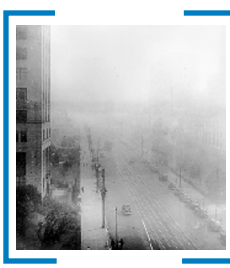


## The California Air Resources Board

First smog flare ups in Los Angeles with only 3 blocks visibility, causing burning eyes and lungs and nausea.

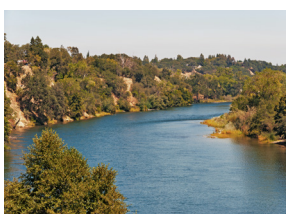


1914

## State Water Resources Control Board

The Water Commission Act established today's water right permit process and created the agency that evolved into the State Water Board.

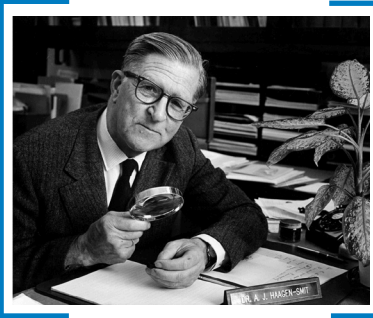
1943



**State Water Board**—The Dickey Water Pollution Act set 9 Regional Water Pollution Control Boards in each of the major California watersheds.

1949

**CARB**—Automobiles identified as the primary source of smog by Dr. Arie Haagen-Smit, who became the first Chair of CARB 15 years later.



1952



**CARB** formed from California Motor Vehicle Pollution Control Board and the Bureau of Air Sanitation merge.

Federal Air Quality Act affirmed California right to set and enforce its own emissions standards.

1967

**State Water Board**—The State Water Resources Control Board was created, merging the state's water pollution and water rights boards.



1969



**State Water Board**—The Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act entrusting the State Water Board with broad duties and powers to preserve and enhance the state's complex waterscape.

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) enacted, requiring companies to report and reduce the environmental impacts of their actions.

1970

1971



**CARB** adopted the first automobile nitrogen oxide standards in the nation, which led to the catalytic converter.

## Department of Toxics Substances Control

The Hazardous Waste Control Act legally defined "hazardous waste" and tasks the Department of Health Services with forming hazardous waste management unit, which later became DTSC.

1972

## Department of Pesticide Regulation

Established program to investigate, track and evaluate pesticide illnesses.

1973

**CARB** limits lead in gasoline.



1976



**DTSC**—The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), (known as "Superfund") passed by Congress. Stringfellow site in Riverside County was one of the first on California's Superfund list, addressed by DTSC.

**CARB**—California's Smog Check II Program starts, identifying vehicles that need emission system maintenance.



1984

**DPR** created a Groundwater Protection Program to prevent pesticide pollution in drinking water.

1985

## OEHHA

Voters passed Prop 65, a warning list now including over 900 toxins.

1986



## CalRecycle

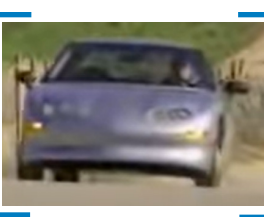
The Bottle Bill passed - 426 billion bottles and cans now recycled.

**Integrated Waste Management Act** required local governments to divert 50% of waste from landfills.



**CalRecycle**—The Tire Recycling Act passed - 264 million tires now recycled.

1989



**CARB** adopted the first low-emission vehicle requirements and the world's first zero-emission vehicle (ZEV) standard, requiring manufacturers to make more ZEVs.

**CalEPA** is created with CARB, the State Water Board and the Waste Board transferred into it. DPR, DTSC and OEHHA become departments under CalEPA.



1991

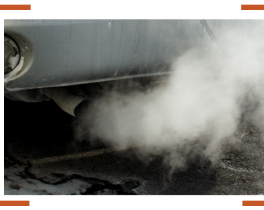
**OEHHA** launched Public Health Goals (PHG) for drinking water contaminants - 93 goals now used by State Water Board.



1994—CalEPA consolidated inspections and enforcement for 121 state and local agencies, creating an electronic permitting system on handling hazardous materials.

1994

1996



**OEHHA** identified diesel exhaust as a toxic air contaminant impacting environmental cancer risk in communities, which CARB uses in air emissions regulation.

**DPR** forms Surface Water Protection Program to monitor waterways for pesticides.



2000

**DTSC**—High levels of flame retardant chemicals from furniture and electronics found in people and marine animals.

**CARB** study finds exposure to high levels of air pollution can impact lung growth in children by 10%.

2006



**CalEPA**—Assembly Bill 32, the California Global Warming Solutions Act, set a GHG reduction target of 1990 levels by 2020, tasking CARB to develop a plan to do so.

**DTSC and CalRecycle** first tasked with cleaning up after a wildfire. By 2021, DTSC had cleared 31,000 burned properties of hazardous materials and CalRecycle had cleared 22,000 homes of wildfire debris.



2007

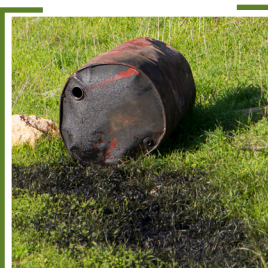
**State Water Board**—Starts Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Fund (USTCF) for petroleum owners and operators to pay fuel tank cleanup costs with 11,000 sites cleaned up by 2021.

2008



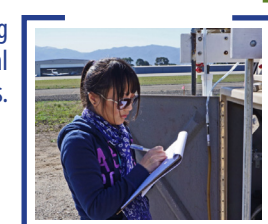
**DTSC**—Green Chemistry Law required DTSC to adopt, identify and prioritize chemicals in consumer products, which became the Safer Consumer Products program.

**CalRecycle**—Oil Recycling Act passed - 2.2 billion gallons of used oil now recycled.



2009

**DPR** launched the Air Monitoring Network to test air in agricultural communities for pesticides.



The Waste Board and the Department of Conservation's Division of Recycling merged to become the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle).

2010

2011



**CalRecycle**—The Paint Stewardship Law passed. California has now recycled 15.6 million gallons of paint.

**OEHHA** adopted 39 Hazard Traits to differentiate hazardous vs. safer consumer products, which DTSC uses to regulate for Safer Consumer Products.

## CalEnviroScreen

**OEHHA** launched CalEnviroScreen to identify California communities most affected by pollution, CalEPA and its BDOs use to prioritize environmental justice grants, site-cleanups, green economic development and compliance promotion.



2013



**CalRecycle**—Used mattress collection and recycling - 7 million mattresses now recycled.

**DTSC's Safer Consumer Products** - "Green Chemistry" regulations protect consumers from toxic ingredients in products.

**State Water Board**—The state's Drinking Water Programs moved from the Department of Public Health to the State Water Board, aligning the state's water quality programs.



Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) to halt groundwater depletion.

2014



**State Water Board** Gov. Jerry Brown mandated 25% drought urban water conservation. State Water Board rules helped urban water users meet the goal.

**CARB** caught Volkswagen cheating on diesel emissions, leading to \$2 billion settlement.

**OEHHA** launched the Proposition 65 Warnings website for consumers to learn products for chemical warning on products.



2016

**State Water Board** set Tribal Beneficial Uses like Tribal Tradition and Culture and Subsistence Fishing - a water quality safety measure for California Tribes.

2017

**CARB**—California sued the federal administration for revoking the state's 50 year power to roll back existing vehicle GHG standards.



2018

The **State Water Board** developed the Safe and Affordable Funding for Equity and Resilience (SAFER) program to advance the human right to water.

2019

**CARB**—Gov. Gavin Newsom directed CARB to develop regulations to reach 100% ZEV light-duty sales by 2035 and medium- and heavy-duty vehicles by 2045.



2020

**DPR** ended most use of the pesticide chlorpyrifos due to serious public health risks.



**CalRecycle**—Start of statewide food and yard waste recycling, as well as sending surplus, still-fresh food from businesses to those in need to cut landfill climate emissions. Senate Bill 1383 (2016)

2022