

Baseline Trash Load and Short-Term Trash Load Reduction Plan

Submitted by:

County of San Mateo

400 County Center, Redwood City, CA 94063



In compliance with Provisions C.10.a(i) and C.10.a(ii) of Order R2-2009-0074

February 1, 2012

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**County of San Mateo
SHORT-TERM TRASH LOAD REDUCTION PLAN**

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT

"I certify, under penalty of law, that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to ensure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted, is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

Signature by Duly Authorized Representative:



James C. Porter
Director, Department of Public Works

2/1/2012

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT	III
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	IV
LIST OF TABLES	V
LIST FIGURES.....	VI
ABBREVIATIONS.....	VII
PREFACE	VIII
1.0 INTRODUCTION	1
BASELINE TRASH GENERATION RATES PROJECT.....	1
TRASH LOAD REDUCTION TRACKING METHOD SUMMARY.....	2
SHORT-TERM TRASH LOAD REDUCTION PLAN	2
2.0 BASELINE TRASH LOADING ESTIMATE	4
PERMITTEE CHARACTERISTICS.....	4
DEFAULT TRASH GENERATION RATES (REGIONAL APPROACH)	4
JURISDICTIONAL AND EFFECTIVE LOADING AREAS	5
PERMITTEE-SPECIFIC BASELINE TRASH LOADING RATES	6
<i>Baseline Street Sweeping</i>	6
<i>Baseline Storm Drain Inlet Maintenance</i>	7
<i>Baseline Stormwater Pump Station Maintenance</i>	7
BASELINE TRASH LOADING ESTIMATE.....	7
3.0 LOAD REDUCTION CALCULATION PROCESS	13
STEP #1: EXISTING ENHANCED STREET SWEEPING	13
STEP #2: TRASH GENERATION REDUCTION CONTROL MEASURES	14
STEP #3: ON-LAND INTERCEPTION CONTROL MEASURES.....	14
STEP #4: CONTROL MEASURES THAT INTERCEPT TRASH IN THE MS4	15
STEP #5: CONTROL MEASURES THAT INTERCEPT TRASH IN WATERWAYS	15
STEP #6: COMPARISON TO BASELINE TRASH LOAD	15
4.0 ENHANCED TRASH CONTROL MEASURES	16
CR-1: SINGLE-USE CARRYOUT PLASTIC BAG ORDINANCE.....	17
<i>Baseline Level of Implementation</i>	17
<i>Enhanced Level of Implementation</i>	17
<i>Reduction from Implementing Control Measure</i>	18
CR-2: POLYSTYRENE FOAM FOOD SERVICE WARE ORDINANCE.....	19
<i>Baseline Level of Implementation</i>	19
<i>Enhanced Level of Implementation</i>	19
<i>Percent Reduction from Enhancements</i>	19
CR-3: PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH PROGRAMS	20
<i>Baseline Level of Implementation</i>	20
<i>Enhanced Level of Implementation</i>	20
CR-4: REDUCTION OF TRASH FROM UNCOVERED LOADS	25
<i>Baseline Level of Implementation</i>	25
<i>Enhanced Level of Implementation</i>	25
<i>Percent Reduction from Enhancements</i>	27
CR-5: ANTI-LITTERING AND ILLEGAL DUMPING ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES	28
<i>Level of Implementation</i>	28

Percent Reduction from Enhancements 30

CR-6: IMPROVED TRASH BIN/CONTAINER MANAGEMENT..... 31

Baseline Level of Implementation 31

Enhanced Level of Implementation 31

Percent Reduction from Enhancements 33

QF-1: ENHANCED ON-LAND TRASH CLEANUPS (VOLUNTEERS AND/OR MUNICIPAL) 34

Baseline Level of Implementation 34

Enhanced Level of Implementation 34

Percent Reduction from Enhancements 35

QF-2: ENHANCED STREET SWEEPING 36

Baseline Level of Implementation 36

Enhanced Level of Implementation 36

Percent Reduction from Enhancements 36

QF-4: ENHANCED STORM DRAIN INLET MAINTENANCE 38

Baseline Level of Implementation 38

Enhanced Level of Implementation 38

Percent Reduction from Enhancements 38

QF-5: FULL-CAPTURE TREATMENT DEVICES 39

Baseline Level of Implementation 39

Enhanced Level of Implementation 39

Percent Reduction from Enhancements 39

QF-6: CREEK/CHANNEL/SHORELINE CLEANUPS 42

Baseline Level of Implementation 42

Enhanced Level of Implementation 42

Percent Reduction from Enhancements 43

5.0 SUMMARY OF TRASH CONTROL MEASURE ENHANCEMENTS..... 44

5.1 ANNUAL REPORTING AND PROGRESS TOWARDS TRASH LOAD REDUCTION GOAL(S) 46

5.2 CONSIDERATIONS OF UNCERTAINTIES 46

6.0 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE..... 47

7.0 REFERENCES 49

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1-1. Trash control measures..... 3

Table 2-1. Regional Default Annual Trash Generation Rates by Land Use Category..... 5

Table 2-2. Jurisdictional areas and effective loading areas in the County of San Mateo..... 6

Table 2-3. Preliminary annual trash baseline load for the County of San Mateo..... 7

Table 4-1. Trash control measures that will be implemented by the County of San Mateo..... 16

Table QF-3-1. Planned enhanced street sweeping program in the County of San Mateo..... 37

Table QF-6-1. Trash full-capture treatment devices..... 40

Table 5-1. Trash Load Reduction Summary Table..... 45

Table 6-1. Preliminary implementation schedule for enhanced trash control measures 48

LIST FIGURES

Figure 2-1a: Estimated trash baseline loading rates for the County of San Mateo.....	8
Figure 2-1b: Estimated trash baseline loading rates for Northern San Mateo County.....	9
Figure 2-1c: Estimated trash baseline loading rates for Western San Mateo County.....	10
Figure 2-1d: Estimated trash baseline loading rates for Southern San Mateo County.....	11
Figure 2-1e: Estimated trash baseline loading rates for Southeastern San Mateo County.....	12

ABBREVIATIONS

BASMAA	Bay Area Stormwater Management Agencies Association
BID	Business Improvement District
CalRecycle	California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CASQA	California Stormwater Quality Association
CDS	Continuous Deflection Separator
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CY	Cubic Yards
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
GIS	Geographic Information System
MRP	Municipal Regional Stormwater NPDES Permit
MS4	Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
Q	Flow
SFRWQCB	San Francisco Regional Water Quality Control Board
SWRCB	State Water Resource Control Board
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
Water Board	San Francisco Regional Water Quality Control Board
WDR	Waste Discharge Requirements

PREFACE

This Baseline Trash Load and Short-Term Trash Load Reduction Plan is submitted in compliance with provision C.10.a(i) and C.10.a(ii) of the Municipal Regional Stormwater NPDES Permit for Phase I communities in the San Francisco Bay (Order R2-2009-0074). This Plan was developed using a regionally consistent format developed by the Bay Area Stormwater Management Agencies Association (BASMAA). Based on new information that becomes available during the implementation of this Short-Term Plan (e.g., revisions to baseline loading estimates or load reduction credits of quantification formulas), the County of San Mateo may choose to amend or revise this Plan.

Please note that several of the control measures included in the Short-Term Trash Load Reduction Plan are tentative as they must first be presented to and approved by the County of San Mateo Board of Supervisors via the public hearing and appeal process. The control measures included in this plan are also subject to the availability of sufficient County funds in coming years. The ability to proceed with the proposed plan assumes no conflict with other environmental regulations, policies, and public safety (i.e., vector control, flooding).

If revisions or amendments are necessary, a revised Short-Term Trash Load Reduction Plan will be submitted to the San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board via the County of San Mateo's annual reporting process.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Municipal Regional Stormwater NPDES Permit for Phase I communities in the San Francisco Bay (Order R2-2009-0074), also known as the Municipal Regional Permit (MRP), became effective on December 1, 2009. The MRP applies to 76 large, medium and small municipalities (cities, towns and counties) and flood control agencies in the San Francisco Bay Region, collectively referred to as Permittees. Provision C.10 of the MRP (Trash Load Reduction) requires Permittees to reduce trash from their Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4s) by 40 percent before July 1, 2014.

Required submittals to the San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board (Water Board) by February 1, 2012 under MRP provision C.10.a (Short-Term Trash Loading Reduction Plan) include:

1. (a) Baseline trash load estimate, and (b) description of the methodology used to determine the load level.
2. A description of the Trash Load Reduction Tracking Method that will be used to account for trash load reduction actions and to demonstrate progress and attainment of trash load reduction levels.
3. A **Short-Term Trash Loading Reduction Plan** that describes control measures and best management practices that will be implemented to attain a 40 percent trash load reduction from its MS4 by July 1, 2014;

This Short-Term Trash Load Reduction Plan (Short-Term Plan) is submitted by the County of San Mateo in compliance with the portions of MRP provision C.10.a.i listed as 1a and 3 above. In compliance with 1b, BASMAA submitted a progress report on behalf of Permittees that briefly describes the methodologies used to develop trash baseline loads (BASMAA 2011a). These methods are more fully described in BASMAA (2011b, 2011c). Lastly, the *Trash Load Reduction Tracking Method Technical Report* (BASMAA 2011d) was submitted by BASMAA on behalf of Permittees in compliance with submittal 2 described above. The Baseline Loading Rates and Tracking Method projects are briefly described below.

Baseline Trash Generation Rates Project

Through approval of a BASMAA regional project, Permittees agreed to work collaboratively to develop a regionally consistent method to establish baseline trash loads from their MS4s. The project, also known as the *BASMAA Baseline Trash Generation Rates Project*, assists Permittees in establishing a baseline to demonstrate progress towards MRP trash load reduction goals (i.e., 40 percent). The intent of the project was to provide a scientifically-sound method for developing (default) baseline trash generation rates that can be adjusted, based on Permittee/site specific conditions, and used to develop baseline loading rates and loads. Baseline loads form the reference point for comparing trash load reductions achieved through control measure implementation.

Baseline trash loading rates are quantified on a volume per unit area basis and based on factors that significantly affect trash generation (e.g., land use, population density, and economic profile). The method used to establish baseline trash loads for each Permittee builds off “lessons learned” from previous trash loading studies conducted in urban areas (Allison and Chiew 1995; Allison et al. 1998; Armitage et al. 1998; Armitage and Rooseboom 2000; Lippner et al. 2001; Armitage 2003; Kim et al. 2004; County of Los Angeles 2002, 2004a, 2004b; Armitage 2007). The method is based off a conceptual

model developed as an outgrowth of these studies (BASMAA 2011b). Baseline trash loading rates were developed through the quantification and characterization of trash captured in Water Board recognized full-capture treatment devices installed in the San Francisco Bay area. Methods used to develop trash baseline loading rates are more fully described in BASMAA (2011b, 2011c, and 2012a).

Trash Load Reduction Tracking Method Summary

The trash load reduction tracking method, described in the *Trash Load Reduction Tracking Method Technical Report*, assists Permittees in demonstrating progress towards reaching trash load reduction goals defined in the MRP (e.g., 40 percent). The tracking method is based on information gained through an extensive literature review and Permittee experiences in implementing stormwater control measures in the San Francisco Bay Area. The literature review was conducted to evaluate quantification methods used by other agencies to assess control measure effectiveness or progress towards quantitative goals. Results are documented in the *Trash Load Reduction Tracking Method: Technical Memorandum # 1 – Literature Review* (BASMAA 2011d).

Methods attributable to specific trash control measures fall into two categories: 1) trash load reduction quantification formulas; and 2) load reduction credits (BASMAA 2012b). Quantification formulas were developed for those trash control measures that were deemed feasible and practical to quantify load reductions at this time. Load reduction credits were developed for all other control measures included in the methodology development. Both categories of methods assume that as new or enhanced trash control measures are implemented by Permittees, a commensurate trash load reduction will occur. Progress towards load reduction goals will be demonstrated through comparisons to established trash baseline load estimates developed through the BASMAA *Baseline Trash Generation Rates Project*.

Short-Term Trash Load Reduction Plan

The purpose of this Short-Term Plan is to describe the current level of implementation of control measures and best management practices and identify the type and extent to which new or enhanced control measures and best management practices will be implemented to attain a 40 percent trash load reduction from their MS4 by July 1, 2014. The Short-Term Plan was developed using a template created by BASMAA through a regional project. New and enhanced trash control measures (i.e., Best Management Practices) that Permittees may implement to demonstrate trash load reduction goals are included in Table 1-1. This list was developed collaboratively through the BASMAA Trash Committee, which included participation from Permittee, stormwater program, Water Board and non-governmental organization (NGO) staff. The list of control measures is based on: 1) the potential for Permittees to implement; 2) the availability of information required to populate formulas and develop credits; and 3) the expected benefit of implementation. Load reductions associated with each control measure are demonstrated either through a quantification formula (QF) or credits (CR) described in the *Trash Load Reduction Tracking Method Technical Report* (BASMAA 2012b).

In efforts to reduce trash discharged from MS4s, Permittees may choose to implement control measures that are not included in Table 1-1 or described more fully in BASMAA (2012b). If a Permittee chooses to do so, methods specific to calculating trash load reductions for that control measure would need to be developed. Additionally, at that point, consideration should be given to updating this Short-Term Plan.

Additionally, based on new information that becomes available during the implementation of this Short-Term Plan (e.g., revisions to baseline loading estimates or load reduction credits of quantification

formulas), the County of San Mateo may amend or revise this Plan. If revisions or amendments are necessary, a revised Short-Term Plan will be submitted to the Water Board via the County of San Mateo’s annual reporting process.

Table 1-1. Trash control measures for which load reduction quantification credits or formulas were developed to track progress towards trash load reduction goals.

Load Reduction Credits (CR)
Single-use Carryout Plastic Bag Ordinances
Polystyrene Foam Food Service Ware Ordinances
Public Education and Outreach Programs
Activities to Reduce Trash from Uncovered Loads
Anti-Littering and Illegal Dumping Enforcement Activities
Improved Trash Bin/Container Management Activities
Single-Use Food and Beverage Ware Ordinances
Quantification Formulas (QF)
On-land Trash Pickup (Volunteer and/or Municipal)
Enhanced Street Sweeping
Partial-Capture Treatment Devices
Enhanced Storm Drain Inlet Maintenance
Full-Capture Treatment Devices
Creek/Channel/Shoreline Cleanups (Volunteer and/or Municipal)

This Short-Term Plan is organized into the following sections:

- Introduction;
- Trash Baseline Load Estimate;
- Load Reduction Calculation Process
- Planned Implementation of New or Enhanced Control Measures;
- Implementation Schedule; and
- References

2.0 BASELINE TRASH LOADING ESTIMATE

Note: Tables and information presented in this section are subject to change based on the results of a third monitoring event of the BASMAA Baseline Trash Generation Rates Project. Therefore, this section of the Short-Term Plan may be updated with revised trash generation rates, baseline loading rates, and baseline loads.

This section provides the estimated annual trash baseline load from the County of San Mateo's MS4. In compliance with Provision C.10.a.ii of the MRP, the County of San Mateo worked collaboratively with other MRP Permittees through BASMAA to develop data and the process necessary to establish a baseline trash loading estimate from our MS4. The collaborative project was managed through the BASMAA Trash Committee and included a series of steps described in BASMAA (2012a) and listed below. The approach was intended to be cost-effective and consistent, but still provide an adequate level of confidence in trash loads from MS4s, while acknowledging that uncertainty in trash loads still exists. The approach entailed the following steps:

1. Conduct literature review;
2. Develop conceptual model;
3. Develop and implement sampling and analysis plan;
4. Test conceptual model;
5. Develop and apply default trash **generation rates** to Permittee effective loading areas;
6. Adjust default trash generation rates based on baseline levels of control measure implementation by the Permittee to develop trash **baseline loading rates**; and,
7. Calculate Permittee-specific annual trash **baseline load**.

Through the collaborative BASMAA project, default baseline trash generation rates (volume per area) were developed for a finite set of categories, based on factors that significantly affect trash loads (e.g., land use). These trash generation rates were then applied to effective loading areas in applicable jurisdictional areas within the County of San Mateo. Trash generation rates were then adjusted based on baseline street sweeping, storm drain inlet maintenance, and stormwater pump station maintenance conducted in each applicable area. The sum of the trash loads (i.e., rate multiplied by area) from each effective loading area represents the County of San Mateo's baseline trash load from its MS4. A full description of the methods by which trash baseline loads were developed is included in BASMAA (2012a) and is summarized below.

Permittee Characteristics

Incorporated in 1856, the County of San Mateo covers 198,178 acres in San Mateo County and has a jurisdictional area of 19,766 acres. Unincorporated Census-designated communities are scattered around the County and include Broadmoor, Burlingame Hills, El Granada, Devonshire, Emerald Lake Hills, Highlands-Baywood Park, Kings Mountain, La Honda, Loma Mar, Menlo Oaks, Montara, Moss Beach, North Fair Oaks, Pescadero, Princeton-by-the-Sea, San Gregorio, Sky Londa, and West Menlo Park.

Default Trash Generation Rates (Regional Approach)

A set of default trash generation rates was developed via the BASMAA regional collaborative project (BASMAA 2012a). Default generation rates were developed based on a comparison between trash

characterization monitoring results, land uses, economic profiles, and other factors that were believed to possibly affect trash generation. Three trash characterization monitoring events were scheduled via the *Trash Generation Rates Project*. Due to the compliance timeline in the MRP, only two of three trash characterization monitoring events were used to develop trash generation rates described in BASMAA (2012a) and presented in this section. Following the completion of the third characterization event (Winter 2011/12), this section of the Short-Term Plan may be updated to reflect the most up-to-date trash generation and loading rates available. Trash generation rates based on the results of two of the three characterization events are shown in Table 2-1 for each trash loading category.

Table 2-1. Regional Default Annual Trash Generation Rates by Land Use Category.

Land Use Category	Generation Rates (Gallons/Acre)
Retail and Wholesale	29.99
High Density Residential	17.04
K-12 Schools	13.14
Commercial and Services/ Heavy, Light and Other Industrial	7.08
Urban Parks	2.14
Low Density Residential	1.25
Rural Residential	0.17

Jurisdictional and Effective Loading Areas

Default trash baseline generation rates presented in Table 2-1 were applied to effective loading areas with **jurisdictional areas** within the County of San Mateo. The County of San Mateo’s jurisdictional areas include all urban land areas within the County of San Mateo boundaries that are subject to the requirements in the MRP. Land use areas identified by a combination of the ABAG 2005 land use dataset and Permittee knowledge that were not included within the County’s jurisdictional areas include:

- Federal and State of California Facilities and Roads (e.g., Interstates, State Highways, Military Bases, Prisons);
- Roads Owned and Maintained by Cities in Santa Mateo County;
- Colleges and Universities (Private or Public);
- Non-urban Land Uses (e.g., agriculture, forest, rangeland, open space, wetlands, water);
- Communication or Power Facilities (e.g., PG & E Substations);
- Water and Wastewater Treatment Facilities; and
- Other Transportation Facilities (e.g., airports, railroads, and maritime shipping ports).

Once the County of San Mateo’s jurisdictional area was delineated, an effective trash loading area was developed by creating a 200-foot buffer around all streets within the County’s jurisdictional areas. The purpose of the effective loading area is to eliminate land areas not directly contributing trash to the County’s MS4 (e.g., large backyards and rooftops). Both the jurisdictional and the effective loading areas for the County of San Mateo are presented in Table 2-2.

Table 2-2. Jurisdictional areas and effective loading areas in the County of San Mateo by land use classes identified by ABAG (2005).

Land Use Category	Jurisdictional Area (Acres)	Effective Loading Area (Acres)	% of Effective Loading Area
High Density Residential	790	748	9
Low Density Residential	4,424	3,799	46
Rural Residential	12,744	3,013	37
Commercial and Services/ Heavy, Light and Other Industrial	975	393	5
Retail and Wholesale	103	84	1
K-12 Schools	308	119	1
Urban Parks	422	50	1
TOTAL	19,766	8,206	100%

Permittee-Specific Baseline Trash Loading Rates

Regional default trash generation rates developed through the BASMAA regional collaborative project were applied to effective loading areas within the County of San Mateo based on identified land uses. These generation rates were then adjusted based on the calculated effectiveness of baseline street sweeping, storm drain inlet maintenance and pump station maintenance implemented by the County of San Mateo. These adjustments were conducted in GIS due to the site specificity of baseline generation rates and baseline control measure implementation. The following sections describe the baseline level of implementation for these three control measures. A summary of trash baseline generation and loading rates for the County of San Mateo are provided in Table 2-3 and areas associated with these rates are illustrated in Figure 2-1a.

Baseline Street Sweeping

A "baseline" street sweeping program is defined as the sweeping frequency and parking enforcement implemented by the County of San Mateo prior to effective date of the MRP. Baseline street sweeping differs from "enhanced" street sweeping, which includes increased parking enforcement and/or sweeping conducted at a frequency greater than baseline ceiling (i.e., once per week for retail land uses and twice per month for all other land uses). The baseline ceiling was created to not penalize implementers of enhanced street sweeping programs prior to the effective date of the MRP. For those Permittees that sweep less frequent than the baseline ceiling, their current sweeping frequency serves as their baseline.

The County of San Mateo's baseline (and current) street sweeping program includes sweeping most streets in residential and retail areas twice per month, and a small industrial area of North Fair Oaks once per week. Arterial roads are swept twice per month.

Parking enforcement signs for street sweeping have been posted on selected streets in some commercial areas and densely-populated neighborhoods. Parking enforcement equivalent occurs mainly on arterial roads and streets in commercial or high density residential areas or adjacent to major highways. The estimated trash load reduced via baseline street sweeping is presented in Table 2-3.

Baseline Storm Drain Inlet Maintenance

Within the County’s jurisdictional areas, storm drain inlets were cleaned at a baseline level of one time per year prior to the effective date of the MRP. Based on this baseline frequency and the effectiveness rating developed in BASMAA (2012b), the baseline storm drain maintenance program in the County of San Mateo has an annual effectiveness rating of 5%. The estimated trash load reduced via baseline storm drain inlet maintenance is presented in Table 2-3.

Baseline Stormwater Pump Station Maintenance

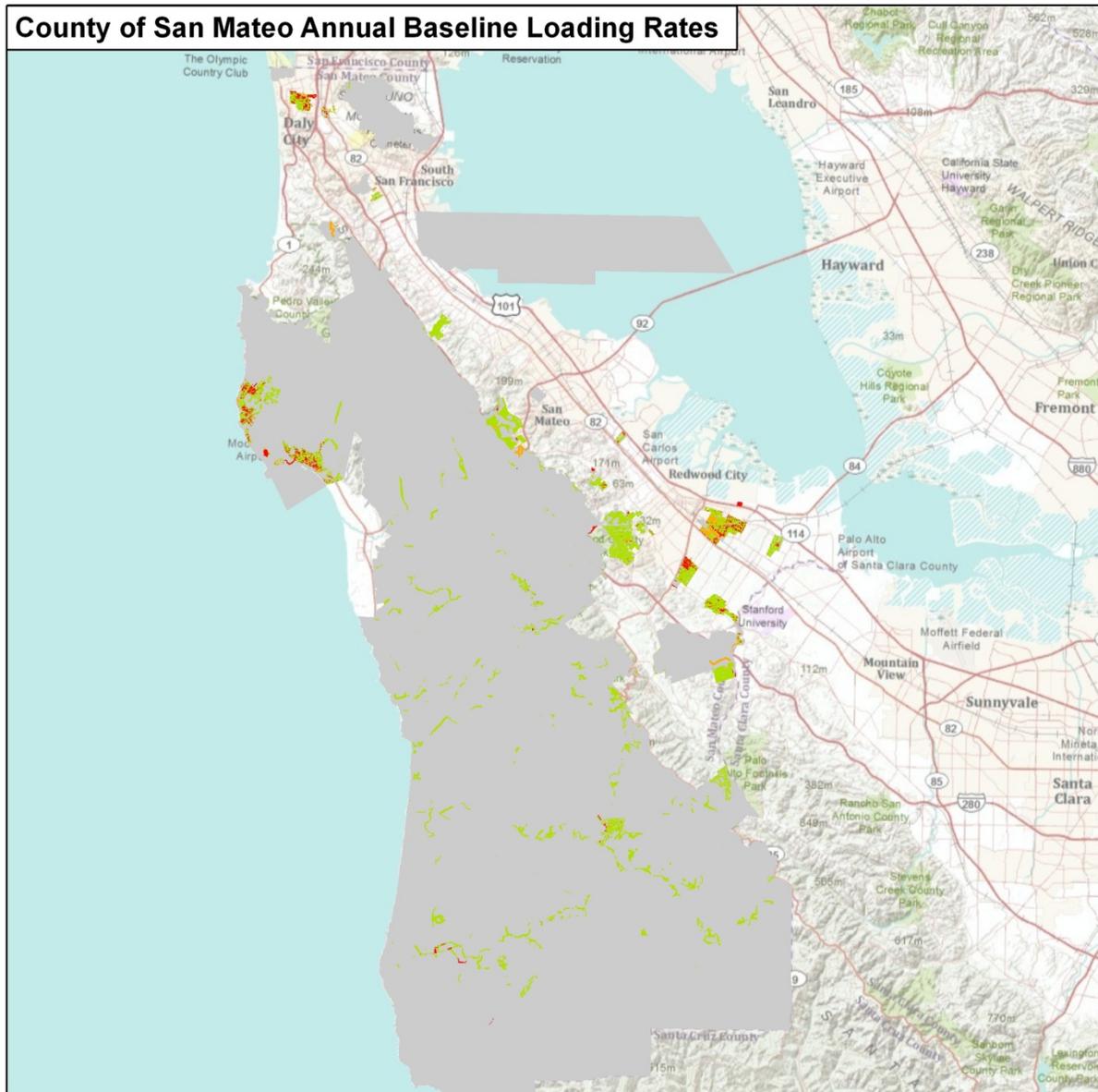
The County of San Mateo owns and maintains two stormwater pump stations, but neither have trash racks that capture trash and allow for removal during maintenance. However, the City of Redwood City owns one pump station with trash racks which drains a portion of the County's effective loading area. For this pump station, the estimated volume of trash removed annually prior to the effective date of the MRP is considered the baseline level of implementation. To determine the baseline volume of trash removed from pump stations, an effectiveness rating of 25% removal of the baseline trash load attributable to the area draining to the pump station is assumed. This effectiveness rating is based on methods developed in BASMAA (2012b). The estimated trash load reduced via baseline pump station maintenance is presented in Table 2-3.

Baseline Trash Loading Estimate

The estimated baseline trash load from the County of San Mateo was calculated as the sum of the loads from the County’s effective loading area, adjusted for baseline implementation of street sweeping, storm drain inlet maintenance, and pump station maintenance. The preliminary annual trash baseline load for the County of San Mateo is presented in Table 2-3. Preliminary baseline trash loading rates are presented in Figures 2-1a through 2-1e to provide a geographical illustration of areas with estimated low, moderate, high and very high trash loading rates.

Table 2-3. Preliminary annual trash baseline load for the County of San Mateo.

Category	Annual Load (gallons)
Preliminary Generation Trash Load	24,950
Load Removed via Baseline Street Sweeping	5,034
Load Removed via Baseline Storm Drain Inlet Maintenance	996
Load Removed via Baseline Stormwater Pump Station Maintenance	414
Preliminary Trash Baseline Load	18,506



Annual Baseline Loading Rate (gal/acre)

- Outside: 1) Jurisdictional Area or
2) Effective Loading Area
- Low (> 0 to 5)
- Mod (> 5 to 10)
- High (> 10)
- Permittee Streets
- Permittee Boundary

0 4.5 9 Miles



Data Sources:

Streets: Tele Atlas, 2003, Retrieved from <http://www.arcgis.com/>
City Boundary: County of San Mateo
Background: ESRI World Topographic Map

Map Created By: EOA, Inc.
Date: December 12, 2011

Figure 2-1a: Estimated trash baseline loading rates for geographical areas in the County of San Mateo.

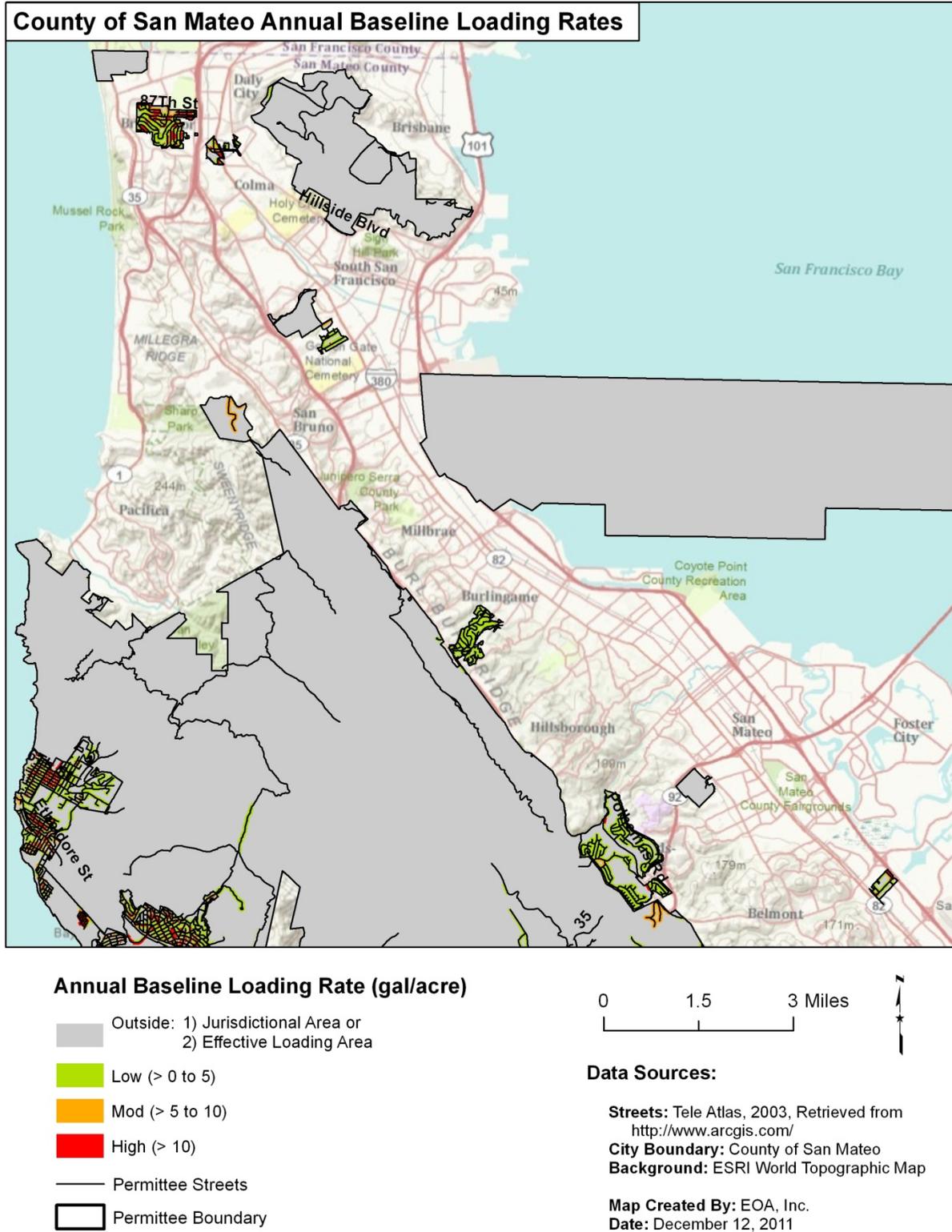
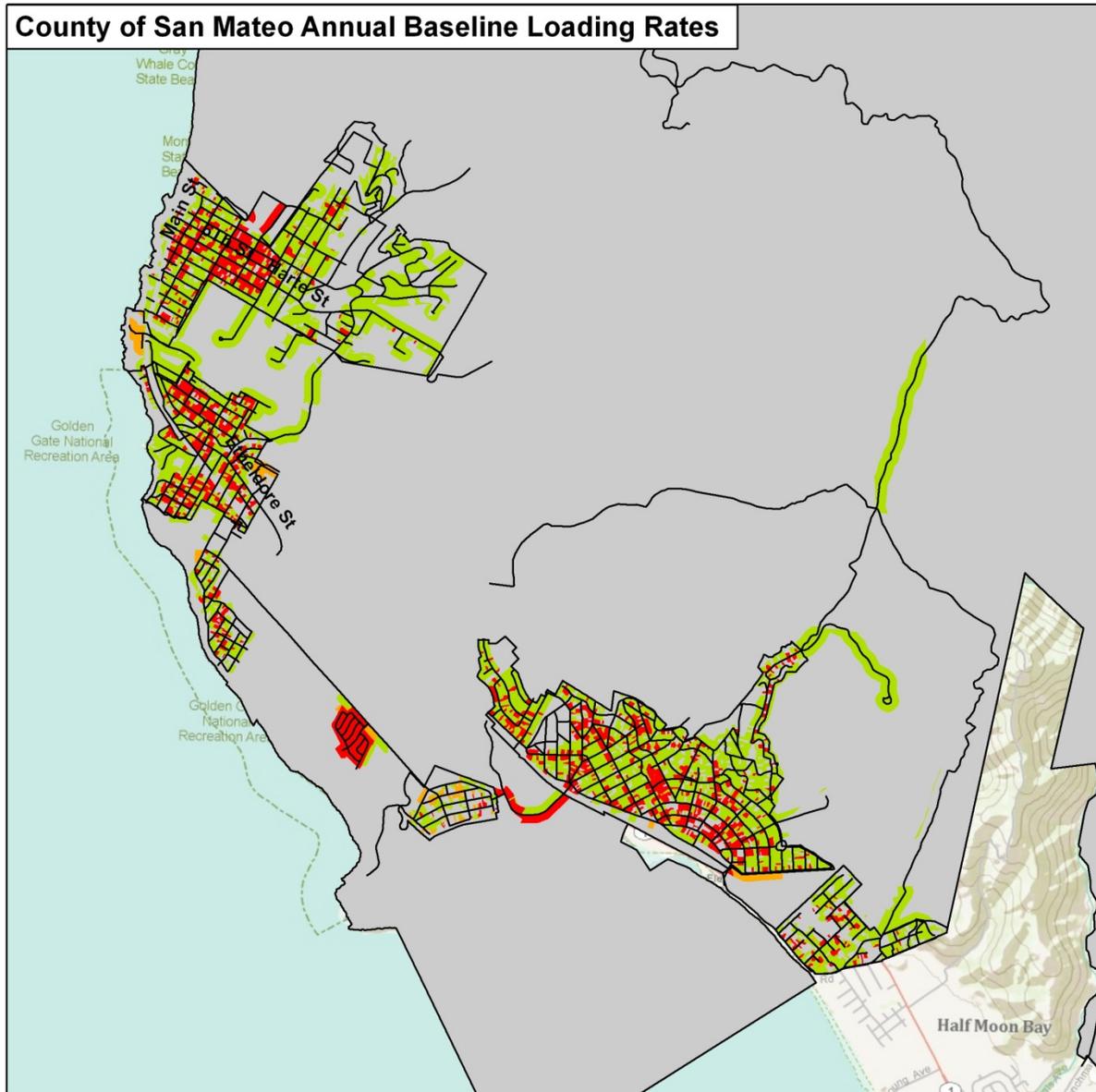


Figure 2-1b: Estimated trash baseline loading rates for geographical areas in Northern San Mateo County.



Annual Baseline Loading Rate (gal/acre)

- Outside: 1) Jurisdictional Area or
2) Effective Loading Area
- Low (> 0 to 5)
- Mod (> 5 to 10)
- High (> 10)
- Permittee Streets
- Permittee Boundary

0 0.5 1 Miles

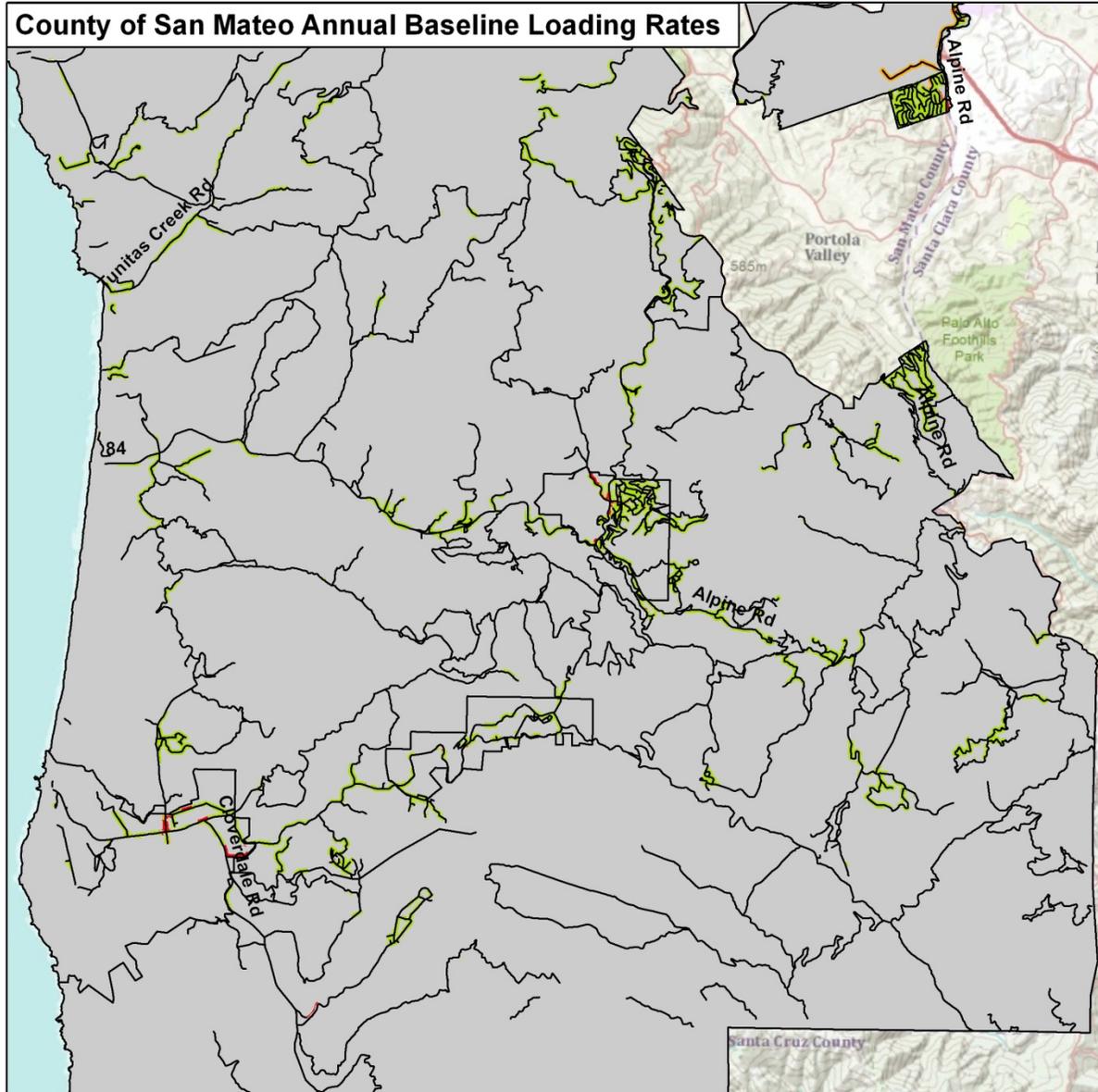


Data Sources:

Streets: Tele Atlas, 2003, Retrieved from <http://www.arcgis.com/>
City Boundary: County of San Mateo
Background: ESRI World Topographic Map

Map Created By: EOA, Inc.
Date: December 12, 2011

Figure 2-1c: Estimated trash baseline loading rates for geographical areas in Western San Mateo County.



Annual Baseline Loading Rate (gal/acre)

- Outside: 1) Jurisdictional Area or
2) Effective Loading Area
- Low (> 0 to 5)
- Mod (> 5 to 10)
- High (> 10)
- Permittee Streets
- Permittee Boundary

0 1.5 3 Miles

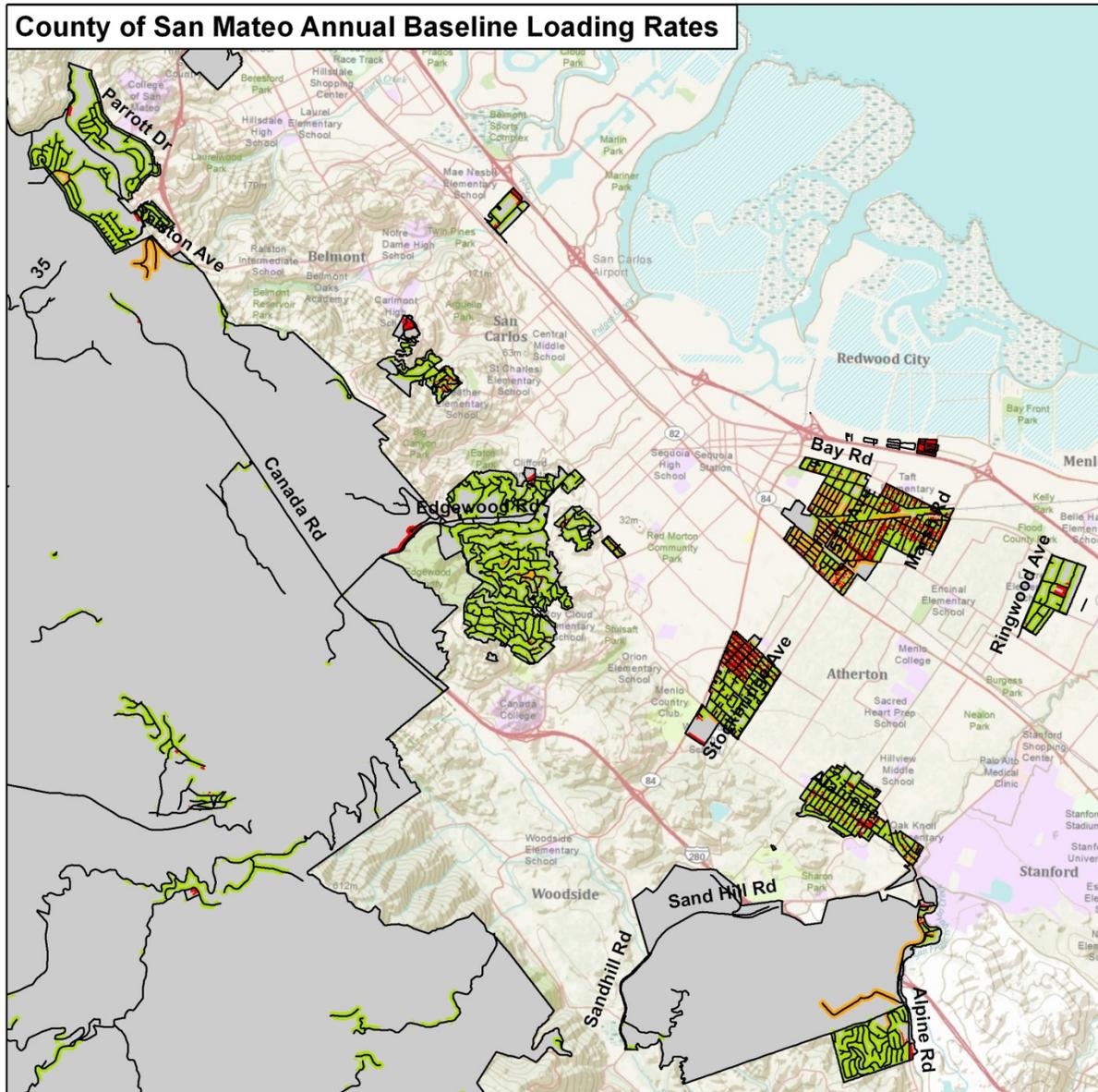


Data Sources:

Streets: Tele Atlas, 2003, Retrieved from <http://www.arcgis.com/>
City Boundary: County of San Mateo
Background: ESRI World Topographic Map

Map Created By: EOA, Inc.
Date: December 12, 2011

Figure 2-1d: Estimated trash baseline loading rates for geographical areas in Southern San Mateo County.



Annual Baseline Loading Rate (gal/acre)

- Outside: 1) Jurisdictional Area or
2) Effective Loading Area
- Low (> 0 to 5)
- Mod (> 5 to 10)
- High (> 10)
- Permittee Streets
- Permittee Boundary

0 1.25 2.5 Miles



Data Sources:

Streets: Tele Atlas, 2003, Retrieved from <http://www.arcgis.com/>
City Boundary: County of San Mateo
Background: ESRI World Topographic Map

Map Created By: EOA, Inc.
Date: December 12, 2011

Figure 2-1e: Estimated trash baseline loading rates for geographical areas in Southeastern San Mateo County.

3.0 LOAD REDUCTION CALCULATION PROCESS

Using the guiding principles and assumptions described in BASMAA (2012b), a stepwise process for calculating trash load reductions was developed collaboratively through BASMAA. This process is fully described in Trash Load Reduction Tracking Method Technical Report (BASMAA 2012b) and is briefly summarized in this section. The process takes into consideration at what point in the trash generation and transport process a trash control measure: 1) prevents trash generation, 2) intercepts trash in the environment prior to reaching a water body, or 3) removes trash that has reached a water body. In doing so, it avoids double-counting of trash load reductions associated with specific control measures.

To demonstrate trash load reductions, baseline trash loading rates will be adjusted using the following process:

- Step #1:** Existing Enhanced Street Sweeping
- Step#2:** Trash Generation Reduction Control Measures
- Step #3:** On-land Interception Control Measures
- Step #4:** Control Measures that Intercept Trash in the MS4
- Step #5:** Control Measures that Intercept Trash in Waterways
- Step #6:** Comparison to Baseline Trash Load

Reductions calculated in Steps 2 and 5 are assumed to be implemented at a constant rate on an “area-wide” basis. For example, if a new region-wide public education strategy is implemented within the San Francisco Bay area, all Permittees can apply load reduction credits associated with this control measure. In contrast, Steps 1, 3 and 4 are “area-specific” reductions that only apply to specific areas within a Permittee’s jurisdiction. Area-specific control measures include full-capture treatment devices and enhanced street sweeping. Area-specific reductions may require the use of a Geographic Information System (GIS) to calculate.

Reductions are generally applied in the sequence described below, although some reductions may be applied “in-parallel” and calculated during the same sub-step in the process. Loading rates are presented Figures 2-1a – e.

Step #1: Existing Enhanced Street Sweeping

Trash load reductions due to existing enhanced street sweeping implemented prior to the effective date of the MRP and conducted at levels above baseline levels are not incorporated into each Permittee’s trash baseline load. Therefore, load reductions associated with existing enhanced street sweeping are accounted for first in the trash load reduction calculation process. Existing enhanced street sweeping includes street sweeping conducted at a frequency greater than **1x/week** for streets within retail land use areas or greater than **2x/month** for streets in all other land use areas. The result of adjustments made to trash baseline loads due to the implementation of existing enhanced street sweeping is a set of **current baseline loading rates** and a **current baseline load**.

Step #2: Trash Generation Reduction Control Measures

Trash generation reduction control measures prevent or greatly reduce the likelihood of trash from being deposited onto the urban landscape. They include the following area-wide control measures:

- CR-1: Single-Use Carryout Plastic Bag Ordinances
- CR-2: Polystyrene Foam Food Service Ware Ordinances
- CR-3: Public Education and Outreach Programs
- CR-4: Reduction of Trash from Uncovered Loads
- CR-5: Anti-Littering and Illegal Dumping Enforcement
- CR-6: Improved Trash Bin/Container Management
- CR-7: Single-Use Food and Beverage Ware Ordinances

Load reductions associated with trash generation reduction control measures are applied on an area-wide basis.¹ Therefore, reductions in current baseline loading rates are adjusted uniformly based on the implementation of the control measure and the associated credit claimed.

Baseline loading rate adjustments for all generation reduction controls measures implemented may be applied in-parallel, but should be applied prior to calculating on-land interception measures discussed in Step #3. The result of adjustments to trash baseline loading rates due to the implementation of these enhanced control measures will be a set of **street loading rates**. The **street load** is the volume of trash estimated to enter the environment and available for transport to the MS4 if not intercepted via on-land control measures described in Step #3.

Step #3: On-land Interception Control Measures

Once trash enters the environment, it may be intercepted and removed through the following control measures prior to reaching the stormwater conveyance system:

- QF-1: On-land Trash Cleanups (Volunteer and/or Municipal) (Area-wide)
- QF-2: Enhanced Street Sweeping (Area-specific)

Since on-land trash cleanups can affect the amount of trash available to street sweepers, load reductions associated with their implementation will be quantified first, followed by street sweeping enhancements. On-land trash cleanups will be applied as an area-wide reduction and all effective loading rates will be adjusted equally. Enhanced street sweeping, however, is an area-specific control measure and only those effective loading rates associated with areas receiving enhancements will be adjusted. Due to the spatial nature of enhanced street sweeping, GIS may be needed to conduct this step.

The result of adjustments to effective loading rates due to the implementation of these enhanced control measures will be a set of **conveyance system loading rates**. The **conveyance load** is the volume of trash estimated to enter the stormwater conveyance system (e.g., storm drains).

¹ The only exception to this statement are load reductions associated with the establishment of Business Improvement Districts (BIDs) or equivalent, which are specific to geographic areas and considered "area-specific".

Step #4: Control Measures that Intercept Trash in the MS4

Control measures that intercept trash in the stormwater conveyance system are area-specific. Therefore, they only apply to land areas and associated trash loads reduced. Conveyance system loading rates developed as a result of Step #3 should be adjusted in-parallel for the following control measures:

- QF-3a: Partial-capture Treatment Device: Curb Inlet Screens (Area-specific)
- QF-3b: Partial-capture Treatment Device: Stormwater Pump Station Trash Racks Enhancements (Area-specific)
- QF-4: Enhanced Storm Drain Inlet Maintenance (Area-specific)
- QF-5: Full-Capture Treatment Devices (Area-specific)

Load reductions for these control measures are calculated in-parallel because they are applied to independent geographical areas. Reductions from all control measures described in this step are area-specific and may require the use of GIS to calculate a set of **waterway loading rates**. Once waterway loading rates have been determined, a **waterway load** will be developed and used as a starting point for calculating load reductions associated with trash interception in waterways discussed in Step #5.

Step #5: Control Measures that Intercept Trash in Waterways

The load of trash that passes through the stormwater conveyance system without being intercepted may still be removed through interception in waterways. There are two control measures associated with interception in waterways:

- QF-3c: Partial-capture Treatment Device: Litter Booms/Curtains (Area-wide)
- QF-6: Creek/Channel/Shoreline Cleanups (Volunteer and/or Municipal) (Area-wide)

As these control measures are implemented, load reduction estimates can be calculated in-parallel for these two measures.

Step #6: Comparison to Baseline Trash Load

Applying the four steps described in the processes above will provide an estimated trash load (volume) remaining after trash control measures are implemented. As depicted in the following equation, the relative percent difference between the baseline load and the load remaining after control measures are implemented is the percent reduction that will be used to assess progress towards MRP trash load reduction goals.

$$\frac{\text{Baseline Load} - \text{Remaining Load}}{\text{Baseline Load}} = \% \text{ Reduction}$$

4.0 ENHANCED TRASH CONTROL MEASURES

This section describes the new or enhanced trash control measures currently implemented or planned for implementation by the County of San Mateo. The enhanced control measures described are designed to reach a 40% reduction by July 1, 2014. New and enhanced control measures that will be implemented by County of San Mateo include those listed in Table 4-1.

Table 4-1. Trash control measures that will be implemented by the County of San Mateo to reach the 40% trash load reduction.

Control Measure
Single-use Carryout Plastic Bag Ordinances
Polystyrene Foam Food Service Ware Ordinances
Public Education and Outreach Programs
Activities to Reduce Trash from Uncovered Loads
Anti-Littering and Illegal Dumping Enforcement Activities
Improved Trash Bin/Container Management (Municipally or Privately-Controlled)
On-land Trash Pickup (Volunteer and/or Municipal)
Enhanced Street Sweeping
Enhanced Storm Drain Inlet Maintenance
Full-Capture Treatment Devices
Creek/Channel/Shoreline Cleanups (Volunteer and/or Municipal)

CR-1: Single-use Carryout Plastic Bag Ordinance

Single-use plastic carryout bags have been found to contribute substantially to the litter stream and to have adverse effects on marine wildlife (United Nations 2009, CIWMB 2007, County of Los Angeles 2007). The prevalence of litter from plastic bags in the urban environment also compromises the efficiency of systems designed to channel storm water runoff. Furthermore, plastic bag litter leads to increased clean-up costs for the Permittees and other public agencies.

Based on recent experiences of municipalities throughout the State, the process Permittees must go through to enact a single-use carryout plastic bag ordinance is difficult due to intense scrutiny and opposition from not only public interest groups and lobbyists, but also merchants and community members. In most cases, most opposition groups are pressing for the development of Environmental Impact Reports (EIRs) in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

Baseline Level of Implementation

Prior to adoption of the MRP, Permittees within the Bay area have enacted policies or ordinances on Single-use Carryout Plastic Bags. To avoid penalizing these early implementers, an applicable control measure implemented by a Permittee prior to the effective date of the MRP will be credited equally to a control measure implemented after the effective date. Therefore, the baseline level of implementation is not applicable for this control measure.

Enhanced Level of Implementation

The County of San Mateo plans to adopt an ordinance prohibiting all retail establishments from distributing single-use carryout plastic bags within unincorporated San Mateo County. The County of San Mateo began the planning process by hosting a public workshop on September 27, 2011 (see Attachment B). Following the public workshop, the County of San Mateo Board of Supervisors directed the Environmental Health Division to take the lead, draft a model ordinance, and prepare the necessary CEQA documents. The tentative schedule is to present an ordinance to the Board of Supervisors for adoption by February 2013. On October 3, 2011, San Mateo County Supervisors Groom and Tissier sent a letter (Attachment C) to all city mayors in San Mateo County inviting them to participate in a county-wide working group to develop the ordinance. In addition to the adoption of the ordinance, the County of San Mateo would also implement a public education and outreach campaign focused on reduction of single-use bags and enforcement actions designed to ensure compliance with the ordinance. To ensure that facilities are abiding by the ordinance, plastic bags will be added to the activity areas checklist on the standard stormwater facilities inspection report form. The total percent trash reduced from MS4s as a result of implementing a single-use carryout plastic bag ordinance will be reported in the Annual Report submitted each September to the Water Board.

Presently the County participates in a regional Bay Area Recycling Outreach Coalition (BAYROC) "Bring your own reusable bags" campaign which advertises on grocery carts, print ads, radio ads, bus ads, press events and social media. Additionally, a website <http://igotmybag.org/home.htm> was set up by the regional group to provide additional information and to promote the campaign. The County has participated in surveying customers who bring their own bags to shop at retail locations in the County before and after the media campaign to study if there was a change in the shoppers' behavior.

Reduction from Implementing Control Measure

The County of San Mateo will receive a ten percent reduction credit for implementing specific control measures described in the *Enhanced Level of Implementation* section above. The ten percent reduction credit will be applied to the County of San Mateo’s baseline trash load. This percent reduction credit is consistent with methods presented in the BASMAA (2012b). A summary of all load reductions anticipated through the implementation of this plan are included in Section 5.0.

CR-2: Polystyrene Foam Food Service Ware Ordinance

Polystyrene foam is used as food ware in the food service industry. According to the USEPA, floatable debris in waterways, such as products made of polystyrene, is persistent in the environment and has physical properties that can have serious impacts on human health, wildlife, the aquatic environment and the economy (USEPA 2002). Due to its properties, polystyrene foam used as food ware is typically not recycled. Since 1990, over 100 government agencies within the United States, including over twenty within the Bay area have enacted full or partial bans on polystyrene foam food service ware.

Baseline Level of Implementation

Prior to adoption of the MRP, over twenty agencies within the Bay area enacted full or partial bans on polystyrene foam food service ware. To avoid penalizing these early implementers, an applicable control measure implemented by a Permittee prior to the effective date of the MRP will be credited equally to a control measure implemented after the effective date. Therefore, the baseline level of implementation is not applicable for this control measure.

Enhanced Level of Implementation

On May 6, 2008, the County of San Mateo Board of Supervisors adopted Ordinance No. 04421 restricting the County's use of bottled water and polystyrene foam and solid disposable food service ware products and requiring the use of biodegradable, compostable, reusable food service ware by all County of San Mateo departments and food service providers on property owned or leased by the County (Attachment D).

On March 1, 2011, the County of San Mateo Board of Supervisors adopted Ordinance No. 04542 prohibiting food vendors from using polystyrene-based disposable food service ware. The ordinance became effective on July 1, 2011. A factsheet, copy of the ordinance, and additional information are included in Attachment D.

The percent trash reduction from MS4s as a result of implementing a polystyrene foam food service ware ordinance will be reported in the Annual Report submitted each September. Currently, food inspectors monitor businesses for municipal code compliance. To ensure that facilities are abiding by the polystyrene food ware ordinance, polystyrene will be added to the activity areas checklist on the standard stormwater facilities inspection report form.

Percent Reduction from Enhancements

The County of San Mateo will receive an eight percent reduction credit for implementing specific control measures described in *Enhanced Level of Implementation* section above. The eight percent reduction credit will be applied to the County of San Mateo's baseline trash load. This percent reduction credit is consistent with methods presented in the BASMAA (2012b). A summary of all load reductions anticipated through the implementation of this plan are included in Section 5.0.

CR-3: Public Education and Outreach Programs

Permittees in the San Francisco Bay Area have implemented public education and outreach programs to inform residents about stormwater issues relating to pollutants of concern, watershed awareness and pollution prevention. Public education and outreach efforts include developing and distributing brochures and other print media; posting messages on websites and social networking media (Facebook, Twitter etc.), attending community outreach events, and conducting media advertising. In recent years, some municipal agencies have implemented anti-litter campaigns to increase public awareness about the impacts of litter on their communities and water quality; and to encourage the public to stop littering.

Baseline Level of Implementation

The County of San Mateo implemented public education and outreach control measures prior to the effective date of the MRP. Multi-subject outreach programs exist for multiple County departments and divisions including County Department of Public Works (RecycleWorks, Parks Division), Environmental Health Division, and the Planning and Building Department. Enhanced activities or actions implemented prior to the effective date of the MRP and continued into the future are described in the next section.

Enhanced Level of Implementation

The County of San Mateo will implement the following public education and outreach control measures prior to July 1, 2014.

Litter Reduction Advertising Campaign(s)

BASMAA Youth Outreach Campaign (Regional)

Through participation and funding of the regional **BASMAA Youth Outreach Campaign** the County of San Mateo will implement an outreach campaign designed to reduce littering from the target audience in the Bay Area. The Youth Outreach Campaign was launched in September 2011 (post-MRP effective date) and aims to increase the awareness of Bay Area Youth (ages 16-24) on litter and stormwater pollution issues, and eventually change their littering behaviors. Combining the ideas of Community Based Social Marketing with traditional advertising, the Youth Campaign aims to engage youth to enable the peer-to-peer distribution of Campaign messages. The Campaign will at least run from FY 11-12 through FY 13-14. A brief description of the Campaign activities is provided below:

- Raising Awareness: The Campaign will begin by raising awareness of the target audience on litter and stormwater pollution issues. Partnerships with youth commissions, high schools, and other youth focused organizations will be developed to reach the target audience. Messages targeted to youth will be created and distributed via paid advertising, email marketing, Campaign website and social networking sites (e.g, Facebook and Twitter).
- Engage the Youth - The advertisements will encourage the audience to participate in the Youth Campaign by joining a Facebook page, entering a contest, taking an online quiz, etc., and providing their contact information. At the beginning of FY 12-13, a video contest will be launched to get Bay Area youth further involved in the Campaign. An online voting system will be used to select the winning entry. Media advertising will be conducted to promote the winning entry.

- Change Behaviors: To move the audience along the behavior change continuum, the Campaign will use electronic platforms such as email marketing and social networking sites to encourage participants to engage in increasingly more difficult behavior changes, such as participating in a clean-up, organizing a clean-up, etc.
- Maintain Engagement: The Campaign will continue to interact with the target audience through email marketing and social media websites.

The Youth Campaign will include a pre and post campaign survey to evaluate the effectiveness of outreach. The pre-campaign survey will be conducted in FY 11-12 and the post campaign survey in FY 13-14. Other evaluation mechanisms, such as website hits, number of youth engaged in the Campaign's social networking website, etc. will also be used to evaluate its effectiveness in increasing awareness and changing behavior.

Outreach to School-age Children or Youth

Countywide Programs

Through participation and funding of the San Mateo Countywide Water Pollution Prevention Program's (SMCWPPP) Public Information and Participation program (PIP), the County of San Mateo plans to continue to implement litter reduction outreach to school-age children and youth. SMCWPPP currently oversees two contracts to provide direct outreach to grades K-12 in a school setting on behalf of all permittees. The contract for grades K-5 is currently held by the Banana Slug String Band, which performs a presentation called "We All Live Downstream." Through songs and interactive exercises, the message of not putting anything in the stormdrains (including trash) is delivered, along with basic concepts of the water cycle and the impact of pollution on aquatic life. The second contract is held by Rock Steady Science, which presents "Water Pollution Prevention and Your Car" to high school students. A portion of this presentation is dedicated to watershed and stormdrain education, and the impact of litter on local creeks and waterways. Both contracts are managed to ensure that schools in each community in the County are reached. For communities without High Schools, the feeder schools in neighboring communities are specifically targeted for presentations. In addition to outreach at the school sites, a number of student activity guides and coloring books related to watershed health and littering are provided to children who attend outreach events. Schools are also directly targeted in promotion of Coastal Cleanup Day.

In addition to the programs described above, RecycleWorks, a section within San Mateo County Department of Public Works dedicated to the promotion of resource conservation, recycling and solid waste management, plans to continue to conduct litter/waste-reduction activities. These include participating in the green schools program in which a school gets certified by achieving goals set from a menu of categories, one of which is litter reduction. In addition, Recycleworks conducts school assemblies and field trips to the Transfer Stations focusing on waste and proper disposal in addition to litter reduction and recycling. The program also conducts waste audits at schools to encourage waste reduction, and staff outreach events at schools. PIP is exploring the possibility of teaming up with RecycleWorks to continue outreach to junior high and high school students after June 2012, when the current contract with Rock Steady Science expires.

Local Programs

As described above, the County RecycleWorks program has conducted outreach to school aged children since the MRP adoption and will continue to in the future. Specific examples with litter-reduction messages included the following:

- Published the annual school newsletter, “Resource Conservation News”, distributed to over 6,500 teachers and school administrators in San Mateo County.
- Distributed bottle and can bins with signage to public and private schools, County parks, and public facilities to reduce litter and encourage recycling.
- Provided field trips to the Transfer Station and closed landfills and presentations on the schools site focusing on waste source Reduction, Reuse, Recycling, composting, and proper disposal.
- The RecycleWorks website also provides useful information to students in San Mateo County about habitat protection (reducing litter) and information on the watersheds in San Mateo County. For more details on web content, please visit: <http://www.recycleworks.org/kids/index.html>

Media Relations

BASMAA Regional Media Relations Project (Regional)

Through participation and funding of the **BASMAA Regional Media Relations Project**, the County of San Mateo plans to continue to implement a media relations project partially designed to reduce littering from target audiences in the Bay Area. The goal of the BASMAA Media Relations Project is to generate media coverage that encourages individuals to adopt behavior changes to prevent water pollution, including littering. At least two press releases or PSAs focus on litter issues each year (e.g., creek clean-up activities, preventing litter by using reusable containers, etc.).

Coastal Cleanup Day Promotion (Countywide)

On the countywide level, SMCWPPP also conducts annual press releases for Coastal Cleanup Day, and uses Twitter to promote cleanup events. These releases are intended to gain support and assistance for cleanup events conducted each September in local water bodies.

Community Outreach Events

SMCWPPP, through its PIP program, plans to continue to conduct community outreach events on behalf of Permittees who request support. Outreach materials related to litter that are distributed include, in addition to the children’s materials listed above under Outreach to School-age Children or Youth, a promotional sign for cigarette smokers to discourage cigarette litter, and pocket ashtrays are given out. A general stormwater pollution prevention flyer in English and Spanish that includes litter reduction in its messaging is distributed. In addition to table outreach events conducted for specific permittees, PIP also conducts a Countywide Event aimed to reach residents from throughout the County. PIP manages an online calendar which promotes cleanup events by non-profit organizations throughout the County. In FY 2011, PIP completed its 6th year acting as the county coordinator for Coastal Cleanup Day, increasing volunteer participation by 400% in that time, and trash removal increased by 300%.

During the term of the MRP, new outreach materials are also being considered for dissemination to the public, including reusable shopping bags to encourage reduction in use of plastic carryout bags. In addition, spring cleanups taking place in individual jurisdictions are planned to be promoted under one theme by PIP, who will assist directing volunteers to cleanup events in their communities. SMCWPPP is planning to conduct a total of 10-12 outreach events on behalf of various jurisdictions within the County in the 2011-12 fiscal year. SMCWPPP will also continue maintaining an online calendar of cleanups on a monthly basis.

Additional Community Outreach Events (Local)

Additional outreach efforts conducted by the County of San Mateo since the MRP adoption and planned for the future with litter-reduction messages included the following:

- South San Francisco Day In the Park (9/18/2010), Orange Park, South San Francisco – local fair
- South San Francisco Community Preservation Task Force Meeting (2/9/2011), South San Francisco – annual public presentation on County’s litter cleanup effort in the Colma Creek watershed
- Participation in Clean Water Action Taking Out the Trash Program; Phase 1 (2011) - participated in 3 litter audits at two sites in the Colma Creek watershed – report summarizing sources and branding; Phase 2 (future) targeted outreach to local businesses for food and beverage packaging source reduction including cost benefit analysis
- RecycleWork on-going outreach – (<http://www.RecycleWorks.org>), tabling at local festivals, events, workshops and shows (i.e., North Fair Oaks Community Festival, San Mateo County Fair, Peninsula Home and Garden show), certifying new Master Composters, and Sustainable Gardening lecture series.
- Each year County departments collaborate on Earth Day themes and events; in 2012, the theme will focus on reducing litter and illegal dumping.
- Environmental Health Household Hazardous Waste Collection Events – web-page, on-line appointments, permanent facility in San Mateo, approximately monthly at rotating sites throughout County
- Collaborative outreach with SMCWPPP for Coastal Cleanup Day for sites in unincorporated San Mateo County
 - Gazos State Beach
 - Mavericks
 - Mirada Surf
 - Montara Beach
 - Pescadero
 - Pillar Point
 - Surfers Beach
 - Pistacio State Beach
 - San Gregorio
 - Coyote Point
 - Colma Creek
 - San Francisquito Creek
 - North Fair Oaks
- National Rivers Cleanup Day in collaboration with the City of South San Francisco (5/21/2011), Colma Creek downstream of Utah Avenue
- County Parks conducts community outreach events at many of the County Parks. A list of outreach events conducted since permit adoption are included in Attachment E. Efforts have increased by approximately 20% since the MRP adoption. This enhanced level of outreach will be maintained and enhanced (budget permitting) in the future.

Additional outreach has been conducted within the County of San Mateo and aimed towards County staff. RecycleWorks partnered with San Mateo County Green Team to offer reusable water bottles and bags to County staff promoting reduction of single use water bottles and bags. The program began in 2008.

Percent Reduction from Enhancements

The County of San Mateo will receive a total of eight percent reduction credit for implementing specific enhanced control measures described in *Enhanced Level of Implementation* section above. This percent reduction is comprised of the following credits, consistent with the *Load Reduction Tracking Method*:

- Litter Reduction Advertising Campaigns – 3%
- Outreach to School-age Children or Youth – 2%
- Media Relations – 1%
- Community Outreach Events - 2%

These eight percent reduction credits will be applied against the County of San Mateo’s baseline trash load. This percent reduction credit is consistent with methods presented in the BASMAA (2012b). A summary of all load reductions anticipated through the implementation of this plan are included in Section 5.0.

CR-4: Reduction of Trash from Uncovered Loads

Although it is currently illegal to operate a vehicle that is improperly covered and which its' contents escapes², vehicles remain an important trash source to MS4s and local waterways. Specifically, vehicles that do not secure or cover their loads when transporting trash and debris have a high risk of contributing trash to MS4s. Land areas that generate trash from vehicles include roads, highways (on/off ramps, shoulders or median strips) and parking lots. To help address the dispersion of trash from unsecured or uncovered vehicles destined for landfills and transfer stations, Permittees may require municipally-contracted trash haulers to cover or secure loads or work with municipal or private landfill and transfer station operators to educate waste haulers on securing loads and/or to enhance enforcement of existing regulations.

Baseline Level of Implementation

The baseline trash load described in Section 2.0 assumes that prior to adoption of the MRP the County of San Mateo has not adopted control measures to reduce trash from vehicles with uncovered loads. Therefore, implementation of any of the control measures described in this section is considered to be enhanced implementation.

Enhanced Level of Implementation

The County of San Mateo has implemented the following enhanced control measures to reduce trash from vehicles with uncovered loads prior to July 1, 2014.

The County of San Mateo has two provisions in the municipal code that prohibit the transportation of trash and/or debris without a cover - Chapters 4.04.020 and 4.04.100 excerpted below:

4.04.040 - Permit required to dump solid waste.

It shall be unlawful for any person, directly or indirectly, to dump, deposit, bury or landfill or cause to be dumped or deposited, or assist in dumping or depositing, any solid waste, within the territorial limits of the County of San Mateo, including the San Francisco Bay and tide lands thereof within the boundaries of said County of San Mateo, without having first applied to the County Health Officer and procured a permit to do so as hereinafter provided.

4.04.100 - Solid waste and recyclable materials in transit.

All solid waste and recyclable materials in the process of being conveyed into, through, or within the County shall be properly covered and conveyed in a manner to safeguard the public health and safety of the inhabitants of the County of San Mateo, and in compliance with all applicable state laws.

The County only has six franchised areas (Broadmoor, Granada Sanitary District, Montara Sanitary District, West Bay Sanitary District, County Franchise Area, County Service Area No. 8).

² In accordance with the California Vehicle Code Sections 23114 and 23115, it is against the law to operate a vehicle on the highway which is improperly covered, constructed, or loaded so that any part of its contents or loads spills, drops, leaks, blows, or otherwise escapes from the vehicle. Exempted materials include hay and straw, clear water and feathers from live birds. Additionally, any vehicle transporting garbage, trash, or rubbish, used cans or bottles, waste papers, waste cardboard, etc. must have the load covered to prevent any part of the load from spilling on the highway (CVC 2011). Significant fines are possible for non-compliance.

The other areas are open to any hauler or debris box company to provide service. The three Haulers that presently service unincorporated San Mateo County are Recology of the Coast, Recology San Mateo County and Allied Waste. However, only two of the six franchised county areas are directly managed by the County of San Mateo Department of Public Works. The other areas are managed by the various Sanitary Districts. Below is a list of the haulers, service areas, and who manages the contract area:

- Recology San Mateo County – areas served are the County Service Area-8 (North Fair Oaks) and County Franchised Area (East of 280) including unincorporated areas from Burlingame to Menlo Park, managed by the County
- Recology San Mateo County – areas served are Unincorporated Menlo Park and Ladera, managed by West Bay Sanitary District
- Recology of the Coast – area served is Montara, managed by Montara Sanitary District
- Allied Waste – area served is El Granada, managed by Granada Sanitary District
- Allied Waste – area served is Broadmoor, managed by the City of Daly City

The County of San Mateo recently incorporated prescriptive language into a new 10-year franchise agreement (January 1, 2010 through December 31, 2020) for Recology San Mateo County to service CSA-8 and other unincorporated County Franchised Areas (Burlingame Hills to Menlo Park) in the South Bayside Waste Management Authority (SBWMA) Service Area. The contract language requires Recology San Mateo County to cover loads when transporting trash and debris to municipality or privately-owned landfills and transfer stations as well as other trash loading reduction measures. The County of San Mateo will continue to incorporate prescriptive language into any future contracts. Excerpts from the *Recology San Mateo County Franchise Agreement Between County of San Mateo and Recology San Mateo County for Recyclable materials, Organic Materials, and Solid Waste Collection Services*, Section 8.02 Collection Standards, I. Litter Abatement 1-3, address:

1. Minimization of Spills. If any Solid Waste, Targeted Recyclable Materials, or Organic Materials are spilled or scattered during Collection or transportation operations, the Contractor shall promptly clean up all spilled and scattered materials. Contractor shall use due care to prevent vehicle oil, vehicle fuel, or other liquids from being spilled during Collection or transportation operations including maintenance of the Collection vehicles to minimize and correct any leaks. Contractor shall ensure that all liquid spills or leaked liquids fluids are cleaned up promptly on the same day that they occur.

Contractor shall not transfer loads from one vehicle to another on any public street, unless it is necessary to do so because of mechanical failure, emergency (e.g., combustion of material in the vehicle), accidental damage to a vehicle, or unless approved by the Agency.

2. Clean-Up. During Collection operations, the Contractor shall clean-up litter in the immediate vicinity of any Container storage area (including the areas where Containers are delivered for Collection) if Contractor's actions are the cause of the litter. Each Collection vehicle shall be equipped with protective gloves, a broom, and shovel at all times for cleaning up litter. Absorbent material shall be carried on each Collection vehicle at all times and used by Contractor for cleaning up liquid spills. The Contractor shall document and discuss instances of repeated spillage not caused by it with the Customer where spillage occurs, and Contractor shall report such instances to Agency. If the

Contractor has attempted to have a Customer stop creating spillage but is unsuccessful, the Agency will attempt to rectify such situation with the Customer. The Contractor shall coordinate with Agency regarding Agency street cleaning activities to minimize litter.

3. Covering of Loads. Contractor shall cover all open Drop Boxes with an Agency-approved cover, at the Collection location before transporting materials to the Designated Transfer and Processing Facility.

An additional litter reduction measure that has been implemented under the new franchise agreement with Recology San Mateo County is the synchronization of street sweeping routes with the garbage and recycling collection routes to further mitigate litter. In 2011, the County of San Mateo's Department of Public Works street sweeping operations staff worked closely with Recology San Mateo County operations staff to ensure maximum scheduling coordination which will result in litter reduction.

The County Parks Division handles and transports garbage and debris collected within the County Parks system in an enclosed garbage collection truck to the local landfill; therefore, there are no agreements with a contracted hauler. All loads are covered during transport. The Park Maintenance Section currently operates two garbage packers (a Peterbilt/Heil and a CCC/Heil). These trucks service all park units located within District's 1, 2, 4 & 6. Memorial Park (District 3) has their own garbage packer that services the campground containers.

Percent Reduction from Enhancements

The County of San Mateo will receive a one percent reduction credit for implementing specific enhanced control measures described in *Enhanced Level of Implementation* section above. The one percent reduction credit will be applied to the baseline trash load to urban creeks from the MS4 owned and operated by the County of San Mateo. This percent reduction credit was obtained from the *Trash Load Reduction Tracking Method Report* (BASMAA 2012b) and is presented in the Trash Load Reduction Summary Table included in Section 5.0.

CR-5: Anti-Littering and Illegal Dumping Enforcement Activities

Successful anti-littering and illegal dumping enforcement activities include laws or ordinances that make littering or dumping of trash illegal. Laws are enforced by various municipal agency staff (e.g., police, sheriff and public works department staff) who issue citations in response to citizen complaints or other enforcement methods (e.g., surveillance cameras, signage and/or physical barriers installed at illegal dumping hot spots). In some California jurisdictions, the minimum fine for littering is \$500 and the maximum penalty for highway littering is \$1000 (City of San Francisco 2001). However, it is difficult to enforce small littering events unless they are witnessed or solid proof exists linking the offender to the litter. As a result, enforcement tends to focus on larger scale illegal dumping activities.

Enhanced Level of Implementation

The baseline trash load described in Section 2.0 assumes that the County of San Mateo has adopted a basic anti-littering and illegal dumping enforcement program that entails receiving and responding to complaints from citizens as resources allow. The County of San Mateo has an anti-litter and enforcement program in place through existing municipal code, multiple general complaint hotlines, and our Code Compliance Section. However, the anti-littering enforcement effort is folded into existing programs within multiple departments and is not a stand-alone program. A brief summary is provided below.

The County municipal code prohibits littering:

Chapter 4.100.120 - Littering.

No person shall throw, deposit, leave, maintain, keep, or permit to be thrown, deposited, placed, left, or maintained, any refuse, rubbish, garbage, or other discharged or abandoned objects, articles, and accumulations, in or upon any street, alley, sidewalk, storm drain, inlet, catch basin, conduit or other drainage structures, business place, or upon any public or private lot of land, so that the same might be or become a pollutant, except in lawfully established dumping grounds.

The occupant or tenant, or in the absence of occupant or tenant, the owner, lessee, or proprietor of any real property in front of which there is a paved sidewalk, shall maintain said sidewalk free of litter to the maximum extent practicable.

No person shall throw or deposit litter in any pond, lake, stream or any other body of water.

Multiple County hotlines have been in operation since pre-MRP adoption and receive a wide-range of complaints, including litter. The Department of Public Works RecycleWorks Program operates an informational hotline for County of San Mateo residents and businesses. The hotline (1-888-442-2666) addresses various inquiries regarding trash, recycling, freecycle, material handling and processing resources and other related environmental issues and resources.

The Department of Public Works Road Services Division (Roads) operates a public complaints and services request line (650-363-4103, 650-363-4100 After Hours and Weekend Emergencies). When a litter complaint/call is received from the public, a service request is generated through

the Roads Services Division's management system. The service request for cleanup and investigation is then directed to either the Roads Supervisor for the County Sheriff's Work Program (SWP) or the Roads Maintenance Supervisor for the appropriate district. Additionally, an illicit discharge form is filled out for any litter found within the County-maintained right-of-way and tracked in an illicit discharge complaint database. If evidence (e.g., names, addresses, etc.) from illegal dump sites is found, in an attempt to identify offenders, Roads staff will forward the information to the County Code Compliance Section, a section of the County Building and Planning Department.

The County Environmental Health Division also maintains a complaint hotline. Complaints are reported through the Complaint Hotline (650-372-6200 X 1112) or via email: www.smhealth.org/environ

The response procedure is as follows.

For Trash Complaints involving Hazardous Waste:

- If waste is easily identified as common Household Hazardous Waste, which includes clearly legible labels, contact district hazardous materials inspector. HazMat Inspector will conduct initial investigation to determine origin of waste.
- For Non-Household Hazardous Waste, have Complainant contact Local Fire Department for First Responder. Local Fire will determine next step and enact an Emergency Response if necessary.
- HazMat Inspector will pursue enforcement through Administrative Enforcement Order (AEO), or contact District Attorney.

For Trash Complaints not involving Hazardous Waste:

- If waste is on Private Property, refer it to City/County Code Enforcement.
- If waste is considered Putrescible Garbage, or other health hazard, contact Solid Waste Specialist for investigation.
- If waste is considered Rodent or Mosquito Harborage, refer it to Mosquito Abatement/Vector Control for investigation.
- If waste is on the Public Right of Way, refer it to City/County Public Works
- Environmental Health will assist City/County Public Works or Code Enforcement or other departments with investigation if requested by that department.

The Code Compliance Section maintains a call-in number (650-363-4825) and on-line complaint form as well. The Code Compliance Section may issue citations, levy fines, and use its authority to abate litter problems according to the County Enforcement Response Plan.

The County has enhanced anti-littering and illegal dumping enforcement efforts since permit adoption (i.e., improved tracking system, developed Enforcement Response Plan, increased litter enforcement and abatement efforts in Colma Creek in collaboration with the City of South San Francisco and the Town of Colma through the Colma Creek Maintenance and Monitoring Program, collection of evidence and enforcement actions related to illegal dumping near the Pescadero Transfer Station); however, successful implementation of an active and targeted anti-littering and illegal dumping enforcement program will not be fully implemented by 2014.

Percent Reduction from Enhancements

The County of San Mateo will receive a one percent reduction credit for implementing specific enhanced control measures described in *Enhanced Level of Implementation* section above. The one percent reduction credit will be applied to the baseline trash load to urban creeks from the MS4 owned and operated by the County of San Mateo. This percent reduction credit was obtained from the *Trash Load Reduction Tracking Method Report* (BASMAA 2012b) and is presented in the Trash Load Reduction Summary Table included in Section 5.0.

CR-6: Improved Trash Bin/Container Management

Receptacles used to place/store trash or recyclables prior to collection by a public agency or private waste hauler reduce the potential for littering and trash loading to stormwater conveyance systems and receiving waters (City of Los Angeles 2004). For the purposes of assigning trash load reduction credits, receptacles fall into the following two categories:

- **Private Trash/Recycling Bins:** A receptacle for placing trash or recyclables generated from a household, business, or other location that is serviced by a trash hauler. Bins are specifically-designed, heavy-duty plastic wheeled containers with hinged lids; or large multi-yard metal or plastic containers rectangular in shape.
- **Public Area Trash Containers:** A receptacle for placing incidental trash generated in public spaces that provides people with a convenient and appropriate place to dispose of trash. The design and size of public area trash containers vary widely, depending on their setting and use.

The effectiveness of bins/containers and bins in reducing trash in the environment is likely dependent upon: the location and density of the receptacles, size of the bin/container in relationship to the size needed to service users, frequency of maintenance, and the ability of the bin/container to capture and contain the trash deposited.

Baseline Level of Implementation

The baseline trash load described in Section 2.0 assumes that the County of San Mateo has not implemented enhanced trash bin/container management practices prior to the effective date of the MRP.

Enhanced Level of Implementation

The County of San Mateo has implemented the following improved trash bin/container management practices prior to July 1, 2014.

The County of San Mateo municipal code includes requirements for appropriate trash service for private properties:

4.04.090 - Disposal of solid waste and recyclable materials from one's own premises.

The provisions of this Chapter shall not be construed to prevent a person from disposing of solid waste and recyclable materials in an amount of up to 10 cubic yards accumulating upon, and its source being from, one's own premises in the manner provided in Sections 4.04.100, 4.04.110, 4.04.130 through 4.04.160 of the Ordinances Chapters.

4.04.120 - Solid Waste to be kept in receptacles, carts or bins.

All solid waste and recyclable materials shall be placed by the person(s) occupying the premises upon which such solid waste and recyclable materials are created in a watertight plastic or metal receptacle, or in carts and bins with tight fitting lids provided by the refuse collector, of not less than 20-gallon capacity. All carts, bins and receptacles placed for collection by a refuse collector must be placed for collection not more than 24 hours preceding the weekly collection service day. Following removal of the solid waste and recyclable materials, all carts, bins and receptacles must be stored within 24 hours in a less conspicuous area of the premises so as not to create a nuisance to the occupants of neighboring premises and to safeguard the public health and safety of the inhabitants of

the County of San Mateo. All violations of this Section shall constitute a nuisance and may be referred to the appropriate County agency for nuisance abatement.

In the areas managed by the County there are multiply methods in which to identify customers not subscribed to the proper level of services.

1. The County has a minimum level of service for the areas managed by the County. In addition, staff works with the Recology Recycling Coordinators to identify properties that need additional services when they conduct annual outreach activities.
2. Staff also receives complaints from the public that the Solid Waste Environmental Health program will investigate. If additional services are required, the health officer will require it.

In January 2011, a significantly improved curbside collection program for trash, recycling and organics was launched in the SBWMA service area. This service area consists of 90,000 households, 20,000 multifamily dwelling accounts and 20,000 commercial accounts in the twelve municipalities that comprise the SBWMA. These twelve municipalities are: East Palo Alto; Menlo Park; Atherton; Redwood City; San Carlos, Belmont; Foster City; San Mateo; Burlingame; Hillsborough; County of San Mateo (unincorporated franchised area) and West Bay Sanitary District. The new service provider, Recology of San Mateo County, uses a fully automated collection program that uses a system of 400,000 plastic carts with wheels and lids that are provided to each account, which has reduced fugitive litter during the weekly collection of these materials in the homes and commercial structures within this service area. The previous service provider's outdated collection system utilized the various personal garbage cans and small, open bins for recyclables that inadvertently allowed small amounts of debris to escape during the collection process.

The County of San Mateo has installed public containers in one area of the County, CSA-8 (North Fair Oaks), where excess litter has been documented. There are ten public containers located on Middlefield Road and four public containers located at the local parks and the community center. These containers are serviced three times a week by the Franchised Hauler and cleaned every six months by County staff. The containers are concrete and can accommodate a folded pizza box; they also have a basket on the top for bottle and cans collection.

The Parks Division has improved public trash bin/container management practices at County parks since the MRP adoption. Through a 3-year grant (2011 to 2013) for Marbled Murrelet restoration and corvid management and additional funds from RecycleWorks, several County Parks (including District 3 - Memorial Park, Pescadero Creek Park and Sam McDonald Park) have begun updating trash cans to a bear/animal proof style, which keeps animals from spreading the trash around the campground. Additionally with grant funds, summer interpretive extra help staff visit campgrounds and picnic areas daily to monitor for compliance of picnic area and camping regulations and educate park visitors about appropriate food storage and trash disposal.

Litter reduction activities have also been enhanced in District 2 of the County Parks by replacement of open trash cans with animal proof cans at Huddart and Wunderlich Parks and by putting lids on regular trash receptacles at Edgewood Park and the Woodside Store. At Huddart Park, a major source of litter is corvid activity around dumpsters; therefore, making sure the lids are closed on the dumpsters has reduced litter. At Flood Park, the County has reduced the number of open cans and will enhance efforts to keep the dumpster lids closed.

At Coyote Point Marina, there are currently six recycle stations and nine dumpsters. Each recycle / litter station has a 20 gallon can for recycle and 20 gallon can for litter. The dumpsters have plastic hinged lids to prevent garbage loss. The recycle station cans have plastic push thru covers to prevent garbage loss. There are also another (12) 20 gallon trash cans for garbage and litter on site. These cans are open and accessible to birds, animals and wind. To reduce spillage, these cans are emptied (approximately three times per week) when they are approximately ½ to ¾ full to prevent spillage. Open trash cans will be replaced with animal proof containers throughout the next several years as the Parks Division budget allows.

Percent Reduction from Enhancements

The County of San Mateo will receive a one percent reduction credit for implementing specific enhanced control measures described in *Enhanced Level of Implementation* section above. The one percent reduction credit will be applied to the baseline trash load to urban creeks from the MS4 owned and operated by the County of San Mateo. This percent reduction credit was obtained from the *Trash Load Reduction Tracking Method Report* (BASMAA 2012b) and is presented in the Trash Load Reduction Summary Table included in Section 5.0.

QF-1: Enhanced On-Land Trash Cleanups (Volunteers and/or Municipal)

On-land cleanups conducted by Permittees and volunteers have been successful in removing trash from identified trash hot spots and engaging local citizenry in improving their communities. Permittees have several programs in place to address on-land trash. Municipal efforts relate to ongoing beautification of impacted areas and coordination of cleanup events. Volunteer on-land cleanups involve the meeting of individuals, creek and watershed groups, civic organizations, businesses and others at designated or adopted on-land sites to remove trash. On-land trash cleanups are conducted as single-day or throughout the year.

Baseline Level of Implementation

The County of San Mateo implemented on-land cleanup activities prior to adoption of the MRP (i.e., Coastal Cleanup Day, Earth Day events, County Parks volunteer cleanups, SWP cleanups). These control measures are considered baseline because they were accounted for in the preliminary trash generation rates established through the BASMAA Baseline Trash Generation Rates Project. New or enhanced actions that began or are planned to begin after to the effective date of the MRP are described under the next section.

Enhanced Level of Implementation

Prior to July 1, 2014, the County of San Mateo will be conducting or coordinating the following new or enhanced on-land trash cleanup activities listed below. These on-land cleanups will be conducted or coordinated each year and the volume of trash removed will be tracked to demonstrate trash loads reduced.

Please note that **only trash that has the potential of entering the MS4 will be tracked**. As a result, large items (e.g., appliances, shopping carts, furniture, mattresses, televisions, tires, lumber, etc.) that will be removed during on-land trash cleanups are not part of the volume determination since they do not have the potential of entering the MS4.

A community cleanup event in North Fair Oaks was added as a Coastal Cleanup Day site in 2009. The County of San Mateo will continue with Coastal Cleanup Day efforts at this site in the future. Outreach will be conducted with assistance from the County Department of Public Works, Environmental Health, and the Board of Supervisors Office in collaboration with the North Fair Oaks Community Council.

Prior to the MRP adoption there was no detailed record keeping for County Parks cleanup efforts. Since the MRP adoption, the Parks Division has developed and maintained a record keeping system for cleanup and volunteer events. Parks staff estimate that the cleanup program efforts and outreach have increased by approximately 20% since permit adoption and will continue to maintain this enhanced level of effort. A list of cleanups conducted during FY2009-10 and 2010-11 is included in Attachment E.

Percent Reduction from Enhancements

The total estimated annual volume of trash that will be reduced beginning July 1, 2014 as a result of implementing on-land trash cleanups is 489 gallons (65 cubic feet). This volume is equal to approximately a 2.6 percent reduction in the baseline trash load to urban creeks from the MS4 owned and operated by the County of San Mateo. Both values provided within this section are included in Trash Load Reduction Summary Table included in Section 5.0.

QF-2: Enhanced Street Sweeping

Street sweeping is conducted by most, if not all, Bay Area municipalities to remove trash and debris that collect in the gutters at the edge of streets. Parked cars and large storms that produce significant runoff can impact the effectiveness of street sweepers. However, increasing parking enforcement or more frequent street sweeping (as compared to the frequency of storm events) may increase the trash load reduced to MS4s. Permittees who choose to enhance street sweeping may do so to demonstrate trash load reductions to their MS4s and progress towards trash load reduction goals required by the MRP.

Baseline Level of Implementation

The baseline trash load described in Section 2.0 incorporates the trash load reductions due to baseline street sweeping. The County of San Mateo's baseline street sweeping program includes sweeping at a frequency of two times per month on average in residential and retail areas and along arterial roads. Street sweeping maps and schedules are available on-line at: <http://bit.ly/vZC2xX>.

Street sweeping in a small industrial area of the North Fair Oaks community is conducted weekly. A small reduction (53 gallons/year) will be credited for this area due to street sweeping frequency above the baseline level detailed in the BASMAA study.

No parking zones during street sweeping have been established on selected streets in some commercial areas and dense neighborhoods. Parking enforcement signs for street sweeping have been posted in Daly City, Dumbarton Oak, and North Fair Oaks areas of unincorporated San Mateo County. A list of posted streets is included in Attachment A.

Enhanced Level of Implementation

Enhancements to street sweeping frequencies and parking enforcement (or equivalent measures) control measures will be used to calculate loads reduced from enhanced street sweeping, consistent with the trash load reduction tracking method (BASMAA 2012b). Enhancements include adoption of a resolution designating no parking during specified hours zones for street sweeping in public right-of-ways (approximately 89.5 curb miles) within the following unincorporated communities: San Mateo Highlands, Sequoia Tract, Ladera, Broadmoor Village, and Harbor Industrial. Details of the planned enhancements are included in Table QF-3-1. Maps of the street sweeping enhancement areas are included in Attachment F. Designation of the proposed no parking areas will require approval by the County of San Mateo Board of Supervisors. This tentative schedule is to present a resolution to the Board of Supervisors for adoption prior to July 1, 2014. A sample resolution is provided in Attachment A.

Percent Reduction from Enhancements

The total estimated annual volume of trash that will be reduced by July 1, 2014 as a result of enhanced street sweeping is 532 gallons (70 cubic feet). As described in Trash Load Reduction Summary Table included in Section 5.0, this volume is equal to approximately a 2.9 percent reduction in the baseline trash load to urban creeks from the MS4 owned and operated by the County of San Mateo.

Table QF-3-1. Planned enhanced street sweeping program in the County of San Mateo.

Route ID	Approximate Length Swept (curb miles)	Baseline		Enhanced	
		Frequency	Parking Enforcement	Frequency	Parking Enforcement
San Mateo Highlands	37.0	2 x month	no	2 x month	yes
Sequoia Tract	16.7	2 x month	no	2 x month	yes
Ladera	16.4	2 x month	no	2 x month	yes
Broadmoor Village	17.7	2 x month	no	2 x month	yes
Harbor/Industrial	1.7	2 x month	no	2 x month	yes
Total	89.5				

QF-4: Enhanced Storm Drain Inlet Maintenance

In accordance with countywide Stormwater Conveyance System Operation and Maintenance Performance Standards, storm drain inlets are maintained at least once per year by Permittees. Permittees who have enhanced storm drain inlet maintenance by increasing the frequency of cleanouts may use the load of trash reduced to MS4s to demonstrate attainment of trash load reduction goals required by the MRP.

Baseline Level of Implementation

The baseline trash load described in Section 2.0 assumes that the County of San Mateo currently maintains and removes material from storm drain inlets at least once per year. This baseline frequency is consistent with the frequency of storm drain inlet maintenance in the County of San Mateo prior to the effective date of the MRP.

Enhanced Level of Implementation

A total of 189 storm drain inlets in the North Fair Oaks community will be maintained in the County of San Mateo at higher frequencies prior to July 1, 2014. The North Fair Oaks community has retail, commercial, and high-density residential land uses and therefore multiple areas with moderate (>5 gallons/acre) and high (>10 gallons/acre) trash generation rates. Prior to the MRP adoption, catch basins in this community were typically maintained only once per year. To reduce trash loading from this area, catch basin maintenance frequency will be increased to quarterly by July 1, 2014. The enhanced frequency of maintenance and associated effectiveness ratings will be used to calculate loads reduced from enhanced maintenance. This load reduction calculation method is consistent with the trash load reduction tracking method (BASMAA 2012a).

Percent Reduction from Enhancements

The total estimated annual volume of trash that will be reduced by July 1, 2014 as a result of implementing enhanced storm drain inlet maintenance is 40 gallons (5 cubic feet). This volume is equal to approximately a 0.2 percent reduction in the baseline trash load to urban creeks from the MS4 owned and operated by the County of San Mateo. Both values provided within this section are included in Trash Load Reduction Summary Table included in Section 5.0.

QF-5: Full-Capture Treatment Devices

As defined by the MRP, a full-capture system or device is any single device or series of devices that traps all particles retained by a 5 mm mesh screen and has a design treatment capacity of not less than the peak flow rate (Q) resulting from a one-year, one-hour, storm in the sub-drainage area. A list of the full-capture systems and devices recognized by the Water Board is included in *Trash Load Reduction Tracking Method Report* (BASMAA 2012b). Trash loads reduced via publically or privately owned and operated devices within a Permittee's jurisdictional area that have been recognized by the Water Board as full-capture may be used to demonstrate attainment of trash load reduction goals.

Baseline Level of Implementation

Prior to adoption of the MRP, some Permittees installed and maintained full capture devices. To avoid penalizing these early implementers, an applicable control measure implemented within a Permittee's jurisdictional area prior to the effective date of the MRP will be credited equally to a control measure implemented after the effective date. Therefore, the baseline level of implementation is no trash full-capture devices have been installed.

Enhanced Level of Implementation

A total of 45 trash full-capture treatment devices have been or will be installed in the County of San Mateo jurisdictional areas prior to July 1, 2014. A list of these full-capture devices is included in Table QF-6-1. All devices listed within this table are enhanced trash control measures. Table QF-6-1 also includes the area treated and the calculated trash load reduced from each full-capture treatment device. These calculations are consistent with the approach described in the *Trash Load Reduction Tracking Method Report* (BASMAA 2012b).

Percent Reduction from Enhancements

The total estimated annual volume of trash that will be reduced by July 1, 2014 as a result of implementing full capture devices is 861 gallons (115 cubic feet). This volume is equal to approximately a 4.7 percent reduction in the baseline trash load to urban creeks from the MS4 owned and operated by the County of San Mateo. Both values provided within this section are included in Trash Load Reduction Summary Table included in Section 5.0.

Table QF-6-1. Trash full-capture treatment devices within the jurisdictional boundaries of the County of San Mateo that are planned for installation by July 1, 2014.

Device ID	Public or Private	Device Name	Location (Cross Streets), Unincorporated Area	Installation Date/Anticipated Installation Date
WCS-1,2	Public	CPS with ARS	4 th Ave & Middlefield Rd, NFO	6/7/11
WCS-1,2	Public	CPS with ARS	Edison Way & 5 th Ave, NFO	6/7/11
WCS-1,2	Public	CPS with ARS	Bay Rd & Willow St, NFO	5/26/11
WCS-1,2	Public	CPS with ARS	Bay Rd & Willow St, NFO	5/26/11
WCS-1,2	Public	CPS with ARS	Bay Rd & Charter St, NFO	6/1/11
WCS-1,2	Public	CPS with ARS	Bay Rd & Kaynyne St, NFO	6/1/11
WCS-1,2	Public	CPS with ARS	Bay Rd & Sweeney Ave, NFO	6/2/11
WCS-1,2	Public	CPS with ARS	Bay Rd & Douglas Ave, NFO	6/2/11
WCS-1,2	Public	CPS with ARS	Bay Rd & Hurlingame Ave, NFO	6/2/11
WCS-1,2	Public	CPS with ARS	Bay Rd & Hurlingame Ave, NFO	5/26/11
WCS-1,2	Public	CPS with ARS	87 th St & Edgeworth Ave, Broadmoor	6/2/11
WCS-1,2	Public	CPS with ARS	87 th St & Edgeworth Ave, Broadmoor	6/2/11
WCS-1,2	Public	CPS with ARS	Valley St & County St, Daly City	6/2/11
WCS-1,2	Public	CPS with ARS	1156 Hillside Blvd, Colma	6/2/11
WCS-1,2	Public	CPS with ARS	Hillside Blvd & A St, Daly City	6/2/11
WCS-1,2	Public	CPS with ARS	Hillside Blvd & Linden St, Daly City	6/2/11
WCS-1,2	Public	CPS with ARS	Hillside Blvd & Chester St, Daly City	6/2/11
WCS-1,2	Public	CPS with ARS	Hillside Blvd & Chester St, Daly City	6/2/11
WCS-1,2	Public	CPS with ARS	Hillside Blvd & Villa St, Daly City	6/2/11
WCS-1,2	Public	CPS with ARS	Hillside Blvd & Villa St, Daly City	6/1/11
WCS-1,2	Public	CPS with ARS	Hillside Blvd & Villa St, Daly City	6/1/11
WCS-1,2	Public	CPS with ARS	Hillside Blvd & Sylvan St, Daly City	5/26/11
WCS-1,2	Public	CPS with ARS	Hillside Blvd & Sylvan St, Daly City	5/26/11
WCS-1,2	Public	CPS with ARS	Hillside Blvd & Lisbon St, Daly City	5/26/11

Device ID	Public or Private	Device Name	Location (Cross Streets), Unincorporated Area	Installation Date/Anticipated Installation Date
WCS-1,2	Public	CPS with ARS	Hillside Blvd & Lisbon St, Daly City	5/26/11
WCS-1,2	Public	CPS with ARS	Hillside Blvd & Lisbon St, Daly City	5/26/11
WCS-1,2	Public	CPS with ARS	411 87 th St, Broadmoor	5/26/11
WCS-1,2	Public	CPS with ARS	411 87 th St, Broadmoor	5/26/11
WCS-1,2	Public	CPS with ARS	Middlefield Rd & Pacific Ave, NFO	6/3/2010
WCS-1,2	Public	CPS with ARS	Middlefield Rd & Dumbarton Ave, NFO	6/3/2010
WCS-1,2	Public	CPS with ARS	Middlefield Rd & Berkshire Ave, NFO	6/3/2010
WCS-1,2	Public	CPS with ARS	Capistrano Rd, Princeton	6/1/2012
WCS-1,2	Public	CPS with ARS	Capistrano Rd, Princeton	6/1/2012
WCS-1,2	Public	CPS with ARS	Capistrano Rd, Princeton	6/1/2012
WCS-1,2	Public	CPS with ARS	Capistrano Rd, Princeton	6/1/2012
WCS-1,2	Public	CPS with ARS	Capistrano Rd, Princeton	6/1/2012
WCS-1,2	Public	CPS with ARS	Capistrano Rd, Princeton	6/1/2012
WCS-1,2	Public	CPS with ARS	Capistrano Rd, Princeton	6/1/2012
WCS-1,2	Public	CPS with ARS	Capistrano Rd, Princeton	6/1/2012
WCS-1,2	Public	CPS with ARS	Capistrano Rd, Princeton	6/1/2012
WCS-1,2	Public	CPS with ARS	Capistrano Rd, Princeton	6/1/2012
WCS-1,2	Public	CPS with ARS	Capistrano Rd, Princeton	6/1/2012
WCS-1,2	Public	CPS with ARS	Prospect Way, Princeton	6/1/2012

NFO - North Fair Oaks

QF-6: Creek/Channel/Shoreline Cleanups

Creek/channel/shoreline cleanups have been successful in removing large amounts of trash from San Francisco Bay area creeks and waterways; and increasing citizen's awareness of trash issues within their communities. Creek/channel/shoreline cleanups are conducted as single-day events or throughout the year by volunteers and municipal agencies. Since volunteers and municipal agencies have the common goal of clean creeks and waterways, their efforts sometimes overlap. This is apparent with some municipal agencies using volunteers to help assess and clean designated trash hot spots during single-day volunteer events.

Baseline Level of Implementation

Trash reduced via creek/channel/shoreline cleanups was not accounted for in the County of San Mateo's baseline trash load described in Section 2.0. Therefore, implementation of any of the control measures described in this section is considered to be an enhancement and can be used to demonstrate progress towards load reduction goals.

Exceptions are implementation of on-going creek cleanup efforts in the Colma Creek and San Francisquito Creek Watersheds, which are not included in the baseline trash load estimates and are not included as enhancements. The on-going Colma Creek Maintenance and Monitoring Program was started in 2005 and involves quarterly channel inspections (including documentation of trash and illegal dumping) and approximately 10 cleanups utilizing work force from the SWP. Information on any illegal dumping issues that are noted outside of the County Flood Control District facilities is forwarded to Town of Colma Public Works and City of South San Francisco Code Enforcement staff for follow-up abatement and enforcement. The cleanups result in removal of approximately 40 to 50 cubic yards of trash and debris annually from the banks and upland areas along lower Colma Creek.

The San Francisquito Creek Joint Powers Authority (SFCJPA) coordinates the "Annual Maintenance and Winter-Preparedness Walk on San Francisquito Creek" with the San Mateo County Flood Control District, the Santa Clara Valley Water District, the City of Palo Alto, the City of Menlo Park, and the City of East Palo Alto, which began in 1999 and occurs yearly in September. The walks cover the entire reach of San Francisquito Creek between Sand Hill Road in Menlo Park and US 101. As a result of these walks, debris, downed tree limbs and branches are assessed for public safety concerns each year by maintenance staff from the responsible agencies along the creek. In 2005, elimination of trash was added as an objective of the annual walk. Crews clean up dumping sites and report areas of high incidence of trash to organizers of the annual creek clean-up on Coastal Cleanup Day, which follows the maintenance walk. Volunteers then target those areas of high trash incidence. Homeless encampments are noted and dealt with by the proper authorities and property owner outreach by the appropriate jurisdiction when appropriate.

Enhanced Level of Implementation

Prior to July 1, 2014, the County of San Mateo will conduct MRP-required³ and the following non MRP-required creek/channel/shoreline cleanups⁴ listed below. Both types of cleanups will be

³ Creek/channel/shoreline cleanups conducted in accordance with Permit Provision C.10.b.

⁴All "other" creek/channel/shoreline cleanups conducted by a municipality that are not required by Provision C.10.b.

conducted each year and the volume of trash removed will be tracked to demonstrate trash loads reduced.

- National Rivers Cleanup Day, third Saturday in May, Colma Creek downstream of Utah Avenue
- County Trash Hot Spots (4 sites – see Attachment G) annually in late summer/fall
 - Colma Creek downstream of Utah Ave (2 sites)
 - Belmont Creek
 - San Bruno Creek

Percent Reduction from Enhancements

The total estimated annual volume of trash that will be reduced by July 1, 2014 as a result of implementing creek/channel/shoreline cleanups is 1,550 gallons (207 cubic feet). This volume is equal to approximately an 8.4 percent reduction in the baseline trash load to urban creeks from the MS4 owned and operated by the County of San Mateo. Both values provided within this section are included in Trash Load Reduction Summary Table included in Section 5.0.

5.0 SUMMARY OF TRASH CONTROL MEASURE ENHANCEMENTS

The County of San Mateo is committed to reducing the potential for trash impacts in local water bodies in the San Francisco Bay Area. The planned enhanced trash control measures described in Section 4.0 are also listed in Table 5-1. The enhancements are intended to comply with the 40% trash load reduction goal in MRP provision C.10. The planned enhancement measures include a combination of policies aimed at source reduction (polystyrene and bag bans), a combination of policies and enforcement measures aimed at reducing littering (i.e., uncovered load policies, container management), increased outreach and education, management measures to prevent litter from entering the storm drain system (i.e., enhanced street sweeping, full trash capture devices), and cleanups that together will allow the County of San Mateo to reach our 40% trash load reduction goal.

Table 5-1. Trash Load Reduction Summary Table (planned enhanced trash control measure implementation within the jurisdictional boundaries of the County of San Mateo and associated trash loads reduced).

Trash Control Measure	Summary Description of Control Measure	% Reduction (Credits)	Trash Load Reduced	Cumulative % Reduction (Compared to Baseline)
Enhanced Existing Street Sweeping	Sweeping Frequencies Over Baseline Ceilings	NA	53	0.3
Single-use Carryout Plastic Bag Ordinance (CR-1)	Single-use Carryout Plastic Bag Ordinance	10	1,845	10.3
Polystyrene Foam Food Service Ware Ban (CR-2)	Polystyrene Foam Food Service Ware Ban	8	1,476	18.2
Public Education and Outreach Programs (CR-3)	Increased Public Education and Outreach	8	1,476	26.2
Activities to Reduce Trash from Uncovered Loads (CR-4)	Ordinance, Prescriptive Language in Franchise Agreement with County hauler	1	185	27.2
Anti-Littering and Illegal Dumping Enforcement Activities (CR-5)	Ordinance, Hotline, Code Compliance & Enforcement	1	185	28.2
Improved Trash Bin/Container Management (Municipally or Privately-Controlled) (CR-6)	Ordinance, Improved public containers at County Parks	1	185	29.2
Enhanced On-land Trash Cleanups (Volunteer and/or Municipal) (QF-1)	Volunteer Cleanups	NA	489	31.8
Enhanced Street Sweeping (QF-2) – (Future Enhanced)	Parking Enforcement in 5 communities	NA	532	34.7
Enhanced Storm Drain Inlet Maintenance (QF-4)	Increased maintenance frequency in 1 community	NA	40	34.9
Full-capture Treatment Devices (QF-5)	Installation of 45 full trash capture devices	NA	862	39.6
Creek/Channel/Shoreline Cleanups (Volunteer and/or Municipal) (QF-6)	4 Trash Hot Spots, Volunteer Cleanups	NA	1,550	48.0

5.1 Annual Reporting and Progress Towards Trash Load Reduction Goal(s)

Consistent with MRP Provision C.10.d (i), the County of San Mateo intends to report on progress towards the MRP trash load reduction goals on an annual basis beginning with the Fiscal Year 2011-2012 Annual Report. Annual reports will include:

1. A brief summary of all enhanced trash load reduction control measures implemented to-date;
2. The dominant types of trash likely removed via these control measures;
3. Total trash loads removed (credits and quantifications) via each control measure implementation; and
4. A summary and quantification of progress towards trash load reduction goals.

Similar to other MRP provision, annual reporting formats will be consistent region-wide. Annual reports are intended to provide a summary of control measure implementation and demonstrate progress toward MRP trash reduction goals. For more detailed information on specific control measures, the County of San Mateo will retain supporting documentation on trash load reduction control measure implementation. These records should have a level of specificity consistent with the trash load reduction tracking methods described in the *BASMAA Trash Load Reduction Tracking Method Technical Report* (BASMAA 2011e).

5.2 Considerations of Uncertainties

Baseline trash loading and load reduction estimates are based on the best available information at the time this Short-Term Plan was developed. As with any stormwater loading and reduction estimate, a number of assumptions were used during calculations and therefore uncertainty is inherent in the baseline trash load estimate presented in Section 2.0 and the load reduction estimate presented in this section. For these reasons, the baseline loading estimates presented in this plan should be considered first-order estimates. During the implementation of this Short-Term Plan and subsequent plans, additional information may become available to allow the calculation of a more robust baseline load.

6.0 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

Implementation of enhanced trash control measures by the County of San Mateo is currently planned to occur in a timeframe consistent with the MRP requirements. A preliminary implementation schedule for all planned enhancements is described in Table 6-1. This schedule provides a timeframe for reducing trash discharged from the County of San Mateo's MS4 by 40%.

Based on new information that becomes available during the implementation of this Short-Term Plan (e.g., revisions to baseline loading estimates or load reduction credits of quantification formulas), the County of San Mateo may choose to amend or revise this Plan and/or the associated implementation schedule. If revisions or amendments occur, a revised Short-Term Plan and implementation schedule will be submitted to the Water Board via the County of San Mateo's annual reporting process.

Table 6-1. Preliminary implementation schedule for enhanced trash control measures in the County of San Mateo.

Trash Control Measure	Beginning Date of Implementation
Single-use Carryout Plastic Bag Ordinance (CR-1)	Adoption by Feb 2013, Effective by July 2014
Polystyrene Foam Food Service Ware Ban (CR-2)	Effective July 2011
Public Education and Outreach Programs (CR-3)	On-going
Activities to Reduce Trash from Uncovered Loads (CR-4)	On-going; County Franchise Hauler Agreement Effective January 2011
Anti-Littering and Illegal Dumping Enforcement Activities (CR-5)	On-going
Improved Trash Bin/Container Management (Municipally or Privately-Controlled) (CR-6)	On-going
Enhanced On-land Trash Cleanups (Volunteer and/or Municipal) (QF-1)	On-going
Enhanced Street Sweeping (QF-2)	Adoption by July 2014
Enhanced Storm Drain Inlet Maintenance (QF-4)	January 2011
Full-capture Treatment Devices (QF-5)	31 installed Aug 2011; 14 additional by Nov 2012
Creek/Channel/Shoreline Cleanups (Volunteer and/or Municipal) (QF-6)	On-going

7.0 REFERENCES

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Attachment A

Resolution No. 067933

Board of Supervisors, County of San Mateo, State of California

* * * * *

**Resolution Designating No Parking During Specified Hours Zones
for Street Sweeping in Public Rights-of-Way**

RESOLVED, by the Board of Supervisors of the County of San Mateo, State of California, that

WHEREAS, the State of California Vehicle Code allows a local agency to establish no parking zones in public rights-of-ways; and

WHEREAS, the Director of Public Works has recommended that there is a continuing need for no parking during specified hours zones that were previously considered by this Board and for new no parking during specified hours zones to provide for street sweeping in public rights-of-way; and

WHEREAS, this Board of Supervisors has reviewed and concurred with the recommendation of the Director of Public Works.

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY DETERMINED AND ORDERED that:

No parking during specified hours zones for street sweeping are declared to exist at the following locations:

DALY CITY AREA

On one side of the following portions of streets between the hours of 6:00 a.m. and 9:00 a.m. on the second Friday of each month:

- CLARK STREET between the corporate limits of the Town of Colma and A STREET.
- F STREET between D STREET and the corporate limits of the Town of Colma.
- HILLSIDE BOULEVARD between HOFFMAN STREET and SYLVAN STREET.
- LISBON STREET between BYRNE STREET and HILLSIDE BOULEVARD.
- REINER STREET between A STREET and SAN PEDRO ROAD.
- SYLVAN STREET between CHESTER STREET and HILLSIDE BOULEVARD.
- VILLA STREET between CHESTER STREET and HILLSIDE BOULEVARD.

On one side of the following portions of streets between the hours of 6:00 a.m. and 9:00 a.m. on the third Friday of each month:

- BYRNE STREET between SYLVAN STREET and LISBON STREET.
- CLARK STREET between B STREET and A STREET.
- F STREET between D STREET and the corporate limits of the Town of Colma.
- HILLSIDE BOULEVARD between HOFFMAN STREET and SYLVAN STREET.

- LISBON STREET between BYRNE STREET and HILLSIDE BOULEVARD.
- REINER STREET between A STREET and SAN PEDRO ROAD.
- VILLA STREET between CHESTER STREET and HILLSIDE BOULEVARD.

DUMBARTON OAKS AREA

On one side of the following portions of streets between the hours of 11:00 a.m. and 1:30 p.m. on the third Wednesday of each month:

- BERKSHIRE AVENUE between EL CAMINO REAL and WESTMORLAND AVENUE.
- BLENHEIM AVENUE between BUCKINGHAM AVENUE and BERKSHIRE AVENUE.
- BUCKINGHAM AVENUE between EL CAMINO REAL and WESTMORLAND AVENUE.
- COLUMBIA AVENUE between EL CAMINO REAL and GLENDALE AVENUE.
- DEVONSHIRE AVENUE between BUCKINGHAM AVENUE and BERKSHIRE AVENUE.
- DEXTER AVENUE between EAST SELBY LANE and GLENDALE AVENUE.
- DUMBARTON AVENUE between EL CAMINO REAL and WESTMORLAND AVENUE.

- EAST SELBY LANE between EL CAMINO REAL and DEXTER AVENUE.
- FIFTH AVENUE between EL CAMINO REAL and the railroad underpass between WAVERLY AVENUE and SEMICIRCULAR ROAD.
- GLENDALE AVENUE between FIFTH AVENUE and BERKSHIRE AVENUE.
- MARKHAM AVENUE between DEXTER AVENUE and GLENDALE AVENUE.
- MARLBOROUGH AVENUE between NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE and BERKSHIRE AVENUE.
- NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE between EL CAMINO REAL and WESTMORLAND AVENUE.
- NOTTINGHAM AVENUE between EL CAMINO REAL and WESTMORLAND AVENUE.
- WAVERLY AVENUE between FIFTH AVENUE and DEXTER AVENUE.
- WESTMORLAND AVENUE between BERKSHIRE AVENUE and NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE

On one side of the following portions of streets between the hours of 11:00 a.m. and 1:30 p.m. on the third Thursday of each month:

- BERKSHIRE AVENUE between EL CAMINO REAL and WESTMORLAND AVENUE.

- BLENHEIM AVENUE between BUCKINGHAM AVENUE and BERKSHIRE AVENUE.
- BUCKINGHAM AVENUE between EL CAMINO REAL and WESTMORLAND AVENUE.
- COLUMBIA AVENUE between EL CAMINO REAL and GLENDALE AVENUE.
- DEVONSHIRE AVENUE between BUCKINGHAM AVENUE and BERKSHIRE AVENUE.
- DEXTER AVENUE between EAST SELBY LANE and GLENDALE AVENUE.
- DUMBARTON AVENUE between EL CAMINO REAL and WESTMORLAND AVENUE.
- EAST SELBY LANE between EL CAMINO REAL and DEXTER AVENUE.
- FIFTH AVENUE between EL CAMINO REAL and the railroad underpass between WAVERLY AVENUE and SEMICIRCULAR ROAD.
- GLENDALE AVENUE between FIFTH AVENUE and BERKSHIRE AVENUE.
- MARKHAM AVENUE between DEXTER AVENUE and GLENDALE AVENUE.
- MARLBOROUGH AVENUE between NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE and BERKSHIRE AVENUE

- NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE between EL CAMINO REAL and WESTMORLAND AVENUE.
- NOTTINGHAM AVENUE between EL CAMINO REAL and WESTMORLAND AVENUE.
- WAVERLY AVENUE between FIFTH AVENUE and DEXTER AVENUE.
- WESTMORLAND AVENUE between BERKSHIRE AVENUE and NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE.

NORTH FAIR OAKS AREA

On one side of the following portions of streets between the hours of 1:00 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. on the third Wednesday of each month:

- ARROWHEAD AVENUE between SEMICIRCULAR ROAD and SEMICIRCULAR ROAD.
- BERKSHIRE AVENUE between WESTSIDE AVENUE and MIDDLEFIELD ROAD.
- CALVIN AVENUE between PACIFIC AVENUE and BERKSHIRE AVENUE.
- CROCKER AVENUE between SOUTHSIDE AVENUE and FIRST AVENUE.
- CURTIS AVENUE between PACIFIC AVENUE and BERKSHIRE AVENUE.
- DUMBARTON AVENUE between WESTSIDE AVENUE and MIDDLEFIELD ROAD.

- DUMBARTON AVENUE between MIDDLEFIELD ROAD and FLOOD AVENUE.
- EDISON WAY between FIRST AVENUE and FIFTH AVENUE.
- FIFTH AVENUE between the railroad underpass between WAVERLY AVENUE and SEMICIRCULAR ROAD and the intersection of EDISON WAY.
- FIRST AVENUE between WILLIAM AVENUE and EDISON WAY.
- FLOOD AVENUE between DUMBARTON AVENUE and FIRST AVENUE.
- FOURTH AVENUE between WILLIAM AVENUE and MIDDLEFIELD ROAD.
- HUNTINGTON AVENUE between PACIFIC AVENUE and BERKSHIRE AVENUE.
- PACIFIC AVENUE between WESTSIDE AVENUE and MIDDLEFIELD ROAD.
- SECOND AVENUE between WILLIAM AVENUE and EDISON WAY.
- SEMICIRCULAR ROAD between FIFTH AVENUE and MIDDLEFIELD ROAD.
- SIXTH AVENUE between SEMICIRCULAR ROAD AND MIDDLEFIELD ROAD.
- THIRD AVENUE between WILLIAM AVENUE and MIDDLEFIELD ROAD.
- WILLIAM AVENUE between BERKSHIRE AVENUE and FIFTH AVENUE.

On one side of the following portions of streets between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 12:30 p.m. on the last Wednesday of each month:

- BARRON AVENUE between FAIR OAKS AVENUE and SPRING STREET.

- DOUGLAS AVENUE between MIDDLEFIELD ROAD and SPRING STREET.
- FAIR OAKS AVENUE between DOUGLAS AVENUE and FIFTH AVENUE.
- FIFTH AVENUE between the Southern Pacific Railroad tracks and SPRING STREET.
- FOURTH AVENUE between the Southern Pacific Railroad tracks and SPRING STREET.
- HALSEY AVENUE between DOUGLAS AVENUE and HAMPSHIRE AVENUE.
- HAMPSHIRE AVENUE between NORTHSIDE AVENUE and FAIR OAKS AVENUE.
- HURLINGAME AVENUE between MIDDLEFIELD ROAD and SPRING STREET.
- MACARTHUR AVENUE between MIDDLEFIELD ROAD and FAIR OAKS AVENUE.
- OAKSIDE AVENUE between NORTHSIDE AVENUE and FAIR OAKS AVENUE.
- SAN MATEO AVENUE between DOUGLAS AVENUE and HAMPSHIRE AVENUE.
- SECOND AVENUE between the Southern Pacific Railroad tracks and SPRING STREET.
- STANFORD AVENUE between NORTHSIDE AVENUE and the dead end of STANFORD AVENUE.
- THIRD AVENUE between the Southern Pacific Railroad tracks and SPRING STREET.

- WARRINGTON AVENUE between NORTHSIDE AVENUE and SPRING STREET.

On one side of the following portions of streets between the hours of 1:00 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. on the third Thursday of each month:

- ARROWHEAD AVENUE between SEMICIRCULAR ROAD and SEMICIRCULAR ROAD.
- BERKSHIRE AVENUE between WESTSIDE AVENUE and MIDDLEFIELD ROAD.
- CALVIN AVENUE between PACIFIC AVENUE and BERKSHIRE AVENUE.
- CROCKER AVENUE between SOUTHSIDE AVENUE and FIRST STREET.
- CURTIS AVENUE between BERKSHIRE AVENUE and PACIFIC AVENUE.
- DUMBARTON AVENUE between WESTSIDE AVENUE and MIDDLEFIELD ROAD.
- DUMBARTON AVENUE between MIDDLEFIELD ROAD and FLOOD AVENUE.
- EDISON WAY between FIRST AVENUE and FIFTH AVENUE.
- FIFTH AVENUE between railroad underpass between WAVERLY AVENUE and SEMICIRCULAR ROAD and the intersection of EDISON WAY.
- FIRST AVENUE between WILLIAM AVENUE and EDISON WAY.
- FLOOD AVENUE between DUMBARTON AVENUE and FIRST AVENUE.

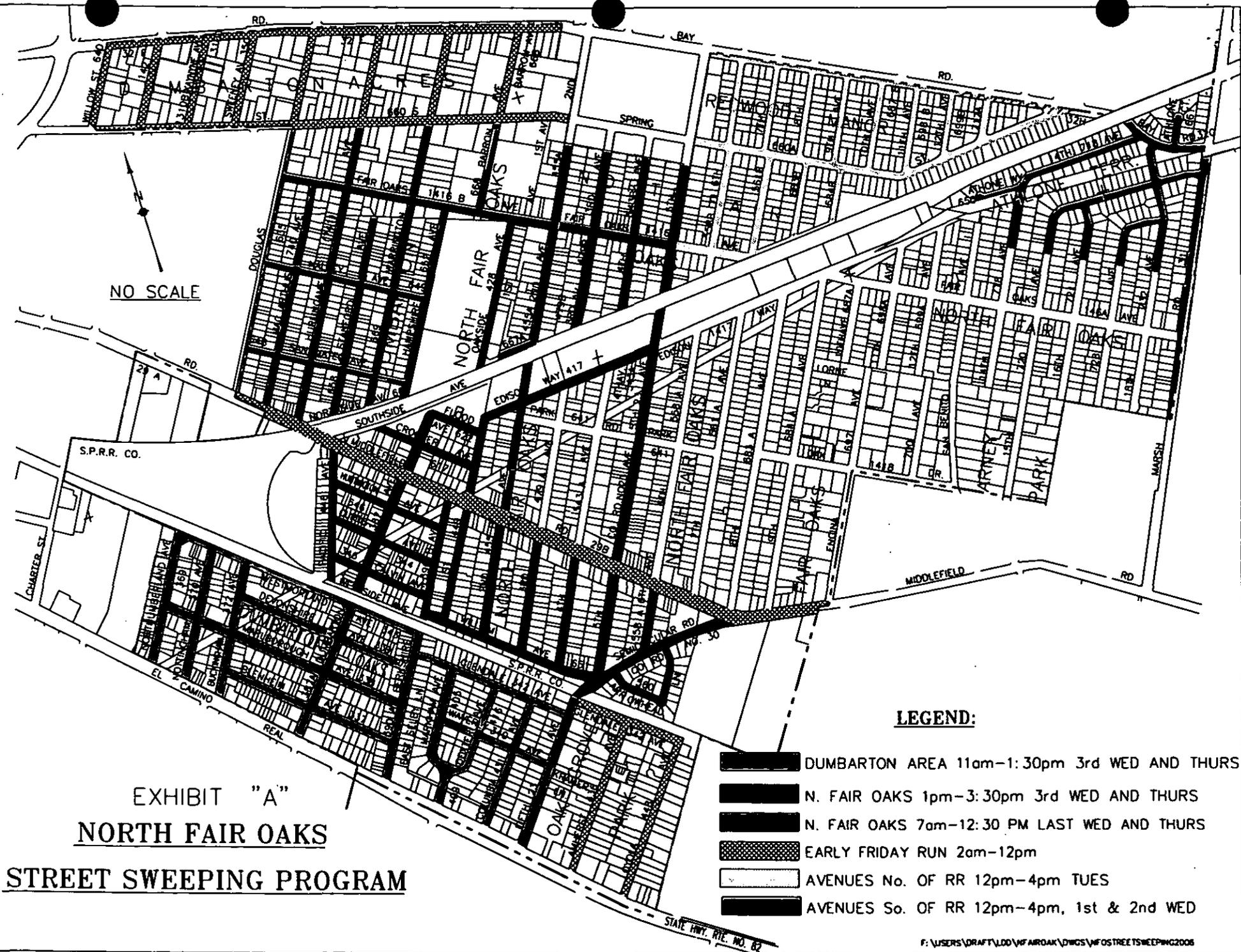
- FOURTH AVENUE between WILLIAM AVENUE and MIDDLEFIELD ROAD.
- HUNTINGTON AVENUE, between PACIFIC AVENUE and BERKSHIRE AVENUE.
- PACIFIC AVENUE between WESTSIDE AVENUE and MIDDLEFIELD ROAD.
- SECOND AVENUE between WILLIAM AVENUE and EDISON WAY.
- SEMICIRCULAR ROAD between FIFTH AVENUE and MIDDLEFIELD ROAD.
- SIXTH AVENUE between SEMICIRCULAR ROAD and MIDDLEFIELD ROAD.
- THIRD AVENUE between WILLIAM AVENUE and MIDDLEFIELD ROAD.
- WILLIAM AVENUE between BERKSHIRE AVENUE and FIFTH AVENUE.

On one side of the following portions of streets between the hours of 7 a.m. and 12:30 p.m. on the last Thursday of each month:

- BARRON AVENUE between FAIR OAKS AVENUE and SPRING STREET.
- DOUGLAS AVENUE between MIDDLEFIELD ROAD and SPRING STREET.
- FAIR OAKS AVENUE between DOUGLAS AVENUE and FIFTH AVENUE.
- FIFTH AVENUE between the Southern Pacific Railroad tracks and SPRING STREET.
- FOURTH AVENUE between the Southern Pacific Railroad tracks and SPRING STREET.
- HALSEY AVENUE between DOUGLAS AVENUE and HAMPSHIRE AVENUE.

- HAMPSHIRE AVENUE between NORTHSIDE AVENUE and FAIR OAKS AVENUE.
- HURLINGAME AVENUE between MIDDLEFIELD ROAD and SPRING STREET.
- MACARTHUR AVENUE between MIDDLEFIELD ROAD and FAIR OAKS AVENUE.
- OAKSIDE AVENUE between NORTHSIDE AVENUE and FAIR OAKS AVENUE.
- SAN MATEO AVENUE between DOUGLAS AVENUE and HAMPSHIRE AVENUE.
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- STANFORD AVENUE between NORTHSIDE AVENUE and the dead end of STANFORD AVENUE.
- THIRD AVENUE between the Southern Pacific Railroad tracks and SPRING STREET.
- WARRINGTON AVENUE between NORTHSIDE AVENUE and SPRING STREET.

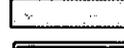
* * * * *



NO SCALE

EXHIBIT "A"
NORTH FAIR OAKS
STREET SWEEPING PROGRAM

LEGEND:

-  DUMBARTON AREA 11am-1:30pm 3rd WED AND THURS
-  N. FAIR OAKS 1pm-3:30pm 3rd WED AND THURS
-  N. FAIR OAKS 7am-12:30 PM LAST WED AND THURS
-  EARLY FRIDAY RUN 2am-12pm
-  AVENUES No. OF RR 12pm-4pm TUES
-  AVENUES So. OF RR 12pm-4pm, 1st & 2nd WED

Regularly passed and adopted this 18th day of April, 2006.

AYES and in favor of said resolution:

Supervisors:

MARK CHURCH

JERRY HILL

RICHARD S. GORDON

ROSE JACOBS GIBSON

ADRIENNE J. TISSIER

NOES and against said resolution:

Supervisors:

NONE

Absent Supervisors:

NONE

Jerry Hill

*President, Board of Supervisors
County of San Mateo
State of California*

Certificate of Delivery

I certify that a copy of the original resolution filed in the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of San Mateo County has been delivered to the President of the Board of Supervisors.

Marie L. Peterson

*Marie L. Peterson, Deputy
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors*



Plastic Bag Ban Workshop

Save the Date

**September 27th, 2011
1:30 P.M. to 3:30 P.M.**

The San Mateo County Board of Supervisors is seeking your input and comments at a public workshop as they consider banning the use of plastic bags at all retail stores in unincorporated San Mateo County.

**September 27th, 2011
1:30 to 3:30 P.M.
Board Chambers
400 County Center
Redwood City, CA**



COUNTY OF SAN MATEO INTERDEPARTMENTAL CORRESPONDENCE

To: Honorable Board of Supervisors
From: Dean D. Peterson, Director, Environmental Health
Paul A. Okada, Chief Deputy County Counsel
Subject: Issues Regarding Single-Use Carryout Bag Legislation
Date: September 19, 2011

I. Introduction

In recent years, efforts to legislate the distribution of single-use carryout bags have been on the rise across California, in part because of increasing concerns regarding the impact such bags have on the environment. Because state law prohibits the imposition of a fee on plastic carryout bags (Cal. Pub. Res. Code Section 42250 *et seq.*), jurisdictions have instead imposed outright bans on such bags in an effort to shift usage from single-use plastic bags to more environmentally friendly alternatives. These alternatives are most commonly bags designed for multiple reuse made out of fabric, durable plastic, or paper, often with a requisite level of recycled content. Whether these alternatives, particularly paper bags, are in fact more environmentally friendly has been the subject of litigation under California's environmental laws.

The purpose of this memorandum is to identify issues and options for the Board of Supervisors to consider when addressing the distribution and use of single-use carryout bags in the County's unincorporated area and to provide an overview of how these issues have been addressed in existing ordinances in other jurisdictions. The memorandum is not intended to provide legal advice or to provide a legal analysis of the litigation involving bag ordinances and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), but may touch upon such issues in the course of discussing the practical issues raised by such ordinances.

II. Issues For Consideration

Ordinances regulating single-use carryout bags typically address the following issues:

A. Bag Types

Any ordinance regulating the distribution and use of "single-use carryout bags" must clearly define the various bag types subject to restriction as well as those allowed. There are generally four categories of bags identified in single-use carryout bag ordinances: plastic carryout bags, paper bags, reusable bags, and handle-less produce bags:

(1) Plastic carryout bags: The definition of “plastic carryout bags” is varied. Some ordinances have defined “plastic carryout bags” simply as bags made from plastic while other ordinances have gone into greater detail to identify the various types of plastic materials that are used to produce such a bag (*e.g.*, compostable, biodegradable, petroleum-derived, plant-derived).

(2) Paper bags: Ordinances in other jurisdictions have often required that “paper bags” be 100% recyclable, contain no old growth fiber, and/or contain a specified percentage of post-consumer recycled content.

(3) Reusable bags: “Reusable bags” are usually defined as bags that have handles and are designed for multiple uses; and are made of either a machine-washable fabric or a durable plastic subject to a minimum thickness requirement.

(4) Handle-less produce or product bags: These bags have been defined as those bags provided solely for produce, bulk food, or meat, often provided at the produce, bulk food or meat department found within a supermarket or at a produce or meat market. This type of bag is commonly exempted from prohibitions on single-use plastic carryout bags because it serves an important public health function by preventing cross-contamination or damage when produce, bulk food, or meat are placed together with other items in a single bag.

B. Bag Fees

In order to encourage the increased use of reusable bags, which are widely viewed as being the most desirable in light of environmental considerations, and to discourage the use of paper bags, which have their own attendant environmental costs, some jurisdictions have required that establishments charge customers for paper bags and mandate that this charge exceed a certain minimum (typically \$0.10-\$0.15 per bag). Such ordinances may impose certain restrictions regarding an establishment’s use of this charge (*e.g.*, the charge may only be used to pay for the bag, for costs associated with complying with the ordinance, or for educational materials advocating the use of reusable bags) or may provide that such establishments are allowed to keep the charge. Certain types of indigent customers, such as those persons who receive public assistance for the purchase of food, are typically exempted from having to pay such bag charges.

C. Scope of Ordinance and Exemptions/Types of Establishments Covered

Ordinances may be drafted to cover any establishment that provides single-use carryout bags to customers and then provide for the exemption of establishments that are of a certain type or size. For example, some jurisdictions have exempted restaurants or other food-related establishments. Others have exempted non-profit establishments. Still others have exempted establishments which have less than a certain volume of sales revenue. There may also be exemptions available to establishments for economic hardship or lack of suitable alternatives.

Alternatively, some ordinances will affirmatively identify the types of establishments subject to the ordinance provisions (*e.g.*, the ordinance will only apply to establishments of a certain size or type). Decisions regarding exempted establishments have the potential to greatly expand or contract the scope of a proposed ordinance.

D. Enforcement

After assigning a particular department with enforcement duties, ordinances will generally establish an enforcement framework, normally through an audit procedure that may result in fines upon identification of a violation. An appeals process is commonly included as part of an ordinance's enforcement provisions. Considerations in connection with creating an effective enforcement framework would include the department's resources to enforce the ordinance and the administrative cost of identifying and penalizing violations.

III. Conclusion

The development of an ordinance to address the distribution and use of single-use carryout bags will involve analysis of a myriad of issues. Input from community members will be helpful in assessing the potential impact of such issues and factors as the Board considers such measures.

cc: David S. Boesch, County Manager



COUNTY OF SAN MATEO

COUNTY GOVERNMENT CENTER • REDWOOD CITY • CALIFORNIA 94063-1655
WEB PAGE ADDRESS: <http://www.co.sanmateo.ca.us>

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
DAVE PINE
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ROSE JACOBS GIBSON
ADRIENNE TISSIER

DAVID S. BOESCH
COUNTY MANAGER/
CLERK OF THE BOARD

(650) 363-4653
(650) 599-1027 FAX

October 3, 2011

Ms. Naomi Patridge, Mayor
City of Half Moon Bay
501 Main Street
Half Moon Bay, CA 94019

Re: Single-Use Carryout Bag Ordinance

Dear Ms. Patridge,

On September 27th, the Board of Supervisors held a study session to discuss the adoption of an ordinance prohibiting the issuance of plastic and other single-use carryout bags at the point-of-sale. A copy of the staff report is included for your reference.

During the discussion portion of the study session, the Board expressed its desire for an ordinance that would apply consistently across as many jurisdictions in San Mateo County as possible. To that end, we are writing you to gauge your city's interest in joining a county-wide working group to formulate such an ordinance.

The working group would focus primarily on four elements of the ordinance:

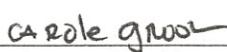
- 1) Which types of bags should be banned at the point-of-sale.
- 2) Whether, in conjunction with a ban on the issuance of single-use carryout bags at the point-of-sale, to require a fee for paper bags;
- 3) Which, if any, types of establishments to exclude from the ordinance's requirements; and
- 4) How the ordinance should be enforced.

In addition, because a county-wide ordinance will likely necessitate the preparation of an EIR, the working group will have to discuss how it should be financed.

If you are interested in having your city participate in this working group, please contact Eric Pawlowsky of Supervisor Groom's staff at (650) 363-4314 or epawlowsky@smcgov.org. If there is sufficient interest from cities within the County, we will follow up with you to schedule the working group's first meeting.

Thank you for consideration. We look forward to working with you.

Sincerely,


Carole Groom, President
San Mateo County Board of Supervisors


Adrienne J. Tissier, Vice President
San Mateo County Board of Supervisors

Chapter 4.106 - REGULATING USE OF DISPOSABLE FOOD SERVICE WARE AND BOTTLED WATER

Sections:

[4.106.010 - Findings and purpose.](#)

[4.106.020 - Definitions.](#)

[4.106.030 - Prohibited use of non-recyclable plastic disposable food service ware and bottled water.](#)

[4.106.040 - Required use of biodegradable, compostable, reusable or recyclable plastic food service ware.](#)

[4.106.050 - Requirements for food service provider contracts.](#)

[4.106.060 - Waiver of requirements.](#)

[4.106.070 - Application of chapter.](#)

4.106.010 - Findings and purpose.

The Board of Supervisors finds and determines that:

- (a) Polystyrene is a petroleum-based, lightweight plastic material commonly used as food service ware by retail food vendors operating in the County. Polystyrene, often referred to by the trademark Styrofoam, has also become a problematic environmental pollutant given its non-biodegradable, non-recyclable and nearly non-reusable nature.
- (b) Polystyrene-based, single-use food service ware constitutes a portion of the litter found on County property which increases clean up costs to the County.
- (c) Effective ways to reduce the negative environmental impacts of disposable food service ware include reusing or recycling food service ware and using biodegradable or compostable materials made from renewable resources such as paper, cardboard, corn starch, potato starch, and/or sugarcane.
- (d) The employees of the County have access to some of the highest quality drinking water and the production and transport of bottled water has significant financial and environmental costs.
- (e) This Board does, accordingly, find and declare that it should restrict the County's use of bottled water and polystyrene foam and solid disposable food service ware products and should require the replacement of non-biodegradable, non-compostable, non-reusable or non-recyclable food service ware with biodegradable, compostable, reusable, or recyclable food service ware products.

(Ord. 4421, 05/06/08; Ord. 04469, § 1, 5/19/09, eff. 7/1/09)

4.106.020 - Definitions.

For purposes of this chapter, the following terms have the following meanings:

- (a) "Biodegradable" refers to the ability of a material to decompose into elements normally found

in nature within a reasonably short period of time after disposal.

(b) "County property" refers to property owned or leased by the County of San Mateo.

(c) "Disposable food service ware" means single-use disposable products used in the restaurant and food service industry for serving or transporting prepared, ready-to-consume food or beverages. This includes but is not limited to plates, cups, bowls, trays and hinged or lidded containers. This does not include single-use disposable items such as straws, cup lids, or utensils, nor does it include single-use disposable packaging for unprepared foods.

(d) "Food service provider" means any vendor, business, organization, entity, group or individual, including a licensed retail food establishment, that provides prepared food on property owned or leased by the County either (1) pursuant to a contract with the County, or (2) pursuant to a contract with another entity who manages or operates a facility on County owned or leased property under a contract with the County.

(e) "Expanded polystyrene (EPS)" means polystyrene that has been expanded or "blown" using a gaseous blowing agent into a solid foam.

(f) "Non-recyclable plastic" refers to any plastic which cannot be feasibly recycled by a municipal recycling program in the State of California, including polystyrene and expanded polystyrene. Non-recyclable plastic refers to those plastics with the recycling symbol #6.

(g) "Prepared food" means food or beverages, which are serviced, packaged, cooked, chopped, sliced, mixed, brewed, frozen, squeezed or otherwise prepared. Prepared food does not include raw, butchered meats, fish and/or poultry sold from a butcher or similar retail establishment.

(h) "Polystyrene" means and includes expanded polystyrene, and is a thermoplastic petrochemical material utilizing a styrene monomer and processed by any number of techniques including, but not limited to, fusion of polymer spheres (expandable bead polystyrene), injection molding, form molding, and extrusion-blow molding (extruded foam polystyrene). The term "polystyrene" also includes clear or solid polystyrene which is known as "oriented polystyrene." Polystyrene does not mean or include polystyrene coolers and ice chests that are intended for reuse.

(i) "Recyclable plastic" means any plastic which can be feasibly recycled by a municipal recycling program in the State of California. Recyclable plastics comprise those plastics with the recycling symbols #1 through #5 including polyethylene terephthalate (PET or PETE), high density polyethylene (HDPE), low density polyethylene (LDPE), and polypropylene (PP).

(j) "Bottled water" means any product, including natural spring or well water taken from municipal or private utility systems or other water, distilled water, deionized water, which are put into sealed bottles, packages or other containers.

(Ord. 4421, 05/06/08; Ord. 04469, § 2, 5/19/09, eff. 7/1/09)

4.106.030 - Prohibited use of non-recyclable plastic disposable food service ware and bottled water.

(a) No County department will purchase or otherwise acquire non-recyclable plastic disposable food service ware.

(b) No food service provider shall use non-recyclable plastic disposable food service ware when providing prepared food on property owned or leased by the County.

(c) No County department will purchase or otherwise acquire bottled water.

(Ord. 4421, 05/06/08; Ord. 04469, § 3, 5/19/09, eff. 7/1/09)

4.106.040 - Required use of biodegradable, compostable, reusable or recyclable plastic food service ware.

(a) All County departments shall use biodegradable, compostable, reusable or recyclable plastic food service ware.

(b) All food service providers shall use biodegradable, compostable, reusable or recyclable plastic food service ware on property owned or leased by the County.

(Ord. 4421, 05/06/08)

4.106.050 - Requirements for food service provider contracts.

(a) Each food service provider contract with the County shall include a provision wherein the contractor shall certify to the County that the contractor and all of its subcontractors will adhere to all applicable provisions of this chapter throughout the entire term of the contract.

(b) The County may reject a food service provider contractor's bid or proposal if the contractor fails to demonstrate an ability or willingness to comply with the applicable provisions of this chapter throughout the entire term of the contract.

(Ord. 4421, 05/06/08)

4.106.060 - Waiver of requirements.

(a) Request for Waiver. A request for a waiver of the application of the requirements of this chapter shall include all information necessary to render a decision, including but not limited to documentation showing the factual support for the requested waiver. A waiver may be approved, in whole or in part, with or without conditions. Waivers based upon an emergency response and emergency storage are automatic and are granted without the submission of an application. For all contracts subject to Board of Supervisors' approval, the Board of Supervisors shall make the determination on the request for waiver. All other waiver requests shall be determined by the County Manager or his or her designee.

(b) Grounds for waiver. The requirements of this chapter may be waived for a contractor or a County department when it is determined that such waiver is in the best interests of the County. Reasons may include but not be limited to the following:

1. A waiver is necessary to respond to an emergency or for emergency storage.
2. No compliant contractors are capable of providing the goods or services that respond to the County's requirements.
3. It is determined that, under the specific circumstances, a suitable biodegradable, compostable, reusable or recyclable alternative does not exist and/or that imposing the requirements of this chapter would cause significant economic hardship.

Title 4 - SANITATION AND HEALTH
Chapter 4.106 - REGULATING USE OF DISPOSABLE FOOD SERVICE WARE AND BOTTLED WATER

4. It is determined that, under the specific circumstances, a tap water source typically or normally used for the consumption of water is not available and no practical alternative to bottled water exists and/or that imposing the requirements of this chapter would cause significant hardship.

(Ord. 4421, 05/06/08; Ord. 04469, § 4, 5/19/09, eff. 7/1/09)

4.106.070 - Application of chapter.

This chapter shall be applicable to all contracts and purchase orders entered into or amended on or after July 1, 2008.

(Ord. 4421, 05/06/08)

Polystyrene Foodware Ordinance

Effective date July 1, 2011



Who has to follow the Ordinance?

- All food vendors who operate in unincorporated San Mateo County, selling prepared food as listed in the Ordinance, including but not limited to restaurants, cafes, delis, fast-food establishments, vendors at fairs, and food trucks. Food vendors in cities that adopt the County ordinance must follow the Ordinance beginning on the effective date of their city's ordinance adoption.

What does the Ordinance prohibit?

- Foam and solid polystyrene food service ware as listed in the Ordinance, including but not limited to containers, bowls, plates, and cups.
- Ask your supplier if you are unsure if your products are polystyrene.

Polystyrene products not allowed under the Ordinance



What is wrong with polystyrene food service ware?

- It is not recyclable.
- It is a common item that is littered on streets that ends up in storm drains, on beaches, and in the Bay and Ocean.
- It breaks down into smaller pieces that may be ingested by wildlife resulting in reduced appetite, reduced nutrient absorption, and starvation.
- It contains hazardous chemicals that may leach from polystyrene containers into food and drink and may cause cancer.

What food service ware does the ordinance allow?

- Any type of biodegradable, compostable, reusable, or recyclable food service ware.
- Acceptable products include: Aluminum, plastics coded with #1, 2, 4 or 5, uncoated or coated paper, cardboard, and plastics made from corn, potatoes, sugar, or other plant based products. The City of San Francisco maintains a list of approved foodware at <http://www.sfapproved.org/84-Foodware>. Some examples of acceptable products are shown below:



What penalties for non-compliance?

Violations may result in fines:

- 1st = \$100, 2nd = \$200, 3rd = \$500 (each day observed using polystyrene = 1 violation).
- Enforcement is by the County Health Inspector.

What can my business do to reduce food service ware costs?

- Allow and encourage customers to bring their own mugs to buy drinks.
- Charge a "take out fee" to cover the cost difference.
- Use reusable dishes and cups instead of disposable ones for "eat-in" customers.

QUESTIONS?

Call (650) 372-6200

Visit www.smhealth.org/food

Vendors of Compostable or Recyclable Food Service Ware and Bags

Compostable = Wood (W), Compostable Plastic (CP), Molded Fiber (F) and Paper (P)

Recyclable= Aluminum (A) and Recyclable Plastic (RP)

Vendor	Phone	Website	Boxes	Bowls	Cold cups & lids	Cutlery	Hinged & lidded containers	Hot cups & lids	Paper & compostable plastic Bags	Plates	Straws	Trays and Cup Holders
1 Alliance	(312) 666 6424	www.allpfs.com	P	F, RP	P, CP, RP	RP	A, F, P	P, RP	P	F, P, RP	RP	P, RP
2 American Paper and Plastic Inc *	(626) 444 0000	www.appinc.com	P	P, RP	CP, RP		CP	P, RP	P	P, RP	RP	
3 Anchor Packaging	(314) 822 7800	www.reusecontainers.com		RP			RP					
4 Arrow Tableware	(650) 871 8226	www.arrowtableware.com		F			F	F		F		F
5 Because We Care	(852 3) 711 3175	www.becausewecare.com.au							CP			
6 Bio Smart *	(888) 310 2008	www.biosmartpackaging.com	P	F, P	CP		CP, F	P	CP	F		F
7 Bio-DC *	(480) 704 3273	www.bio-dc.com							CP			CP
8 Biodegradable Foodservice*	(541) 593 2191	www.bdfs.net		CP, F			CP, F	P		F		
9 Biodegradable Store		www.biodegradablestore.com		F	CP	CP	CP, F	P, RP	CP	F		
10 Birchware	(888) 246 6089	www.birchware.com				W						
11 Branch	(415) 626 1012	www.branchhome.com		PF	CP, PF	CP		CP, P		PF		PF
12 BiRite *	(800) 227 5373	www.birite.com	P	CP, F	CP			P, RP	CP	F, P		
13 Bridge-Gate Alliance	(925) 417 0638	www.bridge-gate.com		F			F			F		F
14 Cash and Carry *		www.smartfoodservice.com		F, P	P, RP, CP, P, RP	RP, CP, RP	F	P, RP		F, P	RP	F
15 Costco	(800) 774 2678	www.costco.com		F, P				P, RP	CP	P	RP	
16 Disposable Food Service Products *	(818) 674 6112	www.sala-dfsp.com		F	F		F		CP	F		F
17 Earth Cycle	(604) 899 0928	www.earthcycle.com					F			F		F
18 EarthSmart LLC *	(310) 834 7336	www.earthsmartllc.com		F			F			F		F
19 Eaternal Plates	(847) 877 5648	www.eaternalplates.com		F						F		F
20 EcNow Tech *	(541) 223 3369	www.ecnowtech.com		F, P			F, RP	P		F		
21 Eco Greenwares	(510) 656 9440	www.ecogreenwares.com		F	CP	CP	F	P	CP	F		F
22 Ecoware Inc.	(604) 880 1148	www.ecowareproducts.com				W						
23 Everything Eco-Store	(415) 337 8814	www.everythingecostore.com		F	CP		F	P	CP	F		
24 Excellent Packaging and Supply *	(800) 317 2737	www.excellentpackaging.com	P	CP, F	CP	W	CP, F	F, P	CP	F	P	CP, F
25 Genpak *	(518) 798 9511	www.genpak.com		F	F		F			F		
26 Go Earth *	(310) 371 0797	www.goearthcentral.com		F	F		F	F		F		
27 Go Mega Green.com *	(415) 933 6569	www.gomegagreen.com		F	CP			P	CP	F		F
28 Good Flag Biotechnology Corporation	(886) 328 3911	www.biodegradable-product.com			CP, RP		CP, RP					
29 Goodwill Fair Trading Co.	(415) 203 7323			RP		RP	RP	P, RP				
30 Green Day Eco-friendly Material Co.,Ltd	(86 592) 516 3383	www.greendavcn.com				CP						
31 Green Duck	(804) 240 8757	www.shopgreenduck.com		F, P	CP	CP, W	F	P, RP	CP	F		
32 Green Home *	(415) 282 6400	www.greenhome.com	P	F	CP	CP, W	CP, F	F	CP, P	F, W		F

References to any commercial business, organization, or product does not constitute endorsement.

Vendors of Compostable or Recyclable Food Service Ware and Bags

Compostable = Wood (W), Compostable Plastic (CP), Molded Fiber (F) and Paper (P)

Recyclable= Aluminum (A) and Recyclable Plastic (RP)

	Vendor	Phone	Website	Boxes	Bowls	Cold cups & lids	Cutlery	Hinged & lidded containers	Hot cups & lids	Paper & compostable plastic Bags	Plates	Straws	Trays and Cup Holders
33	Green Is Green, Inc.	(415) 215 8553	www.greenisgreeninc.com		CP, F	CP	CP	CP, F	F	CP	F		F
34	Green Paper Products	(216) 990 5464	www.greenpaperproducts.com		F, P	CP		F	P, RP	CP	F		F
35	Green Wave	(714) 634 8822	www.greenwave.us.com					F			F		F
36	Greeno Products	(800) 313 6568	www.greenoproducts.com		P			F	P, RP		F		
37	IFN Green *	(510) 868 2891	www.ifngreen.com		F	CP		W, F	P		F		F
38	Innoware	(800) 237 8270	www.innowareinc.com				RP	CP, RP			P		
39	InstaWares	(800) 892 3692	www.instawares.com	P	P	P, RP	RP	RP	P	P	P	RP	P, RP, A
40	Lets Go Green *	(678) 344 6834	www.letsqogreen.biz		F, P	CP	CP, W	CP, F	P, RP	CP, P	F		F
41	Litin Eco	(612) 607 5700	www.litineco.com		F	CP		CP	F	CP	F		F
42	Majestic Sales *	(877) 377 9023	www.majesticsales.net		F, RP	CP		P, RP	F, P	CP	F, P		RP
43	Maple Trade Corporation	(415) 822 3888	www.mapletradecorp.com				RP	RP	P				
44	Nature Friendly Products *	(216) 464 5490	www.nfpc.com		CP, F	CP		CP	P	CP	F		F
45	Natur-Tec	(763) 404 8700	www.naturbag.com							CP			
46	Nexus Group *	(510) 567 1000	www.accessgroupnca.com	P	F, RP	CP, F, RP		A, F, P, CP, RP	F, RP	P, CP	F	P, RP	CP, P, RP
47	P & R Paper Supply	(909) 794 1237	www.prpaper.com	P	F, P, RP	CP, P	RP	F, RP	P	P	F, P, RP	RP	A
48	Pactiv *	(888) 828 2850	www.pactiv.com		RP	RP		RP	P		F		A, F, P, RP
49	Prime Link Solutions	(650) 375 1398	www.primelinksolution.com		F			F, P			F		F
50	Rainbow Grocery	(415) 863-0620	www.rainbowgrocery.org							CP	P		
51	Red Pod, Inc *	(650) 396 7550	www.earthtoearthpack.com						P, RP				
52	Restaurant Depot	(714) 666 8211	www.restaurantdepot.com	P	P	P	RP	P, F	P, RP	CP, P	P		F
53	RestockIt	(800) 680 0859	www.restockit.com	P	P	P, RP	RP		P	P	P, RP		
54	S.F. Supply Master *	(415) 642 0700	www.sfsupplymaster.com	P	P, RP	CP, P, RP	RP	A, CP, P, RP,	P	P, CP	P, RP	P	P, RP, A
55	Sabert	(800) 722 3781	www.sabert.com		RP		RP	RP, CP					RP, F
56	Smart and Final	(800) 894 0511	www.smartandfinal.com			P	RP				P		
57	Sysco Food Services *	(510) 226 3000	www.syscosf.com	P	F, P, RP	CP, P, RP	RP	P, RP	P, RP	P, CP	F, P, RP	RP, P	F, P, RP
58	Tahoe Green	(530) 550 9440	www.tahoegreeninc.com		F, P	CP, F	CP	F	F, P	CP	F		F
59	The Webstaurant Store		www.webstaurantstore.com	P		CP		CP, P, RP		P			A, F, RP
60	US Foodservice	(877) 583 9659	www.usfoodservice.com		F, P, RP	CP, P	RP	F, P, RP	P	P, CP	F, P, RP	RP	F, P
61	Vegware	(860) 779 7970	www.vegware.us	P	F	CP	CP	F	CP, P	P, CP	F		
62	VerTerra Ltd.	(718) 383 3333	www.verterra.com		F						F		F
63	WorldCentric Store	(650) 283-3797	www.worldcentric.org		F	CP	CP	CP, F	F	CP	F, P		F

References to any commercial business, organization, or product does not constitute endorsement.

ORDINANCE NO. 04542
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, COUNTY OF SAN MATEO,
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

* * * * *

AN ORDINANCE ADDING CHAPTER 4.107, COMPRISING OF SECTIONS 4.107.010 THROUGH 4.107.080 TO TITLE 4 OF THE SAN MATEO COUNTY ORDINANCE CODE PROHIBITING FOOD VENDORS FROM USING POLYSTYRENE BASED DISPOSABLE FOOD SERVICE WARE

The Board of Supervisors of the County of San Mateo, State of California,
ORDAINS as follows

SECTION 1. Chapter 4.107, comprising of sections 4.107.010 through 4.107.080, is hereby added to Title 4 of the San Mateo County Ordinance Code and shall read as follows:

Chapter 4.107 PROHIBITION ON THE USE OF POLYSTYRENE BASED DISPOSABLE FOOD SERVICE WARE BY FOOD VENDORS

4.107.010 Findings and purpose.

The Board of Supervisors finds and determines that:

- (a) Polystyrene is a petroleum-based, lightweight plastic material commonly used as food service ware by retail food vendors operating in the County of San Mateo. Polystyrene, often referred to by the trademark Styrofoam, has also become a problematic environmental pollutant given its non-biodegradable, and nearly non-reusable nature.
- (b) Polystyrene-based, single-use food service ware constitutes a substantial portion of the litter within the County of San Mateo.
- (c) Effective ways to reduce the negative environmental impacts of disposable food service ware include reusing or recycling food service ware and using

compostable materials made from renewable resources such as paper, cardboard, corn starch, potato starch, and/or sugarcane.

- (d) This Board does, accordingly, find and declare that it should restrict the use by food vendors of polystyrene-based disposable food service ware.

4.107.020 Definitions.

For purposes of this chapter, the following terms have the following meanings:

- (a) "Disposable food service ware" means single-use disposable products used in the restaurant and food service industry for serving or transporting prepared, ready-to-consume food or beverages. This includes but is not limited to plates, cups, bowls, trays and hinged or lidded containers, also known as clamshells. This does not include straws, utensils, or cup lids nor does it include disposable packaging for unprepared foods.
- (b) "Food vendor" means any vendor, business, organization, entity, group or individual, including a licensed retail food establishment that provides prepared food at a retail level.
- (c) "Polystyrene-based" means and includes expanded polystyrene, which is a thermoplastic petrochemical material utilizing a styrene monomer and processed by any number of techniques including , but not limited to fusion of polymer spheres (expandable bead polystyrene), injection molding, form molding, and extrusion-blow molding (extruded foam polystyrene). The term "polystyrene" also includes polystyrene that has been expanded or blown using a gaseous blowing agent into a solid foam (expanded polystyrene (EPS)), and clear or solid polystyrene known as oriented polystyrene.
- (d) "Prepackaged food" means any properly labeled processed food, prepackaged to

prevent any direct human contact with the food product upon distribution from the manufacturer, and prepared at an approved source.

- (e) "Prepared food" means food or beverages, which are serviced, packaged, cooked, chopped, sliced, mixed, brewed, frozen, squeezed or otherwise prepared. Prepared food does not include eggs, fish, meat, poultry, and foods containing these raw animal foods requiring cooking by the consumer as recommended by the Food and Drug Administration.

4.107.030 Prohibited use polystyrene-based disposable food service ware.

No food vendor shall use polystyrene-based disposable food service ware when providing prepared food.

4.107.040 Exemptions.

- (a) Prepackaged food is exempt from the provisions of this chapter.
- (b) Polystyrene coolers and ice chests intended for reuse are exempt from the provisions of this chapter.
- (c) Food vendors at the San Francisco International Airport are exempt from the provisions of this chapter.

4.107.050 Request For An Exemption.

Any food vendor may seek an exemption from the requirements of this chapter upon demonstrating that strict application of the requirements would cause undue hardship.

- (a) An "undue hardship" shall be found in:
 - (1) Situations unique to the food vendor where a suitable alternative does not exist for a specific application; and/or
 - (2) Situations where no reasonably feasible available alternative exists to a

specific and necessary container prohibited by this chapter.

- (b) The application process for exemption shall be as follows:
 - (1) The food vendor seeking an exemption shall submit a written exemption request to the Environmental Health Division.
 - (2) A written exemption request shall include all information and documentation necessary for the Director of the Environmental Health Division to make a finding that imposition of this chapter would cause an undue hardship as defined in Section 4.107.050(a).
 - (3) The Director of the Environmental Health Division may require the applicant to provide additional information in order to make a determination regarding the exemption application.
 - (4) Exemption decisions are effective immediately and are final and not subject to appeal.
 - (5) The Director of the Environmental Health Division or his/her designee may grant an exemption for a period of up to one year upon a finding that the food vendor seeking the exemption has demonstrated that strict application of the specific requirement would cause undue hardship as defined in 4.107.050 (a).
- (c) If a food vendor granted an exemption wishes to have the exemption extended, it must re-apply for the exemption prior to the expiration of the one year exemption period and demonstrate continued undue hardship. Extensions may be granted for intervals not to exceed one year.

4.107.060 Administrative fine.

- (a) Grounds for Fine. A fine may be imposed upon findings made by the Director of the Environmental Health Division, or his or her designee, that any food vendor

has used polystyrene-based disposable food service ware in violation of this Chapter.

- (b) Amount of Fine. Upon findings made under subsection (a), the food vendor shall be subject to an administrative fine as follows:
 - (1) A fine not exceeding one hundred dollars (\$100) for a first violation;
 - (2) A fine not exceeding two hundred dollars (\$200) for a second violation;
 - (3) A fine not exceeding five hundred dollars (\$500) for the third and subsequent violations;
 - (4) Each day that a food vendor uses polystyrene-based disposable food service ware when providing prepared food shall constitute a separate violation.
- (c) Fine Procedures. Notice of the fine shall be served on the food vendor. The notice shall contain an advisement of the right to request a hearing before the Director of the Environmental Health Division or his or her designee contesting the imposition of the fine. The grounds for the contest shall be either that (1) the food vendor did not use polystyrene-based disposable food service ware when providing prepared food or (2) the food vendor would have been granted an exemption under 4.107.050 if the food vendor had applied for such exemption. Said hearing must be requested within ten days of the date appearing on the notice of the fine. The decision of the Director of the Environmental Health Division shall be based upon a finding that one of the above listed grounds for a contest have been met and shall be a final administrative order, with no administrative right of appeal.
- (d) Failure to Pay Fine. If said fine is not paid within 30 days from the date appearing on the notice of the fine or of the notice of determination of the Director of the Environmental Health Division or his or her designee after the hearing, the fine

shall be referred to a collection agency.

4.107.070 Severability.

If any provision of this chapter or the application of such provision to any person or in any circumstances shall be held invalid, the remainder of this chapter, or the application of such provision to person or in circumstances other than those as to which it is held invalid, shall not be affected thereby.

4.107.080 Enforcement of this chapter when adopted.

The Environmental Health Division is hereby directed to enforce Chapter 4.107 of Title 4 within an incorporated area of the County of San Mateo if the governing body of that incorporated area does each of the following:

- (a) Adopts, and makes part of its municipal code:
 - (1) Chapter 4.107 of Title 4 in its entirety by reference; or
 - (2) An ordinance that contains each of the provisions of Chapter 4.107 of Title 4;
- (b) Authorizes, by ordinance or resolution, the Environmental Health Division to enforce the municipal code adopted pursuant to subsection (a) of this section, such authorization to include, without limitation, the authority to hold hearings and issue administrative fines within the incorporated area of the public entity.

SECTION 2. This Ordinance shall be effective as of July 1, 2011.

* * * * *

Attachment E

2009-10 Volunteer Activity Related to Trash Removal in San Mateo County Parks

	Volunteers	Hours
Coyote Point		
7/21 Coyote Point Museum Camp	32	96
7-8 National Charity League	20	82
8/6 Coyote Point Museum Camp	9	27
9/19: Coastal Clean Up Day	100	200
10/17: High School student Clean Up	1	4
10/24: Litter removal	9	9
3/14: Board Sports Clean Up	6	18
3/21: Individual Clean up	1	4
4/17: Earth Day Celan up	65	200
5/1: Litter Pick up	2	6
5/22: Litter Pick up Girl Scouts	11	44
6/24: Museum Summer Camp Clean up	22	44
JSP		
11/14: Beautification Day	8	20
11/21: Beautification Day	7	14
4/18: Cub Scout Picnic Area Clean up	14	28
Edgewood Park		
7/1 Friends of Edgewood (Highway Clean up)	4	12
9/1 Friends of Edgewood (Highway Clean up)	6	18
11/1: Friends of Edgewood (Highway Clean up)	3	9
1/1: Friends of Edgewood (Highway Clean up)	2	8
3/1: Friends of Edgewood (highway Clean up)	4	10
5/1: Friends of Edgewood (highway Clean up)	6	14
10/8 Sequoia High School Day Camp Clean up	38	120
Flood Park		
2/19: Sequoia High School Clean up	27	108
3/3: Kennedy School Clean Up	11	6
6/13: Cub Scouts Clean up	36	72
Coastside		
9/19: Coastal Cleanup Day: Fitzgerald	156	312
4/24: Earth Day Cleanup	44	132
Total Volunteers/Hours:	644	1617
Approximate Trash (lbs)		1420
Approximate Trash (gallons)		883

2010-11 Volunteer Activity Related to Trash Removal in San Mateo County Parks

	Volunteers	Hours
Coyote Point		
7/2 Coyote Point Museum Camp	15	30
8/20 Coyote Point Museum Camp	5	24
8/26 - 29 Individual	1	10
9/25 Coastal Cleanup Day	137	411
April 16, Mitzvah Group (litter removal)	2	2
April 17: Earth Day Clean-up	70	210
April 22; San Mateo Adult School	138	414
April 30, LDS Bay front Clean up	150	465
May 19, St. Andrews School	45	135
June 24, Coyote Point Museum Summer Camp	21	42
JSP		
April 19, CSM Bio Class: Park Clean-up	21	42
April 21, CSM Bio Class: Park Clean-up	19	38
San Bruno Mt.		
April 16: Earth Day: State Parks Found/PGE	27	100
Fitzgerald Marine Reserve/Mirada Surf		
9/25: Coastal Cleanup Day	39	156
April 23: Earth Day Cleanup	30	90
<hr/>		
Total Volunteers/Hours:	720	2,169
Approximate Trash (lbs)		2430
Approximate Trash (gallons)		1510

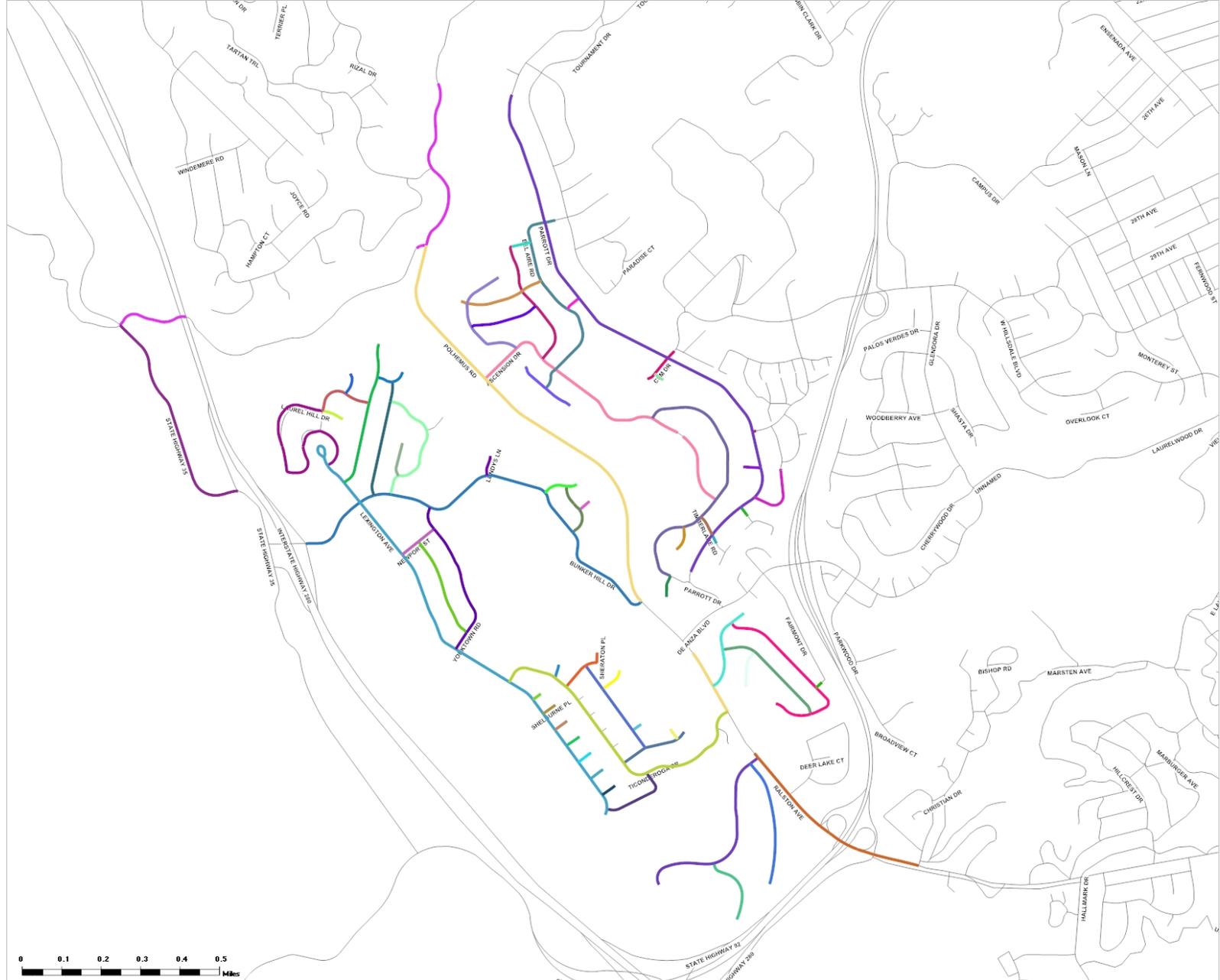


COUNTY OF SAN MATEO
 555 COUNTY CENTER
 5TH FLOOR
 REDWOOD CITY, CA 94063
 (650) 363-4100

Attachment F

Street Name

- ALLEGHENY WAY - ALGHNY
- AMBOY COURT - AMBOY
- ASCENSION DRIVE - ASCNSN
- BEL AIRE ROAD - BELAIR
- BENNINGTON COURT - BNGTNC
- BENNINGTON DRIVE - BNNGTN
- BRANDYWINE ROAD - BRNDYW
- BUNKER HILL DRIVE - BNKRHL
- BURGOYNE COURT - BRGYNE
- CHARING CROSS ROAD - CHARNG
- CLEARVIEW WAY - CLRVEW
- COBBLEHILL PLACE - COBHIL
- COWPENS WAY - COWPEN
- CROWN COURT - CROWN
- CRYSTAL SPRINGS ROAD - CRYSPR
- CSM DRIVE - CSMDR
- ENCHANTED WAY - ENCHNT
- FORGE ROAD - FORGE
- FRENCH CREEK PLACE - FRNCHC
- HOODS POINT WAY - HDSPNT
- KINGS LANE - KINGS
- KRISTIN COURT - KRSTIN
- LAKESHORE DRIVE - LKSHOR
- LAUREL HILL COURT - LRLHLC
- LAUREL HILL DRIVE - LRLHLD
- LAURIE LANE - LAURIE



General Code = 35 - San Mateo Highlands



- LESSINGIA COURT - LESSINCT
- LEXINGTON AVENUE - LXNGTN
- LINDEN LANE - LINDEN
- LONDONDERRY DRIVE - LNDBNY
- LOS ALTOS DRIVE - LSALTS
- LOS ALTOS PLACE - LSALTP
- LUNDYS LANE - LUNDYS
- MONTICELLO ROAD - MNTCLO
- MOUNTAIN VIEW PLACE - MNTVIEW
- NEW BRUNSWICK DRIVE - NWBRNS
- NEWPORT STREET - NEWPRT
- ORISKANY DRIVE - ORSKNY
- PARROTT COURT - PAROTCT
- PARROTT DRIVE - PARROT
- PAUL SCANNELL DRIVE - PSCANL
- POLHEMUS ROAD - PLHMUS
- POWHATAN PLACE - PWHTAN
- QUEENS LANE - QUEENS
- RAINBOW DRIVE - RAINBW
- RALSTON AVENUE - RALSTN
- RANDALL ROAD - RANDAL
- ROXBURY LANE - RXBURY
- SENECA LANE - SENECA
- SHELBURNE PLACE - SHLBRN
- SHERATON PLACE - SHRATN
- SKYLINE BOULEVARD - SKYLIN
- STAG AVENUE - STAGAV
- STARLITE DRIVE - STARLT
- STONE POINT PLACE -

STNPNT

TARRYTOWN STREET -
TRYTWN

TICONDEROGA DRIVE -
TCNDRG

TIMBERLANE ROAD - TMBRLN

TIMBERLANE WAY - TMBRLN

TOWER ROAD - TOWER

TRENTON PLACE - TRENTN

TURTLE BAY PLACE - TRTLBY

VALLEY VIEW COURT - VLYVEW

WEST POINT PLACE - WPNTPL

WHITE PLAINS COURT -
WHTPLN

WOODCREEK COURT -
WDCREK

YORKTOWN ROAD - YRKTWN



COUNTY OF SAN MATEO
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Street Name

- ALAMEDA DE LAS PULGAS - ALDELS
- ALEXANDER AVENUE - ALXNDR
- BARTON STREET - BARTON
- BELMONT AVENUE - BELMNT
- BERESFORD AVENUE - BRSFDR
- BERESFORD PLACE - BRSFPL
- BRADLEY COURT - BRDLEY
- BUENA VISTA AVENUE - BNAVST
- CERRITO AVENUE - CERITO
- COUNTRY LANE - CNTRYL
- DOHERTY WAY - DOHRTY
- HELENA WAY - HELENA
- HIMMEL AVENUE - HIMMEL
- HULL AVENUE - HULLAV
- IDYLLWILD AVENUE - IDLWLD
- IDYLLWILD COURT - IDLWCT
- INYO PLACE - INYOPL
- MILTON STREET - MILTON
- MONTGOMERY AVENUE - MNTGMR
- MONTWOOD CIRCLE - MNTWOD
- NASSAU DRIVE - NASSAU
- NIMITZ AVENUE - NIMITZ
- OSBORN AVENUE - OSBORN
- RUTHERFORD AVENUE - RTHFRD
- SAN CARLOS AVENUE - SNCRLS



General Code = 37 - Sequoia Tract



 SANTA CLARA AVENUE -
SNTCLR

 SANTIAGO AVENUE - SNTAGO

 SEQUOIA AVENUE - SEQOIA

 SEQUOIA WAY - SEQAWY

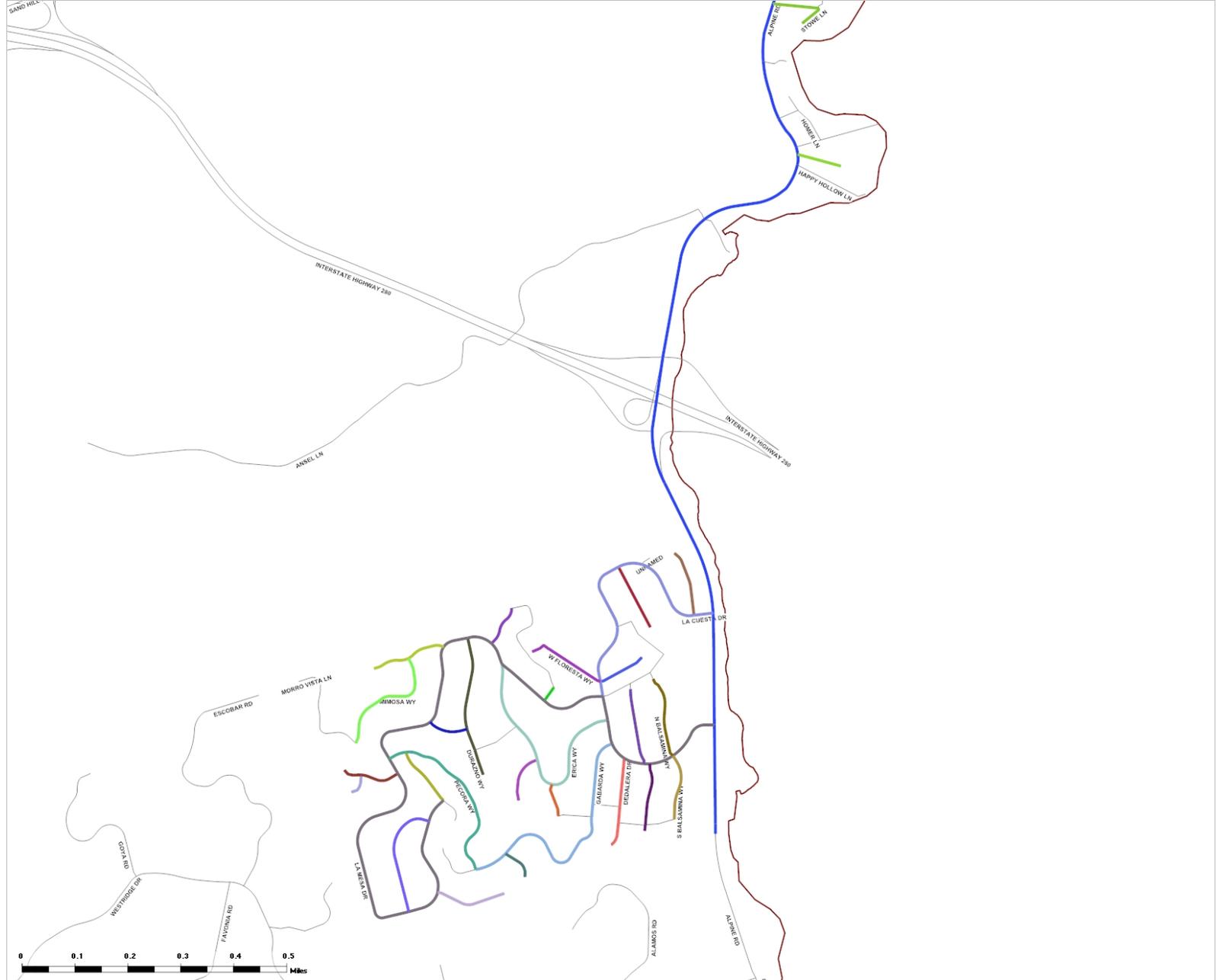
 WEST SELBY LANE - WSELBY



COUNTY OF SAN MATEO
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 (650) 363-4100

Street Name

- ALISO WAY - ALISO
- ALPINE ROAD - ALPINE
- ANDETA WAY - ANDETA
- BERENDA WAY - BERENDA
- CONIL WAY - CONIL
- COQUITO COURT - COQUIT
- COQUITO WAY - CQUITO
- CORONA WAY - CORONA
- DEDALERA DRIVE - DEDLRA
- DURAZNO WAY - DRAZNO
- EAST FLORESTA WAY - EFLRST
- ERICA WAY - ERICA
- ESCANYO WAY - ESCNYO
- GABARDA WAY - GBARDA
- LA CUESTA DRIVE - LACSTA
- LA MESA COURT - LAMESC
- LA MESA DRIVE - LAMESD
- LERIDA COURT - LERIDA
- LINARIA WAY - LNARIA
- LUCERO WAY - LUCERO
- MIMOSA WAY - MIMOSA
- MIRA WAY - MIRAWY
- NORTH BALSAMINA WAY - NBLSMN
- NORTH CASTANYA WAY - NCSTNY
- PECORA WAY - PECORA
- SIESTA COURT - SIESTA



General Code = 22 - Ladera



■ SNECKNER COURT - SNCKNR

■ SOUTH BALSAMINA WAY -
SBLSMN

■ SOUTH CASTANYA WAY -
SCSTNY

■ STOWE LANE - STOWE

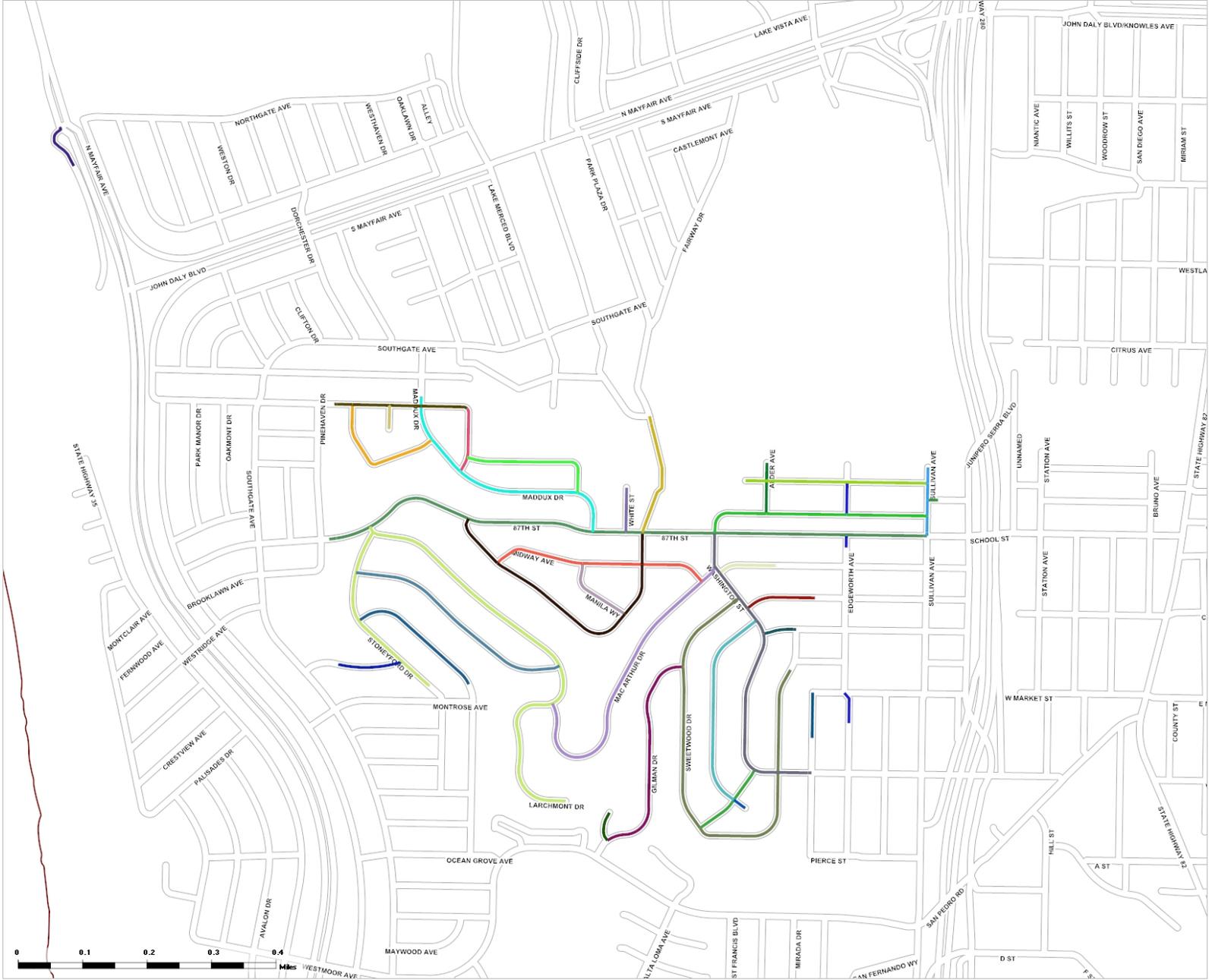
■ WEST FLORESTA WAY -
WFLRST



COUNTY OF SAN MATEO
 555 COUNTY CENTER
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 REDWOOD CITY, CA 94063
 (650) 363-4100

Street Name

- ALDER AVENUE - ALDER
- ANNIE STREET - ANNIE
- BEECHWOOD DRIVE - BECHWD
- BRADLEY DRIVE - BRADLY
- EDGEWORTH AVENUE - EGWRTH
- EIGHTY-EIGHT (88TH) STREET - EGTEGT
- EIGHTY-NINETH (89TH) STREET - EGTNIN
- EIGHTY-SEVENTH (87TH) STREET - EGTSVN
- ELLIS DRIVE - ELLIS
- FOOTHILL DRIVE - FTHILL
- GARDEN GATEWAY - GRDNGT
- GARDEN LANE - GARDEN
- GILMAN DRIVE - GILMAN
- HEATHER ROAD - HEATHR
- LARCHMONT DRIVE - LRCHMT
- LOUVAINIE DRIVE - LUVNDR
- LOUVAINIE PLACE - LUVNPL
- MAC ARTHUR DRIVE - MCARTR
- MADDUX DRIVE - MADDUX
- MANILA WAY - MANILA
- MIDWAY AVENUE - MIDWAY
- NIMITZ DRIVE - NIMITZ
- NINETIETH (90TH) STREET - NINETY
- OLYMPIC WAY - OLYMPC
- PARK PLAZA DRIVE - PRKPLZ



General Code = 05 - Daly City



 RANDALL COURT - RANDAL

 STEWART AVENUE - STEWRT

 STONEYFORD DRIVE - STNYFD

 SULLIVAN AVENUE - SULVAN

 SWEETWOOD DRIVE - SWETWD

 THORNHILL DRIVE - THRNHL

 VILLAGE LANE - VILLAG

 WASHINGTON STREET -
WSHNTN

 WHITE STREET - WHITE

 WILDWOOD AVENUE - WILDWD

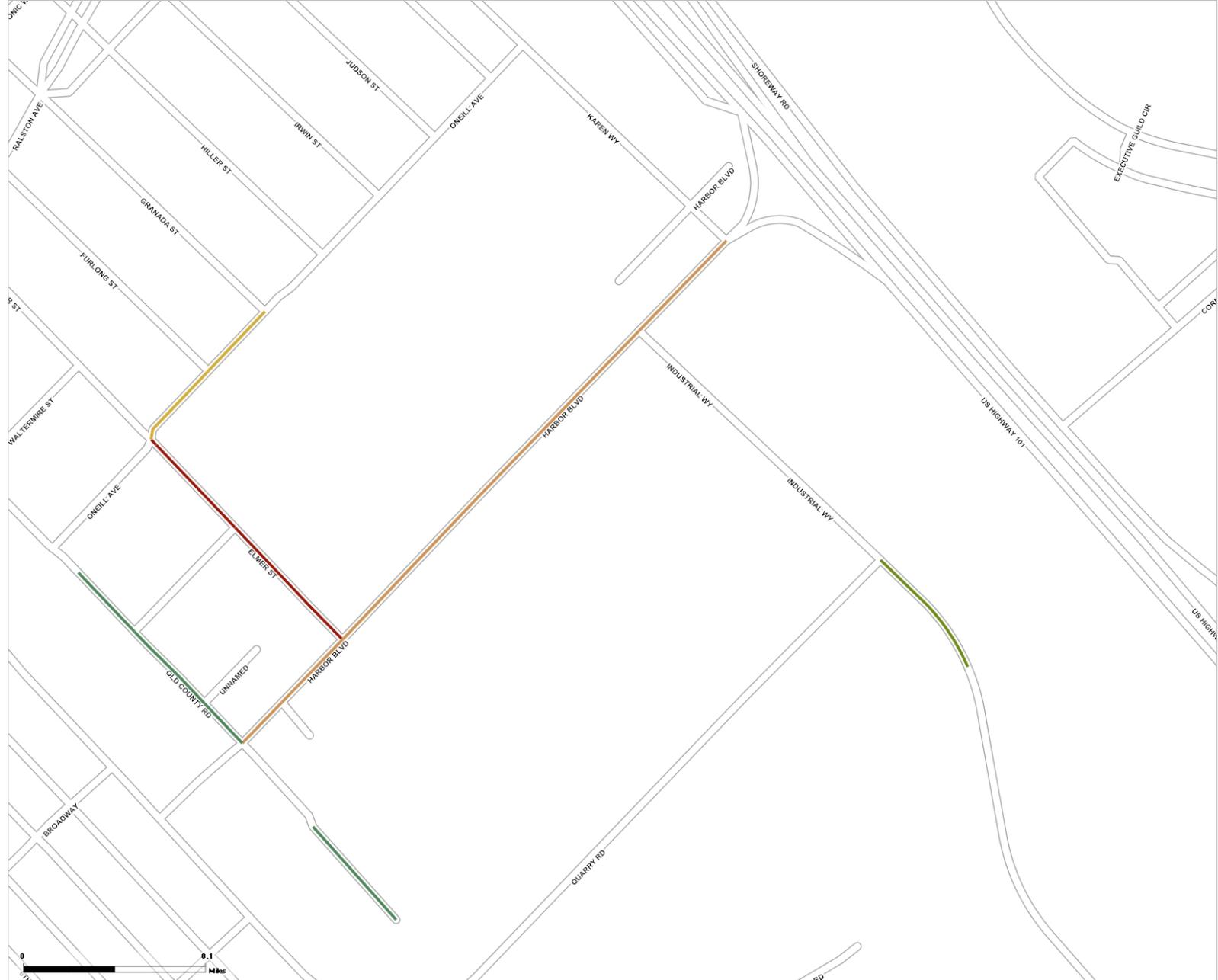
 WILDWOOD COURT - WLDWDC



COUNTY OF SAN MATEO
555 COUNTY CENTER
5TH FLOOR
REDWOOD CITY, CA 94063
(650) 363-4100

Street Name

- ELMER STREET - ELMER
- ELMER041710 - ELMER STREET
- HARBOR BOULEVARD - HARBOR
- HARBOR130910 - HARBOR BOULEVARD
- HARBOR130920 - HARBOR BOULEVARD
- INDUSTRIAL ROAD - INDSTR
- INDSTR006410 - INDUSTRIAL ROAD
- OLD COUNTY ROAD - OLCNTY
- OLCNTY002110 - OLD COUNTY ROAD
- OLCNTY002120 - OLD COUNTY ROAD
- ONEILL AVENUE - ONEILL
- ONEILL040010 - ONEILL AVENUE



General Code = 18 - Harbor/Industrial





Site Information

Site Location: Belmont Creek, immediately downstream of Old County Road

Watershed: Belmont Creek

Waterbody: Belmont Creek

Jurisdiction: Unincorporated San Mateo County, City of San Carlos

Ownership: San Mateo County Department Public Works Old County Road Right-Of-Way and two privately owned parcels

Trash Pathways/Sources: Accumulation from local roadways, litter, & illegal dumping

Site Identified by: San Mateo County Department of Public Works

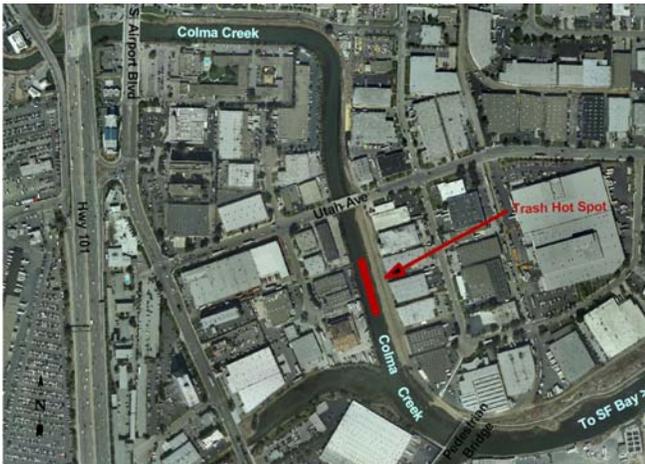
Agency Contact: Tim Stanfield, Road Maintenance Manager, Roads Division, San Mateo County Department of Public Works

Justification

Information Supporting Selection as a Hot Spot: Observations of trash by County of San Mateo Department of Public Works staff during routine maintenance activities

Existing Cleanup Efforts: Periodically by County of San Mateo Department of Public Works staff

Assessments: None



Site Information

Site Location: Colma Creek, 100 yards downstream of Utah Avenue Bridge in South San Francisco and immediately downstream of San Mateo County FCD Trash Hot Spot COL02

Watershed: Colma Creek

Waterbody: Colma Creek

Jurisdiction: Channel – San Mateo County Flood Control District, adjacent land – City of SSF

Ownership: San Mateo County Flood Control District

Trash Pathways/Sources: Accumulation from storm drain outfalls and local roadways, litter, & illegal dumping

Site Identified by: San Mateo County Department of Public Works

Agency Contact: Tim Stanfield, Road Maintenance Manager, Roads Division, San Mateo County Department of Public Works

Justification

Information Supporting Selection as a Hot Spot: Photographic evidence (James & Kolb 2007) and waterbody fact sheet (Appendix C of 2008 Proposed Revisions to 303(d) List of Impaired Water Bodies in the San Francisco Bay Notice); Observations of trash by County of San Mateo Department of Public Works staff during Colma Creek Maintenance Monitoring Program quarterly inspections/creek walks and monthly cleanups

Existing Cleanup Efforts: ~Monthly trash cleanups in collaboration with the County Sheriff's Work Program

Assessments: "Virtual" Rapid Trash Assessment as part of the 2008 Proposed Revisions to 303(d) List of Impaired Water Bodies in the San Francisco Bay



Site Information

Site Location: Colma Creek, immediately downstream of Utah Avenue Bridge in South San Francisco

Watershed: Colma Creek

Waterbody: Colma Creek

Jurisdiction: Channel – San Mateo County Flood Control District, adjacent land – City of SSF

Ownership: San Mateo County Flood Control District

Trash Pathways/Sources: Accumulation from storm drain outfalls and local roadways, litter, & illegal dumping

Site Identified by: San Mateo County Flood Control District

Agency Contact: Mark Chow, Principal Civil Engineer, Utilities-Flood Control-Watershed Protection County of San Mateo Department of Public Works

Justification

Information Supporting Selection as a Hot Spot: Photographic evidence (James & Kolb 2007) and waterbody fact sheet (Appendix C of 2008 Proposed Revisions to 303(d) List of Impaired Water Bodies in the San Francisco Bay Notice); Observations of trash by County of San Mateo Department of Public Works staff during Colma Creek Maintenance Monitoring Program quarterly inspections/creek walks and monthly cleanups

Existing Cleanup Efforts: ~Monthly trash cleanups in collaboration with the County Sheriff's Work Program

Assessments: "Virtual" Rapid Trash Assessment as part of the 2008 Proposed Revisions to 303(d) List of Impaired Water Bodies in the San Francisco Bay



Site Information

Site Location: San Bruno Creek from North Access Road downstream to tide gates

Watershed: San Bruno Creek

Waterbody: San Bruno Creek

Jurisdiction: Channel Easement – San Mateo County Flood Control District, adjacent land – City of SSF, City and County of San Francisco, and City of San Bruno

Ownership: City and County of San Francisco

Trash Pathways/Sources: Accumulation from storm drain outfalls and local roadways, litter, & illegal dumping

Site Identified by: San Mateo County Flood Control District

Agency Contact: Mark Chow, Principal Engineer, Utilities-Flood Control-Watershed Protection County of San Mateo Department of Public Works

Justification

Information Supporting Selection as a Hot Spot: Observations of trash by County of San Mateo Department of Public Works staff during quarterly inspections

Existing Cleanup Efforts: Periodically by County of San Mateo Department of Public Works

Assessments: None