



CalRecycle Stakeholder Workshop, July 20, 2010

HOME-GENERATED PHARMACEUTICAL PROGRAMS IN CALIFORNIA

KEY POINTS

- × Mounting concern over pharmaceutical waste disposal
 - + Each program type has merits
 - + Snapshot
 - + Your input

OVERVIEW

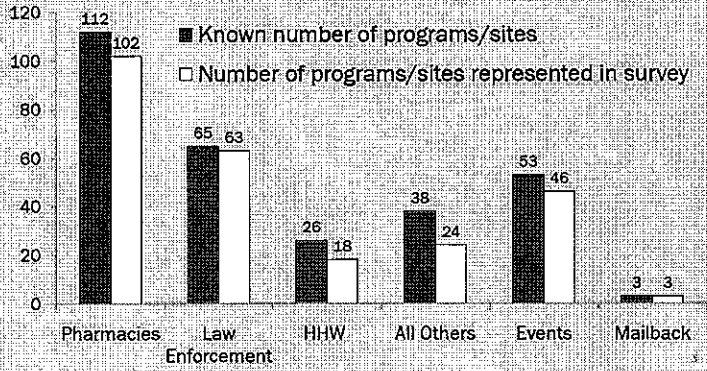
- × Evaluation of Survey Results
- × Challenges and Barriers
- × Other Programs
- × Options

SENATE BILL 966 REQUIREMENTS

- × Senate Bill 966 enacted — Oct. 2007
 - × Model program guidelines — Dec. 2008
 - × Evaluate existing programs
 - × Report to the Legislature — Dec. 2010
-

SURVEYS

* High Response Rate



MODEL PROGRAM GUIDELINES

* SB 966 Required:

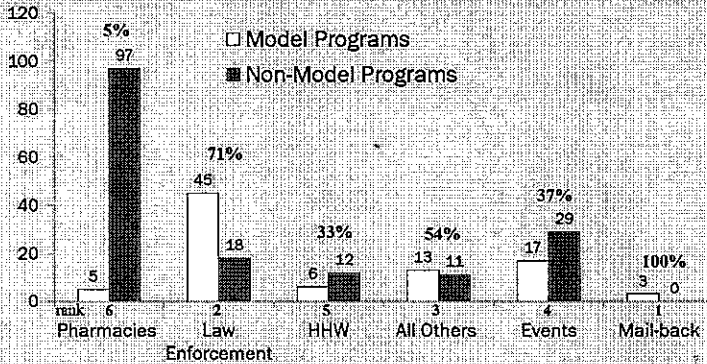
- + No cost
- + Protect environment
- + Health and safety

* Security (no illegal diversion):

- + Responsibility: Who/How Much (e.g., logs)
- + Who Has Access When (e.g., secure bins)

MODEL PROGRAMS

* Number of Model/Non-Model Programs by Type



EVALUATION CRITERIA

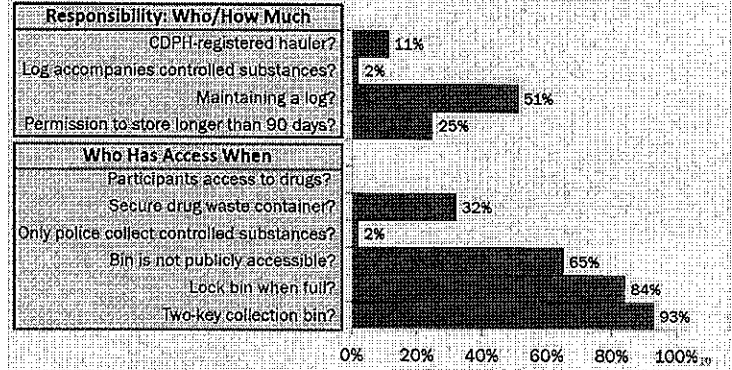
- * Safety
- * Accessibility
- * Cost Effectiveness
- * Efficacy

EVALUATION CRITERIA

- * Safety
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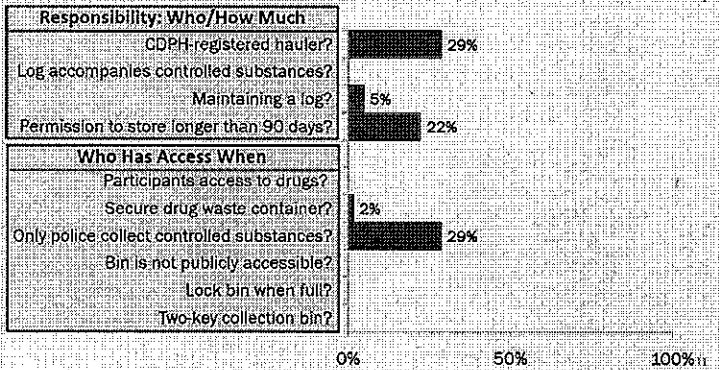
EVALUATION - SAFETY (PHARMACIES)

* % of Non-Model Pharmacies per Criterion



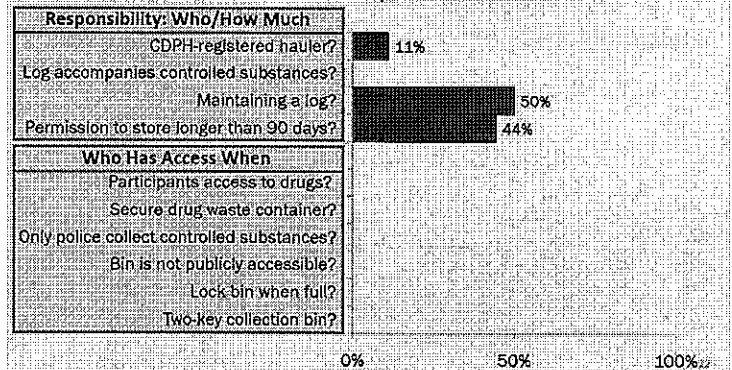
EVALUATION - SAFETY (LAW ENFORCEMENT)

* % of Non-Model Law Enforcement per Criterion



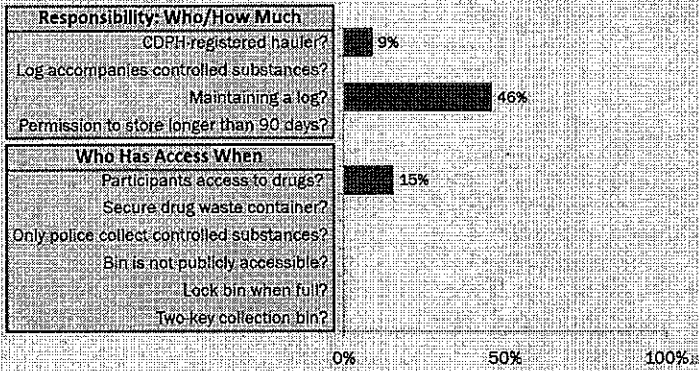
EVALUATION - SAFETY (HHW)

* % of Non-Model HHWs per Criterion



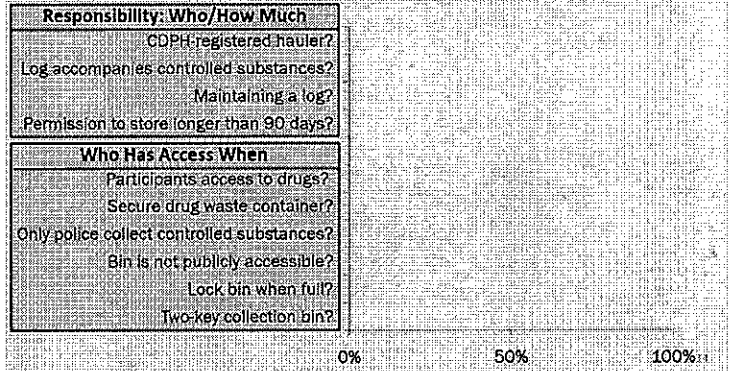
EVALUATION – SAFETY (EVENTS)

* % of Non-Model Events per Criterion



EVALUATION – SAFETY (MAIL-BACK)

* % of Non-Model Mail-Back per Criterion

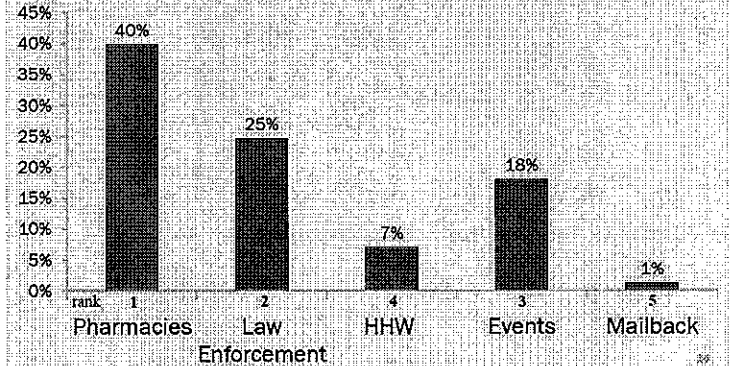


EVALUATION CRITERIA

- * Safety
- * Accessibility
- * Cost effectiveness
- * Efficacy

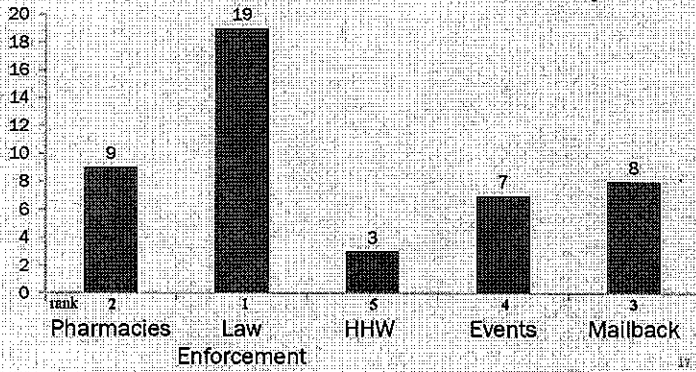
EVALUATION – ACCESSIBILITY

* Number of program sites (% of total)



EVALUATION - ACCESSIBILITY

* Average Number of Access Hours per Day

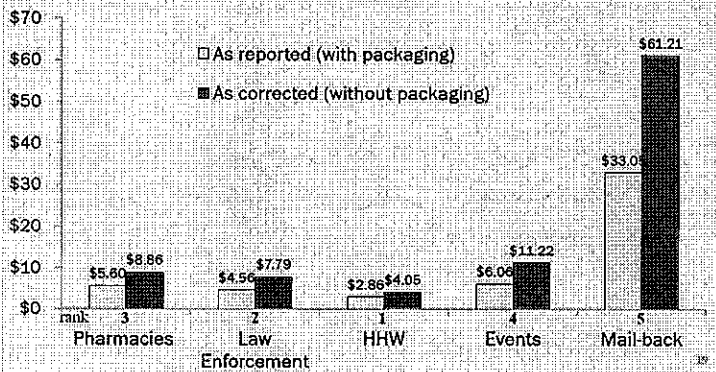


EVALUATION CRITERIA

- * Safety
- * Accessibility
- * Cost Effectiveness
- * Efficacy

EVALUATION - COST EFFECTIVENESS

* Average Cost per Pound

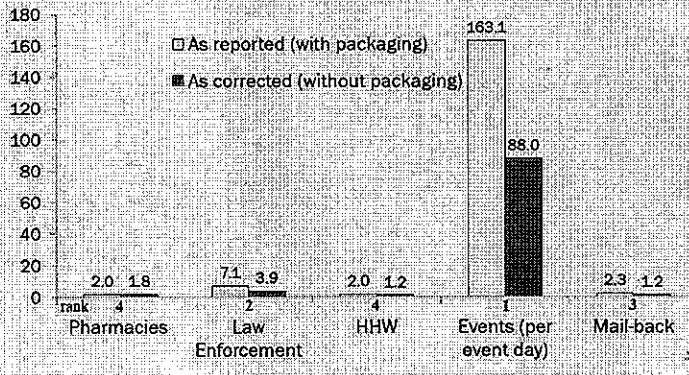


EVALUATION CRITERIA

- * Safety
- * Accessibility
- * Cost Effectiveness
- * Efficacy

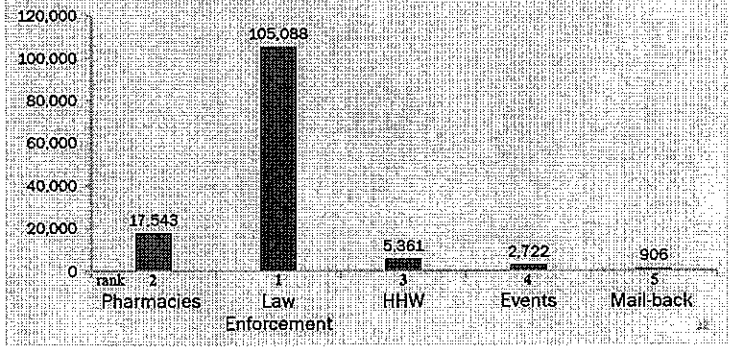
EVALUATION – EFFICACY

× Average Pounds Collected per Day of Operation



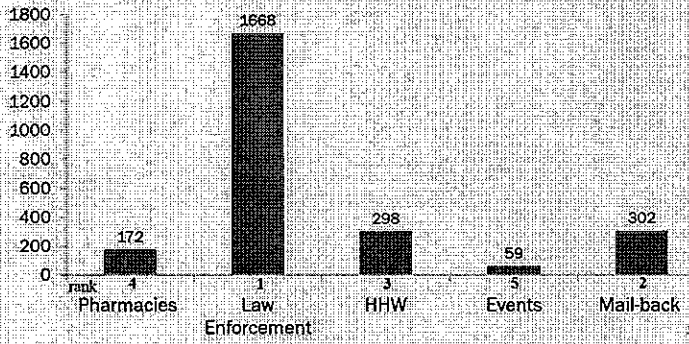
EVALUATION – EFFICACY

× Total Pounds Collected by Program Type without packaging (July 1, 2009 to March 1, 2010)



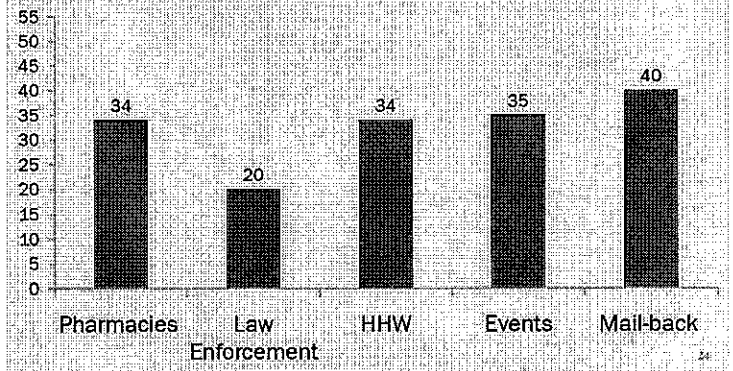
EVALUATION – EFFICACY

× Average Pounds Collected per Program (as corrected)



SUMMARY RANKINGS

× Total of Rankings (out of 11 to 55 possible)



CHALLENGES AND BARRIERS

- ✖ Safe programs are expensive
- ✖ Public Awareness and Participation
- ✖ Sustainable Funding
- ✖ Goals
- ✖ Complexity of Requirements

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CHALLENGES AND BARRIERS

- ✖ Safe programs are expensive
 - + Controlled substances
 - + Registered waste haulers
 - + Disposal facility options
 - + Two-key collection bins
 - + Secure containers
 - + Records and data

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CHALLENGES AND BARRIERS

- ✖ Public Awareness and Participation
- ✖ Sustainable Funding
- ✖ Goals
- ✖ Complexity of Requirements
 - + DEA
 - + Board of Pharmacy
 - + DTSC
 - + CDPH

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OVERVIEW

- ✖ Survey Results Evaluation
- ✖ Challenges and Barriers
- ✖ Other Programs
- ✖ Options

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INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS

	Collection Point	Program Management & Funding		
	Pharmacies	Gov't	Private sector	Private sector + gov't
Number of programs	9*	1	6	2

* Some programs in Canada also use collection/HHW depots, 2 programs only use HHW depots.

FEDERAL & STATE

- × Federal
 - + Controlled Substances Act
 - + White House ONDCP: guidelines for consumers
- × State
 - + Pilots:
 - × IA, CO, ME, WA
 - × At pharmacy, mail-back, or combo
 - × Multiple funding sources (public & private sector)

POTENTIAL OPTIONS

- × *Option 1. Continue Current Practices*
- × *Option 2. Improve Guidelines & Regulation*
- × *Option 3. Implement Product Stewardship*
- × *Option 4. Use Advanced Disposal Fee and State Oversight*

OPTION 1. CONTINUE CURRENT PRACTICES

- × California Guidelines remain optional
- × National Drug Control Policy Guidelines
- × Funding: Taxpayers → local government
→ service providers

OPTION 1. IMPACTS

- * Safety: ↔ some continued illegal diversion
- * Accessibility: ↔ many consumers unaware
- * Cost effectiveness: ↔ same level of costs
- * Efficacy: ↔ no significant increase in collection
- * Collection cost: ↔ high cost continues



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OPTION 1. IMPACTS

- * Awareness: ↔ remains inadequate
- * Sustainable funding: ↔ remains an issue
- * Goals: ✗ still no goals
- * Complexity of Requirements: ✗ still not addressed
- * Environmental impacts: ↔ significant

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OPTION 2. IMPROVE GUIDELINES & REGULATION

- * Legislature directs a state agency to develop regulations
- * State agency develops regulations based on California Guidelines
- * Funding: Taxpayers  local government
 service providers

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OPTION 2. IMPACTS

- * Safety: ↑ improves with more model programs
- * Accessibility: ↓↑ initially drops, ultimately may improve with more programs
- * Cost effectiveness: ✗ higher costs*
- * Efficacy: ↑ some improvement in collection
- * Collection cost: ✗ higher costs - practices mandated

* Costs may decrease with more flexibility in guidelines

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OPTION 2. IMPACTS

- × Awareness: ↔ remains inadequate
- × Sustainable funding: ✗ more challenging, higher costs
- × Goals: ✗ no goals
- × Complexity of Requirements ✓ provided
- × Environmental impacts: ↔ significant

OPTION 3. PRODUCT STEWARDSHIP

- × Legislature:
 - + directs producers to establish programs
 - + assigns state agency roles
 - × Collection goals set in statute or plans
- × Producers plan and operate programs
- × State agency provides regulatory oversight
- × Funding:
 - consumers → private sector producers
 - service providers



OPTION 3. IMPACTS

- × Safety: ↑ improves with more programs
- × Accessibility: ↑ improves with more programs
- × Cost effectiveness: ↑ improves with private sector innovations
- × Efficacy: ↑ collection increases
- × Collection cost: ↓ lower costs - flexibility

OPTION 3. IMPACTS

- × Awareness: ↑ Increases
- × Sustainable funding: ✓ addressed
- × Goals: ✓ established
- × Complexity of Requirements: ✓ provided
- × Environmental impacts: ↓ less waste in environment

OPTION 4. ADVANCED DISPOSAL FEE

- × Legislature authorizes statewide program
- × State Govt: creates regulations, receives fees from consumers, pays service providers, oversees compliance and enforcement.
- × Funding: consumers  state government
 service providers

OPTION 4. IMPACTS

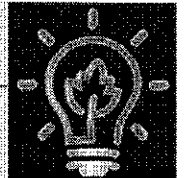
- × Safety: ↑ improves with more programs, better coordination
- × Accessibility: ↑ Improves with more programs
- × Cost effectiveness: ✗ lower without incentive to innovate
- × Efficacy: ↑ collection improves
- × Collection cost: ✗ subsidized costs, disincentive to innovate

OPTION 4. IMPACTS

- × Awareness: ↑ improves
- × Sustainable funding: ✓ addressed
- × Goals: ✓ likely established
- × Complexity of Requirements: ✓ provided
- × Environmental impacts: ↓ less waste in environment

PARTING THOUGHTS....

- × Consensus: illegal diversion is a big concern
- × Options are starting point for discussion
- × Legislation would be needed for options, except the status quo
- × Your expertise, advice and comments are welcome,
- × And...



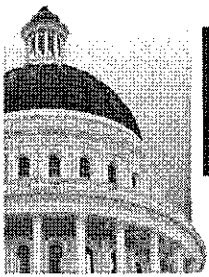
* Written comments are due

August 13, 2010

* Send to: PharmaSharps@CalRecycle.ca.gov

Comments





FACT SHEET

Date: June 22, 2010

Report: 2010-101

The California State Auditor released the following report today:

Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery *Deficiencies in Forecasting and Ineffective Management Have Hindered the Beverage Container Recycling Program*

BACKGROUND

Administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (department), the Beverage Container Recycling Program (beverage program) is intended to encourage and increase consumer recycling of aluminum, glass, plastic, and bimetal beverage containers sold in California that contain certain beverages. For every beverage container sold or offered for sale, beverage distributors make a redemption payment to the department's Beverage Container Recycling Fund (beverage fund). The cost of the redemption payment is passed along to consumers when they purchase beverages and to encourage recycling, consumers can return used containers to recycling centers and receive a refund value. The department has an auditing system to ensure the redemption payments and refund values paid comply with state law, and it investigates recyclers that collect used containers from consumers to ensure that they do not commit fraud when claiming reimbursements from the beverage fund.

KEY FINDINGS

During our review of the department's administration of the beverage program and beverage fund, we noted that the department:

- Has had trouble forecasting revenues and expenditures for the beverage fund—over the past five fiscal years, its forecasts have differed by between 3 percent and 15 percent from actual revenues and expenditures. Also, the department overstated the projected fund balance by \$158.1 million in the 2009–10 Governor's Budget due to errors in forecasting the condition of the beverage fund.
- Incorrectly calculated a reduction in payments to recyclers and others due to an error in computing its reserve for the projected fund balance in its May 2009 forecast.
- Is not always aggressive in identifying or pursuing underpayments. The department:
 - ✓ Does not consistently audit all distributors as planned in its current audit cycle—it still had either not completed or not started 12 audits of its top 100 beverage distributors or 67 of the 309 mid-sized and other at-risk distributors.
 - ✓ Did not always audit beverage distributors with identified underpayments stemming from prior audits. One distributor (the fifth largest in the State) had an identified underpayment of \$285,000 arising from an audit completed in 2005-06, yet it was among the 12 audits that had not been completed.
 - ✓ Takes too long to complete its audits and bill for underpayments identified. For the 11 audits we examined, the department took between 129 days and 854 days to complete the audit and as many as 24 days to collect from a distributor for an identified underpayment.
 - ✓ Did not collect up to \$755,000 on three instances because it exceeded its two-year statute of limitations on collecting underpayments.
- Fails to document fraud leads it decides not to investigate and is potentially missing opportunities to detect fraud because it does not have a formal systematic and documented methodology for analyzing data regarding the volume of recycled containers.
- Did not consistently oversee recycling grants—for six completed market development and expansion grants we reviewed, the department did not ensure that grantees met their commitments—ultimately costing the State nearly \$2.2 million.

KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

We made several recommendations to the department including that it implement a new forecasting model and that the department place appropriate controls over this model and ensure that it uses accounting records in identifying revenues and/or expenditures. We also recommended that the department strive to complete its audits in a more timely fashion and expedite reviews when an audit identifies a significant underpayment. Other recommendations are geared toward improving its management of fraud investigations such as tracking fraud leads and the disposition of those leads. Further recommendations were aimed at improving oversight of grants and ensuring the intended value is received from the grant funds it awards by conducting site visits, receiving regular status reports, and scrutinizing risks associated with market development grants.



WASTE & RECYCLING NEWS

Recycling organizations to host webinar on bans

Aug. 9 -- The Recycling Organizations of North America are holding a free webinar to look at market development after landfill disposal bans are implemented.

Topics to be discussed include how market development is impacted by disposal bans, and the development process of the bans themselves. Economic impact, including investment needed and jobs created, will also be examined. Lessons learned in regions and industries where disposal bans are in place will also be included in the webinar.

Speakers will be Scott Mouw, North Carolina Division of Pollution Prevention and Environmental Assistance; Stu Buckner, U.S. Composting Council; Brooke Nash, Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection; and Moderator Lynn Rubinstein, Northeast Recycling Council.

The webinar will be held at 1 p.m. Aug. 19. To pre-register, visit www1.gotomeeting.com/register/179201464.

Contact Waste & Recycling News reporter Amanda Smith-Teutsch at 330-865-6166 or asmith-teutsch@crain.com

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UC DAVIS EXTENSION

CONTINUING AND PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION

Energy and New Uses of Organic Residuals Conference

Overcoming Cross-Media Challenges

This conference brings together organic residuals industry professionals, municipalities, regulators, researchers and other stakeholders to identify and help realize options that provide the greatest ecological and municipal benefits for manures, biosolids, food wastes, green wastes and other organic residuals. Discover options that best serve to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, provide local sources of fuels and fertilizers, help restore soils, ensure food safety, and protect public health and ecosystems.

A challenge to realizing many organic residuals projects derives from the regulatory permitting process and conflicting objectives among government agencies. For example, methane from dairies and wastewater treatment plant digesters may continue to flare up or release into the atmosphere because of difficulties in obtaining stationary source permits for use of the methane. As well, difficulties in permitting local compost operations result in long-distance hauling with its related increases in mobile source emissions.

A particular focus of this symposium will be how our regulatory processes can be adjusted, so net environmental benefits can be realized. We will also look at the need for technologies currently under development—such as fuel cells. We will examine where this research is and how it can be moved along.

The symposium features presentations and panel discussions on cross-media issues, new organic residuals technologies, greenhouse gas emissions reduction, energy recovery and financing options. A portion of the program is conducted in an Open Space format where participants can discuss in more detail the issues of particular interest with one another.

Who should attend

This symposium is designed specifically for representatives from municipal and agricultural organic waste treatment facilities; manufacturers of products or renewable energy from organic residual solids; consultants; engineers; agronomists; farmers; extension service professionals; nutrient managers; laboratory staff; regulators; and research organizations.

Sponsors

The Energy and New Uses of Organic Residuals Symposium is sponsored by U.S. EPA Region 9, the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board, the Western United Dairymen, Sustainable Conservation, UC Davis, the California Association of Sanitation Agencies and the

Sacramento Municipal Utilities District.

Enroll by July 31 and save!

Hotel

Participants are responsible for reservation, confirmation and payment of hotel rooms.

For your convenience, UC Davis Extension has negotiated a discounted rate for this event at the Citizen Hotel, 926 J Street, Sacramento (within walking distance of the Convention Center). For details, please call (916) 492-4446.

Parking

Valet parking is available at the Citizen Hotel. Cost is \$10 for the day, or \$25 for overnight. City lots are also available at \$3 per hour or \$18 overnight.

Instructor(s): UC Davis Extension faculty.

When: Sept. 14-15: Tues.-Wed., 8 a.m.-5 p.m.

Where: Sacramento Convention Center, 1400 J St, Sacramento, CA

Directions: [Map](#)

Fee: \$150.00 (\$195.00 if postmarked after 07/31/2010). Includes meals and refreshments, social, and a field trip.

Special Discount fee: 10% discount for organizations enrolling three or more people at the same time in the same course. All registrations must be submitted at the same time and fees paid with one check, credit card or purchase order.

Credit: 1.6 CEUs, 16 Hours

Section: 102HSD590

