

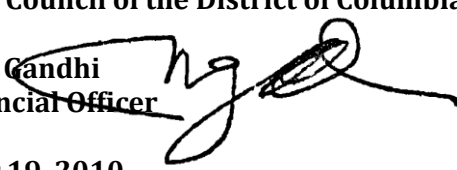
Government of the District of Columbia  
Office of the Chief Financial Officer



**Natwar M. Gandhi**  
Chief Financial Officer

**MEMORANDUM**

**TO:** The Honorable Vincent C. Gray  
Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia

**FROM:** Natwar M. Gandhi  
Chief Financial Officer 

**DATE:** November 19, 2010

**SUBJECT:** Fiscal Impact Statement – “Human and Environmental Health Protection Amendment Act of 2010”

**REFERENCE:** Bill Number 18-521, Committee Print Shared with the OCFO on November 12, 2010

---

**Conclusion**

Funds are sufficient in the FY 2011 through FY 2014 budget and financial plan to implement the provisions of the proposed legislation.

**Background**

The proposed legislation would ban bisphenol-A<sup>1</sup> from any empty bottle, cup, or container designed for or intended to be filled with food or liquid for consumption by a child under the age of four; ban the use of penta and octa mixtures of polybrominated diphenyl ethers<sup>2</sup>; and phase out the use perchloroethylene<sup>3</sup> by 2029.

---

<sup>1</sup> Bisphenol-A (commonly referred to as BPA) is a chemical frequently found in hard plastic baby bottles, water bottles, hard plastic microwavable cookware, and the linings of aluminum cans.

<sup>2</sup> Polybrominated diphenyl ethers (commonly referred to as PBDE) are chemical flame retardants used in plastics, upholstery, and foams in products such as mattress pads, computers, televisions, furniture, and carpet pads.

<sup>3</sup> Perchloroethylene (commonly referred to as PERC) is the most widely used solvent in the dry cleaning industry.

In addition, the proposed legislation would<sup>4</sup> reduce the allowable percentage of phosphate in dishwasher detergent to 0.5 percent<sup>5</sup> by weight except when it is impracticable for commercial dishwasher users.

### **Financial Plan Impact**

Funds are sufficient in the FY 2011 through FY 2014 budget and financial plan to implement the proposed legislation. According to the District Department of the Environment ("DDOE"), each dry cleaning business that uses PERC must register with the federal government and pay an annual fee of \$200. This fee is collected by the Hazardous Waste Program at DDOE and deposited into the Hazardous Waste and Toxic Chemical Source Reduction Fund ("Fund").<sup>6</sup> As dry cleaners phase out their use of PERC, this revenue stream will be eliminated by 2029.<sup>7</sup> However, since this is not the only source of revenue for the Fund and will occur outside of the financial plan period, there is no fiscal impact to implement the proposed legislation.

---

<sup>4</sup> By amending the Phosphate Soap and Detergent Restriction Act of 1985, effective March 25, 1986 (D.C. Law 6-98; D.C. Official Code § 8-107.02(b))

<sup>5</sup> From 8.7 percent by weight.

<sup>6</sup> In FY 2011, DDOE expects to collect \$13,000 from 65 dry cleaners.

<sup>7</sup> This presumes that the dry cleaners would replace the PERC with a non-hazardous chemical that would not require the dry cleaners to dispose of hazardous waste.