FISCAL YEAR 2007/08
ANNUAL REPORT

July 2007 through June 2008
Volume I of V
August 29, 2008

A Program of the City/County Association of Governments
Credits

This report is being submitted by the participating agencies in the

City of Atherton  City of Foster City  City of Redwood City
City of Belmont  City of Half Moon Bay  City of San Bruno
City of Brisbane  Town of Hillsborough  City of San Carlos
City of Burlingame  City of Menlo Park  City of San Mateo
Town of Colma  City of Millbrae  County of San Mateo
City of Daly City  City of Pacifica  City of South San Francisco
City of East Palo Alto  Town of Portola Valley  Town of Woodside

Implementation of the Program Coordinated by:
San Mateo Countywide Water Pollution Prevention Program
555 County Center
Redwood City, California, 94063
A Program of the City/County Association of Governments
(C/CAG)

Report Prepared by:
County Environmental Health and
EOA, Inc.
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- Belmont
- Brisbane
- Burlingame
- Colma
- Daly City

**VOLUME III**
- East Palo Alto
- Foster City
- Half Moon Bay
- Hillsborough
- Menlo Park
- Millbrae

**VOLUME IV**
- Pacifica
- Portola Valley
- Redwood City
- San Bruno
- San Carlos
- San Mateo (City of)

**VOLUME V**
- San Mateo County
- South San Francisco
- Woodside
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List of Acronyms

BAMBI: Bay Area Macroinvertebrate Bioassessment Information Network
BASMAA: Bay Area Stormwater Management Agencies Association
BMPs: Best Management Practices
CEP: Clean Estuary Partnership
CEQA: California Environmental Quality Act
C/CAG: City/County Association of Governments of San Mateo County
CII: Commercial/Industrial/Illlicit (Subcommittee)
CIPs: Capital Improvement Projects
COAs: Conditions of Approval
HMP: Hydromodification Management Plan
IPM: Integrated Pest Management
MRP: Municipal Regional Stormwater Permit
NDS: New Development Subcommittee
NEPA: National Environmental Policy Act
NPDES: National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
PIP: Public Information and Participation
POP: Point of Purchase (PIP campaign)
POTW: Publicly-Owned Treatment Works (sewage treatment plants)
RGO: Retail Gasoline Outlets
RMP: Regional Monitoring Program
SMCWPPP: San Mateo Countywide Water Pollution Prevention Program
SWMP: Stormwater Management Plan
TAC: Technical Advisory Committee
INTRODUCTION

This report summarizes the San Mateo Countywide Water Pollution Prevention Program’s (SMCWPPP) stormwater pollution prevention and control activities in FY 2007/08. This report was developed to comply with SMCWPPP’s municipal stormwater National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit adopted in July 1999 and amended in 2003, twice in 2004, and again in 2007. The San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Water Board) staff has administratively extended the permit beyond its normal five-year expiration period while it continues to prepare a municipal regional stormwater permit that will provide permit coverage for a majority of the municipalities located in the Bay Area.

This report summarizes progress in implementing the following five major components of the SMCWPPP:

- Municipal Government Maintenance Activities
- Industrial and Illicit Discharge Control
- Public Information and Participation
- New Development and Construction Controls
- Watershed Assessment and Monitoring

Information summarized in this report originated from work completed by the General Program and semiannual deliverable reports prepared by SMCWPPP’s member agencies (Volumes II-V). Each municipality’s two semiannual reports are located together within one of these volumes. Table 1-1 summarizes the submittals received from each of the municipalities.

The NPDES Program Coordinator, County Environmental Health or consultants conduct General Program activities for the benefit of all municipalities. Copies of General Program materials are contained in Appendices A-E including workshop training materials, summaries from reports, and BMP educational outreach materials.

The following describes the organizational structure of SMCWPPP and funding information...
that is not contained elsewhere.

**Organizational Structure**

The current organizational structure of SMCWPPP is illustrated in Figure 1-1. The City/County Association of Governments (C/CAG) of San Mateo County, comprised of local elected city council representatives from each municipality, a member of the County Board of Supervisors, and representatives from the transit district and transportation authority, is the administrative and policy making body for SMCWPPP. C/CAG operates as a joint powers authority on issues of regional importance to San Mateo County jurisdictions. Administrative and policy making responsibilities were assumed under Amendment No. 3 to the Joint Powers Authority Agreement issued on April 22, 1993. This agreement makes C/CAG responsible for assisting with the Stormwater Management Plan’s implementation and for assisting the municipalities’ compliance with the NPDES permit. C/CAG has established an NPDES Subcommittee whose members are appointed by the C/CAG Chair.

C/CAG’s deliberations are assisted by the NPDES Technical Advisory Committee (TAC), which is comprised of municipal representatives in the fields of engineering, planning, environmental health, wastewater treatment, source control inspection, and public works administration. The TAC has established five subcommittees to implement the five major program components. The names of subcommittee chairs, typical meeting dates, and meeting times are also shown in Figure 1-1.

**General Program Financing Mechanism**

During the 1992 California Legislative Session, AB 2635 (Chapter 1208, Statutes of 1992) extended the authority of the San Mateo County Flood Control District Act. As a result, the Board of Supervisors, acting in its capacity as the Flood Control District Board of Directors, upon a two-thirds vote, may adopt an ordinance to impose charges in any zone or subzone. These charges may be used for the specific purposes of funding flood control, storm drainage, water conservation or supply, or water pollution abatement projects or programs. This ability to impose fees provided a central revenue source for General Program activities that can also be used by local municipal programs to finance local NPDES permit program activities.

In FY 2000/01 C/CAG established a Task Force to evaluate a possible fee increase for supporting the General Program. This process included notifying each property owner and it culminated in the County Board of Supervisors approving an additional fee in July 2001.

The charges appear on the property tax rolls and are imposed as a separate line item on the property tax bill. The approved FY 2007/08 C/CAG budget was $1,479,994. Generally, fees to fund the General Program were applied according to land use area as follows:

- **$3.44 residential parcel – basic fee**;
- **$2.86 – additional fee**.
- $1.72 condominium, agriculture and vacant parcel – basic fee;
  $1.42 – additional fee.
- $3.44 all other uses for first 11,000 square feet, plus $0.32 per 1,000 additional square feet of parcel area – basic fee;
  $2.86 for first 11,000 square feet plus $0.26 per 1,000 additional square feet of parcel area - additional fee.

All of the municipalities except Woodside rely on the countywide collection of the basic fee to support their contribution to the General Program. The Town of Woodside uses an alternative source of funding to pay its General Program cost share.

The Cities of Brisbane, Colma, and San Mateo participated in the collection of the basic fee, but not the additional fee for supporting the General Program.

The Cities of Belmont, Brisbane, Colma, Daly City, East Palo Alto, Hillsborough, Menlo Park, Millbrae, Pacifica, and South San Francisco also have established local fees to fund municipality-specific activities.

Bay Area-Wide Collaboration

SMCWPPP has continued to be an active participant in several region-wide collaborative pollution prevention and control efforts and in planning for Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs). Notable among these is its continued support for BASMAA at both the Directors’ level and at the committees’ level during the past year. This support included contributing $40,000 to BASMAA’s Regional Advertising campaign that focused on watersheds. In addition, SMCWPPP has so far contributed $22,000 towards the development of BASMAA’s Treatment Measure Design Tool.

SMCWPPP has actively supported the San Francisco Estuary Project’s Implementation Committee. Lastly, SMCWPPP has participated in the Water Board’s Mercury Watershed Council since it was initiated in 1999.

SMCWPPP is also supporting the maintenance of the Bay Area Hydrology Model (BAHM), along with the Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program and the Alameda Countywide Clean Water Program. The BAHM was adapted from the Western Washington Hydrology Model to help local agencies and development community engineers to design correctly Flow Duration Control measures that comply with SMCWPPP’s 2007 hydromodification provisions permit amendment.

SUMMARY OF PROGRESS IN EACH PLAN COMPONENT

A summary of FY 2007/08 major accomplishments is described below, along with a discussion of the goals of each component.
Municipal Government Maintenance Activities

The goals of this component are:

- To maximize the removal of pollutants while sweeping streets, cleaning storm drain inlets, and conducting other routine maintenance activities.
- To minimize non-stormwater discharges to storm drains and watercourses from maintenance-related activities.

Outreach to local maintenance staff is conducted primarily through regular Public Works Supervisors/Municipal Maintenance Subcommittee meetings, Parks Maintenance and Integrated Pest Management Work Group meetings, and two annual training workshops for supervisors and field staff. One of these annual workshops focused on parks maintenance and the use of integrated pest management techniques.

Major accomplishments during the past fiscal year include the following:

- Facilitated four San Mateo Public Works Supervisors/Municipal Maintenance Subcommittee meetings and three Parks Maintenance and Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Work Group meetings.
- Conducted the 15th Annual Maintenance Workshop that was attended by 75 public works, facilities, and parks maintenance supervisors and field staff. Based on an evaluation survey completed by attendees, all 49 respondents indicated that the workshop met their expectations.
- Conducted the 8th Annual Parks Maintenance and IPM Workshop attended by 67 people. Most of the workshop's attendees reported that the workshop met their expectations.
- Tracked records for street sweeping, maintenance of storm drainage facilities, and removal of leaf and litter in order to evaluate effectiveness and document improvements in best management practices (BMPs).

Industrial and Illicit Discharge Controls

The primary goals of this component parallel the requirements of the Clean Water Act as follows:

- To effectively prohibit the discharge of non-stormwater (illicit) discharges to the municipal storm drain system.
- To control the discharge of pollutants in stormwater from commercial and industrial businesses to the maximum extent practicable.
The following major accomplishments were achieved last fiscal year:

- Adapted for Program use ACCWP’s *Tips for a Cleaner Bay* best management practices (BMPs) booklet that is applicable to any business. Copies of the booklet were printed in English and Spanish, and this booklet is a feature topic on the Program’s website (www.flowstobay.org).

- Held stormwater orientation training for 27 municipal staff members.

- Prepared orientation materials in a binder for participants in the orientation training. These training materials are also available on the Program’s website, www.flowstobay.org.

- Prepared a four-page fact sheet that summarizes the Program’s successes in FY 2006/07. The fact sheet summarizes concisely what the Program does and what it is accomplishing. The fact sheet has been used to provide educational outreach to the public and elected officials.

- Evaluated potential stormwater funding options by contracting with HF&H Consultants to prepare a report that reviews funding sources that may be available to municipalities. The report describes existing and potential funding sources for municipal stormwater activities, restrictions, and specific examples of use of these funding sources by other agencies.

- Continued to conduct stormwater inspections and provide educational outreach to businesses in FY 2007/08, as part of the effort to re-inspect high priority businesses annually and inspect other businesses that impact stormwater quality at least once every five years. The total number of inspections in FY 2007/08 (2,332) was a little higher than the average number of annual inspections (2,124) reported during the five years preceding last fiscal year. The total number of inspections conducted during the last six years (12,951) is about one-third higher than the total number inspected during the preceding six-year period (9,488).

- Approximately 10 percent of the businesses inspected in FY 2007/08 (224) had a municipal stormwater violation. The percentage of violations found last fiscal year is the same as the percent violations found during the five-year period between FYs 2002/03 through 2006/07. For reporting purposes, the CII Subcommittee defines the term violation as either the discharge of pollutants to the storm drain system because pollutants are exposed to stormwater runoff or there was a discharge to the storm drain system of non-stormwater disallowed by the NPDES permit. All of the violations except one were reportedly corrected by June 30, 2008.

- Found more illicit discharges (454) than have been found annually since FY 1997/98. There was only one illicit discharge that was reported as continuing on June 30, 2008.
Public Information and Participation

The primary goals of SMCWPPP’s Public Information and Participation (PIP) component are:

- To educate the public about the causes of stormwater pollution and its serious effect on the quality of local creeks, lagoons, shorelines, and neighborhoods;
- To encourage residents to adopt less polluting and more environmentally beneficial practices; and
- To increase residents’ hands-on involvement in SMCWPPP’s activities.

PIP is essential for controlling pollution at the source because most pollutants originate from preventable, everyday activities. Pollutants in stormwater may be reduced by educating residents about the benefits of preventing stormwater pollution and motivating them to do their share to reduce pollution.

This approach is recognized as being both cost-effective and efficient in meeting the goal of reducing pollutants in stormwater to the maximum extent practicable.

The PIP Subcommittee met six times in FY 2007/08 to oversee the development of educational materials and to guide the implementation of countywide PIP activities.

SMCWPPP accomplished the following major public information and participation tasks during FY 2007/08:

- Continued to conduct school outreach to schools, reaching over 8,266 students through “The Water Beat” Zun Zun assembly program.
- Held a workshop for School Maintenance Supervisors and staff on reducing pollution at schools. Part of the training focused on learning about environmentally friendly cleaning and pest control products for use around schools.
- Continued the Community Action Grant Program.
- Continued to participate in the region-wide Integrated Pest Management “Our Water Our World” campaign by working with local retail stores.
- Continued to coordinate the California Coastal Cleanup Day event in collaboration with the California Coastal Commission.
Hosted an educational booth at the County Fair.

Redesigned SMCWPPP’s website, www.flowstobay.org, by making it more user friendly and appealing. All of the brochures are available online and monthly updates were maintained. The educational outreach provided by the website is supplemented by using public service announcements on cable television.

Continued collaborative outreach with the Used Oil Block Grant Program and the Retail-Take Back Program of the County Household Hazardous Waste Program in Environmental Health.

Implemented the municipalities’ community outreach programs.

New Development and Construction Controls

The goal of this component is to assist municipalities in developing and adopting procedures to ensure that appropriate measures are implemented to control stormwater pollution associated with new development and significant redevelopment projects. These measures may include site planning and design techniques to mitigate stormwater impacts, BMPs and controls during construction, and BMPs and stormwater treatment measures to reduce stormwater pollutants over the life of the project.

SMCWPPP's strategies are to integrate procedures for stormwater pollution prevention and control into existing municipal review and inspection programs and to coordinate with other Bay Area programs.

SMCWPPP's primary accomplishments related to new development and construction controls during the past fiscal year included:

- The City/County Association of Governments of San Mateo County solicited a call for projects for municipalities to apply for grant funds to construct sustainable green streets and parking lot demonstration projects. Five grant recipients were selected. C/CAG also executed a contract with Nevue Ngan Associates teamed with Sherwood Design Engineers to prepare a Sustainable Green Streets and Parking Lot Design Guidebook.

- Held construction site stormwater management training workshops in collaboration with the San Francisco Estuary Project and the Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program.

Updated an appendix to the C.3 Technical Guidance to include nine maintenance plan templates for use by project applicants that use stormwater treatment measures in their projects. The cover page of the applicable C.3 Technical Guidance appendix is included in Appendix D.

Updated the Project Applicant Checklist for NPDES Permit requirements to include information on hydromodification management (HM) requirements, which began to be implemented in June 2007. The updated checklist is included in Appendix D.

Reviewed two draft HM worksheets. The HM Applicability Workshop will assist municipal staff in determining whether a project needs to comply with HM requirements. The Flow Duration Control Review Worksheet will help municipal staff review submittals for projects that incorporate flow duration controls, pursuant to the HM requirements. These forms, which were based on worksheets prepared by the Alameda Countywide Clean Water Program, will be finalized in FY 2008/09.

Coordinated with Regional Water Board staff to include an update to the HM Control Area Map in the draft municipal regional stormwater permit, for approval by the Regional Water Board. The map update incorporates newly available digitized map data that will allow the HM control area boundary to follow Assessors parcel boundaries.

Prepared soil guidelines for landscape-based treatment measures, based on soil specification prepared by the Alameda Countywide Clean Water Program. The soil guidelines are included in Appendix D.

Provided input to the redesign of SMCWPPP’s website to improve the organization of materials related to new development, redevelopment and construction. Christina Horrisberger of Pacifica represented the NDS on the website redesign work group.

Updated frequently used documents and forms with SMCWPPP’s new name and logo.

The NDS took a field trip in April to view stormwater treatment measures at two projects in San Francisco. A summary of the field trip is included in Appendix D.

The following municipalities reported approximately 74 projects that created and or replaced 10,000 square feet or more of impervious surface, triggering the amended NPDES permit’s Provision C.3 requirements: Belmont, Brisbane, Burlingame, Colma, Daly City, Menlo Park, Millbrae, Pacifica, Redwood City, San Carlos, San Mateo, San Mateo County, and South San Francisco. These projects incorporated a variety of BMPs.

Approximately 64 projects incorporated vegetated swales and/or detention basins. These projects represent approximately 660 acres of new and redevelopment projects.

SMCWPPP’s municipalities are continuing to verify the operation and maintenance of stormwater treatment measures as required by the amended NPDES permit’s Provision C.3.e.

Municipalities have continued to use the Summary of Pre-Wet Season Erosion Control
Inspections Form to document the basis of the annual certification letter's determination that each active construction site has been stabilized to minimize erosion and the discharge of sediment from disturbed areas prior to the wet season. These forms can be found as Attachment E to the first half-year deliverable forms submitted by the municipalities.

- SMCWPPP continued to coordinate with the San Mateo County Mosquito Abatement District by providing information on new development projects.

**Watershed Assessment and Monitoring**

The goals of SMCWPPP's Watershed Assessment and Monitoring (WAM) component include:

- Characterizing creek function, health and water quality conditions in representative watersheds in San Mateo County and evaluating potential stormwater runoff impacts;
- Developing plans to address specific pollutants of concern associated with stormwater runoff, such as mercury and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and performing related special studies (e.g., to identify pollutant sources); and
- Evaluating long-term trends in water quality and thereby informing the SMCWPPP's efforts to improve the effectiveness of its BMPs to prevent or reduce stormwater runoff impacts.

SMCWPPP focuses on using integrative tools such as creek walks and bioassessments to characterize creek condition. The monitored creeks are typically receiving waters for stormwater discharges from municipal storm drain systems in watersheds with significant urban land uses. The Program also participates in regional collaborative efforts that develop information needed to improve water quality in San Francisco Bay and local watersheds in San Mateo County and throughout the Bay Area. SMCWPPP's WAM component accomplishments during FY 2007/08 are summarized below.

- Performed creek walks during fall 2007 in seven watersheds in San Mateo County – the Atherton, Redwood, Burlingame, Sanchez, Easton, Mills, and Millbrae Creek watersheds. The primary objective was to characterize physical conditions and features of creek channels and riparian corridors in the study watersheds. The creek walks were conducted using the Unified Stream Assessment (USA) protocol developed by the Center for Watershed Protection. The USA is a rapid assessment tool used to collect data on instream and riparian habitat conditions and identify possible influencing factors and opportunities for improvement.
- Prepared a guidance document for municipal stormwater programs and other interested agencies on the potential uses of the USA based on recent experience in the
Bay Area. This effort was performed in collaboration with the Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program. The guidance document shows how data generated through USA surveys can address multiple stormwater program monitoring-related objectives. These include establishing baseline data, identifying the types and locations of potential impacts to water quality, identifying potential beneficial uses to protect and threats to such uses, and refining monitoring program objectives and design. USA survey data can also assist in the interpretation of existing monitoring data and the identification of appropriate stormwater BMPs and potential restoration activities.

- As a follow-up to some of the issues documented during the USA creek walks (e.g., erosion and unsound erosion control practices), SMCWPPP began to explore the potential for developing a program in San Mateo County modeled after Contra Costa County's Stream Management Program for Landowners (SMPL). Many of the impacts observed during SMCWPPP’s USA creek walk surveys are associated with efforts by individual private property owners to control bank instability on their properties. Education and outreach through a program similar to SMPL could help landowners understand the impacts of such actions on creeks and potentially lead to the use of better practices in the future. One difficulty is that the activities implemented by the SMPL program are not specifically required by any of the provisions in the draft municipal regional stormwater permit. The best opportunity to fund a program similar to SMPL in San Mateo County may be to apply for grant funding.

- Used the Urban Rapid Trash Assessment (URTA) protocol to further characterize trash conditions at some of the trash accumulation sites identified during the fall 2007 USA creek walks. URTAs were performed at a total of seven of the 27 trash accumulation sites identified during the creek walks. The URTA was conducted twice at each site, once during fall 2007 and a second time during spring 2008, for a total of 14 assessments. Trash sources identified during the study included littering, dumping and accumulation from upstream sources.

- Developed a draft fact sheet that describes typical trash management activities conducted by SMCWPPP’s municipalities and SMCWPPP’s multi-faceted program-wide efforts to characterize trash and reduce trash levels in urban creeks.

- Reviewed the Regional Water Board’s June 30, 2007 San Francisquito Creek Sediment Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) and Habitat Enhancement Plan Preliminary Project Report and prepared a comment letter.

- Continued to coordinate its WAM component activities with other Bay Area stormwater management agencies through the Bay Area Stormwater Management Agencies Association (BASMAA).

- Continued to provide in-kind assistance to the Bay Area Macroinvertebrate Bioassessment Information Network (BAMBI). BAMBI is developing a regional Index of Biological Integrity (IBI), which will help with classifying creek condition,
evaluating attainment of beneficial uses in creeks, identifying stressors to creeks, and establishing water quality goals.

- Continued to participate in the San Francisco Estuary Regional Monitoring Program (RMP) by providing funding to the RMP in FY 2007/08. General Program staff also continued to represent BASMAA on the RMP Sources, Pathways and Loadings Work Group and advocated for stormwater program interests during study design, implementation and reporting. General Program staff also reviewed the RMP's draft report on 2006 fish tissue contaminant data and prepared comments and co-authored a RMP Pulse of the Estuary article on contaminant loading to Bay from local watersheds.

- Assisted Regional Water Board staff to compile selected data on San Mateo County stormwater pump stations as part of a regional data collection effort.

- Continued assisting BASMAA to participate in a Proposition 50 grant-funded project (Taking Action for Clean Water) that will develop Bay Area-specific BMPs to prevent release of PCBs from building materials into urban runoff during renovation, maintenance and demolition of structures.

- Continued to help represent BASMAA during development of the San Francisco Bay PCBs TMDL cleanup program. This included reviewing the December 2007 revised PCBs TMDL Regional Water Board staff report and Basin Plan Amendment and assisting BASMAA to prepare comments. SMCWPPP General Program staff also testified on behalf of BASMAA at Regional Water Board hearings on the PCB TMDL in September 2007 and February 2008.

- SMCWPPP’s WAM Subcommittee met regularly during FY 2007/08 to oversee the WAM component’s activities. The subcommittee also took a field trip to San Mateo Creek in June 2008 to observe and discuss typical trash impacts to urban creeks.

The effectiveness of WAM component efforts during FY 2007/08 should be assessed in the context of the WAM component goals described earlier. SMCWPPP’s bioassessments, USA creek walks, and trash assessments in urban creeks in San Mateo County have helped define baseline water quality conditions. These data will facilitate future evaluations of long-term trends and thereby inform efforts to evaluate the overall effectiveness of SMCWPPP’s stormwater pollution prevention and control BMPs. These data also potentially help identify impairment problems and pollutant sources, a first step in selecting new BMPs to prevent or reduce stormwater runoff impacts throughout San Mateo County. For example, SMCWPPP’s trash assessments help identify sources of trash at accumulation sites in urban creeks, and therefore will inform the development of new or improved BMPs to address trash in urban creeks. In addition, SMCWPPP’s participation in regional monitoring efforts (e.g., the RMP) assists TMDL development, especially those TMDLs focusing on improving water quality in San Francisco Bay.

SMCWPPP’s WAM component will continue to focus on watershed-related activities, specific pollutants of concern such as trash, and regional collaboration during FY 2008/09. A principle
focus next year will be to conduct pilot work to evaluate potential sources of trash to urban creeks and control measures. This increased emphasis on developing trash and litter BMPs is intended to assure continued compliance with Provision C.1 of SMCWPPP’s NPDES permit and to respond to the high priority that Bay Area communities place on addressing trash and litter in creeks and other waterways.

To the extent possible, all WAM component activities will be planned and conducted in coordination with the ongoing development of the municipal regional stormwater permit. In preparation for implementing this permit, SMCWPPP will continue to support and participate in development of a regional monitoring collaborative among Bay Area stormwater agencies. SMCWPPP will also continue to participate in existing regional collaborative monitoring programs in the Bay Area such as BAMBI and the RMP.
FIGURE 1-1: SAN MATEO COUNTYWIDE WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PROGRAM
ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE AND MEETINGS

Regional Water Quality Control Board
Habte Kifle

NPDES Permit Subcommittee

City/County Association of Governments (C/CAG)
Second Thursday at 7:30 pm

Technical Advisory Committee
Third Tuesday at 10:00 am
Chair: Matt Fabry, NPDES General Program Coordinator

New Development and Construction
First Tuesday (bimonthly) at 1:30 pm
Chair: Matt Fabry
City of Brisbane
General Program Coordinator

Public Works Municipal Maintenance
Fourth Wednesday (quarterly) at noon
Chair: Michael Peterson
City of Daly City

Public Information/Participation
Second Tuesday (bimonthly) at 10:00 am
Chair: Eva Justimbaste
City of Burlingame

Parks Maintenance and Integrated Pest Management
Varies (quarterly)
Chair: Vern Bessey
City of San Mateo

Commercial/Industrial/Illlicit Discharge (C/I/I)
Second Thursday (bimonthly) at 1:30 pm
Chair: Ward Donnelly
City of Daly City

Watershed Assessment and Monitoring
Second Thursday (as needed) in am
Chair: Frank Mandola,
City of South San Francisco
### Table 1-1. SMCWPPP Submittals for the FY 2007/08 Annual Report

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Deliverable Report Forms</th>
<th>Certification Letter*</th>
<th>Monthly Maintenance Forms</th>
<th>Illicit Discharge Quarterly Reports</th>
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<tr>
<td>Atherton</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belmont</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brisbane</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burlingame</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colma</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daly City</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Palo Alto</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foster City</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Half Moon Bay</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hillsborough</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Menlo Park</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Millbrae</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacifica</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portola Valley</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redwood City</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Bruno</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Carlos</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Mateo, City of</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Mateo County</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South San Francisco</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodside</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- ✓ = Municipality submitted all or most of the forms.
- N/A = Not applicable.
- * Construction certification letters are typically signed by different staff than the person responsible for certifying overall deliverable reports. Refer to each municipality’s deliverables for information about construction certification letters.
INTRODUCTION

The goals of this component are:

- To maximize the removal of pollutants while sweeping streets, cleaning storm drain inlets, and conducting other routine maintenance activities.
- To minimize non-stormwater discharges to storm drains and watercourses from maintenance-related activities.

Educational outreach to local maintenance staff is conducted primarily through regular public works and parks supervisors meetings and two annual training workshops for supervisors and field staff. One of these annual workshops is focused on park maintenance and the use of integrated pest management.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Major accomplishments during the past fiscal year include the following:

- Facilitated four San Mateo Public Works Supervisors/Municipal Maintenance Subcommittee meetings and three Parks Maintenance and Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Work Group meetings.
- Conducted the 15th Annual Maintenance Workshop that was attended by 75 public works, facilities, and parks maintenance supervisors and field staff. Based on an evaluation survey completed by attendees, all 49 respondents indicated that the workshop met their expectations.
- Conducted the 8th Annual Parks Maintenance and IPM Workshop attended by 67 people. Most of the workshop’s attendees reported that the workshop met their expectations.
- Tracked records for street sweeping, maintenance of storm drainage facilities, and removal of leaf and litter in order to evaluate effectiveness and document improvements in BMPs.
Participation and Coordination with the Municipal Maintenance Subcommittee

The San Mateo Public Works Supervisors/Municipal Maintenance Subcommittee (Municipal Maintenance Subcommittee) held its regular meetings to share information about current maintenance activities, methods to optimize pollutant removal, and BMPs to minimize non-stormwater discharges to storm drains.

Craig Centis from Millbrae presided as chair during the first half of FY 2007/08 and Daly City’s Michael Peterson has chaired the subcommittee since January 2008. Most municipalities (see Appendix A) routinely participated in these subcommittee meetings.

Fifteenth Annual Maintenance Workshop

The Fifteenth Annual Maintenance Workshop was held at the Green Business Exchange in Redwood City on June 26, 2008. A planning work group comprised of Daly City’s Michael Peterson; Craig Centis, City of Millbrae; James Hardie, City of South San Francisco; and Louis Gotelli, City of Colma, helped to plan this training. This planning work group assisted with developing the agenda, contacting speakers, and identifying equipment vendors.

Seventy-five municipal maintenance supervisors and field staff attended the workshop. Attendees identified the following categories of maintenance work as their responsibility:

1. Storm drain system maintenance (32 responses);
2. Sanitary sewer maintenance (23 responses);
3. Paving and road repair (22 responses);
4. Litter pick-up (17 responses);
5. Facilities maintenance (8 responses);
6. Maintenance supervisor (8 responses);
7. Sweeper operators (6 responses); and
8. Parks maintenance (5 responses).

All of SMCWPPP’s municipalities, except four, were represented at the workshop. Based on an evaluation survey, 49 respondents reported that the workshop met their expectations and three did not respond to this question. In addition, almost all of the attendees who completed the survey reported that they would be interested in attending a similar workshop next year. Appendix A contains a copy the workshop agenda, list of attendees, and a summary of the evaluation forms.

The following summarizes some of the information presented at the workshop.

City of Long Beach’s Trash and Litter Control Program

One of the key speakers at the workshop was Tom Leary, Stormwater Program Officer from the City of Long Beach. The city has an award-winning litter abatement program. The City of Long Beach’s Parks, Recreation, and Marine Department cleans up about 4,500 tons of trash per year from its four miles of beach. Most of this material comes from the Los Angeles River. About 60 percent is composed of green wastes and the rest includes a lot of plastics and Styrofoam. The city uses education, source control, and structural controls to limit the amount of trash, and
Mr. Leary believes that they need to be doing more enforcement.

The city spent $841,000 to install 1,904 inserts on 529 of its 3,872 storm drain inlets. One product used is the “Smart Sponge®” manufactured by Ab Tech Industries. The basket like device kills some bacteria and collects trash, and it takes about 45 minutes to install. The installed inserts have been capturing about 90,000 lbs per year of trash, litter, and sediment. The city’s public works webpage contains a study on the effectiveness of these inserts. Another structural control used is Vortex Separation systems that are installed under streets. At the city’s five stormwater pump stations the city installed trash net collection systems that cost about $2,300,000. The city also installed a boom across part of the Los Angeles River, and this boom collects about 100 tons of trash per year.

The city has also undertaken projects to try to change litter and trash generating behavior. It is important to make polluting Long Beach socially unacceptable. One of these projects is called EcoZone, which includes installing signs in the public right of way about not polluting. In addition, the signs generate advertising revenue for the city’s environmental projects.

Oakland’s Garbage Cops
The City of Oakland’s litter enforcement officers (“garbage cops”) discussed their formation in 2001 to handle the out of control illegal dumping in Oakland.

There are eight officers who work in two shifts. The city’s ordinance allows prosecution against an illegal dumper if three addressed letters are found in the illegally dumped material.

The officers have also cracked down on illegal haulers of trash, people that are paid to remove trash, but do not have a contractor's license. If you hire someone to haul trash and the trash is disposed illegally, you are responsible.

The officers also spend time educating the public, and there has been an increase in the public’s reporting of illegal dumping.

New Sewer Spill Reporting and Remediation Requirements
Gary Batis from the City of South San Francisco provided information about the new requirements for reporting sanitary sewer overflows. Municipal staff has up to two hours to report any sanitary sewer spill that reaches a waterway or is over 1,000 gallons. The report must go to the Office of Emergency Services, the Regional Water Quality Control Board, and the Department of Environmental Health. Spills that are less than 1,000 gallons and do not reach waterways must be reported electronically within 24 hours.

Cities need to contain and clean up spills as much as possible. Municipal staff needs to have training on spill response and have spill control materials readily available. He believes that reporting requirements similar to sanitary sewer spill reporting requirements will also eventually apply to stormwater.

Facilitated Parks Maintenance and IPM Work Group
The work group, which was chaired by the City of San Mateo’s Vern Bessey, met three times. Participation on the work group declined during last year. In FY 2007/08 only ten agencies attended one or more work group meetings.
(Appendix A) compared with 17 in FY 2006/07 and 18 in FY 2005/06.

Discussion topics were broadened two years ago to include parks maintenance as well as IPM methods. One of the recurring topics has been the proposed requirements contained in the draft municipal regional stormwater permit. In addition, the subcommittee provided suggestions on possible locations of a bayside, countywide demonstration project for sustainable, green streets and parking lots. Staff from the County’s Agriculture Department continued to provide regulatory guidance on pesticide use and safe application practices.

**Eighth Annual Park Maintenance and Integrated Pest Management Workshop**

SMCWPPP’s annual Park Maintenance and IPM workshop was held on February 28, 2008 at the Green Building Exchange in Redwood City. Sixty-seven people representing 14 municipalities attended the workshop. The 2008 workshop showed a decline in participation compared with the 91 attendees from 18 municipalities who attended in 2007 and the 94 attendees from 20 municipalities who attended in 2006.

Among the 39 workshop attendees who completed an evaluation form, 31 indicated that the workshop met their expectations; two indicated that it “kind of” met their expectations; one reported that it did not, and six did not respond. One of the complaints about the workshop is that the number of credit hours for pesticide applicators was reduced from 3 to 2 hours as the workshop attempted to deal with a broader range of park maintenance topics than previous workshops.

Appendix A contains a copy of the workshop agenda, attendance list, and a summary of the evaluation forms.

The following summarizes briefly some of the information presented at the workshop.

**Aquatic Vegetation Management**

Dave Najera from Aquatic Environments and the maintenance contractor for the City of San Mateo’s Marina Lagoon described their multifaceted biological approach to managing excessive aquatic vegetation. He does not believe in trying to create sterile aquatic systems with chemicals.

Part of his approach is to harvest aquatic plants that grow excessively. In local lagoons this requires harvesting two to four times during a three-month period each year. They also need to start treating Marina Lagoon with chemicals in April. The location of herbicide applications is tracked using GPS.

The biggest nuisances are caused by non-native aquatic weeds. Widgeon grass likes brackish water, and it can help to promote good water quality when it does not proliferate to nuisance levels. Mr. Najera believes that aquatic vegetation can be managed correctly with a minimal amount of chemical use.

In Alameda County Aquatic Environments used tilling to destroy the root crown of tules so that the county could then establish a regular maintenance program. To control *Arundo donax* the first step is to mow this giant reed and the second step is to apply a small amount of herbicide.

Mr. Najera emphasized the need to be proactive instead of reactive in
managing aquatic vegetation. There will be less vegetation to control if preventative measures are used. In some freshwater situations Nytella can be encouraged to grow, and it dominates other types of aquatic vegetation and provides clean water.

Creek Maintenance
Julie Casagrande from San Mateo County’s Public Works Department provided information about how the county maintains creeks that often contain endangered species. Generally, the county does not apply herbicides for vegetation control on the coastside because of the prevalence of endangered species. It has used mechanical methods to control cattails in some channels, and nonviolent criminal offenders have helped to provide the labor needed to implement these controls. It can take up to two years to obtain the necessary permits to remove excessive vegetation and sediment from flood control channels. The county believes it would be more efficient to obtain a programmatic permit instead of individual permits for each project.

The county has created a maintenance standards manual, and this year it is completing a report on goals for fish habitat restoration. One of the challenges is enhancing fish habitat while protecting county roads. The county has installed a fish friendly culvert in a county park in Woodside.

Enforcement Response Policy
Jerry Ade from the County Agricultural Commissioner’s Office provided information about their pesticide use violations’ enforcement response plan that they follow. The plan requires progressively more severe enforcement for repeat violations. The question and answer portion of the presentation was particularly helpful to parks maintenance staff that are responsible for the safe use of pesticides.

Use of Synthetic Sports Fields
Peter Vorametsanti from the City of Redwood City provided information about the pros and cons of using synthetic sports fields. The city uses synthetic turf to save on water and allow more usage. His experience is that the amount of soccer play that can be accommodated on synthetic fields is two to three times greater than what natural turf fields can handle. This increase in usage has been accompanied by an approximately two to three-fold increase in the amount of trash and litter generated. Another downside to using synthetic fields is that they are hotter.

The backing of the synthetic turf allows rainwater to pass through the turf. One of the problems they have experienced is that glued seams came apart sooner than stitched seams. At one of their facilities it will be costing $1.5 million to replace the top layer of synthetic turf after six years of use.

Coordination with Maintenance Related Activities by Others
The Municipal Maintenance Subcommittee tries to improve communication and coordination with other agencies responsible for maintenance. During FY 2007/08 the San Francisco International Airport’s maintenance staff was the focus of increased communication. San Francisco International Airport’s Bay Area Pollution Prevention Compliance Manager, Charlie Freas, presented information at the January 2008 Municipal Maintenance Subcommittee meeting about the challenges posed in
preventing pollution at the airport.

One of the unique aspects of the airport is that dry weather runoff and first flush stormwater that is collected around the terminal areas flows to detention basins and then is treated at the airport’s industrial wastewater treatment plant prior to being discharged to the bay. Stormwater from the eastern runways flows directly to the bay without treatment.

**Street Sweeping and Maintenance of Storm Drainage Facility Records**

The municipalities provided information on their Municipal Government Maintenance Activities Monthly Record Keeping Forms on street sweeping and maintenance of storm drainage facilities and watercourses. Municipalities continued to use the agreed upon monthly maintenance forms to provide the information.

**Leaf Removal and Litter Control**

Table 2-1 summarizes the volume of leaves and litter removed from each municipality. Municipal personnel collected about 15,700 cubic yards and 77 tons of litter and about 5,800 cubic yards and 210 tons of leaves. Documentation of the amount of leaves removed is challenging because leaves are generally mixed with debris from street sweeping and storm drain system cleaning or with turf clippings, tree pruning and other green wastes. A large amount of leaf and other green wastes that are collected by the local waste pick up and recycling companies is not reported by the municipalities.

**Storm Drainage Facilities and Watercourses**

Information on the municipalities’ inspecting and cleaning of storm drain inlets, V-ditches, drain lines, channels, creeks, culverts, junction boxes and pump stations is summarized in Table 2-2. Other storm drainage facilities were also inspected and/or cleaned. Overall, approximately 5,500 cubic yards and about 140 tons of material were cleaned from storm drainage facilities.

**Street Sweeping**

A summary of street sweeping data, including the volume of material removed and miles swept by each municipality in FY 2007/08, is provided in Table 2-3. About 148,000 curb miles were swept, removing about 26,000 cubic yards and about 840 tons of material.

**ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTIVENESS**

**Completion of SWMP Tasks**

The General Program has completed all of the municipal maintenance tasks scheduled for FY 2007/08.

**Effectiveness**

Municipal maintenance staff help reduce litter, trash, leaves, and other pollutants by sweeping streets, cleaning storm drain conveyances, and implementing stormwater pollution prevention BMPs while performing routine maintenance, such as road repair and maintaining storm drains.

As mentioned above, maintenance crews removed about 26,000 cubic yards and 840 tons of material during street sweeping and about 5,500 cubic yards and 140 tons during storm drain cleaning that otherwise would have had an opportunity to be discharged to local creeks and the bay or ocean.

Trash and litter collection yielded about
15,700 cubic yards and 77 tons of trash and litter and about 5,800 cubic yards and 210 tons of leaves. The volume of trash and litter reportedly collected last fiscal year was the highest since FY 1998/99. There does not appear to be any overall trend in the amount of cubic yards of trash and litter reportedly collected during the past ten years considering the large amount of variability in the data.

Trends in Reported Amounts of Litter Removed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiscal Year</th>
<th>Trash and Litter</th>
<th>Cubic yards</th>
<th>tons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2007/08</td>
<td></td>
<td>15,733</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006/07</td>
<td></td>
<td>13,712</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005/06</td>
<td></td>
<td>13,572</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004/05</td>
<td></td>
<td>10,478</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003/04</td>
<td></td>
<td>14,774</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002/03</td>
<td></td>
<td>14,868</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001/02</td>
<td></td>
<td>5,579</td>
<td>13</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999/00</td>
<td></td>
<td>9,753</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998/99</td>
<td></td>
<td>16,064</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
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</table>

A municipality’s ability to increase the amount of pollutants removed depends partially on factors that it controls, such as the frequency of storm drain inlet inspection/cleaning and targeting of sweeping/litter removal efforts in areas that generate a high pollutant load.

Other factors that influence the effectiveness of pollutant removal are not under a jurisdiction’s control, such as when and how much it will rain. Although maintenance activities can be effective at removing pollutants, the costs and timing of these activities are practical considerations. In some instances, pollution prevention alternatives may be more cost effective.

FUTURE ACTIONS

- Meet up to four times with the Municipal Maintenance Subcommittee and up to four times with Parks Maintenance and IPM Work Group to share information and disseminate material to field staff regarding stormwater pollution prevention and control.
- Assist municipal maintenance staff to understand and participate in the process for commenting on the municipal maintenance requirements that will be included in the revised draft, municipal regional stormwater permit.
- If the municipal regional stormwater permit is adopted this fiscal year, the Program will initiate the process for helping municipalities to comply with new maintenance-related permit requirements.
- Hold the municipal maintenance and the Parks Maintenance and IPM training workshops.
- Continue to coordinate with maintenance related activities conducted by other agencies, such as the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission, the San Francisco International Airport, and Caltrans.
Table 2-1. FY 2007/08 Summary of Leaf Removal and Litter Control

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Municipality</th>
<th>Leaf Removal</th>
<th>Litter Control</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atherton</td>
<td>74 yd³</td>
<td>144 yd³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belmont</td>
<td>0 yd³</td>
<td>37 tons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brisbane</td>
<td>8 yd³</td>
<td>539 yd³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burlingame*</td>
<td>332 yd³</td>
<td>914 yd³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colma</td>
<td>45 yd³</td>
<td>244 yd³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daly City</td>
<td>0 yd³</td>
<td>1,004 yd³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Palo Alto</td>
<td>155 tons</td>
<td>0 yd³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foster City</td>
<td>69 yd³</td>
<td>0 yd³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Half Moon Bay</td>
<td>612 yd³</td>
<td>45 yd³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hillsborough</td>
<td>148 yd³</td>
<td>540 yd³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Menlo Park</td>
<td>0 yd³</td>
<td>1,283 yd³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Millbrae</td>
<td>30 yd³</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacifica</td>
<td>0 yd³</td>
<td>3,460 yd³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portola Valley</td>
<td>0 yd³</td>
<td>1,039 yd³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redwood City</td>
<td>1,124 yd³</td>
<td>1,796 yd³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Bruno</td>
<td>1,017 yd³</td>
<td>66 yd³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Carlos</td>
<td>73 yd³</td>
<td>41 tons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Mateo, City of</td>
<td>57 tons</td>
<td>1,645 yd³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Mateo County</td>
<td>2,291 yd³</td>
<td>1,304 yd³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South San Francisco</td>
<td>0 yd³</td>
<td>1,550 yd³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodside</td>
<td>0 yd³</td>
<td>0 yd³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>5,822 yd³</strong></td>
<td><strong>15,733 yd³</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>212 tons</strong></td>
<td><strong>77 tons</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:
Some municipalities include leaf debris and/or litter in their street sweeping debris total. Portola Valley figures include residential curb-side pickup of green waste for recycling.

The amount of leaves collected by municipal staff and reported in Table 2-1 is only a tiny portion of the total volume being collected. Allied Waste collects green yard wastes, including grass clippings, brush prunings, and leaves, for the eleven municipalities who are members of South Bayside Waste Management Authority (Atherton, Belmont, Burlingame, East Palo Alto, Foster City, Hillsborough, Menlo Park, Redwood City, San Carlos, and San Mateo County).

*In FY 2007/08 Burlingame hired a full-time maintenance worker to pick up litter and do other cleaning in its downtown area.
## Table 2-2. FY 2007/08 Summary of Material Removed From Municipal Storm Drainage Facilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Municipality</th>
<th>No. of Storm Drain Inlets in Municipality</th>
<th>No. of Inlets Inspected</th>
<th>No. of Inlets Cleaned</th>
<th>V-Ditch (miles)</th>
<th>Storm Drain Lines (miles)</th>
<th>Channels (miles)</th>
<th>Creeks (miles)</th>
<th>Culverts² (linear feet)</th>
<th>Junction Boxes (no.)</th>
<th>Pump Stations (no.)</th>
<th>Total Volume Removed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atherton</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>695</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>- -</td>
<td>- -</td>
<td>33.8</td>
<td>- -</td>
<td>528</td>
<td>- -</td>
<td>- -</td>
<td>138,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belmont</td>
<td>1,410</td>
<td>2,605</td>
<td>615</td>
<td>46.5</td>
<td>25.3</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>132,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brisbane</td>
<td>410</td>
<td>795</td>
<td>660</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>- -</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>- -</td>
<td>1300</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>- -</td>
<td>100,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burlingame</td>
<td>1,100</td>
<td>953</td>
<td>833</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>- -</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>- -</td>
<td>- -</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>431,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colma</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>- -</td>
<td>- -</td>
<td>- -</td>
<td>- -</td>
<td>- -</td>
<td>- -</td>
<td>- -</td>
<td>1,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daly City</td>
<td>1,850</td>
<td>1,923</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>- -</td>
<td>- -</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>- -</td>
<td>- -</td>
<td>- -</td>
<td>- -</td>
<td>250,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Palo Alto</td>
<td>437</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>- -</td>
<td>- -</td>
<td>- -</td>
<td>- -</td>
<td>- -</td>
<td>- -</td>
<td>- -</td>
<td>0,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foster City</td>
<td>1,275</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>- -</td>
<td>- -</td>
<td>- -</td>
<td>- -</td>
<td>814</td>
<td>- -</td>
<td>- -</td>
<td>30,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Half Moon Bay</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>621</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>16.0</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>- -</td>
<td>- -</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>380</td>
<td>- -</td>
<td>29,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hillsborough</td>
<td>646</td>
<td>341</td>
<td>341</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>- -</td>
<td>- -</td>
<td>- -</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>125,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Menlo Park</td>
<td>704</td>
<td>1,483</td>
<td>386</td>
<td>- -</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>- -</td>
<td>190.0</td>
<td>- -</td>
<td>69,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Millbrae</td>
<td>623</td>
<td>2,352</td>
<td>2,110</td>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>14.2</td>
<td>17.9</td>
<td>10,351</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>1,023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacifica</td>
<td>986</td>
<td>1,717</td>
<td>1,717</td>
<td>- -</td>
<td>- -</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>- -</td>
<td>- -</td>
<td>- -</td>
<td>- -</td>
<td>629,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portola Valley</td>
<td>264</td>
<td>293</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>28.9</td>
<td>- -</td>
<td>- -</td>
<td>- -</td>
<td>207</td>
<td>- -</td>
<td>- -</td>
<td>32,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redwood City³</td>
<td>2,685</td>
<td>1,153</td>
<td>2,765</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>- -</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>4,800</td>
<td>- -</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>1,205,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Bruno</td>
<td>950</td>
<td>1,194</td>
<td>1,194</td>
<td>- -</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>- -</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>- -</td>
<td>- -</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>74,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Carlos</td>
<td>701</td>
<td>4,120</td>
<td>1,680</td>
<td>- -</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>- -</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>- -</td>
<td>322,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Mateo, City of</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2,909</td>
<td>- -</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>- -</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>- -</td>
<td>- -</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>98,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Mateo County</td>
<td>1,136</td>
<td>2,488</td>
<td>1,442</td>
<td>31.7</td>
<td>24.8</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>45.1</td>
<td>7,478</td>
<td>121.0</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>591,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South San Francisco</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>10,477</td>
<td>4,014</td>
<td>60.0</td>
<td>24.5</td>
<td>- -</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>39,600</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>250,0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Woodside</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>- -</td>
<td>- -</td>
<td>- -</td>
<td>- -</td>
<td>- -</td>
<td>- -</td>
<td>0,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>22,480</strong></td>
<td><strong>33,301</strong></td>
<td><strong>21,520</strong></td>
<td><strong>207</strong></td>
<td><strong>99.0</strong></td>
<td><strong>66.8</strong></td>
<td><strong>104.7</strong></td>
<td><strong>66,260</strong></td>
<td><strong>393</strong></td>
<td><strong>542</strong></td>
<td><strong>5,527,0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTES:**
1. Inlets include conduits, curb inlets/outlets (convey stormwater around street corners), as well as storm drain inlets.
2. Culverts include cross-culverts and pipes.
Table 2-3. FY 2007/08 Summary of Street Sweeping Activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Municipality</th>
<th>Curb Miles of Street in Municipality</th>
<th>Material Removed (yd³)</th>
<th>Material Removed (tons)</th>
<th>Curb Miles Swept (miles)</th>
<th>Removal Rate (yd³/miles swept)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atherton</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>724</td>
<td>0.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belmont</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>419</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4,750</td>
<td>0.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brisbane</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>901</td>
<td>0.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burlingame</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>3,645</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>13,120</td>
<td>0.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colma</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>253</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>327</td>
<td>0.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daly City</td>
<td>374</td>
<td>2,456</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>19,628</td>
<td>0.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Palo Alto</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>406</td>
<td>9,119</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foster City</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>593</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4,567</td>
<td>0.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Half Moon Bay</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>414</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2,583</td>
<td>0.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hillsborough¹</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Menlo Park</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>3,813</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5,753</td>
<td>0.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Millbrae</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>1,215</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7,020</td>
<td>0.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacifica</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>1,212</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8,575</td>
<td>0.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portola Valley</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>0.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redwood City</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>2,202</td>
<td>405</td>
<td>9,003</td>
<td>0.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Bruno</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>1,860</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4,304</td>
<td>0.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Carlos</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>635</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4,900</td>
<td>0.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Mateo, City of</td>
<td>570</td>
<td>2,386</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>16,499</td>
<td>0.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Mateo County</td>
<td>640</td>
<td>3,315</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>13,631</td>
<td>0.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South San Francisco</td>
<td>252</td>
<td>1,633</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>21,941</td>
<td>0.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodside</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>#DIV/0!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,852</strong></td>
<td><strong>26,444</strong></td>
<td><strong>836</strong></td>
<td><strong>147,563</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:
¹ The rural nature of Hillsborough precludes street sweeping.
INTRODUCTION

The primary goals of this component parallel the requirements of the federal Clean Water Act as follows:

- To effectively prohibit the discharge of illicit, non-stormwater discharges to the municipal storm drain system.
- To control the discharge of pollutants in stormwater from commercial and industrial businesses to the maximum extent practicable.

General Program and municipality-specific accomplishments under the “Industrial and Illicit Discharge Controls” section of the SWMP are described in this section of the annual report. The Commercial/Industrial/Illlicit Discharge (CII) Subcommittee guides SMCWPPP’s implementation of this component.

Ward Donnelly from the City of Daly City continued to preside as chair of the CII Subcommittee during FY 2007/08. The municipalities that attended the majority of the subcommittee’s meetings include staff from the Cities of Belmont, Brisbane, Burlingame, Daly City, Menlo Park, Millbrae, San Mateo and South San Francisco and the unincorporated San Mateo County. Dermot Casey from the County of San Mateo Health Services Agency, Environmental Health Services Division (County Environmental Health), represented San Mateo County and most of the cities for which the county conducts business inspections. A complete list of subcommittee attendees is contained in Appendix B.

The CII Subcommittee’s Training Work Group developed educational outreach materials. This work group included the following members:

1. Eva Justimbaste, City of Burlingame;
2. Catherine Allin, City of Millbrae;
3. Dermot Casey, County of San Mateo;
4. Sarah Pratt, County of San Mateo and the Program’s public information and participation consultant.
ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The following major accomplishments were achieved last fiscal year:

• Adapted for Program use ACCWP’s *Tips for a Cleaner Bay* best management practices (BMPs) booklet that is applicable to any business. Copies of the booklet were printed in English and Spanish, and this booklet is a feature topic on the Program’s website [www.flowstobay.org](http://www.flowstobay.org).

• Held stormwater orientation training for 27 municipal staff members.

• Prepared orientation materials that were distributed in a binder to participants in the orientation training. These training materials have also been added to the Program’s website.

• Prepared a four-page fact sheet that summarizes the Program’s successes in FY 2006/07. The fact sheet summarizes concisely what the Program does and what it is accomplishing. The fact sheet has been used to provide educational outreach to the public and elected officials.

• Evaluated potential stormwater funding options by contracting with HF&H Consultants to prepare a report that reviews funding sources that may be available to municipalities. The report describes existing and potential funding sources, restrictions, and specific examples of use of these funding sources by other agencies.

• Continued to conduct stormwater inspections and provide educational outreach to businesses in FY 2007/08, as part of the effort to re-inspect high priority businesses annually and inspect other businesses that impact stormwater quality at least once every five years. The total number of inspections in FY 2007/08 (2,332) was a little higher than the average number of annual inspections (2,124) reported during the five years preceding last fiscal year. The total number of inspections conducted during the last six years (12,951) is about one-third higher than the total number inspected during the preceding six-year period (9,488).

• Approximately 10 percent of the businesses (224) inspected in FY 2007/08 had a municipal stormwater violation. The percentage of violations found last fiscal year is the same as the percent violations found during the five-year period between FYs 2002/03 through 2006/07. For reporting purposes, the CII Subcommittee defines the term violation as either the discharge of pollutants to the storm drain system because pollutants are exposed to stormwater runoff or there was a discharge to the storm drain system of non-stormwater disallowed by the NPDES permit. All of the violations except one were reportedly corrected by June 30, 2008.

• Found more illicit discharges (454) than have been found annually since FY 1997/98. There was only one illicit discharge that was reported as continuing on June 30, 2008.

### Tips for a Cleaner Bay BMPs Booklet

SMCWPPP obtained permission from ACCWP to adapt the ACCWP’s new *Tips for a Cleaner Bay* BMPs booklet for local use. The CII Subcommittee’s...
Training Work Group coordinated with the Program’s Public Information and Participation Subcommittee to tailor this booklet.

The purpose of this booklet is to provide businesses with basic information about stormwater pollution prevention practices and BMPs. Business inspectors like having user-friendly booklets describing BMPs that can be distributed to business owners and operators. The booklet presents information about BMPs using simple illustrations and concise text.

*Tips for a Cleaner Bay* also includes BMPs for controlling the release of mercury from fluorescent lamps, manometers, switches, and batteries, and BMPs for controlling trash and litter. This emphasis on implementing better controls on trash and litter reflects the increased emphasis the Program and its municipalities have placed during the past two years on better controlling trash and litter. The increased emphasis on trash and litter BMPs is intended to assure continued compliance with the NPDES permit’s Provision C.1 and to respond to the importance placed by the community in controlling trash and litter that ends up in waterways.

Similar to the *Vehicle Service Facilities* BMPs booklet produced in FY 2006/07, the *Tips for a Cleaner Bay* includes a comprehensive list of local telephone numbers for contacting stormwater business inspectors, the Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA), and local sanitary sewer treatment authorities. In addition, the booklet includes County Environmental Health’s new telephone number.

Four thousand copies of the *Tips for a Cleaner Bay* were printed in English and 2,000 in Spanish. This number was based on an estimate of the amount needed to be able to distribute the booklet to businesses for at least two years.

In June 2008 copies of the booklet were divvied up among the municipalities for business inspectors to distribute to business owners and operators during inspections. In addition, this booklet is a featured topic on the Program’s website.

Lastly, the booklet was printed using a green business, and the booklet encourages businesses to consider becoming a green business.

**Orientation Training**

For the second year in a row the Program sponsored a stormwater orientation training workshop for new staff and existing staff that need a basic primer on stormwater pollution prevention and control. The training included information about the materials and procedures that the Program has developed with the municipalities to help achieve permit compliance. The FY 2007/08 training attracted 27 municipal staff (Appendix B).

**Fact Sheet Describing Program’s Successes**

The Program prepared a fact sheet (Appendix B) that summarizes the Program’s successes in FY 2006/07. The fact sheet is intended to give the public and elected officials a concise summary about what the Program is and what it is accomplishing. The CII Subcommittee’s Training Work Group developed the fact sheet with input from the Public Information and Participation Subcommittee. The Technical Advisory Committee approved the fact sheet for
distribution and posting on the Program’s website, [www.flowstobay.org](http://www.flowstobay.org).

**Prepared Stormwater Program Funding Options Report**

The Program contracted with HF&H Consultants to evaluate potential stormwater funding options. This work included HF&H Consultants' preparation of a report completed in June 2008 that describes existing and potential funding sources, restrictions, and specific examples of other agencies' use of these funding sources. The report (excerpts included in Appendix B) concludes, in part, the following: “Surveys indicate the public is unwilling to pay fees directly for stormwater requirements. Significant lead time (i.e., multiple years rather than months) is required to try to secure these funds with no guarantee of success. In the current economic environment and given the recent results of public surveys, success will probably be minimal.”

**Inspections and Educational Outreach to Businesses**

SMCWPPP has continued to conduct stormwater inspections of businesses as part of other business inspections, such as hazardous waste storage or generation. To this end, 2,332 inspections were completed in FY 2007/08 (Table 3-1). The number of inspections conducted was a little higher than the average number of annual inspections (2,124) reported during the five years preceding last fiscal year.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiscal Year</th>
<th>No. Inspections</th>
<th>No. Violations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2007/08</td>
<td>2,332</td>
<td>224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006/07</td>
<td>2,059</td>
<td>238</td>
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<tr>
<td>2005/06</td>
<td>2,513</td>
<td>169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004/05</td>
<td>1,906</td>
<td>227</td>
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<tr>
<td>2003/04</td>
<td>2,137</td>
<td>253</td>
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<tr>
<td>2002/03</td>
<td>2,004</td>
<td>198</td>
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<td>2001/02</td>
<td>1,849</td>
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<td>2000/01</td>
<td>1,109</td>
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<td>1999/00</td>
<td>1,142</td>
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<td>1998/99</td>
<td>1,079</td>
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<tr>
<td>1997/98</td>
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<td>1996/97</td>
<td>2,809</td>
<td>Not reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995/96</td>
<td>1,699</td>
<td>Not reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994/95</td>
<td>918</td>
<td>Not reported</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The number of inspections conducted annually during the last six years (2,159 inspections per year average) is about one-third higher than the 1,581 inspections per year average conducted during the preceding six-year period from FYs 1996/97 to 2001/02. Most of the increase in the number of inspections is attributable to increases accomplished by the County Environmental Health’s food facility inspectors. Due to the efforts of County Environmental Health staff during the last six years, stormwater compliance was more routinely integrated into food facility inspections than in previous years.

The number of violations found during business inspections has been tracked for the last six years. For reporting purposes the CII Subcommittee agreed that the term violation would be defined as either the discharge of pollutants to the storm drain system because pollutants are exposed to stormwater runoff or a discharge to the storm drain system of non-stormwater disallowed by
SMCWPPP’s NPDES permit. During this five year period about 10% of the businesses inspected had at least one violation. About 10% of the businesses inspected in FY 2007/08 showed a violation. The percentage of businesses with violations has varied annually between 7% in FY 2005/06 to 12% in FYs 2002/03, 2004/05, and 2006/07.

Similar to previous years, County Environmental Health and municipal inspectors continued to provide educational outreach during stormwater inspections by discussing the Program’s requirements with each facility’s representative and by distributing a variety of BMP materials, including the recently adapted Tips for a Cleaner Bay and the Vehicle Service Facilities BMP booklets.

Identification and Elimination of Illicit Discharges

More illicit discharges (454) were found in FY 2007/08 than had been found since FY 1997/98. The annual average number of illicit discharges found during the nine years preceding last fiscal year was 285.

As shown in Table 3-3, many municipalities conducted field investigations of their storm drainage system to look for illicit discharges. This proactive, field surveying approach to detect and eliminate illicit discharges complements the business inspections because some of the illicit discharges originate from mobile sources, residents, and businesses that are not inspected or are inspected infrequently as part of the business inspection program. In addition to municipality-led field surveys, another source of information about illicit discharges is reports from the public and other agencies.

Field Surveys

In FY 2007/08 SMCWPPP’s municipalities inspected a combined total of about 17,800 established locations. This is about 92 percent of average number reported (19,337) during the five years preceding last fiscal year.

Similar to previous years, the majority of both the established locations visited (77%) and the channel miles surveyed (77%) were located in residential areas. Of the established locations visited, approximately 87% were inlets, 4% were manholes and the rest were composed of a mix of outfalls, pump stations, junction boxes, and other locations.

Investigation of Illicit Discharge Reports and Complaints

In addition to looking for illicit discharges by conducting field surveys, member agencies also responded to reports and complaints from:

- Maintenance crews
- Other agencies
- The public

Table 3-4 summarizes the number of illicit discharge incidents found either through field surveys or by responding to calls reporting illicit discharges. Of the 454 illicit discharge incidents reported, 53% were found during field surveys, and the rest were reported through calls. During field surveys, illicit discharge inspectors found about 40% of the illicit discharges. During field surveys and as referrals, maintenance crews accounted for finding about 31% of the incidents. The public called in about 23% of the illicit discharges and 6% of the illicit discharges were reported
Identification of Illicit Discharge Materials
Table 3-5 shows that of the 454 illicit discharge incidents reported, 480 illicit discharge materials were identified. Illicit discharges sometimes consist of more than one type of material. Of the 480 illicit discharge materials identified, the most commonly found categories included:

1. washwaters (31%);
2. automotive fluids (12%);
3. sewage (11%);
4. construction materials (10%);
5. food wastes (8%);
6. paint (7%); and
7. sediment and/or silt (6%).

These seven categories account for 85% of the illicit discharge materials identified. Tracking of information on sediment and silt was initiated in FY 2006/07 as a separate category. The six categories of illicit discharges other than sediment/silt have been the most commonly found types of illicit discharges during the previous six years. Over the last six years there are also similarities in the frequency of occurrence of these different types of illicit discharge materials.

Elimination and Enforcement of Illicit Discharges
Of the 454 illicit discharges, Table 3-7 shows that 377 sources were identified. Note that an illicit discharge is often a one-time incident, and a source and responsible party cannot always be found. There was only one continuing discharge as of the June 30, 2008 time of reporting.

The municipalities reported conducting 269 enforcement activities last fiscal year to correct illicit discharges.

Approximately 44% of the enforcement activities conducted consisted simply of verbal warning notices. About 48% were informal violations, while 8% resulted in a formal violation. There was one legal action taken.

San Mateo County’s Activities
The County Environmental Health’s Household Hazardous Waste and Very Small Quantity Generator Programs assist residents and businesses to dispose properly their unwanted hazardous wastes and business small quantity generator wastes.

Another important way that San Mateo County Environmental Health continues to help to prevent future illicit discharges is in its requirements for remodeling retail food facilities or constructing new retail food facilities. Environmental Health Consumer Protection Program staff review submitted plans to make sure that any stormwater BMP deficiencies are corrected. For example, storm drain inlets are not allowed near outside trash storage areas.

ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTIVENESS

Completion of SWMP Tasks
The General Program has completed all of the Industrial and Illicit Discharge Control tasks scheduled for FY 2007/08.

Effectiveness

Business Inspections
One measure of an improvement in effectiveness is the approximately one-third increase in the number of stormwater inspections of businesses completed in FYs 2002/03 through 2007/08 compared to the preceding six year period. As mentioned above, this
increase has been attributed largely to the routine integration of stormwater compliance in the food facility inspections conducted by County Environmental Health. The county uses its Food Program Official Inspection Report forms for these inspections, which are different from the Standard Stormwater Facility Inspection Report Forms.

Another measure of effectiveness of the inspection program is its ability to identify and correct stormwater violations. As described above, approximately 10% of the business inspections in FY 2007/08 found a stormwater violation. This is similar to the 12% rate of violations found in FYs 2006/07, 2004/05, and 2003/04 and identical to the 10% rate of compliance reported in FY 2002/03. In addition, in FY 2007/08 all of the violations except one were reported to have been corrected by June 30, 2008. This rate of correction of violations is similar to FYs 2006/07 (100%); 2005/06 (97%), and 2004/05 (96%). This is an improvement over the 91% violations reportedly corrected in FY 2003/04 and the 90% in FY 2002/03 with the remaining violations pending correction at the time of reporting.

Illicit Discharge Elimination

The effectiveness of the illicit discharge field investigations may be measured by the overall decline in the number of illicit discharges found over time. The number of illicit discharges found in FY 2007/08 (454) is the highest reported during the past ten years. The increase in the number of illicit discharges is partly attributable to the 141 illicit discharges reported by the City of San Mateo’s illicit discharge inspectors compared to an average of 10 per year found during the preceding 10-year period. San Mateo County staff also reported a higher number of illicit discharges last fiscal year (90) compared to its average of about 32 per year reported during the preceding 10-year period.

Number of Reported Illicit Discharges

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiscal Year</th>
<th>No. Illicit Discharges</th>
<th>Screening Point Visits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>2007/08</td>
<td>454</td>
<td>16,460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006/07</td>
<td>279</td>
<td>13,803</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005/06</td>
<td>244</td>
<td>17,607</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004/05</td>
<td>352</td>
<td>24,373</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003/04</td>
<td>246</td>
<td>17,433</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002/03</td>
<td>271</td>
<td>23,323</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001/02</td>
<td>249</td>
<td>24,913</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000/01</td>
<td>327</td>
<td>12,155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999/00</td>
<td>306</td>
<td>7,211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998/99</td>
<td>294</td>
<td>6,650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997/98</td>
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<td>4,217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996/97</td>
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<td>2,416</td>
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<tr>
<td>1995/96</td>
<td>303</td>
<td>2,045</td>
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<tr>
<td>1994/95</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There does not appear to be a discernible relationship between the reported number of field surveys conducted and the number of illicit discharges detected. One possible explanation for this is that the reported number of screening points visited increased starting around FYs 2000/01 and 2001/02 as municipal staff increased its familiarity with how to use the reporting forms. The number of reported screening points visited over the years is probably an inaccurate way to evaluate the actual effort to find illicit discharges. Information collected on the reporting forms should be revised to reflect this type of information once the municipal regional stormwater permit is adopted in FY 2008/09.

The information on the most commonly found types of illicit discharges will be
used to evaluate effective methods for targeting their elimination. For example, the relatively large number of construction related materials being found as illicit discharges helped some of the Program’s municipalities to decide three years ago to participate in the reprinting of BASMAA informational cards about construction-related illicit discharges.

**FUTURE ACTIONS**

The activities anticipated in FY 2008/09 include the following:

1. Develop stormwater related training materials for municipal staff that will need to become familiar with the new, regional municipal stormwater permit that is expected to be adopted this fiscal year.

2. Conduct a training workshop for municipal staff about the new, regional municipal stormwater permit, if the permit is adopted by March 2009.

3. Assist with the development of additional materials, guidelines, and templates, such as a one-page Enforcement Response Plan, and assist municipalities to begin implementing the following permit sections: Industrial and Commercial Site Controls; Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination; and Exempted and Conditionally Exempted Discharges.

4. Collaborate with the Bay Area Pollution Prevention Group by providing input on its planned educational outreach materials, such as with the flyer that describes BMPs to control pollutants in runoff from metal finishers and electroplaters.

5. Following the municipal regional stormwater permit’s adoption, consider the possibility of offering some countywide training for inspectors responsible for identifying, responding to, and controlling illicit discharges.
### Table 3-3. Illicit Discharge Field Surveys Conducted

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Municipality</th>
<th>Number of Visits to Established Locations</th>
<th>Channel Miles Surveyed</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Industrial</td>
<td>Commercial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>outfalls</td>
<td>inlets</td>
</tr>
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</tr>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burlingame*</td>
<td>501.3</td>
<td>30</td>
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<tr>
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<td>East Palo Alto</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Hillsborough</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Pacifica</td>
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<tr>
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<td>34</td>
<td>968</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>San Carlos***</td>
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<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Mateo County****</td>
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<td>121</td>
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<td>180.3</td>
<td>840.3</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

* reported inlets are combined for industrial, commercial, and residential areas. Amounts are split evenly among three areas. Pump stations are reported under other and are estimated evenly divided between commercial and industrial areas.

** Half Moon Bay reports: "NO ILLICIT DISCHARGES TO REPORT" for both halves of fiscal year.

***San Carlos states in Second Half-Year Deliverables: "Paul Baker, Public Works Superintendent reported no illicit discharge reports for this period."

****San Mateo County unincorporated creek outfall surveys were not reported by landuse, and on this table were divided evenly among landuses.
### Table 3-4. How Illicit Discharges Detected Were Found

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Municipality</th>
<th>Illicit Discharges Incidents Found During Field Surveys -- Conducted By:</th>
<th>Illicit Discharges Incidents Reported Through Calls From:</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Maintenance Crews</td>
<td>Illicit Discharge Inspectors</td>
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<td>Menlo Park</td>
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<td>Millbrae</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pacifica</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
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<tr>
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<td>242</td>
<td>212</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Total Illicit Discharges Reported: 454
## Table 3-5. Illicit Discharge Materials Identified

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Municipality</th>
<th>Sewage</th>
<th>Automotive Fluids</th>
<th>Paint</th>
<th>Construction Materials</th>
<th>Food Wastes</th>
<th>Yard Wastes</th>
<th>Sediment and/or Silt</th>
<th>Washwaters</th>
<th>Industrial Wastes</th>
<th>Other1</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Used</td>
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<td>Anti-</td>
<td>Freeze</td>
<td>Fuels</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Concrete</td>
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<td>Construction</td>
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<tr>
<td>Percent of Total</td>
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<td>11%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>6%</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Other includes:**
- unknown milky, white discharge 2x
- stucco 2x
- sand 1x
- hydrocarbon soil 2x
- used cooking oil 1x
- loading dock discharge 1x
- unknown liquid 1x
- Styrofoam 1x
- underground water 1x
- Powder Release paint 1x
- olive grey water 1x
- car batteries 4x
- granite slurry 1x
- bird seed 1x
- plaster 1x
- Interceptor contents 1x
- residual from water heater 1x
- household garbage 1x

Total illicit Discharge Materials Found = 480
## Table 3.7: Illicit Discharges: Follow-up Activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Municipality</th>
<th>If Source Identified</th>
<th>If Discharge Eliminated</th>
<th>Enforcement Activities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of Sources</td>
<td>Discharges</td>
<td>Eliminated Discharges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Identified</td>
<td>Where No Source</td>
<td>Discharges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atherton</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belmont</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brisbane</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Burlingame</td>
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<tr>
<td>Colma</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daly City</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Palo Alto</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foster City</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Half Moon Bay</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hillsborough</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Menlo Park</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Millbrae</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacifica</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portola Valley</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Redwood City</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>23</td>
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<tr>
<td>San Carlos</td>
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<tr>
<td>San Mateo, City</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>188</td>
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<tr>
<td>San Mateo, Co.</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>83</td>
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<tr>
<td>S. San Francisco</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>33</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodside</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>377</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>445</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

|                     |                     |                         |                        |                       |                |                     |                |             |

EOA, Inc.
INTRODUCTION

The primary goals of SMCWPPP’s Public Information and Participation (PIP) component are:

- To educate the public about the causes of stormwater pollution and its serious effects on the quality of local creeks, lagoons, shorelines, and neighborhoods;
- To encourage residents to adopt less polluting and more environmentally beneficial practices; and
- To increase residents’ hands-on involvement in SMCWPPP activities.

PIP is essential for controlling pollution at the source because most pollutants originate from preventable, everyday activities. Pollutants in stormwater may be reduced by educating residents about the benefits of preventing stormwater pollution and motivating them to do their share to reduce pollution.

This approach is recognized as being both cost-effective and efficient in meeting the goal of reducing pollutants in stormwater to the maximum extent practicable.

This section describes SMCWPPP’s PIP accomplishments, assesses the effectiveness of the PIP activities completed in 2007/08 and presents the PIP activities planned for FY 2008/09.

Eva Justimbaste from Burlingame served as the PIP subcommittee’s chairperson this fiscal year.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The PIP Subcommittee met six times in FY 2007/08 to oversee the development of educational materials and to guide the implementation of the PIP component.

SMCWPPP accomplished the following major public information and participation tasks during FY 2007/08:

- Conducted school outreach to schools, reaching over 8,266 students through “The Water Beat” Zun Zun assembly program.
• Held a workshop for School Maintenance Supervisors and staff on reducing pollution at schools by learning about the products used in and around school for cleaning and pest control.

• Continued the Community Action Grant Program.

• Continued to participate in the region-wide Integrated Pest Management “Our Water Our World” campaign by working with local retail stores.

• Continued to coordinate the California Coastal Cleanup Day event in collaboration with the California Coastal Commission.

• Hosted an educational booth at the County Fair.

• Redesigned SMCWPPP’s website, www.flowstobay.org, by making it more user friendly and appealing. All of the brochures are available online and monthly updates were maintained. The educational outreach provided by the website is supplemented by using public service announcements on Cable Television.

• Continued collaborative outreach with the Used Oil Block Grant Program and the Retail-Take Back Program of the County Household Hazardous Waste Program in Environmental Health.

• Implemented the municipalities’ community outreach programs.

The following is a description of each area of accomplishment.

School Outreach

School Assembly Program
Contracted with ZunZun (a two-person musical theatrical team that specializes in school assemblies) to develop and present interactive, multicultural shows about stormwater and Household Hazardous Waste, in English and Spanish. The show provides information about storm drains, recycling used motor oil, keeping water clean, while highlighting the connection of the audience to their watershed. They use a variety of instruments (many of Latin American origin) incorporating audience participation and humor into each show.

In FY 2007/08 Zun Zun performed at 43 elementary schools and public libraries, with a total of 8,266 students who saw the “Water Beat” Assembly. To date Zun Zun has reached approximately 103,766 students in San Mateo County.

The shows are funded jointly as a cost-effective collaboration between the Used Oil Program and SMCWPPP. Each student who attends the assembly receives the 12-month Pollution Prevention Calendar. On average the program costs about $2.42 per student.

San Mateo County Used Oil Program and SMCWPPP will continue their collaboration this fiscal year to fund school outreach assemblies using Zun Zun.

Science Fair Project
SMCWPPP presented an award to the science project that demonstrated water quality protection at the 2008 San Mateo County Science, Mathematics and Technology Fair. The Fair features student projects from grades 5 through high school, from over 37 different schools within San Mateo County.
SMCWPPP’s Certificate of Recognition went to the “Some Butte-Y Cares” project done by Halie Michaels, an 8th Grader from Redwood City. Her experiment was to grow plants in both fresh water and water with cigarette butts submerged in it and examine the differences in plant health. She concluded that cigarette butts negatively affect water quality, and was presented with a $50 Discover Store.com Gift Certificate by the PIP Chair, Eva Justimbaste.

Healthy Schools Inside and Out Workshop
Contracted with The Watershed Project to conduct the “Healthy Schools Inside & Out” workshop held on Saturday, October 20, 2007 for School Maintenance Supervisors who make purchasing decisions regarding cleaners and pest control products and for the staff who use them. This half-day workshop focused on reducing pollution at school by learning about the products used in and around school for cleaning and pest control. Participants learned about risks to human health and the environment from common household hazardous waste, ways to compare less-toxic products, and how to understand the Healthy Schools Act. Each attendee received a green clean kit with recipes and free samples, plus an activity binder.

School Janitorial Less Toxic Products Brochure
Contracted with The Watershed Project to create a brochure for school janitorial and maintenance staff on the health, safety, and environmental impacts of cleaning products used in schools. The brochure featured easy to read charts on high-risk ingredients and the significance of signal words to help janitors and school staff assess products and active ingredients on toxicity and potential risks. Information about resources on this topic and how to properly dispose of hazardous waste in the schools was placed on the back of the brochure.

Brochures were distributed to each school district Director of Maintenance and Operations, the San Mateo County Office of Education, and the President of the San Mateo County Parent Teacher Association (PTA).

Pollution Prevention Calendar 2008
The Environmental Health Pollution Prevention group produced and distributed 30,000 pollution prevention calendars for students and county residents. The 2008 calendar includes full color photos and monthly articles on how residents can prevent pollution. It also incorporates dates and locations of Household Hazardous Waste events and a back cover recycling matrix that lists all oil collection centers in the county including places to recycle common household hazardous waste products like paint, batteries, and fluorescent lights.

The Community Action Grant Program
Community Action Grants have been awarded to volunteer groups, teachers, environmental organizations, and other local, not-for-profit associations interested in implementing projects that improve the quality of local creeks, the bay or the Pacific Ocean.

As in previous years, the Community Action Grant application and information was available on SMCWPPP’s website including descriptions of previous projects that received funding. Six grant
recipients received a total of $15,000 in funding.

The following projects were awarded grants:

1. **Half Moon Bay Riparian Restoration Project.** San Mateo Coast Natural History Association, Half Moon Bay. Restore native riparian areas at various locations within Half Moon Bay State Beach. Includes removal of non-native vegetation, planting native riparian plants, and removing trash.

2. **San Francisquito Creek Stewardship Project.** San Francisquito Creek Watershed Council, Palo Alto. Enlist community in reestablishing healthy native creek-side habitat at nine long-term sites in the watershed, including removal of debris and non-native species, and planting of native vegetation.

3. **Notre Dame High School Creek Restoration Project.** Notre Dame High School, Belmont. Restore the Notre Dame Creek native riparian ecosystem located on school campus. Includes native plant restoration, litter cleanup, water quality monitoring, public access nature trail, and pollution prevention outreach.

4. **Cordilleras Creek Native Plant Project.** Redwood High School, Redwood City. Restore a portion of Cordilleras Creek riparian habitat located on school campus. Proposes to restore vegetation, eliminate non-native species, increase natural riparian habitat. The project will be incorporated into the science curriculum.

5. **"Hey! No Trash in the Bay” Campaign.** Marine Science Institute, Redwood City. Promotes litter prevention through installation of signage for gathering area at the Marine Science Institute facility located on the Bay across from Bair Island, and purchase of "green bags" for Earth Day outreach event.

**Integrated Pest Management**

This fiscal year's *Our Water Our World* (OWOW) partnership continued with participation from 22 San Mateo County stores, with the addition of Golden Nursery in San Mateo as a new partnership store.

San Mateo County staff visited each store twice during the year, once in the fall and again in the spring. During each visit, communication with the Store Managers and employees was maintained, store displays were updated, and fact sheets restocked. Staff also noted any new less toxic products to report to BASMAA for investigation and inclusion on the master products list.

County staff attended all IPM partnership meetings with BASMAA and participating jurisdictions to coordinate the program in San Mateo County.

**OWOW Outreach Events**

Staffed a booth at:

- NorCal Spring Trade Show, January 31, 2008 at the San Mateo Event Center: This is a horticultural trade show with Professional Landscapers and Retail Nursery owners and staff in attendance.
Presentations

- San Mateo/San Francisco University of California Cooperative Extension completed its second Master Gardener Training Program in November 2007. County staff conducted an hour-long training class on “Reducing Pollutants in Our Watersheds” on September 19, 2007 to the Master Gardener’s Class.

- Healthy Home workshop in Millbrae for residents, September 29. Presentation covered IPM techniques for ants, fleas, and spiders.

Regional Presentations

- Green-Blue Summit: Clean Water through Residential Integrated Pest Management (July 2007)

- Southern California Academy of Sciences Symposium Controlling Runoff Pollution (May 2008)

- Pesticides and the Chesapeake Bay Watershed Project (June 2008)

Regional Advertising

- Regional effort in Bay Area to continue to brand the Our Water, Our World logo, website, and flower head. Placed print ads as Movie Theater flash animation ads from August 17-September 5 (including Labor Day weekend). Print ads were also placed on transit buses including SamTrans and on BART from August 27-September 23.

- San Francisco KRON 4 News recorded the show “Henry’s Garden” on August 22 at Orchard Supply Hardware in Foster City. The two-minute segment featured information about the Our Water, Our World and the in-store elements: fact sheets, shelf talkers, and less toxic products. The show was aired Saturday, September 1 between 10-10:30am.

- Green Zebra 2008 Savings Coupon Guide for the Peninsula featured one “coupon” page article on the program titled, “Avoid Pesticides to Save the Bay.” IPM tips, the Our Water, Our World logo and website were featured.


Regional Event Sponsorships

- EcoWise Certified / UP3 Integrated Pest Management Contracting Workshop (November 2007)

- 2008 Bay-Friendly Landscaping & Gardening Conference (February 2008)

New materials

SMCWPP ordered the following for distribution through the IPM partnership stores, outreach tabling events, residential and organization requests, and through the cities:

- 2,000 Pocket Product Guides “Pests Bugging You? A Pocket Guide for Choosing Less Toxic to People and Pets”

- 14,800 Our Water, Our World Fact Sheets

- Our Water, Our World Rack Headers with new graphics, 22 pieces

- 2,000 Bay Friendly Garden Guides, with custom back page

- Pest or Pal Activity Guide, 1,000 pieces

- Beneficial Bug Brochure, 1,000 pieces
Bay Friendly Gardening/Landscaping

County staff attended the Bay Area Coalition for Sustainable Landscaping Meetings hosted by Stopwaste.org on September 26 in Novato and February 29 in San Jose. Participants include solid waste, water agencies, storm water, non-profits, water conservation, green business and planning; with the goal of supporting a Bay Area effort to educate landscapers and home gardeners about bay friendly gardening.

On February 29, 2008 the first Bay Friendly Landscaping Conference was held in Berkeley. SMCWPPP organized a printing for postcards sent to Landscape Professionals in San Mateo County, notifying them of the Conference. Over 300 Bay Area Landscapers and Municipal staff attended the Conference.

In addition, Blue Sky Farms in Half Moon Bay planned classes that will be for the public on the principles of Bay Friendly Gardening; along with the opening of a California Native plant nursery. SMCWPPP provided the nursery with Our Water, Our World fact sheets, a literature rack, and Bay Friendly Gardening and Landscaping Guides for use at the nursery and classes located at 3068 N Hwy 1 in Half Moon Bay.

California Coastal Cleanup Day and Litter Reduction Outreach

California Coastal Cleanup Day, held each year on the third Saturday in September, is the largest volunteer event in the state. The California Coastal Commission sponsors the event with the support of County and Regional Coordinators. SMCWPPP coordinated the event for the second year because it recognizes that this event is a great opportunity to get many residents of all ages actively involved in a way that fosters an understanding of the problems associated with litter.

To promote the event, the continuation of the reusable bag outreach from last year was continued at supermarkets, colleges, and the County Fair. Two thousand (2,000) reusable, foldable-compact “Chico” bags were given out at nine (9) outreach tabling events, with information that plastic bags are the number one most dangerous debris item to aquatic wildlife, as well as one of the most common items picked up at the cleanups.

From poster distribution, to outreach tabling events, to press releases and word of mouth, our outreach resulted in an increase in the number of volunteers within San Mateo County who turned up to volunteer. Two thousand, one hundred eighty-three volunteers turned up at the 31 site locations, picking up a total of 24,633 pounds of debris (trash and recyclables). Last year 1,644 volunteers cleaned up 21,162 pounds of debris. That is a 33% increase in volunteers and additional 3,471 pounds of debris picked up from last year (see Figure 4.2).

California Coastal Cleanup Coordination

SMCWPP coordinated and publicized the 31 beach and creek cleanup locations. Major tasks included the following:

- Recruit cleanup captains for specific sites.
- Arrange for cleanup sites with beach property owners.
- Coordinate with the California Coastal Commission.
- Order publicity supplies.

EOA, Inc.
• Organize cleanup logistics in cooperation with cleanup site captains:
  1. Hold site captain meeting with captains to clarify procedures.
  2. Arrange for trash hauling and recycling.
  3. Distribute cleanup supplies and promotional items to cleanup captains.
• Act as the central contact point for volunteers from San Mateo County. The California Coastal Commission’s statewide brochure and the state web site list SMCWPPP as a local contact for all prospective volunteers.
• Assign volunteer groups to specific cleanup sites.
• Get local press and event publicity by placing posters, distributing brochures and flyers, arrange and staff tabling events, issue press release, and secure County proclamation.
• Collect and report results of the cleanup to the California Coastal Commission on the cleanup day. Arrange collection of cleanup data cards from cleanup captains.

Outreach Tabling Events
County staff researched and ordered reusable shopping bags to use at nine tabling events throughout the County. The Program ordered 2,000 “Chico Bags” that fold-up to an easy to carry pouch. A postcard commitment form was developed and given out; the postcard describes the problems with plastic bags and offers tips to remember the reusable bag when going to the store. Each bag recipient was asked to make and sign a commitment to bring a reusable bag to the store. Outreach events were held at community colleges and supermarkets in the county:
• Community Colleges: College of San Mateo, Skyline College, and Canada College; for two hours each, giving out 43-76 bags per event.
• Grocery Stores: Safeway’s (Half Moon Bay, Pacifica, and South San Francisco), Lunardi’s of Burlingame, and Whole Foods (Redwood City, and San Mateo). Gave out between 70-100 bags at each two-hour event.

Local Publicity and Media
• Telephone interviews were giving to five local newspapers following the distribution of a press release on the event: Half Moon Bay Review, Pacifica Tribune, Daily News, Peninsula Examiner, and San Mateo County Times.
• Coastal Cleanup Day slide show was developed and aired on local community television stations, including Peninsula TV.

California Stormwater Quality Association (CASQA) Award
The 2007 Outstanding Stormwater News, Information, Outreach and Media Award was presented to SMCWPPP for the “Eliminating Trash in Our Waterways” Project, which incorporated Coastal Cleanup Day Coordination that increased volunteer participation by over 60 percent combined with our successful outreach with reusable shopping bags. The award was presented to Matthew Fabry at the 3rd Annual Stormwater Conference awards luncheon Tuesday, September 11, 2007 at the Hilton Hotel in Costa Mesa. The CASQA awards identify and recognize exemplary leadership, outstanding projects, activities and contributors in
the field of stormwater quality management.

California Coastal Cleanup Day Material Distribution

- 1000 Posters: all County public schools, libraries, community centers, and for Site Captain’s.
- 6000 Brochures: sent to youth organizations; including Boys and Girls clubs, YMCAs, and Boy and Girl Scouts, and given out at Reusable Bag tabling events (farmers markets/grocery stores), County Fair booth, OWOW partnership stores, Environmental Health’s front table, and the County Courthouse building’s information booth, as well as libraries and community centers.
- 1000 Postcards: sent to 96 local organizations, churches, youth groups in the county. Given out at reusable bag tabling events (farmers markets/grocery stores), County Fair SMCWPPP booth, and the office of Environmental Health’s front table.
- Location List Handout: The location list included the date and time of the clean up, cleanup sites with directions, and contact information including the phone number and website. Listed on our website www.flowstobay.org with Site Captain Contact information. Given out at Reusable Bag tabling events (farmers markets/grocery stores), the County Fair SMCWPPP booth, and the office of Environmental Health’s front table. Posted on the Craigslist website under the “volunteers” and “events” sections.
- Newsletter Articles for the Environmental Health’s Pollution Prevention Post on the “23rd Annual California Coastal Cleanup Day” with site list, and “10 Things You Can Do to Stop Marine Debris.”

Results

On California Coastal Cleanup Day, volunteers who served as Site Captains for 31 Clean-up Sites, both coastal and inland, signed in gave out supplies and safety talks to 2,183 volunteers. Twenty-one of the sites were located on the beach and 10 were located at inland creeks and the Bay, for a total of 63.75 miles of shoreline cleaned.

Volunteers diligently cleaned up litter, keeping track of the type of trash that they picked up on a data card. The data cards were turned in to SMCWPPP and entered in a spreadsheet, in order to assess the type, amount and source of litter in San Mateo County. The data cards were then sent on to the Ocean Conservancy where it is included with the statewide data in order to better understand the litter problem: what is found? Where does it come from? How would the information be used to implement further outreach and regulation?

In San Mateo County, the majority (four out of the top five) of litter picked up during Coastal Clean-up Day originates from shoreline and recreational activities including urban runoff.

The top three debris items picked up were cigarette/cigarette filters, food wrappers/containers, and bags. Cigarettes outnumbered all other debris items, with a total of 25,565 picked up, followed by single-use plastic items: 6,855 food wrappers and containers, and 4,363 plastic bags.
## Amounts of Top 5 Debris Items Removed at 2007 Coastal Cleanup Day in San Mateo County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Top 5 Debris Items</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cigarettes/Cigarette Filters</td>
<td>25,565</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Wrappers/Containers</td>
<td>6,855</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bags</td>
<td>4,353</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caps, Lids</td>
<td>3,271</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beverage Bottles (Plastic)</td>
<td>1,908</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

By evaluating and characterizing the specific items flowing from inland areas to the ocean, we can use the data to further our goals of education and source reduction by targeting the specific litter activities, people, and business groups for our program.

### Mercury Campaign: Fluorescent Lamp Collection Strategy

As part of this fiscal year’s SMCWPPP Mercury Campaign, County Environmental Health secured additional funding to implement public outreach on mercury containing products through a Household Hazardous Waste Grant from the California Integrated Waste Management Board. This allowed County staff in collaboration with SMCWPPP to initiate take-back programs with local retail stores in San Mateo County, in order to provide additional disposal options for residents. In FY 2007/2008 County staff researched retail take-back models for household batteries and fluorescent lights and developed a marketing and information package for retail take-back. Starting January 2008, store managers were able to collect customers’ bulbs and batteries and transport them to the County Household Hazardous Waste Program, without being charged a fee for disposal (normally assessed to businesses for waste generated as part of their own operations). Staff signed up the first retail take-back partners, and received first delivery of customer bulbs and batteries this fiscal year. In FY 2008/09 county staff will continue to sign up retail stores as take-back partners.

### County Fair Educational Booth

For the fifteenth year in a row, SMCWPPP hosted a booth at the San Mateo County Fair. Thousands of visitors obtained SMCWPPP information, such as the IPM fact sheets, Coastal Cleanup Day information, and other giveaways, and interacted with SMCWPPP staff who answered questions from the public regarding stormwater pollution prevention and hazardous waste recycling. Stormwater pollution was demonstrated on a watershed model. Six hundred reusable “Chico Bags” were given away and were extremely successful in attracting fair-goers to our booth. Volunteers from all of the municipalities staffed the booth. The total number of contacts with fair goers was up 50% over last year to 4,060!

### Website, Cable Television, and Newspapers

#### Website

During FY 2007/08 San Mateo County continued to update SMCWPPP’s website (www.flowstobay.org). A contractor, Ikorb, Inc., was hired to redesign the website to make it more visually appealing, and user friendly for community members, businesses, and municipalities. A website working group made up of representatives from each subcommittee worked together with Ikorb to provide guidance, edits, and to approve home page and secondary page graphics. The new website will...
debut in July 2008 and feature three sections: “Community”, “Business”, and “Municipalities”; 45-content pages; and three dynamic features including a Calendar of Events, Videos Page, and Password Protected area for Program use.

The website address is included on all residential and business outreach materials. The website was visited an average of 8,896 times each month in FY 2007/08, up from 7,000 visits per month in FY 2006/07.

**Monthly Website Views in FY 07-08**

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<tr>
<th>Month</th>
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<tr>
<td>Aug-07</td>
<td>8,657</td>
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<td>8,298</td>
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<td>Feb-08</td>
<td>7,888</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mar-08</td>
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<td>Apr-08</td>
<td>11,209</td>
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<td>12,757</td>
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<td>8,027</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**Cable Television**

A new Program public service announcement, the “Water Spot Sweeper,” was produced in English and Spanish and began airing on Cable Television in 2008. This most recent commercial is animated and informs viewers that storm drains lead directly to local waterways. It also advertises the new Program logo and name.

- The commercial ran on Comcast and Viamedia (Astound) from April through June with a total of 1,221 spots airing on Comcast and 880 spots on Viamedia.
- On the following networks: AMC (American Movie Channel), Black Entertainment, CNN, E! TV(Entertainment), ESPN, Family, Food Network, Fox, Fox-Sports, Galavision (Spanish), Golf, MTV, Oxygen Network, Spike TV, TBS, TLC, TNT, TRU TV, and VH-1

**Newsletter**

Issues of the “P3: Pollution Prevention Post” newsletter were published in September and April to coincide with Pollution Prevention Week and Earth Day, respectively. A total of 6,000 hard copies were distributed at libraries, city halls, community centers, organizations, and outreach events. It is also available on the website with total downloads totaling:

- 374 for Fall 2007 issue
- 1,443 for Spring 2008 issue

Currently there are 153 residents that receive the newsletter by mail, and 563 residents that receive it by email. Spanish newsletters were distributed through the local newspaper, “El Mensajero” with a distribution of 20,000. 3,000 hard copies were also distributed at libraries, city halls, community centers, organizations, outreach events, laundromats, and ethnic supermarkets.

**Continued Collaborative Efforts with the Used Oil Program**

**Used Oil Collection**

There are currently 67 used oil collection centers in San Mateo County. Out of these, 45 are state certified used oil collection centers and 22 are county certified. In addition to used motor oil,
used oil filters are collected at 52 of these centers as part of the county’s used oil filter collection program.

Total gallons of oil collected for FY 2007/08 = 112,109

Number of oil filters collected FY 2007/08= 22,758

**Marinas**
The Environmental Health Used Oil Block Grant Program continues to reduce the potential for illicit discharges at the Pillar Point, Oyster Cover, Brisbane and Coyote Point marinas by collecting used motor oil, oil filters, and sponsoring the oil absorbent pad exchange program.

The Used Oil Program applied for and was awarded a 9th cycle Used Oil Opportunity Grant from CIWMB. This grant will pay for the installation of a new permanent oil collection facility at Pillar Point Marina and incorporate a boater education program in FY 2008/09.

**Implemented Municipalities’ Community Outreach Program**

SMCWPPP’s Public Information and Participation performance standards describe a number of different types of community outreach events that each municipality may choose to implement locally. In addition, the annual number of community outreach activities that each municipality is responsible for completing varies from three (for towns less than 5,000 in population) to five (for municipalities that are over 50,000 in population).

As summarized in Table 4-1, most municipalities met or surpassed the performance standard for community outreach. Community outreach has included mailing educational information to targeted groups, such as creekside property owners, property owners and contractors with active building permits, shopping mall property managers, and schools. Other methods of distributing stormwater pollution prevention information include the following: as part of local utility and garbage bills; municipal counters and displays; and local fairs. Information is posted on websites and is also mailed out in response to telephone and written inquiries.

In FY 2007/08 the Cities of Burlingame, Daly City and South San Francisco conducted outreach to schools. Burlingame and South San Francisco taught sewer science courses at Burlingame High School and El Camino High School, respectively, and South San Francisco staff conducted pollution prevention classes for twelve, 4th grade classes. Daly City staff demonstrated street sweepers and Vac-Cons at two elementary schools for Public Works Week.

The Cities of Belmont, Brisbane, Burlingame, Daly City, East Palo Alto, Hillsborough, Redwood City, San Mateo and South San Francisco held or participated in local creek or bayfront clean up events in their cities. The Cities of Daly City and Pacifica led shoreline cleanups.

Promotion of IPM concepts is widely supported, and IPM fact sheets were distributed at many of the events that municipalities participated in. These sheets were also available to all interested residents. In addition to distributing IPM educational materials, Redwood City offered a series of spring gardening workshops, including Irrigation Basics for Homeowners, Drought Tolerant Plants, Smart
Gardening and Garden Design Concepts. The City of Daly City hosted a water-wise and smart gardening workshop for residents. Pacifica partnered with the San Pedro Creek Watershed Coalition for a Wet and Wild Water Camp Watershed Tour and Education Day in July and the Capistrano Fish Passage Restoration Project and Non-Native Invasive Plant Species Removal Event in October. The Cities of Burlingame, Hillsborough and Redwood City held compost giveaway events.

The Cities of Menlo Park, Redwood City, and San Bruno and the Towns of Hillsborough and Portola Valley held HHW and e-waste collection events. Millbrae and South San Francisco offered thermometer exchanges. Redwood City also offered an event where residents could recycle old tires free of charge.

Many of the municipalities have also remained active in maintaining their storm drain inlet signage (Table 4-1). Most municipalities prefer using the thermoplastic stencils because they are more durable than the painted stencils. The City of Brisbane has an “Adopt-a-Drain” program where residents and middle school students can stencil and maintain a storm drain for a year.

**ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTIVENESS**

**Completion of SWMP Tasks**

The General Program has completed all of the Public Information and Participation tasks scheduled for FY 2007/08.

**Effectiveness**

**Municipality Participation**

A majority of the municipalities participated in the PIP Subcommittee, reviewed Subcommittee materials, and kept current on other subcommittees’ activities through the TAC meeting reports. The municipalities that took an active role in the PIP Subcommittee by participating in a majority of the six meetings held during FY 2007/08 were Atherton, Belmont, Brisbane, Burlingame, Daly City, East Palo Alto, Hillsborough, Menlo Park, Millbrae, Pacifica, Redwood City, San Bruno, San Carlos, San Mateo, San Mateo County and South San Francisco. Atherton, Belmont, Daly City, Millbrae, Redwood City, San Carlos, South San Francisco and San Mateo County had perfect attendance.

**Evidence of Effectiveness**

There were no specific SMCWPPP surveys conducted during FY 2007/08 to measure the effectiveness of the public information and outreach activities implemented by the municipalities and County Environmental Health. However there are specific project indications that show evidence that more and more residents are being engaged and educated about stormwater pollution prevention and about the Program:

1. Coastal Cleanup Day Participation – the number of volunteers participating in Coastal Cleanup Day has increased by 127% in just two years (961 volunteers in 2005 compared to 2,183 volunteers in 2007). By engaging the public in clean-up efforts, awareness is raised about the problems with trash in and near waterways.

2. Website - the number of people visiting our website each month on
average has increased by 78% in two years (5,000 visits per month in 2005 compared to 8,896 visits per month in 2007).

3. County Fair – the number of fair contacts has increased by 62% in two years (2,500 people visiting our booth in 2005 compared to 4,060 contacts in 2007) despite the overall decline in Fair attendance.

In FY 2008/09 the Program will evaluate the effectiveness of outreach activities by conducting a public awareness survey to measure progress and effectiveness of the program since the last survey in 2001.

FUTURE ACTIONS

The following PIP activities are planned or being considered for FY 2008/09:

- Continue to hold PIP Subcommittee meetings;
- Continue the IPM “Our Water Our World” partnership campaign;
- Continue the mercury public awareness campaign initiating fluorescent lamp take-back programs with local retail stores;
- Continue the Community Action Grant Program;
- Continue to coordinate the annual California Coastal Cleanup Day event in San Mateo County;
- Continue to update and create new materials with the new Program name and logo.
- Initiate a Trash Marketing Campaign focused on cigarette butt litter; and
- Evaluate Program effectiveness with a residential telephone survey.
Figure 4.1. Coastal Cleanup Day Volunteers in San Mateo County, 2005-2007

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Volunteers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>971</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>1,644</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>2,183</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 4.2. Total Debris Removed on Coastal Cleanup Days in San Mateo County, 2005-2007

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Debris</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>14,633</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>21,162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>24,633</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 4-1. Municipal Public Information and Participation (PIP) Activities for FY 2007/08

The table on the next page summarizes outreach activities reported by each agency in FY 2007/08. It provides a concise overview of the following activities:

1. **Stenciling and Signage:**
   - Includes numbers of stencils installed and/or replaced. If no numbers have been reported but stenciling and signage was conducted, it is mentioned as *ongoing*.

2. **Number of Implemented Community Outreach Events:**
   - Reported outreach activities have been categorized into activity areas as described in the PIP Performance Standards listed in the 1998 Stormwater Management Plan.

3. **Educational Material:**
   - Shows agencies’ development of new educational materials and distribution of SMCWPPP’s outreach materials.

4. **PIP Subcommittee Participation**
   - Indicates the number of PIP meetings attended by agencies and additional participation such as work group activities, chairing the Subcommittee, etc.

Details of the reported outreach activities can be found in Section four of the deliverable forms submitted by each agency. The forms are included in Volumes II to V of this Annual Report.

### Table Legend

1. **Stenciling and Signage**
   - OG = *ongoing* (stenciling conducted as needed)
   - PR = stencils/signage provided to local Home Owner Associations, businesses, and/or schools
   - NC = not conducted or temporarily suspended due to budget restrictions

2. **Community Outreach Events**
   - a) Other venues include disseminating information via utility inserts, agency newsletters, local magazines, mailings to target group, web site.
   - b) Existing community events include county fairs, festivals, compost give away events, mercury thermometer exchange events, and other events held within agency’s jurisdiction.
   - c) New community events include pharmaceutical take back events.
   - d) Media outreach activities include development and/or distribution of stormwater related press releases or public service announcements to local media.
   - e) Integrated outreaches include conducting a point of purchase display and giveaway program, distributing videos to local libraries, providing outreach to schools, developing/maintaining special displays (i.e., IPM garden) and other programs such as gardening or composting seminars, holding stormwater presentations at City Services Academy, etc.
   - f) Watershed awareness includes creek, lagoon, shoreline cleanup, or Earth Day activities.
   - g) Coordination with local volunteer group to conduct outreach includes school outreach, stenciling, or creek cleanup activities.

3. **Educational Material**
   - a) Checkmark indicates development of new materials.
   - b) Checkmark indicates distribution of SMCWPPP’s outreach material.

4. **PIP Subcommittee Participation**
   - a) Shows PIP meeting attendance.
   - b) Check mark indicates work group participation or other additional involvement in subcommittee activities.
### Table 4-1: Municipal PIP Activities for FY 2007/08

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME OF MUNICIPALITIES</th>
<th>OUTREACH ACTIVITIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Town of Atherton</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Belmont</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>City of Brisbane</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>City of Burlingame</td>
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<tr>
<td>Town of Colma</td>
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<tr>
<td>City of Daly City</td>
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<tr>
<td>City of East Palo Alto</td>
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<td>City of Foster City</td>
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<td>City of Half Moon Bay</td>
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<td>Town of Hillsborough</td>
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<td>City of Menlo Park</td>
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<td>City of Millbrae</td>
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<tr>
<td>City of Pacifica</td>
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<tr>
<td>Town of Portola Valley</td>
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<tr>
<td>City of Redwood City</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>City of San Bruno</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>City of San Carlos</td>
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<tr>
<td>City of San Mateo</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>County of San Mateo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of South San Francisco</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Town of Woodside</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 1. Stenciling & Signage

- **a) Number of stencils installed/ replaced:**
  - Town of Atherton: 25
  - City of Belmont: OG
  - City of Brisbane: OG
  - City of Burlingame: OG
  - Town of Colma: 477
  - City of Daly City: NC
  - City of East Palo Alto: OG
  - City of Foster City: 155
  - City of Half Moon Bay: OG
  - Town of Hillsborough: 192
  - City of Menlo Park: OG
  - City of Millbrae: OG
  - City of Pacifica: NC
  - Town of Portola Valley: OG
  - City of Redwood City: OG
  - City of San Bruno: NC
  - City of San Carlos: NC
  - City of San Mateo: OG
  - County of San Mateo: 158
  - Town of Woodside: NR

#### 2. Number of Implemented Community Outreach Events

- **a) Provide General Program information through other venues:**
  - Town of Atherton: 2
  - City of Belmont: 1
  - City of Brisbane: 1
  - City of Burlingame: 2
  - Town of Colma: 10
  - City of Daly City: 1
  - City of East Palo Alto: 2
  - City of Foster City: 6
  - City of Half Moon Bay: 9
  - Town of Hillsborough: 2
  - City of Menlo Park: 5
  - City of Millbrae: 1
  - City of Pacifica: 4
  - Town of Portola Valley: 11
  - City of Redwood City: 4
  - City of San Bruno: 2
  - City of San Carlos: 28
  - City of San Mateo: 5
  - County of San Mateo: 2
  - City of South San Francisco: 2
  - Town of Woodside: 2

- **b) Participate in existing community events:**
  - Town of Atherton: 1
  - City of Belmont: 2
  - City of Brisbane: 3
  - City of Burlingame: 14
  - Town of Colma: 2
  - City of Daly City: 2
  - City of East Palo Alto: 3
  - City of Foster City: 7
  - City of Half Moon Bay: 6
  - Town of Hillsborough: 16
  - City of Menlo Park: 5
  - City of Millbrae: 4
  - City of Pacifica: 11
  - Town of Portola Valley: 4
  - City of Redwood City: 4
  - City of San Bruno: 2
  - City of San Carlos: 16
  - City of San Mateo: 5
  - County of San Mateo: 4
  - City of South San Francisco: 2
  - Town of Woodside: 2

- **c) Initiate new community events:**
  - Town of Atherton: 1
  - City of Belmont: 1
  - City of Brisbane: 1
  - City of Burlingame: 1
  - Town of Colma: 4
  - City of Daly City: 2
  - City of East Palo Alto: 4
  - City of Foster City: 2
  - City of Half Moon Bay: 4
  - Town of Hillsborough: 2
  - City of Menlo Park: 1
  - City of Millbrae: 1
  - City of Pacifica: 1
  - Town of Portola Valley: 2
  - City of Redwood City: 2
  - City of San Bruno: 2
  - City of San Carlos: 2
  - City of San Mateo: 2
  - County of San Mateo: 2
  - City of South San Francisco: 2
  - Town of Woodside: 2

- **d) Contact media and conduct advertising:**
  - Town of Atherton: 6
  - City of Belmont: 2
  - City of Brisbane: 2
  - City of Burlingame: 6
  - Town of Colma: 2
  - City of Daly City: 2
  - City of East Palo Alto: 2
  - City of Foster City: 2
  - City of Half Moon Bay: 2
  - Town of Hillsborough: 2
  - City of Menlo Park: 2
  - City of Millbrae: 2
  - City of Pacifica: 2
  - Town of Portola Valley: 2
  - City of Redwood City: 2
  - City of San Bruno: 2
  - City of San Carlos: 2
  - City of San Mateo: 2
  - County of San Mateo: 2
  - City of South San Francisco: 2
  - Town of Woodside: 2

- **e) Coordinate with local volunteer groups to conduct outreach:**
  - Town of Atherton: 1
  - City of Belmont: 2
  - City of Brisbane: 1
  - City of Burlingame: 6
  - Town of Colma: 2
  - City of Daly City: 2
  - City of East Palo Alto: 2
  - City of Foster City: 2
  - City of Half Moon Bay: 2
  - Town of Hillsborough: 2
  - City of Menlo Park: 2
  - City of Millbrae: 2
  - City of Pacifica: 2
  - Town of Portola Valley: 2
  - City of Redwood City: 2
  - City of San Bruno: 2
  - City of San Carlos: 2
  - City of San Mateo: 2
  - County of San Mateo: 2
  - City of South San Francisco: 2
  - Town of Woodside: 2

#### 3. Educational Material

- **a) Developed educational materials:**
  - Town of Atherton: ✓
  - City of Belmont: ✓
  - City of Brisbane: ✓
  - City of Burlingame: ✓
  - Town of Colma: ✓
  - City of Daly City: ✓
  - City of East Palo Alto: ✓
  - City of Foster City: ✓
  - City of Half Moon Bay: ✓
  - Town of Hillsborough: ✓
  - City of Menlo Park: ✓
  - City of Millbrae: ✓
  - City of Pacifica: ✓
  - Town of Portola Valley: ✓
  - City of Redwood City: ✓
  - City of San Bruno: ✓
  - City of San Carlos: ✓
  - City of San Mateo: ✓
  - County of San Mateo: ✓
  - City of South San Francisco: ✓
  - Town of Woodside: ✓

- **b) Distributed educational materials:**
  - Town of Atherton: ✓
  - City of Belmont: ✓
  - City of Brisbane: ✓
  - City of Burlingame: ✓
  - Town of Colma: ✓
  - City of Daly City: ✓
  - City of East Palo Alto: ✓
  - City of Foster City: ✓
  - City of Half Moon Bay: ✓
  - Town of Hillsborough: ✓
  - City of Menlo Park: ✓
  - City of Millbrae: ✓
  - City of Pacifica: ✓
  - Town of Portola Valley: ✓
  - City of Redwood City: ✓
  - City of San Bruno: ✓
  - City of San Carlos: ✓
  - City of San Mateo: ✓
  - County of San Mateo: ✓
  - City of South San Francisco: ✓
  - Town of Woodside: ✓

#### 4. PIP Subcommittee Participation

- **a) Number of PIP meetings attended:**
  - Town of Atherton: 6
  - City of Belmont: 6
  - City of Brisbane: 5
  - City of Burlingame: 5
  - Town of Colma: 3
  - City of Daly City: 6
  - City of East Palo Alto: 5
  - City of Foster City: 1
  - City of Half Moon Bay: 1
  - Town of Hillsborough: 4
  - City of Menlo Park: 5
  - City of Millbrae: 4
  - City of Pacifica: 1
  - Town of Portola Valley: 6
  - City of Redwood City: 5
  - City of San Bruno: 6
  - City of San Carlos: 5
  - City of San Mateo: 6
  - County of San Mateo: 6
  - City of South San Francisco: 6
  - Town of Woodside: 1

- **b) Other participation:**
  - Town of Atherton: ✓
  - City of Belmont: ✓
  - City of Brisbane: ✓
  - City of Burlingame: ✓
  - Town of Colma: ✓
  - City of Daly City: ✓
  - City of East Palo Alto: ✓
  - City of Foster City: ✓
  - City of Half Moon Bay: ✓
  - Town of Hillsborough: ✓
  - City of Menlo Park: ✓
  - City of Millbrae: ✓
  - City of Pacifica: ✓
  - Town of Portola Valley: ✓
  - City of Redwood City: ✓
  - City of San Bruno: ✓
  - City of San Carlos: ✓
  - City of San Mateo: ✓
  - County of San Mateo: ✓
  - City of South San Francisco: ✓
  - Town of Woodside: ✓

* Burlingame chairs the subcommittee.
Table 4.4. Website Pages Viewed and Documents Downloaded in FY 2007/08

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Most Viewed Page</th>
<th>Most Downloaded</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jul-07</td>
<td>About Pollution Program</td>
<td>ReNews Spring 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug-07</td>
<td>Coastal Cleanup</td>
<td>Construction Site Design</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sep-07</td>
<td>Coastal Cleanup</td>
<td>ReNews Spring 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct-07</td>
<td>About Pollution Program</td>
<td>Ch 5 General Technical Guidance for Treatment Measures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov-07</td>
<td>Additional Information</td>
<td>Hydromodification Management Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec-07</td>
<td>Additional Information</td>
<td>Mercury Brochure and Construction Site Design Guidebook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan-08</td>
<td>Additional Information</td>
<td>06/07 Annual Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb-08</td>
<td>C3 Stormwater Tech Guide</td>
<td>SMCWPPP FY06-07 Annual Report FINAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar-08</td>
<td>Community Events</td>
<td>SMCWPPP FY06-07 Annual Report FINAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr-08</td>
<td>Community Events</td>
<td>Too Toxic To Trash Poster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May-08</td>
<td>Community Events</td>
<td>Too Toxic To Trash Poster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jun-08</td>
<td>Community Events</td>
<td>Too Toxic To Trash Poster</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INTRODUCTION

The primary goal of this component is to minimize the adverse impacts on water quality and beneficial uses of land development, both during and after construction. To reach this goal, SMCWPPP assists municipalities in developing and adopting procedures for the control of stormwater pollution from new development and significant redevelopment projects. This includes site design and source control to prevent stormwater pollution, post-construction stormwater treatment for projects that result in the addition and/or replacement of 10,000 square feet or more of impervious surface, and (since June 12, 2007) hydromodification management measures for projects that create and/or replace one acre or more of impervious surface and are located in areas susceptible to development-induced erosion of creek beds or banks. Another area of emphasis is on the implementation of BMPs during construction.

SMCWPPP’s strategy is to integrate procedures for stormwater pollution prevention and control into existing municipal review and inspection processes, and to coordinate with other Bay Area stormwater programs that are implementing the same NPDES permit requirements. SMCWPPP provides guidance to the local municipal programs through its New Development Subcommittee (NDS) meetings.

Since the start of the second NPDES permit period in July 1999, the municipalities have continued to improve their plan review, erosion control, and inspection programs; have expanded the use of stormwater treatment control measures; and have continued to implement performance standards for new development and construction activities. Since the adoption of the Provision C.3 amendment to SMCWPPP’s NPDES permit in February 2003, the NDS’s emphasis has been on assisting the municipalities to comply with these more prescriptive requirements for new and redevelopment projects.

Matthew Fabry from the City of Brisbane and SMCWPPP Coordinator continued to serve as chair of the New Development Subcommittee. The subcommittee enjoyed good participation. Appendix D contains the subcommittee’s attendance
sheet for FY 2007/08 with representatives from the following municipalities showing perfect attendance: Brisbane, Burlingame, South San Francisco, and San Mateo County. Representatives of Belmont, Menlo Park, and Pacifica attended five of the six meetings.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

SMCWPPP’s primary accomplishments related to new development and construction controls during the past fiscal year included:

- The City/County Association of Governments of San Mateo County solicited a call for projects for municipalities to apply for grant funds to construct sustainable green streets and parking lot demonstration projects. Five grant recipients were selected. C/CAG also executed a contract with Nevue Ngan Associates teamed with Sherwood Design Engineers to prepare a Sustainable Green Streets and Parking Lot Design Guidebook.

- Held construction site stormwater management training workshops in collaboration with the San Francisco Estuary Project and the Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program.


- Updated an appendix to the C.3 Technical Guidance to include nine maintenance plan templates for use by project applicants that use stormwater treatment measures in their projects. The cover page of the applicable C.3 Technical Guidance appendix is included in Appendix D.

- Reviewed two draft HM worksheets. The HM Applicability Workshop will assist municipal staff in determining whether a project needs to comply with HM requirements. The Flow Duration Control Review Worksheet will help municipal staff review submittals for projects that incorporate flow duration controls, pursuant to the HM requirements. These forms, which were based on worksheets prepared by the Alameda Countywide Clean Water Program, will be finalized in FY 2008/09.

- Coordinated with Regional Water Board staff to include an update to the HM Control Area Map in the draft municipal regional stormwater permit, for approval by the Regional Water Board. The map update incorporates newly available digitized map data that will allow the HM control area boundary to follow Assessors parcel boundaries.

- Updated frequently used documents Checklist for NPDES Permit requirements to include information on hydromodification management (HM) requirements, which began to be implemented in June 2007. The updated checklist is included in Appendix D.

- Prepared soil guidelines for landscape-based treatment measures, based on soil specification prepared by the Alameda Countywide Clean Water Program. The soil guidelines are included in Appendix D.

- Provided input to the redesign of SMCWPPP’s website to improve the organization of materials related to new development, redevelopment and construction. Christina Horrissberger of Pacifica represented the NDS on the website redesign work group.
and forms with SMCWPPP’s new name and logo.

- The NDS took a field trip in April to view stormwater treatment measures at two projects in San Francisco. A summary of the field trip is included in Appendix D.

- The following municipalities reported approximately 74 projects that created and or replaced 10,000 square feet or more of impervious surface, triggering the amended NPDES permit’s Provision C.3 requirements: Belmont, Brisbane, Burlingame, Colma, Daly City, Menlo Park, Millbrae, Pacifica, Redwood City, San Carlos, San Mateo, San Mateo County, and South San Francisco. These projects incorporated a variety of BMPs.

- Approximately 64 projects incorporated vegetated swales and/or detention basins. These projects represent approximately 660 acres of new and redevelopment projects.

- SMCWPPP’s municipalities are continuing to verify the operation and maintenance of stormwater treatment measures as required by the amended NPDES permit’s Provision C.3.e.

- Municipalities have continued to use the Summary of Pre-Wet Season Erosion Control Inspections Form to document the basis of the annual certification letter’s determination that each active construction site has been stabilized to minimize erosion and the discharge of sediment from disturbed areas prior to the wet season. These forms can be found as Attachment E to the first half-year deliverable forms submitted by the municipalities.

- SMCWPPP continued to coordinate with the San Mateo County Mosquito Abatement District by providing information on new development projects.

**Sustainable, Green Streets and Parking Lots Program**

The Sustainable, Green Streets and Parking Lots Program is funded by a countywide vehicle registration fee under Assembly Bill (AB) 1546, which went into effect on July 1, 2005. The fee will terminate at the end of 2008 unless extended. Senate Bill (SB) 613 has been introduced to extend the fee for an additional four years. The NDS’s Green, Sustainable Streets and Parking Lots Work Group is guiding the development and implementation of this program, which will fund demonstration projects and create a design guidebook for incorporating post-construction stormwater green BMPs in street and parking lot projects. The program awarded five competitive grants to the following municipalities: Belmont, Brisbane, Burlingame, Daly City and San Bruno. In the previous fiscal year, one non-competitive grant was awarded to the Fitzgerald Marine Reserve, on the coastside, to include stormwater BMPs in its new parking lot.

The consultant team of Nevue Ngan Associates, of Portland, Oregon, and Sherwood Design Engineers, of San Francisco was selected to prepare the Sustainable Green Streets and Parking Lot Design Guidebook. A draft was under preparation in June, and a final version is anticipated to be complete in early FY 2008/09.

**2008 New Development Workshop**

The NDS conducted a New Development Workshop in May, focusing on the
Program’s C.3 Technical Guidance, which was prepared in 2007. Sessions included an overview of the C.3 Technical Guidance and presentations on site designs and low-impact development, stormwater treatment measures, HM measures, planting guidance, and operations and maintenance. The workshop was held at the Green Building Exchange in Redwood City, and had 39 people in attendance (not including staff and guest speakers). The agenda, attendance list and workshop evaluation summary are included in Appendix D.

Construction Site Stormwater Compliance Training

SMCWPPP coordinated with the San Francisco Estuary Project (SFEP) to offer construction site management training in San Mateo County this fiscal year. The workshop was offered on October 31 and November 1 at the Green Building Exchange in Redwood City. SMCWPPP sponsored the October 31 session for municipal staff, and SFEP conducted the November 1 session for contractors and developers. In order to accommodate municipal staff’s schedules, SMCWPPP coordinated with SFEP and the Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program to allow staff from municipalities in San Mateo County to attend the SFEP’s session on November 1 or the SCVURPPP-sponsored session on December 3. The workshop in Redwood City had 33 people in attendance. The agenda, attendance list and workshop evaluation summary are included in Appendix D.

ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTIVENESS

Completion of SWMP Tasks

The General Program has completed all of the New Development and Construction Controls tasks scheduled for FY 2007/08.

Effectiveness

Through continued education and local implementation efforts, SMCWPPP is continuing to reduce the discharge of pollutants from development and construction activities. The effectiveness of stormwater pollution prevention efforts during FY 2007/08 can be assessed in the following areas:

- Participation in General Program efforts, such as the NDS.
- Implementation of the performance standards.
- Enforcement of construction site BMPs, including erosion and sediment and general pollution prevention controls.
- Demonstration of the use of appropriate construction and post-construction stormwater controls in conditions of approval for development projects.

Development projects under review by the municipalities in FY 2007/08 are listed in Table 5-1, and Appendix D includes the NDS attendance list.

Information summarizing each municipality’s efforts during FY 2007/08 to implement the NPDES permit requirements for new development is contained in the completed deliverable forms. Municipalities prepare annually certification letters that each active site has been stabilized (see Municipal Submittals). Table 5-1, along with Appendix D and the completed deliverable forms, indicate that, in general, most municipalities continue to make progress in incorporat-
ing stormwater pollution prevention requirements into their development plan review and construction inspection procedures, and are continuing to review and improve their programs especially with respect to incorporating post construction controls.

A comparison of development projects incorporating vegetated swales and/or detention basins between the current and five previous fiscal years can be found in Table 5-2. The table shows that the use of detention basins and vegetative swales, while down from FY 2005/07, is still much higher than in years 2005/06 and earlier. Table 5-3 lists the development projects using inlet filters (by themselves and also with other treatment measures) during the last and six fiscal years.

Projects using inlet filters by themselves are down by half over FY 2006/07. Projects using inlet filters as part of a “treatment train” are slightly up from FY 2006/07. Additional information on the municipalities’ efforts can be found in their individual half-yearly deliverable forms.

FUTURE ACTIONS

General Program activities during FY 2008/09 will continue to focus on supporting the municipalities’ efforts to implement the Provision C.3 NPDES permit amendment requirements, and to work with the Water Board staff to adopt the proposed municipal regional stormwater permit.

Major tasks will include the following:

- Continue to exchange information with the municipalities through bi-monthly NDS meetings, and at the next new development workshop.
- Conduct participation in the development of the municipal regional stormwater permit as it pertains to Provision C.3, construction inspections, and other aspects of the New Development and Construction Controls component of SMCWPPP.
- Conduct round table discussions, and/or project review presentations, to assess and/or track effectiveness.
- Prepare a flyer on Provision C.3 compliance for projects that create and/or replace less than 10,000 square feet of impervious surface.
- Conduct a survey of the member municipalities regarding how they are implementing new development- and construction-related inspections, and whether they are using design specifications for post-construction stormwater controls.
- Update SMCWPPP’s Guidebook of Site Design Examples.
- Continue to prepare for the adoption and implementation of the municipal regional stormwater permit.
| Project Name; Location (cross streets); Street Address | Name of Developer; Project Phase No.; Project Description | Status of Project | Project Type | Site Area | New or Replaced Impervious Surface Area | Source Control Measure BMPs | Site Design Measure BMPs | Post-Construction Treatment BMPs | Pesticide Reduction Measures Included in Project | Alternative Compliance | Basis of Impracticability | Alternative Compliance Measures | HMP |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ralston Ranch Subdivision 4 lots subdivision | Tentative map | Residential | 4 acres | paved long driveway | Bioswale | Retention pond, swale | Bioswale | WEF method | Owner's responsibility | Yes | Condition for pesticide reduction | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 1000 South Condo 24 Condominium units conversion | Tentative map | Residential | 1 acre | paved parking area | Fossil filters, landscape swale | Roofed trash enclosure | Swale and filters | WEF method | Owner's responsibility | Yes | Condition for pesticide reduction | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Southeasterly corner of Sierra Point at Sierra Point Parkway and Shoreline Court | Development agreement approved by City Council 6/16/08, EIR certified, and approved design and use permits. Grading and building permits pending | Commercial | 22.8 acres | Will be >1 acre, but still to be determined | To be determined (TBD) during grading / building permit process | Still being finalized, but minimize impervious area, use of multistory parking garage, many self-treating areas | Vegetated swales, bioretention areas, and underground vaults | TBD, still being designed | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | N/A | N/A, direct discharge to SF Bay |
| 1300 El Camino Real at O'Neill Ave. | Project in design review stage Construction may begin in summer 2008. | Mixed-Use | 10,000 sq. ft. | Replace demolished building | Oil & grease interceptor at underground garage | Oil & grease interceptor at underground garage | Oil interceptor | WEF method | Owner's responsibility | Yes | Landscaping is minimal. Condition for reduced pesticide use. | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 873/877 Ralston Avenue; one block west of El Camino Real | Design Review approved in 2006. Building permits applied for in December 2007. Project is in plan check. | Commercial | 15,000 sq. ft. | Replace 8,000 sq. ft. parking lot | Roofed trash enclosure; sweeping parking lot | Pervious pavement for parking lot area | Pervious pavement | WEF method | Owner's responsibility | Yes | Condition for pesticide reduction, pervious paving to reduce impervious surface | N/A | N/A | N/A |

ATHERTON

NO PROJECTS MEET GROUP 2 CRITERIA

BELMONT

| Project Name; Location (cross streets); Street Address | Name of Developer; Project Phase No.; Project Description | Status of Project | Project Type | Site Area | New or Replaced Impervious Surface Area | Source Control Measure BMPs | Site Design Measure BMPs | Post-Construction Treatment BMPs | Pesticide Reduction Measures Included in Project | Alternative Compliance | Basis of Impracticability | Alternative Compliance Measures | HMP |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 873/877 Ralston Avenue; one block west of El Camino Real | Ralston Assoc.; reconstruction of parking lot and remodeling a commercial building | Design Review approved in 2006. Building permits applied for in December 2007. Project is in plan check. | Commercial | 15,000 sq. ft. | Replace 8,000 sq. ft. parking lot | Roofed trash enclosure; sweeping parking lot | Pervious pavement for parking lot area | Pervious pavement | WEF method | Owner's responsibility | Yes | Condition for pesticide reduction, pervious paving to reduce impervious surface | N/A | N/A | N/A |

BRISBANE

<p>| Project Name; Location (cross streets); Street Address | Name of Developer; Project Phase No.; Project Description | Status of Project | Project Type | Site Area | New or Replaced Impervious Surface Area | Source Control Measure BMPs | Site Design Measure BMPs | Post-Construction Treatment BMPs | Pesticide Reduction Measures Included in Project | Alternative Compliance | Basis of Impracticability | Alternative Compliance Measures | HMP |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Slough Estates International, Biotech complex encompassing 540,185 sq. ft. of office, 15,000 sq. ft. of retail, and 1,801 parking spaces (961 in 5-level garage), 487,490 sq. ft. of landscaping. | Development agreement approved by City Council 6/16/08, EIR certified, and approved design and use permits. Grading and building permits pending | Commercial | 22.8 acres | Will be &gt;1 acre, but still to be determined | To be determined (TBD) during grading / building permit process | Still being finalized, but minimize impervious area, use of multistory parking garage, many self-treating areas | Vegetated swales, bioretention areas, and underground vaults | TBD, still being designed | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | N/A, direct discharge to SF Bay |</p>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Name; Location (cross streets); Street Address</th>
<th>Name of Developer; Project Phase No.</th>
<th>Status of Project</th>
<th>Project Type</th>
<th>Site Area</th>
<th>New or Replaced Impermeable Surface Area</th>
<th>Source Control Measure BMPs</th>
<th>Site Design Measure BMPs</th>
<th>Post-Construction Treatment BMPs</th>
<th>Pesticide Reduction Measures Included in Project</th>
<th>Alternative Compliance</th>
<th>Basis of Impracticability</th>
<th>Alternative Compliance Measures</th>
<th>HMP</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>International Airport Carriers, redevelopment of existing 5.1 acre site with new 90,000 sq. ft. building, asphalt paved parking, concrete walkways, landscaping, and driveway areas.</td>
<td>Design and use permits conditionally approved by Planning Commission, as of June 30 2008, under appeal to City Council.</td>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>5.1 acres</td>
<td>4.25 acres</td>
<td>Loading dock seals, bermed trash enclosure, stenciled drain inlets, water conserving and pest-resistant landscaping</td>
<td>Entire site being redeveloped, cannot maintain any existing vegetation, building footprint reduced but paved area increased to accommodate truck traffic, self treating area on east side</td>
<td>Bioretention area, vegetated swale, and CDS media filter</td>
<td>Simplified 4% volume-based sizing for bioretention area, 0.2 inches per hour for flow based swale and media filter.</td>
<td>Applicant required to enter into O&amp;M agreement with City and record maintenance responsibilities on property deed prior to issuance of a certificate of occupancy. Agreement pending.</td>
<td>Not approved for construction yet. Pending.</td>
<td>Applicant required to incorporate Bay Friendly Landscaping designs in project. Planting selections for treatment measures taken from SMCPPPP's C.3 Technical Guidance manual.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<td>325 Valley Drive</td>
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<tr>
<td>Northwesterly corner of Sierra Point off of Marina Boulevard and adjacent to Highway 101 (3000-3500 Marina Blvd.)</td>
<td>Environmental review underway</td>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>8.87 acres</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td>TBD</td>
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EOA, Inc.
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<td><strong>Project Name; Location (cross streets); Street Address</strong></td>
<td><strong>Name of Developer; Project Phase No.; Project Description</strong></td>
<td><strong>Status of Project</strong></td>
<td><strong>Project Type</strong></td>
<td><strong>Site Area</strong></td>
<td><strong>New or Replaced Impervious Surface Area</strong></td>
<td><strong>Source Control Measure BMPs</strong></td>
<td><strong>Site Design Measure BMPs</strong></td>
<td><strong>Post-Construction Treatment BMPs</strong></td>
<td><strong>Hydraulic Sizing Criteria Used</strong></td>
<td><strong>Operation &amp; Maintenance Responsibility Mechanism</strong></td>
<td><strong>Referred to O&amp;M Inspection Team (y/n)?</strong></td>
<td><strong>Pesticide Reduction Measures Included in Project</strong></td>
<td><strong>Alternative Compliance</strong></td>
<td><strong>Basis of Improvability</strong></td>
<td><strong>Alternative Compliance Measures</strong></td>
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<td><strong>BURLINGAME</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Sunrise of Burlingame; 1818 Trousdale Avenue</td>
<td>Sunrise Assisted Living; 79-unit assisted living development and underground parking garage</td>
<td>Planning approval: July 06, building permit issued June 2007</td>
<td>Multi-family residential</td>
<td>1 acre</td>
<td>26,055 sq. ft. +/-</td>
<td>Beneficial landscaping; Outdoor material storage protection; Maintenance (weeping, catch basin cleaning)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chateau Bellevue; 1441 &amp; 1445 Bellevue Avenue</td>
<td>Bellevue Associates, LLC; Litke Properties</td>
<td>Planning approval: November 05</td>
<td>17-unit residential condominium building and below grade parking garage</td>
<td>Less than 1 acre; Approved before August 15, 2006</td>
<td>24,637 sq. ft. or .56 acre</td>
<td>Landscaped areas designed to reduce excess runoff; subsurface drainage system</td>
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### 5-1: Table of New Development Projects

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<tr>
<th>Project Name; Location (cross streets); Street Address</th>
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<th>Status of Project</th>
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<th>Post-Construction Treatment BMPs</th>
<th>Pesticide Reduction Measures Included in Project</th>
<th>Alternative Compliance</th>
<th>Basis of Impracticability</th>
<th>Alternative Compliance Measures</th>
<th>HMP</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Residential Condominium; 1226 El Camino Real</td>
<td>1226 El Camino LLC</td>
<td>Planning approval: May 08</td>
<td>9-unit residential condominium building with below-grade parking</td>
<td>12,874 SF or .30 acre</td>
<td>Less than 1 acre; approved May 27, 2008</td>
<td>Beneficial landscaping, sediment basins, silt fences, and storm drain inlet protection shall be maintained until permanent erosion controls are established.</td>
<td>945 SF of open space area at grade, 85% of which shall be landscaped. Underground pkg to reduce impervious surface.</td>
<td>Common open space designed to reduce excess irrigation runoff and promote surface infiltration.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Yes—landscaping measures</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
<td>Burlingame Hills Manor; 1840 Ogden Drive</td>
<td>Burlingame Hills Manor, LLC; 17-unit residential condominium building and below grade parking garage</td>
<td>Planning approval: July 06</td>
<td>Multi-family residential</td>
<td>38,905 sq ft. or .89 acre</td>
<td>Less than 1 acre; Approved before August 15, 2006</td>
<td>Beneficial landscaping; Outdoor material storage protection; Maintenance (weeping, catch basin cleaning)</td>
<td>Large open space area with substantial softscape (8,762 sq. ft.); Underground pkg to reduce impervious surface.</td>
<td>Open space areas designed to reduce excess irrigation runoff.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Yes—landscaping measures</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
<td>Peninsula Humane Society; 1450 Rollins Road / 20 Edwards Court</td>
<td>Peninsula Humane Society; Animal shelter and rescue facility; pet adoption center</td>
<td>Planning approval: June 07</td>
<td>Animal shelter</td>
<td>1.18 acres</td>
<td>Less than 1 acre; approved before June 12, 2007</td>
<td>Maintenance (weeping, catch basin cleaning); material storage protection</td>
<td>On-site filtration system; procedures for proper disposal of pet waste</td>
<td>Unpaved open space (dog run) area to reduce impervious area; landscaping to reduce excess runoff</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<td>Yes—landscaping measures</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
<td>Project Name; Location (cross streets); Street Address</td>
<td>Name of Developer; Project Phase No.; Project Description</td>
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<td>Operation &amp; Maintenance Responsibility Mechanism</td>
<td>Referred to O&amp;M Inspection Team (y/n)?</td>
<td>Pesticide Reduction Measures Included in Project</td>
<td>Alternative Compliance*</td>
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<tr>
<td>Residential Condominium; 1800 Trousdale Drive</td>
<td>25-unit residential condominium building and below-grade parking garage</td>
<td>Planning approval: April 07</td>
<td>Multi-family residential</td>
<td>0.5 acre</td>
<td>Less than 1 acre; approved before June 12, 2007</td>
<td>Beneficial landscaping; Outdoor material storage protection; Maintenance (weeping, catch basin cleaning)</td>
<td>Large open space area with substantial softscape; underground parking to reduce impervious area</td>
<td>Treatment BMPs Used</td>
<td>Hydraulic Sizing Criteria Used</td>
<td>Operation &amp; Maintenance Responsibility Mechanism</td>
<td>Referred to O&amp;M Inspection Team (y/n)?</td>
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<td>Yes-landscaping measures</td>
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<tr>
<td>Office Building, 1427 Chapin</td>
<td>Office Planning approval: April 2006; Building permits issued April 2007</td>
<td>Office</td>
<td>Office</td>
<td>0.43 acre</td>
<td>Less than 1 acre; approved before June 12, 2007</td>
<td>Beneficial landscaping; material storage protection</td>
<td>Side and rear pathways made of pervious material</td>
<td>Treatment BMPs Used</td>
<td>Hydraulic Sizing Criteria Used</td>
<td>Operation &amp; Maintenance Responsibility Mechanism</td>
<td>Referred to O&amp;M Inspection Team (y/n)?</td>
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<td>Peninsula Hospital Replacement Project; 1783 El Camino Real</td>
<td>Planning approval: November 04; Building Permits issued: April 05, September 05 and February 06.</td>
<td>Hospital Replacement and multi level parking garage</td>
<td>25.9 acres; 18.59 acres</td>
<td>Beneficial landscaping; Material storage protection</td>
<td>Multi-level garage structure to reduce impervious surface; Preserved 8.1 acres open space</td>
<td>Vegetated swale</td>
<td>Treatment BMPs Used</td>
<td>Hydraulic Sizing Criteria Used</td>
<td>Operation &amp; Maintenance Responsibility Mechanism</td>
<td>Referred to O&amp;M Inspection Team (y/n)?</td>
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<td>Yes-landscaping measures</td>
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### 5-1: Table of New Development Projects

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<th>Name of Developer; Project Phase No.; Project Description</th>
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<th>Site Area</th>
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<th>Source Control Measure BMPs</th>
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<th>Post-Construction Treatment BMPs</th>
<th>Pesticide Reduction Measures Included in Project</th>
<th>Alternative Compliance</th>
<th>Basis of Impracticability</th>
<th>Alternative Compliance Measures</th>
<th>HMP</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Serra Station, 990 Serramonte Blvd, Colma, CA</td>
<td>Dean Najdawi; Commercial redevelopment: retail and office space</td>
<td>Plan check</td>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>0.8 acres</td>
<td>0.65 acres</td>
<td>Stenciled inlets, trash enclosure connected to sanitary sewer, pervious asphalt</td>
<td>Bioswale, detention basin, pervious asphalt</td>
<td>Bioswale, detention basin, pervious asphalt</td>
<td>WEF method</td>
<td>O&amp;M Agreement will be recorded with County. Annual O&amp;M report will be submitted to City. Followup inspections will be conducted by PW staff</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lexus Dealership; 700 Serramonte Blvd.</td>
<td>Sonic Automotive Group</td>
<td>Grading began 06/30/08</td>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>4.2 acres</td>
<td>4.13 acres</td>
<td>Stenciled inlets, covered parking, trash enclosure and service areas drain to sanitary sewer</td>
<td>bioswale, detention basin</td>
<td>Media filter, bioswale, detention basin</td>
<td>Flow-based method</td>
<td>O&amp;M Agreement will be recorded with County. Annual O&amp;M report will be submitted to City. Followup inspections will be conducted by PW staff</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<td>Project Name; Location (cross streets); Street Address</td>
<td>Name of Developer; Project Phase No.2</td>
<td>Project Description</td>
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<td>Project Type3</td>
<td>Site Area</td>
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<td>Source Control Measure BMPs</td>
<td>Site Design Measure BMPs</td>
<td>Post-Construction Treatment BMPs</td>
<td>Pesticide Reduction Measures Included in Project</td>
<td>Alternative Compliance4</td>
<td>Basis of Impracticality</td>
<td>Alternative Compliance Measures</td>
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<td><strong>DALY CITY</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mixed-Use / Jiffy Lube Oil Change Center; 1000 King Drive</td>
<td>John Tealdi; two commercial buildings (office building 4,824 sq. ft. / oil change center 4,445 sq. ft)</td>
<td>Application submitted 1/03 and approved in 9/06; City Council approved 8/28/06; building permits issued 1/17/07 and 11/19/07; construction currently underway</td>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>19,000 sq. ft.</td>
<td>19,000 sq. ft.</td>
<td>Trash enclosure, the drainage system for the oil change station shall include approved oil/grease interceptor; prevent pollutants from entering the storm drain system</td>
<td>Provide as much soil infiltration as possible</td>
<td>Provide detention for the increase of drainage flow for a 10-year/2 hour frequency storm event</td>
<td>Annual O&amp;M</td>
<td>Integrated Pest Management for landscaping, including pest-resistant landscaping, diversity of native plants, and utilizing plants that attract beneficial insects.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Five-lot subdivision; 1616 Annie Street</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## 5-1: Table of New Development Projects

### Project Name; Location (cross streets); Street Address

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Developer; Project Phase No.</th>
<th>Project Description</th>
<th>Status of Project</th>
<th>Project Type</th>
<th>Site Area</th>
<th>New or Replaced Imperious Surface Area</th>
<th>Source Control Measure BMPs</th>
<th>Site Design Measure BMPs</th>
<th>Post-Construction Treatment BMPs</th>
<th>Pesticide Reduction Measures Included in Project</th>
<th>Alternative Compliance</th>
<th>Basis of Impracticability</th>
<th>Alternative Compliance Measures</th>
<th>HMP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Twelve-lot subdivision; Accacia Street south of Velasco Street</td>
<td>Creation of twelve 2,916.7 sq. ft. lots and construction of a new single family residence on each lot</td>
<td>Planning Commission approved on 7/3/07</td>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>35,000 sq. ft.</td>
<td>19,250 sq. ft.</td>
<td>Maximized on-site filtration</td>
<td></td>
<td>Provide detention capacity to accommodate drainage flow in excess of the pre-existing conditions for a 10-year/2-hour design frequency storm.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Annual O&amp;M reporting; agreement binding on all future owners</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36 Condominium units over podium parking; 7555 Mission Street</td>
<td>Construction of 36 condominium units over 57-space podium parking garage</td>
<td>Application submitted on 6/25/07; Planning Commission approved 12/4/07; City Council review 2/11/08</td>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>30,046 sq. ft.</td>
<td>16,398 sq. ft.</td>
<td>IPM for landscaping</td>
<td></td>
<td>Onsite detention required to limit drainage flow in excess of the pre-existing conditions for a 10-year/2-hour design frequency storm.</td>
<td></td>
<td>IPM practices for landscaping</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EAST PALO ALTO</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>151 Tara Road</td>
<td>3 commercial buildings</td>
<td>rough grading</td>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>264 Tara Road</td>
<td>Industrial parking</td>
<td>grading, almost finished</td>
<td>Industrial</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>872 Runnymede St.</td>
<td>7 SF</td>
<td>Framing</td>
<td>Residential</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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1. San Mateo Countywide Water Pollution Prevention Program
2. FY2007/08 Annual Report
3. EOA, Inc.
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<th>Alternative Compliance Measures</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cumming's Park 55 Condos, retail</td>
<td></td>
<td>Finished</td>
<td>Mixed-Use</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Treatment BMPs Used</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulgas DKB Commercial</td>
<td></td>
<td>Reviewing map</td>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Hydraulic Sizing Criteria Used</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulgas DKB Residential T homes and condos</td>
<td></td>
<td>Reviewing map</td>
<td>Residential</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Operation &amp; Maintenance Responsibility Mechanism</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>University Plaza Office and retail</td>
<td></td>
<td>Reviewing plan</td>
<td>Mixed-Use</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Referred to O&amp;M Inspection Team (y/n)?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edison School Parking Lot</td>
<td></td>
<td>Finished</td>
<td>Parking lot</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bay Road Phase 1, University and Clarke Avenue J.J. Abenies</td>
<td></td>
<td>Advised the project on 8/23/07. Begin construction on 1/7/08. Proposed completion on 7/30/08</td>
<td>Capital improvement: street repaving, sidewalk, drainage systems</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### FOSTER CITY

**NO PROJECTS MEET GROUP 2 CRITERIA**

### HALF MOON BAY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Name; Location (cross streets); Street Address</th>
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<th>Project Type</th>
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<th>HMP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PDP-015-06; 2805 Pullman Ave 1 single-family home</td>
<td></td>
<td>Building permit issued 7/30/07. Under construction</td>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>7,498 sq. ft.</td>
<td>2,986 sq. ft.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Vegetated swale through landscape and downpouts hand piped to drywells</td>
<td>Vegetated swales and drywells</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
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<td>Site Design Measure BMPs</td>
<td>Post-Construction Treatment BMPs</td>
<td>Pesticide Reduction Measures Included in Project</td>
<td>Referred to O&amp;M Inspection Team (y/n)</td>
<td>Operation &amp; Maintenance Responsibility Mechanism</td>
<td>Source Control Measure BMPs</td>
<td>Site Design Measure BMPs</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>PDP 019-06; 663 Seymour St.</td>
<td>1 single-family home; Building permit issued 8/3/07</td>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>7,267 sq. ft.</td>
<td>3,058 sq. ft.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Vegetated swale through landscape and downspouts hardpiped to drywells</td>
<td>Vegetated swales and drywells</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PDP 019-07; 552 Filbert St.</td>
<td>1 single-family home; Building permit issued 8/24/07</td>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>7,361 sq. ft.</td>
<td>2,132 sq. ft.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Vegetated swale through landscape and downspouts hardpiped to drywells</td>
<td>Vegetated swales and drywells</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PDP 073-06; 225 Miramontes Ave.</td>
<td>1 single-family home; Building permit issued 11/1/07</td>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>7,500 sq. ft.</td>
<td>3,697 sq. ft.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Vegetated swale through landscape and downspouts hardpiped to drywells</td>
<td>Vegetated swales and drywells</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PDP-078-05; 640 Purissima St.</td>
<td>1 single-family home upstairs with commercial office downstairs; Building permit issued 10/11/07</td>
<td>Mixed use: residential and commercial</td>
<td>5,079 sq. ft.</td>
<td>3,487 sq. ft.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Parking lot is pervious pavement with vegetated swales and downspouts hardpiped to drywells</td>
<td>Vegetated swales, pervious pavement and drywells</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Name; Location (cross streets); Street Address</td>
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<td>Status of Project</td>
<td>Project Type</td>
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<td>Treatment BMPs Used</td>
<td>Hydraulic Sizing Criteria Used</td>
<td>Operation &amp; Maintenance Responsibility Mechanism</td>
<td>Referred to O&amp;M Inspection Team (y/n)?</td>
<td>Pesticide Reduction Measures Included in Project</td>
</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>100-190 Independence Dr, Hotel, restaurants, health club</td>
<td>1/14/08 Early development review, no applications rec’d Commercial</td>
<td>7.11 acres</td>
<td>approx 7 acres</td>
<td>awaiting hydrology report</td>
<td>awaiting checklist and plans</td>
<td>awaiting hydrology report</td>
<td>awaiting checklist and plans</td>
<td>City will propose O&amp;M Agreement</td>
<td>not built yet</td>
<td>Awaiting checklist and plans</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101-135 Constitution Dr, David Bohannon, Office space and commercial condos</td>
<td>Geri Plan and Zoning Ordinance amendment under review. Commercial</td>
<td>10.98 acres</td>
<td>approx 9-10 acres</td>
<td>vegetated swales, bioretention</td>
<td>flow-based method</td>
<td>City will propose O&amp;M Agreement</td>
<td>not built yet</td>
<td>Awaiting checklist and plans</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1300 El Camino Real, Mixed Use Condos, retail</td>
<td>Planning permit under review, Preliminary design started. Commercial</td>
<td>3.4 acres</td>
<td>3.4 acres</td>
<td>disconnected downsputs</td>
<td>flow-through planters</td>
<td>Flow-based method</td>
<td>City will propose O&amp;M Agreement</td>
<td>not built yet</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1460 El Camino Real (Beltramos), Major Subdivision, condos</td>
<td>10/14/06 Applied for planning permit. Preliminary design started. Residential</td>
<td>0.9 acres</td>
<td>0.9 acres</td>
<td>awaiting plans</td>
<td>vegetated swales, bioretention</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>City will propose O&amp;M Agreement</td>
<td>not built yet</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2825 Sand Hill Rd, Rosewood Hotel</td>
<td>7/10/07/ construction in process Commercial, Residential</td>
<td>21.3 acres</td>
<td>21.3 acres</td>
<td>review checklist &amp; plans</td>
<td>swales &amp; detention basins</td>
<td>Flow-based method</td>
<td>City is currently negotiating O&amp;M Agreement</td>
<td>not built yet</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>525 El Camino Real, Grocery Store (Safeway) renovation</td>
<td>Construction almost complete. Building permit for on-site improvements issued 11/06. Commercial</td>
<td>3.86 acres</td>
<td>3.86 acres</td>
<td>review checklist &amp; plans</td>
<td>downsputs to impervious areas</td>
<td>Flow-based method</td>
<td>O&amp;M agreement executed</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name of Developer; Project Phase No.</td>
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<td>Alternate Compliance</td>
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<td>HMP&lt;sup&gt;4&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>580 Oak Grove (Derry Ln)</td>
<td>Mixed Use Condos retail</td>
<td>Revised planning permit under review. Application received 06/07.</td>
<td>Commercial, Residential</td>
<td>4.1 acres</td>
<td>pervious pavement</td>
<td>vegetated swales, bioretention</td>
<td>City will propose O&amp;M Agreement</td>
<td>not built yet</td>
<td>not built yet</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Homewood PI, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313 Homewood PI</td>
<td>Kenneth Namimatsu for HKN, II, LLC, Major Subdivision, 37 Homes</td>
<td>1/14/07 none issued yet. 8/27/07 through 2/8/2005 Bldg permit application rec'd</td>
<td>Residential Subdivision</td>
<td>2.0 acres</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>City will propose deed restriction</td>
<td>not built yet</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>507-555 Hamilton Ave. Clarum Homes and Hamilton Park</td>
<td>Clarum Homes &amp; City Redevelopment funds</td>
<td>completed</td>
<td>Residential subdiv (47 lots + new city park)</td>
<td>8.2 acres</td>
<td>approx 5 acres</td>
<td>roofed trash enclosures, pest-resist-tant land-scaping</td>
<td>Deed restrictions were completed in March 2007</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75 Willow Rd.</td>
<td>Major Subdivision, 33 homes</td>
<td>on-site construction permit issued 11/07.</td>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>4.50 acres</td>
<td>4.5 acres (16% decrease in imp surface)</td>
<td>roof leaders to splashblocks, several driveways are pavers</td>
<td>O&amp;M agreement and deed restrictions executed</td>
<td>not built yet</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64 Willow Place (group II)</td>
<td>office bldg (group II)</td>
<td>Under construction. Demolition permit issued 5/07, on-site building permit issued 8/07.</td>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>2.46 acres</td>
<td>approx 1.6 acres</td>
<td>roofed trash enclosures, pest-resist-tant land-scaping</td>
<td>Review hydrology report</td>
<td>City will propose O&amp;M Agreement</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>996-1002 Willow Rd</td>
<td>Major Subdivision (group II)</td>
<td>completed</td>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>0.95 acres</td>
<td>0.95 acres</td>
<td>disconnected downspouts</td>
<td>Flow-based method</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. FY2007/08 Annual Report
2. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16
3. Treatment BMPs Used
4. Hydraulics Sizing Criteria Used
5. Operation & Maintenance Responsibility Mechanism
6. Referred to O&M Inspection Team (y/n)?
7. Pesticide Reduction Measures Included in Project
8. Basis of Impracticability
9. Alternative Compliance Measures
10. HMP<sup>4</sup>
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<tr>
<td>321 Middlefield</td>
<td>Pollock Financial Group, converting a 48,200 SF office building into Medical Office Bldg.</td>
<td>7/9/07 seismic upgrade bldg permit issued. Hydrology &amp; engr plan review in process</td>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>3.1 acres</td>
<td>2 acres</td>
<td>roofed trash enclosures, pest-resist-tant land-scaping</td>
<td>reduced impervious surfaces, downspouts to pervious areas, use of land-scaping as drainage and treatment</td>
<td>pervious pavement, bioswales</td>
<td>flow based method</td>
<td>O&amp;M agreement executed</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110 &amp; 175 Linfield</td>
<td>Major Subdivision, 56 detached, single family, 2 &amp; 3 story homes</td>
<td>on-site construction permit issued 2/07.</td>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>5.36 acres</td>
<td>5.36 acres</td>
<td>pervious pavement</td>
<td>disconnected downspouts</td>
<td>veg swales, bioretention</td>
<td>Flow-based method</td>
<td>Deed restrictions executed</td>
<td>Yes- partial buildout achieved</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1001 Santa Cruz LLC, 3 new single family homes (after demolition of one single family home)</td>
<td>Under construction. Building permit for on-site work issued 10/07.</td>
<td>Under construction. Building permit for on-site work issued 07/07.</td>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>0.28 acres</td>
<td>0.28 acres</td>
<td>review checklist &amp; plans</td>
<td>review checklist and plans</td>
<td>review checklist &amp; plans</td>
<td>Review hydrology report</td>
<td>City will propose deed restriction</td>
<td>not built yet</td>
<td>review checklist and plans</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1204 N. Lemon Ave</td>
<td>NOLL, subdivide one parcel into two lots</td>
<td>Planning review application received 09/07.</td>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>0.54</td>
<td>review checklist</td>
<td>review checklist &amp; plans</td>
<td>review checklist and plans</td>
<td>review checklist &amp; plans</td>
<td>Review hydrology report</td>
<td>City will propose deed restriction</td>
<td>not built yet</td>
<td>review checklist and plans</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1250 Laurel St</td>
<td>Nativity School (demolish existing &amp; bld new 14,016 SF multi-use bldg and 1321 SF kindergarten)</td>
<td>Under construction. Building permit for on-site work issued 07/07.</td>
<td>School</td>
<td>4.96 acres</td>
<td>0.35 acres</td>
<td>roofed trash enclosures, pest-resist-tant land-scaping</td>
<td>on-site retention &quot;eggcrates&quot;</td>
<td>bioswales</td>
<td>Flow-based method</td>
<td>City negotiating O&amp;M Agreement</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1275 El Camino Real</td>
<td>PARK THEATER, renovate historic theater</td>
<td>Planning review application received 07/07.</td>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>0.41</td>
<td>0.41</td>
<td>none, site is completely covered by bldg</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
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## 5-1: Table of New Development Projects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Name; Location (cross streets); Street Address</th>
<th>Name of Developer; Project Phase No.; Project Description</th>
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<th>Source Control Measure BMPs</th>
<th>Site Design Measure BMPs</th>
<th>Post-Construction Treatment BMPs</th>
<th>Pesticide Reduction Measures Included in Project</th>
<th>Alternative Compliance</th>
<th>Basis of Impracticability</th>
<th>Alternative Compliance Measures</th>
<th>HMP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2122 Santa Cruz Royal Oak Ct Homes subdivision</td>
<td>Under construction, Grading permit issued 09/06.</td>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>2.0 acres</td>
<td>0.88 acres</td>
<td>review checklist &amp; plans</td>
<td>disconnected downspouts</td>
<td>bioretention basins and filtera units</td>
<td>Review hydrology report</td>
<td>deed restrictions executed</td>
<td>not built yet</td>
<td>review checklist and plans</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2245 Avy Philips Brooks School</td>
<td>1/14/07 under construction School</td>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>7.84 acres</td>
<td>0.88 acres</td>
<td>review checklist &amp; plans</td>
<td>review checklist &amp; plans</td>
<td>closed pipe detention system</td>
<td>Flow-based method</td>
<td>City is currently negotiating O&amp;M Agreement</td>
<td>not built yet</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66 Willow Pl. Fykberg, demo old commercial building and construct new with site improvements</td>
<td>3/07 planning review application received</td>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>2.66 acres</td>
<td>1.13 acres</td>
<td>review checklist &amp; plans</td>
<td>review checklist &amp; plans</td>
<td>vegetated swales, bioretention</td>
<td>Flow-based method</td>
<td>City will propose O&amp;M Agreement</td>
<td>not built yet</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2199 Clayton Dr. Cupertino Development Corp. minor subdivision, create 4 from one parcel</td>
<td>5/23/07 engineering review of hydrology report and plans</td>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>1.02 acres</td>
<td>0.40 acre</td>
<td>gravel basin, storage pipe</td>
<td>vegetated swales, on-site pipe detention</td>
<td>Flow-based method</td>
<td>City will propose deed restriction</td>
<td>not built yet</td>
<td>Awaiting checklist and plans</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1906 El Camino Real 1906 ECR LLC, demo office building and install new 10,000 sq ft, 2-story office building and commercial condos</td>
<td>Planning application received 8/30/06. In preliminary design.</td>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>0.42 acre</td>
<td>0.40 acre</td>
<td>roofed trash enclosures, pest-resist-tant land-scaping</td>
<td>vegetated swales, bioretention</td>
<td>CDS unit</td>
<td>Flow-based method</td>
<td>City will propose O&amp;M Agreement</td>
<td>not built yet</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td><strong>Project Type</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Source Control Measure BMPs</strong></td>
<td><strong>Site Design Measure BMPs</strong></td>
<td><strong>Post-Construction Treatment BMPs</strong></td>
<td><strong>Hydraulic Sizing Criteria Used</strong></td>
<td><strong>Operation &amp; Maintenance Responsibility Mechanism</strong></td>
<td><strong>Referred to O&amp;M Inspection Team (y/n)?</strong></td>
<td><strong>Pesticide Reduction Measures Included in Project</strong></td>
<td><strong>Alternative Compliance Measure(s)</strong></td>
</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>San Mateo Countywide Water Pollution Prevention Program</strong></td>
<td>4040 Campbell Ave.</td>
<td>T.J. Bianchi, demo office &amp; R&amp;D building and replace with smaller, 41,264 sq. ft. same</td>
<td>Under construction. Building permit for on-site improvements issued 10/07.</td>
<td>Limited industrial</td>
<td>2.11 acres</td>
<td>1.11 acres</td>
<td>pervious pavement</td>
<td>disconnected downspouts</td>
<td>bioswales</td>
<td>Flow-based method</td>
<td>O&amp;M agreement executed</td>
<td>not built yet</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>737 Fremont St.</td>
<td>4 condominium units</td>
<td>planning permit submitted</td>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>0.41 acre</td>
<td>awaiting hydrology report</td>
<td>awaiting hydrology report</td>
<td>pervious pavement, disconnected downspouts</td>
<td>vegetated swales, bioretention</td>
<td>Flow-based method</td>
<td>City will propose O&amp;M Agreement</td>
<td>not built yet</td>
<td>will require</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MILLBRAE</strong></td>
<td>Park Broadway 1355 El Camino Real AKA 1388 Broadway cross street ludeman</td>
<td>Silverstone Development - 116 unit residential with 13 work loft units</td>
<td>2/23/06 submitted for permits. 5/16/06 approved plan submittals, permit issued and construction began 9/18/06, work not yet complete</td>
<td>Mixed-use</td>
<td>2 acres</td>
<td>2 acres</td>
<td>Stenciled inlets, street sweeping</td>
<td>On site storm water retention / cleaning</td>
<td>Landscape filtering, drain inlet sand /oil separation</td>
<td>WEF Method</td>
<td>Home Owner's Association</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Pesticide reduction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>88 South Broadway Glenborough Pauls LLC - 110- unit residential and commercial building</td>
<td>2/7/03 plans submitted for building permit, 8/18/03 plans approved, 8/23/03 construction begins, work 6/20/08 project completed.</td>
<td>Mixed-use</td>
<td>2 acres</td>
<td>2 acres</td>
<td>Stenciled inlets, street sweeping</td>
<td>On site storm water retention / cleaning</td>
<td>Landscape filtering, drain inlet sand /oil separation</td>
<td>WEF Method</td>
<td>Home Owner's Association</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Pesticide reduction</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<td>Site Design Measure BMPs</td>
<td>Post-Construction Treatment BMPs</td>
<td>Treatment BMPs Used</td>
<td>Hydraulic Sizing Criteria Used</td>
<td>Operation &amp; Maintenance Responsibility Mechanism</td>
<td>Referred to O&amp;M Inspection Team (y/n)?</td>
<td>Pesticide Reduction Measures Included in Project</td>
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<tr>
<td>151 El Camino Real</td>
<td>L.F. George - construction of 142 residential and commercial shops, underground parking</td>
<td>6/27/07 submitted for permit; 6/20/08 parking structure substantially complete, building finishing structure plancheck</td>
<td>Mixed-use</td>
<td>1.7 acres</td>
<td>1.7 acres</td>
<td>Stenciled inlets, street sweeping</td>
<td>On site storm water retention / cleaning</td>
<td>Landscape filtering, drain inlet sand /oil separation</td>
<td>WEF Method</td>
<td>Home Owner's Association</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Pesticide reduction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Alp Way</td>
<td>Braddock and Logan Properties 37 home subdivision</td>
<td>10/16/07 utility plan check submitted, 12/18/07 home model plan check submitted, 5/6/08 grading permits issued, grading underway</td>
<td>Single family homes</td>
<td>10.5 acres</td>
<td>6.4 acres</td>
<td>Stenciled inlets, street sweeping</td>
<td>Down spouts connected to landscaping</td>
<td>Landscape filtering</td>
<td>WEF Method</td>
<td>Home Owner's Association</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Pesticide reduction</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friendship Plaza, 45 &amp; 135 South El Camino Real</td>
<td>Friendship Plaza - new Walgreens commercial building and a 4-unit commercial building</td>
<td>2/2/06 plans submitted for permit, 6/25/06 plans approved, 6/29/06 grading and building permits issued, work not yet complete</td>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>1 acre</td>
<td>1 acre</td>
<td>Stenciled inlets, street sweeping</td>
<td>On site storm water retention / cleaning</td>
<td>Landscape filtering, drain inlet sand /oil separation</td>
<td>WEF Method</td>
<td>Property Owner</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Pesticide reduction</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Source Control Measure BMPs</th>
<th>Site Design Measure BMPs</th>
<th>Post-Construction Treatment BMPs</th>
<th>Pesticide Reduction Measures Included in Project</th>
<th>Alternative Compliance⁴</th>
<th>Alternative Compliance Measures</th>
<th>Basis of Impracticality</th>
<th>HMP³</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PACIFICA</td>
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<tr>
<td>100 Juanita</td>
<td>Kevin Russell</td>
<td>Approved by Planning Commission and awaiting issuance of a building permit</td>
<td>New single-family residence</td>
<td>28 acres</td>
<td>23,300 sq. ft.</td>
<td>Stormwater BMPs required as part of mitigation measures</td>
<td>Multi-story building to offset building footprint</td>
<td>Stormwater to be collected and routed through landscape to drainage swale</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Native and pest resistant plants</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McDonald's, 125 Monterey</td>
<td>RHL Design Group</td>
<td>Approved and pending building permits</td>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>29,476 sq. ft.</td>
<td>22,796 sq. ft.</td>
<td>Covered trash areas, wastewater will not drain to storm drain, streets or gutters</td>
<td>Minimized impervious surfaces, drought-tolerant landscaping</td>
<td>Unknown at this time</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Native, non-invasive and pest-resistant plants</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harmony @ 1; Fassler @ Robert's Road</td>
<td>Taiten Cowan and Stuart Newton</td>
<td>Planning approved but pending final map / building permit</td>
<td>Residential subdivision</td>
<td>67 acres</td>
<td>&gt;10,000 sq. ft.</td>
<td>Unknown at this time but will apply all relevant source control measures as conditions of approval</td>
<td>Unknown at this time</td>
<td>Detention ponds</td>
<td>Unknown at this time</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>not yet</td>
<td>Unknown at this time</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Bowl, North End of Palmetto Avenue</td>
<td>North Pacifica LLC; 19 detached condos and 24 attached condos</td>
<td>Application approved by City but pending Coastal Commission Approvals</td>
<td>Residential subdivision</td>
<td>4.2 acres</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Stenciled inlets and covered trash areas</td>
<td>Clustering to reduce impervious surfaces</td>
<td>not required</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Native and pest resistant plants</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>Site Design Measure BMPs</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pacifica View LLC; Legacy Quest; 17 single-family detached units</td>
<td>Application incomplete - no recent progress</td>
<td>Residential subdivision</td>
<td>5.6 acres</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Unknown at this time but will apply all relevant source control measures as conditions of approval</td>
<td>Unknown at this time</td>
<td>Unknown at this time</td>
<td>Unknown at this time</td>
<td>not yet</td>
<td>Unknown at this time</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vistamar Development, 503-511 Monterey</td>
<td>Javier Chavarria; 8 townhome condominiums</td>
<td>Application incomplete - no recent progress</td>
<td>Residential subdivision</td>
<td>1 acre</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Unknown at this time but will apply all relevant source control measures as conditions of approval</td>
<td>Unknown at this time</td>
<td>Unknown at this time</td>
<td>Unknown at this time</td>
<td>not yet</td>
<td>Unknown at this time</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Sunset Estates, 500 block of Palmetto Avenue | Jack Lowe; 7-lot residential subdivision | Application incomplete - no recent progress | Residential subdivision | 8 acres | Unknown | Unknown at this time but will apply all relevant source control measures as conditions of approval | Unknown at this time | Unknown at this time | Unknown at this time | not yet | Unknown at this time | N/A  
| Westview School Site; Cypress Walk; 367 Glen Court Way | Joe Bradford of the Olson Company; 92 single-family residential | Under construction | Residential subdivision | 10.5 acres | 3.6 acres | Stenciled inlets, covered trash areas, wastewater will not drain to stormdrain, streets or gutters | Multi-story dwellings, common landscaped areas | Detention pond | CASQA BMP Handbook | O&M agreement | not yet | No invasive plants permitted | N/a |  

F:\Sm73.05\DRAFT annualReport\Tables\Table 5-1

EOA, Inc.
| Project Name; Location (cross streets); Street Address | Name of Developer; Project Phase No.; Project Description | Status of Project | Project Type | Site Area | New or Replaced Impervious Surface Area | Source Control Measure BMPs | Site Design Measure BMPs | Post-Construction Treatment BMPs | Pesticide Reduction Measures Included in Project | Operation & Maintenance Responsibility Mechanism | Referred to O&M Inspection Team (y/n)? | Basis of Impracticality | Alternative Compliance | Alternative Compliance Measures | HMP |
|-----------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------|---------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Lorry Lane 7 detached single-family homes           | Carlos Dominguez; Application incomplete - no recent progress | Residential subdivision | 53,418 sq. ft. | 21,367 sq. ft. | Unknown at this time but will apply all relevant source control measures as conditions of approval | Unknown at this time | Unknown at this time | Unknown at this time | not yet | Unknown at this time | | | | | | |
| The Prospects; 801 Fassier Avenue                   | Rick Lee; 34 attached and detached residential units | Planning application is incomplete | Residential subdivision | 11.2 acres | 60,840 sq. ft. | enclosed trash / recycling areas, on-site stormwater collection - reuse for irrigation | Multi-story, clustered structures, pervious roadways, living roofs | Detention ponds, retention basin, swales, rain gardens, cistern | Unknown at this time | Unknown at this time | Unknown at this time | not yet | Native, non-invasive and pest-resistant plants | | | |
| Gypsy Hill and Clarendon Road                       | JC Engineering, subdivision | Application incomplete no recent activity | 8-lot subdivision for future residential use | 13.9 acres | unknown | Unknown at this time but will apply all relevant source control measures as conditions of approval | Unknown at this time | Unknown at this time | Unknown at this time | N/A | not yet | | | | | | |
| Walgreen's, 520 Palmetto Ave.                       | John Pechenica, Tecta; Commercial | Under construction | Retail space with drive-through | 15,600 sq. ft. | 15,000 sq. ft. | oil and grease filters, enclosed trash and recycling areas | No wastewater to flow to storm drain, street and/or gutters | Unknown at this time | Unknown at this time | N/A | not yet | Native and pest-resistant plants | | | | |
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<th>Basis of Impracticability</th>
<th>HMP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>270 Old County Road</td>
<td>JC Engineering, office/retail</td>
<td>Approved by Planning Commission and awaiting approval by City Council and Coastal Commission</td>
<td>Mixed commercial and office uses</td>
<td>14,070 sq. ft.</td>
<td>10,000 sq. ft.</td>
<td>Unknown at this time but will apply all relevant source control measures as conditions of approval</td>
<td>Unknown at this time</td>
<td>Unknown at this time</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>not yet</td>
<td>Appropriate landscaping condition will apply</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>4545 Coast Highway</td>
<td>Guru Thalapaneni, mixed-use</td>
<td>Application incomplete - no recent progress</td>
<td>Mixed-Use</td>
<td>2.873 acres</td>
<td>unknown</td>
<td>Unknown at this time but will apply all relevant source control measures as conditions of approval</td>
<td>Unknown at this time</td>
<td>Unknown at this time</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>not yet</td>
<td>Appropriate landscaping condition will apply</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beach Boulevard</td>
<td>Legacy Quest, 9 condos</td>
<td>Project approved but no building permit application has been filed</td>
<td>Residential subdivision</td>
<td>17,962 sq. ft.</td>
<td>10,575 sq. ft.</td>
<td>Enclosed trash and recycling areas, wastewater will not drain to storm drain streets or gutters</td>
<td>Enclosed trash and recycling areas, wastewater will not drain to storm drain streets or gutters</td>
<td>Unknown at this time</td>
<td>stormwater directed away from impervious surfaces, possible detention pond (depend on practicability)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>not yet</td>
<td>Pest resistant, noninvasive plants</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waterford @ Monterey</td>
<td>Miramar development</td>
<td>Approved, pending issuance of building permit</td>
<td>mixed-use, commercial and 5 residential units</td>
<td>9,597 sq. ft.</td>
<td>8,155 sq. ft.</td>
<td>Enclosed trash and recycling areas, wastewater will not drain to storm drain streets or gutters</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>native and pest and drought-tolerant plants</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

EOA, Inc.
## 5-1: Table of New Development Projects

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<th>Basis of Impracticality</th>
<th>Alternative Compliance Measures</th>
<th>HMP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lower Magra Ridge; Connemara; 900 Oceana Blvd.</td>
<td>Jim Poliart; mixed-use project</td>
<td>Under construction</td>
<td>25 residential units and 10,000 sq. ft. of commercial</td>
<td>40+ acres</td>
<td>95,830 sq. ft.</td>
<td>Stenciled inlets and covered trash areas</td>
<td>Multi-story dwellings, common landscaped areas</td>
<td>None - project deemed complete prior to 2/15/05</td>
<td>CASOA BMP Handbook</td>
<td>O&amp;M agreement not approved by City Council yet</td>
<td>not yet</td>
<td>Native and pest resistant plants</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barratt/Oakley 348 Westridge Drive</td>
<td>New single-family residence</td>
<td>Design review approval October 2006. Project is under construction.</td>
<td>single-family residential</td>
<td>2.5 acres</td>
<td>&gt;10,000 sq. ft.</td>
<td>Covered stock piles, jute netting, silt fencing, straw wattles, protected entrance, concrete wash out station</td>
<td>Retained existing landscape and trees</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holland/Yates 170 Mapache Drive</td>
<td>Demo existing residence and build new, also new guest house, garage, sport storage cellar, sports court and swimming pool</td>
<td>Application approved in April 2007. Construction anticipated to start Spring 2008</td>
<td>single-family residential</td>
<td>2.5 acres</td>
<td>&gt;10,000 sq. ft.</td>
<td>constructed wetlands</td>
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<tr>
<td>Town of Portola Valley 765 Portola Road</td>
<td>Phase II New Community Hall, Library and Town Hall project</td>
<td>Project approved subject to EIR and mitigation monitoring program 08/05. Construction began May 2007 and completion is expected by Fall 2008</td>
<td>Redevelopment of Town Center Property</td>
<td>11 acres</td>
<td>&gt;10,000 sq. ft.</td>
<td>roofed trash enclosures, covered stock piles, jute netting, silt fencing, straw wattles, protected entrance, concrete wash out station</td>
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<tr>
<td>Corman 120 Golden Hills Drive</td>
<td>New single-family residence</td>
<td>Design review approval September 2006.</td>
<td>single-family residential</td>
<td>2.1 acres</td>
<td>3,867 sq. ft.</td>
<td>Covered stock piles, jute netting, silt fencing, straw wattles, protected entrance, concrete washout station</td>
<td>Minimized grading, retained existing landscape and trees</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Native, pest-resistant landscaping required</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REDWOOD CITY</td>
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<tr>
<td>Westpoint Marina - 1529 Seaport Blvd.</td>
<td>Mark Sanders Phase 1A</td>
<td>Building permit pending</td>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>5 acres</td>
<td>5 acres</td>
<td>Bioswales</td>
<td>Landscaping</td>
<td>Vegetated swale</td>
<td>Flow based</td>
<td>O&amp;M agreement with City Engineer</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1703 East Bayshore Road</td>
<td>David Brett and Lisa Casentini</td>
<td>Approved August 31, 2007</td>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>4.4 acres</td>
<td>0.78 acres</td>
<td>Label inlets</td>
<td>Landscaping</td>
<td>Flow-thru planters</td>
<td>Flow based</td>
<td>O&amp;M agreement with City Engineer</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1616 Gordon Street</td>
<td>Zenaida Mallari</td>
<td>Approved September 25, 2007</td>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>2.16 acres</td>
<td>0.36 acres</td>
<td>Pesticide reduction</td>
<td>Landscaping</td>
<td>Vegetated swale</td>
<td>Flow based</td>
<td>O&amp;M agreement with City Engineer</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>420-450 Broadway</td>
<td>Stanford Hospital Clinics</td>
<td>Approved August 29, 2007</td>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>11.5 acres</td>
<td>4.3 acres</td>
<td>Label inlets</td>
<td>Landscaping</td>
<td>Media filter, bioswales, vegetated strip and swale</td>
<td>HEC-1 program</td>
<td>O&amp;M agreement with City Engineer</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Stormwater detention</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<th>Operation &amp; Maintenance Responsibility Mechanism</th>
<th>Referred to O&amp;M Inspection Team (y/n)?</th>
<th>Pesticide Reduction Measures Included in Project</th>
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<th>HMP?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>71 &amp; 77 Oakwood</td>
<td>Curtis Peterson</td>
<td>Approved August 17, 2007</td>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>0.36 acre</td>
<td>Landscaping</td>
<td>Pesticide reduction</td>
<td>Bioretention</td>
<td>Volume based</td>
<td>O&amp;M agreement with City Engineer</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>exempt area</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Lincoln Townhomes</td>
<td>Peninsula Habitat for Humanity, Inc.</td>
<td>Approved February 19, 2008</td>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>0.3 acre</td>
<td>Landscaping</td>
<td>Reduce pesticides and label inlets</td>
<td>Media filter system</td>
<td>Flow based</td>
<td>O&amp;M agreement with City</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>exempt area</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Costco 2300 Middlefield</td>
<td>Costco Wholesale</td>
<td>Approved June 20, 2008</td>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>13.65 acres</td>
<td>Bay-friendly landscaping</td>
<td>Reduce pesticides, label inlets, follow guidelines in Redwood City's Local Source Control Measures List for fuel dispensing area, loading docks, refuse areas, parking facilities, outdoor storage and food service facilities</td>
<td>Media filter system, oil/water separator, vegetated buffer strips</td>
<td>Flow based</td>
<td>O&amp;M agreement with City</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>pest-resistant landscaping</td>
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<th>HMP&lt;sup&gt;5&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>718 Canyon Road, Gary Ernst</td>
<td>Approved May 19, 2008. Building permit pending</td>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>0.8 acre</td>
<td>.33 acre</td>
<td>Landscaping</td>
<td>Vegetated swale and detention pipe</td>
<td>Flow based</td>
<td>O&amp;M agreement with City</td>
<td>Building permit pending</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>BAHM</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>SAN BRUNO</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Skycrest Homes, Glenview Drive &amp; San Bruno Avenue. 200' south of intersection</td>
<td>Kenmark Realty. Development of 24 single-family homes on former shopping center site. Project approved 4/18/06. Building permits issued 6/28/07 and construction is underway. Single-family design, with medium-density site plan.</td>
<td>3 acres</td>
<td>Stenciled inlets, SWPPP required, increased landscaping, require post-construction BMP plan during improvement plan stage</td>
<td>Increased landscaping with native plants</td>
<td>Vegetated swales, detention basins</td>
<td>HOA is required to maintain onsite facilities per conditions and CC&amp;Rs.</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glenview Terrace Condos. NE Corner of Glenview Drive @ San Bruno Avenue.</td>
<td>Panko Architects. Development of 16 townhomes. Project approved 6/27/06. Plans are currently being reviewed by our Building Division. Postponed by applicant. Medium density townhomes development</td>
<td>1.1 acres</td>
<td>Stenciled inlets, SWPPP required, increased landscaping, require post-construction BMP plan during improvement plan stage</td>
<td>Increased landscaping with native plants</td>
<td>Vegetated swales, detention basins</td>
<td>HOA is required to maintain onsite facilities per conditions and CC&amp;Rs.</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<td>Merrimont Homes, Evergreen Drive at Maywood Drive</td>
<td>Summerhill Homes. Development of 70 single-family homes on former school site.</td>
<td>Project Approved 11.28.06. Currently under construction.</td>
<td>Low-density single-family home site plan</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>Stenciled inlets, SWPPP required, onsite detention required, increased landscaping, require post-construction BMP plan during improvement plan stage</td>
<td></td>
<td>Vegetated swales, detention basins</td>
<td>HOA is required to maintain onsite facilities per conditions and CC&amp;Rs.</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>599 Cedar Ave. at Pepper. Former church site.</td>
<td>Tyger Construction. Development of 14 single-family homes</td>
<td>Project approved 6/17/08. Applicant developing construction documents.</td>
<td>Residential: medium density clustered single-family development</td>
<td>1.9 acres</td>
<td>Stenciled inlets, SWPPP required, onsite detention required, increased landscaping, require post-construction BMP plan during improvement plan stage</td>
<td></td>
<td>Cluster buildings to minimize impervious surfaces, Increased landscaping. Pervious paving used for driveways.</td>
<td>HOA is required to maintain onsite facilities per conditions and CC&amp;Rs.</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td>TBD but anticipated that a maintenance agreement will be executed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400-418 San Mateo Ave. at El Camino Real</td>
<td>Conceptual Investment and Management, Inc. Demolition of commercial buildings and construction of mixed-use building.</td>
<td>Application submitted, under review.</td>
<td>Residential medium density and commercial</td>
<td>0.95 acre</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td>Compact, mixed-use parking. Integrated into building</td>
<td>TBD</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treetops Apartments Skyline Blvd at Sharp Park Road</td>
<td>SNK Development 350 condominiums Project approved 6/20/06. Plans currently under review by Building Division</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Residential: medium density apartments  1.9 acres</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td>Stenciled inlets, SWPPP required, increased landscaping, onsite detention required, require post-construction BMP plan during improvement plan stage</td>
<td>Increased landscaping with native plants</td>
<td>Vegetated swales, detention basins</td>
<td>HOA is required to maintain onsite facilities per conditions and CC&amp;Rs.</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Crossing Specific Plan Area</td>
<td>SNK Development 350 condominiums Project approved 6/20/06. Plans currently under review by Building Division</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>High-density apartments  7 acres</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td>Stenciled inlets, SWPPP required, increased landscaping, onsite detention required, require post-construction BMP plan during improvement plan stage</td>
<td>Increased landscaping with native plants</td>
<td>Vegetated swales, detention basins</td>
<td>HOA is required to maintain onsite facilities per conditions and CC&amp;Rs.</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
<td>SAN CARLOS</td>
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<tr>
<td>San Carlos Marketplace 1133 Industrial Road</td>
<td>SPI Holdings, Inc. Construct new shopping mall application received 1/26/06, approved 1/23/07, construction began 5/2/07 and project completed 7/14/08</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>6.5 acres</td>
<td>3.1 acres</td>
<td>Stenciled inlets, street sweeping, CDS units on drainage system</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>2 CDS units PMSU 20-15 5</td>
<td>Stormwater system maintenance agreement signed with owner</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palo Alto Medical Foundation, 301 Industrial Road</td>
<td>Palo Alto Medical Foundation new medical facility with clinics Began demolition and limited grading to remove contaminated soil</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Institutional</td>
<td>17.86 acres</td>
<td>~12.5 acres</td>
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<td>Treatment BMPs Used</td>
<td>Hydraulic Sizing Criteria Used</td>
<td>Operation &amp; Maintenance Responsibility Mechanism</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>501 Edgewood (x Midway Ave)</td>
<td>Mark Strambi, SFD</td>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>21,683 sq. ft.</td>
<td>5,000 sq. ft.</td>
<td>Covered garage</td>
<td>Pervious pavement for driveway</td>
<td>Vegetated swales, detention basins</td>
<td>C.3 design guidelines</td>
<td>Conditions of approval</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>493 Edgewood (x Midway Ave)</td>
<td>Craig Suhí, SFD</td>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>21,683 sq. ft.</td>
<td>5,000 sq. ft.</td>
<td>Covered garage</td>
<td>Pervious pavement for driveway</td>
<td>Vegetated swales, detention basins</td>
<td>C.3 design guidelines</td>
<td>Conditions of approval</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>602 E. 4th Avenue (X S. Eldorado)</td>
<td>ASI Construction, 5 commercial spaces</td>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>11,800 sq. ft.</td>
<td>9,000 sq. ft.</td>
<td>Covered trash enclosure</td>
<td>Landscaping along building edge</td>
<td>Vegetated swale</td>
<td>C.3 design guidelines, rational formula</td>
<td>Conditions of approval</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>613 &amp; 701 2nd Avenue (x S. Delaware St.)</td>
<td>ASI Construction, 8-unit residential complex</td>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>12,050 sq. ft.</td>
<td>10,000 sq. ft.</td>
<td>Covered garage, enclosed trash area</td>
<td>Pervious pavement for driveway</td>
<td>Storage detention and filtration basin</td>
<td>C.3 design guidelines, rational formula</td>
<td>Conditions of approval</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-100 Barneson Avenue (x Jasmine St.)</td>
<td>Fairrock Development, 10-unit residential complex</td>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>20,610 sq. ft.</td>
<td>11,119 sq. ft.</td>
<td>Covered garage, enclosed trash area</td>
<td>Permeable pavers</td>
<td>Vegetated bioswale</td>
<td>C.3 design guidelines, rational formula</td>
<td>Conditions of approval</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<td>San Mateo Executive Park, 3000 Cleanview Way (x Hillsdale Blvd.)</td>
<td>Lowe Enterprises Real Estate Group</td>
<td>Application submitted 09/07, approval 1/14/08, construction 2/13/08</td>
<td>Office space</td>
<td>22 acres</td>
<td>~50,000 sq. ft.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>More landscaping</td>
<td>Vegetated bioswale</td>
<td>C.3 design guidelines, rational formula</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Pest-resistant landscaping</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police Station, 200 Franklin Parkway (x Saratoga Blvd.)</td>
<td>City of San Mateo, construction of new Police Station</td>
<td>Application submitted 2005 and approved 06/2006; grading begin 05/2006</td>
<td>Public facility</td>
<td>2.2 acres</td>
<td>1.9 acres</td>
<td>Enclosed trash area, covered parking, delivery area drains to sanitary sewer</td>
<td>Landscaping surrounding structure</td>
<td>Bioswales and media filter</td>
<td>C.3 design guidelines</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Pest-resistant landscaping, pervious paving to reduce impervious surface</td>
<td>High groundwater table</td>
<td>vortex media filter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verona Ridge, property bounded by Hillsdale Blvd, Between State Route 92 and the Peninsula Golf and Country Club</td>
<td>Taylor Woodrow Company; construction of a 34 single-family homes and a private street system</td>
<td>Project approved may 27, 2003, Construction began June 2007. Project is still ongoing</td>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>12.5 acres</td>
<td>4.5 acres</td>
<td>Small footprint homes</td>
<td>Narrow street and only one sided sidewalks</td>
<td>Storm detention system</td>
<td>Rational method</td>
<td>HOA</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Native plants</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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</table>
### 5-1: Table of New Development Projects

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<th>HMP</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>New Commercial Building, 866 Warrington Avenue, Redwood City</td>
<td>Gary Ernst, New Commercial Building</td>
<td>Building permit application received 5/3/07. Building permit and stormwater treatment plan are under review.</td>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>12,375 sq. ft.</td>
<td>11,885 sq. ft.</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td>Flow-based treatment</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td>TBD</td>
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<tr>
<td>101 5th Avenue</td>
<td>Randy Blair, 2-5-unit buildings on an 18,000 sq. ft. common parcel</td>
<td>Subdivision approved 1/2007; buildings in building permit review</td>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>18,000 sq. ft.</td>
<td>~15,000 sq. ft.</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td>TBD</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brasher Properties</td>
<td>Ned Brasher, COC Type A, CDP, RM and grading permit to allow construction of a new 3,284 sq. ft. residence, driveway, and construction of Bay View Rd.</td>
<td>Planning application is incomplete</td>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>3.2 acres</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td>TBD</td>
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<td>Alternative Compliance Basis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brasher Properties, Ned Brasher, RM permit, CD permit and grading permit for a 3,294 sq. ft. residence with approx. 1,100 cu yd cut and 1,100 cu yd fill; Planning application is incomplete</td>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>1.7 acres</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td>TBD</td>
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<tr>
<td>Highlands Estates Major Subdivision, San Mateo Highlands</td>
<td>Jack Chamberlain, 9 lot subdivision; Application received 8/22/06; project not yet approved</td>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>99 acres</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Vegetated swale</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>CASQA Method</td>
<td>O&amp;M agreement required for final permit</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td>TBD</td>
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<tr>
<td>Palomar Oaks Major Subdivision, 1520 Edgewood Road, Redwood City</td>
<td>A/CF Redwood I LLC (Builder), 12-lot subdivision; Application received 10/18/00 (Group 1); Parcel Map recorded 1/10/06; building permits issued of SFDs on 4 of 12 lots between 10/06-1/07</td>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>Appx. 7 acres</td>
<td>Varies by lot</td>
<td>Varies by lot</td>
<td>Varies by lot</td>
<td>Varies by lot</td>
<td>CASQA method</td>
<td>O&amp;M agreement executed on 9/6/07</td>
<td>Varies by lot</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Varies by lot</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rathgar Estates Major Subdivision, 1718 Edgewood Road, Redwood City</td>
<td>Patrick Fellows, Subdivision &amp; grading permit to create 5 lots</td>
<td>Approved 2/4/03 and grading permit issued (Group 2); final map recorded. Building permits applied for 6/13/08</td>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>Appx. 1.5 acres</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td>TBD</td>
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<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
<td>Minor subdivision at 317 6th Avenue, Menlo Park</td>
<td>Abdel Ismail, subdivision and rezoning for a condominium</td>
<td>Approved 9/28/05, grading permit and recordation of final map pending</td>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>12,000 sq ft.</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td>TBD</td>
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<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
<td>Highland Estates Major Subdivision, San Mateo Highlands</td>
<td>Jack Chamberlain, subdivision to create 9 new lots</td>
<td>Application received 8/22/06; project has not been approved.</td>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>99 acres</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Vegetated swale</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>CASQA Method</td>
<td>An O&amp;M agreement required for final permit</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ascension Heights Major Subdivision, San Mateo Highlands</td>
<td>Dennis Thomas, subdivision &amp; grading permit to create 25 new lots</td>
<td>Application received 8/28/05; project has not yet been deemed complete</td>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>13.25 acres</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td>Vegetated swale</td>
<td>CDS Unit, hydrodynamic device</td>
<td>CASQA Method</td>
<td>An O&amp;M agreement required for final permit</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td>TBD</td>
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<td>Site Design Measure BMPs</td>
<td>Source Control Measure BMPs</td>
<td>Treatment BMPs Used</td>
<td>Hydraulic Sizing Criteria Used</td>
<td>Operation &amp; Maintenance Responsibility Mechanism</td>
<td>Referred to O&amp;M Inspection Team (y/n)?</td>
<td>Pesticide Reduction Measures Included in Project</td>
<td>Basis of Impracticability</td>
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<tr>
<td>Big Wave Office and Housing Project, Pillar Point Marsh, Princeton</td>
<td>Big Wave LLC, Major subdivision into 5 lots for 4 office buildings and housing units for disabled adults</td>
<td>Application received 10/18/05; project has not yet been deemed complete</td>
<td>Residential and Commercial Office</td>
<td>Residential and Commercial Office</td>
<td>14.88 acres</td>
<td>TBD TBD TBD</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bridge Housing Transit Village, 7880 El Camino Real</td>
<td>Bridge Housing, Major Subdivision including 158-unit multifamily residential development and day care center</td>
<td>Application received 8/24/06 (Group 2). Approved by Board of Supervisors on 1/23/07. Map recorded 3/26/07. Building Permits have been applied for.</td>
<td>Residential and Day Care Center</td>
<td>Appx. 3 acres</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td>Inlet stenciling</td>
<td>Vegetated swale</td>
<td>CDS Unit, hydrodynamic device</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td>An O&amp;M agreement required for final permit</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
<td>YMCA's Camp Jones Gulch, 11000 Pescadero Rd., La Honda</td>
<td>Peter Jones (applicant); use permit amendment to make modifications to YMCA's existing camp facilities as a part of the Master Plan</td>
<td>Application received on 7/2/03 (C3 not required); Zoning Hearing Officer approved 3/29/07. No building permit received yet (Master Plan put on hold due to funding issues).</td>
<td>Significant redevelopment</td>
<td>Appx. 100 acres</td>
<td>Appx. 65,000 sq. ft.</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td>Vegetated swale</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td>None</td>
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<td>Site Design Measure BMPs</td>
<td>Site of Treatment BMPs Existed</td>
<td>Post-Construction Treatment BMPs</td>
<td>Operation &amp; Maintenance Responsibility Mechanism</td>
<td>Referred to O&amp;M Inspection Team (y/n)?</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eternal Gardens Burial Section at Skylawn Memorial Park, 10600 Skyline Blvd.; Half Moon Bay</td>
<td>Stephen Elliott, Skylawn Corporation; 1250 sq ft garden mausoleum, 9 acre cemetery section with road, retaining walls, sidewalks, plazas, and water fountain and pond</td>
<td>Application for RM permit, Use Permit and grading permit received on 11/12/03 (C.3 not required). Building Permit was revised / downscaled and issued on 10/17/06. Public Works has approved SWMP.</td>
<td>Significant redevelopment</td>
<td>9 acres</td>
<td>Inlet stenciling / employee education; maintenance (street sweeping, catch basin cleaning); Min. impervious surface, min. impact street or parking lot design, min. change in runoff hydrograph, erosion control and site stabilization</td>
<td>Infiltration trench CASQA Method</td>
<td>Applicant is to execute O&amp;M agreement prior to final by DPW on all 3 building permits</td>
<td>Future</td>
<td>Future</td>
<td>Native landscaping</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>TBD</td>
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<tr>
<td>Extra Space Storage, 477 Harbor Blvd., Belmont</td>
<td>Michael Bassilios / Kier &amp; Wright; new storage building</td>
<td>Applications received for four buildings on 1/12/05 (group 1); building permits issued 4/20/06. Building permits have been finalised.</td>
<td>Significant redevelopment</td>
<td>1.65 acres</td>
<td>100% replacement</td>
<td>CDS unit; hydrodynamic device CASQA method</td>
<td>A maintenance agreement was executed on 6/19/07</td>
<td>Future</td>
<td>Future</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
<td>South San Francisco</td>
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<tr>
<td>Malcolm Bldg., 200 Oyster Point Blvd.</td>
<td>Malcolm Bldg., LLC, Biotech facility</td>
<td>60% complete</td>
<td>Industrial, R&amp;D labs and offices</td>
<td>1.9 acres</td>
<td>1.77 acres</td>
<td>Stabilized entrance, tire wash area, concrete wash out area, inlet filters, fiber roll</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Inlet filters, bioswales, hydro seeding, jute mat, hydrodynamic separator</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Property owner</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
<td>Marbella (City Lights), NW corner of Gellert Blvd. and Westborough Blvd., SSF, CA</td>
<td>Watt Communities, residential</td>
<td>Completed</td>
<td>Residential condos</td>
<td>14.9 acres</td>
<td>5.7 acres</td>
<td>Catch basin cleaning, tire wash area, street sweeping</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Inlet filter, straw wattles, hydro seeding, jute mat</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Property owner currently; HOA after completion</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
<td>West Building (Alexandria Real Estate), 249 E. Grand</td>
<td>Alexandria Real Estate Equities, Inc., 4-story office and R&amp;D facility</td>
<td>Completed</td>
<td>Office and R&amp;D</td>
<td>7.41 acres</td>
<td>6.91 acres</td>
<td>Street sweeping, beneficial landscaping, tire wash area</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Inlet filters, straw wattles, bioswales</td>
<td>WEF Method</td>
<td>Property owner</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Genentech Child Care Center, 444 Allerton Ave.</td>
<td>SL Construction, construction of child care facilities (6 new structures)</td>
<td>Completion by Fall 2008</td>
<td>Child Care</td>
<td>5.6 acres</td>
<td>2.52 acres</td>
<td>Fiber roll, stabilize construction entrance, street sweeping, vacuuming, tire wash area, inlet protection</td>
<td>Minimize impervious surfaces, minimum impact parking lot design</td>
<td>bioswale, storm water inlet filter insets, straw wattles</td>
<td>WEF Method</td>
<td>Property owner</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kaiser SSF Cancer Treatment Facility, 220 Oyster Pt. Blvd.</td>
<td>Rudolph &amp; Sletten Cancer Treatment Facility</td>
<td>Completion by Winter 2009</td>
<td>Construction of cancer treatment clinic and parking</td>
<td>1.6 acres</td>
<td>1.3 acres</td>
<td>Fiber roll, stabilize construction entrance, street sweeping, vacuuming, tire wash area, inlet protection, cover soil stockpiles</td>
<td>Preservation of existing vegetation</td>
<td>Hydrodynamic separator, hydroseeding and planting, drainage swales</td>
<td>WEF Method</td>
<td>Property owner</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
<td>Home Depot, 900 Dubuque</td>
<td>Project discontinued</td>
<td>Retail</td>
<td>7.62 acres</td>
<td>Street sweeping, tire wash area, stabilized construction entrance, dissipation devices, check dams, interceptor swale, silt fence, maintain existing vegetation, gravel bag berms</td>
<td>Storm water detention ponds, permanent vegetation, permanent diversion dike, hydroseed</td>
<td>WEF</td>
<td>Property owner</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
<td>Britannia Oyster Point II, 333 Oyster Point Blvd.</td>
<td>Completed</td>
<td>Office, R&amp;D</td>
<td>8.84 acres</td>
<td>Roofed dumpster area, covers for loading dock drains, street sweeping, catch basin cleaning</td>
<td>Minimize impervious surfaces, disconnect downspouts</td>
<td>Biofilters, media filters, hydromedia device (in-line treatment unit)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<th>Site Area</th>
<th>New or Replaced Impervious Surface Area</th>
<th>Source Control Measure BMPs</th>
<th>Site Design Measure BMPs</th>
<th>Post-Construction Treatment BMPs</th>
<th>Pesticide Reduction Measures Included in Project</th>
<th>Alternative Compliance</th>
<th>Basis of Implementability</th>
<th>Alternative Compliance Measures</th>
<th>HMP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Britannia East Grand Phase II, 620, 625, 640, 645, 660 East Grand</td>
<td>Hathaway Dinwiddie, demolition of existing building, construction of new office, lab and parking structures</td>
<td>Completed</td>
<td>Office, R&amp;D</td>
<td>27 acres</td>
<td>13.5 acres</td>
<td>Beneficial landscaping, outdoor material storage protection, covers for loading docks, street sweeping, catch basin cleaning</td>
<td>Minimum-impact street and parking lot design, protect riparian and wetland areas</td>
<td>Biofilter, media filters, inlet filters</td>
<td>WEF</td>
<td>Property owner</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Jamie Court Tech Center, E. Jamie Court @ Haskins Way</td>
<td>BNB Builders, construction of new office and lab buildings with parking underneath</td>
<td>Completed</td>
<td>Office, R&amp;D</td>
<td>6.83 acres</td>
<td>5.12 acres</td>
<td>Catch basin cleaning, street sweeping</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Inlet filters</td>
<td>WEF</td>
<td>Property owner</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Park Station, 1488 El Camino Real</td>
<td>Summerhill Homes; 99 residential units</td>
<td>90% complete</td>
<td>Multi-family residential</td>
<td>2.04 acres</td>
<td>1.47 acres</td>
<td>Fiber roll, catch basin cleaning, street sweeping, tire wash area, sediment trap</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Inlet filters</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Property owner</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Name; Location (cross streets); Street Address</td>
<td>Name of Developer; Project Phase No.; Project Description</td>
<td>Status of Project</td>
<td>Project Type</td>
<td>New or Replaced Impervious Surface Area</td>
<td>Source Control Measure BMPs</td>
<td>Site Design Measure BMPs</td>
<td>Post-Construction Treatment BMPs</td>
<td>Pesticide Reduction Measures Included in Project</td>
<td>Alternative Compliance</td>
<td>Basis of Impracticality</td>
<td>Alternative Compliance Measures</td>
<td>HMP6</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lowe’s of SSF, 600-790 Dubuque Avenue, SSF, CA</td>
<td>Lowe’s H&amp;W, Inc.; Demo 3 buildings and construct warehouse hardware store</td>
<td>Completed</td>
<td>Retail</td>
<td>10.89 Acres 10.1 acres</td>
<td>Fiber roll, catch basin cleaning, street sweeping, tire wash area, sediment trap</td>
<td>Minimum-impact street or parking lot design</td>
<td>CDS units, biofilters</td>
<td>WEF</td>
<td>Property owner</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mandalay Terrace, Airport Blvd. and Sister Cities Blvd.</td>
<td>Hathaway Dinwiddie, Inc.; mass grading and construction of two office towers and parking structure</td>
<td>50% complete</td>
<td>Construction of two high-rise office towers and parking structure</td>
<td>11.9 acres 5.95 acres</td>
<td>Silt fencing, fiber roll, catch basin cleaning, street sweeping and vacuuming, inlet protection, gravel bag berms, check dams, stabilize entrances, tire wash area</td>
<td>Preservation of existing vegetation; hydro-seeding, earth dikes, geotextiles and mats</td>
<td>Drainage swales, velocity dissipation devices, hydrodynamic separator</td>
<td>WEF</td>
<td>Property owner</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Notes

1. Projects that create at least 10,000 square feet but less than 1 acre of impervious surface are required to report information in columns 1 through 15 only.

2. If a project is being constructed in Phases, each Phase should have a separate entry.

3. Indicate project type, based on NPDES Permit Provision C.3.c categories: Commercial, Industrial, Residential, Streets/Roads/Highways/Freeways, Significant Redevelopment.

4. If a project was granted Alternative Compliance (Provision C.3.g), report required information on the Interim Alternative Compliance Form (Attachment_).  

5. If hydromodification (HM) control is not required, state why not. If HM control is required, describe the control method used and attach the pre- and post-project hydrographs.
TABLE 5-2. NEW DEVELOPMENT AND REDEVELOPMENT PROJECTS THAT USE VEGETATED SWALES AND/OR DETENTION BASINS: FY 2001/02 TO FY 2007/08

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiscal Year</th>
<th>Reported Projects Incorporating Swales and/or Detention Basins</th>
<th>Approximate Number of Projects</th>
<th>Approximate Acres Represented</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2001/02</td>
<td></td>
<td>38</td>
<td>452</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002/03</td>
<td></td>
<td>25</td>
<td>303</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003/04</td>
<td></td>
<td>23</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004/05</td>
<td></td>
<td>22</td>
<td>312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005/06</td>
<td></td>
<td>38</td>
<td>302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006/07</td>
<td></td>
<td>72</td>
<td>447</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007/08</td>
<td></td>
<td>64</td>
<td>660</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: Annual Reports for fiscal years 2001/02 through 2004/05, Second Half Year deliverable forms for FY 2005/06 and First and Second Half Year deliverable forms for FYs 2006/07 and 2007/08.

TABLE 5-3. NEW DEVELOPMENT AND REDEVELOPMENT PROJECTS THAT USE INLET FILTERS: FY 2001/02 TO FY 2007/08

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiscal Year</th>
<th>Reported Projects with Inlet Filters and NO Other Treatment Measure in Project</th>
<th>Other Treatment Measure Included in Project</th>
<th>Total Reported Projects with Inlet Filters</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2001/02</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002/03</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>2003/04</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004/05</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005/06</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
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<td>2006/07</td>
<td>6</td>
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<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007/08</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: Annual Reports for fiscal years 2001/02 through 2005/06, Second Half Year deliverable forms for FY 2005/06 and First and Second Half Year deliverable forms for FYs 2006/07 and 2007/08.
WATERSHED ASSESSMENT
AND MONITORING

INTRODUCTION

Watershed Assessment and Monitoring (WAM) is one of SMCWPPP’s key components. The current emphasis is on characterizing representative watersheds in San Mateo County and addressing pollutants of concern that may impair water quality. More specifically, the goals of the WAM component include:

- Characterizing creek function, health and water quality conditions in representative watersheds in San Mateo County and evaluating potential stormwater runoff impacts;
- Developing plans to address specific pollutants of concern associated with stormwater runoff such as mercury and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and performing related special studies (e.g., to identify pollutant sources); and
- Evaluating long-term trends in water quality and thereby informing SMCWPPP's efforts to improve the effectiveness of its BMPs to prevent or reduce stormwater runoff impacts.

SMCWPPP focuses on using integrative tools such as creek walks and bioassessments to characterize creek condition. The monitored creeks are typically receiving waters for stormwater discharges from municipal storm drain systems in watersheds with significant urban land uses. SMCWPPP also participates in regional collaborative efforts that develop information needed to improve water quality in San Francisco Bay and local watersheds in San Mateo County and throughout the Bay Area.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

SMCWPPP’s WAM component accomplishments during FY 2007/08 are summarized below. The accomplishments fall under three general categories:

1. Watershed-related Activities;
2. Regional Collaborative Efforts; and
3. Regulatory Compliance, Coordination and Planning.
Watershed-related Activities

- SMCWPPP performed creek walks in seven watersheds in San Mateo County using the Unified Stream Assessment (USA) protocol and completed a report on this work.
- SMCWPPP, in collaboration with the Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program, prepared a guidance document for municipal stormwater programs and other interested agencies on the potential uses of the USA based on recent experience in the Bay Area.
- As a follow-up to the USA creek walks, SMCWPPP began to explore potentially developing a program in San Mateo County similar to Contra Costa County’s Stream Management Program for Landowners (SMPL).
- SMCWPPP performed trash assessments at seven urban creek sites in San Mateo County and completed a report on this work.
- SMCWPPP prepared a draft fact sheet that describes typical trash management activities conducted by SMCWPPP's municipalities and SMCWPPP's multi-faceted program-wide efforts to characterize trash and reduce trash levels in urban creeks.
- SMCWPPP reviewed the Regional Water Board’s June 30, 2007 San Francisquito Creek Sediment Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) and Habitat Enhancement Plan Preliminary Project Report and prepared a comment letter.

Regional Collaborative Efforts

- SMCWPPP continued to coordinate its WAM component activities with other Bay Area stormwater management agencies through the Bay Area Stormwater Management Agencies Association (BASMAA).
- SMCWPPP continued to provide in-kind assistance to the Bay Area Macroinvertebrate Bioassessment Information Network (BAMBI).
- SMCWPPP continued to participate in the San Francisco Estuary Regional Monitoring Program (RMP).
- SMCWPPP assisted Regional Water Board staff to compile selected data on San Mateo County stormwater pump stations as part of a regional data collection effort.
- SMCWPPP General Program staff continued to assist BASMAA to participate in a Proposition 50 grant-funded project (Taking Action for Clean Water) that will develop Bay Area-specific BMPs to prevent release of PCBs from building materials into urban runoff during renovation, maintenance and demolition of structures.
- SMCWPPP General Program staff continued to help represent BASMAA’S interests during development of the San Francisco Bay PCBs TMDL cleanup program.

Regulatory Compliance, Coordination and Planning

- SMCWPPP’s WAM Subcommittee met regularly during FY 2007/08 to oversee the WAM component's activities.
- SMCWPPP prepared the WAM component section of SMCWPPP's annual report and work plans.
DESCRIPTIONS OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

SMCWPPP’s accomplishments are described in more detail below.

Watershed-related Activities

During FY 2007/08, SMCWPPP continued to perform creek walks and trash assessments in representative urban watersheds in San Mateo County. These data help characterize aquatic ecosystem health and water quality conditions in local creeks.

Unified Stream Assessment Creek Walks

During fall 2007, SMCWPPP performed creek walks in seven watersheds in San Mateo County – the Atherton, Redwood, Burlingame, Sanchez, Easton, Mills, and Millbrae Creek watersheds (Unified Stream Assessment in Seven Watersheds in San Mateo County, California, August 2008). Appendix E contains a copy of the cover and summary of this report. The primary objective was to characterize physical conditions and features of creek channels and riparian corridors in the study watersheds. A few potential illicit discharges were also observed and reported to the appropriate municipal illicit discharge coordinator.

The creek walks were conducted using the Unified Stream Assessment (USA) protocol developed by the Center for Watershed Protection. The USA is a rapid assessment tool used to collect data on instream and riparian habitat conditions and identify possible influencing factors and opportunities for improvement. Each study creek was delineated into reaches. Each reach represented a relatively uniform set of conditions within the creek corridor.

Factors that contributed to delineating a reach included land use in the immediate vicinity, elevation, creek order, access, and total length. The study reaches were typically less than one mile long, began and ended at major creek crossings or grade changes, and reflected the general condition of the area adjacent to the creek. Tributaries were generally considered separate reaches. Creek sections were not assessed if inaccessible (e.g., due to culverts or dense vegetation) or if little apparent urban influence was present.

A single overall "reach level assessment" was conducted for each reach. This reach level assessment qualitatively evaluated characteristics such as base flow, dominant substrate, water clarity, biota, shading, and active channel dynamics. Each reach was ranked for overall stream condition and overall buffer and floodplain condition based on eight subcategories: in-stream habitat, vegetative protection, bank erosion, floodplain connection, vegetated buffer width, floodplain vegetation, floodplain habitat, and floodplain encroachment. Each subcategory was given a score on a 20-point scale (in general, a score of zero to 5 is designated as poor condition, 6 to 10 is marginal, 11 to 15 is suboptimal and 16 to 20 is optimal). The subcategory scores were summed to give a total reach score ranging from zero to 160.

The USA protocol was also used to identify eight potential creek impacts: channel modification, erosion, utilities, outfalls, creek crossings, trash/debris, recreation sites, and miscellaneous features. The location, extent and general characteristics of each impact were documented.
Reach Level Assessment

In the larger study watersheds (i.e., Atherton and Redwood Creek), overall creek condition scores generally increased in the upstream direction as urbanization decreased. The scores were largely driven by improved instream habitat and increased buffer widths and floodplain connection in the upper parts of the larger watersheds. In the smaller study watersheds (i.e., Burlingame, Sanchez, Easton and Mills Creek), overall creek condition was generally marginal or suboptimal in all reaches due to extensive urbanization throughout the watershed. Impacts were typically associated with low buffer widths (e.g., homes constructed very close to the creek) or highly impacted riparian corridor due to culverting beneath roads and driveways and extensive channel armoring, often to protect the backyards of residential properties.

Channel Modification

Construction of bank revetments along homes and yards was the most common type of channel modification observed. Culverted sections of creek, typically below roads or driveways, were also common. Some of the channel modifications identified appeared to be failing and/or causing erosion. Older revetments were especially vulnerable to scour and undercutting by increased peak flows associated with urbanization.

Erosion

The majority of erosion observed was in the form of bank scour, especially at meander bends and revetments. Bank failure was also common, especially the failure of steep banks within highly incised channels. Channel incision in the study watersheds generally appeared to be associated with historical land use changes and may no longer be active (i.e., the watersheds have likely been developed for a long enough period of time for the channel to have adjusted to change in the hydrograph and reached a new equilibrium). The channel bed in many of the reaches appeared to be clay, which is relatively resistant to erosion. In some cases grade control structures appeared to further stabilize the channel bed.

Utilities

In most cases, utilities in the study watersheds did not appear to have much impact on the creeks. The majority of utilities observed consisted of small pipes crossing over the creek high above the channel bed and were associated with bank erosion, apparently during high flow events. In some cases, utilities were located near the channel bed and were associated with bank erosion, typically during high flow events. In areas that had major utilities, such as a San Francisco Public Utilities Commission water supply pipeline, grade control structures and bank armoring had often been constructed to protect the facility.

Outfalls

The assessments were carried out during the dry season and few dry weather flows were observed. Only a small fraction of the outfalls with discharge showed any indications of illicit discharge (e.g., discoloration, odor). All suspicious discharges were reported to a municipal illicit discharge coordinator. Some outfall pipes were associated with erosion, either immediately downstream from the outfall or at head cuts perpendicular to the creek.
Creek Crossings

The most common type of creek crossing observed was road crossings. Other types of crossings identified include houses, yards and driveways. In addition to habitat alteration impacts, creek crossings can potentially impact upstream passage for fish. The study watersheds are not expected to support anadromous fish (e.g., steelhead); however, native warm water fish, primarily stickleback, were observed in several reaches. These fish need to migrate to search for spawning habitat and refuge during summer low flow conditions. Conversely, creek crossings can be beneficial by serving as grade controls. When the bottoms of creek crossings are hardened, creek bed erosion may be prevented from migrating upstream.

Trash/Debris

Trash is deposited in urban creeks in several different ways including illegal dumping and/or littering at the site, windborne transport from adjacent land uses, and waterborne transport from upstream sources. Littering and illegal dumping are typically problematic when urban creeks are adjacent to areas that receive high vehicle and/or foot traffic (e.g., shopping centers) or locations with good public access (e.g., parks and schools). The study area was predominately comprised of residential land uses west of major transportation corridors, such as El Camino Real or Alameda de las Pulgas. As a result, littering or dumping in creeks occurred in only a limited number of locations.

Trash impacts in the study area were often associated with the dumping of yard waste into creek channels behind residential properties. Impacted sites also included areas where trash accumulated due to obstructions in the channel, such as dense vegetation or utilities. Other impacted sites occurred where creeks passed through parks or vacant lands that were in close proximity to schools.

Recreation

Evidence of recreation was limited to two sites located within one creek reach in a public park (Stulsaft Park in Redwood City). Both of these sites had rope swings over the creek with excellent public access. However, the potential for water contact recreation appeared limited at the time of the assessment due to low flow conditions and the lack of deep-water pools.

Guidance Document on the Potential Uses of the USA

During FY 2007/08 SMCWPPP prepared a guidance document for municipal stormwater programs and other interested agencies on the potential uses of the USA based on recent experience in the Bay Area (The Unified Stream Assessment: Potential Uses for Stormwater Programs, San Francisco Bay Area Examples, July 2008). Appendix E contains a copy of the cover and summary of this report. This effort was performed in collaboration with the Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program.

The guidance document shows how data generated through USA surveys can address multiple stormwater program monitoring-related objectives. These include establishing baseline data, identifying the types and locations of potential impacts to water quality, identifying potential beneficial uses to protect and threats to such uses, and refining monitoring program objectives.
and design. USA survey data can also assist stormwater programs to better understand creek conditions and threats to water quality upstream and downstream of existing monitoring sites, thereby assisting in the interpretation of existing monitoring data and the identification of appropriate stormwater BMPs and potential restoration activities.

Stream Management Program for Landowners

As a follow-up to some of the issues documented during the USA creek walks (e.g., erosion and unsound erosion control practices), SMCWPPP began to explore the potential for developing a program in San Mateo County modeled after Contra Costa County's Stream Management Program for Landowners (SMPL).

Many of the impacts observed during SMCWPPP's USA creek walk surveys are associated with efforts by individual private property owners to control bank instability on their properties. An education, outreach and support program similar to SMPL could help landowners understand the impacts of such actions on creeks and potentially lead to the use of better practices in the future.

SMPL is administered by the Urban Creeks Council (UCC), a 501(c) Non-profit organization in Berkeley. The UCC gave a presentation to SMCWPPP's WAM Subcommittee in November 2007. SMPL was initiated in the year 2000 and is funded by the Contra Costa Clean Water Program. It provides free advice about creek care to Contra Costa County property owners. Services include free site visits and consultations on creek restoration techniques and associated permitting, including how to address issues such as bank failure, erosion, and flooding using low-cost, environmentally sensitive creek-side management practices. The program promotes ecologically sensitive restoration and bank stabilization methods that improve habitat, riparian vegetation and biodiversity. UCC staff works with property owners one-on-one and also coordinates hands-on neighborhood workshops to train landowners and encourage them to work together to solve shared problems along creek reaches. UCC also assists landowners with the permitting/regulatory process and can provide referrals to qualified professionals and contractors when needed for restoration work. The current level of funding in Contra Costa County allows about 40 to 50 site visits and five to seven workshops and presentations per year. Surveys of property owners that have used the SMPL program have been very positive.

One challenge is that SMPL is currently a reactive program and demand varies seasonally and with the amount of rainfall. A more proactive program might have some advantages, especially for addressing impacts on the reach scale rather than just at individual properties. The data from SMCWPPP's USA creek walk surveys could potentially provide the basis for a more proactive creek management program in San Mateo County by informing efforts to target and optimize creek management and restoration efforts.

Currently a funding source to implement a program similar to SMPL in San Mateo County has not been identified. One difficulty is that the activities implemented by the SMPL program are not specifically required by any of the provisions in the municipal regional
stormwater permit. While some of the outreach actions associated with SMPL could fit under the Public Information and Outreach provision of the permit, these actions are not a direct requirement. This makes funding the SMPL program difficult at the current time, since the limited resources available to implement the municipal regional stormwater permit will likely be dedicated to performing actions specifically required by the permit. The best opportunity to fund a program similar to SMPL in San Mateo County may be to apply for grant funding. The Urban Creek Council has already taken some initial steps towards applying for grant funds to develop a program similar to the SMPL in several Bay Area counties.

Trash Assessments
SMCWPPP completed a report on trash assessments conducted at seven urban creek sites in San Mateo County during FY 2007/08 (FY 2007/08 Trash Assessments in Urban Creeks in San Mateo County, California, August 2008). Appendix E contains a copy of this report. The primary objectives of this study were to:

- Evaluate the status and condition of selected trash accumulation sites in urban creeks, including establishing a baseline against which to track future trends; and
- Collect data that will help identify primary trash sources and transport pathways associated with the selected trash accumulation sites and inform development of BMPs to address trash in urban creeks.

The Urban Rapid Trash Assessment (URTA)\(^1\) protocol (Version 1.0) was used to further characterize trash conditions at a subset of the trash accumulation sites identified during the fall 2007 USA creek walks. URTAs were performed at a total of seven of the 27 trash accumulation sites identified during the creek walks - two sites in the Redwood Creek watershed, two sites in the Mills Creek watershed, two sites in the Millbrae Creek watershed and one site in the Burlingame Creek watershed. The URTA was conducted twice at each site, once during fall 2007 and a second time during spring 2008, for a total of 14 assessments.

Trash sources identified during the study included littering, dumping and accumulation from upstream sources. Yard waste was the most common type of trash at sites with illegal dumping. All seven URTA sites had fewer trash items during the spring 2008 assessments compared to the fall 2007 assessments. However, URTA scores did not increase greatly at four of the sites, suggesting persistent ongoing sources of trash, since trash was removed during the fall assessment. Plastic was the most common item collected during the URTA assessments, representing over 60% of all trash. Miscellaneous, glass, biodegradable and metal items were the next most common trash items, representing about 33% of the trash observed. Approximately 13 percent of

\(^1\) During FY 2005/06, the Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program revised the Regional Water Board's Rapid Trash Assessment protocol to increase its utility in evaluating trash conditions at typical impacted sites in urban watersheds. The revisions were intended to enhance the utility of this tool in assisting municipal staff to identify, prioritize and evaluate trash management activities in urban creeks. The revised protocol is referred to as the Urban Rapid Trash Assessment (URTA).
the trash that was identified during the URTAs was categorized as hazardous (biohazard, toxic, or sharp). Most items in this category were glass and metal objects; biohazardous items were not observed and toxic items were relatively uncommon. Most sites with hazardous trash had limited public access.

The trash observed during the 14 URTAs typically originated from upstream sources and accumulated at the assessment sites due to dense vegetation or instream structures (e.g., a pipeline) that captured it during conveyance downstream. Litter was an important source of trash at sites in or near parks, schools and roadways.

Trash Fact Sheet
SMCWPPP has initiated a program to begin identifying and addressing trash accumulation areas in urban waterways in San Mateo County. During FY 2007/08 SMCWPPP prepared a draft fact sheet that describes typical trash management activities conducted by SMCWPPP's municipalities and SMCWPPP's multi-faceted program-wide efforts to characterize and reduce trash levels. Highlights of SMCWPPP's trash program during the past several years have included:

- Surveying San Mateo County municipalities regarding their existing municipal trash management efforts and known trash accumulation/dumping areas. The survey revealed that SMCWPPP's municipalities typically perform a wide variety of trash management efforts that include trash collection and cleanup (e.g., street sweeping, stormwater conveyance facility maintenance), use of enforcement to discourage littering, dumping, and discharge of trash, and use of incentive and education programs (e.g., anti-littering campaigns).
- Performing an initial pilot study to identify trash sources and management measures at a selected in-stream trash accumulation area (Gateway Park in San Mateo Creek).
- Coordinating and publicizing creek and beach cleanups in San Mateo County as part of the California Coastal Commission's annual “California Coastal Cleanup Day” in September 2006 and 2007. This effort appeared successful in that volunteer participation in the cleanups increased each of these years in comparison to the proceeding year.
- Pilot-testing Regional Water Board staff's Rapid Trash Assessment (RTA) protocol as a tool to monitor the amount and types of trash in creeks and inform efforts to identify sources and controls.
- Assessing most of the major urban creeks on the Bay-side of San Mateo County for trash accumulation areas (and other impacts) using the USA creek walk protocol.
- Using the URTA to further evaluate a subset of the trash accumulation sites identified during the USA creek walks. The information collected is establishing a baseline against which to track future trends and will assist with efforts to identify trash sources and transport pathways. A total of 46 urban creek trash accumulation sites have been identified to-date within 13 San Mateo County watersheds. Detailed assessments have been performed twice (during the fall and spring
seasons) at 19 of these sites using the URTA.

San Francisquito Creek Watershed Sediment TMDL
SMCWPPP reviewed the Regional Water Board's June 30, 2007 San Francisquito Creek Sediment Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) and Habitat Enhancement Plan Preliminary Project Report and prepared a comment letter (Review of San Francisquito Creek Sediment TMDL and Habitat Enhancement Plan Preliminary Project Report, August 2008). Appendix E contains a copy of the letter. SMCWPPP's primary comments included the following:

- The project should clearly separate pollutant-based TMDL requirements (i.e., sediment load allocation and targets) from habitat enhancement requirements (i.e., non-pollutant based);
- The targets/allocations and source areas should be linked, i.e., the targets/allocations should be applied to specific impacted habitat areas at or downstream of the anthropogenic sediment source areas. The TMDL should clearly identify these specific areas where targets/allocations are applicable;
- The project should clearly identify the responsible party and regulatory tool or authority for each sediment source category;
- Any actions specified in the TMDL's implementation plan that would be regulated under a municipal stormwater NPDES permit should be consistent with the municipal regional stormwater permit, once it is adopted; and
- As with the implementation of other TMDLs, it is important to maintain a reasonable balance between resources expended on monitoring activities and those expended for actual pollutant control measures.

Regional Collaborative Programs

An important aspect of SMCWPPP’s WAM component is participating in regional collaborative programs that monitor San Francisco Bay and help coordinate monitoring in Bay Area watersheds. During FY 2007/08, SMCWPPP continued to participate in the Bay Area Stormwater Management Agencies Association (BASMAA), the Bay Area Macroinvertebrate Bioassessment Information Network (BAMBI), the San Francisco Estuary Regional Monitoring Program (RMP), and the Taking Action for Clean Water grant-funded project, as described below. SMCWPPP also assisted Regional Water Board staff to compile selected data on San Mateo County stormwater pump stations as part of a regional data collection effort and represented BASMAA’S interests during development of the PCBs TMDL in San Francisco Bay cleanup program.

BASMAA

During FY 2007/08, SMCWPPP continued to coordinate its WAM component activities with other Bay Area stormwater management agencies through the BASMAA Monitoring Committee.

BAMBI

BAMBI is a regional program that helps coordinate Bay Area benthic macroinvertebrate bioassessment efforts such as those performed by
SMCWPPP’s WAM component during previous years. SMCWPPP continued to provide in-kind staff support to BAMBI during FY 2007/08. BAMBI will help Bay Area stormwater management agencies interpret local bioassessment data and use the results to inform development of urban runoff pollution prevention and control strategies. BAMBI’s specific goals include:

- Standardizing rapid bioassessment protocols in the Bay Area, including quality assurance and control in field sampling and laboratory analyses;
- Establishing reference conditions for Bay Area creeks;
- Facilitating regional coordination and data management and sharing;
- Refining physical habitat assessment protocols; and
- Developing a regional Index of Biological Integrity (IBI), which will help with classifying creek condition, evaluating attainment of beneficial uses in creeks, identifying stressors to creeks, and establishing water quality goals.

**RMP**

SMCWPPP continued to participate in the RMP in FY 2007/08. The RMP is administered by the San Francisco Estuary Institute, and monitors pollutant concentrations in water, sediments, and fish and shellfish tissue in San Francisco Bay and Delta, together known as the San Francisco Estuary. A major goal of the RMP is to provide information on how pollutant concentrations in the Estuary are responding to pollution prevention and control measures. Thus the RMP aims to help determine whether efforts by Bay Area stormwater management agencies such as SMCWPPP and others are helping to improve water quality in the Estuary. In recent years the RMP has also began to measure pollutant loadings to the Bay from selected local watersheds, an important type of information needed in development and implementation of TMDL cleanup programs for pollutants such as mercury and PCBs. SMCWPPP continued to provide funding to the RMP in FY 2007/08. General Program staff also continued to represent BASMAA on the RMP Sources, Pathways and Loadings Work Group and advocated for stormwater program interests during study design, implementation and reporting. General Program staff also reviewed the RMP’s draft report on 2006 fish tissue contaminant data and prepared comments and co-authored a RMP Pulse of the Estuary article on contaminant loading to Bay from local watersheds.

**Stormwater Pump Station Data**

During FY 2007/08, Regional Water Board staff compiled selected data on stormwater pump stations throughout the Bay Area region. Data types collected included the agency that maintains and operates each pump station, location (including coordinates), number of pumps at a station, catchment area, dominant land uses in a catchment, the receiving water body, maximum capacity per pump, wet and dry weather discharge rates, storage capacity of sumps or wet wells, and a description of any trash control measures. Regional Water Board staff envision that these data will inform planning and prioritizing pump station monitoring, implementing pollutant controls (e.g., trash), and studying the feasibility of diverting flows to wastewater treatment plants. SMCWPPP General Program staff worked with municipal staff to compile...
the specific pump station data requested. This included reviewing the data request and initial information provided by municipal staff, identifying data gaps, assisting municipal staff with understanding the request, extensive follow-up with municipal staff to obtain all of the requested data, and compiling the data into one countywide spreadsheet.

Taking Action for Clean Water Grant
In November 2006, the State Water Resources Control Board awarded the San Francisco Estuary Project a Proposition 50 Coastal Nonpoint Source Pollution grant for a project called "Taking Action for Clean Water." The project includes several tasks to further implementation of Bay Area TMDLs, including a task that involves the historic use of PCBs in building materials. The primary goal of this task is to develop Bay Area-specific BMPs to prevent release of PCBs from building materials into urban runoff during renovation, maintenance and demolition of structures. Bay Area-specific information about the presence of PCBs in building materials will also be obtained through a field sampling program, so that management actions can be targeted specifically to the structures most likely to contain PCBs that threaten water quality. During FY 2007/08, General Program staff continued to assist BASMAA to participate in the project as a stakeholder and project partner.

PCB TMDL
SMCWPPP General Program staff continued to help represent BASMAA’S interests during development of the San Francisco Bay PCBs TMDL cleanup program. This included reviewing the December 2007 revised PCBs TMDL Regional Water Board staff report and Basin Plan Amendment and assisting BASMAA to prepare comments. SMCWPPP General Program staff also testified on behalf of BASMAA at Regional Water Board hearings on the PCB TMDL in September 2007 and February 2008.

Regulatory Compliance, Coordination and Planning
SMCWPPP’s WAM Subcommittee met regularly during FY 2007/08 to oversee component activities. Frank Mandola from the City of South San Francisco continued to preside as chair of the subcommittee. Municipalities that were active subcommittee participants included Belmont, Brisbane, Burlingame, Daly City, Pacifica, City of San Mateo, San Mateo County and South San Francisco. A complete record of meeting attendees is contained in Appendix E.

The subcommittee also took a field trip to San Mateo Creek in June 2008 to observe and discuss typical trash impacts to urban creeks. The WAM Subcommittee is planning on conducting pilot work during FY 2008/09 in San Mateo Creek and possibly other locations to evaluate potential trash sources and control measures. The field trip was part of the planning process for this pilot work. Attendees included WAM Subcommittee members and municipal maintenance staff from the City of San Mateo. The group visited two creek sites along San Mateo Creek that were previously assessed for trash: 1) the Caltrain station crossing in downtown San Mateo and 2) the Claremont Avenue crossing in a residential area approximately two blocks further downstream. EOA staff presented a summary of the methods
and approach currently being used by the SMCWPPP to identify and characterize trash accumulation areas in urban creeks. USA creek walks are used to identify accumulation areas and the URTA protocol is used to further characterize selected areas with higher levels of trash. Information was provided to the field trip participants showing the location of all documented trash accumulation sites in San Mateo Creek. URTA scores and photographs from each site were also provided to the group and discussed. The group discussed the two basic ways we are using the URTA: 1) to record baseline conditions for the trash accumulation areas we have identified in urban creeks, and 2) to collect data that will help identify sources of trash to these accumulation areas. EOA summarized the major types of trash items documented at the two assessment locations, as well as potential trash sources and pathways associated with each site. These include 1) littering from pedestrians, primarily at bridges; 2) illegal dumping at bridges; 3) illegal dumping behind private residences, primarily apartment complexes; 4) homeless encampments under bridges; and 5) transport and deposition of trash from upstream sources, including storm drain catchments draining commercial areas along major transportation corridors such as El Camino Real. It was noted that relatively little trash has been found above El Camino Real in most creeks.

The WAM Subcommittee also oversaw preparation of the WAM component section of SMCWPPP's annual report and mid-fiscal year work plans.

**ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTIVENESS**

The effectiveness of WAM component efforts during FY 2007/08 should be assessed in the context of the WAM component goals described earlier. These goals include 1) characterizing creek function, health and water quality conditions in representative watersheds in San Mateo County and evaluating potential stormwater runoff impacts; 2) developing plans to address specific pollutants of concern associated with stormwater runoff such as mercury and PCBs and performing related special studies (e.g., to identify pollutant sources); and 3) evaluating long-term trends in water quality and thereby informing the SMCWPPP's efforts to improve the effectiveness of its BMPs to prevent or reduce stormwater runoff impacts. SMCWPPP's bioassessments, USA creek walks, and trash assessments in urban creeks in San Mateo County have helped define baseline water quality conditions. These data will facilitate future evaluations of long-term trends and thereby inform efforts to evaluate the overall effectiveness of SMCWPPP's stormwater pollution prevention and control BMPs. These data also potentially help identify impairment problems and pollutant sources, a first step in selecting new BMPs to prevent or reduce stormwater runoff impacts throughout San Mateo County. For example, as mentioned above, SMCWPPP is assisting with development of a regional Index of Biologic Integrity (IBI) based on SMCWPPP's bioassessment data and other Bay Area data. The IBI will potentially help SMCWPPP to evaluate attainment of creek beneficial uses and identify stressors to creeks, and thereby inform management actions. In another example, SMCWPPP's trash
assessments help identify sources of trash to accumulation sites in urban creeks, and therefore will inform the development of new or improved BMPs to address trash in urban creeks. In addition, SMCWPPP’s participation in regional monitoring efforts (e.g., the RMP) assists TMDL development, especially those TMDLs focusing on improving water quality in San Francisco Bay.

FUTURE ACTIONS

SMCWPPP’s WAM component will continue to focus on watershed-related activities, specific pollutants of concern such as trash, and regional collaboration during FY 2008/09. A principle focus will be to conduct pilot work to evaluate potential sources of trash to urban creeks and control measures. This increased emphasis on developing trash and litter BMPs is intended to assure continued compliance with Provision C.1 of SMCWPPP’s NPDES permit and to respond to the high priority that Bay Area communities place on addressing trash and litter in creeks and other waterways.

To the extent possible, all WAM component activities will be planned and conducted in coordination with the ongoing development of the municipal regional stormwater permit. In preparation for implementing this permit, SMCWPPP will continue to support and participate in development of a regional monitoring collaborative among Bay Area stormwater agencies. SMCWPPP will also continue to participate in existing regional collaborative monitoring programs in the Bay Area such as BAMBI and the RMP.
APPENDIX A: TABLE OF CONTENTS

Municipal Maintenance Subcommittee Attendance List FY 2007/08

Parks Maintenance and IPM Work Group Attendance List FY 2007/08

2008 Parks Maintenance and Integrated Pest Management Workshop
  • Agenda
  • Flyer
  • Evaluation Summary

15th Annual Municipal Maintenance Training Workshop
  • Agenda
  • Flyer
  • Evaluation Summary
San Mateo Countywide Water Pollution Prevention Program  
Municipal Maintenance Subcommittee Attendance List  
FY 2007/08

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<td>San Francisco International Airport</td>
<td>Charlie Freas</td>
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# San Mateo Countywide Water Pollution Prevention Program

## Parks Maintenance & IPM Work Group Attendance List FY 2007/08

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MUNICIPALITY</th>
<th>REPRESENTATIVE</th>
<th>Email Address</th>
<th>Phone</th>
<th>28-Aug</th>
<th>30-Oct</th>
<th>Feb Training Workshop</th>
<th>29-Apr</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atherton</td>
<td>Mike Anderson</td>
<td><a href="mailto:manderson@ci.atherton.ca.us">manderson@ci.atherton.ca.us</a></td>
<td>650/752-0541</td>
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<td>Belmont</td>
<td>Henry Ruspit</td>
<td><a href="mailto:hruspit@ci.belmont.ca.us">hruspit@ci.belmont.ca.us</a></td>
<td>650/595-7441</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brisbane</td>
<td>Don McClymond</td>
<td><a href="mailto:dmccllymond@brisbane.ca.us">dmccllymond@brisbane.ca.us</a></td>
<td>415/718-0105</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Burlingame</td>
<td>Tim Richmond</td>
<td><a href="mailto:trichmond@burlingame.org">trichmond@burlingame.org</a></td>
<td>650/558-7333</td>
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<tr>
<td>Colma</td>
<td>Phil Scramaglia</td>
<td><a href="mailto:phil@csgengr.com">phil@csgengr.com</a></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bill Segale, Segale &amp;</td>
<td><a href="mailto:segcerbill@aol.com">segcerbill@aol.com</a></td>
<td>650/755-7343</td>
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<tr>
<td>Daly City</td>
<td>Paul Thompson</td>
<td><a href="mailto:pthompson@daly.city.org">pthompson@daly.city.org</a></td>
<td>650/991-8006</td>
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<tr>
<td>East Palo Alto</td>
<td>Fernando Bravo</td>
<td>Fernando <a href="mailto:Bravo@cityofepa.org">Bravo@cityofepa.org</a></td>
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<td>Foster City</td>
<td>Bill Gomba</td>
<td><a href="mailto:bgomba@fostercity.org">bgomba@fostercity.org</a></td>
<td>650/286-8140</td>
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<td>Dorte Drastrup</td>
<td><a href="mailto:didrastrup@foster.city.org">didrastrup@foster.city.org</a></td>
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<td>Half Moon Bay</td>
<td>Tony Moorhouse</td>
<td><a href="mailto:tmoorhouse@ci.half-moon-bay.ca.us">tmoorhouse@ci.half-moon-bay.ca.us</a></td>
<td>650/726-8260</td>
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<td>Hillsborough</td>
<td>Gary Francis</td>
<td><a href="mailto:gfrancis@hills.ca.org">gfrancis@hills.ca.org</a></td>
<td>650/375-7506</td>
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<td>Menlo Park</td>
<td>David Mooney</td>
<td><a href="mailto:dmooney@menlopark.org">dmooney@menlopark.org</a></td>
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<td>Russell Clark</td>
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<td>Pacifica</td>
<td>Ron Fasenda</td>
<td><a href="mailto:fasendar@ci.pacifica.ca.us">fasendar@ci.pacifica.ca.us</a></td>
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<td>Tom Lessa</td>
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<td>Portola Valley</td>
<td>Josh Maielie</td>
<td><a href="mailto:JMaierle@portolavalley.net">JMaierle@portolavalley.net</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Redwood City</td>
<td>Valerie Matonis</td>
<td><a href="mailto:vmatonis@redwoodcity.org">vmatonis@redwoodcity.org</a></td>
<td>650/780-7280</td>
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<td>San Bruno</td>
<td>David Perazzo</td>
<td><a href="mailto:dperazzo@ci.sanbruno.ca.us">dperazzo@ci.sanbruno.ca.us</a></td>
<td>650/616-7193</td>
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<tr>
<td>San Carlos</td>
<td>Guy Wallace</td>
<td><a href="mailto:guywallace@cityofsancarlos.org">guywallace@cityofsancarlos.org</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>San Mateo</td>
<td>Vern Bessey</td>
<td><a href="mailto:vbessey@cityofsanmateo.org">vbessey@cityofsanmateo.org</a></td>
<td>650/522-7342</td>
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<tr>
<td>San Mateo Co.</td>
<td>William Crawford</td>
<td><a href="mailto:bcrawford@co.sanmateo.ca.us">bcrawford@co.sanmateo.ca.us</a></td>
<td>650/573-2591</td>
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<tr>
<td>Parks</td>
<td>Sheila Gostisha</td>
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<td>Fax-347-8276</td>
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<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>Ronald Pummer</td>
<td><a href="mailto:rpummer@co.sanmateo.ca.us">rpummer@co.sanmateo.ca.us</a></td>
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<td>Jeremy Eide</td>
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<td>Public Wks</td>
<td>Tsutomu Imamura</td>
<td><a href="mailto:timamura@co.sanmateo.ca.us">timamura@co.sanmateo.ca.us</a></td>
<td>650/363-4149</td>
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<td>Jeff Pacini</td>
<td><a href="mailto:JPaclini@rco.com">JPaclini@rco.com</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>South San</td>
<td>David Venturini</td>
<td><a href="mailto:david.venturini@asf.net">david.venturini@asf.net</a></td>
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<td>Francisco</td>
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<td>Eunejune Kim</td>
<td><a href="mailto:EKim@woodsidedtown.org">EKim@woodsidedtown.org</a></td>
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<td>Fred Jarvis</td>
<td><a href="mailto:fejarvis@eoainc.com">fejarvis@eoainc.com</a></td>
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<td>Vashakha Atre</td>
<td><a href="mailto:vatre@eoainc.com">vatre@eoainc.com</a></td>
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<td>Program</td>
<td>Matt Fabry</td>
<td><a href="mailto:mfabry@ci.brisbane.ca.us">mfabry@ci.brisbane.ca.us</a></td>
<td>415/508-2134</td>
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Notes:

1 Number indicates number of attendees from jurisdiction at the workshop.
AGENDA
Integrated Pest Management Workshop
SMCWPPP Parks Maintenance and IPM
Green Building Exchange
February 28, 2008
11:00 a.m. – 3:00 p.m.

Lunch
Registration 11:00 - 11:30

Welcoming Remarks 11:30 - 11:40

Aquatic Vegetation Management 11:40 - 12:20
Dave Najera, Aquatic Environments

Creek Maintenance 12:20 - 12:50
Julie Casagrande, San Mateo County Public Works

Pesticide Use Enforcement Update 12:50 – 1:35
Representative from San Mateo County Agricultural Weights and Measures

Break 1:35 – 1:50

NEW Pros and Cons of Using Artificial Sports Fields 1:50 – 2:20
Peter Vorametsanti, City of Redwood City

Maintenance of Landscape-Based Stormwater Treatment Control Measures 2:20 – 2:50
Ed Boscacci, BKF Engineers

Closing Remarks 2:50 – 3:00
Integrated Pest Management Workshop
Green Building Exchange
305 Main Street, Redwood City

Thursday, February 28, 2008
11:00 a.m. – 3:00 p.m.

Sponsored by the SMCWPPP Parks Maintenance and IPM Work Group

This is a free workshop and will be eligible for Department of Pesticide Regulations Continuing Education Credits.

Workshop Highlights:

- Creeks Maintenance
- Aquatic Vegetation Management
- Pesticide Use Violations and Penalties
- More Artificial Sports Fields Pros and Cons
- Maintenance of Landscape-Based Stormwater Treatment Controls

RSVP
Please complete the attached RSVP form to let us know that you will be attending. If you have any questions or would like additional information please contact Christina Hovland at (510)-832-2852 ext. 126 or chovland@eoainc.com. We look forward to seeing you at the workshop!
## SUMMARY OF WORKSHOP EVALUATIONS

Total Number of Evaluations: 39 (68% response)  
Total Number of Attendees: 57

### What did you think of the following presentations?

#### Aquatic Vegetation Management—
Dave Najera
- 18-Very helpful
- 15-Somewhat helpful
- 6-Not helpful
- 0-No answer

#### Creeks Maintenance –
Julie Casagrande
- 21-Very helpful
- 18-Somewhat helpful
- 0-Not helpful
- 0-No answer

#### Pesticide Use Enforcement Update–
Jeremy Eide
- 29-Very helpful
- 10-Somewhat helpful
- 0-Not helpful
- 0-No answer

#### Artificial Sports Fields –
Peter Vorametsanti
- 24-Very helpful
- 13-Somewhat helpful
- 1-Not helpful
- 1-No answer

#### Maintenance of Landscape-Based Stormwater Treatment Control Measures –
Ed Boscacci
- 16-Very helpful
- 17-Somewhat helpful
- 0-Not helpful
- 6-No answer

### Did this workshop meet your expectations?
- Yes: 31
- No: 1  (2 credit hours vs. 3 in other years)
- Kind of: 2
- No Answer: 6

### Suggestions for future workshop topics
- More credit hours (2)
- Gophers (1)
- Emergency spill response / hazardous materials (2)
- Use of recycled water (1)
- Row weed control (1)
Organic fertilizers – their use and cost to public agencies (1)
More local data on artificial turf projects (1)
Marsh filtering (1)
Control of invasive plants (1)
Discussion on local implementation of IPM programs (1)

General Comments
Great workshop / Keep up the good work (8)
Good location (7)
Good lunch (7)
Good speakers / varied topics / useful information (4)
More IPM in grounds/park maintenance (1)
More energy from some of the speakers (1)
Poor audio (1)
Pesticide enforcement info very beneficial (1)
Liked Ed Boscacci’s presentation best (1)
First two speakers were fantastic – good information (1)
15TH ANNUAL MAINTENANCE WORKSHOP  
Green Building Exchange  
305 Main Street, Redwood City  
June 26, 2008  
8:00 a.m. – 1:30 p.m.

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<th>Time</th>
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<tr>
<td>8:00</td>
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<td>00 – 8:30</td>
<td>Registration for workshop participants</td>
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<tr>
<td>8:30</td>
<td>Welcome</td>
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<tr>
<td>00 – 8:35</td>
<td>Mike Peterson, City of Daly City Street Supervisor, Municipal Maintenance Subcommittee Chair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:35</td>
<td>Stormwater BMPs and Trash Control in the City of Long Beach</td>
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<tr>
<td>00 – 9:50</td>
<td>Tom Leary, City of Long Beach Stormwater Management Program Officer</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:50</td>
<td>City of Oakland Trash Control Program</td>
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<tr>
<td>00 – 10:05</td>
<td>Markley Bavinger, City of Oakland Watershed Program Specialist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:05</td>
<td>City of Oakland Illegal Dumping Program</td>
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<tr>
<td>00 – 10:20</td>
<td>Richard Wright, City of Oakland Litter Enforcement Officer</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:20</td>
<td>Break</td>
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<td>10:35</td>
<td>Sanitary Sewer Spills</td>
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<td>00 – 11:10</td>
<td>Gary Batis, City of South San Francisco Public Works Superintendent</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:10</td>
<td>Creek Maintenance and Permitting</td>
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<tr>
<td>00 – 11:55</td>
<td>Darcy Aston, FishNet 4C Program Director</td>
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<td>11:55</td>
<td>Introduction of Vendors</td>
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<td>00 – 12:15</td>
<td>(Time will depend on number of vendors)</td>
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<td>12:15</td>
<td>Lunch and Product Show</td>
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<td>00 – 1:25</td>
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<td>Closing Remarks</td>
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*Training participants complete evaluation forms and receive workshop souvenirs*
15th ANNUAL
MUNICIPAL MAINTENANCE TRAINING

June 26, 2008
8:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m.
Location: Green Building Exchange
305 Main Street, Redwood City, CA 94063

Sponsored by the San Mateo Countywide Water Pollution Prevention Program’s Municipal Maintenance Subcommittee

Workshop Highlights:
- Structural trash controls – the different types available and lessons learned by the City of Long Beach’s staff
- How to respond to sanitary sewer spills
- Creek maintenance dos and don’ts and the permits that may be required
- Trash Control and Litter Enforcement in Oakland
- Vendor display

RSVP
Please complete the attached RSVP form to let us know that you will be attending. If you have any questions, contact Christina Hovland at (510) 832-2852 ext. 126. We look forward to seeing you at the workshop!
San Mateo Countywide Water Pollution Prevention Program
Evaluation Summary

94 Attendees (including staff, speakers and vendors)
75 Attendees (not including staff, speakers and vendors)
52 Evaluations (69% response)

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<tr>
<th>Presentation</th>
<th>Very helpful</th>
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Did the workshop meet your expectations?
*Yes- 49  No- 0  No response-3*

Which topics were most beneficial?
Sanitary Sewer Spills – 15
Oakland’s Illegal Dumping Program – 12
Trash Control – 11
All beneficial – 7
Stormwater BMPs and Trash Control in the City of Long Beach – 6
Oakland’s Trash Control Program – 2
Creek Maintenance and Permitting – 1
No answer - 9

Which topics were the least beneficial?
None / All beneficial - 13
Creek Maintenance and Permitting - 7
Sanitary Sewer Spills – 3
Oakland’s Illegal Dumping Program – 3
Oakland’s Trash Control Program – 2
Stormwater BMPs and Trash Control in Long Beach – 2
Trash Control - 1

How many previous workshops have you attended?

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Would you be interested in attending a workshop next year?

Yes - 48  No - 1  No response - 3

How will your work procedures change as a result of this workshop?

- More awareness of issues/more knowledge always helps – 9
- Look more closely at my city’s trash control program – 6
- Always try to improve - 5
- Increased knowledge of reporting requirements for sanitary sewer spills - 5
- Try to implement an Illegal Dumping Enforcement Program in my city – 4
- Share information with coworkers – 3
- Increase trash/litter awareness amongst the public - 3
- If budget allows – 2
- If supervisor gets on board – 2
- Already meeting all procedures – 1
- Not sure – 1
- Still trying to find a balance – 1

Suggestions for future workshop topics:

- Local cities introduce themselves and their procedures; how they’re implementing BMPs – 2
- Compare city-to-city policies for overflows / SSIs
- More info on spill or overflow response
- Increasing public awareness
- Different catch basin design
- Illicit waste
- Proper use of hydro-vac equipment
- Permitting
- Local projects and how they were completed
- Lagoon maintenance programs
- Street sweeping
- Grant funding towards storm maintenance activities
- Any new information

What are you duties?

Sweeper operator-6; Paving and road repair-22; Litter pick-up-17; Storm drain system maintenance-32; sanitary sewer maintenance-23; Parks maintenance-5; Facilities maintenance-8; Maintenance
supervisor-8; Other –7 (road maintenance manager, electrician, creek maintenance, mechanic, open area cleanup, CCTV, Deputy PW Director,)

**General comments/suggestions:**
- Very good workshop overall / great job – 7
- Appreciate food and drinks – 3
- Very informative presentations - 3
- Thank you – 2
- More handouts
- Make the workshop longer/ all day
- Two screens needed – hard to see from the back of the room
- Love the veggie dishes, keep them up.
- It’s amazing how much trash builds up and ends up in the bay.
- Best seminar to date. Looking forward to next year’s.
APPENDIX B: TABLE OF CONTENTS

CII Subcommittee Attendance List FY 2007/08

Fact Sheet: Successes in Fiscal Year 2006/07

Stormwater Orientation for Municipal Staff
  • Agenda
  • Flyer
  • Evaluation Summary
  • Sign-in Sheet
  • Workshop Binder Table of Contents

Excerpt from Stormwater Program Funding Options Final Report

Tips for a Cleaner Bay

Sugerencias para una Bahia mas Limpias
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<td>Fred Jarvis</td>
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No. Attending
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Successes in Fiscal Year 2006/07

The City/County Association of Governments of San Mateo County created the San Mateo Countywide Water Pollution Prevention Program (SMCWPPP) in 1993 to coordinate countywide efforts to prevent stormwater pollution. Stormwater runoff is the biggest transporter of pollutants to the bay and a major pathway for contaminants to reach local coastal beaches. Common pollutants found in stormwater runoff from public streets and storm drains include silt, litter, pesticides, bacteria, oil, and metals. During the last couple of decades the U.S Environmental Protection Agency and the San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board have recognized the need to control stormwater pollutants by adopting regulations and increasingly stringent permits that municipalities must follow to discharge stormwater into creeks, the bay and ocean.

Each municipality in San Mateo County is responsible for complying with the municipal stormwater National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit requirements for stormwater runoff from its streets and local storm drain system. The permit prescribes how each local municipality will regulate new and redevelopment projects, conduct its municipal maintenance activities, eliminate non-stormwater discharges, inspect businesses to control stormwater pollutants, and encourage the public’s help in preventing pollution.

Last fiscal year SMCWPPP successfully assisted its member agencies (20 cities and the county) to protect stormwater quality by complying with the countywide municipal stormwater NPDES permit. This information sheet highlights examples of last year’s successes, followed by a description of accomplishments in several areas: achieving permit compliance, conducting community information outreach and school programs, building cost-effective partnerships, and measuring progress.

Example of Successes

- Received an “Outstanding Stormwater News, Information, Outreach, and Media category” award from the California Stormwater Quality Association for SMCWPPP’s Plastic Bag Outreach/Coastal Cleanup Day project. One of the results of this outreach was Whole Foods Market volunteering to be the primary sponsor of the fall 2007 Cleanup Day.
- Completed technical guidance (http://www.flowstobay.org/p2business/C3stormwatertechguide.html) for developers, builders and permit applicants. This guidance shows how to comply with the NPDES permit’s extensive requirements for new and redevelopment projects.
- Worked with Alameda and Santa Clara Counties to cost-effectively develop the Bay Area Hydrology Model (www.bayareahydrologymodel.org) software for use in designing controls that limit the quantity of stormwater runoff from development projects. The Bay Area Hydrology Model allows users to design flow duration detention facilities to prevent erosion of creek channels and banks.

SMCWPPP measured its progress last fiscal year in various ways.

**New development.** Last fiscal year there were 72 new and redevelopment projects on over 400 acres that used vegetated swales or detention basins to treat pollutants found in stormwater runoff. As shown in the graph, this represents an approximately two-fold increase in the number of projects using these methods to treat stormwater compared to previous years.

**Municipal Maintenance.** Last fiscal year municipalities swept about 147,000 curb miles of streets and removed about 29,000 cubic yards of material. The amount of curb miles swept has increased about 7 percent in the last twelve years. There has been no measurable change in the amount of material being removed by sweeping, which may indicate progress in educating residents and businesses not to dispose of litter, leaves, and other materials in streets.

**Public Information and Participation.** The amount of waste oil recycled increased by about 25 percent last fiscal year and 63 percent over the last two years. The large increase in recycling reflects the success of joint efforts by SMCWPPP and the county’s Household Hazardous Waste and Small Quantity Generator Programs, using funds from the California Integrated Waste Management Board.

**Illicit discharges.** The number of illicit discharges eliminated last fiscal year is close to the average found during the last nine years. The number of illicit discharges found and eliminated during this period represents a 40 percent decline from what was found around ten years ago when SMCWPPP initiated efforts to stop these types of discharges. The approach taken has been to increase people’s awareness that these non-stormwater discharges are untreated and are illegal under local municipal ordinances.

SMCWPPP is a program of the City/County Association of Governments of San Mateo County. Created to coordinate cost-effective implementation of the municipal stormwater National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit, it consists of twenty cities and towns and San Mateo County.

For additional information, visit the Program’s website at www.flowstobay.org or contact Matt Fabry at (650) 508-2134

November 2007
Achieving Permit Compliance

Each fiscal year SMCWPPP and its municipalities submit an annual report to the San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board to demonstrate compliance with the municipal stormwater permit. The Fiscal Year 2006/07 Annual Report is on SMCWPPP’s website at www.floustoabay.org (click on “Additional Information”). The last time that the San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board staff assessed the status of permit compliance was in 2005. At that time it concluded that SMCWPPP “is generally in compliance with its permit.” The level of effort to achieve permit compliance has been similar since this last evaluation.

Conducting Community Information Outreach and School Programs

In FY 2006/07 SMCWPPP continued to implement an extensive program of community outreach and school education. One award-winning aspect of this program was the promotion of an alternative to using disposable plastic bags and coordinating the annual California Coastal Cleanup Day described above. Attendance at the California Coastal Cleanup Day in 2006 increased by about 60 percent (1,644 volunteers) and the amount of trash and litter removed from beaches and other waterways increased by about 45 percent (21,000 lbs.) compared to 2005. A plastic bag educational outreach tabling event at the Whole Foods Market in Redwood City inspired Whole Foods to become the main sponsor for the 2007 statewide California Coastal Cleanup Day. Information on the importance of controlling trash and litter and the California Coastal Cleanup Day was published in Environmental Health’s newsletter, “ReNews” that has a circulation of 220,000 and is distributed in local newspapers.

SMCWPPP and the county’s Used Oil Program funded ZunZun, a two-person municipal theatrical team that presents school assemblies on stormwater and household hazardous wastes. The assemblies reached about 12,000 elementary school students at 51 schools last fiscal year.

Additional school outreach included providing one-day teacher training workshops on environmentally friendly ways to manage pests and protect the health of families, pets, and the environment.

Building Cost-Effective Partnerships

SMCWPPP seeks opportunities for cost-effective collaboration with other pollution prevention programs. The Program participated in the following beneficial partnerships last fiscal year:

- SMCWPPP continued to participate in the Our Water Our World (OWOW) program that assists consumers to manage pests using non-toxic or less toxic methods by making alternative pest control products available in retail stores and by promoting their use. Last fiscal year twenty-one stores in San Mateo County participated in OWOW. The original costs for developing OWOW was supported by a grant from U.S. EPA, and the State Resources Control Board provided a subsequent grant to help it expand beyond the Bay Area.
- The majority of municipalities in San Mateo County have an agreement with the San Mateo County Environmental Health that allows the county staff to conduct stormwater inspections of businesses while staff is conducting its regular inspections of retail food facilities, hazardous waste generators, and hazardous materials users. This combination of inspections minimizes the intrusion on businesses and is a cost-effective way to inspect businesses for compliance with stormwater requirements and make sure business owners have up-to-date information on stormwater pollution prevention practices.
- SMCWPPP continued to participate in regional efforts to monitor San Francisco Bay and Bay Area watersheds. Along with about 70 other dischargers SMCWPPP continued to help fund the Regional Monitoring Program. This program is designed to assess long-term pollutant levels in water, sediment, fish, and shellfish in the bay and delta. SMCWPPP has also supported ways to assess the health of creeks by standardizing how data is collected and helping to develop a regional index to gauge creek health.
- SMCWPPP is an active participant, along with other countywide municipal stormwater programs, in the Bay Area Stormwater Management Agencies Association (BASMAA). BASMAA provides input on the Water Board staff’s development of the next municipal stormwater permit. This permit will be regionwide and apply to 76 municipalities and flood control districts. In addition, BASMAA has provided SMCWPPP an opportunity to coordinate its comments on the various total maximum daily loads that the Water Board staff has been developing for high priority pollutants, such as mercury and polychlorinated biphenyls, which impair the bay.
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SMCWPPP measured its progress last fiscal year in various ways.

New development. Last fiscal year there were 72 new and redevelopment projects on over 400 acres that used vegetated swales or detention basins to treat pollutants found in stormwater runoff. As shown in the graph, this represents an approximately two-fold increase in the number of projects using these methods to treat stormwater compared to previous years.

Municipal Maintenance. Last fiscal year municipalities swept about 147,000 curb miles of streets and removed about 29,000 cubic yards of material. The amount of curb miles swept has increased about 7 percent in the last twelve years. There has been no measurable change in the amount of material being removed by sweeping, which may indicate progress in educating residents and businesses not to dispose of litter, leaves, and other materials in streets.

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November 2007
AGENDA

Stormwater Orientation for Municipal Staff
May 21, 2008, 8:00 AM – 12:00 Noon
Checuti Room
450 Poplar Avenue, Millbrae

Registration and Refreshments 8:00 – 8:30

Introductions and Request Questions that People Want Answered 8:30 – 8:45
Matt Fabry, Program Coordinator, San Mateo Countywide Water Pollution Prevention Program

Regulatory Background, Overview of Stormwater Permit Requirements, and Upcoming Municipal Regional Permit 8:45 - 9:05
Fred Jarvis, EOA, Inc.

San Mateo Countywide Water Pollution Prevention Program Organization, Decision-Making, and Funding 9:05 – 9:25
Matt Fabry

Specific Requirements of the Municipal Stormwater Permit and Compliance Resources 9:25 – 10:10
- Municipal Maintenance, Fred Jarvis
- Industrial and Illicit Discharge Controls, Fred Jarvis

BREAK 10:10 – 10:25

More Specific Requirements of the Municipal Stormwater Permit and Compliance Resources 10:25 – 11:15
- New Development and Construction Controls
  Laura Prickett, EOA, Inc.
- Public Information and Participation
  Sarah Pratt, San Mateo County
Organizations, Training, and Useful Websites  11:15 – 11:30
*Matt Fabry*

Regional Water Quality Control Board Staff Availability for Assistance  11:30 – 11:45
*Habte Kifle, Regional Water Quality Board Staff*

Questions and Answers and Closing Remarks  11:45 – 12:00
*Matt Fabry*
Announcing the 2008 Countywide:

Stormwater Orientation for Municipal Staff

Attention!

- Do you have stormwater responsibilities for your municipality?
- Do you need an introduction to stormwater requirements and resources?
- Don’t miss this event!

Wednesday, May 21, 2008
8:00 am to 12:00 Noon
Checuti Room
450 Poplar Avenue
Millbrae

Come learn about municipal stormwater requirements, and how the San Mateo Countywide Water Pollution Prevention Program can help you keep your municipality in compliance. Sessions will be led by countywide program staff and consultants directly involved in developing program guidance and supporting the program’s subcommittees. This workshop is for new employees and others who need introductory information. Sessions will:

- Answer your questions about municipal stormwater permit requirements (municipal maintenance, new development, public information/participation, commercial and industrial businesses, illicit discharge controls, and more)
- Update you on the upcoming municipal regional stormwater permit,
- Describe the countywide stormwater program’s organization and decision-making process,
- Describe what assistance is available from Regional Water Board staff,
- Show you available tools for implementation of the municipal stormwater permit.

⇒ There is no fee for this event ⇒

Please pass this flyer to appropriate staff in your organization!

Fill out the attached registration form - Registration questions? Call Melissa at (510) 832.2852 x 101
Summary of Workshop Evaluations

Total Number of Evaluations: 26 (% Response) Total Number of Attendees:

I. Regulatory Background, Overview of Stormwater Permit Requirements, and Upcoming Municipal Regional Permit
    Fred Jarvis, EOA, Inc.
    
    11-Very Useful  6-Useful  0-Not Useful  0-No Answer

II. San Mateo Countywide Water Pollution Prevention Program Organization, Decision-Making, and Funding
    Matt Fabry, San Mateo Countywide Water Pollution Prevention Program
    
    8-Very Useful  9-Useful  1-Not Useful  0-No Answer

III. Specific Requirements of the Stormwater Permit: Municipal Maintenance and Industrial and Illicit Discharge Controls
     Fred Jarvis, EOA, Inc.
     
     11-Very Useful  5-Useful  0-Not Useful  1-No Answer

IV. Specific Requirements of the Stormwater Permit: New Development and Construction Controls
    Laura Prickett, EOA, Inc.
    
    10-Very Useful  7-Useful  0-Not Useful  0-No Answer

V. Specific Requirements of the Stormwater Permit: Public Information and Participation
    Sarah Pratt, San Mateo County
    
    10-Very Useful  7-Useful  0-Not useful  0-No Answer
Evaluation Summary Stormwater Orientation Workshop for Municipal Staff
May 21, 2008

VI. Organizations, Training and Useful Websites
Matt Fabry, San Mateo Countywide Water Pollution Prevention Program

8-Very Useful  9-Useful  0-Not useful  0-No Answer

1. Which Topics were most beneficial?

I – 7
II – 7
III – 6
IV- 8
V – 7
VI- 5

2. Which Topics were the least beneficial?

IV – 1
V – 1
Habte but wonderful that he came.
History of permit.
Heirarchy of Board.
Public Participation
Way too many acronyms

3. Would you be interested in attending another workshop on construction site management?

12 - Yes

4. Suggestion for future topics?

New Erosion Control Measures
More focus on Construction Site Practice and Post Construction
Single Family Dwelling < 20,000 Stormwater Control
Educating decision makers on Permit and Funding to meet requirements
Types of pollution control equipment. Large and small, simple and complex.
Practical implementation techniques to get compliance with smaller project.
As discussed, perhaps a more general section or what NPDES is, more layman.
How to do Municipal Inspections on post-construction BMPs.
We never hear about mechanical choices. Are these allowed in SMC?
Evaluation Summary Stormwater Orientation Workshop for Municipal Staff

May 21, 2008

Diversion of Stormwater to Treatment Plant.
Field Operations applicable in reducing waste into storm drain system.
Enforcement during construction that inspectors are authorized to perform.

5. Comments?
   Very informative workshop
   Thank you all
   Nice Introduction Topic
   Nice pace-great materials! Well organized – clear and concise
   presenters, great location, room a little too cool. Expand on WAM.
   Thank you!
   Could the C.3 Technical guidance be modified. Provide information as to
   appropriate C-values?(for day soils, for bay mud, for permeable pavers,
   for green roofs?)
   It’s hard to know exactly what is required for small cities to comply with
   new requirements.
   Excellent workshop!!
   Maintenance is seemingly to be an issue for us to be in compliance-
   possibly providing training for maintenance staff/making it
   mandatory/evaluation

End of Evaluations
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F:\SM73.05\Training\Work Group\Registration
Stormwater Orientation for Municipal Staff
Workshop Binder

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SAN MATEO COUNTYWIDE
WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PROGRAM

STORMWATER PROGRAM FUNDING OPTIONS

HF&H CONSULTANTS, LLC

June 10, 2008

FINAL REPORT
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Category 5. Implement Stormwater Fees

Because of the need for voter approval, creating new or increasing existing stormwater fees has been challenging since the passage of Proposition 218. A few communities with heightened public awareness of the problems posed by stormwater pollution or flooding have been successful. At that, however, provisions such as sunset clauses have limited the duration of the fees and the public’s willingness to pay has limited the amount of the fees.

It is unlikely that very many agencies will succeed in creating new or increasing existing stormwater fees given the current voter approval requirement. As a result, agencies will struggle to fund stormwater programs, which may lead to deteriorating conditions. Deteriorating conditions may improve the chances of achieving voter approval for stormwater fees, although surveys indicate that the public’s unwillingness to pay much.

If SCA 12 passes creating new or increasing existing stormwater fees will become as easy as it currently is to set rates for water, sewer, and refuse services. SCA 12 is the latest attempt to remove the voter approval requirement. Prior attempts, such as ACA 10 failed. Agencies should not plan on SCA 12 passing soon or at all. If and when SCA 12 or successor legislation passes, agencies should not hesitate to enact stormwater fees.

Category 6. Implement Taxes/Assessments

Implementing taxes or assessments to cover the cost of O&M or capital improvements is comparable in difficulty to creating new or increasing existing stormwater fees. Both require voter approval. The results can yield substantial funding to construct and operate facilities. The success of the City of Los Angeles in establishing a tax to fund a $500 million bond is a noteworthy lesson. The public appreciated the need for the funding and perceived the value in the cost and, as a result, the tax passed. When those circumstances exist, the chances of achieving voter approval greatly increase. Agencies considering taxation as part of their funding strategy should pay attention to the Los Angeles example.

CONCLUSION

Agencies can develop an appropriate funding strategy from the preceding categories. Stormwater programs have for the most part prioritized and institutionalized certain key program functions over the roughly past 15 years of operation. Most agencies may have already implemented some of the options, particularly those with fewer legal, political, and implementation challenges. Some options may now be within reach while others may never be realistic. For the most part, whatever is done requires that the public pay more. Surveys indicate the public is unwilling to pay fees directly for stormwater requirements. Significant lead time (i.e., multiple years rather than months...
is required to try and secure these funds with no guarantee of success. In the current economic environment and given the recent results of public surveys, success will probably be minimal.

Even the best funding strategies are limited, leading agencies to seek legal remedies. The ever-increasing cost of regulatory compliance has led to court cases concerning the reimbursement of unfunded State mandates. The cities in Los Angeles County have established their right in court to have the Commission on State Mandates review their MS4 permits to determine if any aspects fall within the scope of unfunded mandates that would require the State to either fund the permit requirements or suspend or delete them. Because federal mandates are exempt, the next step will be to determine whether the MS4 permits contain any additional State mandates. Guidance from the Commission's forthcoming actions will no doubt play a part in shaping stormwater funding strategies.

\[37\] County of Los Angeles v. Commission on State Mandates.
Tips for a Cleaner Bay

HOW YOUR BUSINESS CAN PREVENT STORMWATER POLLUTION

These guidelines cover the following topics:

- General Stormwater Pollution Prevention Practices and Good Housekeeping
- Outdoor Storage of Materials and Wastes
- Equipment and Vehicle Washing
- Landscape Maintenance
- Mercury and Litter
- Additional Information and Local Agency Contacts

A PROGRAM OF THE CITY/COUNTY ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTS OF SAN MATEO COUNTY (C/CAG)
You Can Prevent Water Pollution!

The following pollution prevention practices for rainfall runoff (stormwater) will help you comply with laws that protect stormwater and the environment. Stormwater can easily cause pollution because it typically flows directly to creeks and the Bay without any treatment. You may have to pay for clean up costs and fines, have permits revoked, or even go to jail for stormwater pollution, such as spilling chemicals and/or discharging other wastes and washwaters to streets, storm drains, creeks, and the Bay.

Consider Becoming a Green Business

Green Businesses must comply with environmental laws plus meet established standards for conserving natural resources, preventing pollution, and reducing wastes. The Bay Area Green Business Program certifies businesses as green and promotes Green Business use and recognition. For more information visit www.greenbiz.ca.gov/index.html.

Polluting stormwater is against the law!

Storm drains lead directly to creeks, the Bay, and Pacific Ocean!

Hosing dirt, soap, litter and other pollutants down a storm drain is illegal. Unlike flows from building interior fixtures (sinks, toilets, etc.) that are treated at wastewater treatment plants, outdoor washwaters and rainfall runoff flow directly to creeks and the Bay typically without treatment of any kind.
These good housekeeping practices are required and critical to protecting our environment.

Five Important Things to Remember:

1. Keep your business neat and clean – it saves time and money and prevents pollution.
2. Protect your storm drain inlets from pollution of any kind.
4. Use dry methods to clean up spills whenever possible. Never wash spills down the storm drain.
5. Train staff regularly on these practices.

- Label/stencil each storm drain inlet to remind workers and customers that no dumping is allowed.
- Routinely inspect and clean:
  - Storm drain inlets (grates and sumps)
  - Loading docks and shipping/receiving areas
  - Work areas
  - Chemical storage areas
  - Waste storage and recycling areas
  - Treatment devices for proper functioning
- Keep surfaces clean by sweeping, vacuuming or mopping – never wash down surfaces to gutter, storm drain inlet, street, or waterway. For pressure washing of pavement or other surfaces hire a cleaning contractor trained to use pollution prevention practices (see Bay Area Stormwater Management Agencies Association’s list of recognized surface cleaners at www.basmaa.org/recognition/). Make sure all wash water is collected and disposed properly as described at website.
- Sweep parking areas and gutters at least monthly and before it rains and pick up litter and trash daily.
- Prevent spills when transferring liquids by using drip pans, secondary containment, and absorbents.
- Clean up spills immediately with rags, absorbents*, or wet/dry vacuum. Do not allow fluids to accumulate or run across surfaces. Never wash spills down or allow spills to flow into a storm or sanitary sewer drain inlet. Clean up absorbents immediately following their use.
- Perform work indoors or under cover, whenever possible, to avoid exposure to rainfall, runoff, and wind. If outdoor work generates small particles or dust, the particles must be contained and vacuumed up.

*Absorbent that was used on a small spill is being swept up for disposal. Used absorbents may be hazardous waste and must be properly disposed.
Outdoors Materials Storage

- Store materials on a **paved surface** and **under a roof**, in a fully enclosed container, or under a temporary waterproof covering to prevent contact with rainfall and runoff.

- Store fluids within **secondary containment** to prevent accidental release. **Keep container lids, caps, and openings closed** when not in use. Keep containers out of pooled or standing water. Regularly inspect containers for cracks, corrosion, or leaky seams.

- Apply **caution and control** when transferring liquids to minimize spill potential.

- Have **cleanup materials** easily accessible. Regularly train employees on spill clean up procedures.

- Store all items **as far as possible from storm drain inlets**.

- Use **drip pans** under outdoor work or storage areas where there is the potential for spills and leaks.

---

If You Must Store Materials Outdoors:

1. Protect from rain and runoff.
2. Place primary containers of liquids within secondary containment.
3. Do not place near storm drain inlets.
4. Check with Fire Department if sprinklers may be required under roof/cover.
5. Keep spill cleanup materials in easily accessible areas.

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**Education and Training**

Train new employees and remind existing ones to use these stormwater pollution prevention practices.
OUTDOOR WASTE STORAGE

- Inspect dumpsters and waste recycling area daily. Pick up dropped wastes and sweep area. Make sure dumpsters are not overfilled and lids are kept closed. Dumpsters without tight lids or that leak must be replaced or repaired. Some dumpsters have plugs that need to be in place. Contact your service provider.

- Prevent and clean up any trash compactor leachate drippings or direct to sanitary sewer with approval of your local sanitary sewer treatment authority (see back cover for contact information).

- Use separate, appropriate, clean, sealed, and secondarily contained storage device for recyclable fluids and hazardous wastes. Label containers as required by hazardous waste regulations.

- Use a licensed company to haul and recycle or dispose of wastes.

- Do not rinse waste containers or areas to storm drain.

Waste Disposal and Recycling:
1. Don’t dispose to storm drain. Recycle whenever possible.
2. Divide wastes by types and store separately in sealed containers.
3. Use a big enough dumpster so you can keep the lids closed.
4. Replace leaking dumpsters.

Consult your local hazardous waste regulator about hazardous materials disposal and handling. See back page for contact information.
Equipment and Vehicle Washing

- If possible, **wash equipment indoors**, at a utility sink or location where washwaters drain to the sanitary sewer. Contact your local sanitary sewer treatment authority for approval (See back page).

- Alternatively, **wash equipment or vehicles** on an adequately-sized, wash pad that is roofed, bermed, and connected to a washwater treatment system and the sanitary sewer.

- Connection to the sanitary sewer may also require a plumbing permit from your local jurisdiction. Contact your City.

- All grease traps and interceptors and vehicle washing systems **shall be maintained and cleaned out** on a regular schedule. Collected solids must be disposed using a licensed waste hauler.

- Mobile washing of some types of equipment, such as roof exhaust equipment or shopping carts, is acceptable if all washwater is contained, vacuumed up, and disposed to sanitary sewer.

**Equipment Washing:**

1. Direct all washwaters to the sanitary sewer.
2. Maintain any required treatment system.
3. Don’t direct any wash or rinse water to gutter, street, or storm drain.
4. Clean equipment or vehicles off site, if other options are unavailable.

Consult your local sanitary sewer treatment authority for approval regarding any equipment or vehicle washing system. See back page for contact information.
**Landscaping and Safer Alternatives to Pesticides**

- Stormwater pollution prevention and treatment systems are being increasingly included in landscaping. Know whether your landscaping is specifically designed to minimize and treat stormwater runoff, and, if it is, make sure it is maintained as designed.


- Use less toxic alternatives to pesticides. For more information on integrated pest management, visit www.ourwaterourworld.org.

- Do not overwater

- Maintain sprinklers to avoid pavement watering.

- **Clean up fallen leaves** and remove prunings for composting or disposal with green wastes. Don’t dispose in street, storm drain, or creek.

**Landscape Maintenance:**
1. Follow maintenance plan for any landscape-based stormwater treatment system.
2. Use least toxic pest control methods.
3. Minimize use of fertilizer.

**Mercury and Litter**

**Mercury**

Mercury contaminates fish making them unsafe to eat. The state health agency has issued detailed health advisories that are available at www.oehha.ca.gov/fish/general/sfbaydelta.html.

- Properly dispose as hazardous waste or recycle all mercury-containing products, including fluorescent lamps, light bulbs, manometers, thermostats, switches, and batteries. **In order to prevent contamination of fish, it is no longer legal to dispose any of these wastes as trash with your regular garbage.**

- Consult the California Department of Toxic Substances Control’s website www.dtsc.ca.gov/HazardousWaste/UniversalWaste/index.cfm for detailed information on how to dispose of mercury-containing and other universal hazardous wastes. Don’t throw in the trash — it is illegal!

**Litter**

Litter and trash are bad for business and harm the health of creeks and the Bay.

- **Provide enough trash receptacles** for customers and employees. All outdoor receptacles must be covered.

- **Pick up litter daily.** Maintain the sidewalk in front of your business so that it is free of litter and dirt. Don’t wash into street or storm drain.

- Any **creek** passing through or next to your property must be maintained free of trash and debris.
Your business may be regulated by several State and Local agencies for environmental compliance. In addition to what is listed, you may need to obtain coverage under the State Water Resources Control Board’s Stormwater Industrial General Permit. Call: (916) 341-5538 for more information.

*All discharges to sanitary sewer must be approved by your local sanitary sewer treatment authority. See list of contacts to the left. Never discharge into a storm drain.*

The Program gratefully acknowledges the Alameda Countywide Clean Water Program for allowing the adaptation of its booklet.
Estos principios cubren los siguientes temas:

Prácticas Generales para la Prevención de la Contaminación del Agua Pluvial y Limpieza Adecuada del Negocio • Almacenamiento Externo de Materiales y Desechos • Lavado de Equipo y Vehículos • Mantenimiento de Áreas Verdes • Mercurio y Basura • Información Adicional y Contacto con Agencias Locales
La contaminación de las aguas pluviales es contra la ley!
Las siguientes son buenas prácticas de limpieza de su negocio que se requieren y son de vital importancia para proteger nuestro medio ambiente.

Cinco cosas importantes que debe recordar:

1. Conserve su negocio limpio y ordenado – le ahorrará dinero y evita la contaminación.
2. Proteja los desagües de las alcantarillas de agua pluvial contra todo tipo de contaminación.
3. ¡Prepárese! Tenga los materiales de limpieza a la mano.
4. Siempre que sea posible use métodos secos de limpieza para eliminar los derrames. Nunca enjuague los derrames de forma que el agua contaminada vaya a dar al sistema de alcantarillado pluvial.
5. Capacite al personal periódicamente respecto a estas prácticas.

- Identifique/indique cada alcantarilla de agua pluvial a fin de recordarles a sus trabajadores y clientes que no se permita derramar aguas residuales.
- Inspeccione y limpie regularmente:
  - las alcantarillas de agua pluvial (las parrillas y los sumideros),
  - los compartimentos de carga y las áreas de envío y recepción
  - las áreas de trabajo
  - las áreas de almacenamiento de sustancias químicas
  - las áreas de almacenamiento de desechos y de reciclaje
  - los dispositivos de tratamiento para obtener un funcionamiento adecuado.
- Conserve limpias las superficies barriendo, aspirando o pasando el trapeador – nunca lave las superficies dirigiendo el agua hacia la cuneta, las alcantarillas de agua pluvial, la calle o vía de agua. Para lavar a presión el pavimento u otras superficies, solicite los servicios de un contratista en limpieza capacitado para seguir las prácticas de la prevención de la contaminación (consulte la lista de la asociación de agencias para el manejo del agua pluvial Bay Area Stormwater Management Agencies Association de reconocidas empresas dedicadas a la limpieza de superficies en www.basmaa.org/recognition/). Cerciórese de que toda el agua de lavado sea recolectada y desechada adecuadamente tal y como se describe en el sitio Web.
- Barra las áreas de estacionamiento y las cunetas al menos mensualmente y antes de que llueva. Recoja la basura diariamente.
- Prevenga los derrames cuando esté transfiriendo líquidos utilizando colectores de aceite, contención secundaria y absorbentes.
- Limpie los derrames de inmediato con trapos, materiales absorbentes* o métodos de aspiración húmeda o seca. No permita que los líquidos se acumulen o se derramen por la superficie. Nunca utilice agua para eliminar derrames ni permita que los derrames fluyan hacia las alcantarillas pluviales ni a los drenajes sanitarios. Limpie los absorbentes inmediatamente después de su uso.
- Realice las labores en interiores o bajo techo cuando sea posible, a fin de evitar la exposición a la precipitación pluvial, el escurrimiento de agua y el viento. Si el trabajo externo genera pequeñas partículas o polvo, las partículas deberán ser contenidas y aspiradas.

*Se retira material absorbente que se utilizó en un pequeño derrame para su eliminación. Los materiales absorbentes utilizados podrían ser desechos peligrosos y deben ser eliminados adecuadamente.
Guarde los materiales en una superficie pavimentada y bajo techo, en un recipiente completamente cerrado, o debajo de una cubierta temporal a prueba de agua a fin de prevenir el contacto con el agua pluvial y el escurrimiento.

Guarde los líquidos dentro de una contención secundaria con objeto de prevenir su fuga accidental. Mantenga cerradas las tapas y las aberturas de los recipientes cuando no se estén utilizando. Mantenga los recipientes lejos del agua estancada. Inspeccione periódicamente los recipientes para detectar cuarteaduras, corrosión o uniones que tengan fugas.

Ejerza la precaución y el control al transferir líquidos para minimizar un derrame potencial.

Tenga siempre a la mano materiales de limpieza. Capacite periódicamente a los empleados respecto a los procedimientos de limpieza para eliminar derrames.

Almacene todos los materiales lo más lejos posible de las alcantarillas de agua pluvial.

Coloque colectores de derrames debajo de las labores que se realicen en exteriores o áreas de almacenamiento en donde exista potencial de derrames y fugas.

Si es necesario almacenar materiales en el exterior:

1. Protéjalos de la lluvia y el escurrimiento.
2. Coloque recipientes primarios de líquidos dentro de la contención secundaria.
3. No los coloque cerca de las alcantarillas de agua pluvial.
4. Consulte con el Departamento de Bomberos si podrían requerirse rociadores bajo techos/cubiertas.
5. Consérve los materiales de limpieza de derrames en lugares de fácil acceso.

Educación y Capacitación

Capacite a los nuevos empleados y recuérdeles a los existentes utilizar estas prácticas de prevención de la contaminación del agua pluvial.
ALMACENAMIENTO DE DESECHOS EN EXTERIORES

- **Inspeccione los contenedores de basura y el área de reciclaje de desechos diariamente.**
  Recoja los desechos tirados y barra el área. Cerciórese de que los contenedores de basura no estén excesivamente llenos y que las tapas estén siempre cerradas. Los contenedores de basura sin tapas bien colocadas o que tengan fugas deberán ser reemplazados o reparados. Algunos contenedores tienen tapones que deben estar colocados. Comuníquese con su proveedor de servicio.

- **Use un dispositivo de almacenamiento de contención secundaria por separado, apropiado, limpio, herméticamente cerrado para los líquidos reciclables y los desechos peligrosos.**
  Identifique los recipientes conforme a los reglamentos que rigen a los desechos peligrosos.

- **Prevenga y limpie todo goteo o escurrimiento proveniente del compactador de basura o canalícelo hacia el drenaje sanitario con la aprobación de la autoridad local para el tratamiento del sistema de drenaje sanitario (consulte la contraportada para obtener información sobre con quién comunicarse).**

- **Contrate a una empresa transportista acreditada para acarrear y reciclar o tirar los desechos.**

- **No permita que el agua para enjuagar recipientes de desechos o áreas fluya hacia el sistema de alcantarillado de agua pluvial.**

Eliminación de Desechos y Reciclaje:

1. **No deseche nada a través del sistema de alcantarillado de agua pluvial. Recicle siempre que sea posible hacerlo.**

2. **Divida los desechos según su tipo y almanceles por separado en recipientes herméticamente cerrados.**

3. **Use un contenedor de basura lo suficientemente grande de manera que pueda mantener cerradas las tapas.**

4. **Remplace los contenedores de basura que estén goteando.**

Consulte a la agencia de reglamentación sobre desechos peligrosos de su localidad acerca de los medios apropiados de desecho y manejo de materiales peligrosos. Consulte la información de contacto en la contraportada.
**Lavado de Equipo y Vehículos**

- De ser posible, lave el equipo en interiores, en un lavadero industrial o en un lugar en donde el agua resultante de actividades de lavado fluya hacia el sistema de drenaje sanitario. Comuníquese con la autoridad encargada del tratamiento del agua del sistema de drenaje sanitario de su localidad a fin de obtener su autorización (Consulte la contraportada).

- Alternativamente, lave el equipo o los vehículos sobre una superficie de lavado de tamaño adecuada, techada, elevada y rodeada por un canal, y que esté conectada a un sistema de tratamiento de agua resultante de actividades de lavado y al sistema de drenaje sanitario.

- La conexión al sistema de drenaje sanitario también podría requerir un permiso de plomería por parte de la agencia pertinente de su jurisdicción. Comuníquese con su Ayuntamiento.

- Todos los colectores de grasa e interceptores y sistemas de lavado de vehículos deberán recibir mantenimiento y ser limpiados siguiendo un programa regular. Los sólidos que sean recolectados deberán ser desechados a través del uso de un transportista de desechos que posea la licencia correspondiente.

- El lavado móvil de algunos tipos de equipo, tal como equipo de extracción de techo o carritos para hacer compras, es aceptable si toda el agua resultante de actividades de lavado es contenida, aspirada y eliminada en el sistema de drenaje sanitario.

**Lavado de Equipo:**

1. Desvíe toda el agua resultante de actividades de lavado al sistema de drenaje sanitario.

2. Dele mantenimiento a cualquier sistema de tratamiento que posea.

3. No dirija el agua resultante del lavado o enjuagado a la cuneta, la calle, o el sistema de alcantarillado de agua pluvial.

4. Limpie el equipo o los vehículos fuera de las instalaciones, si no cuenta con otras opciones.

*Consulte a la autoridad de tratamiento de drenajes sanitarios de su localidad para obtener la autorización de su equipo o sistema de lavado de vehículos. Consulte la información de contacto en la contraportada.*

![Tapete de piso de cocina en un lavadero de limpieza/trapeado.](image)
ÁREAS VERDES Y ALTERNATIVAS MÁS SEGURAS A LOS PESTICIDAS

• Las medidas para la prevención de la contaminación y los sistemas de tratamiento del agua pluvial forman cada vez más parte de la jardinería ornamental. Debe saber si sus áreas verdes están diseñadas específicamente para minimizar y tratar el escurrimiento del agua pluvial, y, de ser así, cerciórese de que reciba el mantenimiento adecuado tal y como fue diseñado.

• Siga las prácticas ecológicas del programa de jardinería ornamental Bay-Friendly Landscaping and Gardening Program. Visite www.bayfriendly.org.

• Use alternativas menos tóxicas a los pesticidas. Si desea mayor información sobre la administración integrada de plagas, visite www.ourwaterourworld.org.

• No riegue de más – dé mantención a los rociadores a fin de evitar mojar el pavimento.

• Quite las hojas caídas y retire los recortes para convertirlos en compostos o ser eliminados junto con los desechos verdes. No deseche nada en la calle, sistema de alcantarillado de agua pluvial o arroyo.

• Proporcione suficientes receptáculos de basura para los clientes y empleados. Todos los receptáculos exteriores deben estar cubiertos.

• Recoja la basura diariamente. Mantenga la acera en frente de su negocio libre de basura y suciedad. No llimpie los derrames utilizando agua que fluya hacia la calle o el sistema de alcantarillado de agua pluvial.

• Todo arroyo que pase a través de su propiedad o junto a ella deberá mantenerse libre de basura y desechos.

Mercurio y Basura

Mercurio

El mercurio contamina a los peces, provocando que su consumo sea dañino. La agencia estatal de salud ha emitido una serie de recomendaciones detalladas de salud, las cuales están disponibles en www.oehha.ca.gov/fish/general/sfbaydelta.html.

• Deseche correctamente los desperdicios peligrosos o recicle todos los productos que contengan mercurio, incluyendo focos (bombillas) de lámparas fluorescentes, manómetros, termómetros, interruptores y baterías. A fin de evitar la contaminación de los peces, ahora es ilegal desechar cualquiera de estos residuos en la basura junto con el resto de sus desechos comunes.

• Consulte el sitio web del departamento de control de sustancias tóxicas California Department of Toxic Substances Control www.dtsc.ca.gov/HazardousWaste/UniversalWaste/index.cfm para obtener información detallada sobre cómo deshacerse de los desechos que contienen mercurio y otros desechos peligrosos. No lo tire a la basura – ¡es ilegal!

Basura

La basura es mala para las ventas y hace daño a la salud de los arroyos y de la bahía.

Mantenimiento de Áreas Verdes:

1. Siga el plan de mantenimiento del sistema de tratamiento del agua pluvial basado en áreas verdes que posea.

2. Use métodos para el control de plagas menos tóxicos.

3. Minimice el uso de fertilizantes.
Su negocio podría tener que ser reglamentado por varias agencias estatales y locales en lo que respecta al cumplimiento de las disposiciones ambientales. Además de seguir estas prácticas para la prevención de la contaminación del agua pluvial, es posible que tenga que obtener la cobertura de un Permiso Industrial General sobre Aguas que Fluyen al Sistema de Alcantarillado (Stormwater Industrial General Permit) de la Junta Estatal de Control de Recursos de Agua (State Water Resources Control Board). Llame al: (916) 341-5538 si desea obtener información adicional.

Todo flujo de aguas residuales hacia el sistema de drenaje sanitario deberá estar autorizado por la autoridad de tratamiento del drenaje sanitario de su localidad. Consulte la lista de contactos que se incluye a la izquierda. Nunca deseche aguas residuales a través del sistema de alcantarillado pluvial.

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**Contacto con Agencias Locales**

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<tr>
<th>Ciudad</th>
<th>Número telefónico</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atherton</td>
<td>(650) 372-6200</td>
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<tr>
<td>Belmont</td>
<td>(650) 372-6200</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brisbane</td>
<td>(650) 372-6200</td>
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<tr>
<td>Burlingame</td>
<td>(650) 342-3727 y (650) 372-6200</td>
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<tr>
<td>Colma</td>
<td>(650) 372-6200</td>
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<tr>
<td>Daly City</td>
<td>(650) 991-8208</td>
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<tr>
<td>East Palo Alto</td>
<td>(650) 372-6200</td>
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<tr>
<td>Foster City</td>
<td>(650) 522-7300</td>
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<tr>
<td>Half Moon Bay</td>
<td>(650) 372-6200</td>
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<td>Hillsborough</td>
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<td>San Bruno</td>
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<tr>
<td>San Carlos</td>
<td>(650) 372-6200</td>
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<tr>
<td>San Mateo</td>
<td>(650) 522-7300</td>
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<tr>
<td>South San Francisco</td>
<td>(650) 829-3848</td>
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<tr>
<td>Área no Incorporada del Condado de San Mateo</td>
<td>(650) 372-6200</td>
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<tr>
<td>Woodside</td>
<td>(650) 372-6200</td>
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**Regulador local de desechos peligrosos**

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<tr>
<td>(Agencia Certificada del Programa Unificado-CUPA)</td>
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<tr>
<td>La División de Salud Ambiental del Condado de San Mateo (San Mateo County Environmental Health Division) es la CUPA de todas las áreas del Condado de San Mateo........ (650) 372-6200</td>
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**Autoridades locales**

<table>
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<td>del sistema de drenaje sanitario</td>
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**Instalaciones de Tratamiento de Aguas Residuales de Burlingame (Brinda servicio a Burlingame, Hillsborough y Burlingame Hills)**

**Planta de Control de la Contaminación del Agua de Millbrae: (650) 259-2388**

**Distrito Sanitario del Norte del Condado de San Mateo: (650) 991-8200**

**Planta de Tratamiento de Aguas Residuales (Brinda servicio a Daly City y partes de Westborough)**

**Planta de Reciclaje de Aguas Calera Creek de Pacifica: (650) 738-4660**

**Planta de Tratamiento de Aguas Residuales de San Mateo: (650) 522-7300** (Brinda servicio a Foster City y San Mateo)

**Instalaciones de Tratamiento de Aguas Residuales de la Autoridad de Alcantarillas del Centro de la Costa: (650) 726-0124 (Brinda servicio a Half Moon Bay, Granada, Moss Beach y Montara)**

**Autoridad del Sistema del Sur de la Bahía: (650) 594-8411 ext.140 (Brinda servicio a Atherton, Belmont, Menlo Park, Portola Valley, Redwood City, San Carlos y Woodside)**

**Planta de Control de la Calidad del Agua de South San Francisco/ San Bruno: (650) 877-8555** (Brinda servicio a Colma, San Bruno, South San Francisco, y la parte sur de Daly City)

**Planta Regional de Control de la Calidad del Agua de Palo Alto: (650) 329-2598 (Brinda servicio a East Palo Alto, Los Altos, Los Altos Hills, Mountain View, Palo Alto y Stanford)**

**Planta de Tratamiento del Sudeste de San Francisco: (415) 648-6882** (Brinda servicio a Brisbane y al este de San Francisco)

Versión fechada mayo de 2008

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El programa le extiende su gratitud al Programa para Mantener el Agua Limpia del Condado de Alameda (Alameda Countywide Clean Water Program) por permitirnos la adaptación de este folleto.

Impreso en 50% de papel reciclado con 30% de desechos post-consumidor (PCW), utilizando tintas a base de soya.
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## ATTENDANCE ROSTER
### PUBLIC INFORMATION PARTICIPATION SUBCOMMITTEE
#### SAN MATEO COUNTYWIDE WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PROGRAM

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Attention Principal or Assembly Coordinator: A musical adventure about storm drains, recycling, and keeping our water clean is available for FREE.

Book NOW for 2007-2008 School Year!

San Mateo County Pollution Prevention Program is thrilled to invite you to enjoy a FREE 45-minute assembly*.

Through the use of over 25 instruments from North, Central, and South America, ZunZun will provide an interactive, educational, multicultural, and environmentally focused show. ZunZun’s participatory shows promise to engage audiences and provide your school with an assembly to remember.

Topics covered include water pollution, recycling, watershed ecology, storm-drain runoff, ways to save water, and how we are all connected to our waterways. Students will learn water facts and things they can do now to help protect and preserve this vital resource. The shows are lively, fun, funny, and keep children and adults entertained! Shows can be in Spanish, English, or bilingual.

If you have questions about the program, call Ana Clayton at (650) 599-1514.

Book Now!
831-426-0684 or zunzun@zunzuntunes.com

*The Pollution Prevention Program will cover the cost of each show contingent upon grant funding.
www.flowstobay.org

Sponsored by San Mateo County Environmental Health Department and the San Mateo Countywide Water Pollution Prevention Program, a program of the City/County Association of Governments (C/CAG), and the California Integrated Waste Management Board.
Healthy Schools
Inside & Out

Make the right choices to protect children’s health and the environment!

Find out what’s in the many products used in and around your school—and home—for cleaning and pest control. • Learn about risks to human health and the environment from common hazardous household waste • compare less-toxic products • understand the Healthy Schools Act • reduce pollution at school and beyond.

Includes green clean kit with recipes and free samples, plus activity binder for K-12 educators. Cost $30.
Register at 510.665.3430 or www.thewatershedproject.org. Academic credit available through CSU East Bay.

Registration Form

NAME

HOME ADDRESS                  CITY                        ZIP

HOME PHONE    EMAIL  (If provided, confirmation of registration will be sent via email.)

WORK/SCHOOL

WORK ADDRESS                  CITY                        ZIP

WORK PHONE    GRADES TAUGHT

☐ YES, I’ve taken one of your workshops before.
☐ YES, you may give out my email/phone number to class participants for carpooling.
☐ YES, I teach at a school where at least half the students are eligible for free or reduced-price lunch.

This workshop is funded with support from the San Mateo Countywide Water Pollution Prevention Program and sponsored by the Watershed Project. The mission of the Watershed Project is to educate and inspire communities to protect their local watersheds.

Mail your completed registration form, with your non-refundable payment to:
the Watershed Project
1327 South 46th Street
155 Richmond Field Station
Richmond, CA 94804

Make checks payable to:
the Watershed Project
Leading the way to...

Healthy Schools

... less toxic alternatives for school maintenance

Funded by: SAN MATEO COUNTYWIDE Water Pollution Prevention Program
Produced by: the watershed project
**WHY** Should you be concerned?

*Safety was cited as the #1 concern among many janitors and building maintenance workers.*

**Health & Safety**

- Many cleaning products contain carcinogens, asthmagen and substances associated with damage to reproductive organs, birth defects, kidney failure, blindness and other health effects. Substances not only can be inhaled, but also absorbed through the skin to damage organs.
- Recent worker’s compensation data shows that approximately 6% of janitors have lost-time injuries per year.
- EPA ranks indoor air quality as one of the top 5 environmental risks, partially due to the use of conventional cleaning products.
- 12% of asthma cases were from exposure to cleaning products at work.
- Bleaches that contain chlorine become extremely toxic when mixed in any wastewater that contain ammonia.

**Environmental Impact**

- In California, nearly 10% of all non-vehicular VOCs (Volatile Organic Compounds) released to the outdoor environment, come from cleaning products.
- Cleaners containing phosphate kill marine life by causing excess algae blooms that rob water of oxygen and block sunlight.
- Ingredients, such as alkylphenol ethoxylate surfactants, do not break down easily in the environment and may interfere with the hormonal system of exposed organisms.

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**How Toxic is My Product?**

Look for **Signal Words** (Keywords that warn of the potential immediate danger level, as tested on a 180lb male)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Signal Words</strong></th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>WARNING or CAUTION</strong></td>
<td>Substance may pose a lesser degree of hazard, even though they may still be flammable, combustible, corrosive, or have harmful vapors.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>DANGER</strong></td>
<td>Substance is extremely toxic or highly flammable or corrosive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>POISON</strong></td>
<td>Substance is most toxic and can kill.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Avoid ingredients that pose the greatest health hazard.

**HIGH RISK INGREDIENTS**

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<tr>
<th><strong>Class</strong></th>
<th><strong>Ingredient</strong></th>
<th><strong>Health Hazard</strong></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acids</td>
<td>Hydrochloric Acid Phosphoric Acid</td>
<td>Corrosive. Causes blindness and damages skin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caustic</td>
<td>Sodium Hydroxide Sodium Metasilicate Potassium Hydroxide</td>
<td>Corrosive. Causes blindness and can cause severe skin damage.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Solvents</td>
<td>Perchloroethylene Butoxyethanol Ethanolamine Toluene</td>
<td>Causes cancer. Absorbs through skin &amp; poisons liver, kidneys, and fetuses.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Disinfectants</td>
<td>Alkyl Phenol Ethoxylates</td>
<td>Persists in the environment and affects animal hormone systems.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Surfactants</td>
<td>Bleach Urinal Blocks Quaternary-Ammonium Chloride</td>
<td>Corrosive. Bleach mixes with ammonia or acid and causes poisonous gas. Can cause cancer.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What can I do and where can I find out more?

**Resources**

Fact Sheet: *Environmentally Preferable Janitorial Cleaning Products*

For a guide to buying green cleaning products, go to:
http://www.responsiblepurchasing.org/purchasing_guides/cleaners/products

To buy green janitorial products online:
http://www.all-greenjanitorialproducts.com/

Green Janitorial Service in San Mateo area:
*Phone:* (415) 642-2100
http://www.gmgjani.com/

The Green Cleaning Pollution Prevention Calculator:

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**Proper Disposal**

Unused portions of cleaning supplies must be dealt with as household hazardous waste!

Household Hazardous Waste Program (San Mateo County):
*Very Small Quantity Generator Program:* (650) 363-4607
http://www.smhealth.org/vsqg

Schools Hazardous Waste Collection, Consolidation, and Accumulation Facility:
*Implementation questions:* http://www.desc.ca.gov

Recycle Works: A Program of San Mateo County
*Recycle Works Hotline:* 1-888-442-2666
http://www.recycleworks.org/index.html

Publication produced by: the watershed project
San Mateo County
Pollution Prevention
Calendar 2008

Kids Activity Guide Inside
WHO WE ARE
San Mateo County Environmental Health works to ensure a safe and healthful environment for residents through education, monitoring, and enforcement.

The Pollution Prevention Program focus is on recycling used oil, reducing and properly disposing of household hazardous waste, and storm water pollution prevention. This calendar can be used as a tool for pollution prevention and a resource for discovering the natural beauty of San Mateo County.

SIMPLE THINGS YOU CAN DO TO BE EARTH FRIENDLY

Make conscious choices.
1. Reduce the amount of stuff you buy and look for things that are sold in recyclable packaging.
2. Recycle everything you can, reuse the things you can’t.
3. Replace the light bulbs in your house with energy efficient bulbs.
4. Bring your own bags to the grocery store so you don’t have to use new plastic or paper bags.
5. Buy and use rechargeable batteries. They last longer and pollute less.

Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle.
Are you looking for other alternatives to reduce, reuse, and recycle products that go beyond what municipal recyclers and compost bins can handle? Let’s Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle the following:

2. Clothes: Wearable clothes can go to your local Goodwill outlet or shelter. Consider holding a clothes swap at your office, school, faith congregation or community center. Swap clothes with friends and colleagues, and save money on a fall wardrobe and back-to-school clothes.
3. Computers and electronics: Find the most responsible recyclers, local and national, at rethinkwaste.org or mygreenelectronics.org.
4. Ink/toner cartridges: Recycleplace.com pays $1/each or more.
5. Miscellaneous: Get your unwanted items into the hands of people who can use them. Offer them up on your local craigslist.org listserv, or try giving them away in your local community.

Vote with your dollars.
You can make a difference. Let companies know that you won’t accept toxic and over packaged products into your home. Get more information about the companies who produce and sell the products you use at www.responsibleshopper.org. Choose less toxic and buy less!
Web resources are incorporated throughout the calendar to enhance the text provided with each month. Listed below are a few general websites that list information about the environment, pollution prevention and conservation.

San Mateo Countywide Water Pollution Prevention Program
www.flowstobay.org
Solutions to help control water pollution.

San Mateo County Environmental Health
www.smhealth.org
Link to Environmental Health Department Programs–food, toxics, housing, solid waste, and water.

San Mateo County Recycleworks
www.recycleworks.org
Reuse, recycling, composting, sustainable living and green building information.

Earth 911
www.earth911.org
National hotline with local information on recycling, green shopping, energy conservation, household hazardous waste, environmental education, and more.

California Integrated Waste Management Board
www.ciwm.ca.gov
State agency that oversees all statewide recycling requirements.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics
www.epa.gov/p2
Pollution prevention information for businesses and residents.

Newsletters
Lighter Foot Step: www.lighterfootstep.com
Treehugger: www.treehugger.com
Environmental Health News:
www.environmentalhealthnews.org

Other
Cosmetic Safety Database
www.cosmeticsdatabase.com
Surf Your Watershed
www.epa.gov/surf
Green TV www.green.tv

I would like to thank my colleagues for their work in producing the 2008 Pollution Prevention Calendar. Their subject ideas, text writing, photo selection, technical and graphic support, and project management make this yearly project a pleasure.

Photo by Bev Baldwin

This calendar is printed on recycled paper.
The least sandpiper is the smallest shorebird in the world. Shorebirds like the least sandpiper aren’t hurt just by ecological disasters like large oil tanker spills. Small amounts of motor oil from cars, trucks, and busses can also find their way through the storm drains onto these birds’ feeding grounds.

Tiny creatures living in the banks and mudflats absorb the petroleum. Some die, depriving the birds of a food source. Others survive, and pass on the contamination to the birds that eat them.

The least sandpiper and similar shorebirds forage on the mudflats for food, eating mainly small crustaceans, insects, and snails. When birds eat foods contaminated by petroleum, it hurts their health in a number of ways. Effects range from weakness to illnesses like pneumonia and liver failure, to problems creating healthy eggs that will survive.

You can help protect the least sandpiper and other shorebirds by keeping your car leak-free and making sure its motor oil and filter gets recycled.

Resources:
www.ciwmb.ca.gov/UsedOil

“We need to push ourselves to make as many reductions as possible in our own energy use first…and that takes time. But we must do this quickly…the climate will not wait for us.”
—RUPERT MURDOCH
Americans express their fondness for motor vehicles in many ways. One is to hold on to a car or truck long after others would have parted ways. Some restore their automobile for car shows, others might use them to go for rides on weekends, and some, like the owner of the truck above, might use them to perform the occasional chore around the ranch.

One thing that automobile collectors have in common is that they are more likely to be do-it-yourself oil changers. If you change your own oil on your car or truck, work carefully and dispose of the used motor oil and filters at one of the free collection centers in San Mateo County. Look for the “oil drop” symbol in the window of local stores.

**Tips for Changing Your Own Oil:**
- Drain used oil into a clean non-breakable container that has a screw on cap.
- Do not mix used oil with any other materials, not even water.
- Place your used oil filter in a sealed plastic bag. Take it to a collection center that accepts oil filters.
- Take the container of used oil to your nearest free used oil collection site. (If your trash company offers curbside pickup, you can place it next to your trash can instead.)

**To Find a Free Collection Center:**
- Call 1-800-CLEANup or
- Look on the back of this calendar
### Corte de Madera Open Space

E! Corte de Madera Creek Open Space Preserve encompasses 2,817 acres in the upper headwaters of the San Gregorio Creek watershed.

A watershed is an area of land that water flows across on its way to creeks, rivers, streams, and finally into the bay and ocean. Humans use our watersheds for drinking water, recreation, food production, and for many other activities. Healthy watersheds are vital for a healthy environment and economy.

So the next time you think about washing your car in your driveway or using pesticides in your yard, remember water that falls on streets, yards, and sidewalks can carry pollutants and litter into storm drains. This water does not go to the sewer or water treatment plant; it flows untreated straight to the nearest creek, river, estuary, bay, or ocean.

**Help protect our watershed:**

- **Take your vehicle to a commercial car wash.** If you choose to wash your car use biodegradable, phosphate-free, water based cleaners and wash on an area that absorbs water, such as gravel or grass.
- **Do not use pesticides.** Allow insect and pest-eating birds to eat the pests in your backyard. Go to www.ourwaterourworld.org for information on pesticide alternatives.
- **Properly dispose of household hazardous waste:** paints, pesticides, cleaners and other toxics. Call 650-363-4718 to make an appointment.

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**MARCH 2008**

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“A journey of a thousand miles must begin with a single step.”
—Lao-Tzu

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**Recycle Used Oil Call 1-800-CLEANUP**

See the back of this calendar to find more information on where to dispose of used oil and other hazardous materials.

**HHW** Household Hazardous Waste Event

Call 650-363-4718 or visit [www.smhealth.org/hhw](http://www.smhealth.org/hhw) to make an HHW appointment.
California Sea Lions

California sea lions are known for their intelligence, playfulness, and noisy barking. They are very social animals that feed on squid, octopus, herring, rockfish, mackerel, and small sharks. Sea lions, as well as other animals, are affected by oil contamination and plastic debris.

If the sea lions get oil on their coats, their natural insulation can be reduced, leading to body temperature fluctuations and hypothermia. They also ingest the oil as they clean themselves – causing kidney damage, altered liver function and digestive tract irritation.

Animals are also greatly affected by marine debris. In the sea, big pieces of plastic look like jellyfish or squid, while small pieces look like fish eggs. When plastic debris is swallowed it may remain in the animal’s stomach, blocking digestion and even causing starvation.

Remember, April 22, 2007 is Earth Day!

Take these simple measures to ensure every day is Earth Day:
• Pick up litter around your neighborhoods and beaches.
• Do not dump ANYTHING into storm drains.
• Properly dispose of household toxics, used oil, and boating wastes.
• Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle.

“It is a curious situation that the sea, from which life first arose should now be threatened by the activities of one form of that life. But the sea, though changed in a sinister way, will continue to exist; the threat is rather to life itself.”
—Rachel Carson

See the back of this calendar to find more information on where to dispose of used oil and other hazardous materials.
Bike to Work Day

Never used your bike to commute to work? National Bike to Work Day is a great time to start! Local groups like the Peninsula Bicycle and Pedestrian Network can provide you with a biking buddy, a bike tune-up clinic, or snacks and encouragement.

A bike commute lets you:
• Improve your health. Why drive to the gym?
• Save money on auto gas, maintenance, parking, and tickets.
• Reduce air, water and noise pollution. Be part of the solution!
• Reduce traffic congestion.
• Explore your community, and have FUN.

You can use your bike for in-town errands, too – most trips the average person makes by car are less than two miles. In addition, San Mateo County has hundreds of miles of scenic roads and trails for bikers.

To make biking in San Mateo County easier and more enjoyable, pick up the new, updated map of bike routes in the County.

Resources:
www.bayareabikes.org
www.penbiped.net
www.sfbike.org

“Every day is a new beginning. Treat it that way. Stay away from what might have been, and look at what can be.”
—Marsha Petrie Sue

Recycle Used Oil
Call 1-800-CLEANUP

See the back of this calendar to find more information on where to dispose of used oil and other hazardous materials.
### Pescadero Creek

Pescadero Creek begins near Skyline Blvd. and runs through woods and neighborhoods to the Pacific Ocean. It flows all year round, and is home to steelhead trout and silver salmon. Both types of fish spawn in the stream, are endangered species, and are affected by the pesticides that end up in the creek.

Pesticides end up in our local waterways when rain or over watering carries them from lawns and gardens through the storm drain system to local waterways. Currently the synthetic form of a pesticide made from chrysanthemum flowers, known as “pyrethroids” are the most common pesticides used in urban areas and are extremely toxic to fish. They are designed to kill a wide variety of insect pests, including ants, cockroaches, and lawn grubs. However, they are also highly toxic to fish, aquatic insects, crustaceans, and the beneficial insects. These beneficial insects such as ladybugs, lacewings, and earthworms naturally keep pest populations low.

It only takes a little pollution to affect an aquatic ecosystem, destroy a habitat, and kill wildlife. When less-toxic alternatives are selected wisely, used in combination with other pest control measures (known as Integrated Pest Management – IPM), and applied safely, the contamination of our surface waters and aquatic life can be prevented.

To learn more about IPM & less toxic pesticides: [www.ourwaterourworld.org](http://www.ourwaterourworld.org)

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### June 2008

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* **1 June**: Father’s Day
* **8 June**: Flag Day
* **14 June**: World Environment Day
* **15 June**: First Day of Summer
* **22 June**: So San Francisco

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*See the back of this calendar to find more information on where to dispose of used oil and other hazardous materials.*

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**Recycle Used Oil**

**Call 1-800-CLEANup**

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*See [www.smhealth.org/hhw](http://www.smhealth.org/hhw) to make an HHW appointment.*
### Key things you can do:
- Place an absorbent pad in the bilge to prevent discharge of oily water. Dispose of the pad in an oil collection bin, or at a hazardous waste collection center.
- Never apply detergent to an oil sheen on the water. Use absorbent pads or booms instead.
- Prevent leaks and spills from the engine by proper maintenance of lines and hoses.
- Prevent fueling spills. Don’t let the tank overflow, and use an absorbent pad for drips.
- Recycle your oil, oil filters, paint, batteries, and other chemicals at an official collection center.
- Never discharge sewage overboard. Use pump-outs instead.
- Use only bio-degradable, phosphate-free cleaning products.
- Secure plastics, styrofoam, and trash on board and recycle or dispose of it at shore-side.

### Resources:
- [www.coastal.ca.gov](http://www.coastal.ca.gov)
- [www.americanboating.org/clean.asp](http://www.americanboating.org/clean.asp)

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“We may have all come on different ships, but we’re in the same boat now.”
—Martin Luther King, Jr.
Long before the automobile was invented, horse-drawn vehicles were used throughout the world for all kinds of transportation and farming. While they are still needed in parts of the world for these purposes, most horses today are used for recreation.

Although most of us can't ride a horse for our current transportation needs, we can choose the best vehicle available and maintain it properly. Remember:

**Choose a clean, fuel efficient vehicle.**
The more efficient the engine, the cleaner it burns fuel, reducing a variety of air pollutants. The better the gas mileage, the less fuel burned. And when you burn less fuel, you not only cut emissions, but also save all the resources related to making and transporting it.

**Drive fewer miles.**
Whenever possible, take public transportation, carpool, and combine activities into one trip.

**Maintain your vehicle properly.**
A poorly tuned vehicle pollutes significantly more than one that is well-maintained.

**Refuel wisely.**
When the weather is warm, try to refuel early in the morning or late in the evening to reduce the amount of fuel vapors that escape during the heat of the day. And never top off your tank beyond the automatic shutoff point.

**Resources:**
http://www.fueleconomy.gov

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"Everywhere is within walking distance if you have the time."
— STEVEN WRIGHT
Surfers, Linda Mar Beach

San Mateo County has 54 miles of spectacular coastline bluffs and beaches. Unfortunately, trash from houses, stores, restaurants, roadsides, schools and parks routinely ends up in our coastal waterways and the ocean.

All types of trash imaginable – cigarette filters and cigar tips, beverage bottles and cans, straws, six-pack rings and plastic bags, fishing line, and more – work their way into our waterways. When mishandled, these discarded packaging materials and products harm our environment. Trash and pollution from parking lots and roadways often wind up in storm drains that flow directly into our creeks, bay, and ocean.

California Coastal Cleanup Day is the largest water quality-related volunteer event in California. Each year, thousands of volunteers turn out to California’s beaches, lakes, and waterways to help remove hundreds of thousands of pounds of accumulated debris. In 2007, 2,017 volunteers collected 24,033 pounds of trash and recyclables in San Mateo County.

On Saturday, September 20th from 9 am to noon volunteer and join your friends, family, and neighbors to take care of your own environment, show community support, learn the impacts of trash, and have fun.

Trash Facts
• Most trash that collects on California’s beaches comes from inland sources.
• 60-80% of what volunteers remove is plastic, which never decomposes in the environment.

Resources:
www.flowsstobay.org
www.coastal.ca.gov
www.algalita.org

See the back of this calendar to find more information on where to dispose of used oil and other hazardous materials.

Recycle Used Oil
Call 1-800-CLEANUP

“Never doubt that a small group of thoughtful, committed citizens can change the world; indeed, it is the only thing that ever has.”
—Margaret Mead
**Lesser Yellowlegs**

The lesser yellowlegs (*Tringa flavipes*) is a medium-sized shore bird that is known for its bright yellow legs and fairly long, thin, straight bill. They appear along the coast of California in the early wintertime and feed on insects and small fish and crustaceans.

This yellow-legged bird prefers to live in wetland areas such as coastal mudflats, lagoons, inland lakes, ponds, rivers, and flooded grasslands. These habitats are crucial for providing food, shelter and nesting grounds. Wetlands also act as a filter for contaminants from polluted runoff.

When water runoff flows along the ground, it can pick up contaminants such as mercury. Mercury is harmful to creatures that ingest it. As larger animals eat smaller animals contaminated by it, the mercury continues to increase in concentration and toxicity.

If you have mercury in your household never throw it away. Properly dispose of it through the County’s Household, Hazardous Waste program, for free.

**Products that contain mercury:**
- Fluorescent lamps
- Household batteries
- Non-digital thermometers
- Barometers and gas meters
- Musical greeting cards
- Children’s shoes that light up

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**Recycle Used Oil**

**Call 1-800-CLEANUP**

See the back of this calendar to find more information on where to dispose of used oil and other hazardous materials.
Built in 1910, the Dumbarton Rail Bridge can be seen in the background of the photo above. It carried freight trains for over 70 years. Since 1982, the rail bridge has been unused; however, there are plans for a new bridge and commuter rail service connecting the East Bay to the Peninsula.

This renovation could dramatically reduce the current 81,000 cars that pass through the bridge daily – clearing up some road congestion and making the commute less stressful for commuters and the environment.

By taking the train, you join a giant carpool! Like carpooling, riding the train reduces dependence on petroleum, harmful carbon emissions, and your daily expenses on gas.

Remember there are alternatives to driving that can be convenient and reliable. With a little planning and commitment, you can help to reduce your individual impact on the environment. Relax. Take the train!

**Resources:**
http://caltrain.com/commutecalculator.html

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“Our personal consumer choices have ecological, social, and spiritual consequences. It is time to re-examine some of our deeply held notions that underlie our lifestyles.”
——David Suzuki

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SUN</th>
<th>MON</th>
<th>TUE</th>
<th>WED</th>
<th>THU</th>
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</table>

Daylight Savings Time Ends
Election Day
Veterans Day (observed)
America Recycles Day

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See the back of this calendar to find more information on where to dispose of used oil and other hazardous materials.
A garden provides us with a good example of the remarkable balance of life in an ecosystem and the interactions between the creatures that share habitat. Every garden needs “good” bugs in it that will feed on the “bad” bugs or garden pests. These garden pests are the ones that are responsible for eating your plants and flowers.

When gardeners use pesticides to control garden pests, the chemicals don’t just kill the pests; they kill the “good bugs” or beneficial insects too. Encouraging a natural balance in the garden eliminates the need for garden chemicals.

One way to protect the natural balance is to choose plants for the garden that will attract beneficial insects. Plants in the carrot family (Apiaceae), the sunflower or daisy family (Asteraceae), the mustard family (Brassicaceae), and many mints (Lamiacaeae) are good choices for attracting beneficial insects to your garden. December is a great month to begin planning for your spring garden.

Garden Tasks for December:
• Prune fruit trees and grapevines.
• Fill bird feeders and birdbaths.
• Harvest any winter crops that are ready.
• Monitor the garden to check for pests.
• Check any cuttings you made and maintain even watering.
• Look over seed catalogs to plan for your spring garden.

Resources:
www.groworganic.com
www.buginfo.com

“Earth laughs in Flower.”
—RALPH WALDO EMERSON
Recycle your used motor oil, oil filters, antifreeze, car batteries, latex paint, fluorescent lamps, and household batteries.¹

San Mateo County has compiled this list as a reference. If you have any questions about proper disposal of other household chemicals, please call 650-363-4365. To dispose of other household waste at a collection event call 363-4718 or visit smchealth.org/hhw to make an appointment.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Phone</th>
<th>Automotive</th>
<th>Household</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atherton</td>
<td>91 Ashfield Rd.</td>
<td>325-4467</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Permit center</td>
<td>104 La Mesa Dr.</td>
<td>832-0560</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belmont</td>
<td>2000 Raisin Ave.</td>
<td>759-3679</td>
<td>B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brisbane</td>
<td>30 Park Place</td>
<td>415-508-2130</td>
<td>F</td>
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<tr>
<td>Burlingame</td>
<td>501 Primrose Rd.</td>
<td>558-7200</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Currie Chevron</td>
<td>260 El Camino Real</td>
<td>344-5120</td>
<td>F</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daly City</td>
<td>Westline &amp; Skyline Dr.</td>
<td>755-7068</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Palo Alto</td>
<td>275 Southgate Ave.</td>
<td>991-8071</td>
<td>H</td>
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<tr>
<td>Half Moon Bay</td>
<td>323-7221</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>B</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ocean Shore Hardware</td>
<td>111 Main St.</td>
<td>726-5505</td>
<td>H</td>
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<tr>
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<td>12310 Highway 92</td>
<td>726-1639</td>
<td>A</td>
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<tr>
<td>Menlo Park</td>
<td>12310 Highway 92</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1201 El Camino Real</td>
<td>325-1900</td>
<td>H</td>
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<tr>
<td>Millbrae</td>
<td>1 Library Ave.</td>
<td>677-6030</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Pacifica</td>
<td>1046 Palmetto Ave.</td>
<td>355-9000</td>
<td>A</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palo Alto</td>
<td>705 Hickey Blvd.</td>
<td>355-7733</td>
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</tbody>
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For a list of State Certified Collection Centers, visit smchealth.org/hhw. To make an appointment, call 363-4718. Household batteries are collected curbside at single-family dwellings.¹

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AUTOMOTIVE</th>
<th>A–antifreeze</th>
<th>B–car batteries</th>
<th>C–oil filters</th>
<th>D–tires (fee)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Household</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Oil and oil filters are accepted free of charge at all locations. State Certified Collection Centers pay 16 cents per gallon for used oil upon request. A fee may apply for antifreeze, tires, and batteries. Call before visiting collection centers. Used oil and antifreeze must not be mixed with any other automotive products. No broken batteries can be accepted. Do not leave your oil at an unattended station.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HOUSEHOLD</th>
<th>A–household batteries</th>
<th>B–latex paint</th>
<th>C–fluorescent lamps</th>
<th>D–computers, TVs (fee)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Site</td>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Phone</td>
<td>Automotive</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pescadero</td>
<td>BFI Waste Systems</td>
<td>689-0279</td>
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<tr>
<td>Portola Valley</td>
<td>Ladera Autoworks</td>
<td>834-4322</td>
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<tr>
<td>Redwood City</td>
<td>Boardwalk Auto Center</td>
<td>364-0100</td>
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<tr>
<td>Champs' Auto Repair</td>
<td>425 Humbolt St.</td>
<td>365-1322</td>
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<tr>
<td>County Government Center</td>
<td>405 County Center, 1st Floor</td>
<td>365-4972</td>
<td>H</td>
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<tr>
<td>Firestone Store</td>
<td>1458 El Camino Real</td>
<td>364-1900</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>F</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jiffy Lube</td>
<td>640 Whipple Ave.</td>
<td>369-8067</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kents Union 7b</td>
<td>975 Woodside Rd.</td>
<td>364-9620</td>
<td>A</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kramer Auto Parts</td>
<td>2617 El Camino Real</td>
<td>364-281</td>
<td>B</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oil Changer</td>
<td>2762 El Camino Real</td>
<td>365-5944</td>
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<tr>
<td>Roosevelt Shell</td>
<td>2708 Roosevelt Ave.</td>
<td>366-1886</td>
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<td>Silver Auto Services</td>
<td>1603 Broadway</td>
<td>245-5783</td>
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<td>Towne Ford Sales</td>
<td>1601 El Camino Real</td>
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<td>Veterans Blvd Shell</td>
<td>690 Veterans Blvd.</td>
<td>365-6675</td>
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<td>San Bruno</td>
<td>3580 El Camino Real</td>
<td>368-3970</td>
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<td>San Bruno</td>
<td>San Bruno Garbage Company</td>
<td>583-8536</td>
<td>A</td>
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<td>San Mateo</td>
<td>801 El Camino Real</td>
<td>952-5178</td>
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<td>332 Shorenway Rd.</td>
<td>592-2421</td>
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<td>731-2979</td>
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<td>954-1688</td>
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<td>Kramer Auto Parts</td>
<td>1272 El Camino Real</td>
<td>595-5122</td>
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<td>Oil Changer</td>
<td>1188 El Camino Real</td>
<td>591-0695</td>
<td>O</td>
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<td>Pop Boys</td>
<td>1087 Old County Road</td>
<td>632-1522</td>
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<td>F</td>
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<td>Quality's Tune Up</td>
<td>400 El Camino Real</td>
<td>555-7873</td>
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<td>San Mateo</td>
<td>3880 S. El Camino Real</td>
<td>372-0535</td>
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<td>Chevron Oil Stop</td>
<td>2009 El Camino Real</td>
<td>572-8000</td>
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<td>Firestone Store</td>
<td>2180 S. El Camino Real</td>
<td>349-353</td>
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<td>2160 El Camino Real</td>
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<td>Reed's Service Center</td>
<td>1641 Palm Ave.</td>
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<td>San Mateo Auto Care</td>
<td>1471 E. Third St.</td>
<td>343-6651</td>
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<td>San Mateo City Hall</td>
<td>330 W. 20th Ave.</td>
<td>522-7346</td>
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<td>So. San Francisco</td>
<td>Blue Bluff Transfer</td>
<td>500 E. Jamie Ct.</td>
<td>589-5511</td>
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<td>190 El Camino Real</td>
<td>583-2848</td>
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<td>331-8871</td>
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<td>827-908</td>
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<td>1139 Airport Blvd.</td>
<td>583-6735</td>
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<td>Shiva Auto Repair</td>
<td>318 S. Spruce Ave.</td>
<td>225-0600</td>
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<td>Stevens Bay Area Diesel</td>
<td>484 Littlefield Ave.</td>
<td>872-3656</td>
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¹ Households: Batteries are collected curbside at single-family dwellings.
² State Certified Collection Centers
3. Recycling of latex paint, fluorescent lamps and computers, TVs is free.
4. Oil and antifreeze must not be mixed with any other automotive products.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Store Name</th>
<th>Contact</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>08 Spring visit</th>
<th>07 Fall visit</th>
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<tr>
<td>Home Depot</td>
<td>Alec Gonzales &amp; Daneil Rwas</td>
<td>1781 East Bayshore Road</td>
<td>East Palo Alto</td>
<td>5/30/2008</td>
<td>10/24/2007</td>
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<tr>
<td>Linda Mar Hardware</td>
<td>Dave Reed or Kate Romero</td>
<td>560 San Pedro Ave</td>
<td>Pacifica</td>
<td>5/26/2008</td>
<td>10/22/2007</td>
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<tr>
<td>Orchard Supply Hardware</td>
<td>Jeffrey</td>
<td>1010 Metro Center Blvd</td>
<td>Foster City</td>
<td>4/7/2008</td>
<td>8/21/2007</td>
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<tr>
<td>Orchard Supply Hardware</td>
<td>Joseph Conroy or Bill in Gardening</td>
<td>900 El Camino Real</td>
<td>Millbrae</td>
<td>5/1/2008</td>
<td>10/9/2007</td>
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<tr>
<td>Orchard Supply Hardware</td>
<td>Kirk Anderson</td>
<td>2110 Middlefield Road</td>
<td>Redwood City</td>
<td>6/24/2008</td>
<td>10/24/2007</td>
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<tr>
<td>Roger Reynolds Nursery</td>
<td>Dwayne</td>
<td>133 Encinal Ave</td>
<td>Menlo Park</td>
<td>6/20/2008</td>
<td>10/16/2007</td>
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</table>
San Mateo Countywide Water Pollution Prevention Program

Reducing Pollutants in our Watersheds

Sarah Pratt
Environmental Health
Phone: 650-599-1325
Email: spratt@co.sanmateo.ca.us

Water Pollution Prevention

San Mateo County Water Pollution Prevention Program (SMCWPPP) is a program that aims to partner with the county’s residents and businesses to prevent pollution of our local water bodies; such as creeks, the San Francisco Bay and the Pacific Ocean.

www.flowstobay.org

We All Live Downstream: Watersheds

A watershed is the area of land that water flows across on its way to a creek, river, lake, bay, or ocean.

In urban settings water travels more quickly across pavement than in a natural setting.

Rain and hosing down carries pollutants into local waterways.

The Quality of Our Local Creeks is Linked to Land Cover

In a forest, rain soaks into the ground where it is either taken up by tree roots or continues to move down through the soil and into the groundwater.

When rain falls on impervious cover, rain cannot soak into the ground and becomes stormwater runoff.

Impervious cover produces 16 times more stormwater runoff than forest.

“First Flush”

Down the Drain: Where Your Water Goes

Sanitary Sewer

Stormdrain
Urban runoff pollution
- 1987 amendments to Clean Water Act
- Regional Water Quality Control Boards enforce clean water laws
- San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board issue NPDES permit to San Mateo Countywide Water Pollution Prevention Program’s agencies

The Solution To Pollution
The best solution to pollution is to keep it out of our water in the first place!

Pollutants of Concern in our Water Bodies
- Mercury
- Automotive: leaking motor oil, gasoline, and antifreeze, copper dust from brake pads, rubber tire dust.
- Trash
- Pesticides

Mercury Containing Items
- Thermometer Exchange & Fluorescent Tube Retail Take-Back

Household Hazardous Waste and Used Motor Oil/Filters

Best Management Practices Business Pollution Prevention
- Food Facilities
- Construction Industry
- Automotive Maintenance
- Industrial
- Mobile Cleaner & Power Washing
- Municipal
- Storm Drain Stenciling
Litter Reduction & Education

The Journey from Garden to Waterways
- Pesticides runoff lawns and gardens.
- Improper disposal through sanitary sewer.
- Treated wastewater doesn't remove all pesticides.

Our Water Our World
Less Toxic Pest control

Diazinon and chlorpyrifos
- 1990s most commonly used pesticides.
- Organophosphates.
- Killing water creatures at bottom of food chain.
- Bay area creeks found to be “Impaired”.
- Taken off store shelves.

Pyrethroids: New Threat to Water Quality
- Ant sprays, Termiticides.
- Insect foggers and sprays.
- Flea dips and sprays for cats and dogs.
- Ornamental garden & turf products.
- Lice shampoos.
- Mosquito coils.

Ingredient name end in “thrin”
Exception is “Pyrethrin” natural pesticide.

Bay Friendly Gardening
Alternatives to Toxic Pesticides:
The “Our Water Our World” program

The OWOW Program Uses
Integrated Pest Management Concepts

Examples of how to control pests the less toxic way...

Snails and Slugs

Physical Controls...

Ants...
Aphids...

Biological Control: Beneficial Insects are your Allies

In Store Help for Gardeners

Resources
- Water Pollution Prevention
  www.flowstobay.org
- Ask The Expert
- Bay-Friendly Gardening guidelines, and UC Statewide IPM Project books
- Fact sheets
- Less Toxic Product lists
## 2007 California Coastal Cleanup Day

**CCD Coordinator Report Form**

**People, Pounds, and Miles**

Please return completed form to [Eben Schwartz](mailto:eschwartz@coastal.ca.gov) at the California Coastal Commission NO LATER THAN October 31, 2007.

California Coastal Commission, 45 Fremont Street, Suite 2000, San Francisco, CA 94105, (415) 904-5210, (415) 904-5216 FAX, eschwartz@coastal.ca.gov

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State/County or Region:</th>
<th>San Mateo County</th>
<th>Coordinator Name:</th>
<th>Sarah Pratt</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Name</th>
<th>Coastal or Inland?</th>
<th>Site Captain</th>
<th>Phone/E-mail Address</th>
<th>Number of People</th>
<th>Weight of Trash Collected</th>
<th>Weight of Recyclables Collected</th>
<th>Distance Cleaned</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Belmont Creek</td>
<td>Inland</td>
<td>Jozi Plut</td>
<td>650) 595-7425, <a href="mailto:jplut@belmont.gov">jplut@belmont.gov</a></td>
<td>30</td>
<td>197</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brisbane Lagoon</td>
<td>Inland</td>
<td>Russ Carmick</td>
<td>(415) 508-2143, <a href="mailto:rcarmick@ci.brisbane.ca.us">rcarmick@ci.brisbane.ca.us</a></td>
<td>71</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>20</td>
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<tr>
<td>Burlingame Bayfront and Mills Creek, Millbrae</td>
<td>Inland</td>
<td>Donna Allen</td>
<td>(650) 342-3727, <a href="mailto:Donna.Allen@veoliawaterna.com">Donna.Allen@veoliawaterna.com</a></td>
<td>232</td>
<td>2100</td>
<td>500</td>
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<tr>
<td>Laurel Creek</td>
<td>Inland</td>
<td>Dirk Jensen</td>
<td>(650) 4962, <a href="mailto:DJensen@co.sanmateo.ca.us">DJensen@co.sanmateo.ca.us</a></td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thornton State Beach</td>
<td>Coastal</td>
<td>David &amp; Shelly Sondergeld</td>
<td>(650) 756-4530, <a href="mailto:dsonder@mindspring.com">dsonder@mindspring.com</a></td>
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<td>San Francisquito Creek</td>
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<td>Ryan Navratil</td>
<td>(650) 961-1035 x310, <a href="mailto:Ryan@SanFrancisquito.org">Ryan@SanFrancisquito.org</a></td>
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<td>364-2760x16, <a href="mailto:Aaron@sfbaymsi.org">Aaron@sfbaymsi.org</a></td>
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<td>San Gregorio State Beach</td>
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<td>Neil Panton</td>
<td>(650) 726-2499, <a href="mailto:Sgerc@sanmateo.org">Sgerc@sanmateo.org</a></td>
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<td>Jennifer Bueno</td>
<td>(650) 404-3301, <a href="mailto:jbueno@kpmg.com">jbueno@kpmg.com</a></td>
<td>130</td>
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<td>Francis State Beach</td>
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<td>Jenine Beecher</td>
<td>(650) 508-2330, <a href="mailto:jbeech@rei.com">jbeech@rei.com</a></td>
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<td>Pistachio Beach</td>
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<td>Rose Blackburn</td>
<td>650-726-8804 x 4, <a href="mailto:rblackburn@parks.ca.gov">rblackburn@parks.ca.gov</a></td>
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<td>Tunitas Creek</td>
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<td>Steve Harman</td>
<td>650-291-9428, <a href="mailto:Steven.Harman@surfriderSMC.org">Steven.Harman@surfriderSMC.org</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mirada Surf West</td>
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<td>Park Ranger Steve Kraemer</td>
<td>(650) 879-0238, <a href="mailto:Skraemer@co.sanmateo.ca.us">Skraemer@co.sanmateo.ca.us</a></td>
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<td>Weight of Recyclables Collected</td>
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<td>Montara State Beach</td>
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<td>Kevin &amp; Wendy Stokes</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Kevin@montarabeach.com">Kevin@montarabeach.com</a></td>
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<td>Esplanade Beach</td>
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<td>Lynn Adams</td>
<td>(650) 355-1668 <a href="mailto:Lynn4promos@aol.com">Lynn4promos@aol.com</a></td>
<td>33</td>
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<td>Lake Side Way</td>
<td>Coastal</td>
<td>Lynn Adams</td>
<td>(650) 355-1668 <a href="mailto:Lynn4promos@aol.com">Lynn4promos@aol.com</a></td>
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<td>Sharp Park Beach</td>
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<td>(650) 355-1668 <a href="mailto:Lynn4promos@aol.com">Lynn4promos@aol.com</a></td>
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<td>Pacifica State Beach/ Linda</td>
<td>Coastal</td>
<td>Lynn Adams</td>
<td>(650) 355-1668 <a href="mailto:Lynn4promos@aol.com">Lynn4promos@aol.com</a></td>
<td>107</td>
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<td>Coastal</td>
<td>Lynn Adams</td>
<td>(650) 355-1668 <a href="mailto:Lynn4promos@aol.com">Lynn4promos@aol.com</a></td>
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<td>San Pedro Creek Watershed</td>
<td>Coastal</td>
<td>Lynn Adams</td>
<td>(650) 355-1668 <a href="mailto:Lynn4promos@aol.com">Lynn4promos@aol.com</a></td>
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<td>West Sharp Park</td>
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<td>Vallemar Beach</td>
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<td>(650) 355-1668 <a href="mailto:Lynn4promos@aol.com">Lynn4promos@aol.com</a></td>
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<td>Mussel Rock Beach</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pescadero State Beach</td>
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<td>Gregory Bahr</td>
<td>(650) 879-0299, <a href="mailto:Gbahr@sjcoe.net">Gbahr@sjcoe.net</a></td>
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<td>Bair Island</td>
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<td>Jocelyn Gretz</td>
<td>(510) 452-9261 x119 or 109 <a href="mailto:jgretz@savesfbay.org">jgretz@savesfbay.org</a></td>
<td>12</td>
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<td>Cordilleras Creek</td>
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<td>Barbara Patterson</td>
<td>(650) 701-0630 <a href="mailto:babaloupat@yahoo.com">babaloupat@yahoo.com</a></td>
<td>10</td>
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<td>Pulgas Creek and Brittain Creek</td>
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<td>Barbara Patterson</td>
<td>(650) 701-0630 <a href="mailto:babaloupat@yahoo.com">babaloupat@yahoo.com</a></td>
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<td>San Mateo Bayfront &amp; San Francisco Bayfront</td>
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<td>Roxanne Murray</td>
<td>(650) 522-7346 <a href="mailto:RMurray@cityofsanmateo.org">RMurray@cityofsanmateo.org</a></td>
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<td>South San Francisco Bayfront</td>
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<td>Gus Vellis</td>
<td>(650) 875-6973 <a href="mailto:gus.vellis@ssf.net">gus.vellis@ssf.net</a></td>
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**Totals** 2,183 20,483 4,150 63.75
**The Benefits are in the Bag!**

**The Plastic Problem:**
- Most plastics are made from petroleum—a non-renewable resource.
- Plastics are everywhere! The average consumer uses 300 plastic bags per year.
- Plastics create litter problems—easily blowing out of the trash and into parks, yards, and waterways.
- Plastics never biodegrade. They just break down into smaller pieces.
- Plastics in our waterways & oceans kill 100,000 marine animals each year.

**Alternatives:**
- Bring your own reusable bag when you shop!
- Reuse your old plastic and paper bags as trash liners or car litter bags.
- Recycle clean plastic bags at local grocery stores.
- Use no bags! Do not take a bag for fruits or veggies or for a few small items.

**Remember your bags!**
- Store your bags in your car.
- Hang them around your front or garage door knob.
- Leave them near your keys.

Visit [www.flowstobay.org](http://www.flowstobay.org) for a list of beach and creek locations.
CASQA 2007 Awards

Outstanding Stormwater News, Information, Outreach, and Media Project Award
CASQA 2007 Awards

This is CASQA’s award for outstanding stormwater quality news, information, outreach, or media project. Projects may be either public or private and must have been released to the public or published prior to the deadline for submittal of nominations.
2007
OUTSTANDING STORMWATER NEWS, INFORMATION, OUTREACH, AND MEDIA PROJECT AWARD

PRESENTED TO
SAN MATEO COUNTYWIDE WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PROGRAM
FOR THE
ELIMINATING TRASH IN OUR WATERWAYS PROJECT:
COASTAL CLEANUP DAY IN SAN MATEO COUNTY - 2006
Project Objectives

- Get residents directly involved in cleanup efforts by organizing beach & creek clean-ups as part of the CA Coastal Cleanup Day, 3rd Saturday in September.
- Educate residents on the source and type of trash that ends up in waterways: 80% of marine debris comes from land based sources.
- Implement social marketing campaign, promoting reusable shopping bags, to reduce the use of disposable plastic. Plastics are a major pollutant in waterways.
Outstanding Project Features

• 3000 Reusable Recycled-Plastic Bottle Mesh Bags given out with a signed commitment form at supermarkets, farmers markets, and the county fair.
Outstanding Project Features

Publicity efforts included poster, brochure, and postcard distribution. Creation of a page on our website with information on all aspects of the cleanup, including a cleanup location list. Print articles, a press release, and a Proclamation by the Board of Supervisors, all helped to publicize Coastal Cleanup Day in San Mateo County.
Outstanding Project Features

• Coordinated 27 beach & creek cleanups; recruiting site captains and volunteers.
Project Results

- Increased Volunteer Participation by 60%
  - 2005: 971 Volunteers
  - 2006: 1644 Volunteers
Project Results

• Debris Diverted from Waterways: 21,162 lbs of trash & recyclables picked up
Project Results

- Reusable Bag outreach events in San Mateo County Whole Foods Stores led to Whole Foods becoming the main Sponsor for 2007 California Coastal Cleanup Day
- 5% Day at Whole Foods statewide contributed one day's net sales were donated.
CASQA 2007 Awards

Outstanding Stormwater News, Information, Outreach, and Media Project

Presented to

San Mateo Countywide Water Pollution Prevention Program

Insert Name of Person Accepting Award

Insert Title of Person Accepting Award
Project Contributors

- Environmental Health, San Mateo County
- California Coastal Commission
- RecycleWorks, San Mateo County
Boost Your Business by becoming a Take Back Partner

Free Benefits for Your Business:

- In store promotional materials
- Listings to help eco-minded customers find you on-line
- Recognition through press releases, County website, and more
- Handy information for customers seeking to recycle or dispose of other materials
- Extra points on your Green Business application
- Personalized assistance with take-back issues at your site
- Increased foot traffic and associated sales

For Your Customers:

- A convenient, “drop-while-you-shop” location for their household batteries and fluorescent bulbs.
- A local business that shares their values and concerns.
- A new reason to walk through your door.

Your Contribution:

- Storage of your customers’ returned materials.
- Periodic delivery of collected materials to the County HHW facility.

Why Do Customers Want to Bring Used-Up Fluorescent Bulbs and Household Batteries Back to their Retailers?

- They know that the California Universal Waste Rule prohibits anyone from putting these materials in the trash.
- They care about their communities, and want to make sure these recyclable materials are handled safely and properly.
- Bringing them to local stores while they shop is much more convenient than taking them to an HHW site.

Mary Bell Austin
650-599-1549
maustin@co.sanmateo.ca.us
## COUNTY FAIR COUNT COMPARISONS

### CONTACTS AT SMCWPPP BOOTH

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*Free entry to Fair until 3pm

**Percentage Change from 2005:** 20.3%

**Percentage Change from 2006:** 45.2%

**No of Contacts over/(under) 2005:** 472

**No of Contacts over/(under) 2006:** 1,263

**Average Daily Attendance:** 406

Footnote: *Appears that Half Moon Bay & San Bruno did not report contacts, figure shown is for Foster City only*
Clean Water. Healthy Community.

Welcome to the San Mateo County Anti Water Pollution Website. Aliquam erat volupat. Proin consequat, leo vitae condimentum convallis, diam diam ullamcorper tellus, eu pulvinar est mi a justo. Vivamus in est iaculis justo tincidunt posuere. Nullam a tellus non dui pretium rhoncus.

Feature Topic

Spring has Sprung in San Mateo County

Aliquam erat volupat. Proin consequat, leo vitae condimentum convallis, diam diam ullamcorper tellus, eu pulvinar est mi a justo. Vivamus in est iaculis justo tincidunt posuere. Proin consequat, leo vitae condimentum convallis, diam diam ullamcorper tellus, eu pulvinar est mi a justo. Vivamus in est iaculis justo tincidunt posuere.
APPENDIX D: TABLE OF CONTENTS

New Development Subcommittee FY 2007/08 Meeting Attendance

Updated Project Applicant Checklist for NPDES Permit Requirements

Appendix I of C.3 Technical Guidance – Operation and Maintenance Document Templates (cover sheet)

Soil Guidelines for Stormwater Treatment Measures

New Development Subcommittee Report for April 1 field trip

2008 New Development Workshop: “Implementing Permanent Stormwater Controls”
  • Agenda
  • Attendance list
  • Summary of evaluation forms

Construction Site Compliance Workshop for Local Government Inspectors:
  • Agenda
  • Summary of evaluation forms
## SAN MATEO COUNTYWIDE
### WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PROGRAM

**New Development Subcommittee**  
**FY 2007/08 Meeting Attendance**

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<td>Atherton</td>
<td>Michael Wasmann</td>
<td>650/752-0518</td>
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<tr>
<td>Belmar</td>
<td>Gilbert Yau</td>
<td>650/595-7467</td>
<td>✓</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brisbane</td>
<td>Matt Fabry (Program Coordinator)</td>
<td>415/508-2134</td>
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<tr>
<td>Burlingame</td>
<td>Eva Justimbaste</td>
<td>650/342-3727</td>
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<td>Lisa Whitman</td>
<td>650/558-7257</td>
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<td>Colma</td>
<td>Muneer Ahmed</td>
<td>650/757-8894</td>
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<td>Jeanne Naughton</td>
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<td>Brad Tarr</td>
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<td>Laura Prickett</td>
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<td>Fred Jarvis</td>
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<td>Christina Hovland</td>
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<td>Norm Dorais</td>
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<td>Half Moon Bay</td>
<td>Michelle Tangunan</td>
<td>650/726-8253</td>
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<td>Jen Chen</td>
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<td>Leslie Lambert</td>
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<td>Redwood City</td>
<td>Jon Lynch</td>
<td>650/780-7371</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Susan Wheeler</td>
<td>650/780-7245</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Bruno</td>
<td>Laura Russell</td>
<td>650/616-7038</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Carlos</td>
<td>Serena Ponzo</td>
<td>650/802-4267</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Mateo</td>
<td>Martin Quan</td>
<td>650/522-7330</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County of San Mateo</td>
<td>Camille Leung</td>
<td>650/353-1826</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Joe Camicia</td>
<td>650/599-1537</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Melissa Ross</td>
<td>650/599-1559</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South S.F.</td>
<td>Cassie Prudhel</td>
<td>650/829-3840</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Craig Lustenberger</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Daniel Fulford</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Frank Mandola</td>
<td>650/829-3880</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodside</td>
<td>Eunejune Kim</td>
<td>650/851-6790</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. The April meeting was a field trip to view stormwater treatment measures in San Francisco.
## Project Applicant Checklist for NPDES Permit Requirements

**SAN MATEO COUNTYWIDE WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PROGRAM**

### I. PROJECT DATA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>Project Address</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>APN</th>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Applicant Name</th>
<th>Applicant Phone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Applicant Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Type of Development**

- [ ] Residential
- [ ] Commercial
- [ ] Industrial
- [ ] Mixed-Use
- [ ] Streets, Roads, Highways, Freeways, etc.
- [ ] Significant Redevelopment Project (as defined by SMCWPPP’s NPDES permit Provision C.3.c.i.3)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Area (sq. ft.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disturbed Area (sq. ft.)*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Existing Impervious Surface (sq. ft.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>New Impervious Surface (created, added and/or replaced) (sq. ft.)*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* If ≥ 1 acre (43,560 sq. ft.) of soil disturbance, please refer to Section III.

** If ≥ 1 acre (43,560 sq. ft.) of impervious surface is added and/or replaced, please refer to Sections IV and V. (This threshold is reduced to projects that are 10,000 sq. ft. or larger starting August 15, 2006.)

### II. MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR ALL PROJECTS – All projects must incorporate as many of the following measures as practical (check boxes that apply).

#### A. SITE DESIGN MEASURES.

- [ ] Project must incorporate the following measures to the maximum extent practicable:
  - Protect sensitive areas and minimize changes to the natural topography.
  - Minimize impervious surface areas.
  - Minimize impervious areas from being directly connected to the storm drain system (e.g. direct roof downspouts to vegetated areas where feasible).
  - Maximize permeability by preserving open space.
  - Use permeable pavement surfaces where feasible.
  - Use landscaping to treat stormwater.
  - Use “Bay Friendly” landscape design, as indicated in “Bay-Friendly Landscape Guidelines - Sustainable Practices for the Landscape Professional”.

#### B. SOURCE CONTROL MEASURES.

- [ ] Incorporate all applicable source control measures in [enter municipality name] Local Source Control Measures List.

#### C. PERMANENT STORMWATER TREATMENT CONTROL MEASURES.

- [ ] Project must consider incorporating the following measures:
  - Vegetated swale
  - Extended detention basin (dry)
  - Wet pond
  - Media filter (sand, organic matter)
  - Vortex separator (commercially available in-line treatment unit)
  - Bioretention area
  - Vegetated buffer strip
  - Constructed wetland
  - Manufactured drain insert (may not be used unless part of a multi-step treatment process)
  - Infiltration trench
  - Other _____________
D. EROSION and SEDIMENTATION CONTROL. If the project involves any land disturbance, project plans must incorporate all of the following requirements:

1. Stabilize all denuded areas and install and maintain all temporary erosion and sediment controls continuously between October 15th and April 15th of each year, until permanent erosion control have been established.

2. Provisions for diverting on-site runoff around exposed areas and diverting off-site runoff around the site (e.g., swales and dikes).

3. Provisions for preventing erosion and trapping sediment on-site, such as sediment basins or traps, earthen dikes or berms, silt fences, check dams, storm drain inlet protection, soil blankets or mats, covers for soil stock piles, and/or other measures.

4. Provide notes, specifications, or attachments describing the following:
   a) Construction, operation and maintenance of erosion and sediment control measures, including inspection frequency;
   b) Methods and schedule for grading, excavation, filling, clearing of vegetation, and storage and disposal of excavated or cleared material;
   c) Specifications for vegetative cover and mulch, including methods and schedules for planting and fertilization;
   d) Provisions for temporary and/or permanent irrigation.

E. CONSTRUCTION BMPs. Project plans must incorporate all of the following BMPs as project notes. Additionally, project plan set must include SMCWPPP’s Construction BMP page, available for download at [enter municipality website address].

1. Store, handle, and dispose of construction materials and wastes properly, so as to prevent their contact with stormwater.

2. Control and prevent the discharge of all potential pollutants, including pavement cutting wastes, paints, concrete, petroleum products, chemicals, washwater or sediments, and non-stormwater discharges to storm drains and watercourses.

3. Use sediment controls or filtration to remove sediment when dewatering site and obtain all necessary permits.

4. Avoid cleaning, fueling, or maintaining vehicles on-site, except in a designated area where washwater is contained and treated.

5. Delineate with field markers clearing limits, easements, setbacks, sensitive or critical areas, buffer zones, trees, and drainage courses.

6. Protect adjacent properties and undisturbed areas from construction impacts using vegetative buffer strips, sediment barriers or filters, dikes, mulching, or other measures as appropriate.

7. Perform clearing and earth moving activities only during dry weather.

8. Limit and time applications of pesticides and fertilizers to prevent polluted runoff.

9. Limit construction access routes and stabilize designated access points.

10. Avoid tracking dirt or other materials off-site; clean off-site paved areas and sidewalks using dry sweeping methods.

11. The Contractor shall train and provide instruction to all employees and subcontractors regarding the construction BMPs.

III. CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS THAT DISTURB ≥ 1 ACRES OF AREA — For all projects with 1 acre or more of disturbed area, applicants must file a Notice of Intent (NOI) with the State Water Resources Control Board to obtain coverage under the State General Construction Activity NPDES Permit, and must prepare and implement a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). Note: Completion of this checklist does not imply certification of the adequacy of the SWPPP by the municipality.

1. A copy of the project's NOI and SWPPP shall be submitted to the planning, building, or engineering department prior to issuance of a grading or building permit.

2. A copy of the project's NOI and SWPPP shall be kept on-site and made available for review by the municipal inspector upon request.

Continued ⇒
### IV. GROUP 1 PROJECTS: PROJECTS THAT ADD AND/OR REPLACE ≥ 1 ACRE OF IMPERVIOUS SURFACE

- The following requirements apply to projects that add and/or replace 1 acre (43,540 sq. ft.) or more of impervious surface, and are therefore subject to the requirements of Provision C.3 of SMCWPPP’s amended NPDES permit. If the project consists of a single-family residence that is not part of a larger plan of development, the project will be considered in compliance with Provision C.3, regardless of amount of impervious surface added and/or replaced, with the incorporation of appropriate pollutant source control and site design measures, and the use of landscaping to appropriately treat runoff from the roof and house-associated impervious surfaces (e.g., runoff from roofs, patios, driveways, sidewalks, and similar surfaces).

1. Incorporate site design measures, as listed in Section II.A above.

2. Incorporate all applicable source control measures listed in municipality’s Local Source Control Measures List.

3. Incorporate pesticide-reduction measures, such as using Integrated Pest Management.

4. Enter into an agreement of responsibility and funding for ongoing implementation and maintenance of stormwater treatment control measures, as appropriate for the control measure.

5. Treatment control measure design must be consistent with Vector Control Plan requirements.

6. Use of a hydraulically sized, permanent stormwater treatment control, as follows (see http://www.flowstobay.org/pdfs/bmp/Construction%20Series/SMCWPPP_c3_handbook_final.pdf for more information):

   - A flow-based treatment control hydraulically sized to manage the flow of runoff produced by a rain event equal to at least \[0.16 \text{ or } 0.2\] inches per hour; or
   - A volume-based treatment control hydraulically sized to capture 80 percent or more of the volume of annual runoff, using local rainfall data.

**More hydraulic sizing information can be found at http://www.cabmphandbooks.com/Documents/Development/Section_5.pdf.**

### V. HYDROMODIFICATION MANAGEMENT – In addition to the requirements under Section IV, the following requirement applies to applicable** Group 1 projects located in areas subject to hydromodification management. See figure 3-1 of SMCWPPP’s Hydromodification Management Plan for exempted and non-exempted areas (generally, lands east of Alameda de las Pulgas are exempt and lands west are subject to hydromodification management requirements). The HMP is available at http://www.flowstobay.org/pdfs/bmp/Construction%20Series/SMCWPPP_c3_handbook_final.pdf.**

1. Use a flow duration stormwater control measure designed such that post-project stormwater discharge rates and durations match pre-project discharge rates and durations. For sizing information, please consult the HMP. (In the future, include reference to Bay Area Hydrology Model (BAHM) download information.)

**The following types of projects are exempt from the requirements for hydromodification management:**

- The construction of a single-family residence that is not part of a larger plan of development.
- A redevelopment project that does not increase the amount of impervious surface and the time of concentration of stormwater runoff.
- A transit type of development within ¼ to ½ mile of a transit station and/or intermodal facility.
- A project within a “Redevelopment Project Area” that redevelops an existing brownfield site or creates housing units affordable to persons of low or moderate income.

Reviewed by:

Planning: ___________________________ date / /

Engineering: ___________________________ date / /

Building: ___________________________ date / /
Operation & Maintenance
Document Templates

Templates are provided to help you prepare documents that municipalities typically require with your stormwater treatment measure maintenance agreement. Microsoft Word files of the templates may be downloaded from the online version of the C.3 Technical Guidance that allows for downloading individual chapters and appendices (go to www.flowstobay.org, click on Business Pollution Prevention, then C.3 Stormwater Technical Guidance). Please insert project-specific information where the templates include prompts such as: [[== insert name of property address ==]]. Remember to contact the local jurisdiction for information on municipality-specific requirements. This appendix includes the following templates:

- **Standard Treatment Measure O&M Report Form** – This form is typically included as an exhibit to the project’s maintenance agreement, which requires this form to be completed and submitted annually to the applicable municipality.

- **Maintenance Plan Templates** – for preparing maintenance plans for the stormwater treatment measures included in your project. Templates are provided for the following types of stormwater treatment measures:
  - Vegetated swales,
  - Vegetated buffer strips,
  - Tree well filters,
  - Non-proprietary media filters,
  - Flow-through planters,
  - Bioretention areas,
  - Infiltration trenches,
  - Extended detention basins, and
  - Manufactured stormwater treatment measures.

In some cases, a treatment measure may be sized to function as both a treatment and hydromodification management (HM) measure, as described in Chapter 7. If your project includes treatment and/or HM measures that are not listed above, but have been approved by the municipality, you may customize one of the maintenance plan templates with information specific to your treatment/HM measure(s). Be sure to attach to your maintenance plan a legible, letter-size (8.5-by-11-inch) site plan showing the location(s) of the treatment/HM measure(s).
SOIL GUIDELINES FOR STORMWATER TREATMENT MEASURES

The New Development Subcommittee of the San Mateo Countywide Clean Water Program (SMCWPPP) is providing these guidelines to its member municipalities for use in non-proprietary, landscaped-based stormwater treatment measures. The purpose of these guidelines is to help project applicants specify soils that will provide suitable growing conditions for appropriate plantings and meet the percolation guidelines identified in Chapter 6 of SMCWPPP’s C.3 Stormwater Technical Guidance (March 2007) for the specific types of landscape-based treatment measures proposed in their projects. SMCWPPP’s member municipalities are not required to use these guidelines, and the municipalities may modify the guidelines as needed to address local concerns. Before using these guidelines, project applicants should check with the jurisdiction having authority over the project regarding local considerations.

The guidelines refer specifically to treatment measures for which technical guidance is included in the SMCWPPP’s C.3 Stormwater Technical Guidance. The guidelines identify planting soils to be used (Section I), guidelines for compost amendments in the planting soils (Section II), and a top dressing layer of mulch (Section III).

I. PLANTING SOILS

Planting soil is to be placed for the purpose of providing a soil for plants to be established in the treatment measure. One of two types of planting soils shall be used: dewatering soils or treatment soils.

Dewatering soils (moderate percolation planting soils, such as sandy loam) shall be used for dewatering of treatment measures such as vegetated swales, vegetated buffer strips and extended detention basins. These treatment measures remove pollutants from runoff by filtering the runoff through both plants and surface features, or holding a volume of water for a duration of time and then releasing runoff to a storm drain system. These treatment measures do not rely on a percolation rate for treatment. Dewatering planting soils percolate runoff that has been trapped in the treatment measure.

Treatment Soils (high percolation planting soils, such as loamy sands) shall be used for filtering of a volume of water in the treatment measures, such as flow-through planters and bioretention areas. These treatment measures shall treat runoff by passing it through the surface layer of high percolation planting soil, then saturating a zone of crushed drain rock and finally in most cases, entering a perforated sub-drain.

A. IMPORTED MATERIAL FOR DEWATERING (SANDY LOAM)

Planting soil material for surface dewatering shall consist of soil (no gravel) with a moderate percolation rate (2 to 10 inches per hour), supplied from previously tested and approved sources, and shall conform to the following guidelines:
1. All material shall be free of trash and debris, expansive clays or any other deleterious materials, and shall be subject to the approval and acceptance of the Authority Having Jurisdiction.

2. The contractor shall designate their proposed import sources in advance and shall provide source samples of material to the jurisdiction having authority.

3. Material shall be free of seeds.

4. The dewatering planting soil material shall have documentation from the supplier showing conformance to the following gradation guidelines:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Screen Information</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Maximum particle size</td>
<td>2 millimeters (0.078 inch)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Percent passing No. 10 screen (2mm)</td>
<td>100 (coarse sand or finer)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Percent passing No. 200 screen (0.074mm)</td>
<td>15 to 50%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| d. The 15 to 50% percent passing #200 sieve is silt, clay and organics, with a range of silt from 5-35% and a clay content of 5-20%.

5. The above screened dewatering planting soil shall have 4 to 6% by dry weight organic compost mixed in (see section II). Final dry weight per unit volume mixed in may be lowered by the jurisdiction having authority for varying plant species in the treatment measure. Native in-situ sandy loam soils can be used, with 4 to 6% by weight of organic compost mixed in, if approved by the jurisdiction having authority. This native soil used must be certified to meet the imported planting soil guidelines. Organic compost shall meet the guidelines stated in Section II – Organic Compost Amendment. The soil shall have a salt concentration less than 500 mg/L. The pH shall be between 5.5 and 7, unless directed otherwise by the jurisdiction having authority.

6. One test shall be conducted by the supplier per each 500 cubic yards supplied. Testing shall be conducted for the above gradation requirements, salt contents and pH range.

7. Contractor shall demonstrate the in-situ percolation of each treatment measure for design storm flows through the installed soil to the satisfaction of the Authority Having Jurisdiction. The material shall have an onsite tested percolation rate of 2 to 10 inches per hour. In-field percolation test shall consist of a 1-foot diameter pipe, 2.5 feet long pipe, driven 1.5 feet deep into dewatering soils, as shown in Figure 1 attached. Pipe shall be filled with 1 foot of water after the treatment measure has been wetted. The pipe should empty 1 foot of water above the wetted soil layer in no less than 1 hour and 12 minutes, and no longer than 6 hours. Contractor shall provide records of percolation tests to city inspector.

8. Standard compaction of a minimum of 85 percent shall be used when placing the mixed material. Complete inundation of the soil shall be used to reach this compaction.

9. Soil shall be placed in lifts of 8-10 inches.
Note: Lower percolation rate of dewatering soil may be allowed by the local jurisdiction.

**B. IMPORTED MATERIAL FOR TREATMENT (LOAMY SAND)**

Planting soil material for treatment shall consist of high organics soil (no gravel) with a high percolation rate, supplied from previously tested and approved sources, and shall conform to the following guidelines:

1. All material shall be free of trash and debris, expansive clays or any other deleterious materials, and shall be subject to the approval and acceptance of the Authority Having Jurisdiction.

2. The contractor shall designate their proposed import sources in advance and shall provide source samples of material to the jurisdiction having authority.

3. Material shall be free of seeds.

4. The treatment planting soil shall have documentation from the supplier showing conformance to the following gradation guidelines:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Screen Information</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Maximum particle size</td>
<td>2 millimeters (0.078 inch)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Percent passing No. 10 screen (2mm)</td>
<td>100 (coarse sand or finer)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Percent passing No. 200 screen (0.074mm)</td>
<td>10 to 15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. The overall dry weight percentages</td>
<td>85-90% sand, less than 5% clay, and less than 5% silt. The range of clay and silt and organics should be 10-15% of total volume.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. The treatment planting soil shall have 4 to 6% by dry weight organic compost mixed in. Organic compost percentage may be lowered by the jurisdiction of authority for varying plant species in the treatment measure. Native in-situ loamy sand soils can be used, with 4 to 6% of organic compost mixed in. This mixed soil must be certified to meet the imported planting soil guidelines. Organic compost shall meet the guidelines stated in Section II – Organic Compost Amendment. The soil shall have a salt concentration less than 500 mg/L. The pH shall be between 5.5 and 7, unless directed otherwise by the jurisdiction of authority.

6. One test shall be conducted by the supplier per each 500 cubic yards supplied. Testing shall be conducted for the above gradation requirements, salt contents and pH range.

7. Contractor shall demonstrate the in-situ percolation of each treatment measure for design storm flows through the installed soil to the satisfaction of the Authority Having Jurisdiction. The material shall have an onsite tested percolation rate of 5 to 10 inch per hour. In-field percolation test shall consist of a 1-foot diameter pipe, 2.5 feet long pipe, driven 1.5 feet deep into treatment soils. Pipe shall be filled with 1 foot of water after the treatment measure has been wetted. The pipe should empty 1 foot of water above the wetted soil layer in no less than 1 hour and 12 minutes, and no longer than 2
hours and 24 minutes. Contractor shall provide records of percolation tests to city inspector.

8. Soil shall be placed in lifts of 8-10 inches.

9. Standard compaction to a minimum of 85 percent shall be used when placing the mixed material. The method to achieve 85% compaction shall be approved by the local jurisdiction before the soil is placed in the treatment measure.

II. ORGANIC COMPOST AMENDMENT

An organic amendment per Attachment 1 is to be mixed into the planting soil for the purpose of providing organic material to be utilized by plantings placed within the treatment measure. The following guidelines are for amendments used in bioretention areas, flow through planters, vegetated buffer strips, vegetated swales, and extended detention basins only.

A. COMPOST GUIDELINES

Organic compost shall meet the requirements of the Alameda County Bay-Friendly Landscape program. Provide a lab analysis of proposed material performed by either: (1) a certified US Composting Council Compost Analysis Program (CAP) laboratory or (2) a laboratory approved by the local jurisdiction, using approved Test Methods for the Evaluation of Composting and Compost (TMECC). Verifying current participation in CAP can be achieved by visiting www.compostingcouncil.org. The TMECC methods are explained at www.tmecc.org/tmecc. Check with local jurisdiction for a list of approved laboratories.

See the attached Friendly Landscaping (BFL) Soil Preparation Specifications, Part 2.1.B.1, Section 02920: Soil Preparation for approved testing ranges of attributes for compost amendments.

Organic content may be lowered by the jurisdiction having authority for varying plant species in the treatment measure. This mixed soil must be certified by the laboratory to meet the imported planting soil guidelines.

III. TOP DRESSING MULCH

A three-inch thick layer of top dressing mulch shall be placed in all designated planting areas for the purpose of retaining moisture, preventing erosion and minimizing weed growth. Keep top dressing six inches away from tree trunks for tree health except where approved by the jurisdiction having authority. The following guidelines are for top dressing soils used in bioretention areas, flow through planters, vegetated buffer strips, vegetated swales, and extended detention basins only.

A. MULCH GUIDELINES

Any of the following materials may be used as top dressing for any of the treatment measures listed above, subject to the jurisdiction of authority’s approval. Options for top dressing material include:
Arbor Mulch: Arbor Mulch shall be wood waste from tree trimming and not contain eucalyptus. Local tree companies may have material available free of charge. Submit a minimum one-quart sample of proposed material to be used, to jurisdiction with authority.

Wood Chip Mulch: Wood Chip Mulch shall be a coarse wood mulch made from salvaged kiln dried lumber and be color enhanced with mineral pigments that have a demonstrated color longevity of one year. Mulch material shall pass a two inch screen.

Organic Compost: Organic Compost may be used as mulch as determined by the jurisdiction having authority. Organic compost shall meet the guidelines stated above in Section II – Organic Compost Amendment.

The following are guidelines for the above dressing materials:

1. The top dressing soil material shall not float when three inches or more of water has ponded in the treatment measure.

2. Natural compaction is adequate for top dressing layer soil.

3. The 3 inches of top dressing mulch shall be placed in a single lift.

IV. SOURCES/ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

SMCWPPP gratefully acknowledges the Alameda Countywide Clean Water Program (ACCWP), for its preparation of Soil Specifications for Stormwater Treatment Measures, which formed the basis for these soil guidelines; and Stopwaste.org, for its preparation of the Bay-Friendly Landscaping Soil Preparation Specifications, included as Attachment 1.

V. DEFINITIONS

1. Lift – Depth of soil placed before compaction is necessary

2. Expansive clay soils – are in-situ clay soils. These soils must be amended to be used in the treatment measures.

3. Stormwater treatment measure – Any engineered system designed to remove pollutants from stormwater by simple gravity settling of particle pollutants, filtration, biological uptake, media adsorption or any other physical, biological, or chemical process. Sometimes called a treatment control, treatment control measure, treatment best management practice (BMP), or treatment facility.

4. Wetted soil – soil that has been irrigated until the water has penetrated soil to a minimum of 4 inches.
Attachment 1

BFL Soil Preparation Specifications Part 2.1.B.1 Section 02920: Soil Preparation

1. Organic Amendment
Compost shall be a well decomposed, stable, weed free organic matter source. The product shall be certified through the US Composting Council’s (USCC) Seal of Testing Assurance Program (STA) Program (a compost testing and information disclosure program). It shall be derived from agricultural or food waste or yard trimmings. The product shall contain no substances toxic to plants, shall possess no objectionable odors and shall not resemble the feedstock (the original materials from which it was derived).

Before delivery of the compost, the supplier shall submit a copy of lab analysis performed by a laboratory that is enrolled in the US Composting Council’s CAP and using the approved Test Methods for the Evaluation of Composting and Compost (TMECC). The lab report shall verify:

A. Feedstock Materials shall be specified and include one or more of the following: landscape/yard trimmings, grass clippings, food scraps, and agricultural crop residues.

B. Organic Matter Content: 50% - 60% by dry wt. preferred, 35-70% acceptable

C. Carbon and Nitrogen Ratio: C:N < 25:1 plus at least one measure of stability and at least one measure of toxicity.

D. Maturity/ Stability: shall have a dark brown color and a soil-like odor. Compost exhibiting a sour or putrid smell, containing recognizable grass or leaves, or is hot (120F) upon delivery or rewetting is not acceptable. In addition any one of the following is required to indicate stability
   a. Oxygen Test < 1.3 $O_2$/ unit TS / hr
   b. Specific oxy. Test < 1.5 $O_2$/ unit BVS / hr
   c. Respiration test < 8 C / unit VS / day
   d. Dewar test < 20 Temp. rise ($^o$C)
   e. Solvita® > 5 Index value

E. Toxicity: any one of the following measures is sufficient to indicate non-toxicity.
   a. NH₄⁺ : NO₃⁻-N < 3
   b. Ammonium < 500 ppm, dry basis
   c. Seed Germination > 80 % of control
   d. Plant Trials > 80% of control
   e. Solvita® > 5 Index value

F. Nutrient Content: provide analysis detailing nutrient content including N-P-K, Ca, Na, Mg, S, and B.
   a. Total Nitrogen content 0.9% or above preferred.
   b. Boron: Total shall be <80 ppm; Soluble shall be <2.5 ppm

G. Salinity: Must be reported; may vary but < 4.0 mmhos/cm preferred. Soil should also be tested: <2.5 mmhos/cm is preferred for soil/compost blend but may vary with plant species.

H. pH: pH shall be between 6.5 and 8. May vary with plant species.
I. Particle size: 95% passing a 1/2” screen.

J. Bulk density: shall be between 500 and 1100 dry lbs/cubic yard

K. Moisture Content shall be between 35% - 55% of dry solids.

L. Inerts: compost shall be relatively free of inert ingredients, including glass, plastic and paper, < 0.1 % by weight or volume.

M. Weed seed/pathogen destruction: provide proof of process to further reduce pathogens (PFRP). For example, turned windrows must reach min. 55C for 15 days with at least 5 turnings during that period.

N. Select Pathogens: Salmonella <3 MPN/4grams of TS, or Coliform Bacteria <10000 MPN/gram.


2. Additional amendments and/or fertilizers as required in the soils report.
   a. Additional amendments and fertilizers that are approved for use by the Organics Materials Research Institute (OMRI) for use in crop production are approved for use. See www.omri.org. Fertilizers that are not approved or are restricted for use by OMRI shall be applied only after review and written approval by the Owner.

Notes:
1) Solvita is a registered trademark test. Please see http://solvita.com/
2) TS is Total Solids, BVS is Biological Volatile Solids, VS is Volatile Solids, MPN/gram is Most Probable Number per gram, ppm is parts per million.
PERCOLATION TEST SETUP

Source: ACCWP

NOTES:
THE USE OF GEOFABRIC IS SUBJECT TO THE PROJECT'S GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEER'S DISCRETION. THE PURPOSE OF GEOFABRIC IS TO KEEP FINE PARTICLES OUT OF STORMWATER. THE GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEER SHOULD ADVISE WHETHER TO USE GEOFABRIC DEPENDING ON THE SUITABILITY OF PROJECT-SPECIFIC CONDITIONS THAT, IF NOT AVAILABLE, MAY LEAD TO CLOGGING AND THE NEED FOR PREMATURE REMOVAL AND REPLACEMENT OF GEOFABRIC.

NOTES:
TYPICAL CROSS SECTION OF TREATMENT AREA, FACILITY CROSS SECTIONS MAY DIFFER
SOLID WALL TEST PIPE IS 2.5 FEET LONG
IN HIGH PERCOLATION SOIL 1 FOOT OF WATER SHOULD EMPTY WITHIN 2 HOURS
IN MODERATE PERCOLATION SOIL 1 FOOT OF WATER SHOULD EMPTY WITHIN 9.5 HOURS
New Development Subcommittee Report

Date: April 1, 2008

In lieu of its regular meeting, the Subcommittee took a field trip to view stormwater treatment measures at two recent projects in San Francisco: Sunset Circle Parking Lot, and Old Mint Plaza.

Sunset Circle Parking Lot
Rosey Jenks, of the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission staff, and Koa Pickering, of the San Francisco Department of Public Works, gave presentations at this site. The Sunset Circle Parking Lot is a 3.5-acre surface parking area at the intersection of Sunset Boulevard and Lake Merced Boulevard, along the east shore of Lake Merced, San Francisco’s largest natural surface water body, which San Francisco’s Natural Areas Program has deemed an area of significant habitat. This area is not connected to San Francisco’s combined stormwater/wastewater sewer system. Before the project, runoff from the parking lot discharged directly to Lake Merced with no treatment.

There was no requirement to install stormwater treatment measures at this site; however, San Francisco has begun to prioritize low impact development (LID) techniques to reduce impacts of developed areas on water resources. This site was selected based on its direct discharge to Lake Merced, gentle slopes that are conducive to vegetated swales, available funding, and an opportunity to combine the LID improvements with San Francisco’s planned relocation of a statue to the parking lot. LID features include vegetated swales that also function as parking islands, and a landscaped infiltration basin that features the relocated statue of Juan Bautista de Anza. Landscaping consists of native and drought-tolerant plants, which will require little or no irrigation once they are established. Treatment measures were sized for a 25-year storm; higher flows discharge to Lake Merced without treatment. High percolation rates of the native soil and a relatively low water table contributed to the feasibility of the infiltration basin. An interpretive sign explains the site’s LID features and the benefits of LID.

Old Mint Plaza
Ken Kortkamp, of Sherwood Design Engineers, gave the presentation at this site. The Old Mint Plaza was formerly a block of Jessie Street, adjacent to San Francisco’s Old Mint Building, between Fifth Street and Mint Street. This is a transitional area between the upscale Westfield Mall (just east of the plaza) and a rough, economically depressed area west of the plaza. The plaza project was undertaken by a public-private partnership between the City and adjacent landowners, funded, in part, by a grant from San Francisco’s Public Utilities Commission, and through tax mechanisms allowed by the State’s Mello-Roos Act. The adjacent landowners viewed their investment in constructing and maintaining the plaza as a means of improving their property values.

Low impact development features at this site include pervious pavers, bioretention areas, and a subsurface infiltration gallery. Some runoff is directed to relatively small bioretention areas, which contain drought-tolerant plantings. Most of the runoff enters the subsurface infiltration gallery by way of a ½-inch-wide grate that runs down much of the length of the plaza, and some water seeps in between the unsealed pavers. The extremely narrow grate blends unobtrusively into the visual design of the pavers. Frequent, attentive maintenance prevents the grate from becoming clogged with trash and debris. Stormwater from frequent small storms is handled by the bioretention areas and infiltration gallery. A high-flow bypass directs stormwater from larger storms to the combined wastewater/stormwater sewer main in Fifth Street.

Dates of Next Meetings: New Development Workshop on May 8. Next regular meeting on June 3.
Infiltration Basin at Sunset Circle Parking Lot

Vegetated swale at Sunset Circle Parking Lot

Mint Plaza: ½-inch slot drain (center); bioretention area (far end of plaza)
2008 New Development Workshop
Implementing Permanent Stormwater Controls
Green Building Exchange
305 Main Street, Redwood City
Thursday, May 8, 2008

Agenda

Registration and Refreshments 8:00 – 8:30

Welcoming Remarks 8:30 – 8:45
Matt Fabry, San Mateo Countywide Water Pollution Prevention Program

Water Board Staff’s Perspective on Implementing Permanent Stormwater Controls 8:45 – 9:00
Habte Kifle, San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board

Overview of the Countywide C.3 Stormwater Technical Guidance 9:00 – 9:30
Laura Prickett, EOA, Inc.

Using Site Designs and Low Impact Development to Protect Water Quality 9:30 – 10:15
Ken Kortkamp, Sherwood Design Engineers

BREAK 10:15 – 10:30

Implementing Stormwater Treatment Measures 10:30 – 11:15
Ed Boscacci, BKF Engineers

Implementing Hydromodification Management Requirements 11:15 – 12:00
Arleen Feng, Alameda Countywide Clean Water Program

LUNCH (provided on-site) 12:00 – 1:00
During lunch an informal computer demonstration of Bay Area Hydrology Model is available

Planting Guidance for Landscape-Based Stormwater Treatment Measures 1:00 – 1:45
Sarah Sutton, Design, Community and Environment
Case Study: Implementing Permanent Stormwater Controls at Genentech’s South San Francisco Campus
  Paul Matuszewski, Genentech, Inc.
  Mark Emerson, Genentech, Inc.
  Jeff Peterson, Wilsey Ham
  Jon Kawamoto, Genentech, Inc.

1:45 – 2:30

BREAK

2:30 – 2:40

Operation and Maintenance Requirements and Case Study
  Christina Hovland, EOA, Inc.
  Jon Lynch, City of Redwood City

2:40 – 3:25

Closing Remarks
  Matt Fabry, San Mateo Countywide Water Pollution Prevention Program

3:25 – 3:30

Adjourn

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Summary of Workshop Evaluations

Total Number of Evaluations: 26 (67% Response) Total Number of Attendees: 39

I. Water Board Staff’s Perspective on Implementing Permanent Stormwater Controls
Habte Kifle, San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board

1-Very Useful 20-Useful 5-Not Useful 0-No Answer
Should define technical terms or measures referenced in presentation for staff not familiar.
Good to hear the regulating angle – hard to understand speaker.

II. Overview of the Countywide C.3 Stormwater Technical Guidance
Laura Prickett, EOA, Inc.

20-Very Useful 7-Useful 0-Not Useful 0-No Answer
Great presentation and tips on what not to forget during process. Going through manual was helpful. Thank you!
Great speaker (animated) and great info!

III. Using Site Designs and Low Impact Development to Protect Water Quality
Ken Kortkamp, Sherwood Design Engineers

16-Very Useful 8-Useful 1-Not Useful 0-No Answer
Loved seeing examples of successful projects: local & out of state. Great presentation!
Very good presentation!

IV. Implementing Stormwater Treatment Measures
Ed Boscacci, BKF Engineers

12-Very Useful 14-Useful 0-Not Useful 0-No Answer
Lots of info but great explanations and tips for successful veg. buffers, swales, etc.

1 Does not include workshop speakers and staff.
V. **Implementing Hydromodification Management Requirements**  
Arleen Feng, Alameda Countywide Clean Water Program

12-Very Useful  13-Useful  1-Not useful  0-No Answer

Explained HMP very well & gave great examples.

VI. **Planting Guidance for Landscape-Based Stormwater Treatment Measures**  
Sarah Sutton, Design, Community and Environment

20-Very Useful  6-Useful  0-Not useful  0-No Answer

Presentation brought a great balance to the technical info.  
Good speaker. I enjoy her enthusiasm.

VII. **Case Study: Implementing Permanent Stormwater Controls at Genentech’s South San Francisco Campus**  
Paul Matuszewski, Genentech, Inc.; Mark Emerson, Genentech, Inc.;  
Jeff Peterson, Wilesey Ham; and Jon Kawamoto, Genentech, Inc.

7-Very Useful  15-Useful  2-Not useful  0-No Answer

Nice to see large local example that I can visit.

VIII. **Operation and Maintenance Requirements and Case Study**  
Christina Hovland, EOA, Inc., and Jon Lynch, City of Redwood City

13-Very Useful  8-Useful  1-Not useful  0-No Answer

1st Overview I have seen on O & M = very helpful.

1. **Which Topics were most beneficial?**
   Planting Guidance (VI): 8  
   Treatment Measures (IV): 7  
   Technical Guidance Overview (II): 6  
   Site Design and LID (III): 3  
   Operation & Maintenance (VIII): 2  
   Hydromodification Management (V): 2  
   C.3 Binder: 2  
   All: 1

Discussion of why we need this: 1
2. **Which Topics were the least beneficial?**
   Water Board Staff Perspective (I) – 4
   Case Study (VII) – 3
   Hydromodification Management: (V) – 2
   Operation and Maintenance (VIII) – 1
   The regulating aspect in first presentation was very negative. The beginning Genentech presentation talked about Genentech way too much!

3. **Would you be interested in attending another workshop on construction site management?**
   Yes: 12
   Sure, especially when/if new permit is adopted. MRP – Yikes!

4. **Suggestion for future topics?**
   Examples for cost effective designs.
   Field visits.
   New MRP requirements for New Development.
   Make sure presentations are viewable from the rear of the room.
   More examples of treatment measures. Maybe one from each city in the County of San Mateo.
   Detail for project submittal to employ C3.
   Great workshop. Well organized! Appreciated the handouts in advance so I could add notes to the specific presentation, for my future reference. Good Job!
   Green roofs (local area) – experience, maintenance, dos & don’ts.
   Additional information on “New technologies” such as green roofs – options not often seen here. Also, please expand on the planting guidance. This was very helpful.
   Commercial & manufacturing facilities and how C3 & MRP requirements are implemented & maintained.

5. **Comments?**
   Keep the seminars coming.
   Need discussion on why we need this. I’m a consultant and I need to increase my fees to account for C3. More Kent Kortcamp type of examples would be nice.
   Overall, useful.
   It is great being informed of local projects that have successfully implemented these measures.
   Glad you had food for breakfast, breaks & lunch!
   Thanks!
   Too bad more people don’t attend!
   Great job!
   Good mix of private/public topics. Set out cold cuts, no need for paper bags and such waste for the green building.
   Too much info about Genentech as a company.

   **End of Evaluations**
Construction Site Compliance Workshop for Local Government Inspectors
October 31, 2007
Green Building Exchange

8:00 AM  Registration and Continental Breakfast

8:30  Welcome and Introduction
Matt Fabry, Program Coordinator, San Mateo Countywide Water Pollution Prevention Program

8:40  Overview and Compliance with State Regulations, Update on Pending Regulatory Changes, including Municipal Regional Permit
Cecil Felix and Keith Lichten, San Francisco Regional Water Quality Control Board

9:25  Compliance with State Construction Site Regulations: SWPPPs, NOIs, COIs, NOTs & other acronyms
Scott Taylor, RBF Consulting

10:10  BREAK

10:25  Issues in the Field: Effective Sediment Control; Housekeeping, Sampling, Groundwater, Existing Improvements
Scott Taylor, RBF Consulting

12:00 PM  Lunch (To be provided) & Vendor Exhibition

12:15  Videos “Hold Onto Your Dirt” and “Keep It Clean” (shown during lunch)

1:00  Question & Answer

1:15  Test Your Knowledge

1:45  Demonstration Site Visit (Attendees provide own transportation – please carpool! Directions in workshop folder)

3:00  Adjourn

Revised October 25, 2007
Summary of Workshop Evaluations

Total Number of Evaluations: 27 (81% Response) Total Number of Attendees: 33*

I. Welcome and Introduction – Matt Fabry, SMCWPPP Coordinator

   15-Very Useful  11-Useful  1-Not Useful  0-No Answer

II. Overview and Compliance with State Regulations, Update on Pending Regulatory Changes, including Municipal Regional Permit – Cecil Felix and Keith Lichten San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board

   15-Very Useful  12-Useful  0-Not Useful  0-No Answer

III. Compliance with State Construction Site Regulations: SWPPPs, NOIs, COIs, NOTs and Other Acronyms – Scott Taylor, RBF Consulting

   21-Very Useful  6-Useful  0-Not Useful  0-No Answer

IV. Issues in the Field: Effective Sediment Control; Housekeeping, Sampling, Groundwater, Existing Improvements – Scott Taylor, RBF Consulting

   21-Very Useful  5-Useful  1-Not Useful  0-No Answer

V. Videos: “Hold Onto Your Dirt” and “Keep it Clean” –

   8-Very Useful  12-Useful  2-Not Useful  5-No Answer

VI. Vendor Exhibition –

   6-Very Useful  16-Useful  4-Not useful  1-No Answer

VII. Question and Answer –

   8-Very Useful  12-Useful  4-Not useful  3-No Answer

* Does not include vendors, speakers and staff
VIII. Test Your Knowledge –

10-Very Useful  13-Useful  2-Not useful  2-No Answer

IX. Demonstration Site Visit –

10-Very Useful  5-Useful  1-Not useful  11-No Answer

1. Which Topics were most beneficial?
   No Answer (17)
   All were beneficial (5)
   Current regulations (2)
   Site Visits (2)
   “Bio-retention”
   “Issues in the field”
   “Demos and Pictures”

2. Which Topics were the least beneficial?
   No Answer (20)
   “None” (4)
   Videos
   Slides
   “Info on specific fabrics/vendors. etc.”

3. Would you be interested in attending another workshop on construction site management?
   No Answer (13)
   Yes (14)

4. Suggestion for future topics?
   No Answer (21)
   None (3)
   “MRP”
   “More useful printouts for public”
   “Include BAHM, show use of modeling for all BMP’s and major developments and small developments in or within close proximity to endangered species habitat, wetlands, watersheds, creeks and streams.”
5. **Comments?**

   No Answer (20)
   
   “Good presentations, informative”  
   “Thank you, reminder was helpful”  
   “Good Job SMCWPP”  
   “Matt you were awesome!!!”  
   “More sample pictures are good and useful”  
   “Very informative, looking forward to next year’s session”  
   “Glad the handbooks aren’t provided every year. I’d rather bring a lunch and have better coffee in the morning…I think it would help if scenarios (recent scenarios) were discussed. Perhaps ask participants to bring scenarios with pictures if possible to discuss. Rain-4-Rent is great, but I’d like to see other vendors/methods do demonstrations. I think the venue last year was better. There were a lot of interruptions, noise, distractions during the presentations, sort of inconsiderate to the speakers and audience.”

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**End of Evaluations**
APPENDIX E: TABLE OF CONTENTS

Watershed Assessment and Monitoring Subcommittee FY 2007/08 Attendance.

Unified Stream Assessment in Seven Watersheds in San Mateo County, California, August 2008 (cover page and summary).

The Unified Stream Assessment: Potential Uses for Stormwater Programs, San Francisco Bay Area Examples, July 2008 (cover page and summary).


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*Annual field trip.
Unified Stream Assessment in Seven Watersheds in San Mateo County, California

August 2008
SUMMARY

Introduction

During fall 2007, the San Mateo Countywide Water Pollution Prevention Program (the Program) performed creek walks in seven watersheds in San Mateo County – the Atherton, Redwood, Burlingame, Sanchez, Easton, Mills, and Millbrae Creek watersheds. The primary objective was to characterize physical conditions and features of creek channels and riparian corridors as part of the Program's screening-level water quality monitoring activities.

Methods

The creek walks were conducted using the Unified Stream Assessment (USA) protocol developed by the Center for Watershed Protection. The USA is a rapid assessment tool used to collect data on instream and riparian habitat conditions and identify possible influencing factors and opportunities for improvement. Each study creek was delineated into reaches. Each reach represented a relatively uniform set of conditions within the creek corridor. Factors that contributed to delineating a reach included land use in the immediate vicinity, elevation, creek order, access, and total length. The study reaches were typically less than one mile long, began and ended at major creek crossings or grade changes, and reflected the general condition of the area adjacent to the creek. Tributaries were generally considered separate reaches. Creek sections were not assessed if inaccessible (e.g., due to culverts or dense vegetation) or if little apparent urban influence was present.

A single overall assessment was conducted for each reach. This reach level assessment qualitatively evaluated characteristics such as base flow, dominant substrate, water clarity, biota, shading, and active channel dynamics. Each reach was ranked for overall stream condition and overall buffer and floodplain condition based on eight subcategories: in-stream habitat, vegetative protection, bank erosion, floodplain connection, vegetated buffer width, floodplain vegetation, floodplain habitat, and floodplain encroachment. Each subcategory was given a score on a 20-point scale (in general, a score of zero to 5 is designated as poor condition, 6 to 10 is marginal, 11 to 15 is suboptimal and 16 to 20 is optimal). The subcategory scores were summed to give a total reach score ranging from zero to 160.

The USA protocol was also used to identify eight potential creek impacts: channel modification, erosion, utilities, outfalls, creek crossings, trash/debris, recreation sites, and miscellaneous features. The location, extent and general characteristics of each impact were documented.
Findings

Reach Level Assessment

In the larger study watersheds (i.e., Atherton and Redwood Creek), overall creek condition scores generally increased in the upstream direction with decreasing urbanization. The scores were largely driven by improved instream habitat and increased buffer widths and floodplain connection in the upper parts of the larger watersheds. In the smaller study watersheds (i.e., Burlingame, Sanchez, Easton and Mills Creek), overall creek condition was generally marginal or suboptimal in all reaches due to extensive urbanization throughout the watershed. Impacts were typically associated with low buffer widths (e.g., homes constructed very close to the creek) or highly impacted riparian corridor due to culverting beneath roads and driveways and extensive channel armoring, often to protect the backyards of residential properties.

Channel Modification

Construction of bank revetments along homes and yards was the most common type of channel modification observed. Culverted sections of creek, typically below roads or driveways, were also common. Some of the channel modifications identified appeared to be failing and/or causing erosion. Older revetments were especially vulnerable to scour and undercutting by increased peak flows associated with urbanization.

Erosion

The majority of erosion observed was in the form of bank scour, especially at meander bends and revetments. Bank failure was also common, especially the failure of steep banks within highly incised channels. Channel incision in the study watersheds generally appeared to be associated with historical land use changes and may no longer be active (i.e., the watersheds have likely been developed for a long enough period of time for the channel to have adjusted to change in the hydrograph and reached a new equilibrium). The channel bed in many of the reaches appeared to be clay, which is relatively resistant to erosion. In some cases grade control structures appeared to further stabilize the channel bed.

Utilities

In most cases, utilities in the study watersheds did not appear to have much impact on the creeks. The majority of utilities observed consisted of small pipes crossing over the creek high above the channel bed without any apparent impact on the creek. In some cases, utilities were located near the channel bed and were associated with bank erosion, apparently during high flow events. In areas that had major utilities such as a San Francisco Public Utilities Commission water supply pipeline, grade control structures and bank armoring had often been constructed to protect the facility.
Outfalls

The assessments were carried out during the dry season and few dry weather flows were observed. Only a small fraction of the outfalls with discharge showed any indications of illicit discharge (e.g., discoloration, odor). All suspicious discharges were reported to a municipal illicit discharge coordinator. Some outfall pipes were associated with erosion, either immediately downstream from the outfall or head cuts perpendicular to the creek.

Creek Crossings

The most common type of creek crossing observed was road crossings. Other types of crossings identified include houses, yards and driveways. In addition to habitat alteration impacts, creek crossings can potentially impact upstream passage for fish. The study watersheds are not expected to support anadromous fish (e.g., steelhead); however, native warm water fish, primarily stickleback, were observed in several reaches. These fish need to migrate to search for spawning habitat and refuge during summer low flow conditions. Conversely, creek crossings can be beneficial by serving as grade controls. When the bottoms of creek crossings are hardened, creek bed erosion may be prevented from migrating upstream.

Trash/Debris

Trash is deposited in creeks through several possible means including illegal dumping and/or littering at the site, windborne transport from adjacent land uses, and waterborne transport from upstream sources. Littering and illegal dumping are typically problematic when urban creeks are adjacent to areas that receive high vehicle and/or foot traffic (e.g., shopping centers) or locations with good public access (e.g., parks and schools). The study area was predominately comprised of residential land uses west of major transportation corridors, such as El Camino Real or Alameda de las Pulgas. As a result, littering or dumping in creeks occurred in only a limited number of locations.

Trash impacts in the study area were often associated with the dumping of yard waste into creek channels behind residential properties. Impacted sites also included areas where trash accumulated due to obstructions in the channel, such as dense vegetation or utilities. Other impacted sites occurred where creeks passed through parks or vacant lands that were in close proximity to schools. SMCWPP (2008a) describes the application of an additional protocol, the Urban Rapid Trash Assessment (URTA), which was used to further characterize selected locations in the study watersheds with relatively high levels of trash.

Recreation

Evidence of recreation in the study watersheds was limited to two sites located within one creek reach in a public park (Stulsaft Park in Redwood City). Both of these sites had rope swings over the creek with excellent public access. However, the potential for
water contact recreation appeared limited at the time of the assessment due to low flow conditions and the lack of deep-water pools.

**Potential Uses of USA Data**

Data generated through USA surveys can address multiple stormwater program monitoring-related objectives. USA survey uses include establishing baseline data, identifying the types and locations of potential impacts to water quality, identifying potential beneficial uses to protect and threats to such uses, and refining monitoring program objectives and design. USA survey data can assist stormwater programs to better understand creek conditions and threats to water quality upstream and downstream of existing monitoring sites, thereby assisting in the interpretation of existing monitoring data and the identification of appropriate stormwater BMPs and potential restoration activities. The Program, in collaboration with the Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program (SCVURPPP), recently prepared a guidance document for municipal stormwater programs and other interested agencies on the potential uses of the USA based on recent experience in the Bay Area (SCVURPPP and SMCWPPP 2008).

Many of the impacts observed during the Program’s USA surveys are associated with efforts by individual private property owners to control bank instability on their properties. Education and outreach could help landowners understand the impacts of such actions on creeks and potentially lead to the use of better practices in the future. The Program is currently exploring developing an outreach and support program similar to the Urban Creeks Council’s Stream Management Program for Landowners (SMPL). This program is funded by the Contra Costa Clean Water Program and provides free advice about creek care to Contra Costa County property owners. The data from the Program’s USA surveys could assist San Mateo County property owners to target and optimize creek management and restoration efforts initiated through this type of creek management program. However, a funding source to implement a program similar to SMPL in San Mateo County has not been identified. SMCWPPP (2008b) has prepared a memo that further discusses the SMPL program and the potential development of a creek management program in San Mateo County.
The Unified Stream Assessment: Potential Uses for Stormwater Programs
San Francisco Bay Area Examples

Prepared for:

Prepared by:

May 2008
The USA protocol is a relatively rapid and inexpensive tool that has been used successfully in the San Francisco Bay area to meet a wide range of monitoring program objectives, including guiding the development of monitoring plans; assisting in the interpretation of existing physical, chemical, and biological monitoring data; identifying potential water quality impacts and relevant BMPs; and identifying potential rehabilitation and restoration sites. In future years, Phase I municipal stormwater programs in the Bay Area will likely be required to conduct stream surveys using the USA or an equivalent method. Once a program’s monitoring objectives have been established, the USA protocol can be tailored to efficiently meet the type and level of data collection required to achieve those objectives. The flexibility inherent in this assessment tool, together with its relatively low cost for the diversity and depth of information it can provide, makes it a valuable component of stormwater program toolkits.
FY 2007/08
TRASH ASSESSMENTS IN URBAN CREEKS
IN SAN MATEO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Prepared for the
San Mateo Countywide Water Pollution Prevention Program by
EOA, Inc., 1410 Jackson St., Oakland, CA

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The San Mateo Countywide Water Pollution Prevention Program (SMCWPPP) conducts Watershed Assessment and Monitoring (WAM) component activities in compliance with its municipal stormwater NPDES permit. A current emphasis is collecting screening-level biological, physical and chemical water quality data from creeks in representative urban watersheds in San Mateo County. These creeks are typically receiving waters for urban runoff discharges from municipal storm drain systems. SMCWPPP collects environmental indicator data from the creeks (e.g., via creek walks, trash assessments, bioassessments and water column toxicity testing) to help evaluate current creek health and water quality conditions. These data also help establish a baseline for future evaluations of long-term trends and thereby inform SMCWPPP’s efforts to improve the effectiveness of its Best Management Practices (BMPs) to prevent or reduce stormwater runoff impacts.

As part of the WAM program, SMCWPPP conducted creek walks and trash assessments in urban creeks in San Mateo County during FY 2006/07 (SMCWPPP 2007) and FY 2007/08. This report documents the results of the FY 2007/08 trash assessments. The primary objectives were:

- Identifying sites in San Mateo County urban creeks where trash accumulates;
- Evaluating the status and condition of selected urban creek trash accumulation sites, including establishing a baseline against which to track future trends; and
- Collecting data that will help identify primary trash sources and transport pathways associated with the selected trash accumulation sites and inform development of BMPs to address trash in urban creeks.

2.0 BACKGROUND

SMCWPPP has initiated a program to begin identifying and addressing trash accumulation areas in urban waterways in San Mateo County. SMCWPPP (2008a) discusses typical trash management activities currently conducted by SMCWPPP’s municipalities, SMCWPPP’s efforts to characterize trash in urban waterways in the county, SMCWPPP’s progress in beginning to identify new BMPs to address trash accumulation areas, and the proposed general future direction of SMCWPPP’s trash program. It should be noted that staff of the San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Water Board) is currently developing specific
trash-related provisions for a Bay Area stormwater NPDES Municipal Regional Permit (MRP). The MRP will replace existing countywide municipal stormwater NPDES permits held by SMCWPPP and other San Francisco Bay Area Phase I stormwater programs. It is anticipated that these provisions will require a variety of trash-related activities, including assessing trash in urban creeks using similar methods to those applied in this study.

3.0 METHODS

3.1 Identification of Trash Accumulation Sites in Urban Creeks

SMCWPPP (2008b) conducted creek walks during fall 2007 in seven San Mateo County watersheds using the Unified Stream Assessment (USA) creek walk protocol (CWP 2005). The USA was conducted within urban reaches of the Atherton, Redwood, Burlingame, Sanchez, Easton, Mills and Millbrae Creek watersheds. One component of the USA is to document creek sites where trash accumulates. General characteristics of each identified trash site were documented including major types of trash, readily apparent sources (i.e., littering, \(^1\) illegal dumping, \(^2\) and accumulation from upstream sources) and adjacent land uses. GPS coordinates of each site were recorded and digital photographs were taken.

3.2 Trash Assessments at Accumulation Sites

The Urban Rapid Trash Assessment (URTA) \(^3\) protocol (Version 1.0) was used to further characterize trash conditions at a subset of the trash accumulation sites identified during the fall 2007 USA creek walks. URTAs were performed at a total of seven of the 27 trash accumulation sites identified during the creek walks - two sites in the Redwood Creek watershed, two sites in the Mills Creek watershed, two sites in the Millbrae Creek watershed and one site in the Burlingame Creek watershed. The URTA was conducted twice at each site, once during fall 2007 and a second time during spring 2008, for a total of 14 assessments. The remaining USA trash accumulation sites were not assessed using the URTA because only a relatively small quantity of trash was present, yard waste was the only type of trash observed, and/or site access was poor.

It is important to note that the sites selected for the more detailed URTA assessments were not intended to represent trash conditions throughout a watershed. Instead, relatively impacted and accessible sites were selected to begin identifying and prioritizing major trash sources and potential BMPs to reduce levels of trash.

The URTA was applied at defined 100-foot sections of creek. Where possible, the starting or end point of the assessment reach was marked by an easily identifiable landmark (e.g., bridge crossing, storm drain culvert). Each trash item at the site was categorized by type (e.g.,

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\(^1\) Littering refers to when individual(s) leave trash behind in the course of other activities at a creek site (e.g., walking, picnicking).
\(^2\) Dumping refers to when individual(s) in a premeditated action dispose of a relatively large quantity of trash onto the creek bank or bed, often using a vehicle.
\(^3\) During FY 2005/06, the SCVURPPP revised the Regional Water Board's Rapid Trash Assessment protocol (SFBRWQCB 2007) to increase its utility in evaluating trash conditions at typical impacted sites in urban watersheds. The revisions were intended to enhance the utility of this tool in assisting municipal staff to identify, prioritize and evaluate trash management activities in urban creeks. The revised protocol is referred to as the Urban Rapid Trash Assessment (URTA).
plastics, metals, biohazards, construction materials) and the total number of items found in each category was recorded. Also recorded was whether the trash was found above the high water line on the bank or below the high water line, either on the bank or in the creek channel. All of the trash observed at each site was removed to facilitate determination of trash accumulation rates during subsequent URTAs.

In addition to enumerating the total number of trash pieces, a score was assigned to each of six condition parameters that relate to a range of issues associated with trash and water quality:

1. **Level of Trash** - reflects a qualitative “first impression” of the site after observing the entire length of the reach. Sites scoring in the “poor” range are those where trash is one of the first things noticeable about the water body and where trash is evident in very large amounts. Sites that score in the “optimal” range appear to have little or no trash.

2. **Actual Number of Trash Items Found** - based on the tally of trash pieces found at the 100-foot creek site, a score within the appropriate condition category is selected based on the number of tallied items.

3. **Transportable, Persistent, Buoyant Trash** - based on the presence of trash items that are persistent in the environment, buoyant (floatable), and relatively small, can be transported long distances and be mistaken by wildlife as food items. Larger items can cause entanglement. All of these factors are considered in this parameter.

4. **Biohazards, Toxic Items, Sharp Objects and Site Accessibility/Use** - based on the presence of trash items that are dangerous to people who wade or swim in the water and/or wildlife, including medical waste, diapers, human or pet waste and toxic substances. Site accessibility and use are also scored by this parameter.

5. **Illegal Dumping and Littering** - reflects the direct placement of trash items at a site, with “poor” conditions assigned to sites that appear to be dumping or littering locations.

6. **Accumulation of Trash** - reflects the accumulation of trash from upstream locations as distinguished from dumped trash by indications of age and transport.

Each parameter is scored from 0 to 20, with higher parameter scores indicating better conditions. The six parameter scores are summed for a total assessment score of 0 to 120. The Appendix contains further documentation on the URTA methodology and the field forms used to record the results of each assessment.

**4.0 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

**4.1 Location and Characteristics of Trash Accumulation Sites in Creeks**

Table 1 lists the 27 trash accumulation sites identified during the fall 2007 USA creek walks, including the seven sites further assessed using the URTA. Figures 1 and 2 show the locations of these trash sites.
Table 1. Location and general characteristics of 27 creek sites with trash accumulation documented during fall 2007 USA creek walks. The seven indicated sites were further assessed using the URTA.

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<tr>
<td>MB1</td>
<td>Millbrae Creek</td>
<td>Palm and Millbrae Ave. at park</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MB2</td>
<td>Millbrae Creek</td>
<td>Above Ashton in vacant parcel</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MB3</td>
<td>Millbrae Creek</td>
<td>Downstream Minorca Way</td>
<td></td>
<td>L</td>
<td>Residential</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Trash source categories identified during the USA: L - Littering, ID - Illegal Dumping, TA - Trash Accumulation. URTA - Urban Rapid Trash Assessment.

The greatest number of trash accumulation sites occurred in the Redwood Creek watershed (n=9), followed by the Burlingame and Sanchez Creek watersheds (n=4), Mills, Millbrae and Easton Creek watersheds (n=3) and Atherton Creek watershed (n=1). The sites were distributed across a variety of land uses, including residential areas, transportation corridors, parks, schools and a golf course. Three general trash source categories identified during the USA were approximately equally represented: trash accumulation (n=10), litter (n=9) and illegal dumping (n=8). Trash accumulation sites were typically below large outfalls and/or areas with dense vegetation or other obstructions that capture trash as it moves downstream. Litter sites were generally in high traffic areas with good public access (i.e., schools and/or public parks). The illegal dumping sites observed were all in residential areas, with the exception of one site at a private golf course.
Figure 1. Location of USA and URTA trash sites in the Atherton and Redwood Creek watersheds.
Figure 2. Location of USA and URTA trash sites in the Burlingame, Sanchez, Easton, Mills and Millbrae Creek watersheds.
4.2 Urban Rapid Trash Assessments

4.2.1 Overall Status and Condition of Trash Accumulation Sites

Total URTA scores ranged between 31 and 71 (higher scores indicate less trash impacts and better conditions) (Table 2). The three lowest scores occurred during fall season assessments at a site in the tributary to Mills Creek (31), a site in Redwood Creek (42) and a site in Millbrae Creek (45). These three sites also had the highest total number of trash items, 607, 1,278 and 542, respectively.

Figure 3 is a frequency histogram of the URTA scores for both fall and spring season assessments. Spring 2008 assessment scores were generally higher than fall 2007 scores.

Figure 3. Distribution of Urban Rapid Trash Assessment (URTA) scores conducted during fall 2007 and spring 2008 at seven sites. Higher scores indicate less trash impacts and better conditions.
Table 2. Total and individual parameter scores and total number of trash items documented during URTAs conducted at seven creek locations in four watersheds during fall 2007 and spring 2008.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Water Body</th>
<th>Site ID</th>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>1 Qualitative</th>
<th>2 Quantitative</th>
<th>3 Transportable Items</th>
<th>4a Hazardous Items</th>
<th>4b Access</th>
<th>5a Dumping</th>
<th>5b Litter</th>
<th>6 Accumulation</th>
<th>Total Score</th>
<th>Total Trash Items</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mills Creek</td>
<td>M1</td>
<td>Upstream El Camino Real</td>
<td>Oct-07</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>383</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mar-08</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tributary to</td>
<td>M3</td>
<td>Below outfall at Martinez Drive</td>
<td>Oct-07</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>607</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mills Creek</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mar-08</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>396</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redwood Creek</td>
<td>RW1</td>
<td>Menlo Country Club golf course</td>
<td>Nov-07</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mar-08</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redwood Creek</td>
<td>RW5</td>
<td>Downstream end I-280 culvert</td>
<td>Nov-07</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>1,278</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mar-08</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>461</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terrace Creek</td>
<td>T1</td>
<td>Upstream El Camino Real</td>
<td>Oct-07</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>259</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mar-08</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>236</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Millbrae Creek</td>
<td>MB1</td>
<td>Palm and Millbrae Avenue at park</td>
<td>Oct-07</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mar-08</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>327</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Millbrae Creek</td>
<td>MB2</td>
<td>Upstream Ashton in vacant land</td>
<td>Oct-07</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>542</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mar-08</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>406</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: higher scores indicate less trash impacts and better conditions. See the Appendix for more information. URTA – Urban Rapid Trash Assessment.
4.2.2 Trash Characteristics

The total number of trash items per URTA ranged between 133 and 1,278, with a total of 5,797 pieces of trash observed and collected during the 14 assessments (Table 3). In general, a smaller number of trash items was found at each site in the spring compared to the fall. Plastic was the most common item found during the assessments, representing about 65% of all the trash observed. Miscellaneous, glass, biodegradable and metal items were the next most common trash items, collectively representing about 33% of the trash found (Figure 4).

![Pie chart showing relative proportions of trash types](image)

**Figure 4. Relative proportions of trash types enumerated using the Urban Rapid Trash Assessment at seven creek sites over two seasons.**

URTA Parameters 3 and 4 provide an indication of potential impacts that trash items at the site may have on water quality and beneficial uses. The Parameter 3 score reflects the amount of transportable, persistent, buoyant litter at the assessment site. Trash in this category can be transported over long distances and may impact wildlife through ingestion and entanglement (see Section 3.2 and the Appendix). The number of plastic items (e.g., bags, wrappers, bottles) and miscellaneous items (e.g., cigarette butts, rubber balls) found during an assessment was totaled to determine that assessment’s Parameter 3 score (see the Appendix for more information). The average Parameter 3 score for the 14 URTAs conducted was 5 out of a total of 20 possible points (higher scores indicate less trash impacts and better conditions). Over 75% of the trash that was identified during the URTAs was categorized as transportable, persistent, buoyant litter.
### Table 3. Total number and type of trash items documented at seven sites assessed using the URTA during fall 2007 and spring 2008.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trash Category</th>
<th>Redwood Cr. Golf Course</th>
<th>Redwood Cr. below I-280</th>
<th>Terrace Cr. El Camino</th>
<th>Mills Cr. El Camino</th>
<th>Mills Cr. Tributary Outfall</th>
<th>Millbrae Cr. Park</th>
<th>Millbrae Cr. Vacant Land</th>
<th>Total Items</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Biodegradable</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biohazard</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fabric/Cloth</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glass</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metal</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plastic</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>1,117</td>
<td>369</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toxic</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Items</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>1,278</td>
<td>461</td>
<td>259</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>383</td>
<td>211</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\)See the Appendix for more information on the trash categories.

URTA – Urban Rapid Trash Assessment.
The Parameter 4a score reflects the amount of trash items at the assessment site that are a biohazard, toxic, or sharp, (e.g., broken glass, metal shards, medical waste, diapers, pet waste and batteries). Trash in this category is potentially dangerous to wildlife and to people who wade or swim in the water (see Section 3.2 and the Appendix). The number of trash items found in this category during an assessment was totaled to determine that assessment’s Parameter 4a score (see the Appendix for more information). The average Parameter 4a score for the 14 URTAs conducted was 6 out of a total of 10 possible points (higher scores indicate less trash impacts and better conditions). About 13 percent of the trash that was identified during the URTAs was categorized as hazardous (biohazard, toxic, or sharp). Most items in this category were glass and metal objects; biohazardous items were not observed and toxic items were relatively uncommon.

The URTA Parameter 4b score (site accessibility/use) for five of the seven URTA sites averaged 6.6 out of 10 possible points (a score of 10 points indicates that a site is inaccessible to the public), indicating that on average these sites had limited access and use. This contrasted with the results for the other two URTA sites, which were both located in Millbrae Creek. Four URTAs were performed in Millbrae Creek (two assessments at each of the two sites). The Parameter 4b score for each of the four assessments was 1.0, indicating that these sites are readily accessible by people. In addition, the Millbrae Creek sites had relatively low scores (lower scores indicate more trash impacts and worse conditions) for URTA parameter 4a (biohazard, toxic, or sharp trash items), ranging from zero to two, mainly due to a high number of pieces of broken glass.4

4.2.3 Trash Sources and Pathways at URTA Sites

URTA Parameters 5 and 6 evaluate potential trash sources/pathways. On average, the most common trash pathway identified during the 14 URTAs was accumulation from upstream sources with an average score of seven out of 20 possible points (a score of 20 points indicates no accumulation). The lowest scores for trash accumulation (score 0.0) occurred in two locations: Redwood Creek downstream of the I-280 culvert and Mills Creek, upstream of an SFPUC pipeline below El Camino Real. Another site with high accumulation (score 2.0) was located in the upper end of a tributary to Mills Creek just below an outfall at Martinez Drive (Table 2).

The littering source/pathway was slightly less common than trash accumulation at URTA sites, with an average score of 5.7 (a score of 10 points indicates no littering at a site). The lowest score for littering (1.0) occurred in Millbrae Creek at an undeveloped vacant parcel near to a high school. Other sites where littering was important included a golf course in Redwood Creek (i.e., golf balls in the creek) and an overflowing dumpster in a parking lot adjacent to Terrace Creek.

Dumping was relatively uncommon at URTA sites, with an average score of 8.2 (a score of 10 points indicates no dumping at site). The lowest score (1.0) for dumping occurred below an outfall at the upper end of tributary to Mills Creek. It was unclear how large materials (e.g.,
construction materials, shopping cart) entered this site as public access was limited by a fence. Dumping was also identified at the downstream site on Millbrae Creek, which had good public access along Millbrae Drive.

In general, high levels of trash in the creek channel generally originated from upstream sources and accumulated at the assessment sites due to dense vegetation or instream structures (e.g., a pipeline) that captured it during conveyance downstream. Littering from adjacent land uses was the predominant source of trash at sites that had larger proportions of trash on the banks compared to the creek channel. These sites usually had good public access. Larger trash items (construction materials, furniture) were found on both banks and in creek channels.

5.0 REFERENCES


APPENDIX
URBAN RAPID TRASH ASSESSMENT PROTOCOL
Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program (SCVURPPP)

Adapted from the San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board Rapid Trash Assessment Protocol, Version 8.

Monitoring Design:
The urban rapid trash assessment can be used for a number of purposes, such as ambient monitoring, evaluation of management actions, determination of trash accumulation rates, or comparing sites with and without public access. Ambient monitoring efforts should provide information at sites distributed throughout a waterbody, and may be conducted several times a year to characterize spatial and temporal variability. Additionally, the ambient sampling design should document the effects of episodes that affect trash levels such as storms or community cleanup events. Pre- and post-project assessments can assist in evaluating the effectiveness of management practices ranging from public outreach to structural controls, or to document the effects of public access on trash levels in waterbodies (e.g., upstream/downstream). Trash accumulation rates may be determined by conducting trash assessments before and after the summer or dry weather index (to capture rates of littering) and the winter or rainy index (to capture rates of accumulation from upstream sources). This method was developed for sections of wadeable streams, but can be adapted to shorelines of lakes, beaches, or estuaries. This adapted version of the San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board Rapid Trash Assessment Protocol, Version 8 was developed by SCVURPPP to more effectively assess trash problem areas and to detect changes in trash conditions over time as a result of management actions.

Site Definition:
A team of two people or more defines or verifies a 100-foot section of the stream or shoreline to analyze. When a site is first established, it is recommended that the 100-foot distance be accurately measured. The length should be measured not as a straight line, but as 100 feet of the actual stream or shore length, including sinuous curves. Where possible, the starting and ending points of the stream section should be easily identified landmarks, such as an oak tree or boulder, and noted on the worksheet (“Upper/Lower Boundaries of Reach”), or documented using a global positioning system (GPS), so that future assessments are made at the same location. The team should confer and document the upper boundary of the banks to be surveyed, based on evaluation of whether trash can be carried to the waterbody by wind or water (e.g., an upper terrace in the stream bank). The team documents the location of the high water line based on site-specific physical indicators, such as a debris line found in the riparian vegetation along the stream channel. If the high water line cannot be determined, it is suggested that bankfull height be documented, noting that the high water line could not be determined. Trash located below the high water line can be expected to move into the streambed or to be swept downstream during the next winter season. Visually extend all boundaries in order to encompass the 100’ section. Defining site characteristics will facilitate the comparison of trash assessments conducted at the same site at different times of the year.

Survey:
It is highly recommended that all trash items within an assessed site be picked up, so that the site can be re-assessed to evaluate usage patterns, trash return rates, and management actions. A survey, including notes and scoring, will take approximately one to two hours based on how trash-impacted the site is and how many people are working together. The first time a reach is assessed, the process will generally take longer than on subsequent visits. Begin the survey at the downstream end of the selected reach so that trash can be seen in the undisturbed stream channel. Tasks can be divided according to the number of team members. If there are two team members, one team member begins walking along the bank or in the water at the edge of the stream or shore, looking for trash on the bank up to the upper bank boundary, and above and below the high water line. This person picks up trash and tallies the items on the trash assessment worksheet as either above or below the high water line based on the previously determined boundary. The other person walks in the streambed and up and down the opposite bank, picking up and calling out specific trash items found in the water body and on the opposite bank both above and below the high water line, for the tally person to mark down appropriately on the
trash assessment sheet. All team members pick up the trash items as they are found. All team members should wear gloves to avoid injuries.

The person tallying the trash indicates on the sheet whether the trash was found above the high water line on the bank, or below the high water line either on the bank or in the stream (i.e., tally dots or circles (•) for above high water line, tally lines (|) for below). If it is evident that items have been littered, dumped, or accumulated via downstream transport, make a note in the designated rows near the bottom of the tally sheet - this will help when assessing scores. A trash grabber, metal kitchen tongs, or a similar tool should be used to help pick up trash. Be sure to look under bushes, logs, and other plant growth to see if trash has accumulated underneath. The ground and substrate should be inspected to ensure that small items such as cigarette butts and pieces of broken glass or Styrofoam are picked up and counted. The tally count is an important indicator of trash impairment and should be used in conjunction with the total score to assist in site comparisons.

Sometimes items are broken into many pieces. Transportable, persistent, and buoyant, fragments such as plastics should be individually counted, while paper and broken glass, with lower persistence and/or mobility, should be counted based on the parent item(s). Broken glass pieces that are scattered, with no recognizable original shape, should be counted individually. The judgment of whether to count all fragments or just one item also depends on the potential exposure to downstream fish and wildlife, or to waders and swimmers at a given site. Concrete is trash when it is dumped, but not when it is placed. Consider tallying only those items that would be removed in a restoration or cleanup effort.

Once the team is finished with the tallying, use the tally sheet margins to count up two totals for each trash item line: one total for items found above the high water line, and one total for items found below the high water line. Now sum the totals of above and below for each trash category, and write in next to each trash category. Complete the worksheets before leaving the site in order to remember pertinent details. The team should discuss each parameter and agree on a score based on a discussion of the condition categories. Discuss and document possible influential factors affecting trash levels at the site, such as a park, school, or nearby residences or businesses. Within each trash parameter, narrative language is provided to assist with choosing a condition category. The worksheet provides a range of numbers within some of the categories, allowing for a range of conditions encountered in the field. Note that trash located in the water leads to lower scores than trash above the high water line. Not all specific trash conditions mentioned in the narratives need to be present to fit into a specific condition category (e.g., “site frequently used by people”), nor do the narratives describe all possible conditions. Scores of “0” should be reserved for the most extreme conditions. Once the scores are assigned for the six categories, sum the final score and include specific notes about the site at the end of the sheet. To characterize the variability, persistence, and return rate of trash it is necessary to assess a site three to four times, bracketing different seasons.

**Trash Assessment Parameters:**

The rapid trash assessment includes a range of parameters that capture the breadth of issues associated with trash and water quality. The first two parameters focus on qualitative and quantitative levels of trash, the second two parameters characterize trash levels of certain types of trash that may affect water quality, and the last two parameters estimate sources of trash (adjacent land use-related littering, dumping or upstream sources).

1. **Level of Trash.** This assessment parameter is intended to reflect a qualitative “first impression” of the site, after observing the entire length of the reach. Sites scoring in the “poor” range are those where trash is one of the first things noticeable about the waterbody and where trash is evident in very large amounts. Sites that score in the “optimal” range appear to have little or no trash. This parameter should be assessed prior to the collection and enumeration of trash done for subsequent parameter.

2. **Actual Number of Trash Items Found.** Based on the tally of trash along the 100-foot stream reach, total the number of items both above and below the high water line, and choose a score within the appropriate condition category based on the number of tallied items. Where more than 500 items have been tallied, assign the following scores: 5: 501-600 items; 4: 601-700 items; 3: 701-800 items; 2: 801-
900 items; 1: 901-1000 items; 0: over 1000 items. Use similar guidelines to assign scores in other condition categories.

3. **Transportable, Persistent, Buoyant Trash.** As indicated in the technical notes, below, certain characteristics of trash make it more harmful to aquatic life. If trash items are persistent in the environment, buoyant (floatable), and relatively small, they can be transported long distances and be mistaken by wildlife as food items. Larger items can cause entanglement. All of these factors are considered in the narrative descriptions in this assessment parameter.

4. **Biohazards, Toxic Items, Sharp Objects and Site Accessibility/Use.** This category is concerned with items that are dangerous to people who wade or swim in the water, and with pollutants that could accumulate in fish in the downstream environment. Medical waste, diapers, and human or pet waste could potentially adversely affect water quality. Site accessibility and site use is considered in the scoring of this condition category. Sites with very difficult or restricted human access and no evidence of recreational use will receive higher scores due to reduced risk of human exposure at the site.

5. **Illegal Dumping and Littering.** This assessment category relates to direct placement of trash items at a site, with “poor” conditions assigned to sites that appear to be dumping or littering locations based on adjacent land use practices or site accessibility.

6. **Accumulation of Trash.** Trash that accumulates from upstream locations is distinguished from dumped trash by indications of age and transport. Faded colors, silt marks, trash wrapped around roots, and signs of decay suggest downstream transport, indicating that the local drainage system facilitates conveyance of trash to water bodies, in violation of clean water laws and policies.

Technical Notes on Trash and Water Quality:
Trash is a water pollutant that has a large range of characteristics of concern. Not all litter and debris delivered to streams are of equal concern to water quality. Besides the obvious negative aesthetic effects, most of the harm of trash in surface waters is imparted to aquatic life in the form of ingestion or entanglement. Some elements of trash can negatively affect water quality such as discarded medical waste, and human or pet waste. Also, some household and industrial wastes may contain toxic substances that may influence water quality, such as batteries, pesticide containers, and fluorescent light bulbs that contain mercury. Sharp glass and metal objects are potential puncture and laceration hazards. Larger trash such as discarded appliances can present physical barriers to natural stream flow, causing physical impacts such as bank erosion. From a management perspective, the persistence and accumulation of trash in a waterbody are of particular concern and signify a priority area for prevention of trash discharges. Also of concern are trash “hotspots” where illegal dumping, littering, and/or accumulation of trash occur in very large amounts.

**Rapid Trash Assessment.** Trash assessment includes a visual survey of the waterbody (e.g., streambed and banks) and adjacent areas from which trash elements can be carried to the waterbody by wind, water, or gravity. The delineation of these adjacent areas is site-specific and requires some judgment and documentation. The rapid trash assessment worksheet is designed to represent the range of effects that trash has on the physical, biological, and chemical integrity of water bodies, in accordance with the goals of the Clean Water Act and the California Water Code. The worksheet also provides a record for evaluation of the management of trash discharges, by documenting sites that receive direct discharges (i.e., dumping or littering) and those that accumulate trash from upstream locations.

**Trash Characteristics of Concern.** Buoyant (floatable) elements tend to be more harmful to water quality than settleable elements, due to their ability to be transported throughout the waterbody and ultimately to the marine environment. Elements such as plastics, synthetic rubber and synthetic cloth, because of their persistence, have a more adverse effect on water quality than degradable elements such as paper or organic waste. Glass and metal are less persistent, even though they are not biodegradable, because wave action and rusting can cause them to break into smaller pieces. Natural rubber and cloth can degrade but not as quickly as paper (U.S. EPA, 2002).
Smaller elements such as plastic resin pellets (a by-product of plastic manufacturing) and cigarette butts are often more harmful to aquatic life than larger elements, since they can be ingested by a large number of small organisms which can then suffer malnutrition or internal injuries. Larger plastic elements such as plastic grocery bags are also harmful to larger aquatic life such as sea turtles, which can mistake the trash for floating prey and ingest it, leading to starvation or suffocation. Floating debris that is not trapped and removed will eventually end up on the beaches or in the ocean, repelling visitors and residents from the beaches and degrading coastal and open ocean waters.

Leaf litter is trash when there is evidence of intentional dumping. Leaves and pine needles in streams provide a natural source of food for organisms, but excessive levels due to human influence can cause nutrient imbalance and oxygen depletion in streams, to the detriment of the aquatic ecosystem. Clumps of leaf litter and yard waste from trash bags should be treated as trash in the water quality assessment, and not confused with natural inputs of leaves to streams. If there is a question in the field, check the type of leaf to confirm that it comes from a nearby riparian tree. In some instances, leaf litter may be trash if it originates from dense ornamental stands of nearby human planted trees that are overloading the stream’s assimilative capacity for leaf inputs. Other biodegradable trash, such as food waste, also exerts a demand on dissolved oxygen, but aquatic life is unlikely to be adversely affected unless the dumping of food waste is substantial and persistent at a given location.

Wildlife impacts due to trash occur in creeks, lakes, estuaries, and ultimately the ocean. The two primary problems that trash poses to wildlife are entanglement and ingestion. Marine mammals, turtles, birds, fish, and crustaceans all have been affected by entanglement in or ingestion of floatable debris. Many of the species most vulnerable to the problems of floatable debris are endangered or threatened by extinction.

Entanglement results when an animal becomes encircled or ensnared by debris. It can occur accidentally, or when the animal is attracted to the debris as part of its normal behavior or out of curiosity. Entanglement is harmful to wildlife for several reasons. Not only can it cause wounds that can lead to infections or loss of limbs; it can also cause strangulation or suffocation. In addition, entanglement can impair an animal's ability to swim, which can result in drowning, or in difficulty in moving, finding food, or escaping predators (U.S. EPA, 2001).

Ingestion occurs when an animal swallows floatable debris. It sometimes occurs accidentally, but usually animals feed on debris because it looks like food (i.e., plastic bags look like jellyfish, a prey item of sea turtles). Ingestion can lead to starvation or malnutrition if the ingested items block the intestinal tract and prevent digestion, or accumulate in the digestive tract, making the animal feel "full" and lessening its desire to feed. Ingestion of sharp objects can damage the mouth, digestive tract and/or stomach lining and cause infection or pain. Ingested items can also block air passages and prevent breathing, thereby causing death (U.S. EPA, 2001).

Common settled debris includes glass, cigarettes, rubber, construction debris and more. Settleables are a problem for bottom feeders and dwellers and can contribute to sediment contamination. Larger settleable items such as automobiles, shopping carts, and furniture can redirect stream flow and destabilize the channel.

In conclusion, trash in water bodies can adversely affect humans, fish, and wildlife. Not all water quality effects of trash are equal in severity or duration, thus the trash assessment methodology was designed to reflect a range of trash impacts to aquatic life, public health, and aesthetic enjoyment. When considering the water quality effects of trash while conducting a trash assessment, remember to evaluate individual items and their buoyancy, degradability, size, potential health hazard, and potential hazards to fish and wildlife. Utilize the narratives in the worksheet, refer to the technical notes and trash parameter descriptions in the text as needed, and select your scores after careful consideration of actual conditions.

References:

### Urban Rapid Trash Assessment Worksheet

Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program

**WATERSHED/STREAM:** ___________________________  **DATE/TIME:** ___________________________

**MONITORING GROUP, STAFF:** ___________________________  **STATION ID:** ___________________________

**STATION NAME /LOCATION:** ___________________________

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trash Assessment Parameter</th>
<th>Least Disturbed (Optimal Urban)</th>
<th>Sub optimal Urban</th>
<th>Marginal Urban</th>
<th>Poor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Level of Trash</td>
<td>On first glance, little or no trash visible. Little or no trash evident when streambed and stream banks are closely examined for litter and debris, for instance by looking under leaves.</td>
<td>On first glance, trash is evident in low levels. After close inspection small levels of trash evident in stream bank and streambed.</td>
<td>Trash is evident in medium on first glance. Stream, bank surfaces, and riparian zone contain litter and debris. Evidence of site being used by people: scattered cans, bottles, food wrappers, blankets, clothing.</td>
<td>Trash distracts the eye on first glance. Stream, bank surfaces, and immediate riparian zone contain substantial levels of litter and debris. Evidence of site being used frequently by people: many cans, bottles, and food wrappers, blankets, clothing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SCORE</strong></td>
<td>20 19 18 17 16</td>
<td>15 14 13 12 11</td>
<td>10 9 8 7 6</td>
<td>5 4 3 2 1 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Actual Number of Trash Items Found</td>
<td>0 to 100 trash items found based on a trash assessment of a 100-foot stream reach.</td>
<td>101 to 250 trash items found based on a trash assessment of a 100-foot stream reach.</td>
<td>251 to 500 trash items found based on a trash assessment of a 100-foot stream reach.</td>
<td>Over 500 trash items found based on a trash assessment of a 100-foot stream reach.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SCORE</strong></td>
<td>20 19 18 17 16</td>
<td>15 14 13 12 11</td>
<td>10 9 8 7 6</td>
<td>5 4 3 2 1 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Transportable, Persistent, Buoyant Litter</td>
<td>Little or no (&lt; 25 pieces) transportable, persistent, buoyant litter such as: hard or soft plastics, styrofoam, balloons, cigarette butts.</td>
<td>Low to medium presence (26-75 pieces) of transportable, persistent, buoyant litter such as: hard or soft plastics, styrofoam, balloons, cigarette butts.</td>
<td>Medium prevalence (76-200 pieces) of transportable, persistent, buoyant litter such as: hard or soft plastics, styrofoam, balloons, cigarette butts.</td>
<td>Large amount (&gt;200 pieces) of transportable, persistent, buoyant litter such as: hard or soft plastics, balloons, styrofoam, cigarette butts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SCORE</strong></td>
<td>20 19 18 17 16</td>
<td>15 14 13 12 11</td>
<td>10 9 8 7 6</td>
<td>5 4 3 2 1 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Biohazard, Toxic and Sharp Objects</td>
<td>B: Trash contains no medical waste, diapers, pet or human waste. No evidence of toxic substances such as chemical containers or batteries. Only 1 piece of broken glass or metal debris, if any, is present.</td>
<td>B: No toxic substances, but small presence (2-10 pieces) of sharp objects such as broken glass and metal debris.</td>
<td>Presence of any one of the following: hypodermic needles or other medical waste; used diaper, pet waste, or human feces; any toxic substance such as chemical containers, batteries, or fluorescent light bulbs. Medium to high prevalence (11-50 pieces) sharp objects.</td>
<td>Presence of more than one of the items described in the marginal condition category, and/or high prevalence of (&gt; 50) sharp objects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Site Accessibility</strong></td>
<td>A: Access is difficult, restricted by locked gate or some other physical barrier like steep banks or thick riparian veg. Site reach does not appear to be used by people. Might be private property or protected watershed.</td>
<td>A: Access is limited and site reach does not appear to be used by people. No trails down to creek.</td>
<td>A: Public access to reach is fair to good but site does not appear to be used frequently, or private access is good without any public access.</td>
<td>A: Excellent reach access including trails down to and adjacent creek and creekside space for sitting down. Some evidence that reach is used frequently by the public (e.g. rope swings, many beer/soda cans and food wrappers left on the banks, etc.).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>B SCORE</strong></td>
<td>10 9</td>
<td>8 7 6</td>
<td>5 4 3</td>
<td>2 1 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>A SCORE</strong></td>
<td>10 9</td>
<td>8 7 6</td>
<td>5 4 3</td>
<td>2 1 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5  Urban Rapid Trash Assessment Protocol, SCVURPPP (Version 1)
## Urban Rapid Trash Assessment Protocol, SCVURPPP (Version 1)

### CONDITION CATEGORY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trash Assessment Parameter</th>
<th>Least Disturbed (Optimal Urban)</th>
<th>Sub optimal Urban</th>
<th>Marginal Urban</th>
<th>Poor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>5. Illegal Dumping</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illegal Littering</td>
<td>D: No evidence of illegal dumping. No bags of trash, no yard waste, no household items placed at site to avoid proper disposal, no shopping carts.</td>
<td>D: Some evidence of illegal dumping. Limited vehicular access limits the amount of potential dumping, or material dumped is diffuse paper-based debris.</td>
<td>D: Presence of one of the following: furniture, appliances, shopping carts, bags of garbage or yard waste, coupled with vehicular access that facilitates in-and-out dumping of materials to avoid landfill costs.</td>
<td>D: Evidence of chronic dumping, with more than one of the following items: furniture, appliances, shopping carts, bags of garbage, or yard waste. Easy vehicular access for in-and-out dumping of materials to avoid landfill costs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>L: Any trash is incidental litter or carried downstream from another location.</td>
<td>L: Some evidence of litter within creek and banks originating from adjacent land uses</td>
<td>L: Prevalent in-stream or shoreline littering that appears to originate from adjacent land uses.</td>
<td>L: Large amount of litter within creek and on banks that appears to originate from adjacent land uses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D-SCORE</td>
<td>10 9</td>
<td>8 7 6</td>
<td>5 4 3</td>
<td>2 1 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L-SCORE</td>
<td>10 9</td>
<td>8 7 6</td>
<td>5 4 3</td>
<td>2 1 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>6. Accumulation of Trash</strong></td>
<td>There does not appear to be a problem with trash accumulation from downstream transport. Trash, if any, appears to have been directly deposited at the stream location.</td>
<td>Some evidence that litter and debris have been transported from upstream areas to the location, based on evidence such as silt marks, faded colors or location near high water line.</td>
<td>Evidence that trash is carried to the location from upstream, as evidenced by its location near high water line, siltation marks on the debris, or faded colors.</td>
<td>Trash appears to have accumulated in substantial quantities at the location based on delivery from upstream areas, and is in various states of degradation based on its persistence in the waterbody. A large percentage of trash items have been carried to the location from upstream.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCORE</td>
<td>20 19 18 17 16</td>
<td>15 14 13 12 11</td>
<td>10 9 8 7 6</td>
<td>5 4 3 2 1 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Score **______________

**SITE DEFINITION:**

UPPER/LOWER BOUNDARIES OF REACH: __________________________________________

HIGH WATER LINE: _______________________________________________________________

UPPER EXTENT OF BANKS OR SHORE: ______________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________

**NOTES:**
______________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________
Trash Item Tally Worksheet
Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program

**TRASH ITEM TALLY** (Tally with (∗) if found above high water line, and (†) if below)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PLASTIC</th>
<th># Above</th>
<th># Below</th>
<th>METAL</th>
<th># Above</th>
<th># Below</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plastic Bags</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Aluminum Foil</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plastic Bottles</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Aluminum or Steel Cans</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plastic Bottle Caps</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bottle Caps</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plastic Cup Lid/Straw</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Metal Pipe Segments</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plastic Pipe Segments</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Auto Parts (specify below)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plastic Six-Pack Rings</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Wire (barb, chicken wire etc.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plastic Wrapper</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Metal Object</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soft Plastic Pieces</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>LARGE (specify below)</td>
<td># Above</td>
<td># Below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hard Plastic Pieces</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Appliances</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Styrofoam cups pieces</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Furniture</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Styrofoam Pellets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Garbage Bags of Trash</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fishing Line</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Tires</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tarp</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Shopping Carts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (write-in)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Other (write-in)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIOHAZARD</td>
<td># Above</td>
<td># Below</td>
<td>TOXIC</td>
<td># Above</td>
<td># Below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human Waste/Diapers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Chemical Containers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pet Waste</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Oil/Surfactant on Water</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syringes or Pipettes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Spray Paint Cans</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dead Animals</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lighters</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (write-in)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Small Batteries</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS</td>
<td># Above#Below</td>
<td></td>
<td>Vehicle Batteries</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concrete (not placed)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Other (write-in)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rebar</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>BIODEGRADABLE</td>
<td># Above</td>
<td># Below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bricks</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Paper</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood Debris</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Cardboard</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (write-in)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Food Waste</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MISCELLANEOUS</td>
<td># Above</td>
<td># Below</td>
<td>GLASS</td>
<td># Above</td>
<td># Below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Synthetic Rubber</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Glass bottles</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foam Rubber</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Glass pieces</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balloons</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>FABRIC AND CLOTH</td>
<td># Above</td>
<td># Below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceramic pots/shards</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Synthetic Fabric</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hose Pieces</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Natural Fabric (cotton, wool)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cigarette Butts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Other (write-in)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golf Balls</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Other (write-in)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennis Balls</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (write-in)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total pieces Above:**          **Below:**          **Grand total:**
Tally all trash in above rows; make notes below as needed to facilitate scoring.

**Littered:**
**Dumped:**
**Downstream Accumulation:**

**SPECIFIC DESCRIPTION OF ITEMS FOUND:**

---

7  Urban Rapid Trash Assessment Protocol, SCVURPPP (Version 1)
August 27, 2008

Ms. Sandy Potter
San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board
1515 Clay Street, Suite 1400
Oakland, CA 94612

Subject: Review of San Francisquito Creek Sediment TMDL and Habitat Enhancement Plan Preliminary Project Report

Ms. Potter:

The San Mateo Countywide Water Pollution Prevention Program (SMCWPPP) appreciates this opportunity to comment on a report prepared by San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Water Board) staff entitled *San Francisquito Creek Sediment TMDL and Habitat Enhancement Plan Preliminary Project Report* (Project Report) (dated June 30, 2007). Our comments are also based on review of relevant existing studies on the San Francisquito Creek watershed, including a sediment budget (SFCJPA 2004) and limiting factors analysis (Jones and Stokes 2006). We also reviewed a similar project, the *Sediment TMDL and Habitat Enhancement Plan* developed for the Napa River (SFBRWQCB 2007).

SMCWPPP recognizes the importance of the San Francisquito Creek watershed as one of the few remaining creek systems in the southern Bay Area that supports anadromous steelhead populations. Since 1996, the creek has been on the Clean Water Act 303(d) list for impairment by excess fine sediment. Excess sedimentation is thought to have contributed to the decline of habitat conditions and steelhead populations in the watershed. About 80% of the San Francisquito Creek watershed is located within San Mateo County, and municipalities, resource agencies, and other stakeholders within the county will have an important role in developing and implementing a strategy for recovery of steelhead populations.

The Project Report proposes TMDL requirements to help reduce sediment production in the watershed, including a load allocation of 125% of the natural background sediment load and specific sediment-related numeric targets related to fish habitat factors such as pool filling and embeddedness. In addition, Regional Water Board staff strongly recommends that stakeholders in the watershed collaborate to implement habitat enhancement and restoration actions (e.g., fish barrier removal). The Project Report acknowledges that existing data sources have a degree of uncertainty (i.e., the sediment budget) or do not adequately describe existing conditions of creeks in San Mateo County (i.e., the limiting factors analysis). Thus an adaptive approach is needed to allow changes in the TMDL strategy as new information becomes available.

We understand that due to resource constraints Regional Water Board staff will not be able to work on further development of this TMDL for the next year or two. At this time, SMCWPPP would like to provide the following preliminary comments on the Project Report. We look forward to providing additional input as this process continues.

- The Project Report describes 1) a sediment TMDL, and 2) a habitat enhancement plan. When the project moves forward, a clear separation should be made between pollutant-
based TMDL requirements (i.e., sediment load allocations and numeric targets) and habitat enhancement actions (i.e., non-pollutant based habitat enhancement or restoration).

- The targets/allocations and source areas should be linked, i.e., the targets/allocations should be applied to specific impacted habitat areas at or downstream of the anthropogenic sediment source areas. Existing information suggest that the Los Trancos Creek subwatershed would be the most appropriate area to establish targets/allocations since it is reported to have the greatest proportion of controllable sediment sources (an estimated 37% of total sediment production is human-related). In addition, Los Trancos Creek has the greatest amount of steelhead production. The Corte Madera Creek subwatershed has high sediment production; however, most of the sediment is from natural sources and majority of sediment is trapped behind the Searsville Dam. In addition, steelhead have no access to creek areas above the dam.

- The Project Report indicates sediment-related fish habitat numeric targets established in the Los Trancos Creek watershed (based on existing data) will also be used in the Bear and San Francisquito Creek subwatersheds unless additional data become available that demonstrate the targets are already met in these watersheds. SMWPPP does not support use of data collected in Los Trancos Creek to generate targets for the other subwatersheds, especially where other factors not related to sediment (e.g., low summer base flows in Bear Creek) may be more important to address. Similarly, the San Francisquito Creek subwatershed is primarily urbanized with hardened banks, contributes a relatively low sediment load, and is unlikely to provide suitable rearing habitat for steelhead. It may therefore be inappropriate to apply sediment-related targets in these subwatersheds. Data from additional field studies would be needed to determine whether excess sediment is a limiting factor in the Bear and San Francisquito Creek subwatersheds, and if so, what sediment-related numeric targets would be appropriate.

- The TMDL should clearly identify the responsible party and regulatory tool or authority for each sediment source category. Table 4 of the Project Report is incomplete and sometimes misleading. For example, Table 4 implies that municipal stormwater (MS4) permits are the appropriate regulatory tool for implementing erosion controls on lands managed by the Midpeninsula Regional Open Space District (MROSD). However, as stated on p.14 of the Project Report, MROSD lands are not regulated under a MS4 permit. Other important stakeholders that own and/or manage property in the watershed but are not regulated under MS4 permits include the Peninsula Open Space Trust (POST) and the National Park Service. Table 4 should include all such entities and clearly specify the appropriate regulatory tools or authorities for implementation of TMDL-related management activities. MS4 permits are limited to regulation of facilities owned and operated by municipalities.

- The Bay Area Phase I municipal stormwater NPDES permits are being reissued as one Municipal Regional Permit (MRP). The MRP will replace SMWPPP's current NPDES permit and the other Bay Area Phase I permits. A Tentative Order for the MRP was released for public comment in December 2007 and a hearing to take testimony from the public on the Tentative Order took place in March 2008. Any actions specified in the TMDL's implementation plan that would be regulated under a MS4 NPDES permit should be consistent with the adopted MRP’s requirements.
Ms. Sandy Potter
August 27, 2008

p.3 of 3

- As with the implementation of other TMDLs, it is important to maintain a reasonable balance between resources expended on monitoring activities and those expended for actual pollutant control measures.

We look forward to continuing to work with you during the development of this important TMDL. Please call me if you have any questions or comments.

Sincerely,

Matthew Fabry
SMCWPPP Coordinator

cc: Sue Ma, Regional Water Board staff

References:


APPENDIX F: TABLE OF CONTENTS

Template for First Half-Year Deliverables FY 2007/08

Template for Second Half-Year Deliverables FY 2007/08
Municipality: ________________________________

Contact Person: _____________________________ Phone: _______________________

(Please complete the following report and submit, along with a statement of certification, to Matt Fabry by the January 15, 2008 TAC meeting.)

Submittal Checklist

1. Certification Letter (signed by an authorized representative from your municipality)..............

2. Municipal Government Maintenance Monthly Record Keeping Forms (Attachment A)
   Check if data submitted electronically. .................................................................
   Street/Leaf                      Storm/Litter
   July 2007              □                     □
   August 2007             □                     □
   September 2007          □                     □
   October 2007            □                     □
   November 2007           □                     □
   December 2007           □                     □
   * For maintenance activities not conducted, please fill in zeros on the forms.

3. Stormwater Inspections & Violations Summary (for this reporting period - Attachment B)

4. Illicit Discharge Quarterly Summary Report:  First Quarter ................................................
   Second Quarter ................................................
   * Please complete one form for each quarter (do not combine quarters).

5. Operations and Maintenance Information for Stormwater Treatment Measures
   form for each new and redevelopment project where post-construction, stormwater treatment
   controls have been implemented this reporting period (Attachment D).............................

6. Summary of Pre-Wet Season Erosion Control Inspections Form (Attachment E)..................

7. Table of New Development Projects (Attachment F).....................................................

To assist us in compiling information from all the municipalities, please also:

EOA, Inc.
• Do not remove page breaks (start each component at the top of a new page).
• Write your municipality’s name at the top of every page.
COMPONENT 2. MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES

I. Tasks described in the Stormwater Management Plan and which are therefore enforceable requirements of the NPDES permit

1. Describe assistance provided to the Municipal Maintenance Subcommittee during July through December 2007. (Do not list the subcommittee meetings attended because EOA will track and include information about meeting attendance in SMCWPPP’s Annual Report).

2. Check that your agency has fully completed Municipal Government Maintenance Activities monthly record-keeping forms (Attachment A) for July through December 2007. Submit completed forms if not entered electronically.

- [ ] Paper forms for July 1 through December 31, 2007 maintenance activities are attached.
- [ ] Electronic files on webpage for July 1 through December 31, 2007 maintenance activities are complete.

Please be sure to include estimates of the amount of leaves and litter collected by your agency, including parks and public works personnel, volunteers and/or court-referred crews.

3. Describe assistance provided to the Parks Maintenance and IPM Work Group during July through December 2007. (Do not list the work group meetings attended because EOA will track and include information about meeting attendance in SMCWPPP’s Annual Report).
COMPONENT 3. INDUSTRIAL AND ILLICIT DISCHARGE CONTROLS

Performance standards contained in the Stormwater Management Plan and which are therefore enforceable requirements of the NPDES permit

1. Submit completed Stormwater Inspections & Violations Summary forms (Attachment B).
   a. How many businesses were inspected between July and December 2007?
   b. How many inspected businesses had one or more violations using definition on the Summary Inspections & Violation Summary form?
   c. How many businesses had a violation that was pending correction as of end of day on December 31, 2007?

2. Complete the attached forms: Illicit Discharge Inspection Quarterly Summary Report: 1st Quarter 2007/08 and Illicit Discharge Inspection Quarterly Summary Report: 2nd Quarter 2007/08 (Attachment C). NOTE: For each illicit discharge found please fill out the Illicit Discharge Source Identification Form (Attachment C) and retain copies of these forms at your municipality (don’t submit with deliverables). The completed forms must be made available if requested in the future by the Water Board staff or its representatives.

3. Describe assistance provided to the CII Subcommittee and its Educational Outreach Work Group during July through December 2007. (Do not list the subcommittee meetings attended because EOA will track and include information about meeting attendance in SMCWPPP’s Annual Report).

4. Describe your municipality’s use of SMCWPPP’s business educational outreach materials, such as the Vehicle Service Facility booklets, restaurant posters, and any other educational outreach activities for businesses.

COMPONENT 4. PUBLIC INFORMATION AND PARTICIPATION
I. Tasks described in the Stormwater Management Plan and which are therefore enforceable requirements of the NPDES permit

Describe your public information and participation activities during the reporting period. Topics that shall be addressed, in as specific a manner as possible, include the following:

1. Stenciling/signage conducted;

2. Community outreach events held or participated in; (Remember that the performance standards state that municipalities over 50,000 in population will participate in five community outreach events annually, municipalities between 5,000 and 50,000 in population will participate in four activities annually, and municipalities less than 5,000 in population will participate in three activities annually.)

3. Educational material developed and/or distributed;

4. Describe assistance provided to the PIP subcommittee during July through December 2007. (Do not list the subcommittee meetings attended because EOA will track and include information about meeting attendance in SMCWPPP’s Annual Report.)
COMPONENT 5. NEW DEVELOPMENT AND CONSTRUCTION SITE CONTROLS

I. Tasks described in the Stormwater Management Plan and which are therefore enforceable requirements of the NPDES permit.

1. Describe assistance provided to the New Development Subcommittee during July through December 2007. (Do not list the subcommittee meetings attended because EOA will track and include information about meeting attendance in SMCWPPP’s Annual Report).

2. List workshops attended other than SMCWPPP-sponsored workshops. (EOA will track and include information about your municipality’s attendance at SMCWPPP-sponsored workshops in SMCWPPP’s Annual Report).

3. How many municipal staff members have received a certificate of completion from a Construction Site Stormwater Compliance workshop offered by SMCWPPP, the San Francisco Estuary Project, or the Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program during Fall 2007 or during Fiscal Year 2006/07?

II. Compliance with the Performance Standards.

1. Please include in your deliverables the 2007 Certification letter that all active construction sites have been inspected prior to the wet season. Check this box if the letter is attached or enclosed. □

Also, be sure to complete and attach a copy of the Summary of Pre-Wet Season Erosion Control Inspections Form (Attachment E).

III. Tasks required by Provision C.3 of SMCWPPP’s NPDES permit amended on February 19, 2003.

1. Attach a copy of the completed Operations and Maintenance Information for Stormwater Treatment Measures form (Attachment D) for each new and redevelopment project where treatment measures have been implemented during this reporting period.

2. As required by Provision C.3.e.iii of SMCWPPP’s amended NPDES permit, provide the following details about your municipality’s Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Verification Program:

   • Provide a list or summary of O&M verification inspections conducted between July 1, 2007 and December 31, 2007. Include a summary of inspection results.
• Describe any inspection follow-up.

• Evaluate your municipality’s O&M Verification Program’s effectiveness.

• Summarize any planned improvements to the O&M Verification Program.

• Describe the organization structure of your O&M Verification Program.

3. Complete the Table of New Development Projects (Attachment F) for all Group 1 and 2 projects being planned or constructed during July through December 2007. **NOTE:** Include information on hydromodification management for any projects that create and/or replace one acre or more of impervious surface and are located in susceptible areas.
ATTACHMENT A

MUNICIPAL MAINTENANCE REPORTING FORMS
Municipality: ____________________________

Completed by: ____________________________ Date: ______________

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STREET CLEANING</th>
<th>Volume of material collected (cubic yards)</th>
<th>Miles swept (curb miles)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Sweeping</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential Areas:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial Areas:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial Areas:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Areas Swept: (e.g., parking lots, major arterials, etc.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Have you implemented any changes in your street sweeping program. (changed sweeping frequency, new equipment, etc.)

________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LEAF REMOVAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Volume of leaves removed by City crews. __________ cubic yards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leaves bagged by residents and picked up by City. ____________ bags.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Check box if you do not have a leaf removal program other than routine street sweeping. ☐</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SAN MATEO COUNTYWIDE WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PROGRAM
Municipal Government Maintenance Activities
FY 2007/08 Monthly Record Keeping Form

Municipality: __________________________________________________________

Completed by: __________________________________________ Date: __________

### MAINTENANCE OF STORM DRAINAGE FACILITIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Inspected</th>
<th>Cleaned</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of storm drain inlets or curb inlets/outlets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V ditches</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storm drain lines</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Channels</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creeks</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Culverts, cross-culverts, pipes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of junction boxes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of pump stations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (please specify)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total volume of material removed _________ cubic yards or _________ tons

Describe any observed illegal discharges or illicit connections below or check the box if activities are included in the Illicit Discharge Quarterly Summary Form. [ ]

Have you responded to complaints or noticed areas which should be targeted for more frequent cleaning?
Yes ______ No _______ If yes, explain ________________________________

### LITTER CONTROL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Areas Targeted</th>
<th>Volume Removed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>City/County Personnel</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(include receptacles)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Court Referred Crews</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (weed and rubbish</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abatement removal, etc.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total (specify cubic yards or pounds) _________
ATTACHMENT B

STORMWATER INSPECTIONS & VIOLATIONS SUMMARY
# STORMWATER INSPECTIONS & VIOLATIONS SUMMARY

**Attachment B**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Municipality:</th>
<th>Total Number of Inspections:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Period Covered By This Report:</td>
<td>Total Number of Violations:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 1, 2007 through December 31, 2007</td>
<td>Total Follow-up Actions:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period Covered by the Previous Report:</td>
<td>Total Violations Corrected:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total Violations Pending:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Types of Violation

**PEX** Pollutant Exposure
- Discharge of pollutants to storm drain system because pollutants are exposed to stormwater runoff.

**NSW** Non-Stormwater Discharge
- Discharge of non-stormwater materials to storm drain system. Non-stormwater discharges allowed by SMCWPP’s NPDES permit as conditionally exempted should not be identified as a NSW violation.

## Enforcement Actions

- **NONE** No Action taken
- **IN** Informal Notice
- **VN** Verbal Notice
- **FN** Formal Notice
- **WN** Warning Notice
- **LA** Legal Notice

---

**version dated July 16, 2002**
ATTACHMENT C

ILLICIT DISCHARGE QUARTERLY SUMMARY REPORT FORMS
AND
ILLICIT DISCHARGE SOURCE IDENTIFICATION FORM
Attachment C) Illicit Discharge Inspection
Quarterly Summary Report
1st Quarter 2007/08
(July-September 2007)

Contact: _____________________________

### I. Field Activities

1. **Describe field surveys.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industrial Areas</th>
<th>Commercial Areas</th>
<th>Residential Areas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of established locations visited:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outfalls</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inlets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manholes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other (describe)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Channel miles visited: |

2. **List how many discharges were identified by the following methods.** Include only discharges that could have been prevented by BMPs. Do not include fluid releases associated with minor traffic accidents.

   a. During field surveys at established locations:
      - identified by maintenance crews
      - identified by illicit discharge inspectors

   b. Calls from:
      - maintenance crews
      - other agencies
      - public

3. **List the number of times the following materials were identified.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sewage</th>
<th>Yard Wastes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Used Motor Oil</td>
<td>Sediment and/or silt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antifreeze</td>
<td>Concrete Cutting Slurry/Washwaters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuels</td>
<td>Vehicle Cleaning Washwaters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paint</td>
<td>Building/Sidewalk Washwaters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concrete</td>
<td>Other Washwaters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction Debris</td>
<td>Industrial Wastes (solvents, metals, corrosives, cooling tower blowdown, etc)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wall Compound</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Wastes</td>
<td>Other (describe):</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### II. Follow-up Activities

1. **Describe whether sources of discharges were identified.**

   - Number of sources that were identified
   - Number of incidents when source of discharge was not identified

2. **Describe whether discharges were abated.**

   - Number of discharge incidents that were abated
   - Number of new discharge incidents where discharge is continuing, as of the end of the reporting period;
     - Attach the inspection report
   - Number of continuing discharges that have already been reported in previous quarter(s).

3. **Describe enforcement activities conducted.**

   - Warning Notice (verbal warning)
   - Formal Violation
   - Informal Violation
   - Legal Action
Attachment C) Illicit Discharge Inspection
Quarterly Summary Report
2nd Quarter 2007/08
(October-December 2007)

Municipality: ____________________________
Contact: ________________________

### I. Field Activities

1. **Describe field surveys.**
   - Number of established locations visited:
     - Outfalls
     - Inlets
     - Manholes
     - other (describe)
   - Channel miles visited:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industrial Areas</th>
<th>Commercial Areas</th>
<th>Residential Areas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. **List how many discharges were identified by the following methods.** Include only discharges that could have been prevented by BMPs. Do not include fluid releases associated with minor traffic accidents.
   - a. During field surveys at established locations:  
     - _______ identified by maintenance crews  
     - _______ identified by illicit discharge inspectors
   - b. Calls from:  
     - _______ maintenance crews  
     - _______ other agencies  
     - _______ public

3. **List the number of times the following materials were identified.**
   - _______ Sewage  
   - _______ Used Motor Oil  
   - _______ Antifreeze  
   - _______ Fuels  
   - _______ Paint  
   - _______ Concrete  
   - _______ Construction Debris  
   - _______ Wall Compound  
   - _______ Food Wastes  
   - _______ Yard Wastes  
   - _______ Sediment and/or silt  
   - _______ Concrete Cutting Slurry/Washwaters  
   - _______ Vehicle Cleaning Washwaters  
   - _______ Building/Sidewalk Washwaters  
   - _______ Other Washwaters  
   - _______ Industrial Wastes (solvents, metals, corrosives, cooling tower blowdown, etc)  
   - _______ Other (describe):

### II. Follow-up Activities

1. **Describe whether sources of discharges were identified.**
   - _______ Number of sources that were identified  
   - _______ Number of incidents when source of discharge was not identified

2. **Describe whether discharges were abated.**
   - _______ Number of discharge incidents that were abated  
   - _______ Number of new discharge incidents where discharge is continuing, as of the end of the reporting period;  
     - Attach the inspection report  
   - _______ Number of continuing discharges that have already been reported in previous quarter(s).

3. **Describe enforcement activities conducted.**
   - _______ Warning Notice (verbal warning)  
   - _______ Formal Violation  
   - _______ Informal Violation  
   - _______ Legal Action
Illicit Discharge Source Identification Form

Date: ___________

Municipality: ____________________________________________________________________________________________________

Agency: ________________________________________________________________________________________________________

Inspector(s): ____________________________________________________________________________________________________

I. Source of Discharge

1. Describe reason for conducting the investigation.
   - ☐ Conducting regularly scheduled field screening.
   - ☐ Responding to report from the public, staff, another agency, etc.

2. Describe location of source of discharge (address, cross streets, physical features, etc.)
   _________________________________________________________________________________________________
   _________________________________________________________________________________________________
   ☐ Business ☐ Resident ☐ Other ________________

3. Name of Contact: __________________________________________________________________________________

4. Phone: __________________

II. Discharge Summary

1. Illegal Dumping
   - ☐ Illicit Connection
   - ☐ Poor Management Practices
   - ☐ Describe cause of discharge further, if appropriate. ____________________________________________________

2. Describe frequency of discharge.
   - ☐ Continuous Discharge
   - ☐ Intermittent Discharge
   - ☐ One time incident

3. Volume, if quantifiable: ______________________________

4. Describe material discharged.
   - ☐ Sewage
   - ☐ Construction Debris
   - ☐ Vehicle Cleaning Washwaters
   - ☐ Used Motor Oil
   - ☐ Wall Compound
   - ☐ Building/Sidewalk Washwaters
   - ☐ Antifreeze
   - ☐ Food Wastes
   - ☐ Other Washwaters
   - ☐ Fuels
   - ☐ Yard Wastes
   - ☐ Industrial Wastes (solvents, metals, corrosive, cooling tower blowdown, etc.)
   - ☐ Paint
   - ☐ Sediment and/or silt
   - ☐ Concrete
   - ☐ Concrete Cutting Slurry/Washwaters
   - ☐ Other (describe): _________________

III. Follow-up Activities

1. Describe action to be taken by discharger.
   - ☐ Discharge has been stopped.
   - ☐ Discharge cannot be stopped immediately. Describe corrective actions that will be taken by the discharger.

2. Describe informational, educational, or BMP information distributed.

3. Describe enforcement action.
   - ☐ None
   - ☐ Warning Notice ☐ Formal Violation
   - ☐ Informal Violation (including verbal notice) ☐ Legal Action

4. Comments (did discharge reach water of state, e.g. a creek or bay?): ________________________________
ATTACHMENT D

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE INFORMATION FOR STORMWATER TREATMENT MEASURES
Operation and Maintenance Information for Stormwater Treatment Measures (Attachment D)

Complete and submit for municipal stormwater NPDES permit reporting the following information for each new and redevelopment project where treatment measures have been implemented this reporting period.

This section to be completed by Applicant

Background Information
Location or Address: ____________________________________________________________

Type of Land Use:  ☐ Commercial  ☐ Industrial  ☐ Residential  ☐ Public Agency

Property Owner’s Name: __________________________________________________________

Parcel/Tract No.: ____________________  Lot No.: ____________________  APN #: __________

Type of treatment measures implemented: ___________________________________________

Describe locations of each treatment measure or attach map showing locations on the property:
____________________________________________________________________________________

Stormwater Treatment Measure Owner or Operator’s Information:
Name: ____________________________________________________________
Address: ____________________________________________________________
Phone: ____________________  Fax: ____________________  Email: ____________________

Numeric hydraulic sizing criteria used to design each stormwater treatment measure:
☐ San Mateo Countywide Stormwater Pollution Prevention Program’s NPDES permit’s Provision C.3.d
☐ Other, describe: ____________________________________________________________

________________________________  ______________________  __________
Applicant’s Name  Signature  Date

This section to be completed by Agency staff

More Detailed Information about Access Assurance and O&M Responsibilities:
Describe how access permission is assured for O&M verification by public agencies or their representatives (e.g., municipality, Regional Water Quality Control Board, and Mosquito Abatement District):
____________________________________________________________________________________

Indicate how responsibility for O&M is assured. Check all that apply:
☐ Signed statement from private entity accepting responsibility for O&M until responsibility is legally transferred.
☐ Signed statement from public entity assuming O&M and that the treatment measures meet all local design standards.
☐ Written conditions in the sales or lease agreement requiring the buyer or lessee to assume O&M (in the case of purchase and sale agreements, conditions shall survive the close of escrow).
☐ Written text in project conditions, covenants and restrictions for residential properties assigning O&M responsibilities to the home owners association.
☐ Any other legally enforceable agreement or mechanism that assigns responsibility and describe below.

Local Agency O&M Verification Program
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of municipality or Flood Control District responsible under the NPDES permit for verifying O&amp;M.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Describe where information documenting responsibility for O&amp;M is kept and updated.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ATTACHMENT E

SUMMARY OF PRE-WET SEASON EROSION CONTROL INSPECTIONS FORM
Attachment E
Summary of Pre-Wet Season Erosion Control Inspections Form
Municipality Name _____________________

Directions: A copy of this completed form documenting your municipality’s pre-wet season erosion control inspections should be included with your municipality’s 2007 letter that certifies that each active construction site has been stabilized to minimize erosion and the discharge of sediment from disturbed areas prior to the FY 2007/08 wet season.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>Project Address</th>
<th>Project Type</th>
<th>Does Project Have Coverage Under Statewide Construction General Permit?</th>
<th>Was Site Inspected by Municipal Staff? If so, provide inspection date(s)</th>
<th>Were Erosion and Sedimentation Control Measures Undertaken Acceptable?</th>
<th>Describe Corrections Made</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>r</td>
<td></td>
<td>r</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes date ________</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>NN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
<td>c</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No date ________</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>NN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i</td>
<td></td>
<td>i</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g</td>
<td></td>
<td>g</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Select one or more of the code letters that are applicable to the project site
2 If no inspection was done, provide explanation in the certification letter about how the acceptability of the erosion and sedimentation control measures was determined.
## Attachment E
### Summary of Pre-Wet Season Erosion Control Inspections Form

**Municipality Name _____________________**

**Project Name**  
**Project Address**  
**Project Type**  
- r = residential (units)  
- c = commercial  
- i = industrial  
- g = governmental

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>Project Address</th>
<th>Project Type</th>
<th>Does Project Have Coverage Under Statewide Construction General Permit?</th>
<th>Was Site Inspected by Municipal Staff? If so, provide inspection date(s)</th>
<th>Were Erosion and Sedimentation Control Measures Undertaken Acceptable?</th>
<th>Describe Corrections Made</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>r</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>g</td>
<td>Yes (_______ units)</td>
<td>Yes (_______ units)</td>
<td>Yes (_______ units)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>r</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>g</td>
<td>Yes (_______ units)</td>
<td>Yes (_______ units)</td>
<td>Yes (_______ units)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>r</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>g</td>
<td>Yes (_______ units)</td>
<td>Yes (_______ units)</td>
<td>Yes (_______ units)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>r</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>g</td>
<td>Yes (_______ units)</td>
<td>Yes (_______ units)</td>
<td>Yes (_______ units)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>r</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>g</td>
<td>Yes (_______ units)</td>
<td>Yes (_______ units)</td>
<td>Yes (_______ units)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>r</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>g</td>
<td>Yes (_______ units)</td>
<td>Yes (_______ units)</td>
<td>Yes (_______ units)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>r</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>g</td>
<td>Yes (_______ units)</td>
<td>Yes (_______ units)</td>
<td>Yes (_______ units)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>r</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>g</td>
<td>Yes (_______ units)</td>
<td>Yes (_______ units)</td>
<td>Yes (_______ units)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>r</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>g</td>
<td>Yes (_______ units)</td>
<td>Yes (_______ units)</td>
<td>Yes (_______ units)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**version dated December 17, 2003**
## Table of New Development Projects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Municipality</th>
<th>Status of Project</th>
<th>Project Type</th>
<th>Site Acreage</th>
<th>New or Replaced Impervious Surface Area</th>
<th>Source Control BMPs</th>
<th>Site Design Measure BMPs</th>
<th>Post-Construction Treatment BMPs</th>
<th>Pesticide Reduction Measures Included in Project</th>
<th>Basis of Impracticability</th>
<th>Alternative Compliance</th>
<th>HMP</th>
<th>Alternative Compliance Measures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Private Projects</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EXAMPLE:</strong> Nirvana Estates; Property bounded by Paradise Lane, Serenity Drive, and Eternity Circle; Waterville, CA</td>
<td>Example: Heavenly Homes; Phase 1, Construction of 156 single-family homes and 45 townhomes with commercial shops and underground parking.</td>
<td>Application submitted 12/29/03 and approved 6/06/04; Grading began 10/31/04; Construction began 5/12/06 and completed 11/30/06.</td>
<td>25 acres</td>
<td>EXAMPLE: Mixed use: residential and commercial</td>
<td>EXAMPLE: Stenciled inlets, street sweeping, covered parking, car wash pad drains to sanitary sewer</td>
<td>EXAMPLE: Pervious pavement for all driveways, sidewalks, and commercial plaza</td>
<td>EXAMPLE: WEF Method</td>
<td>EXAMPLE: Homeowners Association CCRs require implementation of approved maintenance plan. Annual O&amp;M report will be submitted to City.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>Example: Heavenly Homes; Phase 1, Construction of 156 single-family homes and 45 townhomes with commercial shops and underground parking.</td>
<td>Application submitted 12/29/03 and approved 6/06/04; Grading began 10/31/04; Construction began 5/12/06 and completed 11/30/06.</td>
<td>20 acres</td>
<td>EXAMPLE: Mixed use: residential and commercial</td>
<td>EXAMPLE: Stenciled inlets, street sweeping, covered parking, car wash pad drains to sanitary sewer</td>
<td>EXAMPLE: Pervious pavement for all driveways, sidewalks, and commercial plaza</td>
<td>EXAMPLE: WEF Method</td>
<td>EXAMPLE: Homeowners Association CCRs require implementation of approved maintenance plan. Annual O&amp;M report will be submitted to City.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Public Projects</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EXAMPLE:</strong> Waterville Downtown Plaza; Rushing Road and Bubbling Blvd; 123 Rushing Road, Waterville, CA</td>
<td>Example: City of Waterville: Capital improvement project to build plaza on roof of existing parking structure.</td>
<td>Example: Negative Declaration adopted 1/15/06. Advertised for construction bids 6/26/06. Construction scheduled to begin 9/06.</td>
<td>1.5 acres</td>
<td>EXAMPLE: Redevelopment</td>
<td>EXAMPLE: Roofed trash enclosure. Fountain designed to recirculate water-no discharge to storm drain.</td>
<td>EXAMPLE: Drain-spouts connected to land-scaping. Pervious pavement for entire plaza area</td>
<td>EXAMPLE: WEF Method</td>
<td>EXAMPLE: Signed statement from Waterville Public Works assuming post-construction responsibility for treatment BMP maintenance.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>Example: Negative Declaration adopted 1/15/06. Advertised for construction bids 6/26/06. Construction scheduled to begin 9/06.</td>
<td>1 acre</td>
<td>EXAMPLE: Redevelopment</td>
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<td>EXAMPLE: Drain-spouts connected to land-scaping. Pervious pavement for entire plaza area</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 List on this table information for all Group 1 and Group 2 Projects, e.g., those that create and/or replace at least 10,000 square feet of impervious surface. Projects that create and/or replace less than 10,000 square feet of impervious surface are not required to be reported.
2 If a project is being constructed in Phases, each Phase should have a separate entry.
3 Indicate project type, based on NPDES Permit Provision C.3.c categories: Commercial, Industrial, Residential, Streets/Roads/Highways/Freeways, Significant Redevelopment.
4 If a project was granted Alternative Compliance (Provision C.3.g), report required information on the Interim Alternative Compliance Form (Attachment __).
5 If hydromodification (HM) control is not required, state why not. If HM control is required, describe the control method used and attach the pre- and post-project hydrographs.
Municipality: ________________________________

Contact Person: ___________________________________________ Phone: _______________________

(Please complete the following report and submit, along with a statement of certification, to Matt Fabry by the July 15, 2008 TAC meeting.)

**Submittal Checklist**

☐ 1. Certification Letter (signed by an authorized representative from your municipality) ..................

☐ 2. Municipal Government Maintenance Monthly Record Keeping Forms (Attachment A)
   Check if data submitted electronically. .................................................................

   - January 2008
   - February 2008
   - March 2008
   - April 2008
   - May 2008
   - June 2008

* For maintenance activities not conducted, please fill in zeros on the forms.

☐ 3. Stormwater Inspections & Violations Summary (for this reporting period - Attachment B) ........

☐ 4. Illicit Discharge Quarterly Summary Report: Third Quarter .................................................
   (Attachment C) Fourth Quarter ........................................................................

* Please complete one form for each quarter (do not combine quarters).

☐ 5. Operations and Maintenance Information for Stormwater Treatment Measures
   form for each new and redevelopment project where post-construction, stormwater treatment
   controls have been implemented this reporting period (Attachment D) ...........................

☐ 6. Table of New Development Projects (Attachment E) ..........................................................

To assist us in compiling information from all the municipalities, please also:

EOA, Inc.
• Do not remove page breaks (start each component at the top of a new page).
• Write your municipality’s name at the top of every page.
COMPONENT 2. MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES

I. Tasks described in the Stormwater Management Plan and which are therefore enforceable requirements of the NPDES permit

1. Describe assistance provided to the Municipal Maintenance Subcommittee during January through June 2008. (Do not list the subcommittee meetings attended because EOA will track and include information about meeting attendance in SMCWPPP’s Annual Report).

2. Check that your agency has fully completed Municipal Government Maintenance Activities monthly record-keeping forms (Attachment A) for January through June 2008. Submit completed forms if not entered electronically.

   - [ ] Paper forms for January 1 through June 30, 2008 maintenance activities are attached.
   - [ ] Electronic files on webpage for January 1 through June 30, 2008 maintenance activities are complete.

   Please be sure to include estimates of the amount of leaves and litter collected by your agency, including parks and public works personnel, volunteers and/or court-referred crews.

3. Describe assistance provided to the Parks Maintenance and IPM Work Group during January through June 2008. (Do not list the work group meetings attended because EOA will track and include information about meeting attendance in SMCWPPP’s Annual Report).
COMPONENT 3. INDUSTRIAL AND ILLEGIT DISCHARGE CONTROLS

Performance standards contained in the Stormwater Management Plan and which are therefore enforceable requirements of the NPDES permit

1. Submit completed Stormwater Inspections & Violations Summary forms (Attachment B).
   a. How many businesses were inspected between January and June 2008?
   
   b. How many inspected businesses had one or more violations using definition on the Summary Inspections & Violation Summary form?
   
   c. How many businesses had a violation that was pending correction as of end of day on June 30, 2008?

2. Complete the attached forms: Illicit Discharge Inspection Quarterly Summary Report: 3rd Quarter 2007/08 and Illicit Discharge Inspection Quarterly Summary Report: 4th Quarter 2007/08 (Attachment C). **NOTE:** For each illicit discharge found please fill out the Illicit Discharge Source Identification Form (Attachment C) and retain copies of these forms at your municipality (don’t submit with deliverables). The completed forms must be made available if requested in the future by the Water Board staff or its representatives.

3. Describe assistance provided to the CII Subcommittee and its Educational Outreach Work Group during January through June 2008. (Do not list the subcommittee meetings attended because EOA will track and include information about meeting attendance in SMCWPPP’s Annual Report).

4. Describe your municipality’s use of SMCWPPP’s business educational outreach materials, such as the Vehicle Service Facility booklets, restaurant posters, and any other educational outreach activities for businesses.

COMPONENT 4. PUBLIC INFORMATION AND PARTICIPATION
I. Tasks described in the Stormwater Management Plan and which are therefore enforceable requirements of the NPDES permit

Describe your public information and participation activities during the reporting period. Topics that shall be addressed, in as specific a manner as possible, include the following:

1. Stenciling/signage conducted;

2. Community outreach events held or participated in; (Remember that the performance standards state that municipalities over 50,000 in population will participate in five community outreach events annually, municipalities between 5,000 and 50,000 in population will participate in four activities annually, and municipalities less than 5,000 in population will participate in three activities annually.)

3. Educational material developed and/or distributed;

4. Describe assistance provided to the PIP subcommittee during January through June 2008. (Do not list the subcommittee meetings attended because EOA will track and include information about meeting attendance in SMCWPPP’s Annual Report.)
COMPONENT 5. NEW DEVELOPMENT AND CONSTRUCTION SITE CONTROLS

I. Tasks described in the Stormwater Management Plan and which are therefore enforceable requirements of the NPDES permit.

1. Who is the designated person responsible for overseeing the implementation of these performance standards and for acting as a liaison with the SMCWPPP New Development Subcommittee?

II. Tasks required by Provision C.3 of SMCWPPP’s NPDES permit.

1. Attach a copy of the completed Operations and Maintenance Information for Stormwater Treatment Measures form (Attachment D) for each new and redevelopment project where treatment measures have been implemented during this reporting period.

2. As required by Provision C.3.e.iii of SMCWPPP’s amended NPDES permit, provide the following details about your municipality’s Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Verification Program:

   • Provide a list or summary of O&M verification inspections conducted between January 1, 2008 and June 30, 2008. Include a summary of inspection results.

   • Describe any inspection follow-up.

   • Evaluate your municipality’s O&M Verification Program’s effectiveness.

   • Summarize any planned improvements to the O&M Verification Program.
• Describe the organizational structure of your O&M Verification Program.

3. Complete the Table of New Development Projects (Attachment E) for all Group 1 and 2 projects being planned or constructed during January through June 2008. **NOTE:** Include information on hydromodification management for any projects that create and/or replace one acre or more of impervious surface and are located in susceptible areas.

4. **Alternative Certification of Adherence to Design Criteria for Stormwater Treatment Measures.** During this reporting period, did your municipality use this *optional* approach for allowing projects to be certified in writing by someone other than an employee of your municipality as meeting the hydraulic sizing design criteria for stormwater treatment?

If yes, please list the projects certified by someone other than an employee of your municipality.

5. **Site Design Standards and/or Guidance Development.** List any actions that your municipality has taken during the reporting period from July 2007 through June 2008 to implement the Draft Review and Analysis and Proposed Revisions of Local Site Design Standards and Guidance, which was submitted to the Regional Water Board on November 15, 2004 (Provision C.3.j). You may also list actions taken prior to this reporting period that were not previously reported.

6. **Source Control Measures Guidance Development.** Summarize any changes made during the reporting period from July 2007 through June 2008 to the contents or use of your municipality’s Local Source Control Measures list, which is based on SMCWPPP’s Model Source Control Measures Guidance Document, submitted to the Regional Water Board on August 15, 2004 (Provision C.3.k).
ATTACHMENT A

MUNICIPAL MAINTENANCE REPORTING FORMS
# Municipal Government Maintenance Activities

## FY 2007/08 Monthly Record Keeping Form

**Municipality:**

**Completed by:** ____________________________ **Date:** ____________

### STREET CLEANING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Volume of material collected (cubic yards)</th>
<th>Miles swept (curb miles)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Residential Areas:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial Areas:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial Areas:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Areas Swept:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e.g., parking lots, major arterials, etc.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Have you implemented any changes in your street sweeping program. (changed sweeping frequency, new equipment, etc.)

---

### LEAF REMOVAL

Volume of leaves removed by City crews. ____________ cubic yards

Leaves bagged by residents and picked up by City. ____________ bags.

Check box if you do not have a leaf removal program other than routine street sweeping. □

---

* Report total miles covered by sweepers including areas operated in tandem or repeated.
**MAINTENANCE OF STORM DRAINAGE FACILITIES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facility Type</th>
<th>Inspected</th>
<th>Cleaned</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of storm drain inlets or curb inlets/outlets (convey storm water around street corners)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V ditches</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storm drain lines</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Channels</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creeks</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Culverts, cross-culverts, pipes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of junction boxes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of pump stations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (please specify)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total volume of material removed** ____________ cubic yards or ____________ tons

Describe any observed illegal discharges or illicit connections below or check the box if activities are included in the Illicit Discharge Quarterly Summary Form.

Have you responded to complaints or noticed areas which should be targeted for more frequent cleaning?
- Yes _____  No _____  If yes, explain ____________________________

**LITTER CONTROL**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area Types</th>
<th>Areas Targeted</th>
<th>Volume Removed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>City/County Personnel (include receptacles)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Court Referred Crews</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (weed and rubbish Abatement removal, etc.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total (specify cubic yards or pounds) ____________
ATTACHMENT B

STORMWATER INSPECTIONS & VIOLATIONS SUMMARY
## STORMWATER INSPECTIONS & VIOLATIONS SUMMARY (Attachment B)

**Municipality:**

**Period Covered By This Report:** January 1, 2008 through June 30, 2008

**Period Covered by the Previous Report:**

**Date:**

### Total Number of Inspections:

### Total Number of Violations:

### Total Follow-up Actions:

### Total Violations Corrected:

### Total Violations Pending:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME ADDRESS TYPE OF BUSINESS</th>
<th>VIOL DATE</th>
<th>TYPES OF VIOLATION</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION OF VIOLATION, including whether violating flow reached a creek or other waterbody (name waterbody)</th>
<th>ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS</th>
<th>FOLLOW-UP ACTIONS</th>
<th>VIOLATIONS CORRECTED (YES/NO)</th>
<th>DATE CORRECTED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>N V W F L</td>
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<td>N V W F L</td>
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<td></td>
<td>N V W F L</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Type of Violation

- **PEX** Pollutant Exposure
- **NSW** Non-Stormwater Discharge

PEX: Discharge of pollutants to storm drain system because pollutants are exposed to stormwater runoff.

NSW: Discharge of non-stormwater materials to storm drain system. Non-stormwater discharges allowed by SMCWPPP’s NPDES permit as conditionally exempted should not be identified as a NSW violation.

### Enforcement Actions

- **NONE** No Action taken
- **VN** Verbal Notice
- **WN** Warning Notice
- **IN** Informal Notice
- **FN** Formal Notice
- **LA** Legal Notice

version dated July 16, 2002
ATTACHMENT C

ILLICIT DISCHARGE QUARTERLY SUMMARY REPORT FORMS

AND

ILLICIT DISCHARGE SOURCE IDENTIFICATION FORM
## I. Field Activities

1. **Describe field surveys.**
   - **Number of established locations visited:**
     - Outfalls
     - Inlets
     - Manholes
     - Other (describe)
   - **Channel miles visited:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industrial Areas</th>
<th>Commercial Areas</th>
<th>Residential Areas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. **List how many discharges were identified by the following methods.** Include only discharges that could have been prevented by BMPs. Do not include fluid releases associated with minor traffic accidents.
   - a. During field surveys at established locations:
      - _______ identified by maintenance crews
      - _______ identified by illicit discharge inspectors
   - b. Calls from:
      - _______ maintenance crews
      - _______ other agencies
      - _______ public

3. **List the number of times the following materials were identified.**
   - _______ Sewage
   - _______ Used Motor Oil
   - _______ Antifreeze
   - _______ Fuels
   - _______ Paint
   - _______ Concrete
   - _______ Construction Debris
   - _______ Wall Compound
   - _______ Food Wastes
   - _______ Yard Wastes
   - _______ Sediment and/or silt
   - _______ Concrete Cutting Slurry/Washwaters
   - _______ Vehicle Cleaning Washwaters
   - _______ Building/Sidewalk Washwaters
   - _______ Other Washwaters
   - _______ Industrial Wastes (solvents, metals, corrosives, cooling tower blowdown, etc)
   - _______ Other (describe):

## II. Follow-up Activities

1. **Describe whether sources of discharges were identified.**
   - _______ Number of sources that were identified
   - _______ Number of incidents when source of discharge was not identified

2. **Describe whether discharges were abated.**
   - _______ Number of discharge incidents that were abated
   - _______ Number of new discharge incidents where discharge is continuing, as of the end of the reporting period;
     - Attach the inspection report
   - _______ Number of continuing discharges that have already been reported in previous quarter(s).

3. **Describe enforcement activities conducted.**
   - _______ Warning Notice (verbal warning)
   - _______ Informal Violation
   - _______ Formal Violation
   - _______ Legal Action
# Quarterly Summary Report

**4th Quarter 2007/08**  
(April - June 2008)

## Field Activities

### 1. Describe field surveys.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Industrial Areas</th>
<th>Commercial Areas</th>
<th>Residential Areas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of established locations visited:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outfalls</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inlets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manholes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other (describe)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Channel miles visited:

### 2. List how many discharges were identified by the following methods. Include only discharges that could have been prevented by BMPs. Do not include fluid releases associated with minor traffic accidents.

- **a.** During field surveys at established locations:
  - number identified by maintenance crews
  - number identified by illicit discharge inspectors
- **b.** Calls from:
  - number maintenance crews
  - number other agencies
  - number public

### 3. List the number of times the following materials were identified.

- _______ Sewage
- _______ Used Motor Oil
- _______ Antifreeze
- _______ Fuels
- _______ Paint
- _______ Concrete
- _______ Construction Debris
- _______ Wall Compound
- _______ Food Wastes
- _______ Sediment and/or silt
- _______ Concrete Cutting Slurry/Washwaters
- _______ Vehicle Cleaning Washwaters
- _______ Other Washwaters
- _______ Industrial Wastes (solvents, metals, corrosives, cooling tower blowdown, etc)
- _______ Other (describe): Other

## Follow-up Activities

### 1. Describe whether sources of discharges were identified.

- _______ Number of sources that were identified
- _______ Number of incidents when source of discharge was not identified

### 2. Describe whether discharges were abated.

- _______ Number of discharge incidents that were abated
- _______ Number of new discharge incidents where discharge is continuing, as of the end of the reporting period;
  - Attach the inspection report
- _______ Number of continuing discharges that have already been reported in previous quarter(s).

### 3. Describe enforcement activities conducted.

- _______ Warning Notice (verbal warning)
- _______ Formal Violation
- _______ Informal Violation
- _______ Legal Action
Illicit Discharge
Source Identification Form

Date: ____________

Municipality: ________________________________________________________________
Agency: ______________________________________________________________________
Inspector(s): __________________________________________________________________

I. Source of Discharge

1. Describe reason for conducting the investigation.
   - [ ] Conducting regularly scheduled field screening.
   - [ ] Responding to report from the public, staff, another agency, etc.

2. Describe location of source of discharge (address, cross streets, physical features, etc.)
   ________________________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________
   - [ ] Business
   - [ ] Resident
   - [ ] Other ____________________________

3. Name of Contact: _________________________________________________________
4. Phone: ____________________________

II. Discharge Summary

1. Illegal Dumping
   - [ ] Illicit Connection
   - [ ] Poor Management Practices
   - [ ] Describe cause of discharge further, if appropriate.

2. Describe frequency of discharge.
   - [ ] Continuous Discharge
   - [ ] Intermittent Discharge
   - [ ] One time incident

3. Volume, if quantifiable: ______________________________

4. Describe material discharged.
   - [ ] Sewage
   - [ ] Used Motor Oil
   - [ ] Antifreeze
   - [ ] Fuels
   - [ ] Paint
   - [ ] Concrete
   - [ ] Construction Debris
   - [ ] Wall Compound
   - [ ] Food Wastes
   - [ ] Yard Wastes
   - [ ] Sediment and/or silt
   - [ ] Concrete Cutting Slurry/Washwaters
   - [ ] Vehicle Cleaning Washwaters
   - [ ] Building/Sidewalk Washwaters
   - [ ] Other Washwaters
   - [ ] Industrial Wastes (solvents, metals, corrosive, cooling tower blowdown, etc.)
   - [ ] Concrete Cutting Slurry/Washwaters
   - [ ] Other Washwaters
   - [ ] Other Washwaters

III. Follow-up Activities

1. Describe action to be taken by discharger.
   - [ ] Discharge has been stopped.
   - [ ] Discharge cannot be stopped immediately. Describe corrective actions that will be taken by the discharger.

2. Describe informational, educational, or BMP information distributed.

3. Describe enforcement action.
   - [ ] None
   - [ ] Warning Notice
   - [ ] Informal Violation (including verbal notice)
   - [ ] Formal Violation
   - [ ] Legal Action

4. Comments (did discharge reach water of state, e.g. a creek or bay?):
ATTACHMENT D

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE INFORMATION FOR STORMWATER TREATMENT MEASURES
Operation and Maintenance Information
for Stormwater Treatment Measures (Attachment D)

Complete and submit for municipal stormwater NPDES permit reporting the following information for each new and redevelopment project where treatment measures have been implemented this reporting period.

This section to be completed by Applicant

Background Information
Location or Address: ____________________________

Type of Land Use:   □ Commercial □ Industrial   □ Residential □ Public Agency

Property Owner’s Name: ____________________________________________

Parcel/Tract No.: ________________ Lot No.: __________________________ APN # __________________________

Type of treatment measures implemented: ____________________________

Describe locations of each treatment measure or attach map showing locations on the property:

__________________________________________________________

Stormwater Treatment Measure Owner or Operator’s Information:
Name: ____________________________________________

Address: ____________________________ Fax: __________________________ Email: __________________________

Phone: ____________________________

Numeric hydraulic sizing criteria used to design each stormwater treatment measure:
□ San Mateo Countywide Water Pollution Prevention Program’s NPDES permit’s Provision C.3.d

□ Other, describe: ____________________________________________

________________________________________________________

Applicant’s Name ____________________________ Signature ____________________________ Date ____________

This section to be completed by Agency staff

More Detailed Information about Access Assurance and O&M Responsibilities:
Describe how access permission is assured for O&M verification by public agencies or their representatives (e.g., municipality, Regional Water Quality Control Board, and Mosquito Abatement District):

________________________________________________________

Indicate how responsibility for O&M is assured. Check all that apply:
□ Signed statement from private entity accepting responsibility for O&M until responsibility is legally transferred.
□ Signed statement from public entity assuming O&M and that the treatment measures meet all local design standards.
□ Written conditions in the sales or lease agreement requiring the buyer or lessee to assume O&M (in the case of purchase and sale agreements, conditions shall survive the close of escrow).
□ Written text in project conditions, covenants and restrictions for residential properties assigning O&M responsibilities to the home owners association.
□ Any other legally enforceable agreement or mechanism that assigns responsibility and describe below.

________________________________________________________

Local Agency O&M Verification Program
Name of municipality or Flood Control District responsible under the NPDES permit for verifying O&M.

Describe where information documenting responsibility for O&M is kept and updated.

________________________________________________________
## Table of New Development Projects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Name; Location (cross streets); Street Address</th>
<th>Name of Developer; Project Phase No.</th>
<th>Project Description</th>
<th>Status of Project</th>
<th>Project Type</th>
<th>Site Acreage</th>
<th>New or Replaced Impervious Surface Area</th>
<th>Source Control Measure BMPs</th>
<th>Site Design Measure BMPs</th>
<th>Post-Construction Treatment BMPs</th>
<th>Pesticide Reduction Measures Included in Project</th>
<th>Alternative Compliance</th>
<th>Basis of Impracticability</th>
<th>Hydrograph Modification Management</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Private Projects</strong></td>
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<td>EXAMPLE: Heavenly Homes, Phase 1; Construction of 156 single-family homes and 45 townhomes with commercial shops and underground parking.</td>
<td>EXAMPLE: Application submitted 12/29/03 and approved 6/06/04; Grading began 10/31/04; Construction began 5/12/06 and completed 11/30/06.</td>
<td>EXAMPLE: Mixed use: residential and commercial</td>
<td>EXAMPLE: 25 acres</td>
<td>EXAMPLE: 20 acres</td>
<td>EXAMPLE: Stenciled inlets, street sweeping, covered parking, car wash pad drains to sanitary sewer</td>
<td>EXAMPLE: Pervious pavement for all driveways, sidewalks, and commercial plaza</td>
<td>EXAMPLE: vegetated swales, detention basins</td>
<td>EXAMPLE: WEF Method</td>
<td>EXAMPLE: Homeowners Association CCRs require implementation of approved maintenance plan. Annual O&amp;M report will be submitted to City.</td>
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<td>EXAMPLE: Waterville Downtown Plaza; Rushing Road and Bubbling Blvd; 123 Rushing Road, Waterville, CA</td>
<td>EXAMPLE: City of Waterville; Capital improvement project to build plaza on roof of existing parking structure.</td>
<td>EXAMPLE: Negative Declaration adopted 1/15/06. Advertised for construction bids 6/26/06. Construction scheduled to begin 9/06.</td>
<td>EXAMPLE: Redevelopment</td>
<td>EXAMPLE: 1.5 acres</td>
<td>EXAMPLE: 1 acre</td>
<td>EXAMPLE: Roofed trash enclosure. Fountain designed to recirculate water-no discharge to storm drain.</td>
<td>EXAMPLE: Down-spouts connected to land-scaping. Pervious pavement for entire plaza area</td>
<td>EXAMPLE: free wells with bioretention; planter boxes with bioretention</td>
<td>EXAMPLE: WEF Method</td>
<td>EXAMPLE: Signed statement from Waterville Public Works assuming post-construction responsibility for treatment BMP maintenance.</td>
<td>EXAMPLE: No</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

1 List on this table information for all Group 1 and Group 2 Projects, e.g., those that create and/or replace at least 10,000 square feet of impervious surface. Projects that create and/or replace less than 10,000 square feet of impervious surface are not required to be reported.
2 If a project is being constructed in Phases, each Phase should have a separate entry.
3 Indicate project type, based on NPDES Permit Provision C.3.c categories: Commercial, Industrial, Residential, Streets/Roads/Highways/Freeways, Significant Redevelopment.
4 If a project was granted Alternative Compliance (Provision C.3.g), report required information on the Interim Alternative Compliance Form (contact SMCWPPP staff for details).
5 If hydromodification (HM) control is not required, state why not. If HM control is required, describe the control method used and attach the pre- and post-project hydrographs.

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F:\Sm73.05\Deliverable Forms\First Half Year\Attachments\PD ND Projects Table