

City of Garden Grove
WEEKLY CITY MANAGER'S MEMO
February 8, 2018

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

I. DEPARTMENT ITEMS

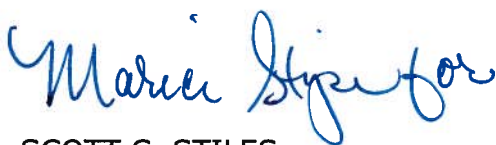
- A. OCTOBER-DECEMBER 2017 END-OF-YEAR ANIMAL CARE SERVICES UPDATE
Bill Murray provides an update on Animal Care Services for the months of October, November and December 2017 with a year-end summary.
- B. 2017 HOLIDAY DRIVE SUMMARY
John Montanchez gives a summary of the 2017 Holiday Drive.

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

- A. League of California Cities January 2018 report titled *Retirement System Sustainability Study and Findings*.
- B. Letter and Official Notice from the California Department of Food and Agriculture regarding an Open House meeting about the treatment plans against Asian Citrus Psyllid.
- C. *Amendment to the Proclamation of an Emergency Program against the Huanglongbing Disease and Amendment to the Notice of Treatment for the Asian Citrus Psyllid* from the California Department of Food and Agriculture.

• 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

answer questions and provide information on the program, including dog licensing. Staff also handed out pet emergency notification stickers, Frisbees, and pet waste disposal bag holders shaped as a mini-fire hydrant.

Animal Care Services Webpage

At the start of the program, the Animal Care Services webpage was added to the City website to provide the community with comprehensive information about the City's ACS program. Specific information is provided on pet licensing and registration and lost and found animals, including links to relevant contractors' pages. Enhancements to the webpage continue to be implemented on an ongoing basis to achieve greater program efficiency and effectiveness. In November 2017, minor website updates were made to the Lost and Found Animal page to clarify the reporting and response process for lost and found dogs.

Presently, ACS staff is working with the Information Technology Department to implement a Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) section and other enhancements to make it easier to track the status of found animals. The FAQ section should be in place by April of 2018, with the other enhancements following thereafter.

Shelter Operations

As mentioned above, shelter operations are contracted with the OCHS. For 2017, there were 1,535 animals brought in by ACS staff, Good Samaritans, and/or owner surrenders from Garden Grove, including 687 dogs, 798 cats, and 50 various other animals such as roosters, snakes, rabbits, and iguanas. This is a substantial reduction in the number of animals sheltered the prior year. A summary of statistics for the Humane Society is attached for your review (Attachment B). Of particular importance is the reduction in euthanasia from 1,044 in 2016 to 435 in 2017.

Going forward, ACS anticipates substantially fewer cats will be taken to the shelter each year. This is due to the pending implementation of the Stray Cat Alliance (SCA, below) program, which is expected to result in up to 400 less cats entering the shelter in 2018.

Stray Cat Return-To-Field Program

Staff is continuing to work with SCA to implement a Return to Field and Targeted Trap Neuter Return program, which is planned to begin in March 2018. SCA has prepared a budget and secured a local veterinary office to perform the spay/neuter. Due to the number of cats expected to be involved in the two programs, SCA plans to hire one individual to serve as their main program coordinator. SCA and ACS staff are presently working on securing private funding and grants to help offset the cost of the program. Therefore, the full program will be implemented in stages as funding is available.

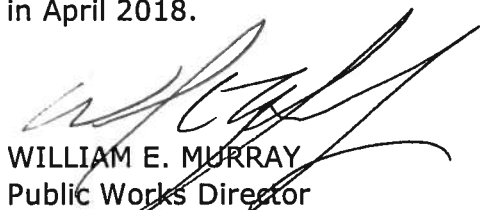
Additional Animal Care Initiatives

Staff is progressively working to complete specified program initiatives. To this end, the new temporary animal holding facility and office space will be operational before the end of February 2018. This facility will be used to hold animals for short periods of time (i.e., a few hours as needed) before animals are routinely transported to OCHS the same day they are picked up. Construction photos can be seen in Attachment C. ACS is also working with OCHS to further develop and implement partnership programs with animal rescue and welfare organizations.

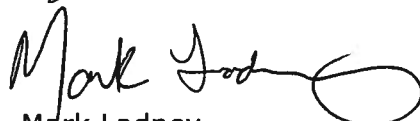
SUMMARY

Since the City took over animal care services in January, staff has been working diligently to establish and refine protocols, become more knowledgeable about the program, provide public information, implement effective training, and strengthen relationships with contractors. As a result of these efforts the program is continuing to evolve and improve. ACS staff would like to acknowledge all the City departments and staff, including the Police Department, Information Technology, Community Relations, Public Works and Human Resources for their collaborative support during the creation and implementation of the ACS program.

As a result of these collective efforts, many successes were achieved in 2017 including fewer animals being sent to the shelter, more animals being returned directly to owners, reduced euthanasia and greater cost management. Staff is committed to providing quality animal care services and will continue to implement ongoing program enhancements. The next update on the Animal Care Services program will be provided in April 2018.



WILLIAM E. MURRAY
Public Works Director



By: Mark Ladney
Public Works Supervisor

Attachment A: Field Service Call Summary

Attachment B: OCHS Statistics

Attachment C: Photos of Temporary Animal Holding Facility and Office Space



**FIELD STATUS
JANUARY 2017 – DECEMBER 2017**

FIELD SERVICE CALL DESCRIPTION	CITY OF GARDEN GROVE			
	DOG	CAT	OTHER	TOTAL
Animal Bite	73	10	1	84
Animal Confined	290	343	111	744
Animal Dead Pick Up*	95	544	372	1,011
Animal Injured	66	92	129	287
Animal Stray/at Large	384	13	75	472
Animal Noise Complaint	69	0	0	69
Animal Sick	13	43	13	69
Vicious Animal	66	0	3	69
Live Wildlife	0	0	107	107
Animal Cruelty	121	14	2	137

TOTAL SERVICE/FIELD CALLS RECEIVED											
JAN	FEB	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
241	211	272	273	287	322	317	301	263	306	217	233

BARKING DOG	JAN	FEB	MAR	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
Complaints Received	5	14	4	4	6	8	4	10	2	3	2	3
Hearings	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Citations	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

*In 2016, OCAC had 1,056 requests to pick up dead animals from Garden Grove



**SHELTER STATUS
JANUARY 2017 – DECEMBER 2017**

INTAKE DESCRIPTION	SHELTER: ORANGE COUNTY HUMANE SOCIETY		
	DOG	CAT	OTHER
Received for Impound	460	469	35
Surrendered by Owner	90	22	8
Returned to Owner	206	7	1
Strays turned in by Public	137	307	7
Transferred Out	25	37	16
Died in Care	2	53	2
Euthanized	87	344	4
Adopted Out	309	255	4



City of Garden Grove

INTER-DEPARTMENT MEMORANDUM

To: Scott C. Stiles
Dept.: City Manager
Subject: 2017 HOLIDAY DRIVE SUMMARY

From: John Montanchez
Dept.: Community Services
Date: February 8, 2018

OBJECTIVE

To provide the City Council with a summary of the 2017 Holiday Drive.

BACKGROUND/DISCUSSION

The City of Garden Grove Community Services Department operates two Youth and Family Resource Centers, the Magnolia Park Family Resource Center and the Buena Clinton Youth and Family Center. The Centers provide comprehensive services to children and families in the City of Garden Grove and surrounding areas.

In an effort to assist families that are facing economic hardship during the holiday season, for the past 20 years, the Centers have successfully coordinated an annual Holiday Drive. This past holiday season we were able to serve 315 families and 855 children, which was made possible through the assistance and participation of community supporters and businesses. The total value of donations received and dollars raised was \$30,200. In addition to providing families with toys and gift cards, through the City's partnership with Second Harvest and funds donated by the Garden Grove Rotary Club, each family also received a bag filled with groceries.

SUMMARY

The Community Services Department held a successful Holiday Drive this past year, and was able to serve 315 families and 855 children.


JOHN MONTANCHEZ
Director

BY:  JANET PELAYO
Manager



League of California Cities® Retirement System Sustainability Study and Findings

JANUARY 2018



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Executive Summary



The League of California Cities® supports and continues to advocate for secure defined benefit pension plans and the reforms that will allow them to flourish through the next century of public service. Defined benefit plans have proven to be an effective vehicle to provide pension benefits to employees and support California’s public servants throughout their lifetimes. Local governments wish to continue to use these pension plans to attract and retain a highly skilled workforce.

The California Public Employee Retirement System (CalPERS), however, is underfunded. As of January 2018, CalPERS had only 68 percent of the funds required to pay estimated retirement benefits — in other words, only 68 cents for every dollar needed to fund retiree pension commitments. **Several factors** have contributed to unsustainability of the CalPERS system — and as a result, the contributions paid by all public employers to CalPERS are dramatically increasing. California cities are feeling the effects of growing budgetary pressure more than other public employers.

To better understand the cost drivers behind increasing local employer contribution rates and impacts on cities, the League commissioned Bartel Associates, LLC, a leading California actuarial firm serving only public sector agencies to:

- » Analyze anticipated pension contribution rates for cities as a percentage of payroll; and
- » Determine how those future contribution rates would impact cities’ General Funds.

This study was limited only to pension liability.

It does not reflect costs to cities associated with active or other post-employment benefits such as health care. Bartel Associates based its analysis on CalPERS’ June 30, 2016, public agency actuarial valuation data and results of the League’s October 18, 2017, City Survey^{1,2}

The findings of this study reveal the following:

1. Rising pension costs will require cities over the next seven years to nearly double the percentage of their General Fund dollars they pay to CalPERS;
2. For many cities, pension costs will dramatically increase to unsustainable levels; and
3. The impacts of increasing pension costs as a percentage of General Fund spending will affect cities even more than the state. Employee costs, including police, fire and other municipal services, are a larger proportion of spending for cities.

The results of this study provide additional evidence that pension costs for cities are approaching unsustainable levels. While the state budget has recovered significantly since the Great Recession with the assistance of substantial voter-approved tax increases, some cities have yet to recover. With local pension costs outstripping revenue growth, many cities face difficult choices that will be compounded in the next recession. Under current law, cities have two choices — attempt to increase revenue or reduce services. Given that police and fire services comprise a large percentage of city General Fund budgets, public safety, including response time, will likely be impacted.

Cities are looking for sustainable solutions that provide near-term relief while broader impacts from pension

1 A more detailed summary of methodology can be found at the conclusion of this report.

2 Bartel Associates used the existing CalPERS’ discount rate and projections for local revenue growth. To the extent CalPERS market return performance and local revenue growth do not achieve those estimates, impacts to local agencies will increase. Additionally, the data does not take into account action pending before the CalPERS Board of Administration (Board) to prospectively reduce the employer amortization schedule from its current 30 year term to a 20 year term. Should the Board adopt staff’s recommendation, employer contributions are likely to increase.

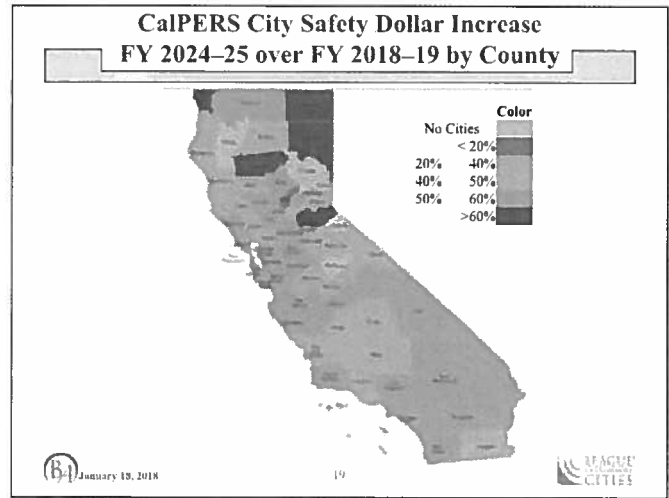
reform enacted by the Legislature in the Public Employees' Pension Reform Act (PEPRA) [applying to employees hired after January 1, 2013] materialize. However, tangible savings resulting from PEPRA will not have a substantial effect on city budgets for decades.

The League has created an online resource (www.cacities.org/pensions) to provide additional background and information for cities on this issue. Consistent with its adopted **Pension Sustainability Principles**, the League looks forward to working with employees, CalPERS, the Legislature and the Governor to achieve meaningful options for cities to address growing unfunded pension liabilities that will ensure cities remain solvent and able to provide services to residents while continuing to offer employees sustainable pension and health benefits.

Key Findings³

1. City pension costs will dramatically increase to unsustainable levels.

Between FY 2018–19 and FY 2024–25, cities' dollar contributions will increase by more than 50 percent. For example, if a city is required to pay \$5 million in FY 2018–19, the League expects that it will pay more than \$7.5 million in FY 2024–25.



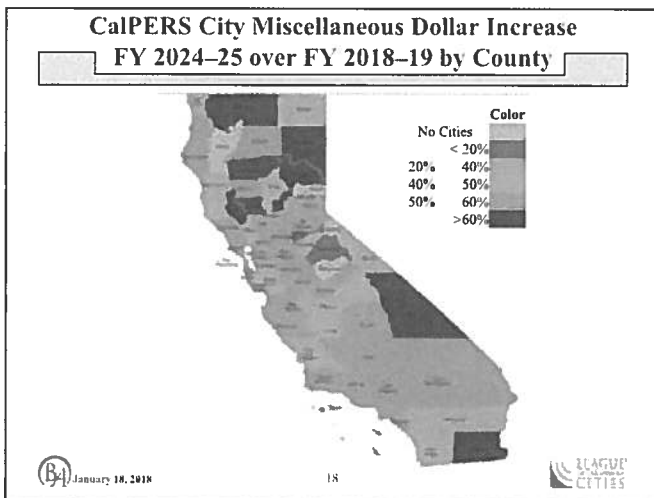
FY 2024–25 Contribution Rates¹

Percentile	Cities/Towns	
	Miscellaneous	Safety
90th	18.8%	35.2%
75th	25.2	44.8
50th	30.8	54.0
25th	37.7	63.8
10th	43.0	76.0

¹ CalPERS projected rates adjusted for June 30, 2017 actual investment return and PEPRA.

Percentile means x% of cities have results that are higher than shown

January 18, 2018



Miscellaneous Employees: In FY 2024–25, half of cities are anticipated to pay over 30.8 percent of their payroll towards miscellaneous employee pension costs, with 25 percent of cities anticipated to pay over 37.7 percent of payroll. This means that for every \$100 in pensionable wages (generally base salary), the majority of cities would pay an additional \$31 or more to CalPERS for pensions alone. This amount does not include active or retiree healthcare.

**In figures 9, 17, 18, and 19 the grey color representing "No Cities" displays that there are no cities in that specific county with CalPERS as their public retirement system.*

³ Complete findings can be found at the conclusion of this summary.

FY 2024–25 Contribution Rates¹

Mature Cities/Towns		
Percentile	Miscellaneous	Safety
90th	26.5%	49.0%
75th	31.2	54.1
50th	37.9	62.3
25th	42.9	72.8
10th	48.4	78.7

¹ CalPERS projected rates adjusted for June 30, 2017 actual investment return and PEPRAs.
Mature means retirees comprise 60% or more of the Miscellaneous and 65% or more of the Safety plan Actuarial Accrued Liability.

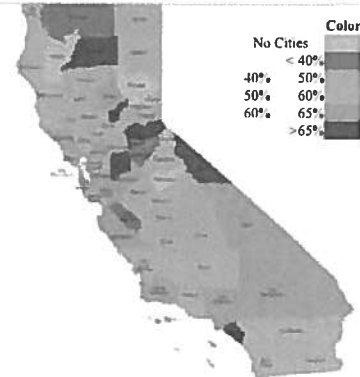
Percentile means x% of cities have results that are higher than shown.

January 18, 2018

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CalPERS City Safety FY 2024–25 Projected Rates by County

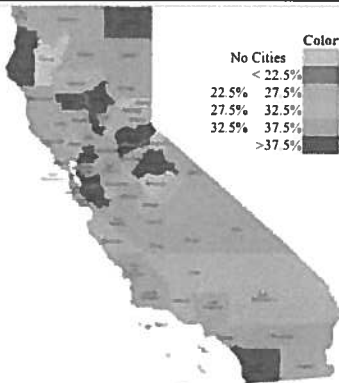


January 18, 2018

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CalPERS City Miscellaneous FY 2024–25 Projected Rates by County



January 18, 2018

9



FY 2024–25 Contribution Rates¹

Cities/Towns		
Percentile	Miscellaneous	Safety
90th	18.8%	35.2%
75th	25.2	44.8
50th	30.8	54.0
25th	37.7	63.8
10th	43.0	76.0

¹ CalPERS projected rates adjusted for June 30, 2017 actual investment return and PEPRAs.

Percentile means x% of cities have results that are higher than shown

January 18, 2018

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For “mature cities” with larger numbers of retirees, the percentages are even higher. Half of those cities are anticipated to pay 37.9 percent or more of payroll and 25 percent are anticipated to pay 42.9 percent or more of payroll. These findings are not specific to one region of the state. The data shows that cities throughout California are dealing with these challenges.

Public Safety Employees: Contributions are projected to be much higher for cities that employ safety personnel (police officers and firefighters). By FY 2024–25, a majority of these cities are anticipated to pay 54 percent or more of payroll, with 25 percent of cities anticipated to pay over 63.8 percent of payroll. In other words, for every \$100 in salary, the majority of cities would pay an additional \$54 or more to CalPERS for pensions alone. As with miscellaneous employees, for cities with a large number of retirees, these percentages are even higher. The cities paying the highest percentages of payroll are spread throughout the state.

Unsustainable Costs: For FY 2024–25, the average projected contribution rate as a percentage of payroll is 34.6 percent for miscellaneous employees and 60.2 percent for safety employees. For cities with a large percentage of retirees, the averages are 39.4 percent and 67.5 percent.

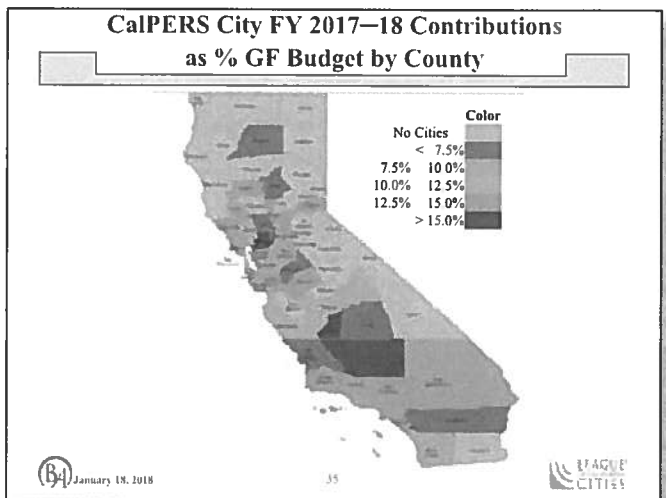
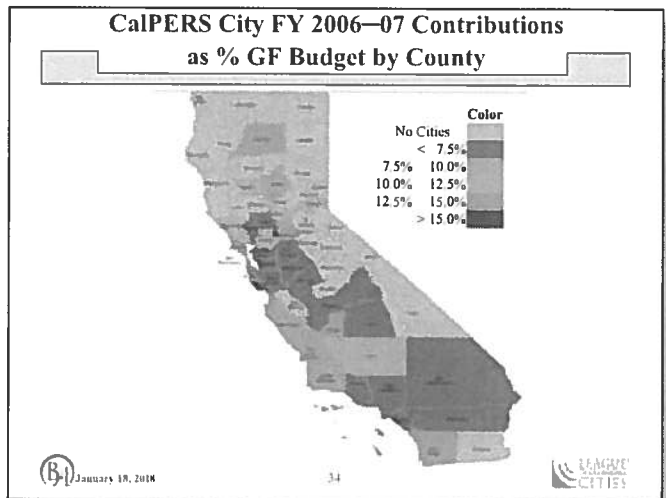
FY 2024–25 Contribution Rates ¹		
CalPERS Average Projected Rates – Cities/Towns		
Fiscal Year	Miscellaneous	Safety
FY 2018–19	27.3%	47.3%
FY 2024–25:		
All Cities/Towns	34.6	60.2
Mature Cities/Towns	39.4	67.5
Enhanced Classic Formulas	36.7	60.3

¹ CalPERS projected rates adjusted for June 30, 2017 actual investment return and PEPRAs.

Mature means retirees comprise 60% or more of the Miscellaneous and 65% or more of the Safety plan Actuarial Accrued Liability.

Contribution % GF Budgets			
Percentile	Cities/Towns		
	2006/07	2017/18	2024/25
90th	2.0%	2.5%	6.1%
75th	3.8	4.6	8.5
50th	7.6	9.1	13.7
25th	9.8	13.2	18.2
10th	12.8	15.5	21.5
Average	8.3%	11.2%	15.8%

Percentile means x% of cities have results that are higher than shown.

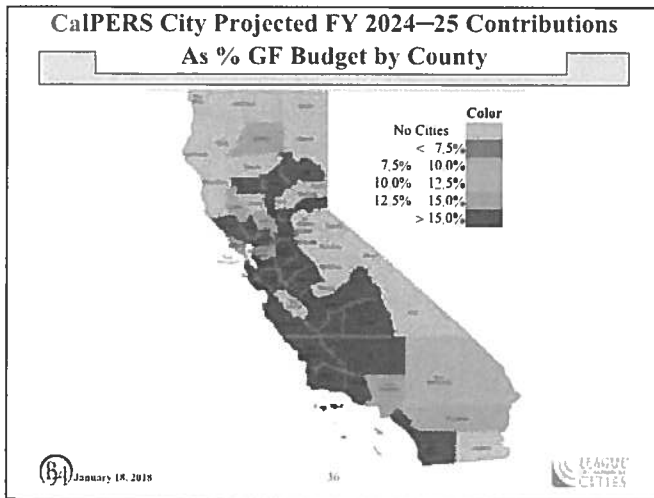


2. Rising pension costs will require cities to nearly double the percentage of their General Fund dollars they pay to CalPERS.

The League surveyed its members regarding the proportion of their General Fund budget devoted to paying pension costs to CalPERS. These percentages are for CalPERS costs only, over and above the cost of salaries and do not include the cost of active and retiree health care.

On average, from FY 2006–07 to FY 2024–25, cities will nearly double the percentage of the General Fund dollars that goes to CalPERS. In FY 2006–07, the average city spent 8.3 percent of its General Fund budget on CalPERS pension costs. That average increased to 11.2 percent in FY 2017–18 and it is anticipated to increase to 15.8 percent in FY 2024–25. In FY 2024–25, 25 percent of cities are anticipated to spend more than 18 percent of their General Fund on CalPERS pension costs with 10 percent anticipated to spend 21.5 percent or more. These cities are located throughout the state.

**In figures 34, 35, and 36 the grey color representing "No Cities" displays either that there are no cities in that specific county with CalPERS as their public retirement system or there was not valid survey data from the cities in those counties.*



The state also faces increasing pension costs. According to Governor Brown's proposed FY 2018–19 budget⁴ introduced in January, \$3.2 billion of the state's General Fund will be allocated to pay down CalPERS pension liabilities. This is approximately 2.75 percent of the total \$131 billion proposed General Fund budget. Furthermore, when all state-related retiree costs, including teachers in CalSTRS and state contributions for retiree health care are taken into account, that number increases to 8 percent of the state's General Fund. While these amounts are significant and affect the state's ability to fund other priorities, cities' pension cost impacts alone — without considering any obligations for active and retiree health care — are significantly higher as a percentage of cities' General Funds.

3. Cities have few options to address growing pension liabilities

Under the California Constitution, a city's options for revenue raising are strictly limited. Any increase in local taxes requires voter approval and voter tolerance for tax increases is waning. Much of a city's budget is dedicated to employee salaries and benefits to provide fire protection, law enforcement, parks services and other municipal services. If new revenues are unavailable, as contributions rise, local agencies are forced to significantly reduce or eliminate critical programs.

Despite the significant changes made through PEPPRA, local governments will continue to face the financial conundrum of meeting their pension obligations. PEPPRA, with all of its positive changes, does little to address the more immediate and near-term pension funding problems facing local governments. The anticipated benefits of PEPPRA reforms are applicable only to new CalPERS employee members, and therefore it will take decades for these savings to be reflected in city budgets.

Under current law, there are only two sources to address the growing unfunded liability at CalPERS that cities face: higher than expected investment returns or increased employer contributions. Although CalPERS recently reduced its discount rate to 7 percent, the Fund projects a 6.1 percent return over the next 10 years.⁵ It is highly probable that public agencies will be expected to pay more to make up the difference — this is unsustainable.

What Cities Can Do Today

Many cities have already exercised their limited options under current law to address the fiscal challenges attributed to growing pension liabilities, which include:

- 1. Develop and implement a plan to pay down the city's Unfunded Actuarial Liability (UAL):** Possible methods include shorter amortization periods and pre-payment of cities UAL. This option may only work for cities in a better financial condition.
- 2. Consider local ballot measures to enhance revenues:** Some cities have been successful in passing a measure to increase revenues. Others have been unsuccessful. Given that these are voter approved measures, success varies depending on location.

⁴ See page 16 Figure SWE-01 State retirement and Health Care Contributions

⁵ See page 5, expected compound return (1–10 years) candidate portfolio C.

3. **Create a Pension Rate Stabilization Program**

(PRSP): Establishing and funding a local Section 115 Trust Fund can help offset unanticipated spikes in employer contributions. Initial funds still must be identified. Again, this is an option that may work for cities that are in a better financial condition.

4. **Change service delivery methods and levels of certain public services:**

Many cities have already consolidated and cut local services during the Great Recession and have not been able to restore those service levels. Often, revenue growth from the improved economy has been absorbed by pension costs. The next round of service cuts will be even harder.

5. **Use procedures and transparent bargaining to increase employee pension contributions:**

Many local agencies and their employee organizations have already entered into such agreements.

6. **Issue a pension obligation bond (POB):**

However, financial experts including the Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA) strongly discourage local agencies from issuing POBs. Moreover, this approach only delays and compounds the inevitable financial impacts.

Methodology and League Member Survey

This section summarizes the methodology Bartel Associates used to prepare our analysis of CalPERS' June 30, 2016, public agency actuarial valuation data and results of the League of California Cities' October 18, 2017, City Survey.

The CalPERS June 30, 2016 data included, separated by rate plan (miscellaneous, safety and further by benefit level for those in a risk pool):

- » Basic demographic information
- » FY 2018–19 required contributions detail
- » Present value of projected benefits, separated by member category (active, transferred, terminated, receiving benefits)
- » Entry age normal accrued liability, separated by member category (active, transferred, terminated, receiving benefits)
- » Market value of assets, including the plan's share of the risk pool's market value of assets for those in a risk pool
- » Projected employer contributions for fiscal years FY 2019–20 through FY 2024–25, with normal cost and UAL payment separated
- » Discount rate sensitivity under 6 percent, 7 percent and 8 percent discount rates
- » Schedule of amortization bases
- » Scheduled payment for FY 2018–19 by amortization base



Summary of the major benefit options:

- » Benefit Formula
- » Social Security Coverage Full/Modified
- » Employee Contribution Rate
- » Final Average Compensation Period
- » Sick Leave Credit
- » Non-Industrial Disability
- » Industrial Disability
- » Pre-Retirement Death Benefits
 - Optional Settlement 2W
 - 1959 Survivor Benefit Level
 - Special
 - Alternate (firefighters)
- » Post-Retirement Death Benefits
 - Lump Sum
 - Survivor Allowance (PRSA)
- » COLA

Inactive plans were excluded from the analysis. Once the CalPERS data was reviewed for completeness, CalPERS contribution projections were adjusted by accounting for:

- » New hires going into Tier 2 Classic and/or PEPRAs formulas
- » June 30, 2017 CalPERS' actual investment return (11.2 percent)

The adjustments slightly lowered the projected contribution rates provided by CalPERS. However, it is important to note that contribution rates were not adjusted for two issues:

- » CalPERS' Board has established a risk mitigation strategy. This policy is designed to reduce investment return volatility by changing the investment mix over time to a more conservative mix.
- » CalPERS' outside investment advisors along with CalPERS' internal investment staff have said they believe investment returns over the next decade will be below 7 percent (6.1 percent in the latest Wilshire projections).

Slides 27–36 provide city results using combined CalPERS and League survey data. The League survey data was reviewed for consistency with the CalPERS-provided data and, with few exceptions, was found to be consistent. To ensure consistency not all survey cities were included in the analysis due to incomplete data. Out of 229 total survey respondents, the following numbers were included in the General Fund budget analysis:

- » FY 2006–07: 159
- » FY 2017–18: 175
- » FY 2024–25: 194

For purposes of projected future General Fund budgets, the following assumptions were applied:

- » Projected provided FY 2017–18 budgets forward assuming 3 percent annual growth.
- » Assumed 100 percent of Safety contributions were paid from the General Fund.
- » Assumed the portion of miscellaneous General Fund contributions remained constant after FY 2017–18.

League of California Cities 2017 Pension Survey

The City Managers' Department of the League of California Cities has established the Pension Stability Working Group to inform the development of League policy related to growing pension liabilities facing municipalities. The League of Cities in conjunction with Bartel Associates developed this survey to gather historic and projected financial information related to pension obligations and city budgets. This survey was used in conjunction with CalPERS June 30, 2016 public agency actuarial valuation data in order to detail the magnitude of the issue. Responses were submitted through the Qualtrics platform and aggregated by Bartel Associates. City Managers, Assistant City Managers, Finance Directors and/or Human Resources Directors were instructed to respond.

Note: Questions that were not used for purposes of this study have been omitted.

The information required for this survey can be found in each jurisdiction's:

- » Most recent CalPERS Actuarial Valuation (Most information on Page 5 of reports).
- » Annual Budget Documents.
- » Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) for the most recently complete fiscal year.

Survey Questions

1. CalPERS Employer ID Number
2. City name and County Location
3. City Population (persons)
 - a. 0-25K
 - b. 25-50K
 - c. 50-100K
 - d. 100-250K
 - e. 250K+

4. Please Provide the following information regarding pension Information Re General Fund: (*Employer contributions only. Exclude employee share. Exclude healthcare costs.*)
 - a. General Fund Budget: FY 07-08,09-10,14-15,17-18
 - b. General Fund Payroll: FY 07-08,09-10,14-15,17-18
 - c. Public Safety General Fund Budget: FY 07-08,09-10,14-15,17-18
 - d. Public Safety General Fund Payroll: FY 07-08,09-10,14-15,17-18
 - e. General Fund Full Time Employees (FTE): FY 07-08,09-10,14-15,17-18
 - f. Percentage of General Fund Public Safety Employees: FY 07-08,09-10,14-15,17-18
 - g. General Fund PERS Contribution (dollars) Safety Employees: FY 07-08,09-10,14-15,17-18
 - h. General Fund PERS Contribution (dollars) Misc. Employees: FY 07-08,09-10,14-15,17-18
 - i. Total Budget Funds (dollars) All Funds: FY 07-08,09-10,14-15,17-18
 - j. Payroll (dollars) all Funds: FY 07-08,09-10,14-15,17-18
 - k. Public Safety all Funds Payroll: FY 07-08,09-10,14-15,17-18
 - l. All Funds Full Time Employees (FTE): FY 07-08,09-10,14-15,17-18
 - m. Percentage of all fund public safety employees: FY 07-08,09-10,14-15,17-18
 - n. All Funds PERS Contribution Safety Employees: FY 07-08,09-10,14-15,17-18
 - o. All Funds PERS Contribution Misc. Employees: FY 07-08,09-10,14-15,17-18



5. City's Projected Payroll—General Fund and All Fund *(For years not budgeted yet, use 3% annual increases to align with CalPERS Payroll Assumptions)*

- a. Total Misc. Payroll (dollars) General Fund: FY 19-20,21-22,23-24,24-25
- b. Total Safety Payroll (dollars) General Fund: FY 19-20,21-22,23-24,24-25
- c. Total Misc. Payroll (dollars) All Funds: FY 19-20,21-22,23-24,24-25
- d. Total Safety Payroll (dollars) All Funds: FY 19-20,21-22,23-24,24-25

6. Which benefit tiers are established in Your City? *(Check all that apply)*

- » Misc. PEPRA 2% @ 62
- » Misc. 1.5% @ 65
- » Misc. 2% @ 60
- » Misc. 2% @ 55
- » Misc. 2.5% @ 55
- » Misc. 2.7% @ 55
- » Misc. 3% @ 60
- » Safety PEPRA 2% @ 57
- » Safety PEPRA 2.5% @ 57
- » Safety PEPRA 2.7% @ 57
- » Safety 2% @ 55
- » Safety 2% @ 50
- » Safety 3% @ 55
- » Safety 3% @ 50
- » Other _____

7. Does your city require employees to cover their statutory "EMPLOYEE" CalPERS contribution?

- a. Yes, 100 %
- b. Yes, partially (less than 100%)
- c. No, City covers entire employee contribution

8. If so, what percentage and for which employees?

9. Does your city require employees to contribute toward any of the "EMPLOYER" CalPERS contribution *(i.e. Has your city negotiated employee cost sharing in addition to the required CalPERS member contribution)?*

- a. Yes
- b. No

10. Does your city pay any portion of the required member contribution for Classic employees (EPMC)?

- a. Yes
- b. No

11. If so, has the city negotiated a reduction or end to the Employer Paid Member Contribution (EPMC) or intend to make any changes in EPMC?

- a. Yes
- b. No

12. Does your city anticipate budget and/or service cuts as a result of growing pension obligations?

- a. Yes
- b. No

13. Is your city making additional payments towards unfunded pension liability? *(Check all that apply)*

- a. No
- b. Pension Stabilization Fund/Section 115 Trust
- c. Additional payments to CalPERS beyond Annual Required Contributions (ARC)
- d. Other _____

End of Document



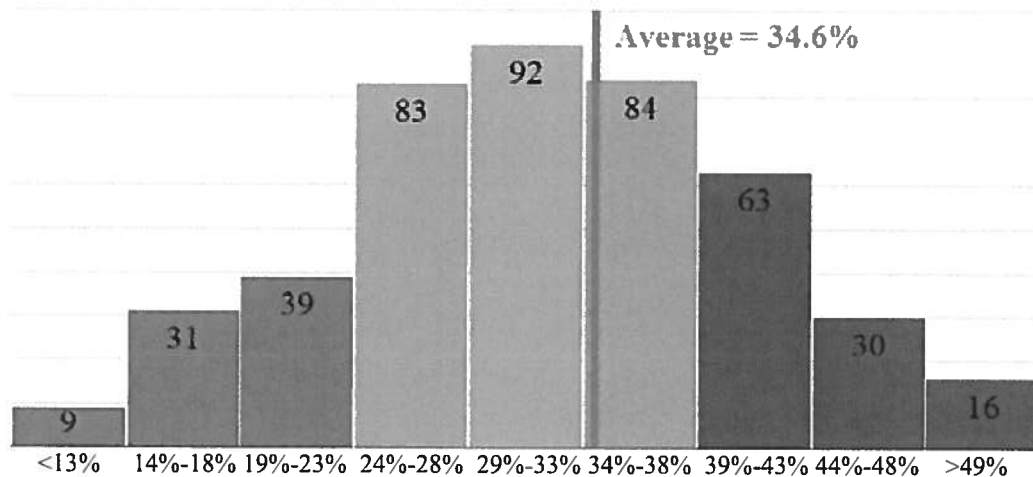
Appendices

Appendix 1 — League of California Cities Retirement System Sustainability: Complete Findings	11
Appendix 2 — Primary Factors Contributing to CalPERS Funded Status	29
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CalPERS Projected Rates

- Generally higher if:
 - Mature City with large retiree liability
 - Enhanced formulas for Classic employees
- Generally lower if:
 - Younger City with small retiree liability
 - No enhanced formulas for Classic employees
- Implementation of an unenhanced 2nd benefit tier before PEPPRA has very little impact on projected rates

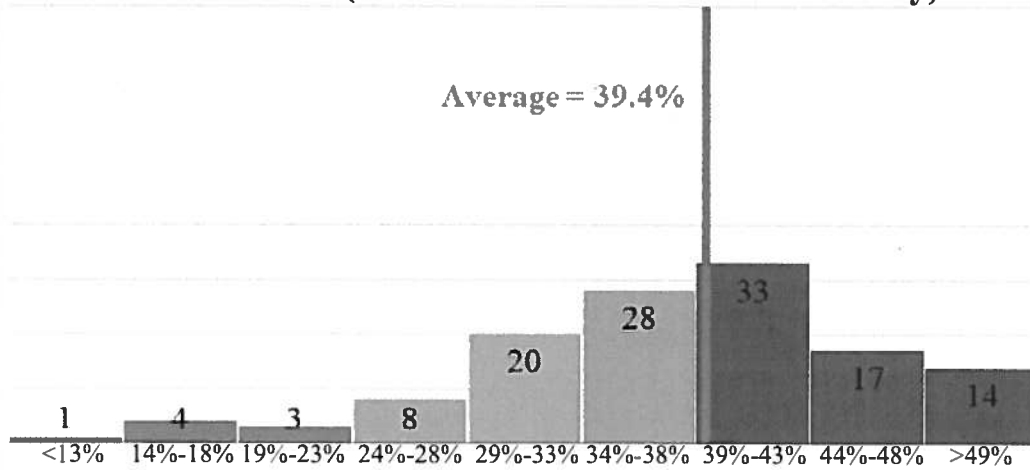
CalPERS City Miscellaneous FY 2024–25 Projected Rates



FY 2024–25 CalPERS Projected Contribution as % of Projected Payroll

CalPERS City Miscellaneous FY 2024–25 Projected Rates

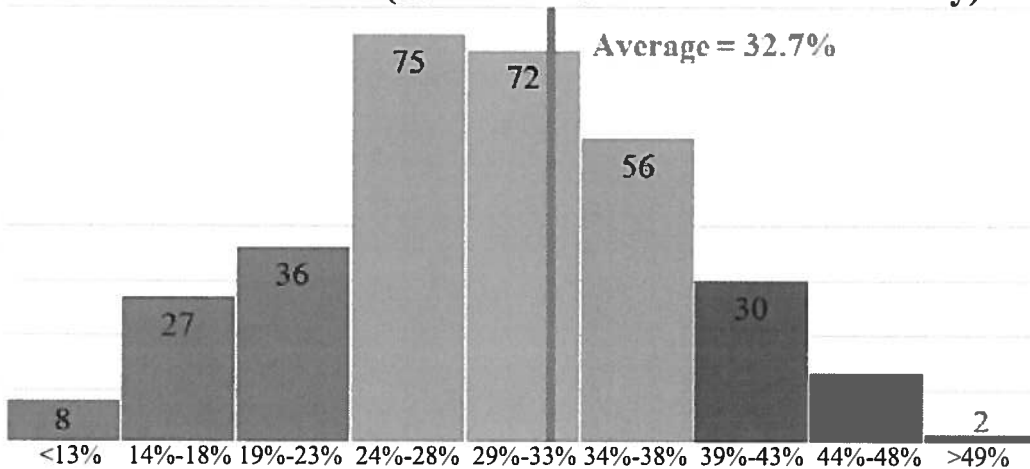
Mature Cities (Retirees > 60% Actuarial Liability)



FY 2024–25 CalPERS Projected Contribution as % of Projected Payroll

CalPERS City Miscellaneous FY 2024–25 Projected Rates

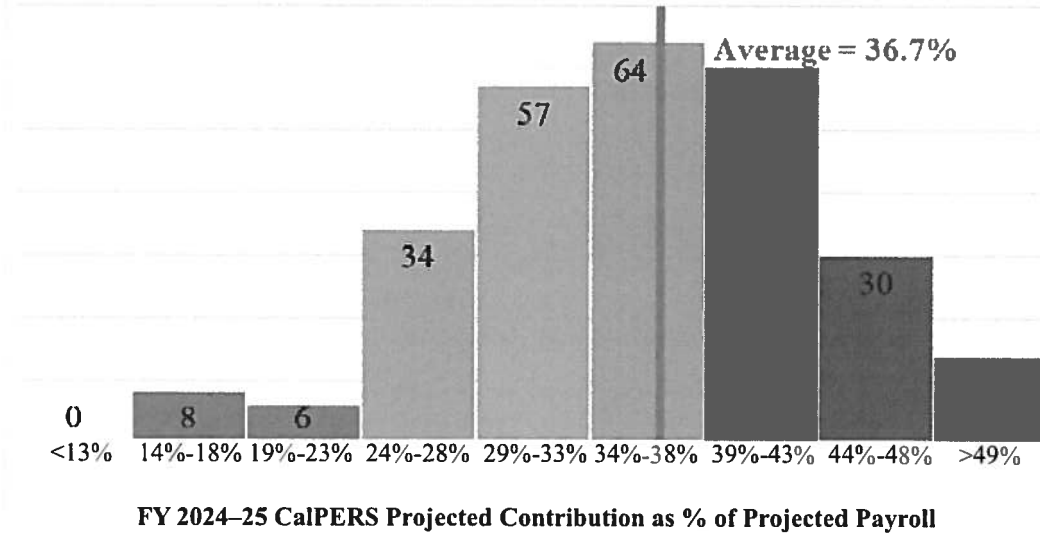
Less-Mature Cities (Retirees < 60% Actuarial Liability)



FY 2024–25 CalPERS Projected Contribution as % of Projected Payroll

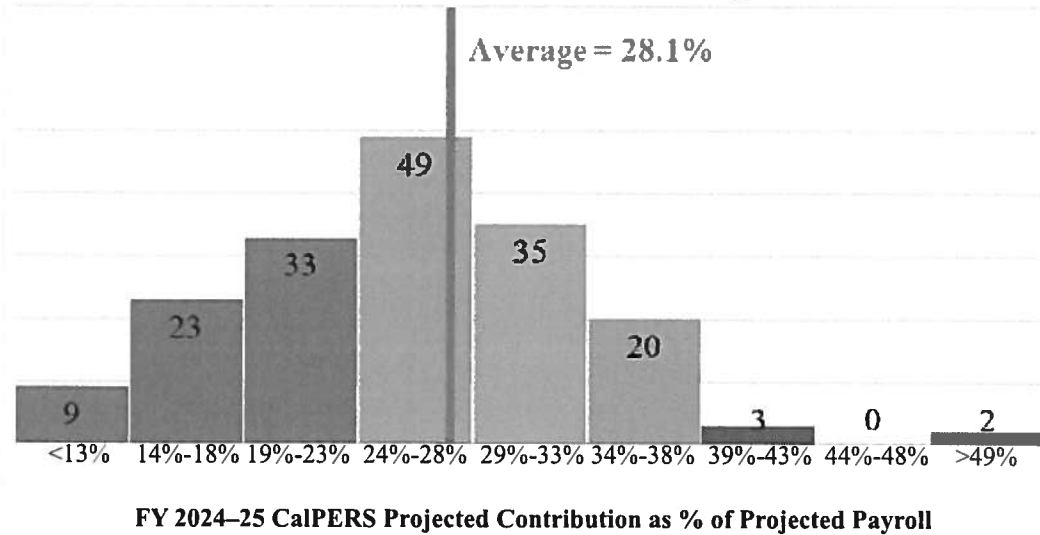
CalPERS City Miscellaneous FY 2024–25 Projected Rates

Cities With Enhanced Classic Formula



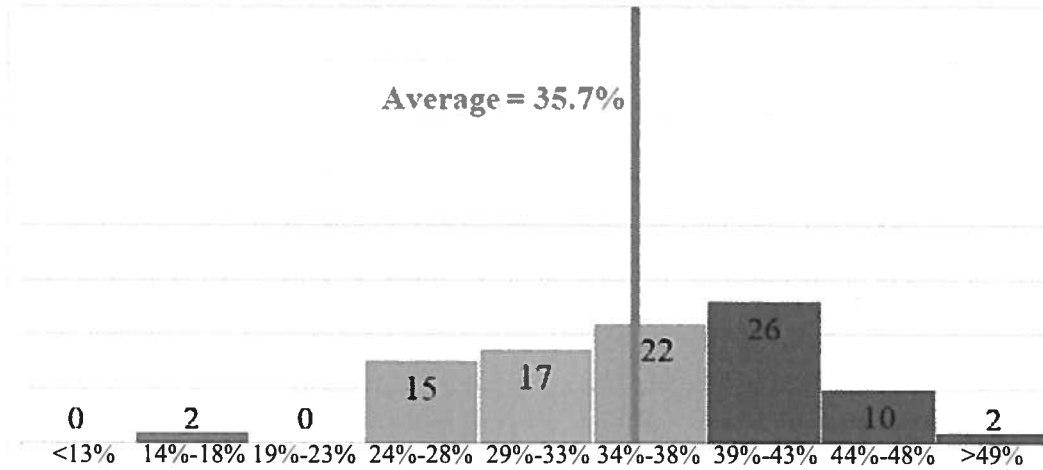
CalPERS City Miscellaneous FY 2024–25 Projected Rates

Cities Without Enhanced Classic Formula



CalPERS City Miscellaneous FY 2024–25 Projected Rates

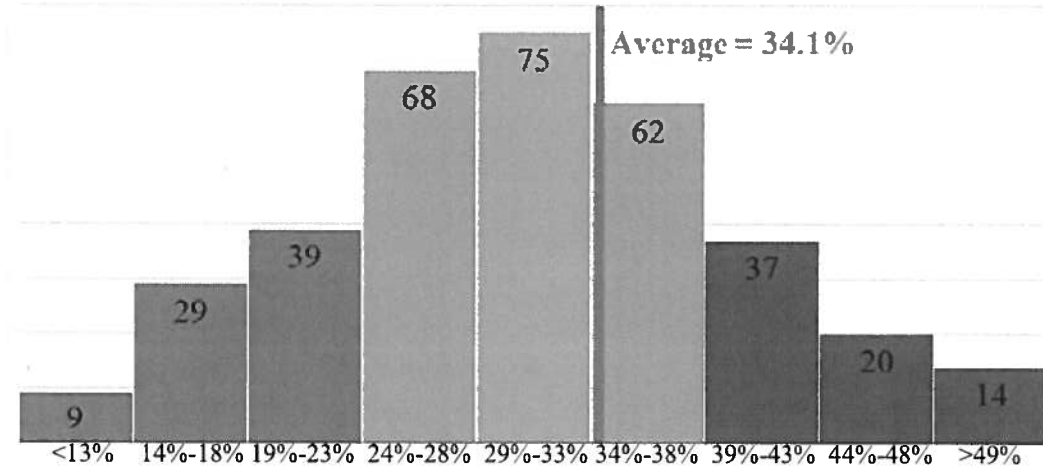
Cities With Unenhanced Second Tier



FY 2024–25 CalPERS Projected Contribution as % of Projected Payroll

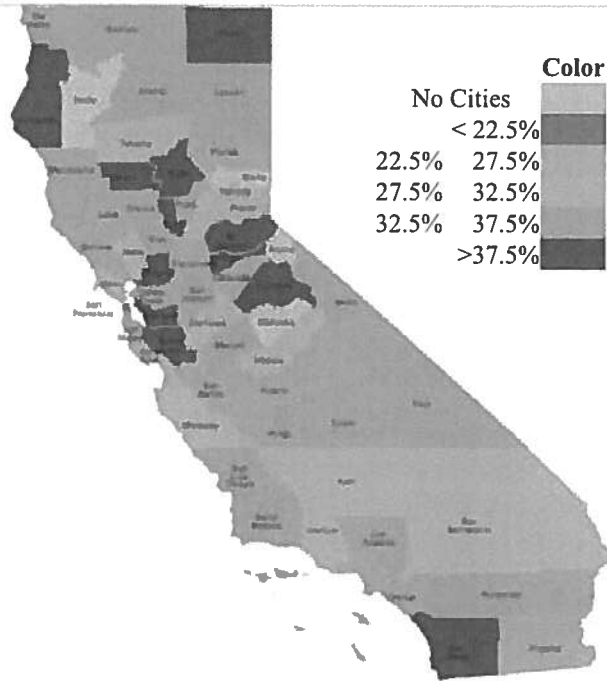
CalPERS City Miscellaneous FY 2024–25 Projected Rates

Cities Without Unenhanced 2nd Tier



FY 2024–25 CalPERS Projected Contribution as % of Projected Payroll

CalPERS City Miscellaneous FY 2024–25 Projected Rates by County

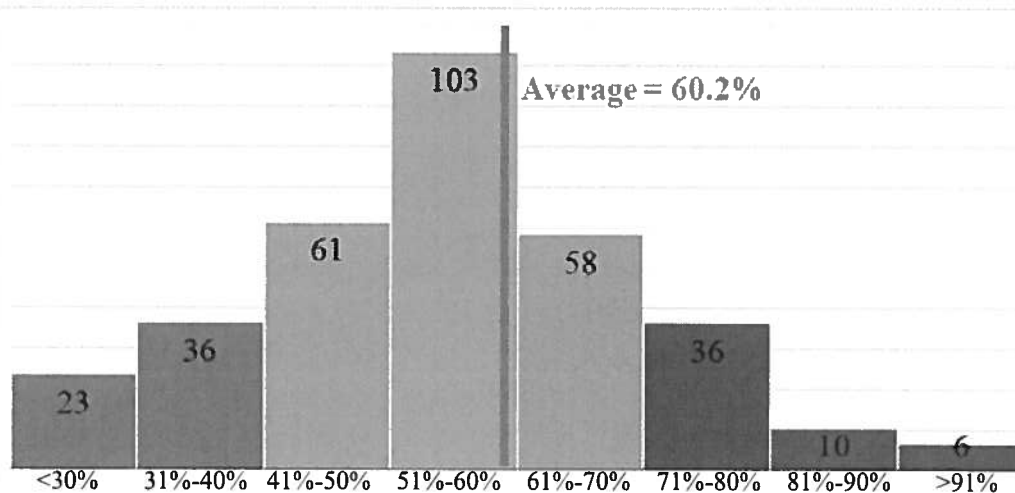


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CalPERS City Safety FY 2024–25 Projected Rates



FY 2024–25 CalPERS Projected Contribution as % of Projected Payroll

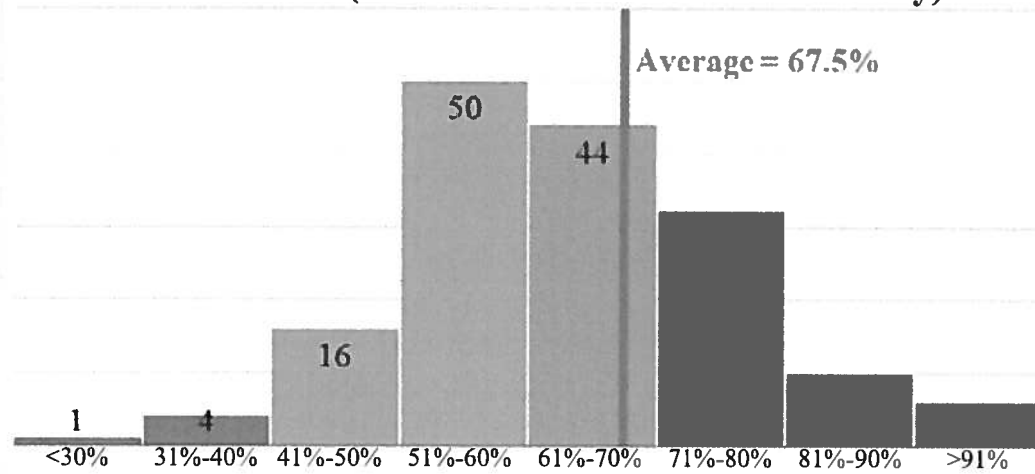
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CalPERS City Safety FY 2024–25 Projected Rates

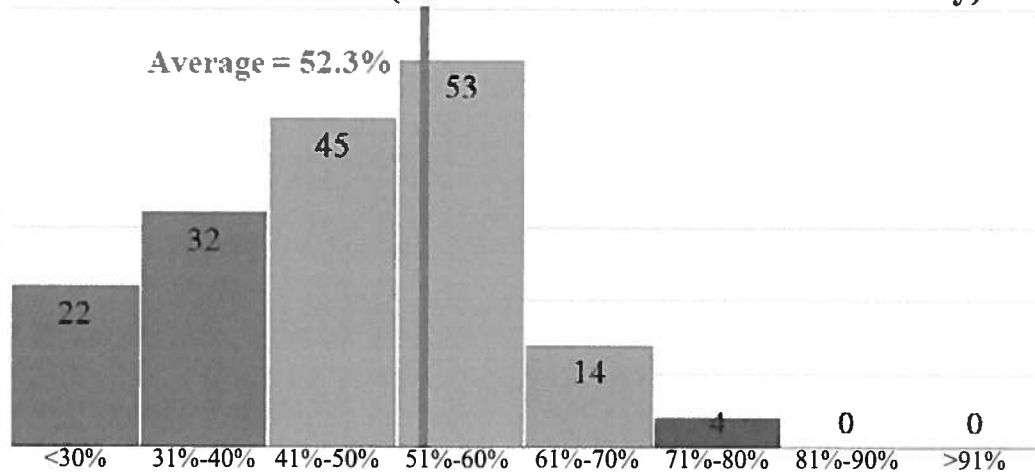
Mature Cities (Retirees > 65% Actuarial Liability)



FY 2024–25 CalPERS Projected Contribution as % of Projected Payroll

CalPERS City Safety FY 2024–25 Projected Rates

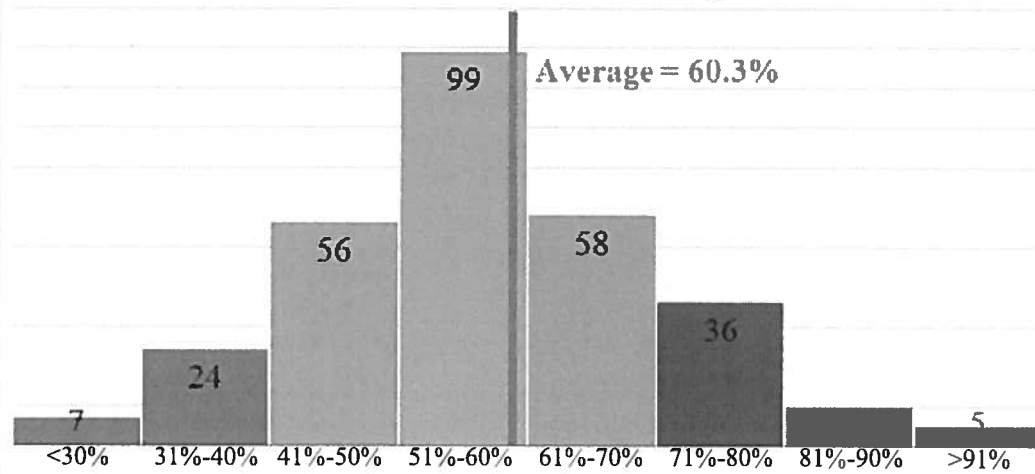
Less-Mature Cities (Retirees < 65% Actuarial Liability)



FY 2024–25 CalPERS Projected Contribution as % of Projected Payroll

CalPERS City Safety FY 2024–25 Projected Rates

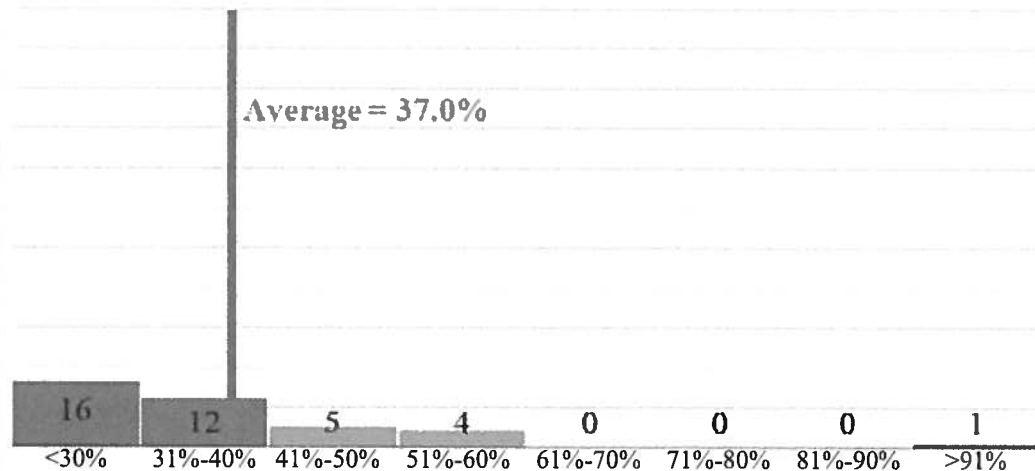
Cities With Enhanced Classic Formula



FY 2024–25 CalPERS Projected Contribution as % of Projected Payroll

CalPERS City Safety FY 2024–25 Projected Rates

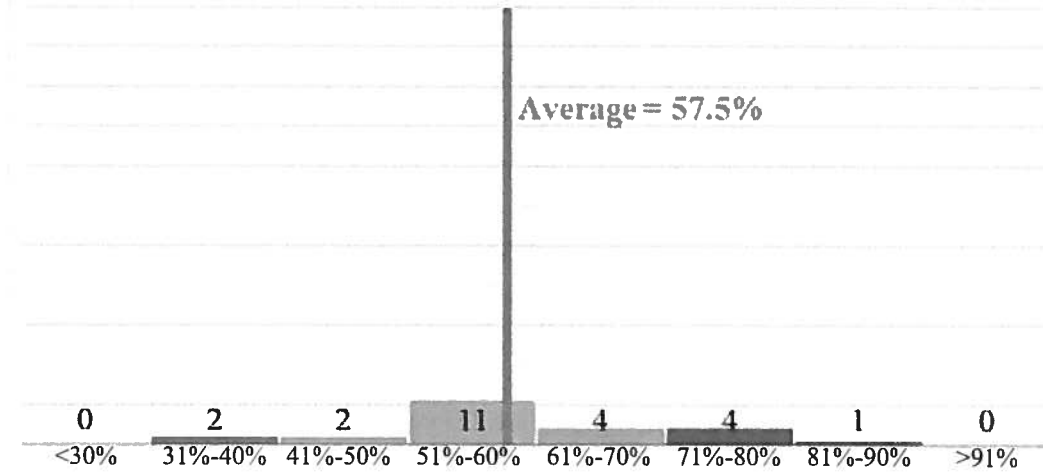
Cities Without Enhanced Classic Formula



FY 2024–25 CalPERS Projected Contribution as % of Projected Payroll

CalPERS City Safety FY 2024–25 Projected Rates

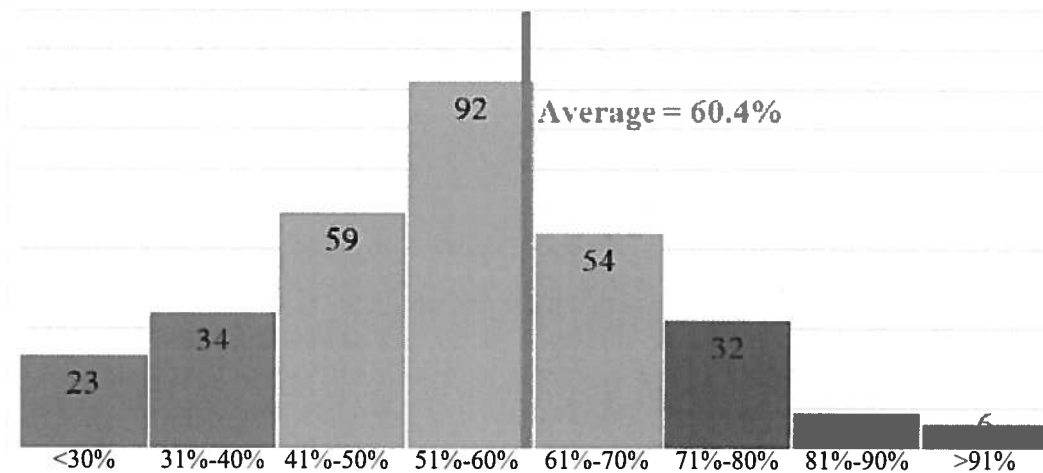
Cities With Unenhanced Second Tier



FY 2024–25 CalPERS Projected Contribution as % of Projected Payroll

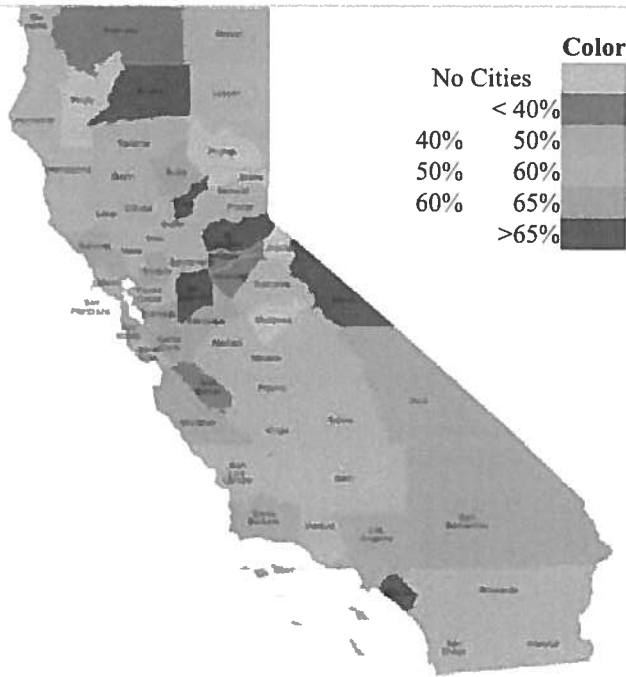
CalPERS City Safety FY 2024–25 Projected Rates

Cities Without Unenhanced 2nd Tier



2024/25 CalPERS Projected Contribution as % of Projected Payroll

CalPERS City Safety FY 2024–25 Projected Rates by County

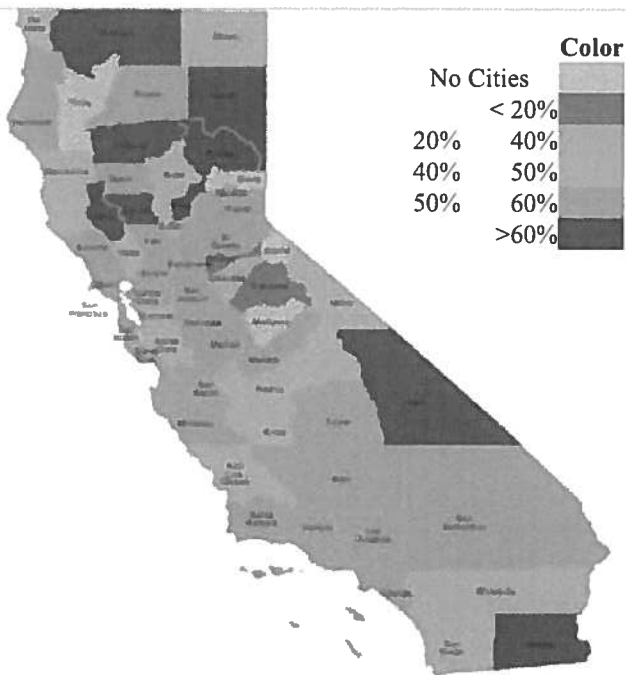


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CalPERS City Miscellaneous Dollar Increase FY 2024–25 over FY 2018–19 by County

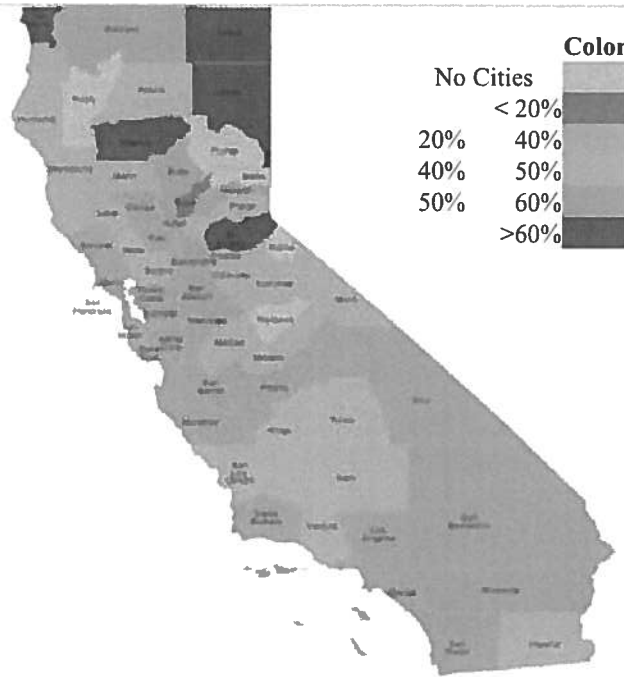


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CalPERS City Safety Dollar Increase FY 2024–25 over FY 2018–19 by County



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 LEAGUE
OF CALIFORNIA
CITIES

FY 2024–25 Contribution Rates¹

Percentile	Cities/Towns	
	Miscellaneous	Safety
90th	18.8%	35.2%
75th	25.2	44.8
50th	30.8	54.0
25th	37.7	63.8
10th	43.0	76.0

¹ CalPERS projected rates adjusted for June 30, 2017 actual investment return and PEPRAs.

Percentile means x% of cities have results that are higher than shown

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 LEAGUE
OF CALIFORNIA
CITIES

FY 2024–25 Contribution Rates¹

Mature Cities/Towns

Percentile	Miscellaneous	Safety
90th	26.5%	49.0%
75th	31.2	54.1
50th	37.9	62.3
25th	42.9	72.8
10th	48.4	78.7

¹ CalPERS projected rates adjusted for June 30, 2017 actual investment return and PEPRAs.

Mature means retirees comprise 60% or more of the Miscellaneous and 65% or more of the Safety plan Actuarial Accrued Liability.

Percentile means x% of cities have results that are higher than shown.

FY 2024–25 Contribution Rates¹

Cities/Towns with Enhanced Formulas

Percentile	Miscellaneous	Safety
90th	25.4%	39.9%
75th	29.4	48.1
50th	35.0	56.0
25th	40.5	65.9
10th	45.3	76.2

¹ CalPERS projected rates adjusted for June 30, 2017 actual investment return and PEPRAs.

Percentile means x% of cities have results that are higher than shown.

FY 2024–25 Contribution Rates¹

CalPERS Average Projected Rates – Cities/Towns

Fiscal Year	Miscellaneous	Safety
FY 2018–19	27.3%	47.3%
FY 2024–25:		
All Cities/Towns	34.6	60.2
Mature Cities/Towns	39.4	67.5
Enhanced Classic Formulas	36.7	60.3

¹ CalPERS projected rates adjusted for June 30, 2017 actual investment return and PEPRA.

Mature means retirees comprise 60% or more of the Miscellaneous and 65% or more of the Safety plan Actuarial Accrued Liability.

FY 2024–25 Contribution Rates¹

Special Purpose Districts

Percentile	Miscellaneous	Safety
90th	12.4%	22.7%
75th	16.1	30.3
50th	21.5	40.6
25th	28.0	48.7
10th	35.0	56.3

¹ CalPERS projected rates adjusted for June 30, 2017 actual investment return and PEPRA.

Percentile means x% of districts have results higher than shown.

FY 2024–25 Contribution Rates¹

Counties

Percentile	Miscellaneous	Safety
90th	24.0%	40.7%
75th	26.2	42.2
50th	28.7	48.1
25th	32.4	54.5
10th	36.4	58.4

¹ CalPERS projected rates adjusted for June 30, 2017 actual investment return and PEPRAs.

Percentile means x% of counties have results higher than shown.



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FY 2024–25 Contribution Rates¹

All Public Agencies

Percentile	Miscellaneous	Safety
90th	13.5%	28.7%
75th	18.1	39.7
50th	24.8	50.2
25th	31.9	59.3
10th	39.3	70.5

¹ CalPERS projected rates adjusted for June 30, 2017 actual investment return and PEPRAs.

Percentile means x% of Agencies have results higher than shown.



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City General Fund Projection Assumptions

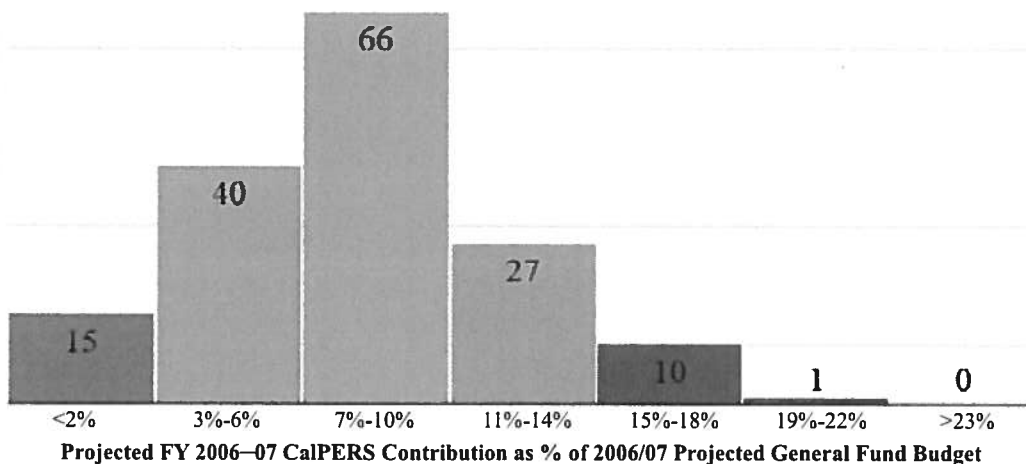
- **FY 2006–07 and FY 2017–18:**
 - General Fund (GF) budgets and CalPERS contributions from League survey data
- **FY 2024–25 Projection:**
 - GF budgets projected from 2017–18 assuming 3% annual growth
 - CalPERS contributions from CalPERS data adjusted for new tiers and FY 2016–17 investment gain
 - Assumes 100% of Safety contributions paid from GF
 - Misc GF contributions allocated on Misc % of GF payroll x projected positions/actual positions

(BA) January 18, 2018

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CalPERS Total City FY 2006–07 Contribution % GF Budget

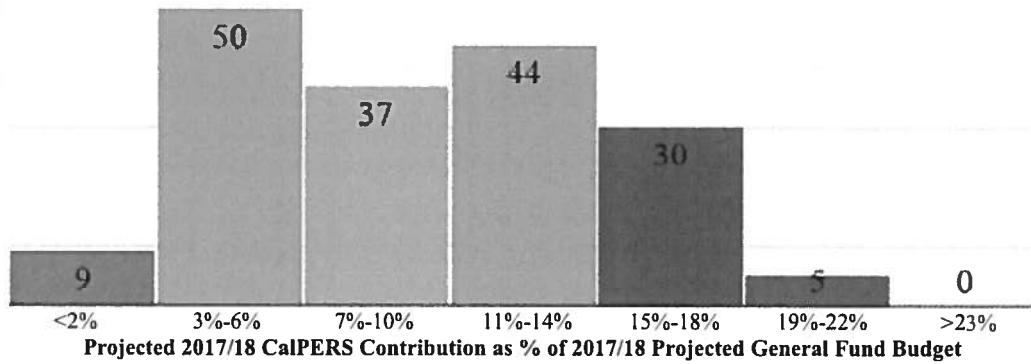


(BA) January 18, 2018

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CalPERS Total City 2017/18 Contribution % GF Budget

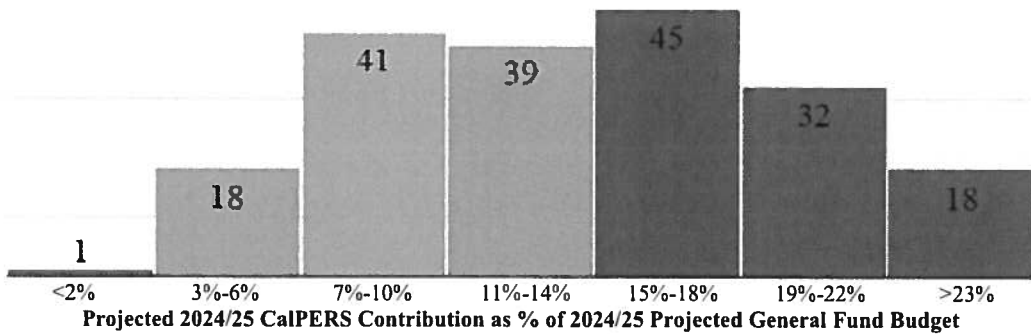


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CalPERS Total City FY 2024-25 Contribution % GF Budget

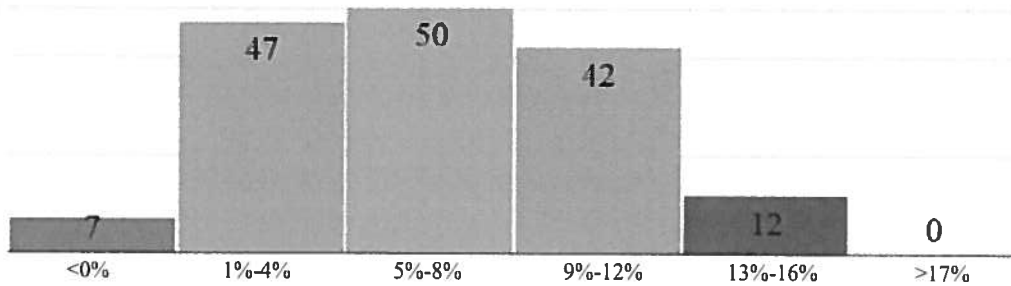


(B4) January 18, 2018

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**Percentage Point Increase in CalPERS Contribution as % of
GF Budget from FY 2006–07 to FY 2024–25**

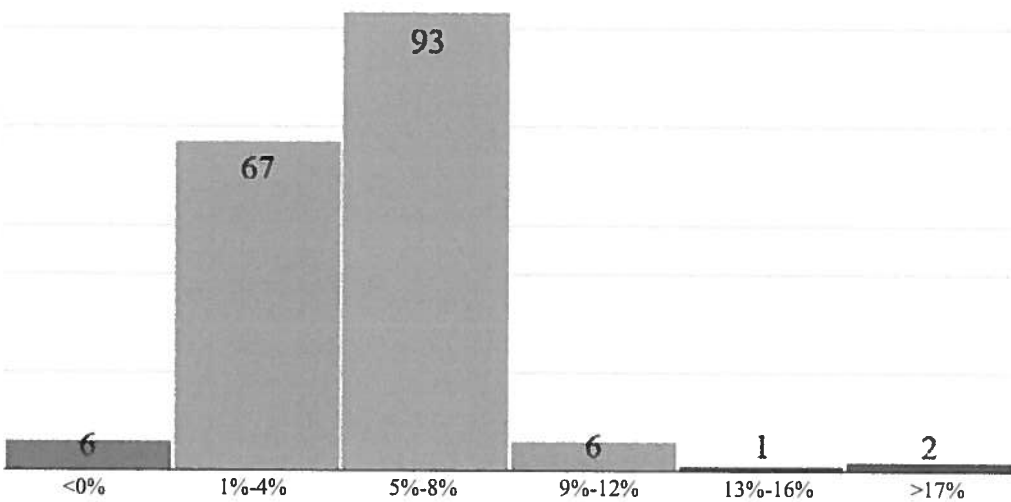


(B4) January 18, 2018

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**Percentage Point Increase in CalPERS Contribution as % of
GF Budget from FY 2017–18 to FY 2024–25**



(B4) January 18, 2018

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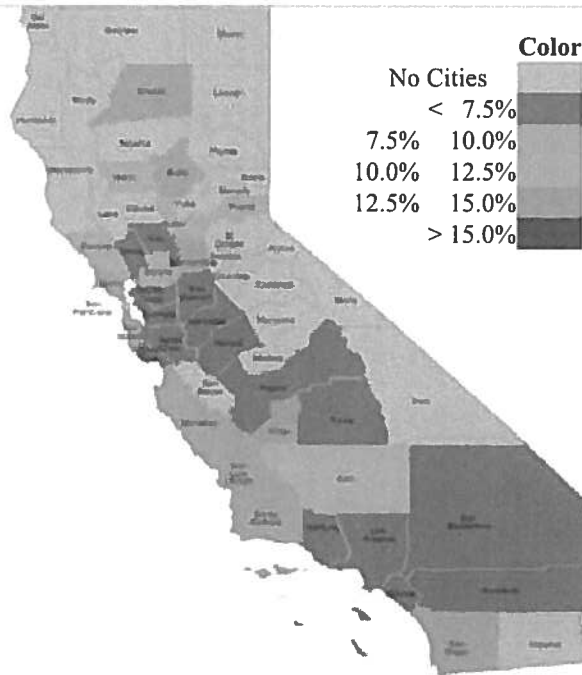


Contribution % GF Budgets

Cities/Towns			
Percentile	2006/07	2017/18	2024/25
90th	2.0%	2.5%	6.1%
75th	3.8	4.6	8.5
50th	7.6	9.1	13.7
25th	9.8	13.2	18.2
10th	12.8	15.5	21.5
Average	8.3%	11.2%	15.8%

Percentile means x% of cities have results that are higher than shown.

CalPERS City FY 2006–07 Contributions as % GF Budget by County



CalPERS City FY 2017–18 Contributions as % GF Budget by County

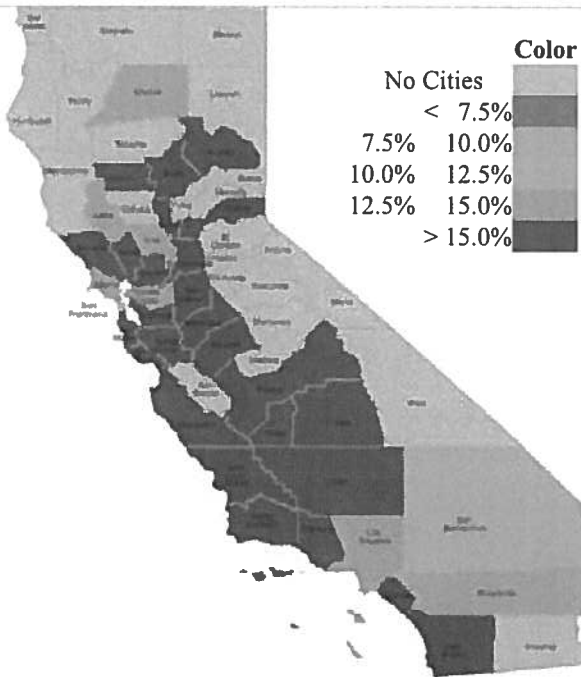


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CalPERS City Projected FY 2024–25 Contributions As % GF Budget by County



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Primary Factors Contributing to CalPERS Funded Status



Several factors have contributed to unsustainability of the CalPERS system. While such factors should be acknowledged, it remains far more important that all stakeholders work collaboratively to craft a path forward to ensure a sustainable public pension system that also recognizes the public's need for reliable and adequate services. Based on the League of California Cities[®] Retirement Sustainability Study Findings, anecdotal evidence, and in consultation with Bartel Associates, the League has identified five primary factors.

- 1. Enhanced Benefits:** The most prominent source of the pension system's cost escalation began with enhanced pension benefits granted by state and local government employers following the passage of SB 400 and AB 616 in 1999 and 2000. Cities throughout California followed the state's lead in providing enhanced benefits and, when negotiated, statute required those enhanced benefits apply to both prior and future service. These enhanced benefits have caused a ripple effect that have fundamentally altered the way in which local agencies can retain employees and provide basic and critical services to the public.
- 2. Investment Losses:** Fallout from the Great Recession played a pivotal role in CalPERS' lackluster investment returns. In 2008, CalPERS suffered a negative 27 percent return on investment — factoring in the 2008 discount rate (7.75 percent) results in a gross 34.75 percent impact to the fund. Moreover, CalPERS' outside investment advisors expect returns over the next decade will also be below anticipated returns. CalPERS projects that the projected market rate assumptions will yield a 6.1 percent return for the fund over the next decade. While it is widely known that CalPERS determines its discount rate, using a 60-year blended return to calculate its discount rate — 6.1 percent is well below the 7 percent assumption. Under the current statutory paradigm, public employers will assume the liability associated with this shortfall.
- 3. Cost of Living Adjustments:** Automatic Cost of living adjustments (COLA) have continued to hamper CalPERS' ability to compound investment earnings, hampering growth. *A Sept. 27, 2017 Sacramento Bee article* states "CalPERS in the past has looked at how suspending COLA's would affect the pension fund. Freezing them would improve pension plans for public safety employees by up to 18 percent and for other employees by up to 15 percent, according to CalPERS." This potentially significant gain in funded status should not be overlooked.
- 4. CalPERS Contribution Policy:** CalPERS contribution policy, most notably after the Great Recession, did not require agencies pay interest on accrued unfunded liability. While this shift in policy was an attempt to ease the burden on employers, the policy resulted in pushing unfunded liability payments to future taxpayers.
- 5. Demographics:** The liability for retirees at most cities significantly exceeds that of actives. This creates more volatility and led to having a much bigger impact funded status (and ultimately contributions) than any prior downturn.

Retirement System Sustainability

A SECURE FUTURE FOR CALIFORNIA CITIES



Pension Sustainability Principles

(As Adopted by the League of California Cities Board of Directors, June 30, 2017)

- » Public compensation systems programs should be sustainable, fair to taxpayers and employees, and provide long-term financial stability *[Existing Policy placed in new section]*.
- » The League believes that solutions towards realizing pension system sustainability should be the result of inclusive stakeholder collaboration at both the local and state level *(retirees, employees, employers, CalPERS)*.
- » The League supports legal or legislative remedies that facilitate options to restore sustainability to CalPERS benefit plans. As appropriate to each city, such actions could include one or more of the following:
 - A single benefit level for every employee.
 - Converting all currently deemed “Classic” employees to the same provisions (benefits and employee contributions) currently in place for “PEPRA” employees for all future years of service.
 - Temporary modifications to retiree Cost of Living Adjustments (COLA) that are automatically added to a retiree’s pension benefit payment regardless of compensation level or CPI.
- » The League supports expanded flexibility for cities regarding their contract agreements with CalPERS, which could include additional mechanisms for exiting CalPERS and renegotiating UAL amortization terms.

Existing General Pension Principles *(Modified)*

(As Adopted by the League of California Cities Board of Directors, June 30, 2017)

- » The League supports a change in state law or judicial precedent to allow employers to negotiate plan changes with classic CalPERS members.
- » This League supports legislative solutions to address increasing costs associated with Industrial Disability Retirement (IDR).

STATEWIDE ISSUES AND VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS

Figure SWE-01
State Retirement and Health Care Contributions ^{1/}
(Dollars in Millions)

	CalPERS ^{2/}	CSU CalPERS	CalSTRS	JRS	JRS II	LRS	Active Health & Dental ^{3/}	Retiree Health & Dental	CSU Retiree Health	Employer OPEB Prefunding ^{4/}
2008-09	\$3,063		\$1,133	\$189	\$40		\$2,146	\$1,183		
2009-10	2,861		1,191	184	32		2,120	1,182		\$3
2010-11	3,230		1,200	166	54		2,277	1,387		2
2011-12	3,174		1,259	195	58		2,439	1,505		0
2012-13	2,948 ^{5/}	\$449 ^{5/}	1,303	160	51		2,567	1,365 ^{5/}	\$222 ^{5/}	0
2013-14	3,269	474	1,360	188	52	\$1	2,697	1,383	225	22
2014-15	4,042	543	1,486	179	63	1	2,797	1,462	256	38
2015-16	4,338	585	1,935	190	67	1	2,968	1,556	263	63
2016-17	4,754	621	2,473	202	68	1	3,104	1,623	272	342 ^{7/}
2017-18	5,188	661	2,790	197	76	1	3,252	1,771	291	189
2018-19 ^{6/}	5,522	686	3,077	195	80	1	3,435	1,891	311	373

^{1/} The chart does not include contributions for University of California pension or retiree health care costs, and does not reflect the \$6 billion supplemental pension payment in 2017-18 authorized by Chapter 50, Statutes of 2017 (SB 84).

^{2/} In addition to the Executive Branch, this includes Judicial and Legislative Branch employees. Contributions for judges and elected officials are included in JRS, JRS II, and LRS.

^{3/} These amounts include health, dental, and vision contributions for employees within state civil service, the Judicial and Legislative Branches, and California State University (CSU).

^{4/} Amount reflects the employer contribution to pay down the Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB) unfunded liability.

^{5/} Beginning in 2012-13, CSU pension and health care costs are displayed separately.

^{6/} Estimated as of the 2018-19 Governor's Budget. 2018-19 General Fund costs are estimated to be \$2,901 million for CalPERS, \$686 million for CSU CalPERS, \$2,198 million for Retiree Health & Dental, \$1,613 million for Active Health and Dental, and \$194 million for OPEB Prefunding. The remaining totals are all General Fund.

^{7/} Amount includes a one-time prefunding contribution of \$240 million pursuant to Chapter 2, Statutes of 2016 (AB 133).

Candidate Portfolios

Asset Class Component	Asset Allocation of Preliminary Candidate Portfolios					Allocation 9/30/2017	Interim Policy 9/30/2016	ALM Policy 2013
	Candidate A ○	Candidate B ○	Candidate C △	Candidate D ○				
Global Equity	34%	42%	50%	59%		50%	46%	47%
Private Equity	8%	8%	8%	8%		8%	8%	12%
Fixed Income	44%	36%	28%	19%		19%	20%	19%
Real Assets	13%	13%	13%	13%		-	-	-
Real Estate	-	-	-	-		9%	11%	11%
Infrastructure/Forestland	-	-	-	-		2%	2%	3%
Inflation Assets	0%	0%	0%	0%		8%	9%	6%
Liquidity	1%	1%	1%	1%		4%	4%	2%
Expected Compound Return (1-10 yrs.)	5.6%	5.8%	6.1%	6.4%		6.0%	5.9%	6.2%
Long Term Expected Return (1-60 yrs.)	7.8%	8.0%	8.3%	8.5%		8.1%	8.0%	8.3%
Blended Return (1-60 yrs.)	6.50%	6.75%	7.00%	7.25%		6.85%	6.77%	7.09%
Expected Volatility	9.1%	10.2%	11.4%	12.8%		11.5%	11.0%	12.0%
Cash Yield:	3.1%	3.0%	2.9%	2.7%		-	-	-



- With the 2013 Capital Market Assumptions, the ALM Policy Portfolio had an expected compound return of 7.15% for years 1 through 10, expected compound return of 8.39% for the long term (i.e., years greater than 10), blended return of 7.56%, and expected volatility of 11.76%.
- Blended Return is the weighted expected compound rate of return of years 1 through 10 and the long term, minus 15 bps for admin fees.
- Circles correspond to Candidate Portfolios A,B, and D. Squares correspond to Current Allocation, Interim Policy, and ALM policy portfolios. Triangle corresponds to Candidate Portfolio C which is most similar to Current Allocation. Symbols illustrated on pages 6 and 7.



Pension Obligation Bonds

Advisory:

GFOA Advisories identify specific policies and procedures necessary to minimize a government's exposure to potential loss in connection with its financial management activities. It is not to be interpreted as GFOA sanctioning the underlying activity that gives rise to the exposure.

BACKGROUND:

Pension obligation bonds (POBs) are taxable bonds¹ that some state and local governments have issued as part of an overall strategy to fund the unfunded portion of their pension liabilities by creating debt. The use of POBs rests on the assumption that the bond proceeds, when invested with pension assets in higher-yielding asset classes, will be able to achieve a rate of return that is greater than the interest rate owed over the term of the bonds. However, POBs involve considerable investment risk, making this goal very speculative.² Failing to achieve the targeted rate of return burdens the issuer with both the debt service requirements of the taxable bonds and the unfunded pension liabilities that remain unmet because the investment portfolio did not perform as anticipated. In recent years, local jurisdictions across the country have faced increased financial stress as a result of their reliance on POBs, demonstrating the significant risks associated with these instruments for both small and large governments.

RECOMMENDATION:

The Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA) recommends that state and local governments do not issue POBs for the following reasons:

1. The invested POB proceeds might fail to earn more than the interest rate owed over the term of the bonds, leading to increased overall liabilities for the government.
2. POBs are complex instruments that carry considerable risk. POB structures may incorporate the use of guaranteed investment contracts, swaps, or derivatives, which must be intensively scrutinized as these embedded products can introduce counterparty risk, credit risk and interest rate risk.³
3. Issuing taxable debt to fund the pension liability increases the jurisdiction's bonded debt burden and potentially uses up debt capacity that could be used for other purposes. In addition, taxable debt is typically issued without call options or with "make-whole" calls, which can make it more difficult and costly to refund or restructure than traditional tax-exempt debt.
4. POBs are frequently structured in a manner that defers the principal payments or extends repayment over a period longer than the actuarial amortization period, thereby increasing the sponsor's overall costs.
5. Rating agencies may not view the proposed issuance of POBs as credit positive, particularly if the issuance is not part of a more comprehensive plan to address pension funding shortfalls.

Notes:

1 The Tax Reform Act of 1986 eliminated the tax exemption for pension obligation bonds.

2 Alicia H. Munnell, Jean-Pierre Aubry, and Mark Cafarelli, "An Update on Pension Obligation Bonds," Center for Retirement Research at Boston College, July 2014.

3 See GFOA Advisory – *Using Debt-Related Derivatives and Developing a Derivatives Policy (2015)*

203 N. LaSalle Street - Suite 2700 | Chicago, IL 60601-1210 | Phone: (312) 977-9700 - Fax: (312) 977-4806



CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF
FOOD & AGRICULTURE

Karen Ross, Secretary

February 1, 2018

Scott C. Stiles
City Manager
11222 Acacia Parkway
Garden Grove, CA 92840

Dear Mr. Stiles:

Infestations of an exotic insect known as Asian citrus psyllid (ACP) and a bacterial disease called huanglongbing (HLB) have been detected in host plants in the city of Anaheim. Direct injury caused by ACP results from the withdrawal of large amounts of sap from the plant as they feed and produce copious amounts of honeydew. The honeydew coats the leaves of the tree, encouraging sooty mold to grow. However, the most serious damage caused by the ACP is its ability to transmit the bacterium *Candidatus Liberibacter asiaticus*, which causes the disease Huanglongbing (HLB), or citrus greening, in citrus trees. The HLB disease is fatal to citrus trees. Establishment of ACP and HLB in California will negatively impact all of California's citrus industry and all backyard citrus trees through death of the diseased trees.

A public meeting will be held on Wednesday, February 14, 2018, from 5:30 p.m. to 7:00 p.m., at the Anaheim Central Branch Library, Meeting Rooms 1 and 2, located at 500 West Broadway in Anaheim. The CDFA and cooperating agencies will be present to answer any questions regarding the program for interested citizens in the treatment area.

A diluted formulation of Tempo® SC Ultra (cyfluthrin), a contact insecticide, will be applied to the leaves of citrus trees and plants to counter ACP adults and nymphs. Additionally, a diluted formulation of Merit® 2F, an imidacloprid insecticide, will be applied to soil beneath the drip line of citrus trees and plants to protect against developing nymphs and subsequent adult psyllids. These materials will be applied at least one time at designated residential properties. Residents of affected properties will be notified individually at least 48 hours prior to any application of insecticides.

Information regarding the treatment and meeting is enclosed in this packet. Please contact my office with any questions or concerns.

Sincerely,

David Pegos
Special Assistant





**CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE
COUNTY AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE**

**OFFICIAL NOTICE
PLEASE READ IMMEDIATELY**

**OPEN HOUSE MEETING ON THE TREATMENT PLANS AGAINST THE
ASIAN CITRUS PSYLLID DETECTED IN YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD**

Meeting – Wednesday, February 14, 2018

5:30 P.M. – 7:00 P.M.

Anaheim Central Branch Library

Meeting Rooms 1 & 2

500 West Broadway

Anaheim, CA 92805

The Asian citrus psyllid (ACP), a serious insect pest in California, has been detected in your neighborhood. The ACP is a tiny, flying insect that transmits a bacterial disease called Huanglongbing (HLB) to citrus trees. Trees infected with the HLB disease produce bitter and misshapen fruit. The HLB disease is fatal to citrus trees. The ACP is a threat to California's backyard and commercially grown citrus. Emergency treatment and quarantine action is needed to protect California from the negative economic and environmental impacts the establishment of this pest throughout California would cause.

The California Department of Food and Agriculture consulted with scientists who are experts in the biology of this pest. These experts have recommended a treatment plan designed to mitigate the infestation.

Limited ground treatments with a formulation of a pyrethroid will be applied to the foliage of citrus trees on your property. At the same time, an imidacloprid insecticide will be applied to the soil beneath the citrus trees for ongoing protection against the ACP. CDFA will follow all pesticide label directions.

Residents of properties scheduled for treatment will be notified at least 48 hours prior to the application. Included in this packet is a map outlining the project area.

To inform you of planned activities, residents of the affected area are invited to attend an open house meeting on Wednesday, February 14, 2018, between 5:30 p.m. and 7:00 p.m. – in meeting rooms 1 and 2 at the Anaheim Central Branch Library in Anaheim, California. The open house will not feature a formal presentation; rather, it will be staffed by cooperating agency officials familiar with this program who will be able to individually address your concerns and answer any questions. Please feel free to stop by at any time during the scheduled 5:30 p.m. to 7:00 p.m. time frame.

Your cooperation with this program is needed to rid California of this harmful invading pest while it is still possible. If you cannot attend this important meeting and require additional information, please contact our toll-free PEST HOTLINE at **(800) 491-1899** for further assistance.



**CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE
COUNTY AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE**

**THÔNG BÁO CHÍNH THỨC
XIN VUI LÒNG ĐỌC NGAY**

**PHIÊN HỌP VÔ CỬA TỰ DO BÀN VỀ KẾ HOẠCH PHUN DIỆT RẦY CHỖNG CÁNH
NHƯ ĐÃ ĐƯỢC PHÁT HIỆN TRONG KHU XÓM CỦA BẠN**

**Phiên Họp – Thứ Tư, Ngày 14 Tháng 2 Năm 2018
5g30 chiều – 7g00 tối
Anaheim Central Branch Library
Meeting Rooms 1 & 2
500 West Broadway
Anaheim, CA 92805**

Rầy Chỗng Cánh (Asian citrus psyllid-ACP), một loại côn trùng gây hại nghiêm trọng tại California, đã được phát hiện trong khu xóm của bạn. Con Rầy Chỗng Cánh (ACP) là loại côn trùng biết bay có thể lây truyền một căn bệnh do vi khuẩn gây ra được gọi là bệnh hoàng long (HLB) cho các cây họ cam quýt. Cây bị nhiễm bệnh HLB sinh ra trái có vị đắng và có hình dạng quái dị. Bệnh HLB sẽ làm chết cây họ cam quýt. Rầy Chỗng Cánh (ACP) là mối đe dọa cho các cây họ cam quýt được trồng ở vườn sau các căn nhà ở và vườn cây công nghiệp tại California. Công trình phun diệt và kiểm dịch khẩn cấp cần được thực hiện để phòng tránh tác hại kinh tế và môi trường do sự sinh sôi nảy nở của loại côn trùng gây hại này gây ra cho khắp bang California.

Bộ Thực Phẩm và Canh Nông California đã tư vấn với các khoa học gia chuyên môn về sinh vật học của loại côn trùng này. Các nhà chuyên gia đã đề nghị một kế hoạch phun diệt nhằm giảm bớt sự tàn phá của loại côn trùng này.

Một công trình phun diệt trong vườn với tầm vóc giới hạn đang sử dụng hợp chất pyrethroid để phun lên cành lá của các cây họ cam quýt trồng trong khu nhà đất của bạn. Đồng thời, loại thuốc trừ sâu imidacloprid sẽ được rải xuống đất dưới gốc cây họ cam quýt để tạo năng lực phòng chống Rầy Chỗng Cánh (ACP) lâu dài. Bộ Thực Phẩm và Canh Nông California sẽ tuân thủ tất cả các lời chỉ dẫn in trên nhãn của thuốc trừ sâu.

Những người cư ngụ tại những căn nhà đã được lên lịch phun thuốc diệt sâu sẽ được thông báo tối thiểu 48 giờ trước khi phun thuốc. Tập tài liệu này bao gồm cả một bản đồ đánh dấu rõ khu vực dự án.

Để tiện việc thông báo cho bạn biết về những hoạt động trong kế hoạch, cư dân của khu vực bị lây nhiễm đã được mời đến dự một phiên họp vô cửa tự do vào Thứ Tư ngày 14 tháng 2 năm 2018, từ 5g30 chiều đến 7g00 tối – trong meeting rooms 1 & 2 tại Anaheim Central Branch Library thành phố Anaheim, tiểu bang California. Sự kiện vô cửa tự do này sẽ không có mục thuyết trình trình trọng; thay vào đó, viên chức của các cơ quan đối tác quen thuộc với chương trình này sẽ có mặt để giải đáp những mối quan tâm và câu hỏi của bạn. Xin vui lòng cứ đến dự vào bất kỳ lúc nào trong khoảng thời gian từ 5g30 chiều đến 7g00 tối như đã được ấn định trước.

Chúng tôi đang cần bạn vì California mà hợp tác với chương trình này để diệt trừ loại côn trùng gây hại trước khi quá trễ. Nếu bạn không thể đến dự phiên họp quan trọng này và cần biết thêm thông tin, xin vui lòng liên lạc ĐƯỜNG DÂY NÓNG CÔN TRÙNG GÂY HẠI ở số (800) 491-1899 để được giúp đỡ thêm.



**DEPARTAMENTO DE ALIMENTOS Y AGRICULTURA
OFICINA DEL COMISIONADO MUNICIPAL DE AGRICULTURA**

**NOTICIA OFICIAL
POR FAVOR LEA INMEDIATAMENTE**

**REUNIÓN INFORMATIVA PARA TODAS LAS PERSONAS QUE DESEEN
INFORMARSE ACERCA DE LOS PLANES DE TRATAMIENTO DEL PSÍLIDO ASIÁTICO DE
LOS CÍTRICOS**

Reunión - Miércoles, 14 de Febrero, 2018

5:30 P.M. – 7:00 P.M.

Biblioteca de Anaheim – Sucursal Central

Sala de Reuniones 1 y 2

500 West Broadway

Anaheim, CA 92805

El psílido asiático de los cítricos, es una plaga seria para California, y ha sido detectado en su barrio. El psílido es un insecto pequeño que vuela y puede transmitir la bacteria que causa la enfermedad de huanglongbing (HLB) exclusivamente a los cítricos. Los síntomas del HLB incluyen brotes amarillos, hojas amarillentas con moteado asimétrico y erectas. Los frutos son irregulares y de sabor amargo. El HLB puede matar a los cítricos. El psílido es una amenaza para los cítricos en los jardines y a los cítricos comercialmente cultivados. Para proteger a California del impacto negativo que esta enfermedad de los cítricos causaría a su economía y medio ambiente, es necesario llevar a cabo tratamientos como medida de emergencia.

El Departamento de Alimentos y Agricultura de California ha consultado con científicos que son expertos en la biología de esta plaga. Estos expertos recomendaron que es necesario un plan de tratamiento para poder ser efectivos en la mitigación de este insecto.

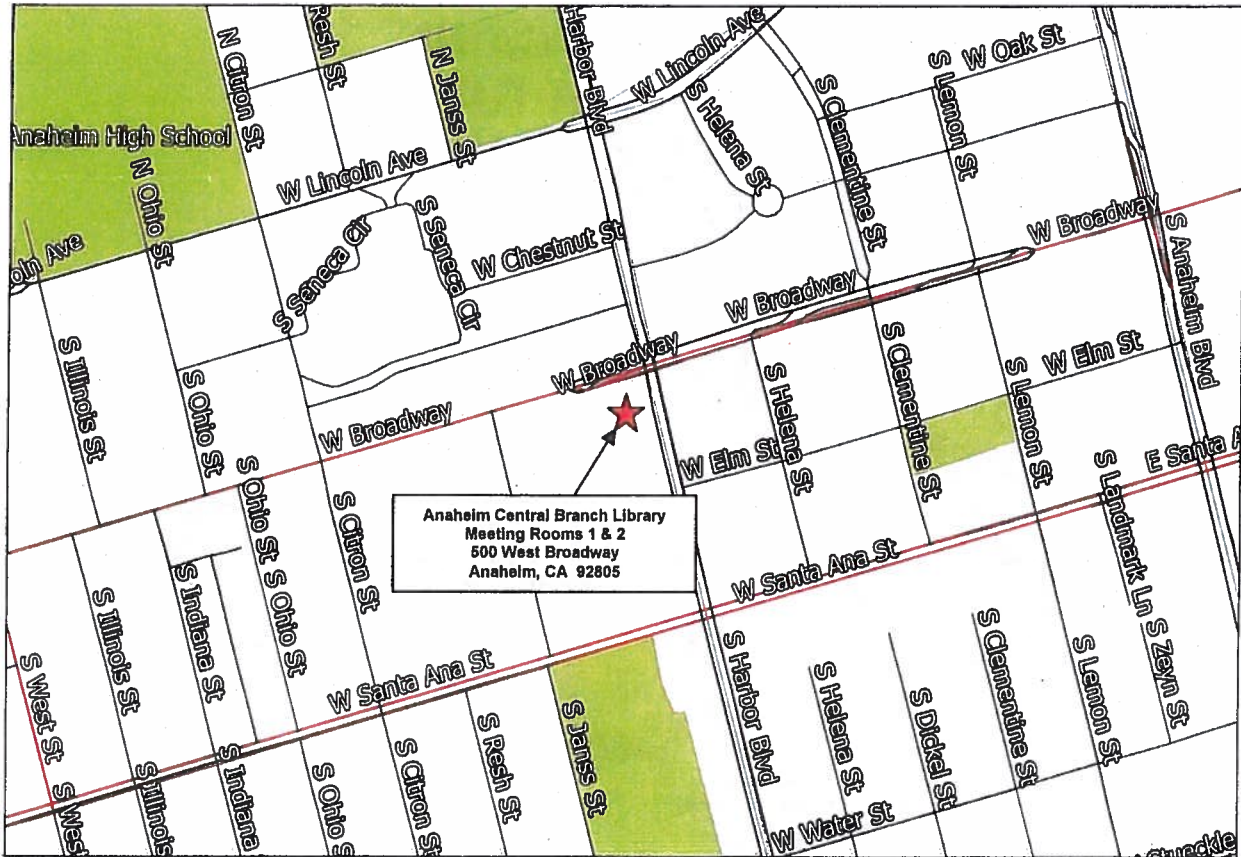
El Departamento de Alimentos y Agricultura de California va a hacer aplicaciones al follaje de los cítricos en su propiedad aplicando una formulación de piretroide. A la misma vez va a haber aplicaciones terrestres bajo de los cítricos con una insecticida de tipo imidacloprid para protegerlos del psílido. El Departamento de Alimentos y Agricultura de California va a seguir todas las instrucciones indicadas en la etiqueta del insecticida.

Los residentes serán notificados 48 horas antes de cada tratamiento. Adjunto a este aviso hay un mapa del área de tratamiento y un panfleto sobre el psílido.

Para informales sobre las acciones que se han programado, los residentes de las áreas afectadas son invitados a atender una reunión informativa el miércoles, 14 de febrero, 2018, entre las horas de 5:30 p.m. y 7:00 p.m. en la sala de reuniones 1 y 2 en La Biblioteca de Anaheim – Sucursal Central en Anaheim, California. La reunión será informal. Cooperadores y representantes de las agencias de gobierno estarán en la reunión para proveer información y contestar preguntas acerca del programa. Usted puede asistir a la reunión a cualquier hora entre las 5:30 p.m. y 7:00 p.m.

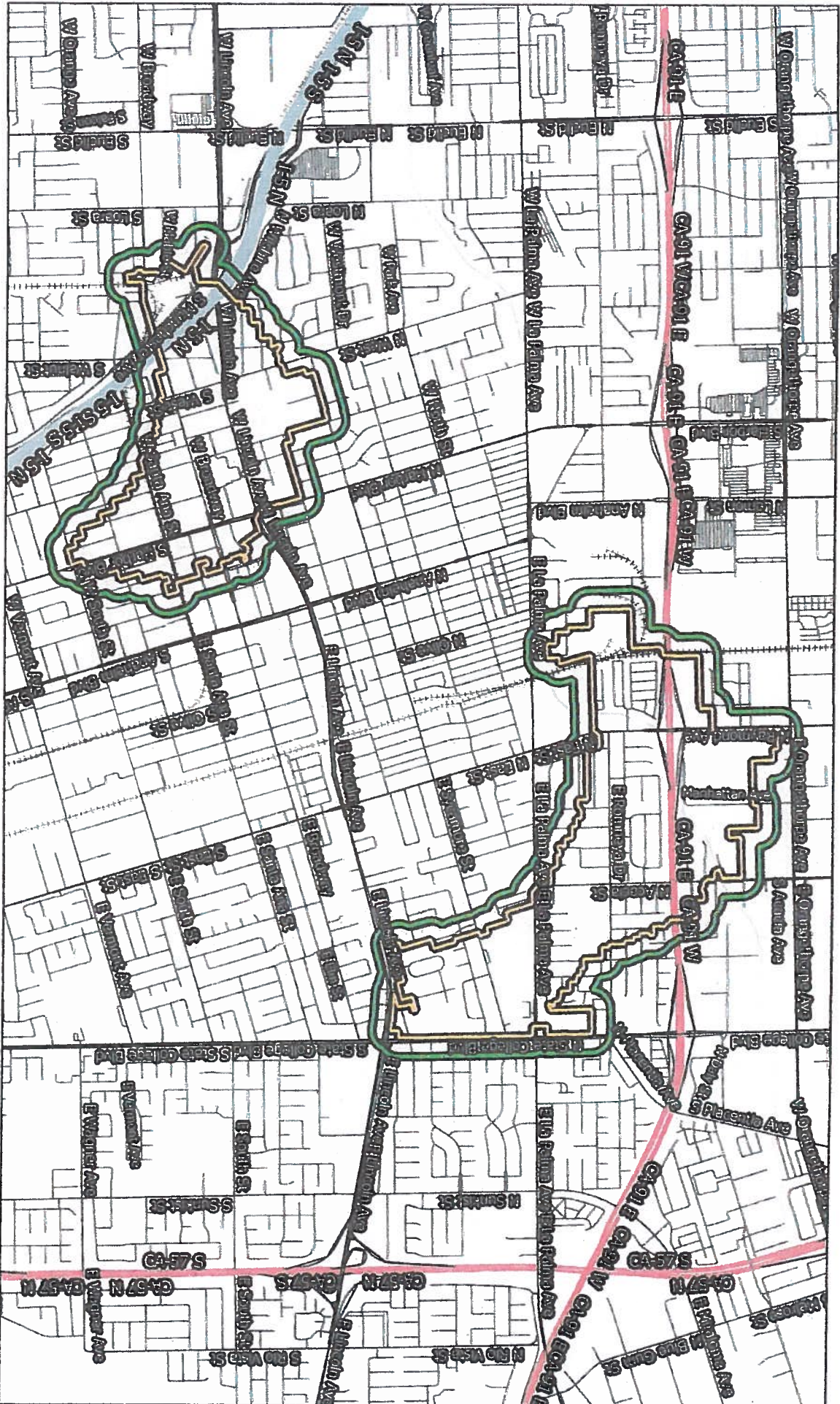
Se necesita su cooperación con este programa para librar a California de esta dañina e invasiva enfermedad de los cítricos – mientras sea posible. Si usted no puede atender esta reunión importante y si usted requiere información adicional, por favor contacte nuestra línea de teléfono gratis al número (800) 491-1899.

**ASIAN CITRUS PSYLLID
OPEN HOUSE MEETING
WEDNESDAY – FEBRUARY 14, 2018
5:30 PM – 7:00 PM**



**ANAHEIM CENTRAL BRANCH LIBRARY
MEETING ROOMS 1&2
500 WEST BROADWAY
ANAHEIM, CA 92805**

Asian Citrus Psyllid
Anaheim, Orange County
2018



- 800 Meter Treatment Area
- Notification Boundary





CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

OFFICIAL NOTICE FOR THE CITIES OF ANAHEIM, GARDEN GROVE, SANTA ANA, AND WESTMINSTER PLEASE READ IMMEDIATELY

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

Between July 21, 2017 and January 29, 2018, the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) confirmed the presence of the causative bacterial agent of the citrus disease huanglongbing (HLB) from citrus tree tissue collected in the cities of Anaheim, Garden Grove, Santa Ana, and Westminster, 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. 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, 2017 and January 29, 2018, the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) confirmed the presence of the causative bacterial agent of the citrus disease huanglongbing (HLB) from citrus tree tissue collected in the cities of Anaheim, Garden Grove, Santa Ana, and Westminster, 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. 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

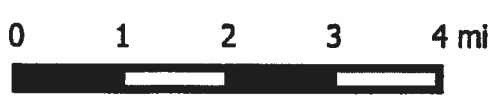
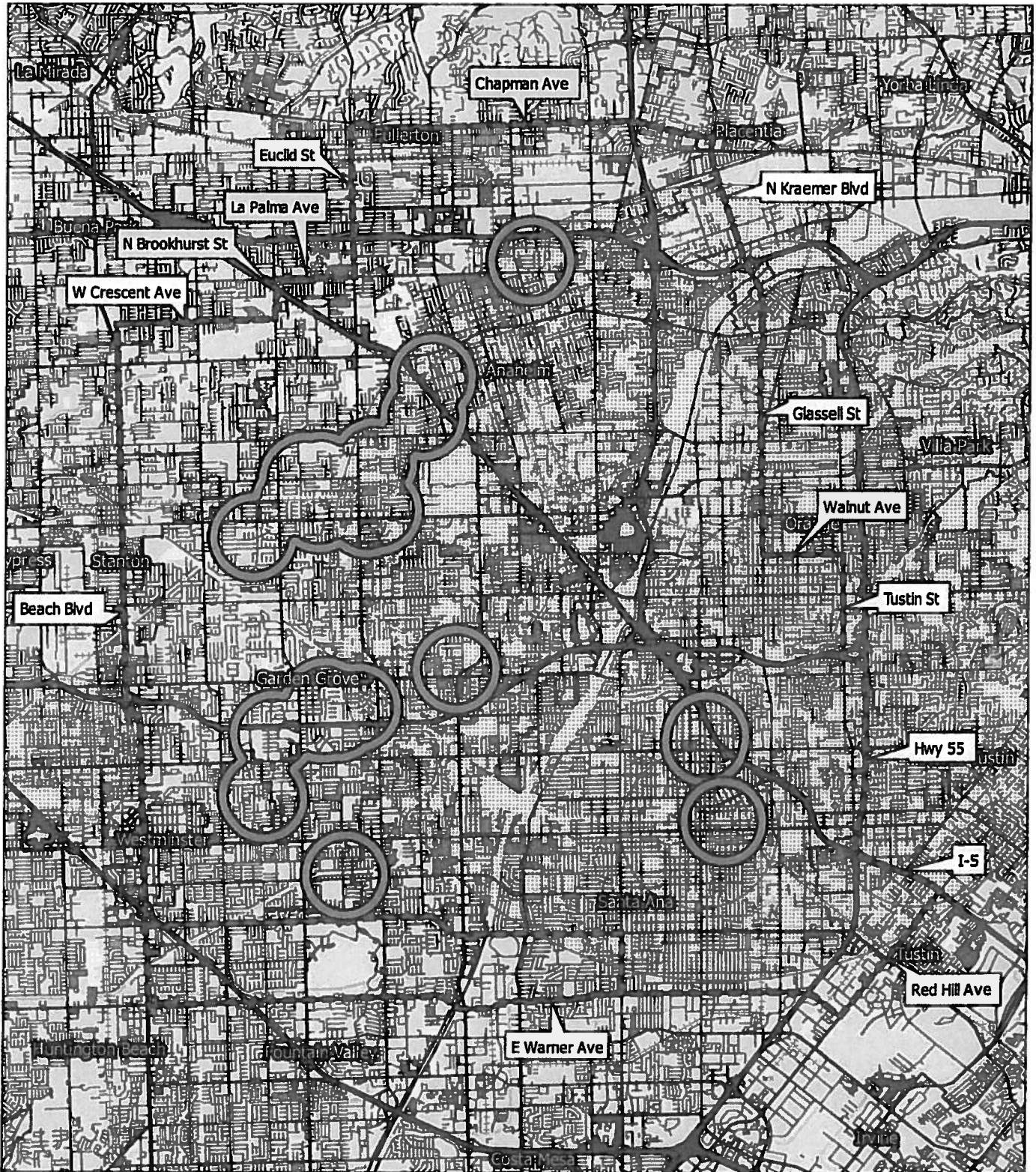
2-7-18

Date

Huanglongbing Eradication Project

Anaheim, Garden Grove, Santa Ana, Westminster, Orange County Amendment

2018



- Maximum Program Boundary
- Previous Maximum 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
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
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.

Asian Citrus Psyllid Work Plan
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Asian Citrus Psyllid Work Plan
March 2017

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Asian Citrus Psyllid Work Plan
March 2017

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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 x nobilis
Citrus x 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 ceutí,
 lima mejicana, limero
 sour orange, Seville orange, bigarde, marmalade orange,
 naranja agria, naranja amarga
 Mauritius papeda, Kaffir lime
 rough lemon, jambhiri-orange, limón rugoso, rugoso
 lemon, limón, limonero
 calamondin

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

 anis
 clausena

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



CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

OFFICIAL NOTICE
FOR THE CITIES OF ANAHEIM, GARDEN GROVE,
SANTA ANA, AND WESTMINSTER
PLEASE READ IMMEDIATELY

AMENDMENT TO THE NOTICE OF TREATMENT FOR THE ASIAN CITRUS PSYLLID

Between July 21, 2017 and January 29, 2018, the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) confirmed the presence of the causative bacterial agent of the citrus disease huanglongbing (HLB) from citrus tree tissue and its insect vector collected in the cities of Anaheim, Garden Grove, Santa Ana, and Westminster, 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.

Asian Citrus Psyllid
Official Notice
Project AM-7564
Page 2

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 ASIAN CITRUS PSYLLID

Between July 21, 2017 and January 29, 2018, the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) confirmed the presence of the causative bacterial agent of the citrus disease huanglongbing (HLB) from citrus tree tissue and its insect vector collected in the cities of Anaheim, Garden Grove, Santa Ana, and Westminster, 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. 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.

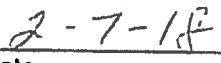
My duty to act, and this decision, is based upon authority set forth in Sections 24.5, 401.5, 403, 407, 408, 5401-5405, and 5761-5764 of the FAC, authorizing and mandating the Secretary to: thoroughly investigate the existence of the pest; determine the probability of the pest spreading to other areas;

Asian Citrus Psyllid
Notice of Treatment Findings
Project AM-7564
Page 4

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.

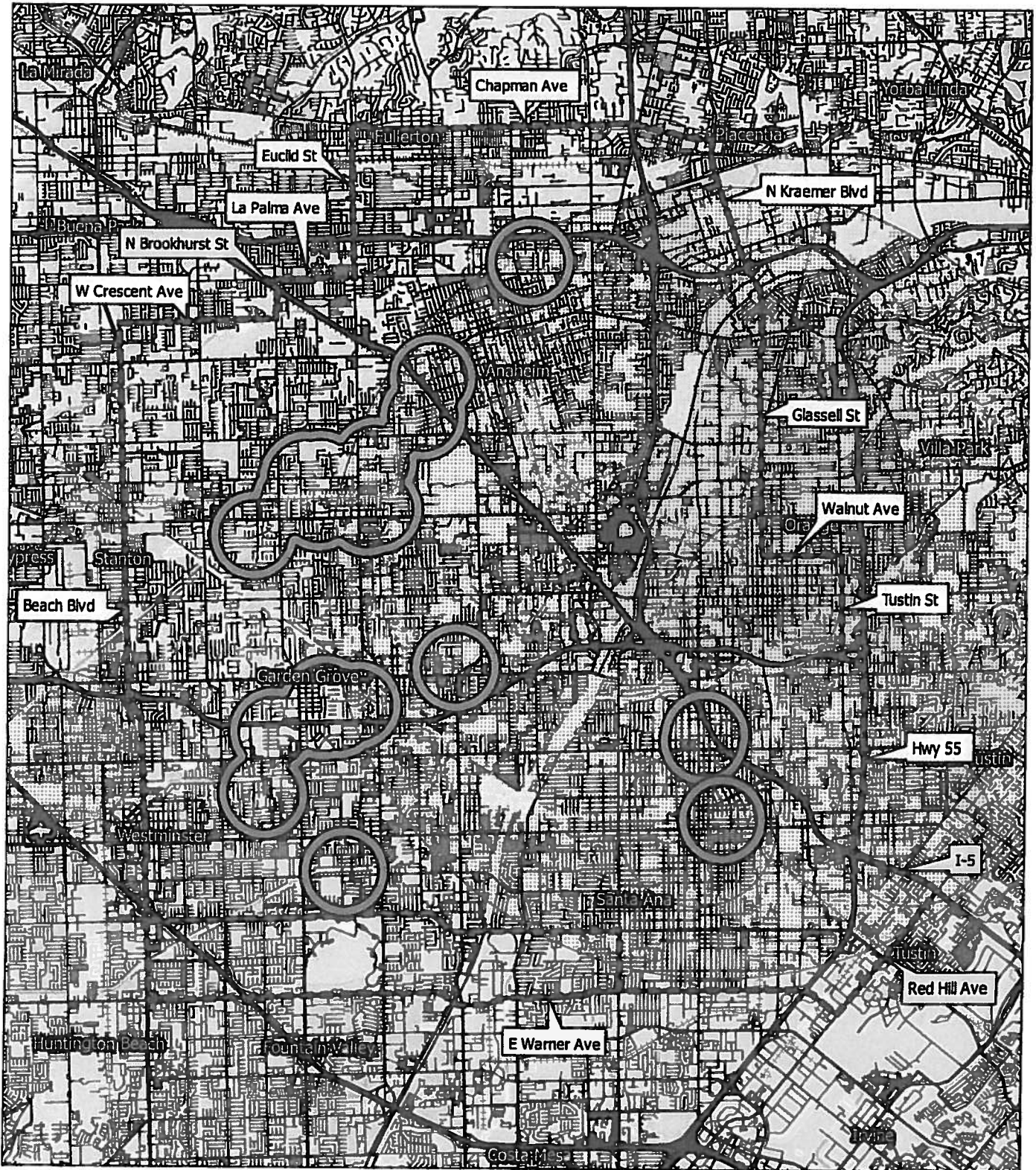


Karen Ross, Secretary



Date

Asian Citrus Psyllid Anaheim, Garden Grove, Santa Ana, Westminster, Orange County Amendment 2018



- Maximum Program Boundary
- Previous Maximum Program Boundary
- Proposed 800 Meter Treatment Area
- Sensitive Environmental Area/Treatment Area 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
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
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	COMMON NAMES
<i>Aegle marmelos</i>	bael, Bengal quince, golden apple, bela, milva
<i>Aeglopsis chevalieri</i>	Chevalier's aeglopsis
<i>Afraegle gabonensis</i>	Gabon powder-flask
<i>Afraegle paniculata</i>	Nigerian powder-flask
<i>Amyris madrensis</i>	mountain torchwood
<i>Atalantia monophylla</i>	Indian atalantia
<i>Atalantia</i> spp.	
<i>Balsamocitrus dawei</i>	Uganda powder-flask
<i>Bergia (=Murraya) koenigii</i>	curry leaf
<i>Calodendrum capense</i>	Cape chestnut
<i>X Citroncirus webberi</i>	
<i>Choisya arizonica</i>	Arizonia orange
<i>Choisya ternata</i>	Mexican or mock orange
<i>Citropsis articulata</i>	Katimboro, Muboro, West African cherry orange
<i>Citropsis gillettiana</i>	cherry-orange
<i>Citropsis schweinfurthii</i>	African cherry-orange
<i>Citrus aurantiifolia</i>	lime, Key lime, Persian lime, lima, limón agrio, limón ceutí, lima mejicana, limero
<i>Citrus aurantium</i>	sour orange, Seville orange, bigarde, marmalade orange, naranja agria, naranja amarga
<i>Citrus hystrix</i>	Mauritius papeda, Kaffir lime
<i>Citrus jambhiri</i>	rough lemon, jambhiri-orange, limón rugoso, rugoso
<i>Citrus limon</i>	lemon, limón, limonero
<i>Citrus madurensis</i>	calamondin
(=X <i>Citrofortunella microcarpa</i>)	
<i>Citrus maxima</i>	pummelo, pomelo, shaddock, pompelmous, toronja
<i>Citrus medica</i>	citron, cidra, cidro, toronja
<i>Citrus meyeri</i>	Meyer lemon, dwarf lemon
<i>Citrus x nobilis</i>	king mandarin, tangor, Florida orange, King-of-Siam
<i>Citrus x paradisi</i>	grapefruit, pomelo, toronja
<i>Citrus reticulata</i>	mandarin, tangerine, mandarina
<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	sweet orange, orange, naranja, naranja dulce
<i>Citrus</i> spp.	
<i>Clausena anisum-olens</i>	anis
<i>Clausena excavata</i>	clausena

<i>Clausena indica</i>	clausena
<i>Clausena lansium</i>	wampi, wampee
<i>Clymenia polyandra</i>	a-mulis
<i>Eremocitrus glauca</i>	Australian desert lime
<i>Eremocitrus hybrid</i>	
<i>Esenbeckia berlandieri</i>	Berlandier's jopoy
<i>Fortunella crassifolia</i>	Meiwa kumquat
<i>Fortunella margarita</i>	Nagami kumquat, oval kumquat
<i>Fortunella polyandra</i>	Malayan kumquat
<i>Fortunella spp.</i>	
<i>Limonia acidissima</i>	Indian wood apple
<i>Merrillia caloxylon</i>	flowering merrillia
<i>Microcitrus australasica</i>	finger-lime
<i>Microcitrus australis</i>	Australian round-lime
<i>Microcitrus papuana</i>	desert-lime
<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

WEEKLY MEMO 2-08-18

NEWS ARTICLES

'Garden Grove is your market and the city is here to help...'

Mayor Steve Jones delivers State of the City address

By Loreen Berlin

Mayor Steve Jones described a more lively Garden Grove and envisioned a booming future in his State of the City address last week at Embassy Suites Anaheim South Hotel.

"After several huge successful Open Streets events, numerous public art installations and the two-day High and Might Music Festival, it's becoming evident from those outside looking in, that we are fully committed to creating a more vibrant future for our city than anything we've experienced in the past," Jones said.

Included in Jones' address were the following:

—The Valley View corridor in West Garden Grove will receive enhancement, with new dining and retail near the bowling alley;

— Little Saigon is thriving and expanding, transitioning into a cultural tourism area;

—The Grove Resort District is moving forward, capitalizing on the proximity to Disneyland's 27-million annual visitors;

—Central Garden Grove is preserving a vision of the city's earlier agricultural roots as some mansion-like and multi-generational housing units are being constructed;

—The Hispanic community, especially in the east part of town, continues to make economic and cultural contributions to the city;

—Historic Main Street is hosting large-scale community events, and some cottage industries and steel-craft businesses are emerging in the downtown area.

"Despite restrictive budgets and financial challenges that keep us doing more with less, our department directors work with staff to produce amazing results," Jones said. "Public safety is the best example of this, with our

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Photo by Loreen Berlin

Garden Grove Mayor Steve Jones enjoys a moment with his family at the State of the City address last week. With Jones, from left, are sons Jayden and Ashton, and wife Manivone.

STATE:

Continued from page 1

police and fire departments providing a vital and heroic service to our community."

Willowick Golf Course is owned by the City of Garden Grove but located in Santa Ana. Together, the cities are exploring opportunities for the property, Jones said.

In West Garden Grove, Eastgate Park has a new walking trail of decomposed granite around the inside of the park along with new playground equipment and LED lighting on the basketball courts.

Infrastructure of cities is always a focus of officials.

"Garden Grove is determined to stay on-course to maintain the integrity of critical infrastructure and to proactively plan for the future, factoring in our increasing and changing population and mapping out how the future will impact basic services such as roadways, water quality, emer-

gency preparedness and sustainability," said Jones. "Garden Grove is your market and the city is here to help guide you along by cutting through red tape, streamlining processes and facilitating any fresh new ideas you may have. We're enthusiastic about making Garden Grove a better place to live, work and play now and in the years to come."

Jones noted the celebration of prominent figures in Vietnamese history within Little Saigon, which included the dedication of new street signs on Bolsa Avenue for Vietnam's former king and general from the 13th century Tran Dynasty, and street-renaming and a statue unveiling for Emperor Quang Trung at the Business Center parkway off of Euclid Street.

Jones said that in 2017 the Garden Grove Fire Department received 15,000 calls for help, maintaining quick response times. Firefighters from the department helped with the devastating Northern California wildfires and

mudslides in Santa Barbara.

And he had high praise for the police.

"The Garden Grove Police Department is working successfully within the community to prevent crime," said Jones. "Feedback from a recent survey shows that nearly 90-percent of residents believe both fire and police departments are doing an excellent job and we're grateful residents see the work ethic and dedication of our fire and police."

A video was shown in which Congressman Lou Correa, Orange County Mayors Tom Tait, Miguel Pulido, Al Murray, Barbara Delgleize, former NFL quarterback Todd Marinovich and rock star Bradley Mayo appeared.

The State of the City Luncheon was hosted by the Garden Grove Chamber of Commerce.

Orange County News
Feb. 7, 2018

City floats 1 percent sales-tax-hike

Money needed for public safety services; city running deficit budget

By Brady Rhoades

City leaders are floating the idea of a sales tax increase from 7.75 percent to 8.75 percent to raise \$19 million annually for public safety.

A survey of Garden Grove residents conducted by the firm Fairbank, Maslin, Maullin, Metz and Associates shows that more than 60 percent support a sales tax increase.

Sixty seven percent of Democrats said they support a tax hike, 60 percent of Republicans support it and 67 percent of Independents support it, according to survey results.

City Councilman John O'Neill said he and other council members are trying to deal with unfunded pension liabilities, which O'Neill said are "progressively in the millions and compounding," causing a budget deficit.

Bottom line: city leaders will have to cut about 5 percent from all city departments to remedy the deficit.

O'Neill said a tax increase is a last resort, if that. Better to take a hard look at spending, he said.

"I'm very committed to going line-by-line on the budget and cutting out wasteful spending."

The telephone survey, which cost \$37,000 and was presented as a Power Point and in packet form, has raised eyebrows among some local residents.

Four hundred of the city's approximately 175,000 residents were polled.

And there's confusion about how questions were posed.

Garden Grove resident Tony Flores said he has asked for the poll questions, with no luck.

"Why are we not able to see the questions that were asked?"

Flores asked.

In a 13-page summary packet put together by the Fairbank firm, the idea of a sales tax increase appears on page 9, which reads as follows:

Conceptual Local Funding Option Tested

Garden Grove Public Safety/911 and Vital City Services Measure

To retain police officers/firefighters/paramedics; maintain 911 emergency response times, fire stations/emergency communications/life-saving equipment, gang/drug prevention/police patrols, senior services, youth/after-school programs/parks; earthquake retrofit buildings; protect drinking water supplies; repair streets/potholes; and other general services; shall the City of Garden Grove establish a 1 cent sales tax providing \$19,000,000 annually until ended by voters; requiring annual independent financial audits/oversight, with all funds used locally?

Skeptics of the tax hike idea say the wording is misleading.

"It's not 1 cent," Flores said. "It's 1 percent."

Or put another way, a \$19 million-a-year hit to taxpayers.

Garden Grove is one of many cities dealing with budget problems associated with CalPERS, the state's multi-billion program that manages pensions and health benefits for millions of government employees, retirees and their families. Most city workers collect their pensions through CalPERS.

O'Neill said he has no problem with workers collecting their pensions. He does have a

see TAX, page 4

Orange County News
Feb. 7, 2018

TAX:

Continued from page 3

problem with the state and with CalPERS.

"When you promise more than you give out, you've got a problem," he said.

"We can't just continue to pay these unfunded liabilities."

Most importantly, O'Neill said, "We don't want to reduce city services."

So what's the next step?

It's early in the process. The survey — including the tax increase — will be discussed by City Council

members at an annual retreat in March.

The survey polled residents on other issues. According to the results, 89 percent of residents believe the Fire Department is

doing an excellent or good job, 78 percent said the Police Department is doing an excellent or good job and 81 percent stated that trash collection services is doing an excellent or good job.

No less than 56 percent said city government is doing an excellent or good

job, and 45 percent believe the City Council is doing an excellent or good job.

Sixty five percent said the City of Garden Grove is on the right track, and 76 percent said their neighborhoods are heading in the right direction.

The survey shows that residents are concerned about an increase in homelessness and a lack of affordable housing.

To view the survey, go to <https://www.ci.garden-grove.ca.us>.

"When you promise more than you give out, you've got a problem. We can't just continue to pay these unfunded liabilities... We don't want to reduce city services" — City Councilman John O'Neill

Orange County News
Feb. 7, 2018

Man, Woman of Year

The Garden Grove Chamber of Commerce has announced that Scott Weimer and Gayle Knight are the 2018 man and woman of the year.

Weimer is on the board of the Strawberry Festival Organization.

Knight is the founder of the nonprofit Helping Others Prepare for Eternity - also known as H.O.P.E.

The two will be recognized at a later date, with details to come.

Valentine's fun

Senior sweethearts are invited to a Valentine's Day celebration that includes lunch, music, and dancing.

The H. Louis Lake Senior Center will host the festivities on Feb. 14 from 10 a.m. to noon at the Community Meeting Center, A Room, at 11300 Stanford Ave.

Lunch will also be available for \$3.50 per person.

The event is sponsored by SCAN health plan group.

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

Festival fundraising

Last year's Strawberry Festival raised \$394,000, of which \$150,000 was donated to 13 nonprofits, organizers said.

Another \$150,000 was raised by nonprofit groups selling food during the festival.

Organizers also awarded \$1,000 scholarships to eight students, and paid the travel costs of high school bands that performed in the parade.

This year's festival is from May 25 to May 28.

City of Garden Grove

Notice Inviting Sealed Bids (IFB)

Project No. S-1233

Notice is hereby given that sealed bids will be received at the office of the Purchasing Agent for the City of Garden Grove, Room 220, Second Floor, 11222 Acacia Parkway, Garden Grove, CA 92840 to: Furnish all Materials, Equipment, Tools and Labor for On-Call Saw Cut Services for Concrete and Asphalt at Various Locations in the City of Garden Grove per the bid specifications. A copy of the bid document may be obtained from the City of Garden Grove's website. Direct any questions regarding this bid process to Sandra Segawa via email at sandras@garden-grove.org. Bids are due and will be opened in the office of the Purchasing Agent at 2:00 p.m. on Monday, March 5, 2018. Bids received after that exact time will not be considered.

Dated: January 31, 2018

Sandra Segawa, C.P.M., CPPB
Purchasing Agent
City of Garden Grove
11222 Acacia Parkway
Garden Grove, CA 92840

Orange County News
18-62064

Publish Jan. 31, Feb. 7, 2018

Sen. Nguyen alerts residents to new ID requirements for flights

Orange County News
Feb. 2, 2018

State Senator Janet Nguyen is informing California residents that as of Jan. 22, the California Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) will be offering REAL ID compliant driver licenses and identification cards. As mandated by the REAL ID Act of 2005, a REAL ID, U.S. Passport or military ID will be required by the federal government to board domestic flights or to access some federal facilities starting on Oct. 1, 2020.

"If you use your driver's license or ID card to get through airport security or to access a federal facility this will soon change," said Nguyen. "As a state, we are working diligently to meet the new standards set by the federal government and will be making available REAL ID compliant driver licenses and identification cards at all DMV locations throughout the State of California."

According to the DMV, residents interested in applying for a REAL ID compliant driver license or identification card must do the following:

- Make an appointment to visit a field office
- Appointments can be made online by visiting www.dmv.ca.gov or by calling 1-800-777-0133.
- Provide proof of identity (for example: U.S. birth certificate, U.S. passport, certificate of naturalization or citizenship, employment authorization document, permanent resident card, or foreign passport with an approved form I-94).
- Show a California residency document (for example: utility bill, rental agreement, mortgage bill, medical document).
- Present proof of your Social Security Number (for example: Social Security Card, W-2 form, SSA-1099 form, Non-SSA-1099 form, Paystub (with full SSN)).

California residents who have a U.S. Passport, Passport Card, Military ID or a Transpor-

tation Safety Administration (TSA) approved identification can use these documents to board an airplane or to access federal facilities including military bases. REAL ID compliant driver license and identification cards are not needed to drive, vote, apply for or receive federal benefits, enter a federal facility that does not require identification (for example: post office) or to visit a hospital or receive lifesaving services. Residents under the age of 18 do not need a REAL ID compliant driver license or identification card to fly.

"It is important for residents who do not travel via airplane or who do not access federal facilities to know that REAL IDs are not mandatory. However, for residents who use this mode of transportation or who access federal sites, the DMV is here to help," said Nguyen.

The cost for a REAL ID driver license or identification card is the same as those currently charged for a standard driver license or identification card. REAL IDs will have a special marking of the California grizzly bear with a star on the top right corner of the card.

For more information on REAL ID, please visit REALID.dmv.ca.gov.

'Anyone have any tickets to the Olympics?'

Leaders welcome Sister City students from S. Korea

By Loreen Berlin

The City of Garden Grove gave an official welcome recently to a group of South Korean exchange students during a private reception at City Hall, 11222 Acacia Parkway.

The students are part of the Sister City Association of Garden Grove's annual student exchange program from Anyang, South Korea. In March, American students from Garden Grove will travel to South Korea as part of the program in an effort to deepen understanding of each other's cultures.

As part of the welcome, students were met by City Manager Scott Stiles at City Hall, who gave them an overview of how the city works.

"We're happy you're here and we welcome you to our city; we've had people in business from South Korea visiting here also," said Stiles. "Does anyone have any tickets to the Olympics they want to give me?"

After translations were made, there were some smiles and chuckles from the students.

Stiles went on to note that Garden Grove is one of 34 cities in Orange County, which is



Photo by Loreen Berlin

Exchange students from South Korea visit with Police Lt. Amir El-Farra, third from right. They are standing in front of a S.W.A.T. vehicle.

located 30-miles or 42-kilometers south/east of Los Angeles. Garden Grove is the fifth largest with 180,000 residents. It grew from a former strawberry agricultural town into an abundance of homes that have now overtaken the strawberry fields.

"Garden Grove is a very diverse community, with one-third each being Vietnamese, white and Latino and the Orange County Islamic Community is the largest in Southern California,"

said Stiles. "The diversity of the city is what attracted me to the area and that diversity makes it a special place within the city itself that employs approximately 660 people in all departments including City Hall, Public Works, police and fire departments."

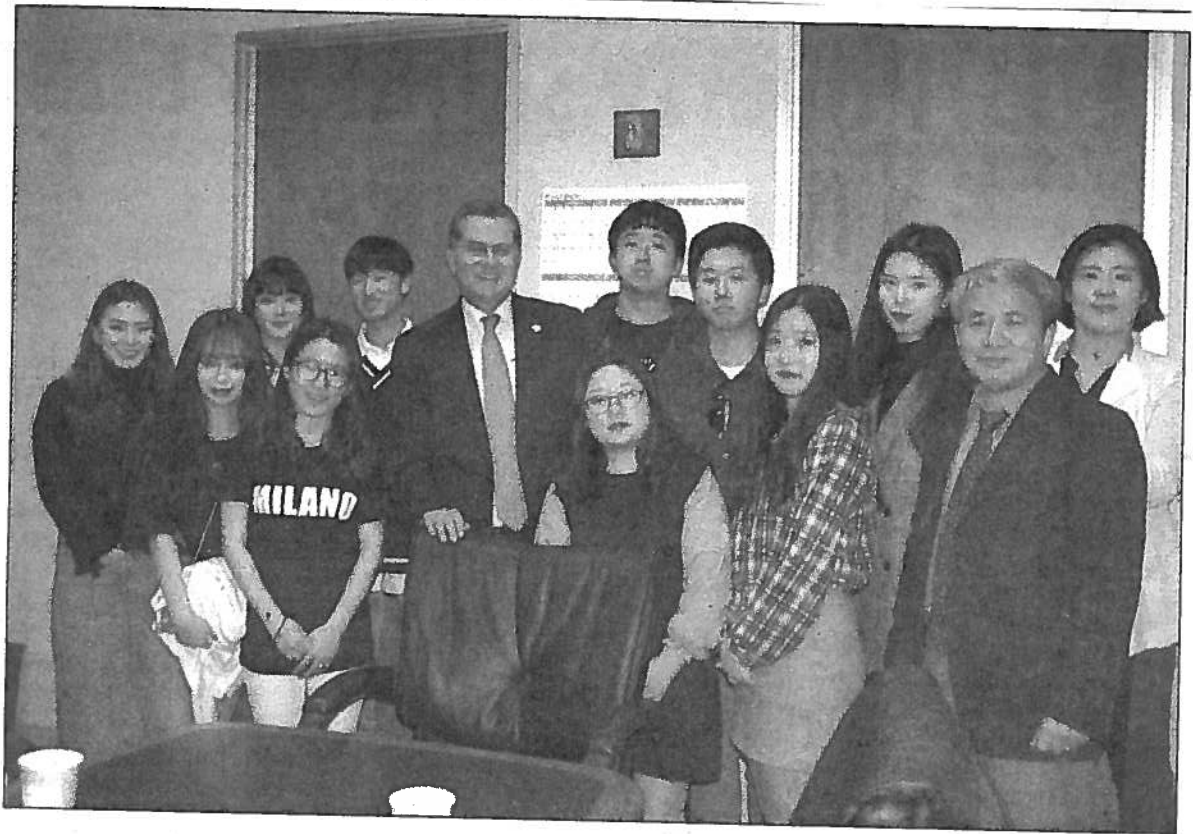
Stiles noted that Garden Grove has its own full-service police and fire departments. "We have a council-manager form of government that is most common in the United States, with a mayor and

council members who represent the different districts," he said as he pointed out a large wall with former pictures of mayors in the conference room at City Hall.

The South Korean student ambassadors were in America for a 10-day tour of the Garden Grove and Los Angeles areas of interest.

Each Korean Student ambassador was recognized as an honorary citizen of Garden Grove and

see SISTER, page 4



Exchange students from South Korea visit City Hall, where City Manager Scott Stiles, sixth from left, gave them a tour. Photo by Loreen Berlin

SISTER:

Continued from page 1

each received goodie bags from locations within the city that they toured.

The group also toured the Garden Grove Police Department and Fire Station No. 1, followed by an evening reception at the Garden Grove Community Center, 11300 Stanford Ave. with Garden Grove City Council members.

Before the tour began, students had the opportunity to

eat lunch at an In-N-Out burger restaurant and had a chance to practice their English.

Asked, through an interpreter, how the students felt about being in America and their tour, one said, "It's totally cool," and some said they want to live here because it has a lot of room and the sky and air are clear. One girl said people in America are "Really kind."

Police Capt. Tom DaRe gifted the students with a small memorial-badge pin and they had a photo opportunity with Lt. Amir El-Farra next to a SWAT vehicle

along with police patrol vehicles, taking many individual selfie pictures with El-Farra.

"I'm one of the watch commanders and I oversee the police patrol duties," he said.

Fire Capt. Steve Feilner showed the students the Garden Grove Fire Engine equipment and explained the difference between the fire engine and fire truck, noting that fire trucks carry a water pump and hose along with paramedic equipment.

Engineer JD Baranger said 70-to 80-percent of their calls are medical-related.

Garden Grove

The Garden Grove Chamber of Commerce has announced that Scott Weimer and Gayle Knight are the 2018 Man and Woman of the Year. Weimer is on the board of the Strawberry Festival Organization. Knight is the founder of the nonprofit Helping Others Prepare for Eternity — also known as H.O.P.E.

Chris Haire
chaire@scng.com

Register
Feb. 3-4, 2018

Garden Grove

Students at Carrillo Elementary School, part of the Garden Grove Unified School District, recently gave \$727 to the Red Cross at a campuswide assembly. The money came from a Peace Day fundraising initiative supporting disaster relief.

Chris Haire
chaire@scng.com

Register
Feb. 6, 2018

Garden Grove

Revenue from the city's transient occupancy tax — or hotel tax — has increased by 20 percent in the last two fiscal years, bringing in \$25 million in that time, Mayor Steve Jones said during his recent State of the City Address. Much of that increase, he said, was driven by the Great Wolf Lodge Southern California.

Chris Haire
chaire@scng.com

Register
Feb. 8, 2018



CITY OF GARDEN GROVE NEWS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

CONTACT: Ana Pulido (714) 741-5280 Public Information Office (714) 741-5280
Office of Community Relations/GGTV3

Thursday, February 8, 2018

CITY RECEIVES STATEWIDE DISTINCTION FOR ADVANCEMENT OF DIVERSE COMMUNITIES

The City of Garden Grove was recently recognized with the Advancement of Diverse Communities award, presented during the League of California Cities Awards Luncheon in Newport Beach. The award was presented to City Manager, Scott C. Stiles for promoting the advancement of diversity within the community and the workplace through the development and implementation of effective programs, policies, or practices.

The selection process evaluated the degree of personal involvement and commitment by City Managers, and the resources and tools used to help diverse California communities become more open, accessible, and inclusive.

Programs included in the award nomination were the City's image campaign, Garden Grove is Your Market, highlighting Garden Grove's most unique, diverse, and valued qualities, as well as the City's multi-language services, and international trade and expansion.

A Cincinnati native, Stiles brought 26 years of municipal management experience with the City of Cincinnati where he served as assistant city manager for eight years. Since his appointment in 2015, Stiles has actively promoted Garden Grove's diversity in the community and the workplace.

"It's an incredible honor to have the City's efforts towards serving and enriching our diversity be recognized," says City Manager Stiles.

For more information, please visit www.ci.garden-grove.ca.us.

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11222 Acacia Parkway • P.O.Box 3070 • Garden Grove, CA 92842
www.ci.garden-grove.ca.us

STEELCRAFT

PRESS RELEASE

Media Contact: Julia Lemke
(562) 304-1416
jlemke@howardcdm.com

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

MAYOR STEVEN JONES ANNOUNCES TENANTS FOR STEELCRAFT GARDEN GROVE AT STATE OF THE CITY EVENT

GARDEN GROVE, Calif. (February 5, 2018)—Last Wednesday, at the 2018 State of the City Address, Honorable Mayor Steven R. Jones announced the future tenants for SteelCraft Garden Grove.

Mayor Jones said, "Garden Grove is excited to welcome SteelCraft's fantastic lineup of eateries which were kept tightly under wraps until being announced at our State of the City event. The architectural appeal of repurposed shipping containers, combined with the arrival of so many unique food options, is sure to draw fresh new faces as we continue to 're:imagine' the Downtown area."

The current tenant lineup for SteelCraft Garden Grove, scheduled to open late 2018 is as follows.

Beer: Beachwood Brewing Co.



In 2006, Chef Gabriel Gordon and his wife Lena Perelman opened a revolutionary new BBQ restaurant and rotating craft beer bar in Seal Beach. The restaurant, Beachwood BBQ, went on to earn awards and

recognition at the local and national level. The success of the Seal Beach location led the pair to team up with Julian Shrago, a well-known home brewer, to open Beachwood BBQ and Brewing in Downtown Long Beach. Soon after, the Long Beach location created award-winning beers and received gold medals for large brewpub and brewery. As the Beachwood Brewing name grew in recognition, the partners decided to open a larger facility in Huntington Beach. Beachwood Brewing is a Long Beach and Orange County staple and the SteelCraft team is thrilled to have them on board for SteelCraft Garden Grove.

Website: <http://beachwoodbbq.com/brewery.html>

Instagram: <https://www.instagram.com/beachwoodbrewing/>

Coffee: Dark Horse Coffee Roasters



Born in San Diego, with three locations in the Greater San Diego area, Dark Horse Coffee Roasters takes pride in roasting the freshest quality beans in-house, daily. Popular drinks include Cold Brew on Nitro or an espresso drink such as "The Champ." Not only will you get a great cup of coffee at Dark Horse; you'll experience a fun and approachable environment where the mantra is "relax, it's just coffee."

Website: <http://www.darkhorsecoffeeroasters.com/>

Instagram: <https://www.instagram.com/darkhorsecoffee/>

Tacos: Renegade Taco



Renegade Taco, currently a catering company in Orange County, takes your average taco and elevates it to a whole new level with its fusion of unique ethnic flavors. Renegade creates a taste profile that will fulfill any palate and leave you craving more. The three partners Kevin, Taylor and George formed Renegade Taco with a common vision in mind: the passion to provide a unique culinary experience using nothing but the best ingredients and from-scratch recipes and to bring great people together to

experience the flavors and quality of a craft fusion taco.

Instagram: <https://www.instagram.com/renegadetaco/>

Southeast Asian Chicken: The Chick 'N Shack



The Chick 'N Shack culinary team created a menu inspired by their shared love for Hainan chicken and rice and travels throughout Southeast Asia in search for unique flavors and sauces. Chick 'N Shack's signature entrée includes a bed of jasmine rice made with a secret recipe, sustainably raised chicken poached in a unique broth of lemongrass, herbs and spices, a fried egg, and crunchy homemade pickles served with sauces made in-house – perfect for an on-the-go lunch or dinner. For a more indulgent option, Chick 'N Rice offers incredible crispy and saucy chicken wings. Chicken and rice is a common thread across nearly every culture and this concept aims to present “everything chicken” in a way that is Asian-inspired but nostalgic to people from all walks of life.

Breakfast: The Nest



The Nest, born in Bellflower, CA, always has a line out the door. The menu includes a mix of both weekend comfort foods and weekday fuel with items such as French toast, waffles, short rib hash, egg sandwiches, veggie scrambles and grits. The Nest is excited to serve breakfast all day at SteelCraft Garden Grove.

Website: <https://eatnest.com/>

Instagram: <https://www.instagram.com/eatatthenest/>

Pizza: Urban Pie



Urban Pie launched as a mobile pizzeria in 2012, slinging out Neapolitan-inspired pizza from a 5000-pound wood-burning oven on double axles. By 2016, Urban Pie opened a state-of-the-art catering facility and grew to three mobile ovens and hundreds of clients. What makes Urban Pie's pizza dough special is the cold four-day natural fermentation process it undergoes before hitting a 900-degree deck. But they don't stop there. The mozzarella and burrata cheeses are hand-pulled in house as well as the sausage, meatballs, pasta, lasagna, bacon and pancetta. Urban Pie believes by buying from friends and farmers we can do our part to participate in our community and bring people together. Chef Jason, with 23 years of experience, and Urban Pie is honored to deliver Garden Grove a brand the community can be proud of.

Website: <http://www.urbanpiela.com/>

Instagram: <https://www.instagram.com/urbanpiela/>

Dessert: Honey & Butter



Leanne, a Garden Grove native, and her husband Pawel sell thousands of macarons per day from an Airstream at The Lab in Costa Mesa and their brick-and-mortar in Irvine Spectrum. The power couple and their baking staff make both traditional and character French macarons based on the things they love – ranging from Game of Thrones to anime and Tsum Tsum styled animals. Honey & Butter began as an idea in 2014 for a small boutique that serves French macarons the day they are baked, rather than traditionally aging them for three days. Their love of “all things cute” is apparent in their creature cookies, décor and packaging. Honey & Butter makes as many cookies as they can each day to keep variety on the shelves, selling out day after day with lines, quite literally, out the door.

Website: <http://www.honeybutter.com/>

Instagram: <https://www.instagram.com/honeyandbutter/>

Dessert: Cauldron Ice Cream



Cauldron Ice Cream started as a small shop in Orange County with big dreams. The goal was to make ice cream so unique and delicious that it would change the standard of America's favorite dessert. Since opening in May 2015, Cauldron has made that dream a reality. The now famous Puffle Cone and signature rose-shaped ice cream has gained worldwide attention from publications such as *Cosmopolitan*, *Insider*, *Food Network* and *Tastemade*. Even with world-wide attention and demand, each sweet creamy base flavor is made in-house daily. Each customer's order is brought to life with liquid nitrogen in seconds to make the creamiest, freshest ice cream possible. Ice cream is nostalgic and brings people together. Cauldron centers everything they do around community which makes them a perfect fit for SteelCraft Garden Grove.

Website: <http://www.cauldronicecream.com/>
Instagram: <https://www.instagram.com/cauldronicecream/>



Rendering courtesy of Studio One Eleven

“Our team researched and truly got to know the community to ensure we selected the best tenants who represent the shared values of SteelCraft and the City of Garden Grove,” said Kim Gros, Founder of SteelCraft. “The outpouring of support from the community has been incredible. It made it that much more critical that we picked the right restaurants and brands—and the right people running them.”

“It is a great feeling to see the members of the community where I grew up react so positively to the names we worked so hard to select,” said Jennifer Le, Head of Marketing for Howard CDM.

Other tenants include a wine component and burger concept, to be announced at a later date.

Groundbreaking for SteelCraft Garden Grove is March 5, 2018, 10am-12pm. Members of the press and community are encouraged to attend.

ABOUT STEELCRAFT

SteelCraft, a Long Beach-born outdoor urban eatery, opened in February 2017. In mid-2017 the City of Garden Grove and the City of Bellflower unanimously approved SteelCraft locations in each City’s center. SteelCraft Garden Grove and SteelCraft Bellflower are both scheduled to open in the second half of 2018. SteelCraft goes beyond placing a few shipping containers on a plot of land. Through live music, fundraisers and events, engaging the community is of utmost importance along with taking the guesswork out of finding a place to eat. SteelCraft curates only the best craft food and drink vendors based on the DNA of each unique community. Each location features a craft beer taproom, a wine component, a coffee shop, a variety of unique food offerings and dessert offerings. With seating at community tables in a dog and family-friendly environment, there is a place for everyone at the SteelCraft table.

Website: <https://www.steelcraftlb.com/>

Instagram: <https://www.instagram.com/steelcraft/>

Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/steelcraftlb/>

Twitter: <https://www.twitter.com/steelcraftlb/>



CITY OF GARDEN GROVE
NEWS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Public Information Office (714) 741-5280

CONTACT: Monica Covarrubias (714) 741-5788
Project Manager
Community and Economic Development Department

Wednesday, February 7, 2018

CITY INVITES BUSINESS OWNERS TO LIVESTREAM WORKSHOP

Openings are available for business owners to attend the "Livestream – Open for Business" workshop presented by Google, Facebook, Constant Contact, and Square. The free workshop will take place on Wednesday, February 21, 2018, from 9:30 a.m. to 11:00 a.m., at the Garden Grove Courtyard Center, located at 12732 Main Street.

The workshop will provide information on how to create a seamless online shopping experience for customers. The Orange County Small Business Development Center (SBDC), in partnership with the City of Garden Grove, will host the viewing party for all interested businesses in the community.

To sign up for the workshop, go to <http://bit.ly/ocsbdc022118>. For more information, please call (714) 741-5788.

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CONTACT:
John Montanez, (714) 741-5214
Director, Community Services Department

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

Tuesday, February 6, 2018

**STATE OF THE CITY: STRONG HOTEL PERFORMANCE,
QUALITY OF LIFE; ECONOMIC CHALLENGES AHEAD**

Another sell-out crowd assembled last Wednesday, this year at the Grove District's Embassy Suites hotel, to hear Garden Grove Mayor Steve Jones deliver his second State of the City address. While the Mayor highlighted impressive returns from hotels last year, specifically the Great Wolf Lodge Southern California, he also spoke earnestly about economic challenges arising from homelessness, aging infrastructure, and Sacramento money-grabs. The Mayor also made several major development announcements that included the "Rusty Skeleton" on Garden Grove Boulevard.

Following an introductory video that featured unexpected cameo appearances by Congressman Lou Correa, Orange County mayors, and celebrities, Mayor Jones opened his speech by describing Garden Grove as a city of "hope and new beginnings." Mentioning events that support a citywide re-branding campaign, the Mayor emphasized the City Council's commitment to "creating a more vibrant future for this city than anything (you've) ever experienced in the past."

Points of discussion included the City's transition to district representation; the critical role of public safety; and a recent community survey showing 90% of residents commending the excellent work of the fire and police departments, and two-thirds pleased with Garden Grove's high quality-of-life.

-more-

STATE OF THE CITY: STRONG HOTEL PERFORMANCE, QUALITY OF LIFE
2-2-2

According to the Mayor, creating a sense of identity for the City, or “placemaking,” included exploring different approaches to alternative transportation; recent business openings on Historical Main Street; holding the High & Mighty music festival featuring The Dirty Heads and Sublime with Rome; and marking the 5th anniversary of the Re:imagine Garden Grove campaign in 2019.

Major announcements included a list of the new eateries setting up shop in Steelcraft Garden Grove, an outdoor urban eatery built from recycled shipping containers, located on Euclid Street, near Garden Grove City Hall. Groundbreaking for Steelcraft Garden Grove is set for March 5.

More breaking news were the two new hotel brands that will occupy the 4.3-acre, \$400 million “high-lifestyle” resort project site on Harbor Boulevard next to Target, considered the City’s largest development to date: Le Meridien Hotel by Marriott, and Kimpton Hotel.

In a lighter moment, the Mayor divulged, “The most common question I get asked on a regular basis is, ‘Hey, what’s going on with that big rusty skeleton near Brookhurst and Garden Grove Boulevard?’” referring to a privately-funded, 90-foot steel structure left unfinished for nearly a decade due to numerous setbacks. According to the Mayor, the project, now moving through the City’s planning process, would yield approximately 400 new affordable apartment units for seniors, and nearly 12,000 square-feet of retail/commercial space.

Talking about the City’s financial state, the Mayor praised the arrival of the Great Wolf Lodge Southern California, surpassing initial first-year forecasts by generating over \$6 million to the City’s coffers.

-more-

STATE OF THE CITY: STRONG HOTEL PERFORMANCE, QUALITY OF LIFE
3-3-3

“For the last two fiscal years, Transient Occupancy Tax has increased by 20%, totaling \$25 million, which represents nearly one-quarter of the top-line revenue coming into our General Fund,” he announced.

Yet, despite the City’s strong successes with development projects, the Mayor explained the heavy challenges weighing on Garden Grove’s tradition of fiscal self-reliance and efficiency, making it difficult to continue “doing more with less.”

“The City continues to contend with a nagging structural deficit. And, with increasing employer-required contributions to the PERS system, the deficit is likely to increase over the coming years.” He added, “Over the last seven years, Sacramento has taken millions of dollars in local tax money that would otherwise support our local police and fire departments, fix our infrastructure, and contribute towards preserving our high quality-of-life.”

The Mayor explained the City Council’s strategy was to implement an even leaner, two-year budget that would include a 5% cut to City departments; steady commitment to economic development; and maintaining the community’s trust by staying on a “safe path.”

In closing, Mayor Jones talked about development opportunities for the 100-acre Willowick Golf Course—owned by the City of Garden Grove, and located in Santa Ana—calling it, “our most exciting, most outrageous endeavor in store for 2018.”

“If we are able to set politics aside and keep our eyes on the prize, redevelopment of the Willowick Golf Course will become the single biggest financial windfall for BOTH cities,” he said.

To view the entire speech and videos, visit www.ci.garden-grove.ca.us.

#

WEEKLY MEMO 2-08-18

SOCIAL MEDIA HIGHLIGHTS

Date Sent Total Reach Reactions Comments Engagement Clicks



Garden Grove City Hall

We'd like to congratulate Deanna Bogart for being this year's Garden Grove Restaurant Week winner. Deanna took home a \$100 gift certificate to **Azteca Mexican Restaurant - Garden Grove**.

1.6k 49 3 5% 77

Think **#BiGG** - Buy in **#GardenGrove**
#Foodies #GGRW #GG1956 #GGIYM
 Visit California Garden Grove Chamber of Commerce

<https://www.ci.garden-grove.ca.us/restaurantweek>



(Post) February 03, 2018 12:27 pm



Garden Grove City Hall

Congratulations to **Garden Grove Unified School District's Bell Intermediate!**

1.7k 42 3 5% 69

They were just named the 2017-2018 "Schools to Watch – Taking Center Stage" program, the California Department of Education's top honor for high-performing middle schools.

#GG1956 #GardenGrove #GGUSD Pride The Orange County Tribune

Bell (Intermediate) is swell, says state

(Post) February 05, 2018 11:08 am








Garden Grove City Hall







A Mayor's life can be busy. Catch up with Garden Grove Mayor Steve Jones as he dashes from home to the Embassy Suites Hotel on the morning of his 2018 State of the City Address.

1.9k 18 2 7% 187

#GG1956 #GardenGrove #SOTC2018
Garden Grove Chamber of Commerce
Garden Grove TV 3



Date Sent		Total Reach	Reactions	Comments	Engagement	Clicks
	 Garden Grove City Hall STATE OF THE CITY 2018	2.4k	9	1	5%	132
	<p>Mayor Steve Jones addressed another sell-out crowd during #StateOfTheCity last week. While he highlighted impressive returns from hotels and the high satisfaction of the community's quality-of-life, he also spoke earnestly about economic challenges ahead. To view the official news release and complete transcript, visit https://www.ci.garden-grove.ca.us/citymanager/SOTC-2018.</p> <p>#GG1956 #GardenGrove #SOTC2018 Garden Grove Chamber of Commerce</p>  <p>(Post) February 07, 2018 9:25 am</p>					
	 Garden Grove City Hall	1.1k	3	-	8%	137
	 <p>(Post) February 04, 2018 2:59 pm</p>					
	 Garden Grove City Hall	775	-	-	1%	10
	<p>Water Services has a scheduled outage on Monday, February 5, from 8:30 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. Streets affected are: Josephine, Woolley, Anthony, and Garden Grove Blvd. Residents were notified. Garden Grove Public Works Department</p> <p>(Post) February 04, 2018 8:30 am</p>					

Date Sent	Total Reach	Reactions	Comments	Engagement	Clicks	
	<p>Garden Grove Police Department Flashback Friday. #DAREprogram Officers T. Elgin, M. Elizondo, E. Noce, and J. Chumacero (c. 1991) Who was your D.A.R.E. Officer? #GGPD32 #GG1956 #policehistory #policework #DrugFree #ResistDrugsAndViolence #flashbackfriday</p>	2.6k	92	35	10%	388
						
(Post) February 02, 2018 12:02 pm						
	<p>Garden Grove Police Department #WednesdayWisdom. Pull over for emergency vehicles, it's the law. Added bonus, the life you save may be your own, or a loved one's. #GGPD32 #emergencyvehicles #lightsandsirens #itsthelaw</p>	1.6k	65	11	7%	83
						
(Post) February 07, 2018 12:00 pm						
	<p>Garden Grove Police Department Fans Don't Let Fans Drive Drunk! This Super Bowl weekend, be a team player and help keep impaired drivers from getting behind the wheel. Designate your sober driver, before the big game begins. Download the free OTS DDVIP app (http://bit.ly/2s0cWgG) to easily order a sober ride from Uber, Lyft or Curb. For full press release, see http://bit.ly/2s2GBWi #GGPD32 #GG1956 #SafeStreetsGG #planahead #impaireddriving #OTS Garden Grove City Hall Garden Grove Fire Department</p>	3.6k	61	14	8%	359
						
(Post) February 03, 2018 12:00 pm						

Date Sent

Total Reach

Reactions

Comments

Engagement

Clicks



Garden Grove Fire Department

Ok folks, how many pounds does this 2015 Pierce Arrow XT weigh w 500 gallons of water, >3100' of hose, & all the **#firefighting** & **#paramedic** equipment on it?

2.3k

62

40

12%

310

- A) 35,740
- B) 37,250
- C) 40,840
- D) 42,670



(Post) February 05, 2018 7:27 am



Garden Grove Fire Department

Ok folks, how many pounds does this 2015 Pierce Arrow XT weigh w 500 gallons of water, >3100' of hose, & all the **#firefighting** & **#paramedic** equipment on it?

2.3k

62

40



12%


310

- A) 35,740
- B) 37,250
- C) 40,840
- D) 42,670



(Post) February 05, 2018 7:27 am

Date Sent	Total Reach	Reactions	Comments	Engagement	Clicks	
	<p>Garden Grove Fire Department Did you know that the diameter of your airway is about the size of your pinky?</p> <p>If you have small children discovering their curiosity by putting things in their mouths, make sure you don't leave things around that can fit in a paper roll that they can get to.</p>	3.8k	33	2	8%	310
<p>#gg1956 Garden Grove Fire Fighters Garden Grove City Hall Garden Grove Police Department</p>						
						
<p>(Post) February 02, 2018 9:08 am</p>						

	<p>Garden Grove Fire Department Is there a #football game on today?</p>	4.2k	30	24	8%	398
<p>What's the best part of #SuperBowl?</p>						
<p>Appetizers</p>						
<p>TVs everywhere</p>						
<p>Awesome commercials</p>						
<p>#PuppyBowl</p>						
<p>Safe trip</p>						
<p>#gg1956 Garden Grove Fire Fighters Garden Grove Police Department Garden Grove City Hall</p>						
<p>(Post) February 04, 2018 11:34 am</p>						

Date Sent	Reach	Impressions	Responses	Likes	Clicks
 <p>CityGardenGrove Congratulations @GGUSD's Bell Intermediate! #GG1956 #GGUSDPRide (Retweet with Comment) February 05, 2018 11:09 am</p>	2.5k	348	1	2	-
 <p>CityGardenGrove A Mayor's life can be busy. Catch up with Garden Grove Mayor Steve Jones as he dashes from home to the Embassy Suites Hotel on the morning of his 2018 State of the City Address. #GG1956 #GardenGrove #SOTC2018 @GGChamber @GardenGroveTV3 pic.twitter.com/ILYuPakZH7</p>	2.5k	420	-	3	-
 (Tweet) February 07, 2018 2:54 pm					
 <p>CityGardenGrove @durnt Protocol for a business to do fireworks: hire a licensed Pyrotechnician who would then contact the GG Fire Dept. for a permit 2 weeks prior to the event. If illegal fireworks are going off please contact the #GG Police Department's non-emergency line at (714)741-5704. Thanks!</p>	-	154	-	-	-
(Tweet) February 07, 2018 2:18 pm					
 <p>CityGardenGrove Mayor Steve Jones addressed a sell-out crowd during #SOTC2018 last week. While he highlighted impressive returns from hotels & high satisfaction of quality-of-life, he also spoke earnestly about economic challenges ahead. View the release & transcript at bit.ly/2EoGfhN. pic.twitter.com/0d2KRejwHD</p>	2.5k	389	-	-	-
					
(Tweet) February 07, 2018 9:32 am					

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

February 8, 2018

1. Calendar of Events
2. Notice of Cancellation of the February 15, 2018 Planning Commission meeting.



GARDEN GROVE

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

February 8, 2018 – February 27, 2018

Thursday	February 8		Casual Day
		9:00 a.m.	Zoning Administrator Meeting City Hall, 3 rd Floor Training Room CANCELLED
Tuesday	February 13	5:30 p.m.	Closed Session, Founders Room
		6:30 p.m.	Successor Agency Meeting, Council Chamber
		6:30 p.m.	City Council Meeting, Council Chamber
Wednesday	February 14	10:00 a.m.- Noon	H. Louis Lake Senior Center's Valentine Celebration CMC A Room
		2:00 p.m.	Oversight Board Meeting, Council Chamber CANCELLED
Thursday	February 15	5:30 p.m.- 6:30 p.m.	Ribbon Cutting Ceremony for Campbell Termite Control Services, 12866 Main St., Suite 303
Thursday	February 15	7:00 p.m.	Planning Commission Meeting, Council Chamber CANCELLED
Friday	February 16		City Hall Closed – Regular Friday Closure
Monday	February 19		City Hall Closed – President's Day
Tuesday	February 20	10:00 a.m.- Noon	H. Louis Lake Senior Center's Movie Day CMC A Room
Wednesday	February 21	9:30 a.m.- 11:00 a.m.	"Livestream – Open for Business" Workshop hosted by the Office of Economic Development Courtyard Center
Thursday	February 22	9:00 a.m.	Zoning Administrator Meeting City Hall, 3 rd Floor Training Room
Thursday- Sunday	February 22- February 25		One More Productions presents "Bullets Over Broadway", Gem Theater
Tuesday	February 27	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



GARDEN GROVE

NOTICE OF CANCELLATION
OF THE
GARDEN GROVE PLANNING COMMISSION
FEBRUARY 15, 2018
REGULAR MEETING

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Regular Meeting of the Garden Grove Planning Commission scheduled for Thursday, February 15, 2018, at 7:00 p.m. in the Council Chamber of the Community Meeting Center, 11300 Stanford Avenue, Garden Grove, is hereby cancelled pursuant to the attached Cancellation Notice.

DATED: February 8, 2018

ANDREW KANZLER
CHAIR



GARDEN GROVE

NOTICE OF CANCELLATION

The Regular Meeting of the
Garden Grove Planning Commission
Scheduled for February 15, 2018
has been cancelled.

**JUDITH MOORE
SECRETARY**