

January 25, 2012

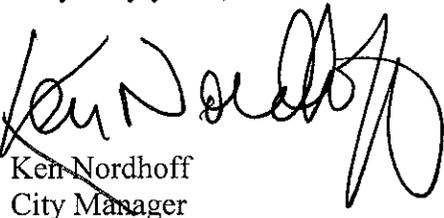
Bruce H. Wolfe, Executive Officer
California Regional Water Quality Control Board
San Francisco Bay Region
1515 Clay Street, Suite 1400
Oakland, CA 94612

Dear Mr. Wolfe:

Enclosed is the City of Walnut Creek's Baseline Trash Load and Short-Term Trash Load Reduction Plan, which is required by and in accordance with Provision C.10 in the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit Number CAS612008 issued by the San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board.

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

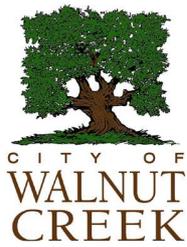
Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Ken Nordhoff", is written over the typed name and title.

Ken Nordhoff
City Manager

Enclosure

Baseline Trash Load and Short-Term Trash Load Reduction Plan



January 2012

Submitted by:

**Public Services Department
Clean Water Program
1666 N. Main Street
Walnut Creek, CA 94596**

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

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**City of Walnut Creek
SHORT-TERM TRASH LOAD REDUCTION PLAN**

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT

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



Rinta Perkins
Clean Water Program Manager

Date: January 25, 2012

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ABBREVIATIONS

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

PREFACE

This Baseline Trash Load and Short-Term Trash Load Reduction Plan (Plan) is submitted in compliance with provision C.10.a(i) and C.10.a(ii) of the Municipal Regional Stormwater NPDES Permit (MRP) for Phase I communities in the San Francisco Bay (Order R2-2009-0074). This Plan was developed using a regionally consistent format developed by the Bay Area Stormwater Management Agencies Association (BASMAA). Based on new information that becomes available during the implementation of this Short-Term Plan (e.g., revisions to baseline loading estimates or load reduction credits of quantification formulas), the City of Walnut Creek may choose to amend or revise this Plan. If revisions or amendments are necessary, a revised Short-Term Plan will be submitted to the Water Board via the City of Walnut Creek's annual reporting process.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

Baseline Trash Loading Rates Project

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

Baseline trash loading rates are quantified on a volume per unit area basis and based on factors that significantly affect trash generation (e.g., land use, population density, and economic profile). The method used to establish baseline trash loads for each Permittee builds off “lessons learned” from previous trash loading studies conducted in urban areas (Allison and Chiew 1995; Allison et al. 1998; Armitage et al. 1998; Armitage and Rooseboom 2000; Lippner et al. 2001; Armitage 2003; Kim et al. 2004; County of Los Angeles 2002, 2004a, 2004b; Armitage 2007). The method is based off a conceptual model developed as an outgrowth of these studies (BASMAA 2011b). Baseline trash loading rates were developed through the quantification and characterization of trash captured in Water Board recognized

full-capture treatment devices installed in the San Francisco Bay area. Methods used to develop trash baseline loading rates are more fully described in BASMAA (2011b, 2011c, and 2012).

Trash Load Reduction Tracking Method Summary

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

Methods attributable to specific trash control measures fall into two categories: 1) trash load reduction quantification formulas; and 2) load reduction credits (BASMAA 2011e). Quantification formulas were developed for those trash control measures that were deemed feasible and practical to quantify load reductions at this time. Load reduction credits were developed for all other control measures included in the methodology development. Both categories of methods assume that as new or enhanced trash control measures are implemented by Permittees, a commensurate trash load reduction will occur. Progress towards load reduction goals will be demonstrated through comparisons to established trash baseline load estimates developed through the BASMAA *Baseline Loading Rates Project*.

Short-Term Trash Load Reduction Plan

The purpose of this Short-Term Plan is to describe the current level of implementation of control measures and best management practices, and identify the type and extent to which new or enhanced control measures and best management practices will be implemented to attain a 40 percent trash load reduction from their MS4 by July 1, 2014. The Short-Term Plan was developed using a template created by BASMAA through a regional project. New and enhanced trash control measures (i.e., Best Management Practices) that Permittees may implement to demonstrate trash load reduction goals are included in Table 1.1. This list was developed collaboratively through the BASMAA Trash Committee, which included participation from Permittee, stormwater program, Water Board and non-governmental organization (NGO) staff. The list of control measures is based on: 1) the potential for Permittees to implement; 2) the availability of information required to populate formulas and develop credits; and 3) the expected benefit of implementation. Load reductions associated with each control measure are demonstrated either through a quantification formula (QF) or credits (CR) described in the *Trash Load Reduction Tracking Method Technical Report* (BASMAA 2011e).

In efforts to reduce trash discharged from MS4s, Permittees may choose to implement control measures that are not included in Table 1.1 or described more fully in BASMAA (2011e). If a Permittee chooses to do so, methods specific to calculating trash load reductions for that control measure would need to be developed. Additionally, at that point, consideration should be given to updating this Short-Term Plan.

Additionally, based on new information that becomes available during the implementation of this Short-Term Plan (e.g., revisions to baseline loading estimates or load reduction credits of quantification formulas), the City of Walnut Creek may amend or revise this Plan. If revisions or amendments are

necessary, a revised Short-Term Plan will be submitted to the Water Board via the City of Walnut Creek’s annual reporting process.

Table 1.1. Trash control measures for which load reduction quantification credits or formulas were developed to track progress towards trash load reduction goals.

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

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

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

2.0 BASELINE TRASH LOADING ESTIMATE

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

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

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

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

Permittee Characteristics

Incorporated in 1914, the City of Walnut Creek covers 12,659 acres in Contra Costa County, and has a jurisdictional area of 8,358 acres. According to the 2010 Census, it has a population of 64,173, with a population density of 3246.1 people per square mile, and average household size of 2.08. Of the 64,173 who call the City of Walnut Creek home, 16.7% are under the age of 18, 5.6% are between 18 and 24, 23.6% are between 25 and 44, 27.5% are between 45 and 65, and 26.6% are 65 or older.

Top employers in the City of Walnut Creek include John Muir Health, Kaiser Permanente and Safeway. The City is also home to the Broadway Plaza shopping center, an upscale downtown retail and restaurant district. The median household income was \$63,238 in 2000¹.

Default Trash Generation Rates (Regional Approach)

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

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

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

Jurisdictional and Effective Loading Areas

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

- Federal and State of California Facilities and Roads (e.g., Interstates, State Highways, Military Bases, Prisons);
- Roads Owned and Maintained by Contra Costa County;

¹ From the 2000 Census. The median household income for the City of Walnut Creek from the 2010 Census is not currently available.

- Colleges and Universities (Private or Public);
- Non-urban Land Uses (e.g., agriculture, forest, rangeland, open space, wetlands, water);
- Communication or Power Facilities (e.g., PG & E Substations);
- Water and Wastewater Treatment Facilities; and
- Other Transportation Facilities (e.g., airports, railroads, and maritime shipping ports).

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

Table 2-2: Jurisdictional areas and effective loading areas in the City of Walnut Creek by land use classes identified by ABAG (2005).

Land Use Category	Jurisdictional Area (Acres)	Effective Loading Area (Acres)	% of Effective Loading Area
High Density Residential	855	715	11
Low Density Residential	5,697	4,835	72
Rural Residential	186	108	2
Commercial and Services/ Heavy, Light and Other Industrial	836	568	8
Retail and Wholesale	405	330	5
K-12 Schools	191	86	1
Urban Parks	188	109	2
TOTAL	8,358	6,752	100%

Permittee-Specific Baseline Trash Loading Rates

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

Baseline Street Sweeping

A "baseline" street sweeping program is defined as the sweeping frequency and parking enforcement implemented by the City of Walnut Creek prior to effective date of the MRP. Baseline street sweeping differs from "enhanced" street sweeping, which includes increased parking enforcement and/or

sweeping conducted at a frequency greater than baseline ceiling (i.e., once per week for retail land uses and twice per month for all other land uses). The baseline ceiling was created to not penalize implementers of enhanced street sweeping programs prior to the effective date of the MRP. For those Permittees that sweep less frequent than the baseline ceiling, their current sweeping frequency serves as their baseline.

The City of Walnut Creek's *baseline street sweeping* program includes sweeping most streets in residential areas once per month, streets in the downtown areas once per week, and sweeping most arterials roads twice per month. The City's *existing enhanced street sweeping* program is at a higher level than a typical baseline sweeping program; the City sweeps all streets in residential areas once per month, the downtown areas three times per week, and sweeping arterial roads and parking lots once per week. Some residential neighborhoods will have additional enhanced street sweeping as part of the City's fall leaf pickup program.

Parking enforcement signs for street sweeping are not posted in the City and parking enforcement equivalent occurs on limited streets. The estimated trash load reduced via baseline street sweeping is presented in Table 2-3.

Baseline Storm Drain Inlet Maintenance

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

Baseline Stormwater Pump Station Maintenance

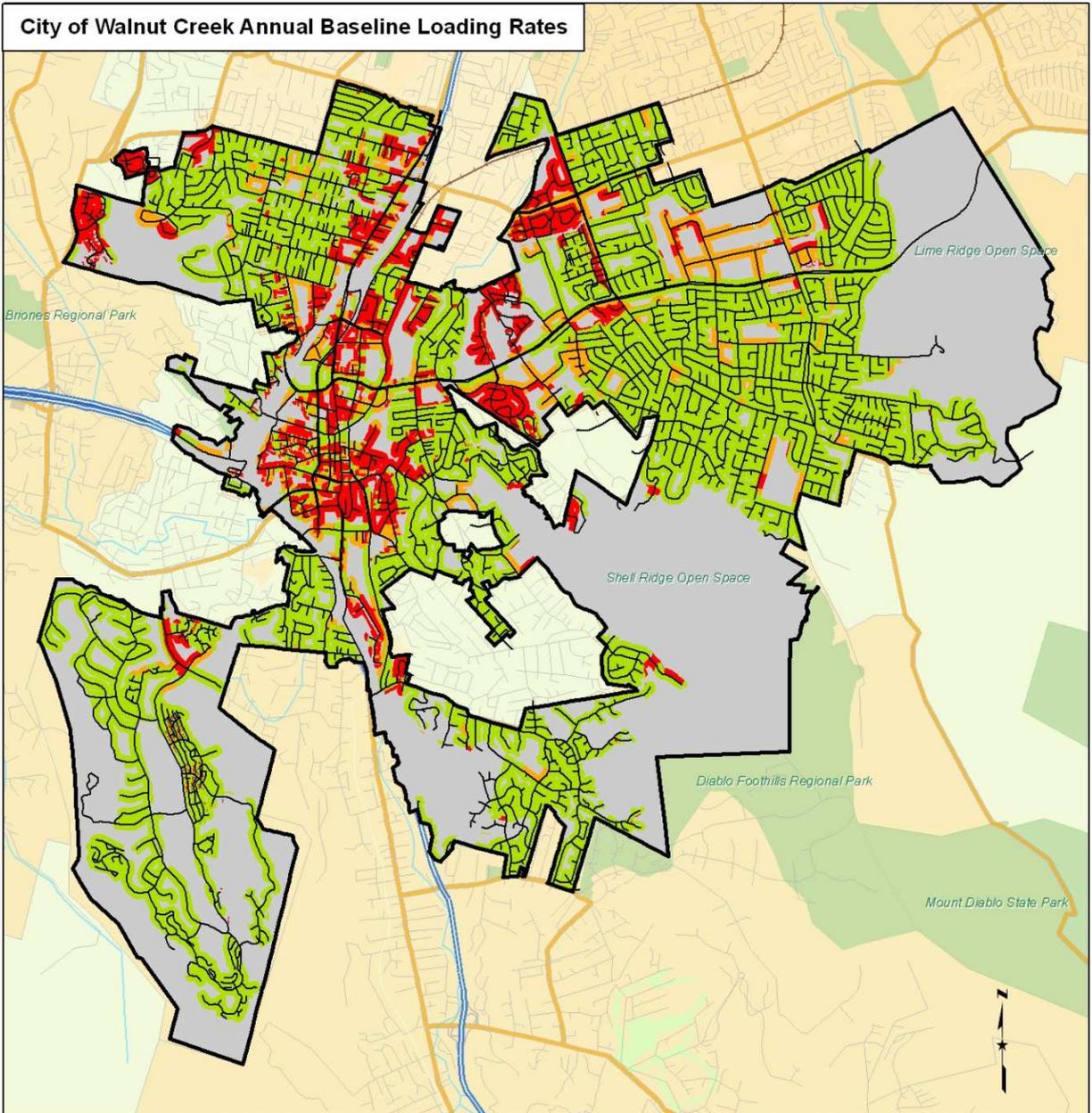
The City of Walnut Creek does not own stormwater pump stations with trash racks that capture trash and allow for removal during maintenance.

Baseline Trash Loading Estimate

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

Table 2-3: Preliminary annual trash baseline load for the City of Walnut Creek.

Category	Annual Load (gallons)
Preliminary Generation Trash Load	33,521
Load Removed via Baseline Street Sweeping	8,364
Load Removed via Baseline Storm Drain Inlet Maintenance	1,258
Load Removed via Baseline Stormwater Pump Station Maintenance	0
Preliminary Trash Baseline Load	23,899



Annual Baseline Loading Rate (gal/acre)

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



Data Sources:

Streets: Tele Atlas, 2003. Retrieved from <http://www.arcgis.com/>
City Boundary: County of Alameda
Background: ESRI StreetMap USA

Map Created By: EOA, Inc.
Date: December 15, 2011

3.0 LOAD REDUCTION CALCULATION PROCESS

Using the guiding principles and assumptions described BASMAA (2011e), a stepwise process for calculating trash load reductions was developed collaboratively through BASMAA. This process is fully described in Trash Load Reduction Tracking Method Technical Report (BASMAA 2011e) and is briefly summarized in this section. The process takes into at what point in the trash generation and transport process a trash control measure: 1) prevents trash generation, 2) intercepts trash in the environment prior to reaching a water body, or 3) removes trash that has reached a water body. In doing so, it avoids double-counting of trash load reductions associated with specific control measures.

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

- Step #1:** Trash Generation Reduction
- Step #2:** On-land Interception
- Step #3:** Trash Interception in the Stormwater Conveyance System
- Step #4:** Trash Interception in Waterways
- Step #5:** Comparison to Baseline Trash Load

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

Reductions are generally applied in the sequence as presented in Figure 2-1 and described below, although some reductions may be applied “in-parallel” and calculated during the same sub-step in the process.

Step #1: Trash Generation Reduction Control Measures

Trash generation reduction control measures prevent or greatly reduce the likelihood of trash from being deposited onto the urban landscape. They include the following: 1) single-use carryout plastic bag ordinances (CR-1); 2) polystyrene foam food service ware ordinances (CR-4); 3) public education and outreach programs (CR-3); 4) activities to reduce trash from unsecured loads (CR-4); 5) anti-littering and illegal dumping enforcement activities (CR-5); 6) improved trash bin/container management (CR-6); and, 7) single-use food and beverage ware ordinances. Load reductions associated with trash generation reduction control measures are applied on an area-wide basis.² Therefore, reductions in baseline loading rates are adjusted uniformly based on the implementation of the control measure and the associated credit claimed.

² The only exception to this statement are load reductions associated with the establishment of Business Improvement Districts (BIDs) or equivalent, which are specific to geographic areas and considered “area-specific”.

Baseline loading rate adjustments for all generation reduction controls measures implemented may be applied in-parallel, but should be applied prior to calculating on-land interception measures discussed in Step #2. The result of adjustments to trash baseline loading rates due to the implementation of these enhanced control measures will be a set of **street loading rates**. The **street load** is the volume of trash estimated to enter the environment and available for transport to the MS4 if not intercepted via on-land control measures described in Step #2.

Step #2: On-land Interception Control Measures

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

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

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

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

Step #3: Control Measures that Intercept Trash in the MS4

Control measures that intercept trash in the stormwater conveyance system are area-specific. Therefore, they only apply to land areas and associated trash loads reduced. Conveyance system loading rates developed as a result of Step #2 should be adjusted in-parallel for the following control measures:

- QF-3a: Partial-capture Treatment Device: Curb Inlet Screens (Area-specific)
- QF-4: Enhanced Storm Drain Inlet Maintenance (Area-specific)
- QF-5: Full-Capture Treatment Devices (Area-specific)

Load reductions for these control measures are calculated in-parallel because they are applied to independent geographical areas, unlike the control measure discussed next. Once conveyance system loading rates are adjusted for those geographical areas treated by the control measures listed above, rates associated with the following control measure can be adjusted:

- QF-3b: Partial-capture Treatment Device: Enhancements to Stormwater Pump Station Trash Racks (Area-specific)

Reductions from all control measures described in this step are area-specific and will require the use of GIS to calculate a set of **waterway loading rates**. Once waterway loading rates have been determined, a **waterway load** will be developed and used as a starting point for calculating load reductions associated with trash interception in waterways discussed in Step #4.

Step #4: Control Measures that Intercept Trash in Waterways

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

- QF-3c: Partial-capture Treatment Device: Litter Booms/Curtains (Area-wide)
- QF-7: Creek/Channel/Shoreline Cleanups (Volunteer and/or Municipal) (Area-wide)

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

Step #5: Comparison to Baseline Trash Load

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

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

4.0 ENHANCED TRASH CONTROL MEASURES

This section describes the new or enhanced trash control measures planned for implementation by the City of Walnut Creek. The enhanced control measures described are designed to reach a 40% reduction by July 1, 2014. New and enhanced control measures that will be implemented by the City of Walnut Creek include those listed in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1. Trash control measures that will be implemented by City of Walnut Creek to reach the 40% trash load reduction.

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

CR-1: Single-use Carryout Plastic Bag Ordinance

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

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

Baseline Level of Implementation

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

Enhanced Level of Implementation

The City of Walnut Creek plans to adopt an ordinance that prohibits large supermarkets from distributing single-use carryout **plastic** bags within the City limit. The ordinance will become effective by July 1, 2014. In addition to the adoption of an ordinance, the City plans to conduct a public education and outreach campaign to reduce the overall use of all single-use bags. The total percent trash reduced from MS4s as a result of implementing a single-use carryout plastic bag ordinance will be reported in the Annual Report submitted each September to the Water Board.

Percent Reduction from Enhancements

The City of Walnut Creek will receive a **six percent** reduction credit for implementing specific enhanced control measures described in *Enhanced Level of Implementation* section above. The six percent reduction credit will be applied to the City of Walnut Creek's baseline trash load. This percent reduction credit is consistent with methods presented in the BASMAA (2011e). A summary of all load reductions anticipated through the implementation of this plan are included in Section 4.0.

CR-2: Polystyrene Foam Food Service Ware Ordinance

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

Baseline Level of Implementation

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

Enhanced Level of Implementation

The City of Walnut Creek plans to adopt an ordinance that prohibits food vendors from distributing polystyrene foam food service ware at City-sponsored events and on City-owned property. The ordinance will become effective by July 1, 2014. In addition to the adoption of an ordinance, the City will conduct a public education and outreach actions focused on food service vendors and enforcement actions designed to ensure compliance with the ordinance. The ordinance will exempt distribution of polystyrene foam single-use food and beverage ware outside City-sponsored events and on non-City facility. The percent trash reduction from MS4s as a result of implementing a polystyrene foam food service ware ordinance will be reported in the Annual Report submitted each September.

Percent Reduction from Enhancements

The City of Walnut Creek will receive a **two percent** reduction credit for implementing specific enhanced control measures described in *Enhanced Level of Implementation* section above. The two percent reduction credit will be applied to the City of Walnut Creek's baseline trash load. This percent reduction credit is consistent with methods presented in the BASMAA (2011e). A summary of all load reductions anticipated through the implementation of this plan are included in Section 4.0.

CR-3: Public Education and Outreach Programs

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

Baseline Level of Implementation

The City of Walnut Creek implemented the following public education and outreach control measures prior to the effective date of the MRP. The City sponsored one watershed education program geared toward school children (4th and 5th Grade students) and a “Healthy Gardening” workshop geared toward the general public. Additionally, the City co-sponsored a Bay Friendly Landscaping and Maintenance workshop, which focused on integrated pest management principals and geared toward landscape professionals. These control measures are considered baseline because they were either not related to trash reduction specifically, or they are not planned to be continued during the term of the MRP.

Enhanced Level of Implementation

The City of Walnut Creek will implement the following public education and outreach control measures prior to July 1, 2012.

- **Advertising campaign:** The City will participate in or contribute to advertising campaigns with specific anti-littering messages for reducing litter in waterways. We will participate in preparing a comprehensive advertising plan designed to reach the target audience. An evaluation through pre- and post-campaign surveys will be conducted to measure the target audiences’ awareness, trends and behavior changes achieved by the campaign.
- **Outreach to School-age Children or Youth:** The City’s watershed education program geared toward fourth and fifth graders will be expanded to five classes. The program will include watershed stewardship by students who plan and conduct community service activities such as litter pickups and creek cleanups. Evaluation from teachers and students will be included to measure effectiveness.
- **Media relations (use of free media):** The City of Walnut Creek has its own government access television, which allows viewers to stay in touch with local government, community events, culture and educational opportunities. We will use Walnut Creek TV to educate the general public of product bans, stormwater runoff pollution prevention and community involvement opportunities. Public Service Announcement (PSA) that focuses on anti-litter campaign will be developed and aired at Walnut Creek TV regularly.
- **Community Outreach Events:** The City will participate at various community events to promote stormwater runoff pollution prevention and anti-litter awareness (such as at the Farmers’ Market, Volunteers Day, Walnut Festival, Art and Wine Festival and other special events throughout the City). An evaluation component (e.g. participant feedback) will be included to determine effectiveness of each event.

Percent Reduction from Enhancements

The City of Walnut Creek will receive an **eight percent** reduction credit for implementing specific enhanced control measures described in *Enhanced Level of Implementation* section above. The eight percent reduction credit will be applied to the City of Walnut Creek's baseline trash load. This percent reduction credit is consistent with methods presented in the BASMAA (2011e). A summary of all load reductions anticipated through the implementation of this plan are included in Section 4.0.

CR-4: Reduction of Trash from Uncovered Loads

Although it is currently illegal to operate a vehicle that is improperly covered and which its' contents escapes³, vehicles remain an important trash source to MS4s and local waterways. Specifically, vehicles that do not secure or cover their loads when transporting trash and debris have a high risk of contributing trash to MS4s. Land areas that generate trash from vehicles include roads, highways (on/off ramps, shoulders or median strips) and parking lots. To help address the dispersion of trash from unsecured or uncovered vehicles destined for landfills and transfer stations, Permittees may require municipally-contracted trash haulers to cover or secure loads or work with municipal or private landfill and transfer station operators to educate waste haulers on securing loads and/or to enhance enforcement of existing regulations.

Baseline Level of Implementation

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

Enhanced Level of Implementation

The City of Walnut Creek will develop and include a provision within the City's hauling service contract requiring contracted trash and construction debris haulers to cover loads when transporting trash and debris to public or privately-owned landfills and transfer stations. This requirement will be implemented by July 1, 2013.

Percent Reduction from Enhancements

The City of Walnut Creek will receive a **one percent** reduction credit for implementing specific enhanced control measures described in *Enhanced Level of Implementation* section above. The one percent reduction credit will be applied to the baseline trash load to urban creeks from the municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) owned and operated by the City of Walnut Creek. This percent reduction credit was obtained from the *Trash Load Reduction Tracking Method Report* (BASMAA 2011e) and is presented in the Trash Load Reduction Summary Table included in Section 4.

³ In accordance with the California Vehicle Code Sections 23114 and 23115, it is against the law to operate a vehicle on the highway which is improperly covered, constructed, or loaded so that any part of its contents or loads spills, drops, leaks, blows, or otherwise escapes from the vehicle. Exempted materials include hay and straw, clear water and feathers from live birds. Additionally, any vehicle transporting garbage, trash, or rubbish, used cans or bottles, waste papers, waste cardboard, etc. must have the load covered to prevent any part of the load from spilling on the highway (CVC 2011). Significant fines are possible for non-compliance.

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

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

Baseline Level of Implementation

The baseline trash load described in Section 2.0, assumes that the City of Walnut Creek has adopted a basic anti-littering and illegal dumping enforcement program that entails receiving and responding to complaints from citizens as resources allow. Currently, illegal dumping complaints and trash as public nuisance are handled by one part-time Code Enforcement staff whose other duties include enforcement of zoning violations.

Enhanced Level of Implementation

The City of Walnut Creek will implement the following enhanced anti-littering and illegal dumping enforcement control measures prior to July 1, 2013.

- Anti-Littering and Illegal Dumping Enforcement Program: The City will make available an illegal dumping hotline to centralized handling of complaints. Additional staffing resources will be allocated to investigate complaints with the inclusion of Stormwater program staff to assist a Code Enforcement specialist. Efforts will be made to identify offenders of illegal dumping, implement an enforcement process and achieve abatement of the nuisance.
- Use of Physical Barriers or Improvements: Staff identified few areas within the City limit where physical barriers (fences and walls) can be constructed to eliminate or deter illegal dumping.

Percent Reduction from Enhancements

The City of Walnut Creek will receive a **three percent** reduction credit for implementing specific enhanced control measures described in *Enhanced Level of Implementation* section above. The three percent reduction credit will be applied to the baseline trash load to urban creeks from the municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) owned and operated by the City of Walnut Creek. This percent reduction credit was obtained from the *Trash Load Reduction Tracking Method Report* (BASMAA 2011e) and is presented in the Trash Load Reduction Summary Table included in Section 4.

CR-6: Improved Trash Bin/Container Management

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

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

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

Baseline Level of Implementation

The baseline trash load described in Section 2.0, assumes that the City of Walnut has not implemented enhanced trash bin/container management practices prior to effective date of the MRP. Currently trash management is reviewed as part of the City's routine commercial and industrial facility inspection program. If a deficiency is noted, an enforcement action will be initiated. Staff inspects only facilities deemed to have the potential to generate stormwater pollution (e.g. restaurants, auto service facilities, gas stations, nurseries, auto dealers to name a few).

Enhanced Level of Implementation

The City of Walnut Creek will implement the following improved trash bin/container management practices prior to July 1, 2013.

- Implement a program that identifies businesses or residences that have inadequate trash services (such as insufficient trash collection or use of bins that are too small); and through the City's code enforcement requiring businesses or residences to sufficiently address the issue. City staff will work with Central Contra Costa Solid Waste Authority and its contracted trash hauler to identify subject businesses or residences.
- Implement a strategic plan that identifies whether public area trash containers are appropriately located within high trash generating areas (e.g. school, parks and commercial district) and sufficiently designed to manage trash types that typically are generated from surrounding areas (e.g. containers with larger opening designed to accommodate larger trash item).
- Identify an increased level of inspection and maintenance of public area trash container is needed at high trash generating areas.

- Include the installation of specialty trash bins/containers (e.g. receptacles for cigarette butts, sharps, etc.) in specific locations to eliminate or reduce the prevalence of these items in stormwater.

The strategic plan will provide recommendations on how the system of public area trash containers within the City's limit may be enhanced to reduce the volume of trash in streets, the storm drainage conveyance system and local waterways.

Percent Reduction from Enhancements

The City of Walnut Creek will receive a **three percent** reduction credit for implementing specific enhanced control measures described in *Enhanced Level of Implementation* section above. The three percent reduction credit will be applied to the baseline trash load to urban creeks from the municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) owned and operated by the City of Walnut Creek. This percent reduction credit was obtained from the *Trash Load Reduction Tracking Method Report* (BASMAA 2011e) and is presented in the Trash Load Reduction Summary Table included in Section 4.

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

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

Baseline Level of Implementation

Prior to the effective date of the MRP, the City of Walnut Creek did not have a specific on-land trash cleanup program. Illegal dumping was addressed and cleaned as it occurred. There was no specific effort to identify or track trash hot spots within the City limit as staff encountered minimal illegal dumping incidents. These control measures are considered baseline because they were accounted for in the preliminary trash generation rates established through the BASMAA *Baseline Trash Loading Rates Project*. New or enhanced actions that began or are planned to begin after the effective date of the MRP are described under the next section.

Enhanced Level of Implementation

Prior to July 1, 2012, the Walnut Creek will be conduct two events to remove homeless encampments. Public Services Department staff will coordinate these efforts with the Police Department and Contra Costa County's Social Services. These on-land cleanups will be conducted or coordinated each year and the volume of trash removed will be tracked to demonstrate trash loads reduced. Staff will track only trash that has the potential of entering our drainage conveyance system. Large items (e.g. appliance, shopping carts, furniture, mattresses, television, tires, lumber, etc.) removed during on-land trash cleanups is not part of the volume determination since they do not have the potential of entering the drainage conveyance system.

Percent Reduction from Enhancements

The total estimated annual volume of trash that will be reduced beginning July 1, 2012 as a result of implementing on-land trash cleanups is 1,735 gallons. This volume is equal to approximately a **7.3 percent** reduction in the baseline trash load to urban creeks from the municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) owned and operated by the City of Walnut Creek. Both values provided within this section are included in Trash Load Reduction Summary Table included in Section 4.

QF-2: Enhanced Street Sweeping

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

Baseline Level of Implementation

The baseline trash load described in Section 2.0 incorporates the trash load reductions due to baseline street sweeping. Prior to effective date of the MRP, the City of Walnut Creek's baseline street sweeping program includes sweeping most streets in residential areas once per month; streets on downtown areas once per week and sweeping most arterial roads twice per month.

Parking enforcement signs for street sweeping are not posted in the City and parking enforcement equivalent occurs on limited streets. Most arterial roads, parking lots and downtown streets are swept early in the morning when parked cars are minimal. Some streets within the City's limit do not allow parking at all times.

Enhanced Level of Implementation

Enhancements to street sweeping frequencies and parking enforcement (or equivalent measures) control measures will be used to calculate loads reduced from enhanced street sweeping, consistent with the trash load reduction tracking method (BASMAA 2011e).

The City's existing enhanced street sweeping program includes sweeping most streets in residential areas once per month, streets in the downtown three times per week, and sweeping most arterial roads and parking lots once per week.

Percent Reduction from Enhancements

The total estimated annual volume of trash that will be reduced by July 1, 2012 as a result of enhanced street sweeping is 914 gallon. As described in Trash Load Reduction Summary Table included in Section 4, this volume is equal to approximately a **3.8 percent** reduction in the baseline trash load to urban creeks from the municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) owned and operated by the City of Walnut Creek.

QF-5: Full-Capture Treatment Devices

As defined by the Municipal Regional Stormwater Permit (MRP), a full-capture system or device is any single device or series of devices that traps all particles retained by a 5 mm mesh screen and has a design treatment capacity of not less than the peak flow rate (Q) resulting from a one-year, one-hour, storm in the sub-drainage area. A list of the full-capture systems and devices recognized by the San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board (Water Board) is included in *Trash Load Reduction Tracking Method Report* (BASMAA 2011e). Trash loads reduced via publically or privately owned and operated devices within a Permittee's jurisdictional area that have been recognized by the Water Board as full-capture may be used to demonstrate attainment of trash load reduction goals.

Baseline Level of Implementation

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

Enhanced Level of Implementation

A total of 50 trash full-capture treatment devices have been installed in the City of Walnut Creek prior to July 1, 2012. A list of these full-capture devices is included in Table QF-6-1. All devices listed within this table are enhanced trash control measures. Table QF-6-1 also includes the area treated and the calculated trash load reduced from each full-capture treatment device. These calculations are consistent with the approach described in the *Trash Load Reduction Tracking Method Report* (BASMAA 2011e).

Percent Reduction from Enhancements

The total estimated annual volume of trash that will be reduced by July 1, 2012 as a result of installing 50 trash full-capture treatment devices is approximately 1,295 gallons. This volume is equal to approximately a **5.4 percent** reduction in the baseline trash load to urban creeks from the municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) owned and operated by the City of Walnut Creek. Both values provided within this section are included in Trash Load Reduction Summary Table included in Section 4.

Table QF-6-1. Trash full-capture treatment devices within the jurisdictional boundaries of the City of Walnut Creek

Device ID	Public or Private	Device Name	Location (Cross Streets)	Installation Date/Anticipated Installation Date	Total Area Treated (acres)	Trash Load Reduced
WC-01	Public	TR Triton BFTG (REM)	2290 Oak Grove Rd	5/31/2011	GIS data available	Data est. from calculator
WC-02	Public	TR Triton BFTG (REM)	1895 Ygnacio Valley Rd	5/31/2011	GIS data available	Data est. from calculator
WC-03	Public	TR Triton BFTG (REM)	1954 Mt. Diablo	5/31/2011	GIS data available	Data est. from calculator
WC-04	Public	TR Triton BFTG (REM)	1900 Tice Valley Blvd	5/31/2011	GIS data available	Data est. from calculator
WC-05	Public	TR Triton BFTG (REM)	1177 Conejo Way	10/4/2011	GIS data available	Data est. from calculator
WC-06	Public	TR Triton BFTG (REM)	511 Lawrence Way (Corp. Yard)	10/4/2011	GIS data available	Data est. from calculator
WC-07	Public	TR Triton BFTG (REM)	511 Lawrence Way (Corp. Yard)	10/4/2011	GIS data available	Data est. from calculator
WC-08	Public	TR Triton BFTG (REM)	511 Lawrence Way (Corp. Yard)	10/4/2011	GIS data available	Data est. from calculator
WC-09	Public	TR Triton BFTG (REM)	511 Lawrence Way (Corp. Yard)	10/4/2011	GIS data available	Data est. from calculator
WC-10	Public	TR Triton BFTG (REM)	511 Lawrence Way (Corp. Yard)	10/4/2011	GIS data available	Data est. from calculator
WC-11	Public	TR Triton BFTG (REM)	490 Lawrence Way (TOC)	10/4/2011	GIS data available	Data est. from calculator
WC-12	Public	TR Triton BFTG (REM)	490 Lawrence Way (TOC)	10/4/2011	GIS data available	Data est. from calculator
WC-13	Public	TR Triton BFTG (REM)	490 Lawrence Way (TOC)	10/4/2011	GIS data available	Data est. from calculator
WC-14	Public	TR Triton BFTG (REM)	490 Lawrence Way (TOC)	10/4/2011	GIS data available	Data est. from calculator
WC-15	Public	TR Triton BFTG (REM)	490 Lawrence Way (TOC)	10/4/2011	GIS data available	Data est. from calculator
WC-16	Public	TR Triton BFTG (REM)	1677 N. Main Street	10/4/2011	GIS data available	Data est. from calculator
WC-17	Public	TR Triton BFTG (REM)	1690 Locust Street	10/4/2011	GIS data available	Data est. from calculator
WC-18	Public	TR Triton BFTG (REM)	1511-21 Locust Street	10/4/2011	GIS data available	Data est. from calculator
WC-19	Public	TR Triton BFTG (REM)	Locust St. & Bonanza	10/4/2011	GIS data available	Data est. from calculator
WC-20	Public	TR Triton BFTG (REM)	1440 N. Main Street	10/4/2011	GIS data available	Data est. from calculator
WC-21	Public	TR Triton BFTG (REM)	1604 Mt. Diablo Blvd.	10/4/2011	GIS data available	Data est. from calculator
WC-22	Public	TR Triton BFTG (REM)	Locust St. & Mt. Diablo Blvd	10/4/2011	GIS data available	Data est. from calculator
WC-23	Public	TR Triton BFTG (REM)	Locust St. & Mt. Diablo Blvd	10/4/2011	GIS data available	Data est. from calculator
WC-24	Public	TR Triton BFTG (REM)	1393 Commercial Lane	10/4/2011	GIS data available	Data est. from calculator
WC-25	Public	TR Triton BFTG (REM)	Mt. Diablo Blvd & Broadway Plaza	10/4/2011	GIS data available	Data est. from calculator

Table QF-6-1. Trash full-capture treatment devices within the jurisdictional boundaries of the City of Walnut Creek (Continued)

Device ID	Public or Private	Device Name	Location (Cross Streets)	Installation Date/Anticipated Installation Date	Total Area Treated (acres)	Trash Load Reduced
WC-26	Public	TR Triton BFTG (REM)	Mt. Diablo Blvd. & Broadway Plaza	10/4/2011	GIS data available	Data est. from calculator
WC-27	Public	TR Triton BFTG (REM)	Broadway Plaza	10/4/2011	GIS data available	Data est. from calculator
WC-28	Public	TR Triton BFTG (REM)	Broadway Plaza	10/4/2011	GIS data available	Data est. from calculator
WC-29	Public	TR Triton BFTG (REM)	Broadway Plaza	10/4/2011	GIS data available	Data est. from calculator
WC-30	Public	TR Triton BFTG (REM)	Mt. Diablo Blvd.	10/4/2011	GIS data available	Data est. from calculator
WC-31	Public	TR Triton BFTG (REM)	Olympic Blvd & Locust St.	10/4/2011	GIS data available	Data est. from calculator
WC-32	Public	TR Triton BFTG (REM)	Olympic Blvd & Locust St.	10/4/2011	GIS data available	Data est. from calculator
WC-33	Public	TR Triton BFTG (REM)	1152 Locust St.	10/4/2011	GIS data available	Data est. from calculator
WC-34	Public	TR Triton BFTG (REM)	1100 Locust St.	10/4/2011	GIS data available	Data est. from calculator
WC-35	Public	TR Triton BFTG (REM)	Locust St. & Bothelo Dr.	10/4/2011	GIS data available	Data est. from calculator
WC-36	Public	TR Triton BFTG (REM)	1770 Carmel Dr.	10/4/2011	GIS data available	Data est. from calculator
WC-37	Public	TR Triton BFTG (REM)	1365-1975 Civic Dr	10/4/2011	GIS data available	Data est. from calculator
WC-38	Public	TR Triton BFTG (REM)	1365-1975 Civic Dr	10/4/2011	GIS data available	Data est. from calculator
WC-39	Public	TR Triton BFTG (REM)	1365-1975 Civic Dr	10/4/2011	GIS data available	Data est. from calculator
WC-40	Public	TR Triton BFTG (REM)	California Blvd & Ygnacio Valley	10/4/2011	GIS data available	Data est. from calculator
WC-41	Public	TR Triton BFTG (REM)	1437 N. Main Street	10/4/2011	GIS data available	Data est. from calculator
WC-42	Public	TR Triton BFTG (REM)	1620 Locust St.	10/4/2011	GIS data available	Data est. from calculator
WC-43	Public	TR Triton BFTG (REM)	1390 N. Main St	10/4/2011	GIS data available	Data est. from calculator
WC-44	Public	TR Triton BFTG (REM)	1399 N. Main St.	10/4/2011	GIS data available	Data est. from calculator
WC-45	Public	TR Triton BFTG (REM)	1620 Cypress	10/4/2011	GIS data available	Data est. from calculator
WC-46	Public	TR Triton BFTG (REM)	California Blvd (BART)	10/4/2011	GIS data available	Data est. from calculator
WC-47	Public	TR Triton BFTG (REM)	California Blvd (BART)	10/4/2011	GIS data available	Data est. from calculator
WC-48	Public	TR Triton BFTG (REM)	Parkside (BART)	10/4/2011	GIS data available	Data est. from calculator
WC-49	Public	TR Triton BFTG (REM)	N. Main & Creekside	10/4/2011	GIS data available	Data est. from calculator
WC-50	Public	TR Triton BFTG (REM)	Maria Lane	10/4/2011	GIS data available	Data est. from calculator

QF-6: Creek/Channel/Shoreline Cleanups

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

Baseline Level of Implementation

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

Enhanced Level of Implementation

Prior to July 1, 2013, the City of Walnut Creek will conduct MRP-required⁴ and the following non MRP-required creek/channel/shoreline cleanups⁵ listed below. Both types of cleanups will be conducted each year and the volume of trash removed will be tracked to demonstrate trash loads reduced.

The City of Walnut Creek will coordinate a total of two volunteers-led creek cleanup events, which will be scheduled in conjunction with Earth Day and in the Fall season. Volunteers will remove trash and invasive vegetation along the creek banks.

Percent Reduction from Enhancements

The total estimated annual volume of trash that will be reduced by July 1, 2013 as a result of implementing creek/channel/shoreline cleanups is approximately 1,214 gallons. This volume is equal to approximately a **5.1 percent** reduction in the baseline trash load to urban creeks from the municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) owned and operated by the City of Walnut Creek. Both values provided within this section are included in Trash Load Reduction Summary Table included in Section 4.

⁴ Creek/channel/shoreline cleanups conducted in accordance with Permit Provision C.10.b.

⁵All "other" creek/channel/shoreline cleanups conducted by a municipality that are not required by Provision C.10.b.

5.0 SUMMARY OF TRASH CONTROL MEASURE ENHANCEMENTS

The City of Walnut Creek is committed to reducing the potential for trash impacts in local water bodies in the San Francisco Bay Area. The planned enhanced trash control measures described in Section 3.0 are also listed in Table 4-1. The enhancements are intended to comply with the 40% trash load reduction goal in MRP provision C.10.

The following table highlights summary of planned enhance trash control measure implementation:

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

Table 5-1. Planned enhanced trash control measure implementation within the jurisdictional boundaries of the City of Walnut Creek and associated trash loads reduced.

Trash Control Measure	Summary Description Control Measure Action	% Reduction (Credits)	% Reduction (Quantifications)	Trash Load Reduced (gallons)	Cumulative % Reduction (Compared to Baseline)
Existing Enhanced Street Sweeping	Sweeping more frequently of downtown streets, arterial roads and parking lots	NA	NA	914	3.8
Single-use Carryout Plastic Bag Ordinance (CR-1)	Implement a plastic bag ban for large supermarkets	6	NA	1,379	9.6
Polystyrene Foam Food Service Ware Ban (CR-2)	Implement a polystyrene foam ban at City-sponsored events and on City-owned property	2	NA	460	11.5
Public Education and Outreach Programs (CR-3)	Enhance advertising campaign, outreach to school-age children, media relations and community outreach events	8	NA	1,839	19.2
Activities to Reduce Trash from Uncovered Loads (CR-4)	Require contracted trash and construction debris haulers to cover loads when transporting trash to public or privately-owned landfills	1	NA	230	20.2
Anti-Littering and Illegal Dumping Enforcement Activities (CR-5)	Anti-littering and illegal dumping enforcement program; use of physical barriers or improvements to deter illegal dumping	3	NA	690	23.1
Improved Trash Bin/Container Management (Municipally or Privately-Controlled) (CR-6)	Implement a strategic plan to improve trash bin/container management for businesses and households.	3	NA	690	25.9
On-land Trash Cleanups (Volunteer and/or Municipal) (QF-1)	Conduct cleanups of homeless encampments	NA	7.3	1,735	33.2
Enhanced Street Sweeping (QF-2)	See Existing Enhanced Street Sweeping (above)	NA	NA	0	33.2
Full-capture Treatment Devices (QF-5)	Install, clean and maintain 50 trash full-capture devices	NA	5.4	1,295	38.6
Creek/Channel/Shoreline Cleanups (Volunteer and/or Municipal) (QF-6)	Coordinate and facilitate volunteers-led creek cleanups	NA	5.1	1,214	43.7

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

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

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

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

5.2 Considerations of Uncertainties

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

6.0 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

Implementation of enhanced trash control measures by the City of Walnut Creek is currently planned to occur in a timeframe consistent with MRP requirements. A preliminary implementation schedule for all planned enhancements is described in Table 5-1. This schedule provides a timeframe for reducing trash discharged from the City of Walnut Creek's MS4 by 40%.

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

Table 5-1. Preliminary implementation schedule for enhanced trash control measures in the City of Walnut Creek.

Trash Control Measure	Beginning Date of Implementation
Single-use Carryout Plastic Bag Ordinance (CR-1)	By July 1, 2014
Polystyrene Foam Food Service Ware Ban (CR-2)	By July 1, 2014
Public Education and Outreach Programs (CR-3)	By July 1, 2012
Activities to Reduce Trash from Uncovered Loads (CR-4)	By July 1, 2013
Anti-Littering and Illegal Dumping Enforcement Activities (CR-5)	By July 1, 2013
Improved Trash Bin/Container Management (Municipally or Privately-Controlled) (CR-6)	By July 1, 2013
On-land Trash Cleanups (Volunteer and/or Municipal) (QF-1)	By July 1, 2012
Enhanced Street Sweeping (QF-2)	By July 1, 2012
Full-capture Treatment Devices (QF-5)	By July 1, 2012
Creek/Channel/Shoreline Cleanups (Volunteer and/or Municipal) (QF-6)	By July 1, 2013

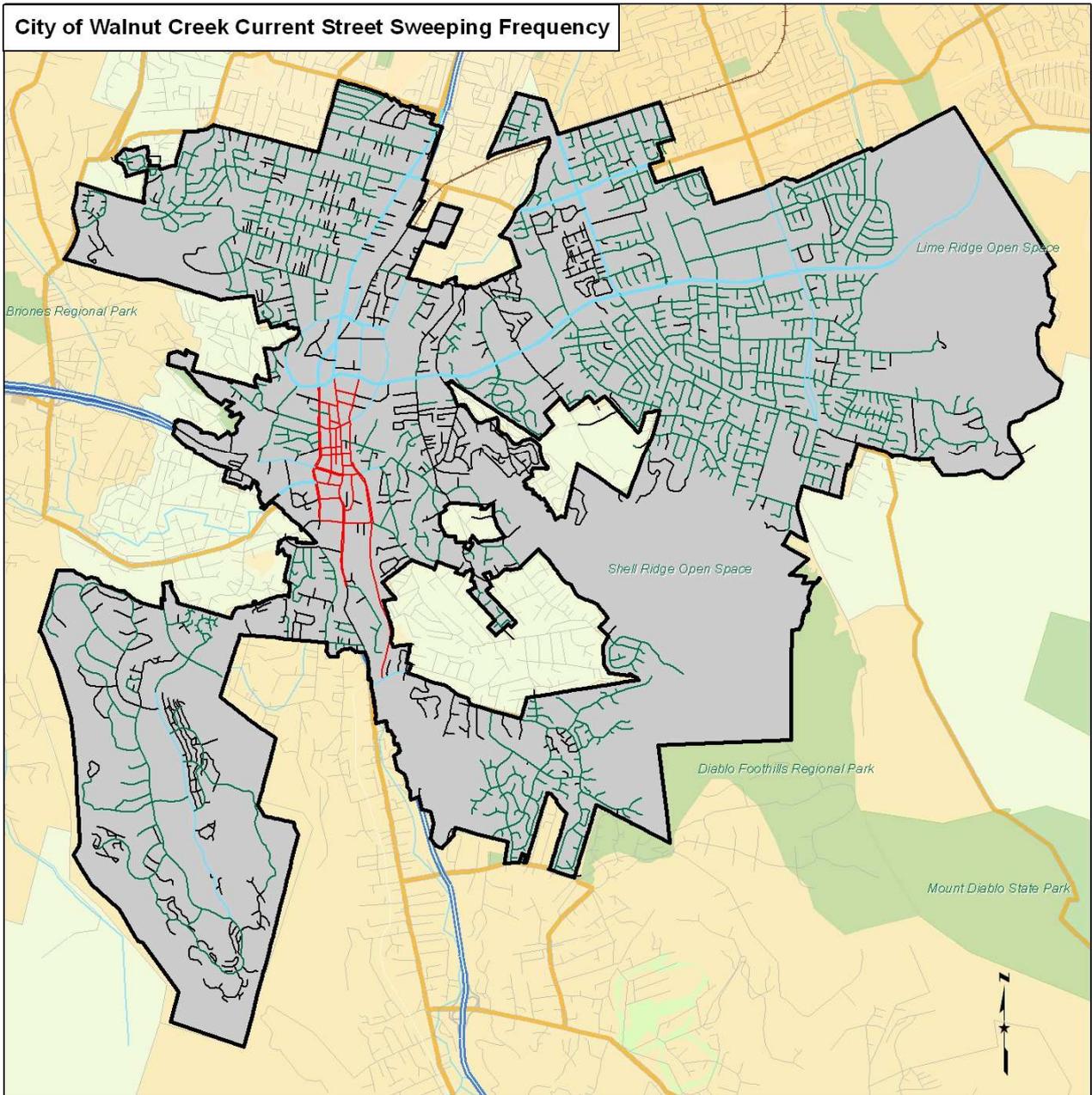
7.0 REFERENCES

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Current Street Sweeping Frequency

- Not Swept
- 3x/Week
- 1x/Week
- 1x/Month
- ▭ Permittee Boundary

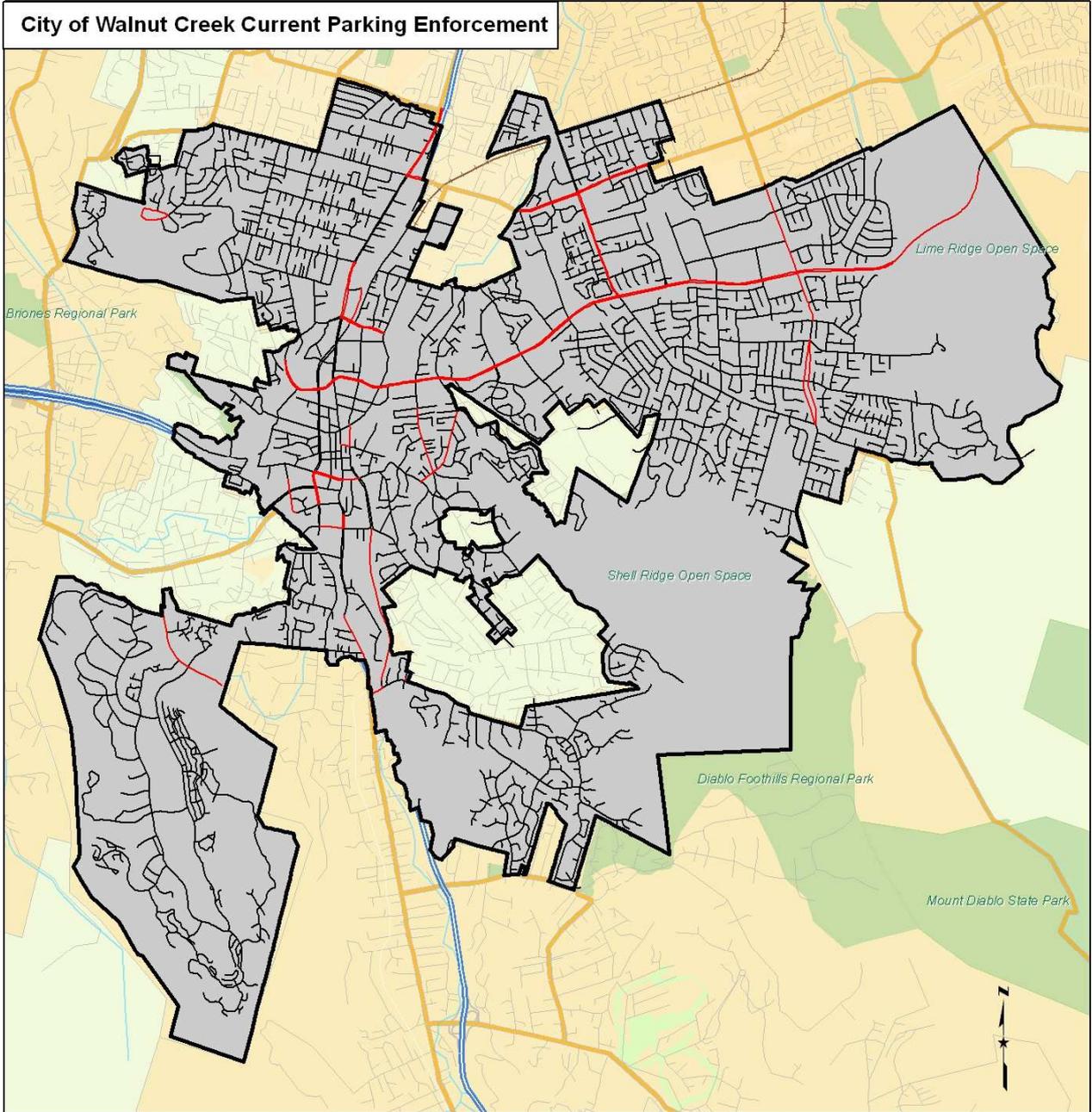


Data Sources:

Streets: Tele Atlas, 2003. Retrieved from <http://www.arcgis.com/>
City Boundary: County of Alameda
Background: ESRI StreetMap USA

Map Created By: EOA, Inc.
Date: December 15, 2011

City of Walnut Creek Current Parking Enforcement



Current Parking Enforcement

- Not Enforced
- Parking Enforcement Equivalent
- ▭ Permittee Boundary

0 1 2 3 Miles

Data Sources:

Streets: Tele Atlas, 2003. Retrieved from <http://www.arcgis.com/>
City Boundary: County of Alameda
Background: ESRI StreetMap USA

Map Created By: EOA, Inc.
Date: December 15, 2011