

APPENDIX

Key Issues, pages 4-6

Data sources for the climate change section: The California Climate Change Center's *Scenarios of Climate Change in California: An Overview*, Feb 2006 found at http://www.climatechange.ca.gov/biennial_reports/2006report/index.html. We are grateful to Professor Eugene Cadero of San José State University's Department of Meteorology for data on climate change in the Bay Area; any errors in interpretation are our own. Data on rising sea levels are from US Geologic Survey, <http://pubs.usgs.gov/fs/1999/fs175-99/>. *California's Coast Feels the Heat, Pt. 1*, by Orna Izakson, Associate Editor, Tidepool News Service, December 20, 2004 found at http://www.tidepool.org/original_content.cfm?articleid=138190. This article describes research on marine species at Pacific Grove. Press release from Gov. Schwarzenegger's office regarding AB32 can be found at <http://gov.ca.gov/index.php?/press-release/4111/>.

Data sources for the housing section: The Bay Area Council's *Bay Area Housing Profile 2006*, found at <http://www.bayareacouncil.org/site/pp.asp?c=dkLRK7MMlqG&b=1859335>. The Association of Bay Area Government's *A Place to Call Home: Housing in the San Francisco Bay Area*, June 2006 found at <http://www.abag.ca.gov/planning/housingneeds/aplace.html>. The California Budget Project's *The Rising Tide Left Some Boats Behind: Boom, Bust, and Beyond in the San Francisco Bay Area*, December 2005 found at http://www.cbp.org/pdfs/2005/0511_bareport.pdf. We are also grateful for the input from Dorcas Cheng-Tozun, Housing Policy & Development Specialist and Janet Stone, Housing Policy and Development Manager, San Mateo County Department of Housing.

Data sources for the water section: The Bay Area Water Supply and Conservation Agency's *Annual Survey FY 2004-05*, April 2006 found at <http://www.bawasca.org/almanac.html>. *California's Changing Climate: Water at Risk as State Warms*, by Mike Taugher, San José Mercury News, January 25, 2007. *California's Changing Climate: Under Water by 2100? Risk of the Rising Sea*, by Mike Taugher, San José Mercury News, January 26, 2007. *Global Warming and Water Supply Implications for San Francisco*, by Bruce J. McGurk, Ph.D. Operations Manager and Hydrologist, Hetch Hetchy Water and Power. We are grateful for the input from Nicole M. Sandkulla, P.E., Senior Water Resource Engineer, Bay Area Water Supply and Conservation Agency.

In October 2006, SSMC sent requests to the offices of the San Mateo County Manager, the various City Managers in the county, and the San Mateo County Community College District asking for an update on their sustainability policies, successes, and challenges. SSMC specifically requested information related to carbon emissions, housing, and water. The full responses are included in the *Celebrating Our Cities* section of the report and summarized in our *Key Issues* section.

Agriculture, page 8: In 2005, total production value of agriculture was down 22 percent from 1992.

Data on the acres of county land that are agricultural land and grazing land are from the California Department of Conservation, based on 2004 data, www.consrv.ca.gov; *2005 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 November

2, 2006; Jack Olsen, Executive Administrator, Farm Bureau of San Mateo County on November 6, 2006; some background material on the "As Fresh As It Gets" program comes from press releases from the Convention and Visitors Bureau of San Mateo County, and *California Country*, California Farm Bureau Federation, May/June, 2006 issue. "Multiplier" effects refer to benefits to the local economy as a result of income circulating through the economy.

Air Quality, page 9: In 2006, the county continued to enjoy clean air; particle pollution is still a concern.

The source of the 1996-2005 data for PM10, ozone, carbon monoxide, and nitrogen dioxide is the Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD), http://www.baaqmd.gov/pio/aq_summaries/index.htm. 2006 data for ozone, carbon monoxide, and nitrogen dioxide are from the BAAQMD, <http://gate1.baaqmd.gov/aqmet/aq.aspx>. Data are from the Redwood City monitoring station. 2006 data for PM10 are from the American Lung Association and are preliminary. Information on winter wood smoke from the American Lung Association of California's *Breath Matters Monthly e-Newsletter*, December 30, 2004 edition found at <http://www.californialung.org/ALAC/enews0412.html>. 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 January 2, 2004.

The American Lung Association's *State of the Air Report 2006*, was found at <http://lungaction.org/reports/stateoftheair2006.html>. The Healthy Community Collaborative of San Mateo County's *2004 Community Health Assessment: Health & Quality of Life in San Mateo County* was found at <http://www.plsinfo.org/healthysmc/>. 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, June 6, 2004, San José Mercury News.

Bay and Ocean Water Quality, page 10: San Francisco Bay classified as an impaired body of water under the Clean Water Act; most beaches have good water quality.

Information on water pollution indicators and the state of the San Francisco Bay are from the San Francisco Estuary Institute's (SFEI) *The Pulse of the Estuary: Monitoring and Managing Water Quality in the San Francisco Estuary*, 2006; *Development of Environmental Indicators of the Condition of the San Francisco Estuary: A Report to the San Francisco Estuary Project*, by Thomas B. and A. Gunther, 2004; and *Contaminant Concentrations in Fish from San Francisco Bay, 2003* by J.A. Davis, J.A. Hunt, B.K. Greenfield, R. Fairey, M. Sigala, D.B. Crane, K. Regalado, and A. Bonnema, 2006. All three reports can be found at <http://www.sfei.org/sfeireports.htm>. More information from *Contra Costa Times' Delta in Decline* series by Mike Taugher, *Sinking into Peril*, December 25, 2005; *Water Quality Can Be Hard to Swallow*, December 26, 2005; *Levees Put Delta in Danger*, December 27, 2005; *Delta Fish Crash Remains a Mystery*, December 28, 2005; *A Struggle to Quench State's Thirst for Water*, December 29, 2005; and *Watershed Moment for Calfed*, December 30, 2005.

Information on fish advisories can be found at the California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, at <http://www.oehha.ca.gov/fish/general/sfbaydelta.html>. Information on stormwater

runoff and the San Mateo Stormwater Pollution Prevention Program were found at <http://www.flowstobay.org/>. Heal the Bay's *16th Annual Beach Report Card for 2005-2006*, May 2006, was found at <http://www.healthebay.org/brc/annual/default.asp> and its 2006 Summer Beach Report Card, October 2006 was found at <http://www.healthebay.org/brc/summer/default.asp>. We are grateful for the input from Habtemariam Kifle, Water Resources Control Engineer, California Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Francisco Bay Region.

Carbon Emissions, page 11: In 2005, carbon emissions were down 10 percent from 2001; transportation accounts for more than half of all carbon emissions.

Background on carbon emissions and climate change can be found in *Field Notes from a Catastrophe: Man, Nature, and Climate Change*, 2006, by Elizabeth Kolbert; *The Weather Makers: How Man is Changing the Climate and What it Means for Life on Earth*, January 2006, by Tim Flannery; *Dangerous Anthropogenic Interference*, a lecture by Dr. James Hansen found at http://www.physics.uiowa.edu/lecture_series/dai_complete.pdf.

Growth rate of carbon dioxide calculated from data gathered at Mauna Loa <http://www.cmdl.noaa.gov/ccgg/trends/>. Emission 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; data are at <http://www.ncccsf.org/BAAREport/Download-all.htm>. Estimated highway gasoline use in San Mateo County from 1997 to 2005 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 2003 are from the California Energy Commission (www.energy.ca.gov) and Pacific Gas & Electric (PG&E) (www.pge.com).

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. <http://www.epa.gov/otaq/climate/420f05001.htm#carbon>. 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. (EPA, *ibid*). 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 2000. Calculation of carbon emissions from electricity requires knowledge of sources of the electricity (coal, gas, hydroelectric, nuclear, and other). This datum, called the "power mix," is not known for the years beginning 2001–2004. 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. Beginning with 2005, at the direction of the State Legislature, energy retailers provide their power mix. For PG&E, see http://www.pge.com/customer_service/

[bill_inserts/2006/dec.html#topic3](http://www.pge.com/customer_service/bill_inserts/2006/dec.html#topic3). 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 zero 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, found at <http://www.americanforests.org/download.php?file=/graytogreen/energy.pdf>. 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.

The airplane fuel use calculation is from The Carbon Neutral Company at <http://www.carbonneutral.com/cncalculators/flight-calculate.asp>.

Child Abuse, page 12: In 2005, child abuse referrals were down for third straight year, but remains high among African American children.

Information from the California Child Welfare Performance Indicators Project, *Child Welfare Services Reports for California*, retrieved from University of California at Berkeley Center for Social Research website, <http://cssr.berkeley.edu/CWSCMSreports/> on December 19, 2006. Data represent unduplicated counts of children per year who have been identified as victims in child abuse referrals. Of the 4,082 child abuse referrals in San Mateo County during 2005, 750 were substantiated. Data on children who first entered foster care in fiscal year 2005-06 represent children in care five days or more.

Child Care, page 13: In 2006, supply of licensed child care spaces was down 11 percent; affordable infant care is the highest need.

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 2005 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 129,904 (broken down by: 29,343 infants 0-2 years; 29,667 preschoolers 3-5 years; 35,457 children 6-9 years; and 35,437 children 10-13 years). The total number of children age 0-13 years with both or a single parent working is 79,981 (broken down by: 17,041 infants 0-2 years; 17,229 preschoolers 3-5 years; 22,861 children 6-9 years; and 22,850 children 10-13 years).

According to data supplied by the Child Care Coordinating Council of San Mateo in December 2006, the total number of full- and part-time licensed child care spaces in San Mateo County for children age 0-13 years was 22,310. This consists of 5,733 in family child care homes (down 15 percent since 2005) and

16,577 in child care centers (down 10 percent since 2005). Of the 16,577 spaces in child care centers, 914 are for infants 0-2 years, 11,349 are for preschoolers age 3-5 years, and 4,314 are for school age children 6-13 years. Community Care Licensing defines family child care as care and supervision of children in a provider's own home; child care centers are licensed care outside of a home environment.

Data on the supply of and demand for child care for 1999-2003 were gathered from the *Child Care Portfolios* published by the California Child Care Resource and Referral Network for those years. Data on supply of and demand for child care for 2004-2006 and on child care costs are from the Child Care Coordinating Council of San Mateo, December 2006. Data on percentage increase in child care costs since 1998 are based on the *Child Care Needs Assessment, San Mateo County 1999-2000* and from the Child Care Coordinating Council of San Mateo, December 2006. The Center for the Study of Child Care Employment, Institute of Industrial Relations, University of California at Berkeley's *California Early Care and Education Workforce Study, 2006* can be found at http://www.iir.berkeley.edu/csce/pdf/statewide_highlights.pdf. Additional information in the *Preschool for All San Mateo County Preschool for All Supply and Demand Study*, August 2005, found at <http://www.sanmateo4cs.org/altruesite/files/4cs/GetFacts/Supply%20and%20Demand%20Final%20Report.pdf>.

Children's Health, page 14: In 2004, one quarter of fifth, seventh, and ninth graders were overweight.

The percentage of fifth, seventh, and ninth graders in San Mateo County who were overweight in 2004 is from the California Center for Public Health Advocacy and was found on kidsdata.org. The breakdowns by race and city are from the Center for Public Health Advocacy and were found in the *Healthy Communities San Mateo County's Blueprint for Prevention of Childhood Obesity: A Call to Action, 2006*. The percentage of children meeting the minimum fitness standards was from the California Department of Education, DataQuest and found on kidsdata.org. Information on immunizations was from the San Mateo Department of Public Health, County Immunizations Program and is found on kidsdata.org. Information on the Healthy People 2010 initiative can be found at <http://www.healthypeople.gov/>. The figures for the number of families with children under the age of 18 with household earnings are from the U.S. Census Bureau's annual American Community Survey's found at <http://www.census.gov/acs/www/>. Previous year's figures have been adjusted to reflect figures found in the American Community Surveys.

Community Health, page 15: In 2004, over 85 percent of adults exhibited at least one behavioral risk factor (e.g. no regular physical activity, smoking) related to heart disease.

Information on Years of Potential Lives Lost, heart disease, and behavioral factors contributing to premature death is from the Healthy Community Collaborative of San Mateo County's *2004 Community Health Assessment: Health & Quality of Life in San Mateo County*, January 2005, found at <http://www.plsinfo.org/healthysmc/>. Information on the Healthy Communities San Mateo County: A Community Health Improvement Initiative to Eliminate Health Disparities was found in the *Healthy Communities San Mateo County's Roadmap for Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drug Prevention: A Guide for Community Action*, Summer 2006, and *Linguistic Access Study:*

Summary of Findings and Recommendations, August 2006. We are grateful for the input from S.T. Mayer, Management Analyst with the San Mateo County Public Health Department.

Contaminated Sites, page 16: In 2006, the number of known leaking underground storage tanks down 37 percent from 1997.

Data on leaking underground storage tanks are from the Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) database of the San Francisco Regional Water Quality Control Board & State Water Resources Control Board. Data on other hazardous chemical leaks are from the Spills, Leaks, Investigations, and Clean-Ups (SLIC) database of the San Francisco Regional Water Quality Control Board & State Water Resources Control Board. Data are available at <http://www.geotracker.swrcb.ca.gov/>. Previous year's figures have been revised to reflect the addition of open cases to the database not previously included.

Crime, page 17: In 2005, violent crime rate was up 13 percent from 2004 and 30 percent from 1999.

Data are from the California Office of the Attorney General's Criminal Justice Statistics Center found at <http://ag.ca.gov/cjsc/datatabs.php>. Our analysis has changed slightly from previous years because of the state's inclusion of larceny-theft over \$400 within its major crime category. Previous data have been adjusted to reflect that change. The offenses in the major crime category are chosen for their seriousness and likelihood of being reported to the police by the public. City level data were not available on the website for Portola Valley and Woodside.

Drinking Water Quality, page 18: In 2005, drinking water continued to meet state and federal quality standards.

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 2005 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. 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 Los Trancos Valley. 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 the unincorporated San Mateo County. The Menlo Park Municipal Water Department serves only about 10,300 residents in two separate enclaves; other portions of Menlo Park are served by California Water Services' 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://sfwater.org/Files/Pressreleases/chloramines.pdf>. For a list of products that filter chloramines, see <http://www.nsf.org/Certified/dwtu/#function>. We are grateful for the help we received from Joe Guistino, Coastside Water District, Superintendent of Operations.

Ecological Footprint, page 19: Average resident's use of natural resources exceeds nature's ability to replenish them.

For an overview of Ecological Footprint analyses, please see the Global Footprint Network at http://www.footprintnetwork.org/gfn_sub.php?content=footprint_overview. For 2003 Ecological Footprint calculations for the United States as well as high-, medium-, and low-income countries, please see the Global Footprint Network's *2006 National Footprint Accounts* at http://www.footprintnetwork.org/gfn_sub.php?content=national_footprints. Data for San Mateo County and the Bay Area come from *San Francisco Bay Area Ecological Footprint, 2004*, Redefining Progress. This information can be found at www.regionalprogress.org. More information can be found at Redefining Progress, <http://www.rprogress.org/footprint/ecolFoot.shtml>.

Education, pages 20-21: In 2006, Academic Performance Index scores continued to rise; it is unclear whether all children have an equal opportunity to excel.

Academic Performance Index scores are from the California Department of Education and were found at <http://www.cde.ca.gov/ta/ac/ap/apireports.asp>. Socioeconomically disadvantaged is defined as a student whose parents 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). Information on the percentage of high school students meeting University of California and California State University eligibility requirements is from the California Department of Education DataQuest at <http://dq.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/>.

The school readiness assessments for San Mateo County kindergartners were found in *Are Children Ready? Assessment of*

Kindergarten Readiness in San Mateo and Santa Clara Counties, 2006, by Applied Survey Research for the Peninsula Partnership for Children, Youth, and Families and the Santa Clara County Partnership for School Readiness. This report can be found at <http://www.uwsv.org/?id=38&sub=27>. The information on the Preschool for All program was found on the First 5 San Mateo County web page at http://www.co.sanmateo.ca.us/smc/departments/home/0,,4313274_254692172_123861501,00.html.

Information on the number of fully credentialed teachers comes from the California Department of Education DataQuest. Expenditures per student and average teacher salaries were found at the Education Data Partnership web page at <http://www.ed-data.k12.ca.us/welcome.asp>.

Information on the Regional Occupation Program and the San Mateo Outdoor Education Program was found on the San Mateo County Office of Education web page at <http://www.smcoe.k12.ca.us/>. Information on the number of arts classes comes from the California Department of Education DataQuest.

Energy Use, pages 22-23: In 2005, energy use from electricity and natural gas was up 16 percent from 1995, however the overall capacity of solar installations grew in 2006.

Data on electricity and natural gas use in San Mateo County are from the California Energy Commission. Data are converted from therms and kWh to British thermal units (100,000 BTU per therm of natural gas and 3,413 BTU per kWh of electricity). Information on the average residential use of electricity and natural gas and the percentage of non-residential power that goes to industrial, commercial, agricultural users is from the PG&E Statistical Research Unit. The county's 2005 power mix is from PG&E at http://www.pge.com/customer_service/bill_inserts/2006/dec.html#topic3. The state power mix is from the California Energy Commission and was found at http://www.energy.ca.gov/electricity/gross_system_power.html.

Information on the Emerging Renewables Program is from the California Energy Commission and was found at http://www.energy.ca.gov/renewables/emerging_renewables/index.html. Information on the California Solar Initiative was found on Go Solar California web page at <http://www.gosolarcalifornia.ca.gov/csi/faqs.html>. Information on investments in emerging energy technologies was found on the U.S. Renewables Group web page at <http://www.usregroup.com/>. Information on energy efficiency rebates can be found on the PG&E web page at <http://www.pge.com/rebates/>. Information on SB107 was found on the Official California Legislation web page at <http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/>.

Gasoline Use and Vehicle Fuel Efficiency, page 24: In 2005, total gasoline consumption increased despite high gasoline prices.

San Mateo County highway gasoline consumption data are from the California Department of Transportation, Office of Transportation Economics, Division of Transportation Planning, available at <http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/tpp/offices/ote/countygas.pdf>. United States motor gasoline data are from the EIA Monthly Energy Review, November 2006, Section 3.4 "Finished Motor Gasoline Supply, Disposition, and Stocks," available at <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/contents.html>. National population data are from the U.S. Census Bureau, International Data Base, available at <http://>

www.census.gov/ipc/www/idbnew.html. Bay Area gas price data are from the Metropolitan Transportation Commission, available at http://www.mtc.ca.gov/maps_and_data/datamart/stats/gasprice.htm. United States, Germany, and Japan gas price data are from the EIA, available at <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/international/regularunleaded.html>. Data on gasoline prices adjusted for inflation are from the California Energy Commission, available at http://www.energy.ca.gov/gasoline/statistics/gasoline_cpi_adjusted.html. United States vehicle fuel economy is from the EIA Annual Energy Review, Energy Consumption by Sector, Section 2.8 Motor Vehicle Mileage, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Rates, 1949-2004, available at <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/aer/consump.html>. San Mateo County vehicle fuel economy measured from vehicle miles traveled for San Mateo County was acquired from the *California Motor Vehicle Stock, Travel and Fuel Forecast*, California Department of Transportation, Division of Transportation System Information, 2000 through 2005, available at <http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/tsip/otfa/mtab/MVSTAFF.htm>.

Regional hybrid vehicle sales data found at www.hybridcars.com, *Hybrid Market Dashboard*, September 2006, available at <http://www.hybridcars.com/market-dashboard/nov06-regional.html>. National hybrid vehicle sales data are from *US Sales of Hybrids in November Up 13.8% Year-on-Year*, Green Car Congress, December 2006, available at <http://www.greencarcongress.com/2006/12/index.html>. Information regarding Information on AB32 is from *Gov. Schwarzenegger Signs Landmark Legislation to Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions*, Office of the California Governor, Press Release, September 27, 2006, available at <http://gov.ca.gov/index.php?/press-release/4111/>. Information on the California lawsuits regarding greenhouse gas emissions is from *California Eyes new Auto CO₂ Cap if Court Rejects Tailpipe Rules*, Inside Washington, Vol.17 No. 22, November 2, 2006. The quote from Senator Feinstein comes from an op-ed in the Washington Times, dated July 2, 2006 found on her website (see <http://feinstein.senate.gov/06speeches/raise-fuel-oped.htm>). Population figures used to calculate per capita gasoline consumption have been adjusted to reflect revisions made to estimates made by the state.

Genuine Progress Indicator, page 25: County's actual economic well-being 44 percent below that reported by conventional measure.

For an overview of the Genuine Progress Indicator, please see *Redefining Progress* at www.rprogress.org. The quotes from Simon Kuznets are from *The New Republic*, October 20, 1962, cited in *If the GDP is Up, Why is America Down?*, October 1995, by Cobb, Clifford, Ted Halstead, and Jonathan Rowe, *The Atlantic Monthly*. Data on U.S. and Bay Area GPI are from *The Genuine Progress Indicator 1950-2002 (2004 Update)*, 2004, by Venetoulis, Jason and Cobb, Cliff, *Redefining Progress*. This can be found at http://www.rprogress.org/publications/2004/gpi_march2004update.pdf. Bay Area data can also be found at www.regionalprogress.org.

Prior to the 2005 edition of the SSMC Indicators Report, SSMC included a per capita personal income indicator. The Genuine Progress Indicator has replaced that indicator. The Genuine Progress Indicator was deemed a more appropriate measure from a sustainability perspective.

Green Building, page 26: In 2006, more local governments were encouraging green building strategies, but only the county has a formal green building policy.

Information on California's Green Building Initiative was found at <http://gov.ca.gov/index.php?/press-release/2434/>. Information on San Mateo County's green building policy and its fly ash and mixed aggregates policy was found at the RecycleWorks web page, <http://www.recycleworks.org>. Information on city policies and developments was per a telephone survey of San Mateo County cities, conducted between December 2006 and January 2007.

Health Care, page 27: In 2005, the percentage of residents with health insurance was up from 2003; health care costs grew by 10 percent in 2006.

The information on the percentage of residents in California and San Mateo, San Francisco, and Santa Clara Counties as well as the information on whether residents received health insurance from their employer is from the Community Health Information Survey found at <http://www.chis.ucla.edu/>.

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is a measure of the average change over time in the prices paid by 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. 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/>. The data represent the Bay Area CPI for all urban consumers for the San Francisco-Oakland-San José 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.

Homelessness, page 28: In 2005, homelessness was down slightly.

Information on homeless figures is from the San Mateo County Human Services Agency. 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/vgn/images/portal/cit_609/11/24/563286703Housing_H_L_Context_Presentation-REV12-7-05.pdf. The definition of chronic homelessness is from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and was found at <http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/homeless/rule-sandregs/laws/index.cfm>. Information on the Shelter Network and its clients was found on its web page at www.shelternetwork.org. Information on the Samaritan House was from a discussion with Ben Leroi, Grants Manager, Samaritan House as well as its web page at www.samaritanhouse.com. Information on Project HOPE was found at http://www.co.sanmateo.ca.us/smc/departments/hsa/home/0,,15587572_18505458_473596893,00.html. Information on the 2007 homeless count is from *First Day of Homeless Tally Turns a Little Tricky*, by Edward Carpenter, *San Francisco Examiner*, January 31, 2007. Information on Project Homeless Connect is from *Officials Hope Tally Marks a Turning Point*, by Michael Manekin, *San Mateo Times*, January 31, 2007. We are grateful for the help and input from Wendy Goldberg with the San Mateo County Human Services Agency.

Housing Affordability, pages 29-30: The cost of the median-priced home and condominium has more than doubled in the last decade.

The National Low Income Housing Coalition's analysis of affordability among U.S. counties was found in *Out of Reach 2006*, December 2006 located at <http://www.nlihc.org/oor/oor2006/mostexpensivetable.pdf>. The HUD median family income estimates are found at <http://www.ffiec.gov/hmda/censusproducts.htm#MSAincome>. 2004 and 2005 figures have been corrected. The San Mateo County Association of Realtors provided us with the median price of a single-family home and condominium in San Mateo County. Average rents were provided by the San Mateo County Department of Housing. The income needed to afford a home, condominium, or apartment was calculated based on the following 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 6.41 percent in 2006 according to Freddie Mac at www.freddiemac.com.

Information on the foreclosure rates in the subprime market was found in the Center for Responsible Lending's *Losing Ground: Foreclosures in the Subprime Market and Their Cost to Homeowners*, December 2006 found at <http://www.responsiblelending.org/issues/mortgage/reports/page.jsp?itemID=31217189>. Information on housing production in San Mateo County was found in the Association of Bay Area Government's *A Place to Call Home: Housing in the San Francisco Bay Area*, June 2006 found at <http://www.abag.ca.gov/planning/housingneeds/aplace.html> and the Bay Area Council's *Bay Area Housing Profile 2006*, found at <http://www.baya-reacouncil.org/site/pp.asp?c=dkLRK7MMlqG&b=1859335>.

Jobs, page 31: In 2005, the county halted a four-year trend of job losses, adding 200 jobs.

Data source for number of jobs by industry and by company size is the California Employment Development Department, Employment by industry data at <http://www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/cgi/databrowsing/?PageID=4&SubID=166>. Data from previous years have been updated and findings have thus been altered slightly.

Land Use and Habitat Protection, page 32: Land use has been fairly stable since 1990, but could be disrupted by expected population growth.

Information on land use in San Mateo County from the California Department of Conservation, Division of Land Resource Protection, Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program at <http://www.consrv.ca.gov/DLRP/fmmp/index.htm>. Population projections are from the California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, P3 Population Projections by Race/Ethnicity, Gender and Age for California and Its Counties 2000-2050 found at <http://www.dof.ca.gov/HTML/DEMOGRAP/ReportsPapers/Projections/P3/P3.asp>. The Greenbelt Alliance's Bay Area Smart Growth Scorecard was found at <http://www.greenbelt.org/resources/reports/index.html>.

Information on endangered species was found at the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service online tool at http://www.fws.gov/sacramento/es/spp_list.htm and the California Department of Fish and Game

Quickviewer at http://www.dfg.ca.gov/whdab/html/quick_viewer_launch.html. The U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service online tool includes migratory marine mammals which we excluded from our analysis. Information on the Bay checkerspot butterfly and its reintroduction to Edgewood Park and Natural Reserve is from *Cars, Cows, and Checkerspot Butterflies: Nitrogen Deposition and Grassland Management for a Threatened Species*, 1999 by S.B. Weiss in *Conservation Biology, Local Population Extinction of a Threatened Checkerspot Butterfly Driven by Vehicular Ammonia Emissions*, by S.B. Weiss and A. Bytnerowicz, submission pending to *Journal of Geophysical Research: Biogeosciences*, and *Recovery Plan for Serpentine Soil Species of the San Francisco Bay Area*, 1998, United States Fish & Wildlife Service.

Parks and Open Space, page 33: There are over 110,000 acres of parkland and open space; it is unclear if recreational opportunities and access are equal across communities.

Data on the acreage of city parks were from a survey of Parks and Recreation Directors in the county in November-December, 2006. Parks and Recreation Directors were surveyed on the number of parks and total acreage found in each city. Parks were defined using International City/County Management Association definitions for pocket parks, neighborhood parks, community parks, regional parks, metro parks, linear parks, and special purpose parks. We are grateful to Jim Skeels, Parks and Recreation Director, City of Brisbane and Randy Schwarz, Parks and Recreation Director, City of Burlingame for their help in developing the survey. Information on the County Parks is from a conversation with Sam Herzberg with the San Mateo County Department of Parks as well as the Department's page at http://www.eparks.net/smc-department/home/0,,5556687_5557733,00.html. Information on the Midpeninsula Open Space District is from Rudy Jurgensen and Elaina Cuzick with the Midpeninsula Open Space District as well as their web page www.openspace.org. Information on the Peninsula Open Space trust is from Paul Ringgold, Director of Land Stewardship. Information on Measure A found at <http://www.smartvoter.org/2006/11/07/ca/sm/meas/A/>.

We are also grateful for the help and input from B.C. Capps with the Bay Area Open Space Council; Barry Weiss, Parks and Recreation Director, City of San Carlos; and Julia Bott, Executive Director, San Mateo County Parks & Recreation Foundation.

Pesticide Use, page 34: In 2005, use of the most toxic pesticides (excluding residential use) was up 22 percent.

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 Trade Association 2006 Manufacturer Survey, available at <http://www.ota.com/pics/documents/short%20overview%20MMS.pdf>. 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, <http://www.cdpr.ca.gov/docs/pur/purmain.htm>. Data on the most toxic pesticides are from the Pesticide Action Network (PAN), <http://www.pesticideinfo.org>. See PAN's data processing methodology at 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: 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 Proposition 65 list; 3) neurotoxic cholinesterase inhibitors, as designated by the 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 the PAN "Bad Actor Pesticides" downloaded on December 3, 2006. 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 sulfuric fluoride and potassium N-methylidithio carbamate is from Gail Raabe, Agricultural Commissioner and Sealer of Weights & Measure, on February 11, 2005. Qualitative information about disinfectant use is from Maria Mastrangelo, Deputy Agricultural Commissioner and Sealer of Weights & Measure for San Mateo County on January 25, 2007.

Population, page 35: Population is up nearly six percent over the last 10 years.

Population data are from the California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit found at <http://www.dof.ca.gov/HTML/DEMOGRAP/ReportsPapers/ReportsPapers.asp>. Specifically we used the E-2, E-3, E-4, and E-6 reports found on that page. 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 and Income Distribution, page 36: In 2006, more than one-third of households continued to earn less than the self-sufficiency level.

The 2005 household income data for the county 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/home/saff/main.html?_lang=en.

The data on per capita income and median household income by city in 2006 are from the *ESRI BIS Sourcebook of Zip Code Demographics* obtained 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 2000 is obtained from 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 \$15,720 federal poverty threshold in 2005 was obtained from the U.S. Census Bureau at <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/threshld/thresh05.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, 2005 Data Profiles. Data on percentage and number of children, adults, and families in poverty are from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2005 Data Profiles.

The \$66,442 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 2006, is from the County of San Mateo, Human Services Agency, and was found in *Working at a Minimum*, by Michelle Durand, San Mateo County Journal, October 19, 2006 located at http://www.smdailyjournal.com/article_preview.php?id=65709. 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 were obtained from California Food Policy Advocates at <http://www.cfpa.net/press/FSSpring2006release/3foodstampreports.pdf>.

Data on number of people "touched by hunger" were obtained from the California Food Policy Advocate's *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.

Public Library Use, Page 37: In 2004-05, expenditures per capita were up nearly 10 percent from 2003-04 and 71 percent from 1994-95.

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* for the fiscal years 1994-95 through 2004-05, published by the Library Development Services Bureau, California State Library found at <http://www.library.ca.gov/html/LibraryStats.cfm>.

Solid Waste, page 38: In 2005, solid waste disposal was up two percent from 2004 but was still down 16 percent since 2000.

All data are from the California Integrated Waste Management Board. The county and individual city waste stream profiles were found at <http://www.ciwmb.ca.gov/Profiles/>. Information on diversion rates was found at <http://www.ciwmb.ca.gov/lgcentral/divmeasure/stepbystep.htm>. Population figures used in the per capita calculations are from the California Department of

Finance, Demographic Research Unit found at <http://www.dof.ca.gov/HTML/DEMOGRAP/ReportsPapers/ReportsPapers.asp>.

Transportation, page 39: In 2005, daily vehicle hours of delay were down 30 percent from 2001; driving alone was the mode of choice for 70 percent of commuters.

Daily vehicle miles of delay from the Metropolitan Transportation Commission found at http://www.mtc.ca.gov/news/press_releases/2006/rel365.htm and http://www.mtc.ca.gov/news/press_releases/2005/congestion/2005/Table-06_handout.pdf. Per capita daily vehicle miles were calculated from the California Department of Transportation's *California Motor Vehicle Stock, Travel, and Fuel Forecast*, December 2005 found at <http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/tsip/otfa/mtab/MVSTAFF.htm> and population figures from the California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit found at <http://www.dof.ca.gov/HTML/DEMOGRAP/ReportsPapers/ReportsPapers.asp>.

Commute modes are generated by RIDES for Bay Area Commuters, Inc. via random telephone surveys. Data shown are from the Metropolitan Transportation Commission's *Commute Profile 2005*, available at http://www.mtc.ca.gov/library/commute_profile/.

Information on Caltrain, the Baby Bullets, and the Dumbarton rail corridor projects were found at http://www.caltrain.com/info_baby_bullet.html, http://www.caltrain.com/caltrain_history.html, and http://www.caltrain.com/progress_report_2006_13_dumbarton_rail.html. Information on the Bay Area Rapid Transit District (BART) was found at <http://www.bart.gov/index.asp>. Information on the El Camino Real-Grand Boulevard project can be found at http://www.samtrans.org/news_2004_grand_boulevard.html and http://www.samtrans.org/news_2006_el_camino_revitalization_ground_breaking.html. Information on the Colma Apartments project can be found at http://www.samtrans.com/news_2002_media_advisory.html. Information on the pilot program to provide annual passes to residents of a First Community Housing development was found at *Bus Stoplight System Gets Green Light: SamTrans Also Tests New Bus Passes*, by Shaun Bishop, San Mateo Daily News, January 11, 2007.

Unemployment, Page 40: In 2006, unemployment rate was down for third consecutive year.

The unemployment rate is the number of unemployed as a percentage of the labor force. 2006 figures are preliminary estimates. Previous year's data have been changed to reflect revisions made by the state to figures previously classified as preliminary. Figures

used are not seasonally adjusted. Unemployment data are based on place of residence.

The unemployment rate figures for California, San Mateo County, and sub-county level are from the State of California, Employment Development Department (EDD), Labor Market Information division, <http://www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/>. The U.S. unemployment rate figures can be found at the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, www.bls.gov.

Voter Participation, page 41: In 2006, voter turnout was up from 2005 and last midterm election, but still less than half of eligible voters voted.

Data on San Mateo County voter turnout and registration are from San Mateo County's Statement of the Vote found at <http://www.shapethefuture.org/elections/results/nov2006/index.html> and the California *Statement of the Vote* found at http://www.ss.ca.gov/elections/elections_elections.htm and *Report of Registration* found at http://www.ss.ca.gov/elections/elections_u.htm.

Data on percent of registrants by age group were derived from the registration files supplied to SSMC by the County Elections office on December 11, 2006. The data were sorted by registrants date of birth to determine the number of individuals falling within each age grouping. Data on percent of county residents within various age ranges are from the 2000 U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 1, Quick Table generated for San Mateo County (see <http://factfinder.census.gov/>). For purposes of our calculations, when age groupings in the tables were not consistent with our groupings, we estimated that the populations within the groupings were evenly divided between individual ages. For example, the census table listed 40,803 individuals ages 15-19 in San Mateo County. We assumed that 2/5 or 16,321 of these individuals were ages 18 and 19 and thus included in our calculations.

Water Use, page 42: In 2004-05, water use was down eight percent to lowest level since 1997-98.

See the appendix entry for Drinking Water Quality for more detail about which water districts serve which cities. In 2005 the California Water Service acquired the Los Trancos County Water District; and included it as part of the CWS- Bear Gulch District. Information on water use in the county is from the Bay Area Water Supply & Conservation Agency's *Annual Survey FY 2004-05* found at <http://www.bawsca.org/almanac.html>. We are grateful for the input from Benjamin Pink, a water resource planner with the Bay Area Water Supply & Conservation Agency.