ASSEMBLY BILL

No. 2552

Introduced by Assembly Member Friedman

February 14, 2024

An act to amend Section 12978.7 of, and to add Section 12997.8 to, the Food and Agricultural Code, relating to pesticides.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 2552, as introduced, Friedman. Pesticides: first-generation anticoagulant rodenticides.

Existing law regulates the use of pesticides and authorizes the Director of Pesticide Regulation to adopt regulations to govern the possession, sale, or use of pesticides, as prescribed. Existing law prohibits the use of a second-generation anticoagulant rodenticide and diphacinone, as defined, in a wildlife habitat area. Existing law prohibits the use of a second-generation anticoagulant rodenticide in the state until the director certifies to the Secretary of State that, among other things, the Department of Pesticide Regulation, in consultation with the Department of Fish and Wildlife, has adopted any additional restrictions necessary to ensure significant reductions to the detectable levels of second-generation anticoagulant rodenticides or any of their metabolites, as provided. Existing law also prohibits the use of diphacinone in the state until the director certifies to the Secretary of State that the Department of Pesticide Regulation has completed any pending reevaluation of diphacinone and, in consultation with, and with the concurrence of, the Department of Fish and Wildlife, has adopted any additional restrictions that are necessary to ensure significant reductions to the detectable levels of diphacinone or any of its metabolites, as provided. Existing law exempts the use of a second-generation

anticoagulant rodenticide or diphacinone from these prohibitions under certain circumstances, including for agricultural activities. Existing law requires the director, and each county agricultural commissioner under the direction and supervision of the director, to enforce the provisions regulating the use of pesticides. A violation of these provisions is a misdemeanor.

This bill would expand the definition of a wildlife habitat area to include an open-space land, as defined. The bill would additionally prohibit the use of a second-generation anticoagulant rodenticide within 5,000 feet of a wildlife habitat area, and prohibit the use of first-generation anticoagulant rodenticide, defined as a pesticide product containing the active ingredients diphacinone, chlorophacinone, or warfarin, in a wildlife habitat area or within 5,000 feet of a wildlife habitat area, as specified. The bill would prohibit the use of chlorophacinone or warfarin in the state and would require chlorophacinone and warfarin to be considered restricted materials, unless that prohibition is suspended by the director, as specified. By imposing additional duties on county agricultural commissioners, and expanding the definition of a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

This bill would make a person who sells or uses a first-generation anticoagulant rodenticide or second-generation anticoagulant rodenticide in violation of the above-described provisions liable for a civil penalty not to exceed \$25,000 per day for each violation, in addition to any other penalty established by law. The bill would authorize any person to commence a civil suit to enjoin a person who is alleged to be in violation of the above-described provisions, as specified. The bill would require recovered civil penalties to be deposited into the Poison-Free Wildlife Account, which the bill would establish in the Wildlife Restoration Fund, and would require those funds to be available for expenditure, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for specified purposes.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that with regard to certain mandates no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

With regard to any other mandates, this bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs so mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to the statutory provisions noted above.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: yes.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

1 SECTION 1. (a) The Legislature finds and declares all of the 2 following:

3 (1) Wildlife, including birds of prey, mountain lions, bobcats, 4 fishers, foxes, coyotes, and endangered species, such as the 5 northern spotted owl, pacific fisher, and San Joaquin kit fox, are 6 an irreplaceable part of California's natural ecosystems. As 7 predators of small mammals, they play an important role in 8 regulating and controlling the population of rodents throughout 9 the state to improve public health and welfare.

(2) Millions of people annually visit California for purposes of
 viewing and photographing wildlife, and these visits contribute
 millions of dollars to California's economy.

(3) Urban areas are increasingly being used by predatory
 mammals and birds of prey, and the public enjoys seeing these
 animals and values them and the ecosystem services they provide.

(4) The ecosystem services provided by native wildlife predators
are a public trust, just like clean air and water. We, as California
residents, are obligated to conserve these wildlife populations for
future generations of Californians.

20 (5) Consistent with this obligation, and as set forth in Executive 21 Order No. N-82-20 and codified by the Legislature in Section 22 71450 of the Public Resources Code, it is the policy of the state 23 to conserve at least 30 percent of California's land and coastal 24 waters by 2030 in a manner that protects and restores biodiversity, 25 enables enduring conservation measures on a broad range of landscapes, builds climate resilience, reduces risk from extreme 26 27 climate events, and contributes to the state's efforts to combat 28 climate change.

(6) Protection and restoration of biodiversity, consistent with
 Executive Order No. N-82-20 and Section 71450 of the Public
 Resources Code, requires implementation of science-based

32 measures to limit the use of anticoagulant rodenticides, which

1 cause direct mortality and chronic long-term health impacts for

2 natural predators, nontarget organisms, and endangered species.

3 (7) Rodenticides can be counterproductive to rodent control by
4 poisoning, harming, and killing natural predators that help regulate
5 rodent populations throughout California.

6 (8) Animals are capable of experiencing pain, stress, and fear,

7 as well as pleasure, equanimity, and social bonds. Animals are
8 able to subjectively feel and perceive the world around them, have
9 intrinsic value, and deserve to be treated with compassion and to

10 enjoy a quality of life that reflects their intrinsic value.

(9) The Legislature has an interest in ensuring that humanactivities are conducted in a manner that minimizes pain, stress,fear, and suffering for animals and reflects their intrinsic value.

(10) Exposure to anticoagulant rodenticides can cause pain,
stress, fear, suffering, and sometimes death to animals, such as
mountain lions, bobcats, owls, and foxes, that are not the intended
targets of rodenticides. These animals have a right to a life free of
poison.

(b) This act shall be known, and may be cited, as the Poison-FreeWildlife Act.

21 SEC. 2. Section 12978.7 of the Food and Agricultural Code is 22 amended to read:

12978.7. (a) For purposes of this section, the following termshave the following meanings:

(1) "Chlorophacinone" means a pesticide product containingchlorophacinone.

27 (1)

(2) "Diphacinone" means-any *a* pesticide product containingdiphacinone.

30 (3) "First-generation anticoagulant rodenticide" means a 31 pesticide product containing any of the following active 32 ingredients:

33 (A) Diphacinone.

34 (B) Chlorophacinone.

35 (C) Warfarin.

36 (2)

37 (4) "Integrated pest management" means an ecosystem-based

38 strategy that focuses on long-term prevention of pests or their39 damage through a combination of techniques, such as biological

40 control, habitat manipulation, modification of cultural practices,

1 and use of resistant varieties. Pesticides are used only after 2 monitoring indicates pesticides are needed according to established 3 guidelines, and treatments are made with the goal of removing 4 only the target organism. Pest control materials are selected and 5 applied in a manner that minimizes risks to human health, 6 beneficial and nontarget organisms, and the environment.

- 7 (3)
- 8 (5) "Second-generation anticoagulant rodenticide" means-any 9 *a* pesticide product containing any of the following active
- 10 ingredients:
- 11 (A) Brodifacoum.
- 12 (B) Bromadiolone.
- 13 (C) Difenacoum.
- 14 (D) Difethialone.
- (6) "Warfarin" means a pesticide product containing warfarin.
 (4)
- 17 (7) "Wildlife habitat area" means-any *a* park or wildlife refuge 18 managed by a state agency, regional government, or 19 quasi-government agency, or by a special-district. *district or an* 20 *open-space land as defined in paragraph (1), (3), or (4) of* 21 *subdivision (h) of Section 65560 of the Government Code.*
- (b) Except as provided in subdivision-(f), (g) or paragraph (1)
 of subdivision (h), and notwithstanding subdivision (c),
 subdivisions (c), (d), and (e), the use of any a second-generation
 anticoagulant rodenticide or diphacinone first-generation
 anticoagulant rodenticide is prohibited in a wildlife habitat area.
- (c) Except as provided in subdivision (f) or (g), (g) or (h), the use of any a second-generation anticoagulant rodenticide is prohibited in this state until the director makes the certification described in subdivision (h). (i).
- (d) Except as provided in subdivision (f) or (g), (g) or (h), the
 use of diphacinone is prohibited in this state and diphacinone shall
 be considered a restricted material pursuant to Section 14004.5
 until the director makes the certification described in subdivision
 (i). (j).
- 37 (e) Except as provided in subdivision (g) or (h), the use of 38 chlorophacinone or warfarin is prohibited in this state and 39 chlorophacinone and warfarin shall be considered restricted
- 40 materials pursuant to Section 14004.5. The director may suspend
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1 the prohibition if the director makes the certification described in

2 subdivision (k). Nothing in this subdivision or subdivision (k)

3 requires the department to suspend the prohibition on

4 chlorophacinone or warfarin described in this subdivision,

5 complete a reevaluation of chlorophacinone or warfarin, or adopt6 any additional restrictions on chlorophacinone or warfarin.

7 (e)

8 (f) State agencies are directed to encourage federal agencies to 9 comply with subdivisions (b) to $\frac{(d)}{(e)}$, inclusive.

10 (f)

11

(g) This section does not apply to any of the following:

12 (1) The use of *a* second-generation anticoagulant-rodenticides

13 or diphacinone rodenticide or first-generation anticoagulant 14 rodenticide by any a governmental agency employee who complies

15 with Section 106925 of the Health and Safety Code, who uses a

second-generation anticoagulant rodenticides or diphacinone *rodenticide or first-generation anticoagulant rodenticide* for public
health activities.

19 (2) The use of a second-generation anticoagulant-rodenticides
 20 or diphacinone rodenticide or first-generation anticoagulant
 21 rodenticide otherwise prohibited by this section when used by-any

a governmental agency employee for the purposes of protectingwater supply infrastructure and facilities in a manner that is

consistent with all otherwise applicable federal and state laws andregulations.

(3) The use of a second-generation anticoagulant rodenticides
or diphacinone rodenticide or first-generation anticoagulant
rodenticide by a mosquito or vector control district formed under
Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 2000) of Division 3 or
Chapter 8 (commencing with Section 2800) of Division 3 of the
Health and Safety Code to protect the public health.

(4) The use of <u>any</u> a second-generation anticoagulant
rodenticides or diphacinone rodenticide or first-generation
anticoagulant rodenticide for the eradication of nonnative invasive
species inhabiting or found to be present on offshore islands in a
manner that is consistent with all otherwise applicable federal and
state laws and regulations.

38 (5) The use of any *a* second-generation anticoagulant rodenticide

39 or diphacinone first-generation anticoagulant rodenticide that the

40 Department of Fish and Wildlife determines is required to control

or eradicate an invasive rodent population for the protection of
 threatened or endangered species or their habitats.

3 (6) The use of any a second-generation anticoagulant rodenticide 4 or diphacinone first-generation anticoagulant rodenticide to control 5 an actual or potential rodent infestation associated with a public 6 health need, as determined by a supporting declaration from the 7 State Public Health Officer or a local public health officer. For 8 purposes of this section, a public health need is an urgent, 9 nonroutine situation posing a significant risk to human health in 10 which it is documented that other rodent control alternatives, 11 including nonchemical alternatives, are inadequate to control the 12 rodent infestation.

13 (7) The use of any *a* second-generation anticoagulant rodenticide 14 or-diphacinone first-generation anticoagulant rodenticide for 15 research purposes related to the reevaluation described in paragraph 16 (1) of subdivision (*i*), or (*i*), paragraph (1) of subdivision (*j*), (*j*), 17 or paragraph (1) of subdivision (k). Before using a 18 second-generation anticoagulant rodenticide or-diphacinone 19 first-generation anticoagulant rodenticide in the manner described 20 in this paragraph, a written authorization for research shall be 21 obtained from the director. The director may specify the conditions 22 in the authorization for research under which the research shall be 23 conducted. The director may terminate, amend, or refuse to issue 24 an authorization for research if the director determines any of the

25 following:

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(A) The research may involve a hazard to the environment.

(B) The research may be used for purposes unrelated to pesticidedata development.

(C) A violation of the authorization for research, prior
authorization for research, or Division 6 (commencing with Section
11401) or this division, or a regulation adopted pursuant to either
or both of those divisions, has occurred in connection with the
research.

34 (g)

(h) (1) This section does not apply to the use of *a*second-generation anticoagulant rodenticides or diphacinone *rodenticide or first-generation anticoagulant rodenticide* in either
of the following locations:

39 (A) A medical waste generator, as defined in Section 11770540 of the Health and Safety Code.

1 (B) A facility registered annually and subject to inspection under

2 Section 510 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21

3 U.S.C. Sec. 360 et seq.) and compliant with the Federal Insecticide,

4 Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 U.S.C. Sec. 136 et seq.).

- 5 (2) This section does The prohibitions in subdivisions (c), (d),
- 6 and(e) do not apply to the use of a second-generation anticoagulant
- 7 rodenticides or diphacinone rodenticide or first-generation
- 8 anticoagulant rodenticide for agricultural activities, as defined in9 Section 564.
- 10 (3) For purposes of paragraph (2), "agricultural activities" 11 include activities conducted in any of the following locations:
- 12 (A) A warehouse used to store foods for human or animal 13 consumption.
- 14 (B) An agricultural food production site, including, but not 15 limited to, a slaughterhouse or cannery.
- 16 (C) A factory, brewery, or winery.
- 17 (D) An agricultural production site housing water storage and 18 conveyance facilities.
- (E) An agricultural production site housing rights-of-way andother transportation infrastructure.
- 21 (h)
- (*i*) After the director determines that both of the following
 conditions have occurred, the director shall certify to the Secretary
 of State that determination:
- (1) The department has completed the reevaluation of
 second-generation anticoagulant rodenticides, as commenced by
 the department on March 12, 2019, pursuant to California Notice
 2019-03-"(Notice ("Notice of Final Decision to Begin Reevaluation
 of Second-Generation Anticoagulant Rodenticides)." *Rodenticides*").
- 31 (2) Consistent with the requirements of this division and 32 regulations adopted pursuant to this division, the department, in consultation with, and with the concurrence of, the Department of 33 34 Fish and Wildlife, has adopted any additional restrictions that are 35 necessary to ensure a trend of statistically significant reductions in the mean concentration values of detectable levels of 36 37 second-generation anticoagulant rodenticides or any of their 38 metabolites in tested tissues of a scientifically representative sample 39 of wildlife. These restrictions may include a requirement to 40 implement alternatives, such as integrated pest management, before
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1 the use of second-generation anticoagulant rodenticides. The 2 department, in concurrence with the Department of Fish and 3 Wildlife, shall make a finding that the restrictions are necessary 4 based-upon on the best available science, which may include 5 reviewing data and studying samples of certain species and their 6 populations as proxies for all potentially impacted species and 7 populations.

8 (i)

9 (*j*) After the director determines that both of the following 10 conditions have occurred, the director shall certify to the Secretary 11 of State that determination:

12 (1) The department has completed any pending reevaluation of13 diphacinone.

14 (2) Consistent with the requirements of this division and 15 regulations adopted pursuant to this division, the department, in 16 consultation with, and with the concurrence of, the Department of 17 Fish and Wildlife, has adopted any additional restrictions that are 18 necessary to ensure a trend of statistically significant reductions 19 in the mean concentration values of detectable levels of 20 diphacinone or any of its metabolites in tested tissues of a 21 scientifically representative sample of wildlife. These restrictions 22 may include a requirement to implement alternatives, such as 23 integrated pest management, before the use of diphacinone. The 24 department, in concurrence with the Department of Fish and 25 Wildlife, shall make a finding that the restrictions are necessary 26 based upon the best available science, which may include reviewing 27 data and studying samples of certain species and their populations 28 as proxies for all potentially impacted species and populations. Substantial evidence supporting the restrictions, including any 29 30 requirement to implement alternatives, shall, to the extent feasible, 31 include, but not be limited to, analysis regarding exposure 32 pathways, sublethal effects, species sensitivity, and the cumulative 33 and synergistic effects of exposure to anticoagulant rodenticides, 34 including lethal and sublethal effects on wildlife, including rare, 35 sensitive, special status, threatened, or endangered species.

36 (k) If the director determines that both of the following
37 conditions have occurred, the director shall certify to the Secretary
38 of State that determination:

39 (1) The department has completed a reevaluation of 40 chlorophacinone or warfarin, respectively.

1 (2) Consistent with the requirements of this division and 2 regulations adopted pursuant to this division, the department, in 3 consultation with, and with the concurrence of, the Department 4 of Fish and Wildlife, has adopted any additional restrictions 5 necessary to ensure a trend of statistically significant reductions 6 in the mean concentration values of detectable levels of 7 chlorophacinone or warfarin, respectively, or any of their 8 metabolites, in tested tissues of a scientifically representative 9 sample of wildlife. These restrictions may include a requirement to implement alternatives, such as integrated pest management, 10 before the use of chlorophacinone or warfarin, respectively. The 11 department, in concurrence with the Department of Fish and 12 13 Wildlife, shall make a finding that the restrictions are necessary 14 based on the best available science, which may include reviewing 15 data and studying samples of certain species and their populations as proxies for all potentially impacted species and populations. 16 17 Substantial evidence supporting the restrictions, including any 18 requirement to implement alternatives, shall, to the extent feasible, 19 include, but not be limited to, analysis regarding exposure 20 pathways, sublethal effects, species sensitivity, and the cumulative 21 and synergistic effects of exposure to anticoagulant rodenticides, 22 including lethal and sublethal effects on wildlife, including rare, 23 sensitive, special status, threatened, or endangered species. 24 SEC. 3. Section 12997.8 is added to the Food and Agricultural 25 Code, to read: 26 12997.8. (a) (1) A person who sells or uses a first-generation anticoagulant rodenticide or second-generation anticoagulant 27 28 rodenticide in violation of Section 12978.7 or any regulations 29 adopted pursuant to that section is liable for a civil penalty not to 30 exceed twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) per day for each 31 violation, in addition to any other penalty established by law. The 32 civil penalty may be assessed and recovered in a civil action 33 brought in any court of competent jurisdiction for each individual 34 sale or use, and separate civil penalties for the exposure of each 35 person or animal to a first-generation anticoagulant rodenticide or

36 second-generation anticoagulant rodenticide.

37 (2) A person may commence a civil suit to enjoin a person
38 who is alleged to be in violation of Section 12978.7 or regulations
39 adopted pursuant to that section and to seek civil penalties. The
40 suit may be brought by any person on their own behalf or on behalf

of individual animals, wildlife, wildlife species, or any 1 2 representative thereof that are at risk of being killed, injured, 3 harassed, or harmed by the unlawful sale or use of a first-generation 4 anticoagulant rodenticide or second-generation anticoagulant 5 rodenticide. For purposes of this paragraph, "harassment" includes 6 creating a likelihood of injury to an animal by annoying it to such 7 an extent as to disrupt normal behavioral patterns, including, but 8 not limited to, breeding, feeding, or sheltering.

9 (b) An action shall only be commenced pursuant to subdivision 10 (a) if both of the following conditions are satisfied:

(1) 60 days have passed since written notice of the allegedviolation has been given to the department and any alleged violator.

(2) The department, the Attorney General, a district attorney, a
city attorney, or a prosecutor has not commenced or diligently
prosecuted a civil or criminal action for the alleged violation.

16 (c) A person who brings an action pursuant to subdivision (a)
17 shall notify the Attorney General and the department that the action
18 has been filed within 60 days of filing the action.

(d) A person who brings an action pursuant to subdivision (a)
shall, after the action is dismissed or settled or a judgment is
entered for the action, report the dismissal or the results of the
settlement or judgment and the final disposition of the case to the
Attorney General.

(e) A person who prevails in an action brought pursuant tosubdivision (a) shall be entitled to an award of reasonableattorney's fees and costs.

27 (f) In an action brought pursuant to subdivision (a), the court 28 may enjoin the unlawful sale or use of a first-generation 29 anticoagulant rodenticide or second-generation anticoagulant 30 rodenticide, and may compel specific performance of an act or 31 course of conduct necessary to protect a person, animal, crop, or 32 property. In addition to the civil penalty described in subdivision 33 (a), the court may award medical costs and pain, suffering, and 34 emotional distress damages on behalf of animals or persons that 35 result from the violation.

36 (g) Civil penalties recovered pursuant to subdivision (a) shall
37 be deposited into the Poison-Free Wildlife Account, which is
38 hereby established in the Wildlife Restoration Fund, and shall be
39 available for expenditure, upon appropriation by the Legislature,
40 as follows:

- 1 (1) 40 percent for the purposes described in Section 1771 of the
- 2 Fish and Game Code.
- 3 (2) 40 percent for the purposes Section 1301 of the Fish and 4 Game Code.
- 5 (3) 20 percent for the purposes described in Section 1773.1 of 6 the Fish and Game Code.
- 7 (h) An action brought pursuant to this section shall be 8 commenced within two years of the occurrence of the violation.
- 9 SEC. 4. No reimbursement is required by this act pursuant to
- 10 Section 6 of Article XIIIB of the California Constitution for certain
- 11 costs that may be incurred by a local agency or school district
- 12 because, in that regard, this act creates a new crime or infraction,
- 13 eliminates a crime or infraction, or changes the penalty for a crime
- 14 or infraction, within the meaning of Section 17556 of the
- 15 Government Code, or changes the definition of a crime within the 16 meaning of Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California
- 17 Constitution.
- 18 However, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that
- 19 this act contains other costs mandated by the state, reimbursement
- 20 to local agencies and school districts for those costs shall be made
- 21 pursuant to Part 7 (commencing with Section 17500) of Division
- 22 4 of Title 2 of the Government Code.

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