

C.10.d ► Long-Term Trash Load Reduction Plan	
Provide descriptions of significant revisions made to your Long-term Trash Load Reduction Plan submitted to the Water Board in February 2014. Describe significant changes made to primary or secondary trash management areas (TMA), baseline trash generation maps, control measures, or time schedules identified in your plan. Indicate whether your baseline trash generation map was revised and if so what information was collected to support the revision. If your baseline trash generation map was revised, attach it to your Annual Report.	
Description of Significant Revision	Associated TMA
In FY 15-16, consistent with all MRP Permittees, all public K-12 schools, college and university parcels were made non-jurisdictional on the City's baseline trash generation maps. Under California Government Code Sections 4450 through 4461, the construction, modification, or alternation of facilities and/or structures on these parcels are under the jurisdiction of the California Division of State Architect and not the City. The public right-of-way (e.g., streets and sidewalks) surrounding these parcels remain as jurisdictional on the City's baseline trash generation maps. The City's revised baseline trash generation map was included as Appendix 10-2 in the FY 15-16 Annual Report.	All Applicable
In FY 15-16, TMA 8 in the baseline trash generation map was changed from medium to low trash generation based on field observations and information regarding the TMA, and confirmed via visual assessment. TMA 8 consists of the Genentech campus, which employs a large maintenance team that cleans the area at least daily. Please see Attachment E for the revised SSF baseline trash generation map.	8
South SF Scavenger agreed in January 2014, to do an audit of a certain section of MFD properties in TMA 1 during 2014 that would entail ensuring businesses are receiving the proper level of service and assessing any container issues and housekeeping issues that may be contributing to litter reaching the environment and storm drain system. Due to various circumstances, this audit was postponed and will now occur during FY 2016-2017 (tentatively planned to begin September 2016). Subsequent audits are possible depending on the results of this initial one	1
The City of SSF had originally planned to install a new stormwater pump station in FY 14-15 at South Airport Blvd and Mitchell Avenue to replace an existing pumping system. The new station was scheduled to include a full trash capture device. Although this pump station was retro-fitted in FY 2014-2015, the planned trash capture device was not installed at that time, pending further study and receipt of the City's Storm Drain Master Plan, which was finalized during FY 2015-2016. This location is still a potential option for a full trash capture device per the recently completed SSF Trash Reduction Plan.	5
The City of SSF had originally planned to install a large full trash capture device in FY 14-15 in this TMA at an existing stormwater pump station. However, the planned trash capture device was not installed during this time, pending further study and receipt of the City's Storm Drain Master Plan, which was finalized during FY 2015-2016. This location is still a potential option for a full trash capture device per the recently completed SSF Trash Reduction Plan.	4
The Long-Term Trash Plan and South San Francisco Trash Capture Feasibility Study (Schaaf & Wheeler, 2016) determined that the most feasible way for the City to meet the 70% trash reduction goal was through five (5) large scale trash capture devices towards the end of the City's storm drainage system prior to discharging to Colma Creek. These devices were to be installed in	1,4,5

<p>strategic medium-high trash generation areas and would have provided a centralized location for construction, maintenance and cleaning, as well as relatively low annual Operation and Maintenance (O&M) costs. The City continued to pursue these devices and hired Schaaf & Wheeler to start the design process. The South San Francisco Trash Capture Conceptual Design Memo (Schaaf & Wheeler, 2017) detailed the site logistics and provided conceptual design drawings to show that the five locations were suitable for large scale device installation. The cost estimate for the large scale devices was between \$2,700,000 and \$5,000,000.</p> <p>The City had been involved in the design phase through February 2017. However, due to limited stormwater funding, lengthy design and construction process, and the high capital investment costs the City's preferred large trash capture device approach was deemed infeasible to meet the 70% trash reduction by July 1, 2017.</p> <p>Therefore, the City changed course and with the assistance of Schaaf & Wheeler, has determined that installing between 250-300 full trash capture inlet filters in TMA#s 1, 4 and 5, at an estimated capital cost of \$150,000 to \$165,000 would provide the required 70% trash reduction. The City will continue to install full trash capture inlet filters where feasible in order to continue reducing trash generation. In 2019, the City has begun to require installation of approved full trash capture devices by new and redevelopment projects located in medium-very high trash generation areas per the City's Baseline Trash Generation Map, which should provide trash capture in private areas draining to the City's MS4.</p>	
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