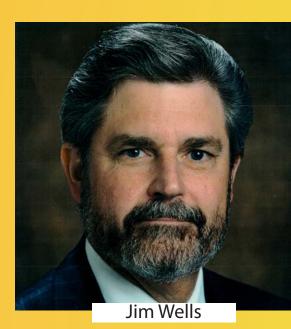
California Gov. Pete Wilson creates CalEPA by executive order. The California Department of Food and Agriculture's pesticide programs are reformed as the Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR), under CalEPA.

 Jim Wells is appointed DPR's first director. He serves until 1999.



The Legislature passes Assembly Bill 770 to ensure all people or businesses that are the first sellers of agricultural pesticides into California — whether a pesticide registrant, broker or dealer — pay the required assessment on their sales. The bill also creates a new license category for agricultural pesticide brokers, requiring them to have a DPR license to conduct business with or within California. 1996

 New legislation requires DPR to notify any local agency that proposes an ordinance governing the sale, use or handling of pesticides whenever the department determines state law preempts the ordinance.

DPR establishes its "Innovations in Pest Management" program of grants. In its first year, DPR awards more than \$600,000 in small grants to projects to encourage nontraditional, least-toxic solutions to agricultural and urban pest

 DPR launches an online database of endangered species and their locations.



1999 Paul Helliker is appointed DPP director. He serves until 2004.

1997

DPR creates the IPM Alliance Grant Program. From 1997 to 2002, it helps fund projects that increase implementation and adoption of Integrated Pest Management practices.

2002 State Assembly Bill 947 increases the fines DPR and county agricultural commissioners can impose to \$5,000

DPR adopts regulations placing restrictions on use of the field fumigant methyl bromide to

nearby residents.

protect pesticide workers and

 DPR becomes almost entirely funded by special funds (including the mill assessment, a fee on

| 2003

pesticide sales) instead of the state general fund. DPR launches the Webbased California Pesticide Information Portal—CalPIP which provides access to

pesticide use data that must

be reported by agricultural

and structural applicators.

DPR launches an initiative targeting air toxins and smogproducing chemicals from pesticide emissions in an effort to achieve state air quality goals

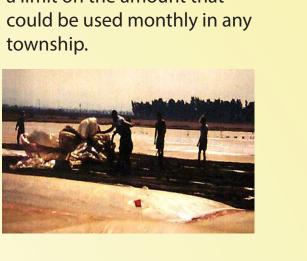
by 2008 and set a national DPR begins a process to cancel dozens of pesticide products containing volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in an effort

to meet state air quality goals.

DPR adopts regulations that restrict fumigation methods in areas of the state most impacted by poor air quality.



DPR adopts regulations to limit the risks to workers and bystanders from methyl bromide use that includes a limit on the amount that could be used monthly in any



DPR releases an action plan created by DPR' Nonfumigant Strawberry Production Working Group, composed of scientists and other specialists advancing the development of management tools and practices to contro soilborne pests in strawberry fields without

near schools and licensed child

OPR improves regulations requiring specific types of protective equipment be used by workers using pesticides. The regulations include requiring protective eyewear and gloves DPR adopts new rules to further that meet nationally recognized protect young students from pesticide exposure by regulating DPR and the California the use of agricultural pesticides

day-care facilities. begin development of the A new position is added to computerized California Executive staff, Environmental Pesticide Enforcement Activities Justice Liaison, to coordinate Tracking System (CalPEATS), departmentwide EJ activities and which will standardize pesticide

throughout California. DPR adds regulations adopted to better protect workers mixing pesticides. DPR hosts 'Bee Aware' symposium on pollinator protection for farmers and

2015

DPR develops measures

the public.

restricting the use of the field

Agricultural Commissioners

and Sealers Association

enforcement activities

fumigant chloropicrin to protec

In October, the University of

California, with funding from

DPR efforts to encourage the

wider adoption of less-toxic IPM

strategies for pest management.

scientific and public review, DPR ir

September formally announces a

proposal to designate chlorpyrifos

2018

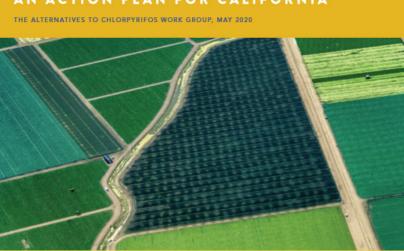
DPR, issued a report "Roadmap for Integrated Pest Management: Systems Thinking to Build Better IPM for All Californians." The report followed two-years of discussions between commun members, academics, regulators commodity group representati conservationists, worker advocad representatives, health workers growers, and pest control adviso The document helped guide fu

In November, DPR recommends county agricultural commissione adopt interim restrictions on chlorpyrifos use while DPR completes a formal process to list chlorpyrifos as a "toxic

air contaminant" (TAC), which could lead to further restrictions on its use. Following extensive

DPR awards \$1.34 million in grants for research on pest control alternatives to the pesticide chlorpyrifos. Alternatives to Chlorpyrifos Work Group issues final Action Plan for California. The report identifies chlorpyrifos alternatives for California growers, and calls for continued work towards safer, more sustainable pest management practices. DPR makes carbaryl a restricted material.

Towards Safer and More Sustainable AN ACTION PLAN FOR CALIFORNIA



Following the 1990 implementation of full pesticide-use reporting in agriculture, DPR releases its first report, based on records of 2 million applications occurring in 1990. Earlier pesticide reporting was more limited. The prior report — issued in 1988 documented only 823,000 applications



DPR creates its IPM Innovator Award program which emphasizes sharing successful production strategies that favor least hazardous pest control (Integrated Pest Management). In 2016, the award is renamed the IPM Achievement Award.



U.S. EPA's new federal Worker Protection Standard (WPS) is finalized. This federal regulation is designed among pesticide handlers and other agricultural workers. The federal standard drew on California's worker safety program as a model.



to reduce the risk of pesticide poisonings and injuries



DPR works with school districts statewide on implementing reduced-risk pest management programs utilizing Integrated Pest Management(IPM)— which emphasizes prevention and nonchemical controls —and awards a consortium of school districts to develop a training curriculum for school IPM and a school pesticide record-keeping system.



with soil vulnerable to leaching of pesticides, as "Groundwater Protection Areas," subject to monitoring and possible restrictions on pesticide use. It built upon the 1986 Pesticide Contamination Prevention Act,

which put about 313,000 acres of land in "Pesticide Protection Zones." Mary-Ann Warmerdam is appointed DPR director. She serves

DPR adopts new groundwater-

about 2.4 million acres of land,

protection regulations, designating



person exposed to a pesticide as a result of a violation. Assembly Bill 1011 expands broker licensing to include first sellers of nonagricultural pesticides. DPR introduces an online tool that gives pesticide users and county agricultural commissioners customized information to protect California's 300-plus endangered and threatened species. The Pesticide Regulation Endangered Species Custom Real-time Internet Bulletin Engine (PRESCRIBE) allows users to check for use limitations intended to protect

The state Legislature reinstitutes Alliance Grant funding. As of 2020, DPR had awarded more than \$6 millior in Alliance Grants. Anothe successful DPR grant program — Research Grants — is introduced in 2012.

2006

DPR introduces a Web-based search engine of DPR's database of pesticide-related illnesses and injuries. California Pesticide Illnes Query (CalPIQ) includes illness an injury data since 199



 California counties begin using a new standardized permitting system called CalAgPermits. DPR begins testing air for pesticides at monitoring stations in Ripon, Shafter and Salinas. By 2017, the Air Monitoring Network grew to eight stations, monitored by DPR and the state Air Resources Board.

 DPR adopts regulations to control emissions by placing restrictions on certain nonfumigant pesticides in the San Joaquin Valley during the month when air quality is typically worst. DPR adopts regulations that identify 17 pyrethroid pesticides with a high potential to contaminate surface water used in outdoor nonagricultural (structural, residential, institutional, and industrial) settings and that require

users to take steps to minimize the potential for such contamination. The state Legislature encourages collaborations with industry to identify realistic solutions to the emerging impacts of regulations, especially regarding the use of fumigants in the field, and expands DPR's grant program to include funding for research projects that develop effective alternatives to fumigants and other pesticides that pose undue risks to public health and the environment. Research grant funding priorities, while initially fumigants, have varied over the years and, as of 2020, DPR has awarded \$8.8 million in total.

Brian Leahy appointed DPR director. He serves until 2019.

2014

beekeepers.



DPR adopts regulations to limit the use of certain rodenticides (second generation anticoagulants) that create a hazard to wildlife who prey on the target rodents impacted by

the products. Further amendments to the Healthy Schools Act require any person applying pesticides at a school-site to be trained annually. DPR was tasked to develop courses to meet this

 DPR hosts a "Soil Symposium" bringing together California's most innovative farming operations, scientific experts and creative biopesticide firms.

contractors.



daycare employees, volunteers, and

of Jan. 1, 2021. • DPR and the California Department of Food and Agriculture convene the Alternatives to Chlorpyrifos Work Group to evaluate potential

pesticide applications.



Val Dolcini is appointed DPR director.

February 2020. Under the agreement,

almost all uses will be prohibited as

In October, DPR reaches an

agreement with chlorpyrifos

alternatives to the pesticide.

DPR launches CASPIR, a bilingual

mobile app for reporting pesticide

manufacturers to end sales by

2021



Effective Jan. 1, virtually all uses of the pesticide chlorpyrifos are prohibited in California.

DPR launches the Sustainable Pest Management Work Group, the successor to the Alternatives to Chlorpyrifos Work Group, to continue exploring alternatives to chemical