Title
Frustrated by global Ozone Fight, California City Offers Own Plan

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CONGRESS IS URGED TO REJECT LIMITS ON U.S.-P.L.O. LINKS

WASHINGTON, July 10 — The Senate yesterday rejected amendments to the bill limiting U.S. ties with the Palestine Liberation Organization presented by the House, which had included provisions for new restrictions on U.S.-P.L.O. contacts. The Senate voted 72 to 15 to pass the bill without the restrictions.

SENATE POSTPONES A VOTE

WASHINGTO, July 10 — The Senate yesterday approved a bill to ban the sale of weapons to China, but postponed a vote on the bill until the end of this week. The bill, which was introduced by Senator Frank Church, Democratic of Idaho, has not been acted on by the Senate.

Bush to Argue Against Ban on Talks With Foe Tied to Killing of Americans

WASHINGTON, July 10 — President Bush will argue today that the United States should continue to talk with the people of Iran and that such talks are not condoning or promoting terrorism. The President will say that the United States needs to continue to talk with the Iranians in order to achieve a peaceful solution to the crisis in the Persian Gulf.

MORE INVESTIGATIONS ARE FORESEEN ON BOMB PLANTS' WASTE DISPOSAL

WASHINGTON, July 10 — The Senate昨天 voted 72 to 15 to pass a bill that would require the Environmental Protection Agency to study the waste disposal practices of nuclear power plants. The bill was introduced by Senator Edward Kennedy, Democratic of Massachusetts, and was approved by the Senate.

FRUSTRATED BY GLOBAL OZONE FIGHT, CALIFORNIA CITY OFFERS OWN PLAN

Fremont, Calif., July 10 — The Fremont City Council yesterday approved a plan to combat the problem of smog and air pollution in the city. The plan, which was developed by the City Council, includes regulations to reduce the amount of pollution by controlling the emissions from factories and vehicles.

A NEW TOLL OF ALCOHOL ABUSE: THE INDIANS' NEXT GENERATION

BY DINA BOKTJA

The growing number of alcoholics among Native American children is a serious concern. The Native American population is at a higher risk for alcohol abuse due to cultural factors and historical trauma.

Jaruzelski, Changing Mind, Will Seek Presidency

Warsaw, July 10 — Jaruzelski, the president of Poland, announced yesterday that he will seek re-election in the next presidential election. Jaruzelski has been in office since 1989 and has been a strong advocate of economic reform and market liberalization.

An Ivory Bonfire Intended to Save the Elephants

President Daniel Moi of Kenya yesterday announced that he will use the money saved from the sale of ivory to purchase land for the National Park. The move is intended to protect the elephants and other wildlife in the area.

IN shift, U.S. Eases Computer Exports to Eastern Bloc

A step to expand trade

Industry Hails the Move, but Some Former Pentagon Officials Are Critical

WASHINGTON, July 10 — The United States is easing restrictions on exports of computers to Eastern Europe, in a move that is expected to help expand trade with Eastern European countries. The move was announced yesterday by President Reagan and is seen as a significant step in the process of normalizing relations between the United States and Eastern Europe.

National Edition

Southern edition

Mayoral Rivals Talk Tough on Criminals

San Francisco, July 10 — The two major candidates for mayor of San Francisco, Mayor Dianne Feinstein and Supervisor Richard Moriarty, yesterday made public their plans to tackle the crime problem in the city. Feinstein, who is seeking re-election, has been praised for her efforts to combat crime, while Moriarty, who is running as a reform candidate, has promised to crack down on crime more aggressively.

The New York Times

Frustrated by Global Ozone Fight, California City Offers Own Plan

By ROBERT REINHOLD
Special to The New York Times

IRVINE, Calif., July 18 — The ranks of American states, counties and cities irked by the pace of international efforts to protect the earth’s ozone layer are swelling. The latest action comes from conservative Orange County, where the City Council of Irvine voted 4 to 1 tonight to approve what is being called the most far-reaching measure yet to combat ozone-depleting chemicals.

The Irvine ordinance will prohibit the use of nearly all chlorofluorocarbons, or CFC’s, and related compounds in any industrial process, except the manufacture of drugs and medical devices and when military specifications call for them. It will ban the sale and use of styrofoam food packaging, if the chemical compounds were in their manufacture and it will prohibit the use of building insulation containing the compounds.

The ordinance will not bar the use of the compounds in automobile air conditioners and refrigerators, since there are no current substitutes. But it will require service stations and repair shops to capture and recycle the compounds, raising prices for customers.

The main provisions in the ordinance will go into effect on July 1, 1990.

Center for Manufacturing

A “planned” city of 42 square miles, 55 miles South of Los Angeles and a population of 165,000, Irvine was created out of orange groves 18 years ago and has since become a major center of aerospace, computer and other high-technology manufacturing.

Mayor Larry Agran estimated about 400 to 500 of Irvine’s 5,000 businesses will be affected by the ordinance and that they currently release almost half a million pounds of ozone-depleting chemicals into the air each year: “We’ve got a moral obligation in this matter,” he said.

The only member of the City Council objecting to the ordinance was Sally Anne Sheridan, who said it was “unbelievable” that Irvine could have a significant effect on the global problem. She added that the ordinance puts the city in “splendid isolation” by “arrogantly forcing laws on businesses and residents.”

Industry leaders here remain uneasy about the economic consequences of the ordinance. “This will have a significant economic impact on companies in the city,” said Todd B. Nicholson, president of the Industrial League of Orange County, which represents 900 companies. “This is an international problem. For one community to do this puts small employers at a significant economic disadvantage.”

Used Worldwide

Chlorofluorocarbons are used worldwide in thousands of industrial processes like cleaning computer circuit boards and medical equipment, and as refrigerants and fire extinguishers.

In recent months, leaders in two dozen countries have begun to take action to reduce the use of chlorofluorocarbons. In March, the 12 nations of the European Community agreed to phase out five of the most troublesome compounds by the end of the century to combat what scientists say is the alarming erosion of the ozone layer, which filters out the ultraviolet radiation from the sun. Some scientists have argued that as the ozone layer is depleted, temperatures on earth will rise and an increasing number of skin cancer and other diseases will result.

Irvine officials say they want quicker action in reducing the compounds and hope that other cities around the country will follow their lead, creating a kind of international diplomacy from the ground up. “We are ever so proud to prodd our national government and international bodies to act much more quickly in the face of this global emergency,” Mayor Agran said in an interview. “The local communities acting two to five years in advance of states and nations is how change takes place.”

The Center for Innovative Diplomacy, which Mr. Agran heads, has called a national conference here for Friday and Saturday. Mayors and council members are expected to discuss dozens of North American cities, including Denver, Toronto, Sacramento, Calif., and Albuquerque, N.M., as well as other local communities.

Other Local Actions

Other state and local governments have already begun to fight the compounds. Styrofoam packaging containing CFC’s has been banned in Suffolk County, N.Y., Newark, Tenne, Ariz., Portland, Ore., Florida, and several California cities, including Los Angeles, San Francisco, Berkeley and Palo Alto. In California’s Silicon Valley, which is probably the largest emitter of the compounds in the United States, the city of San Jose is drawing up an ordinance. Vermont requires recycling of CFC’s in car air conditioners and has barred their use in cars starting with the 1993 models. In 1978, the Environmental Protection Agency banned chlorofluorocarbons as aerosol propellants. And now the European Community has vowed to eliminate altogether the five most dangerous.

The Irvine ordinance goes beyond other measures and also covers the related halons, used in fire extinguishers, and the widely used solvents carbon tetrachloride and methyl chloroform. It will prohibit their use in “the manufacture, production, cleaning, degreasing or sterilization of any substance or product” apart from the exceptions.

But while they say they support the phasing out of the use of the compounds, the producers of the chemicals say the Irvine law may undermine the orderly transition agreed to by 46 countries in Montreal in 1987. The countries agreed to put an immediate limit on production of the chemical compounds and agreed to cut it by half by 1998.

In Washington, Kevin J. Fay, executive director of the American CFC Policy, representing the five American producers and about 500 users of the compounds, called the Irvine action “totally unnecessary” and “redundant.”

Industry, he said, had already voluntarily replaced the compounds in food packaging, and the Montreal protocols, which are due to be strengthened in November this August, provide for a "reasonable transition" that would protect both industry and consumers.

Mayors in Irvine are dubious that substitutes can be found quickly enough to satisfy the ordinance’s requirements, though most seem to support the notion philosophically. “Down the road there will be replacements,” said one mayor. “But I don’t know if it can be done in one year. It does not give industry enough time to switch over.” The company, like most others, uses freon and trichloroethylene for microscopic cleaning of precision components.

Jim Jenal, a City Council aide, said the problem of substitution is “not insurmountable.” A number of alternative cleaners are under development, some of them water-based. One Irvine company, Western Dine, a maker of computer parts, is already switching to a water process to clean circuit boards.

In recent days, to address industry concerns, city officials eased provisions in the bill to allow a waiver when a company shows there is no “technically or economically feasible” alternative chemical.

Air Conditioner Repairs

For consumers, the chief impact of the Irvine ordinance will be felt when they have their air conditioners replaced. The ordinance will require service stations to buy “vampire units,” which cost up to $3,000 each, to suck the used freon out of air conditioners before replacement, rather than releasning the freon into the air as most do now.