## C.10.b.iv Trash Reduction – Source Controls

Provide a description of each jurisdictional-wide trash source control action implemented to-date. For each control action, identify the trash reduction evaluation method(s) used to demonstrate ongoing reductions, summarize the results of the evaluation(s), and provide the associated reduction of trash within your jurisdictional area. Also include the total % reduction credit for all source controls up to the maximum 10% allowed by MRP 2.0.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Control Action</th>
<th>Summary Description &amp; Dominant Trash Sources and Types Targeted</th>
<th>Evaluation/Enforcement Method(s)</th>
<th>Summary of Evaluation/Enforcement Results To-date</th>
<th>% Reduction</th>
<th>Total Reduction Credit (%)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Single Use Bag Ordinance</td>
<td>The City’s ordinance prohibiting the distribution of single-use plastic carryout bags was originally adopted on December 13, 2011. The ordinance included a phased implementation, and since March 30, 2013, applies to all retail establishments that sell any perishable or non-perishable goods including, but not limited to, clothing, food, or personal items, and generate sales or use tax pursuant to the Bradley-Burns Uniform Local Sales and Use Tax Law. On August 20, 2013, the City Council took actions to amend the ordinance based on implementation experience to make the ordinance more effective. Two key changes included (1) keeping the paper bag charge at $0.10 (with CPI-driven future adjustments in five cent increments) and not increase it to $0.25 in 2014, and (2) adding a $0.10 charge for reusable bags. Records need to be maintained for 3 years from the date of purchase and provided to the City upon request. These changes are currently in effect.</td>
<td>City is currently basing the assessment of the effectiveness of the Single Use Carry-out Bag Ban on several metrics:  - Complaints Received  - Trash Characterization Study (described below)</td>
<td>The City participated in a countywide study in FY 15-16 to characterize trash in full capture systems. The study conducted by SCVURPPP was intended to assist Santa Clara Valley Permittees in determining the current levels of litter-prone items (i.e., single-use bags and EPS food service ware) in stormwater and evaluate whether these levels have changed since ordinances prohibiting the distribution of these items were put into effect. For additional details on the study design and methods, see the SCVURPPP FY 15-16 Annual Report – Section 10 Trash Controls.</td>
<td>Complaints Received  - The City has received only a few complaints about stores not complying with the bag ban ordinance. City staff visited the reported stores and reminded store managers about the ordinance requirements. Additionally, reminder letters were also sent to all affected retailers (approximately 400) in July 2016.</td>
<td>8.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Expanded Polystyrene Food Service Ware Ordinance | The City is currently basing its assessment of the effectiveness of the Ban on several metrics:  
- Complaints Received  
- Audits and Inspections of Food Service Establishments  
- Trash Characterization Study (described below)  

The City participated in a countywide study in FY 15-16 to characterize trash in full capture systems. The study conducted by SCVURPPP was intended to assist Santa Clara Valley Permittees in determining the current levels of litter-prone items (i.e., single-use bags and EPS food service ware) in stormwater and evaluate whether these levels have changed since ordinances prohibiting the distribution of these items were put into effect. For additional details on the study design and methods, see the SCVURPPP FY 15-16 Annual Report – Section 10 Trash Controls.  

Complaints Received  
The City has received several complaints about food establishments continuing to provide EPS foam foodware. Staff responds promptly to the complaints by visiting the establishments and providing education about the ordinance prohibiting EPS foam foodware. Most of the establishments comply once they are made aware of the new requirements.  

Audits and Inspections of Food Service Establishments  
Since April 2014, the City’s Environmental Compliance Inspectors have been looking for the presence of EPS foam foodware as part of the City’s annual restaurant inspection program. Any restaurants found to have EPS foam foodware on hand will be provided with education material about the ordinance, asked to comply with the ordinance, and will receive a follow-up visit by the City’s Solid Waste staff to ensure compliance. |
|---|---|---|
| On October 22, 2013, the City Council adopted an ordinance that makes it unlawful for food providers to distribute expanded polystyrene (EPS) foam food or beverage take-out containers. Examples of products that are prohibited include: plates, cups, bowls, lids, trays, hinged containers and lidded containers. The ordinance exempts pre-packaged foods, such as eggs and meat sold in retail stores. Take-out containers still allowed for use would include non-foam plastics, aluminum, paper and containers that are compostable. This part of the ordinance went into effect on April 22, 2014.  
Effective April 22, 2015 the ordinance expanded to cover the retail sale of EPS foam foodware and, specifically, polystyrene foam food containers, which may not be sold or provided by any vendor or store in Sunnyvale.  
More information on the City’s EPS Food Service Ware Ordinance is available at [http://sunnyvale.ca.gov/Departments/EnvironmentalServices/GarbageRecyclingandWasteReduction/WasteReductionandReuseIssues/FoamFoodContainers.aspx](http://sunnyvale.ca.gov/Departments/EnvironmentalServices/GarbageRecyclingandWasteReduction/WasteReductionandReuseIssues/FoamFoodContainers.aspx). | Based on the results of the SCVURPPP study, the City estimates an approximate 100% reduction in the number of single-use bags in stormwater, which equates to an 8.0% (i.e., 100% x 8%) reduction of trash discharged from the City’s stormwater conveyance system.  

5.7% |