BOARD of SUPERVISORS



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February 17, 2015

File No. 141095

Sarah Jones Environmental Review Officer Planning Department 1650 Mission Street, 4th Floor San Francisco, CA 94103

Dear Ms. Jones:

On February 10, 2015, Supervisor Breed introduced the following substitute legislation:

File No. 141095

Ordinance amending the Environment Code to require any person who produces a drug offered for sale in San Francisco to participate in an approved drug stewardship program for the collection and disposal of unwanted drugs from residential sources; to provide for implementation, enforcement, fees, and penalties; and making environmental findings.

This legislation is being transmitted to you for environmental review.

Angela Calvillo, Clerk of the Board

By: Erica Major, Assistant Committee Clerk Government Audit and Oversight Committee

Attachment

c: Joy Navarrete, Environmental Planning Jeanie Poling, Environmental Planning Not defined as a project under CEQA Guidelines Sections 15378 and 15060(c)(2) because it does not result in a physical change in the environment.

SUBSTITUTED 2/10/2015 ORDINANCE NO.

FILE NO. 141095

NOTE:

[Environment Code - Safe Drug Disposal]

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Ordinance amending the Environment Code to require any person who produces a drug offered for sale in San Francisco to participate in an approved drug stewardship program for the collection and disposal of unwanted drugs from residential sources; to provide for implementation, enforcement, fees, and penalties; and making environmental findings.

Unchanged Code text and uncodified text are in plain Arial font. Additions to Codes are in single-underline italics Times New Roman font. Deletions to Codes are in strikethrough italics Times New Roman font. Board amendment additions are in double-underlined Arial font. Board amendment deletions are in strikethrough Arial font. Asterisks (* * * *) indicate the omission of unchanged Code subsections or parts of tables.

Be it ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco:

Section 1. The Planning Department has determined that the actions contemplated in this ordinance comply with the California Environmental Quality Act (California Public Resources Code Sections 21000 et seq.). Said determination is on file with the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors in File No. 141095 and is incorporated herein by reference.

Section 2. The Environment Code is hereby amended by revising the name of Chapter 22, adding to Chapter 22 a Division II entitled "Safe Drug Disposal Information" consisting of existing Sections 2250-2254, and adding to Chapter 22 a Division I entitled "Safe Drug Disposal Stewardship" consisting of Sections 2200 through 2219, to read as follows:

CHAPTER 22: SAFE DRUG DISPOSAL Information

1	CHAPTER 22: SAFE DRUG DISPOSAL <i>Information</i>		
2	DIVISION I: SAFE DRUG DISPOSAL STEWARDSHIP		
3	Sec. 2200. Title.		
4	Sec. 2201. Findings.		
5	Sec. 2202. Definitions.		
6	Sec. 2203. Stewardship Plans - Participation.		
7	Sec. 2204. Stewardship Plans – Components.		
8	Sec. 2205. Stewardship Plans – Collection of Covered Drugs.		
9	Sec. 2206. Stewardship Plans – Promotion.		
10	Sec. 2207. Stewardship Plans - Disposal of Covered Drugs.		
11	Sec. 2208. Stewardship Plans – Administrative and Operational Costs and Fees.		
12	Sec. 2209. Stewardship Plans – Reporting Requirements.		
13	Sec. 2210. Stewardship Plans – List of Producers of Covered Drugs.		
14	Sec. 2211. Stewardship Plans – Review of Proposed Plans.		
15	Sec. 2212. Stewardship Plans – Prior Approval for Change.		
16	Sec. 2213. Stewardship Plans - Enforcement and Penalties.		
17	Sec. 2214. Stewardship Plans – Rules, Performance Standards, and Report.		
18	Sec. 2215. Plan Review and Annual Operation Fees.		
19	Sec. 2216. Undertaking for the General Welfare.		
20	Sec. 2217. No Conflict With Federal or State Law.		
21	Sec. 2218. Severability.		
22	Sec. 2219. Effect of Grant of Certiorari		
23			
24			

3 SEC. 2200. TITLE.

This Division I may be cited as the San Francisco Safe Drug Disposal Stewardship Ordinance.

SEC. 2201. FINDINGS.

(a) Legal medicinal drugs allow us to live longer, healthier, and more productive lives.

(b) A Mayo Clinic study issued in June 2013 found that nearly 70 percent of Americans take one prescription drug, up from 48 percent in 2007-2008. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, health care providers in the United States wrote 259 million prescriptions for painkillers in 2012, enough for every American adult to have a bottle of pills.

(c) Municipal wastewater treatment plants are not designed to treat complex drug compounds
that end up in the sewer system after being flushed down toilets and sinks. As a result, drugs can pass
through wastewater treatment systems and contaminate receiving waters.

(d) An Environmental Protection Agency report on drinking water released in December 2013

tested effluent samples from 50 large wastewater treatment plants for active pharmaceutical

ingredients and metabolites. Out of the 63 total compounds tested for, 43 were detected in at least one

of the samples and all samples were found to contain at least one pharmaceutical compound. The

presence of pharmaceuticals in surface water are well documented to have ecological impacts,

including negative effects to fish and other aquatic life. Properly disposing of leftover, expired, and

unwanted drugs would reduce the quantity of pharmaceutical compounds that are discharged into the

San Francisco Bay and other receiving waters.

(e) Providing proper disposal options for leftover, expired, and unwanted drugs is also important in preventing unintentional poisoning deaths attributable to drugs, by making such drugs less accessible to persons who might abuse them. Deaths from drug overdose have been rising steadily

over the past two decades. Every day in the United States, 113 people die as a result of drug overdose, and another 6,748 are treated in emergency departments for the misuse or abuse of drugs. Nearly 9 out of 10 poisoning deaths are caused by drugs. In 2011, 80 percent of the 41,340 drug overdose deaths in the United States were unintentional.

- (f) Proper drug disposal could also impact the number of people who become addicted to prescription drugs. Results from the 2013 National Survey on Drug Use and Health indicate that about 15.3 million people aged 12 or older used prescription drugs non-medically in the past year, and 6.5 million did so in the past month. Seventy percent of those addicted to prescription drugs say they first accessed drugs by taking them from friends and family who kept them unlocked in the house.
- (g) San Francisco has adopted a goal of achieving Zero Waste to landfill by the year 2020. To meet this goal, it is expected that all discarded materials will need to be sorted or processed to maximize recovery of valuable resources. Additional and separate disposal options for medicines are needed to protect the health and safety of refuse sortline workers and to ensure the maximum recovery from San Francisco's waste stream.
- (h) Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR), also called Product Stewardship, is a strategy that places some responsibility for end-of-life management of consumer products on the manufacturers of the products, while encouraging product design that minimizes negative impacts on human health and the environment at every stage of the product's lifecycle.
- (i) San Francisco passed Producer Responsibility Resolutions in 2006 (Resolution No. 154-10) and in 2010 (Resolution No. 94-06) to state its support for managing product waste under an EPR system. Many other local and national government bodies support EPR, including CalRecycle (formerly the California Integrated Waste Management Board), the National Association of Counties, and the National League of Cities.
- (j) California has passed four significant product stewardship laws for mercury thermostats (AB 2347, enacted as Chapter 572 of the statutes of 2008), carpet (AB 2398, enacted as Chapter 681 of the

statutes of 2010), paint (AB1343, enacted as Chapter 420 of the statutes of 2010), and mattresses (SB 254, enacted as Chapter 21 of the statutes of 2013). All four laws require producers to establish and fund product stewardship programs for their waste stream.

(k) California Senate Bill 966, enacted as Chapter 542 of the Statutes of 2007, required

CalRecycle to survey existing drug collection programs, evaluate them for several factors including

cost effectiveness, and make recommendations for implementation of statewide programs.

(l) In 2010, Congress passed the "Secure and Responsible Drug Disposal Act of 2010," Public Law No. 111–273, which authorized the Attorney General to increase the methods—formerly restricted to law enforcement—by which controlled substances may be collected, including collection at pharmacies. The goal of the bill was to increase opportunities for drug collection in order to reduce the instances of substance abuse, accidental poisoning, and release of harmful substances into the environment. On October 9, 2014, the Drug Enforcement Agency promulgated regulations implementing the bill. 21 C.F.R. Parts 1300, 1301, 1304, 1305, 1307, and 1317. These regulations, among other things, authorize retail pharmacies to maintain secure collection bins for controlled substances.

(m) A number of Canadian provinces and other countries already have active, well-established drug product stewardship programs in place. British Columbia has had a manufacturer-funded drug collection program in place since 1996. Ontario began a program in July 2010. And Manitoba began its program in April 2011. France, Spain and Portugal, among other countries, have national, well-established collection programs for home-generated drugs, which are paid for by drug companies and operated by Product Stewardship Associations on their behalf.

(n) In 2012, Alameda County became the first local government in the United States to pass legislation, Ordinance No. 0-2012-27, requiring pharmaceutical companies to design, fund, and operate a safe drug collection and management program which could operate like the take-back programs found in Canada's pharmacies. On September 30, 2014, the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeal

rejected a legal challenge to Alameda County's ordinance brought by drug manufacturers. Pharm.

Research & Mfrs. of Am. v. Cty. of Alameda, 13-16833, 2014 WL 4814407 (9th Cir. Sept. 30, 2014).

- (o) On June 20, 2013, the King County Board of Health passed Rule and Regulation No. #13-03 which created a drug take-back system for King County residents. The King County take-back system is also funded and operated by drug companies.
- (p) To date, there is no voluntary or mandatory statewide product stewardship program for unwanted drugs in California. In 2013, the California State Senate passed a bill, SB 1014, that would have required drug companies to fund and operate a Product Stewardship program to collect and properly dispose of home-generated pharmaceutical waste, but the California Assembly did not take up the bill for a vote.
- (q) There is considerable demand in San Francisco for a permanent drug stewardship program. Since 2012, the San Francisco Department of the Environment has operated a pilot program for the collection of controlled and non-controlled substances. As of January 1, 2015, the program consists of 12 retail pharmacies and one community center collecting non-controlled substances and all 10 of the City's police stations collecting both controlled and non-controlled substances. The pilot program collects an average of 1,429 pounds of controlled and non-controlled substances per month, and as of December 31, 2014, has collected over 46,749 pounds.
- (r) The pilot program, with only 23 drop-off locations, does not offer adequate convenient disposal options for all City residents. Moreover, only 45 percent of the pilot program's cost is covered by industry funding, and that funding is not reliable or sustainable.

SEC. 2202. DEFINITIONS.

For the purposes of this Division I, the following definitions apply:

"City" means the City and County of San Francisco.

"City residents" means human beings residing in the City.

"Collector" means a Person that gathers Unwanted Covered Drugs from City residents for the purpose of collection, transportation, and disposal.

"Covered Drug" means a Drug sold in any form and used by City residents, including prescription, nonprescription, brand name and generic drugs. Notwithstanding the previous sentence, "Covered Drug" does not include: (1) vitamins or supplements; (2) herbal-based remedies and homeopathic drugs, products, or remedies; (3) cosmetics, shampoos, sunscreens, toothpaste, lip balm, antiperspirants, or other personal care products that are regulated as both cosmetics and nonprescription drugs under the federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (Title 21 U.S.C. Chapter 9); (4) Drugs for which Producers provide a pharmaceutical product stewardship or take-back program as part of a federal Food and Drug Administration-managed risk evaluation and mitigation strategy (Title 21 U.S.C. Sec. 355-1); (5) Drugs that are biological products as defined by 21 C.F.R. 600.3(h) as it exists on the effective date of this Division I if the Producer already provides a pharmaceutical product stewardship or take-back program; and (6) medical devices or their component parts or accessories.

"Department" means the Department of the Environment.

"Director" means the Director of the Department of the Environment or his or her designee.

"Drug Wholesaler" means a Person who buys Drugs for resale and distribution to corporations, individuals, or entities other than consumers.

"Drug" means: (1) any article recognized in the official United States pharmacopoeia, the official national formulary, the official homeopathic pharmacopoeia of the United States or any supplement of the formulary or those pharmacopoeias as published by the U.S. Pharmacopeial Convention and the Homeopathic Pharmacopoeia Convention of the United States; (2) any substance intended for use in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of disease in humans or other animals; (3) any substance, other than food, intended to affect the structure or any function of the body of humans or other animals; or (4) any substance intended for use as a component of any substance specified in (1), (2), or (3) of this definition.

"Manufacture" means the production, preparation, propagation, compounding, or processing of a Drug but does not include the activities of a practitioner who, as an incident to his or her administration or dispensing such substance or device in the course of his or her professional practice, prepares, compounds, packages, or labels such substance or device.

"Manufacturer" means a Person engaged in the Manufacture of Drugs.

"Mail-back services" means a collection method for the return of Unwanted Covered Drugs from City residents utilizing prepaid and preaddressed mailing envelopes.

"Nonprescription Drug" means a Drug that may be lawfully sold without a prescription.

"Person" means a human being, firm, sole proprietorship, corporation, limited liability company, general partnership, limited partnership, limited liability partnership, association, cooperative, or other entity of any kind or nature.

"Pharmacy" means a place licensed by the state of California Board of Pharmacy where the practice of pharmacy is conducted.

"Prescription Drug" means any Drug, including any controlled substance, that is required by federal or state law or regulation to be dispensed by prescription only or is restricted to use by practitioners only.

"Producer" means a Manufacturer engaged in the Manufacture of a Covered Drug sold in the City, including a brand-name or generic Drug. Notwithstanding the previous sentence, "Producer" does not include: (1) a retailer whose store label appears on a Covered Drug or the drug's packaging if the Manufacturer from whom the retailer obtains the drug is identified under Section 2203(d) of this Division I; (2) a Repackager if the Manufacturer from whom the Repackager obtains the Drug is identified under Section 2203(d) of this Division I; (3) a pharmacist who compounds or repackages a prescribed individual drug product for a consumer; or (4) a wholesaler who is not also a Manufacturer.

"Repackager" means a person who owns or operates an establishment that repacks and relabels a product or package for further sale, or for distribution without a further transaction.

"Retail Pharmacy" means a Pharmacy licensed by the state of California Board of Pharmacy for retail sale and dispensing of drugs.

"Stewardship Plan" means a plan for the collection, transportation and disposal of Unwanted

Covered Drugs required under Section 2204 of this Division I that is: (1) financed, developed,

implemented and participated in by one or more Producers; (2) operated by the participating

Producers or a Stewardship Organization; and (3) approved by the Director.

"Stewardship Organization" means an organization designated by a Producer or group of

Producers to act as an agent on behalf of one or more Producers to develop and implement and

operate a Stewardship Plan.

"Unwanted Covered Drug" means any Covered Drug that the owner has discarded or intends to discard.

SEC. 2203. STEWARDSHIP PLANS – PARTICIPATION.

- (a) Each Producer shall participate in a Stewardship Plan. Each Producer must: (1) operate, individually or jointly with other Producers, a Stewardship Plan approved by the Director; or (2) enter into an agreement with a Stewardship Organization to operate, on the Producer's behalf, a Stewardship Plan approved by the Director.
- (b) Each Stewardship Plan must be approved by the Director before the entity administering the plan starts collecting Unwanted Covered Drugs. Once approved, each Stewardship Plan must have prior written approval of the Director for proposed changes as described under Section 2212.
- (c) By six months after the effective date of this Division I, or by six months after a Producer starts sale of a Covered Drug in the City, a Producer must notify the Director in writing of the Producer's intent to participate in a Stewardship Plan, or to form a new Stewardship Plan.

- (4) Within three months after the Director's approval of the Stewardship Plan, operate or participate in the Stewardship Plan in accordance with this Division I:
- (5) At least every four years after the Stewardship Plan starts operations, submit an updated Stewardship Plan to the Director explaining any substantive changes to components of the Stewardship Plan required in Section 2204. The updated Stewardship Plan shall be accompanied by the plan review fee in accordance with Section 2215 of this Division I. The Director shall review updated Stewardship Plans using the process described in Section 2210 of this Division I; and
- (6) Pay all administrative and operational costs and fees associated with its Stewardship Plan.
 - (f) A Producer, either individually or jointly with other Producers, may:
- (1) Enter into contracts and agreements with Stewardship Organizations, other service providers, or other entities as necessary, useful or convenient to carry out all or portions of their Stewardship Plan;
- (2) Notify the Director of any Producer selling Covered Drugs Manufactured by that Producer or group of Producers in the City that is failing to participate in a Stewardship Plan; and (3) Perform any other functions as may be necessary or proper to carry out the
- (g) After the first full year of participation in a Stewardship Plan, a Producer or group of Producers may notify the Director in writing of intent to form a new Stewardship Plan, and identify a plan operator, including the plan operator's telephone, mailing address, and email contact information, that is authorized to be the official point of contact for the proposed new Stewardship Plan. Within three months of such notification, the Producer or group of Producers shall submit a proposed Stewardship Plan as described under Section 2204 to the Director for review.
- (h) The Director may, on a case-by-case basis, approve in writing requests for extensions of time for the submission dates and deadlines in this Section 2203.

(i) The Director may audit the records of a Producer, group of Producers, or Stewardship

Organization related to a Stewardship Plan or request that the Producer, group of Producers, or

Stewardship Organization arrange for the Director to inspect at reasonable times a Stewardship Plan's or a Collector's facilities, vehicles, and equipment used in carrying out the Stewardship Plan.

SEC. 2204. STEWARDSHIP PLANS – COMPONENTS.

Each Stewardship Plan, which must be submitted and reviewed according to Section 2211, shall include:

- (a) Contact information for all Producers participating in the Stewardship Plan, including each Drug Producer's name, address, phone number, and email address, and the name, address, phone number, and email address of a human being to whom the Director may direct all inquires regarding the Producer's participation in the Stewardship Plan;
- (b) A description of the proposed collection system to provide convenient ongoing collection service for all Unwanted Covered Drugs from City residents in compliance with the provisions and requirements in Section 2205, including a list of all collection methods and participating Collectors, a list of drop-off sites, a description of how any periodic collection events will be scheduled and located, a description of how any mail-back services will be provided and an example of the prepaid, preaddressed mailers the plan will use. The description of the collection service shall include a list of Retail Pharmacies and law enforcement agencies contacted by the plan under Section 2203(d)(2) of this Division I, and a list of all Collectors who offered to participate;
- (c) A description of the handling and disposal system, including identification of and contact information for Collectors, transporters and waste disposal facilities to be used by the Stewardship Plan in accordance with Sections 2205 and Section 2207 of this Division I;
- (d) A description of the policies and procedures to be followed by Persons handling Unwanted

 Covered Drugs collected under the Stewardship Plan, including a description of how all Collectors,

transporters and waste disposal facilities used will ensure that the collected Unwanted Covered Drugs
are safely and securely tracked from collection through final disposal, and how all entities
participating in the Stewardship Plan will operate under and comply with all applicable federal and
state laws, rules and guidelines, including but not limited to those of the United States Drug
Enforcement Administration, and how any Pharmacy collection site will operate under applicable rule
and guidelines of the State of California Board of Pharmacy;

- (e) A certification that that any patient information on Drug packaging will be promptly destroyed;
- (f) A description of the public education effort and promotion strategy required in Section 2206 of this Division I, including a copy of standardized instructions for City residents, signage developed for Collectors, and required promotional materials;
- (g) Proposed short-term and long-term goals of the Stewardship Plan for collection amounts, education and promotion; and
- (h) A description of how the Stewardship Plan will consider: (1) use of existing providers of waste pharmaceutical services; (2) separating Covered Drugs from packaging to the extent possible to reduce transportation and disposal costs; and (3) recycling of Drug packaging to the extent feasible.

SEC. 2205. STEWARDSHIP PLANS - COLLECTION OF COVERED DRUGS.

(a) This Division I does not require any Person to serve as a Collector in a Stewardship Plan.

A Person may offer to serve as a Collector voluntarily, or may agree to serve as a Collector in exchange for incentives or payment offered by a Producer, group of Producers or Stewardship

Organization. Collectors may include law enforcement agencies, Pharmacies, mail-back services or other entities, operating in accordance with state and federal laws and regulations for the handling of Covered Drugs, including but not limited to those of the United States Drug Enforcement

(c) In addition to the collection system described in subsection (b)(1), all stewardships plans shall jointly operate a drop-off site within each City-owned pharmacy.

(d) Drop-off sites shall accept all Covered Drugs from City residents during all hours that the Retail Pharmacy, law enforcement agency, or other Collector is normally open for business with the public. Drop-off sites not operated by a law enforcement agency shall utilize secure collection bins in compliance with all applicable requirements, including but not limited to those of the United States

Drug Enforcement Administration and the State of California Board of Pharmacy. In the event that more than one Stewardship Plan operates a drop-off site at a particular location, each drop-off site must accept all Covered Drugs.

SEC. 2206. STEWARDSHIP PLANS – PROMOTION.

- (a) All Stewardship Plans shall coordinate with each other and develop a single system of promotion that shall:
- (1) Promote the Stewardship Plans so that collection options for Covered Drugs are widely understood by residents, pharmacists, retailers of Covered Drugs and health care practitioners including doctors and other prescribers, veterinarians and veterinary hospitals, and promote the safe storage of Covered Drugs by City residents;
- (2) Work with Collectors participating in Stewardship Plans to develop clear, standardized instructions for City residents on the use of collection bins and a readily-recognizable, consistent design of collection bins;
- (3) Establish a single toll-free telephone number and single web site where collection options and current locations of drop-off sites will be publicized, and prepare educational and outreach materials promoting safe storage of medicines and describing where and how to return Unwanted Covered Drugs to the Stewardship Plan. These materials must be provided to Pharmacies, health care facilities, veterinary facilities, and other interested parties for dissemination to City residents. Plain

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language and explanatory images should be used to make use of medicine collection services readily understandable by all residents, including individuals with limited English proficiency;

(4) Conduct a biennial survey of City residents and a survey of pharmacists, veterinarians, and health professionals in the City who interact with patients on use of medicines after the first full year of operation of the plans. Survey questions shall measure percent awareness of the Stewardship Plans, assess to what extent drop-off sites and other collection methods are convenient and easy to use, and assess knowledge and attitudes about risks of abuse, poisonings and overdoses from prescription and nonprescription medicines used in the home. Draft survey questions shall be submitted to the Director for review and comment at least 30 days prior to initiation of the survey.

Results of the survey shall be reported to the Director and made available to the public on the website required in this Section 2206 within 90 days of the end of the survey period. The privacy of all survey respondents shall be maintained.

(b) All surveys, outreach, education, promotion, websites, and toll-free phone numbers required by this Section 2206 shall be in English, Spanish, Chinese, Russian, and Tagalog.

(c) The Director shall provide guidance on the development of a single system of promotion.

SEC. 2207. STEWARDSHIP PLANS – DISPOSAL OF COVERED DRUGS.

(a) Covered Drugs collected under a Stewardship Plan must be disposed of at a permitted hazardous waste disposal facility as defined by the United States Environmental Protection Agency under 40 C.F.R. parts 264 and 265.

(b) The Director may grant approval for a Stewardship Plan to dispose of some or all collected Covered Drugs at a permitted large municipal waste combustor, as defined by the United States

Environmental Protection Agency under 40 C.F.R. parts 60 and 62, if the Director deems the use of a hazardous waste disposal facility described under subsection (a) of this Section 2207 to be infeasible for the Stewardship Plan based on cost, logistics or other considerations.

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(c) A Stewardship Plan may petition the Director for approval to use final disposal technologies that provide superior environmental and human health protection than provided by the disposal technologies in subsections (a) and (b) of this Section 2207, or equivalent protection at lesser cost. The proposed technology must provide equivalent or superior protection in each of the following areas: (1) monitoring of any emissions or waste; (2) worker health and safety; (3) reduction or elimination of air, water or land emissions contributing to persistent, bioaccumulative, and toxic pollution; and (4) overall impact on the environment and human health.

SEC. 2208. STEWARDSHIP PLANS – ADMINISTRATIVE AND OPERATIONAL COSTS AND FEES.

- (a) A Producer or group of Producers participating in a Stewardship Plan shall pay all administrative and operational costs related to their Stewardship Plan, except as provided under this Section 2208. Administrative and operational costs related to the Stewardship Plan include but are not limited to the following:
 - (1) Collection and transportation supplies for each drop-off site;
 - (2) Acquisition of all secure collection bins for drop-off sites;
- (3) Ongoing maintenance or replacement of secure collection bins, as requested by Collectors;
 - (4) Prepaid, preaddressed mailers provided to disabled and/or home-bound residents;
- (5) Operation of periodic collection events, including costs of law enforcement staff time if necessary;
- (6) Transportation of all collected Covered Drugs to final disposal, including costs of law enforcement escort if necessary;
- (7) Environmentally sound disposal of all collected Covered Drugs under Section 2207 of this Division I;

may upon request provide information, counseling, and technical assistance about the requirements of this Division I to assist with the development of a proposed Stewardship Plan.

- (b) The Director shall review the proposed Stewardship Plan and determine whether it meets the requirements of this Division I. In reviewing a proposed Stewardship Plan, the Director shall provide an opportunity for written public comment on the proposed Stewardship Plan and consider any comments received.
- (c) After the review under subsection (b) of this Section 2211 and within 90 days after receipt of the proposed Stewardship Plan, the Director shall either approve or reject the proposed Stewardship Plan in writing and, if rejected, provide reasons for the rejection.
- (d) If the Director rejects a proposed Stewardship Plan, a Producer, group of Producers, or

 Stewardship Organization must submit a revised Stewardship Plan to the Director within 60 days after

 receiving written notice of the rejection. The Director shall review and approve or reject a revised

 Stewardship Plan as provided under subsections (b) and (c) of this Section 2211.
- (e) If the Director rejects a revised Stewardship Plan, or any subsequently revised plan, the Director may deem the Producer or group of Producers out of compliance with this Division I and subject to the enforcement provisions in this Division I.
- (f) In approving a proposed Stewardship Plan, the Director may exercise reasonable discretion to waive strict compliance with the requirements of this Division I that apply to Producers in order to achieve the objectives of this Division I.
- (g) The Director shall make all Stewardship Plans and proposed plans submitted under this Section 2211 available to the public.

SEC. 2212. STEWARDSHIP PLANS - PRIOR APPROVAL FOR CHANGE.

(a) Proposed changes to an approved Stewardship Plan that substantively alter plan operations, including, but not limited to, changes to participating Manufacturers, collection methods,

achievement of the service convenience goal, policies and procedures for handling Unwanted Covered

Drugs, or education and promotion methods or disposal facilities, must be approved in writing by the

Director before the changes are implemented.

- (b) A Producer or group of Producers participating in a Stewardship Plan shall submit to the Director any proposed change to a Stewardship Plan as described under subsection (a) of this Section 2212 in writing at least 30 days before the change is scheduled to occur and accompanied by the review fee in accordance with Section 2215 of this Division I.
- (c) The plan operator of an approved Stewardship Plan shall notify the Director at least

 15 days before implementing any changes to drop-off site locations, methods for scheduling and

 locating periodic collection events, or methods for distributing prepaid, preaddressed mailers, that do

 not substantively alter achievement of the service convenience goal under Section 2205(c) of this

 Division I, or other changes that do not substantively alter plan operations under subsection (a) of this

 Section 2212.
- (d) The plan operator may request an advance determination from the Director whether a proposed change would be deemed to substantively alter plan operations.

SEC. 2213. STEWARDSHIP PLANS – ENFORCEMENT AND PENALTIES.

- (a) The Director shall administer the penalty provisions of this Division I.
- (b) If the Director determines that any Person has violated this Division I or a regulation adopted pursuant to this Division I, the Director shall send a written warning, as well as a copy of this Division I and any regulations adopted pursuant to this Division I, to the Person or Persons who violated it. The Person or Persons shall have 30 days after receipt of the warning to come into compliance and correct all violations.
- (c) If the Person or Persons fail to come into compliance or correct all violations, the Director may impose administrative fines for violations of this Division I or of any regulation adopted pursuant

to this Division I. San Francisco Administrative Code Chapter 100, "Procedures Governing the Imposition of Administrative Fines," as amended, is hereby incorporated in its entirety and shall govern the imposition, enforcement, collection, and review of administrative citations issued to enforce this Division I or any rule or regulation adopted pursuant to this Division I. Each day shall constitute a separate violation for these purposes.

(d) The City Attorney, a Producer, or any organization with tax exempt status under 26 United States Code Section 501(c)(3) or 501(c)(4) and with a primary mission of protecting the environment in the San Francisco Bay Area may bring a civil action to enjoin violations of or compel compliance with any requirement of this Division I or any rule or regulation adopted pursuant to this Division I, as well as for payment of civil penalties and any other appropriate remedy. The court shall award reasonable attorney's fees and costs to the City Attorney, Producer, or a nonprofit organization that is the prevailing party in a civil action brought under this subsection (d). A Producer or nonprofit organization may institute a civil action under this subsection (d) only if:

- (1) The Producer or nonprofit organization has filed a Complaint with the Director;
 - (2) 90 days have passed since the filing of the Complaint;
- (3) After such 90-day period has passed, the Producer or nonprofit organization provides 30-day written notice to the Director and the City Attorney's Office of its intent to initiate civil proceedings; and
- (4) The City Attorney's Office has not provided notice to the Producer or nonprofit organization of the City's intent to initiate civil proceedings by the end of the 30-day period.
- (e) Any Person who knowingly and willfully violates the requirements of this Division I or any rule or regulation adopted pursuant to this Division I is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof is punishable by a fine of not less than fifty dollars (\$50) and not more than five hundred (\$500)

for each day per violation, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for a period not to exceed six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

- (f) Any Person in violation of this Division I or any rule or regulation adopted pursuant to this Division I shall be liable to the City for a civil penalty in an amount not to exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000) per day per violation. Each day in which the violation continues shall constitute a separate violation. Civil penalties shall not be assessed pursuant to this subsection (f) for the same violations for which the Director assessed an administrative penalty pursuant to subsection (c) of this Section 2213.
- (g) In determining the appropriate penalties, the court or the Director shall consider the extent of harm caused by the violation, the nature and persistence of the violation, the frequency of past violations, any action taken to mitigate the violation, and the financial burden to the violator.
- (h) No criminal, civil or administrative action under this Section 2213 may be brought more than four years after the date of the alleged violation.

SEC. 2214. STEWARDSHIP PLANS – RULES, PERFORMANCE STANDARDS, AND REPORT.

- (a) The Director, following public notice and a hearing, may adopt rules necessary to implement, administer, and enforce this Division I.
- (b) The Director may work with the Stewardship Plan operator to define goals for collection amounts, education, and promotion for a Stewardship Plan.
- (c) The Director shall report biennially to the Board of Supervisors concerning the status of all Stewardship Plans and recommendations for changes to this Division I. The biennial report may also include a summary of available data on indicators and trends of abuse, poisonings and overdoses from prescription and nonprescription drugs and a review of comprehensive prevention strategies to reduce risks of drug abuse, overdoses, and preventable poisonings. The first report shall be due two years from the effective date of this Division I.

obligation for breach of which it is liable in money damages to any Person who claims that such breach proximately caused injury.

SEC. 2217. NO CONFLICT WITH FEDERAL OR STATE LAW.

This Division I shall be construed so as not to conflict with applicable federal or State laws, rules or regulations. Nothing in this Division I shall authorize any City agency or department to impose any duties or obligations in conflict with limitations on municipal authority established by State or federal law at the time such agency or department action is taken. The City shall suspend enforcement of this Division I to the extent that said enforcement would conflict with any preemptive State or federal legislation subsequently adopted. Nothing in this Division I is intended or shall be construed to protect anticompetitive or collusive conduct, or to modify, impair, or supersede the operation of any of the antitrust or unfair competition laws of the State of California or the Unites States.

SEC. 2218. SEVERABILITY.

If any of the provisions of this Division I or the application thereof to any Person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of those provisions, including the application of such part or provisions to persons or circumstances other than those to which it is held invalid, shall not be affected thereby and shall continue in full force and effect. To this end, the provisions of this Division I are severable.

SEC. 2219. EFFECT OF GRANT OF CERTIORARI.

If, prior to the effective date of this Division I, the United States Supreme Court grants a

petition for a writ of certiorari in the case of Pharmaceutical Research & Manufacturers of America v.

County of Alameda, 13-16833, 2014 WL 4814407 (9th Cir. Sept. 30, 2014), then this Division I shall

not become operative until 30 days after judgment has been entered in that case. Once judgment has been entered in that case, the City Attorney's Office shall notify the Department that judgment has been entered.

DIVISION II: SAFE DRUG DISPOSAL INFORMATION

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Section 3. Effective Date. Except as specified in Section 2219, this ordinance shall become effective 30 days after enactment. Enactment occurs when the Mayor signs the ordinance, the Mayor returns the ordinance unsigned or does not sign the ordinance within ten days of receiving it, or the Board of Supervisors overrides the Mayor's veto of the ordinance.

APPROVED AS TO FORM: DENNIS J. HERRERA, City Attorney

By:

JOSHUA WHITE Deputy City Attorney

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