

C/CAG

CITY/COUNTY ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTS OF SAN MATEO COUNTY

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

November 13, 2003

Mr. Neil R. Cullen, Director of Public Works
County of San Mateo
555 County Center, 5th Floor
Redwood City, CA 94063

Dear Mr. Cullen:

Re: Five-Year Review of California Integrated Waste Management Plan

As the Local Task Force for San Mateo County, the C/CAG has reviewed the elements of the Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan to determine if they are still relevant and appropriate tools for guiding waste reduction programs in the County and to identify any elements that may need revision.

This review identified that the Household Hazardous Waste Elements and the Non-Disposal Facility Elements, both of which are adopted individually by each jurisdiction, may need revision. The Source Reduction and Recycling Elements, the Siting Plan, and the Countywide Summary Plan appear to be relevant and have been regularly updated in the Annual Reports to the California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) of the respective jurisdictions.

Therefore, as the LTF we request that the County review the documents and submit the findings in the required Five-Year Review Report to C/CAG and to the CIWMB. If the County concurs that revisions are necessary, please identify which cities need revisions of which documents.

Sincerely,

Deborah Wilder
Chair, C/CAG

CC: CIWMB

Department of Public Works



COUNTY OF SAN MATEO

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DIRECTOR

January 20, 2004

Mr. Keir Furey
California Integrated Waste Management Board
Mail Stop 25
P.O. Box 4025
Sacramento, CA 95812

Dear Mr. Furey:

Re: San Mateo Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan – Five-Year Review Report

Enclosed is the Five-Year Review Report for the Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan for San Mateo County as required by State law (PRC Section 41822). The document was prepared by the staff of the Department of Public Works with the assistance of the cities and towns in the County, and the staff of the County's Environmental Health Services Division's Household Hazardous Waste Program (Health Services).

The Report finds that the original planning documents, as updated in the annual reports of each jurisdiction, are still applicable and useful planning tools with two exceptions:

- 1) Health Services has determined that the Household Hazardous Waste Program (HHWP) has changed sufficiently to warrant a revision of the Household Hazardous Waste Element (HHWE) of the plan; and
- 2) Several cities will need to approve a new Non-Disposal Facility Element to reflect current practices.

The HHWE revision, if the California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) concurs that a revision is necessary, will be undertaken by Health Services as part of their responsibility for the HHWP.

Mr. Keir Furey, California Integrated Waste Management Board

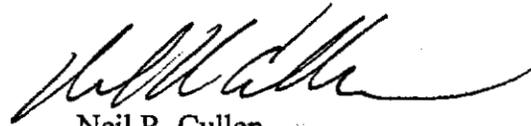
**Re: San Mateo Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan – Five-Year
Review Report**

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I would appreciate your letting Don Williams or Jill Boone of the Department of Public Works know if the CIWMB concurs that the two revisions are necessary. They can be reached at 650-363-4100 or by email at dwilliams@co.sanmateo.ca.us or jboone@co.sanmateo.ca.us.

Very truly yours,



Neil R. Cullen
Director Public Works

NRC:BCL:JB:aes

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Enclosure: As Stated

cc: Brian C. Lee, P.E., Deputy Director, Engineering & Resource Protection
Don Williams, Waste & Environmental Services Manager
Jill Boone, RecycleWorks Programs Manager

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CHAPTER 1.0 INTRODUCTION

The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (Assembly Bill 939) requires cities and counties in California to reduce the amount of solid waste disposed in landfills by 25% by 1995; by 50% by the year 2000 through source reduction, recycling, and composting activities. The Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan (CIWMP) is the guiding document for attaining these goals.

PRC Section 41822 requires each city and county to review the CIWMP at least once every five years to:

- correct any deficiencies in the element or plan;
- comply with the source reduction and recycling requirements established under PRC Section 41780 (the 50% reduction by 2000 requirement); and
- revise the documents, as necessary.

The California Integrated Waste Management Board (Board) clarified the five-year CIWMP review process in CCR Section 18788. Section 18788 states that prior to the fifth anniversary of Board approval of the CIWMP, the Local Task Force (LTF) shall complete a review of the CIWMP to assure that the County's waste management practices remain consistent with the hierarchy of waste management practices defined in PRC Section 40051.

The hierarchy stated in PRC 40051 is:

- (1) source reduction;
- (2) recycling and composting;
- (3) environmentally safe transformation and environmentally safe land disposal.

The process identified in CCR 18788 is summarized as follows:

- Prior to the 5th anniversary, the LTF shall submit *written comments* on areas of the CIWMP, which require revision to the county and the Board;
- Within 45 days of receipt of comments, the county shall determine if a revision is necessary and notify the LTF and the Board of its findings in a *CIWMP Review Report*; and
- Within 90 days of receipt of the *CIWMP Review Report*, the Board shall review the county's findings and, at a public hearing, approve or disapprove the county's findings.

CCR 18788 also identifies the minimum issues, which are to be addressed in the *CIWMP Review Report*. They are:

- (A) changes in demographics in the county;
- (B) changes in quantities of the waste within the county
- (C) changes in funding sources for administration of the countywide siting element and summary plan;
- (D) changes in administrative responsibilities;
- (E) program implementation status;
- (F) changes in permitted disposal capacity and quantities of waste disposed of in the county;
- (G) changes in available markets for recyclable materials; and
- (H) changes in the implementation schedule.

On October 30, 1998 and again on July 21, 2000, the CIWMB Office of Local Assistance sent letters to jurisdictions clarifying the Board's oversight of the five year revision process. The July 21st letter essentially noted that the five year anniversary is from the date of approval by the Board of the CIWMP; that the Board Legal staff determined that jurisdictions can utilize their annual reports to update program information, if a revision is not determined by the jurisdiction to be necessary; and that if a revision is determined to be necessary, it may be submitted with the next annual report.

CHAPTER 2.0 BACKGROUND

Unincorporated San Mateo County and the Cities and Towns of Atherton, Belmont, Brisbane, Burlingame, Colma, Daly City, East Palo Alto, Foster City, Half Moon Bay, Hillsborough, Menlo Park, Millbrae, Pacifica, Portola Valley, Redwood City, San Bruno, San Carlos, San Mateo, South San Francisco and Woodside developed several documents that make up the Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan (CIWMP). These documents include:

- Source Reduction and Recycling Elements (SRRE) for each city and county named above;
- Household Hazardous Waste Elements (HHWE) for each city and county named above;
- Nondisposal Facility Elements (NDFE) for each city and county named above;
- Countywide Siting Element (CSE);
- Summary Plan (SP).

The adoption of the CSE and SP on October 26, 1999 constituted the completion of the CIWMP for San Mateo County. Thus, the anniversary date for the first five-year CIWMP review is October 26, 2004.

The purpose of this *CIWMP Review Report* is threefold:

1. to document the compliance of PRC 41822 and CCR 18788 by San Mateo County and the cities and towns of San Mateo County;
2. to identify the documents that need revision and to provide timelines; and
3. to solicit a wider amount of review, recommendations, and support for the course of action identified by the Local Task Force in San Mateo County to achieve increased levels of waste diversion.

CHAPTER 3.0 SECTION 18788 (3) (A) THROUGH (H) ISSUES

OVERVIEW

Upon initial review of each CIWMP element it has been determined that the elements as updated by individual jurisdiction annual reports, continue to serve as appropriate reference tools for implementing and monitoring compliance with AB 939, with the exceptions of the HHWEs and some NDFEs. The goals, objectives, and policies in the elements have been reviewed by a countywide committee of the Local Task Force and are still applicable and consistent with PRC 40051 and 40052.

The existing and selected programs for each component were reviewed. Nearly all programs have been implemented. The annual reports and the Planning Annual Report Information System (PARIS) for the County and each city or town in the County are up-to-date. Although there have been some changes in program implementation, schedules, costs, and results, these changes are not considered to be significant enough to warrant a revision of the documents, except for the HHWEs. Furthermore, it is felt that continued emphasis on program development, evaluation, and implementation are more important than refining the CIWMP through a revision. This Review Document consolidates the information reported in the SRREs and the Annual Reports and provides a broad picture of the changing demographics, waste, diversion, and recycling in the County. This Review Document also addresses in general terms the reasons why revised HHWEs and possibly NDFEs are recommended.

(A) Demographics

From 1990 to 2000, the County experienced an 8.9% growth in population, a 70.8% growth in taxable sales, and a 13% growth in employment. Some cities experienced a significantly higher rate of growth than the average. East Palo Alto's population increased by 25.8% and their taxable sales went up 322%. Half Moon Bay had an increase in population of 33% and seven cities in addition to East Palo Alto had taxable sales increase by over 100%.

Some cities and towns in the County experienced very little growth. Atherton, Hillsborough, Millbrae, and Pacifica show less than 2% increases in population for the decade. Brisbane shows no real change in taxable sales and Hillsborough has had a decrease.

However, the local economic climate has changed dramatically over the last three years. Although data is not available for 2002 or 2003 for most statistics, the most current data available is included in the three tables. The 2002 population figures show a decrease in population for San Mateo County from 2000 – 2002. With the exception of East Palo Alto, which continues to be the forerunner in population growth, all the cities and towns in San Mateo County show a less than 2% loss or gain in population over these two years.

The taxable sales and employment figures from 2000 – 2001 both show a decrease countywide. The outliers in taxable sales are East Palo Alto with a 52% gain in that year and Atherton with a 66% decrease. East Palo Alto has had a significant amount of commercial development occurring over the last few years, including the addition of a Home Depot and Ikea.

According to census information, the number of housing units has gone up only 7% from 1990-2000. The population increase during that same time was 8.9%, which gives us the higher average of 2.74 persons per household in 2000 compared to 2.64 in 1990. The housing units in San Mateo County are 58% single family homes, 9% attached units, 32% units in multi-unit structures, and 1% mobile homes, boats, RVs etc. The waste and recycling coordinators are increasingly putting their attention towards households in multi-family housing, both for program development and outreach and education materials.

One of the challenges that some jurisdictions in the County face is a language barrier. A 2000 school language census identifies 42 different languages spoken by school populations. The 2000 census divided these languages into four groups and counted households that are linguistically isolated – defined as households in which no one 14 years or older speaks English “very well.” Countywide these linguistically isolated households represent 8% of all households. Over 10% of East Palo Alto, Daly City, Colma and South San Francisco households are linguistically isolated and this is just an indication of the most difficult communication challenges. In Daly City, for instance, 67% of all households speak a language other than English in the home.

Table 1: Population

JURISDICTION	POPULATION			Numerical Change		Percentage Change	
	1990	2000	2002	1990-2000	2000-2002	1990-2000	2000-2002
Atherton	7,163	7,194	7,096	31	-98	0.4	-1.4
Belmont	24,165	25,123	24,816	958	-307	4.0	-1.2
Brisbane	2,952	3,597	3,531	645	-66	21.8	-1.8
Burlingame	26,666	28,158	27,773	1,492	-385	5.6	-1.4
Colma	1,103	1,191	1,179	88	-12	8.0	-1.0
Daly City	92,088	103,621	101,901	11,533	-1,720	12.5	-1.7
East Palo Alto	23,451	29,506	31,709	6,055	2,203	25.8	7.5
Foster City	28,176	28,803	29,194	627	391	2.2	1.4
Half Moon Bay	8,886	11,842	11,982	2,956	140	33.3	1.2
Hillsborough	10,667	10,825	10,703	158	-122	1.5	-1.1
Menlo Park	28,403	30,785	30,277	2,382	-508	8.4	-1.7
Millbrae	20,414	20,718	20,317	304	-401	1.5	-1.9
Pacifica	37,670	38,390	37,771	720	-619	1.9	-1.6
Portola Valley	4,195	4,462	4,424	267	-38	6.4	-0.9
Redwood City	66,072	75,402	74,453	9,330	-949	14.1	-1.3
San Bruno	38,961	40,165	39,366	1,204	-799	3.1	-2.0
San Carlos	26,382	27,718	27,165	1,336	-553	5.1	-2.0
San Mateo	85,619	92,482	91,935	6,863	-547	8.0	-0.6
South San Francisco	54,312	60,552	59,955	6,240	-597	11.5	-1.0
Woodside	5,034	5,352	5,299	318	-53	6.3	-1.0
Unincorporated County	57,244	61,275	62,356	4,031	1,081	7.0	1.8
Total	649,623	707,161	703,202	57,538	-3,959	8.9	-0.6

Populations statistics from Census Data

Table 2: Taxable Sales

JURISDICTION	Taxable Sales (x1000)			Numerical Change		Percentage Change	
	1990	2000	2001	1990-2000	2000-2001	1990-2000	2000-2001
Atherton	12,476	31,241	10,775	18,765	-20,466	150.4	-65.5
Belmont	141,370	379,189	349,516	237,819	-29,673	168.2	-7.8
Brisbane	225,661	227,337	234,155	1,676	6,818	0.7	3.0
Burlingame	556,501	987,129	921,466	430,628	-65,663	77.4	-6.7
Colma	436,546	825,875	804,285	389,329	-21,590	89.2	-2.6
Daly City	548,006	698,541	688,875	150,535	-9,666	27.5	-1.4
East Palo Alto	25,940	109,567	166,512	83,627	56,945	322.4	52.0
Foster City	225,592	452,036	401,615	226,444	-50,421	100.4	-11.2
Half Moon Bay	72,307	139,451	152,371	67,144	12,920	92.9	9.3
Hillsborough	7,621	7,355	7,987	-266	632	-3.5	8.6
Menlo Park	470,227	1,086,850	902,756	616,623	-184,094	131.1	-16.9
Millbrae	163,180	205,343	190,497	42,163	-14,846	25.8	-7.2
Pacifica	100,900	117,776	119,405	16,876	1,629	16.7	1.4
Portola Valley	8,718	15,373	14,936	6,655	-437	76.3	-2.8
Redwood City	921,090	1,931,727	1,611,644	1,010,637	-320,083	109.7	-16.6
San Bruno	424,389	621,000	581,857	196,611	-39,143	46.3	-6.3
San Carlos	321,616	663,805	588,914	342,189	-74,891	106.4	-11.3
San Mateo	1,130,623	1,651,754	1,567,640	521,131	-84,114	46.1	-5.1
South San Francisco	964,268	1,213,455	1,200,592	249,187	-12,863	25.8	-1.1
Woodside	20,314	42,132	42,486	21,818	354	107.4	0.8
Unincorporated County	485,797	1,000,810	824,871	515,013	-175,939	106.0	-17.6
Total	7,263,142	12,407,746	11,383,155	5,144,604	-1,024,591	70.8	-8.3

Taxable Sales statistics from Board of Equalization

Table 3: County Employment

1990	2000	2001	Differences		% Change	
			1990-2000	2000-2001	1990-2000	2000-2001
356,800	404,500	396,500	47,700	-8,000	13%	-2%

County Employment statistics from CIWMB

Table 4: Housing Units

Housing Units	1990	persons per household	2000	persons per household
owner occupied	145,750	2.84	156,133	2.83
renter occupied	96,164	2.34	97,970	2.59
vacant	9,868		6,473	
TOTAL	251,782	2.64	260,576	2.74

Housing Unit statistics from census data

Table 5: Linguistically Isolated Households

A Linguistically Isolated Household is a household in which no one 14 years or older speaks English "very well."

Jurisdiction	Total Households	Spanish	Indo-European	Asian & Pacific Island	Other	Total Linguistically Isolated	% of HH
Atherton	2,385	9	4	20		33	1.4%
Belmont	10,401	90	123	227	8	448	4.3%
Brisbane	1,600	25	18	54		97	6.1%
Burlingame	12,503	153	258	313	11	735	5.9%
Colma	318	19	5	7	2	33	10.4%
Daly City	30,794	1,300	360	2,369	68	4,097	13.3%
East Palo Alto	6,953	1,088	12	69	5	1,174	16.9%
Foster City	11,611	70	215	611	6	902	7.8%
Half Moon Bay	4,070	90	61	30	9	190	4.7%
Hillsborough	3,716	6			82	88	2.4%
Menlo Park	12,481	191	205	91		487	3.9%
Millbrae	7,933	99	186	373	23	681	8.6%
Pacifica	13,975	124	86	163		373	2.7%
Portola Valley	1,653	6	10		9	25	1.5%
Redwood City	28,153	1,729	313	403	64	2,509	8.9%
San Bruno	14,588	511	216	447	39	1,213	8.3%
San Carlos	11,376	113	141	94	9	357	3.1%
San Mateo	37,362	1,366	462	1,051	71	2,950	7.9%
South San Francisco	19,749	1,066	275	729	75	2,145	10.9%
Woodside	1,905	4	10	12		26	1.4%
Unincorporated County	13,553	915	57	159		1,131	8.3%
Total	247,079	8,974	3,017	7,304	399	19,694	8.0%

Household data from census

(B) Quantities of Waste

Several tables are included in this section to demonstrate different ways of looking at the waste that is generated, diverted, and disposed. Because each jurisdiction has a unique set of circumstances – residential/commercial ratio, growth trends, economics, size, languages – the numbers in the tables do not give a clear picture of how any jurisdiction is doing in relation to another. The only process that attempts to put many factors into one number is the calculation of diversion percentages, which are reported in the Diversion Rates Table. However, the diversion rate is still primarily an indicator of change within a jurisdiction and the best method of reviewing the activities and progress of a jurisdiction is to consider what programs have been implemented (section E). These tables refer to waste and recycling in general. The HHW component is addressed in section (B-2).

Table 6: Diversion Rates

Jurisdiction	YEAR						Review Status- 2001
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001*	
Atherton	N/D	15%	21%	31%	55%	64%	BA
Belmont	33%	43%	48%	48%	63%	55%	BA
Brisbane	34%	40%	32%	N/D	21%	39%	BA-ADR
Burlingame	41%	42%	40%	46%	47%	49%	BA-GFE
Colma	N/D	N/D	47%**	51%	50%	53%	BA
Daly City	N/D	N/D	18%**	23%	23%	38%	BA-TE
East Palo Alto	N/D	31%	25%	45%	59%	71%	BA
Foster City	25%	54%	50%	37%	43%	40%	BA-TE
Half Moon Bay	N/D	N/D	32%	44%	46%	N/A*	BA-GFE
Hillsborough	N/D	25%	12%	25%	52%	62%	BA
Menlo Park	34%	39%	30%	40%	50%	51%	BA
Millbrae	12%	31%	40%	52%	50%	50%	BA
Pacifica	26%	30%	28%	31%	22%	N/A*	BA-TE
Portola Valley	N/D	N/D	N/D	27%	37%	32%	BA-TE
Redwood City	N/D	43%	46%	47%	47%	40%	BA-TE
San Bruno	19%	33%	39%	47%	49%	51%	BA-GFE
San Carlos	38%	39%	34%	39%	42%	44%	BA-TE
San Mateo	33%	42%	29%	34%	39%	34%	BA-TE
South SF	27%	36%	39%	N/D	32%	40%	BA-TE
Woodside	27%	36%	39%	42%	57%	70%	BA
Unincorporated	N/D%	N/D	N/D	39%	44%	48%	BA-TE

Diversion rates through 2000 from CIWMB. 2001* rates are the rates that were reported by the cities in their annual reports to the CIWMB. These rates will be considered for approval by the CIWMB during the 2001/2002 biennial review process.

N/A* Diversion surveys are currently being reviewed for 2001. A final diversion value will be reported shortly.

BA: Board Approved; TE: Time Extension granted to make the 50%; GFE: city has shown a Good Faith Effort to reach 50%; ADR: Alternative Diversion Requirement.

Table 7: Generation Data Per Capita

Please note the following: The jurisdictions have different base years due to the fact that some have chosen to either conduct a more recent base year study or to revise their original base year data at some time during the last decade. Therefore, the last column percentages can reflect a difference in one year (Brisbane) to a difference in 11 years (San Bruno) and should not be compared jurisdiction to jurisdiction. The most relative column is the ppcpd 2001 (second to last column), but this figure does not address the residential/commercial differences. A city such as Brisbane, which has 86% of its waste stream coming from industrial/commercial sources, would be expected to show a higher per capita figure than Hillsborough, which shows a 72% residential waste stream.

This chart is based on the amount of waste generated and does not reflect how much per capita is disposed. The figures might show the impact of waste reduction programs – programs that reduce the amount of waste being generated, such as using less materials or buying less disposables – rather than programs that divert waste, such as recycling programs.

Jurisdiction	Base Year	Generation (tons)	Base Year Population	2001 Generation (estimated)	2001 Population	Pounds per Capita per Day Base Year	Pounds per Capita per Day 2001	Percent Change
Atherton	1997	15,304	7,150	16,510	7,264	11.7	12.5	6.2%
Belmont	1991	39,432	24,000	54,386	25,436	9.0	11.7	30.1%
Brisbane	2000	17,535	3,540	19,390	3,654	27.1	29.1	7.1%
Burlingame	1991	69,528	26,600	88,595	28,580	14.3	17.0	18.6%
Colma	1998	17,368	1,200	19,557	1,214	79.3	88.3	11.3%
Daly City	1998	96,556	102,100	102,362	105,427	5.2	5.3	2.7%
East Palo Alto	1995	24,664	26,750	70,034	30,325	5.1	12.7	150.5%
Foster City	1991	32,985	27,900	41,666	29,132	6.5	7.8	21.0%
Half Moon Bay	1998	35,710	11,450	33,767	12,107	17.1	15.3	-10.6%
Hillsborough	1999	13,359	10,800	16,054	10,973	6.8	8.0	18.3%
Menlo Park	1991	68,902	28,500	91,446	31,262	13.2	16.0	21.0%
Millbrae	1991	33,439	20,300	40,552	20,979	9.0	10.6	17.3%
Pacifica	1991	27,754	37,400	46,208	39,046	4.1	6.5	59.5%
Portola Valley	1999	10,395	4,420	10,588	4,505	12.9	12.9	-0.1%
Redwood City	1997	180,868	71,400	203,656	76,701	13.9	14.5	4.8%
San Bruno	1990	57,489	38,961	68,806	40,778	8.1	9.2	14.4%
San Carlos	1991	58,492	26,250	76,462	28,032	12.2	14.9	22.4%
San Mateo	1991	163,545	85,700	202,355	93,872	10.5	11.8	13.0%
South San Francisco	2000	156,811	60,400	153,459	61,724	14.2	13.6	-4.2%
Woodside	1999	28,371	5,400	30,500	5,417	28.8	30.9	7.2%
Unincorporated County	1999	126,478	60,600	129,018	63,719	11.4	11.1	-3.0%
Average		1,274,985	680,821	1,515,371	720,147	10.3	11.5	12.4%

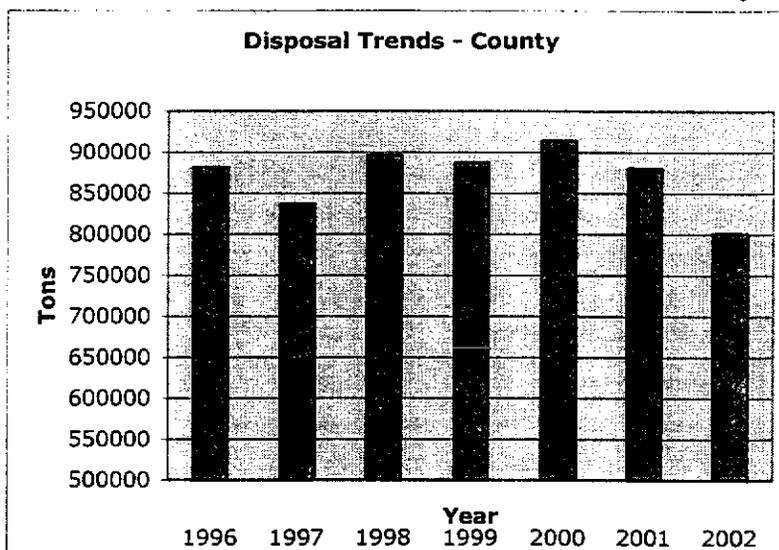
Statistics from CIWMB

Please note that the totals for base year tonnage and populations do not represent a specific year because each city has their own base year.

Table 8: Disposal Trends – Disposed Tons per Year

JURISDICTION	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Atherton	8,291	13,065	12,389	13,153	11,500	9,325	8,908
Belmont	28,402	26,415	25,933	24,668	22,082	24,455	23,947
Brisbane	7,050	6,720	8,365	11,288	13,929	11,865	8,570
Burlingame	44,650	45,601	49,670	46,440	48,097	51,927	41,537
Colma	11,122	8,213	9,228	8,927	10,153	9,139	12,835
Daly City	85,471	84,343	79,220	76,115	81,554	63,372	65,849
East Palo Alto	22,166	18,793	20,928	19,716	21,249	20,403	18,931
Foster City	26,473	26,280	25,413	25,173	25,380	24,915	23,636
Half Moon Bay	23,307	24,349	24,212	26,741	23,887	24,397	23,816
Hillsborough	10,733	11,259	13,354	15,558	10,213	9,342	8,034
Menlo Park	52,820	51,372	58,927	52,138	50,508	45,178	43,268
Millbrae	31,514	25,761	23,131	20,049	21,797	25,207	18,553
Pacifica	25,999	21,980	22,828	24,164	27,310	26,743	29,185
Portola Valley	4,269	4,888	5,588	7,549	7,013	7,191	5,124
Redwood City	102,746	103,135	103,089	112,394	125,129	143,268	130,394
San Bruno	49,153	42,646	39,581	35,891	39,234	35,355	38,044
San Carlos	38,835	41,250	47,461	44,864	46,911	42,878	41,642
San Mateo	117,728	106,952	133,364	127,363	128,527	134,654	98,271
South San Francisco	116,807	93,578	100,971	99,031	105,874	92,303	89,846
Woodside	9,730	11,898	12,029	16,561	13,367	9,104	7,162
Unincorporated County	61,471	66,723	78,010	76,970	77,888	66,748	61,928
Total	878,737	835,221	893,691	884,753	911,602	877,769	799,480

Statistics from CIWMB

Chart 1: Disposal Trend for San Mateo County

(B-2) Household Hazardous Waste Elements

The San Mateo County Environmental Health Services Division began operating a countywide Household Hazardous Waste Program prior to the enactment of AB 939. This program and its vision for the expansion of the program was the basis of the HHWEs that the County and all cities in the county adopted in 1992. The program and the associated HHWEs were based on the assumption that the problems with hazardous waste would be easily addressed and that a stable program for drop-off programs would be established. The experience has been otherwise. The amount of hazardous waste collected has increased from 15,000 gallons in 1994-95 to 122,000 gallons in 2002-2003. This increase of over 700% has over-stretched the resources of the HHW program. The funding in that time period has only increased by 180%. Not only has the state added requirements for additional materials to be collected – latex paint, batteries, mercury – but only 4% of the households in the County have been reached with the current programs. There is an unrelenting stream of people making appointments for HHW drop-off. New regulations for universal wastes will come into effect in 2005-2006 to ban items such as batteries, any mercury containing item (including the new tennis shoes with flashing lights), fluorescent tubes, electronic waste, etc. from being disposed in a landfill.

Given all of these issues and the desire to have a safe and efficient HHW program, the County Environmental Health Services Division has recommended that the County and each city in the county revise their HHWE. As in 1992, since the HHW Program is managed on a countywide basis by the County Environmental Health Services Division, a revised HHWE will be drafted by the County and offered to all cities for their consideration. A city may choose to adopt the countywide document as their revised HHWE or do their own revision HHWE. The revised HHWE will address the new regulations and requirements, investigate the ways in which other counties are handling their HHW, analyze what programs are needed in the County of San Mateo, determine how these programs can be adequately funded, and establish the basis for a program that can respond adequately to the new and broader regulations that may be established in the future.

Table 9: HHW (per gallon) Reuse, Recycle, and Disposal

	FISCAL YEARS								
	94-95*	95-96	96-97*	97-98	98-99	99-00	00-01	01-02	02-03
REUSE									
Reuse Give-Away - includes latex paint	2,196	-	-	-	1,677	10,836	7,169	10,889	11,997
Totals	2,196	-	-	-	1,677	10,836	7,169	10,889	11,997
RECYCLABLES									
Recycled Latex Paint	9,120	34,930	-	21,830	23,905	23,967	34,410	41,927	58,065
Motor Oil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil Filters	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Antifreeze	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Household Batteries	-	744	-	632	739	465	1,163	1496	2,682
Automotive Batteries	-	-	-	-	224	452	729	1,136	2,292
Other - PhotoWaste	-	-	-	245	-	-	110	394	1,136
Other - Propane	-	-	-	-	31	96	641	475	2,102
Fluorescent Tubes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	423	969
Mercury Wastes	-	11	-	8	18	11	56	79	58
Totals	9,120	35,685	-	22,715	24,917	24,991	37,110	45,930	67,303
FUELS BLENDING									
Flammable Liquids(bulked)	-	26,489	-	17,329	19,820	16,770	23,688	27,234	23,367
Totals	-	26,489	-	17,329	19,820	16,770	23,688	27,234	23,367
INCINERATION									
Flammable Liquids/Solids	-	3,272	-	18,978	2,921	3,119	6,167	9,182	9,499
Pesticide Liquids/Solids	-	3,008	-	1,691	1,872	2,165	3,028	4,115	3,926
Acids	-	469	-	228	397	492	857	1,088	924
Base	-	470	-	204	218	519	734	1,038	778
Oxidizers	-	62	-	43	50	96	189	588	1,384
Aerosols	-	2,108	-	1,474	1,495	1,252	1,469	2,019	2,363
PCB-containing Paint	-	-	-	-	-	547	338	396	176
Totals	-	6,380	-	22,618	6,954	8,191	12,782	18,426	19,050
LANDFILLED									
Asbestos	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Totals	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
TOTAL WASTE MANAGED									
Total Recycled/Disposed	9,120	68,557	-	62,662	51,691	49,952	73,580	91,592	109,721
Total Reuse	2,196	-	-	-	1,677	10,836	7,169	10,889	11,997
Totals	11,316	68,557	-	62,662	53,368	60,788	80,748	102,481	121,717

94-95*: Figure is for ¾ of the year. 96-97* Consolidated figures not yet available.

(C) Funding Sources

The CIWMP identified three funding sources as the primary funding sources for the implementation of the plan. These were: collection rates, tipping fees, and hauler franchise fees. These remain the primary funding sources.

Typically, the costs of jurisdiction specific programs are paid from the collection fees paid by the ratepayers in the affected jurisdiction and additional fees added to the tipping fee at the Ox Mountain Landfill pay the costs of countywide programs. Hauler franchise fees, the third funding source, are, as noted in the CIWMP, generally deposited in a jurisdiction's general fund. Since program and staffing costs not paid for by collection fees or tipping fees are paid by the general fund of the affected jurisdiction these costs are, at least indirectly, paid by hauler franchise fees.

Ten cities and several areas of the Unincorporated County belong to a joint powers authority, the South Bayside Waste Management Authority (SBWMA). The ten cities are: Atherton, Belmont, Burlingame, East Palo Alto, Foster City, Hillsborough, Menlo Park, Redwood City, San Carlos, and San Mateo. These cities implement and manage jurisdiction specific programs through the Authority and its staffing arrangements. Collection rates set by the member jurisdictions fund the work of the SBWMA.

Collection rates also fund the jurisdiction specific programs of the ten cities and remaining areas of the Unincorporated County that are not part of the SBWMA.

Additional funding for jurisdiction specific programs may come from grants and the jurisdiction's general fund.

San Mateo County receives revenue from fees added to the tipping fees at the Ox Mountain Landfill. Among other uses these fees are employed by the County to fund countywide CIWMP programs. This fee has increased from \$3.02 per ton when the CIWMP was adopted to \$7.02 per ton currently.

Countywide programs that the fees collected with tipping fees pay for include:

- RecycleWorks hotline, website, outreach programs (materials, events and campaigns), composting programs (master composters, bin subsidies, and compost workshops), schools recycling program, and green building program.
- Household Hazardous Waste programs, including drop-off locations, outreach, and disposal.
- County administrative responsibilities of DRS and other required reporting, multi-jurisdictional coordination, and oversight of countywide elements.

Additional funding for countywide programs may come from grants, contributions from cities and the SBWMA, and other sources.

(D) Administrative Responsibility

The SRRE of each jurisdiction in the county, while allowing for the possible emergence of a "regional entity," identified the respective jurisdiction as the entity with administrative responsibility for implementing the element. While this responsibility has not been relinquished, there has been an evolution in the responsibility for program delivery. The ten cities that are member agencies of the South Bayside Waste Management Authority (SBWMA) have assigned to the SBWMA a shared responsibility for program development and implementation. The SBWMA hired 2.5 FTE staff to manage, implement and administer diversion programs.

Many cities share this responsibility with their franchised hauler. The County and all of the cities in the county are members of the City/County Association of Governments (C/CAG) and through an informal agreement with the C/CAG, and hence the cities, the County, through its RecycleWorks Program, has developed and delivered countywide programs that implement programs contained in the SRREs of the cities. These include programs in the areas of composting, public education and outreach, large scale events and schools recycling, which are described more fully in Section E.

(E) Program Implementation Status

The programs in the SRREs, the PARIS (Planning Annual Report Information System) reports on the CIWMB website, and the Annual Reports for each jurisdiction have been reviewed. The information has been routinely updated in the Annual Reports and the PARIS reports are current. The intention of the SRRE to have a broad scope of programs to meet the goals of AB939 continues to be met with the programs in the county.

The following chart is a summary of the current state of existing programs as reported to the CIWMB in the Annual Reports. At this time all jurisdictions have variable rates for residential and commercial collection, which was a key incentive for waste reduction. All jurisdictions have curbside recycling and green waste programs in urban and suburban areas. Some rural areas in the unincorporated areas of the County, continue to transport their own waste and recycling, although new opportunities to recycle have been offered to La Honda residents by providing local recycling drop-off containers.

The cities and the SBWMA are the lead agencies responsible for SRRE programs in their jurisdictions. As noted in Section (D) the County, through an informal agreement with the City/County Association of Governments, has developed and delivered numerous countywide programs through its RecycleWorks Program that implement programs contained in the SRREs of the cities. In the area of resource services RecycleWorks developed and operates an interactive countywide website – www.RecycleWorks.org – and hotline – 1-888-442-2666. These serve as an infrastructure for all countywide print materials, advertising campaigns, special events, and programs. The cities and the SBWMA also produce public education materials and campaigns that are specific to their jurisdictions. City and SBWMA publications encourage the use of the RecycleWorks hotline and website to supplement their local programs.

The countywide composting program provided by the County is also very successful. Over sixty trained master composters offer workshops, school presentations, and events countywide. This growing program of volunteers now includes lecture series and teacher training. Over 13,000 backyard composting bins have been distributed to households in the County, well beyond the target of 5,000 in the CIWMP.

In the decade since AB939 was passed and the elements were written for the first time, there has been a growing sophistication and understanding in program development and implementation. Therefore, there are programs that have become key in the county that were not addressed in the earlier CIWMP. These include construction and demolition debris recycling ordinances, electronics recycling, food waste, special populations outreach, and green building programs. In the Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) program, additional materials are being handled that were not identified in the earlier HHWE.

Construction and demolition debris (C&D) handling has been identified as a major source of disposal in the County and one that is a likely candidate for recycling and salvage. Fourteen cities and the County have ordinances or conditions of approval that require some level of recycling of C&D. Blue Line Transfer Station, the South Bayside Transfer Station and Coastside Scavenger have instituted diversion programs for these materials. Ox Mountain Landfill has run several pilot programs and is currently seeking a permit to build and operate a C&D sorting facility. In 2000, the SBWMA produced a C&D Recycling Guide that was utilized by all cities in the County for several years. A new guide and other materials on C&D will be produced by the County in late 2003.

Electronics recycling was begun in 2001 with the first drop-off location at the South Bayside Transfer Station. There are now six drop-off locations that accept electronics for recycling. A countywide e-waste recycling educational program has used BART ads, airport shuttle ads, Valpac, bus ads, newspaper ads, and events outreach to let the public know where they can recycle their electronics. Approximately 330 tons of electronics were recycled in the first three quarters of 2003 at the permanent drop-off locations. The SBWMA offered a series of one-day, drop-off events with free recycling and reuse for computers in the Fall of 2003, which collected an additional 30 tons of e-waste.

The first food waste/organic collection program was started by Portola Valley and Woodside in July 2002. Food wastes and compostable organics are collected separately and composted. Some of the organics in this program are used for biomass. The first commercial food waste pilot was just started in San Bruno by the San Bruno Garbage

Company (Norcal) in October 2003 and currently has 60 tons of compostables being collected from 10 businesses. A commercial foodwaste program has been developed by the SBWMA working with BFI. BFI will begin the new program in 2004 to collect food waste/organics from 250-350 accounts in the SBWMA cities.

Efforts are underway to reach special populations. The County recently commissioned a phone survey of 600 residents in the county to measure awareness, identify issues, and begin to identify groups that may not be reached by current programs. One such group is apartment dwellers. Not only is it less convenient for them to recycle, they tend to be younger, less interested, and less committed to environmental actions. The SBWMA and Millbrae have launched apartment recycling programs to target this population.

Another group of people who have not been specifically addressed to any large extent are speakers of languages other than English. The haulers often provide their basic materials in other languages and beginning in 2002, RecycleWorks started producing some basic materials in Spanish. The first newspaper ad in Chinese was recently completed. This is a potentially fruitful area to investigate. The RecycleWorks hotline can currently handle calls in Spanish, French, and Chinese as well as English.

Green Building practices, which include designing for less material usage, utilizing recycled and salvaged materials, recycling C&D debris, and incorporating space for recycling in new buildings, have been introduced to San Mateo County. Several landmark green buildings have been constructed in the county including the Hewlett Foundation Building and the Jasper Ridge Biological Center in the southern unincorporated area of the County, and the County of San Mateo Forensic Lab. The City of San Mateo has designed a library to meet LEED green specifications that is under construction and they are taking great care to deconstruct the old library and reuse or recycle as much of the debris as possible.

At this time, the County is the only jurisdiction with a Sustainable Building Policy, but a countywide committee is finishing up the development of a countywide Sustainable Building Program that will provide every jurisdiction with an opportunity to adopt municipal green building practices and/or to offer guidance to the public on how to design an environmentally friendly building, including how to minimize waste.

HHW programs have grown considerably since the approval of the CIWMP. HHW management programs selected for the participating jurisdictions included several options. The County of San Mateo HHW Program currently runs the following four programs:

- Periodic Collection Events for all HHW (Temporaries)
- Permanent and Satellite Collection Facilities (Permanents)
- Collection at Solid Waste Facilities
- Collection at Vendor Location

Additional programs not specified in the HHWE that have been developed and implemented include:

- Product Give-Away Warehouse
- Recycled Latex Paint Program
- Propane Tank Recycling Program
- Very Small Quantity Generator Program
- Disposal of Refuse Monitoring and Load Checking Waste
- Disposal of Abandoned Waste and Emergency Response Waste

No other programs (mobile collections, curbside HHW, nor door-to-door) are planned at this time.

The frequency of periodic collection events has increased since 1994-1995 from 12 to 20 collections per year. The HHW Program also expanded the number of locations at which these collections are held: San Mateo, Menlo Park, Redwood City, Daly City, La Honda and Portola Valley. The cumulative number of residents utilizing these periodic drop-off opportunities is 19,392, or 4% of the current residential population of San Mateo County. New and/or expanded program opportunities will be explored in the HHWE revision including the issues of staffing, storage, transportation, and funding.

Table 10: Implemented Programs

PROGRAMS	Brisbane	Colma	Daly City	Half Moon Bay	Millbrae	Pacifica	Portola Valley	San Bruno	South San Francisco	Woodside	SBWMA cities	Unincorporated
Source Reduction Programs												
○ Xeriscaping, Grasscycling	E	E	E		E	E	E	E	E		E*	E
○ Backyard & On-site Composting and Mulching	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
○ Business Source Reduction	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
○ Procurement	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
○ School Source Reduction	E				E							E
○ Government Source Reduction	E	E	E	E	E	E	E		E	E	E	E
○ Material Exchange, Thrift Shops	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E		E	E	E
○ Other Source Reduction												E
Recycling												
○ Residential Curbside	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
○ Residential Drop-off	E	E	E	E	E	E		E	E	E	E	E
○ Residential Buy-back	E		E	E	E	E		E	E	E	E*	E
○ Commercial On-site Pickup	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
○ Commercial Self-haul	E	E		E								E
○ School Recycling	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E		E	E
○ Government Recycling	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E		E	E	E
○ Special Collection: Seasonal or On Call	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E		E	E	E
○ Special Collection Events	E		E	E	E	E	E	E		E	E	E
○ Other Recycling												
Composting												
○ Residential Curbside Greenwaste Collection	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
○ Residential Self-haul Greenwaste	E		E	E	E	E	E	E	E		E	E
○ Commercial On-site Greenwaste Pick-up	E		E		E	E	E			E	E	E
○ Commercial Self-haul Greenwaste	E		E	E	E	E		E	E		E	
○ Food Waste Composting			E ¹				E ²			E ²		
○ School Composting												E
○ Government Composting												
○ Other Composting							E	E		E		

Special Waste Materials												
○ Ash												
○ Sludge		E	E		E	E						
○ Tires	E	E			E	E	E		E	E	E	E
○ White Goods	E		E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
○ Scrap Metals	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
○ Wood Waste	E	E	E		E		E		E	E	E	E
○ Concrete, Asphalt, Rubble	E		E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
○ Disaster Debris												
○ Shingles	E						E		E			
○ Rendering (dead animals, grease)	E		E									
○ Other Special Waste		E	E	E		E	E					
Public Education												
○ Electronic (hotline/website)	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
○ Print	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
○ Outreach	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
○ Schools	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
○ Other Public Education												
Policy Incentives												
○ Product and Landfill Bans												
○ Economic Incentives	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
○ Ordinances		E		E	E	E	E	E		E	E*	E
○ Other Policy Incentives						E						
Facility Recovery												
○ MRF	E	E	E	E	E	E	E		E	E	E	E
○ Landfill	E	E	E	E	E						E	E
○ Transfer Station	E	E	E	E	E			E	E		E	E
○ Composting Facility			E		E	E				E	E	E
○ Alternative Daily Cover (ADC)			E	E	E		E	E			E*	E
○ Other Facility Recovery												
Transformation												
○ Waste to Energy												
○ Biomass	E						E			E		
○ Tires				E								
○ Other transformation												
Household Hazardous Waste												
○ Permanent Facility	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
○ Mobile or Periodic Collection	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
○ Curbside Collection					E							E
○ Waste Exchange	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
○ Education Programs	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
○ Other HHW					E							E

E: Existing Program

E*: Not all SBWMA jurisdictions have this program.

E¹: Daly City Safeway diverts fruits and vegetable waste. E² Portola Valley and Woodside have a program that composts food waste with all other compostables in their residential program.

(F) Permitted Disposal Capacity

The two landfills in San Mateo County offer adequate space for disposal at this time. In 2000, as part of their review of the Ox Mountain Landfill's Solid Waste Facilities Permit the LEA calculated its remaining life expectancy at 23 years. Hillside Landfill is expected to remain open until 2010.

As Chart 1 shows the county experienced a decline in disposal in 2001 and again in 2002. It is premature to draw conclusions from the results of these two years since they are certainly influenced by the drop in economy in this area reflected in decreasing taxable sales and employment and a level population over the last couple of years. If it turns out that the drop in disposal tonnages represent a stable trend downward then the projected life of the landfills will be extended. Because we have so many years of capacity left at Ox Mountain Landfill we are not projecting a specific disposal figure for the next five years.

(G) Available Markets for Recyclable Materials

Market development continues to be a difficult issue at the local level. It has been best addressed in San Mateo County by procurement policies and practices. Most jurisdictions have some sort of purchasing policy or process to purchase recycled products such as paper, re-refined oil, and recycled base rock. The County has an Environmental Purchasing Policy that has served as a model policy and which implemented the purchasing of recycled paper and re-refined motor oil among other things. Several other cities have adopted Purchasing Policies as well, including: Atherton, Burlingame, Hillsborough, Menlo Park, Millbrae, San Bruno, San Carlos, San Mateo, South San Francisco, and Woodside.

Millbrae has an ongoing buy recycled program to educate the public. The County, the SBWMA, Half Moon Bay, Portola Valley, San Bruno, and Millbrae have supported a yearly regional campaign that features radio, print, and movie ads asking people to Buy Recycled Paper.

Due to the high cost of land and cost of living in San Mateo County, it is not particularly feasible for small businesses that might use salvaged materials or for industrial businesses that would use larger amounts of recyclables to start up in the County. Therefore most of our recyclables are transported out of County. There are a few exceptions to this. Whole House Building Supply is a local salvage company operating in East Palo Alto. They provide an invaluable service to the surrounding communities by running salvage sales in which the public can purchase materials from a home that will be torn down. Another company, RMC Concrete is producing a concrete that is made with local recycled base rock.

(H) Implementation Schedule

The Countywide Recycling Committee – a group of representatives from cities and towns, the County, the waste haulers and recyclers, nonprofits – met to discuss the strategies for meeting the goals and objectives of the CIWMP and identified several programs for implementation over the next five to ten years including: a review and expansion of electronic waste recycling and reuse opportunities (including implementation of SB 20), development of a commercial program targeted at high generator sectors, HHWE revision, feasibility study for a local compost facility, and development of a source reduction and reuse program.

The SBWMA has a Long Range Master Plan for its jurisdictions, which identifies programs with the highest diversion potential and plans for their development and implementation.

Each individual city may also have specific programs in planning stages to address local recycling issues or to expand current programs. Each waste hauler also runs programs that help reduce waste and increase recycling.

The following table lists the programs currently being planned.

Table 11: Implementation Timeline for New Programs**Countywide Programs**

Program	Responsible Party	Timeline
○ Ox Mountain Landfill C&D sorting facility	BFI	
○ Countywide C&D educational campaign	County	early 2004
○ Spanish and Chinese outreach	County, cities	2004
○ Countywide Sustainable Buildings Program	County, CCAG	2004
○ 4R Learning Center at Blue Line TS	Blue Line	early 2004
○ Commercial Program Development	Cities, County, haulers	2004
○ E-Waste Review and SB Implementation	County, cities, haulers	2004
○ Compost Facility Feasibility Study	County, cities, haulers	2007
○ HHWE Revision	County, cities	2005
○ Source Reduction and Reuse Committee	County, cities, haulers	2004

SBWMA Programs

Program	Responsible Party	Timeline
○ Commercial food waste collection	SBWMA	2003
○ New rate structure at SCTS	SBWMA	2003
○ Expansion of C&D Recycling Program	SBWMA	2004
○ Expansion of MultiFamily Program	SBWMA	2004
○ Expansion of Commercial Recycling Program	SBWMA	2004
○ Expansion of the 3R Waste Reduction program for SBWMA city facilities	SBWMA	2004
○ Hire green business coordinator	SBWMA	2005
○ Explore Reuse Center Warehouse/Govt surplus	SBWMA	2005

Individual Jurisdiction

Program	Responsible Party	Timeline
○ Implement Conditions of Approval for C&D projects	Foster City	2004
○ Apartment Recycling Program	Menlo Park	2003-2004
○ Beverage Container Recycling Program	Menlo Park	2003-2004

(I) Other Issues

Information is being gathered on the facilities listed in the NDFEs for each jurisdiction. The County will need to adopt a new NDFE based on the proposed facility at Ox Mountain Landfill to sort C&D waste and the expansion of services at Pacifica's Recycling Yard. The Pacifica Recycling Yard was not listed in original NDFEs because it handled a limited quantity of recyclables. Portola Valley and Woodside have changed the destination of their waste to Green Waste Recovery. Therefore, Pacifica, Portola Valley, and Woodside should review their NDFE status and revise as needed.

CHAPTER 4: SUMMARY STATEMENT

The overall framework of the CIWMP is still applicable. The goals, objectives, policies, funding sources, and responsible administrative organizational units noted throughout the CIWMP are still accurate with the exception of the HHWEs and some NDFEs.

The waste management infrastructure as noted in the appendices of this document is accurate. Most of the programs selected in the SRREs have been and are continuing to be implemented. Although a few programs have been revised, overall program implementation has been discussed in the annual reports and the PARIS reflects the current status. New programs and strategies to meet AB939 goals have been introduced in the last

five years by some cities and the SBWMA. This information is kept current with the annual reports and has been summarized in this document. Many cities and the SBWMA have updated their disposal and diversion data to identify key areas to target for new diversion programs.

In the last five years, the County has done a construction and demolition waste characterization study at Ox Mountain Landfill, a phone survey on countywide awareness, and the SBWMA has done a waste characterization study for the South Bayside Transfer Station. The County, the SBWMA, and the individual cities and towns continue to investigate new ways to increase diversion. Consequently, the County thinks that the most effective allocation of available resources at this time is to do revisions of the HHWEs, revise the NDFEs as needed and continue to utilize the existing CIWMP as a planning tool augmented by the annual reports.

Appendix 1: Table 12: Organization of Waste and Recycling Handling in San Mateo County

Solid waste and recycling services in San Mateo County are provided by seven private companies. The following chart describes the companies that handle garbage and recycling in the county and the areas they serve.

Service Provider Jurisdiction(s)	Franchise	Transfer Station	Landfill; Compost or C&D Facility	End Markets
BFI Daly City				
Daly City Colma	Exclusive for residential and commercial waste streams; debris boxes not franchised.	Mussel Rock TS	Ox Mountain	Green waste: ADC
Broadmoor (Unincorporated)	Not franchised; however, BFI offers service to Broadmoor under agreement with Daly City	Mussel Rock TS	Ox Mountain	Green waste: ADC
BFI San Mateo				
SBWMA cities, Unincorporated North Fair Oaks	Exclusive for residential and commercial waste streams; non-exclusive for debris boxes; commercial recycling open to competition	South Bayside TS;	Ox Mountain; Newby Island (green waste, C&D)	BFI processes and markets its own materials. End product/market for green waste is compost.
Half Moon Bay	Exclusive for residential and commercial waste streams; non-exclusive for debris boxes; commercial recycling open to competition	Half Moon Bay direct hauls to Ox Mountain	Ox Mountain	Green waste: ADC
Unincorporated Emerald Lake Hills, Palomar Park, Devonshire, Harbor Industrial, Burlingame Hills, San Mateo Highlands, Sequoia Tract	Not franchised	South Bayside TS	Ox Mountain; Newby Island (green waste, C&D)	
Unincorporated southern coastside: Pescadero, San Gregorio, La Honda, Loma Mar	Not franchised	Pescadero TS or direct haul	Ox Mountain	

West Menlo, Menlo Oaks	Franchised by West Bay Sanitary District for residential & commercial waste streams, non-exclusive for debris boxes	South Bayside TS	Ox Mountain; Newby Island (green waste, C&D)
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Coastside Scavenger

Pacifica	Exclusive for all waste streams, including debris boxes	Direct haul	Ox Mountain (residential & commercial materials) Company's Recycling Facility (debris boxes) Residual goes to Ox or Mussel Rock	Composting Facility. Markets directly to end users or send to Blue Line, which markets to end users.
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Green Waste Recovery

Portola Valley Woodside Unincorporated areas: Los Trancos Woods, Vista Verde	Exclusive for residential and commercial waste streams, debris boxes not franchised Unincorporated areas are not franchised	Green Waste Recovery MRF; Curbside Recyclables direct haul to Green Team of San Jose	Z-Best Compost Facility Portrero Hills Landfill	Compost: Large agricultural users; free compost to residents Recyclables: Marketed by Green Team
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Peninsula Sanitation

Stanford Linear Accelerator	Contract with Stanford Linear Accelerator	Direct haul	Newby Island
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San Bruno Garbage Co.

San Bruno	Exclusive for all waste streams including debris boxes	San Bruno TS	Ox Mountain Recycle Central – Pier 96 (recyclables) Pacheco Pass (green waste)
San Francisco Jail	Contract	San Bruno TS	Ox Mountain

Seacoast Disposal

Unincorporated north coastside communities: Montara, Moss Beach, El Granada, Princeton, Miramar	Exclusive franchise granted by El Granada Sanitary District and Montara Sanitary District. Debris box service is exclusive in all communities except Montara.	Direct haul	Ox Mountain (residential & commercial materials) Company's Recycling Facility (debris boxes) Residual goes to Ox or Mussel Rock	Composting Facility. Markets directly to end users or send to Blue Line, which markets to end users.
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South San Francisco Scavenger Company

Brisbane Millbrae South San Francisco	Exclusive for residential & commercial waste streams, including debris boxes	Blue Line TS and MRF	Ox Mountain	Markets directly to end users of secondary materials. Green waste: compost and/or biomass.
SFO Airport, other commercial accounts in unincorporated County	Contract	Blue Line TS And MRF	Ox Mountain	

Source: city and County contacts, service providers

Appendix 2: Solid Waste Facilities**Table 13: Landfill Fact Sheet for Ox Mountain Landfill**

1) FACILITY INFORMATION	
a) Facility Name	Ox Mountain Landfill (AKA Corinda Los Trancos Landfill)
b) Facility Owner and Operator	Browning Ferris of California Industries (BFI) owned by Allied Wastes Industries, Inc.
2) PERMIT INFORMATION	
a) Solid Waste Facilities Permit Number	41-AA-0002
b) Permit Expiration Date	Permit has no expiration date. Permit was last revised and issued on July 26, 2001.
c) Date of last permit review	Permit must be reviewed no later than June 26, 2006
d) Estimate of remaining site life	Remaining capacity as of February 18, 2000 is 31,407,900 cubic yards or 21,200,000 tons. Site life was projected at 23 years (2023).
3) MAXIMUM PERMITTED RATE OF DISPOSAL	
a) Daily	3,598 tons per day
b) Yearly	Not applicable
4) AVERAGE RATE OF DAILY WASTE RECEIPT (Based on 312 operating days per year; figures are for 2000)	
a) Tons	2703 tons per day
b) Cubic yards	At a density of 1,350 lbs/cubic yard (1.48 cubic yards per ton), the landfill received approximately 4004 cubic yards per day in 2000.
5) PERMITTED WASTE TYPES	
a) Permitted types of waste	Municipal solid waste, dewatered municipal sludge, green waste, auto shredder waste (for ADC), concrete, rubble
6) FUTURE LAND USE	
a) Expected land use	Non-irrigated open space

Information Source: Local Enforcement Agency, October 2000 RSDI Table 4, and Air Quality Water Board Quarterly Monitoring Reports

Table 14: Landfill Fact Sheet for Hillside Landfill

1) FACILITY INFORMATION	
a) Facility Name	Hillside Landfill
b) Facility Owner and Operator	Owner: Amloc Co. Cypress Abbey Co. Operator: Cypress Amloc Land Co., Inc (CALCO)
2) PERMIT INFORMATION	
a) Solid Waste Facilities Permit Number	41-AA-0008
b) Permit Expiration Date	Permit has no expiration date. Parcel 3 was closed in 2001.
c) Date of last permit review	March 15, 2001
d) Estimate of remaining site life	Remaining capacity as of April 1, 2003 is an estimated 252,857 cubic yards, or 177,000 tons. The site is estimated to remain open until December 31, 2010.
3) MAXIMUM PERMITTED RATE OF DISPOSAL	
a) Daily	400 tons per day
b) Yearly	Not applicable
4) AVERAGE RATE OF DAILY WASTE RECEIPT (Based on 307 operating days per year; figures are for 2000)	
a) Tons	During the first two quarters of 2003, the facility received an average of 221 tons/day.
b) Cubic yards	At a density of 1,400 lbs/cubic yard (1.43 cubic yards per ton), the landfill received approximately 316 cubic yards per day in 2003.
5) PERMITTED WASTE TYPES	
a) Permitted types of waste	Dry residential and commercial wastes, tires, green waste, wood waste, construction and demolition materials, and white goods.
6) FUTURE LAND USE	
a) Expected land use	Non-irrigated open space

Information Source: Local Enforcement Agency, October 2000 RSDI Table 4, and Air Quality Water Board Quarterly Monitoring Reports