

**City of Garden Grove**  
**WEEKLY CITY MANAGER'S MEMO**  
**October 8, 2020**

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.** Joint Forces Training Base Community Update: World's Largest Helitanker Now Supporting Wildfire Fighting Efforts from Joint Forces Training Base
- B.** *Amendment to the Proclamation of an Emergency Program against the Huonglongbing Disease and Amendment to the Notice of Treatment for the Asian Citrus Psyllid* from the California Department of Food and Agriculture
- C.** CARE Ambulance Garden Grove service report for September 2020

• **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



## JOINT FORCES TRAINING BASE

# COMMUNITY UPDATE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Col. (CA) Richard Lalor: (562) 795-2096 or (626) 733-1170  
Staff Sgt. Crystal Housman: (805) 458-3825

October 6, 2020  
Update 20-08

### **WORLD'S LARGEST HELITANKER NOW SUPPORTING WILDFIRE FIGHTING EFFORTS FROM JOINT FORCES TRAINING BASE**

LOS ALAMITOS, Calif. – From jet fighters to transport aircraft, Los Alamos Army Airfield has played host to a variety of aircraft since it was first established as a Naval Air Station in 1942. Effective Oct. 1, the airfield also serves as home base for the world's largest helitanker, which will work from the airfield for the remainder of the year.

As part of a robust partnership between the Orange County Fire Authority (OCFA), the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) and the California National Guard, the largest and most capable heavy-lift helicopter in the world is supporting 24/7 firefighting efforts as Southern California enters the peak of the unprecedented wildfire season it is currently experiencing..

Operated by Coulson Aviation, Inc., the "Very Large" CH-47 Chinook Helitanker (VLHT) is equipped with a state-of-the-art Retardant Aerial Delivery System (RADS) and can deliver a payload of 3,000 gallons of water or retardant in a single pass over a wildfire. Its capabilities also include day and night vision goggle firefighting operations, infrared technology and the ability to hover-fill, even at night.

"Joint Forces Training Base is extremely proud to support this endeavor, and our state agency partners that are working in support of the Governor's priorities to protect lives and property across the state," said U.S. Army Brig. Gen. Michael Leeney, JFTB Installation Commander. "We look forward to timely and successful firefighting operations being conducted from the base through this program for as long as there is a need."

For additional information, please contact Col. (CA) Richard Lalor at (562) 795-2096 or via email at [richard.w.lalor2.nfg@mail.mil](mailto:richard.w.lalor2.nfg@mail.mil), or Staff Sgt. Crystal Housman at (805) 458-3825 or via email at [crystal.c.housman.mil@mail.mil](mailto:crystal.c.housman.mil@mail.mil).





## 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 September 8, 2020, 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 September 8, 2021, 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](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 CE-3376**

Between April 11, 2017 to September 8, 2020, 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; July 3, 2019, La Habra; December 5, 2019, Huntington Beach and Placentia; March 20, 2020, Westminster; July 3, 2020, Fountain Valley; August 11, 2020, Anaheim; August 28, 2020, Santa Ana and Tustin; September 8, 2020, Garden Grove and Orange. 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, and San Bernardino counties. Prior to November 2017, the level of HLB risk in California was thought to be relatively stable. However, on November 22, 2017, the University of California and the United States Department of Agriculture released a briefing paper that indicates, beginning in June 2017, a sharp increase in HLB and HLB-positive ACP detections, cities containing HLB, and ACP nymphs. Following the release of the November 22, 2017 briefing paper, the Department has become aware of the exponential intensification of the HLB epidemic, as demonstrated by the indicators contained in the paper.

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

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

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

A Program Environmental Impact Report (PEIR) has been prepared which analyzes the ACP and HLB treatment program in accordance with Public Resources Code (PRC), 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 September 8, 2021, 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.



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Karen Ross, Secretary

October 5, 2020

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Date



## CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

### OFFICIAL NOTICE FOR COMMUNITIES IN ORANGE COUNTY PLEASE READ IMMEDIATELY

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

Between April 3, 2017 to September 8, 2020, the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) confirmed the presence of the causative bacterial agent of the citrus disease huanglongbing (HLB) in citrus tree tissue and insect vectors collected in the cities of Anaheim, Fountain Valley, Fullerton, Garden Grove, Huntington Beach, Irvine, 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 current ACP and HLB response strategies, which include treatment for ACP, are necessary for eradication and control.

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

In accordance with integrated pest management principles, CDFA has evaluated possible treatment methods and determined that there are no physical, cultural or biological control methods available to control ACP in this area. The Notice of Treatment and the associated Proclamation of Emergency Program are valid until September 8, 2021, which is the amount of time necessary to determine that the treatment was successful.

The treatment plan for the ACP infestation will be implemented within a 250-meter radius of each detection site, as follows:

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

#### Public Notification:

Residents of affected properties shall be invited to a public meeting 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

Asian Citrus Psyllid  
Official Notice  
Program CE-3376  
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will be provided at the public meeting or upon request to address residents' questions and concerns.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Attachments

**FINDINGS REGARDING A TREATMENT PLAN FOR  
THE ASIAN CITRUS PSYLLID  
Orange County  
Program CE-3376**

Between April 3, 2017 to September 8, 2020, the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) confirmed the presence of the causative bacterial agent of the citrus disease huanglongbing (HLB) in citrus tree tissue and insect vectors collected in the cities of Anaheim, Fountain Valley, Fullerton, Garden Grove, Huntington Beach, Irvine, 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: February 14, 2018, Fullerton; May 25, 2018, Yorba Linda; July 3, 2019, La Habra; December 5, 2019, Huntington Beach and Placentia; March 20, 2020, Westminster; June 29, 2020, Irvine; July 3, 2020, Fountain Valley; August 11, 2020, Anaheim; August 28, 2020, Santa Ana and Tustin; September 8, 2020, Garden Grove and Orange. Based on these surveys, pest biology, findings and recommendations from California's HLB Task Force, the Primary State Entomologist, the Primary State Plant Pathologist, United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) experts on HLB and ACP, county agricultural commissioner representatives who are knowledgeable on HLB and ACP, and experience gained from USDA's control efforts in the southeastern United States, I have determined that an infestation of HLB exists and it poses a statewide imminent danger to the environment and economy.

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

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

ACP is an insect pest that is native to Asia. It has appeared in Central and South America. In the United States, ACP has been found in Alabama, Arizona, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, and Texas. In California, ACP has been found in twenty-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 HLB. In addition, the psyllids also cause injury to their host plants via the withdrawal of large amounts of sap as they feed and via the

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

These pests present a significant and imminent threat to the natural environment, agriculture, and economy of California. For example, HLB would have severe consequences to both the citrus industry and to the urban landscape via the decline and the death of citrus trees. California is the top citrus-producing state in the U.S., with total production valued at over \$2.2 billion. Recent studies in Florida have shown that the presence of HLB increases citrus production costs by up to 40 percent and has resulted in a loss of over \$7 billion and 6,600 jobs.

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

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

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

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

Based upon input from the HLB Task Force, the Primary State Entomologist, the Primary State Plant Pathologist, USDA experts on HLB and ACP, and county agricultural commissioner representatives who are knowledgeable on ACP and HLB, I find there are no physical, cultural or biological control methods that are both effective against ACP and allow CDFA to meet its statutory obligations, and therefore it is necessary to conduct chemical treatments to abate this threat. As a result, I am ordering insecticide treatments for ACP using ground-based equipment within a 250-meter radius around each HLB detection site and any subsequent sites.

A Program Environmental Impact Report (PEIR) has been prepared which analyzes the ACP and HLB treatment program in accordance with Public Resources Code (PRC), 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 ACP and HLB. It identifies feasible alternatives and possible mitigation

measures to be implemented for individual ACP and HLB treatment activities. The ACP and HLB program has incorporated the mitigation measures and integrated pest management techniques as described in the PEIR. In accordance with PRC section 21105, this PEIR has been filed with the appropriate local planning agency of all affected cities and counties. No local conditions have been detected which would justify or necessitate preparation of a site-specific plan.

### **Sensitive Areas**

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

### **Work Plan**

The proposed treatment area encompasses those portions of Orange County which fall within a 250-meter radius area around the properties on which the causative agent of HLB has been detected, and any subsequent detection sites within the proposed treatment boundaries. The Notice of Treatment and the associated Proclamation of Emergency Program are valid until September 8, 2021, which is the amount of time necessary to determine that the treatment was successful. Maps of the treatment boundaries are attached. The work plan consists of the following elements:

1. ACP Monitoring. Visual surveys within a 250-meter radius around each HLB detection site will be conducted to monitor post-treatment ACP populations.
2. ACP and HLB Visual Survey. All host plants will be inspected for ACP and for HLB symptoms within a 250-meter radius around each HLB detection site, at least twice a year. ACP and host plant tissue will be collected and forwarded to a USDA accredited laboratory for identification and analysis.
3. HLB Disease Testing. All host tree tissues, and ACP life stages shall be tested for the presence of HLB.
4. Treatment. All properties with host plants within a 250-meter radius around each HLB detection site shall be treated according to the following protocol to control ACP:
  - a. Tempo® SC Ultra, containing the contact pyrethroid insecticide cyfluthrin, shall be applied by ground-based hydraulic spray equipment to the foliage of host plants for controlling the adults and nymphs of ACP. Treatment may be reapplied up to three times annually if additional ACP are detected.
  - b. Either Merit® 2F or CoreTect™, containing the systemic insecticide imidacloprid, will be applied to the root zone beneath host plants for controlling developing nymphs and providing long term protection against reinfestation. Merit® 2F is applied as a soil drench, while CoreTect™ tablets are inserted two to five inches below the soil surface

and watered in to initiate tablet dissolution. CoreTect™ is used in place of Merit® 2F in situations where there are environmental concerns about soil surface runoff of the liquid Merit® 2F formulation, such as host plants growing next to ponds and other environmentally sensitive areas. Treatment may be re-applied once annually if additional ACPs are detected.

### Public Information

Residents of affected properties 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 (FAC), sections 5771-5779 and 5421-5436.

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

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

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

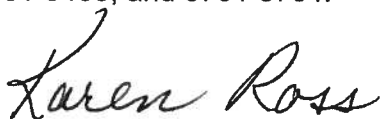
Information concerning the HLB/ACP program will be conveyed directly to local and State political representatives and authorities via letters, emails, and/or faxes.

### Findings

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

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

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



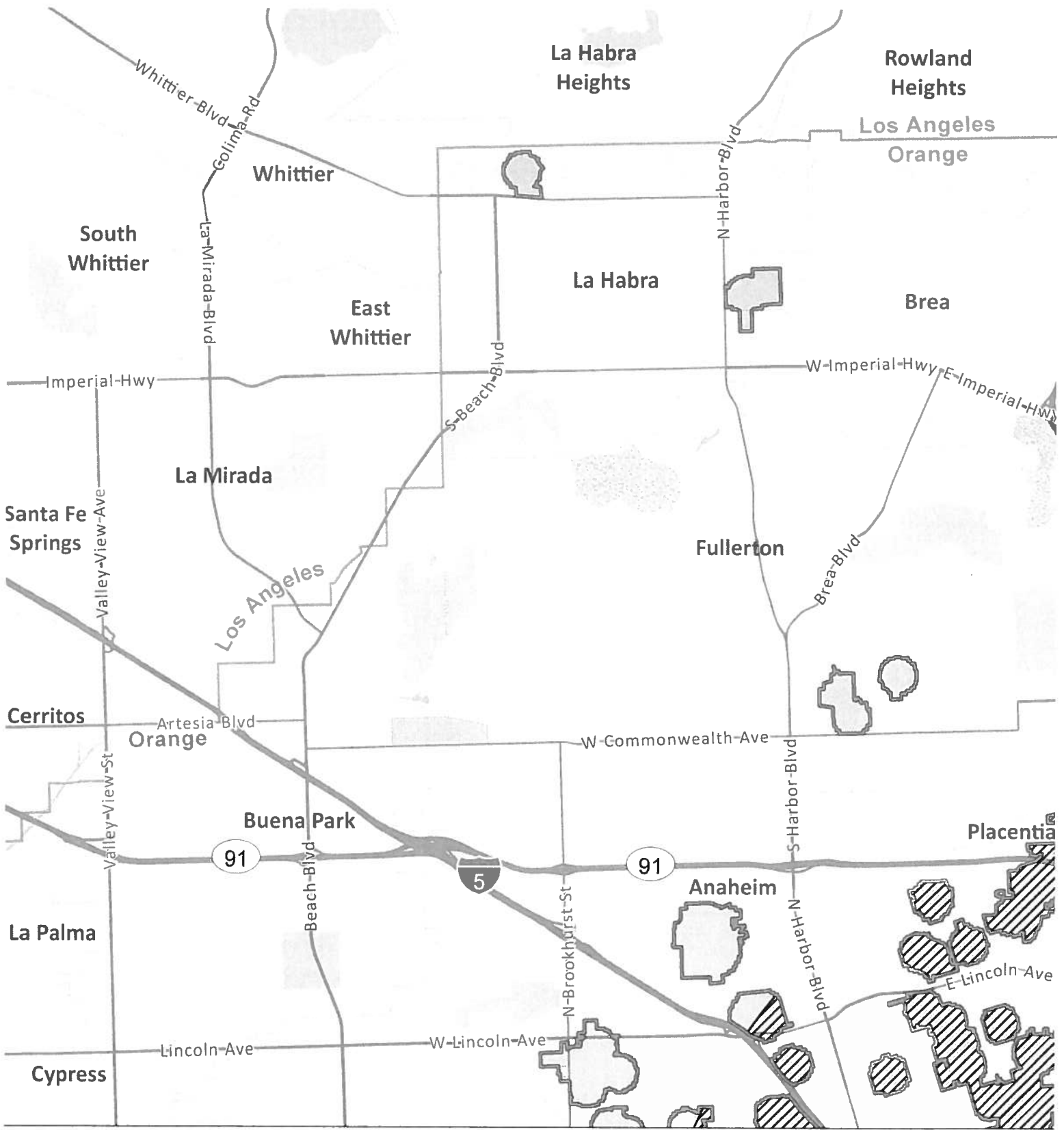
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Karen Ross, Secretary

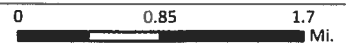
October 6, 2020

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Date

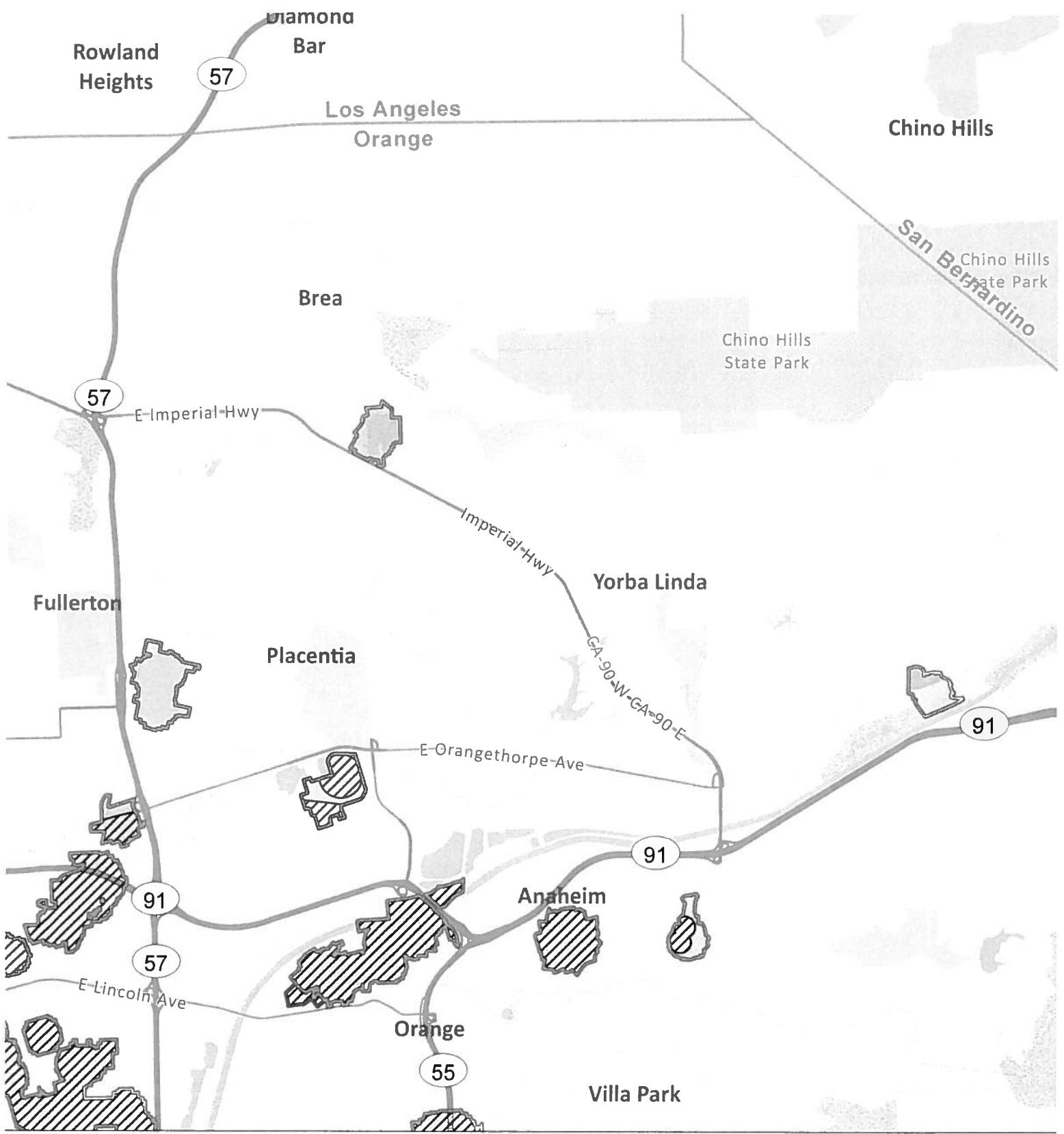


**Asian Citrus Psyllid Program - Notification of Treatment Map**  
**Orange County Amendment 22 (2020) - Portions of Orange County - Part 1**

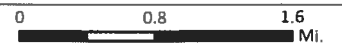


- |   |   |                  |             |
|---|---|------------------|-------------|
| Existing Treatment Area                                     | City or Census-Designated Place Within Treatment Area |                  |             |
| New Treatment Area  | Anaheim   | Huntington Beach | Placentia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





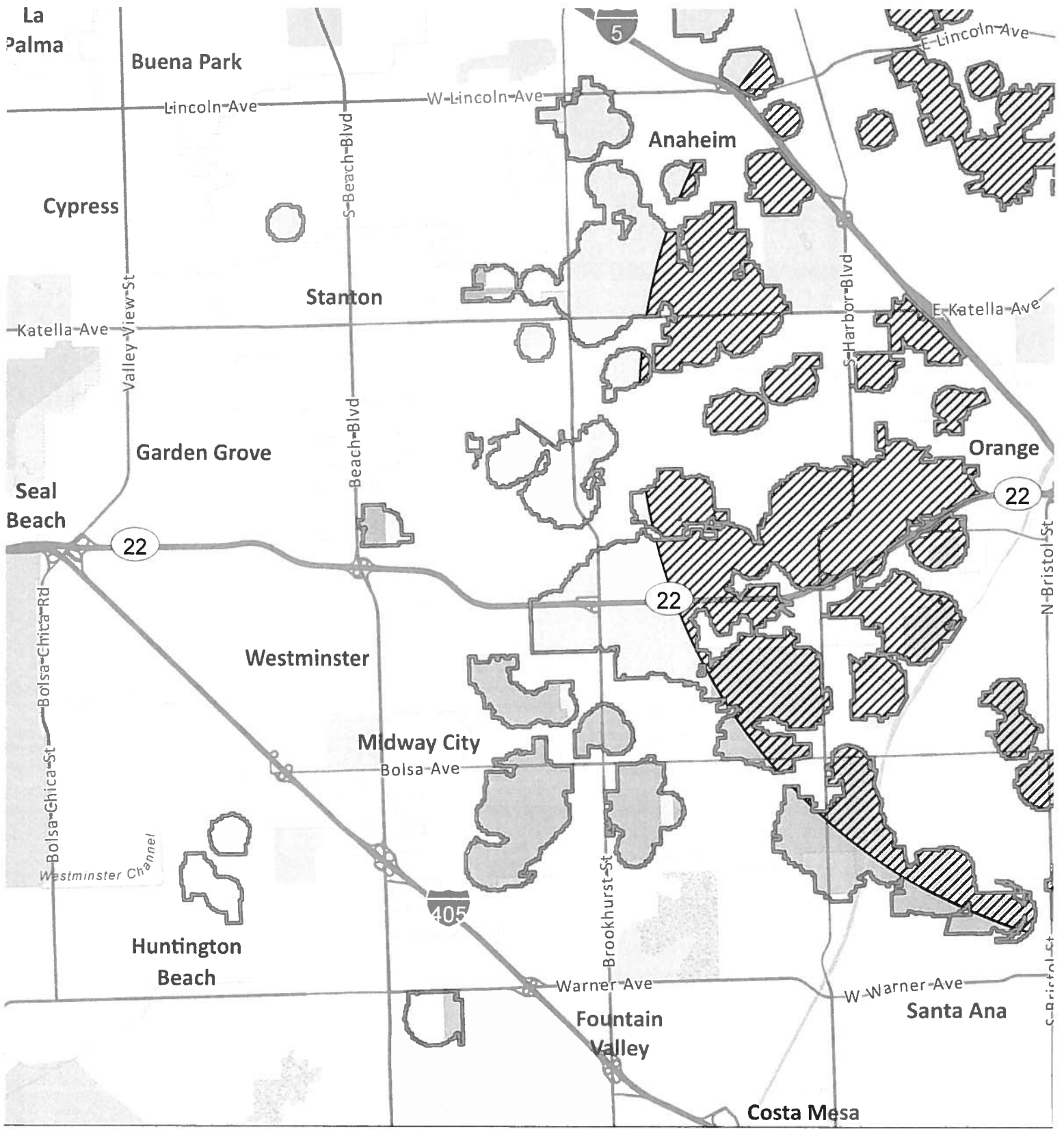
**Asian Citrus Psyllid Program - Notification of Treatment Map**  
**Orange County Amendment 22 (2020) - Portions of Orange County - Part 2**



- Existing Treatment Area
- New Treatment Area
- Environmental Sensitive Area: Treatment Mitigation in Place

**City or Census-Designated Place Within Treatment Area**

- |                 |                  |             |             |
|-----------------|------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Anaheim         | Huntington Beach | Placentia   | Yorba Linda |
| Brea            | Irvine           | Santa Ana   |             |
| Fountain Valley | La Habra         | Stanton     |             |
| Fullerton       | North Tustin     | Tustin      |             |
| Garden Grove    | Orange           | Westminster |             |



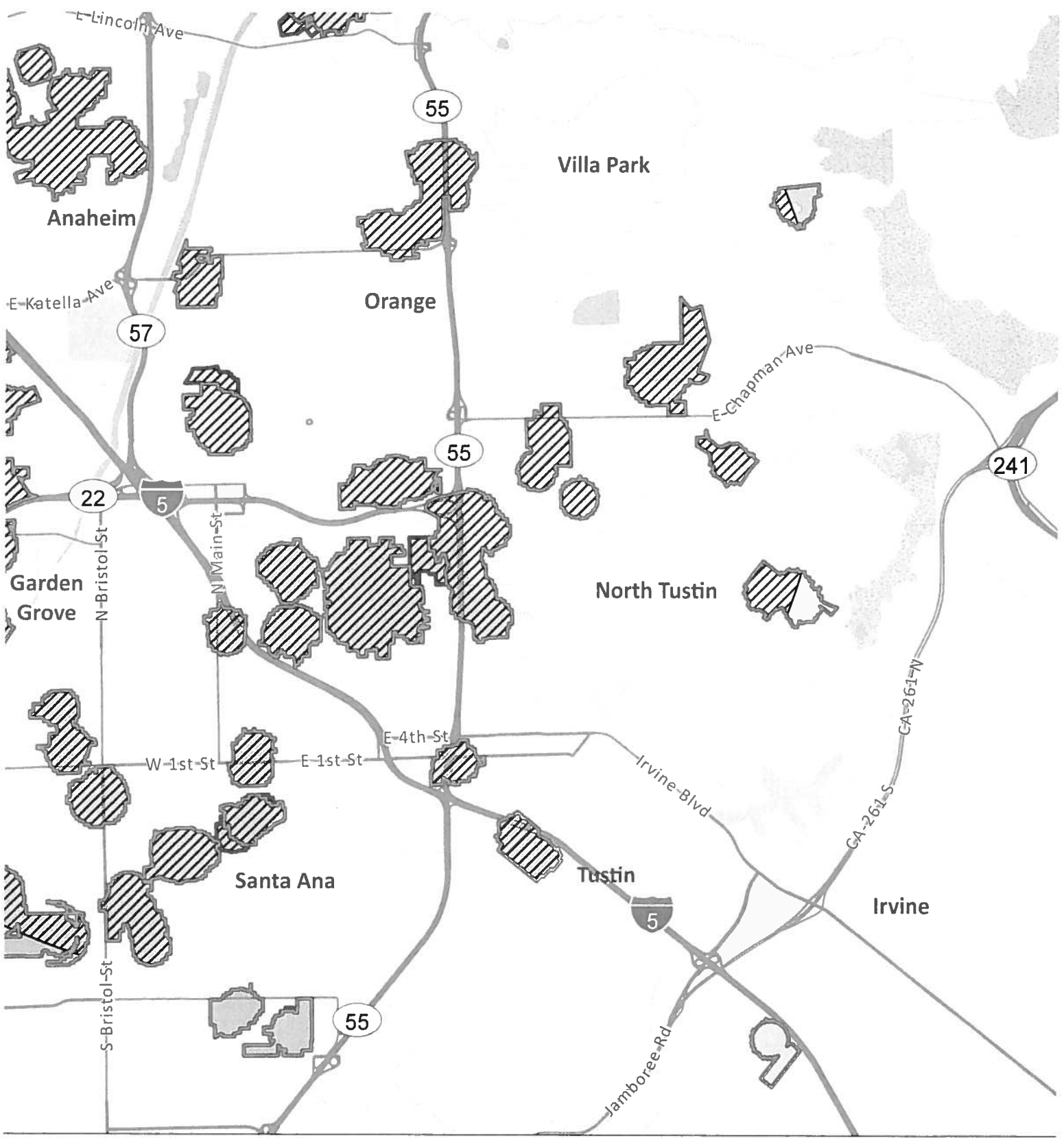
**Asian Citrus Psyllid Program - Notification of Treatment Map**  
**Orange County Amendment 22 (2020) - Portions of Orange County - Part 3**



- Existing Treatment Area
- New Treatment Area
- Environmental Sensitive Area: Treatment Mitigation in Place

**City or Census-Designated Place Within Treatment Area**

- |                 |                  |             |             |
|-----------------|------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Anaheim         | Huntington Beach | Placentia   | Yorba Linda |
| Brea            | Irvine           | Santa Ana   |             |
| Fountain Valley | La Habra         | Stanton     |             |
| Fullerton       | North Tustin     | Tustin      |             |
| Garden Grove    | Orange           | Westminster |             |



**Asian Citrus Psyllid Program - Notification of Treatment Map**  
**Orange County Amendment 22 (2020) - Portions of Orange County - Part 4**



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

Asian Citrus Psyllid/Huanglongbing Work Plan  
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## **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 to four 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

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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

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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 400-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.
- 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.
- 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.

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

## PEST PROFILE

Common Name: Asian Citrus Psyllid

Scientific Name: *Diaphorina citri* Kuwayama

Order and Family: Hemiptera, Psyllidae

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Host List

#### **SCIENTIFIC NAME**

*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

**UC DAVIS**

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA  
**UC RIVERSIDE**



**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**

*Neil McRoberts, Carla Thomas, Brianna McGuire*

Quantitative Biology & Epidemiology Lab, Plant Pathology Department, UC Davis, CA 95616

*Beth Grafton Cardwell*

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

*David Bartels*

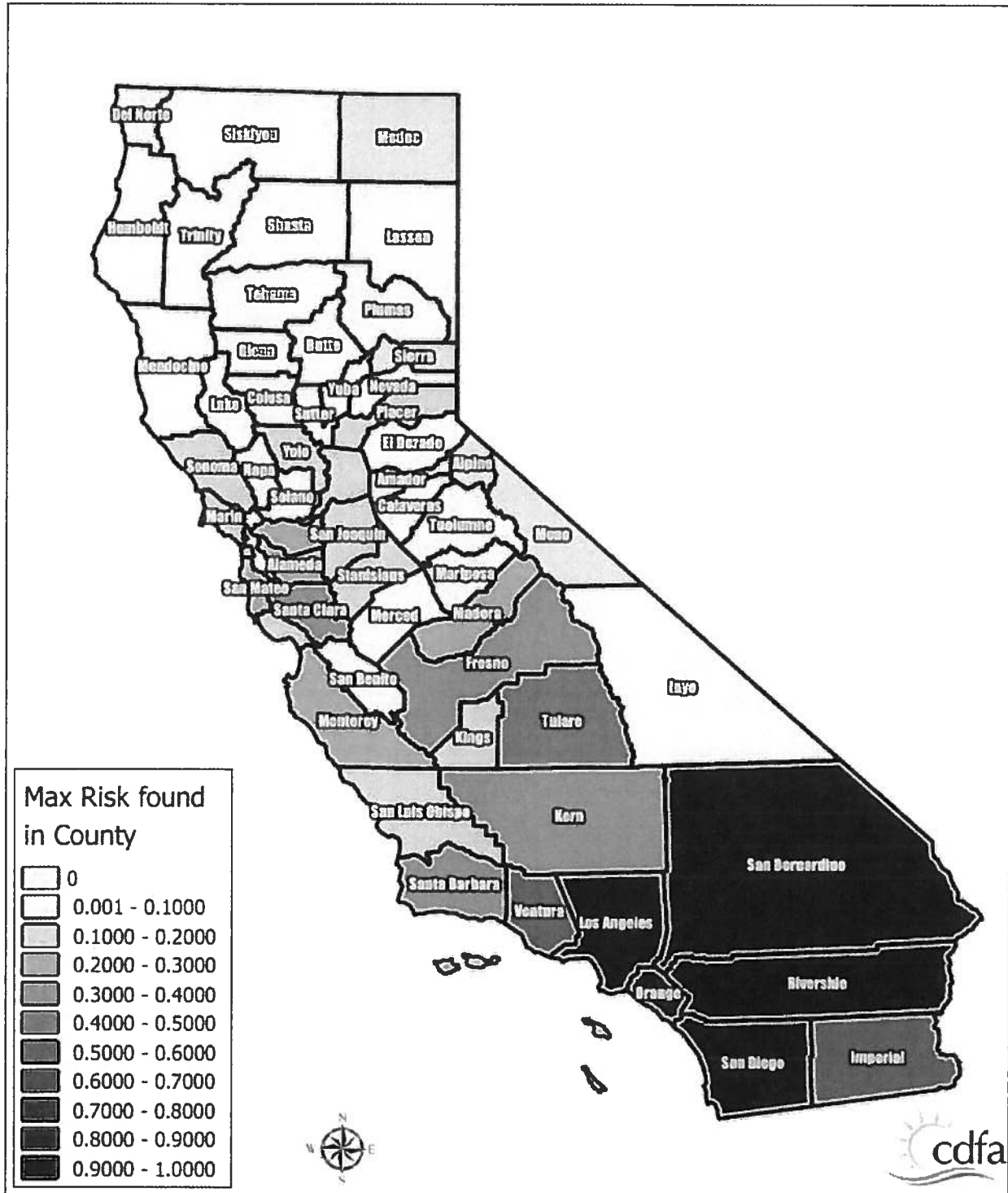
USDA-APHIS-PPQ, Field Operations – Data Analysis, Risk, and Targeting, 2150 Centre Ave., Bldg B., 3E14, Fort Collins, CO 80526

*Tim Gottwald*

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

### **State-wide background risk level for HLB**

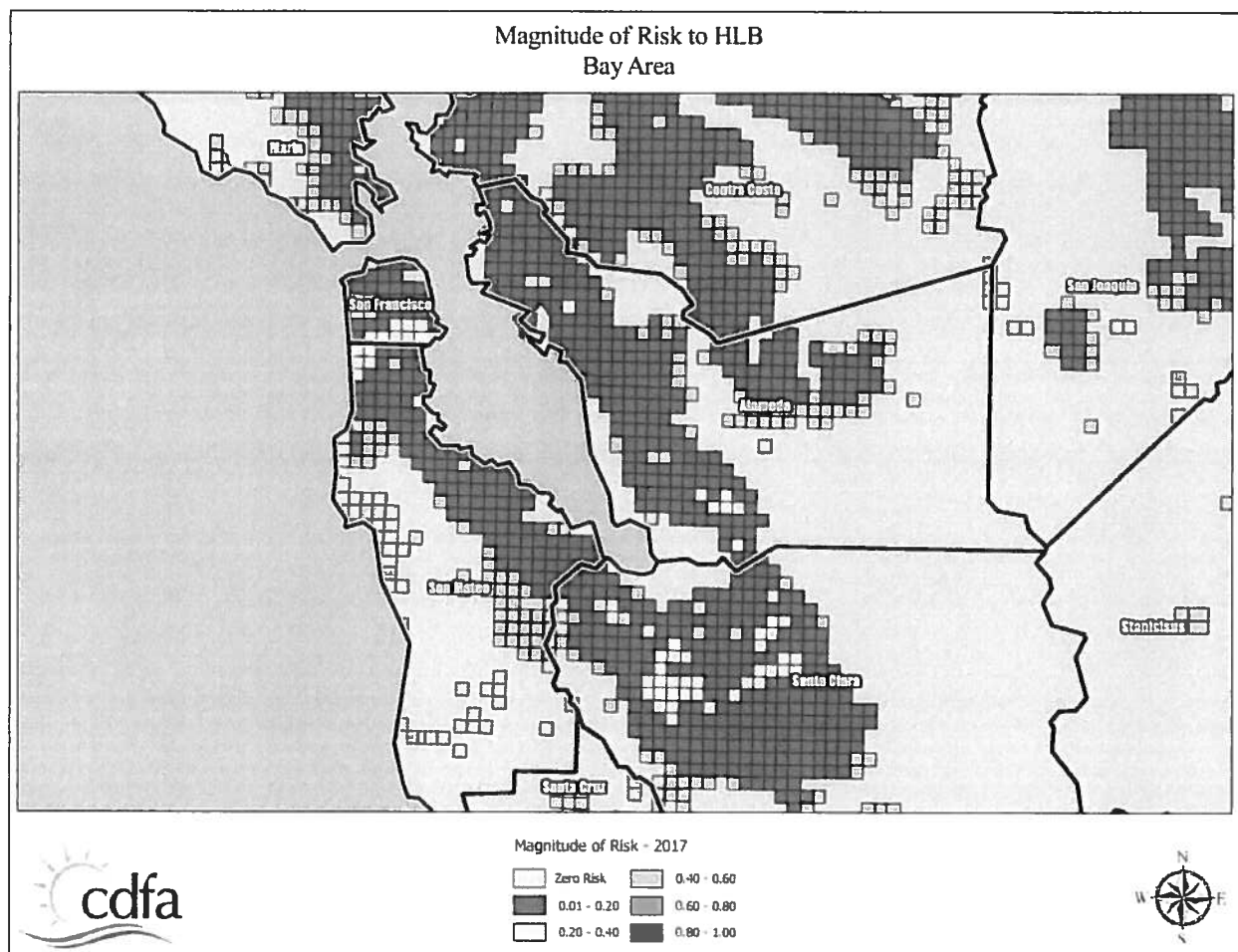
Since 2012, a background risk level for HLB in both residential and commercial citrus in each square mile of interest has been calculated 2-3 times per year using a risk model developed in Florida and adapted for use in California (Gottwald et al., 2014). The model uses a range of risk variables including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



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

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

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

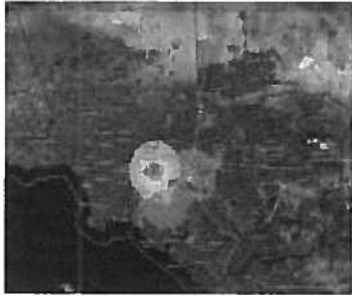


**Figure 2. Individual square mile HLB risk levels for the San Francisco Bay Area. Note that the general risk level is low, but there are pockets of moderately high risk in San Francisco itself, and more noticeably in San Jose, associated with population census risk factors; ACP detections in this area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

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



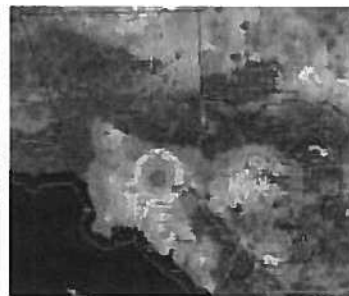
Zone 6, 2012-13



Zone 6, 2013-14



Zone 6, 2014-15



Zone 6, 2015-16



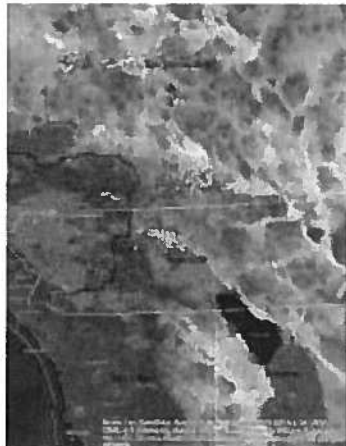
Zone 6, 2016-17



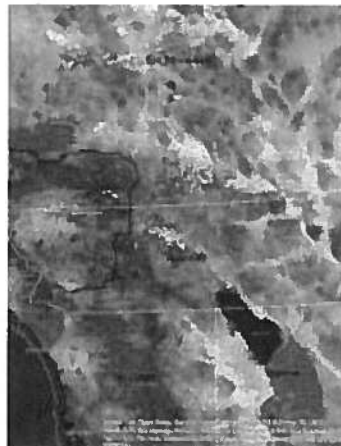
Zone 5, 2012-13



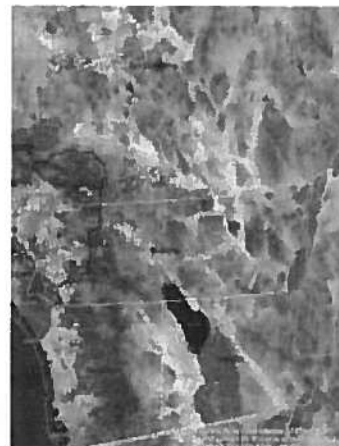
Zone 5, 2013-14



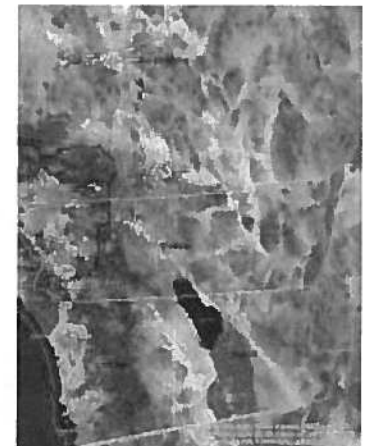
Zone 5, 2014-15



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.

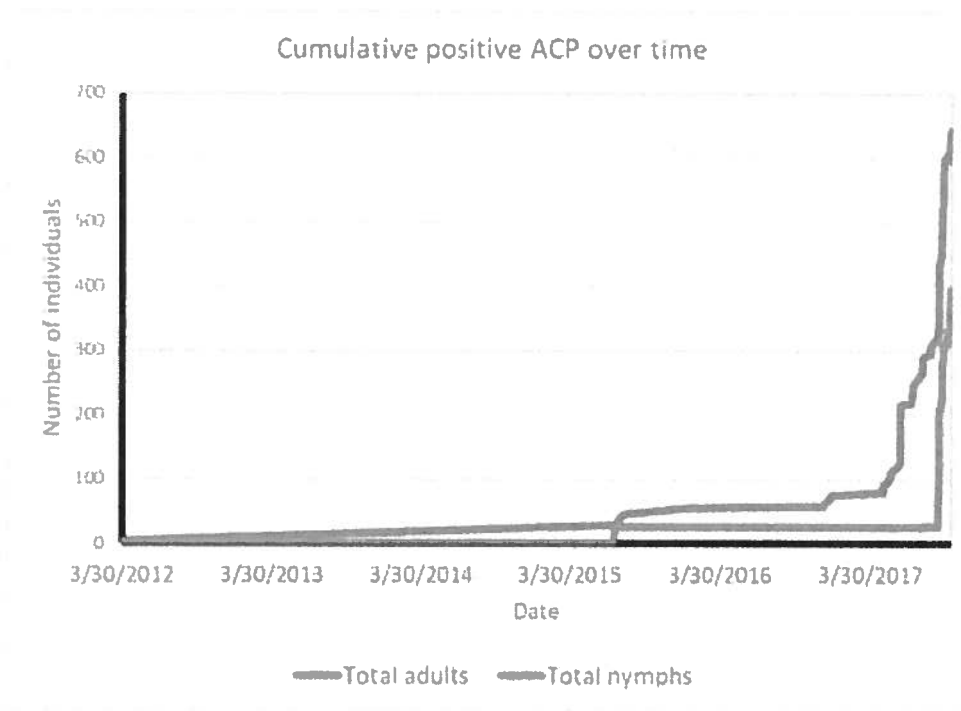
The basic idea of setting up quarantine regions within the state is an ecological analogue of the idea of constructing a ship using multiple watertight compartments; even if one compartment is flooded, as long as the flow of water is negligible to the other compartments the ship won't sink. In instituting 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

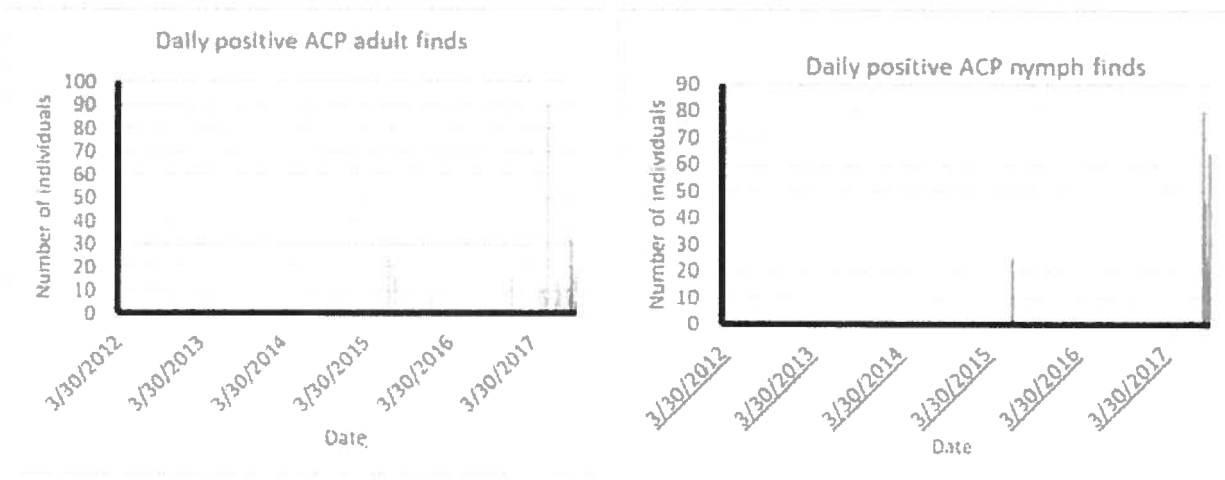
Until recently, the rate of accumulation of new positive ACP and tree detections had been relatively stable. Over the last 6 months there has been a dramatic increase in the rate of new detections of HLB infections in both ACP and citrus trees. In addition, there has been a recent increase in the number 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.

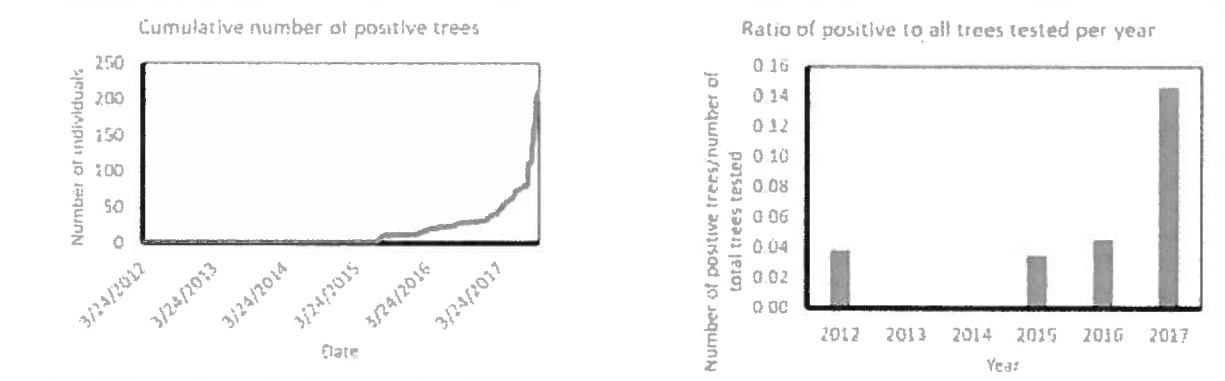
Most of these changes have become apparent only in the last 6 months. Given the very sharp increase in the intensity of the epidemic, a rapid response is needed to implement additional measures to slow the rate of spread of HLB beyond its current range before the opportunity is lost.



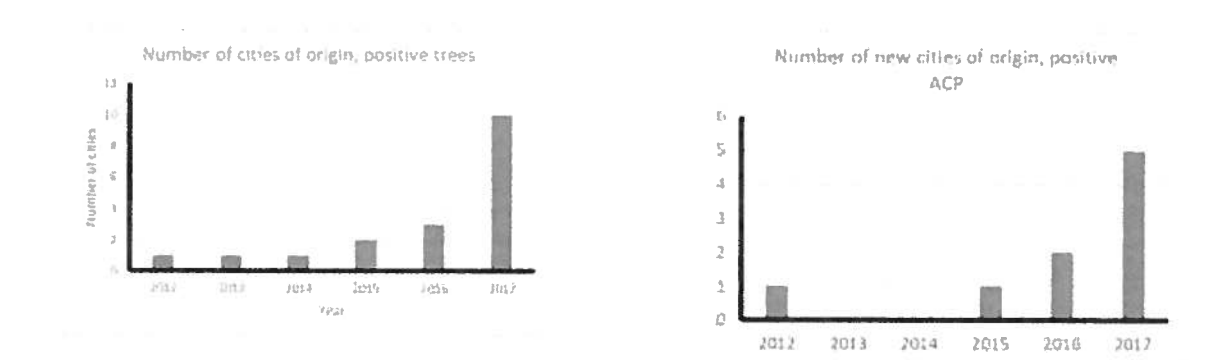
**Figure 4: Cumulative counts of PCR-positive ACP samples collected in California over time since 2012. Note the sharp increase in the rate of accumulation from mid-2017 onwards.**



**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%.**



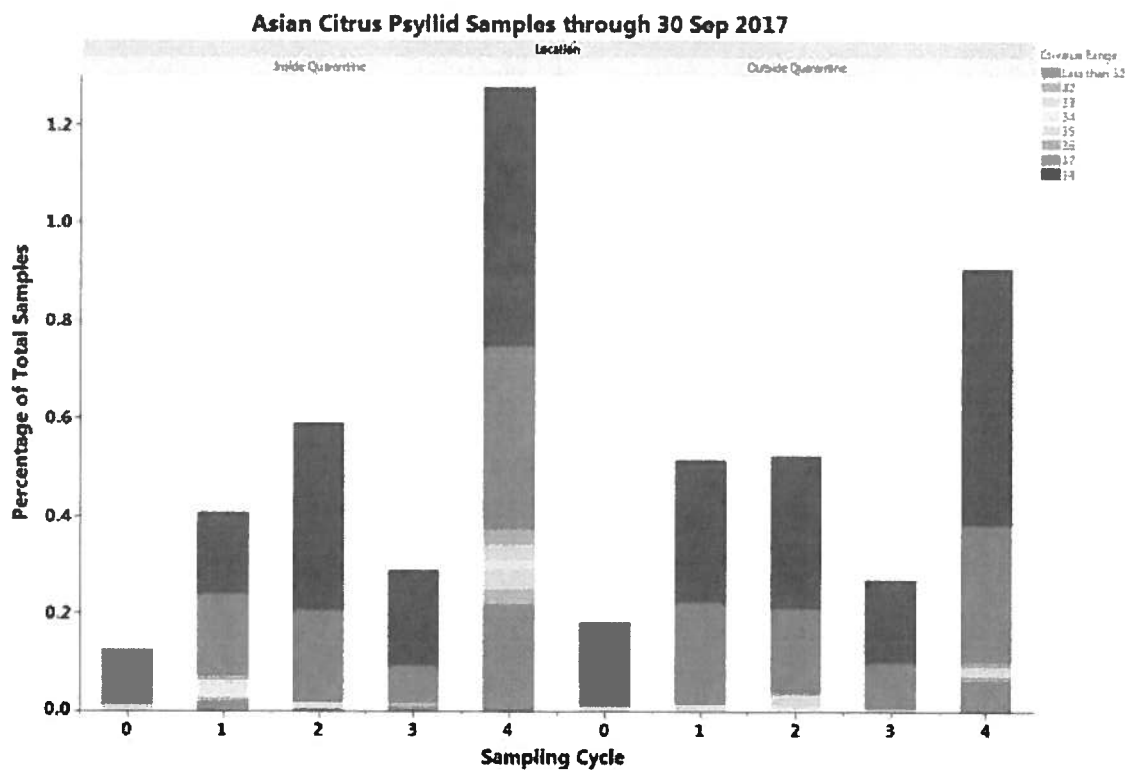
**Figure 7: Numbers of cities with PCR-positive ACP detections over time. The left panel shows the cumulative figure, the right panel shows the number of new cities per year. Mirroring the results for trees and for ACP, note the sharp increase in 2017. These results indicate that the epidemic is intensifying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

## Changes in diagnostic results on tested Asian Citrus Psyllids

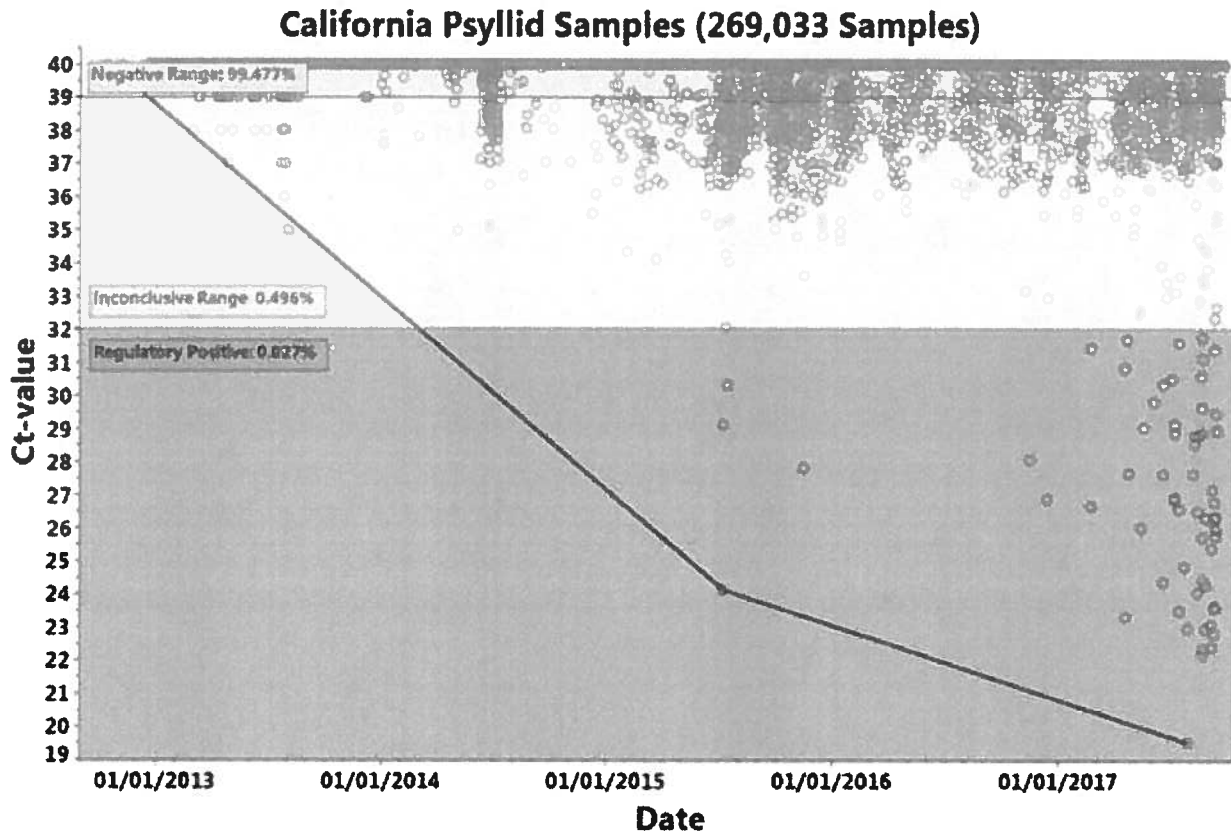
The previous section detailed the recent sharp increases in PCR detections for ACP and trees. These increases indicate that the pathogen population is growing and this can be seen directly by considering the Ct values in qPCR tests. Results highlighting the increase in the pathogen population are shown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

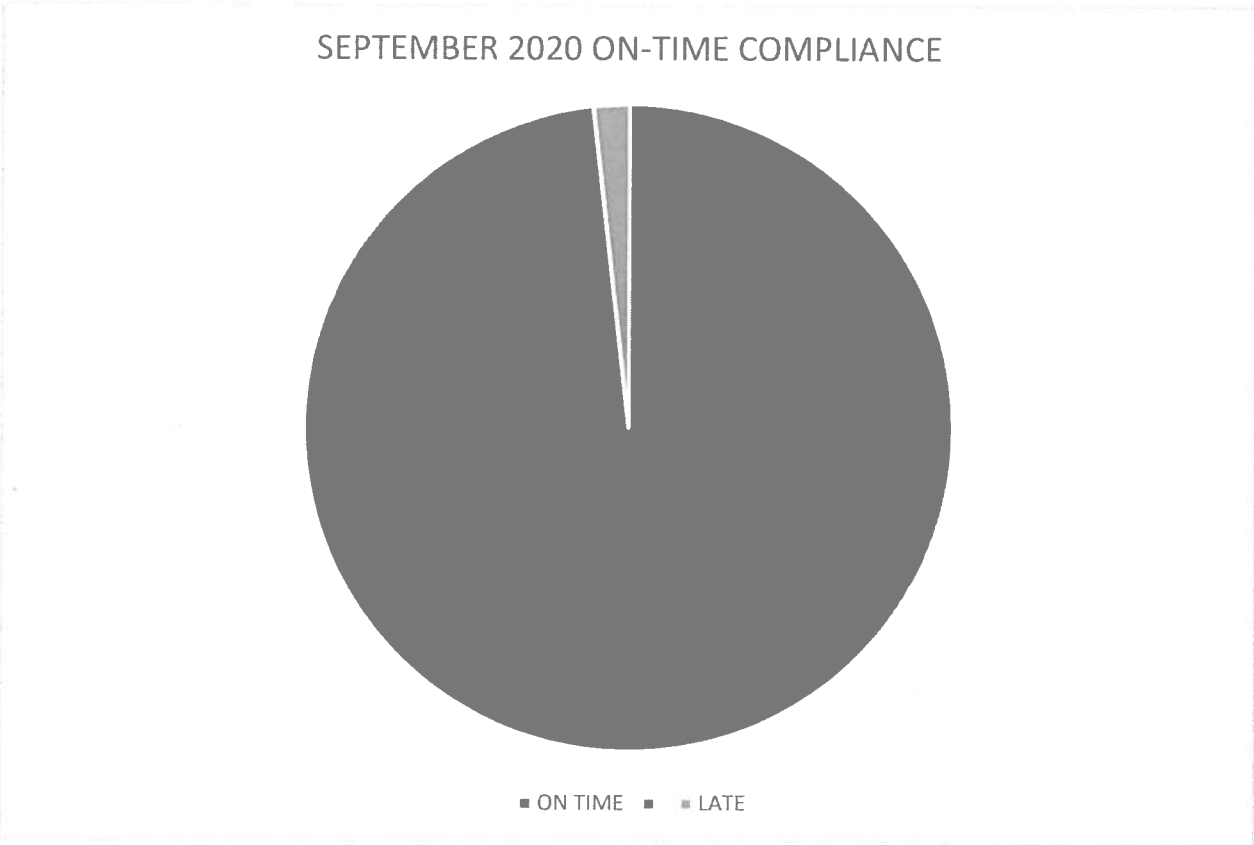
To summarize the recent changes in the dynamics of HLB/ACP detections in trees and psyllids:

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.

# GARDEN GROVE

<b>CODE 2</b>	
<b>RESPONSES</b>	<b>776</b>
<b>ON TIME</b>	<b>763</b>
<b>LATE</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>CODE 3</b>	
<b>RESPONSES</b>	<b>173</b>
<b>ON TIME</b>	<b>169</b>
<b>LATE</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>TOTALS</b>	
<b>RESPONSES</b>	<b>949</b>
<b>ON TIME</b>	<b>932</b>
<b>LATE</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>PERCENTAGE</b>	<b>98.21%</b>

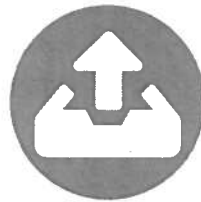


**AVERAGE RESPONSE TIME: 8:41**  
**AVERAGE LATE TIME: 2:08**



**WEEKLY MEMO 10-8-2020**

# **SOCIAL MEDIA HIGHLIGHTS**



# Post Performance for **Garden Grove City Hall**

October 1, 2020 – October 7, 2020

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

 **Garden Grove City Hall**  
Wed 10/7/2020 4:00 pm PDT

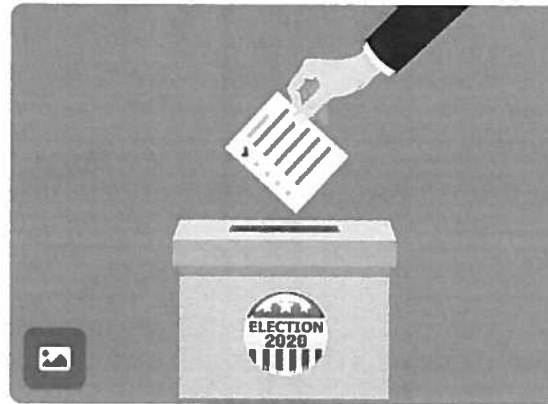
The bond between you and your pet is unbreakable. Care for them as if they are part of the family by ensuring their



Impressions	N/A
Reach	N/A
Engagements	N/A
Engagement Rate (per Impression)	N/A

 **Garden Grove City Hall**  
Wed 10/7/2020 1:04 pm PDT

✓Vote where? Vote here.  
#OrangeCounty registered voters can go to any vote center or drop their ballot



Impressions	N/A
Reach	N/A
Engagements	N/A
Engagement Rate (per Impression)	N/A

 **Garden Grove City Hall**  
Wed 10/7/2020 10:44 am PDT

👴SENIORS: Get ready for a spooky evening in your car! You and your families are invited to the H. Louis Lake Senior

Senior Center Drive-In Movie | Ci...



Post Link Clicks	N/A
Impressions	N/A
Reach	N/A
Engagements	N/A
Engagement Rate (per Impression)	N/A

**G** **f** **Garden Grove City Hall**  
Tue 10/6/2020 5:21 pm PDT

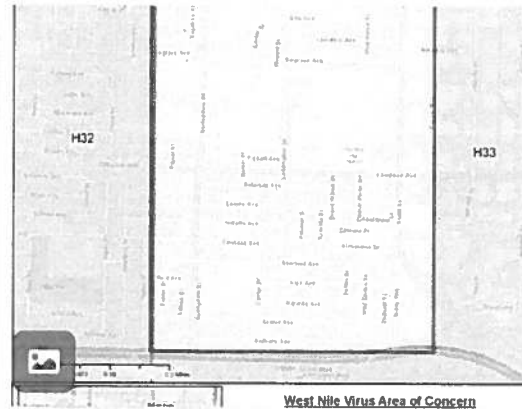
Helping to keep you safe from mosquitoes and mosquito-borne diseases, the Orange County Mosquito and Vector Control



Impressions	<b>691</b>
Reach	<b>654</b>
Engagements	<b>23</b>
Engagement Rate (per Impression)	<b>3.3%</b>

**G** **f** **Garden Grove City Hall**  
Tue 10/6/2020 1:44 pm PDT

Starting TONIGHT, 10PM-5AM, Orange County Mosquito and Vector Control District (OCMVCD) staff will be conduct



Impressions	<b>1,154</b>
Reach	<b>1,093</b>
Engagements	<b>193</b>
Engagement Rate (per Impression)	<b>16.7%</b>

**G** **f** **Garden Grove City Hall**  
Tue 10/6/2020 9:00 am PDT

As fall commences and winter approaches, residents may experience coyote sightings. Residents are encouraged to



Impressions	<b>832</b>
Reach	<b>770</b>
Engagements	<b>14</b>
Engagement Rate (per Impression)	<b>1.7%</b>

  **Garden Grove City Hall**  
 Mon 10/5/2020 9:30 am PDT

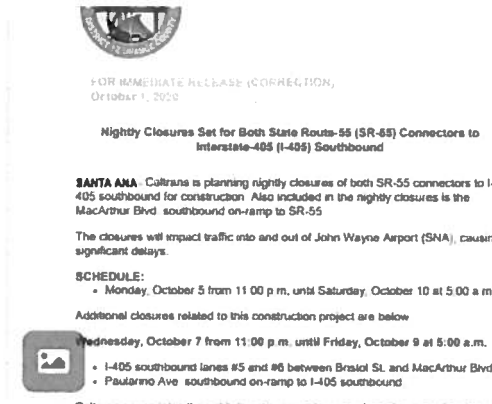
🍎 Today, we'd like to recognize every former, current, and future teacher in **#GardenGrove**. We celebrate your



Impressions	<b>1,315</b>
Reach	<b>1,231</b>
Engagements	<b>89</b>
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	<b>6.8%</b>

  **Garden Grove City Hall**  
 Mon 10/5/2020 7:42 am PDT

🚧 **CONSTRUCTION ALERT** 🚧 Don't get caught in traffic, plan ahead! For additional traffic and closure information go to



Impressions	<b>606</b>
Reach	<b>551</b>
Engagements	<b>5</b>
Engagement Rate (per Impression)	<b>0.8%</b>

  **Garden Grove City Hall**  
 Sun 10/4/2020 2:41 pm PDT

Did you read the good news? Garden Grove Unified School District's Allen Elementary School was named a 2020



Impressions	<b>1,768</b>
Reach	<b>1,675</b>
Engagements	<b>145</b>
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	<b>8.2%</b>

  **Garden Grove City Hall**  
Sun 10/4/2020 9:02 am PDT

The City of Garden Grove and Orange County Fire Authority are all about safety, especially when it comes to cooking in



Impressions	<b>835</b>
Reach	<b>782</b>
Engagements	<b>11</b>
Engagement Rate (per Impression)	<b>1.3%</b>

  **Garden Grove City Hall**  
Fri 10/2/2020 2:44 pm PDT

Heads up, all you cool bikers and walkers! The Congressional Medal of Honor Bike and Pedestrian Trail, from Stanford Av



Impressions	<b>2,148</b>
Reach	<b>1,951</b>
Engagements	<b>221</b>
Engagement Rate (per Impression)	<b>10.3%</b>

  **Garden Grove City Hall**  
Fri 10/2/2020 10:30 am PDT

Garden Grove TV 3 was honored with an Emmy nomination and six national and regional awards this year, including tw



Impressions	<b>2,573</b>
Reach	<b>2,273</b>
Engagements	<b>240</b>
Engagement Rate (per Impression)	<b>9.3%</b>

**G** **f** **Garden Grove City Hall**  
 Fri 10/2/2020 8:30 am PDT

On this **#FeelGoodFriday**, we're featuring former Garden Grove Police Department Explorer and Pacifica High School



Impressions	<b>5,320</b>
Reach	<b>4,775</b>
Engagements	<b>860</b>
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	<b>16.2%</b>

**G** **f** **Garden Grove City Hall**  
 Thu 10/1/2020 3:13 pm PDT

Garden Grove Police Department is hiring!  
 To learn more or apply, visit [www.ggpd.org/join](http://www.ggpd.org/join) **#gg1956**



Impressions	<b>1,124</b>
Reach	<b>1,034</b>
Engagements	<b>98</b>
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	<b>8.7%</b>

**G** **f** **Garden Grove City Hall**  
 Thu 10/1/2020 12:28 pm PDT

The California Department of Public Health has issued updated guidance for outdoor playgrounds. Outdoor playgrounds in





Impressions	<b>1,234</b>
Reach	<b>1,127</b>
Engagements	<b>74</b>
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	<b>6%</b>

  **Garden Grove City Hall**  
Thu 10/1/2020 10:30 am PDT

The ohealth is seeking the community's input in determining the public's attitude toward the future COVID-19 vaccine. //



Impressions	<b>791</b>
Reach	<b>693</b>
Engagements	<b>24</b>
Engagement Rate (per Impression)	<b>3%</b>

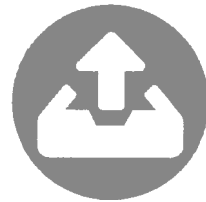
  **Garden Grove City Hall**  
Thu 10/1/2020 7:30 am PDT

COOLING CENTER OPEN TODAY (10/1) Due to high temperatures, the City will open a public cooling center today (10/1), from



Impressions	<b>1,217</b>
Reach	<b>1,096</b>
Engagements	<b>35</b>
Engagement Rate (per Impression)	<b>2.9%</b>





## Post Performance for **Garden Grove**

October 1, 2020 - October 7, 2020

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

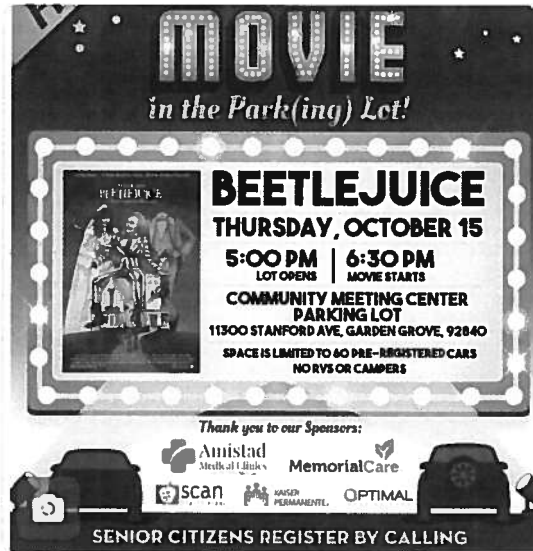
  **gardengrovecityhall**  
Wed 10/7/2020 4:13 pm PDT

The bond between you and your pet is unbreakable. Care for them as if they are part of the family by ensuring their




Impressions	<b>224</b>
Reach	<b>216</b>
Engagements	<b>7</b>
Engagement Rate (per Impression)	<b>3.1%</b>

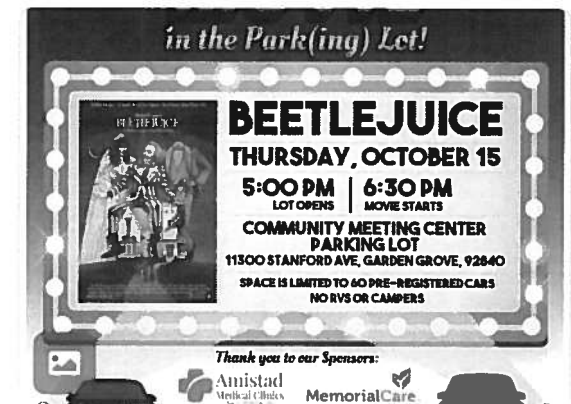
  **gardengrovecityhall**  
Wed 10/7/2020 10:54 am PDT



Impressions	<b>884</b>
Reach	<b>699</b>
Story Replies	<b>1</b>
Story Taps Back	<b>24</b>

  **gardengrovecityhall**  
Wed 10/7/2020 10:52 am PDT

 **SENIORS:** Get ready for a spooky evening in your car! You and your families are invited to the H. Louis Lake Senior



Impressions	<b>662</b>
Reach	<b>612</b>
Engagements	<b>20</b>
Engagement Rate (per Impression)	<b>3%</b>

  **gardengrovecityhall**  
Tue 10/6/2020 9:20 am PDT

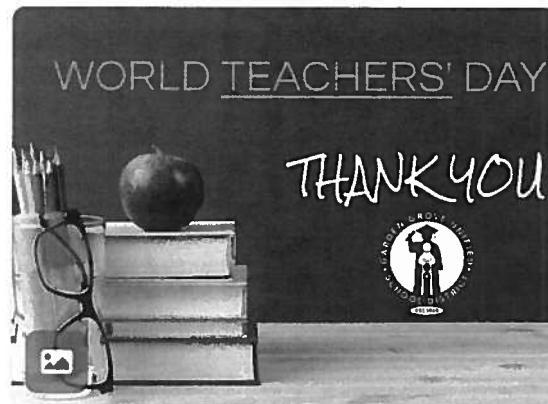
As fall 🍁 commences and winter ❄️ approaches, residents may experience coyote sightings. Residents are



Impressions	<b>1,239</b>
Reach	<b>1,171</b>
Engagements	<b>61</b>
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	<b>4.9%</b>

  **gardengrovecityhall**  
Mon 10/5/2020 9:37 am PDT

🍏 Today, we'd like to recognize every former, current, and future teacher in #GardenGrove. We celebrate your



Impressions	<b>1,569</b>
Reach	<b>1,434</b>
Engagements	<b>82</b>
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	<b>5.2%</b>

  **gardengrovecityhall**  
Fri 10/2/2020 10:30 pm PDT

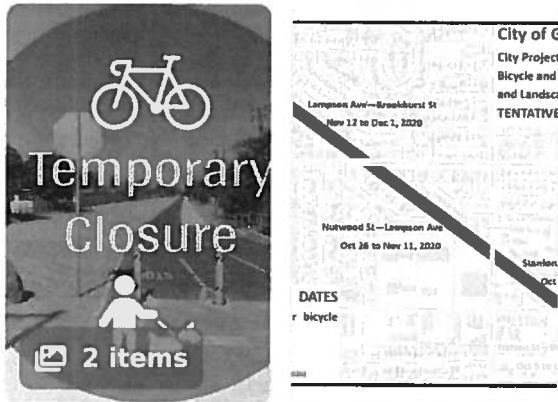
Garden Grove TV 3 was honored with an Emmy nomination and six national and regional awards this year, including tw



Impressions	<b>1,345</b>
Reach	<b>1,058</b>
Engagements	<b>58</b>
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	<b>4.3%</b>

  **gardengrovecityhall**  
Fri 10/2/2020 3:19 pm PDT

Heads up, all you cool bikers and walkers!  
The Congressional Medal of Honor Bike  
and Pedestrian Trail, from Stanford Av



Impressions	<b>2,100</b>
Reach	<b>1,707</b>
Engagements	<b>111</b>
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	<b>5.3%</b>

  **gardengrovecityhall**  
Fri 10/2/2020 11:49 am PDT

Garden Grove TV3 was honored with an  
Emmy nomination and six national and  
regional awards this year, including tv



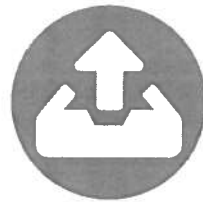
Impressions	<b>1,826</b>
Reach	<b>1,454</b>
Engagements	<b>109</b>
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	<b>6%</b>

  **gardengrovecityhall**  
Fri 10/2/2020 8:30 am PDT

On this #FeelGoodFriday, we're featuring  
former Garden Grove Police Department  
Explorer and Pacifica High School



Impressions	<b>2,108</b>
Reach	<b>1,688</b>
Engagements	<b>188</b>
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	<b>8.9%</b>



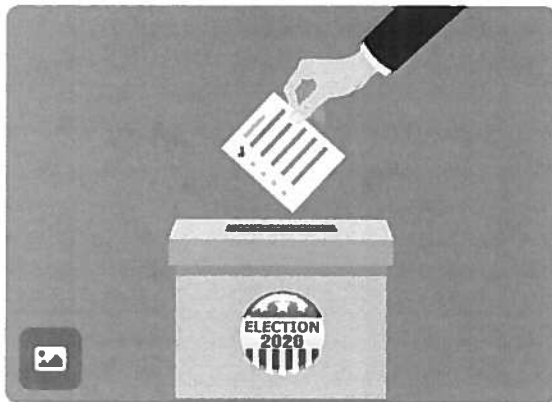
# Post Performance for **City of Garden Grove**

October 1, 2020 - October 7, 2020

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

**G** **CityGardenGrove**  
Wed 10/7/2020 1:08 pm PDT

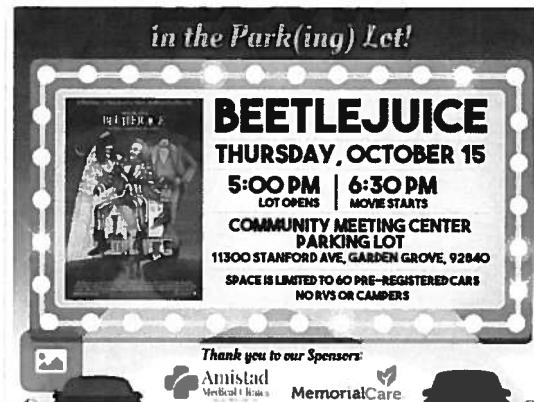
✓Vote where? Vote here. #OC registered voters can go to any vote center or drop their ballots at any ballot box in the city.



Impressions	<b>284</b>
Potential Reach	<b>4,184</b>
Engagements	<b>9</b>
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	<b>3.2%</b>

**G** **CityGardenGrove**  
Wed 10/7/2020 10:50 am PDT

SENIORS, get ready for a spooky evening in your car! You're invited to the Movie in the Park(ing) Lot! The FREE event is n



Impressions	<b>331</b>
Potential Reach	<b>4,184</b>
Engagements	<b>15</b>
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	<b>4.5%</b>

**G** **CityGardenGrove**  
Tue 10/6/2020 5:22 pm PDT

Helping to keep you safe from mosquitoes & mosquito-borne diseases, the @OCVector will conduct residential mosquito control applications via truck next Tuesday, October 13 through Thursday, October 15, during the hours of 10:00 p.m. & 5:00 a.m. #gg1956



Impressions	<b>676</b>
Potential Reach	<b>4,185</b>
Engagements	<b>18</b>
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	<b>2.7%</b>

**G CityGardenGrove**  
Tue 10/6/2020 1:52 pm PDT

Starting TONIGHT, 10PM-5AM, Orange County Mosquito and Vector Control District (OCMVCD) staff will be conducting adult mosquito control areas of Anaheim, Garden Grove, and Buena Park. For more info/to see if you reside in the treatment zone, [hit.ly/NeighborhoodMo...](https://bit.ly/NeighborhoodMo...)

 [gg1956](https://bit.ly/NeighborhoodMo...)

Post Link Clicks	15
Impressions	797
Potential Reach	4,442
Engagements	46
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	5.8%

**G CityGardenGrove**  
Tue 10/6/2020 9:16 am PDT

As fall 🍁 commences and winter ❄ approaches, residents may experience coyote sightings. Residents are



Impressions	644
Potential Reach	4,183
Engagements	22
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	3.4%

**G CityGardenGrove**  
Mon 10/5/2020 9:41 am PDT

🍏 Today, we'd like to recognize every former, current & future teacher in #GardenGrove. We celebrate your



Impressions	1,299
Potential Reach	4,183
Engagements	18
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	1.4%

**G CityGardenGrove**  
 Mon 10/5/2020 7:45 am PDT

///CONSTRUCTION ALERT///  
 Don't get caught in traffic, plan ahead! For additional traffic and closure information go to QuickMap, at [quickmap.dot.ca.gov](http://quickmap.dot.ca.gov)  
 @CaltransOC @CaltransHQ @goOCTA #gg1956



Post Link Clicks	<b>1</b>
Impressions	<b>955</b>
Potential Reach	<b>4,183</b>
Engagements	<b>13</b>
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	<b>1.4%</b>

**G CityGardenGrove**  
 Sun 10/4/2020 9:05 am PDT

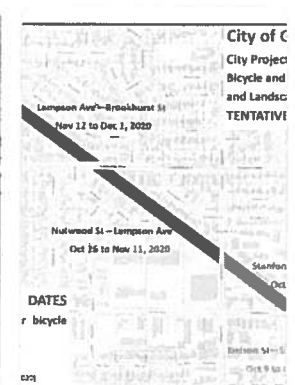
The City & @OCFA\_PIO are all about safety, especially when it comes to cooking in the kitchen👨🍳. During



Impressions	<b>2,774</b>
Potential Reach	<b>4,182</b>
Engagements	<b>30</b>
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	<b>1.1%</b>

**G CityGardenGrove**  
 Fri 10/2/2020 3:02 pm PDT

Heads up, all you cool bikers & walkers!  
 The Congressional Medal of Honor Bike & Pedestrian Trail, from Stanford to



Impressions	<b>901</b>
Potential Reach	<b>4,197</b>
Engagements	<b>71</b>
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	<b>7.9%</b>



 **CityGardenGrove**  
 Fri 10/2/2020 12:08 pm PDT

@GardenGroveTV3 was honored with an Emmy nomination and six national and regional awards this year, including two



Impressions	78
Potential Reach	61
Engagements	5
Engagement Rate (per Impression)	6.4%

 **CityGardenGrove**  
 Fri 10/2/2020 11:42 am PDT

@GardenGroveTV3 was honored with an Emmy nomination and six national and regional awards this year, including two first-place awards for various City videos! 🏆👏  
 Visit: [ggcity.org/news/ggtv3-  
 emm...](http://ggcity.org/news/ggtv3-emm...) #gg1956



Post Link Clicks	N/A
Impressions	N/A
Potential Reach	N/A
Engagements	N/A
Engagement Rate (per Impression)	N/A

 **CityGardenGrove**  
 Thu 10/1/2020 10:34 am PDT

@ochealth is seeking the community's input in determining the public's attitude toward the future COVID-19 vaccine. 🗳️



Impressions	189
Potential Reach	N/A
Engagements	8
Engagement Rate (per Impression)	4.2%



**CityGardenGrove**

Thu 10/1/2020 7:45 am PDT

COOLING CENTER OPEN TODAY (10/1) Due to high temperatures, the City will open a public cooling center today (10/1), from



Impressions	<b>726</b>
Potential Reach	<b>4,271</b>
Engagements	<b>21</b>
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	<b>2.9%</b>



Post Performance  
for **Garden Grove Police Department**

October 1, 2020 - October 7, 2020

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



**f Garden Grove Police Depa...**  
Wed 10/7/2020 12:00 pm PDT

#DidYouKnow, #GardenGrovePD has a system in place to identify employees whose performance or behavior indic...



Impressions	3,225
Reach	3,032
Engagements	401
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	12.4%



**f Garden Grove Police Depa...**  
Tue 10/6/2020 3:00 pm PDT

#NationalNightOut is an annual nationwide event which promotes #police and #community partnerships.



Impressions	2,620
Reach	2,460
Engagements	140
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	5.3%



**f Garden Grove Police Depa...**  
Tue 10/6/2020 8:00 am PDT

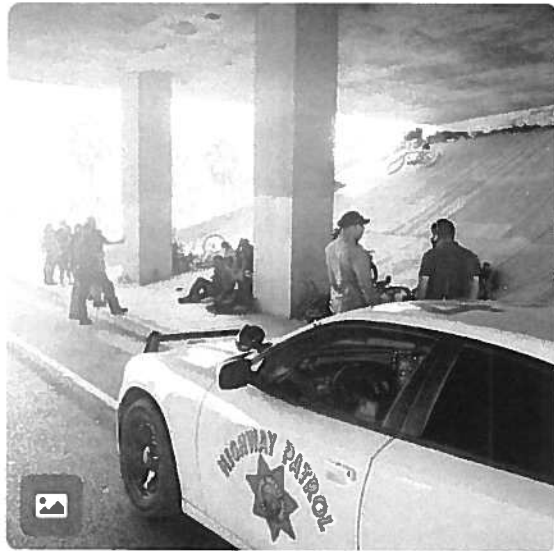
In Memory of Sergeant Myron L. Trapp, #EOW October 6, 1959. Sergeant Trapp and other officers responded to a call...



Impressions	4,234
Reach	4,003
Engagements	386
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	9.1%



**f Garden Grove Police Depa...**  
 Mon 10/5/2020 6:00 pm PDT



Impressions	<b>N/A</b>
Reach	<b>N/A</b>
Engagements	<b>N/A</b>
Engagement Rate (per Impression)	<b>N/A</b>



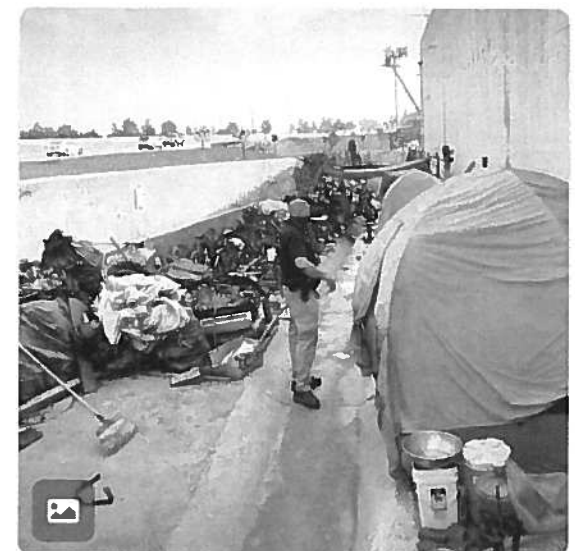
**f Garden Grove Police Depa...**  
 Mon 10/5/2020 6:00 pm PDT



Impressions	<b>N/A</b>
Reach	<b>N/A</b>
Engagements	<b>N/A</b>
Engagement Rate (per Impression)	<b>N/A</b>



**f Garden Grove Police Depa...**  
 Mon 10/5/2020 6:00 pm PDT



Impressions	<b>N/A</b>
Reach	<b>N/A</b>
Engagements	<b>N/A</b>
Engagement Rate (per Impression)	<b>N/A</b>



**Garden Grove Police Depa...**  
Mon 10/5/2020 6:00 pm PDT



Impressions	N/A
Reach	N/A
Engagements	N/A
Engagement Rate (per Impression)	N/A



**Garden Grove Police Depa...**  
Mon 10/5/2020 6:00 pm PDT

Today, **#GardenGrovePD** SRT officers partnered with CHP - Westminster, Caltrans Orange County District 12,



Impressions	16,814
Reach	13,473
Engagements	8,352
Engagement Rate (per Impres...	49.7%



**Garden Grove Police Depa...**  
Thu 10/1/2020 6:00 pm PDT



Impressions	71,247
Reach	60,506
Engagements	27,206
Engagement Rate (per Impres...	38.2%



**Garden Grove Police Depa...**  
Thu 10/1/2020 6:00 pm PDT

After countless hours of investigation, Property Crime detectives positively identified a suspect, made an arrest a



Impressions	<b>74,114</b>
Reach	<b>62,128</b>
Engagements	<b>27,878</b>
Engagement Rate (per Impres...	<b>37.6%</b>



**Garden Grove Police Depa...**  
Thu 10/1/2020 3:50 pm PDT



Impressions	<b>0</b>
Reach	<b>0</b>
Engagements	<b>666</b>
Engagement Rate (per Impression)	<b>N/A</b>

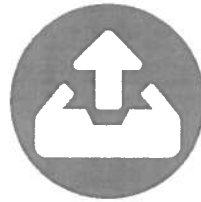


**Garden Grove Police Depa...**  
Thu 10/1/2020 12:00 pm PDT

We're looking for the next generation of **#heroes**. If you think you've got what it takes, go to <http://ggpd.org/join> and



Impressions	<b>6,717</b>
Reach	<b>5,934</b>
Engagements	<b>733</b>
Engagement Rate (per Impres...	<b>10.9%</b>



Post Performance  
for **Garden Grove Police Department**

October 1, 2020 - October 7, 2020

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



 **gardengrovepd**  
Thu 10/1/2020 12:00 pm PDT

We're looking for the next generation of #heroes. If you think you've got what it takes, visit our profile and submit your



Impressions	<b>11,042</b>
Reach	<b>10,244</b>
Engagements	<b>550</b>
Engagement Rate (per Impres...	<b>5%</b>

 **gardengrovepd**  
Thu 10/1/2020 6:00 pm PDT

After countless hours of investigation, Property Crime detectives positively identified a suspect, made an arrest a



Impressions	<b>10,921</b>
Reach	<b>8,965</b>
Engagements	<b>967</b>
Engagement Rate (per Impres...	<b>8.9%</b>

 **gardengrovepd**  
Mon 10/5/2020 6:00 pm PDT

Today, #GardenGrovePD SRT officers partnered with @CHPWestminster, @CalTransOC, @WestminsterPDCA, an



Impressions	<b>12,972</b>
Reach	<b>12,084</b>
Engagements	<b>963</b>
Engagement Rate (per Impres...	<b>7.4%</b>



**gardengrovepd**  
Tue 10/6/2020 8:00 am PDT

In Memory of Sergeant Myron L. Trapp, #EOW October 6, 1959. Sergeant Trapp and other officers responded to a call



Impressions	<b>5,318</b>
Reach	<b>4,902</b>
Engagements	<b>282</b>
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	<b>5.3%</b>



**gardengrovepd**  
Tue 10/6/2020 3:00 pm PDT

#NationalNightOut is an annual nationwide event which promotes #police and #community partnerships. Unfortunat

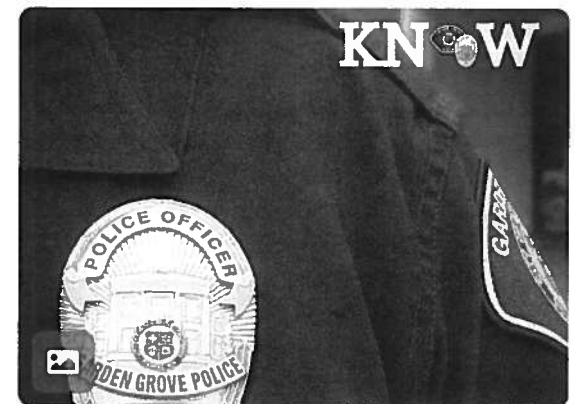


Impressions	<b>4,143</b>
Reach	<b>3,802</b>
Engagements	<b>205</b>
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	<b>4.9%</b>



**gardengrovepd**  
Wed 10/7/2020 12:00 pm PDT

#DidYouKnow, #GardenGrovePD has a system in place to identify employees whose performance or behavior indic



Impressions	<b>3,350</b>
Reach	<b>2,984</b>
Engagements	<b>223</b>
Engagement Rate (per Impressi...	<b>6.7%</b>

**WEEKLY MEMO 10-8-2020**

# **NEWS ARTICLES**

OC Register  
October 6, 2020  
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**THINGS TO DO > RESTAURANTS FOOD AND DRINK • Review**

## Where to eat in Orange County in 2020: A guide to the best places

This is critic Brad A. Johnson's sixth edition of this guide — a road map to the best places to eat in Orange County.



Cortez the Killer, a triple Wagyu beef patty burger with Spanish blue cheese at Taco María in Costa Mesa (Photo by Brad A. Johnson, Orange County Register/SCNG)

By **BRAD A. JOHNSON** | [bajohnson@scng.com](mailto:bajohnson@scng.com) | Orange County Register  
PUBLISHED: October 6, 2020 at 11:01 a.m. | UPDATED: October 8, 2020 at 11:05 a.m.



October 6, 2020

Page 2 of 2

For the previous five years, this guide has served as an adventurous scavenger hunt, a bucket-list ranking of the [75 best places to eat in Orange County](#).

But 2020 changed the way we eat, so you'll notice that this year's installment is a bit different. This moment calls for a more utilitarian approach. I hope you find it just as useful.

We're all hungry for normalcy. But as much as we might crave a normal restaurant routine, that's not happening. Not yet. Takeout still feels like the smartest solution for many people right now. And while many others may be eager to dine out again, that doesn't mean we're ready to be [lingering indoors for hours on end with a hundred maskless strangers](#).

I've spent much of the year ordering takeout, so I've dedicated a good chunk of this guide to the best of what I've discovered along the way, like the extraordinary crispy tacos and shrimp aguachile from Taco María in Costa Mesa. Or the exquisite curbside tasting menus from Marché Moderne in Crystal Cove. Or the truly peerless tom yum with freshwater prawns at Thai Avenue in Garden Grove. But also a wide range of kabobs, dumplings, ramen, pizza and so much more.

This certainly wasn't the ideal year to open a new restaurant. Nonetheless, a handful of restaurateurs plowed forward with new projects despite the odds being stacked against them. We'll end 2020 with far fewer openings than usual, but what we've gotten thus far has been a small but [remarkable collection of new places that everyone will eventually want to venture out and try](#).

If there's been a silver lining to this strange and difficult year, I am thrilled to have so many new options for dining outdoors. Patios have sprung up in parking lots, hidden backyards, neighboring courtyards and on sidewalks throughout the county, many of them surprisingly charming. Date night awaits.

There are 80 restaurants in this year's guide. These are by no means the only good places to eat in Orange County, but they are my favorites for this moment.

*We'll reveal a new list each day, culminating in 2020's Restaurant of the Year. See the schedule below. And don't [forget to sign up for our food newsletter The Eat Index to get a sneak peek](#).*

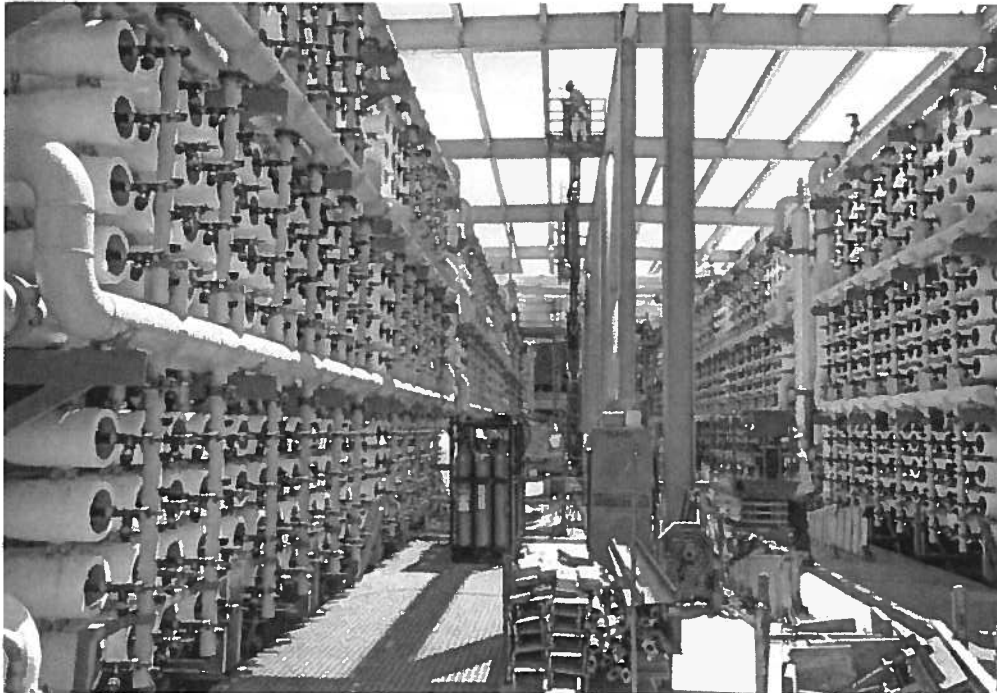


OC Register  
October 4, 2020  
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NEWS > ENVIRONMENT • News

## Support of Poseidon's desalination at stake in water board election

If two incumbents are upset by challengers, it could leave the board deadlocked on the controversial project.



The outcome of Nov. 3 election for the Orange County Water District board could jeopardize the board's support for the Poseidon Water's desalination plant proposed for Huntington Beach. Above, Poseidon's desalination plant site in Carlsbad.  
/ADDITIONAL INFO – 01.WATERdesal.0412.mg – 04/06/2015 – MANDATORY  
CREDIT: MICHAEL GOULDING, ORANGE COUNTY REGISTER



By **MARTIN WISCKOL** | [mwisckol@scng.com](mailto:mwisckol@scng.com) | Orange County Register

PUBLISHED: October 4, 2020 at 7:00 a.m. | UPDATED: October 4, 2020 at 3:36 p.m.

OC Register  
October 4, 2020  
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Poseidon Water's long, winding road to building a desalination plant in Huntington Beach could face its biggest obstacle yet if opponents prevail in the upcoming election.

For years, the Orange County Water District has expressed interest in buying the desalted water, provided Poseidon receives the necessary regulatory permits. But the water district's appetite for the controversial project could be in jeopardy after Nov. 3, if two board members who support the project are upset in their reelection bids and replaced by Poseidon skeptics.

That could leave the board in a 5-5 deadlock on Poseidon, short of the majority needed to approve a contract.

"If there's not a majority, no contract would be signed," said Bethany Webb of the activist group HB Huddle, which opposes the project. "So this is very important. The contract is the biggest piece of the puzzle."

There's been no sign of interest in contracting with Poseidon from any other agency that could distribute the huge volume of desalted water to be produced, enough for 450,000 people.

Incumbents are rarely defeated in down-ticket races like water districts, where the average voter has had little exposure to the candidates and their positions. But it does happen, particularly if the race includes a relatively high-profile issue like the \$1 billion desalination project.

Two years ago, Poseidon opponent Kelly Rowe roundly upset Orange County Water District board incumbent Shawn Dewane, a staunch supporter, by 59%-41%.

## Mounting opposition

Over the 21 years Poseidon has been pursuing the project, opposition has coalesced. A coalition of more than 20 environmental groups and scores of residents turned out to speak against the project at numerous workshops and hearings held the past two years by the Regional Water Quality Control Board, which is expected to eventually issue a permit for the project.



“Given the strong participation by the public opposed to the proposed project at the regional water board hearings, it appears to me to be feasible to gain the seats” in the upcoming election, said Michael Wellborn of the Orange County League of Conservation Voters, which opposes the project.

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Proponents say the project would provide north and central Orange County with drought-proof water at a time when climate change is expected to make droughts increasingly severe.

Opponents counter that the water is unneeded, the damage to marine life is unmerited, and the price of Poseidon's water would be twice that of imported water — and more than three times that of the area's primary source, local groundwater.

The proposed contract between the Orange County Water District and Poseidon would oblige the district to buy 56,000 acre feet annually — enough for 450,000 people — whether it needs the more expensive desalted water or not.

A [2018 study](#) by the Municipal Water District of Orange County said that in the best case scenario, no shortages in north and central county are projected during droughts and so there would be no need for Poseidon's water. In the worst case scenario, less than half the 56,000 acre feet per year would be needed, according to the study.

That would leave customers paying higher prices for desalted water they didn't need, according to the study.

Poseidon has challenged the study and said that subsequent developments in state's "Water Fix" infrastructure plans make imported shortages more likely. Poseidon declined comment for this story.

## Hurdles ahead

Poseidon and the Orange County Water District agreed in 2018 to an updated, nonbinding term sheet that specifies contract details. But a final contract can't be approved by the water board until the company has obtained two final regulatory permits for the project.

The first of those permits would come from the Regional Water Quality Control Board, which after three days of hearings this summer appeared to have its concerns addressed — with the single exception of Poseidon's mitigation for damage to marine life. Poseidon is looking at expanding its mitigation proposal, with a regional board vote anticipated in upcoming months.





The final permit, from the state Coastal Commission, could prove more challenging. Commission staff has said it would like to see even more mitigation than the regional board is requesting and also has raised concerns about whether the Poseidon site is safe from sea level rise.

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October 4, 2020  
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If approved by the commission, the project would go for a final contract approval from OCWD, the de facto public sponsor of the project.

However, there's a critical caveat should a contract be finalized.

The current term sheet says the project would be contingent on a subsidy — \$475 per acre foot or \$26.6 million a year for 15 years — from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California. Metropolitan has temporarily suspended the surcharge long used to fund such subsidies, dubbed the Local Resource Program.

While the agency has continued funding Local Resource Program subsidies from reserves, it is reassessing the program's scope and future. Without that subsidy, the increased cost to Poseidon customers would be even greater.

## The candidates

The 2018 term sheet detailing contract terms was approved by Orange County Water District in an 8-2 vote. Five of the directors voting "Yes" remain on the board, as do both of those voting "No."

The two opposing directors have been joined by Rowe, who has been outspoken with his objections. The five supportive directors have been joined by Tri Ta and Jordan Brandman, who flanked the podium as fellow directors Cathy Green and Vincent Sarmiento spoke in favor of Poseidon before the regional water board last December.

That makes an apparent 7-3 split on the board in favor of Poseidon.

Poseidon supporters Green and Ta are the two incumbents facing challengers on Nov. 3. Green spoke about the need to reduce dependence on imported water — about 23% of OCWD's current water supply — when she addressed the regional board.

"We have made progress over the past decade and desalination is the last step," said Green, whose district includes parts of Huntington Beach and Fountain Valley. "Desalination is the only water source that is immune to climate change."



Green's reelection bid is being buoyed by a Poseidon-funded slate mailer, which campaign finance disclosures show cost the company \$35,500 for Green's share. Green's sole challenger, computer systems engineer Michael Elliott, has been endorsed by the Sierra Club, HB Huddle and the Orange County League of Conservation Voters.

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October 4, 2020  
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Although Elliott said he doesn't object to the concept of desalination, he opposes the Poseidon plan.

"We don't need the water," Elliott said. "At least not yet. ... The current terms sheet forces the ratepayers to pay for this water at three times the normal rate, whether it is needed or not."

Ta, whose district includes Los Alamitos, Seal Beach and parts of Buena Park, Cypress, Garden Grove, Huntington Beach, Stanton, and Westminster, did not respond to Register inquiries about his position on Poseidon. Of his four challengers, just one expressed reservations about the project to the Register.

One challenger is Kris Beard, a former Garden Grove councilman and former member of the West Orange County Water Board. He said he's not opposed to the idea of desalted water but that a contract would need more protections from unforeseen cost hikes. He also has environmental concerns. As a councilman in 2015, he voted for a city resolution to oppose the Poseidon project.

"A desalination project of this magnitude and duration needs to be scientifically sound and economically justifiable," he told the Register in September.

"Ratepayers need to know up front what the estimated increase will be in their monthly water bill if desalinated water is purchased and used by OCWD."

Of the three other challengers, Jasmin Carmadella said she supports the project, Samantha Bao Anh Nguyen said she was unfamiliar with it and Tai Do did not respond to Register inquiries.

If even one of the two incumbents is defeated, opponents are expected to celebrate.

"It would be significant as it would show the growing awareness on the part of voters looking to have the project scuttled," said Wellborn of the League of Conservation Voters.

## A new buyer?



Should Poseidon receive all the regulatory permits needed but then get the cold shoulder from the Orange County Water District, there are two other area water agencies with big enough consumer bases to support the massive amount of water Poseidon says it must produce for the project to be viable.

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October 4, 2020  
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The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, which oversees the distribution of imported water throughout the region, has not traditionally been directly involved with local water projects, has not engaged in public-private partnerships, and tends to defer to local communities.

“The chance of Met stepping in with a contract — there’s not much chance of that,” said Metropolitan Water District Board Member Linda Ackerman of Irvine. Fellow Board Member Jose Solorio of Santa Ana shares Ackerman’s skepticism.

The other big agency is the Municipal Water District of Orange County, which distributes Metropolitan’s imported water to local districts in Orange County. The Municipal Water District has been somewhat wary of the Poseidon project, particularly in the 2018 study of county water projects where it placed Poseidon at the bottom of the list in terms of need and feasibility.

While Ackerman is among those who thinks it unlikely the Municipal Water District would contract with Poseidon, a different makeup of the that district board could conceivably change the district’s posture.

Poseidon seems to see an advantage in having friendly members on the seven-member Municipal Water District board. On the slate mailer supporting Cathy Green, Poseidon also pitched in about \$35,000 each to promote the candidacies of Debbie Neev, Stacy Taylor and Tyler Diep. In that race, the Sierra Club and the League of Orange County Conservation Voters are backing incumbent Megan Yoo Schneider and longtime Municipal Water District Assistant General Manager Karl Seckel.

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 **The Trust Project**

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## Coast Lines

Sign up for our new email newsletter, **Coast Lines**, that is all about what's happening, changing and important along Southern



OC Register  
October 1, 2020  
Page 1 of 2

NEWS > POLITICS • News

## Incumbent Sharon Quirk-Silva holds solid advantage over Cynthia Thacker in 65th Assembly race

Thacker is relying on a social media campaign as she takes on the three-term incumbent.

By BROOKE STAGGS | bstaggs@scng.com | Orange County Register  
PUBLISHED: October 1, 2020 at 2:12 p.m. | UPDATED: October 1, 2020 at 2:14 p.m.

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Democratic incumbent Sharon Quirk-Silva is strongly favored to hold her seat representing California's solidly blue 65th Assembly District on Nov. 3, with conservative GOP activist Cynthia Thacker not raising any funds, launching a website or doing interviews to promote her campaign.

Thacker, a retired businesswoman from Buena Park, did have a respectable showing during the March 3 primary, when she was the only challenger on the ballot against Quirk-Silva, D-Fullerton. Quirk-Silva received 57.7% of the vote to Thacker's 42.3%, with nearly 15,000 votes separating them. But records show Republican turnout tends to be higher in primaries, possibly skewing those numbers favorably for Thacker from where they'll land Nov. 3.

The pair are vying to represent AD-65, which stretches across north central Orange County, including all or portions of Fullerton, Buena Park, Cypress, La Palma, Stanton, Garden Grove and Anaheim.

The district has long been blue in terms of voter registration, but over the years AD-65 voters have flipped between sending Democrats or Republicans to the state Assembly. In 2012, they elected Quirk-Silva, but in 2014 they elected Republican Young Kim. In 2016 and '18, they went back to Quirk-Silva.



Like much of Orange County, the district has become more blue in recent years. OC Register  
Democrats now hold a 13.5% registration advantage over Republicans. And, in October 1, 2020  
recent elections, the district has picked Democrats for president and governor. Page 2 of 2

Quirk-Silva, now serving her third non-consecutive term, grew up in Fullerton and spent 30 years as a teacher in the Fullerton School District. She entered politics in 2004, when she won a seat on the Fullerton City Council. Her husband still teaches math and her four children all attended local public schools.

In the Assembly, Quirk-Silva has championed bills related to government transparency, affordable housing, job development, foster kids, veterans and the homeless. This cycle, Quirk-Silva says she will boost funding and local control for school districts, push for more infrastructure development to ease traffic, and expand access to affordable healthcare.

Quirk-Silva has \$408,821 in campaign cash heading into November.

Thacker declined to participate in an interview about her background or her stances on various issues.

But online records show she is an AD-65 central committee member for the Republican Party of Orange County. She served in the past as president of OC Republican Women, Federated. And an online biography says she's coordinated a voter registration program at the local Department of Motor Vehicles and at naturalization ceremonies.

Thacker also is a long-time volunteer at the Braille Institute and the nonprofit Guide Dog for the Blind. And she was appointed by the Orange County Board of Supervisors to serve on their Senior Advisory Council.

While Thacker doesn't have a campaign website outlining her platform, her Facebook and Twitter pages express support for President Donald Trump and a slate of conservative stances, such as opposing abortion rights, backing stricter immigration policies, opposing affirmative action and recalling Gov. Gavin Newsom.

"I am passionate about Republican values and being part of the RED WAVE to return California to a government that cares about people over Unions, public safety over lawlessness, and encouragement of individual success over government (sic) handouts," Thacker's Facebook page states.

She hasn't reported any fundraising, saying on social media that she's running a grassroots campaign that relies on volunteers.





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

**FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE**

Public Information Office (714) 741-5280

Follow the City of Garden Grove on Social Media

Thursday, October 8, 2020



**MODIFIED JACK O' LANTERN JAMBOREE EVENT OFFERS MOVIE, TREATS  
AT GARDEN GROVE PARK OCTOBER 23**

The City's Community Services Department is hosting a modified version of its annual Jack O' Lantern Jamboree event, on Friday, October 23, at Garden Grove Park, located at 9301 Westminster Boulevard. The event will feature the showing of Hocus Pocus, a 1993 fantasy-comedy film by Walt Disney Pictures. Children will receive a goodie bag with treats and activities. Gates open at 6:00 p.m., with the movie beginning at 7:00 p.m.

Event attendees are encouraged to arrive early to reserve their socially distanced spot. Costumes, blankets, lawn chairs, food, and non-alcoholic beverages are welcome. Food and refreshments will not be available for purchase.

To prevent the spread of COVID-19 and adhere to the county and state health and safety guidelines, attendees must observe the following:

- Stay home if you are feeling sick or exhibiting flu-like symptoms.
- Must wear face covering at all times, with the exception of being seated within your designated space.
- Must maintain at least 6-feet of social distance between those outside of your household.
- Must stay in designated spot unless using the restrooms.

Tickets are \$2 per person, ages 14 and over, and \$10 for children, 3 to 13 years old. Children, 2 years old and under are free.

-more-

Modified Jack O' Lantern Jamboree Event Offers Movie, Treats  
2-2-2

No ticket sales at the door. Tickets on sale through Wednesday, October 21, or until quantities run out. Call the Community Services Department at (714) 741-5200 for tickets.

For more information, visit [ggcity.org/joj](http://ggcity.org/joj).

###



# CITY OF GARDEN GROVE NEWS

Contact: Mark Ladney (714) 741-5372  
Animal Care Services

Wednesday, October 7, 2020

**FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE**

Public Information Office (714) 741-5280

Follow the City of Garden Grove on Social Media



## **GARDEN GROVE RESIDENTS ENCOURAGED TO LICENSE, SPAY/NEUTER PETS**

Garden Grove Animal Care Services is operating and providing services during COVID-19, and residents are encouraged to license and register their pets, and spay or neuter their dogs and cats to reduce the number of pets that do not have homes.

All dogs over four months of age in Garden Grove must be licensed and have a current rabies vaccination. A cat license is not mandatory but recommended.

Licensing pets not only establishes ownership of an animal, it increases the chances that lost pets will be reunited with their owners, as well as protect families, neighbors, and other pets from coming in contact with rabies. To register or renew a pet license, visit [ggcity.org/animalcare](http://ggcity.org/animalcare).

Spaying or neutering pets is not required but encouraged to reduce overpopulation of unwanted pets. Spaying and neutering also offers health benefits for pets. Certain types of cancers are eliminated by spaying or neutering, and pets are less likely to roam and therefore less likely to be lost, hit by a car, injured in a fight, or abused.

-more-



GARDEN GROVE RESIDENTS ENCOURAGED TO LICENSE, SPAY/NEUTER PETS

2-2-2

Visit [ggcity.org/animalcare](http://ggcity.org/animalcare) for more information on licensing, registration, and fees. To contact Garden Grove Animal Care Services, call (714) 741-5565 or send an email to [animalcare@ggcity.org](mailto:animalcare@ggcity.org).

###



# CITY OF GARDEN GROVE NEWS

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

**FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE**

Public Information Office (714) 741-5280

Follow the City of Garden Grove on Social Media

Wednesday, October 7, 2020



## **CITY INVITES SENIORS TO DRIVE-IN MOVIE OCTOBER 15**

The H. Louis Lake Senior Center invites seniors to a spooky evening in their cars, at the Movie in the Park(ing) Lot! event, on Thursday, October 15, at the Garden Grove Community Meeting Center's parking lot, at 11300 Stanford Avenue. The featured movie, "Beetlejuice," begins at 6:30 p.m. The event is free and open to senior citizens and their families.

The parking lot will open at 5:00 p.m., with raffles, giveaways, and a photo opportunity with Beetlejuice. Seniors are encouraged to dress up and participate in a costume contest for the opportunity to win gift cards to local businesses. Costume contest categories are scariest, funniest, most original, best over-all, and weirdest.

Vehicles must remain in the parking lot for the duration of the movie. No RVs and campers will be permitted.

Pre-registration is required. To register, call the H. Louis Lake Senior Center at (714) 741-5253 between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 3:30 p.m., Monday through Friday. Parking assignments will be on a first-come, first-serve basis.

In light of health risks associated with COVID-19, participants must remain in their vehicle unless visiting the restroom; face coverings must be worn outside of the vehicle; attendees must stay 6-feet away from those not in their household.

For more information, including event guidelines, visit [gqcity.org/scmovie](http://gqcity.org/scmovie).

###



# CITY OF GARDEN GROVE NEWS

## FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

**CONTACT:** Dana Saucedo  
(714) 741-5242  
Community Services Department

Public Information Office (714) 741-5280

Follow the City of Garden Grove on Social Media

Tuesday, October 6, 2020



### **H. LOUIS LAKE SENIOR CENTER CELEBRATES HALLOWEEN WITH DRIVE-THRU TRUNK OR TREAT EVENT**

The H. Louis Lake Senior Center presents the first drive-thru Senior Halloween Trunk or Treat event on Thursday, October 29, 2020, from 11:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m., at the Garden Grove Community Meeting Center's parking lot, 11300 Stanford Avenue. The event is free and open to senior citizens.

Participants are encouraged to dress up and decorate their cars as they collect individually wrapped candy safely from the window of their vehicle. The entrance to the event will be from Stanford Avenue near the Garden Grove Main Library. Public health protocols will be in place for vendors, including social distancing and wearing a mask.

In light of health risks associated with COVID-19, the event is drive-thru only, and participants must always remain in their vehicles wearing a mask. Please do not attend this event if you have had direct contact with someone who has tested positive for coronavirus, or if you are experiencing symptoms such as coughing, sneezing, fever, difficulty breathing or other flu-like symptoms.

For more information, call (714) 741-5253.

###



# CITY OF GARDEN GROVE NEWS

Contact: Mark Ladney (714) 741-5372  
Animal Care Services

Tuesday, October 6, 2020

**FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE**

Public Information Office (714) 741-5280

Follow the City of Garden Grove on Social Media



## **COYOTE PREVENTION AND SAFETY REMINDERS**

During fall and winter months, residents may experience occasional coyote sightings. The City would like to remind residents to follow important safeguards to protect pets and property against these wild animals.

Coyotes are highly adaptable and often live in close proximity to populated areas where food and water sources are abundant. Coyotes are naturally fearful of humans. However, if they associate humans with food, their behavior may change. In order to prevent human-coyote conflicts and protect pets, residents are encouraged to take preventative measures. The following precautions are recommended by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW):

- Never feed or attempt to tame coyotes.
- Do not leave small children or pets outside unattended.
- Trim ground-level shrubbery to reduce hiding places.
- If followed by a coyote, make loud noises. If this fails, throw rocks in the animal's direction.
- If a coyote attacks a person, contact the nearest CDFW or police department.
- Put garbage in tightly closed containers that cannot be tipped over.
- Bring pets in at night, and do not leave pet food outside.
- Pick up fallen fruit and cover compost piles.

-more-

## COYOTE PREVENTION AND SAFETY REMINDERS

2-2-2

It is important to report coyote sightings using the online portal at [ucanr.edu/sites/CoyoteCacher/](http://ucanr.edu/sites/CoyoteCacher/) or by calling the City's coyote hotline number at (714) 741-5286. Callers should include the date, time, and location of sightings. If the coyote is acting aggressively, call the Garden Grove Animal Care Services at (714) 741-5565.

For more information, visit [ggcity.org/animal-care/coyotes](http://ggcity.org/animal-care/coyotes), or visit the California Department of Fish and Wildlife at [wildlife.ca.gov/keep-me-wild/coyote](http://wildlife.ca.gov/keep-me-wild/coyote).

###



# CITY OF GARDEN GROVE NEWS

CONTACT:  
Paul Guerrero (714) 741-5135  
Community and Economic Development

**FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE**

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

Friday, October 2, 2020



## **TEMPORARY CLOSURE OF CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR BIKE AND PEDESTRIAN TRAIL**

Effective immediately through Tuesday, December 1, 2020, the Garden Grove Congressional Medal of Honor Bike and Pedestrian Trail, from Stanford Avenue to Brookhurst Street, will undergo improvements causing temporary closures. Closures will take place in four phases:

- Nelson Street to Stanford Avenue, through October 13
- Stanford Avenue to Nutwood Street, from October 14 through October 23
- Nutwood Street to Lampson Avenue, from October 26 through November 11
- Lampson Avenue to Brookhurst Street, from November 12 through December 1

The improvement project consists of the installation of new irrigation and landscaping, including planting 363 trees along the bike and pedestrian trail. Made possible by a grant from the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE), the project is part of the City's 40-year Urban Forest Management Plan (UFMP) that will act as a guide for growing and maintaining an urban forest in Garden Grove.

In keeping with the City's Re:Imagine Garden Grove efforts and expanding on the Active Streets Master Plan, the trail enhancements further the City's goal to create healthier and more connected open spaces.

-more-

## Temporary Closure of Congressional Medal of Honor Bike and Pedestrian Trail 2-2-2

In 2014, the bike and pedestrian trail was first introduced at the inaugural “Re:Imagine Garden Grove-Open Streets” event. The ¼-mile trail, located on the Orange County Transportation Authority (OCTA) Pacific Electric Right-of-Way, gave event attendees the opportunity to bike, walk, or skate from Nelson Street to Stanford Avenue uninterrupted by traffic.

In 2016, the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) awarded an Active Transportation Program grant to the City to extend the trail to Brookhurst Street, creating an approximate 1-mile bike- and pedestrian-friendly trail.

At the June 9, 2020 Garden Grove City Council meeting, the Garden Grove City Council approved the official naming of the trail as the “Congressional Medal of Honor Bike and Pedestrian Trail” in honor of Garden Grove’s Congressional Medal of Honor recipients.

The trail will fully reopen after the last segment is complete, on Tuesday, December 1, 2020, with an official unveiling tentatively scheduled for January 2021.

For more information about the UFMP and to view the project map, visit [ggcity.org/urban-forest](http://ggcity.org/urban-forest) or call (714) 741-5135.

###



ENGLISH TO VIETNAMESE  
Press Releases  
**THÔNG TIN**  
**Từ Thành Phố Garden Grove**

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

Liên lạc: Ana Pulido, (714) 741-5283  
Ban liên lạc cộng đồng



Thứ Hai, 5 tháng Mười, 2020

**ĐÀI TRUYỀN HÌNH ĐỊA PHƯƠNG GARDEN GROVE TV3 ĐƯỢC ĐỀ CỬ CHO GIẢI  
EMMY LẦN THỨ 4 VÀ NHỮNG GIẢI THƯỞNG KHÁC**

Đài truyền hình Thành phố Garden Grove TV3 (GGTV3) đã vinh dự nhận được đề cử cho giải Emmy và sáu giải thưởng quốc gia và khu vực trong năm nay, bao gồm hai giải nhất cho các video về Thành phố.

Video "Garden Grove Animal Care Serving You" đã nhận được đề cử giải Emmy trong Chương trình Thông tin/Hướng dẫn hoặc hạng mục Đặc biệt từ National Academy of Television and Arts and Sciences, Pacific Southwest Chapter. Video cũng đã giành được vị trí đầu tiên trong hạng mục 'Government Access' từ Western Access Video Excellence (WAVE). Một hạng mục khác cũng được giải nhất tại WAVE Awards là cho video "A Garden Grove Story in Shadow Dance" thuộc hạng mục Thử nghiệm (Experimental category.)

GGTV3 đã nhận được Giải thưởng Xuất sắc trong Quảng cáo hạng mục Thành phố /Quận cho video "City Partnerships" tại Giải thưởng Lập trình Chính phủ (GPA) hàng năm của Hiệp hội Cố vấn và Viên chức Viễn thông Quốc gia lần thứ 35 (National Association of Telecommunications Officers and Advisors). Họ cũng nhận được giải thưởng Danh dự trong hạng mục 'Edited Community Event Coverage' cho cuộc diễn hành Lễ hội Dâu tây Garden Grove; giải thưởng Danh dự cho video Jack Wallin, một trong những người sáng lập của Lễ hội Dâu tây Garden Grove; và một giải thưởng Danh dự trong hạng mục Giáo dục Công cộng cho video "The Alliance: School Resource Officers Trailer."

Xem tiếp trang 2



## **ĐÀI TRUYỀN HÌNH ĐỊA PHƯƠNG GARDEN GROVE TV3 2-2-2**

NATOA là một tổ chức phi lợi nhuận công nhận các cơ quan chính quyền địa phương xuất sắc trong các chương trình phát sóng, truyền hình cáp, đa phương tiện và điện tử.

GGTV3, một bộ phận của Văn phòng Quan hệ Cộng đồng của Thành phố, đóng một vai trò quan trọng trong việc hỗ trợ các ban ngành của Thành phố và trong nỗ lực của Thành phố nhằm cung cấp thông tin và giải trí cho cộng đồng Garden Grove.

Để xem thêm những video đoạt được giải thưởng của GGT3, xin xem tại [www.youtube.com/GardenGroveTV3](http://www.youtube.com/GardenGroveTV3).

###

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

Liên lạc: Mark Ladney (714) 741-5372  
Animal Care Services



Thứ Ba, 6 tháng 10, 2020

### **CÁCH ĐỀ PHÒNG VÀ GIỮ AN TOÀN NẾU GẶP CHÓ SÓI ĐỒNG (COYOTE) XUẤT HIỆN**

Những tháng mùa thu và mùa đông, cư dân thành phố có thể thấy chó sói đồng (coyote) trong khu vực mình đang sống. Thành phố muốn nhắc nhở người dân tuân thủ các biện pháp phòng ngừa để bảo vệ thú nuôi và tài sản trước những động vật hoang dã này.

Chó sói đồng có khả năng thích nghi cao và thường sống gần khu vực đông dân cư, nơi có nguồn thức ăn và nước uống dồi dào. Chó sói đồng vốn dĩ rất sợ con người. Tuy nhiên, nếu chúng kết hợp con người với thức ăn, hành vi của chúng có thể thay đổi. Để ngăn chặn xung đột giữa người và chó sói và bảo vệ vật nuôi, người dân được khuyến khích thực hiện các biện pháp phòng ngừa. Một vài cách giữ an toàn nếu gặp phải chó sói từ CDFW là:

- Không bao giờ cho ăn hoặc cố gắng thuần hóa chó sói đồng.
- Không để trẻ nhỏ hoặc vật nuôi bên ngoài mà không có người giám sát.
- Cắt tỉa bụi cây trên mặt đất để giảm chỗ ẩn nấp.
- Nếu bị sói đồng đi theo, hãy tạo ra tiếng động lớn. Nếu không thành công, hãy ném đá về hướng con vật.
- Nếu sói tấn công người, hãy liên lạc với CDFW hoặc sở cảnh sát gần nhất.
- Bỏ rác vào các thùng đậy kín không thể lật úp.
- Giữ thú nuôi nhỏ bên trong nhà đặc biệt là lúc bình minh và hoàng hôn khi chó sói hoạt động nhiều nhất.
- Nhặt trái cây bị rụng và buộc chặt các túi phân bón lại.

## CÁCH TỰ VỆ VÀ ĐỀ PHÒNG NẾU GẶP CHÓ SÓI ĐỒNG 2-2-2

Điều quan trọng là nên báo cáo khi nhìn thấy chó sói đồng bằng cách sử dụng thông tin trực tuyến tại [ucanr.edu/sites/CoyoteCacher/](http://ucanr.edu/sites/CoyoteCacher/) hoặc bằng cách gọi đến số điện thoại đường dây nóng của Thành phố tại số (714) 741-5286. Người gọi nên cung cấp ngày, giờ và địa điểm nơi nhìn thấy chó sói. Nếu chó sói hành hung, hãy gọi cho Dịch vụ Chăm sóc Động vật Garden Grove (Animal Care Services) ở số (714) 741-5565.

Xem thêm thông tin trên trang web của Thành phố Garden Grove tại [ggcity.org/animal-care/coyotes](http://ggcity.org/animal-care/coyotes), hoặc truy cập trang web California Department of Fish and Wildlife [wildlife.ca.gov/keep-me-wild/coyote](http://wildlife.ca.gov/keep-me-wild/coyote).

# # #

## Đài TV Địa Phương Garden Grove TV3 Được Đề Cử Giải Emmy Lần Thứ 4 và Những Giải Thưởng Khác Đài TV Địa Phương Garden Grove TV3 Được Đề Cử Giải Emmy Lần Thứ 4 và Những Giải Thưởng Khác

05/10/2020 16:46:00



Đài truyền hình Thành phố Garden Grove TV3 (GGTV3) đã vinh dự nhận được đề cử cho giải Emmy và sáu giải thưởng quốc gia và khu vực trong năm nay, bao gồm hai giải nhất cho các video về Thành phố.

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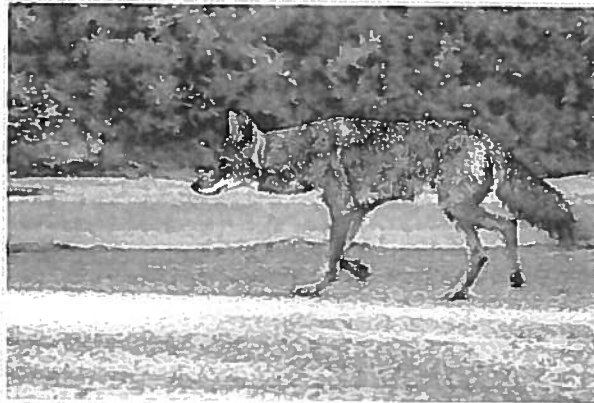
GGTV3, một bộ phận của Văn phòng Quan hệ Cộng đồng của Thành phố, đóng một vai trò quan trọng trong việc hỗ trợ các ban ngành của Thành phố và trong nỗ lực của Thành phố nhằm cung cấp thông tin và giải trí cho cộng đồng Garden Grove.

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- Tai Huynh Dẫn Đầu Phiếu Bầu Nghị Viên TP Chapel Hill; Nếu Đắc Cử Sẽ Là Dân Cử Gốc Việt Đầu Tiên Tại North Carolina
- 6 Nhà Dân Chủ VN Ra Tòa CS Tuần Thứ
- Di Dân Việt Và Lễ Độc Lập Mỹ
- Chuyện Trong Nhà Ngoài Ngõ - Lâm Tiệp Sinh Nhật Cho Bé...

## Cách Đề Phòng Và Giữ An Toàn Nếu Gặp Chó Sói Đồng (Coyote) Xuất Hiện

06/10/2020 17:32:00



Những tháng mùa thu và mùa đông, cư dân thỉnh thoảng có thể thấy chó sói đồng (coyote) trong khu vực mình đang sống. Thành phố muốn nhắc nhở người dân tuân thủ các biện pháp phòng ngừa để bảo vệ thú nuôi và tài sản trước những động vật hoang dã này.

Chó sói đồng có khả năng thích nghi cao và thường sống gần khu vực đông dân cư, nơi có nguồn thức ăn và nước uống dồi dào. Chó sói đồng vốn dĩ rất sợ con người. Tuy nhiên, nếu chúng kết hợp con người với thức ăn, hành vi của chúng có thể thay đổi. Để ngăn chặn xung đột giữa người và chó sói và bảo vệ vật nuôi, người dân được khuyến khích thực hiện các biện pháp phòng ngừa. Một vài cách giữ an toàn nếu gặp phải chó sói từ CDFW là

- Không bao giờ cho ăn hoặc cố gắng thuần hóa chó sói đồng.
- Không để trẻ nhỏ hoặc vật nuôi bên ngoài mà không có người giám sát.
- Cắt tỉa bụi cây trên mặt đất để giảm chỗ ẩn nấp.
- Nếu bị sói đồng đi theo, hãy tạo ra tiếng động lớn. Nếu không thành công, hãy ném đá về hướng con vật.
- Nếu sói tấn công người, hãy liên lạc với CDFW hoặc sử dụng cảnh sát gần nhất.
- Bỏ rác vào các thùng đậy kín không thể lật úp.
- Giữ thú nuôi nhỏ bên trong nhà đặc biệt là lúc bình minh và hoàng hôn khi chó sói hoạt động nhiều nhất.
- Nhặt trái cây bị rụng và buộc chặt các túi phân bón lại.

### CÁCH TỰ VỆ VÀ ĐỀ PHÒNG NẾU GẶP CHÓ SÓI ĐỒNG

2-2-2

Điều quan trọng là nên báo cáo khi nhìn thấy chó sói đồng bằng cách sử dụng thông tin trực tuyến tại [ucanr.edu/sites/CoyoteCacher/](http://ucanr.edu/sites/CoyoteCacher/) hoặc bằng cách gọi đến số điện thoại đường dây nóng của Thành phố tại số (714) 741-5286. Người gọi nên cung cấp ngày, giờ và địa điểm nơi nhìn thấy chó sói. Nếu chó sói hành hung, hãy gọi cho Dịch vụ Chăm sóc Động vật Garden Grove (Animal Care Services) ở số (714) 741-5565.

Xem thêm thông tin trên trang web của Thành phố Garden Grove tại [ggcity.org/animal-care/coyotes](http://ggcity.org/animal-care/coyotes), hoặc truy cập trang web California Department of Fish and Wildlife [wildlife.ca.gov/keep-me-wild/coyote](http://wildlife.ca.gov/keep-me-wild/coyote).

- Dân Venezuela Phá Vật Cản Trên Cầu Nối Với Colombia
- Lá Thư Từ Đức Quốc, Bạn Có Biết Sự Khác Biệt Giữa Bệnh Alzheimer Và Bệnh Mất Trí Nhớ Là Gì?
- Thái Lan: Kinh Doanh Phòng Thử Dục Tăng
- Sài Gòn: Xuất Cảnh Cá Cảnh Đạt 11 Triệu USD

## **MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS**

**October 8, 2020**

1. Calendar of Events
2. Agenda for the October 15, 2020 Planning Commission meeting.
3. League of California Cities, "CA Cities Advocate," dated October 2, 2020 to October 8, 2020.



## CALENDAR OF EVENTS

October 8, 2020 – November 11, 2020

Thursday	October 8	9:00 a.m.	Zoning Administrator Meeting, 3 <sup>rd</sup> Floor Training Room <b>CANCELLED</b>
		9:00 a.m.	H. Louis Lake Senior Center's Parking Lot Bingo
		6:00 p.m.	Parks, Recreation and Arts Commission, CMC
Friday	October 9		City Hall Closed – Regular Friday Closure
Tuesday	October 13	5:30 p.m. 6:30 p.m.	Closed Session, CMC Public Financing Authority, CMC Successor Agency Meeting, CMC City Council Meeting, CMC
Thursday	October 15	5:00 p.m.	H. Louis Lake Senior Center's Drive-In Movie presents "Beetlejuice", CMC Parking Lot
		7:00 p.m.	Planning Commission Meeting, CMC
Friday	October 23		City Hall Closed – Regular Friday Closure
		6:00 p.m.	Jack O' Lantern Jamboree Movie in the Park, "Hocus Pocus" at Garden Grove Park
Tuesday	October 27	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
Tuesday	November 3	6:00 p.m.	Traffic Commission Meeting, CMC
Thursday	November 5	7:00 p.m.	Planning Commission Meeting, CMC
Friday	November 6		City Hall Closed – Regular Friday Closure
Tuesday	November 10	5:30 p.m. 6:30 p.m.	Closed Session, CMC Successor Agency Meeting, CMC City Council Meeting, CMC
Wednesday	November 11		City Hall Closed – Veteran's Day



## A G E N D A

### GARDEN GROVE PLANNING COMMISSION

#### REGULAR MEETING

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October 15, 2020

COMMUNITY MEETING CENTER  
11300 STANFORD AVENUE

**In an effort to protect public health and prevent the spread of the Coronavirus (COVID-19), the Planning Commission members will be teleconferencing and the meeting recorded. Members of the public who wish to comment on matters before the Commission, in lieu of doing so in person, may submit comments by emailing [planning@ggcity.org](mailto:planning@ggcity.org) no later than 3:00 p.m. the day of the meeting. The comments will be provided to the Commission as part of the meeting record and will be uploaded to the City's website.**

**Members of the public are asked to consider very carefully before attending this meeting in person and are required to wear face masks and maintain a six foot distance from others. Please do not attend this meeting if you have traveled and/or have had direct contact with someone who has travelled to places experiencing high rates of infection or tested positive for COVID-19, or if you are experiencing symptoms such as coughing, sneezing, fever, difficulty breathing or other flu-like symptoms.**

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

ROLL CALL: CHAIR LEHMAN, VICE CHAIR PEREZ  
COMMISSIONERS LE, LINDSAY, RAMIREZ, SOEFFNER

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

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

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

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

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

A. ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - PUBLIC



B. APPROVAL OF MINUTES: September 17, 2020

C. ITEM FOR CONSIDERATION

C.1. A request to modify the building façade of the existing commercial office building located at 12865 Main Street.

D. MATTERS FROM COMMISSIONERS

E. MATTERS FROM STAFF

F. ADJOURNMENT

# Announcing award-winning journalist and one of the most recognized names in broadcasting, Soledad O'Brien, as keynote speaker for annual conference closing general session

October 2, 2020



Through the power of storytelling, Soledad O'Brien has established

herself as one of the most recognized names in broadcasting. A champion of diversity, she has given a voice to the underserved and disenfranchised through her Emmy-winning reporting and acclaimed documentary series, "Black in America" and "Latino in America."

The award-winning journalist, documentarian, entrepreneur, and philanthropist, will speak Friday, Oct. 9 at the League's annual conference, and share her experiences with "Communicating in Times of Crisis" – something every city official can relate to in 2020.

During the closing general session O'Brien will share what it was like filming a new documentary in Seattle just as the leading edge of the coronavirus began its devastating run through the community. She'll talk about arriving in Washington State with the intent of focusing on Seattle's homelessness crisis and then having to quickly pivot when faced with a brand-new crisis: Covid-19 and the vulnerability of everyone in society. O'Brien will discuss how the pandemic has impacted her world, as well as her thoughts on how our communities will adapt.

In addition to O'Brien's anticipated keynote, the League's Annual Conference & Expo, Oct. 7-9, promises to be an exceptional program packed with over 30 engaging breakout sessions, networking opportunities, celebrations, and a new interactive expo. The deadline to join live is Friday, Oct. 2, so be sure to register by then.

Visit [www.cacities.org/AC](http://www.cacities.org/AC) for more information.