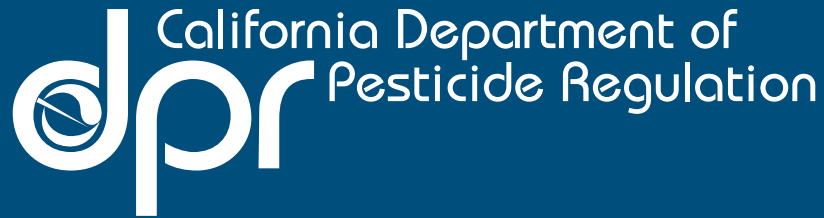


California Department of
dpr Pesticide Regulation

Progress Report
2012 - 2014





Progress Report 2012-2014

The Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR) regulates pesticide sales and use, and fosters reduced-risk pest management. DPR's work includes product evaluation and registration, environmental monitoring, residue testing of fresh produce, and statewide licensing of commercial applicators, dealers, and advisers. DPR provides oversight of the local pesticide enforcement programs of all 55 county agricultural commissioners and their combined staff of approximately 280 biologists.

Mission Statement:

To protect human health and the environment by regulating pesticide sales and use, and by fostering reduced-risk pest management.

Executive Staff:

Brian Leahy – Director

Chris Reardon – Chief Deputy Director

Charles Andrews – Associate Director, Pesticide Programs Division

Marylou Verder-Carlos – Assistant Director, Pesticide Programs Division

Tina Andolina – Director of Legislation and Policy

Rudy Artau – Assistant Director, Office of Technology Services

Charlotte Fadipe – Assistant Director, Communications

Polly Frenkel – Chief Counsel

Anise Severns – Assistant Director, Administrative Services Division

Paul Verke – Assistant Director, Outreach and Public Engagement

For more information, please contact cdprweb@cdpr.ca.gov

Visit our website at: www.cdpr.ca.gov

Photographs by DPR staff

LETTER FROM THE DIRECTOR

Dedication to human health and the environment



In February 2012, I was appointed by Gov. Jerry Brown as director of the Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR). Since that time, we have seen unprecedented change and progress toward fulfilling our mission as a department in the California Environmental Protection Agency.

As director, I have met with constituents, advocates, manufacturers and scientists to search for innovative ways to manage pests. I have taken the time to listen to experts in the field and to draw on the wealth of knowledge from our expert staff of scientists.

From 2012-2014, I am proud to report, DPR made significant advances to protect California's residents and environment, including:

- ◆ Restricting sales of Second Generation Anticoagulant Rodenticides (SGARs) – found in animals like barn owls, coyotes, bobcats and the San Joaquin kit fox (an endangered species) that have eaten poisoned rodents. It was the catalyst for a national change, as the manufacturer agreed with U.S. EPA to phase out these products after DPR's action.
- ◆ Implementing surface water regulations for pyrethroids – chemicals used in insecticides that can get into urban creeks, storm drains and waterways. It's an aggressive preventative measure for environmental protection, starting at the first point of pesticide applications.
- ◆ Committing more than \$3 million in research for alternatives to field fumigants since 2012. There's a passion for innovative research here at DPR, and so we held the first-ever "soil symposium" at UC Davis in June 2014 to obtain a better understanding of soil ecology and reduced-risk pesticide practices.

We are upholding the department's mission also by reevaluating neonicotinoid pesticides and promoting other activities to protect bee health, by providing integrated pest management (IPM) workshops for California school staff and child care workers, and working with county agricultural commissioners on pesticide safety trainings.

In this progress report, you will read about DPR's highlights and milestones from worker health and safety to environmental monitoring. Our team of hardworking scientists and staff evaluate and monitor pesticide use in California each day, so that people and the environment are safe.

Brian Leahy
Director

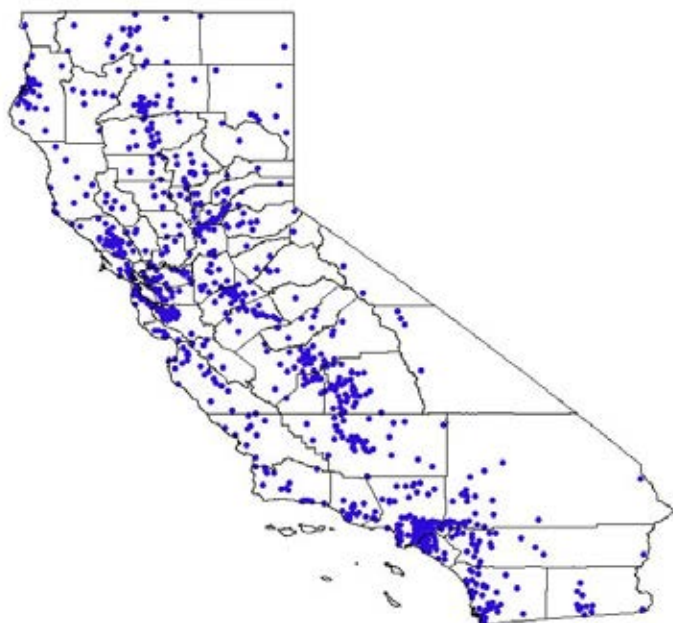


REDUCING RISK

FUMIGANT ALTERNATIVES

California strawberry farmers, who grow over 85 percent of the nation's strawberries, generally use fumigants – gaseous pesticides injected into the soil prior to planting – to protect their crops from harmful pests. However, fumigants must be strictly regulated to protect public health and one major fumigant is being phased out under international law. To assist this transition, DPR has been working closely with strawberry growers and other stakeholders to find practical and cost-effective alternatives to soil fumigants. In 2012, DPR convened the Non-fumigant Strawberry Production Work

Group, a diverse group of scientists and stakeholders to address this complex issue. In 2013, DPR and the California Strawberry Commission launched a three-year, \$500,000 research partnership to explore ways to grow strawberries in peat or substances other than soil which are less pest-susceptible. The Fiscal Year 2013/2014 budget allocated \$500,000 to award up to 10 research grants to analyze alternative, non-fumigant production practices. In 2014, DPR convened the first-ever soil symposium at UC Davis as a follow up to a recommendation by the Non-fumigant Strawberry Production Work Group.



Total number of school districts that have received training on IPM practices and requirements of the Healthy Schools Act through December 2014.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT (IPM) WORKSHOPS FOR SCHOOL STAFF

In a series of workshops, DPR has promoted the use of IPM methods at schools to limit children's exposure to potentially harmful pesticides, while providing a more cost-effective pest control option for California schools. These training workshops offered hands-on training on how to reduce or eliminate pesticide use at school facilities and reduce the potential for groundwater and surface water contamination from pesticides in turf irrigation runoff.

REDUCING PESTICIDE USE IN SCHOOLS AND CHILD CARE CENTERS

DPR launched a Child Care IPM Video Series, with outreach materials and training in 2013. A school IPM training video series will be launched in early 2015.



WORKER HEALTH AND SAFETY

REDUCING RISKS TO THE PUBLIC FROM FIELD FUMIGATIONS

Certain fumigant pesticides are widely used in California agriculture to control crop pests found in soil. Called field fumigants, they include metam sodium and other fumigants that produce methyl isothiocyanate (MITC), and also include chloropicrin, methyl bromide, and 1,3-Dichloropropene. During 2012-2014, one of DPR's major focuses was strengthening protection for people who work or live near fields treated with chloropicrin or MITC-generating fumigants. Some key milestones included the following:

- ◆ Strengthening restrictions on fumigant labels. Pesticide users are required by law to comply with pesticide labels. DPR collaborated with U.S. EPA on adding additional safety measures to federal labels for field fumigants. These safety measures took effect in December 2012, and included additional training for fumigant users, buffer zones around fumigated fields, prohibitions on fumigations within specified distances of schools, and requirements that fumigators notify neighbors or monitor for off-site movement whenever residences or businesses are nearby.
- ◆ Chloropicrin Mitigation. The law requires DPR

to continually evaluate pesticides after they are in use. DPR scientists have determined that additional measures are needed to protect people who work or live near fields fumigated with chloropicrin from eye irritation caused by potential exposure. In 2013, DPR proposed, among other things, increasing additional buffer zones for many applications and that notification required by product labeling for nearby residents and businesses also be provided in Spanish. During the 2013 public comment period, DPR received over 7,000 comments about the draft chloropicrin mitigation measures. DPR scientists have carefully considered these comments in developing the final protective requirements.

PROTECTING WORKERS AND THE PUBLIC FROM STRUCTURAL FUMIGATIONS

To protect fumigation workers who remove tarps from being exposed to sulfuryl fluoride, DPR collaborated in 2010 with industry representatives to develop a tarp-removal procedure called the California Aeration Plan (CAP). As part of DPR's ongoing evaluation process, DPR staff collaborated with county agricultural commissioners and representatives of the structural pest control industry to clarify and strengthen the CAP which took effect May 2013.



PESTICIDE ILLNESS SURVEILLANCE PROGRAM (PISP)

Each year, DPR publishes the Pesticide Illness and Surveillance Program (PISP) Annual Report which summarizes the illnesses and injuries identified by the program.

The 2010 annual report, published in 2013, summarizes 1,114 cases determined as potentially involving health effects from pesticide exposure. After investigation, DPR scientists concluded that pesticide exposure had been at least a possible contributing factor in 811 (73%) of the 1,114 cases. Agricultural use of pesticides was the source of exposure in 231 (28%) of the 811 cases.

The 2011 annual report, published in 2014, summarizes the 1,473 cases that DPR determined as potentially involving health effects from pesticide exposure. This represents a 32% increase from 2010. The number of cases investigated remains within the range of cases in prior years (1992 - 2010). DPR epidemiologists concluded that pesticide exposure had been at least a possible contributing factor to

1,067 (72%) of the 1,473 cases. Agricultural use of pesticides was the source of exposure in 239 (22%) of the 1,067 cases, while 76% (816 cases) were associated with non-agricultural situations. This is within the range of the proportion of associated non-agricultural cases seen from 1992 to 2010.

As of December 2012, pesticide illness reporting has been included in the California Reportable Disease Information Exchange (CalREDIE), an online application implemented by the California Department of Public Health for web-based disease reporting and surveillance.

In June 2013, DPR began the rollout of a Secure Access Website (SAW) to county agricultural commissioners (CACs). SAW is a secure online web-based platform established for the purpose of sending and receiving electronic files in an efficient and effective manner that not only reduces paper, but also ensures the protection of confidential information. SAW serves to facilitate transfer of information to DPR from the CACs including documents such as priority notifications and health investigation files.



ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING

VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUND REGULATIONS

California is leading the nation in implementing measures to reduce emissions of volatile organic compounds, which can combine with other substances in the air to form ground level ozone or smog. Smog can damage lung tissue, cause respiratory illness, and harm farm crops. In November 2013, DPR adopted regulations to reduce pesticide-based volatile organic compound emissions during the months of higher ozone formation in an area that does not meet national air quality standards. These regulations restrict the application of products containing abamectin, chlorpyrifos, gibberellins, or oxyfluorfen when used on certain crops in the San Joaquin Valley ozone nonattainment area. The restrictions apply between May and October to help protect the health of San Joaquin Valley residents.

AIR MONITORING NETWORK

Collecting air monitoring data is important to assess public health risks and to increase our understanding of the effects of long-term exposure to pesticides at low concentration levels. In February 2011, DPR launched an air monitoring network in three agricultural communities – Shafter (Kern

County), Salinas (Monterey County), and Ripon (San Joaquin County) – to look for and assess 34 pesticides, including six fumigants and 11 organophosphates. These chemicals were selected based on their usage in California and their potential health risks. The network, the first of its kind in the nation, is a follow-up to DPR's groundbreaking pilot projects in Parlier (Fresno County) in 2006 and Lompoc (Santa Barbara County) in 2000. Annual results from the network consistently show that the majority of air monitoring residue levels are well below levels established to protect human health and the environment.

GROUND WATER PROTECTION LIST UPDATE

DPR updated the Ground Water Protection List (GWPL) (Title 3, California Code of Regulations section 6800[b]), a list of pesticides that have the potential to pollute ground water. Since DPR is required to conduct ground water monitoring for all of the pesticides on the GWPL, it is important to ensure that the GWPL accurately includes the pesticides that have the potential to pollute ground water but does not include pesticides that are not likely to move to ground water. The update added 27 pesticides to the list and removed 30 pesticides. The regulatory changes took effect on Oct. 1, 2014.

REGISTRATION EVALUATION MODEL FOR SURFACE WATER PROTECTION

Evaluation of ecological effects is part of the California registration review process for pesticide products. Historically, the DPR scientists conducted their review based on professional judgment and experience. Currently, DPR scientists have developed a more consistent and transparent modeling approach for evaluating pesticides. Since 2011, the model has been used to evaluate pesticides for their adverse impacts to surface waters, and assist the Registration Branch in making pesticide registration decisions. Using available data required by U.S. EPA for federal registration, the model provides information to support DPR registration recommendations and to guide requests for additional data (if applicable) based on pesticide runoff potential, persistence, toxicity, use pattern, and risk quotient.



PRIORITIZATION MODEL FOR SURFACE WATER MONITORING

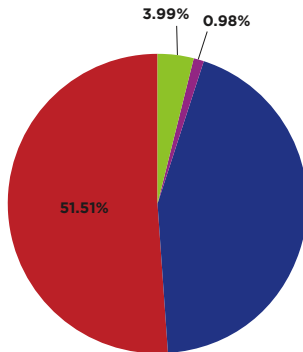
DPR scientists have developed a methodology and computer implementation to prioritize pesticides for surface water monitoring in agricultural and urban areas. The model has two phases: (1) develop a preliminary priority list based on pesticide use data and aquatic life benchmarks, and (2) establish a refined list with considerations of pesticide physiochemical properties, use patterns, application methods, and historical monitoring results. The model generates monitoring recommendations for pesticide active ingredients and their degradates according to the user-defined region, season, and use pattern. Modeling results have been incorporated into environmental monitoring study designs. The model is also used by other agencies for developing surface water monitoring projects in California.

ADVANCING ENFORCEMENT

TESTING PRODUCE FOR PESTICIDES

In 2014, DPR announced that once again the majority of produce it tested annually had little or no detectable pesticide residues and posed no health risk to the public. 98 percent of all California-grown produce sampled by DPR in 2013 was in compliance with the allowable limits. Of all 3,483 samples collected in 2013:

- ◆ 43.53 percent of the samples had no pesticide residues detected.
- ◆ 51.51 percent of the samples had residues that were within the legal tolerance levels.
- ◆ 3.99 percent of the samples had illegal residues of pesticides not approved for use on the commodities tested.
- ◆ 0.98 percent of the samples had illegal pesticide residues in excess of established tolerances.



Produce Sampled in 2013



California has been analyzing produce for pesticide residues since 1926 and has developed the most extensive pesticide residue testing program of its kind in the nation.

DPR SOIL FUMIGANT TRAINING

In the fall of 2012, as a result of U.S. EPA requirements for pesticide registrants to make labeling changes, DPR conducted Phase 2 Soil Fumigant Label Changes Training. Six training sessions were provided at various locations statewide for county agricultural commissioner enforcement staff. More than 200 people attended the sessions, which included an overview of the new federal labeling requirements, evaluation of restricted material permit applications, how to conduct field inspections and implementation of new labels in accordance with California requirements.

CALIFORNIA PESTICIDE ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES TRACKING SYSTEM

To improve the state and local pesticide enforcement programs, the California Agricultural Commissioners and Sealers Association (representing county agricultural commissioners) is working with DPR to develop a single tracking system that could be used by all counties. Tracking enforcement programs conducted in the state's 58 counties involves compiling tens of thousands of permits, inspections, and enforcement actions. Historically, the county agricultural commissioners and DPR developed separate independent systems and paper forms to track these activities. This new system will be used to record, track, retrieve, and analyze inspection, investigation, and enforcement response activities conducted by county and state pesticide use enforcement personnel. It is anticipated to be completed in a couple of years.

RESTRICTED MATERIALS AND PERMITTING TRAINING

In 2014, DPR provided an updated training course on restricted materials and permitting, CEQA compliance, defining agricultural and non-agricultural sites, issuing and denying permits, permit evaluations and hazards and permit appeals. This training was given at eight locations statewide to county agricultural commissioner staff.



NEIGHBORS AT THE EDGE WORKSHOPS

In 2014, DPR partnered with UC Davis Extension to provide an agricultural/urban interface workshop to county agricultural commissioner staff and invited guests including land use planners, county Board of Supervisors, environmental health directors and others. The workshops were held at four locations (Sacramento, Tulare, Red Bluff and Ventura) and focused on resolving agricultural land and urban development conflicts, building collaborative relationships with local governments, communities and media.

STRUCTURAL REGULATORY TRAINING

DPR and the Structural Pest Control Board provide training to county agricultural commissioner (CAC) staff performing inspections and audits related to structural work in Branch 1, 2 and 3. This training was held in Pomona (2012), Dublin (2013), and Irvine (2014).

BREAKING BARRIERS TRAINING

From 2012-2014 DPR and U.S. EPA, Region 9, provided one-day training sessions to CAC staff. The purpose of the training was to provide tools and resources to assist non-Spanish speaking inspectors and biologists who interview non-English speaking field workers and pesticide applicators. The training was held in Redding, Tulare, Modesto, Dublin, Ventura, Stockton and San Diego.



APIARY INSPECTOR TRAINING

Bee health and protection is a state, national, and worldwide issue. Nationwide there has been a general decline in feral and managed honeybee colonies. Numerous factors, such as habitat loss, pathogens, parasites, and inadvertent pesticide exposure, acting alone or in combination with one another, may be contributing to these declines. In 2014, DPR collaborated with UC Cooperative Extension and Merced and Stanislaus CACs, and held two workshops on apiary management, honeybee diseases and pests, and investigative procedures for incidents of bee colony damage. DPR continues to work with beekeepers and CAC staff in finding solutions and/or mitigation to prevent bee colony deaths.

SPRAY SAFE

The Ag Spray Safe Program emphasizes effective communication among growers, farmworkers, and the general public. The program originated in Kern County in 2006 in an effort to reduce spray drift, increase worker safety, and protect the public from inadvertent pesticide exposure. From 2012 through 2014, DPR representatives gave presentations on application practices, equipment, and precautions to improve pesticide handling safety at over 12 Spray Safe events held in Yuba/Sutter, Kern, Ventura and San Joaquin Counties.

FIELD WORKER TRAINING ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Due to a significant number of new CAC staff without field experience in performing Field Worker Safety Inspections, DPR staff developed a field worker training program consisting of classroom instruction on completing field worker inspection forms and tools to assist in communication with non-English speaking field workers. In addition, hands-on individual field worker safety inspection training and guidance was provided, including Spanish interpretation when needed.



REGULATIONS

PROTECTING WILDLIFE - SECOND GENERATION ANTICOAGULANT RODENTICIDES (SGARS)

In 2014, DPR adopted a regulation to restrict the sale of certain types of rat poisons known as Second Generation Anticoagulant Rodenticides (SGARs). Effective July 1, 2014, all SGARs containing the active ingredients brodifacoum, bromadiolone, difenacoum, and difethialone, are designated as California restricted materials, and thus no longer allowed to be sold to consumers. The regulation is intended to protect wildlife (e.g., owls, coyotes, bobcats, and foxes) from exposure to these SGARs.

SURFACE WATER REGULATIONS

Ongoing DPR monitoring has detected pyrethroids, chemicals used in insecticides, in urban waterways at levels that are toxic to some small aquatic organisms. To mitigate the risk that these chemicals could enter and potentially contaminate California's urban creeks, storm drains, and waterways, in 2012 DPR adopted a regulation restricting where structural pest control businesses can apply 17 types of pyrethroids. Restricting the application of pyrethroids reduces the risk that water runoff will carry these chemicals into surface water. Also, DPR has worked with large retailers such as Home Depot and Ace Hardware to help educate their customers on the risk of pesticide runoff into surface water and how to reduce the likelihood of this happening.

NEONICOTINOID REEVALUATION AND PROTECTING BEE HEALTH

DPR is at the national forefront of the effort to protect bee health, taking proactive steps and a scientific approach to address concerns about the impact of pesticides on bees. In 2009, DPR initiated the reevaluation of certain pesticide products containing four neonicotinoid chemicals: imidacloprid, thiamethoxam, clothianidin, and dinotefuran. DPR is partnering with scientists at the U.S. EPA's Office of Pesticide Programs and Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) Health Canada to ensure that the required studies, and methods and procedures used to conduct studies on the effects of neonicotinoids, provide useful and reliable information to all three agencies for use in guiding their regulatory actions. A unified approach across jurisdictions is critical as bees and beekeepers are not limited by state borders, nor are their importance to agriculture and society.

CHLORPYRIFOS REGULATIONS PROPOSED - RESTRICTED MATERIAL

DPR is making a significant change to California agriculture by proposing to make all pesticide products containing the active ingredient chlorpyrifos, used to produce an agricultural commodity, California restricted materials. This would mean only trained, licensed professionals who have a permit from a local county agricultural commissioner (CAC) would be able to use these products. The CAC can place further conditions on use through the permit. For instance, the CAC may place local restrictions on use near creeks, rivers, schools, residences, and senior citizen centers.



ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

DPR is committed to working with government agencies, communities, advocacy groups, regulated industries, and other parties to ensure environmental justice. DPR works to incorporate environmental justice and farm worker safety into programs, goals, and activities. DPR has taken steps to ensure public participation, strengthen field enforcement and compliance, reduce risk and conduct outreach to workers and others who may be impacted by pesticide use. Recent accomplishments include:

U.S. EPA SOIL FUMIGANT PROMOTORES

WORKSHOPS: The goal of this project was to educate workers and bystanders about proper soil fumigation techniques, how to recognize potential problems, and where to report potential problems.

TOLL-FREE PEST LINE: Outreach wallet cards distributed to farm workers with information for contacting the CAC, 1-877-378-5463 (1-87-PestLine and Poison Control, 1-800-222-1222). These toll-free lines are in wide distribution and included on fact sheets, community guides, and DPR's Web site. Between January 2012 through July 2013, approximately 9,000 cards were distributed by staff at outreach events or mailed from headquarters. Spanish radio PSAs broadcast in northern and southern California promoting the PestLine in 2013 and 2014.

WORKER HEALTH AND SAFETY OUTREACH:

DPR staff took part in community meetings, health and Promotores de Salud Conferences and other events to educate and promote pesticide safety for workers and their families. Staff also promoted

pesticide safety in guest appearances on Spanish language media outlets in the Central Valley, Central Coast, Bay Area, Sacramento Valley, and Imperial Valley. In 2012-2014 staff participated in over 180 outreach events to promote pesticide safety for field workers, their families and the community in general. Some of these events are designed to reach field workers who come from the State of Oaxaca (Mexico) and who don't speak Spanish.

POISON CONTROL: DPR contracted with Poison Control to develop a Spanish language training program specifically designed for promotoras to educate migrant workers about pesticide hazards and what to do in the event they get exposed. The Web site, training videos, and train-the-trainer information went online in June 2013.

THE PESTICIDE SAFETY AND EDUCATION PROGRAM (PSEP):

DPR develops and delivers train-the-trainer programs throughout the state, in both English and Spanish, for those who instruct field workers and unlicensed pesticide handlers.

READ FULL REPORT HERE: <http://www.cdpr.ca.gov/docs/envjust/index.htm>

OUTREACH AND PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT

As of September 2012, DPR has had a presence in the social media world, including Twitter, LinkedIn, Facebook and YouTube. DPR has reached a whole new level of audience through our social media channels, engaging both the public and stakeholders on pesticide laws and trends in California. DPR also created an ongoing Brown Bag Lunch series as an educational resource. Staff coordinated briefings for international delegations from China, Turkey, and Japan.



INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY ADVANCEMENTS

PESTICIDE REGISTRATION DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (PRDMS)

In early 2013, DPR initiated the PRDMS project. The project's objective is to streamline the existing pesticide product registration business process and offer an online portal for stakeholders to conduct registration, renewal, and other related activities. DPR has drafted a state-required Feasibility Study Report which is currently under review by the California Department of Technology.

ENDANGERED SPECIES PROTECTION

PRESCRIBE is an Internet database application (<http://www.cdpr.ca.gov/docs/endspec/precint.htm>) implemented by DPR that provides recommended measures to protect threatened and endangered species (commonly referred to as listed species) from exposures to user-selected pesticides at specified locations. A new mobile application (<http://mobile.cdpr.ca.gov/prescribe>) also yields protective measures and adds a feature that uses a smart phone's locator function to identify a user's current location and proximity to listed species' habitat.



TIGHTENING FUMIGANT USE (1,3-D EXEMPTIONS CANCELLED)

In an effort to remain protective of human health and the environment, DPR took action in February 2014 to reduce the amount of the fumigant 1,3-Dichloropropene, (1,3-D) used by some California growers. As it is a carcinogen, DPR wanted to further control the air concentrations that result from heavy use of the pesticide. The action taken by DPR means that growers in certain areas (known as townships) will not be able to use more than 90,250 pounds of 1,3-D in a given calendar year until further notice.

The affected townships are largely in Fresno/Tulare, Merced, Monterey, Ventura and Santa Barbara Counties. These areas have traditionally used more than this amount every year. DPR took this action after ordering a study in Merced County and analyzing the resulting data.

SIGNIFICANT LEGISLATION

During the 2013-2014 Legislative Session, DPR sponsored two measures – SB 1117 (Monning) and SB 1332 (Wolk) – to enhance DPR’s authority to protect public health and the environment. Both measures were signed by Gov. Jerry Brown and have become law. The following are summaries of those bills and the major bills that affect our program that were signed into law this session.

SB 1117 (MONNING) PESTICIDE CONTAMINATION PREVENTION ACT (CHAPTER 626, STATUTES OF 2014)

This bill updates the Pesticide Contamination Prevention Act, the backbone of the Department’s efforts to protect California’s groundwater. Specifically, the bill (1) authorizes the Department to update the scientific method used to determine which pesticides might move to groundwater; (2) expands the statute to cover degradation products of pesticides by requiring that DPR place degradation products that have the potential to pollute on the Groundwater Protection List, monitor for listed degradation products, and, if found in groundwater from legal agricultural use, review degradation products to determine if it is necessary to mitigate for groundwater pollution; and (3) clarifies that a pesticide found in groundwater, but determined to not affect public health, could be placed into review again by the DPR director based on new information.

SB 1332 (WOLK) PESTICIDES: CARBON MONOXIDE PEST CONTROL DEVICES (CHAPTER 257, STATUTES OF 2014)

This bill gives the Department the authority to regulate carbon monoxide delivery devices used to control burrowing rodents. Prior to this legislation, the law only allowed the Department to regulate devices used for structural pest control. The Department could not establish safety guidelines for the use of carbon monoxide devices, which have grown in popularity in the last several years. Now the Department will regulate the devices to ensure the protection of public health and the environment.

AB 304 (WILLIAMS) PESTICIDES: TOXIC AIR CONTAMINANT CONTROL MEASURES (CHAPTER 584, STATUTES OF 2013)

This bill amended current law that deals with pesticides that have been determined to be toxic air

contaminants. It requires the Department director’s written determination, and any formal written comments made by consulting agencies, regarding control measures for toxic air contaminant pesticides be made available to the public. The bill also requires the Department to implement control measures for toxic air contaminant pesticides within two years after the director has determined a need for control measures. Lastly, the bill requires the director, in consultation with the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, the State Air Resources Board, and the air pollution control or air quality management districts in the affected counties, to determine the need for and appropriate degree of control measures for pesticides federally identified as hazardous air pollutants, if a risk assessment has been completed.

AB 425 (ATKINS) PESTICIDES: COPPER-BASED ANTIFOULING PAINT LEACH RATE DETERMINATION: (CHAPTER 587, STATUTES OF 2013)

This bill requires the Department, no later than February 1, 2014, to determine a leach rate for copper-based antifouling paint used on recreational vessels and to make recommendations for appropriate mitigation measures that may be implemented to protect aquatic environments from the effects of exposure to that paint if it is registered as a pesticide.

AB 1789 (WILLIAMS) PESTICIDES: NEONICOTINOIDS REEVALUATION DETERMINATION CONTROL MEASURES. (CHAPTER 578, STATUTES OF 2014)

This bill requires the Department, by July 1, 2018, to issue a determination with respect to its reevaluation of neonicotinoids. The bill requires the Department, on or before 2 years after making this determination, to adopt any control measures necessary to protect pollinator health.

AB 2657 (BLOOM) WILDLIFE HABITAT AREAS: USE OF ANTICOAGULANTS (CHAPTER 475, STATUTES OF 2014)

This bill prohibits most use of any pesticide that contains one or more of specified anticoagulant rodenticides, including brodifacoum and bromadiolone, in state parks, wildlife refuges and conservancies. The bill would direct state agencies to encourage federal agencies to comply with this prohibition.

SB 1405 (DESAULNIER) PESTICIDES: SCHOOLSITES (CHAPTER 848, STATUTES OF 2014)

This bill makes several changes to the Healthy Schools Act including: (1) requiring school sites (K-12 public schools and child day care facilities) that use certain pesticides to submit records of pesticide use to the DPR, (2) requiring school designees and persons who make pesticide applications at school sites to complete a training course (school employees annually, professional applicators once during their licensing cycle) on integrated pest management and safe pesticide use in the school setting, and (3) requiring school sites that use certain pesticides to develop and post online an integrated pest management plan.





COUNTY AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONERS: OUR LOCAL PARTNERS

California's 55 county agricultural commissioners (CACs) and their staff are the integral connection between local communities and state regulators. There are approximately 280 biologists dedicated to enforcing pesticide laws at the county level. This includes not only the responsibility of inspecting growers, applicators, farm labor contractors and others in the county who may handle pesticides, but also conducting trainings and doing outreach for farmers. With DPR guidance, CACs investigate

pesticide exposure incidents, complaints, and issue restricted materials permits. Since October 2012, nearly a third of the state's CACs have retired, and 17 new commissioners have been appointed. CACs receive pesticide enforcement funding from DPR and their county governments. Other CAC funding comes from grants, fees, fines and the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA). DPR and CDFA meet monthly with commissioners and their staff.

Pesticide Complaint?

1-87PestLine
INFORMATION LINE



1-877-378-5463



STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Edmund G. Brown Jr.
Governor

Matthew Rodriguez
Secretary
California Environmental Protection Agency

Brian Leahy
Director
Department of Pesticide Regulation

1001 I Street, P.O. Box 4015
Sacramento, CA 95812-4015
www.cdpr.ca.gov

Accounting Office: (916) 445-4595

Budget Office: (916) 445-1522

Business Services Office: (916) 445-4177

Enforcement Branch: (916) 324-4100

- ◆ **Northern Regional Office:** (916) 376-8960
- ◆ **Central Regional Office:** (559) 243-8111
- ◆ **Southern Regional Office:** (714) 279-7690

Environmental Monitoring Branch: (916) 324-4039

Executive Office: (916) 445-4300

Information Technology Branch: (916) 445-2992

Legal Office: (916) 324-2666

Legislation & Policy Office: (916) 445-3976

Licensing and Certification Office: (916) 445-4038

Media/External Affairs Office: (916) 445-3974

Human Health Assessment Branch: (916) 445-4233

Personnel Services Branch: (916) 322-4553

Pest Management and Licensing Branch: (916) 445-3914


Pesticide Registration Branch: (916) 445-4400

Product Compliance Branch: (916) 445-4159

Regulations Office: (916) 445-4300

Worker Health and Safety Branch: (916) 445-4222

EMAIL: cdprweb@cdpr.ca.gov



California Department of
dpr Pesticide Regulation