

City of Garden Grove
WEEKLY CITY MANAGER'S MEMO
May 27, 2021

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

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

- A.** County of Orange News Releases:
 - a. OC Health Care Agency Issues Partial Beach Closure (May 21, 2021)
 - b. John Wayne Airport Posts April 2021 Statistics (May 21, 2021)

- B.** *Amendment to the Proclamation of an Emergency Program against the Huanglongbing Disease and Findings of an Emergency for Asian Citrus Psyllid/Huanglongbing* from the California Department of Food and Agriculture.

- C.** OC Streetcar construction alert for the week of May 24, 2021.

- D.** Garden Grove Unified School District #GGUSD Pride E-newsletter featuring events and notable accomplishments.

• OTHER ITEMS

- SOCIAL MEDIA HIGHLIGHTS AND NEWSPAPER ARTICLES
Copies of the week's social media posts and local newspaper articles are attached for your information.

- MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS
Items of interest are included.



Scott C. Stiles
City Manager

For Immediate Release: May 21, 2021
Contact: Jessica Good, Public Information Manager
Email: JGood@ochca.com



PRESS RELEASE

OC Health Care Agency Issues Partial Beach Closure

(Santa Ana, CA) — The OC Health Care Agency's Environmental Health (EH) Division has closed an ocean water and beach area in Bolsa Chica State Beach at and directly adjacent to the location of whale remains.

EH staff have determined that the decomposing material on the beach and in the nearby ocean water poses a health hazard. The stretch of beach, near lifeguard tower #17, will remain closed to foot traffic, swimming, surfing, diving, and other ocean water-contact sports until further notice.

For information regarding Orange County ocean, bay or harbor postings and closures, please call [\(714\) 433-6400](tel:(714)433-6400) or visit www.ocbeachinfo.com.



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John Wayne Airport Posts April 2021 Statistics

May 21, 2021

SANTA ANA, Calif. - Airline passenger traffic at John Wayne Airport increased in April 2021 as compared to April 2020. In April 2021, the Airport served 495,592 passengers, an increase of 1857.9% when compared with the April 2020 passenger traffic count of 25,313.

Commercial aircraft operations increased 228.6% and commuter aircraft operations increased 262.3% when compared with April 2020 levels.

Total aircraft operations increased in April 2021 as compared with the same month in 2020. In April 2021, there were 26,798 total aircraft operations (take-offs and landings), a 104.8% increase compared to 13,085 total aircraft operations in April 2020.

General aviation activity, which accounted for 78.2% of the total aircraft operations during April 2021, increased 85.3% when compared with April 2020.

The top three airlines in April 2021 based on passenger count were Southwest Airlines (201,922), American Airlines (102,403) and Alaska Airlines (66,171).

John Wayne Airport
Monthly Airport Statistics - April 2021

	April 2021	April 2020	% Change	Year-To- Date 2021	Year To- Date 2020
Total passengers	495,592	25,313	1857.9%	1,303,680	1,937
Enplaned passengers	247,596	12,633	1859.9%	648,313	96
Deplaned passengers	247,996	12,680	1855.8%	655,367	96
Total Aircraft Operations	26,798	13,085	104.8%	91,959	7
General Aviation	20,946	11,306	85.3%	71,932	4
Commercial	5,409	1,646	228.6%	18,578	2
Commuter ¹	413	114	262.3%	1,302	
Military	30	19	57.9%	147	
Air Cargo Tons ²	1,596	1,382	15.5%	6,169	

International Statistics ³ (included in the above table)

	April 2021	April 2020	% Change	Year-To- Date 2021	Year To- Date 2020
Total Passengers	9,099	0	0.0%	13,224	1
Enplaned passengers	4,431	0	0.0%	6,655	
Deplaned passengers	4,668	0	0.0%	6,569	
Total Aircraft Operations	120	0	0.0%	199	

1. Aircraft used for regularly scheduled air service, configured with not more than seventy (70) seats, and operating at weights not more than ninety thousand pounds.

2. All-Cargo Carriers:

Passenger Carriers (incidental belly cargo):

Current cargo tonnage figures in this report are for:

3. Includes all Canada and Mexico Commercial passengers and operations.

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John Wayne Airport (SNA) is owned by the County of Orange and is operated as a self-supporting enterprise that receives no general fund tax revenue. The Airport serves more than 10 million passengers annually and reaches more than 30 nonstop destinations in the United States, Canada and Mexico. More information can be found at www.ocair.com. Like us on [facebook.com/johnwaynearport](https://www.facebook.com/johnwaynearport), or follow us on [Twitter @johnwaynear](https://twitter.com/johnwaynear) and [Instagram @johnwaynear](https://www.instagram.com/johnwaynear).

To receive John Wayne Airport news releases automatically, go to www.ocair.com and click [Subscribe](#)



CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

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

FOR COMMUNITIES IN ORANGE COUNTY

Between April 11, 2017 to April 30, 2021, the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) confirmed the presence of the causative bacterial agent of the citrus disease huanglongbing (HLB) in citrus tree tissue collected in the cities of Anaheim, Fountain Valley, Fullerton, Garden Grove, Huntington Beach, La Habra, Orange, Placentia, Santa Ana, Tustin, Westminster, and Yorba Linda, in Orange County.

HLB is a devastating disease of citrus and is spread through feeding action by populations of the Asian citrus psyllid (ACP), *Diaphorina citri* Kuwayama. In order to determine the extent of the infestation, and to define an appropriate response area, additional surveys took place for several days over a 250-meter radius area, centered on the detection sites. Based on the results of the surveys, implementation of the CDFA's ACP and HLB emergency response strategies are necessary for eradication and control. The Proclamation of Emergency Program and associated Notice of Treatment are valid until April 30, 2022, which is the amount of time necessary to determine that the treatment was successful.

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

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

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

was thought to be relatively stable. Following the release of the November 22, 2017 briefing paper, the Department has become aware of the exponential intensification of the HLB epidemic, as demonstrated by the indicators contained in the paper.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Public Notification:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Attachments

**FINDINGS OF AN EMERGENCY FOR
ASIAN CITRUS PSYLLID/HUANGLONGBING**
Orange County
Program CS-6524

Between April 11, 2017 to April 30, 2021, 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, Fountain Valley, Fullerton, Garden Grove, Huntington Beach, La Habra, Orange, Placentia, Santa Ana, Tustin, Westminster, and Yorba Linda, in Orange County. HLB is a devastating disease of citrus and is spread through feeding action by populations of the Asian citrus psyllid (ACP), *Diaphorina citri* Kuwayama.

Additional surveys were conducted by CDFA in order to determine the extent of the infestation in Orange County and to define an appropriate response area. Each survey took place for several days over a 250-meter radius area, centered on the following detections: June 14, 2017, Fullerton; May 25, 2018, Yorba Linda; June 18, 2019, La Habra; November 20, 2019, Placentia; March 13, 2020, Westminster; July 3, 2020, Fountain Valley; August 28, 2020, Tustin; December 24, 2020, Huntington Beach; March 18, 2021, Garden Grove and Orange; April 5, 2021, Anaheim; April 30, 2021, Santa Ana. Based on these surveys, and findings and recommendations from California's HLB Task Force, the Primary State Entomologist, the Primary State Plant Pathologist, USDA experts on HLB and ACP, and County Agricultural Commissioner representatives who are knowledgeable on HLB and ACP, I have determined that HLB poses a statewide imminent danger to the environment and economy.

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

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

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

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

These pests present a significant and imminent threat to the natural environment, agriculture, and economy of California. For example, unabated spread of HLB would have severe consequences to both the citrus industry and to the urban landscape via the decline and the death of citrus trees. The

value of California citrus production in the 2016-17 marketing year was \$3.389 billion. The total economic impact of the industry on California's economy in 2016-17 was \$7.1 billion. The California citrus industry added \$1.695 billion to California's state GDP in 2016. Estimated full time equivalent jobs in the California citrus industry in 2016-17 totaled 21,674. Estimated wages paid by the California citrus industry income in 2016-17 totaled \$452 million. A 20 percent reduction in California citrus acreage would cause a loss of 7,350 jobs, \$127 million in employee income, and reduce state GDP by \$501 million.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sensitive Areas

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

Work Plan

The proposed treatment area encompasses those portions of Orange County which fall within a 250-meter radius area around the property on which HLB has been detected, and any subsequent detection sites within the treatment area boundaries. The Proclamation of Emergency Program and associated Notice of Treatment are valid until April 30, 2022, which is the amount of time necessary to determine that the treatment was successful. Maps of the treatment area boundaries are attached. The work plan consists of the following elements:

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

Public Information

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

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

Findings

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

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

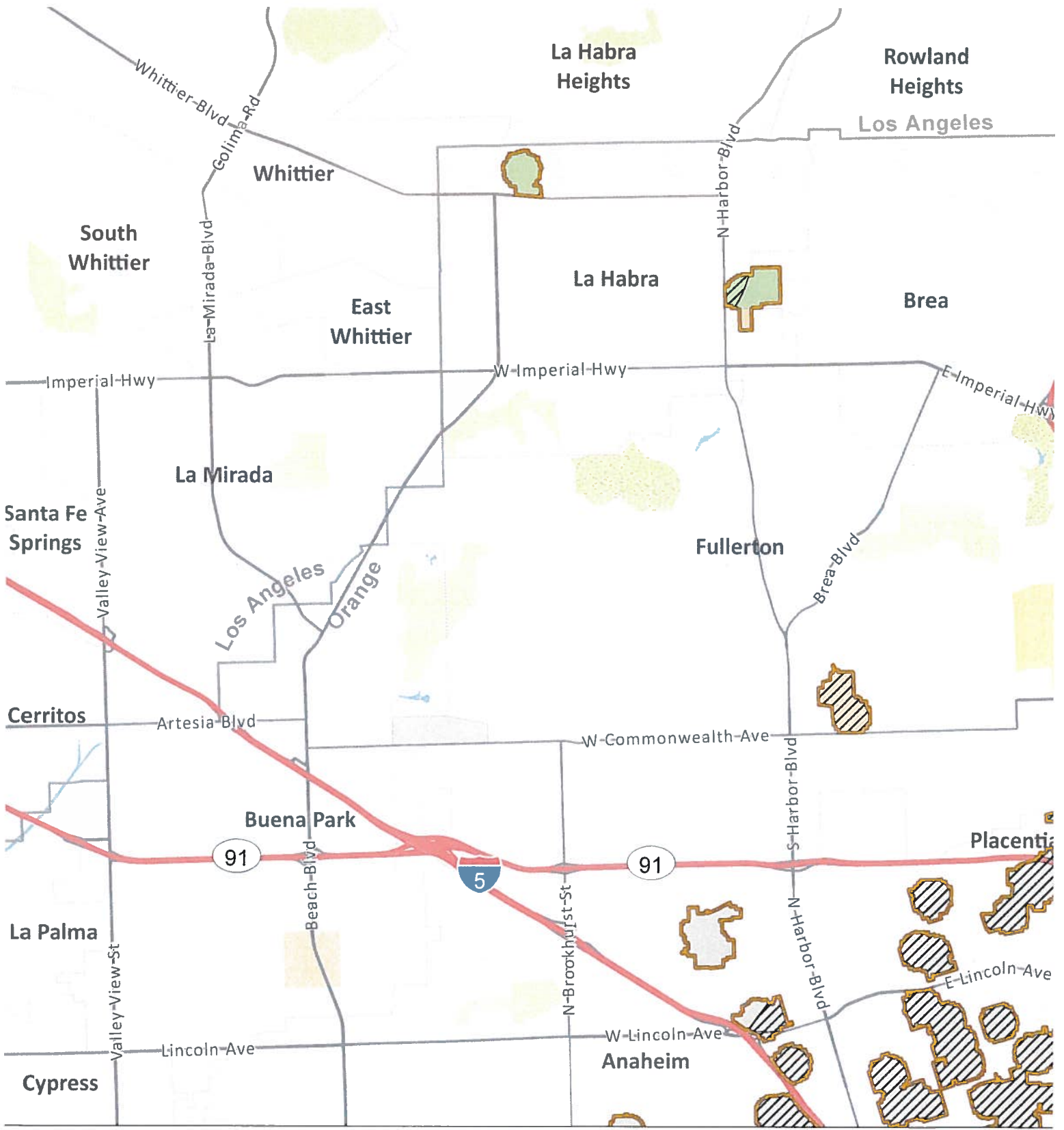
My decision to adopt findings and take action is based on FAC sections 24.5, 401.5, 403, 407, 408, 5401-5405, and 5761-5764.

Karen Ross
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Date: 2021.05.19 15:03:27
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Karen Ross, Secretary

May 19, 2021

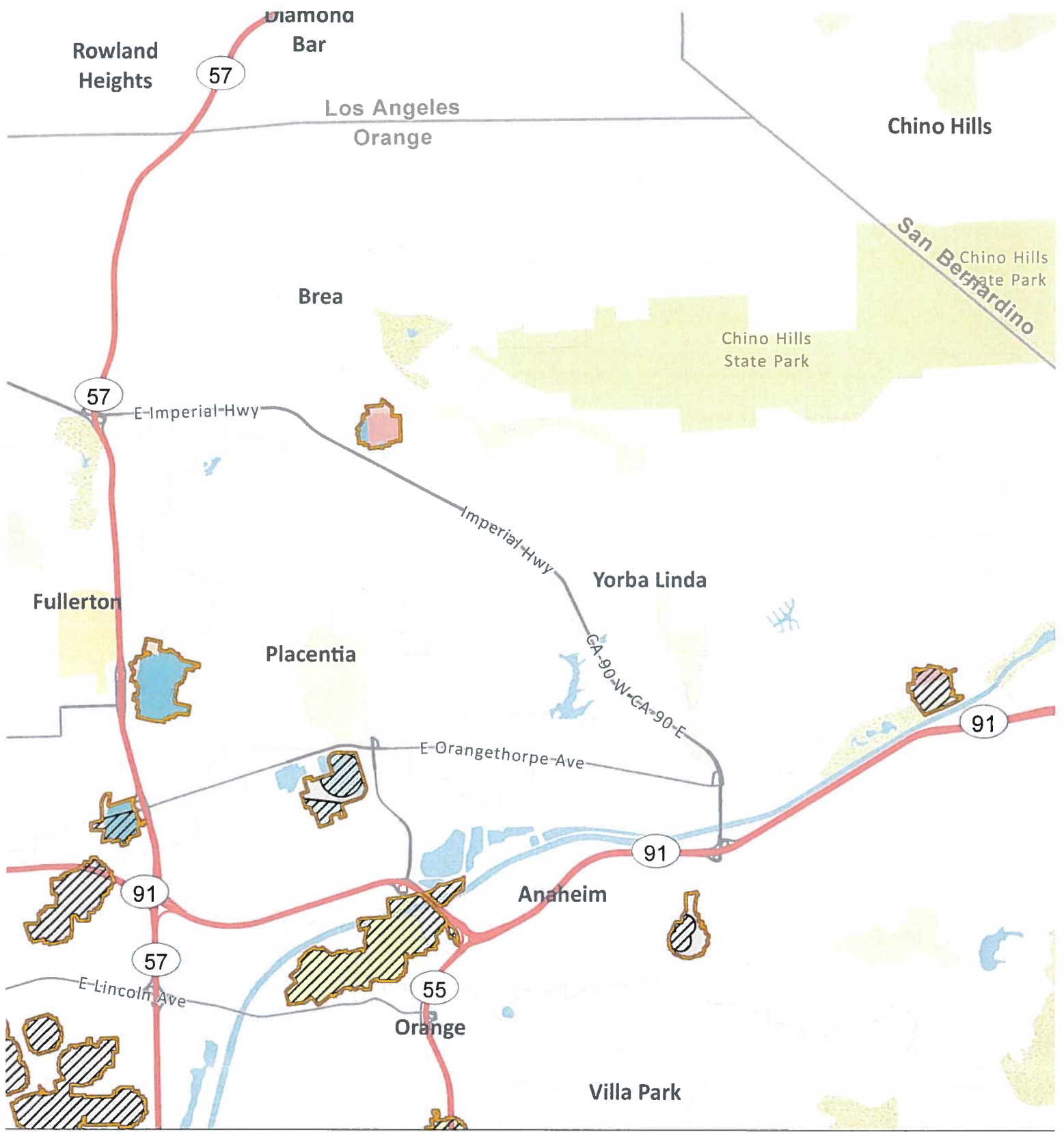
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Huanglongbing Program - Proclamation of an Emergency Program Map
 Orange County Amendment 30 (2021) - Portions of Orange County - Part 1



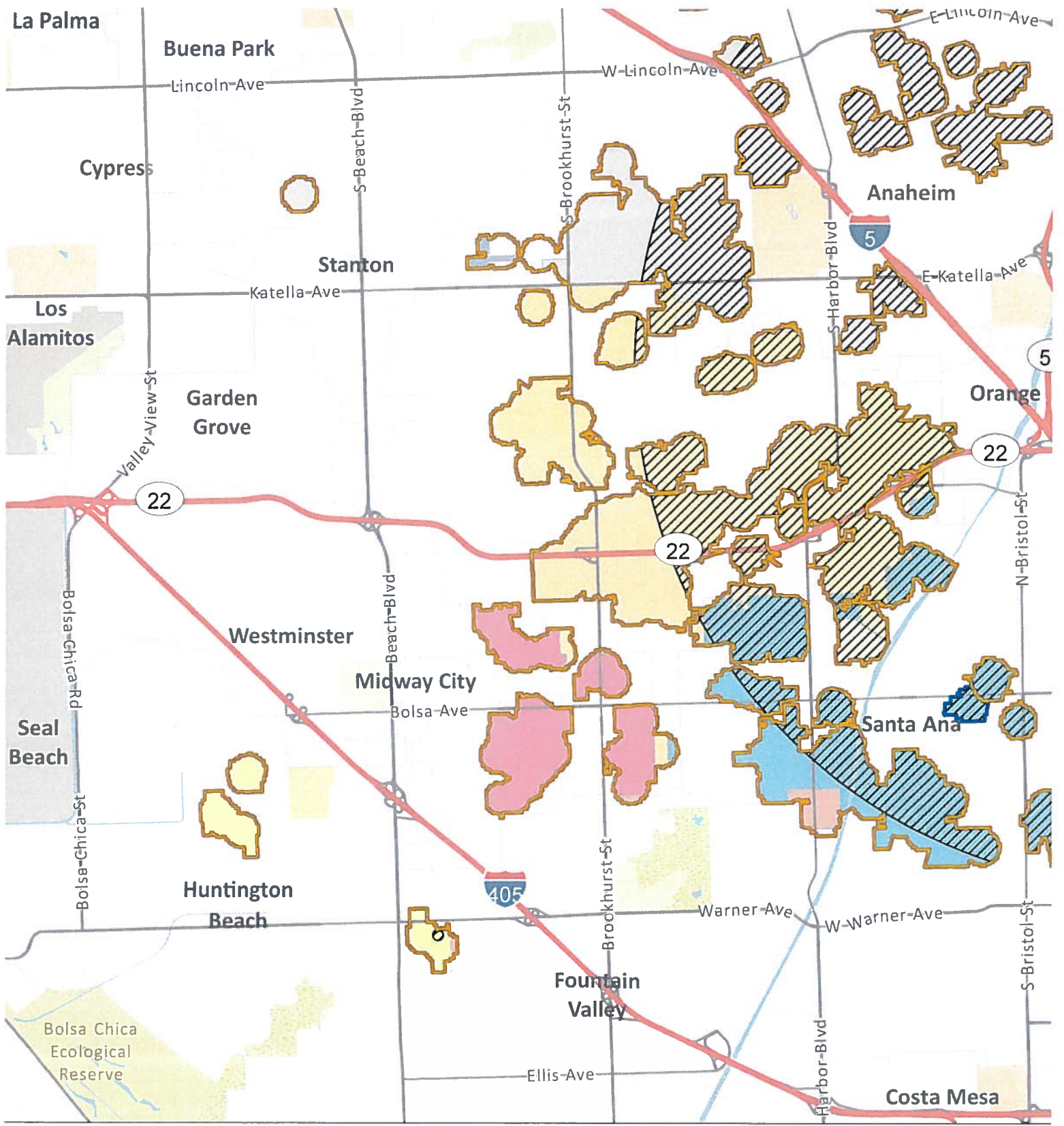
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|---|---|------------------|-------------|
| Existing Treatment Area | City or Census-Designated Place Within Treatment Area | | |
| New Treatment Area | Anaheim | Huntington Beach | Santa Ana |
| Environmental Sensitive Area: Treatment Mitigation in Place | Brea | La Habra | Stanton |
| | Fountain Valley | North Tustin | Tustin |
| | Fullerton | Orange | Villa Park |
| | Garden Grove | Placentia | Westminster |



Huanglongbing Program - Proclamation of an Emergency Program Map
 Orange County Amendment 30 (2021) - Portions of Orange County - Part 2



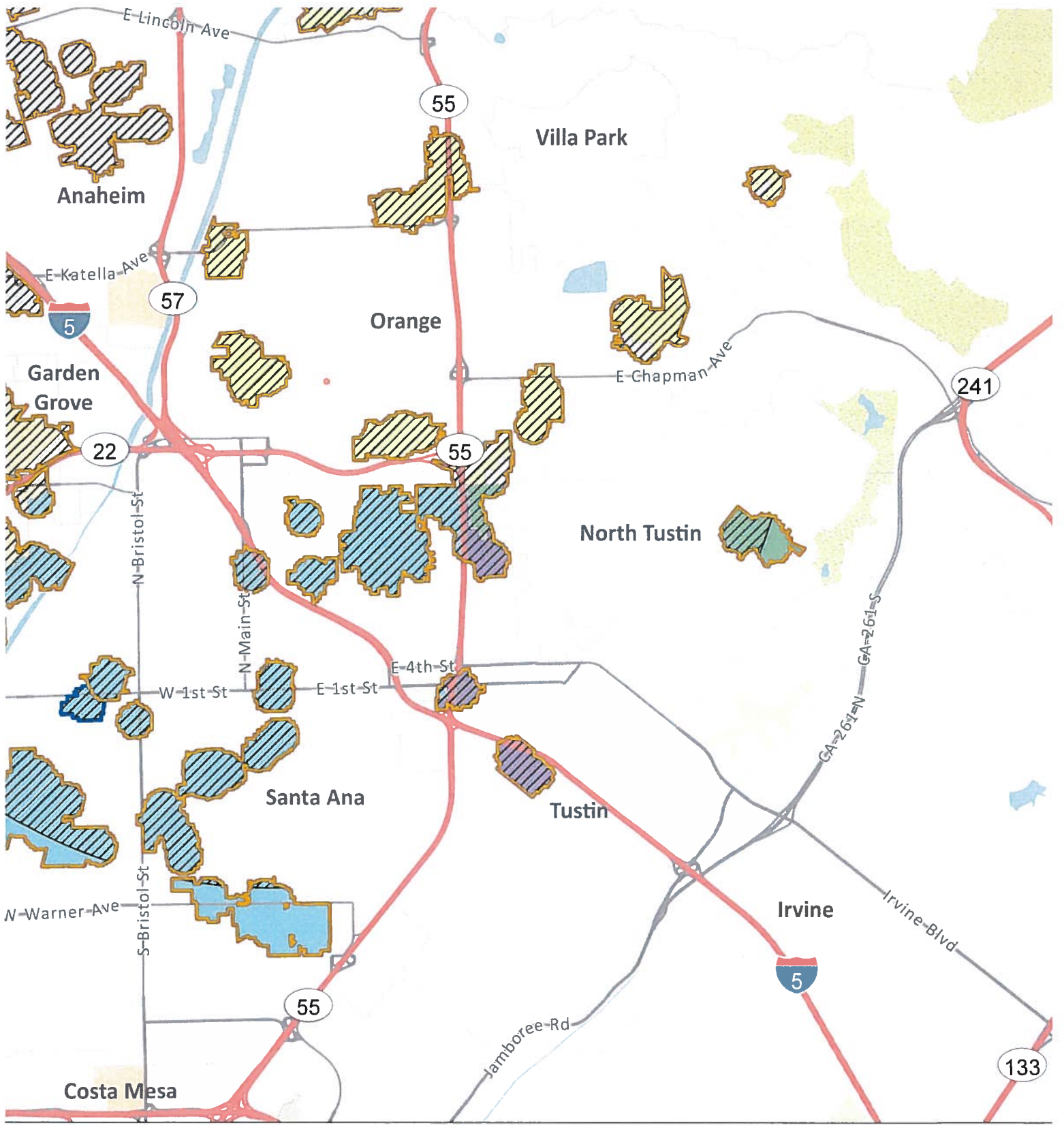
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| Existing Treatment Area | City or Census-Designated Place Within Treatment Area | | |
| New Treatment Area | Anaheim | Huntington Beach | Santa Ana |
| Environmental Sensitive Area:
Treatment Mitigation in Place | Brea | La Habra | Stanton |
| | Fountain Valley | North Tustin | Tustin |
| | Fullerton | Orange | Villa Park |
| | Garden Grove | Placentia | Westminster |
| | | | Yorba Linda |



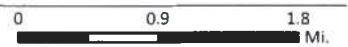
Huanglongbing Program - Proclamation of an Emergency Program Map
 Orange County Amendment 30 (2021) - Portions of Orange County - Part 3



- | | | | |
|---|---|------------------|-------------|
| Existing Treatment Area | City or Census-Designated Place Within Treatment Area | | |
| New Treatment Area | Anaheim | Huntington Beach | Santa Ana |
| Environmental Sensitive Area: Treatment Mitigation in Place | Brea | La Habra | Stanton |
| | Fountain Valley | North Tustin | Tustin |
| | Fullerton | Orange | Villa Park |
| | Garden Grove | Placentia | Westminster |
| | | | Yorba Linda |



Huanglongbing Program - Proclamation of an Emergency Program Map
 Orange County Amendment 30 (2021) - Portions of Orange County - Part 4



- | | | | |
|---|---|------------------|-------------|
| Existing Treatment Area | City or Census-Designated Place Within Treatment Area | | |
| New Treatment Area | Anaheim | Huntington Beach | Santa Ana |
| Environmental Sensitive Area: Treatment Mitigation in Place | Brea | La Habra | Stanton |
| | Fountain Valley | North Tustin | Tustin |
| | Fullerton | Orange | Villa Park |
| | Garden Grove | Placentia | Westminster |
| | | | Yorba Linda |

Asian Citrus Psyllid/Huanglongbing Work Plan
December 2020

I. Detection and Survey Activities for ACP

A. Urban and Rural Residential Detection Trapping and Visual Survey

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

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

B. Commercial Grove Trapping

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

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

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

1. Response to the Detection of One or More ACP

a. Trapping

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

b. Visual Survey

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

II. Detection and Survey Activities for HLB

HLB Delimitation Survey

Upon confirmation of an HLB infected citrus tree (or host plant), a mandatory delimitation survey is initiated in the 250-meter radius area surrounding the detection. All host plants are visually surveyed for symptoms of HLB and presence of ACP. Plant and insect samples are collected

Asian Citrus Psyllid/Huanglongbing Work Plan
December 2020

from every host plant in the 250-meter area and subsequently analyzed for HLB-associated bacteria.

III. Treatment Activities

Treatment

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

Factors CPDPD considers prior to treatment include:

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

Scenarios Throughout the State in which Treatment Occurs:

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

CPDPD's current policy is to not conduct treatments in areas that are generally infested if there is limited or no commercial citrus production in the area, 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, CPDPD has evaluated possible treatment methods and determined that there are no physical, cultural, or biological controls available to eliminate ACP from an area.

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

a. International Border Treatments

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

Asian Citrus Psyllid/Huanglongbing Work Plan
December 2020

detections that are within two miles of the California-Mexico border, within one year. In this case, a Notice of Treatment (NOT) is issued. A public meeting is held at least once a year.

b. Within a Generally Infested Area with Commercial Citrus Production

CPDPD treats citrus host plants within a 250-meter buffer surrounding commercial citrus groves if the growers are conducting coordinated treatments in 90 percent of the designated Psyllid Management Area (PMA) and have completed two out of three of the coordinated treatments. There is flexibility and an opportunity for treatment from CPDPD if growers are participating in these treatments for the first time and have achieved 90 percent participation in the PMA and if ACP have been detected within one mile of the commercial citrus groves within one year. The exception is Imperial County, which has fewer residential properties, and therefore residential citrus host plants are treated within 800 meters of commercial citrus. A NOT is issued. A public meeting is held at least once per year.

c. Outside of the Generally Infested Area

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

- Detection of one ACP at one site - All properties with hosts within a 50-meter radius of the detection site are treated. A subsequent detection of one or more ACP within 400-meters will result in all properties with hosts within 400-meters of the detection site(s) being treated.
- Detection of two or more ACP at one site - All properties with hosts within a 400-meter radius of the detection site are treated.
- A NOT is issued.
- A public meeting is held at least once per year.

d. In response to an HLB Detection

- All properties within a 250-meter radius of the detection site are treated.
- A NOT is issued for HLB positive tree detections and ACP detections that are positive for the bacteria that causes HLB.
- All host plants found to be infected with HLB are destroyed.
 - Infected host plants are removed and destroyed by mechanical means.
- A Proclamation of an Emergency Program (PEP) is issued for HLB positive tree detections.
- A public meeting is held at least once per year.

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.

Asian Citrus Psyllid/Huanglongbing Work Plan
December 2020

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

a. Foliar Treatment

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

b. Soil Treatment

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

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

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

May 2018

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

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

A. PHYSICAL CONTROL

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

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

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

B. CULTURAL CONTROL

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

C. BIOLOGICAL CONTROL

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

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

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

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

D. CHEMICAL CONTROL

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

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

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

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

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

E. RESOURCES

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

PEST PROFILE

Common Name: Asian Citrus Psyllid

Scientific Name: *Diaphorina citri* Kuwayama

Order and Family: Hemiptera, Psyllidae

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

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

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

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

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

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

Host List

SCIENTIFIC NAME

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

Citrus aurantium

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

COMMON NAMES

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

 Uganda powder-flask
 curry leaf
 Cape chestnut

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

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

 anis
 clausena
 clausena
 wampi, wampee

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



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

 **United States Department of Agriculture**
Agricultural Research Service

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

Date: 11/22/2017

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State-wide background risk level for HLB

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

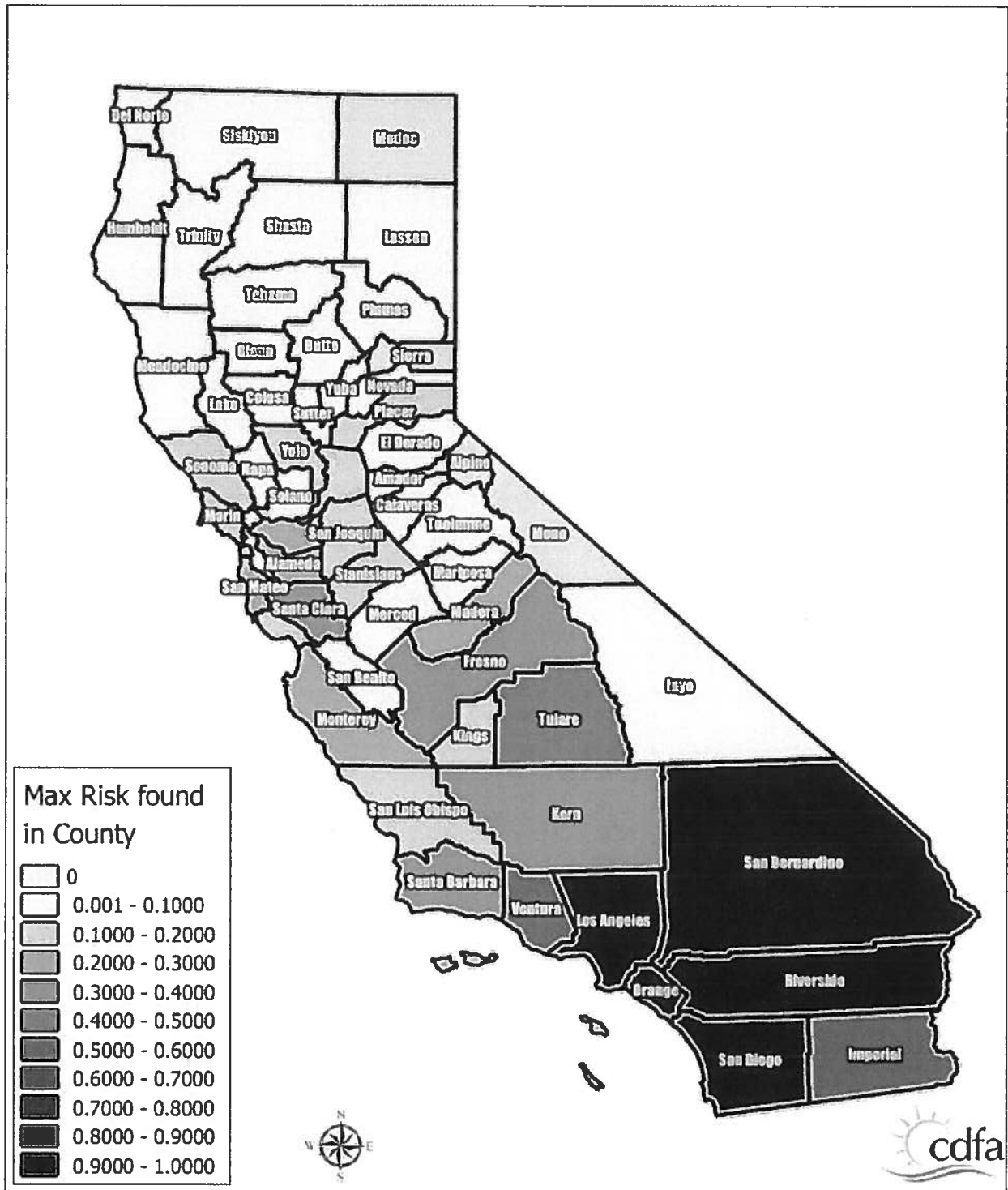


Figure 1. Maximum HLB risk level by county across California as estimated by the USDA-ARS HLB risk model.

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

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

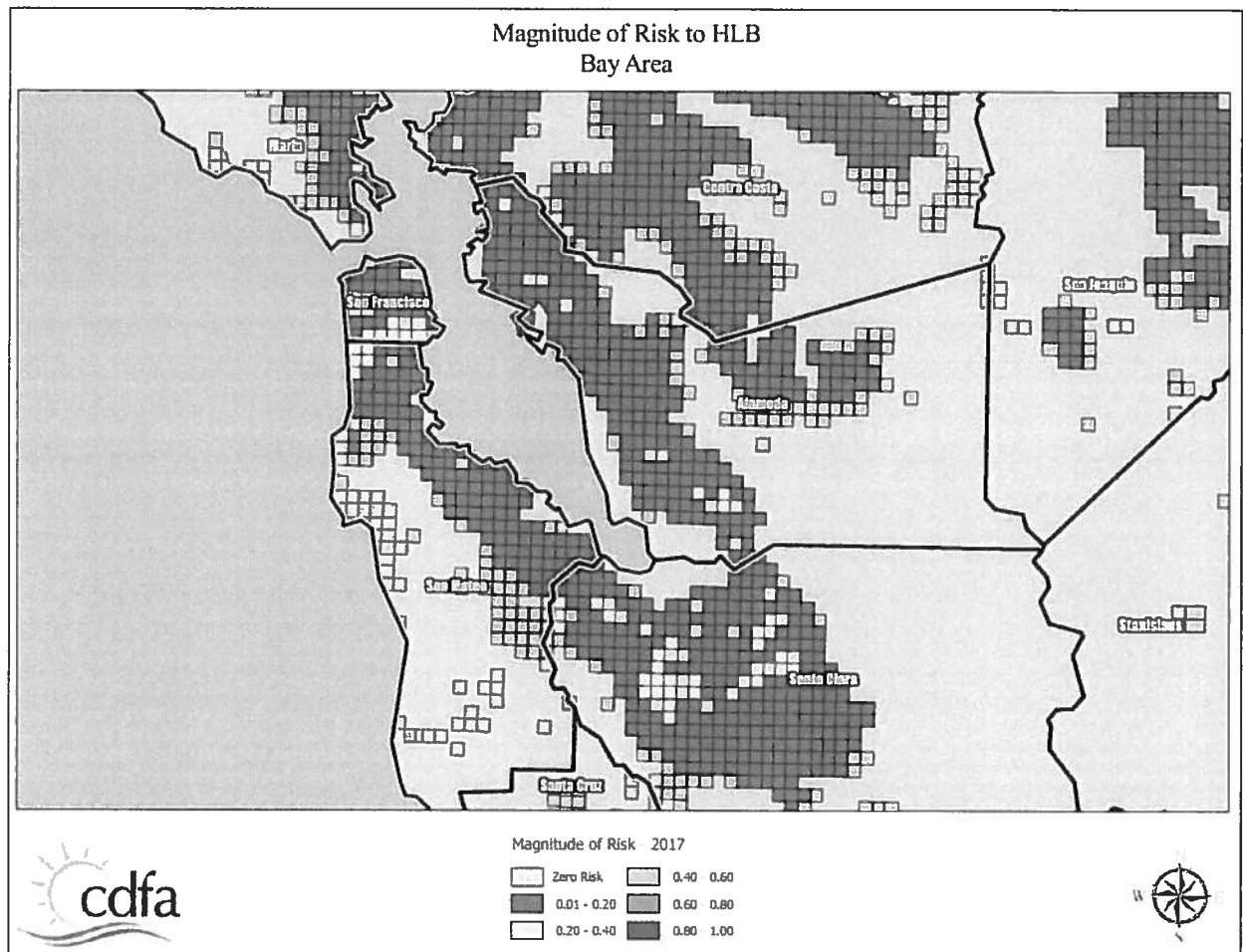


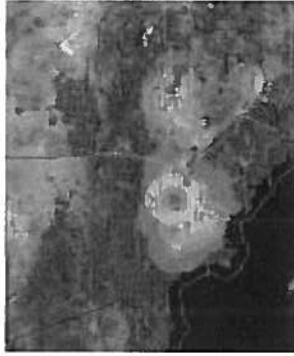
Figure 2. Individual square mile HLB risk levels for the San Francisco Bay Area. Note that the general risk level is low, but there are pockets of moderately high risk in San Francisco itself, and more noticeably in San Jose, associated with population census risk factors; ACP detections in this area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

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

Zone 6, 2012-13



Zone 6, 2013-14



Zone 6, 2014-15



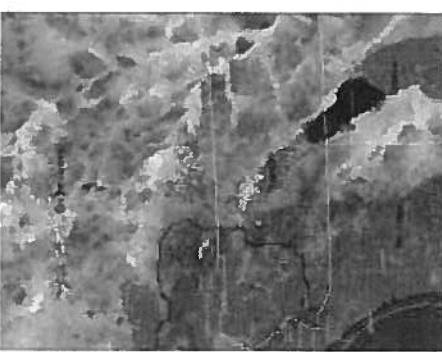
Zone 6, 2015-16



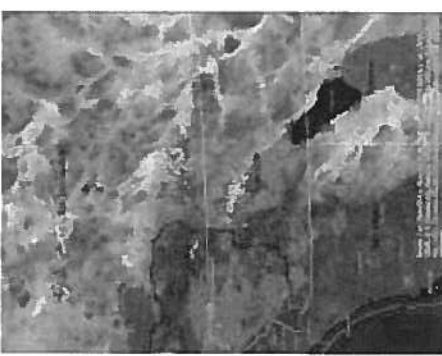
Zone 6, 2016-17



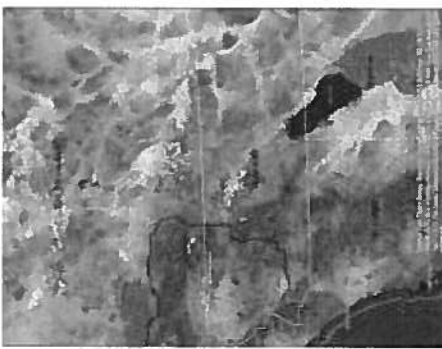
Zone 5, 2012-13



Zone 5, 2013-14



Zone 5, 2014-15



Zone 5, 2015-16



Zone 5, 2016-17



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

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

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

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

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

Reducing disease spread by quarantines

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

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

Recent changes in the dynamics of HLB/ACP detections

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

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

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

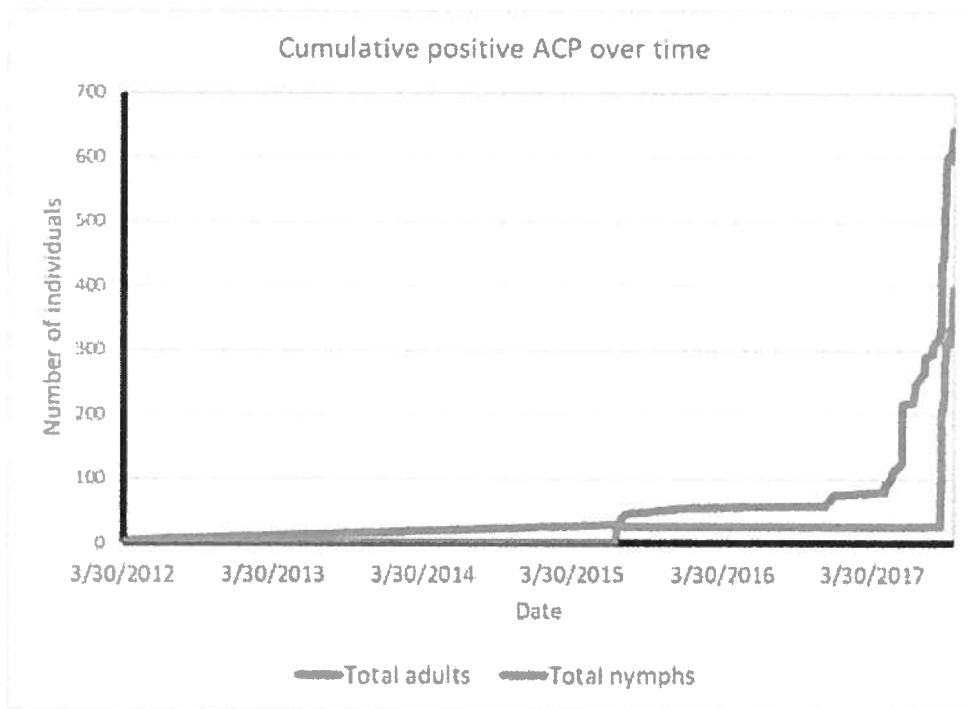


Figure 4: Cumulative counts of PCR-positive ACP samples collected in California over time since 2012. Note the sharp increase in the rate of accumulation from mid-2017 onwards.

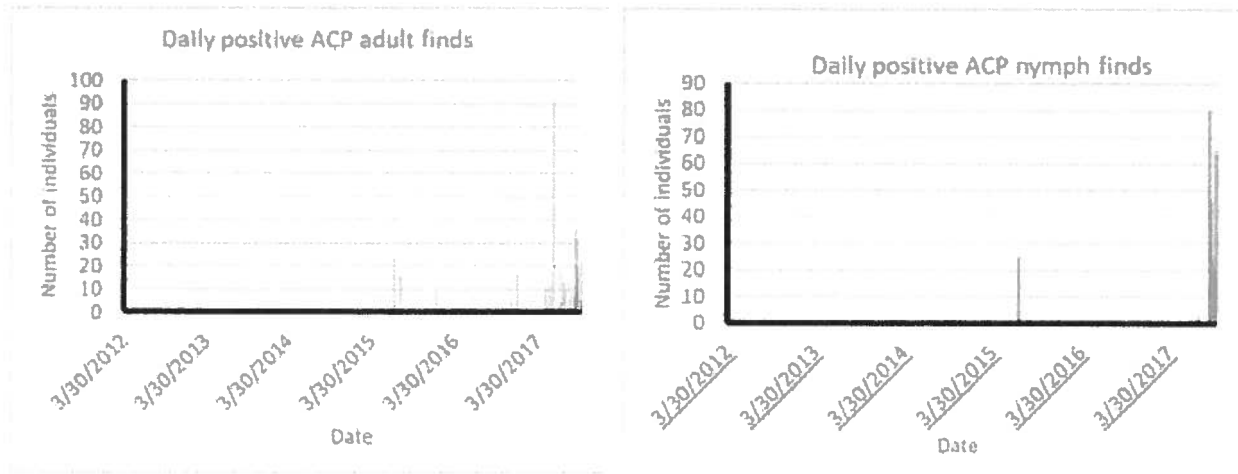


Figure 5: Daily discovery rate for PCR-positive ACP (adults and nymphs are shown separately). Note the sharp increase in finds toward the end of 2017, particularly for nymphs which had largely been absent from positive samples until recent detections.

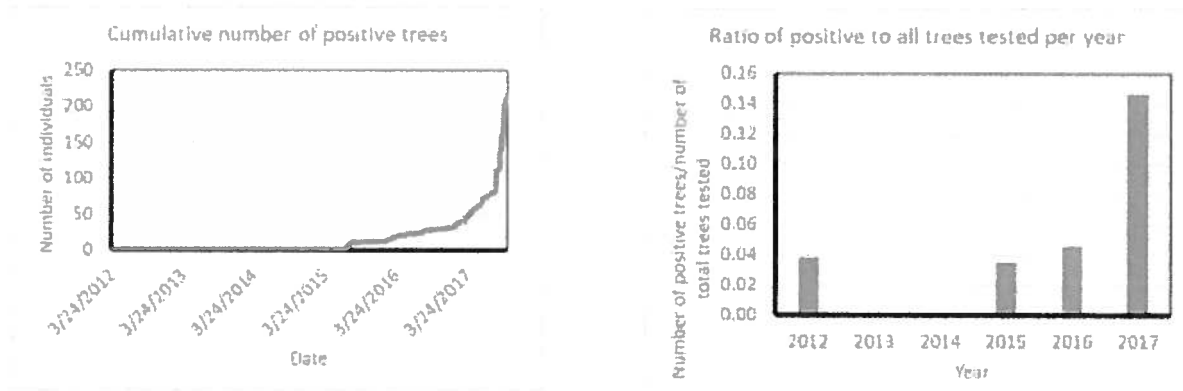


Figure 6: PCR-positive tree detections over time. In the left panel the cumulative number of detections is shown, highlighting the exponential increase in 2017. In the right panel the ratio of positive trees to all trees tested per year is shown. Note that until 2017 the ratio had been more or less stable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

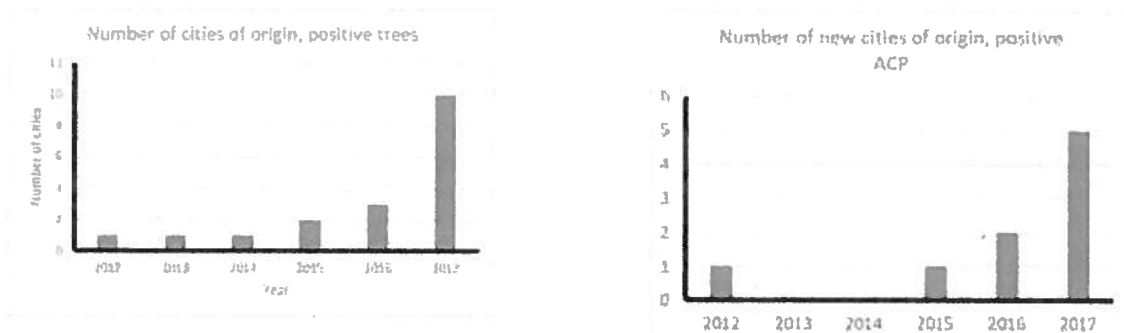


Figure 7: Numbers of cities with PCR-positive ACP detections over time. The left panel shows the cumulative figure, the right panel shows the number of new cities per year. Mirroring the results for trees and for ACP, note the sharp increase in 2017. These results indicate that the epidemic is intensifying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

Changes in diagnostic results on tested Asian Citrus Psyllids

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

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

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

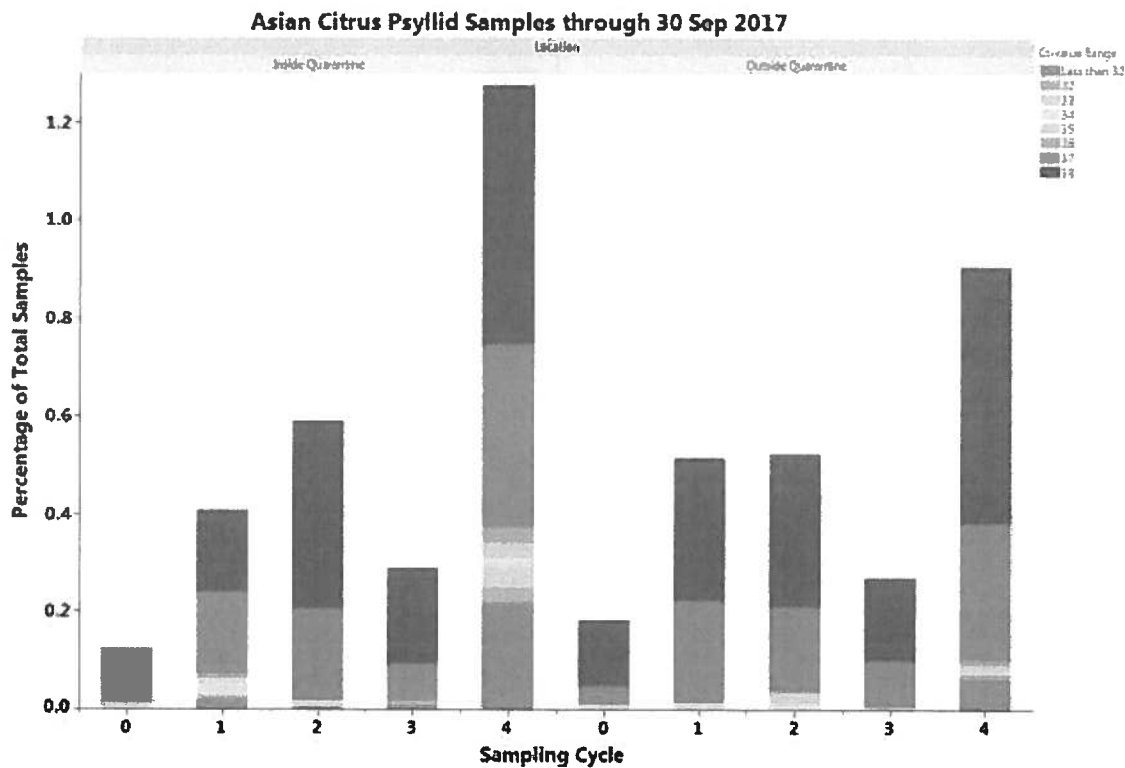


Figure 8: qPCR test results on ACP samples tested by CDFA through 30 September 2017. Note that the proportion of light blue and red (indicating presence of the HLB pathogen) in the samples from inside the quarantine areas (left panel) has increased over time, whereas no corresponding change is apparent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

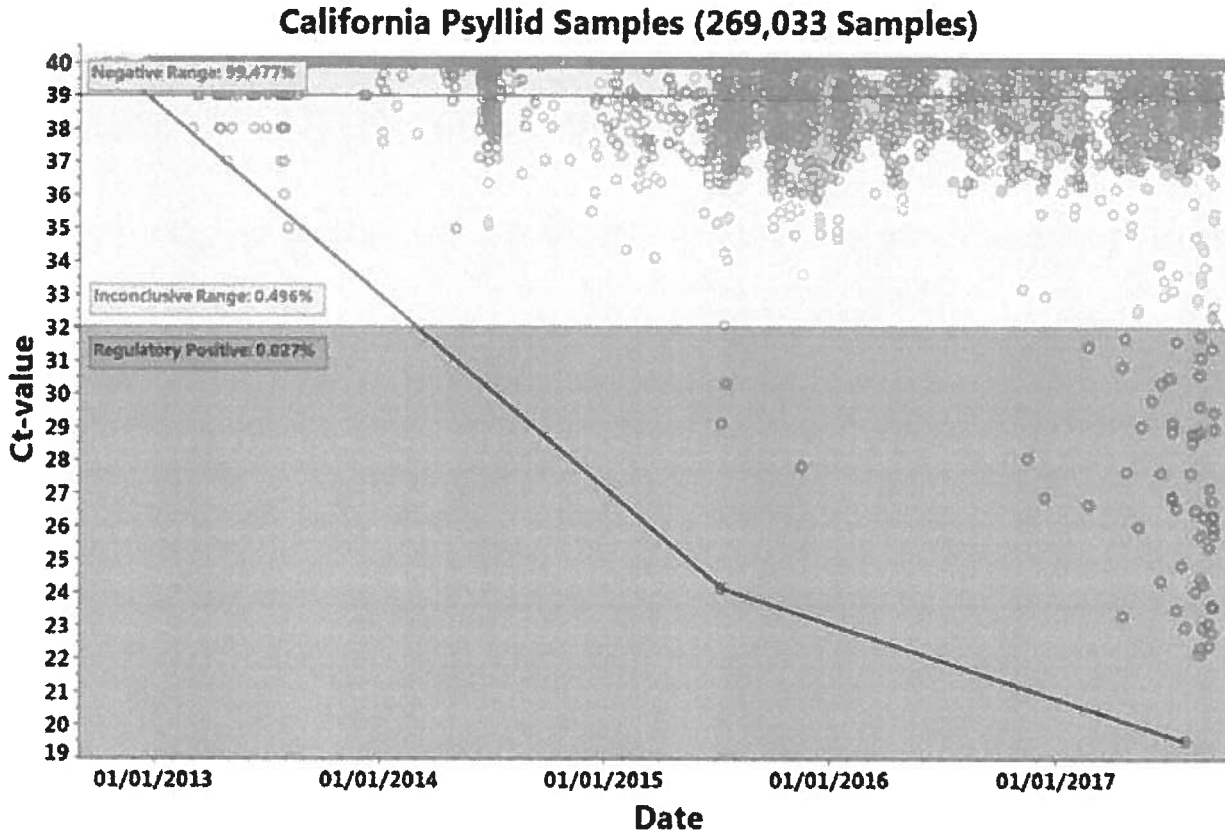


Figure 9: qPCR regulatory results recorded since the detection of HLB in California over time compared to the concentration of the pathogen in the sample (Ct < 32.1= HLB positive (red zone), Ct 32.1-38.9 = suspect (yellow zone), Ct > 38.9=HLB not detected (green zone)). The lower the Ct value, the higher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

Implications of changes in the dynamics and recommendations

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

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

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

Zimbra

Fwd: OC Streetcar Construction Alert

From :Scott Stiles <sstiles@ggcity.org>
Subject : Fwd: OC Streetcar Construction Alert
To : Meena Yoo <meenay@ggcity.org>

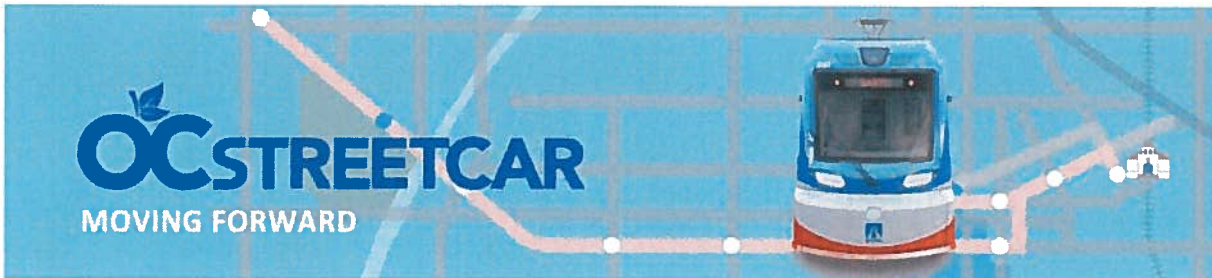
Mon, May 24, 2021 12:14 PM

Meena: for Mgr's memo. Thanks. Scott

Scott C. Stiles, ICMA-CM

City Manager / City of Garden Grove
 11222 Acacia Parkway
 Garden Grove, CA 92840
 714-741-5100 (o) / 714-719-1810 (c)
 www.ggcity.org

From: "OC Streetcar" <ocstreetcar@octa.net>
To: "sstiles" <sstiles@ggcity.org>
Sent: Monday, May 24, 2021 11:15:03 AM
Subject: OC Streetcar Construction Alert

[Anuncio en Español](#)

Construction Alert Week of May 24, 2021

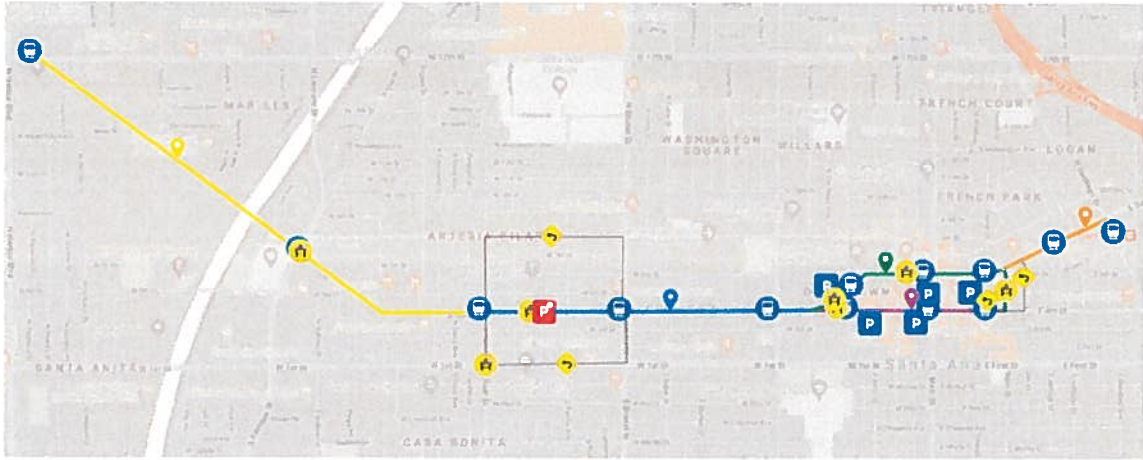
Construction Highlights:

- Fairview Crossing construction at Fairview Street and the Pacific Electric Right-of-Way. Work requires single lane closures. Follow detour signs.
- Track installation in Segment 2. Work requires full lane closures on Santa Ana Boulevard from Raitt Street to Bristol Street. Please follow detour signs. [Click here](#) for more details.
 - Full intersection closure at Santa Ana Boulevard and Pacific Street anticipated in June
- Track installation in Segment 3. Work requires full lane closures on Santa Ana Boulevard from Parton Street to Mortimer Street. A single lane is open for traffic.
- Track installation on Mortimer Street. Work requires full lane and parking closures on Mortimer Street from 4th Street to 6th Street. Please follow detour signs.
- Track installation in Segment 4 anticipated to begin on 4th Street in two, two-block segments in June. Businesses will remain open throughout construction.

Access will be maintained for all residents and businesses. Construction activities are dependent on weather and resource availability.

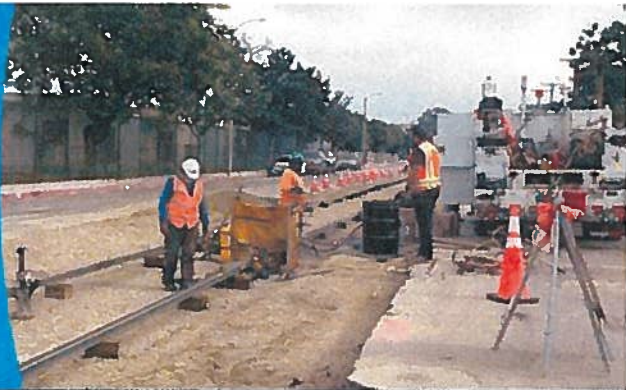
[Click here](#) form more information on track installation activities.

For specific work activities in your area, click on the map below.






OC Streetcar Track Installation Has Started!

Click to watch the video premiere
of this exciting milestone



Join the OCTA Board of Directors, the City of Santa Ana and the project's community partners in celebrating this major OC Streetcar project milestone.

EAT SHOP PLAY
DOWNTOWN SANTA ANA









OCTA's Eat Shop Play program supports businesses located along the future OC streetcar route. Benefits to customers include special deals, invitations to community events and free parking for the first 2 hours in nearby structures. Learn more at octa.net/eatshopplay.

About the Project

OC Streetcar is the first modern streetcar project to be built in Orange County and will serve Santa Ana's historic and thriving downtown, which includes federal, state and local courthouses, government offices, colleges, an artists' village and a thriving restaurant scene. It will operate along a 4.15-mile route that connects the Santa Ana Regional Transportation Center (SARTC) and a new transit hub at Harbor Boulevard and Westminster Avenue in Garden Grove.

To share this e-blast, forward this [link](#)

 OCstreetcar.com	 OCstreetcar@octa.net	 1(844) 7GO-OCSC or 1(844) 746-6272
 facebook.com/OCstreetcar	 @OCstreetcar	 @OCstreetcar



OC Streetcar | 550 S. Main Street , Orange, CA 92868

[Unsubscribe sstiles@ggcity.org](mailto:unsubscribe_sstiles@ggcity.org)

[Update Profile](#) | [Constant Contact Data Notice](#)

Sent by ocstreetcar@octa.net powered by



Try email marketing for free today!

Zimbra

GGUSD Pride: Celebrating College-Bound Seniors, Employee Recognition, Summer Resources Fair and More

From : Garden Grove Unified School District
<pio_department@ggusd.us>

Fri, May 21, 2021 04:01 PM

Subject: GGUSD Pride: Celebrating College-Bound Seniors, Employee Recognition, Summer Resources Fair and More

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

Reply To: pio_department <pio_department@ggusd.us>

May 21, 2021



#GGUSDPRIDE E-newsletter

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

GGUSD Schools Celebrate College-Bound Seniors



Garden Grove Unified School District (GGUSD) high schools are celebrating their college-bound seniors this month with fun virtual and in-person College Signing Day events.

College Signing Day events are an annual tradition in GGUSD, celebrated around May 1 in alignment with the May 1 California State and University of California college commitment deadlines.

Garden Grove Unified School District continues to soar as a leader in college readiness with 61.7% of GGUSD's Class of 2020 meeting rigorous college entrance requirements qualifying students to attend UC or CSU schools, compared to 55.6% in Orange County and 50.6% across the state.

For the fourth year in a row, all seven of GGUSD's comprehensive high schools were named to U.S. News and World Report's elite rankings of America's Best High Schools.

[Click here for more College Signing Day photos.](#)

Check out our School News Publication

During this school year, our students and staff have consistently demonstrated grit and resiliency. Students overcame numerous obstacles created by the pandemic and continued to excel in and out of the classroom. [Click here](#) to read our School news publication which provides snapshots of success from each of our schools districtwide.



GGUSD Board Recognizes Employee Groups



At its May 18 meeting, the Board of Education honored GGUSD's wonderful employees with this video spotlight. During the month of May, we celebrate many employees for Better Speech and Hearing Month, California School Bus Drivers Appreciation Day on May 3, School Lunch Hero Day on May 7, California Day of the Teacher on May 12, National School Nurse Day on May 12 and Classified School Employees Week May 16-22.

GGUSD Spotlights Class of 2021 Seniors on Social Media



High school graduation is right around the corner for our Class of 2021 scholars. We asked families of high school seniors to help us celebrate these students by sending a photo and note about what makes their senior special! The response was overwhelming. Here are just a few:

From left:

Bolsa Grande senior Manuel Antonio Figueroa whose family said, "I am very proud of all the great things he was able to accomplish, Latinos Unidos, Spanish Honor Society, Honor Society, and Football all while maintaining great grades. Awesome job!!"

Garden Grove senior Katie Tran whose family said, "I am beyond proud of my daughter and all that she has accomplished. She not only challenges herself, but surpasses her limit in order to be the best version of herself. I have always been proud of her successes and know that she will continue to make me proud."

Rancho Alamitos senior Anai Vargas whose family said, "We're proud of you for overcoming many obstacles and managing to get up and accomplish many goals. We're proud that you got Principal Honor Roll. Cheers to the best step in your life it will be exciting and fun. We are very proud of you."

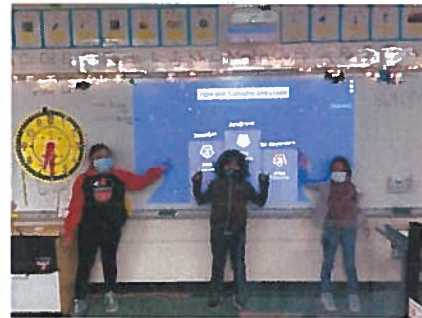
GGUSD Celebrates Our May Employees of the Month



At its May 18 meeting, the Board of Education honored GGUSD's May Employees of the Month, including bus driver Rosie Obregon and Gilbert Elementary School Teacher Karen Doyle.

Watch our video to learn more about these amazing employees who are truly making a difference in the lives of our students.

GGUSD Scholars to Finish the Year Strong



Students from Heritage Elementary Computer Science Academy and Walton Intermediate School remain focused on their academic growth and are demonstrating a strong finish to the 2020-2021 school year.

GARDEN GROVE UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
Office of K-12 Educational Services
Department of Parent and Community Outreach

Virtual **Summer Resources Fair**
for Families

Tuesday, May 25, 2021
5:30 - 7:30 p.m.

Summer is fast approaching!
Are you looking for low cost or free summer activities for your kids? Learn about fun indoor and outdoor programs that will keep kids engaged in learning this summer.



Join us for the
Virtual Summer Resources Fair for Families
to find out what is available!

Groups invited:

Local Libraries	Parks & Recreation
Summer Camps	Local Family Resource Centers
Sports and Dance Groups	Museums
College for Kids	Math and Science Programs
Nature/Outdoor Programs	Youth Employment

Families will receive an e-flyer with links to attend the virtual summer resources fair via ParentSquare.

For questions regarding this event, please call the Department of Parent and Community Outreach at (714) 663-6084.

En español o la visita de la página
Bản dịch tiếng Việt ở phía sau
வந்தவர்களுக்கு மொழி இல் உள்ளது
한국어와 중국어도 있습니다

GGUSD Schools to Return to 5 Full Days of In-Person Instruction in Fall



All GGUSD schools are open for in-person instruction and in the fall, we will return to 5 FULL days of in-person instruction for all students!

Please take a moment to watch this video from Superintendent Dr. Gabriela Mafi to learn more about the importance and safety of in-person instruction! [Click here](#) for the video.

Since reopening for in-person instruction, we have seen first-hand the effectiveness of our COVID-19 prevention efforts! Our health and safety protocols are working to keep our students healthy and well! COVID-19 cases are low and isolated and there has been NO on-campus spread of COVID-19.

GGUSD will not offer school-based distance learning in the fall. Families who prefer an online option in the fall must apply for the district's Virtual Learning Academy.

Are You Filling Out The ParentSquare Health Screening Form?



COVID-19 Health Screening Form

Fast, daily health checks for your school community

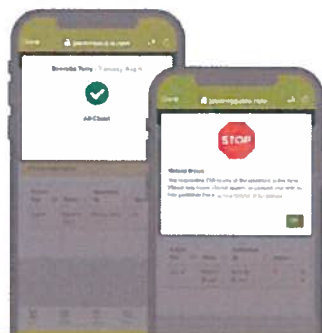
In compliance with the California Department of Public Health requirements for daily health screenings, GGUSD is launching ParentSquare's easy-to-use health reporting form for all employees and students. The screening form may be completed by an employee or parent in ParentSquare or by a student in StudentSquare.

How It Works:

1. You must be logged into ParentSquare to access the screening form. Activate your ParentSquare account by clicking the link in your invitation email or text. You can also visit parentsquare.com from a desktop computer or download the free ParentSquare mobile app, use your district email address to sign-up, and complete the registration process that way. If you have already activated your ParentSquare/StudentSquare account, skip step one.
2. Once logged in on the web or mobile app, click the large orange "Submit Daily Screening" button to access the form.
3. Complete the form by answering "Yes" or "No" to each symptom listed and providing a body temperature reading.



4. You will receive a confirmation screen that will clear you to enter campus if non-symptomatic.



Questions?

Contact the Public Information Office at pio_department@ggusd.us

www.parentsquare.com



GGUSD is committed to keeping our community informed about the impact of the coronavirus public health crisis on our school system. All coronavirus related messages or updates from GGUSD to our families are posted here.

Click here for GGUSD's COVID-related communication.

**Garden Grove Unified School
District**

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

Stay Connected



Garden Grove Unified School District | 10331 Stanford Avenue, Garden Grove, CA 92840

[Unsubscribe meenay@ci.garden-grove.ca.us](mailto:meenay@ci.garden-grove.ca.us)

[Update Profile](#) | [Constant Contact Data Notice](#)

Sent by pio_department@ggusd.us powered by



Try email marketing for free today!

WEEKLY MEMO 5-27-2021

SOCIAL MEDIA HIGHLIGHTS



Post Performance

May 20, 2021 - May 26, 2021


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

Included in this Report

 @CityGardenGrove

 Garden Grove City Hall

 gardengrovecityhall


 **Garden Grove City Hall**
Thu 5/20/2021 8:38 am PDT

Watch the County of Orange, California video to learn about at-home vaccinations.

👁️ Mire el video del condado de Orange...



Video Views	-
Impressions	-
Reach	-
Engagements	-
Engagement Rate (per Impression)	-

 **Garden Grove City Hall**
Thu 5/20/2021 9:11 am PDT

Watch the County of Orange, California video to learn about at-home vaccinations.

👁️ Mire el video del condado de Orange...

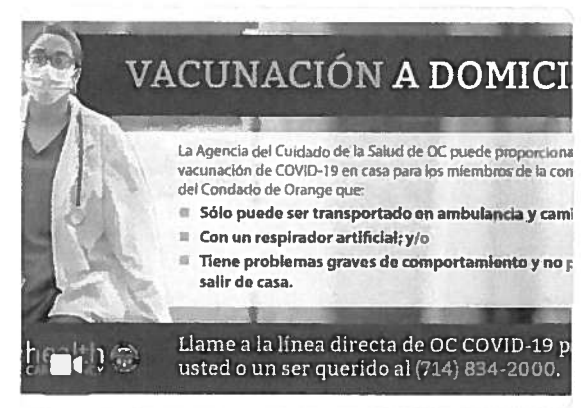


Video Views	-
Impressions	-
Reach	-
Engagements	-
Engagement Rate (per Impression)	-


 **Garden Grove City Hall**
Thu 5/20/2021 9:12 am PDT

Watch the County of Orange, California video to learn about at-home vaccinations.

👁️ Mire el video del condado de Orange...



Video Views	59
Impressions	284
Reach	277
Engagements	0
Engagement Rate (per Impression)	0%

  **Garden Grove City Hall**
Thu 5/20/2021 10:04 am PDT

The City will not tolerate graffiti. In this Headlines, Garden Grove Mayor Steve Jones shares how community members,...



Video Views	252
Impressions	564
Reach	535
Engagements	59
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	10.5%

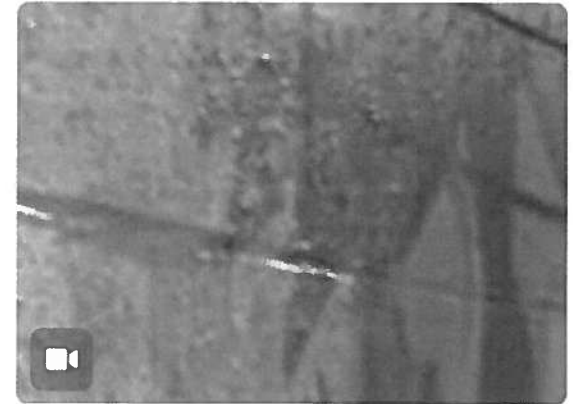
  **@CityGardenGrove**
Thu 5/20/2021 10:34 am PDT

In this Headlines, Mayor Jones shares how community members, police officers & elected officials remedied a graffiti-covered mural in the Palma Vista Neighborhood. Let's all work together to keep our city clean and free of graffiti!
#gg1956 
youtube.com/watch?
 **ZIDrC-...**

Post Link Clicks	1
Impressions	483
Potential Reach	4,331
Engagements	6
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	1.2%

  **gardengrovecityhall**
Thu 5/20/2021 11:05 am PDT

Headlines with Mayor Steve Jones - May ...
The City will not tolerate graffiti. In this Headlines, Garden Grove Mayor Steve...



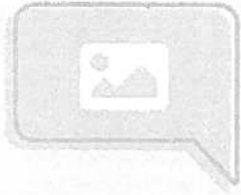
Video Views	226
Impressions	767
Reach	723
Engagements	24
Engagement Rate (per Impression)	3.1%



Garden Grove City Hall

Thu 5/20/2021 3:14 pm PDT

! UPCOMING FREEWAY CLOSURES ! The Northbound (NB) and Southbound (SB) I-405 Freeways will be closed for Bolsa...



Impressions	-
Reach	-
Engagements	-
Engagement Rate (per Impression)	-



Garden Grove City Hall

Thu 5/20/2021 3:23 pm PDT

! UPCOMING FREEWAY CLOSURES ! • Thursday (5/20), 9:00 p.m. to 6:00 a.m -- Full Northbound (NB) and Southbound (S...



Impressions	624
Reach	593
Engagements	7
Engagement Rate (per Impression)	1.1%



@CityGardenGrove

Thu 5/20/2021 3:42 pm PDT

! UPCOMING FREEWAY CLOSURES ! • Thursday (5/20), 9:00PM to 6:00AM-- Northbound (NB) & Southbound (SB) I-4...



Impressions	679
Potential Reach	4,332
Engagements	13
Engagement Rate (per Impression)	1.9%



@CityGardenGrove

Fri 5/21/2021 5:30 pm PDT

On 5/14, 27 college students were recognized at the 8th annual College Graduates' Reception. The virtual even recognized these residents who strive for a higher quality of life through education. Class of 2021, we did it! 🎓👏 Watch our video: bit.ly/3fCoUT6
#GG1956



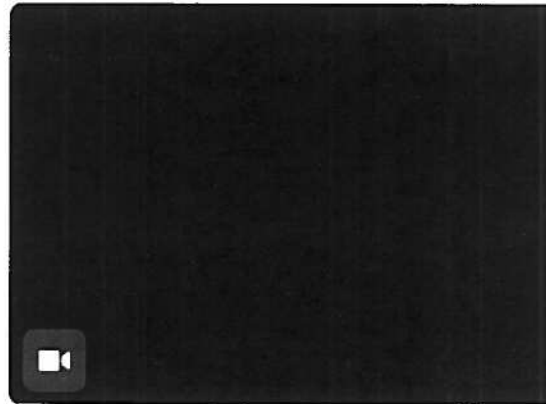
Post Link Clicks	0
Impressions	380
Potential Reach	4,331
Engagements	6
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	1.6%



gardengrovecityhall

Fri 5/21/2021 5:31 pm PDT

Virtual Garden Grove College Graduates'...
Education is the key to life! 🎓 On Friday, May 14, 2021, 27 college students were...



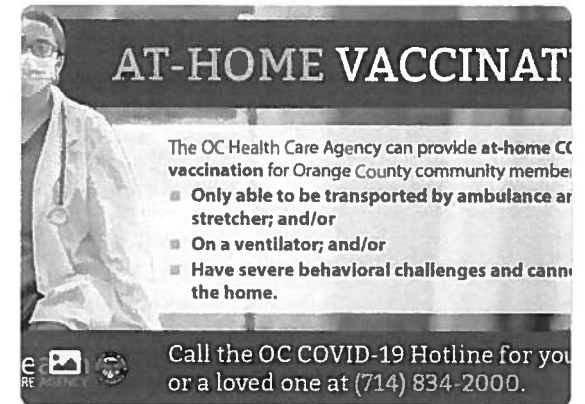
Video Views	212
Impressions	698
Reach	664
Engagements	17
Engagement Rate (per Impression)	2.4%



Garden Grove City Hall


Mon 5/24/2021 10:23 am PDT

The ochealth is offering at-home vaccinations to #OrangeCounty residents who require ambulance and...



Impressions	556
Reach	556
Engagements	2
Engagement Rate (per Impression)	0.4%

  **@CityGardenGrove**
 Mon 5/24/2021 10:27 am PDT

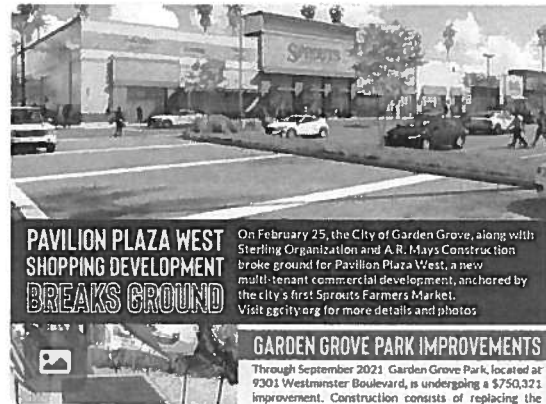
 **@ochealth** is offering at-home vaccinations to **#OrangeCounty** residents who require ambulance and...



Impressions	513
Potential Reach	4,332
Engagements	10
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...)	1.9%

  **Garden Grove City Hall**
 Mon 5/24/2021 5:29 pm PDT

Hello, May! 🌻 It's almost the end of May, which means you received the May 2021 CityWorks 📄! If you didn't, don't worry,...



Impressions	1,116
Reach	1,095
Engagements	49
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...)	4.4%

  **@CityGardenGrove**
 Mon 5/24/2021 5:29 pm PDT

Hello, May! 🌻 It's almost the end of May, which means you received the May 2021 CityWorks 📄! If you didn't, don't worry,...



Impressions	417
Potential Reach	4,333
Engagements	44
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...)	10.6%

G **f** **Garden Grove City Hall**
Tue 5/25/2021 8:00 am PDT

It's burger time! 🍔🍷 Come join the Garden Grove Chamber of Commerce's #TakeOutTuesday Spirit Night Fundrais...



IRIT NIGHT FUNDRAIS
Tuesday, May 25, 2021 / 4 - 8 pm



Impressions	1,125
Reach	1,108
Engagements	45
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	4%

G **@CityGardenGrove**
Tue 5/25/2021 8:00 am PDT

It's burger time! 🍔🍷 Come join the GG Chamber of Commerce's #TakeOutTuesday Spirit Night Fundrais...



IRIT NIGHT FUNDRAIS
Tuesday, May 25, 2021 / 4 - 8 pm



Impressions	327
Potential Reach	4,332
Engagements	6
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	1.8%

G **f** **Garden Grove City Hall**
Tue 5/25/2021 11:55 am PDT

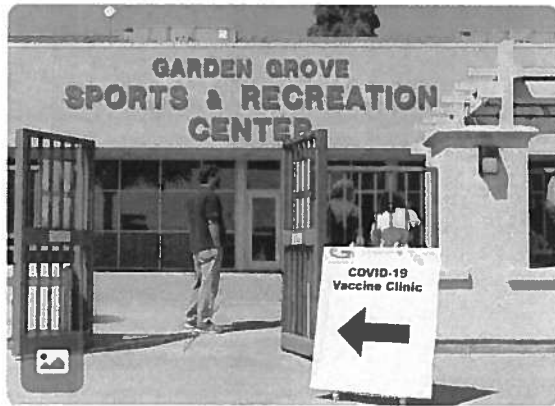
COVID-19 VACCINE UPDATE AHEAD 📢📢
The Garden Grove Sports and Recreation POD will be closed tomorrow, Wednesda...





Impressions	570
Reach	560
Engagements	4
Engagement Rate (per Impression)	0.7%

  **@CityGardenGrove**
Tue 5/25/2021 12:02 pm PDT

COVID-19 VACCINE UPDATE 📌 The GG Sports and Recreation POD will be closed tomorrow, 5/26. The last day to receive...



Impressions	357
Potential Reach	4,333
Engagements	5
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	1.4%

  **Garden Grove City Hall**
Tue 5/25/2021 3:51 pm PDT

😊GARDEN GROVE DAY CAMP OFFERS SUMMER FUN AT ATLANTIS PLAY CENTER
Garden Grove Summer Day Camp is bac...



Impressions	4,212
Reach	3,907
Engagements	185
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	4.4%

  **gardengrovecityhall**
Tue 5/25/2021 3:53 pm PDT

😊GARDEN GROVE DAY CAMP OFFERS SUMMER FUN AT ATLANTIS PLAY CENTER
Garden Grove Summer Day Camp is bac...



Impressions	1,623
Reach	1,552
Engagements	78
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	4.8%



@CityGardenGrove

Tue 5/25/2021 3:55 pm PDT

GARDEN GROVE DAY CAMP OFFERS SUMMER FUN AT ATLANTIS PLAY CENTER
Garden Grove Summer Day Camp is bac...



Impressions	355
Potential Reach	4,333
Engagements	13
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	3.7%



Garden Grove City Hall

Wed 5/26/2021 11:27 am PDT

Hello, Summer! Check out the Summer 2 details on the City's upcoming summer eve Outdoor Movie Series, Summer Concert Ser



Impressions	924
Reach	898
Engagements	40
Engagement Rate (per Impression)	4.3%



@CityGardenGrove

Wed 5/26/2021 11:29 am PDT

Hello, Summer! Check out Connections for information on the City's upcoming summer events, such as the Outdoor...



Impressions	286
Potential Reach	4,332
Engagements	23
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	8%



Post Performance

May 20, 2021 - May 26, 2021

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

Included in this Report

 Garden Grove Police Department  ggpd9unit



Garden Grove Police Depa...

Tue 5/25/2021 5:10 pm PDT

Homicide Arrest On January 17, 2021 at approximately 3:48 AM, #GardenGrovePD officers responded t...

301 Moved Permanently



Post Link Clicks	122
Impressions	12,280
Reach	12,207
Engagements	3,036
Engagement Rate (per Impres...	24.7%



Garden Grove Police Depa...

Mon 5/24/2021 3:00 pm PDT

Event Reminder: Please join us tomorrow, Tuesday, May 25, 2021 from 4:00 PM - 6:00 PM for the monthly Safety Event, at...



Impressions	4,194
Reach	4,194
Engagements	252
Engagement Rate (per Impres...	6%



ggpdk9unit

Sat 5/22/2021 3:35 am PDT

Reposted from @bakersfieldpolicedepartment His fellow K9s, honoring a hero this morning at a...



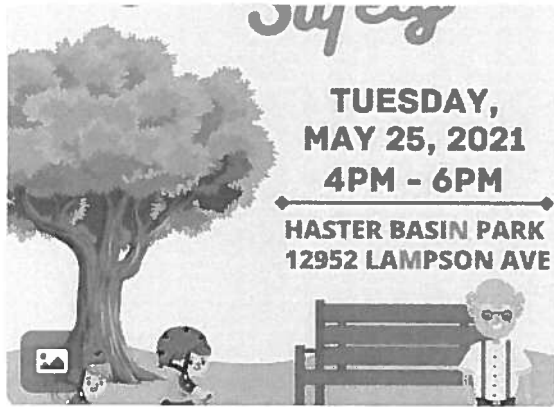
Video Views	889
Impressions	1,711
Reach	1,655
Engagements	294
Engagement Rate (per Impres...	17.2%



f Garden Grove Police Depa...

Thu 5/20/2021 3:00 pm PDT

Please join us next Tuesday, May 25, 2021 from 4:00 PM - 6:00 PM for the monthly Safety Event, at the Haster Basin Park...



Impressions	3,558
Reach	3,329
Engagements	138
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	3.9%



Post Performance

May 20, 2021 - May 26, 2021

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

Included in this Report

 @GardenGroveTV3

 Garden Grove TV 3



@GardenGroveTV3
Thu 5/20/2021 10:44 am PDT

In this Headlines, Mayor Jones shares how community members, police officers & elected officials remedied a graffiti-covered mural in the Palma Vista neighborhood. Let's all work together to keep our city clean and free of graffiti!

#ggtv3

[youtube.com/watch?](#)

ZIDrC-...

Post Link Clicks	1
Impressions	39
Potential Reach	420
Engagements	1
Engagement Rate (per Impression)	2.6%



Garden Grove TV 3
Thu 5/20/2021 11:05 am PDT

The City will not tolerate graffiti. In this Headlines, Garden Grove Mayor Steve Jones shares how community members, police...



Video Views	20
Impressions	41
Reach	35
Engagements	4
Engagement Rate (per Impression)	9.8%



@GardenGroveTV3
Mon 5/24/2021 10:44 am PDT

Education is the key to life! On 5/14, 27 students were recognized at the 8th annual Garden Grove College Graduates' Reception. The virtual event honored dedicated residents who strive for a higher quality-of-life through education

[youtube.com/watch?](#)

DAZR2s... #ggtv3

Post Link Clicks	0
Impressions	36
Potential Reach	420
Engagements	0
Engagement Rate (per Impression)	0%



Garden Grove TV 3

Mon 5/24/2021 10:46 am PDT

Education is the key to life! 🎓 On Friday, May 14, 2021, 27 college students were recognized at the 8th annual Garden...



Video Views	16
Impressions	44
Reach	44
Engagements	0
Engagement Rate (per Impression)	0%

WEEKLY MEMO 5-27-2021

NEWS ARTICLES

CRIME

Man arrested on suspicion of attempting to kill wife

By City News Service

A 43-year-old Anaheim man was arrested in Garden Grove for allegedly attempting to kill his estranged wife, who was watching their son play sports, Garden Grove police reported today.

The arrest came Thursday around 7:05 p.m. at the Chapman Sports Complex located at 11701 Knott St., Garden Grove police Sgt. Vince Vaicaro said.

The attack occurred as several youth sporting events were underway on the field, Vaicaro said.

The unidentified woman was alerted by her son that her husband, identified as Russel Husges, was coming up behind her in the stands allegedly armed with kitchen knives, according to Vaicaro.

The intended victim ran away from Husges

onto the field screaming for help, Vaicaro said. Husges was then subdued and disarmed by one of the coaches and an off-duty police officer.

Husges was then placed in custody and booked on a charge of attempted murder, Vaicaro said.

OC Register
May 26, 2021



PAUL BERSEBACH — STAFF PHOTOGRAPHER

A variety of masks: A man wearing a disposable face mask walks past an oversized portrait at Village Green Park in Garden Grove on Tuesday. The artwork is from a selection of the 374 works of art submitted by students in preschool through high school. The full display, which can be seen at www.ggusd.us/departments/vapa, is a collaboration between the city and school district.

Former gay hub will fly pride flag

Rainbow banner to go on park clock tower after heated discussion at council meeting

By Roxana Kopetman
rkopetman@scng.com

Garden Grove, a city once home to a thriving gay scene that has all but disappeared, will raise a rainbow flag next month in honor of LGBTQ Pride.

"Garden Grove had, back in the day, more gay bars than West Hollywood," said Councilwoman Kim Nguyen, who has been asking the city to fly the pride flag since 2019.

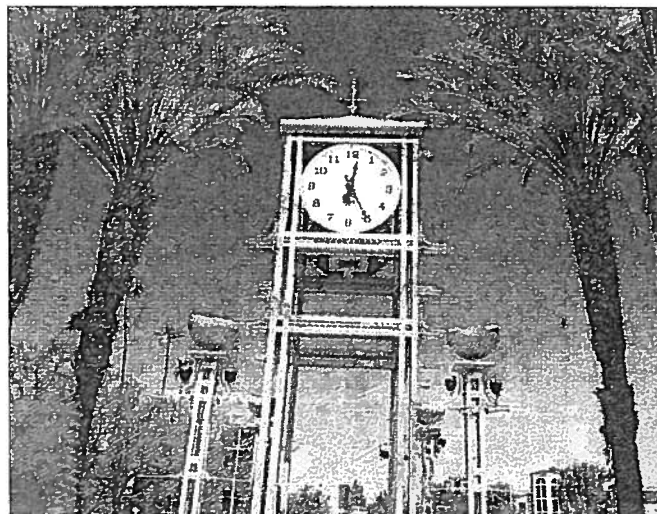
"But we've had a tumultuous relationship with the community ... This is a great first step in mending that relationship."

The council voted 6-0 on Tuesday to raise the pride flag at the clock tower in downtown's Village Green park. Though the vote was unanimous, it came only after some heated words about procedure, transparency and whether such issues were being cited as a way to camou-

flag dissent.

Meanwhile, other cities in Orange County flying pride flags now include Huntington Beach, Irvine, Anaheim, Aliso Viejo, Costa Mesa and Laguna Beach. Santa Ana was the first local city to make that move, in 2015, and Fullerton, which first raised the symbolic flag in 2019, almost went without a pride flag this year because city staff said they couldn't find it. (When social media shared news last week about Fullerton's problem, at least half a dozen residents ordered pride flags for the city.)

FLAG » PAGE 8



A rainbow flag commemorating LGBTQ month in June will be displayed on the clock tower in Garden Grove's Village Green park. The City Council voted unanimously to raise the flag.

FILE PHOTO

Not at City Hall

In other local cities, the pride flag typically is flown at city hall. But Garden Grove is choosing a different location and turned down Nguyen when she asked for a flag at City Hall in 2019.

Some council members said at the time that they feared approving one flag could open the gate for other groups, such as those representing communist governments, to fly other banners.

As a compromise two years ago, Nguyen asked that the nearby clock tower be lit up in rainbow colors. The council agreed, but the colors aren't easy to see. That's what prompted Nguyen to raise the issue again, on May 11, when she asked for a flag to be flown by the city beginning June 1, which marks pride month for lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people.

At that meeting, city staffers said that if there were no objections they could raise a flag at the clock tower. And there were no objections.

Fast-forward to this week, when Nguyen posted on Twit-

ter that city staffers told her they could not proceed with the flag raising because two council members raised objections after the May 11 meeting.

At Tuesday night's meeting, Councilman George Brietigam said he objected to the way the issue previously was raised, calling it "shady" and complaining that it was done with little transparency toward the end of the meeting, without any real discussion.

"The issue here isn't about the flag," he said. "We need to do things under the cover of daylight, not in the backrooms like things used to be done in this city."

Councilwoman Stephanie Klopfenstein said she also was taken by surprise at the May 11 meeting and "would have appreciated some conversation ahead of time." Moving forward, she said, issues should be put on the agenda for discussion.

Nguyen noted that the flag question was brought up, openly, during a council meeting. She also noted that the objections came after the fact, away from the public, and only to city staff.

"So who wasn't being transparent? It wasn't me."

Nguyen added that discussion

about process was an excuse to mask being against the banner.

Brietigam also remarked: "I totally question the legal theory that silence equals consent. If that were true, there would be a lot fewer rapists in the prisons today. It does not equal consent."

His comment led Nguyen — who has been public about being a rape survivor — to issue this Twitter post Wednesday:

"I will never forget nor forgive the obscene comparison to rape and consent directed at me, especially as a survivor but I am proud that council voted 6-0 in support of a Pride flag."

Councilman Phat Bui, who in 2019 objected to the city raising the gay pride flag, was absent for Tuesday's meeting.

City's 'secret' history

Garden Grove once was home to many businesses catering to the gay and lesbian community, with as many as 15 open during the 1970s and '80s, according to LGBTQ advocates.

"It was definitely a thriving gay scene, bars everywhere," said Randy Pesqueira, 65, a Garden Grove resident who said he was the first paid employee of the Gay Community Services Center of Orange County, which was lo-

cated in Garden Grove before it moved to Santa Ana. (This year, the LGBTQ Center of Orange County celebrated its 50th anniversary.)

But the center was vandalized frequently while in its original Garden Grove location, before moving to a second spot in the city. Soon after that move, the original location was firebombed.

"It's a hidden history for a reason," Nguyen said. "Garden Grove likes this image of a perfect diverse welcoming community, (but) it's not."

During that period the city sought to close its gay bars, many of which were along Garden Grove Boulevard, according to advocates who said police sting operations at the time targeted bar patrons.

Chuck Jones, 40, who has worked on a documentary that will look at the history of Garden Grove's gay scene, grew up in the city. He rattled off the names of some of the bars: Rumour Hazzit, The Mug, D.J.'s.

"The city actively worked to close bars," he said.

Jones, who said his work on the documentary currently is on pause, said gay advocates pushed back in 1974. That year, he said, some 500 people said "enough"

and marched in protest from one of the more popular bars, DOK West, then located at the corner of Garden Grove Boulevard and Haster Street, to City Hall.

Today, Garden Grove has one gay bar, the Frat House. It has been open for 37 years.

"We're the last holdout," said Frat House General Manager Cris McKnight. "People come to hang out and meet other people. It's an old school fun bar."

Finding acceptance and a sense of inclusion is crucial to the LGBTQ community, a reality that was echoed by several speakers during Garden Grove's May 25 council meeting. Some cited a 2021 national survey by a West Hollywood based nonprofit, Trevor Project, that found that 42% of LGBTQ youth surveyed had seriously considered attempting suicide in the past year.

A rainbow flag, they said, is a small but important step.

"Seeing a pride flag, whenever I see one, I know I'm safe. I know I'm supported," Jones, who was not at the meeting, said in an interview.

Following the council's unanimous vote, the flag is expected to go up June 1 and stay up through the month, and every June thereafter.

OC Register

May 27, 2021

Page 2 of 2

Alleged gang members arrested in Garden Grove hotel homicide

By QUINN WILSON | qwilson@scng.com |

PUBLISHED: May 25, 2021 at 4:44 p.m. | UPDATED: May 25, 2021 at 4:46 p.m.

Two Los Angeles County men who are believed to be gang members were arrested on suspicion of a January fatal shooting of a Garden Grove man at a Hyatt Regency Hotel, police said Tuesday, May 25.

Enrique Torres, 19, of Los Angeles and Agustin Cortez, 31, of Hawthorne were arrested on suspicion of murder in the death of 28-year-old Eddie Barajas, the Garden Grove Police Department said. They were arrested on May 18 in Los Angeles County after a search warrant was executed. They were also facing gang enhancement charges, police said.

On Jan. 17, the shooting was reported on the west side of the Hyatt Regency Hotel at around 3:48 a.m. When officers arrived, they found the Barajas down in a hallway, and transported him to a hospital, where he died.

Police on Tuesday didn't immediately elaborate on the circumstances of the shooting or any possible motive.



CONTACT:

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Public Information Office (714) 741-5280

Follow the City of Garden Grove on Social Media



Thursday, May 27, 2021

**CITY CELEBRATES MAGNOLIA PARK FAMILY RESOURCE CENTER'S 21ST
ANNIVERSARY, UNVEILS COMMEMORATIVE MOSAIC**

On Tuesday, May 25, the City of Garden Grove celebrated the Magnolia Park Family Resource Center's 21st anniversary with a private event, hosted by Garden Grove Mayor Steve Jones and the Garden Grove City Council. During the event, the City unveiled a commemorative mosaic to celebrate the milestone.

"We're not only recognizing the 21st anniversary of the Magnolia Park Family Resource Center, we're also celebrating over 20 years of caring for the well-being of our at-risk youth and low-income families, as well as adding another unique piece of art to our community's landscape," said Mayor Jones.

The City commissioned local artist Robin Marcario to create artwork that symbolized the community's vibrant and diverse culture. The mosaic features unique elements, including descriptive words detailed into the art by the center's youth group, SOL (Strengthening Our Leadership).

The mosaic was originally planned to be unveiled at the center's 20th anniversary last year, but due to COVID-19, the 20th anniversary event was canceled.

Also last year, as a result of the pandemic, local families were experiencing unpredicted hardships and turned to the center for assistance.

Approximately 2,000 individuals were provided with basic needs, such as food, hygiene products, diapers, and utility and rental assistance.

City Celebrates Magnolia Park Family Resource Center's 21st Anniversary, Unveils Mosaic
2-2-2

Since its inauguration, the center has assisted over 25,000 individuals.

Located at 11402 Magnolia Street, the center provides residents with vital community and family strengthening services that include parent education, youth empowerment, mental health counseling, access to low- to no-cost health services, and donations of food, clothing, and school supplies. Services are provided in English, Spanish, and Vietnamese.

For more information about the center, visit ggcity.org or call (714) 530-7413.

To view photos from the event, visit the City's Facebook, [@gardengrovecityhall](https://www.facebook.com/gardengrovecityhall).

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CITY OF GARDEN GROVE NEWS

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Public Information Office (714) 741-5280

Follow the City of Garden Grove on Social Media

Tuesday, May 25, 2021



GARDEN GROVE DAY CAMP RETURNS WITH NINE WEEKS OF SUMMER FUN

Garden Grove families are invited to register their children in the City's Garden Grove Day Camp (GGDC), a 9-week fun, safe, and affordable summer program for youth, ages 5-12, starting Monday, June 14. Hours of operation are Mondays through Fridays, from 7:30 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. Camp will be held at the underwater-themed, fully-enclosed children's play park, Atlantis Play Center, located at the northwest end of Garden Grove Park, at 13630 Atlantis Way.

Cost per week is \$115 and includes recreational activities, such as arts and crafts, field games, and cookouts. Families may sign up for the entirety of the program or on a week-by-week basis.

GGDC staff are qualified individuals who are dedicated to ensuring the safety and well-being of each child. Staff and campers will follow current county and state COVID-19 guidelines regarding facemasks and social distancing.

Parents are required to keep their child at home if they've tested positive for COVID-19, been in direct contact with someone who has tested positive for COVID-19, or they're experiencing flu-like symptoms.

Registration is online only. To register, visit ggcity.org/daycamp.

For more information, call (714) 741-5200.

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CITY OF GARDEN GROVE NEWS

MEDIA ALERT

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Public Information Office (714) 741-5280

Follow the City of Garden Grove on Social Media



Monday, May 24, 2021

WHAT: Magnolia Park Family Resource Center's 21st Anniversary

WHERE: Magnolia Park Family Resource Center
11402 Magnolia Street

WHEN: Tuesday, May 25, 2021, at 4:45 p.m.

BACKGROUND: The City of Garden Grove is celebrating the 21st anniversary of the Magnolia Park Family Resource Center (MPFRC) with a private event, hosted by Garden Grove Mayor Steve Jones and the Garden Grove City Council. The program includes an unveiling of a colorful mosaic created by local artist Robin Marcario and members of MPFRC's youth group, SOL (Strengthening Our Leadership). The mosaic features unique details, which symbolize the community's vibrant and diverse culture.

Due to COVID-19, the City was unable to celebrate the center's 20th anniversary last year.

The MPFRC, located in one of Garden Grove's underserved communities, provides Garden Grove residents with vital community and family strengthening services.

PHOTO

OPPORTUNITIES: Presentations by Garden Grove Mayor Steve Jones and the Garden Grove City Council and mosaic unveiling.

FOR

INFORMATION: Claudia Valdivia-Alvarez (714) 530-7413
Center Director, Magnolia Park Family Resource Center

Gabi O'Cadiz-Hernandez (714) 741-5769
Supervisor, Community Services Department

*Press information available at the event.

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MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

May 27, 2021

1. Calendar of Events
2. League of California Cities, "CalCities," from May 21, 2021 to May 27, 2021; including the Guide to Local Recovery Update and Message from League of California Cities Executive Director.



CALENDAR OF EVENTS

May 27, 2021 – July 13, 2021

Thursday	May 27	9:00 a.m.	Zoning Administrator Meeting, City Hall- 3 rd Floor Training Room CANCELLED
Monday	May 31		City Hall Closed – Memorial Day
Thursday	June 3	6:30 p.m.	Special Budget Study Session Meeting, CMC
		7:00 p.m.	Planning Commission Meeting, CMC CANCELLED
Friday	June 4		City Hall Closed – Regular Friday Closure
Monday	June 7	6:30 p.m.	Neighborhood Improvement and Conservation Commission Meeting, CMC
Tuesday	June 8	5:30 p.m. 6:30 p.m.	Closed Session, CMC Successor Agency Meeting, CMC City Council Meeting, CMC
Thursday	June 10	9:00 a.m.	Zoning Administrator Meeting, City Hall- 3 rd Floor Training Room CANCELLED
Thursday	June 17	7:00 p.m.	Planning Commission Meeting, CMC
Friday	June 18		City Hall Closed – Regular Friday Closure
Tuesday	June 22	5:30 p.m. 6:30 p.m.	Closed Session, CMC Housing Authority, CMC Sanitary District Board, CMC Successor Agency Meeting, CMC City Council Meeting, CMC
Thursday	June 24	9:00 a.m.	Zoning Administrator Meeting, City Hall – 3 rd Floor Training Room
Thursday	July 1	7:00 p.m.	Planning Commission Meeting, CMC
Tuesday	July 13	5:30 p.m. 6:30 p.m.	Closed Session, CMC Successor Agency Meeting, CMC City Council Meeting, CMC

Nail-biting "suspense" as 200 bills fail to advance out of key hearings

May 26, 2021

Hundreds of bills failed to advance last week during a rapid-fire appropriations process known as the suspense file.

The suspense file process was introduced in the Legislature in the 1980s to promote fiscal responsibility by evaluating the costs and comparing bills before they reach the Assembly or Senate floor. Unexpectedly, the day before the committee hearings last Thursday, President pro Tempore Toni Atkins and Assembly Speaker Anthony Rendon announced a new limit of 12 bills per legislator, ensuring the death of hundreds of bills. Atkins reasoned that rules requiring "increased access for people to phone in public comment" made the cap necessary.

Of the 16 priority bills highlighted during the League of California Cities Legislative Action Days, 12 were placed on the appropriations committee suspense files and during those hearings, five bills had favorable outcomes for California cities.

Notably, AB 14 (Aguiar-Curry) and SB 4 (Gonzalez), two Cal Cities-supported measures that would create a long-term sustainable funding source for cities for broadband deployment, passed out of their respective committees.

Two priority bills that Cal Cities opposes, SB 210 (Wiener) and SB 617 (Wiener), were held in the Senate Appropriations Committee, effectively killing the bills for this legislative session. SB 210 would have required Automated License Plate Reader data that does not match a hotlist to be destroyed within 24 hours. SB 617 would have required every city in a county with a population of 150,000 or more to implement an online, automated permitting platform. This platform would verify code compliance and issue permits for specific residential solar energy and energy storage systems.

AB 377 (Rivas) will remain inactive until next January, which gives Cal Cities additional time to share concerns about the proposed measure which would, among other things, overhaul the existing regulatory system for stormwater and add significant costs to local governments to pay for stormwater and water quality infrastructure.

One critical bill for cities that did not go our way was the Cal Cities-opposed SB 9 (Atkins), which made it out of the Senate Appropriations Committee. The measure would require a local government to ministerially approve a housing development containing two residential units in

single-family residential zones. Additionally, this measure would require local governments to ministerially approve urban lot splits. Currently, SB 9 is a top-down, one-size-fits-all approach to land use policy that fails to recognize or incorporate local flexibility, decision-making, and community input.

To see which other notable bills for cities — 52 in total — made the cut, and which met their maker, refer to the list of policy area categories below.

- [Community Services](#)
- [Environmental Quality](#)
- [Governance, Transparency, and Labor Relations](#)
- [Housing, Community and Economic Development](#)
- [Public Safety](#)
- [Revenue and Taxation](#)
- [Transportation, Communications, and Public Works](#)

Community Services

[AB 1568 \(Committee on Emergency Management\)](#)

This measure would require the Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) to establish a statewide registry of private businesses and nonprofit organizations interested in donating services, goods, labor, equipment, resources, or dispensaries or other facilities to foster collaboration between the private and public sector to enhance disaster preparedness.

Outcome: Pass | Cal Cities Position: Pending

[SB 344 \(Hertzberg\)](#)

This measure would require the Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) to create and administer a program that would award grants to homeless shelters that allow pets. These grants would enable shelters to provide food, housing, and veterinary services for pets that are owned by homeless individuals.

Outcome: Pass as amended | Cal Cities Position: Support

[AB 1071 \(Rodriguez\)](#)

This measure would require Cal OES to conduct tabletop exercises of California's catastrophic response plans on a biennial basis with representatives of the whole community and lifeline operators.

Outcome: Pass | Cal Cities Position: Support if amended

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Environmental Quality

SB 1 (Atkins)

This measure would establish new planning, assessment, funding, and mitigation tools for California to address and respond to sea-level rise and create a grant program to help local governments update their local coastal plans.

Outcome: Pass | Cal Cities Position: Support

SB 99 (Dodd)

This measure would establish the Community Energy Resilience Act of 2021, upon appropriation by the legislature, administered by the California Energy Commission (CEC) to develop and implement a grant program for local governments to develop community energy resilience plans and expedite permit review of distributed energy resources.

Outcome: Pass | Cal Cities Position: Pending

SB 109 (Dodd)

This measure would establish the Office of Wildfire Technology Research and Development within Cal OES.

Outcome: Pass | Cal Cities Position: Support

AB 1500 (Garcia)

This measure would, upon approval by the voters in the June 7, 2022 statewide primary election, enact the Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparation, Flood Protection, Extreme Heat Mitigation, and Workforce Development Bond Act of 2022, to authorize the issuance of \$7.08 billion in general obligation bonds.

Outcome: Pass and referred to Rules | Cal Cities Position: Pending

SB 418 (Laird)

This measure would extend the sunset date of the existing Planning for Sea Level Rise Database for five years from January 1, 2023, to Jan. 1, 2028.

Outcome: Pass | Cal Cities Position: Support

AB 897 (Mullin)

This measure would encourage regional climate adaptation planning to reduce climate risk, foster collaboration, and develop guidance for potential investment in regional adaptation projects.

Outcome: Pass | Cal Cities Position: Support

SB 289 (Newman)

This measure seeks to address the growing costs and threat that improperly disposed lithium-ion batteries pose for solid waste and recycling systems.

Outcome: Held | Cal Cities Position: Support

SB 45 (Portantino)

This measure would enact the Wildfire Prevention, Safe Drinking Water, Drought Preparation, and Flood Protection Bond Act of 2022, which authorizes the sale of \$5.595 billion in general obligation bonds, upon approval by voters at the November 2021 statewide general election.

Outcome: Pass | Cal Cities Position: Pending

SB 612 (Portantino)

This measure would require the California Public Utilities Commission to require investor-owned utilities to offer to Community Choice Aggregators and electric service providers an allocation of product attributes from legacy electrical resources paid for through exit fees of the departing load.

Outcome: Pass as amended | Cal Cities Position: Support

AB 585 (Rivas)

This measure would establish the Extreme Heat and Community Resilience Program within the Office of Planning and Research (OPR) to coordinate the state's efforts to address extreme heat and facilitate the implementation of local, regional, and state planning efforts. This measure would also require OPR to manage a competitive grant program for extreme heat.

Outcome: Pass | Cal Cities Position: Pending

AB 377 (Rivas)

This measure would require the State Water Resources Control Board and regional boards to evaluate impaired state surface waters and report to the Legislature a plan to bring all water segments into attainment by Jan. 1, 2050. This bill would require the plan to include total maximum daily load compliance schedules as they existed on Jan. 1, 2021, and prohibit the report from extending the existing compliance schedules. The report is required to be updated with progress summaries every five years until Jan. 1, 2050.

Outcome: Two-year bill | Cal Cities Position: Oppose

SB 426 (Rubio)

This measure would require the State Water Resources Control Board to adopt Financial Capability Assessment guidelines for Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System permittees that consider the costs to local jurisdictions.

Outcome: Pass | Cal Cities Position: Support

AB 418 (Valladares)

This measure would create the Community Power Resiliency Program, a \$100 million grant program, to be administered by Cal OES. The measure would award \$30 million to cities and prioritize cities that did not receive funds from the 2019 and 2020 community power resiliency

programs.

Outcome: Pass as amended | Cal Cities Position: Pending

SB 617 (Wiener)

This measure would both require cities to implement an online, automated permitting platform that verifies code compliance and issues permits in real-time to a licensed contractor for a solar energy system and authorize the CEC to provide technical assistance and grant funding to cities and counties to comply with the requirements for the online platform.

Outcome: Held | Cal Cities Position: Oppose

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Governance, Transparency, and Labor Relations

SB 788 (Bradford)

This measure would prohibit consideration of race, religious creed, color, national origin, age, gender, marital status, sex, sexual identity, sexual orientation, or genetic characteristics, for the purposes of apportionment of permanent disability.

Outcome: Pass | Cal Cities Position: Support if amended

SB 335 (Cortese)

This measure would reduce the period of time that employers are allowed to investigate a claim for benefits prior to making a coverage decision. For most claims, the investigation period would be reduced from 90 to 45 days. For claims covered by legal presumptions, the investigation period would be reduced even further to 30 days. This measure would also increase the amount of mandated employer-funded medical care that must be provided to injured workers – from \$10,000 to \$17,000 – during the period of time a claim is being investigated even if the claim is ultimately denied. Lastly, this measure would impose penalties on employers that would result in benefit expansions for workers covered by certain legal presumptions, and this provision applies retroactively.

Outcome: Pass | Cal Cities Position: Oppose

SB 270 (Durazo)

This measure would make it an unfair labor practice and subject public employers to penalties when there are mistakes, errors, or a failure to provide employee information as required to the employee's recognized labor representatives.

Outcome: Pass | Cal Cities Position: Oppose

SB 278 (Leyva)

This measure would require public agencies in the case of any disallowed compensation as

determined by CalPERS to continue paying the compensation to a retiree and make them whole for any claw-backs of already paid benefits.

Outcome: Pass | Cal Cities Position: Oppose

[AB 654 \(Reyes\)](#)

This measure would require the California Department of Public Health to publish a list of every workplace in the state where a COVID-19 outbreak has occurred on its website.

Outcome: Pass as amended | Cal Cities Position: Oppose

[AB 1465 \(Reyes\)](#)

This measure would require the Commission on Health and Safety and Workers' Compensation, on or before Jan. 1, 2023, to submit a study to the Legislature on delays and access to care issues in medical provider networks.

Outcome: Pass | Cal Cities Position: Oppose

[SB 284 \(Stern\)](#)

This measure would extend the workers' compensation presumption for PTSD to several classifications of public safety staff who were previously excluded.

Outcome: Pass | Cal Cities Position: Oppose

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Housing, Community and Economic Development

[SB 9 \(Atkins\)](#)

This measure would require cities and counties to ministerially approve, without condition or discretion, a housing development containing two residential units on an individual parcel in single-family zones. Additionally, this measure would require local governments to ministerially approve an urban lot split, thus creating two independent lots that may be sold separately. SB 9 would allow up to six housing units on a parcel that was otherwise zoned for one home.

Outcome: Pass | Cal Cities Position: Oppose

[AB 215 \(Chiu\)](#)

This measure would require cities to have a mid-cycle housing element consultation with HCD if housing production is below the regional average; require cities to amend their laws so as to attain HCD's "pro-housing designation" if housing production is substantially below the regional average; and allow the Attorney General to enforce violations of the Housing Crisis Act of 2019.

[AB 989 \(Gabriel\)](#)

This measure would require HCD to establish a housing appeals committee and would establish

procedures by which an applicant for a conditional use permit or other discretionary approval for a housing development project, could appeal to that committee the decision of a city or county to either deny the application or approve the application with conditions in a manner rendering it infeasible for the development of the housing development project.

Outcome: Pass | Cal Cities Position: Oppose

AB 602 (Grayson)

This measure would require a city to follow specific standards and practices when conducting an impact fee nexus study, including:

- Prior to the adoption of an associated development fee or exaction, an impact fee nexus study be adopted.
- That the study identifies the existing level of service for each assessed impact, identify the proposed new level of service, explain the level of metric being used, and include a finding of why the new level of service is necessary.
- That a fee levied or imposed on a housing development project by a local agency be proportionate to the square footage of the proposed unit or units.

Outcome: Pass | Cal Cities Position: Oppose unless amended

SB 15 (Portantino)

This measure would allow cities to receive from HCD seven times the average of the annual amount of sales and use tax revenue generated by the big box retail or commercial shopping center site for the previous seven years, if the site has been rezoned, housing has been constructed and occupied.

Outcome: Pass as amended | Cal Cities Position: Support

AB 500 (Ward)

This measure would broaden the California Coastal Commission's authority to include housing policy within the coastal zone.

Outcome: Pass | Cal Cities Position: Oppose

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Public Safety

SB 2 (Bradford)

This measure would lower the standard for filing a lawsuit under The Tom Bane Civil Rights Act, undercut the federally held doctrine of qualified immunity, and outline a peace officer decertification process that usurps the leadership of police chiefs.

Outcome: Pass as amended | Cal Cities Position: Oppose

AB 48 (Gonzalez)

This measure would prohibit the use of kinetic energy projectiles or chemical agents to disperse any assembly, protest, or demonstration, and would prohibit their use solely due to a violation of an imposed curfew, verbal threat, or non-compliance with a law enforcement directive. It would further limit those weapons only to be used to defend against a threat to life or serious bodily injury to any individual, including a peace officer.

Outcome: Pass | Cal Cities Position: Watch

SB 296 (Limon)

This measure would require each local jurisdiction that employs code enforcement officers to develop safety standards appropriate for the code enforcement officers employed in their jurisdiction.

Outcome: Pass | Cal Cities Position: Watch

SB 387 (Portantino)

This measure would require POST to work with stakeholders to develop a list of courses to include as requirements for obtaining a basic certificate; establishes the Statewide Law Enforcement Education Fund; and requires POST to establish statewide K-12 recruitment teams.

Outcome: Pass as amended | Cal Cities Position: Watch

SB 16 (Skinner)

This measure would make every incident involving the use of force, sustained findings of unlawful arrests and unlawful searches, and incidents where a peace officer or custodial officer engaged in conduct involving prejudice or discrimination on the basis of specified protected classes to be subject to disclosure; require indefinite retention of all complaints and related reports or findings currently in the possession of a department or agency; and require records subject to disclosure to be provided no later than 45 days from the date of a request for their disclosure, and would impose a civil fine not to exceed \$1,000 per day for each day beyond 30 days that records subject to disclosure are not disclosed.

Outcome: Pass | Cal Cities Position: Oppose

SB 82 (Skinner)

This measure would redefine a felony charge of robbery without the use of a deadly weapon or great bodily injury to a misdemeanor petty theft, retroactively.

Outcome: Held | Cal Cities Position: Oppose

SB 210 (Wiener)

This measure would require Automated License Plate Reader data that does not match a hotlist to be destroyed within 24 hours.

Outcome: Held | Cal Cities Position: Oppose

[SB 314 \(Wiener\)](#)

The measure would, until July 1, 2023, authorize the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control to, for 365 days from the date the COVID-19 state of emergency order is lifted, or longer if the licensee has a pending application for permanent expansion of their premises, allow licensees to continue to exercise license privileges in an expanded licensed area authorized pursuant to a COVID-19 temporary catering permit.

Outcome: Pass | Cal Cities Position: Watch

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Revenue and Taxation

[SB 792 \(Glazer\)](#)

This measure would require retailers whose annual online sales exceeded \$1 million in the previous calendar year to track and report to the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration (CDTFA) the city or ZIP code where the purchaser resides for each sale within the state that is transacted online. The bill would direct retailers to report this information on the same schedule the retailer reports sales to the CDTFA.

Outcome: Pass | Cal Cities Position: Support

[SB 555 \(McGuire\)](#)

This measure would authorize a local agency to delegate its authority to collect their locally imposed transient occupancy tax on short-term rentals to the CDTFA. Specifically, local agencies would also be able to enter a contract with CDTFA for purposes of registration, rate posting, collection, and transmission of revenues necessary to collect and administer any transient occupancy tax imposed on a short-term rental.

Outcome: Pass | Cal Cities Position: Oppose unless amended

[SB 49 \(Umberg\)](#)

This measure would provide a state tax credit for small businesses that were closed for at least 30 consecutive days as a result of an emergency order.

Outcome: Pass | Cal Cities Position: Neutral

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Transportation, Communications, and Public Works

[AB 14 \(Aguilar-Curry\)](#)

This measure would prioritize the deployment of broadband infrastructure in unserved and underserved communities throughout California through the ongoing collection of the California Advanced Services Fund (CASF) surcharge. Specifically, these measures would:

- Continue to fund CASF beyond the original 2022 sunset date.
- Make it easier for local governments to apply for these grants.
- Expand the definition of unserved, making more areas eligible for funding.
- Raise speed requirements for new networks.
- Make it more difficult for existing internet providers to block or delay grants.

Outcome: Pass | Cal Cities Position: Support

SB 640 (Becker)

This measure would authorize cities and counties to jointly submit proposed SB 1 road maintenance and rehabilitation projects.

Outcome: Pass as amended | Cal Cities Position: Support

AB 550 (Chiu)

This measure would provide local transportation authorities the option of creating speed safety pilot programs to protect drivers, pedestrians, cyclists, and workers traveling on our roadways

Outcome: Held | Cal Cities Position: Support

SB 4 (Gonzalez)

This measure would prioritize the deployment of broadband infrastructure in unserved and underserved communities throughout California through the ongoing collection of the California Advanced Services Fund (CASF) surcharge. Specifically, these measures would:

- Continue to fund CASF beyond the original 2022 sunset date.
- Make it easier for local governments to apply for these grants.
- Expand the definition of unserved, making more areas eligible for funding.
- Raise speed requirements for new networks.
- Make it more difficult for existing internet providers to block or delay grants.

Outcome: Pass as amended | Cal Cities Position: Support

AB 859 (Irwin)

This measure would limit the type of data local agencies receive from for-profit transportation mobility providers, operating in their jurisdictions, to aggregated data that does not support smart infrastructure investment and is inadequate for compliance enforcement.

Outcome: Held | Cal Cities Position: Oppose

[AB 34 \(Muratsuchi\)](#)

This measure would enact a \$10 billion general obligation bond measure for the statewide general election ballot on Nov. 8, 2022. Specifically, this measure would:

- Allocate funding to cities, counties, special districts, school districts, universities, community colleges, state emergency service providers, California Native American tribes, and joint power authorities to build their own broadband networks.
- Require funded networks to be "open-access" – meaning any provider could pay to use it.
- Reserve 25% of funding for unserved or disadvantaged communities.
- Direct the Department of Technology to administer funds.

Outcome: Held | Cal Cities Position: Support in concept

[AB 1060 \(Rodriguez\)](#)

This measure would establish a statewide emergency alert system called California Alert.

Outcome: Two-year bill | Cal Cities Position: Support

[AB 1035 \(Salas\)](#)

This measure would require local agencies to apply standard specifications that allow for the use of recycled materials at or above the level allowed in the California Department of Transportation's most recently published standard specifications in streets and highways when feasible and cost-effective.

Outcome: Pass | Cal Cities Position: Oppose unless amended

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Hal Conklin, former Santa Barbara mayor and Cal Cities past president dies at 75

The environmental activist, art advocate, and founder of the Cal Cities League Partner program passed away Friday after a battle with brain cancer

May 26, 2021

Deeply affected by a major oil spill off the coast of Santa Barbara in 1969, Hal Conklin surfed into the Santa Barbara City Council on a wave of environmental activism.

He served from 1977 to 1994 and won the mayoral contest in 1993. Conklin's many achievements include leading the League of California Cities as president from 1991-92.

Conklin is credited for successfully redeveloping Santa Barbara's downtown area, which helped turn the city into an international destination. The success and allure of the city's arts and cultural district can be attributed to Conklin's vision and leadership.

At Cal Cities, Conklin created the League Partner program in 2003 and was its first president. He also represented California on the National League of Cities (NLC) board of directors and served as NLC's vice president from 1993-94. In 1991, Conklin and a team of NLC colleagues traveled to Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia to establish the Baltic League of Cities and to teach civic education to more than 300 newly elected local officials. In 2014, he received Cal Cities Past Presidents' Lifetime Achievement Award for his tireless efforts to "support civic engagement and advance the League's strategic priorities." He also helped develop and move forward priorities at the Institute of Local Government, serving as an active board member since 1999.

"Hal was truly an institution in the local government world, who pioneered new initiatives both within his community and the League of California Cities," said Cal Cities Executive Director and CEO Carolyn Coleman. "His passion for public service and commitment to Cal Cities has inspired a generation of leaders and improved the lives of not just the residents of Santa Barbara, but Californians throughout the state."

Conklin also served on the board of directors for several nonprofit organizations, including USA Green Communities, Green Seal, and the Santa Barbara Center for the Performing Arts. However, he is best known for his time as the co-director of the Community Environmental Council of Santa Barbara, one of the largest environmental teaching centers in the nation. During Conklin's ten-year tenure, he helped launch California's recycling movement.

Conklin remained politically active even after office, working as a lobbyist for Southern California Edison. He ran for mayor again five years ago but lost to Cathy Murillo. In the intervening years, he worked on several civic projects, most notably the Common Table Foundation and the Santa Barbara Leadership Group.

Mayor Murillo stated, "Even as the community grieves this accomplished public servant, we celebrate all the good work he did for our city and beyond. His leadership and advocacy for the natural environment, the performing arts, and voter engagement will always be remembered and honored." Similarly, Rep. Salud Carbajal issued a statement calling Conklin a "trailblazer who transcended partisan politics."

In memory of Hal Conklin's service, the city of Santa Barbara's flag will be lowered to half-staff until sunset on Sunday, May 30. His body will be interred in the Santa Barbara Mission and a public celebration of his life will be scheduled for a later date. Our thoughts are with his family and friends.

Guide to Local Recovery Update: May 26

May 26, 2021

Earlier this week, the U.S. Department of the Treasury released [guidance on distribution of Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds](#) to non-entitlement cities.

These guidelines were issued to assist the California Department of Finance (DOF) in issuing final city-by-city allocations and to help develop the process for distributing non-entitlement city funds. The League of California Cities has been in communication with DOF to determine the timing of the release of the final allocations and the distribution process, and are planning a webinar with DOF for city officials in the coming weeks.

There are [a few steps](#) cities can take now to prepare to request funding from the state, including:

- Obtain or confirm your local government's valid DUNS number and active SAM registration
 - Confirm your city has a DUNS number [here](#). If not, please visit <https://fedgov.dnb.com/webform> or call 1-866-705-5711 to begin the registration process
 - SAM is the official government-wide system to do business with the U.S. government. Ensure your city has an active SAM registration [here](#)
- Gather your city payment information:
 - Local government name, Entity's Taxpayer Identification Number, DUNS number, and address
 - Authorized representative name, title, and email
 - Contact person name, title, phone, and email
 - Financial institution information (e.g., routing and account number, financial institution name and contact information)
- Confirm your local government's top-line budget total (Total annual operating budget, including the general fund and other funds, in effect as of January 27, 2020)
- [Review award terms and conditions agreement](#) (To be submitted to DOF at the appropriate time)
- [Review assurances of compliance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964](#) (To be submitted to DOF at the appropriate time)

Here are some additional resources that cities may find useful:

- [Treasury Department website and resources for Non-Entitlement Cities](#)
- [Treasury Department guidance on distribution of funds for non-entitlement cities](#)

- [Treasury Department checklist to request payment](#)
- [How to spend Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds](#)
- [How to use American Rescue Plan to access Coronavirus State and Local Recovery Funds](#)
- [How to meet reporting requirements for Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds](#)
- [How states can allocate Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds to local governments](#)
- [How to use Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds to ease budget shortfalls](#)

The American Rescue Plan Act includes \$65 billion in much needed direct and flexible relief for every city in the country, with an anticipated \$8.3 billion for California cities. Visit the [Cal Cities Guide to Local Recovery webpage](#) for up-to-date guidance on the access and eligible uses of these funds.

For questions, please do not hesitate to email us at covid-19@cacities.org.

Message from League of California Cities Executive Director

May 26, 2021

Dear California City Leaders,

Eight minutes and 46 seconds. It's been a year since we witnessed the senseless death of George Floyd, a father, a son, a brother, and a friend. His brutal death sparked a movement with local leaders, police officers, citizen protesters, and others coming together to stand for the common causes of equity and justice in California and our nation. Collectively, we pledged to harness the unity of the moment to rebuild trust lost and work together for a better tomorrow for all Californians, regardless of the color of their skin, because Mr. Floyd deserved nothing less.

Earlier this year, the justice system honored Mr. Floyd's life by holding accountable an individual responsible for his death. While the verdict doesn't erase the pain and suffering of Mr. Floyd's family or solve the longstanding issues of systemic inequities that exist in our country, it does offer some accountability on the road towards meaningful justice and equitable treatment for all.

Beyond the verdict, there are additional signs of progress. I'm proud of the League of California Cities board, which released a [powerful statement](#) in June 2020 committing to doing the hard work to "create an equitable and just future for all Californians" and the local leaders around the state who are putting these words into action adopting resolutions to advance equity, organizing community listening sessions, rolling out trainings, and reimagining public safety.

I'm also proud to lead an organization that is committed to supporting and promoting local efforts to eliminate disparities, heal racial divisions, and build more equitable communities. At Cal Cities, with the full support of our board, we continue to develop and offer multiple resources and trainings for city officials looking to advance equity and root out racism in their communities. In February 2021, the board voted to create an Advancing Equity Advisory Committee to shape and prioritize Cal Cities' work to support local officials' efforts to advance equity in their communities. During its April meeting, the board unanimously adopted the [Advancing Equity Advisory Committee's recommendations](#). Cal Cities staff will now develop and implement the recommendations. Cal Cities' new programming will build on the content that we've delivered over the past year, which includes webinars, conference sessions, and peer-to-peer roundtables dedicated to building equitable communities.

In addition, *Western City* magazine devoted a [special issue](#) to advancing equity in December 2020. Advancing equity will now be an annual themed issue. City officials can access all of these resources on a [dedicated Cal Cities webpage](#).

Our Cal Cities members have done a lot in a year to build more equitable and just communities. Thank each and every one of you for the work you have done and continue to do. All of us at Cal Cities are honored to be your partner on this journey.

I said it a year ago, and it remains true today: "The time to act is now."

Stronger together,

Carolyn M. Coleman
Executive Director and CEO
League of California Cities