey area and will restart the two-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 Work Plan  
March 2017

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

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

**1. Treatment Protocols**

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

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

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

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

**Asian Citrus Psyllid Work Plan  
March 2017**

The actions below are in response to the detection of one ACP in counties north of Ventura County and the Tehachapi Mountains.

- Detection of one ACP - All properties with hosts within 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 ACP in Fresno, Madera, Kern, Kings, and Tulare counties.

- Detection of two or more ACP on one trap or one or more ACP detected on separate traps within 400 meters of each other within a six month period – All properties with hosts within a 400-meter radius will be treated.
- In a commercial citrus environment, where there are few residences in the area, CDFA will treat the residential area within an 800-meter buffer surrounding commercial citrus groves if the growers are conducting coordinated treatments.

**d. In response to an HLB Detection**

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

**2. Treatment Methodology**

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

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

**a. Foliar Treatment**

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

**b. Soil Treatment**

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

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



**Asian Citrus Psyllid Work Plan  
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- **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

January 2017

The chemical treatment program used by the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) for control of the Asian citrus psyllid (ACP), *Diaphorina citri* (Hemiptera: Psyllidae), targets multiple life stages. A contact insecticide is used for an immediate control of adults in order to prevent spread, and a systemic insecticide is used to control developing 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. 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 huanglongbing has endorsed the use of these chemicals in the CDFA's treatment program.

Below is an evaluation of alternative treatment methods to control ACP 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 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.

### 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**

*Aegle marmelos*  
*Aeglopsis chevalieri*  
*Afraegle gabonensis*  
*Afraegle paniculata*  
*Amyris madrensis*  
*Atalantia monophylla*  
*Atalantia* spp.  
*Balsamocitrus dawei*  
*Bergia (=Murraya) koenigii*  
*Calodendrum capense*  
*X Citroncirus webberi*  
*Choisya arizonica*  
*Choisya ternata*  
*Citropsis articulata*  
*Citropsis gilletiana*  
*Citropsis schweinfurthii*  
*Citrus aurantiifolia*  
  
*Citrus aurantium*  
  
*Citrus hystrix*  
*Citrus jambhiri*  
*Citrus limon*  
*Citrus madurensis*  
 (=X *Citrofortunella microcarpa*)  
*Citrus maxima*  
*Citrus medica*  
*Citrus meyeri*  
*Citrus × nobilis*  
*Citrus × paradisi*  
*Citrus reticulata*  
*Citrus sinensis*  
*Citrus* spp.  
*Clausena anisum-olens*  
*Clausena excavata*

#### **COMMON NAMES**

bael, Bengal quince, golden apple, bela, milva  
 Chevalier's aeglopsis  
 Gabon powder-flask  
 Nigerian powder-flask  
 mountain torchwood  
 Indian atalantia  
  
 Uganda powder-flask  
 curry leaf  
 Cape chestnut  
  
 Arizonia orange  
 Mexican or mock orange  
 Katimboro, Muboro, West African cherry orange  
 cherry-orange  
 African cherry-orange  
 lime, Key lime, Persian lime, lima, limón agrio, limón ceuti,  
 lima mejicana, limero  
 sour orange, Seville orange, bigarde, marmalade orange,  
 naranja agria, naranja amarga  
 Mauritius papeda, Kaffir lime  
 rough lemon, jambhiri-orange, limón rugoso, rugoso  
 lemon, limón, limonero  
 calamondin  
  
 pummelo, pomelo, shaddock, pompelmous, toronja  
 citron, cidra, cidro, toronja  
 Meyer lemon, dwarf lemon  
 king mandarin, tangor, Florida orange, King-of-Siam  
 grapefruit, pomelo, toronja  
 mandarin, tangerine, mandarina  
 sweet orange, orange, naranja, naranja dulce

anis  
 clausena

|                                      |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| <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                             |



## CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

OFFICIAL NOTICE  
FOR THE CITY OF ANAHEIM  
PLEASE READ IMMEDIATELY

### AMENDMENT TO THE NOTICE OF TREATMENT FOR THE ASIAN CITRUS PSYLLID

Between July 21 and August 11, 2017, 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 and its insect vector collected in the city of Anaheim, Orange County. HLB is a devastating disease of citrus worldwide 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 survey took place for several days over a one-square mile area, centered on the detection site. The results of this additional survey indicated that the infestation is sufficiently localized to be amenable for effective implementation of the California Department of Food and Agriculture's (CDFA) current ACP and HLB response strategies, which include treatment for ACP.

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, the CDFA has evaluated possible treatment methods and determined that there are no cultural or biological control methods available to control ACP in this area.

The treatment plan for the ACP infestation will be implemented within an 800-meter radius of each detection site, as follows:

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

#### Public Notification:

Residents of affected properties may 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 will be available to address residents' questions and concerns. Residents are notified in writing at least 48 hours in advance of any treatment in accordance with the Food and Agricultural Code, Section 5779 and 5401-5404. 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](http://cdfa.ca.gov/plant/acp/treatment_maps.html). Press releases, if issued, are prepared by the CDFA information officer and the county agricultural



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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.

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 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

Between July 21 and August 11, 2017, 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 and its insect vector collected in the city of Anaheim, Orange County. HLB is a devastating disease of citrus worldwide and is spread through feeding action by populations of the Asian citrus psyllid (ACP), *Diaphorina citri* Kuwayama. Based on the survey data, pest biology, information from California's Huanglongbing Task Force, recommendations provided to me by the Department's Primary State Entomologist and Primary State Plant Pathologist, and experience gained from the United States Department of Agriculture's (USDA) control efforts in the southeastern United States, I have determined that an infestation of HLB exists.

ACP is an exotic insect that is originally from Asia. It has been introduced into 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, Texas, and California (Alameda, Contra Costa, Fresno, Imperial, Kern, Kings, Los Angeles, Madera, Merced, Monterey, Orange, Placer, Riverside, San Benito, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Joaquin, San Luis Obispo, San Mateo, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, Solano, Stanislaus, Tulare, Ventura, and Yolo 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. The psyllids 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, which blocks sunlight from reaching the leaves. However, the most serious damage caused by ACP is due to its vectoring the phloem-inhabiting bacteria in the genus *Candidatus Liberibacter*, the causal agents of HLB. HLB is considered one of the most devastating diseases of citrus in the world, because it causes trees to produce inedible fruit and results in the eventual death of infected trees. 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 making it inedible for human consumption. HLB is in some southeastern U.S. states such as Florida and Texas, as well as in central Mexico.

These pests present a major threat to citrus grown within the State. California is the top citrus-producing state in the U.S., with total production valued at over \$2.2 billion. Additionally, the establishment of ACP in currently uninfested areas of California would increase the need for pesticide use by commercial and residential citrus producers, as well as require enforcement of quarantine restrictions. Recent studies in Florida have shown that the presence of HLB increases citrus production costs by up to 40 percent and has resulted in a loss of over \$7 billion and 6,600 jobs over the last five years. The causative bacteria of HLB has been found in Los Angeles, Orange, and Riverside counties. Infected trees are destroyed when discovered, but the threat of reintroduction continues. Allowing the establishment of ACP in currently uninfested areas of California could pave the way for HLB to spread rapidly. HLB would have severe consequences to both the citrus industry and to the urban landscape via the decline and the death of citrus trees.

This decision to proceed with treatment is based upon a realistic evaluation that it may be possible to address the threat posed by ACP and HLB using currently available technology in a manner that is recommended by California's HLB Task Force. In making this decision, the CDFA has evaluated possible treatment methods. In accordance with integrated pest management principles, the following is the list of options that I have considered for the treatment of this HLB infestation: 1) physical controls; 2) cultural controls; 3) biological controls; and 4) chemical controls.

Based upon input from my professional staff, including memorandums from the Primary State Entomologist and Primary State Plant Pathologist, and the input of experts familiar with ACP and HLB, I have concluded that there are no physical, cultural, or biological control methods that are effective to treat the ACP that allow the CDFA to meet its statutory obligations. To treat ACP in this area, I am ordering applications of pesticides be made using ground-based equipment to all ACP hosts within an 800-meter radius around the HLB detection site and any subsequent sites. The ACP option selected is a chemical control measure that involves the use of insecticides targeting both the adult and immature stages of ACP. This option was selected based upon biological effectiveness, minimal public intrusiveness, cost, and minimal impacts to the environment.

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 treatment area has been reviewed by consulting the California Department of Fish and Wildlife's California Natural Diversity Database for threatened or endangered species. The CDFA also consults with 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 will be implemented as needed. The CDFA will not apply pesticides to bodies of water or undeveloped areas of native vegetation. All treatment will be applied to residential properties, common areas within residential development, non-agricultural commercial properties, and right-of-ways.

### **Work Plan**

The proposed program area encompasses those portions of Orange County which fall within a one-square-mile area around the properties on which the causative agent of HLB has been detected, and any subsequent detection sites within the program boundaries. A map of the project boundaries is attached. The work plan consists of the following elements:

1. **ACP Monitoring.** Yellow panel traps will be placed within an 800-meter radius around each HLB detection site to monitor post-treatment ACP populations. Traps will be placed at a density of 100 traps per square mile and will be serviced on a regular schedule, generally once every two weeks.
2. **ACP and HLB Visual Survey.** All host plants will be inspected for ACP and for HLB symptoms within an 800-meter radius around each HLB detection site, at least twice a year. ACPs and HLB-symptomatic plant tissue will be collected and forwarded to the CDFA Plant Pest Diagnostic Center (PPDC) for identification and analysis.

3. HLB Disease testing. All collected symptomatic host tree tissues and ACP life stages will be tested by the PPDC for the presence of HLB.
4. Treatment. All properties with host plants within an 800-meter radius around each HLB detection site will be treated according to the following protocol to control ACP:
  - a. Tempo® SC Ultra, containing the contact pyrethroid insecticide cyfluthrin, will 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 re-applied up to six times annually if additional ACPs are detected.
  - b. Either Merit® 2F or CoreTect™, containing the systemic insecticide imidacloprid, will be applied to the root zone beneath host plants for controlling developing nymphs and providing long term protection against reinfestation. Merit® 2F is applied as a soil drench, while CoreTect™ tablets are inserted two to five inches below the soil surface and watered in to initiate tablet dissolution. CoreTect™ is used in place of Merit® 2F in situations where there are environmental concerns about soil surface runoff of the liquid Merit® 2F formulation, such as host plants growing next to ponds and other environmentally sensitive areas. Treatment may be re-applied once annually if additional ACPs are detected.

### **Public Information**

Residents of affected properties may be invited to a public meeting where officials from the CDFA, the California Department of Pesticide Regulation, the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, and the county agricultural commissioner's office will be present to address residents' questions and concerns. Residents are notified in writing at least 48 hours in advance of any treatment in accordance with the Food and Agricultural Code (FAC), Section 5779. After treatment, completion notices are left with the residents detailing precautions to take and post-harvest intervals applicable to the citrus fruit. Information concerning the ACP program will be conveyed directly to local and State political representatives and authorities via letters, emails, and/or faxes. Treatment information is posted at [http://cdfa.ca.gov/plant/acp/treatment\\_maps.html](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.

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.

### **Duty to Act**

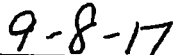
Under my statutory authority, as Secretary of the California Department of Food and Agriculture, I have decided, based upon the likely environmental and economic damage that would be inflicted by an established infestation of HLB in this area, that it is incumbent upon me to attempt to address this threat.

My duty to act, and this decision, is based upon authority set forth in Sections 24.5, 401.5, 403, 407, 408, 5401-5405, and 5761-5764 of the FAC, authorizing and mandating the Secretary to thoroughly investigate the existence of the pest; determine the probability of the pest spreading to other areas;

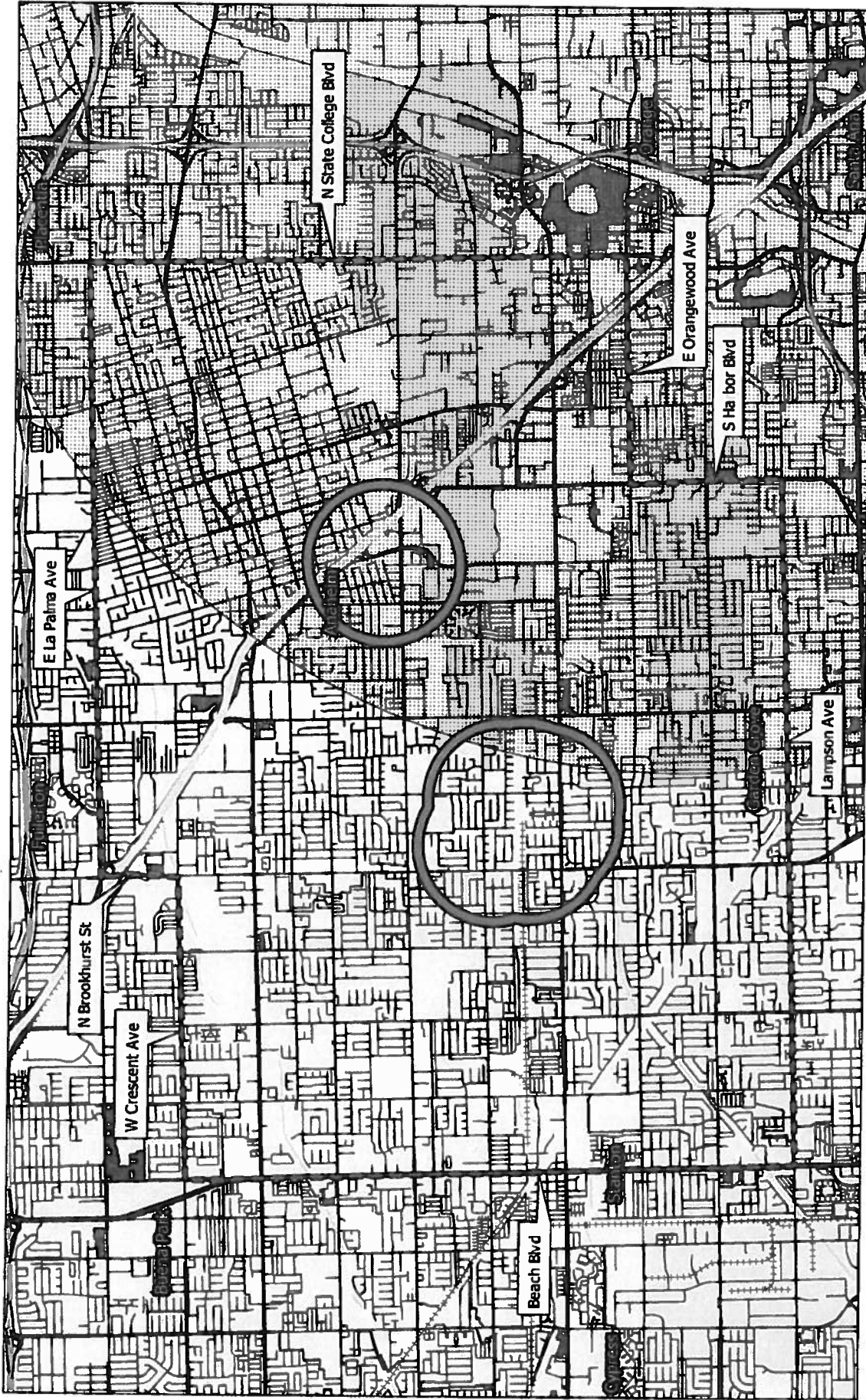
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adopt regulations (Title 3 of the California Code of Regulations, Section 3591.21) as are reasonably necessary to carry out the provisions of this code; abate a pest from the established treatment area; and, to prevent further economic damage. The project work plan above describes the CDFA's actions that are necessary to mitigate the effects of this pest.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Karen Ross, Secretary

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

Asian Citrus Psyllid  
Anaheim, Orange County  
2017



- Maxim Program Boundary
- Proposed 800 Meter Treatment Area
- Sensitive Environmental Area
- Treatment Mitigations in Place



Asian Citrus Psyllid Work Plan  
March 2017

## 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 Ventura County and the Tehachapi Mountains.

#### 1. Response to the collection one or more ACP

##### a. Trapping

Density will be 25 to 100 traps per square mile in a 1.5 mile radius, to form a nine-square mile delimitation area. Traps will be serviced weekly for one month. If no additional ACP are detected, the traps will be serviced monthly for two years past the identification date. Additional detections may increase the size of the delimitation survey area and will restart the two-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 Work Plan  
March 2017

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

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

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

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

**1. Treatment Protocols**

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

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

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

**a. Within two miles of International Border with Mexico**

- CDFA will treat the residential area within an 800-meter buffer of the border.

**b. Within a Generally Infested Area With Commercial Citrus Production**

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

**c. Outside of the Generally Infested Area**



**Asian Citrus Psyllid Work Plan  
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The actions below are in response to the detection of one ACP in counties north of Ventura County and the Tehachapi Mountains.

- Detection of one ACP - All properties with hosts within 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 ACP in Fresno, Madera, Kern, Kings, and Tulare counties.

- Detection of two or more ACP on one trap or one or more ACP detected on separate traps within 400 meters of each other within a six month period – All properties with hosts within a 400-meter radius will be treated.
- In a commercial citrus environment, where there are few residences in the area, CDFA will treat the residential area within an 800-meter buffer surrounding commercial citrus groves if the growers are conducting coordinated treatments.

**d. In response to an HLB Detection**

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

**2. Treatment Methodology**

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

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

**a. Foliar Treatment**

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

**b. Soil Treatment**

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

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

**Asian Citrus Psyllid Work Plan  
March 2017**

- **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  
January 2017**

The chemical treatment program used by the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) for control of the Asian citrus psyllid (ACP), *Diaphorina citri* (Hemiptera: Psyllidae), targets multiple life stages. A contact insecticide is used for an immediate control of adults in order to prevent spread, and a systemic insecticide is used to control developing 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. 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 huanglongbing has endorsed the use of these chemicals in the CDFA's treatment program.

Below is an evaluation of alternative treatment methods to control ACP 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 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.

#### **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**

*Aegle marmelos*  
*Aeglopsis chevalieri*  
*Afraegle gabonensis*  
*Afraegle paniculata*  
*Amyris madrensis*  
*Atalantia monophylla*  
*Atalantia* spp.  
*Balsamocitrus dawei*  
*Bergia (=Murraya) koenigii*  
*Calodendrum capense*  
*X Citroncirus webberi*  
*Choisya arizonica*  
*Choisya ternata*  
*Citropsis articulata*  
*Citropsis gilletiana*  
*Citropsis schweinfurthii*  
*Citrus aurantiifolia*  
  
*Citrus aurantium*  
  
*Citrus hystrix*  
*Citrus jambhiri*  
*Citrus limon*  
*Citrus madurensis*  
(=X *Citrofortunella microcarpa*)  
*Citrus maxima*  
*Citrus medica*  
*Citrus meyeri*  
*Citrus × nobilis*  
*Citrus × paradisi*  
*Citrus reticulata*  
*Citrus sinensis*  
*Citrus* spp.  
*Clausena anisum-olens*  
*Clausena excavata*

#### **COMMON NAMES**

bael, Bengal quince, golden apple, bela, milva  
Chevalier's aeglopsis  
Gabon powder-flask  
Nigerian powder-flask  
mountain torchwood  
Indian atalantia  
  
Uganda powder-flask  
curry leaf  
Cape chestnut  
  
Arizonia orange  
Mexican or mock orange  
Katimboro, Muboro, West African cherry orange  
cherry-orange  
African cherry-orange  
lime, Key lime, Persian lime, lima, limón agrio, limón ceuti,  
lima mejicana, limero  
sour orange, Seville orange, bigarde, marmalade orange,  
naranja agria, naranja amarga  
Mauritius papeda, Kaffir lime  
rough lemon, jambhiri-orange, limón rugoso, rugoso  
lemon, limón, limonero  
calamondin  
  
pummelo, pomelo, shaddock, pompelmous, toronja  
citron, cidra, cidro, toronja  
Meyer lemon, dwarf lemon  
king mandarin, tangor, Florida orange, King-of-Siam  
grapefruit, pomelo, toronja  
mandarin, tangerine, mandarina  
sweet orange, orange, naranja, naranja dulce  
  
anis  
clausena

ACP Pest Profile

Page 3

|                                      |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| <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   |
| <i>X Microcitronella spp.</i>        |   |
| <i>Murraya spp.</i>                  | curry leaf, orange-jasmine, Chinese-box, naranjo jazmín |
| <i>Naringi crenulata</i>             | naringi   |
| <i>Pamburus missionis</i>            |   |
| <i>Poncirus trifoliata</i>           | trifoliolate orange, naranjo trébol                     |
| <i>Severinia buxifolia</i>           | Chinese box-orange                                      |
| <i>Swinglea glutinosa</i>            | tabog   |
| <i>Tetradium ruticarpum</i>          | evodia, wu zhu yu                                       |
| <i>Toddalia asiatica</i>             | orange climber  |
| <i>Triphasia trifolia</i>            | trifoliolate limeberry, triphasia                       |
| <i>Vepris (=Toddalia) lanceolata</i> | white ironwood  |
| <i>Zanthoxylum fagara</i>            | wild lime, lime prickly-ash                             |





## RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLANS FOR OCTA'S WILDLIFE PRESERVES RELEASED FOR PUBLIC REVIEW

The Orange County Transportation Authority's (OCTA) Resource Management Plans (RMPs) for the Aliso Canyon and Hayashi Preserves were released for public review on August 30, 2017. The draft RMPs outline the stewardship and operations of each Preserve.

### CONSERVATION PLAN

OCTA's Measure M2 (M2) Freeway Environmental Mitigation Program allocates funds to purchase conservation properties and contribute to habitat restoration projects in exchange for streamlined project approvals for 13 M2 freeway improvement projects. The M2 freeway projects impact protected habitats and biological resources including plants and wildlife. State and federal laws require that impacts to these resources be reduced. To do this, OCTA developed a Conservation Plan, which is a state and federal document to protect threatened and endangered species. Preserves that possess habitat and important wildlife species that are similar to those affected by the construction of the M2 freeway projects were purchased by OCTA and are included in the Conservation Plan. These Preserves will remain in a natural state and will be protected in perpetuity.

### PRESERVE MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS

The RMPs are required in order to provide guidelines for the management and monitoring of the Preserves in accordance with the goals and objectives of the Conservation Plan. Key components of the RMPs include guidance for the ongoing protection, preservation, and adaptive management of the natural plants and wildlife found within the Preserve. The RMPs also address fire prevention measures and recreational use of the site by the general public where and when appropriate. Designated roads and trails (and their uses) will be identified in each RMP.

### HOW TO COMMENT

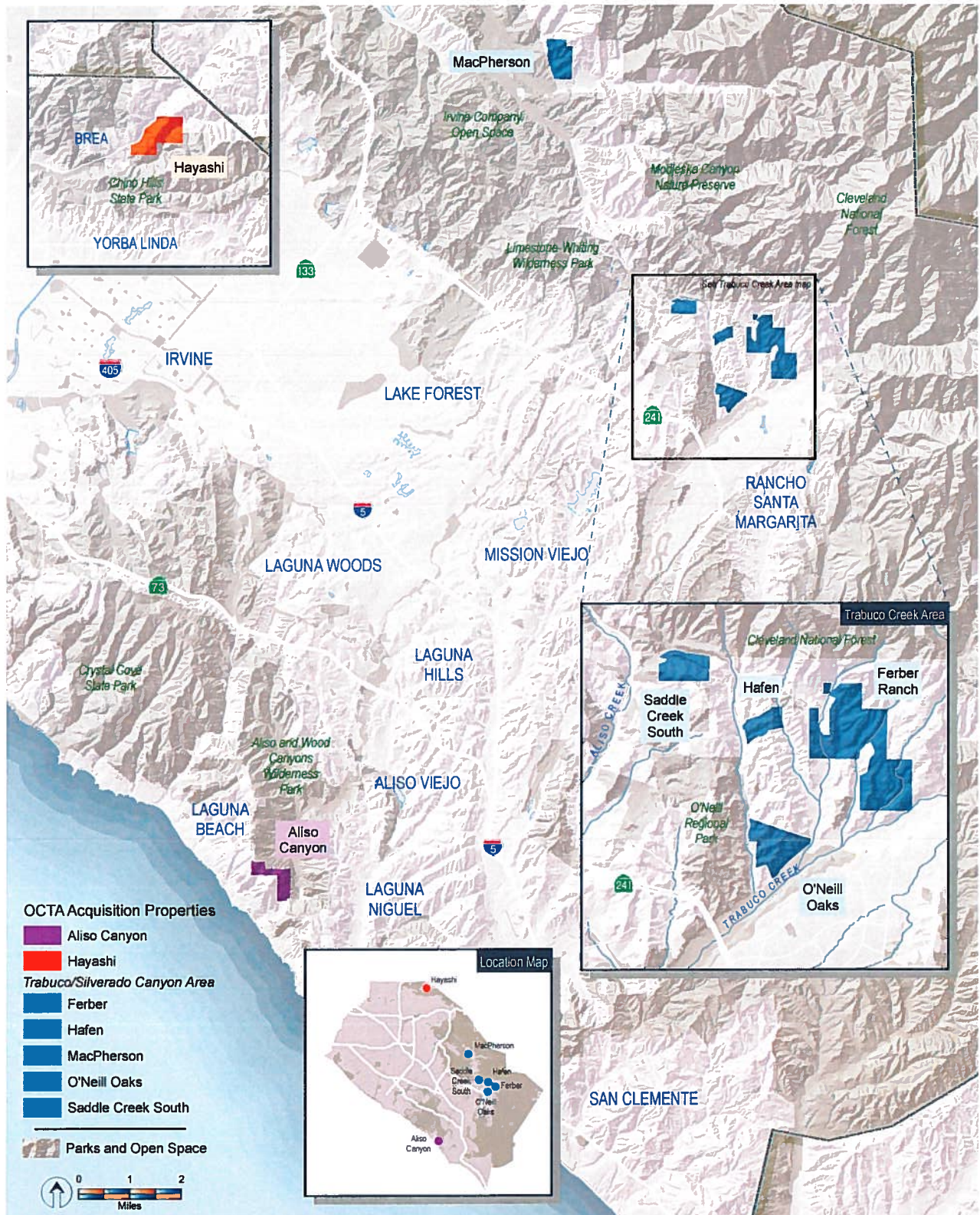
The RMPs and a comment form are posted online at **[www.OCTA.net/RMP](http://www.OCTA.net/RMP)**. In addition, all materials will be available during three public meetings in fall 2017. One will take place at OCTA at 2:30 p.m. on Wednesday, October 4, 2017 and there will be one meeting in Brea and another in Laguna Beach. Please visit **[www.OCTA.net/RMP](http://www.OCTA.net/RMP)** for further updates. Comments must be received by 5 p.m. on Friday, December 1, 2017.

For more information, please contact Marissa Espino at **[mespino@octa.net](mailto:mespino@octa.net)** or 714-560-5607.





# ALISO CANYON AND HAYASHI PRESERVES



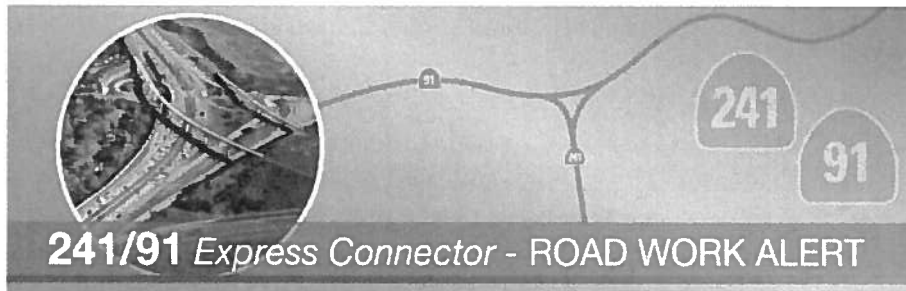
Zimbra

**fyi - 241/91 Express Connector Road Work Alert 9/11-9/15 & 9/18-9/22**

**From :** Teresa Pomeroy <teresap@ci.garden-grove.ca.us>  
**Subject:** - 241/91 Express Connector Road Work Alert 9/11-9/15  
& 9/18-9/22

Fri, Sep 08, 2017 04:42 PM

**From:** "The Transportation Corridor Agencies" <241-91expressconnector@thetollroads.com>  
**To:** cityclerk@ci.garden-grove.ca.us  
**Sent:** Friday, September 8, 2017 2:48:22 PM  
**Subject:** 241/91 Express Connector Road Work Alert 9/11-9/15 & 9/18-9/22



**Road Work Activity  
September 11-15 and September 18-22, 2017**

Final design is under way for the proposed direct tolled connector between the State Route (SR) 241 Toll Road and the 91 Express Lanes. The Transportation Corridor Agencies and Caltrans have proposed this 241/91 Express Connector to relieve traffic congestion, alleviate bottlenecks and improve traffic operations between Orange and Riverside Counties.

The following activities related to the design effort are scheduled:

| LOCATION  | DATE   | ACTIVITY  | LANE CLOSURE   |
|---|--|---|--|
| Northbound and southbound SR 241 near the 91 connectors | Mon., Sept. 11 through Thurs., Sept. 14, daily                   | Intermittent shoulder and left lane closures to accommodate geotechnical exploration equipment for soil testing | All lanes will remain open during daytime hours. One lane will be closed during nighttime hours, from 9 p.m. to 5 a.m. |
| SR 241 north of the Windy Ridge Mainline Toll Point     | Fri., Sept. 15, and Mon., Sept. 18 through Fri., Sept. 22, daily | Intermittent shoulder closures to accommodate geotechnical exploration equipment for soil testing               | All lanes will remain open   |

**Safety: Our Top Priority**

The safety of motorists and construction crews is our highest priority. Please adhere to the **Move Over Law** and remember to:

- Slow down near the construction area
- Allow extra travel time
- Watch for workers and equipment
- Look for changing conditions



**Note:** Information contained in this notice is subject to change, based on weather, field conditions, or other operational factors.

CONTACT US

Julie Diaz,  
Public Relations Representative  
(949) 754-3418

241-91ExpressConnector@TheTollRoads.com  
www.TheTollRoads.com/241-91connector



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**WEEKLY MEMO 9-14-17**

# **NEWS ARTICLES**

# E Patisserie & Cafe opens on Main Street

New, upscale business provides one-stop shopping for brides

By Loreen Berlin

The upscale E Patisserie & Cafe and Bridal Shop is open for business on Historic Main Street in Garden Grove.

A ribbon cutting was hosted by the Garden Grove Chamber of Commerce last week, in celebration of the grand opening.

The cafe/bridal shop is at 12921 Historic Main St. in Garden Grove and is an all-inclusive bridal shop, where the bride-to-be can not only shop for a beautiful wedding gown, but taste the foods she and her groomsman would like served at their wedding, as well as designing their own invitations.

Additionally, the bride and her bridesmaids, mothers and mothers-in-law can have their hair and make-up completed for them in the same location.

Even if you're not Vietnamese, but love that style of dress, the bridal shop offers a lovely selection of Vietnamese-style dresses, known as áo dài, which translates

to "long shirts." Dresses can be custom-made.

And there's a wide selection of traditional bridal gowns.

"We offer custom-order designer wedding dresses and off-the-rack wedding dresses at discounted prices and we also host bridal showers and private parties for brides," said store Co-owner Elizabeth Dang.

Dang and husband, Tony, thanked city officials for their help in getting their business through the necessary process in an efficient manner.

Chamber members and Legislative representatives were on hand to welcome the Dangs, presenting them with proclamations and gifts. On hand were City Manager Scott Stiles, Mayor Steve Jones and City Council members.

"Tony and Elizabeth Dang, opening up these two wonderful businesses, are living the American dream," said Jones. "They

see CAFE,

# Monsoor Stadium unveiled before game

Football arena honors  
local who gave life in battle,  
earned CMA

A dedication ceremony was held on Friday for the new Michael A. Monsoor Memorial Stadium at Garden Grove High School.

The event, which kicked off Garden Grove High's home football season, showcased the new state-of-the-art stadium to the community, and honored the life and memory of Petty Officer Second Class (SEAL) Michael A. Monsoor, a 1999 Garden Grove High School graduate and posthumous Congressional Medal of Honor recipient.

The dedication ceremony honored Monsoor's military service with former Navy SEALs from the Patriot Parachute Team sky-

see STADIUM,

Orange County News

Sept. 13, 2017

1 of 2



Photo by Loreen Berlin

From left at the grand opening of E Patisserie & Cafe are Cindy Spindle of the Chamber of Commerce, E Patisserie co-owner Tony Dang, Leo Zlaket, co-owner Elizabeth Dang, Virginia Zlaket and David Zlaket.

## CAFE:

Continued from page 1

raised their two children in San Diego and, as empty nesters, sold their home in San Diego and put their money into these businesses, purchasing the buildings, and did a masterful job of renovating their businesses and home in

Garden Grove.”

Jones said in another year Historic Main Street will be “popping;” with concerts and movie premiers, as well as the long-running Friday Night Car Show and Sunday Farmers Market.

Elvis tribute artist Donovan was on hand to serenade the large crowd of well-wishers; he is the recent winner of the “Crème de

la Crème” top honor at the 18th annual Elvis Festival held on Main Street.

Leo and Virginia Zlaket and son, David, were on hand for the festivities. They are the former owners of Zlaket’s Market that served the community for nearly 88 years on Main Street before the family retired three years ago and sold the properties.

## STADIUM:

Continued from page 1

diving onto the field, a military flyover, and presentation of the U.S. flag by crew members of the guided missile destroyer USS Michael Monsoor (DDG-1001).

Petty Officer Monsoor was an elite Navy SEAL who sacrificed his life in 2006 while serving in Iraq by jumping on a live grenade to save two of his

SEAL teammates. In 2008, he was posthumously awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor, the nation’s highest award for valor, which President George W. Bush presented to Sally and George Monsoor, to recognize their son’s gallantry.

The keynote speaker at the stadium dedication was Jason Booher, the founder and first commander of the Navy SEAL unit in Ramadi, Iraq, where Monsoor gave his life. Booher spoke of the impact of Monsoor’s heroic actions and his legacy in the SEAL community. A small gift was presented by Garden Grove Unified School District high school athletes to the Monsoor family.

The stadium will be the home of the Garden Grove High School Argonauts, Los Amigos High School Lobos, and Santiago High School Cavaliers.

The state-of-the-art stadium features 4,000 seats, synthetic turf field, a nine-lane synthetic track, energy-efficient lighting, LED scoreboard, press box, new restrooms, ticket booths, and a concession stand that honors Michael A. Monsoor with a plaque describing his heroic actions.

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

The Argonauts gave it their all, but fell short against Woodbridge High by a score of 28-7.

# It's up for grabs!



Orange County News  
Sept. 13, 2017

Photo by Dave Smithson  
Rancho Alamitos High defender Adrian Galindo (10) and Ocean View receiver Nathaniel Washington (82) battle to gain possession of the ball during a game played at Bolsa Grande Stadium on Friday night. Ocean View won the non-conference game, 33-10. Rancho drops to 1-1 on the season. For more photos, see page 12.

## How to create a biz plan

### City to host event for small business owners

The City of Garden Grove's Economic Development Division will be hosting The Art and Science of Creating a Successful Business Plan, in partnership with the Orange County Small Business Development Center.

The workshop takes place on Sept. 27 from 6 p.m. to 8:30 p.m., at the Garden Grove Community Meeting Center, at 11300 Stanford Ave. Registration is \$25.

The workshop will cover the fundamentals of creating a successful business plan. Topics include: breaking apart the business plan into manageable steps; defining your business succinctly; researching competition and target market; developing operating and marketing plans; and understanding your financial statements.

For more information or to register, visit [bit.ly/ocsbdc92717](http://bit.ly/ocsbdc92717).



# Community Calendar

## Ongoing

**Overachievers, check this out**  
Chamber holds Friday meetings  
The Garden Grove Chamber's Governmental Affairs Committee meets the second Friday of the month from 7:30 to 9 a.m. at the Orange County Emergency Pet Clinic, 12750 Garden Grove Blvd. in Garden Grove. For more information, call the chamber at 714-638-7950.

**Learn about Alzheimer's**  
The Alzheimer's Association of Orange County hosts a support group to provide an opportunity to meet other caregivers and families, share experiences and exchange ideas. These meetings are free and open to all caregivers and family members of individuals with dementia. All groups listed are in compliance with chapter and national standards. This is a faith-based meeting and may include prayer or pastoral speaker, and will take place at 1 p.m. Saturdays at Christ Cathedral, 12141 Lewis St. in Garden Grove. For more information, call Peggy Woelke at 714-634-2161.

**Dance Center hosts social**  
Join the staff of the Cedarbrook Dance Center for nights of square dancing, line dancing, round dancing (pre-choreographed social dancing) and salsa. The Dance Center is at

12812 Garden Grove Blvd. For more information on classes, call Eileen Silvia at 949-637-4169.

**Eco-friendly storytime**  
Family storytime all through the summer will highlight books about our environment and the animals that live in rivers, oceans and icy places. All ages are encouraged to attend at 7 p.m. every Tuesday at the Garden Grove Regional Library, 11200 Stanford Ave. in Garden Grove. For more information, call 714-530-0711.

**GG Kiwanis to meet**  
The Kiwanis Club of Garden Grove hosts dinner meetings at 7 p.m. Thursdays at Kiwanisland, 9840 Larson Ave. Social hour begins at 6 p.m. For more information, call 714-892-7267.  
**Rotary Club to meet**  
The Rotary Club of Garden Grove meets at 12:10 p.m. Wednesdays at The Marriott Hotel, at Chapman Avenue and Harbor Boulevard in Garden Grove.

# Seniors show their spelling skills



Courtesy photo

The H. Louis Lake Senior Center will be spellbinding contestants with its annual Senior Spelling Bee. The event takes place on Tuesday, Sept. 26 at 10 a.m., in H. Louis Lake Senior Center's dining room, 11300 Stanford Ave. The friendly competition allows seniors to exercise their minds through cognitive thinking and promote mental fitness. Awards and prizes will be presented to the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd place spellers. All participants must be 60 or older and pre-register by Sept. 21. For more information and to register, call 714-741-5253.

## Local is The King for a day



Gabe Corcoran, second from left, won \$2,500 at the 18th annual Elvis Festival on Historic Main Street recently, after his lucky number was drawn. Gabe's mother, Clare Corcoran, said Gabe is so excited he's talked about winning every day since then. Young Gabe, as you can see, is an Elvis fan.

Photo by Loreen Berlin

# Navy SEAL remembered at stadium-opening ceremony

By Brian Whitehead  
bwhitehead@scng.com  
@bwhitehead3 on Twitter

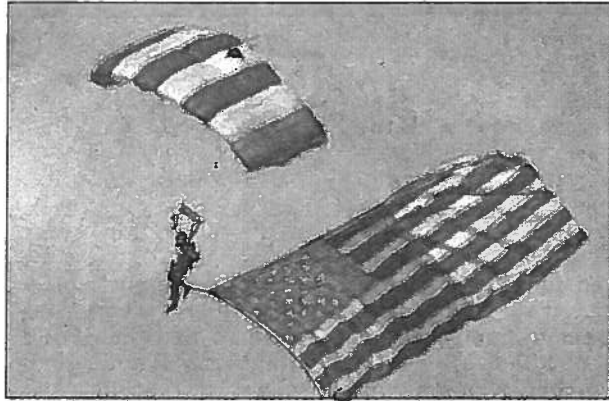
**GARDEN GROVE »** The Patriot Parachute team touched down on the same high school football field a teenage Michael Monsoor spent the better part of two years roaming as a scrappy tight end.

Three Navy Seahawk helicopters later flew over the school from which Monsoor graduated in 1999, with his family members, friends and teammates, who still miss him dearly, clutching miniature American flags.

The crowd of a few thousand stood and roared.

Garden Grove High on Friday unveiled the Michael A. Monsoor Memorial Stadium in front of Argonaut fans there to enjoy a football game and remember a military hero.

"I know Michael would've had a smile on his face looking down," said



PHOTOS BY PAUL RODRIGUEZ — STAFF PHOTOGRAPHER

A member of the Patriot Parachute Team flies down to the Michael A. Monsoor Memorial Stadium at Garden Grove High School on Friday.

Monsoor's mother, Sally, who received a standing ovation when introduced. "It was a beautiful tribute to Michael."

Michael Monsoor, a former Garden Grove letter winner who joined the Navy in March 2001, died Sept. 29, 2006, after pouncing on a live grenade during a firefight in Iraq.

He was 25.

"We have a national hero as one of us," Lan Nguyen, Garden Grove School District president, said of Monsoor, a petty officer 2nd class who posthumously received the Medal of Honor.

"Michael is the perfect model for our kids — a model of sacrifice, dedication and teamwork."

The half-hour ceremony



Sally Monsoor talks with Navy SEAL Andrew Paul, right, at the dedication of the new Michael Monsoor Memorial Stadium at Garden Grove High School.

before Friday's Garden Grove-Woodbridge football game was attended by school district and city officials, crew members of a guided missile destroyer named after Monsoor and mothers who have lost children in the line of duty.

Jason H. Booher, a retired Navy SEAL, spoke of Monsoor's character and sacrifice, of how the former Argonaut lived with the same courage he displayed when he saved three fellow Navy SEALs.

"Mike's life has changed the world for the better," Booher said. The Monsoor family — Sally and her husband George — were gifted a Garden Grove helmet signed by several of the son's former teammates.

"Sometimes 'thank you' just isn't enough," Sally Monsoor, who still is humbled by such displays of appreciation, said at the end of the ceremony. "This is one of those days."

The \$10.8 million stadium features a synthetic turf field, an all-weather track, a new concession stand, a new press box and a scoreboard bearing Monsoor's name. Rather than school logo, a Navy SEAL trident adorns midfield.

"This is a long time coming for Mike," said Ricardo Cepeda, Garden Grove football coach and a former teammate of Monsoor's. "Tonight brings back a lot of memories."

In 2008, President George W. Bush, tearing down his cheek called Monsoor, one of his children, a "hero who will never be forgotten."

At few places is that more true than at Garden Grove High. The school Hall of Fame has a wing named after Monsoor for graduates who died serving their country. Freshmen football players learn of Monsoor's heroics in math, and every year the varsity coaching staff gives the Michael A. Monsoor Award to the team's most selfless player.

The football program also has unofficially retired Monsoor's No. 88 jersey, Cepeda said.

"Nothing is free in this life, and Mike went out and grabbed everything he had," the coach said.

"He taught us that anything you want, you can accomplish. That if you set goals, you can reach them."

"His goal was to be a Navy SEAL, and he did it."

Register  
Sept. 14, 2017

## Navy SEAL who sacrificed life for team honored at Garden Grove High School

ABC7 – Eyewitness News  
Sept. 10, 2017

ABC7 – EYEWITNESS NEWS

By Jory Rand

Sunday, September 10, 2017 02:39PM

GARDEN GROVE, Calif. (KABC) –

Eleven years ago this month, U.S. Navy SEAL Michael Monsoor sacrificed his life in Iraq by falling onto a grenade to save his SEAL teammates.

Friday night, his high school in Garden Grove dedicated a stadium in his name.

Michael A. Monsoor Memorial Stadium at Garden Grove High is now open for football.

Monsoor, a 1999 graduate of the school, went on to become a Navy SEAL and in 2006 gave the ultimate sacrifice: jumping on a live grenade in Iraq to save the lives of his SEAL teammates.

He was posthumously awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor. Now, his name adorns the very stadium he spent years playing in.

His parents were on hand as the Argonauts scored a touchdown on the new stadium's first drive.

While it was football that brought everyone together Friday tonight, having Monsoor's name on the stadium goes beyond the lessons of football or sport. They are life lessons, taught every time someone reads Michael's name or sees the Navy SEAL trident at midfield.

Before kickoff, a pair from the Navy SEAL Parachute Team dropped in as part of a ceremony honoring Monsoor's life and sacrifice.

"He has been such a large inspiration to so many people, and we continue to hear from those people day after day," said his mother, Sally Monsoor.

One of those inspired is the high school's head football coach, Ricardo Cepeda, who played alongside Michael Monsoor in the late 90s.

"One of the hardest working guys in the team... hearing that he did that for his friends, you know, we were not surprised," Cepeda shared.

Sally Monsoor said if her son were there, he wouldn't believe what was being done for him.

"I think Mike would look at his name over on that wall and go, 'Are you kidding? I don't believe this,'" she said. "He was such a great guy and, of course, we miss him every day."

Orange County News  
Sept. 8, 2017

## **New street signs honors Vietnam general**

**Tran Hung Dao was country's supreme leader in 13th century**

Call it a sign of the times...

Or, as some say, long overdue.

The City of Garden Grove will hold a dedication ceremony to unveil a new street sign honoring Vietnam General Tran Hung Dao.

The event takes place on Saturday, Sept. 9 at 10 a.m., at the intersection of Bolsa Avenue and Bushard Street.

The illuminated Bolsa Avenue street sign will be changed to include "Dai Lo Tran Hung Dao" under "Bolsa Avenue" to match signs recently posted in the City of Westminster.

General Tran Hung Dao was Vietnam's supreme commander in the 13th century, credited with, three times, repelling the far superior Mongol forces led by Kublai Khan.

He remains a national superstar in Vietnam, where city streets and buildings are named in his honor.

Members of the Garden Grove City Council, and other elected officials will be present during the unveiling.

For more information, contact Community Services Department at 714-741-5200.

**FORM OF NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING**

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that on Tuesday, September 26, 2017 a Public Hearing as required by Section 147(f) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (the "Code") will be held by the City of Garden Grove, California with respect to the proposed issuance by the California Municipal Finance Authority (the "Authority") of its revenue bonds in one or more series in an aggregate principal amount not to exceed \$67,500,000 (the "Bonds"). The proceeds of the Bonds will be used, pursuant to a plan of finance, for: (a) the 2017 Project, as defined below; (b) refunding all or a portion of the Authority's outstanding Mobile Home Park Senior Revenue Bonds (Caritas Projects) Series 2010A and Mobile Home Park Subordinate Revenue Bonds (Caritas Projects) Series 2010B (collectively, the "2010 Bonds"), issued to finance or refinance the 2010 Project, as defined below; (c) refunding all or a portion of the outstanding City of San Marcos Mobile Home Park Revenue Bonds (Valle Verde Mobile Home Park Project) Series 1999 (the "1999 Bonds"), issued to finance or refinance the 1999 Project, as defined below (together with the 2010 Project and the 2017 Project, the "Project"); (d) financing a debt service reserve fund for the Bonds; and (e) payment of costs of issuance and certain interest with respect to the Bonds.

The term "2017 Project" means financing and refinancing all or a portion of the acquisition and improvement of a 17 unit apartment complex known as the Silver Lantern Apartments located at 33951 Silver Lantern Street, Dana Point, California 92629.

The term "2010 Project" means financing and refinancing all or a portion of the acquisition and improvement of: (a) a 217 space mobile home park known as El Dorado Palms Mobile Home Park located at 35218 Fir Avenue, Yucaipa, County of San Bernardino, California 92399; (b) a 168 space mobile home park known as Bahia Village Mobile Home Park located at 13096 Blackbird Street, Garden Grove, California 92843; (c) an 86 space mobile home park known as Emerald Isle Mobile Home Park located at 13741 Clinton Street, Garden Grove, California 92843; and (d) a 298 space mobile home park known as Mountain View Estates Mobile Home Park located at 3255 E. Avenue R, Palmdale, California 93550.

The term "1999 Project" means financing and refinancing all or a portion of the acquisition and improvement of a 150 space mobile home park known as Valle Verde Estates Mobile Home Park located at 1286 Discovery Street, San Marcos, California 92078.

The 1999 Project and a portion of the 2010 Project are owned and operated by The Caritas Corporation, a California nonprofit public benefit corporation and an organization described in Section 501(c)(3) of the Code (the "Corporation"). The balance of the 2010 Project is owned and operated by Caritas Acquisitions I, LLC, a California limited liability company (the "Company"), whose sole member is the Corporation. The 2017 Project is owned by Caritas Silver Lantern, LLC, a California limited liability company ("Silver Lantern" and together with the Corporation and the Company, the "Borrower"), whose sole member is the Corporation, and operated and managed by Friendship Shelter Inc., a California nonprofit public benefit corporation and an organization described in Section 501(c)(3) of the Code.

Not less than twenty percent (20%) of the residential units in the mobile home parks and the apartment building to be financed shall be occupied by individuals whose income is fifty percent (50%) or less of area median gross income. The manager of the mobile home parks will be the Corporation or the Company, as applicable, or another entity selected by the Corporation or the Company.

The Bonds and the obligation to pay principal of and interest thereon and any redemption premium with respect thereto do not constitute indebtedness or an obligation of the City of Garden Grove, the Authority, the State of California or any political subdivision thereof, within the meaning of any constitutional or statutory debt limitation, or a charge against the general credit or taxing powers of any of them. The Bonds shall be a limited obligation of the Authority, payable solely from certain revenues duly pledged therefor and generally representing amounts paid by the Borrower.

The Public Hearing will commence at 6:30 p.m. or as soon thereafter as the matter can be heard, and will be held in the Council Chamber, Community Meeting Center, 11300 Stanford Avenue, Garden Grove, CA 92842. Interested persons wishing to express their views on the issuance of the Bonds or on the nature and location of the facilities proposed to be financed and refinanced may attend the Public Hearing or, prior to the time of the hearing, submit written comments.

Additional information concerning the above matter may be obtained from, and written comments should be addressed to, the City Clerk, City Hall, P.O. Box 3070, Garden Grove, CA 92842.

/s/ TERESA POMEROY, CMC  
CITY CLERK

Dated: August 31, 2017  
Published: September 8, 2017

*Orange County News*  
17-60603  
Publish Sept. 8, 2017

**NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING**

**GARDEN GROVE NEIGHBORHOOD IMPROVEMENT AND CONSERVATION COMMISSION AND GARDEN GROVE CITY COUNCIL**

**NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING REGARDING PROPOSED FY 2017-18 ACTION PLAN FOR THE USE OF HUD FUNDS**

The City of Garden Grove is an Entitlement City in the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD) Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME Investment Partnership Act (HOME), and Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG)/Homelessness Prevention programs.

On April 3, 2017, at 6:30 p.m., the Garden Grove Neighborhood Improvement and Conservation Commission will hold a Public Hearing in the Community Meeting Center, 11300 Stanford Avenue, Garden Grove, to consider the FY 2017-18 Action Plan, covering the period of July 1, 2017, through June 30, 2018. This Action Plan will allocate approximately \$2.5 million in new HUD funds, and reallocate approximately \$140,000 in unexpended and unprogrammed funds from prior years.

On April 25, 2017, at 6:30 p.m., the City Council will also hold a Public Hearing in the Council Chamber of the Community Meeting Center, 11300 Stanford Avenue, Garden Grove, to consider the FY 2017-18 Action Plan.

Opportunity for Public Review and Comment From March 24, 2017 through April 25, 2017, the proposed FY 2017-18 Action Plan will be available for public review during regular business hours at the Community and Economic Development Department, located in City Hall, at 11222 Acacia Parkway, Garden Grove, CA 92840. Following adoption, the final Action Plan will be submitted to HUD and will remain available for public review throughout the program year.

Written and verbal comments will be accepted by the Community and Economic Development Department until 4:00 p.m. on April 25, 2017. If you wish to comment verbally, you are particularly encouraged to attend the Neighborhood Improvement and Conservation Commission's meeting at 6:30 p.m. on Monday, April 3, 2017. City Council will then hold a Public Hearing and consider adoption of the final Action Plan at its Regular Meeting at 6:30 p.m. on April 25, 2017. Please direct any questions or comments to Allison Wilson via 714-741-5139, allisonj@garden-grove.org, or 800-735-2929 (TDD to voice).

/s/ TERESA POMEROY, CMC  
City Clerk

Date: March 15, 2017  
Publish: March 17, 2017

*Orange County News*  
17-60605  
Publish Sept. 8, 2017

**Orange County News**  
**Sept. 8, 2017**

Register  
Sept. 8, 2017

### Garden Grove

The city received 135 public-record requests in August, the most it has received this year, according to Garden Grove's online database. Since the database launched in April 2015, the city has averaged 70 monthly requests. During the previous three months, the city received an average of 117.

**Chris Haire**  
714-796-6979  
chaire@scng.com

Register  
Sept. 12, 2017

### Garden Grove

The Garden Grove Unified School District board recently introduced Jesus Gonzalez, who attends Rancho Alamitos High School, as its student representative. Gonzalez will sit in at board meetings and act as the voice for his fellow students.

**Chris Haire**  
714-796-6979  
chaire@scng.com

Register  
Sept. 14, 2017

### Garden Grove

The Planning Commission recently approved a plan to build an 8,235-square-foot, two-story medical building and a parking lot on a 20,778-square-foot vacant lot at 9972 Westminster Ave. Staffers had recommended approval.

**Chris Haire**  
714-796-6979  
chaire@scng.com

Register  
Sept. 11, 2017

### Garden Grove

The Garden Grove Unified School has 49 photos of the first day of school posted on its Facebook page it would like the public to vote on by liking their favorite. The winner for favorite photos will be announced Wednesday.

**Chris Haire**  
714-796-6979  
chaire@scng.com

Register  
Sept. 10, 2017

### Garden Grove

The city's Animal Care Services department posts on its webpage photos of lost pets its employees or good Samaritans have found and dropped off at the Orange County Humane Society over a seven-day period. The photos and breed descriptions can be accessed through Garden Grove's website.

**Chris Haire**  
714-796-6979  
chaire@scng.com

Register  
Sept. 11, 2017

### Woman receives significant injuries in assault

**GARDEN GROVE »** A woman was assaulted early Sunday in a residential area and taken to a hospital with significant injuries, according to Garden Grove police.

Officers responded to a report of a female down on the 13400 block of Balos Drive at 5:15 a.m. and determined the victim, in her 60s, had been assaulted, Garden Grove police Lt. Chris Lawton said.

A male suspect in his 30s was arrested at the scene.

"We don't believe there are any outstanding (suspects), and we're still checking on that," Lawton said.

Further details on the assault were not available late Sunday morning as the investigation continued.

Register  
Sept. 13, 2017

### Garden Grove

Recreational vehicles must now have a permit to park on public and private streets, the City Council decided recently. The permit won't cost anything, and the city is working to develop an automated system for obtaining permits.

**Chris Haire**  
714-796-6979  
chaire@scng.com





CITY OF GARDEN GROVE  
**NEWS**

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**FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE**

Public Information Office (714) 741-5280

CONTACT: Juan Medina (714) 741-5253  
Community Services Department

Tuesday, September 12, 2017

**FREE FLU SHOTS, HEALTH SCREENINGS  
AT H. LOUIS LAKE SENIOR CENTER**

Staying healthy during flu season is getting easier at Garden Grove's H. Louis Lake Senior Center. Free flu shots along with free health screenings and health care information are being offered on Thursday, September 28, 2017 at the H. Louis Lake Senior Center – Activity Room 1, 2, and 3, located at 11300 Stanford Avenue, from 1:00 p.m. to 3:00 p.m.

Registration is required to receive a flu shot. Flu vaccines will be provided based on availability by Walgreens.

For more information and to register, call (714) 741-5253 during normal business hours, 8:00 a.m. to 3:30 p.m., Monday through Friday.

###



# CITY OF GARDEN GROVE NEWS

**FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE**

Public Information Office (714) 741-5280

Contact: Kim Huy (714) 741-5200  
Community Services Director

Monday, September 11, 2017

## **HUNDREDS OF NEEDY STUDENTS BENEFIT FROM CITY'S BACK TO SCHOOL DRIVE**

The annual Back to School Drive, hosted in recent months by the Buena Clinton Youth & Family Center and the Magnolia Park Family Resource Center, provided 300 Garden Grove students with backpacks and school supplies.

Through donated items and monetary donations from Kiwanis Club of Greater Garden Grove, Thomas House Family Shelter, Community Action Partnership of Orange County, Share Our Selves, International Association of Fire Fighters, Jamboree Housing, Families and Communities Together, City employees, and private donors, needy families were assisted with the expense of preparing their children to go back to school.

"This was a combined effort from City employees, community members, and local businesses, and it was a successful one," said Kim Huy, Community Services Director.

Buena Clinton Youth and Family Center provides residents low or no-cost, confidential and bilingual programs and services focused on youth enrichment, safety, community involvement, and leadership.

-more-

## CITY'S BACK TO SCHOOL DRIVE

2-2-2

Magnolia Park Family Resource Center was established in response to the community needs for family support and prevention services. It operates with the nationally recognized Five Protective Factors approach. Through its core services of counseling, parent education, family support services, information and referral, and youth enrichment, the Center provides residents of Garden Grove with vital community services to achieve its vision of "building healthy communities one family at a time."

Both facilities focus on building partnerships with multiple agencies to provide free to low-cost services that strengthen families and community.

For more information, contact the Magnolia Park Family Resource Center at (714) 741-5208.

###



CITY OF GARDEN GROVE  
**NEWS**

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

CONTACT: Juan Medina (714) 741-5253  
Community Services Department

Monday, September 11, 2017

**H. LOUIS LAKE SENIOR CENTER TO CELEBRATE  
NATIONAL SENIOR CENTER MONTH IN SEPTEMBER**

The Garden Grove H. Louis Lake Senior Center will be hosting a free event on Wednesday, September 20, 2017 at 10:00 a.m. to celebrate National Senior Center Month. The theme for 2017 is "Masters of Aging." The event takes place at the H. Louis Lake Senior Center, located at 11300 Stanford Avenue.

This year's theme highlights the many ways senior centers lead their communities and inspire individuals to master this phase of life. This includes programs that empower older generations to be confident and independent. There will be music featuring the "Serenaders," as well as giveaways and raffle prizes.

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

# # #



English to Vietnamese  
Press Releases

# THÔNG TIN

## Từ Thành Phố Garden Grove

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

Liên lạc: Juan Medina, (714) 741-5253  
Ban phục vụ cộng đồng

Thứ Tư, 13/9/2017

### **GARDEN GROVE MỜI CHÍCH NGỪA CÚM MIỄN PHÍ TẠI H. LOUIS LAKE SENIOR CENTER**

Một buổi chích ngừa cúm miễn phí cùng với khám sức khỏe và cung cấp thông tin chăm sóc sức khỏe, được điều hợp bởi Trung tâm H. Louis Lake Senior Center vào ngày Thứ Năm, 28 Tháng 9, 2017 tại Trung tâm H. Louis Lake Senior Center, Phòng 1,2 và 3, ở địa chỉ 11300 Stanford Ave., từ 1:00 giờ đến 3:00 giờ trưa.

Cần gọi ghi danh trước để nhận được tiêm phòng cúm. Số lượng của vắc-xin cúm được dựa trên số lượng giới hạn cung cấp bởi Walgreens.

Để biết thêm chi tiết, xin liên lạc về H. Louis Lake Senior Center ở số điện thoại (714) 741-5253.

###

# Khánh thành tượng đài Quang Trung Đại Đế ở Li Saigon

Uyên Nguyễn/Người Việt

September 10, 2017



Tượng đài Quang Trung Đại Đế vừa được khánh thành tại khu thương mại nằm trên đường Euclid, thuộc thành phố Garden Grove (Hình: Uyên Nguyễn/Người Việt)

**GARDEN GROVE, California (NV)** – Trong suốt ngày Chủ Nhật, 10 Tháng Chín 2017, đông đảo đồng hương gốc Việt ở California đã đến thăm tượng đài Quan

Đại Đế vừa được khánh thành tại khu thương mại nằm trên đường Euclid, thuộc phố Garden Grove.

Từ lúc 10 giờ sáng, đồng hương đến tham dự lễ khánh thành đã ngồi kín hai bên đài.

Không khí thật tưng bừng với sự có mặt của nhiều đoàn thể tổ chức trong cộng đồng người Việt ở Nam California.

Đúng 11 giờ sáng, buổi lễ bắt đầu với nghi lễ chào quốc kỳ Việt-Mỹ và phút mặc niệm. Đoàn rước quốc quân kỳ được các cựu quân nhân thuộc các binh chủng 1 QLVNCH phụ trách. Dẫn đầu là các cựu SVSQ Thủ Đức trong lễ phục đại lễ. Tiếp theo những đoàn thể tổ chức trong cộng đồng dàn hàng đứng hai bên trước Tượng đài.

Quốc ca Việt – Mỹ trỗi lên, không khí thật tĩnh lặng, mọi người cùng nhìn về phía tượng đài như cùng chung một niềm kiêu hãnh dân tộc Việt có một vị anh hùng Đại Đế Quang Trung.

Sau nghi lễ chào cờ mặc niệm, bốn vị đại diện của Ủy Ban Xây Dựng Tượng Đài tổ chức, chính quyền địa phương và chủ nhân khu đất đặt tượng đài đã tiến lên tượng đài để cắt băng khánh thành.

Ngay sau đó, tượng đài Quang Trung Đại Đế che phủ bằng một tấm vải xanh lù được tháo tung ra. Tượng vua Quang Trung trên lưng con chiến mã đang tung hoành chiến trường đúc bằng đồng hiện ra nổi rõ trên nền trời nắng đẹp rực rỡ. Tiếng vui mừng nổi lên.



*Tượng Quang Trung Đại Đế trong phút khánh thành. (Hình: Uyên Nguyễn/Người Việt)*

Trong tiếng chiêng trống dồn dập, Ủy ban Xây Dựng Tượng Đài đã cùng các thành viên hội Tây Sơn Bình Định với quân phục của thời Quang Trung cử hành trình lễ tế vị anh hùng Áo Vải đất Tây Sơn nay đã cùng con cháu hiện diện tại miền mà hai chính quyền địa phương, Westminster và Garden Grove, vừa công nhận đặt tên một phần con đường Bolsa, trong khu Little Saigon là đại lộ Trần Hưng đổi tên con đường Business Center Parkway trong khu thương mại Euclid thành Emperor Quang Trung.

Vào lúc này thì đoàn trống Thiên Ân đã dội lên từng tràng trống như thúc quân giục tinh thần mọi người nhớ đến vị anh hùng của dân tộc mà quyết tâm đoàn bảo vệ đất nước trước kẻ thù phương Bắc.

Lần lượt sau đó là phát biểu của đại diện ban tổ chức, của Ủy Ban Xây Dựng Tượng Đài và của các quan khách tham dự. Tất cả đều nói lên tấm lòng ngưỡng mộ vị anh hùng của dân tộc Việt Nam đã anh dũng phá tan 20 vạn quân nhà Thanh tràn



xâm chiếm đất Việt sau khi đã toàn thắng 2 vạn quân Xiêm (Thái Lan) ở Xoài L quân Pháp cứu viện cho Nguyễn Ánh ở trong Nam.

Phát biểu của quan khách dài đến hơn một tiếng đồng hồ, nhưng người tham c ngồi theo dõi vì ai nấy đều muốn được nghe lại những thành tích oanh liệt của anh hùng áo vải đất Tây Sơn.

Trong dịp này ban tổ chức đã phát hành rộng rãi một đặc san "Kỷ Yếu xây dựng tượng đài Vua Quang Trung" gồm nhiều bài viết giá trị về nỗ lực của Ủy Ban Xây Dựng Tượng Đài.

Theo nhà văn Đặng Phú Phong, bốn người đầu tiên thành lập Ủy Ban Xây Dựng Đài, gồm có Bác Sĩ Nguyễn Chí Vỹ, ông Lê Cẩm Khương, ông Nguyễn Hữu Cúc Đặng Phú Phong. Tuy nhiên, chỉ ba tuần sau ủy ban tăng lên được hơn 10 người được sự đồng ý của chủ nhân khu đất thương mại Euclid là ông bà Michael Vực Đình Vũ, Nguyễn Phương Mai cho đặt tượng tại một địa điểm rất thích hợp sau Ban đã mất nhiều công sức đi tìm địa điểm mà không thành.

Điều khắc gia Phạm Thông là tác giả bức tượng vua Quang Trung này. Rất tiếc mất sau khi bức tượng hoàn thành.

Bác Sĩ Nguyễn Chí Vỹ cũng cho biết, Ủy Ban đã gặp khá nhiều khó khăn trong trình xây dựng tượng đài, nhưng nhờ lòng kiên quyết của các anh chị em trong Ban và sự đóng góp, khích lệ của cộng đồng người Việt khắp nơi nên đã vượt c được hết để có được thành công như ngày hôm nay.

Bác Sĩ Nguyễn Chí Vỹ kêu gọi đồng hương người Việt khắp nơi khi đến Little Sa hãy đem con cháu đến thăm tượng đài Quang Trung Đại Đế vì "đây là tài sản c của cộng đồng người Việt hải ngoại đã cùng góp công, góp của thực hiện nhữn lưu lại một tượng đài lịch sử cho những thế hệ tiếp nối, luôn luôn nhớ đến Tổ C Việt Nam và cùng soi chung tấm gương dũng liệt chống ngoại xâm của người a hùng áo vải đất Tây Sơn."

Quý độc giả ở xa về muốn đến thăm tượng đài Quang Trung Đại Đế nằm ngay đường Euclid và đường Emperor Quang Trung. Điện thoại để được chỉ đường c (714) 775-2222, (714) 775-2582.



**\$130,000 INCREDI-BULL Cash Giveaway** 28 THÁNG TÁM - 24 THÁNG CHÍN

Trang chủ » THỜI SỰ » Người Việt Khắp Nơi » Chi tiết tin

Saturday, 09/09/2017 - 09:17:52

14px

## Garden Grove treo bảng Đại Lộ Bolsa Trần Hưng Đạo

Thích Chia sẻ Đăng ký để xem những gì bạn bè của bạn thích.

Bài THANH PHONG

GARDEN GROVE - Vào lúc 10 giờ sáng thứ Bảy, ngày 9 tháng Chín, 2017 Thành Phố Garden Grove đã treo bảng tên đại lộ "Bolsa - Trần Hưng Đạo" ngay góc Bushard St - Bolsa Ave với sự chứng kiến của một số viên chức thành phố Garden Grove và đại diện các tổ chức hội đoàn thuộc Cộng Đồng Người Việt Quốc Gia Nam California.



Năm vị trong Hội Đồng Thành Phố Garden Grove (góc phải) và đại diện một số tổ chức hội đoàn tham dự buổi treo bảng Đại Lộ Bolsa Trần Hưng Đạo vào sáng thứ Bảy, ở góc đường Bushard và Bolsa. (Thanh Phong/ Viễn Đông)

Đại lộ Bolsa, con đường huyết mạch của Little Saigon có hai chiều. Nếu từ Magnolia đi về hướng Euclid, tức là về hướng đông, thì bên phải thuộc thành phố Westminster. Phía này Hội Đồng Thành Phố Westminster đã chấp thuận và gắn thêm tên "Đại Lộ Trần Hưng Đạo" phía dưới tên chính là Bolsa Avenue từ cuối tháng Bảy, 2017.

Riêng về phía bên trái đại lộ Bolsa, từ đầu đường Bushard đến đường Euclid thuộc thành phố Garden Grove chưa có tên đại lộ Trần Hưng Đạo. Vì thế, Nghị Viên Thu Hà Nguyễn là người khởi xướng đầu tiên và được Thị Trưởng Steven R. John cũng như Phó Thị Trưởng Phát Bùi nhiệt tình ủng hộ và đưa vào nghị trình để rồi toàn thể HĐTP đã chấp thuận thêm tên "Đại Lộ Trần Hưng Đạo" dưới bảng tên Bolsa Avenue. Vào sáng thứ Bảy, buổi treo bảng tên đường có chữ Đại Lộ Trần Hưng Đạo đã diễn ra tốt đẹp.

**TRÚNG** **MỘT XE HƠI & \$10,000**

**MỖI THỨ SÁU**

**NGÀY HỘI TÔM HÙM**

TÌM BIẾT THÊM

### Từ Vi

Từ vi đồng phương ngày 7 tháng 9 năm 2017

Có nhiều việc xảy đến khiến phải hao tốn tiền bạc. Nhưng nhờ có thời gian này, việc làm ăn cùng tài chánh vẫn tiến triển tốt đẹp nên đỡ ...

Từ vi đồng phương ngày 24 năm 2017

Từ vi đồng phương ngày 17 tháng 8 năm 2017

Từ vi đồng phương ngày 10 tháng 8 năm 2017



**PALA CASINO SPA RESORT** **\$130,000 INCREDI-BULL Cash Giveaway** 28 THÁNG TÁM - 24 THÁNG CHÍN

Trang chủ » THỜI SỰ » Người Việt Khắp Nơi » Chi tiết tin

Monday, 11/09/2017 - 09:44:14

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## Lễ khánh thành Tượng Đài Hoàng Đế Quang Trung

Một người thích nội dung này. Đăng ký để xem những gì bạn bè của bạn thích.

Bài THANH PHONG

GARDEN GROVE - Khởi đi từ ngày 1 tháng 8, 2014, bốn người trong Hội Tây Sơn Bình Định là bác sĩ Nguyễn Chí Vỹ và các ông Đặng Phú Phong, Lê Cẩm Khoáng, Nguyễn Hữu Cúc đồng thuận thành lập Ủy Ban Xây Dựng Tượng Đài Vua Quang Trung, và sau đó thêm nhiều vị khác được mời vào Ủy Ban và ra mắt đồng hương ngày 30 tháng 10, 2014.



Ủy Ban Xây Dựng Tượng Đài Vua Quang Trung. (Thanh Phong/ Viễn Đông)

Từ đó đến nay, Ủy Ban đã tích cực thực hiện công trình xây dựng Tượng Đài, và vào ngày Chủ nhật 10 tháng 9, 2017 vừa qua, một buổi lễ khánh thành Tượng Đài Vua Quang Trung cũng như đổi mới tên đường Business Center Pkway thành đường Emperor Quang Trung (Đài Đế Quang Trung) diễn ra long trọng tại địa điểm 14241 Euclid St, Garden Grove, CA 92843 trong khu thương mại Euclid Retail Center do ông Vương Đình Vũ, chủ đất hiến tặng.

Tượng đồng Đại Đế Quang Trung do điêu khắc gia Phạm Thông thực hiện. Khi vừa hoàn tất thì điêu khắc gia Phạm Thông đột ngột qua đời vào ngày 3 tháng 11, 2016. Bức tượng vua Quang Trung nặng 1,600 lbs (725 kg), cao 12 feet (3.66 mét) từ chân ngựa đến đầu kiếm, đứng trên bệ đá khối chữ nhật cao 6 feet (1.8 mét) nằm trên một nền tròn có ba tầng cấp đồng tâm chồng lên nhau; tất cả được ốp đá hoa cương màu đen.

**TRÚNG** **PALA CASINO SPA RESORT**  
MỘT XE HƠI & **\$10,000**  
  
MỖI THỨ SÁU

**NGÀY HỘI TÔM HÙM**  
  
TÌM BIẾT THÊM @ **PALA CASINO SPA RESORT**

### Từ Vi

Từ vi đồng phương ngày 7 tháng 9 năm 2017

Có nhiều việc xảy đến khiến phải hao tốn tiền bạc. Nhưng nhờ có thời gian này, việc làm ăn cùng tài chánh vẫn tiến triển tốt đẹp nên đỡ ...

Từ vi đồng phương ngày 24 năm 2017

Từ vi đồng phương ngày 17 tháng 8 năm 2017

Từ vi đồng phương ngày 10 tháng 8 năm 2017

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nails mọc lên lại càng nhiều; nhưng  
nhiều nơi đẹp bớt tiệm vì khách ít và ...

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**Kiến thức**

Pháp Luật ■ Việc Làm ■ Xe Hơi ■ Địa Ốc

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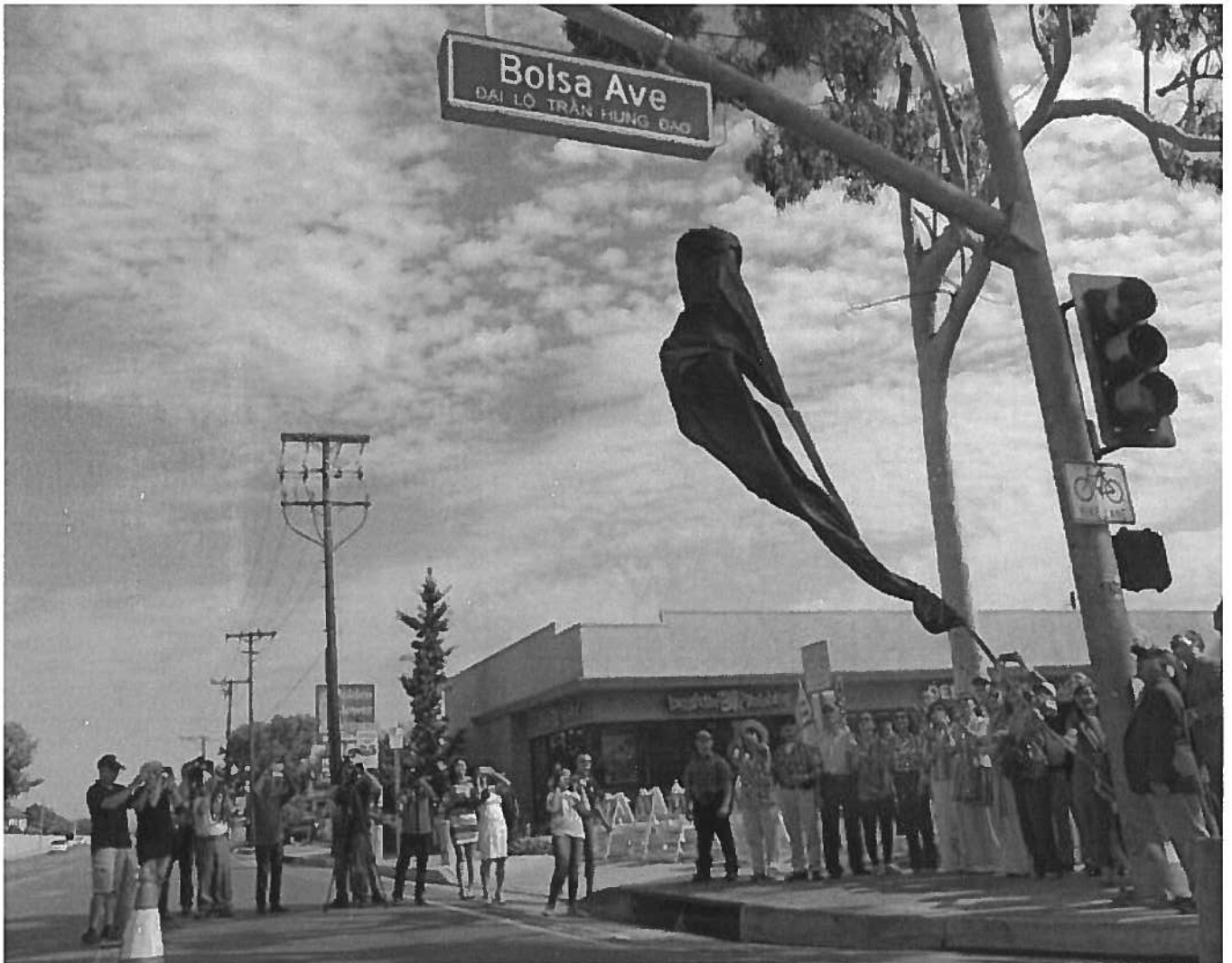
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Đạo và Đời ■ Dịch Vụ, Sản Phẩm ■ Viễn Đông Trang Nhất

# Garden Grove treo bảng tên đại lộ Trần Hưng Đạo khu Little Saigon

Văn Lan/Người Việt

September 9, 2017



Lễ treo bảng tên đại lộ Trần Hưng Đạo tại góc đường Bolsa và đường Bushard, Garden Grove. (Hình: Văn Lan/Người Việt)

**GARDEN GROVE, California (NV)** – Thành phố Garden Grove vừa làm lễ treo tên đại lộ Trần Hưng Đạo, chính thức nằm trên góc đường Bolsa và đường Bus

Sự việc diễn ra vào lúc 10 giờ sáng Thứ Bảy, 9 Tháng Chín.

Sau giây phút chờ đợi, tấm vải lớn che phủ tên đường được kéo xuống, dưới sự

kiến và vỗ tay hoan hô của mọi người tham dự.

Bảng tên đường màu xanh dương, có đèn bên trong với hai hàng chữ "Bolsa Ave" bên trên và bên dưới là "Đại Lộ Trần Hưng Đạo," khác với bảng tên đường màu lá cây thuộc thành phố Westminster.

Ông Phát Bùi, phó thị trưởng Garden Grove, cho biết: "Để tiếp nối với thành phố Westminster, thành phố Garden Grove tiến hành đặt thêm tên 'đại lộ Trần Hưng Đạo' để mỗi khi đi ngang qua đây, mỗi người Việt Nam đều nhớ đến lịch sử hào hùng ông cha chúng ta trên quê hương thứ hai."



Đồng hương và các vị dân cử tham dự lễ treo bảng tên đại lộ Trần Hưng Đạo. (Hình: Văn Lan/Người Việt)

"Lý do có thêm tên đường Trần Hưng Đạo vào tên đường Bolsa là vì Garden Grove có hai khu nhỏ, nối dài đến đường Bolsa, không thuộc Westminster nên chúng tôi treo bảng thêm hai chỗ," ông Phát nói tiếp trong giờ khai mạc.

Bà Trần Mộng Tú, người đến dự lễ sớm nhất cho biết: "Thật xúc động khi cộng đồng mình có thêm tên và tượng đài danh nhân nước Việt, nhất là ở thủ đô Little Saigon. Mỗi khi tôi đi qua đây, thấy lòng dâng lên một niềm tự hào và hãnh diện vô cùng."

Được biết, ngoài góc đường này, thành phố sẽ treo một bảng tương tự tại góc Bolsa và đường Ward.

Ngoài ông Phát, buổi lễ còn có sự hiện diện của Giám Sát Viên Orange County Spitzer, hai nghị viên Garden Grove là cô Thu-Hà Nguyễn và ông John R. O'nei một số giới chức khác của thành phố và đồng hương Việt Nam.

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## Người Việt TV



**Viet Love For Texas – Đại Nhạc Hội cứu trợ nạn nhân bão lụt Texas**

September 8, 2017



**Dân tộc Karen-Người cổ dài ở Thailand (1/2)**

September 8, 2017



**Dân tộc Karen – Người ở Thailand (2/2)**

September 8, 2017



**WEEKLY MEMO 9-14-17**

**SOCIAL MEDIA  
HIGHLIGHTS**

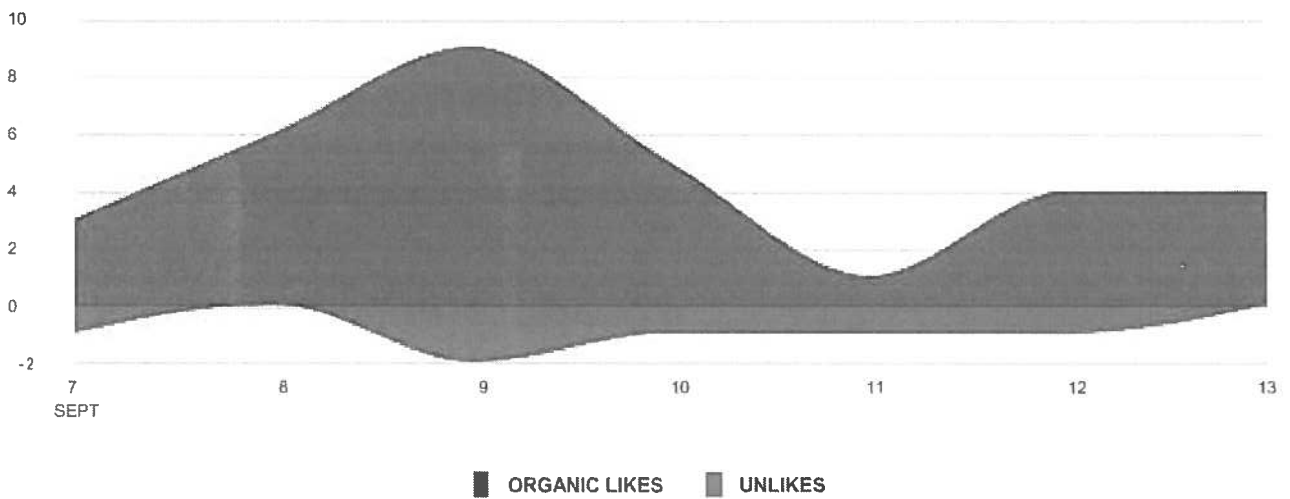


### Facebook Activity Overview

|   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
|  <b>125,709</b><br>Impressions |  <b>1,816</b><br>Post Engagements |  <b>274</b><br>Link Clicks |
|---|--|---|

### Audience Growth


LIKES BREAKDOWN, BY DAY



Audience Growth Metrics

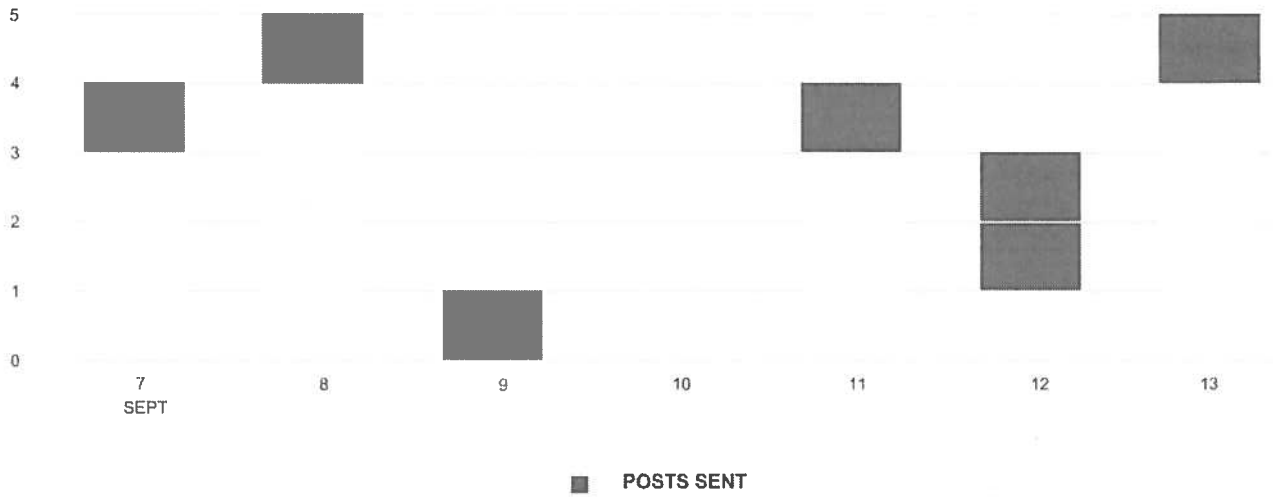
Totals

|                   |              |
|-------------------|--------------|
| <b>Total Fans</b> | <b>8,737</b> |
| Organic Likes     | 32           |
| Unlikes           | 6            |
| Net Likes         | 26           |

Total fans increased by  
 **0.3%**  
 since previous date range

### Publishing Behavior

POSTS, BY DAY



| Publishing Metrics | Totals    |
|--------------------|-----------|
| Photos             | 3         |
| Posts              | 18        |
| Videos             | 1         |
| <b>Total Posts</b> | <b>22</b> |

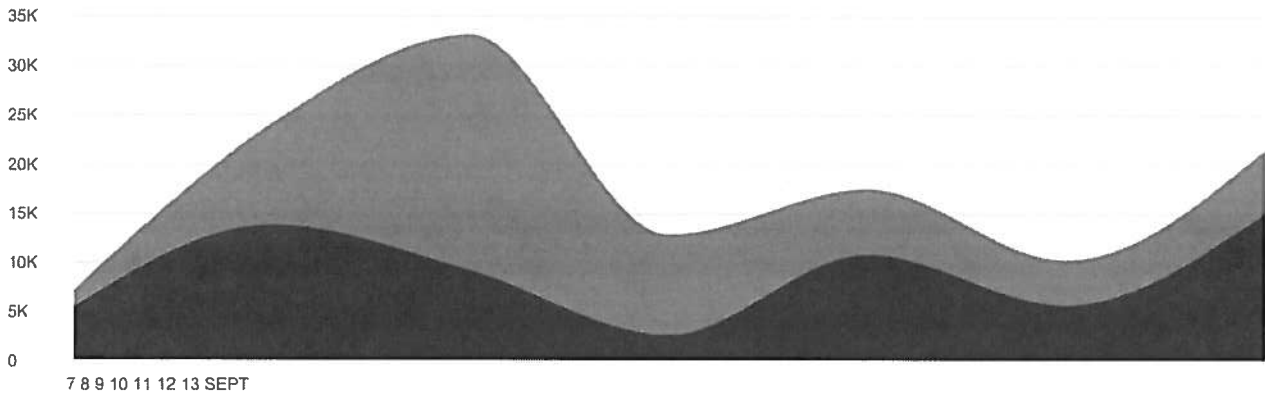
The number of posts you sent increased by **100.0%** since previous date range

### Top Posts, by Engagement

| Post   | Reactions | Comments | Engagement ▼ | Reach |
|--|-----------|----------|--------------|-------|
| <p><b>Garden Grove City Hall</b></p> <p>Last Wednesday, Garden Grove welcomed All About the Bride &amp; Patisserie Café to its bustling downtown Main Street. At the inclusive bridal shop, patrons can shop for elegant gowns, taste food, design invitations, and have hair and make-up done. Next door, is a pastry shop that offers a selection of delectable treats, including sandwiches, cafe drinks, and desserts. The establishment replaces Garden Grove's oldest family-owned and operated business since 1987, Zlaket's. Welcome to the neighborhood, Elizabeth and Tony Dang! All About the Bride &amp; E Patisserie Café is located at 12921 Main Street. Think #BIGG - Buy in #GardenGrove! Historic Main Street Garden Grove, CA Garden Grove Chamber of Commerce</p>   <p>(Post) September 13, 2017 2:06 pm</p>     | 59        | 17       | 22.2%        | 1,933 |
| <p><b>Garden Grove City Hall</b></p> <p>Last Wednesday, Garden Grove welcomed All About the Bride &amp; Patisserie Café to its bustling downtown Main Street. At the inclusive bridal shop, patrons can shop for elegant gowns, taste food, design invitations, and have hair and make-up done. Next door, is a pastry shop that offers a selection of delectable treats, including sandwiches, cafe drinks, and desserts. The establishment replaces Garden Grove's oldest family-owned and operated business since 1987, Zlaket's. Welcome to the neighborhood, Elizabeth and Tony Dang! All About the Bride &amp; E Patisserie Café is located at 12921 Main Street. Think #BIGG - Buy in #GardenGrove! Historic Main Street Garden Grove, CA Garden Grove Chamber of Commerce</p>   <p>(Post) September 13, 2017 2:10 pm</p> | 8         | 2        | 20.2%        | 2,017 |

## Page Impressions

PAGE IMPRESSIONS, BY DAY



■ ORGANIC ■ VIRAL

| Impressions Metrics      | Totals         |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| Organic Impressions      | 61,845         |
| Viral Impressions        | 63,864         |
| <b>Total Impressions</b> | <b>125,709</b> |
| <b>Users Reached</b>     | <b>53,233</b>  |

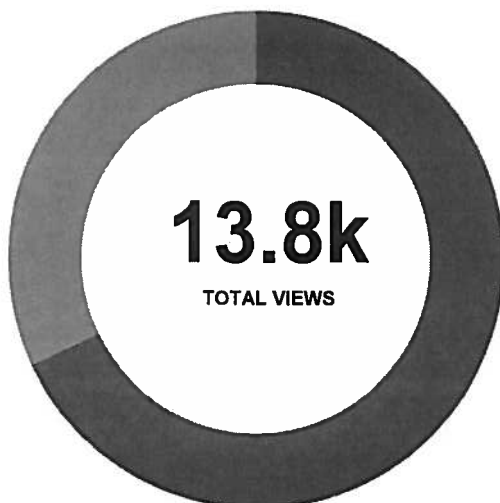
Total Impressions increased by

**▲ 308.4%**

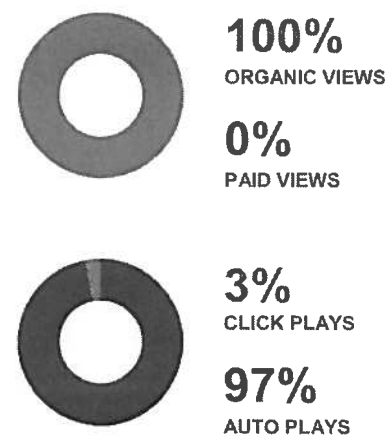
since previous date range

## Video Performance

VIEW METRICS

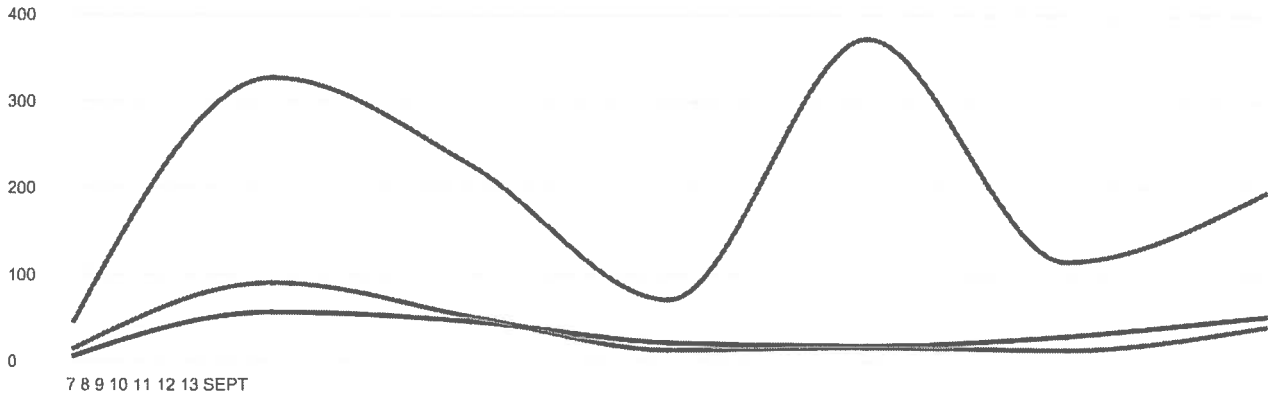


VIEWING BREAKDOWN



## Audience Engagement

AUDIENCE ENGAGEMENT, BY DAY



■ REACTIONS ■ COMMENTS ■ SHARES

| Action Metrics | Totals |
|----------------|--------|
| Reactions      | 1,350  |
| Shares         | 237    |
| Comments       | 229    |

Total Engagements increased by **394.8%** since previous date range

**Total Engagements 1,816**

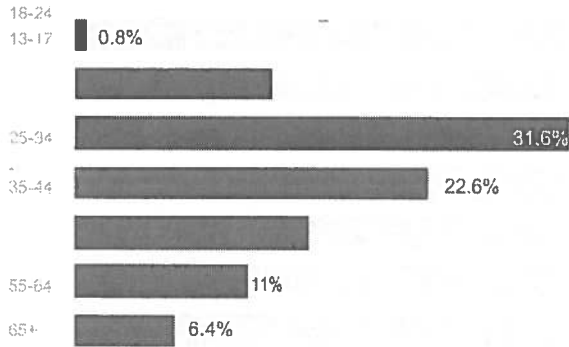
## Demographics

Page Fans

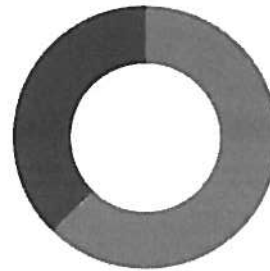
People Reached

People Engaged

### BY AGE



### BY GENDER



62.4%

FEMALE

37.6%

MALE

Women between the ages of 25-34 appear to be the leading force among your fans.

### Top Countries

|               |       |
|---------------|-------|
| United States | 8,306 |
| Mexico        | 94    |
| Vietnam       | 63    |
| South Korea   | 18    |
| Philippines   | 16    |

### Top Cities

|                  |       |
|------------------|-------|
| Garden Grove, CA | 2,998 |
| Anaheim, CA      | 625   |
| Santa Ana, CA    | 521   |
| Los Angeles, CA  | 467   |
| Westminster, CA  | 202   |

### Facebook Stats by Page

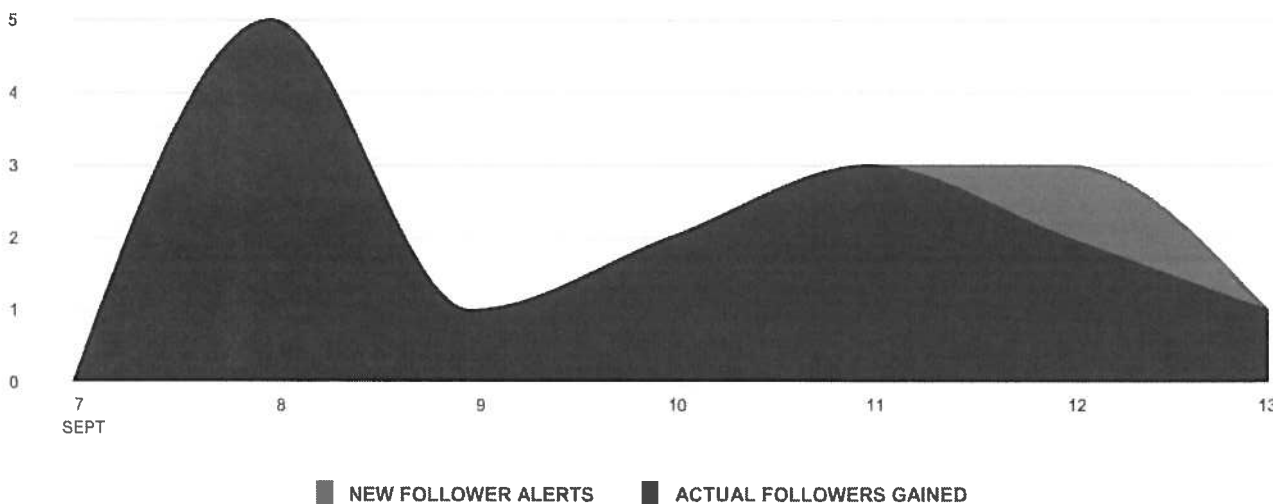
| Facebook Page  | Total Fans | Fan Increase | Posts Sent | Impressions | Impressions per Post | Engagements | Engagements per Post | Link Clicks |
|--|------------|--------------|------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------|
|  Garden Grove City Hall | 8,737      | 0.29%        | 22         | 125,709     | 5,714                | 1,816       | 82.5                 | 274         |

### Twitter Activity Overview

|   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
|  <b>8,514</b><br>Organic Impressions |  <b>241</b><br>Total Engagements |  <b>56</b><br>Link Clicks |
|---|---|--|

### Audience Growth

AUDIENCE GROWTH, BY DAY



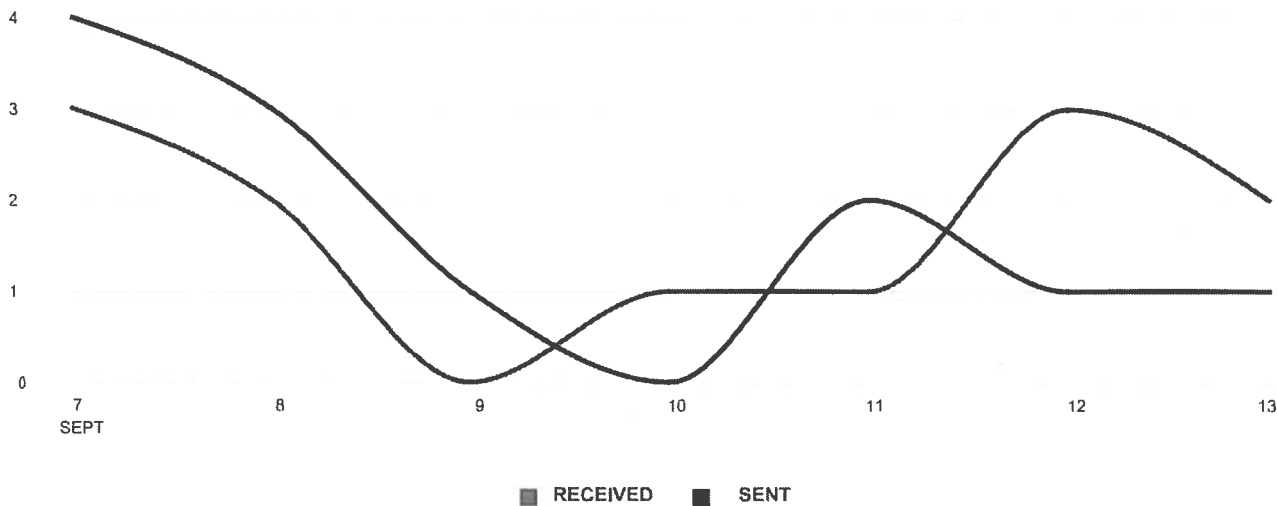
| Follower Metrics         | Totals       |
|--------------------------|--------------|
| <b>Total Followers</b>   | <b>2,255</b> |
| New Follower alerts      | 14           |
| Actual Followers gained  | 14           |
| People that you followed | -            |

Total followers increased by  
**0.6%**  
 since previous date range



### Posts & Conversations

MESSAGES PER DAY



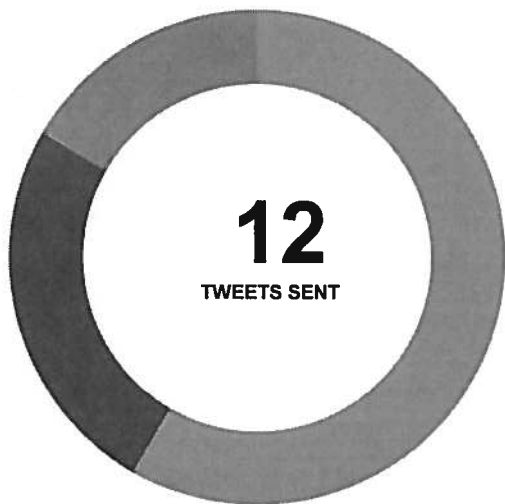
| Sent/Received Metrics    | Totals    |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| Tweets sent              | 12        |
| Direct Messages sent     | -         |
| <b>Total Sent</b>        | <b>12</b> |
| Mentions received        | 12        |
| Direct Messages received | -         |
| <b>Total Received</b>    | <b>12</b> |

The number of messages you sent increased by **140.0%** since previous date range

The number of messages you received decreased by **25.0%** since previous date range

### Your Content & Engagement Habits

#### SENT MESSAGE CONTENT

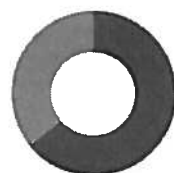


**2**  
PLAIN TEXT

**3**  
PAGE LINKS

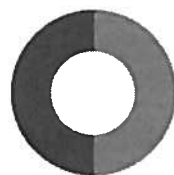
**7**  
PHOTO LINKS

#### YOUR TWEETING BEHAVIOR



**36%**  
CONVERSATION

**64%**  
UPDATES

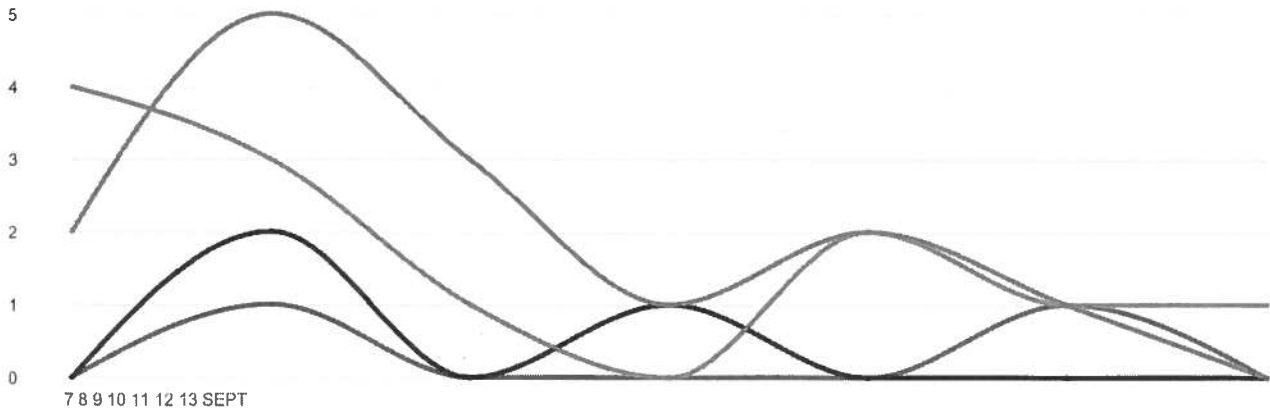


**50%**  
NEW CONTACTS

**50%**  
EXISTING CONTACTS

### Audience Engagement

ENGAGEMENT COUNT



■ REPLIES ■ RETWEETS ■ LIKES ■ TWEETS SENT

Engagement Metrics

| Engagement Metrics         | Totals |
|----------------------------|--------|
| Replies                    | 2      |
| Retweets                   | 3      |
| Retweets with Comments     | 2      |
| Likes                      | 14     |
| Engagements per Follower   | 0.1    |
| Impressions per Follower   | 3.8    |
| Engagements per Tweet      | 20.1   |
| Impressions per Tweet      | 709.5  |
| Engagements per Impression | 2.8%   |






The number of engagements increased by

**▲ 346.3%**  
since previous date range

The number of impressions per Tweet decreased by

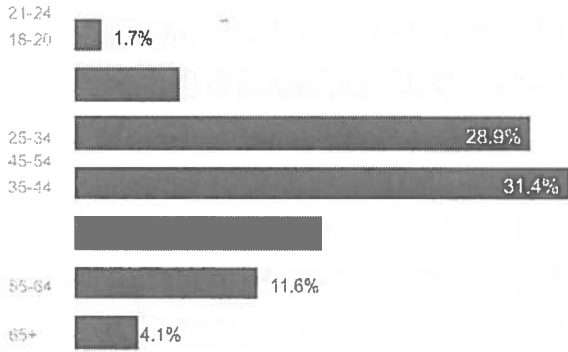
**▼ 77.7%**  
since previous date range

### Top Tweets, by Responses

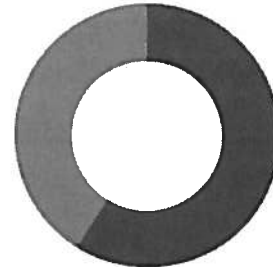
| Tweet   | Reach | Responses ▼ | Clicks | Retweets |
|---|-------|-------------|--------|----------|
|  <p><b>CityGardenGrove</b><br/>                     Construction for Fire Station No. 6 begins next week! #GG<br/>                     @GardenGroveFire <a href="https://t.co/9SxHe5lLDE">https://t.co/9SxHe5lLDE</a> <a href="https://t.co/XWFnTdnrP5">https://t.co/XWFnTdnrP5</a><br/>                     (Tweet) September 08, 2017 11:34 am</p> | 3,966 | 4           | 14     | 3        |
|  <p><b>CityGardenGrove</b><br/>                     September is National Senior Center Month! #GG <a href="https://t.co/jqN0uNiHip">https://t.co/jqN0uNiHip</a><br/> <a href="https://t.co/YhkUmkMmXy">https://t.co/YhkUmkMmXy</a><br/>                     (Tweet) September 13, 2017 4:00 pm</p>  | 2,255 | –           | 1      | –        |
|  <p><b>CityGardenGrove</b><br/>                     Seeking volunteers to help clean up the Lower Santa Ana River Trail, in HB, this Saturday, from 8:30AM-12PM. Sponsored by @OCpublicworks.<br/> <a href="https://t.co/YU1DnHMgTp">https://t.co/YU1DnHMgTp</a><br/>                     (Tweet) September 12, 2017 8:30 am</p>                     | 2,255 | –           | –      | –        |
|  <p><b>CityGardenGrove</b><br/>                     Tomorrow is the #OrangeCounty Asian Business Expo! #GG<br/>                     (Retweet with Comment) September 11, 2017 12:05 pm</p>  | 2,251 | –           | –      | –        |
|  <p><b>CityGardenGrove</b><br/>                     We will #NeverForget.. @GardenGroveFire held a special ceremony to pay tribute to the 2,996 lives we lost on 9/11. #GG #PatriotsDay<br/> <a href="https://t.co/PNICQAVj6y">https://t.co/PNICQAVj6y</a><br/>                     (Tweet) September 11, 2017 10:32 am</p>                        | 2,251 | –           | –      | –        |

### Audience Demographics

FOLLOWERS BY AGE



FOLLOWERS BY GENDER




41%

FEMALE FOLLOWERS  
59%

MALE FOLLOWERS

Men between ages of 35-44 appear to be the leading force among your recent followers.

### Twitter Stats by Profile

| Twitter Profile  | Total Followers | Follower Increase | Tweets Sent | Impressions | Impressions per Follower | Engagements | Engagements per Follower | Retweets | Clicks |
|--|-----------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|----------|--------|
|  @CityGardenGrove | 2,255           | 0.6%              | 12          | 8,514       | 3.78                     | 241         | 0.11                     | 3        | 56     |

## **MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS**

**September 14, 2017**

1. Calendar of Events
2. Minutes from the June 5, 2017 Neighborhood Improvement and Conservation Commission meeting.
3. Minutes from the September 14, 2017 Zoning Administrator meeting.
4. Agenda for the September 21, 2017 and minutes from the August 3, 2017 Planning Commission meetings.
5. League of California Cities, "California Cities Advocates," dated September 8, 2017.



**GARDEN GROVE**

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

September 14, 2017 – September 27, 2017

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|                       |                     |                          |   |
|-----------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|---|
| Thursday              | September 14        |                          | Casual Day  |
|                       |                     | 9:00 a.m.                | Main Street Commission Meeting<br>CMC Constitution Room<br><b>CANCELLED</b>   |
|                       |                     | 9:00 a.m.                | Zoning Administrator Meeting<br>City Hall, 3 <sup>rd</sup> Floor Training Room  |
|                       |                     | 11:30 a.m.-<br>1:30 p.m. | Italian Lunch Fundraiser, CMC B Room<br><b>CANCELLED</b>  |
| Thursday-<br>Saturday | September 14-<br>16 | 7:30 p.m.                | Shakespeare Orange County presents<br>"Pirates of Penzance", Festival Amphitheater  |
| Friday                | September 15        |                          | City Hall Closed – Regular Friday Closure   |
| Wednesday             | September 20        | 10:00 a.m.               | H. Louis Lake Senior Center's National Senior<br>Center Month celebration, Senior Center<br>Theme "Masters of Aging"  |
| Thursday              | September 21        | 7:00 p.m.                | Planning Commission Meeting, Council Chamber  |
| Thursday-<br>Saturday | September 21-<br>23 | 7:30 p.m.                | Shakespeare Orange County presents<br>"Pirates of Penzance", Festival Amphitheater  |
| Tuesday               | September 26        | 10:00 a.m.-<br>Noon      | H. Louis Lake Senior Center's Spelling Bee<br>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   |
| Wednesday             | September 27        | 2:00 p.m.                | Oversight Board Meeting, Council Chamber  |
|                       |                     | 6:00 p.m.-<br>8:30 p.m.  | Art and Science of Creating a Successful Business<br>Plan Workshop hosted by the City of Garden<br>Grove's Community and Economic<br>Development Division, CMC B Room |



MINUTES - REGULAR MEETING

NEIGHBORHOOD IMPROVEMENT AND CONSERVATION COMMISSION (NICC)

Community Meeting Center, Council Chamber  
11300 Stanford Avenue

Monday, June 5, 2017

CALL TO ORDER: 6:36 P.M.

ROLL CALL:

COMMISSIONER BLACKMUN  
COMMISSIONER BRIETIGAM  
COMMISSIONER CRAWFORD  
COMMISSIONER MCINTOSH  
COMMISSIONER PHAM  
COMMISSIONER RAMIREZ  
COMMISSIONER SERRANO

Absent: McIntosh, Pham

Vice Chair McIntosh joined the meeting at 6:42 p.m.

ALSO PRESENT: Nida Watkins, Project Manager; Jimmy Nguyen, Program Specialist; Police Officers Brian Hatfield and Bryan Meers; Council Member Kris Beard; Judith Moore, Recording Secretary.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE: Led by Officer Hatfield.

ORAL COMMUNICATIONS – PUBLIC: Ms. Claire Bischoff asked if the City had resources to pick up approximately fifteen black trash bags, filled by volunteer Todd, located along Trask Avenue and Magnolia Street by USA Gasoline. Also, approximately ten of those bags were in her neighborhood at Lampson Avenue and Gilbert Street. Staff responded that the matter would be forwarded to Public Works.

MINUTES: It was moved by Commissioner Serrano and seconded by Commissioner Crawford, to receive and file the Minutes from the April 3, 2017 Meeting. The motion carried by a 5-0 vote, with Commissioners McIntosh and Pham absent, as follows:

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

MATTERS FROM STAFF: HOMELESS TASK FORCE PRESENTATION: Staff gave a general outline of the City's current administrative and funding processes to address homelessness in Garden Grove. Included was a description of the Point in Time

(PIT) data, which is gathered every two years for Orange County (OC), and which shows a homeless count divided into two groups, unsheltered and sheltered, with an overall increase of 7.6% from 2015 to 2017. The Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG), a funding source for homelessness, has been granted to three OC cities, Santa Ana, Anaheim, and Garden Grove, aka, the OC Collaborative. The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) decides on the homeless population for a city and determines how much each city receives per year, however, the OC Collaborative collectively makes the funding recommendations. The funding flow begins with the Federal Government, with funds sent to a city or county, and finally, funds are allocated to the service providers who assist the homeless individuals.

Under the federal guidelines of HUD, the total estimated FY17/18 ESG allocation of \$175,000 has been recommended to be distributed as follows: street outreach (\$25,000), emergency shelter (\$70,000), both for the operation of the shelter and essential services such as case management and career counseling, as well as homeless prevention (\$17,500), rapid rehousing (\$44,125), data services (\$5,250), which track Garden Grove's homeless clients to be entered into the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS), and program administration (\$13,125).

Commissioner Crawford asked if the Police Department was a part of the funding. Staff stated that police involvement was funded by the general budget, rather than ESG.

Chair Ramirez asked why the numbers of unsheltered individuals were on the rise. Staff responded that the increase was due to a combination of factors county-wide.

Police officer Brian Hatfield then presented an overview of Garden Grove's volunteer Homeless Task Force. He noted three types of calls for service codes, F60 for outreach and street contact, 415T for transient-related disturbances of the peace, and 5150 for welfare for mental health. The number of calls collectively totaled approximately 1,600 in the last six months.

Hatfield noted that street outreach projects with network connections to private and civic resources produce job fairs for the homeless, such as rehabilitation programs, mental health facilities, housing programs, and church groups; and that areas of interest included Knott Street & Garden Grove Boulevard, Brookhurst Street & Jennrich Avenue, Beach Boulevard, Magnolia & Gilbert Streets, and Gilbert Street & Chapman Avenue. He added that areas with enforcement issues in the City were the Coco's at Valley View Street & Cerulean, and the 405/22 Freeway encampment, with joint forces such as Westminster Police Department, Cal Trans, and CHP, providing resources and looking at environmental concerns. The OC Flood Control channel resources included both outreach and enforcement and the Harbor Boulevard and Chapman Avenue resort/hotel area had shared assistance between officers. He also mentioned that the referral program had 17 persons relocated with only three returning to a homeless situation.

Hatfield pointed out that Garden Grove did not have a full-time homeless outreach program; that he and five others in the resource team were full-time patrol officers

going to homeless camps during breaks in activity; that City Net, Illumination Foundation, and many other programs had dedicated street outreach teams with proven tactics; that 17 relocated homeless out of 200-300 did not seem like much, however, services were provided on a voluntary basis and that people could not be forced to go elsewhere; that the Police Department and organizations needed to build relationships; that when arrests were made, the cases were not filed in the District Attorney's office as homeless were already viewed as having a hard time; and that if an arrest was not appropriate, he or she may be referred to a program.

Hatfield then referred to the large encampment in the Santa Ana river bed and noted that a relocation effort was being addressed through a land maintenance program; that left over personal property was placed in a holding yard in Lake Forest for 30-60 days, but the distance for the homeless to retrieve such property was too far and the new requirement was for property to be a 15-minute walk or bike ride away; that there was a 72-hour notification to evict prior to enforcement from the public land flood-control channel; and that the 57 Freeway was a public access area.

He then explained that upward to 500 homeless occupied the Santa Ana Civic Center; that the County created the Santa Ana Bus Depot shelter with programs to assist and stabilize people emotionally and physically; that wrap-around services addressed mental health, drug addiction, other helpful services including shower and bathroom facilities; that Susan Price, the Community Care Coordinator for the County, suggested the County be sectioned into three areas - north, central, and southern county areas, where at least one shelter program would open in each region; that the Anaheim location was opened with a screening process for walk-ins to be screened to determine where they were from, where they lived, and what services they need, in order to keep them in the regions they were from, however, people do not need to be referred.

Commissioner Crawford noted that in the current OC Register newspaper, the policy seemed to be that homeless needed to be referred to the Anaheim facility, however, the information could be inaccurate.

Hatfield added that the Santa Ana bus shelter was a 24/7 facility for people to receive services, however, when the facility opened, there was a huge influx of homeless from all areas. The population willing to receive services was placed into permanent housing programs to prevent overcrowding.

Officer Hatfield then described a class called "Crime Prevention thru Environmental Design," which addressed how an environment could create a desirable area for the homeless. Surveys were done and provided to the Garden Grove Boys & Girls Club to address trespassing issues, which included camping and graffiti issues at the steel structure nearby. Recommendations to the Club included lighting concerns, tree trimming, and different positioning of vehicles for natural surveillance to help reduce trespassing and criminal concerns. Often, the environmental aspect was underutilized.

Vice Chair McIntosh mentioned Potters Lane in Midway City, where the homeless facility was welcomed, and suggested creating a second location in Garden Grove, especially with Garden Grove declared as a Purple Heart City. This would be good for veterans and he suggested inviting American Family Homes to a future meeting.

Officer Hatfield had visited the Potters Lane site during construction and observed the surrounding neighborhood noting that there was little pushback from the residential community, and that the program was run well and professionally with on-site counseling.

Commissioner Blackmun asked Officer Hatfield for the number of hours the task force devoted to volunteerism. He responded not enough and reiterated there was no full-time position to dispense services. Police agencies that had positions were able to build relationships sooner.

Commissioner Blackmun asked if outreach could be provided to residents as they may not have an understanding of the issues. Hatfield stated that he had spoken on the topic at neighborhood meetings and that public education may be more important than field education. He added that when residents wonder why the homeless population had increased in their area, he questions residents if they had been generous by handing out money to people on off ramps, or buying food for them as the homeless flock to areas where the best resources were easily obtained. Giving hearts, as they relate to homeless, were creating issues.

Commissioner Blackmun asked about the drug scene at the Chapman Avenue & Brookhurst Street area. Hatfield noted that the Social Security office was nearby for the coordination of benefits and that Walmart was a low-cost discount store; that the right-of-way vacant property, currently occupied by new cars, had an 8'-0" gap where camps were located; that shopping centers were used for their facilities; and that he daily saw how much food, money, and supplies were handed out.

Commissioner Serrano thanked Officer Hatfield and asked if the Police Department could provide a dedicated officer, along with the five volunteers, perhaps through a grant or partnership with mental health services, to continue program maintenance.

Vice Chair McIntosh agreed, but would like four dedicated officers, one for each beat, or a volunteer citizen's team to work with the police and churches. He asked if the philosophy was that if certain homeless were not a problem, the officers let them be, such as campers in the Walmart parking lot.

Officer Hatfield noted that there was an issue with private vs. public property; that Walmart was private property and did not want to be known as too hard on a certain segments of the population, such as not being sensitive to the homeless needs. He made contact with the Walmart population every weekend and asked their intentions, however, if Walmart did not want them removed, he could not overstep his grounds.

Commissioner Brietigam asked if it was difficult for a private business to sign trespass warnings or take action. Hatfield replied that most businesses were

cooperative with giving a verbal warning, though no action could be taken without a signed document for a private person's arrest for a misdemeanor crime. Most businesses would not sign and only wanted the trespasser to go away.

Commissioner Brietigam asked what would happen if a call was received from a grocery store to press charges for shop-lifting by a transient. Would a trespass warning be issued to the store if the person was seen on the site again, and could the trespasser be arrested on site?

Hatfield replied that the matter would be handled through the shopping center property management company, and that years ago, trespass letters, by agreement through the police department and property management/owner, could authorize an arrest. The method was challenged in court, that trespass letters could not be issued to anyone on property, however, Los Angeles had gone back to trespass letters for certain areas and this method was trickling down to Garden Grove.

Commissioner Brietigam suggested that after transients were arrested on private properties, the management companies could issue trespass warnings.

Commissioner Serrano recalled the trespass letters and mentioned that Santa Ana still used them. Hatfield added that the warning was only good for seven days, then the process was gone through again.

Commissioner Blackmun asked about the new City Net contract. Hatfield said he looked forward to the partnership as he has contacted them for many cases. Case workers ride with the officers, with the sworn officer making the initial contact to eliminate any safety issues.

Ms. Claire Bischoff asked for profile trends in the homeless from the data collection, as being a teacher, she wondered if any homeless had gone through the Garden Grove school system. Staff responded generally that the information was confidential. Hatfield added that the homeless were people falling on hard times, the 35 and under younger population was on the rise, and that the criminal early release program created a difficult environment as many people end up couch-surfing.

A resident approached the Commission and stated that she had seen the change in Garden Grove and thanked the Garden Grove Police Department for sharing the information, especially regarding the 405/22 Freeway area. She would like to be involved and wished more of the community had known about the session.

Chair Ramirez then noted that the Commission was not a policy making body with a direct influence on budgets like the City Council and that budget constraints would hinder providing an additional four officers. He encouraged the Commission to speak to the City Council members. He added that homelessness in the area had increased and was geographically everywhere. He did not like peddling, and though people had big hearts, the donations took away from the ability of the service providers, who had structures and systems to serve the communities. He did not give money out, though donated through his church, and suggested that the

community, instead of handouts, could refer the homeless to resources already in place.

MATTERS FROM COMMISSIONERS: Commissioner Serrano thanked Officer Hatfield and suggested that one or two officers dedicated to the homeless issue would reduce calls for service and allow other officers to respond to more serious matters.

Vice Chair McIntosh also thanked Officer Hatfield for volunteering and encouraged the City to reach out to American Family Homes to possibly do a presentation. He also encouraged residents to continue coming to the meetings.

Commissioner Crawford appreciated the presentation and acknowledged that police work was a tough job especially with spending off duty time with people on the streets. She inquired if larger developments, such as the Brookhurst Triangle, had a tie-in to increase Police and Fire personnel, and if not, this would be a disservice to the City. Chair Ramirez responded that it was not uncommon for cities to have impact fees related to Police and Fire services, though not all cities had them. Staff would look into the matter and respond to Commissioners with a follow-up.

Commissioner Brietigam thanked Officer Hatfield and commented that though Garden Grove had a big heart, this partially fueled the homeless issue, in addition to property owners who did not police their property.

Commissioner Blackmun stated the presentation was enlightening as the Commission was often pressed for answers. She would like to coordinate a public meeting to educate residents about the homeless. Also, Garden Grove will hold their annual meeting Saturday, June 10<sup>th</sup> at 12:30 p.m. at 12381 Meade Street. In attendance would be Police Chief Todd Elgin, Lisa Kim, Supervisor Do, and notables such as Council Members and Lou Correa. The public was also welcome and Public Works would be there for Animal Care to license pets.

ADJOURNMENT: Chair Ramirez adjourned the meeting at 7:55 p.m. to the next regular meeting of the Neighborhood Improvement and Conservation Commission to be held on Monday, September 11, 2017, at 6:30 p.m., at the Community Meeting Center Council Chamber, 11300 Stanford Avenue.

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Judith Moore  
RECORDING SECRETARY

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

Regular Meeting Minutes  
Thursday, September 14, 2017

CALL TO ORDER: 9:04 a.m.

PUBLIC HEARING – CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT NO. CUP-109-2017

Applicant: Care Ambulance  
Location: 12942 Galway Street  
Date: September 14, 2017

Request: To operate a new ambulance service business, Care Ambulance Service, within a 1,500 square foot tenant space, located in an existing multi-tenant commercial shopping center, Suites D and E. The site is in the GGMU3 (Garden Grove Mixed Use 3) zone. The project is exempt pursuant to CEQA Section 15301 – Existing Facilities.

Action: Public Hearing Held. Speaker(s): Marc Jessner

Action: Zoning Administrator adopted Decision No. 1762-17.

PUBLIC HEARING – CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT NO. CUP-110-2017

Applicant: Girges Gad  
Location: 13211 Brookhurst Street #A  
Date: September 14, 2017

Request: To allow a new liquor store, Hero's Liquor and Market, to operate with a State Alcoholic Beverage Control (ABC) Type "21" (Off-Sale, General) License, within an existing tenant space that is currently in operation as a convenience store, Circle H Food Store. The existing convenience store has been in operation, since 1995, with an ABC Type "20" (Off-Sale, Beer and Wine) License under the approval of Conditional Use Permit No. CUP-247-95. The applicant is requesting to upgrade the existing ABC Type "20" License to an ABC Type "21" License. The site is in the C-2 (Community Commercial) zone. The project is exempt pursuant to CEQA Section 15301 – Existing Facilities.

Action: Public Hearing Held. Speaker(s): Girges Gad, Tan Le. One letter of opposition was submitted by Charles L. Oviedo regarding loitering, vandalism and drug activity.

Action: Zoning Administrator adopted Decision No. 1763-17 with an amendment to add a condition to address the parking lot landscaping.

ORAL COMMUNICATIONS – PUBLIC: None.

ADJOURNMENT: The Zoning Administrator adjourned the meeting at 9:30 a.m. to the next Regular Meeting of the Garden Grove Zoning Administrator on Thursday, September 28, 2017, at 9:00 a.m., in the City Hall Third Floor Training Room, 11222 Acacia Parkway, Garden Grove.

Zoning Administrator Minutes

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Judith Moore  
Recording Secretary





## AGENDA

### GARDEN GROVE PLANNING COMMISSION

#### REGULAR MEETING

SEPTEMBER 21, 2017

COMMUNITY MEETING CENTER  
11300 STANFORD AVENUE

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

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

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 7, 2017
- C. PUBLIC HEARING(S) (Authorization for the Chair to execute Resolution shall be included in the motion.)
  - C.1. MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION  
GENERAL PLAN AMENDMENT NO. GPA-003-2017  
SITE PLAN NO. SP-041-2017  
VARIANCE NO. V-016-2017  
TENTATIVE TRACT MAP NO. TT-18117

APPLICANT: BUARO PARTNERS, LLC

LOCATION: WEST SIDE OF BUARO STREET, SOUTH OF  
CHAPMAN AVENUE, BETWEEN JENTGES AVENUE  
AND TWINTREE AVENUE AT 12111 BUARO STREET

REQUEST: Site Plan approval to construct 17 attached townhouses in two (2) new buildings consisting of one eight-plex and one nine-plex; a General Plan Amendment to change the land use designation from Civic/Institutional to Medium Density Residential; two (2) setback Variances, one for the separation of habitable space from the drive aisle (10'-0" required, 5'-0" provided) and the other for the separation of a unit from the active recreation areas (5'-0" required, 3'-0" provided); and, a Tentative Tract Map to subdivide the property into a single parcel with condominiums. The site is in the R-3 (Multiple-Family Residential) zone. The Planning Commission will also consider a recommendation that the City Council adopt a Mitigated Negative Declaration for the project.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION: Recommend adoption of the Mitigated Negative Declaration and approval of GPA-003-2017 to City Council, and approval of SP-041-2017, V-016-2017, and TT-18117, subject to the recommended conditions of approval.

- D. MATTERS FROM COMMISSIONERS
- E. MATTERS FROM STAFF
- F. ADJOURNMENT

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

Special Meeting Minutes  
Thursday, August 3, 2017

CALL TO ORDER: 6:04 p.m.

ROLL CALL:

Chair Kanzler  
Vice Chair Brietigam  
Commissioner Lazenby  
Commissioner Lehman  
Commissioner Nguyen  
Commissioner Salazar  
Commissioner Truong

Absent: Brietigam, Kanzler

Vice Chair Brietigam joined the meeting at 6:27 p.m. and Chair Kanzler joined the meeting at 6:54 p.m.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE: Led by Commissioner Lehman.

ORAL COMMUNICATIONS – PUBLIC – None.

July 6, 2017 MINUTES:

Action: Received and filed.

Motion: Brietigam Second: Salazar

Ayes: (5) Brietigam, Kanzler, Lehman, Salazar, Truong

Noes: (0) None

Abstain (2) Lazenby, Nguyen

STUDY SESSION – COTTAGE INDUSTRIES UPDATE – Speakers Shaheen Sadeghi and Chris Bennett of LAB Holding provided a handout, and an update on plans and progress of Garden Grove’s Cottage Industries project located in the City’s downtown Civic Center area, east of City Hall. LAB Holding specializes in projects that promote localization and personalization by preserving local buildings for commercial use to create a unique community identity. After discussion of project details with Commissioners and City staff, LAB Holding informed the Commission that the restoration of several homes was currently underway, and further progress would be made on the project until a total of 12 homes were completely restored along with linked trail systems.

PUBLIC HEARING – SITE PLAN NO. SP-036-2017, VARIANCE NO. V-014-2017, TENTATIVE PARCEL MAP NO. PM-2002-2017. FOR PROPERTY LOCATED AT 12013 LORNA STREET, SOUTHWEST CORNER OF LORNA STREET AND CHAPMAN AVENUE.

Applicant: HUYEN NGUYEN & THUC LE  
Date: August 3, 2017

Request: To reinstate Site Plan and Tentative Parcel Map approvals to subdivide an 18,125 square foot lot into two (2) parcels. Lot 1, which is developed with an existing single-family dwelling, will have a lot size of 8,700 square feet. Lot 2, which will be developed with a new single-family dwelling, will have a lot size of 7,839 square feet. Also, a request to reinstate Variance approval to allow Lot 2 to deviate from the minimum 65'-0" lot width requirement for a corner lot. This project was originally approved in 2007 under SP-424-07, PM-2007-143, and V-162-07, however, the entitlements were never exercised and have since expired. The applicant is requesting to reinstate the original approvals to complete the project. The site is in the R-1 (Single-Family Residential) zone. The project is exempt pursuant to CEQA Section Nos. 15303 – New Construction or Conversion of Small Structures and 15315 – Minor Land Divisions.

Action: Public Hearing held. Speaker(s): Huyen Nguyen

Action: Resolution No. 5889-17 was approved.

Motion: Lehman Second: Lazenby

Ayes: (7) Brietigam, Kanzler, Lazenby, Lehman, Nguyen, Salazar, Truong

Noes: (0) None

PUBLIC HEARING – SITE PLAN NO. SP-037-2017, VARIANCE NO. V-015-2017, CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT NO. CUP-106-2017. FOR PROPERTY LOCATED AT 7051 GARDEN GROVE BOULEVARD, NORTH SIDE OF GARDEN GROVE BOULEVARD, WEST OF KNOTT STREET.

Applicant: ROSA ESTELLA BERMEO  
Date: August 3, 2017

Request: Site Plan approval to construct a new service (gas) station, with a new drive-thru convenience store, on a vacant lot located at 7051 Garden Grove Boulevard, along with associated site and landscape improvements. Additionally, a request for 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. Finally, 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. The project is exempt pursuant to CEQA Section No. 15303 – New Construction or Conversion of Small Structures.

Action: Public Hearing held. Speaker(s): Mr. Ahmad Ghaderi

Action: Resolution No. 5890-17 was approved.

Motion: Brietigam Second: Lehman

Ayes: (7) Brietigam, Kanzler, Lazenby, Lehman, Nguyen, Salazar, Truong

Noes: (0) None

PUBLIC HEARING – STREET NAME CHANGE NO. SNC-002-2017. FOR PROPERTY LOCATED AT BUSINESS CENTER PARKWAY BETWEEN CORPORATE DRIVE AND EUCLID STREET.

Applicant: CITY OF GARDEN GROVE

Date: August 3, 2017

Request: A request from Emperor Quang Trung Statue Committee to rename Business Center Parkway to Nguyen Hue Avenue. The City of Garden Grove has determined that an environmental review is not applicable to the subject name change.

Action: Public Hearing held. Speaker(s): Phat Bui

Action: Resolution No. 5891-17 was approved with an amendment to change the street name to Emperor Quang Trung.

Motion: Brietigam Second: Lazenby

Ayes: (7) Brietigam, Kanzler, Lazenby, Lehman, Nguyen, Salazar, Truong

Noes: (0) None

MATTERS FROM COMMISSIONERS: Vice Chair Brietigam asked that Public Works look into maintenance of the northbound Tiffany Avenue street name sign located on the northwest corner of Valley View Street and Tiffany Avenue, as it was old and illegible. Vice Chair Brietigam also commented that the City of Garden Grove was an agency that did more with less and urged the City Council to increase the Police force to 200 sworn officers before the year 2020.

Chair Kanzler mentioned the possibility of designating the shopping center located at the southwest corner of Brookhurst Street and Katella Avenue as an Arabic cultural

hub to extend the cultural diversity of the City of Garden Grove. Staff will research requirements of such a designation and report back to the Planning Commission with its findings.

MATTERS FROM STAFF: Staff informed the Commission that the August 17<sup>th</sup> meeting would be cancelled and noted that there would be two items for the September 7<sup>th</sup> meeting.

ADJOURNMENT: At 8:03 p.m. to the next Regular Meeting of the Garden Grove Planning Commission on Thursday, September 7, 2017, at 7:00 p.m. in the Council Chamber of the Community Meeting Center, 11300 Stanford Avenue, Garden Grove.

Motion: Lazenby Second: Truong

Ayes: (7) Brietigam, Kanzler, Lazenby, Lehman, Nguyen,  
Salazar, Truong

Noes: (0) None

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Lizabeth Vasquez  
Recording Secretary



Sept. 8, 2017  
Issue #67

## League and CSAC Seek SB 1 Clean-Up Legislation to Expedite Transportation Projects

The League of California Cities® and the California State Association of Counties (CSAC) are pursuing clean-up language to help cities expedite transportation projects funded by the new revenues generated by [SB 1 \(Beall\)](#). SB 1 will generate over \$5 billion dollars annually for local streets and roads maintenance and rehabilitation projects. *For more, see Page 2.*

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## HCD Announces 2017 NOFA for CDBG Funding

*Applications due by Dec. 1*

The Department of Housing and Economic Development (HCD) has released its [2017 Notice of Funding Availability \(NOFA\)](#) for non-entitlement cities and counties to assist community and economic development activities. *For more, see Page 2.*

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## League-Sponsored Bond Agency Issues \$100 Million in Tax-Exempt Bonds for Senior Housing Communities in Southern California

Some of the most significant benefits of League membership for cities since 1988 have flowed from the League's co-sponsorship of the [California Statewide Communities Development Authority \(CSCDA\)](#). *For more, see Page 3.*

'SB 1' Continued from Page 1...

In recent months, cities and counties have noted the challenges associated with the fast-approaching Oct. 16 deadline to submit project lists to the California Transportation Commission (CTC) and the ambiguity over their cash management abilities.

A budget trailer bill, SB 112, is the vehicle for the League and CSAC's new language. If passed, this bill will help cities address the following four key issues with SB 1 funding:

- **Allow Reimbursement to Expedite Project Delivery** — Cities and counties are anxious to begin road maintenance, rehabilitation and safety projects with revenue from SB 1. Given the collection and verification process the State Controller's Office (SCO) has to undertake in order to apportion SB 1 funds, January 2018 is the earliest cities and counties will receive SB 1 funding. Cities and counties would like to begin preparing projects for the 2018 construction season or even start construction on SB 1 projects now. However, existing law is unclear as to whether local agencies can spend other funds now and reimburse themselves once SB 1 funds start to flow. SB 112 makes clear that cities and counties can fast track SB 1 projects now.
- **Flexibility in Project List Adoption** — SB 1 requires cities and counties to annually adopt project lists within a city or county budget and submit adopted projects lists to CTC to establish eligibility for local streets and roads funding. Rather, this bill would allow cities and counties to adopt a project list at a regularly scheduled public hearing. This has a two-fold benefit. First, project lists can be adopted by resolution and are afforded individual attention at a council or board meeting. Second, adoption by resolution allows cities and counties to adopt project lists earlier in the year and to establish eligibility with the CTC outside of the more prescriptive local budget process.
- **Establish a Grace Period** — Unforeseen and/or unavoidable circumstances can occur that may lead a city or county to miss a deadline in a given year. SCO has unofficially opined that it will allocate monthly apportionments to all eligible recipients but will not hold funds for cities and counties that have yet to submit an approved project list. It is important that taxpayers in every jurisdiction in the state receive the benefit of SB 1 funds. SB 112 provides for a three-month grace period in order to ensure all cities and counties are eligible.
- **Have Complete Fiscal Year Expenditure Reporting** — SB 1 requires cities and counties to submit reports to CTC on completed projects at the end of each fiscal year. However, cities and counties may invest SB 1 funds into multi-year projects that are not clearly required to be reported under existing statute. In order to demonstrate to the public, elected officials, and other interested stakeholders the broad benefits of SB 1, cities and counties should report on the expenditure of all SB 1 local streets and roads funds in a given fiscal year.

If signed into law, this trailer bill would take effect immediately and give cities immediate clarification on these issues.

The Assembly Budget Committee will hear SB 112 on Monday, Sept. 11 at 10 a.m. The League and CSAC will continue to monitor the status of this budget trailer bill and inform members about any new developments.

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'CDBG' Continued from Page 1...

This NOFA includes \$10.5 million specifically for economic development activities and \$22.9 million for community development activities.

Applications must be received in requested format no later than Dec. 1 at 5 p.m.

The 2017 NOFA includes several changes that, according to HCD, allow the department to manage the program within current resources. Notably, HCD has decreased the number of



activities per application from three to two per application while increasing the maximum application limit from \$2 million to \$5 million.

In addition to changes made to the application submittal process, applicants will now be able to request waivers from HCD to the 50 percent expenditure rule. Currently, applicants are ineligible to receive additional CDBG funds unless they have expended at least 50 percent of previously awarded funds. For more info on the waiver process, see page 16 of the [NOFA document](#).

In a shift of policy, applicants will now be allowed to propose one CDBG eligible activity as a Supplemental Activity providing a more flexible tool for expending available program income. The 2017 NOFA will apply priority state objective "points" to applications proposing disaster resiliency long term planning and activities that promote civic engagement in all segments of the community.

### **Technical Assistance**

HCD scheduled application training workshops for non-entitlement applicants in September and October 2017. The League will notify members of the workshop schedule when it becomes available.

Please send questions regarding this NOFA to [CDBGNOFA@hcd.ca.gov](mailto:CDBGNOFA@hcd.ca.gov).

### **HCD at the League's Annual Conference & Expo in Sacramento**

Visit the HCD at booth #1222 next week at the League's Annual Conference & Expo to learn more about the department's work and CDBG program.

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### **'CSCDA' Continued from Page 1...**

This program provides a variety of public agencies and developers access to low-cost, tax-exempt financing and economic development tools. CSCDA recently issued a total of \$100,040,000 in tax-exempt bonds for Front Porch Communities and Services.

### **About Front Porch**

Front Porch Communities and Services is a premier nonprofit developer, owner and operator of senior housing communities, primarily in the Southern California area. Its continuing care retirement communities serve approximately 3,000 residents with a variety of income levels by providing a warm and friendly place to live along with personal care in its independent living, assisted living, memory care and care center accommodations.

CSCDA partnered with Bank of America Merrill Lynch and Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe, LLP to provide the \$100,040,000 in tax-exempt bonds. The bonds will fund a variety of capital expenditures as well as refund prior bonds originally issued by CSCDA for the construction and equipping of senior living facilities located throughout Southern California. The refinancing is expected to produce net present value savings of more than \$7 million.

### **Background**

CSCDA is a joint powers authority created in 1988 and is sponsored by the League of California Cities® and the California State Association of Counties. It was created by cities and counties for cities and counties. More than 500 cities, counties and special districts are program participants in CSCDA, which serves as their conduit issuer and provides access to efficiently finance locally-approved projects. CSCDA has issued more than \$50 billion in tax exempt bonds for projects that provide a public benefit by creating jobs, affordable housing, healthcare, infrastructure, schools and other fundamental services. Visit [CSCDA's website](#) for additional information on the ways in which CSCDA can help your city.

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