

Survey on Existing Municipal Trash Management Practices and Known Trash Problem Areas in San Mateo County, California



**San Mateo Countywide
Stormwater Pollution
Prevention Program**

**Final
June, 2004**

INTRODUCTION

The San Mateo Countywide Stormwater Pollution Prevention Program (STOPPP) developed a FY 2003/04 Trash Control Work Plan (dated June 2003) to begin development and implementation of a strategy to address trash problems in urban water bodies and shorelines in San Mateo County. A primary objective of the Plan was the documentation of STOPPP member agencies' existing trash management practices and location of known trash problem areas. To this end, a draft survey was developed with input from a work group consisting of maintenance, parks & recreation, code enforcement and recycling staff from San Mateo County, Brisbane, San Bruno, Burlingame, Millbrae and Redwood City. A copy of the survey is attached (Attachment A). In February 2004, the survey was distributed to representatives of STOPPP's Municipal Maintenance Subcommittee and Parks and Recreation Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Work Group, municipal code enforcement officers and city/county recycling coordinators. STOPPP General Program staff collected and compiled survey responses in March. All twenty-one of STOPPP's municipalities responded to the survey.

This technical memorandum summarizes the survey findings. Countywide trash-related stormwater pollution prevention performance standards and activities that support or reinforce these practices are also described. For the purposes of this memorandum and the survey, trash was defined as any garbage, refuse, solid waste, and litter improperly discarded on land or water and includes but is not limited to leftover food, yard waste, containers made of glass, aluminum or tin, and paper or plastic packaging material.

EXISTING TRASH MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

This memorandum categorizes trash management practices as 1) local government services to collect and cleanup trash, 2) enforcement procedures or controls designed to reduce littering/dumping and related procedures, such as incident documentation, and 3) incentive and education programs to encourage litter prevention and voluntary trash cleanup activities. When possible, the standard procedure or baseline level of service is described, as are unique or noteworthy activities. Municipal organizational structure in relation to trash management and self-evaluation of trash management practices are also discussed.

Municipal Trash Services

The survey asked San Mateo County municipalities which of fourteen trash management activities they implement and with what frequency (Attachment A). Whereas other parts of the survey cover enforcement and documentation activities, these fourteen activities focus on routine trash collection and recycling services for residential and commercial areas and trash cleanup or removal activities by municipal employees and contractors in response to deliberate or unintended trash incidents. Volunteer cleanup activities are also included. The survey results revealed that STOPPP municipalities generally provide most of the 14 trash management services (Table 1). Typical exceptions include facilitating volunteer creek/shoreline cleanup events, reduced trash collection fees, community recognition programs and removal of homeless encampments.

Most municipalities remove homeless encampments along creeks or other waterways on an as needed basis. A few municipalities (Redwood City, Menlo Park and the County) remove encampments on as much as a quarterly basis, whereas several cities reported no activity in this area. Over one-half of STOPPP's municipalities perform anti-litter campaigns or community recognition programs (see the Incentive and Education Programs section of this memo for more details.)

Table 1 - Trash Management Services

Trash Management Activity ²	Atherton	Belmont	Brisbane	Burlingame	Colma	Daly City	East Palo Alto	Foster City	Half Moon Bay	Hillsborough	Menlo Park	Millbrae	Pacifica	Portola Valley	Redwood City	San Bruno	San Carlos	San Mateo (City)	County of San Mateo	South San Francisco	Woodside
Household Hazardous Waste Program	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	By appointment at permanent or other pre-designated sites, the County provides hazardous waste collection events for residential and small business users from all jurisdictions and unincorporated areas.																				
Solid Waste Recycling Program	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Drop off sites and pickup at commercial sites provided. Frequency varies among municipalities and between locations (commercial, residential and corporation yards/other municipal properties).																				
Curb Side Recycling Program	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	A majority of municipalities offer weekly or every other week pick-ups.																				
Green Waste Recycling	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Every other week or weekly for residential areas. Municipal facilities often weekly.																				
Respond to trash complaints	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	All municipalities respond to complaints. Some receive and respond to complaints on a daily basis and others less frequently, such as twice a month. Most municipalities are in between these two extremes.																				
Pickup and removal of litter and dumped garbage	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Pickup and removal of trash on public property is done per a schedule and/or in response to complaints. Some municipalities receive and respond to complaints on a daily basis and others less frequently, such as twice a month. Most municipalities are in between these two extremes.																				
Trash removal from receptacles	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
	Frequency of removal varies depending on receptacles' location within municipality. Trash removal is done semiweekly or more in ten municipalities; weekly in three municipalities; less than once a week or did not specify for seven municipalities. Woodside requires businesses to contract for private providers.																				
Street sweeping	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Minimum of once a month for curbed streets, consistent with STOPPP's Performance Standards. Many municipalities provide two or more sweeps per week in downtown/commercial areas.																				
Storm drain operation & maintenance	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Minimum level of storm drain facility cleaning is once per year, consistent with STOPPP's Performance Standards.																				

Table 1 - Trash Management Services

Trash Management Activity ²	Atherton	Belmont	Brisbane	Burlingame	Colma	Daly City	East Palo Alto	Foster City	Half Moon Bay	Hillsborough	Menlo Park	Millbrae	Pacifica	Portola Valley	Redwood City	San Bruno	San Carlos	San Mateo (City)	County of San Mateo	South San Francisco	Woodside
Trash pick up/drop-off days for large bulky items	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	This service is typically provided on a semiannual basis.																				
Reduced trash collection fees for low-income residents	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
	Low-income residents in Daly City can request a fee reduction through the City Clerk's Office. The County reduces fees for the disabled, infirm or hardship cases in select locations.																				
Removal of homeless encampments	No	N/A	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
	Work is performed on an as needed basis.																				
Anti-litter campaigns/community recognition programs	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
	Anti-litter campaigns are typically performed annually as part of a pollution prevention outreach campaign or citywide environmental/health/other festival.																				
Volunteer creek or shoreline clean-up programs	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
	Volunteer cleanup events typically occur on an annual basis.																				

² In addition to the Survey of Existing Trash Management Practices and Problem Areas, the City of San Mateo provided information on services performed by BFI under its joint contract to the following mid-peninsular cities: Atherton, Belmont, Burlingame, E. Palo Alto, Foster City, Hillsborough, Menlo Park, Redwood City, San Carlos and City of San Mateo.

STOPPP's General Program has developed countywide stormwater pollution prevention performance standards for street sweeping, storm drain facility cleaning and construction site inspection. The performance standards are found in STOPPP's Stormwater Management Plan; Attachment B contains relevant excerpts. These standards require STOPPP's municipalities to remove debris and sediment from storm drain facilities at least once per year and sweep curbed streets on average at least once per month. Due to their low density and general lack of curbed streets, Atherton, Hillsborough, Portola Valley, and Woodside are only required to inspect high traffic and other potential problem areas at least twice a year and sweep as needed.

Procedures

The survey asked municipalities to describe 1) procedures and reporting mechanisms used to track/document trash complaints and incidents, 2) enforcement ordinances, procedural actions and mechanisms to collect penalties, and 3) how land use development review processes, construction inspection activities, and business and land use permit requirements support trash management.

Documentation of Trash Complaints/Incidents

In general, city departments that receive trash-related complaints from the public, work requests from other departments (e.g., cleanup, investigation and/or enforcement related to a trash incident), and manage trash hauler contracts have incident report forms and a means of tracking actions taken to resolve individual incidents. The level of complexity varies from the Town of Atherton's manual logs and filing system within a single department to Daly City's citywide computer database that allows multiple departments to track progress on trash incidents and to make service needs known. The San Mateo County Parks Department closely coordinates documentation of littering and enforcement actions. Under Policy 609, park rangers document the name of litterers at reserved sites or campsites and invoice these parties for the cost of litter cleanup and disposal. The City of Belmont ensures staff accountability in responding to trash complaints from the public through monthly reports to the City Council. The City Council is given each department's complaint log, which includes each incident, staff name, date of action, and date of response back to the person/agency who made the complaint.

Public works and parks department maintenance records often document trash cleanup activities. Some of these activities are part of routine maintenance and others are done in response to service requests initiated by the public, another department within the same agency, or an outside agency.

In addition to tracking cleanups in response to public complaints, each month STOPPP's municipalities document data on trash collected during street and storm drain maintenance activities and at voluntary cleanup events. STOPPP's General Program facilitates uniform documentation of trash cleanup activity. Each municipality must report the quantity of trash, leaves, street sweeping materials and storm drain debris collected to the General Program. This information is documented in STOPPP's Annual Report. The General Program provides municipalities with a reason for tracking routine maintenance data related to trash, which, unlike a trash complaint, a municipality might otherwise have insufficient reason to document. Burlingame, Daly City, Hillsborough, Menlo Park, and Pacifica cited trash volume removed data as a means to determine the effectiveness of their trash management practices.

Enforcement and Land Use/New Development Requirements

Most San Mateo County municipalities have at a minimum the enforcement tools listed below. This list includes regulation of commercial and new development activities through the planning development review process and business permits.

- Litter, dumping and/or nuisance abatement ordinances.
- Code enforcement officer, police, sheriff, fire or other personnel responsible for investigating and bringing enforcement actions against offending parties.
- Procedures for issuing notices of violation and authority to seek cost recovery fees and/or to issue citations and administrative fines.
- Inspection of construction sites to ensure that measures to prevent trash from migrating off-site are implemented (e.g., debris boxes are located on-site).
- Source control conditions of approval for the trash/recycling areas of new development projects (e.g., these areas must be screened and enclosed or covered and trash receptacles and enclosures must be adequately designed, sized and in an appropriate location for the project's proposed use).

Many municipalities have the authority to issue citations through the court system. Daly City, Hillsborough, Millbrae, Redwood City, and City of San Mateo also have the ability to issue fines administratively and have a hearing panel in place. Daly City requires all fast food businesses to remove trash daily from neighboring properties, as well as their own restaurant, and sufficient number of trash receptacles. In addition to trash area design standards and other new development controls, Redwood City mandates that garbage services must be adequate after construction is complete. The City's Revenue Services department identifies households and businesses that do not have garbage service and notifies Code Enforcement personnel, who perform follow-up.

Table 2 shows municipal and state codes available to STOPPP members to enforce litter or illegal solid waste dumping laws.

Table 2. Municipal Ordinances/State Code Sections Relevant to Trash Management

Municipality	Ordinance(s)/State Code section
Atherton	Atherton Municipal Code 8.20.050 section D, E, H, I, L and W
Belmont	Belmont City Code Chapter 11, Article III regulates garbage collection, littering, and dumping. State Health and Safety Codes for garbage as a public health threat. Belmont Ordinance 760 regulates private property maintenance and abatement of property nuisances. Belmont Ordinance 533 regulates littering and garbage disposal within City Parks.
Brisbane	Brisbane Municipal Code ordinance # 8.16.120
Burlingame	Many local ordinances
Colma	Colma Municipal Code section pertaining to storage and handling of solid wastes
Daly City	Daly City Municipal Code # 12.36.050 covers illegal solid waste dumping. California Code sections
East Palo Alto	East Palo Alto Municipal Code Title 8 Chapter 8.32.030 Garbage Regulations East Palo Alto Ordinance 246 requires contractors to prevent debris from leaving construction site; recycle construction materials and other.
Foster City	Foster City Municipal Code sections prohibit residents from storing or staging garbage, trash, litter, etc. around their properties that may cause problems with public health or are identified as a public nuisance.
Half Moon Bay	No response
Hillsborough	Hillsborough Municipal Code 8.12.020

Menlo Park	Menlo Park Municipal Code Title 7 Health and Sanitation, Chapter 7.04 Garbage and Rubbish Disposal, 7.04.090 Stormdrains It is unlawful for any person to dump or deposit any garbage, rubbish, trash, leaves, branches, clippings, or any solid material or matter of any kind into any storm drain within the limits of the city. (Ordinance 722 § 1, 1986).
Millbrae	Millbrae Municipal Code
Pacifica	Pacific Municipal Code Section 5-25.03 Public Nuisance condition. This section was recently revised and includes enforcement provisions for junk, trash, and debris, as well as illicit discharges, storage of hazardous waste, and depositing materials into a creek.
Portola Valley	Portola Valley Municipal Code
Redwood City	Redwood City Municipal Code Chapter 14 addresses nuisances. Redwood City Municipal Code Chapter 27A addresses illicit discharges.
San Bruno	San Bruno Municipal Code section 10.20 - Garbage and Refuse, Code section 5.08 – Enforcement, Nuisance, Abatement and Cost Recovery
San Carlos	San Carlos Ordinance prohibits illegal dumping.
San Mateo (City)	San Mateo Municipal Code (SMMC) 7.16 Public Nuisances – public health & safety and private property nuisances (e.g. discarded furniture or other household equipment, litter, garbage or other refuse visible from a public street). SMMC 7.17 Abandoned Vehicles SMMC 7.20 Weed, Rubbish, Rank Growth, Interference with the Public Right -of-Way SMMC 7.32 Garbage –dumping of solid waste upon any lot, land or street; maintenance of trash receptacles; wet waste holding areas. SMMC 7.39 Stormwater Management and Discharge Control – Littering SMMC 7.08.010 Obstructions – Litter
San Mateo County	SMC Ordinance Code, Chapter 3.68, Regulations include section on littering (3.68.080 c) within Recreation Areas, County Parks and Hiking and Riding Trails. CA State Code, Division 4 Sanitation and Health 4.1.4.050 excess rubbish and waste matter. CA State Vehicle Code sections dealing with litter.
South San Francisco	No response
Woodside	Woodside Municipal Code, Chapter 50 Garbage

Incentive and Education Programs

Municipalities also manage trash through incentive and public education efforts. These efforts often appeal to individual and community pride. Cities mitigate or eliminate problem trash sites using volunteer labor and by making proper trash disposal more convenient. Typical examples include:

- Annual or more frequent voluntary cleanup events are held in Belmont, Brisbane, Burlingame, Daly City, East Palo Alto, Pacifica, Portola Valley, Redwood City, San Carlos, San Mateo, the County and South San Francisco.
- The Mayor's Beautification Award in Redwood City recognizes and awards those who maintain their property in an exemplary manner.

- Belmont has sponsored citywide collection events for household batteries and cell phones, as well as thermometer exchange programs.
- Colma has purchased trash and recycling containers for its community center.
- Atherton, Brisbane, South San Francisco and many other municipalities staff education booths at community events and speak to homeowner groups about litter control.

Less common efforts include Redwood City, South San Francisco and Atherton's incorporation of the general public into committees concerned with removal of community blight and other solid waste management issues, including resolution of specific trash complaints in Redwood City. Also noteworthy is Menlo Park's credit (reduction) in the annual Storm Water Management Program fee for property owners who can show they are using Best Management Practices (BMPs) to reduce pollutants. Owners apply for the credit and engineering staff inspects their properties to ensure that the BMPs cited are in place.

STOPPP's General Program has developed a variety of brochures that educate the public about the impacts of littering and illegal dumping on water quality and aquatic life. Working with the County Household Hazardous Waste program and other ongoing programs, the General Program has developed flyers that not only provide a rationale for not littering, but also offer methods to help address the problem.

Municipal Organizational Structure

In each San Mateo County municipality, generally two or three departments are responsible for trash management activities:

- Public Works and Parks departments usually provide or contract for 1) garbage collection and recycling programs, 2) removal of debris via street sweeping, 3) storm drain system maintenance, and 4) litter pickup in parks, municipally owned property and public right-of-ways. Public Works and Parks departments also respond to trash complaints related to these activities and to dumping and homeless encampments. Complaints are generally either about the garbage collection service to a residential or commercial property or a request for cleanup and enforcement at a trash problem area (e.g., illegal dumping, overflowing dumpster area, accumulated trash from motorists). The primary focus of cleanup and enforcement actions by these departments is on actions that have occurred on public property, although cleanup efforts do occur on private property, when an agency has cost recovery billing and other mechanisms in place.
- Police/Fire and Planning/Building departments share enforcement and regulatory activities. Police, fire and code enforcement officers (code enforcement officers may work in any of these four departments) investigate and enforce nuisance abatement, abandoned vehicle and other litter control laws, including ordinance sections addressing illegal dumping. District Attorney's Offices may also become involved with these types of trash management activities. Planning/Building departments develop requirements that cover the design and occasionally the operation of trash management activities by private businesses and other new development projects. Unlike Public Works and Parks departments, much of focus of these departments is on private property issues.
- The responsible department(s) vary the most for recycling programs, volunteer cleanup events, anti-litter campaigns/incentive programs and when contract management is involved (e.g., recycling, household hazardous waste programs and garbage collection). Besides Public

Works and Planning, the City/Town Manager or Community Development departments may implement these activities. Planning, Building or Public Works departments may implement inspection of construction projects for trash control and related enforcement.

The level of coordination among Public Works/Parks departments and enforcement departments varies among municipalities. Also the degree to which enforcement personnel provide input to the planning process varies among agencies. Several smaller towns reported that frequent, informal, face-to-face meetings with all appropriate personnel were conducted on a regular basis. Burlingame (Development Review meetings), Redwood City (Strike Team) and Daly City (Code Enforcement Task Force) hold regularly scheduled, formal meetings with representatives from all appropriate departments to resolve trash problems. San Carlos and Woodside have a centralized structure with one staff person who coordinates with and delegates to all involved departments the response to a trash complaint.

Self-Evaluation of Trash Management Practices

The survey asked municipalities how they evaluated their trash management practices. The following methods were reported: 1) number of litter complaints and city response to them (e.g., Redwood City performance is measured by average response time to complaints and average time to achieve compliance), 2) volume of trash removed over time, 3) visual inspections of parks and other areas where trash is removed, and 4) number of participants at volunteer cleanups and HHW collection events. A direct connection to water quality is generally not established. None of these evaluation methods focuses on the effectiveness of trash management practices in protecting water quality. Minor exceptions include Daly City and Menlo Park distinguishing between volumes of trash removed from volunteer ocean beach cleanups and creeks versus the amount removed from streets, corporation yards and other locations.

LOCATION OF KNOWN TRASH PROBLEM AREAS

The survey asked municipalities to list trash problem areas, including the location, origin of problem (e.g., illegal dumping, litter, windborne or waterborne trash accumulation), and source of information about the trash (e.g., maintenance records, resident complaints). Attachment C contains a spreadsheet that summarizes this information.

The cities of Foster City, Half Moon Bay, Menlo Park, Millbrae, Pacifica, San Bruno and San Mateo mentioned specific waterways (i.e., lagoons, beaches, creeks, or drainage channels) as trash problem areas. Half Moon Bay and Pacifica experience trash problems due to large numbers of people littering at City and State beaches. Creeks and other waterways named in the survey were Ravenswood Slough and San Francisquito Creek within Menlo Park, San Mateo Creek and Marina Lagoon in San Mateo and San Pedro Creek in Pacifica. Foster City, Millbrae, San Mateo and San Bruno all mentioned issues with litter from private landowners or public areas (parks, playgrounds, walkways) adjacent to lagoons, unnamed creeks or open drainage channels.

The seemingly low number of water bodies mentioned as trash problem areas may be due to the focus on controlling the sources of trash, most of which originate on land, and on the reactive nature of some trash management activities. As one Code Enforcement Officer stated "it is very important to protect water quality, but Code Enforcement receives more complaints in neighborhoods than around waterways and must respond to complaints." Based on this and many other responses to the survey question "list and describe the reasons why your agency conducts trash management," it is apparent that municipalities are aware of water quality and protection of water bodies.

During its review of survey results, the STOPPP Trash Control work group provided additional insight for the relatively low number of problems sited in and around waterways. Most frequently mentioned was the conflict between State and Federal permits and regulations designed to protect aquatic habitat and endangered species with municipalities' efforts to perform trash cleanup and enforcement in creeks and wetlands. These requirements complicate and add to the expense of trash cleanup activities on and near water. The fact that large sections of creeks are privately owned also interferes with the documentation of trash problems located near water bodies. Often, code enforcement staff does not know if there are trash problems in or next to creeks, because they cannot see the creek located behind commercial and residential property, i.e., in the backyard. In order to identify a problem situation, they must rely on complaints from the public. Public works and parks personnel routinely maintain publicly owned property, not private property, which is the responsibility of the property owner.

NEXT STEPS

The survey also asked municipalities to list obstacles to effective trash management and how these obstacles are currently addressed or could be addressed in the future. General Program staff and the work group will consider this information during future efforts to reduce levels of trash in San Mateo County water bodies. A FY 2004/05 trash control work plan is currently under development.

ATTACHMENT A



Survey of Existing Trash Management Practices and Problem Areas

Contact Person: _____
Position, Department: _____
Phone: _____
Email: _____

Date: _____

Note: For purposes of this survey, trash is any garbage, refuse, solid waste, litter, etc. improperly discarded on land or water and includes but is not limited to leftover food, yard waste, containers made of glass, aluminum or tin, as well as paper or plastic packaging material.

1. Does your municipality perform or contract for the following trash management activities:

Frequency of Activity

- Household Hazardous Waste Collection
Solid waste recycling program
Curb-side recycling program
Green waste recycling program
Respond to trash complaints
Litter and dumped garbage pick-up and removal
Trash removal from receptacles (e.g., in commercial areas)
Street sweeping
Trash removal during operations & maintenance of storm drain facilities, channels and creeks
Trash pick-up and /or drop-off days
Reduced trash collection fees for low-income residents
Removal of homeless encampments along waterways
Anti-litter campaigns or community recognition programs
Volunteer creek or shoreline clean-up programs
Other. Please describe:

2. State the name and role of your department in trash management programs/activities and/or enforcement of litter laws and nuisance abatement codes. (e.g., Parks – litter pick-up in parks; Public Works – street sweeping, contract management of household garbage collection; Police/Sheriff – abandoned vehicle/other nuisance abatement activities and litter law enforcement; Planning and Building – solid waste planning)

3. Describe any procedures, committees or other means used to encourage inter-departmental cooperation on trash complaints/incidents.

4. What procedures and reporting mechanisms are used to track and document trash complaints/incidents?

5. List and describe the reasons why your agency conducts trash management. How important is the protection of water quality among this list of reasons?

6. What, if any, ordinances are in place to enforce litter or illegal solid waste dumping laws? What, if any, enforcement actions are available to remedy illegal dumping or trash-related violations? Do you have mechanisms to collect penalties? If so, what are they?

7. Describe how the land use development review process and construction inspection activities support trash management (e.g., design standards require covered refuse areas, debris at construction sites must not migrate from the site). What, if any, requirements related to trash management are required of businesses to obtain a business or land use permit (e.g., minimum number of outdoor trash receptacles, mandated frequency of sweeping per year for parking lot)?

8. What community recognition awards and other incentive programs are in place to reduce litter and illegal dumping? Please describe them.

9. What obstacles to effective trash management has your municipality identified? (e.g., expensive landfill tipping fees, few trash receptacles, etc.)

10. How are these obstacles being addressed? What additional activities and/or programs do you feel would improve your agency's ability to manage litter and illegal dumping?

11. How does your agency determine the effectiveness of existing trash management activities or programs (e.g., number and/or percentage of population participating in creek clean-ups, HHW and other voluntary programs; cubic yards/tons of trash collected over the last five years; number of fines issued related to trash)?

Identification and Documentation of Known Trash Problem Areas

For your jurisdiction, please list trash problem areas with the following information: location, trash sources and source of information.

Location of Trash Problem Areas: [Street address or detailed description on the location of the trash problem area. (Providing maps is optional.) When possible, include information on land ownership, e.g., public or private ownership. If a trash problem area is the primary responsibility of a specific department, please indicate department name with description of the trash problem area. (e.g., Public Works - Main Street at Hwy 2 offramp)]	Sources of Problem: [Categories include: 1) litter (e.g., pedestrians, motorists); 2) illegal dumping - waterway; 3) illegal dumping - not in waterway (e.g., trash dumpsters); 4) trash accumulation (windborne); and 5) trash accumulation (waterborne)]	Source of Information: [Source of information which identify trash problem area, e.g., complaint database or other tracking systems, operation and maintenance records, City Council member, employee knowledge, creek clean-up locations, etc.]	Comments: [Include additional information on site (e.g., persistence of trash problem and/or existing efforts to control or eliminate trash problem.)]
Example: <u>Parks and Recreation</u> 1. Bohemian Park owned and maintained by City.	1. Litter from park users	1. Employee knowledge	1.
Example: <u>Public Works</u> 2. Interstate 101 offramp at Ave I; owned and maintained by Cal Trans	2. Litter from motorists	2. Employee knowledge	2.
Example: 3. Shoulder of road/along streambank adjacent to Flea market on Main Street; private property	3. Trash accumulation (windborne)	3. Service request/ complaint database	3.
Example: <u>Code Enforcement</u> 4. Dumpster northeast corner behind Northern California Plaza; private property	4. Illegal dumping – not in waterway	4. Service request/ complaint database	4.
Example: <u>Police Department</u> 5. Highway 1 Bridge overpass on Shenandoah River; homeless encampment; area owned and maintained by Water District	5. Litter from homeless	5. Service request/ complaint database	5.

Location of Trash Problem Areas:	Sources of Problem:	Source of Information:	Comments:
1.	1.	1.	1.
2.	2.	2.	2.
3.	3.	3.	3.
4.	4.	4.	4.
5.	5.	5.	5.
6.	6.	6.	6.
7.	7.	7.	7.

ATTACHMENT B

**I. STREET SWEEPING
FREQUENCY**

Applicable to the Cities of Atherton, Hillsborough, Portola Valley, and Woodside:

Inspect high traffic and other potential problem areas at least twice a year and clean as needed.

Applicable to the Cities of Belmont, Brisbane, Burlingame, Colma, Daly City, East Palo Alto, Foster City, Half Moon Bay, Menlo Park, Millbrae, Pacifica, Redwood City, San Bruno, San Carlos, San Mateo, San Mateo County, and South San Francisco:

1. Clean streets on at least a monthly average unless an alternative schedule is approved. In calculating this average, the number of curb miles swept in a fiscal year divided by the number of curb miles within a municipality will equal twelve or greater. The removal of cars should be encouraged by having a fixed sweeping schedule.
2. If streets are cleaned less than on a monthly average the rationale for the alternative standard must be described in a written action plan. The rationale should demonstrate that the alternative schedule is equivalent in terms of protecting water quality as the annual average sweeping. The action plan must be submitted to the Regional Board as part of the Annual Report. The Municipal Maintenance Subcommittee will review the alternative and provide recommendations prior to submittal to the RWQCB. The alternative standard will not be effective until approved by the Regional Board's Executive Officer,

and that approval will be presumed unless it is rejected in writing within 90 days of its submittal.

**II. PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH
EFFICIENT STREET CLEANING**

**A. Getting Parked/Abandoned
Vehicles off Streets**

1. Maintain a consistent sweeping schedule.
2. Take appropriate measures to keep curbed areas clear during street cleaning. Measures may include but are not limited to developing and distributing newsletters and other public education materials notifying residents and businesses of street sweeping schedules.

**B. Removing Leaves During Leaf
Season**

1. Investigate alternative leaf handling methods and implement an appropriate leaf removal program. Leaf removal programs may include but are not limited to the following:
 - Operating street cleaning equipment in tandem; and/or,
 - Using a leaf removal machine prior to cleaning; and/or,
 - Using a front end loader with a dump truck prior to cleaning.
2. Encourage residents to collect and compost leaves or coordinate with a local composting program. If composting is not feasible,

3. consider scheduling removal of bagged leaves.

C. Trees Near Streets

Provide adequate resources to operators for conveniently reporting trees interfering with street cleaning.

III. STREET CLEANING OPERATION TO MAXIMIZE POLLUTANT REMOVAL

1. Provide a clean looking street, free of dirt tracks, trails or debris.
2. Check street cleaning equipment for proper adjustment.
3. Operate street cleaning equipment at the speed specified by the manufacturer.

IV. STREET CLEANING MAINTENANCE TO MAXIMIZE POLLUTANT REMOVAL

Replace worn components as required to maximize efficiency.

V. SPILL RESPONSE

1. Report spills observed on streets immediately for quick response by appropriate personnel.
2. Respond to spills in accordance with response procedures described in the Storm Drainage Facility Performance Standards.

VI. RECORD KEEPING

1. Track miles swept using a broom odometer or by tracking mileage only when cleaning (Do not include mileage

driving to an area).

2. Track volume or weight of material removed each street cleaning day.
3. Identify and target areas for: 1) more frequent cleaning throughout the year or just prior to the rainy season; 2) additional efforts to remove vehicles; 3) distribution of public education materials to discourage illegal dumping, etc.
4. Document and track areas where spills were reported and coordinate with your municipality's illicit discharge coordinator.

VII. CONTRACT SWEEPERS

Specify in contracts that in case of equipment failure, back up equipment must be available to ensure that the route is completed that day, and that all information necessary for record keeping is provided.

VIII. EDUCATION

Municipal staff and contract sweepers responsible for street sweeping shall be trained annually to identify and report illicit discharges, and to comply with the street sweeping performance standards.

**I. ROUTINE INSPECTION AND
CLEANING**

Inspect, and clean as necessary, storm drainage facilities (inlets, culverts, V-ditches, pump stations, open channels, and watercourses), at least once a year on average unless an alternative schedule is approved. The inspections and needed cleaning will preferably occur prior to the rainy season. In calculating this average, some facilities may be inspected more than once per year and others less than once per year.

**II. STORM DRAIN INLET AND LINE
CLEANING**

Remove the maximum amount of material at the nearest access point to minimize discharges to watercourses.

**III. OPEN CHANNEL and
WATERCOURSE CLEANING**

A. Planning

1. Determine which local, regional, state, and federal environmental regulatory agencies¹ have jurisdiction over the proposed maintenance activities, particularly those activities that generate sediment, erode or alter the streambed, and disturb special status species. Complete the CEQA review process, if required, by your local agency. Submit

¹ Potential agency regulations include, but are not limited to, Department of Fish and Game 1601 and 1603 Agreements, US Army Corps of Engineers Section 10 and Section 404 Permits, as well as Regional Water Quality Control Board Section 401 Water Quality Certifications and Waste Discharge Requirements.

applications² to each appropriate agency and complete their permit process.

2. Refer to conditions set forth in permits, memorandum of understandings (MOU's), and other agreements related to maintenance activities between your agency and regional, state and/or federal regulatory agencies.
3. Schedule routine maintenance work in channels during the dry season or in dewatered conditions if flowing water is present.
4. Schedule routine maintenance work to minimize the extent of site disturbance at any one time.

**B. Cleaning Operation to Maximize
Removal and Minimize Habitat
Damage**

1. Pick up debris with equipment operated from the top of the bank or access road, when possible.
2. When operation of equipment is necessary in a channel use appropriate equipment to minimize environmental disturbance.
3. Control runoff that is transporting trash or debris with appropriate measures. Use berm, dam, or temporary grates to prevent runoff from flowing through solid waste and picking up pollutants.

² Applicants only need to fill out one application form, if they follow the Joint Aquatic Resource Permit Application (JARPA) process. The form is then submitted to all appropriate regulatory agencies.

4. Use appropriate control measures for soil erosion, sediment and silt to prevent sediment transport and siltation downstream of the work area. Recommended measures can be found in *Flood Control Facility Maintenance Best Management Practices* manual prepared for the San Francisco Bay Area Stormwater Management Agencies Association (June 2000). Monitor control measures for effectiveness and repair or replace as needed.
5. If cleaning a “natural” creek or waterway, minimize removal of natural vegetation and focus on litter and trash removal. When natural vegetation must be removed, use the following guidelines in creek sections with little to no manmade improvements:
 - a) Use hand operated equipment, (loppers, handsaws, chain saws, weed eaters, and other tools) to remove or trim vegetation where it is feasible. Vehicles and larger machinery should only be used as a last resort for tree or debris removal.
 - b) Use small vehicles and equipment to aid in cutting and removing vegetation.
 - c) Keep equipment away from trees to avoid trunk damage caused by equipment scarring the trunk, and to prevent soil compaction near roots.
 - d) Avoid topping live willows or other trees³, because topping encourages shrubby, dense growth that is more flow resistant.
 - e) Only remove vegetation that could obstruct flows. Only remove willows from a creek bed if they are diverting water against a bank or obstructing flow. Consider leaving stumps in place after trees are cut to create essential creek habitat and to maintain bank stability. If leaving the stump in place, position and anchor the stump into the bank to minimize movement.
 - f) Remove downed wood that is loose and can be washed downstream or that obstructs flow or diverts flow into a bank. Leave logs that are parallel to creek flow and embedded in a creek’s bank. Stumps from fallen trees, can be left if the bank is stabilized.
 - g) Leave small, vegetation accumulations trapped under trees unless they are diverting flow and causing erosion.
 - i) Deposit woody debris or vegetation collected from the channel away from storm drain inlets, drainage facilities, other watercourses and other areas that will cause storm-related problems.

³ Tree is defined as vegetation with at least four (4) inch diameter trunk at five (5) feet above grade.

IV. RECORD KEEPING

1. Report the amount of material removed when cleaning storm drainage facilities in monthly record keeping forms.
2. Document and track spill incidents and response to spill incidents.

V. SPILL RESPONSE

1. If non-hazardous materials are spilled, maintenance staff will contain the spill area and clean when practical to prevent additional discharge of pollutants into the storm drain system.
2. Maintenance staff will be aware of the municipality's around-the-clock immediate response/removal procedure for hazardous or unknown materials.
3. Establish a response/removal procedure for non-hazardous materials after work hours.
4. Maintenance staff will report spills to, and work with, the municipalities' illicit discharge coordinator to determine the most appropriate follow up response (e.g., track the source of the spill and identification product labels that have a bar code, contact Building and Planning Departments, send a clean-up bill to the responsible party, etc.).

VI. DISPOSAL AND RECYCLING OF MATERIAL

1. Store material removed from storm drainage facilities on a concrete pad or other type of impermeable material, unless conditions only permit storage on a pervious surface, e.g., remote

rural areas. During storm events, cover with impermeable material and/or contain runoff. Drain wastewater to the sanitary sewer or filter out pollutants or allow to evaporate to prevent discharges to the storm drain system. Dispose of the material at an appropriate facility.

2. Salvage or recycle useful vegetation debris, when possible. For example, native trees and shrubs can be used as a brush barrier, or converted into wood chips, then used as mulch on graded areas. Cut willows can be used to revegetate an eroding bank.

VII. EDUCATION

Educate maintenance crews on performance standards related to cleaning storm drain facilities, particularly those performance standards for cleaning debris, including vegetative debris, in open storm drain channels and watercourses.

III. CONSTRUCTION INSPECTION

1. Each municipality will require through a construction inspection process that construction contractors properly store, use, and dispose of construction materials, chemicals, and wastes at construction sites and prevent illicit discharges¹ to storm drains and watercourses.
2. For development projects with significant erosion potential¹ and planned construction activity during the wet season, each municipality will require, through a construction inspection process, that erosion and/or sediment control measures are implemented. Measures will be implemented in accordance with local ordinances and project conditions of approval, including the approved erosion and/or sediment control plan, and maintained as needed during construction.
3. Each municipality will oversee the inspection of construction sites for adequacy of stormwater quality control measures on a regular basis. This will include inspection of permanent structural control measures, if any. The frequency of inspections will be based on the following criteria: the project's potential impact on stormwater quality, the size of the project; the site topography and soil characteristics; the season in which the project occurs; and the nature of construction activity.

Prior to the beginning of the wet season, each municipality will require that each active construction site be stabilized to

minimize erosion and discharges of sediment from disturbed areas and oversee the inspection of these sites to make sure these requirements are being met. Prior to November 15th of 1999, municipalities will submit to the Regional Board a letter certifying that all active sites have been inspected prior to the beginning of the wet season. Certification letters will be kept on file at the municipality in subsequent years for inclusion in the annual report and/or submittal upon request to the Regional Board.

4. During the wet season, each municipality will oversee the inspection of all construction sites with erosion and/or sediment controls within 14 calendar days following each major storm event. High priority sites, as determined by each municipality, will be inspected as soon as possible after major storm events and more frequently as required.

¹ Definitions are provided in the attachment at the end of this section.

ATTACHMENT C

Known Trash Problem Areas in San Mateo County

Municipality	Location of Trash Problem Areas	Sources of Problem	Information Source	Comments
Atherton	Walsh Road.	Litter from motorists	Employees/complaints	City (Public Works) checks for litter weekly
	Bus stop at 5th Ave & El Camino Real.	Litter from pedestrians	Employees	City (Public Works) checks for litter weekly
	Middlefield Road.	Litter from pedestrians	Employees/complaints	City (Public Works) checks for litter weekly
Belmont	Ralston Avenue section linking US 101 to US 280	Litter from high volume of cars	Employees (Parks) observation	
	Ralston Avenue east of US 101	Vehicles traveling to the SBWMA-BFI transfer station	Employees (Parks) observation	
	Ralston Vista Point Scenic Overlook (west of Hallmark Drive).	Illegal dumping. Littering by motorists stopping to picnic.	Employees (Public Works) observation	Staff empty trash receptacles before and after every weekend.
	El Camino Real	Fast food containers from restaurant	Employees (Public Works) observation	While walking, biking, and driving, fast food customers drop cups along gutter. There should be a redemption deposit on fast food cups as there is on beverage containers.
Brisbane	Universal Paragon Property North end of Tunnel Road, next to lagoon.	Illegal dumping by non-Brisbane residents and/or businesses	Employee knowledge/ Police Department/ Citizen Reports	Ongoing problem but owner Universal Paragon quickly abates all incidents
	Caltrans southbound 101 offramp at Sierra Point Parkway	Litter from motorists/ Illegal dumping	Employee knowledge/ Police Department/ Citizen Reports	Caltrans responds. Construction debris is common.
	City right-of-ways Bayshore Blvd.	Litter from motorists/ Illegal dumping	Employee knowledge/ Police Department/ Citizen Reports	Public Works maintains and is quick to abate.
Burlingame	Highland Ave block (between Peninsula & Howard)	Illegal dumping	Complaints/ observations	Recently installed "No Dumping Signs."

Known Trash Problem Areas in San Mateo County

Municipality	Location of Trash Problem Areas	Sources of Problem	Information Source	Comments
Burlingame (cont.)	El Camino Real on the east side between Sanchez & Carmalita	Illegal dumping	Complaints/ observations	City cannot put up "No dumping signs" since this is a Caltrans right of way.
	1200 block of Florabunda	Illegal dumping	Complaints/ observations	
	Rollins Road between Delaware and Cadalac Way	Illegal dumping	Complaints/ observations	
	El Camino Real	Illegal dumping from tenants moving	Residents	Persistent problem according to landlord/manager
	Rollins Road	Illegal dumping from tenants moving	Residents, city crews	Persistent problem according to landlord/manager. Public Works cleans up
	Easements (various)	Residents/ Tenants	Yearly cleanup.	Code Enforcement officers issues warning notices. Public Works cleans up.
	Parking lots (various)	Litter from parking lot customers/ Residents	Employee crews who clean the parking lots.	Occasional problems. Public Works cleans up.
Colma	Sterling Park Recreation Center	Litter from Park users	Employee knowledge	
	Junipero Serra Blvd	Litter from motorists	Employee knowledge	Road is Caltrans responsibility
	El Camino Real	Litter from motorists	Employee knowledge	Road is Caltrans responsibility
	Hillside Blvd., Serramont Blvd., Colma Blvd, and Collins Ave.	Litter from motorists/Illegal dumping on Hillside Blvd	Employee knowledge	

Known Trash Problem Areas in San Mateo County

Municipality	Location of Trash Problem Areas	Sources of Problem	Information Source	Comments
Daly City	Hoffman Street between Hillside Blvd. & north end of Hoffman Street.	Illegal dumping of trash, furniture, household appliances on a consistent basis.	Resident complaints, Employees (staff & Police Dept.)	Dumping done by those on nearest street to Hillside Blvd. Including residents of low cost apartments. Signs have been posted. Public Works -Street division involved with.
	Portions of Bayshore Blvd. within city limits. East side of fence line.	Trash (paper products) accumulation (windborne)	Resident complaints	Fence line now being cleaned on a weekly basis by property owner.
	Lakeshire Dr./St. Francis Blvd/Gateway Dr. Under freeway over passes	Illegal dumping of trash, furniture, appliances on a consistent basis.	Resident complaints, employees (staff & Police department)	Out of view from most residents. After the fact reporting.
	Brunswick St., between Chelsea Ct. & Wellington Ave.	Illegal dumping of household items and garbage from apartment dwellers on a consistent basis.	Employees (staff & Police department)	Majority of the problem stems from apartment residents.
	Mussel Rock Site, parking lot.	Litter and Illegal dumping, discarding of household appliances, trash	Resident complaints, employees (staff & Police department) Public Works -Street division	No houses in the area, out of view during evening hours, also the parking lot has no street lighting. Parking lot is cleaned by the Parks Department and BFI.
East Palo Alto	Did not respond to question.			

Known Trash Problem Areas in San Mateo County

Municipality	Location of Trash Problem Areas	Sources of Problem	Information Source	Comments
Foster City	Overflowing dumpsters at apartment complexes	Litter/waste from residents moving into and out of an apartment.	Residential complaints	Variable resident turnover causes changing refuse collections needs. When resident turnover is low, the levels of trash can be planned for and managed. Turnover of multiple persons at unknown intervals generates unpredictable, high volume amounts of trash that are difficult to manage.
	Mariners Point Golf Course	Trash accumulation (Windborne)	Employee knowledge	Fence around driving range collects and holds windborne trash.
	San Miguel Lane Beach	Litter from waterfront homeowners	Employee knowledge/Residential complaints	Predominant wind pushes trash onto the beach.
	Triton Drive/Foster City Blvd.	Litter from motorists, pedestrians and businesses	Employee knowledge	Area houses 4 fast food restaurants that generate garbage.
Half Moon Bay	State beaches	Litter from high use area.	Pacific Waste Consulting Group (City's solid waste/recycling planning consultants)	The City used grant funds to purchase recycling containers for the State Beaches. The State Beach employees manage the program and BFI collects the recyclables.

Known Trash Problem Areas in San Mateo County

Municipality	Location of Trash Problem Areas	Sources of Problem	Information Source	Comments
Half Moon Bay (cont.)	Highways 1 and 92	Litter from high traffic area	Pacific Waste Consulting Group (City's solid waste/recycling planning consultants)	Caltrans and BFI are working in conjunction to keep Hwy 92 clean (BFI sponsors the program). In 2003, 259 bags of trash were collected. So far in 2004, 32 bags of trash have been collected. A variety of volunteer groups have sponsored cleanups on section Hwy 1 that passes through the City. (American Association of University Women, Coastal Families, Coastside Lutheran Church, Remax Dolphin Realstate and Allen Bernardi Realstate)
	Main Street area	Litter from high tourism traffic	Pacific Waste Consulting Group (City's solid waste/recycling planning consultants)	The Beautification Committee (a private organization that organizes the annual Pumpkin Festival) purchased litter containers. The City purchased recycling containers and replaced many of the litter containers with special dual purpose (litter and recycling) containers.

Known Trash Problem Areas in San Mateo County

Municipality	Location of Trash Problem Areas	Sources of Problem	Information Source	Comments
Half Moon Bay (cont.)	Pumpkin Festival (on Main St. between the blocks of Kelly Ave and Spruce Street)	Litter from large crowds	Pacific Waste Consulting Group (City's solid waste/recycling planning consultants)	The organizing committee estimates that 300,000 people attend this event over a two day weekend. Large amounts of trash and recycling are generated. The City, working with the organizers and BFI (our trash hauler), provides recycling facilities and continuous service during the Festival to service the containers.
	Overflowing citywide litter cans and/or litter scattered around City's litter cans.	Litter from residents and visitors	Pacific Waste Consulting Group (City's solid waste/recycling planning consultants)	The City provides litter containers in areas outside the Main Street. It pays BFI to collect the litter from these containers.
Hillsborough	Crystal Spring Rd.	Illegal Dumping	Code Enforcement employees	a hangout area. Reported by Code Enforcement
	Country Club and Parks	Illegal dumping of wood chips by Tree Companies	Code Enforcement employees	
	Construction job sites	Litter from employees	Code Enforcement employees	
	Chateau Drive	Litter (trash, papers, leaf debris)	Public Works employes	
	Black Mountain Road	Litter (trash, papers, leaf debris)	Public Works employes	
	Hayme Road	Litter (trash, papers, leaf debris)	Public Works employes	
	Ralston Ave.	Litter (trash, papers, leaf debris)	Public Works employes	

Known Trash Problem Areas in San Mateo County

Municipality	Location of Trash Problem Areas	Sources of Problem	Information Source	Comments
Menlo Park	Ravenswood Slough at outfall from Adams Drive	Trash accumulation - storm drains in East Palo Alto along Kavanaugh Drive	Employee knowledge	Possible solution: add grates on Kavanaugh storm drains
	Hamilton Ave. near Willow Road, behind and around Jack-in-the-Box	Litter from Jack-in-the-Box customers walking away from purchasing food	Employee knowledge (Street sweeper, Environmental Staff)	Have tried more trash cans, recycling bins.
	San Francisquito Creek between Euclid & Chaucer and at San Mateo Drive	Illegal dumping and litter from homeless encampments, kids, property owners, gardeners	Citizen complaints, employee knowledge	About three homeless encampments per year, none recently
	Haven Court cul-de-sac	Illegal dumping - unknown who is doing.	Employee knowledge	Trash is dumped on Sunday or at odd hours when this commercial/industrial neighborhood is vacant.
	Chilco along Railroad tracks, in vacant city land behind fire station and on RR property.	Illegal dumping, littering - unknown who is doing	Employee knowledge	Bushes were cut down by Railroad and problem has abated along tracks. Still have problems behind Fire Station

Known Trash Problem Areas in San Mateo County

Municipality	Location of Trash Problem Areas	Sources of Problem	Information Source	Comments
Menlo Park (cont.)	Alley between Willow and Carlton	Illegal dumping - kids, residents of adjacent apartments	Employee knowledge, citizen complaints	Trash is dumped by residential tenants or homeowners. Litter identifying the dumpers is often found, but police cannot cite without actual observation. Would like to close alley or block off in middle. Illegal parking makes it impossible for street sweeper to sweep this narrow alley. Carboard is deposited by adjacent restuarants, bags and bottles by kids, at lest four refrigerators also have been dumped.
	Vacant lot at 1319 Hill and 251 Ivy. City owned.	Illegal dumping, littering by adjacent residents	Employee knowledge	Perimeter 5' wide was sprayed to kill vegetation. Problem somewhat abated. City should sell land for housing, abandon to adjacent property owners or make into a park.
	Garwood, 400 block across from Caltrain RR	Illegal dumping and littering by people living in vans, neighbors	Employee knowledge	Area is posted
	Alma between San Francisquito Creek and Ravenswood, in trees along Caltrain RR tracks	Littering by Homeless people	Employee knowledge	Shopping carts containing belongings of homeless people.
	Kelly Park along RR tracks	Littering by Homeless encampments	Employee knowledge	Weeds have been cut down and problem abated.
	Private lot at Hollyburne & Pierce	Unknown	Employee knowledge	A minor problem.

Known Trash Problem Areas in San Mateo County

Municipality	Location of Trash Problem Areas	Sources of Problem	Information Source	Comments
Millbrae	Starbucks - 518 Broadway.	Litter (trash and spills) from customers	Complaints and observations	Although we have tried to work a combined effort of keeping the sidewalk containers emptied on a regular basis, Sundays are responsibility of store and are not always done. Code enforcement personnel involved with problem.
	Alley between 900 block Palmito & 1500 block of El Camino Real	Illegal dumping	Complaints and observations	Code Enforcement involved with problem
	Alley between 300 blocks of Broadway & El Camino Real	Illegal dumping and littering from high concentration of food establishments.	Complaints and observations	Code Enforcement involved with problem
	400 block of Lomita Ave, Vista Court and Lomita Court, specifically rear yards of parcels adjacent to creek	People piling their debris/trash in rear yard.	Public Works crews checking waterways on annual basis prior to rainy season.	Code Enforcement involved with resolution of problem identified by Public Works
	Public Works corporation storage yard.	Illegal dumping	Public Works employees observations	
	Open fields/space of airport land	Illegal dumping	Employee knowledge (Public Works)	Reported by Public Works. Under Endangered Species Act, location is defined as habitat for endangered snake which has slowed and basically prevented code enforcement resolution and city's removal of the debris.

Known Trash Problem Areas in San Mateo County

Municipality	Location of Trash Problem Areas	Sources of Problem	Information Source	Comments
Pacifica	City beaches: Rockaway Beach off end of Clarendon Ave and Pacifica State Beach off end of San Pedro Road	Litter from beach users	City employees	Ongoing cleaning. Litter containers have been provided. Additional containers are slated to be purchased to augment the program.
	Fog Fest - Located on Palmetto Avenue	Litter from large crowds	City's contracted waste hauler	The waste hauler provides containers for trash. They separate the recyclables from the trash containers. The large crowds at this event require nearly continuous service.
	Overflowing citywide litter containers or trash that accumulates around them.	Litter from visitors and residents	Pacific Waste Consulting Group (City's solid waste/recycling planning consultants)	The City pays the hauler to collect litter from containers placed at key locations throughout the commercial areas of the City . Some of the containers are collected by City crews.
	Frontierland Parks (City park)	Litter from park users	Employee knowledge (Parks and Public Works)	Main park that is heavily used. Ongoing cleaning.
	Beaches - mouth of creek	Litter	Employee knowledge (Parks and Public Works)	Over 60 trash cans maintained by one employee. Employee retired in December and no immediate plans to fill the position (frozen).
	City trails	Litter from users	Employee knowledge (Public Works)	Ongoing cleaning by Public Works.
	San Pedro Creek	Litter/trash from public, illegal dumping	Inspection by Public Works staff & complaints	Ongoing cleaning.

Known Trash Problem Areas in San Mateo County

Municipality	Location of Trash Problem Areas	Sources of Problem	Information Source	Comments
Pacifica (cont.)	Commercial areas	Litter/trash from public	Employee knowledge (Public Works)	Ongoing cleaning by staff and court referral crews
	Pacifica piers	Litter from users	Employee knowledge	ongoing cleaning
	Bus stops	Litter/trash from users	Inspection by Public Works staff	Cleaning on an as needed basis.
Portola Valley	None	Not applicable	Not applicable	
Redwood City	Mervyn's Plaza Shopping Center, 250 Maple Street (Mervyn's, TJ Maxx, Toys-R-Us, Big-5, Starbucks, Eric's Deli)	Illegal dumping - Stores overload receptacles. Dumpster divers.	Citizen complaints. Officer observation.	Multiple citations have been issued by Code Enforcement.
	Ross Dress for Less, 150 Woodside Plaza.	Illegal dumping - Store overloads receptacle.	Citizen complaint.	Code Enforcement has issued citations. Store acquired more receptacles.
	PetCo, 520 Woodside Road.	Illegal dumping - Overloading receptacles. Dumpster divers.	Citizen complaint.	Code Enforcement has issued citation. Store moved receptacle and performs better BMPs.
	Rolison Road.	Illegal dumping/trash from low rent district. Tenants leave a lot of trash and debris.	Citizen complaints. Officer observation	Code Enforcement has written notices, citations, and performed ongoing inspections.
	623 Hawes.	Illegal dumping/trash - absentee owner	Neighbor complaints	Code Enforcement has issued citations, compliance orders. Abatement
	Hoover Park.	Litter from park users/vendors	Employee knowledge (Parks)	Parks and Recreation department must clean this park 7 days a week, as well as street at park perimeter.

Known Trash Problem Areas in San Mateo County

Municipality	Location of Trash Problem Areas	Sources of Problem	Information Source	Comments
Redwood City (cont.)	Seaport Blvd.	Litter from industrial/trucks auto traffic/motorists	Employee knowledge	Need to tarp loads on trucks.
	Parking lots/City Hall, Perry Street, Sequoia station, Tox Theater, Main Library, Marshal Street parking structure - all located in downtown Redwood City.	Litter from motorists, litter from foot traffic	Observed during scheduled maintenance activity, employee knowledge	Maintained by the City
	All alley pickups/Jackson, Madison, Clinton, Harrison are located 1 block off El Camino Real. Additional alleys are Rollison Rd. and Hoover St. located off Marsh Rd.	Illegal dumping - not in waterways	Observed during scheduled maintenance activity, service request/complaint database	Maintained by the City (Public Works)
	Arguello St and Stafford St. located adjacent to R/R tracks off of Brewster St.	Trash accumulation (windborne)	Observed during scheduled maintenance activity, employee knowledge	Maintained by the City (Public Works)
	Sound Walls/Rollison Rd., East Bayshore adjacent to Hwy 101.	Trash accumulation (windborne), Illegal dumping - not in waterway	Observed during scheduled maintenance activity, service request/complaint database	Maintained by the City (Public Works)
	Chestnut St. R/R tracks, located on Chestnut St. off of Middlefield Rd. Owned by Union Pacific R/R	Trash accumulation (windborne)	Observed during scheduled maintenance activity, employee knowledge	Union Pacific shows no maintenance activity. R/R is also a problem along Seaport Blvd.
	Broadway trash receptacles, located in the downtown area.	Trash accumulation	Observed during scheduled maintenance activity, employee knowledge	Maintained by the City.

Known Trash Problem Areas in San Mateo County

Municipality	Location of Trash Problem Areas	Sources of Problem	Information Source	Comments
Redwood City (cont.)	Off street parking area cutouts must be hand swept. James Ave., Roosevelt Ave. from El Camino Real to Hudson St.	Trash accumulation (windborne)	Observed during scheduled maintenance activity, service request/ complaint database	Maintained by the City-Public Works.
San Bruno	Public parking lots - Downtown shopping areas surrounding the San Mateo Ave shopping district.	Accumulation of trash, windborne, Litter bugs, homeless	Police department, merchants, City crews	Maintained by Public Works
	Dead end streets, Sherwood, Valleywood, Walnut St, Angus Ave East, City Park access road	Litter bugs, homeless	Police department, residents, City crews	Maintained by Public Works and Parks maintenance staff
	Drainage canals along Pine street from 1st to 7th Avenues	Litter bugs, homeless	Police department, residents, City crews	Maintained by Public Works
	San Bruno City Park creek-Crystal Springs & Oak Avenues	Debris from picnic sites in park, windblown,	City staff, residents	Maintained by Parks maintenance staff
	Huntington Ave East - street and City maintained landscaped areas	Tanforan shopping center/Bart station-windblown debris from shoppers	Residents, city staff	Maintained by Parks maintenance staff
	Alley ways on San Mateo Ave, and Memory Lane.	Accumulation of trash, windborne, Litter bugs, homeless	Police department, merchants, City crews	Maintained by Public Works
San Carlos	No recurring, ongoing problems.	Not applicable	Not applicable	
San Mateo (City)	Indigent Encampments. Found on public and private properties, usually in areas that are unappealing, have limited access, or are undeveloped. Examples: Darcy's Tunnel, North end of Bayfront Levee, Fashion Island Blvd Bridge.	Accumulation of waste from activities of daily living without sanitation facilities and services; trash and feces.	Employee knowledge; public complaints	Corrective action initiated as health & safety issue identified. Cleanup may involve Police, Public Works, Caltrans.

Known Trash Problem Areas in San Mateo County

Municipality	Location of Trash Problem Areas	Sources of Problem	Information Source	Comments
San Mateo, City of (cont.)	Neighborhoods with high transient/rental rates and lower income. Example: North Central	Insensitivity of some residents to aesthetic concerns of others, i.e accumulation of discarded or improperly stored furniture; abandoned and leaking vehicles; abandoned shopping carts.	Employee knowledge; service requests	Issues on private property handled by Code Enforcement; public rights-of-way Public Works. Prompt corrective action via administrative citation process or cleanup by Public works or BFI.
	Public and private trash containers subject to unauthorized use by businesses and residents. Results in overflow and added disposal cost. Common problem in downtown area street cans and city parks.	Specific sources not identified. Most likely residents and businesses that have either no garbage service or inadequate service level (as a means to save money on service).	Employee knowledge; service requests	Containers serviced and area picked up as part of scheduled service or special request pickup by Public Works, Parks, or BFI.
	Commercial trash collection areas. Open and/or overflowing containers, spilled food waste, vector problems. Sporadic, occasionally found during routine business inspections.	Poor trash management practices by some businesses.	Public Works business inspections.	Required to be cleaned up as sites as problems are found. Business responsibility, enforced by Code Enforcement, Public Works, County Health Dept.

Known Trash Problem Areas in San Mateo County

Municipality	Location of Trash Problem Areas	Sources of Problem	Information Source	Comments
San Mateo, City of (cont.)	Private property areas generally not visible to public. May or may not be adjacent to waterway or storm drain. Occasional incidents found along San Mateo Creek.	Poor trash management practices by some residents; materials left in back yards or unimproved areas; often includes improper disposal of green waste.	May be identified during Public Works periodic and wet season creek/channel inspections	Warning notices to property owner/occupant, materials removed by PW when no responsible party identified.
	Parks, open space, and waterway areas visible to general public. Along public walks, along creeks adjacent to walks, lagoon shoreline, playgrounds. Marina Lagoon, Bayfront Trail.	Litter from city streets, pedestrians, homeowners, sources outside city limits. Materials deposited by wind & water and people end up impairing aesthetics.	Employee knowledge; service requests	Cleaned up by Parks and/or Public Works.
County of San Mateo	Guadalupe Parkway, Westmoreland Avenue, Oakside, Skyline near Crystal Springs	Illegal dumping	Employee knowledge	Public Works responsible for trash removal that has entered the right of way.
	Canada Road	Illegal dumping; Litter from motorists and bicyclists	Employee knowledge	Public Works responsible for trash removal that has entered the right of way.
	Edgwood Road, Pescadero Road, Westborough Boulevard, Polhemus Road	Litter from motorists	Employee knowledge	Public Works responsible for trash removal that has entered the right of way.
	87th Street, Stage Road, Cloverdale	Litter from motorists	Employee knowledge	Public Works responsible for trash removal that has entered the right of way.

Known Trash Problem Areas in San Mateo County

Municipality	Location of Trash Problem Areas	Sources of Problem	Information Source	Comments
County of San Mateo (cont.)	Bean Hollow Road	Route to dump transfer station	Employee knowledge	Public Works responsible for trash removal that has entered the right of way.
	5th Avenue, Airport Street	Trash Accumulation - Windborne	Employee knowledge	Public Works responsible for trash removal that has entered the right of way.
	Greenwaste disposal	Generated by park operations	Employee knowledge	Responsibility of Parks department.
	Guadalupe Canyon Road, San Bruno Mtn., Crystal Springs Road, Junipero Serra Park, Pescadero Road, Memorial Park, Canada Road, Huddart Park	Illegal dumping - not in waterway	Employee knowledge	Parks department responsible for removing trash along these roadways and parks.
	Wood pallets	Generated by park operations	Employee knowledge	Responsibility of Parks department.
	Dumping of household garbage at various park sites. Sometimes at trash collection points, sometimes elsewhere.	Illegal dumping - not in waterway	Employee knowledge	Parks department responsible for removing trash in parks.
South San Francisco	Carter Drive	Illegal dumping by contractor	City employee knowledge	
	Athy Drive	Litter from homeowners	Police reports	
	End of Haskins Way	Illegal dumping by contractor	City employee knowledge	
	El Camino Real	Litter from motorists and stores	City employee knowledge	
	Junipero Serra Blvd	Litter from motorists and homeowners	City employee knowledge	
	Roebling Road	Illegal dumping by contractor	City employee knowledge	
	Sysvester Road	Illegal dumping by contractor	Police reports	

Known Trash Problem Areas in San Mateo County

Municipality	Location of Trash Problem Areas	Sources of Problem	Information Source	Comments
Woodside	Woodside High School - Although Woodside High School is in Redwood City's jurisdiction, the streets and area abutting the school are in Woodside's jurisdiction.	Trash from students	Employee knowledge	The Public Works department cleans the area frequently, posts no dumping signs and has informed the Sheriff of the ongoing problem.
	Emerald Lake - area of Town near Edgewood County Park.	Illegal dumping not in the waterway	Employee knowledge and resident complaints	The Public Works department cleans the area frequently, posts no dumping signs and has informed the Sheriff of the ongoing problem.