

**Agriculture, page 7: Reliable water supply, “right to farm,” and sustainable farmland management crucial to maintaining county’s agricultural vitality**

“Multiplier” effects refer to benefits to the local economy as a result of income circulating through the economy. Tertiary wastewater is wastewater that has been filtered and disinfected and can be reused for such purposes as irrigation of pasture grasses, landscaping, and some crops. Cover crops are plants such as rye, alfalfa, or clover that supply nitrogen and can be planted immediately after harvest to hold and protect the soil.

Data sources are as follows: Data on the acres of county land that are agricultural land and grazing land are from the California Department of Conservation, based on 2002 data; 2004 Agricultural Crop Report, San Mateo County Department of Agriculture/Weights and Measures; and conversations with: Gail Raabe, Agricultural Commissioner and Sealer of Weights & Measures, on October 20, 2005; Jack Olsen, Executive Administrator of San Mateo County Farm Bureau, on November 2, 2005; and Tim Frahm, Director of Conservation and Water Quality Program, San Mateo County Farm Bureau, on November 9, 2005.

**Air Quality, page 8: Despite relatively clean air, county gets “D” grade for short-term particle pollution**

The source of the 1995–2005 data for PM10, ozone, carbon monoxide, and nitrogen dioxide is the Bay Area Quality Management District, <http://gate1.baaqmd.gov/aqmet/AQYearly.aspx>. Data are based on the Redwood City monitoring station. PM10 is monitored only once every six days, while ozone is monitored every day. The state 24-hour standard for PM10 is 50 micrograms per cubic meter. The state one-hour standard for ozone is nine parts per hundred million. Information about the effects of PM10 and ozone pollution is from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency website, <http://www.epa.gov/air/urbanair/6poll.html>, on 1/2/04.

Information about the causes of asthma is from *Clean up the Bay Area’s air to help kids fight asthma*, by Anne Kelsy Lamb and Joel Ervice, 6/1/04, San Jose Mercury News. Data about 2004, 2001, and 1998 asthma cases are from the *2004 Health & Quality of Life Survey*, Healthy Community Collaborative of San Mateo County. Information on lung development is from California Healthline, at <http://www.californiahealthline.org/index.cfm?action=dspItem&itemID=105505>. The American Lung Association of California information is at <http://www.californialung.org/>. Information about major industrial Bay Area facilities that violate air quality standards is from *Report: Air regulators doing little to stem repeat offenders*, by Douglas Fischer, San Mateo County Times, 1/29/04. Ways to reduce air pollution in the county are detailed at <http://www.californialung.org/spotlight/cleanairtips05.html>.

**Bay & Ocean Water Quality, page 9: Eighty percent of pollution entering the bay is from stormwater runoff**

Information on the San Francisco Bay is from the San Francisco Estuary Institute report *2005 Pulse of the Estuary* at <http://www.sfei.org/rmp/pulse/2005/>, the *State of the Estuary* report by the San Francisco Estuary Project, at [\[ca.gov/bayarea/sfep/pdf/SOE-2005.pdf\]\(http://www.bayarea/sfep/pdf/SOE-2005.pdf\), and The Bay Institute at <http://www.bay.org/main.htm>. Information on PBDEs in fish is from the Environmental Working Group, at <http://www.ewg.org/reports/taintedcatch/part2.php>. A list of pollutants in the region’s waterways is available at <http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/tmdl/docs/2002reg2303dlist.pdf>. Information on beach closures is from the Natural Resource Defense Council at <http://www.nrdc.org/water/oceans/ttw/sumcal.pdf>. Beach grades are produced by Heal the Bay at <http://www.healthebay.org/>. Information about the San Mateo Watershed and the Clean Beaches Initiative is from the San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board, at <http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/beach/index.html>. Information about the San Mateo Stormwater Pollution Prevention Program is from \[www.flowstobay.org\]\(http://www.flowstobay.org\).](http://www.abag.</a></p>
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**Carbon Emissions, page 11: Carbon emissions increased 8 percent since 1994; transportation sector the largest contributor**

Information on carbon concentration from Scripps Institute, UCSD; <http://cdiac.esd.ornl.gov/trends/co2/sio-mlo.htm>.

Information about “Why Is This Important?” is from: the *2003 Silicon Valley Environmental Index*, [www.svep.org](http://www.svep.org); *It’s Much Too Late to Sweat Global Warming*, by Mark Hertsgaard, San Francisco Chronicle, 2/13/05, [http://www.truthout.org/docs\\_2005/021405X.shtml](http://www.truthout.org/docs_2005/021405X.shtml); and *Global Warming Approaching Point of No Return, Warns Leading Climate Expert*, by Geoffrey Lean, The Independent on Sunday U.K., 1/23/05, [http://www.truthout.org/docs\\_05/012505G.shtml](http://www.truthout.org/docs_05/012505G.shtml). Information about the sustainable state is from *US Retreats at Climate Change Talks*, published December 9, 2005 by the Observer / UK. Data for 1993 to 2000 are from *State of the Bay Area: A Regional Report*, published January 2003 (revised May 2004) by the Bay Area Alliance for Sustainable Communities, [www.bayareaalliance.org/indicators.pdf](http://www.bayareaalliance.org/indicators.pdf); data are at <http://www.nccsf.org/BAAreport/Download-all.htm>. Estimated highway gasoline use in San Mateo County from 1997 to 2004 is from the Office of Transportation Economics, Division of Transportation Planning, Caltrans, <http://www2.dot.ca.gov/hq/tpp/offices/ote/countygas.pdf>, and excludes aviation fuel. Data on electricity and natural gas use (gas consumed by residential, commercial, industrial, and electric generation customers) in San Mateo County from 2000 to 2004 are from the California Energy Commission ([www.energy.ca.gov](http://www.energy.ca.gov)) and PG&E ([www.pge.com](http://www.pge.com)). The increase in gas prices during 2004 is based on San Francisco Bay Area gas prices from the Metropolitan Transportation Commission, [http://www.mtc.ca.gov/maps\\_and\\_data/datamart/stats/](http://www.mtc.ca.gov/maps_and_data/datamart/stats/). Because the gasoline use data from Caltrans exclude aviation fuel, our calculations exclude carbon emissions from airplane fuel. The amount of carbon from an airplane flight is from <http://www.chooseclimate.org/flying/mapcalc.html#howmuch>; CO<sub>2</sub> was converted to carbon using the formula 1 unit CO<sub>2</sub> = 0.2727 C. Information about the Sustainable Silicon Valley Initiative is from a press release *County to Reduce Energy—CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions*, issued November 15, 2005, see <http://www.sustainablevalley.org/>. Information about Governor Schwarzenegger’s Executive Order S-3-05 is from <http://www.carep.com/0605010.htm>.

Conversion factors are as follows: to convert from gallons of gasoline to tons of carbon, multiply gallons of gasoline by 5.3 (average pounds of carbon per gallon), then divide by 2,000. To convert from therms of natural gas to tons of carbon, multiply therms of natural gas by 3.174 (average pounds of carbon per therm), then divide by 2,000. To convert from kilowatt-hours (kWh) of electricity to tons of carbon, multiply kWh by the average pounds of carbon per kWh for that year, then divide by 2,000. Calculation of carbon emissions from electricity requires knowledge of sources of the electricity (coal, gas, hydroelectric, nuclear, other). These data, called the “power mix,” are not known for the years beginning 2001. To estimate carbon emissions, we began with PG&E’s projected power content label distributed with bills each year and also available on the web. Discussions with PG&E led us to adjust PG&E’s published data on projected hydroelectric generation to reflect the California Energy Commission’s data on actual hydro generation. Hydro generation is the key variable in the state’s power mix, as it depends upon the depth of the winter snow pack. When hydro production falls, PG&E and others substitute energy from coal and gas. We used a conversion factor of 0.5750 pounds of carbon per kWh of electricity from coal, 0.3478 pounds of carbon per kWh of electricity from natural gas, and 0 pounds of carbon for electricity from all other sources. The data source for the pounds of carbon per kWh of electricity from coal and natural gas is the Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy. The data source for pounds of carbon per gallon of gasoline and a therm of natural gas is also the Energy Information Agency. Please note all the data used in these calculations are estimates: population figures, the power mix for electricity, natural gas and gasoline deliveries, etc. Sometimes, as with power mix, the estimate’s margin of error is large, and so the resulting estimate – tons of carbon per capita – is only indicative. We believe our calculations err on the conservative side.

**Child Abuse, page 12: Child abuse referrals down 4 percent in 2004, to 2.5 percent of children**

Data source: Needell, B., Webster, D., Armijo, M., Lee, S., Cucaró-Alamin, S., Shaw, T., Dawson, W., Piccus, W., Magruder, J., Exel, M., Conley, A., Smith, J., Dunn, A., Frerer, K., Putnam Hornstein, E., & Kaczorowski, M.R. (2005). *Child Welfare Services Reports for California*. Retrieved 2/6/05 from University of California at Berkeley Center for Social Services Research website. URL: <http://cssr.berkeley.edu/CWSCMSreports/>. Data represent unduplicated counts of children per year who have been identified as a victim in a child abuse referral. Of the 4,220 child abuse referrals in San Mateo County during 2004, 743 were substantiated. Data on children who first entered foster care in fiscal year 2004-05 represent children in care five days or more.

**Child Care, page 13: Child care supply down 10 percent in 2005, impacted by high costs**

The number of children residing in San Mateo County was calculated from the State of California, Department of Finance, Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail Fact Sheet from May 2004. Information about the Labor Force Participation Rate, defined as the percentage of children with either both parents or a single parent working, is from the 2003 American Community Survey conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau. By multiplying these two numbers, we arrive at an estimate of the

number of children in San Mateo County needing care. The total number of children in San Mateo County ages 0-13 years is 129,970 (broken down by: 29,705 infants 0-2 years; 29,330 preschoolers 3-5 years; 34,933 children 6-9 years; and 36,002 children 10-13 years.) The total number of children age 0-13 years with both or a single parent working is 88,265 (broken down by: 18,714 infants 0-2 years; 18,478 preschoolers 3-5 years; 25,152 children 6-9 years; and 25,921 children 10-13 years.)

According to data supplied by the Child Care Coordinating Council of San Mateo in December 2005, the total number of full- and part-time licensed child care spaces in San Mateo County for children age 0-13 years was 25,177 in 2005. This consists of 6,712 in family child care homes (down 26 percent since 2004) and 18,465 in child care centers (down 2 percent since 2004). Of the 18,465 spaces in child care centers, 956 are for infants 0-2 years, 11,175 are for preschoolers age 3-5 years, and 6,334 are for school age children 6-13 years.

Child care supply and demand data for 1999-2003 were gathered from the *Child Care Portfolios* published by the California Child Care Resource and Referral Network for those years. Child care supply and demand data for 2004-2005 and on child care costs are from the Child Care Coordinating Council of San Mateo, December 2005. Data on percentage increase in child care costs since 1998 are based on the *Child Care Needs Assessment, San Mateo County 1999-2000* and the Child Care Coordinating Council of San Mateo, December 2005. The *Preschool for All, Supply and Demand Study* provided data on child care providers’ opinions about the reason for vacancies and the behaviors of parents earning between \$35,000 and \$75,000 annually.

Child care facilities are licensed by the State of California, Community Care Licensing Division. Facilities considered license-exempt include single family and parent co-ops and some before- and after-school recreational programs.

**Children’s Health, page 14: Obesity affecting a growing number of the county’s youth**

Data about the rate of children living below the federal poverty level are from: (years 1990 and 2000) Maternal, Child, and Adolescent Health Needs in San Mateo and Santa Clara Counties, prepared by Professional Research Consultants, Inc., January 2003, online at [http://www.plsinfo.org/healthysmc/pdf/Maternal%20Child%20%20Adolescent%20Health%20Needs\\_FINALReport.pdf](http://www.plsinfo.org/healthysmc/pdf/Maternal%20Child%20%20Adolescent%20Health%20Needs_FINALReport.pdf); (years 1997-1999) kidsdata.org (the original data source is U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, 2004, <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/saiep/county.html>); and (years 2001 and 2003) 2001 and 2003 California Health Interview Surveys, conducted by the UCLA Center for Health Policy Research, [www.chis.ucla.edu](http://www.chis.ucla.edu). The \$66,356 family (parent, infant, school-aged child) self-sufficiency figure is from 2003 San Mateo Human Services Agency calculations, reprinted in *Children in Our Community, A Report on Their Health and Well Being*, Peninsula Partnership Council, 2005 (<http://www.pcf.org/about/pdfs/childreport2005.pdf>). The one-third estimate was based upon family income data from the US Census Bureau, 2003 American Community Survey. Data on children lacking health insurance are from the Children’s Health Initiative (<http://www.smchci.org/>) and the Peninsula Partnership Council. Funding for the Healthy Kids program comes from

a combination of private, public, and corporate donors. The prevalence of overweight kids is from the following: Dietz, W. and T. Robinson. (2005). *Overweight Children and Adolescents*. NEJM. 352:2100-2109, kidsdata.org, the California Center for Public Health Advocacy ([http://www.publichealthadvocacy.org/policy\\_briefs/overweight2004.html](http://www.publichealthadvocacy.org/policy_briefs/overweight2004.html)), and the *San Mateo County Children's Report*, Peninsula Partnership Council, 2005. Data on the immunization rate by age two are from the *San Mateo County Children's Report*, Peninsula Partnership Council, 2005. Data on immunization rates at kindergarten are from kidsdata.org (the original data source is State of California Department of Health Services, Division of Communicable Disease Control, Immunization Branch, <http://www.dhs.ca.gov/ps/dcdc/izgroup/levels.htm>.) Recommended immunizations before age two include MMR (measles, mumps, rubella), chicken pox, DPT (diphtheria, pertussis [whooping cough], tetanus) polio, Hepatitis B, pneumonia, meningitis, and influenza (<http://www.dhs.ca.gov/ps/dcdc/izgroup/family.htm>). Data on the number of children who received mental health treatment are from the California Department of Mental Health, <http://www.dmh.cahwnet.gov/SADA/default.asp>, click on "other reports," and see section on "County Mental Health Clients by age (0-17 and 18+) and county." Data represent local county mental health unduplicated clients served, and the source is the Client and Service Information System. Data on children diagnosed with Attention Deficit Disorder are from the 2001 California Health Interview Survey, [www.chis.ucla.edu](http://www.chis.ucla.edu), click on "Ask CHIS." Note the data are deemed statistically unstable.

Childhood obesity is defined as at or above the 95th percentile for Body Mass Index (BMI). Overweight is defined as between the 85th and 95th percentile for BMI.

#### **City Parks & Recreation, page 15: Only two cities meet recommended acres of city parks per capita**

Developed city parks are defined as developed park lands within each city's boundaries, not including school playgrounds, underdeveloped lands, open space, watershed lands, or adjacent county or state parks. Data sources: National Recreation and Park Association for recommendation of four to five acres of developed city parks per 1,000 population; Sustainable San Mateo County (SSMC) annual surveys city Parks & Recreation Directors for information on acres of developed city parks; budget for developed city parks; and number of community events in each city. Excludes unincorporated areas of San Mateo County. San Mateo, Half Moon Bay, Portola Valley, and Hillsborough did not respond regarding number of community events.

#### **Community Health, page 16: Years of potential life lost to premature death down 33 percent in 10 years**

Information on community factors affecting health are from an annotated bibliography by Policy Link, at <http://www.policylink.org/CHB/publication.html>. Information on incidence and prevalence of disease in the county is from the *2004 Community Assessment: Health & Quality of Life in San Mateo County*, at <http://www.plsinfo.org/healthysmc/pdf/2004CommunityAssessmentSMC.pdf>, the 2003 California Health Interview Survey, <http://www.chis.ucla.edu>, the Centers for Disease Control, <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/>, and the San Mateo County Health Department, at [\[org/smc/department/home/0,,1954\\\_2139,00.html\]\(http://smc/department/home/0,,1954\_2139,00.html\). The calculation of the Years of Potential Life Lost \(YPLL\) is based upon a life expectancy of 75 years. Note: The 2004 San Mateo Health/Quality of Life Survey defines "overweight" as BMI>25 and "obesity" as BMI>30.](http://www.smhealth.</a></p></div><div data-bbox=)

#### **Contaminated Sites, page 18: Number of leaking underground storage tanks continues steady decline**

Data on leaking underground storage tanks are from the Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) database of the San Francisco Regional Water Quality Control Board and the State Water Resources Control Board. Data on other hazardous chemical leaks are from the Spills, Leaks, Investigations, and Cleanups (SLIC) database of the San Francisco Regional Water Quality Control Board and the State Water Resources Control Board. Data are available at <http://www.geotracker.swrcb.ca.gov/>. Note: data from the 2005 indicators report have been revised to incorporate data that were not previously made public.

#### **Crime, page 19: 2003 major crime rate down 39 percent over a decade ago, but up 6 percent from 1999 low**

Data are from the California Criminal Justice Profile 2003—San Mateo County, published by the Criminal Justice Statistics Center of the Department of Justice, State of California. Data are also available at [www.caag.state.ca.us/cjsc](http://www.caag.state.ca.us/cjsc), click on "Statistics." A crime index consists of specific crimes chosen to gauge fluctuations in the overall volume and rate of crime. The California Crime Index tracks the total number of major crimes in cities and counties with more than 100,000 people. The offenses included in the California Crime Index are chosen because of the seriousness and likelihood of being reported to the police by the public. 2003 California Crime Index data were not available on the website for Portola Valley and Woodside.

#### **Diversity in Leadership, page 20: Minorities underrepresented on county boards and commissions**

Demographics are from the 2004 American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau. Information on the ethnic, gender, and age of board and commission members is from a diversity audit conducted in 2005 by the County Board of Supervisors. Information about the Community Leadership Training Program is from the Peninsula Partnership for Children, Youth, and Families, [http://www.pcf.org/peninsula\\_partnership/sp\\_projects.html](http://www.pcf.org/peninsula_partnership/sp_projects.html).

#### **Drinking Water Quality, page 21: THMs, a potential carcinogen, drop 25 percent with switch to chloramine disinfectant**

Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) are developed based upon toxicological risk calculations to ensure that the contaminant's presence in drinking water does not pose any short-term or long-term health effects. MCLs have been established for most, though not all, of the contaminants in drinking water. Such standards are typically based on lifetime exposure for an adult. Some MCLs, however, may not be as protective of sensitive populations such as children and those with immune system disorders. Also, these standards are set for contaminants on an individual basis and do not address any potential synergistic effects between mixtures of chemicals that may exist. Data are from the 2004 Water Quality Reports issued by each water district.

For more information about the 20 BAWSCA-member water

agencies serving San Mateo County, see the BAWSCA website, [www.bawsc.org](http://www.bawsc.org). Coastside County Water District provides water to the City of Half Moon Bay and several unincorporated coastal communities in San Mateo County, including El Granada, Miramar, and Princeton by the Sea (Pillar Point Harbor). Estero Municipal Improvement District serves the City of Foster City and part of the City of San Mateo. The Guadalupe Valley Municipal Improvement District consists primarily of an industrial park development located within the Brisbane City limits, and a small residential enclave. Mid-Peninsula Water District serves Belmont and portions of San Carlos and unincorporated county areas. North Coast County Water District serves Pacifica. Skyline County Water District serves a portion of the Town of Woodside and unincorporated areas of San Mateo County along Skyline Boulevard. California Water Service Bear Gulch District serves Atherton, Portola Valley, Woodside, portions of Menlo Park, and adjacent unincorporated portions of San Mateo County including West Menlo Park, Ladera, North Fair Oaks, and California Water Service Mid-Peninsula District serves San Carlos and San Mateo and adjacent unincorporated portions including The Highlands and Palomar Park. California Water Service South San Francisco District serves South San Francisco, Colma, a small portion of Daly City, and the unincorporated area known as Broadmoor. Burlingame serves Burlingame plus portions of the unincorporated Burlingame Hills area and a few properties in San Mateo and Hillsborough. Daly City serves Daly City and some unincorporated portions of the county. Hillsborough serves the Town of Hillsborough and portions of unincorporated San Mateo County. The Menlo Park Municipal Water Department serves only about 10,300 residents in 2 separate enclaves; other portions of Menlo Park are served by California Water Service's Bear Gulch District and O'Connor Water District. Millbrae serves Millbrae and Capuchino High School in San Bruno. Redwood City serves Redwood City, unincorporated areas of the county, and portions of the City of San Carlos and the Town of Woodside. San Bruno serves San Bruno and unincorporated areas of the county. For a San Francisco Department of Public Health statement on chloramines, see [http://sanbruno.ca.gov/city\\_services/public\\_works/utilities/SF\\_Public\\_Health.pdf](http://sanbruno.ca.gov/city_services/public_works/utilities/SF_Public_Health.pdf). For a list of products that filter chloramines, see <http://www.nsf.org/Certified/dwtu/#function>.

**Ecological Footprint, page 22: Average county resident uses more than 4.5 times the per capita global biocapacity**

Data sources include: Redefining Progress, *San Francisco Bay Area Ecological Footprint*, 2004 and Redefining Progress, *Ecological Footprint of Nations*, 2004 (see [www.redefiningprogress.org](http://www.redefiningprogress.org)); Wackernagel & Rees, *Our Ecological Footprint* (New Society Publishers: British Columbia) 1996; and World Wide Fund for Nature, *Living Planet Report*, 2004. Note: "Energy land" is each resident's "energy footprint," or the acres of land and water required to sequester the carbon dioxide emissions from each person's energy use (mostly fossil fuels). The scientists who devised the ecological footprint ratios believe the "energy land" figures underestimate the many impacts of fossil fuel usage. For instance, the impact of acid rain is not included.

**Education, page 24: Countywide Academic Performance Index (API) is up 12 percent in 6 years**

Data on API scores are from the California Department of Education, <http://api.cde.ca.gov>. Countywide averages were calculated by taking the averages of the school districts and weighting by the number of students included in the API for that year. "Socio-economically disadvantaged" is defined as a student whose parents both have not received a high school diploma OR a student who participates in the free or reduced price lunch program (also known as the National School Lunch Program). Data on per pupil spending are from RAND California, at <http://ca.rand.org/stats/education/perpupil.html>, the California Department of Education, and the National Education Association. Data on the proportion of English-learner students, average class size, and University of California and California State University eligibility are from Ed-Data, [www.ed-data.k12.ca.us](http://www.ed-data.k12.ca.us). Data on California High School Exit Exam results are from the California Department of Education, <http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/>. The data source for high school dropout rates is the California Department of Education, Educational Demographics Office, [www.cde.ca.gov/demographics](http://www.cde.ca.gov/demographics). Information about the correlation between art courses and improved academic performance is from the No Child Left Behind website, <http://www.ed.gov/teachers/how/tools/initiative/updates/040826.html>. Data on the number of students per fine art course by school district for 2004-05 are from the California Department of Education, Educational Demographics Unit, <http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/>.

**Electricity & Natural Gas Use, page 26: Energy use up 9 percent over 10 years; solar installations surge by 63 percent in 2005**

Data on electricity and natural gas use in San Mateo County are from the California Energy Commission ([www.energy.ca.gov](http://www.energy.ca.gov)) and PG&E ([www.pge.com](http://www.pge.com)). Information regarding the Clean Energy Act of 2002 and the Energy Action Plan are also from the California Energy Commission. Information on the governor's Green Building Initiative is from <http://www.fypower.org/com/on/2/26/06>. Data on solar photovoltaic and wind systems installed are from the California Energy Commission's Emerging Renewables Program data file for all completed systems as of 2/2/2006. Information about applying for the Emerging Renewables Program rebates, as well as documents and guidelines, is available at the Consumer Energy Center, [www.ConsumerEnergyCenter.org/erprebate/](http://www.ConsumerEnergyCenter.org/erprebate/). To learn more about conserving energy in your home or office, and about current energy conservation issues in California, go to [www.fypower.org](http://www.fypower.org).

**Gasoline Use & Vehicle Fuel Efficiency, page 28: Gasoline use down 10 percent in 3 years; alternative fuels increasingly available**

Information about California's demand for petroleum is from the California Energy Commission, 2006 at <http://www.energy.ca.gov/afvs/>. Information about vehicles as the largest source of Bay Area pollution is from the Bay Area Air quality Management District, <http://www.sparetheair.org/faq.htm#6>, on 2/21/06. The Pentagon study *An Abrupt Climate Change Scenario and Its Implications for United States National Security*, October 2003, by Peter Schwartz and Doug Randall is at <http://www.environmentaldefense.org/article.cfm?contentid=3567>, and more information is at [http://www.climate.org/climate\\_main](http://www.climate.org/climate_main).

shtml. See also *Climate Collapse, The Pentagon's Weather Nightmare*, by David Stipp, Fortune magazine, [http://money.cnn.com/magazines/fortune/fortune\\_archive/2004/02/09/360120/index.htm](http://money.cnn.com/magazines/fortune/fortune_archive/2004/02/09/360120/index.htm), and *Dramatic Climate Change Could Become Global Security Nightmare*, by Seth Borenstein, published 2/24/04 by Knight-Ridder. Data on estimated highway gasoline use in San Mateo County are from the Office of Transportation Economics, Division of Transportation Planning, November 2005, <http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/tpp/offices/ote/countygas.pdf>. County population data are from the California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit. 2003 per capita gasoline use for the United States, Germany, Japan, and China is calculated from population data from the Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, 2004 and refined petroleum consumption data from the International Energy Agency, 2004. International gasoline prices are from *International Fuel Prices*, by Dr. Gerhard P. Metschies, German Technical Cooperation, 2005, [http://www.gtz.de/de/dokumente/en\\_International\\_Fuel\\_Prices\\_2005.pdf](http://www.gtz.de/de/dokumente/en_International_Fuel_Prices_2005.pdf), and Bay Area gasoline prices are from the Metropolitan Transportation Commission, [http://www.mtc.ca.gov/maps\\_and\\_data/datamart/stats/](http://www.mtc.ca.gov/maps_and_data/datamart/stats/). Information about the September 2004 carbon dioxide emissions is from *Air Board's Tough Smog Rules Defy Auto Industry*, by Carl T. Hall, San Francisco Chronicle, 9/25/04. Information about the auto makers' lawsuit is from the Environmental Defense. Information about the proportion of new U.S. vehicles that were light trucks is from *Detroit Learning to Love Hybrids*, by Chris Isidore, CNN/Money, 1/21/05, <http://money.cnn.com/2005/01/21/pf/autos/hybrids/index/.htm>. Information about alternative fuels and high efficiency vehicles is from the *2005 Integrated Energy Policy Report*, California Energy Commission, 2006, at [http://www.energy.ca.gov/2005\\_energypolicy/index.html](http://www.energy.ca.gov/2005_energypolicy/index.html). Further information is available at <http://www.energy.ca.gov/afvs/>. Information about federal tax breaks is available at <http://www.energy.gov/taxbreaks.htm>. Information about biodiesel is from <http://www.biodiesel.org/>. Information about the biodiesel project in South San Francisco is from *Fire Department to try biodiesel fuel project* by Amy Yarbrough, San Mateo County Times, 12/25/05. Most auto manufacturers currently set biodiesel blend limits at B5 (five percent biodiesel) for warranty. Many major automakers make flexible fuel vehicles (FFVs)—to find a listing, see <http://www.e85fuel.com/e85101/flexfuelvehicles.php>. Information about the SamTrans/VTA hydrogen project is from <http://www.renewableenergyaccess.com/rea/news/story?id=23349>, accessed 2/21/06.

**Genuine Progress Indicator, page 30: County's actual economic well-being 44 percent below that reported by conventional measure**

Data sources include: Cobb, Clifford and Cobb, John, *The Green National Product* (University Press of America: Lanham, Maryland) 1994; Korten, David, *When Corporations Rule the World* (Berrett-Koehler: San Francisco) 2001; Redefining Progress, *San Francisco Bay Area Genuine Progress Indicator*, 2004; Venetoulis, Jason and Cobb, Cliff, *The GPI 1950-2002* (Redefining Progress: Oakland, California) 2004. Economist David Korten is Co-founder and Board Chair of Positive Futures Network, publishers of YES! A Journal of Positive Futures, and Founder and President of the People-Centered Development Forum. He is trained in

economics, organizational theory, and business strategy with M.B.A. and Ph.D. degrees from the Stanford University Graduate School of Business.

Sustainable San Mateo County (SSMC) has replaced the per capita personal income indicator used in its previous indicators reports with the GPI. The GPI was deemed a more appropriate measure of economic activity from a perspective of sustainability, and it is useful to compare it with the more widely known GRP. Both measures are imperfect, but the GPI represents an effort to use recognized sustainable values in the economic accounting system. The GRP uses the same accounting method as the national product accounts. In its analysis, SSMC identified the national system as the GNP. In the last decade or so, usage has shifted to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The difference between the GNP and the GDP in the United States, however, is very minimal. See [http://www.regionalprogress.org/county\\_ca\\_bayarea.html](http://www.regionalprogress.org/county_ca_bayarea.html) for more information about the San Mateo County and Bay Area GPI.

**Health Care, page 31: Hispanics and poor continue to have less access to health care**

The estimated percentages of San Mateo County and California residents lacking health insurance are from the 2001 and 2003 California Health Interview Surveys conducted by the UCLA Center for Health Policy Research, <http://www.chis.ucla.edu>. The 2003 Federal Poverty Line is from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, <http://aspe.hhs.gov/poverty/figures-fed-reg.shtml>.

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is a measure of the average change over time in the prices paid by urban consumers for a market basket of consumer goods and services. The CPI market basket is developed from a survey of families and individuals on what they actually bought. The reference base for the Bay Area CPI is 1982-84. That is, the index for the 36-month period from 1982 to 1984 equals 100. The CPI numbers in subsequent years measure changes in price relative to the 1982-84 base time frame. Data about the Bay Area CPI medical care category are from the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, <http://stats.bls.gov/> on 2/26/06. The data represent the Bay Area CPI for all urban consumers for the San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose Combined Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA). The San Francisco CMSA includes the counties of Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, Napa, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Solano, and Sonoma. The medical care category of the CPI includes prescription drugs and medical supplies, physicians' services, eyeglasses and eye care, and hospital services. Information on the percent of people for whom cost prevented getting a prescription is from the 2004 San Mateo County Health/Quality of Life Survey, at <http://www.plsinfo.org/healthsmc/html/education.html#CommunityAssessment2004>.

Data on first trimester prenatal care, infant mortality, and low birth weight are from the San Mateo County Children's Report, 2005, by the Peninsula Partnership for Children, Youth, and Families, at <http://www.pcf.org/about/pdfs/childreport2005.pdf>. Information on the Health People 2010 Initiative is from <http://www.healthypeople.gov/>.

The number of county substance abuse and mental health clients

represents unduplicated clients. Data about substance abuse clients are from the San Mateo County Human Services Agency's DADS/CADDS data system and represent alcohol and drug treatment. Data on the percentage and number of county residents who reported needing help for emotional or mental health care in 2001 are from the 2001 California Health Interview Survey, <http://www.chis.ucla.edu>. The number of mental health clients in fiscal year 1999–2000 served by local county mental health programs is from the California Department of Mental Health, <http://www.dmh.cahwnet.gov/SADA/default.asp>.

**Homelessness, page 33: Homelessness relatively stable since 2002; county goal is to reduce it to 0 in 10 years**

2000–2003 homeless figures are from the San Mateo County Human Services Agency. Note: Per U.S. Department of Housing and Development, San Mateo County Homeless Count began to include persons in temporary shelter. This added 309 people in 2002 and 304 in 2003. Note: 2002 figure has been corrected. It had previously been reported as 1,677 individuals. The correct figure is 1,368 individuals. The 2004 homeless figure is from Judy Davila, San Mateo County Human Services Agency, in a phone conversation dated 1/26/2005. The 2005 homeless figure is from Housing Our People Effectively (HOPE), through the San Mateo County Human Services Agency, at [http://www.co.sanmateo.ca.us/smc/departments/hsa/home/0,,15587572\\_18505458\\_473596893,00.html](http://www.co.sanmateo.ca.us/smc/departments/hsa/home/0,,15587572_18505458_473596893,00.html), 2/16/06. Note that part of the increase in the homeless count over the past several years may reflect a more robust system of counting, involving participation of a greater number of service providers and shelters. 2000–2004 population figures are from the California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit. Shelter Network is a coordinated network of housing and social services for the homeless residents of the San Francisco Peninsula. The total number of people on the Peninsula who become homeless annually, fraction of homeless people who are in families, average age of homeless people on the Peninsula, and percentage of homeless people participating in Shelter Network's programs that are homeless as a result of substance abuse or mental illness are from the Shelter Network website, <http://www.shelternetwork.org/diduknow.html>, 2/17/06.

**Housing Affordability, page 34: Income needed to afford a median-priced home more than doubled in the last decade; only 12 percent of county residents can afford**

Information about the Bay Area housing crisis is from <http://www.abag.ca.gov/planning/housingneeds/how.html>. Information about the Bay Area Council Survey is from *Cost of housing among area's top woes*, by Kelly Zito, The San Francisco Chronicle, 2/27/06. Data on the percentage of households that can afford the median-priced home are from press releases about the Housing Affordability Index issued by the California Association of Realtors ([www.car.org](http://www.car.org)). Information on home-buyers programs is from *Getting down to it*, by Marsha Ginsburg, The San Francisco Chronicle, 11/28/04. Information on average rents for one- and two-bedroom apartments are from the Office of Housing in the County of San Mateo Human Services Agency ([www.co.sanmateo.ca.us/smc/departments/home/0,,15587525\\_17488560,00.html](http://www.co.sanmateo.ca.us/smc/departments/home/0,,15587525_17488560,00.html)). The income needed to afford a home, condominium, or apartment was calculated based on the follow-

ing assumptions: (1) local lender's guidelines that homeowners not pay more than 35 percent of gross household income per year for housing, (2) 20 percent down payment and 30-year fully amortized loan, and (3) average interest rate on a 30-year fixed rate mortgage was 5.87 percent in 2005 according to Freddie Mac, ([www.freddiemac.com](http://www.freddiemac.com)). Data on 2005 countywide median family income are from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and represent median income for a family of four in San Mateo County. Information on the Fair Share housing production goals and actual housing production are from the Bay Area Council's Bay Area Housing Profile: Second Edition 1999–2003, published in December 2004, found on their web page ([www.bayareacouncil.org](http://www.bayareacouncil.org)). Based upon demographic and employment data, ABAG projects the Fair Share of housing production in various regions of the Bay Area from the Regional Housing Need (RHND) determined by the State Department of Housing and Community Development. This projected Fair Share can then be compared with the actual housing production to determine which regions are over- or under-producing their Fair Share. Information on overcrowding was found in the *Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice* for San Mateo County, prepared by the Office of Housing in the San Mateo County Human Services Agency in June 2004 and posted on their web page. Overcrowding is defined as more than one person per room.

**Jobs, page 36: Jobs down slightly in 2004, continuing four-year decline**

Data sources for number of jobs by industry, job growth from 1994 to 2004, and number of employees by size category is the California Employment Development Department, <http://www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/>. Many of the data from past years have been updated and thus altered slightly.

**Pesticide Use, page 37: Use of most toxic pesticides (excluding residential use) down 28 percent from 10 years ago**

Information on "Why Is This Important?" is from the 2003 Silicon Valley Environmental Index published by the Silicon Valley Environmental Partnership. The national size and growth rate of the organic food industry are from the Organic Consumers Association. Data on the pounds applied, types, and uses of pesticides in San Mateo County are from the California Department of Pesticide Regulation *Annual Pesticide Use Reports*, [www.cdpr.ca.gov/docs/pur/purmain.htm](http://www.cdpr.ca.gov/docs/pur/purmain.htm). Data on the most toxic pesticides are from the Pesticide Action Network (PAN), [www.pesticideinfo.org](http://www.pesticideinfo.org). See PAN's data processing methodology at [http://docs.pesticideinfo.org/Docs/ref\\_PURCA.html](http://docs.pesticideinfo.org/Docs/ref_PURCA.html). The term "most toxic" refers to "PAN Bad Actor Pesticides" and is defined by registered pesticide active ingredients in at least one of the following five categories (assigned by Californians for Pesticide Reform), [http://docs.pesticideinfo.org/Docs/ref\\_toxicity7.html](http://docs.pesticideinfo.org/Docs/ref_toxicity7.html): 1) known or probable carcinogens, as designated by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), U.S. EPA, U.S. National Toxicology Program, or the State of California's Proposition 65 list; 2) reproductive or developmental toxicants, as designated by the State of California's proposition 65 list; 3) neurotoxic cholinesterase inhibitors, as designated by California Department of Pesticide Regulation, the Materials Safety Data Sheet for the particular chemical, or PAN staff evaluation of chemical structure (for organophosphorus compounds); 4)

known groundwater contaminants, as designated by the State of California (for actively registered pesticides) or from historic groundwater monitoring records (for banned pesticides); 5) pesticides with high acute toxicity, as designated by the World Health Organization (WHO), the U.S. EPA, or the U.S. National Toxicology Program. The list of “most toxic” pesticides used in this report is based on PAN “Bad Actor Pesticides” downloaded on approximately 2/10/06. Structural pest control represents any pest control work performed within or around buildings or other structures. “Other” pesticide use includes: public health pest control; vertebrate pest control; fumigation of nonfood and nonfeed such as lumber, furniture, etc.; pesticides used in research; regulatory pest control used in ongoing control and/or eradication of pest infestations; other fumigation; and uncultivated non-agricultural areas. Qualitative information about sulfurlyl fluoride and potassium N-methyldithio carbamate is from Gail Raabe, Agricultural Commissioner and Sealer of Weights & Measures, on 2/11/05.

### **Population, page 39: Population up almost 7 percent over last 10 years, entirely from births rather than net migration**

Population data are from the California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit. Data on the county’s ethnic and age composition are from the U.S. Census Bureau, 2004 American Community Survey. Note the 2004 American Community Survey is limited to the household population and excludes the population living in institutions, college dormitories, and other group quarters. Fertility rate data are from the California Department of Health Services and are calculated as follows: 1) Obtain age-specific birth rates in your region by year for women ages 15–19, 20–24, 25–29, 30–34, 35–39, and 40–44. 2) Add together the age-specific birth rates for that year. 3) Multiply the sum by the number of years in each age group. 4) Divide by 1,000. The resulting number is the total fertility rate in the region for that year; it represents the average number of children that each woman would bear in her lifetime if she bore children at the rate implied by the age-specific birth rates for a specific period.

### **Poverty & Income Distribution, page 41: More than one-third of households earn less than the self-sufficiency level**

Information on the number of residents that have considered leaving the county because of the high cost of living can be found in the 2004 San Mateo Health/Quality of Life Survey at <http://www.plsinfo.org/healthysmc/pdf/2004CommunityAssessmentSMC.pdf>. Data Sources: The 2004 household income data are from the American Community Survey of the U.S. Census Bureau and represent income and benefits. See U.S. Census Bureau website at [http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?\\_program=ACS&\\_lang=en&\\_ts=153777751078](http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?_program=ACS&_lang=en&_ts=153777751078). The data on per capita income and median household income by city in 2004 are from the Association of Bay Area Governments and are derived from data by zip code. In some cases the zip code data may not correspond exactly with actual city boundaries, thereby skewing the income figures. The Gini coefficient is calculated using the household income distribution from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey. The U.S. Gini coefficient rate for 2004 is obtained from [http://www.reference.com/browse/wiki/Gini\\_coefficient](http://www.reference.com/browse/wiki/Gini_coefficient). CDP stands for Census Designated Place, and is a geographical unit used in the 2000 U.S. Census. The \$15,219 federal poverty

threshold in 2004 was obtained from the U.S. Census Bureau at <http://www.census.gov/hhes/poverty/threshld/thresh04.html>. Data on percent of San Mateo County residents living below the federal poverty threshold versus state and national rates are from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2004 Data Profiles. Data on percentage and number of children, adults, and families in poverty are from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2004 Data Profiles. Data on poverty rates by city represent 1999 data and are from the U.S. Census, American Factfinder website at <http://factfinder.census.gov>. The \$62,568 estimate for a family of three (one parent, one infant, and one school-age child) to remain self-sufficient in San Mateo County represents data for 2004, and is from the County of San Mateo, Human Services Agency, *Family Income Needed for Self Sufficiency*, 2004. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Federal Register, Vol. 69, No. 30, February 13, 2004, pp. 7,336–7,338. Information about the county’s most concentrated poverty neighborhoods is from the Northern California Council for the Community, <http://www.uwba.org/helplink/datacentral.html>. Data on hunger and Food Stamp Program participation was obtained from California Food Policy Advocates (CFPA) (<http://www.cfpa.net/>), from the 2005 County Nutrition Profile at <http://cfpa.net/2005CountyProfile.pdf>. Data on number of people “touched by hunger” were obtained from the *2005 Touched By Hunger: A County-by-County Report on Food Insecurity and Hunger in California* at <http://cfpa.net/2005TouchedByHunger/PDF%20Reports/San%20Mateo.pdf>. The number of individuals “touched” by hunger is estimated by adding the number of individuals reporting hunger or food insecurity and the total number of other people living in those households. Source for map: United Way of the Bay Area, found online at <http://www.nccsf.org/map/>, 2/20/06.

### **Public Library Use, page 43: Annual expenditures, hours open, and circulation all increase over the past 10 years**

The County Library System includes the following 11 libraries: Atherton, Belmont, Brisbane, East Palo Alto, Foster City, Half Moon Bay, Millbrae, Pacifica, Portola Valley, San Carlos, and Woodside. The City of San Mateo Library also serves one-third of Hillsborough. The Burlingame Library also serves two-thirds of Hillsborough. Data are from the annual publication *California Library Statistics* years 1991–2003/04, published by the Library Development Services Bureau, California State Library.

### **Solid Waste, page 44: Waste disposal down 19 percent since 2000, continuing 4-year decline**

Sources: County of San Mateo RecycleWorks, [www.RecycleWorks.org](http://www.RecycleWorks.org); *Statewide Waste Characterization Study*, published December 2004 by the California Integrated Waste Management Board, <http://www.ciwmb.ca.gov/Publications/default.asp?pubid=1097>.

### **Transportation, page 45: Traffic congestion up seven percent in 2004; fewer carpooling and more using public transit**

Commute modes are generated by RIDES for Bay Area Commuters, Inc. via random telephone surveys. Survey results are statistically valid at a 95 percent confidence level. This means that 95 times out of 100 the characteristics of the sample would reflect the characteristics of the population, within +/- 5 percent. Data shown are from *Commute Profile 2005*, available at

[http://www.mtc.ca.gov/library/commute\\_profile/commuteprofile\\_2005.pdf](http://www.mtc.ca.gov/library/commute_profile/commuteprofile_2005.pdf). Daily delay 2003 and 2004 data are from *Bay Area Transportation State of the System 2005* by the Metropolitan Transportation Commission and the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), at [http://www.mtc.ca.gov/library/state\\_of\\_the\\_system/index.htm](http://www.mtc.ca.gov/library/state_of_the_system/index.htm). Daily delay data for prior years are from *Information Memorandum, Year 2002 Bay Area Freeway Congestion Data* published by Caltrans District 4, Office of Highway Operations. See <http://www.dot.ca.gov/dist4/documents/d4hcomp2002.pdf>, or follow the link from <http://www.dot.ca.gov/dist4/> to Caltrans Reports. The information represents average freeway traffic conditions on a typical weekday. Information on the estimated cost of congestion is calculated using data from the same two sources, as follows: \$1,486,000 cost per day in District 4 in 2003, divided by 121,800 hrs/day delay in District 4 in 2003, multiplied by 7,300 hrs/day delay in San Mateo County in 2003, multiplied by 250 days per year (weekdays minus 10 holidays). See "Methodology" section of *Information Memorandum, Year 2002 Bay Area Freeway Congestion Data* for more details about methodology. Information about daily vehicle miles of travel represents travel on maintained roads in San Mateo County. Data sources for vehicle miles of travel are as follows. *Maintained Mileage & Daily Vehicle Miles of Travel Estimates by Jurisdiction* reports for 1996-2000, published by Caltrans, Division of Transportation System Information, <http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/tsip/docs.htm>. Data sources for 2001-2004 data: California Public Road Data derived from the Highway Performance Monitoring System. Published by Caltrans, Division of Transportation System Information, Office of Travel Forecasting & Analysis, Highway Performance Branch. See <http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/tsip/hpms/datalib.html>. Information about transportation accomplishments for 2004-05, transit oriented development, and the El Camino Grand Boulevard Project is from the San Mateo County Transit District (SamTrans) and the following: [http://www.samceda.org/Grand%20Blvd%20Report\(2\).pdf](http://www.samceda.org/Grand%20Blvd%20Report(2).pdf), [http://www.ci.sanmateo.ca.us/dept/planning/bay\\_meadows/specific\\_plan.html](http://www.ci.sanmateo.ca.us/dept/planning/bay_meadows/specific_plan.html).

#### **Unemployment, page 46: Unemployment drops to 4.3 percent in 2005 as economy recovers**

The unemployment rate is the number of unemployed as a percentage of the labor force. 2005 figures are annual averages through December 2005, and December 2005 data are preliminary. Figures used are not seasonally adjusted. Unemployment data are based on place of residence. The unemployment rate is calculated using unrounded data. Labor force data reflect the March 2004 annual revision and Census 2000 population controls at the state level. Therefore, data for years prior to 2000 are not comparable with data for 2000 and later years. Census ratios used to calculate subcounty labor force are based on 2000 Census data.

The unemployment rate figures for California and San Mateo County are from the State of California, Employment Development Department (EDD), Labor Market Information Division, <http://www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/>. The U.S. unemploy-

ment rate figures are from the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, [www.bls.gov](http://www.bls.gov).

The preliminary December 2005 unemployment rate figures for the cities and Census Designated Places are also from the California EDD, Labor Market Information Division. Unincorporated areas are excluded because unemployment ratios are not available for unincorporated areas. An unemployment ratio is the ratio of unemployment in a particular city divided by county-wide unemployment.

#### **Voter Participation, page 47: Less than half of eligible voters voted in 2005 special statewide election**

Data on San Mateo County voter turnout and registration are from election reports titled *San Mateo County Statement of Vote* (see [www.shapethefuture.org](http://www.shapethefuture.org) for most recent years), the California Secretary of State Statement of Vote (see <http://www.ss.ca.gov/elections/>), and California Secretary of State Report of Registration for the number of eligible voters.

Data on percent of county residents within various age ranges are from the 2000 U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 1, Matrices P13 and PCT12, from <http://factfinder.census.gov/>. For purposes of our calculation, we assumed the number of people age 55 was one-fifth of people age 55 to 59.

#### **Water Use, page 48: Water use up 18 percent in 10 years; use of recycled water is slight**

See the appendix entry for Drinking Water Quality for more detail about which water districts serve which cities. Data sources: Bay Area Water Supply & Conservation Agency ([www.bawsca.org](http://www.bawsca.org)) and San Francisco Public Utilities Commission Wholesale Customer Water Demand Projections Technical Report, [http://sfwater.org/detail/cfm/MC\\_ID/5/MSD\\_ID/16/MTO\\_ID/NULL/C\\_ID/2282](http://sfwater.org/detail/cfm/MC_ID/5/MSD_ID/16/MTO_ID/NULL/C_ID/2282). Information is also available from a background report by the San Mateo Local Agency Formation Commission, at [http://www.co.sanmateo.ca.us/vgn/images/portals/cit\\_609/50/41/542581320water\\_county\\_bkgnd.pdf](http://www.co.sanmateo.ca.us/vgn/images/portals/cit_609/50/41/542581320water_county_bkgnd.pdf).

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**The concept of ecological limits increasingly permeates the dialogue in the scientific community. In a special issue of *Scientific American*, "Crossroads for Planet Earth," a remarkable group of scientists were brought together to report on the challenges facing humanity, and to propose an action plan for securing our future. In the words of George Musser, who wrote the introduction to the issue: "The next 50 years will be decisive in determining whether the human race—now entering a unique period in its history—can ensure the best possible future for itself."**

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