



Baseline Trash Load and Short-Term Trash Load Reduction Plan

Template & Guidance

Submitted by:

**City of Belmont
Department of Public Works
One Twin Pines Lane Suite 385
Belmont, CA 94002**

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

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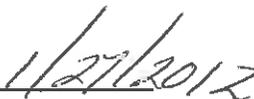
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**CITY OF BELMONT
SHORT-TERM TRASH LOAD REDUCTION PLAN**

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT

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

Signature by Duly Authorized Representative:

 _____ 

Leticia Alvarez
Assist. Public Works Director/
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Date

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

Baseline Trash Generation Rates Project

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

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

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

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 2012a). 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 Generation Rates Project*.

Short-Term Trash Load Reduction Plan

The purpose of this Short-Term Plan is to describe the current level of implementation of control measures and best management practices, and identify the type and extent to which new or enhanced control measures and best management practices will be implemented to attain a 40 percent trash load reduction from their MS4 by July 1, 2014. The Short-Term Plan was developed using a template created by BASMAA through a regional project. New and enhanced trash control measures (i.e., Best Management Practices) that Permittees may implement to demonstrate trash load reduction goals are included in Table 1.1. This list was developed collaboratively through the BASMAA Trash Committee, which included participation from Permittee, stormwater program, Water Board and non-governmental organization (NGO) staff. The list of control measures is based on: 1) the potential for Permittees to implement; 2) the availability of information required to populate formulas and develop credits; and 3) the expected benefit of implementation. Load reductions associated with each control measure are demonstrated either through a quantification formula (QF) or credits (CR) described in the *Trash Load Reduction Tracking Method Technical Report* (BASMAA 2012a).

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 (2012a). 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 Belmont 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 Belmont’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 Generation Rates Project. Therefore, this section of the Short-Term Plan may be updated with revised trash generation rates, baseline loading rates, and baseline loads.

This section provides the estimated annual trash baseline load from the City of Belmont's Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4). In compliance with Provision C.10.a.ii of the MRP, the City of Belmont 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 (2012b) 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 Belmont. 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 Belmont'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 1926, the City of Belmont covers 2,959 acres in Santa Mateo County, and has a jurisdictional area of 2,183 acres. According to the 2010 Census, it has a population of 25,835, with a population density of 5,579.9 people per square mile, and average household size of 2.39. Of the 25,835 who call the City of Belmont home, 20.9% are under the age of 18, 6.5% are between 18 and 24, 29.6% are between 25 and 44, 28.2% are between 45 and 65, and 14.9% are 65 or older.

Top employers in the City of Belmont include Oracle, Cengage Learning, Nikon Precision, Safeway, Autobahn Motors and Silverado Senior Living. The median household income was \$94,722 in 2000¹.

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

Default Trash Generation Rates (Regional Approach)

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

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

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

Jurisdictional and Effective Loading Areas

Default trash baseline generation rates presented in Table 2-1 were applied to effective loading areas with **jurisdictional areas** within the City of Belmont. The City of Belmont’s jurisdictional areas includes all urban land areas within the City of Belmont 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 Santa Mateo County;
- Colleges and Universities (Private or Public);
- Non-urban Land Uses (e.g., agriculture, forest, rangeland, open space, wetlands, water);
- Communication or Power Facilities (e.g., PG & E Substations);
- Water and Wastewater Treatment Facilities; and
- Other Transportation Facilities (e.g., airports, railroads, and maritime shipping ports).

City of Belmont

Once the City of Belmont'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 Belmont are presented in Table 2-2.

Table 2-2. Jurisdictional areas and effective loading areas in the City of Belmont 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 | 315 | 278 | 14 |
| Low Density Residential | 1,416 | 1,363 | 71 |
| Rural Residential | 54 | 26 | 1 |
| Commercial and Services/ Heavy, Light and Other Industrial | 149 | 112 | 6 |
| Retail and Wholesale | 64 | 57 | 3 |
| K-12 Schools | 131 | 61 | 3 |
| Urban Parks | 53 | 22 | 1 |
| TOTAL | 2,183 | 1,919 | 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 Belmont based on identified land uses. These generation rates were then adjusted based on the calculated effectiveness of baseline street sweeping, storm drain inlet maintenance and pump station maintenance implemented by the 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 Belmont 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 Belmont 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 Belmont's baseline street sweeping program includes sweeping streets in residential areas twice per month and most streets in the retail areas once a week.

The City of Belmont's current street sweeping program includes sweeping most streets in residential areas once every two weeks and most retail areas three times per week. In addition, there are two residential neighborhoods that have enhanced leaf sweeping.

Parking enforcement signs for street sweeping are not posted within the City. Parking enforcement equivalent occurs on portions of most major arterials and roads with limited or no shoulder. 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 Belmont 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 Belmont owns and maintains two stormwater pump stations, but none of these stations have trash racks that capture trash and allow for removal during maintenance.

Baseline Trash Loading Estimate

The estimated baseline trash load from the City of Belmont 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 Belmont 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 Belmont.

| Category | Annual Load (gallons) | Annual Load (cubic feet) |
|---|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| Preliminary Generation Trash Load | 9,813 | 1,526 |
| Load Removed via Baseline Street Sweeping | 3,817 | 594 |
| Load Removed via Baseline Storm Drain Inlet Maintenance | 300 | 47 |
| Load Removed via Baseline Stormwater Pump Station Maintenance | 0 | 0 |
| Preliminary Trash Baseline Load | 5,696 | 886 |

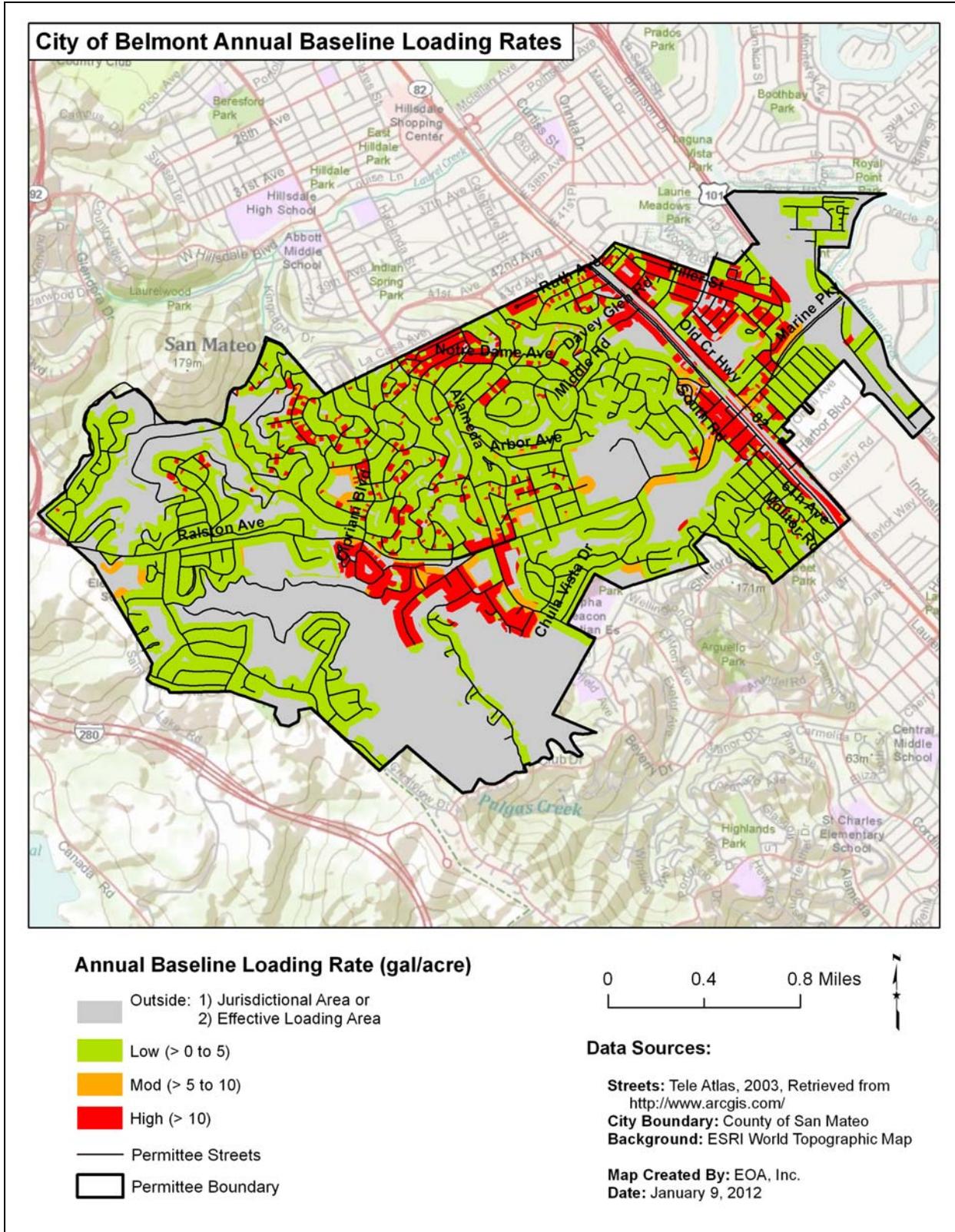


Figure 2-1: Estimated trash baseline loading rates for geographical areas in the City of Belmont

3.0 LOAD REDUCTION CALCULATION PROCESS

Using the guiding principles and assumptions described BASMAA (2012a), 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 2012a) 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:** Existing Enhanced Street Sweeping
- Step #2:** Trash Generation Reduction
- Step #3:** On-land Interception
- Step #4:** Trash Interception in the Stormwater Conveyance System
- Step #5:** Trash Interception in Waterways
- Step #6:** Comparison to Baseline Trash Load

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

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

Step #1: Existing Enhanced Street Sweeping

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

Step #2: Trash Generation Reduction Control Measures

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

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

Load reductions associated with trash generation reduction control measures are applied on an area-wide basis.² Therefore, reductions in current baseline loading rates are adjusted uniformly based on the implementation of the control measure and the associated credit claimed.

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

Step #3: On-land Interception Control Measures

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

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

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

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

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".

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

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

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

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

Step #5: Control Measures that Intercept Trash in Waterways

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

- QF-3c: Partial-capture Treatment Device: Litter Booms/Curtains (Area-wide)
- QF-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 #6: Comparison to Baseline Trash Load

Applying the five 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.

$$\frac{\text{Baseline Load} - \text{Remaining Load}}{\text{Baseline Load}} \cdot 100 = \% \text{ Reduction}$$

4.0 ENHANCED TRASH CONTROL MEASURES

This section describes the new or enhanced trash control measures planned for implementation by the City of Belmont. 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 Belmont include those listed in Table 4.1.

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

| Control Measure |
|---|
| Single-use Carryout Plastic Bag Ordinances |
| Public Education and Outreach Programs |
| Activities to Reduce Trash from Uncovered Loads |
| Anti-Littering and Illegal Dumping Enforcement Activities |
| Enhanced Street Sweeping |
| Full-Capture Treatment Devices |

CR-1: Single-use Carryout Plastic Bag Policy

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 policy/ordinance is difficult due to intense scrutiny and opposition from not only public interest groups and lobbyists, but also merchants and community members. In most cases, most opposition groups are pressing for the development of Environmental Impact Reports (EIRs) in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

Baseline Level of Implementation

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

Enhanced Level of Implementation

The City of Belmont plans to adopt an ordinance prohibiting the distribution of single-use carryout plastic bags. The City of Belmont is currently involved in the county-wide working group to develop a plastic bag ban across as many jurisdictions in San Mateo County as possible. As of January 18, 2012, the Single Use Bag Ban- Ordinance Language is in Draft form and in process of review. This ordinance will include Tier 1 – Prohibit Distribution at Large Supermarkets, Tier 2 – Prohibit Distribution at Retail Establishments that Sell Packaged Foods, and Tier 3 – Prohibit Distribution at All Retail Establishments (with the Exception of Restaurants). This ordinance is anticipated to pass before December 2012 and go into effect by January 01, 2013. The City of Belmont is in the process of coming up with outreach efforts that will include social media (Facebook, Twitter), website posting, creating a presentation for Channel 27, having a contest to design a logo for single-use carry-out bags to increase awareness and have the community engaged. The current County-wide **DRAFT** ordinance follows:

Single Use Bag Ban – Draft Ordinance Language

Definitions

- A. "Customer" means any person obtaining goods from a retail establishment.

- B. "**Nonprofit charitable reuser**" means a charitable organization, as defined in Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, or a distinct operating unit or division of the charitable organization, that reuses and recycles donated goods or

materials and receives more than fifty percent of its revenues from the handling and sale of those donated goods or materials.

C. "Person" means any natural person, firm, corporation, partnership, or other organization or group however organized.

D. "Prepared food" means foods or beverages which are prepared on the premises by cooking, chopping, slicing, mixing, freezing, or squeezing, and which require no further preparation to be consumed. "Prepared food" does not include any raw, uncooked meat product or fruits or vegetables which are chopped, squeezed, or mixed.

E. "**Recycled paper bag**" means a paper bag provided at the check stand, cash register, point of sale, or other point of departure for the purpose of transporting food or merchandise out of the establishment that contains no old growth fiber and a minimum of forty percent post-consumer recycled content; is one hundred percent recyclable; and has printed in a highly visible manner on the outside of the bag the words "Reusable" and "Recyclable," the name and location of the manufacturer, and the percentage of post-consumer recycled content.

F. "**Public eating establishment**" means a restaurant, take-out food establishment, or any other business that receives ninety percent or more of its revenue from the sale of prepared food to be eaten on or off its premises.

G. "**Retail establishment**" means any commercial establishment that sells perishable or nonperishable goods including, but not limited to, clothing, food, and personal items directly to the customer; and is located within or doing business within the geographical limits of the County of San Mateo. "Retail establishment" does not include public eating establishments or nonprofit charitable reusers.

H. "**Reusable bag**" means either a bag made of cloth or other machine washable fabric that has handles, or a durable plastic bag with handles that is at least 2.25 mil thick and is specifically designed and manufactured for multiple reuse.

I. "**Single-use carry-out bag**" means a bag other than a reusable bag provided at the check stand, cash register, point of sale or other point of departure for the purpose of transporting food or merchandise out of the establishment. "Single-use carry-out bags" do not include bags without handles provided to the customer: (1) to transport produce, bulk food or meat from a produce, bulk food or meat department within a store to the point of sale; (2) to hold prescription medication dispensed from a pharmacy; or (3) to segregate food or merchandise that could damage or contaminate other food or merchandise when placed together in a reusable bag or recycled paper bag

.Single-use carry-out bag.

A. No retail establishment shall provide a single-use carry-out bag to a customer, at the check stand, cash register, point of sale or other point of departure for the purpose of transporting food or merchandise out of the establishment except as provided in this section.

B. **On or before December 31, 2014** a retail establishment may make available for sale to a customer a recycled paper bag for a minimum charge of ten cents.

C. **On or after January 1, 2015** a retail establishment may make available for sale to a customer a recycled paper bag for a minimum charge of twenty-five cents.

D. Notwithstanding this section, no retail establishment may make available for sale a recycled paper bag unless the amount of the sale of the recycled paper bag is separately itemized on the sale receipt.

E. A retail establishment may provide a customer participating in the California Special Supplement Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children pursuant to Article 2 (commencing with Section 123275) of Chapter 1 of Part 2 of Division 106 of the Health and Safety Code; and a customer participating in the Supplemental Food Program pursuant to Chapter 10 (commencing with Section 15500) of Part 3 of Division 9 of the California Welfare and Institutions Code, with one or more recycled paper bags at no cost through December 31, 2014.

Recordkeeping and Inspection.

Every retail establishment shall keep complete and accurate record or documents of the purchase and sale of any recycled paper bag by the retail establishment, for a minimum period of three years from the date of purchase and sale, which record shall be available for inspection at no cost to the city during regular business hours by any city employee authorized to enforce this part. Unless an alternative location or method of review is mutually agreed upon, the records or documents shall be available at the retail establishment address. The provision of false information including incomplete records or documents to the city shall be a violation of this section.

Administrative fine.

(a) Grounds for Fine. A fine may be imposed upon findings made by the Director of the Environmental Health Division, or his or her designee, that any retail establishment has provided a single-use carry-out bag to a customer in violation of this Chapter.

(b) Amount of Fine. Upon findings made under subsection (a), the retail establishment shall be subject to an administrative fine as follows:

(1) A fine not exceeding one hundred dollars (\$100.00) for a first violation;

- (2) A fine not exceeding two hundred dollars (\$200.00) for a second violation;
 - (3) A fine not exceeding five hundred dollars (\$500) for the third and subsequent violations;
 - (4) Each day that a retail establishment has provided single-use carry-out bags to a customer constitutes a separate violation.
- (c) Fine Procedures. Notice of the fine shall be served on the retail establishment. The notice shall contain an advisement of the right to request a hearing before the Director of the Environmental Health Division or his or her designee contesting the imposition of the fine. The grounds for the contest shall be that the retail establishment did not provide a single-use carry-out bag to any customer. Said hearing must be requested within ten days of the date appearing on the notice of the fine. The decision of the Director of the Environmental Health Division shall be based upon a finding that the above listed ground for a contest has been met and shall be a final administrative order, with no administrative right of appeal.
- (d) Failure to Pay Fine. If said fine is not paid within 30 days from the date appearing on the notice of the fine or of the notice of determination of the Director of the Environmental Health Division or his or her designee after the hearing, the fine shall be referred to a collection agency.

Severability.

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

Enforcement of this chapter when adopted.

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

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

The ordinance will become effective January 01, 2013. The total percent trash reduced from MS4s as a result of implementing a single-use carryout plastic bag policy/Ordinance will be reported in the Annual Report submitted each September to the Water Board.

Percent Reduction from Enhancements

The City of Belmont will receive a **6 percent** reduction credit for implementing specific enhanced control measures described in Enhanced Level of Implementation section above. The **6 percent** reduction credit will be applied to the City of Belmont’s baseline trash load. This percent reduction credit is consistent with methods presented in the BASMAA (2012a). 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 Policy

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 Belmont does not plan to adopt a policy/ordinance banning polystyrene foam food service ware at the point-of-sale at this time.

The percent trash reduction from MS4s as a result of implementing a polystyrene foam food service ware policy/ordinance will be reported in the Annual Report submitted each September.

Percent Reduction from Enhancements

The City of Belmont will receive a **0 percent** reduction credit for implementing specific enhanced control measures described in *Enhanced Level of Implementation* section above. The **0 percent** reduction credit will be applied to the City of Belmont's baseline trash load. This percent reduction credit is consistent with methods presented in the BASMAA (2012a). 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 Belmont implemented the following public education and outreach control measures prior to the effective date of the MRP. The City of Belmont distributed brochures during outreach events, and posted water pollution prevention material on website. The County of San Mateo had booths at home shows and the county fair in which each jurisdiction Public Outreach Coordinator was able to assist in outreach for water pollution prevention. 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. New actions or actions started prior to the effective date of the MRP and continued into the future are described under the next section.

Enhanced Level of Implementation

The City of Belmont will implement the following public education and outreach control measures prior to July 1, 2014.

Litter Reduction Advertising Campaign(s)

BASMAA Youth Outreach Campaign (Regional)

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

- **Raising Awareness:** The Campaign will begin by raising awareness of the target audience on litter and stormwater pollution issues. Partnerships with youth commissions, high schools, and other youth focused organizations will be developed to reach the target audience. Messages targeted to youth will be created and distributed via paid advertising, email marketing, Campaign website and social networking sites (e.g., Facebook and twitter).

- Engage the Youth - The advertisements will encourage the audience to participate in the Youth Campaign by joining a Facebook page, entering a contest, taking an online quiz, etc., and providing their contact information. At the beginning of FY 12-13, a video contest will be launched to get Bay Area youth further involved in the Campaign. An online voting system will be used to select the winning entry. Media advertising will be conducted to promote the winning entry.
- Change Behaviors: To move the audience along the behavior change continuum, the Campaign will use electronic platforms such as email marketing and social networking sites to encourage participants to engage in increasingly more difficult behavior changes, such as participating in a clean-up, organizing a clean-up, etc.
- Maintain Engagement: The Campaign will continue to interact with the target audience through email marketing and social media websites.

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

Advertising Campaign (Local)

There are no additional campaigns conducted at the city level

Outreach to School-age Children or Youth

Countywide Programs

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

In addition to the programs described above, *Recycleworks*, a branch of San Mateo County Public Works dedicated to promotion of recycling solid waste, plans to continue to conduct litter reduction activities. These include participating in the green schools program in which a school

gets certified by achieving goals set from a menu of categories, one of which is litter reduction. In addition, *Recycleworks* conducts school assemblies and field trips focusing on litter reduction and recycling. They also conduct waste audits at schools to encourage waste reduction, and staff outreach events at schools. PIP is exploring the possibility of teaming up with *Recycleworks* to continue outreach to junior high and high school students after June 2012, when the current contract with Rock Steady Science expires.

Local Programs

The County-wide effort for school-aged children satisfies this section of the MRP. There are no additional programs planned on the City level.

Media Relations

BASMAA Regional Media Relations Project (Regional)

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

Coastal Cleanup Day Promotion (Countywide)

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

Media Relations (Local)

Coastal Cleanup Day Promotion (City)

On the city level, the City of Belmont also promotes the event by displaying a banner for two weeks prior to the Coastal Cleanup Day, promotes the event on the City's Public Works Facebook Page, twitter, advertises on the local channel 27 television station and is printed in the Parks and Recreation summer guide.

Community Outreach Events

SMCWPPP, through its Public Information and Participation (PIP) program, plans to continue to conduct community outreach events on behalf of Permittees who request support. Outreach materials related to litter that are distributed include, in addition to the children's materials listed above under Outreach to School-age Children or Youth, a promotional sign for cigarette smokers to discourage cigarette litter, and pocket ashtrays are given out. A general stormwater pollution prevention flyer in English and Spanish that includes litter reduction in its messaging is distributed. In addition to table outreach events conducted for specific permittees, PIP also conducts a Countywide Event aimed to reach residents from throughout the county. PIP manages an online calendar which promotes cleanup events by non-profit organizations

throughout the county. In FY 2011, PIP completed its 6th year acting as the county coordinator for Coastal Cleanup Day, increasing volunteer participation by 400% in that time, and trash removal increased by 300%.

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

Additional Community Outreach Events (Local)

The City of Belmont conducts additional outreach with a stormwater pollution prevention/Car wash tips presentation based on San Mateo County's "You are the Solution to Water Pollution". This airs on the local channel 27 television station and is ongoing. The city also tables at upcoming events such as the "bike to work" day with handing out brochures and talking to people about stormwater pollution prevention. In 2011, the city hosted our first spring creek cleanup in conjunction with National River Cleanup and will continue for the FY11/1

Percent Reduction from Enhancements

The City of Belmont will receive a total of **8 percent** reduction credit for implementing specific enhanced control measures described in *Enhanced Level of Implementation* section above. This percent reduction is comprised of the following credits, consistent with the *Load Reduction Tracking Method*:

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

These **8 percent** reduction credits will be applied against the City of Belmont's baseline trash load. This percent reduction credit is consistent with methods presented in the BASMAA (2012a). 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 Belmont 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 Belmont will implement the following enhanced control measures to reduce trash from vehicles with uncovered loads prior to July 1, 2014. The City of Belmont is working with local law enforcement to establish an enhanced enforcement program for vehicles with uncovered loads and will include citations and fines for vehicles spotted on Belmont roadways with uncovered loads. In addition to working with the Belmont Police Department, Requirements for operations, equipment and personnel per Recology Franchise Agreement Section 8.02 I- Litter Abatement #3, Contractor shall cover all open drop boxes with an agency-approved cover, at the collection location before transporting materials to the designated transfer and processing facility. The Franchise Agreement went into effect in January 2010.

Percent Reduction from Enhancements

The City of Belmont will receive a **5 percent** reduction credit for implementing specific enhanced control measures described in *Description of Enhanced Level of Implementation* section above. The **5 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 Belmont. This percent reduction credit was obtained from the *Trash Load Reduction Tracking Method Report* (BASMAA 2012a) 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 Belmont has adopted a basic anti-littering and illegal dumping enforcement program that entails receiving and responding to complaints from citizens as resources allow.

The City of Belmont's illegal dumping enforcement program consists of the following procedures: The Police Department will receive the call either through the main number or 911, they will respond and take a report for filing and investigate. If the party is found that dumped the item(s), the Police Department will have them come back out to remove the item(s) and/or fine them up to \$1,000 (per State law).

Enhanced Level of Implementation

The City of Belmont has implemented the following enhanced anti-littering and illegal dumping enforcement control measures: On November 30, 2011, the city of Belmont installed a fence along Belmont Creek behind the Carlmont Shopping Center at one of the city's "Hot Spots" to eliminate/deter illegal dumping activities into the creek.

Percent Reduction from Enhancements

The City of Belmont will receive a **3 percent** reduction credit for implementing specific enhanced control measures described in *Description of Enhanced Level of Implementation* section above. The **3 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 Belmont. This percent reduction credit was obtained from the *Trash Load Reduction Tracking Method Report* (BASMAA 2012a) 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 Belmont has not implemented enhanced trash bin/container management practices prior to effective date of the MRP.

Enhanced Level of Implementation

The City of Belmont does not plan on implementing the improved trash bin/container management practices at this time.

Percent Reduction from Enhancements

The City of Belmont will receive a **0 percent** reduction credit for implementing specific enhanced control measures described in Description of Enhanced Level of Implementation section above. The **0 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 Belmont. This percent reduction credit was obtained from the *Trash Load Reduction Tracking Method Report* (BASMAA 2012a) and is presented in the Trash Load Reduction Summary Table included in Section 4.

CR-7: Single-Use Food and Beverage Ware Ordinance(s)

Single-use food and beverage ware have been found to contribute substantially to the litter stream (City of Oxnard 2004, City of San Francisco 2008, City of San Jose 2009, Clean Water Action 2011) and can cause adverse environmental impacts throughout their lifecycles (Ackerman 1997, Alliance for Environmental Innovation 2000, EPA 2009). Due to the magnitude of food and beverage packaging litter emanating from commercial business districts, many California municipalities have taken action to eliminate the distribution of certain types of single-use beverage and food ware (e.g., polystyrene foam) and this control expands these actions to all single-use food and/or beverage ware.

Baseline Level of Implementation

Prior to adoption of the MRP, no agencies within the Bay area have enacted ordinances related to all types of single-use food and beverage ware. Therefore, the baseline level of implementation is not applicable for this control measure.

Enhanced Level of Implementation

The City of Belmont does not plan to adopt an ordinance for single-use food and beverage ware at this time.

Percent Reduction from Enhancements

The City of Belmont will receive a **0 percent** reduction credit for implementing specific enhanced control measures described in *Enhanced Level of Implementation* section above. The **0 percent** reduction credit will be applied to the City of Belmont's baseline trash load. This percent reduction credit is consistent with methods presented in the BASMAA (2012a). A summary of all load reductions anticipated through the implementation of this plan are included in Section 4.0.

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

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

Baseline Level of Implementation

The City of Belmont did not implement on-land cleanup actions implemented pre-MRP. 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 to the effective date of the MRP are described under the next section.

Enhanced Level of Implementation

The City of Belmont will not be including the enhanced level of on-land trash cleanup in the short-term plan.

Percent Reduction from Enhancements

The total estimated annual volume of trash that will be reduced beginning July 1, 2014 as a result of implementing on-land trash cleanups is **0 cubic feet**. This volume is equal to approximately a **0 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 Belmont. 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. The City of Belmont's baseline street sweeping program includes sweeping at a frequency of By-weekly per month on average in retail areas.

Parking enforcement signs for street sweeping are not posted within the City. Parking enforcement equivalent occurs on portions of most major arterials and roads with limited or no shoulder.

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 2012a).

The City of Belmont's current street sweeping program includes sweeping most streets in residential areas once every two weeks and most retail areas three times per week. In addition, there are two residential neighborhoods that have enhanced leaf sweeping. The City's current sweeping schedule will be continued as the enhanced level of implementation.

Percent Reduction from Enhancements

The total estimated annual volume of trash that will be reduced by July 1, 2014 as a result of enhanced street sweeping is **44.1 cubic feet**. As described in Trash Load Reduction Summary Table included in Section 4, this volume is equal to approximately a **5 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 Belmont.

QF-3: Partial-Capture Treatment Devices

Partial-capture devices are treatment devices that have not been approved as full-capture by the San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board, but capture trash at a known effectiveness value. Partial-capture devices may be similar to full-capture devices, but do not meet the full capture definition due to engineering challenges; or they may be completely different types of devices. Partial-capture devices include curb inlet screens (e.g., automated retractable screens), litter booms/curtains and stormwater pump station track racks. Trash loads reduced via partial-capture devices within a Permittee's jurisdictional boundaries may be used to demonstrate attainment of trash load reduction goals.

Baseline Level of Implementation

Curb Inlet Screens and Litter Booms/Curtains

Prior to effective date of the MRP, some Permittees within the Bay area have installed and maintained curb inlet screens and litter booms/curtains. To avoid penalizing these early implementers, the 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. Furthermore, the trash load removed via these devices installed prior to the MRP is not accounted for in baseline trash loads. Therefore, the baseline level of implementation is not applicable for this control measure, as devices installed prior to the effective date of the MRP and associated loads reduced will be grandfathered in as enhanced measures.

Stormwater Pump Station Racks

Similar to the devices described above, some Permittees within the Bay Area have installed and maintained trash racks on their stormwater pump stations. Existing pump station trash racks are assumed to remove roughly 25% of the trash that enters the pump station (BASMAA 2012a). The baseline trash load removed via these devices is accounted for in baseline trash loads.

Enhanced Level of Implementation

No partial-capture treatment devices have been or will be installed in the City of Belmont at this time.

Percent Reduction from Enhancements

The total estimated annual volume of trash that will be reduced by July 1, 2014 as a result of implementing partial-capture treatment devices listed in Table QF-4-1 is **0 cubic feet**. This volume is equal to approximately a **0 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 Belmont. Both values provided within this section are included in Trash Load Reduction Summary Table included in Section 4.

QF-4: Enhanced Storm Drain Inlet Maintenance

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

Baseline Level of Implementation

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

Enhanced Level of Implementation

No storm drain inlets will be maintained in the City of Belmont at higher frequencies prior to July 1, 2014.

Percent Reduction from Enhancements

The total estimated annual volume of trash that will be reduced by July 1, 2014 as a result of implementing enhanced storm drain inlet maintenance is **0 cubic feet**. This volume is equal to approximately a **0 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 Belmont. Both values provided within this section are included in Trash Load Reduction Summary Table included in Section 4.

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 2012a). 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 **35** trash full-capture treatment devices have been installed in the City of Belmont prior to July 1, 2014. A list of these full-capture devices is included in Table QF-6-1. All devices listed within this table are enhanced trash control measures. Table QF-6-1 also includes the area treated and the calculated trash load reduced from each full-capture treatment device. These calculations are consistent with the approach described in the *Trash Load Reduction Tracking Method Report* (BASMAA 2012a).

Percent Reduction from Enhancements

The total estimated annual volume of trash that will be reduced by July 1, 2014 as a result of implementing full capture devices is **147.3 cubic feet**. This volume is equal to approximately a **16.6 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 Belmont. 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 Belmont that are planned for installation by July 1, 2014.

| Device ID | Public or Private | Device Name | Location (Cross Streets) | Installation Date/Anticipated Installation Date | Total Area Treated (acres) | Trash Load Reduced |
|-----------|-------------------|-----------------------|--|---|----------------------------|--------------------|
| WCS-1 | Public | Connector Pipe Screen | 110 Sem Lane | 7/18/11 | | |
| WCS-1 | Public | Connector Pipe Screen | 110 Sem Lane | 7/19/11 | | |
| WCS-1 | Public | Connector Pipe Screen | 1001 Shoreway Road | 7/18/11 | | |
| WCS-1 | Public | Connector Pipe Screen | 1110 Alameda de las Pulgas | 7/19/11 | | |
| WCS-1 | Public | Connector Pipe Screen | 1405 Fifth Avenue | 10/07/11 | | |
| WCS-1 | Public | Connector Pipe Screen | 1500 Fifth Avenue | 10/07/11 | | |
| WCS-1 | Public | Connector Pipe Screen | 1817 Ralston Avenue | 8/16/11 | | |
| WCS-1 | Public | Connector Pipe Screen | 2205 Cipriani Boulevard | 8/12/11 | | |
| WCS-1 | Public | Connector Pipe Screen | 3226 East Laurel Creek Road | 10/7/11 | | |
| WCS-1 | Public | Connector Pipe Screen | 600 Ralston Ave | 10/7/11 | | |
| WCS-1 | Public | Connector Pipe Screen | 801 Hiller Street | 10/7/11 | | |
| WCS-1 | Public | Connector Pipe Screen | 940 Old County Road | 10/7/11 | | |
| WCS-1 | Public | Connector Pipe Screen | Alameda de las Pulgas and Covington Road | 8/12/11 | | |
| WCS-1 | Public | Connector Pipe Screen | Alameda de las Pulgas and Ralston Avenue | 7/19/11 | | |
| WCS-1 | Public | Connector Pipe Screen | Alameda de las Pulgas and Ralston Avenue | 8/24/11 | | |
| WCS-1 | Public | Connector Pipe Screen | Alameda de las Pulgas and Valerga Drive | 8/12/11 | | |
| WCS-1 | Public | Connector Pipe Screen | Marine Parkway and Shoreway Road | 7/18/11 | | |
| WCS-1 | Public | Connector Pipe Screen | Ralston Avenue and Academy Avenue | 7/18/11 | | |
| WCS-1 | Public | Connector Pipe Screen | Ralston Avenue and Academy Avenue | 7/18/11 | | |

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| Device ID | Public or Private | Device Name | Location (Cross Streets) | Installation Date/Anticipated Installation Date | Total Area Treated (acres) | Trash Load Reduced |
|-----------|-------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|---|----------------------------|--------------------|
| WCS-1 | Public | Connector Pipe Screen | Ralston Avenue and Cipriani Boulevard | 8/12/11 | | |
| WCS-1 | Public | Connector Pipe Screen | Ralston Avenue and Davis Drive | 10/7/11 | | |
| WCS-1 | Public | Connector Pipe Screen | Ralston Avenue and Villa Avenue | 7/19/11 | | |
| WCS-1 | Public | Connector Pipe Screen | Shoreway Road and Cormorant Drive | 07/18/11 | | |
| WCS-1 | Public | Connector Pipe Screen | Shoreway Road and Cormorant Drive | 07/19/11 | | |
| WCS-1 | Public | Connector Pipe Screen | Shoreway Road and Cormorant Drive | 07/18/11 | | |
| WCS-1 | Public | Connector Pipe Screen | Shoreway Road and Cormorant Drive | 07/18/11 | | |
| WCS-1 | Public | Connector Pipe Screen | Shoreway Road and Cormorant Drive | 07/18/11 | | |
| WCS-1 | Public | Connector Pipe Screen | Shoreway Road and Sem Lane | 07/18/11 | | |
| WCS-1 | Public | Connector Pipe Screen | Shoreway Road and Sem Lane | 07/18/11 | | |
| WCS-1 | Public | Connector Pipe Screen | Shoreway Road and Sem Lane | 08/24/11 | | |
| WCS-1 | Public | Connector Pipe Screen | Shoreway Road and Sem Lane | 07/18/11 | | |
| WCS-1 | Public | Connector Pipe Screen | Masonic and Hiller | March 2011 | | |
| WCS-1 | Public | Connector Pipe Screen | Alameda and Carlmont | March 2011 | | |
| WCS-1 | Public | Connector Pipe Screen | Shoreway (Hobeets) | March 2011 | | |

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 Belmont'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, 2014, the City of Belmont 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.

Permittee & Volunteer Collaborative Activities

Single-day Efforts

- Coastal Cleanup Day (third Saturday in September)
- Other Organized Single-day Events

On-going Efforts

- Other Organized Cleanup Efforts
 - Individuals or Organized Groups

Percent Reduction from Enhancements

The total estimated annual volume of trash that will be reduced by July 1, 2014 as a result of implementing creek/channel/shoreline cleanups is **15.55** cubic feet. This volume is equal to approximately a **2** 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 Belmont. 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 Belmont 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.

Trash control measures that will be implemented by the City of Belmont includes the following:

Implementation of a single-use carryout plastic bag ordinance with an anticipated date to go into effect of January 01, 2013 as stated in section. (CR-1)

Public education and outreach programs- BASMAA youth outreach campaign for litter reduction, Outreach to school-age children or youth (countywide programs), Media relations- countywide and city for Coastal Cleanup Day and Community outreach events. (CR-3)

Activities to reduce trash from uncovered loads- ongoing enforcement through Recology per Franchise Agreement and working with local law enforcement to establish an enhanced enforcement program. (CR-4)

Anti-Littering and illegal dumping enforcement activities- Installation of fence along Belmont Creek- also noted as one of the city's "hot spots". (CR-5)

Enhanced street sweeping- The City of Belmont's current street sweeping program includes sweeping most streets in residential areas once every two weeks and most retail areas three times per week. (QF-2)

Full-capture treatment devices- There were 35 full-capture devices installed within the city between March 2011 and November 2011. (QF-5)

Creek/Channel/Shoreline Cleanups – MRP-required cleanups, single-day and on-going efforts. (QF-6)

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

| Trash Control Measure | Summary Description of Control Measure | % Reduction (Credits) | Trash Load Reduced (cubic feet) | Cumulative % Reduction (Compared to Baseline) |
|--|--|-----------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| Single-use Carryout Plastic Bag Ordinance (CR-1) | Implementation of a single-use carryout plastic bag ordinance with an anticipated date to go into effect of January 01, 2013 as stated in section. | 6 | 50.5 | 5.7 |
| Polystyrene Foam Food Service Ware Ban (CR-2) | None | 0 | 0 | 5.7 |
| Public Education and Outreach Programs (CR-3) | BASMAA youth outreach campaign for litter reduction, Outreach to school-age children or youth (countywide programs), Media relations- countywide and city for Coastal Cleanup Day and Community outreach events. | 8 | 67.3 | 13.3 |
| Activities to Reduce Trash from Uncovered Loads (CR-4) | Ongoing enforcement through Recology per Franchise Agreement and working with local law enforcement to establish an enhanced enforcement program. | 5 | 42.1 | 18.1 |
| Anti-Littering and Illegal Dumping Enforcement Activities (CR-5) | Installation of fence along Belmont Creek- also noted as one of the city's "hot spots" | 3 | 25.2 | 20.9 |
| Improved Trash Bin/Container Management (Municipally or Privately-Controlled) (CR-6) | None | 0 | 0 | 20.9 |
| Single-Use Food and Beverage Ware Ordinance (CR-7) | None | 0 | 0 | 20.9 |
| Enhanced On-land Trash Cleanups (Volunteer and/or Municipal) (QF-1) | None | NA | 0 | 20.9 |

| Trash Control Measure | Summary Description of Control Measure | % Reduction (Credits) | Trash Load Reduced (cubic feet) | Cumulative % Reduction (Compared to Baseline) |
|---|---|-----------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| Enhanced Street Sweeping (QF-2) – (Existing and Future Enhanced) | The current street sweeping program includes sweeping most streets in residential areas once every two weeks and most retail areas three times per week | NA | 44.1 | 25.9 |
| Curb Inlet Screens (Partial-capture Treatment Device) (QF-3a) | None | NA | 0 | 25.9 |
| Enhanced Storm Drain Inlet Maintenance (QF-4) | None | NA | 0 | 25.9 |
| Full-capture Treatment Devices (QF-5) | 35 full-capture devices installed within the city between March 2011 and November 2011 | NA | 147.3 | 42.5 |
| Enhanced Pump Station Trash Rack Cleaning (Partial-capture Treatment Device) (QF-3b) | None | NA | 0 | 42.5 |
| Litter Booms (Partial-capture Treatment Device) (QF-3c) | None | NA | 0 | 42.5 |
| Creek/Channel/Shoreline Cleanups (Volunteer and/or Municipal) (QF-6) | MRP-required cleanups, single-day and on-going efforts | 2 | 15.6 | 44.3 |

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

Consistent with MRP Provision C.10.d (i), the City of Belmont 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 Belmont 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 2012a).

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 Belmont 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 Belmont'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 Belmont 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 of Belmont's annual reporting process.

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

| Trash Control Measure | Beginning Date of Implementation |
|--|----------------------------------|
| Single-use Carryout Plastic Bag Ordinance (CR-1) | January 01-2013 |
| Polystyrene Foam Food Service Ware Ban (CR-2) | N/A |
| Public Education and Outreach Programs (CR-3) | Ongoing |
| Activities to Reduce Trash from Uncovered Loads (CR-4) | January 01-2010 |
| Anti-Littering and Illegal Dumping Enforcement Activities (CR-5) | November 2011 |
| Improved Trash Bin/Container Management (Municipally or Privately-Controlled) (CR-6) | N/A |
| Single-Use Food and Beverage Ware Ordinance (CR-7) | N/A |
| On-land Trash Cleanups (Volunteer and/or Municipal) (QF-1) | Ongoing |
| Enhanced Street Sweeping (QF-2) | Ongoing |
| Curb Inlet Screens (Partial-capture Treatment Device) (QF-3a) | N/A |
| Enhanced Storm Drain Inlet Maintenance (QF-4) | N/A |
| Full-capture Treatment Devices (QF-5) | March 2011 |
| Enhanced Pump Station Trash Rack Cleaning (Partial-capture Treatment Device) (QF-3b) | N/A |
| Litter Booms (Partial-capture Treatment Device) (QF-3c) | N/A |
| Creek/Channel/Shoreline Cleanups (Volunteer and/or Municipal) (QF-6) | Ongoing |

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