



SAFE MEDICINE AND SHARPS DISPOSAL ORDINANCE DEVELOPMENT

March 14, 2017
City Council Meeting

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Environmental Compliance Supervisor



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BACKGROUND

- Public Health & Environment
- Working Group



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CHALLENGES

- Projected growth is unsustainable
- Limited options for disposal of controlled substances
- Program costs continue to increase
- Medicines are a “product” that lack a plan to manage the end stage

BENEFITS OF A LOCAL ORDINANCE

- Increase locations and geographical distribution
- More secure, convenient disposal
- Shift portion of costs to producers
- Meet increasing demand
- Less medicines in environment, improves ecological and human health
- Reduce access to unused medicines with potential for abuse or poisoning

PREVIOUS CITY ACTION

- Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) resolution (2010)
- Direction to evaluate Ordinance (2015)
 - BPU
 - City Council
 - Mayor's letter of support
- BPU Study Session (Nov. 2016)
 - Supported Safe Medicine and Sharps Disposal Ordinance



COUNTY ROLE AND STATUS

Brian Vaughn, MPH
Division Director
Health Policy, Planning & Evaluation

MOST VIABLE POLICY OPTION

- Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) Ordinance for medications
- Calls for producers to design, manage and finance disposal of their products
- Several countries have these laws e.g., Canada, France, Portugal, Brazil, and Mexico
- **Alameda County, CA** - first medicine EPR Ordinance in U.S. (2012)
 - **Upheld in court**, going up against significant legal challenges

LEGISLATIVE MOMENTUM GROWING

2012

- Alameda County

2015

- San Francisco City/County
- San Mateo County
- Santa Clara County
- Marin County
- Santa Cruz County

2016

- Alameda County (revise)
- Santa Barbara County
- City of Santa Cruz
- City of Capitola
- Contra Costa County
- City of Scotts Valley

2017

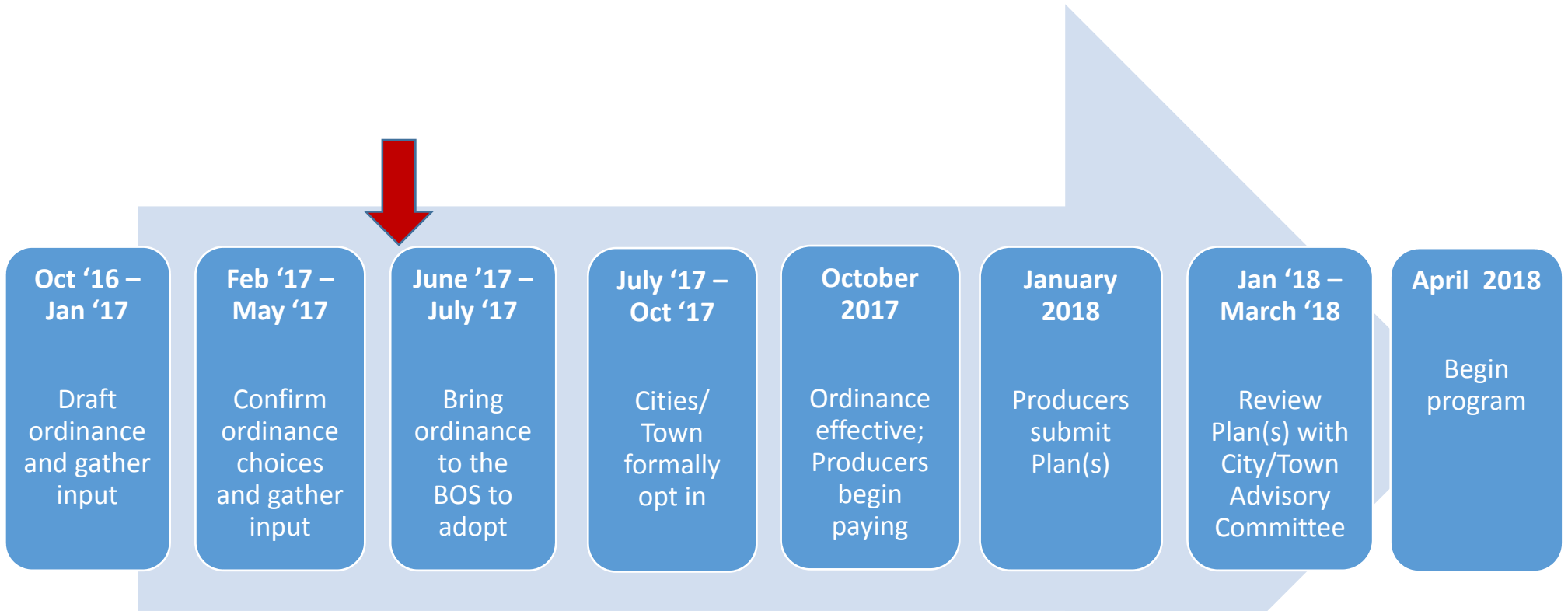
- City of Watsonville

Sonoma County Board of Supervisors Study Session, Oct. 2016

BOS Direction to DHS and SCWA:

- Work cooperatively with local stakeholders
- Conduct outreach efforts to solicit feedback
- Return to BOS with ordinance proposal

PROPOSED ORDINANCE TIMELINE



DECISION POINTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- Defining who are *Producers*
- Products to cover
- Ensuring convenient, universal access

DEFINE PRODUCERS – WHO’S INCLUDED?

Definition	Considerations	Who is Using
Broad	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More coverage of products where manufacturer is off-shore or otherwise not participating • Version defended in Courts • Supported by CPSC, CA State CalRecycle, Product Steward Institute • Approx. 350 producers with 85-90% of market share are in existing Stewardship Organization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original Alameda • Santa Cruz County and incorporated Cities • LA Draft
Narrow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Matches definition used by Bay Area Counties • May generate less opposition • Approx. 350 producers with 85-90% of market share are in existing Stewardship Organization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • San Francisco Bay Area Counties • Updated Alameda

PRODUCTS TO COVER

Included: Prescription Drugs, Controlled Substances, and Over the Counter
Recommend to also include: Sharps (e.g., hypodermic needles, pen needles, lancets)

	Considerations	Who includes/excludes
Sharps Covered	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Increased public and worker safety• Increased public convenience• Most sharps producers in existing Stewardship Organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Santa Cruz County and incorporated Cities• Alameda County• LA Draft
Sharps Not Covered	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Not universally included in other ordinances• Increased space needed for bins	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• San Francisco Bay Area Counties

CONVENIENT ACCESS

- Mandatory display of collection sites at all pharmacies
- Collaborative proposed minimum standards by jurisdiction and by population
 - 1 collection site in each city and unincorporated community, AND
 - 1 collection site per 20,000 residents

COLLECTION SITES

City/ Town/ Unincorporated Community	Population (2010 Census)	# of Potential Take-Back Sites	CURRENT Take-Back Sites	PROPOSED Minimum # of Take-Back Sites
Santa Rosa	167,815	44	1	9
Petaluma	57,941	11	1	4
Rohnert Park	40,971	13	1	3
Windsor	26,801	6	2	2
Healdsburg	11,254	6	2	2
Sonoma	10,648	8	2	2
Cloverdale	8,618	3	1	1
Sebastopol	7,379	6	1	1
Cotati	7,265	2	1	1
Guerneville	4,534	3	1	1

ROLES

Producers	County DHS	City Participation Options
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Costs: ongoing after county/city Ordinances/resolutions passed - Design and operate the collection program - Promote collection program with public - Evaluate program and provide results 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Costs: short-term costs until Ordinance is passed and implemented - Implement Ordinance and oversee program - Monitor compliance with plan and laws - Enforce Ordinance and assess penalties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Costs: no additional costs, only short-term and limited to current costs 1. Adopt a resolution OR model Ordinance ↓ 2. Authorize DHS to administer/enforce OR self-administer/enforce ↓ 3. If DHS, participate in review of program plan OR delegate review

COUNTY OF SONOMA-NEXT STEPS

- Continue Ordinance development
- Present Ordinance update to City/Town Councils
- Bring proposed Ordinance to Board of Supervisors for adoption
- Support City/Town passage of resolution or similar Ordinance and agreement

RECOMMENDATIONS REVIEW

- Producer Definition
 - Broad
- Sharps
 - Covered
- Convenience standards
 - 1 collection site in each city/unincorporated community,
AND
 - 1 collection site per 20,000 residents

CITY OF SANTA ROSA-NEXT STEPS

- Seek council support of recommendations
- Continue Ordinance development
- Bring proposed Ordinance to BPU and Council after County passes Ordinance



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QUESTIONS?



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