



area. The meaning of the term "cleared" will be interpreted and explained.

OSB also discussed the meaning of language in Title 24, Part 5. The Board required a definition of liquefied petroleum gases (LPG), and an interpretation of "artificial heat." The staff will work on these requests.

During OSB's business meeting, the Board adopted several proposed safety orders, including Title 8, Articles 80-88, sections 4794-4848 and Title 24, Part 6 regarding gas systems for welding and cutting; Title 8, Elevator Safety Orders, Article 17, sections 3097(d)(1)(B) through 3099 and Title 24, Part 7 regarding manlifts; and Title 8, Article 10.0, section 3403(b) regarding head protection and section 3407(c) regarding hand and wrist protection.

OSB also considered several petitions. Petition No. 230, brought by the San Francisco Fire Fighters, requested the development of safety standards for aerial ladders used by fire departments. The Board will consider this request in further detail; no action was taken.

The second petition, No. 233, was brought by Associated General Contractors of California and requested an amendment to the General Industry Safety Orders, section 5155(f) regarding airborne contaminants. The Board voted to grant this petition.

Petition No. 234 was brought by the U-See Video Systems and requested an amendment to the Construction Safety Orders, section 1592 regarding warning methods (back-up alarms). The Board denied this petition.

The fourth petition, No. 235, was brought by TOL Incorporated, and requested a new regulation regarding the use and manufacture of orchard manlifts. The Board granted this petition.

Petition No. 236 requested a new regulation regarding the hazards of avalanche control. The Board also granted this petition.

The sixth petition, which was a consolidation of Nos. 237 and 242, requested an amendment to the Construction Safety Orders, section 1512(d), and the General Industry Safety Orders, section 3400(c), regarding emergency medical services and first aid. The Board granted this petition.

The last petition, No. 239, was brought by the County of Los Angeles, and requested an amendment to the Construction Safety Orders, section 1710(b), regarding an erection guide for trusses and beams over 25 feet long. The Board granted this petition.

On February 19 in San Francisco,

the OSB held a public meeting at which Ann Miley, representing the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 1245, and Joel Foss, representing the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilder Workers Local 9, expressed their concern over the possibility that Cal-OSHA may be abolished. Ms. Miley stated that organized labor generally believes that the abolition of Cal-OSHA would be a major error. Mr. Foss stated that the workers in his industry recognize a clear difference between Cal-OSHA and federal OSHA, and prefer that Cal-OSHA be retained. Both Ms. Miley and Mr. Foss stated that organized labor is gearing up to fight the Governor's proposal to abolish Cal-OSHA.

OSB also held a public hearing on proposed changes to Title 8, Ship Building, Ship Repairing and Ship Breaking Safety Orders, Articles 1-10, sections 8345 through 8399, Appendix A and New Appendix B (SBSO). Consistent with the AB 1111 review, OSB is deleting regulations from SBSO which duplicate those in other safety orders, such as General Industry Safety Orders which also apply to shipbuilding.

Joel Foss, testifying for his union, argued that the proposed changes would

cause confusion as to applicable safety orders for the shipbuilding industry. Presently, the SBSO are contained in one set of regulations which fit neatly into a pocket-sized booklet. According to Mr. Foss, this booklet is a clear and necessary reference for shipyard employees and union representatives who police the shipbuilding industry. He believes that scattering applicable regulations among different sets of safety orders will cause difficulty and inconvenience for those who must apply and enforce the regulations.

Chairperson Mary-Lou Smith suggested that the shipbuilders union compile all applicable regulations from the different sets of safety orders into one document. Mr. Foss countered that it is Cal-OSHA's job to create rules and to make them accessible. Staff member John Bobis agreed with Mr. Foss, but pointed out that these changes are required by law. Board member Jere Ingram suggested that Mr. Foss' complaints are more properly directed at AB 1111.

FUTURE MEETINGS:

May 21 in Los Angeles.

June 25 in San Francisco.



DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Director: Clare Berryhill
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The Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) promotes and protects California's agriculture and executes the provisions of the Agriculture Code which provide for the Department's organization, authorize it to expend available monies and prescribe various powers and duties. The legislature initially created the Department in 1880 to study "diseases of the vine." Today the Department's functions are numerous and complex.

The Department works to improve the quality of the environment and farm community through regulation and control of pesticides and through the exclusion, control and eradication of pests harmful to the state's farms, for-

ests, parks and gardens. The Department also works to prevent fraud and deception in the marketing of agricultural products and commodities by assuring that everyone receives the true weight and measure of goods and services.

The Department collects information regarding agriculture, and issues, broadcasts and exhibits that information. This includes the conducting of surveys and investigations, and the maintenance of laboratories for the testing, examining and diagnosing of livestock and poultry diseases.

The executive office of the Department consists of the director and chief deputy director who are appointed by the Governor. The director, the executive officer in control of the Department, appoints two deputy directors, one of whom serves as legislative liaison and as executive secretary of the Board of Food and Agriculture. In addition to



the director's general prescribed duties, he may also appoint committees to study and advise on special problems affecting the agricultural interests of the state and the work of the Department.

The executive office oversees the activities of seven operating divisions:

1. Division of Animal Industry—Provides inspections to assure that meat and dairy products are safe, wholesome and properly labeled and helps protect cattle producers from losses from theft and straying;

2. Division of Plant Industry—Protects home gardens, farms, forests, parks and other outdoor areas from the introduction and spread of harmful plant, weed and vertebrate pests;

3. Division of Inspection Services—Provides consumer protection and industry grading services on a wide range of agricultural commodities;

4. Division of Marketing Services—Produces crop and livestock reports, forecasts of production and market news information and other marketing services for agricultural producers, handlers and consumers; oversees the operation of marketing orders and administers the state's milk marketing program;

5. Division of Pest Management—Regulates the registration, sale and use of pesticides and works with growers, the University of California, county agricultural commissioners, state, federal and local departments of health, the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the pesticide industry;

6. Division of Measurement Standards—Oversees and coordinates the accuracy of weighing and measuring goods and services; and

7. Division of Fairs and Expositions—Assists the state's 80 district, county and citrus fairs in upgrading services and exhibits in response to the changing conditions of the state.

In addition, the executive office oversees the activities of the Division of Administrative Services, which includes Departmental Services, Financial Services, Personnel Management and Training and Development.

The Board of Food and Agriculture consists of the executive secretary, assistant executive secretary and 14 members who voluntarily represent different localities of the state. The Board inquires into the needs of the agricultural industry and the functions of the Department. It confers with and advises the Governor and the director as to how the Department can best serve the agricultural industry. In addition, it may

make investigations, conduct hearings and prosecute actions concerning all matters and subjects under the jurisdiction of the Department.

At the local level, county agricultural commissioners are in charge of county departments of agriculture. County agricultural commissioners cooperate in the study and control of pests that may exist in their county. They provide public information concerning the work of the county department and the resources of their county, and make reports as to condition, acreage, production and value of the agricultural products in their county.

MAJOR PROJECTS:

Proposition 65. CDFA Director Clare Berryhill will join a "working group" named by Governor Deukmejian to advise him on appropriate state action to implement and further the purposes of the Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65). The Health and Welfare Agency will lead the group, which also includes the Secretary of the Business, Transportation and Housing Agency, the Secretary of the Environmental Affairs Agency, the Director of the Department of Industrial Relations, the Secretary of the Resources Agency, and the Director of the Department of Health Services. CDFA will retain authority over pesticide issues outside the dominion of the group.

Proposition 65, along with other new laws affecting pesticide use, means that growers, crop dusters, pest control advisors (PCAs) and others in the pesticide business must ensure that their chemicals do not drift onto neighboring crops or migrate into nearby groundwater or streams. The effects of Proposition 65 are less clear than the effects of CDFA's two-year-old residue testing program. However, the implementation of both means more restrictions on pesticide use and economic nightmares for those who misuse them, intentionally or not.

The residue testing program involves CDFA's testing of crops before harvest for pesticide residues. If the crops are found to contain traces of pesticides which cannot be legally used on the tested crop, the crops cannot be sold. Problems arise when pesticides drift from neighboring crops for which the use of the particular pesticide is legal. It matters not to CDFA that the illegal residues are present due to drift—the subject crops may not be marketed. Growers hope the problems can be re-

solved through cooperative use of spraying equipment which produces larger spray droplets less likely to remain airborne. Growers are also requesting that PCAs prescribe only those pesticides which could be legally used on neighboring crops.

Director Berryhill believes a change in executive administration or legislation may alter the direction of Proposition 65 in the future. Proposition 65 was opposed by the Board of Food and Agriculture as endangering advances made by recent legislation. (See CRLR Vol. 7, No. 1 (Winter 1987) p. 76.)

Rice Herbicides. The Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board is challenging CDFA's position on the release of rice herbicide residue into the Sacramento River. (See CRLR Vol. 7, No. 1 (Winter 1987) pp. 76-77 for background information.) The Regional Board believes CDFA's guidelines are not tough enough, and therefore has proposed that it assume a new role in regulating the discharge of the herbicide Bolero into the River. Bolero is said to be the cause of taste and odor problems in Sacramento drinking water.

Appearing before the Regional Board, CDFA staff members have testified that the Board's recommendations are too complicated, and have asked the Board to wait one year to work out the problems before implementing new regulations which would cost farmers a great deal without improving the quality of water in the River, according to CDFA Associate Director Rex Magee.

In a related action, the Sacramento County grand jury delivered a letter to Director Berryhill in December, urging CDFA to virtually eliminate rice herbicides from the Sacramento River. The plea voiced concerns regarding what appears to the grand jury to be "a breakdown in the regulatory process controlling the use of these chemicals." It urged CDFA to adopt and enforce the herbicide levels recommended by the Regional Board. The grand jury has been looking into the herbicide issue since last August, although it has no power to bring legal action against CDFA.

Agricultural Export Program. Continuing its attempt to reverse California's decline in agricultural exports, CDFA launched the California Agricultural Goodwill Mission to Pacific Rim Nations on January 14, with a reception attended by Governor Deukmejian. (See CRLR Vol. 7, No. 1 (Winter 1987) p. 76.) CDFA is using a ship to serve as an agricultural showcase to promote Cali-



ifornia commodities in Japan, Hong Kong, Singapore, and the Philippines.

Governor Deukmejian emphasized the importance of CDFA's export program by traveling to Tokyo in January to open California's new trade office there and to meet with Japanese business and government leaders. The Governor and CDFA are seeking to strengthen California's role as the gateway to the Pacific Rim. (For a related export program report, see CRLR Vol. 6, No. 4 (Fall 1986) p. 70.)

Funding Deleted for Eradication of Apple Maggot. For the past three years, CDFA has operated a program to eradicate apple maggot fruit flies through pesticide spraying in six counties of northern California. (See CRLR Vol. 6, No. 4 (Fall 1986) p. 70.) Recently, that \$2.5 million program was deleted from the Governor's budget.

A recent state appellate court decision, supported by the California Coalition for Alternatives to Pesticide, prohibited further spraying without an exemption from the California Environmental Quality Act. Hans Van Nes, deputy director of the CDFA, said that while the court decision may affect eradication programs, it did not bear on the Governor's decision to discontinue funding for the project.

Proponents of the program contend that failure to eradicate the fruit flies may result in substantial trade barriers for export of California's \$150 million fresh-fruit industry.

Well Water Contamination Report Released. In 1985, CDFA began collecting data on the extent of groundwater contamination associated with the agricultural use of pesticides. This data is presently reported annually under the terms of the Pesticide Contamination Prevention Act which became effective in January 1986.

CDFA recently announced that the number of pesticides detected in the state's well water supply is relatively low and has not increased significantly over the last several years. CDFA's report summarizes the results of nearly 72,000 samples taken by various public agencies between 1975 and 1986. Of the 164 pesticide active ingredients for which tests were conducted, only sixteen were detected in the well water. CDFA concluded that at least nine of the sixteen pesticides probably entered the wells by moving through the soil after agricultural applications.

The pesticide DBCP accounted for 92% of all wells with positive samples. DBCP, once used to control nematodes

(root-eating worms), was suspended for use in California in 1979 when it was found to cause sterility in field workers.

Relabeling of Wood Preservatives Ordered. In November 1986, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) reclassified three chemicals used in wood preservatives as restricted use pesticides. The EPA action required that all products using inorganic arsenic, creosote, and pentachlorophenol be relabeled according to their restricted use or be removed from the retail and wholesale shelves. Since November 1986, these products may be sold only by licensed pesticide dealers and may be used only by state-certified applicators.

Employees using arsenic products in wood treatment plants must wear a respirator or work under a program which monitors and controls arsenic air levels. When wood is treated with arsenic compounds, no visible surface residues may remain. For pentachlorophenol products, relabeling must include a birth defects warning and a prohibition against applying the material to logs for construction of log buildings.

CDFA is now initiating a special inspection program to check compliance with the EPA's order. During the next nine months, CDFA will be inspecting retailers and wholesalers to make sure that stocks of the affected wood preservatives have been properly relabeled and that sellers are licensed by the state.

CDFA Export Program Grants. The CDFA Export Program, in effect for nine months, has granted nearly \$2.9 million in matching funds to several exporters of California's agricultural products. The program's objective is to encourage exporters to invest in promoting California farm products overseas. Exporters of fresh and processed fruit received over \$800,000, followed closely by exporters of dried fruits and nuts with over \$750,000, and wine exporters who received approximately \$550,000.

Because of assistance from this program, there have been marked increases in California exports, including a 600% increase in sales of strawberries to Kuwait. In 1987, a total of \$4.5 million is being allocated for matching funds for promotion of California's agricultural exports.

Genetically-Engineered Bacteria Experiment. CDFA recently granted an Oakland biotechnology company tentative approval to proceed with a controversial experiment involving genetically-engineered bacteria. Altered to inhibit the formation of frost, the

bacteria may become the first genetically-engineered microorganism to be released in the open air.

Advanced Genetic Sciences, Inc. (AGS) proposes to use a small plot of strawberries as its testing ground. CDFA has reviewed three sites submitted by AGS as candidates for the test. One site is located in Contra Costa County, and the others are in San Benito County.

AGS believes the bacteria will prove effective in preventing frost damage to a variety of fruit and nut crops at temperatures as low as 23 degrees Fahrenheit. It hopes ultimately to mass-produce and market the bacteria to farmers as "Frostban." Scientists at the company contend that the bacteria is benign and will be overtaken in the environment by more dominant, naturally-occurring strains. Thus, there is little risk of dangerous effects to the environment.

An extensive monitoring program will be conducted by CDFA, the EPA, and AGS during and following the test period, to determine the persistence of the bacteria. Any bacteria detected outside the test plot will be eradicated by treatment with biocides.

Marketing Order Update. The California Marketing Act of 1937 established the authority in the Director of the Department of Food and Agriculture to create governing boards, or "marketing orders," of any agricultural, horticultural, vermicultural, or viticultural commodity which is produced or processed in California (section 58605). A marketing order is "an order which is issued by the director which prescribes rules and regulations that govern the processing, distributing, or handling in any manner of any commodity within this state during any specified period" (section 58615).

Pursuant to the Act, the Director has created 27 state marketing orders, and more may be created soon. Each of these orders was designed to aid producers in preventing economic waste in the marketing of their commodities, to develop more efficient and equitable marketing methods, and to aid producers in achieving a more adequate and reasonable purchasing power (section 58652). Following are reports on recent activities of several California marketing orders.

-California Strawberry Advisory Board. All producers, shippers, and processors of strawberries voted to authorize handler assessment on strawberries produced outside California.



(See CRLR Vol. 7, No. 1 (Winter 1987) p. 77 for details.)

-Dried Fig Advisory Board. Members of the fig industry voted to continue the Board's existence for five more years and ratified a major amendment which increased the assessment fee. (See CRLR Vol. 7, No. 1 (Winter 1987) p. 77 for details.)

-California Fresh Carrot Research and Promotion Program. Carrot handlers have approved the creation of the newest marketing order. (See CRLR Vol. 7, No. 1 (Winter 1987) p. 77 for details.) Handlers representing almost 87% of the total industry volume consented to the Program, which meets the requirements of the California Marketing Act for approval by handlers. The order became effective January 1, 1987.

-California Raisin Advisory Board. California's raisin producers and processors are currently voting on whether to continue the California Raisin Marketing Order program. According to the California Marketing Act of 1937, a referendum vote must be conducted on the marketing order every five years. If the marketing order is approved, it would continue a program of advertising, promotion, and research for the state's raisin industry.

-Processing Cling Peaches. The California Canning Peach Association requested the Director of the Department of Food and Agriculture to form a new marketing order. A public hearing was held on January 29, 1987 in Sacramento to consider its creation. The proposed marketing order includes authority for advertising, promotion, overseas freight equalization, research, and general provision for quality determination of peaches. The Director will make a decision by early spring.

-California Processing Tomato Inspection Program. California's growers and handlers of processing tomatoes—a \$335 million-per-year industry—have voted to establish a state marketing order. The new program sets up a ten-member advisory board comprised of five growers and five handlers. This new program authorizes the board to develop standards, administer an inspection program for processing tomatoes, and engage in limited inspection-related research. The program will be self-supporting from mandatory assessments levied on all growers and handlers of processed tomatoes.

-Processing Strawberry Advisory Board. The Director of Food and Agriculture has established the 1987 assessment rate for processed strawberries

to be one-and-three-quarter cents per fourteen pounds. This assessment is one-quarter of a cent less than last year's assessment, and applies to all strawberries received by processors.

-Winegrowers of California. On June 1, 1987, the wine industry's marketing order will expire. The Department of Food and Agriculture will not pursue any vote to continue the order without direction from the Advisory Board. Many grape growers are dissatisfied with the current vineyard/winery marketing order because they feel that their interests as growers are not being fully represented. Other members wish to continue a joint grower/vintner program in order to protect the investments already made. The Winegrowers' budget exceeds \$8 million per year.

The legislature has passed two bills which establish authority for various commissions. AB 2048 (Dills) authorizes a Winegrowers of California Joint Commission. AB 4262 (Waters) authorizes a California Wine Commission for vintners only and/or a California Grapegrowers Commission for growers only.

Members of the industry voted whether to continue to operate as a marketing order or as a commission on March 30. The Advisory Board has recommended that the Director postpone a decision whether to call for a marketing order renewal hearing until the results from the election are compiled.

LEGISLATION:

AB 75 (Waters) would delete the January 1, 1988 termination date of provisions which govern the procedure by which a person or local governmental agency may challenge the Director's decision to conduct a pest eradication project in a given area.

AB 313 (Hayden) would make it unlawful to apply any antifouling paint containing tributyltin on any marine or fresh water vessel, dock, pier, or other structure within navigable waters. It would require the state Water Resources Control Board to study the use of tributyltin and other organotin compounds and make a report to the legislature before January 1, 1989. This bill would further require the Department to prohibit the use of pesticides containing tributyltin on any body of water or on lands where it could migrate to any navigable body of water. The Department would also be required to reevaluate the registration of pesticides containing tributyltin and other organotin compounds, and report to

the legislature by June 30, 1988 on the results.

AB 371 (N. Waters). Under the Foreign Market Development Export Incentive Program of the California Agricultural Act, project agreements may be entered into between the Department of Food and Agriculture and cooperators in order to address constraints and encourage the marketing of agricultural commodities in foreign countries. This bill would include in the definition of "cooperators" a nonprofit trade association and a federal marketing order board for California-produced agricultural commodities.

SB 59 (Torres) would prohibit importation of foreign fruits, nuts, vegetables, lamb, poultry, beef, pork, dairy products, small grains, or any other food item in its raw or refined state which contains a pesticide residue banned or not registered in California. Violation of this provision would be a misdemeanor. The Department would also be required to prepare a report to the legislature by January 1 of each year regarding the disposition of any food items which exceeded pesticide residue tolerance levels. This bill has been referred to Senate Agriculture and Water Resources Committee.

SB 266 (McCorquodale) would appropriate \$1.5 million from the General Fund to the Director for allocation to counties for their weights and measures programs. This amount could not exceed one-third of the amount expended by the county during the previous fiscal year for weights and measures programs. This bill has been referred to the Business and Professions Committee.

AB 409 (Kelley), as amended February 26, addresses assessments which may be levied by the California Egg Commission. The commission may currently levy assessments on handlers of eggs to pay for advertising, promoting, and conducting research regarding eggs and egg products. This bill would extend the requirement to pay assessments to out-of-state handlers for eggs or egg products marketed in California. Failure of an out-of-state handler to pay the assessment would be a misdemeanor. This bill has been referred to the Assembly Agriculture Committee.

AB 477 (N. Waters), introduced February 3, would authorize the Director to order import produce handlers, as defined, to recall any produce imported from a foreign nation in the channels of trade which contain unlawful pesticide residues. The bill would also authorize



the Director to issue surveillance orders, compliance orders, certification orders, and embargo orders to control and restrict the importation of foreign produce into this state. Violation of these orders would be a misdemeanor subject to a fine of up to \$5,000. The bill would appropriate \$200,000 to the Department to carry out these duties.

AB 508 (Jones), introduced February 5, would authorize the Director to sample whole milk cheese, part skim cheese, and skim cheese for the purpose of testing for coliform organisms.

AB 74 (N. Waters), as amended February 9, would revise the definition of the term "vintner," and would specify that only persons who would be required to pay assessments as vintners or producers may vote in the referendum to determine whether the California Wine Commission and the California Winegrowers Commission shall become effective. (For more information, see *supra* MAJOR PROJECTS: *Marketing Order Update*.)

AB 547 (Jones), introduced February 9, would create the California Walnut Commission, with prescribed membership, powers, duties, and responsibilities. The Commission would be authorized to carry on programs of, and research relating to, handling and marketing walnuts; and would authorize the Commission to levy an assessment on walnut producers.

AB 826 (Bronzan) would appropriate \$2.5 million from the General Fund to continue the apple maggot fruit fly eradication program.

AB 652 (Jones) would appropriate \$95,000 to the Department for allocation to the County of Fresno in order to computerize the pesticide use permit process in that county.

AB 594 (Jones) would require every motor vehicle operator entering California with a shipment of commodities to obtain a certificate of inspection. The bill would impose a civil penalty for failure to obtain the certificate and establish proceedings for enforcement of the requirement.

AB 598 (Kelley) would permit nurserymen to transport presently-quarantined citrus budwood that is certified by the Director to be free of the tristeza virus to any location in the state.

RECENT MEETINGS:

At a meeting held February 5, a member of CDFA's Pest Management Division discussed recent significant changes in safety regulations, including an illness reporting system which is unique in the United States. Under this system, physicians are required to file a report if they believe a patient is suffering from a pesticide-related illness. Based upon these reports, CDFA made 2,577 health investigations in 1986.

FUTURE MEETINGS:

The Board of Food and Agriculture, an advisory body, usually meets the first Thursday of each month at various locations throughout the state.

The Consumer Advisory Committee meets bimonthly at various locations throughout the state.

their efforts to achieve and maintain air quality standards. The Board oversees their enforcement activities and provides them with technical and financial assistance.

The Board's staff numbers approximately 425 and is divided into seven divisions: Technical Services, Legal and Enforcement, Stationary Source Control, Planning, Vehicle Control, Research and Administrative Services.

MAJOR PROJECTS:

Revision of Kern County's State Implementation Plan. On August 22, 1986, after a noticed public hearing, the Board determined that the 1986 update to the Kern County nonattainment area plan for ozone and carbon monoxides did not meet specified requirements of the federal Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. section 7401). At that time, the Board adopted resolutions to correct the deficiencies. Among the resolutions, the Board included a commitment to adopt amendments to Kern County Rule 425 by September 30, 1987, to reduce emissions of nitrogen oxide (NOx) from steam generators and gas-fired internal combustion engines in both central and western Kern County.

The Board also established a committee to investigate the State Implementation Plan (SIP) revision for Kern County. The first issue considered by the committee was whether NOx controls should be implemented on the west side at this time in order to attain the national ambient air quality standard for ozone. Representatives from the Kern County Board of Supervisors and the federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) participated on the committee, which submitted its written report to the Board on November 20, 1986. The Board approved the committee report and adopted resolution 86-104, which directs the Executive Officer to forward the 1986 Kern County Plan as amended to the EPA pursuant to federal Clean Air Act requirements, and to schedule a public hearing to consider amendments to the Plan relating to controls for western Kern County.

The ARB staff proposes revisions to the Plan in accordance with the committee's recommendations. The staff's proposal expresses the Board's intent that the revisions will not apply to sources in western Kern County unless the ozone standard is exceeded as specified. Thus, the current schedule for rule development and adoption proposed by the Board and Kern County for steam



RESOURCES AGENCY

AIR RESOURCES BOARD

Executive Officer: James D. Boyd

Chairperson: Jananne Sharpless

(916) 322-2990

The California legislature created the Air Resources Board in 1967 to control air pollutant emissions and improve air quality throughout the state. The Board evolved from the merger of two former agencies, the Bureau of Air Sanitation within the Department of Health and the Motor Vehicle Pollution Control Board. The members of the

Board have experience in chemistry, meteorology, physics, law, administration, engineering and related scientific fields.

The Board regulates both vehicular and stationary pollution sources. The primary responsibility for controlling emissions from nonvehicular sources rests with local air pollution control districts (California Health and Safety Code sections 39002 and 40000).

The Board develops rules and regulations for stationary sources to assist local air pollution control districts in