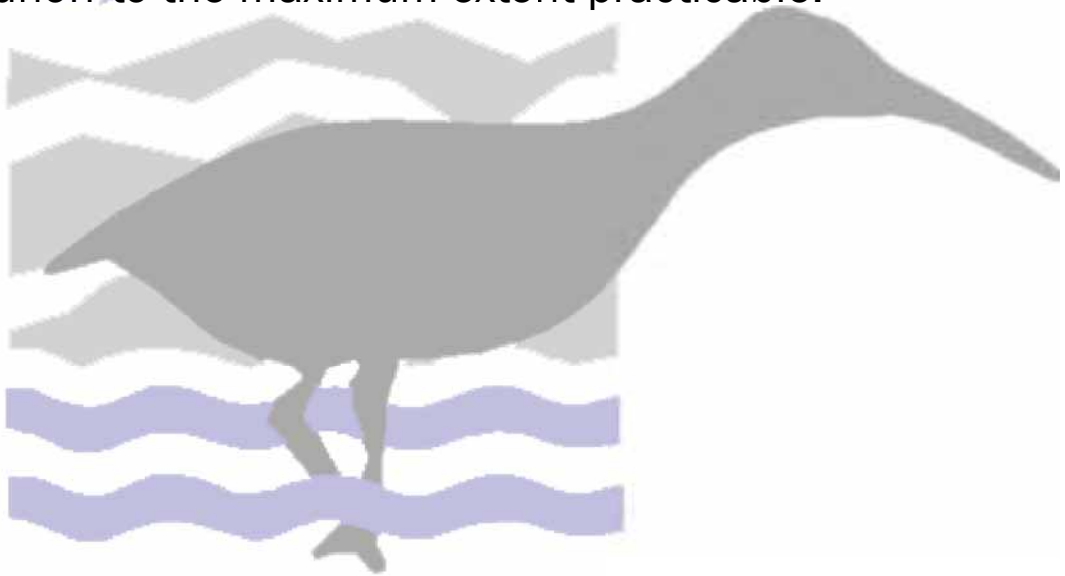
Program Summary

Santa Clara Valley
Urban Runoff
Pollution Prevention Program

2011

Mission Statement

"To assist in the protection of beneficial uses of receiving waters by preventing pollutants generated from activities in urban areas from entering runoff to the maximum extent practicable."



Cover Photos
Upper Left: Stormwater conveyance system maintenance and operation in Sunnyvale
Upper Right: Bioretention area at auto dealership parking lot in San Jose
Lower Left: Monitoring data collection in Upper Penitenica Creek in San Jose
Lower Right: Our Water Our World public outreach display, Orchard Supply Hardware

Table of Contents

This summary presents overviews of Program and Co-permittee activities and accomplishments during 2011. Brief summaries are included for the following activities/programs:

Program Overview 1
Trash Controls 3
PCB and Mercury Controls 5
Copper and Pesticide Controls 7
Municipal Operations and Inspections 8
New and Redevelopment 9
Public Information and Participation 11
Water Quality Monitoring and Assessment 13

Prepared for the Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program (SCVURPPP) by EOA, Inc. April 2012. For additional information, visit the Program's website at www.scvurppp.org or contact the Program office at 1-866-WATERSHED.

Program Overview

The Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program (SCVURPPP or Program) is an association of fifteen municipal agencies in the Santa Clara Valley that discharge stormwater to South San Francisco Bay. Member agencies (Co-permittees) include the cities of Campbell, Cupertino, Los Altos, Los Altos Hills, Los Gatos, Milpitas, Monte Sereno, Mountain View, Palo Alto, San Jose, Santa Clara, Saratoga, Sunnyvale, the County of Santa Clara, and the Santa Clara Valley Water District. The Program and Co-permittees implement regulatory, monitoring, and outreach programs aimed at reducing pollutants in stormwater runoff to the "maximum extent practicable", and protecting water quality and beneficial uses of the South San Francisco Bay and Santa Clara Valley creeks and rivers.

This summary describes key activities of the Program and Co-permittees during 2011. Additional details are presented within Co-permittee Fiscal Year 2010-11 Annual Reports and the Program's Annual Report, which is available at www.scvurppp.org.

▲Upper Penitencia Creek, Alum Rock Park, San Jose

A Brief History

The Federal Clean Water Act requires public agencies to operate under a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) municipal permit for the discharge of stormwater to surface waters via the public agencies' storm drain systems. **In 1990, Santa Clara Valley agencies received the first NPDES permit in the nation.** Since that time, the permit has been re-issued three times (1995, 2001 and 2009). The current NPDES permit for municipal stormwater discharges in the San Francisco Bay Area, also known as the Municipal Regional Permit (MRP), covers 76 municipal agencies in five Bay Area counties.

The MRP significantly expanded requirements for controlling specific pollutants including mercury, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and trash. Additionally, the MRP requires enhanced water quality monitoring and stormwater runoff controls for new development and redevelopment projects.

Organization and Management

The Program is organized, coordinated, and implemented in accordance with a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) signed by the Co-permittees. The MOA details the responsibilities of each Co-permittee and a cost-sharing formula for joint program-wide expenditures. The Program's Management Committee, consisting of one designated representative and one alternate from each Co-permittee agency, meets on the third Thursday of each month to discuss and make decisions regarding Program business. Program management services are currently provided by EOA, Inc. The City of Sunnyvale is the Program's fiscal agent.

Member Agencies

Campbell
Cupertino
Los Altos
Los Altos Hills
Los Gatos
Milpitas
Monte Sereno
Mountain View
Palo Alto
San Jose
Santa Clara
Saratoga
Sunnyvale
Santa Clara County
Santa Clara Valley Water District

Trash Controls

Trash and litter are pervasive pollutants in San Francisco Bay Area water bodies, particularly near and in local creeks and rivers. Once in local water bodies, trash can adversely affect numerous beneficial uses of waters, particularly recreation and aquatic habitat, and wildlife can ingest or become entangled in floating debris.

Trash finds its way to local water bodies through three main transport pathways: 1) the stormwater drainage system, 2) wind, and 3) direct dumping. Initial studies estimate that roughly 400,000 gallons of trash enter Santa Clara Valley creeks annually via the storm drain system. Co-permittees in Santa Clara Valley have been implementing controls to reduce trash impacts for a number of years. With the adoption of the MRP, however, significant enhancements to stormwater trash controls are now required. Co-permittees are installing trash full-capture treatment devices, enhancing the frequency of trash hot spot cleanups on-land and in water bodies, and implementing other control measures to reduce the amount of trash discharged to local water bodies by 40% in the next three years. The following section provides a brief overview of the enhanced trash control actions that are currently underway in the Santa Clara Valley.

Trash Full-Capture Devices

Co-permittees continued to install trash capture devices in the storm drain system in 2011 to reduce trash discharged to local creeks and the Bay. The MRP requires that Co-permittees in the Santa Clara Valley install devices to treat more than 1,800 acres of land. Full-capture devices range from small stainless-steel storm drain inserts that treat a few acres of land, to large proprietary devices that treat hundreds of acres. To-date, Co-permittees have installed over 250 devices and more are planned for installation by 2014. Design, installation and construction costs have been funded through a combination of Co-permittee and federal stimulus monies (American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009) administered through the State Water Resources Control Board's Clean Water State Revolving Fund.

Co-permittees have installed over 250 small and large trash full-capture treatment devices to reduce trash in the Santa Clara Valley.

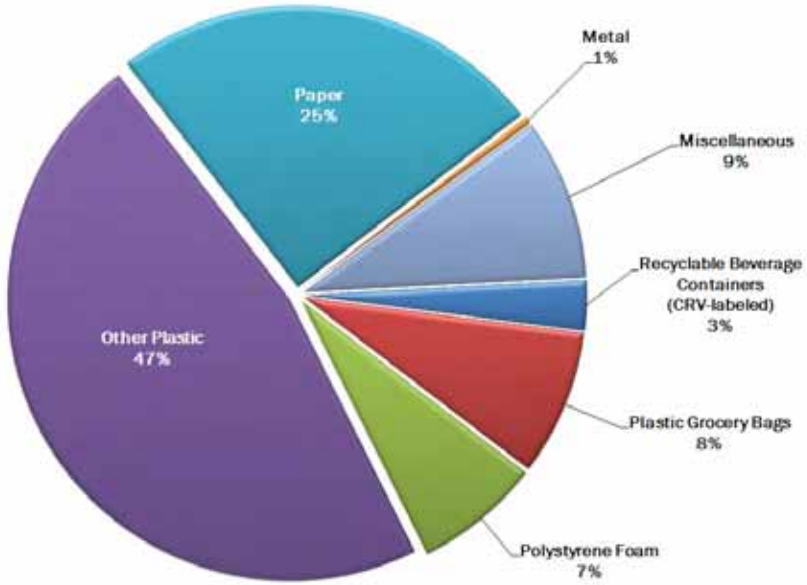
Reducing the amount of trash discharged to local water bodies

Hot Spot Cleanups

In 2011, Co-permittees continued to increase the frequency and number of trash hot spot cleanups in creeks, rivers and shorelines. Cleanups were conducted at 74 different sites in the Santa Clara Valley. Over 32,000 gallons of trash were removed during these cleanups. Both municipal staff and volunteers participated in the cleanups.

Trash Load Reduction Plans

All MRP Permittees in the Bay Area are required to reduce trash discharged from their storm drain systems by 40%. In order to demonstrate the reduction, Co-permittees worked with the Bay Area Stormwater Management Agencies Association (BASMAA) in 2011 to develop: 1) baseline trash loading estimates that will serve as the basis for trash load reductions, and 2) a methodology to track progress towards load reduction goals. Preliminary baseline trash loads, based on monitoring that occurred in approximately 160 full-capture devices located throughout the Bay Area (see pie chart to right for types of trash identified), and descriptions of strategies that will be implemented by Co-permittees to reduce trash by 40% were included in Trash Short-Term Load Reduction Plans submitted to the Water Board in early 2012. These plans, designed to reduce trash at its source or intercept it once it reaches the environment, include innovative and cost-effective strategies such as bans and prohibitions of litter-prone products (e.g., single-use plastic grocery bags and polystyrene take-out containers), enhanced street sweeping, public education programs, enhanced enforcement of vehicles with uncovered loads and illegal dumping, improved methods to locate and maintain public trash cans, and enhanced creek and shoreline cleanups. Through many of these actions pollutants of concern other than trash (e.g., PCBs, mercury, pesticides, and copper) will also be reduced. Over the next three years, Co-permittees will track the trash reduction actions to demonstrate their progress towards the 40% trash load reduction goal.

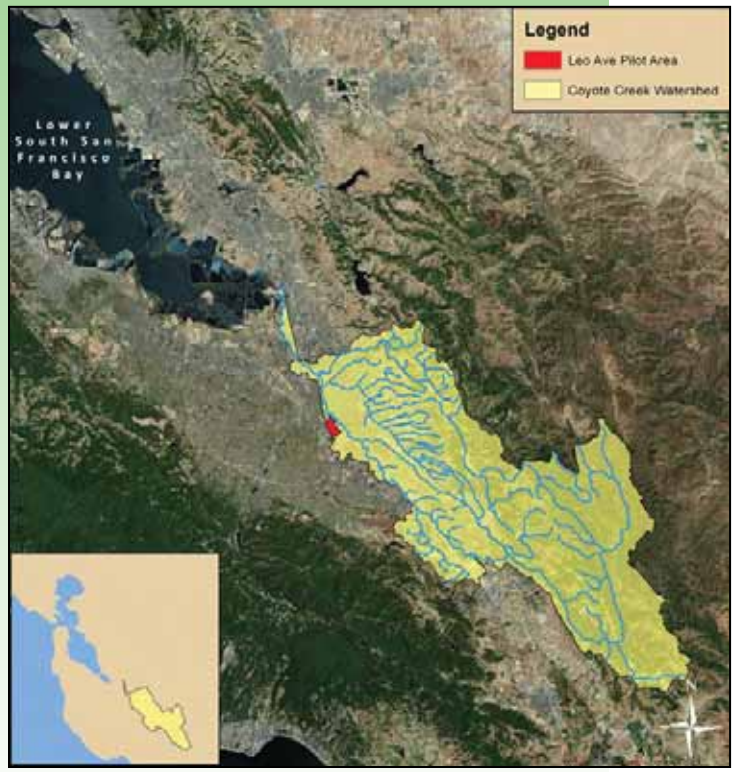


As part of annual hot spot cleanups, over 32,000 gallons of trash were removed from creeks, rivers and shorelines in 2011 by Co-permittees.

PCB and Mercury Controls

Mercury and Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) are often referred to as "legacy" pollutants, meaning there are relatively few current uses. However, past uses have left quantities of these highly persistent pollutants in the environment, and Bay fish continue to contain pollutant concentrations at unsafe levels. To reduce the water quality impacts of these pollutants, the Water Board recently adopted strategies called Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs), which assign load reductions to Bay Area urban runoff programs and other dischargers. Consistent with the TMDLs for PCBs and mercury, the MRP requires Permittees to implement pilot-scale measures to control these pollutants in urban runoff to determine their effectiveness and opportunity for future implementation. Many of these requirements are coordinated through the regional Clean Watersheds for a Clean Bay (CW4CB) project, administered by BASMAA and funded through a U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) grant, with in-kind services provided by Permittees, the Program and other BASMAA member agencies. The status of the pilot-scale PCB and mercury reduction projects is described below:

- **Source Investigations** -- Recent studies have shown that sediments in some old industrial areas have elevated concentrations of PCBs and/or mercury and can be washed into the storm drainage system during storm events. To identify properties of potential concern, the Program is conducting a pilot-scale source identification project near Leo Avenue in the Coyote Creek watershed (see map to right) in collaboration with the City of San Jose. In 2011, 36 of the 139 properties in the Leo Avenue area were identified as properties of interest through record reviews, field visits and geospatial analyses, and most of these properties were inspected by San Jose and Program staff to further determine their potential for discharges of PCBs or mercury into the storm drainage system. Sediment sampling around these properties will commence in 2012, and properties identified as PCB or mercury sources will be referred to the Water Board for further investigation and consideration of abatement.
- **Operation and Maintenance Enhancements** – A work plan for pilot studies to assess the effectiveness of enhanced storm drain operation and maintenance in reducing PCBs and mercury is currently under development. In 2011, existing literature on these control measures was reviewed and summarized, and Program and San Jose staff began scoping



Pilot PCB and mercury source investigations, O&M enhancements, and treatment retrofits are currently underway in the Leo Avenue Drainage Area in San Jose.

a pilot operation and maintenance enhancement project in the Leo Avenue area. The project is scheduled to begin in 2012. Project ideas include flushing and capturing sediments from the Leo Avenue storm drainage system or enhancing street sweeping.

- **Stormwater Treatment Retrofits** -- The MRP requires Bay Area Permittees to collectively identify and conduct ten pilot stormwater treatment projects to assess the effectiveness of stormwater treatment in removing PCBs and mercury, and document the knowledge and experience gained. In 2011, BASMAA developed a strategy for selecting the ten pilot retrofit projects, identified high priority sites for stormwater retrofits, and developed planning level design and construction cost estimates. One location was identified in the Santa Clara Valley (i.e., Leo Avenue). In 2012, the City of San Jose plans to install a hydrodynamic separation unit to treat stormwater runoff from the Leo Avenue area. The Program plans (through the CW4CB) to begin monitoring the effectiveness of this stormwater treatment retrofit in the fall/winter of 2012.
- **Stormwater Diversion** -- The MRP requires the evaluation of pilot diversions of dry weather and "first flush" (initial wet weather) flows to wastewater treatment plants. The pilot diversion project planned for the Santa Clara Valley is located at a diversion structure located in the City of Palo Alto that was constructed in 1993. The structure currently diverts up to 0.5 million gallons per day (MGD) of water from the storm drainage system to the Palo Alto Regional Water Pollution Control Plant. In 2011, the Program began to plan for monitoring and evaluations that will begin in 2012. The evaluations will estimate projected benefits, challenges and costs of the diversion, and inform potential future diversion projects.
- **Risk Reduction Project** -- The MRP requires that Permittees implement a regional program of risk communication activities to raise public awareness of fish contamination issues in San Francisco Bay and to encourage fish-consuming populations to reduce their exposure to pollutants in contaminated fish. In 2011, the Program and Permittees (via BASMAA) continued to coordinate a risk communication and exposure reduction work group that included representatives from the California Department of Public Health, Bay Area Clean Water Agencies, Water Board and EPA staff. This work group agreed on a framework that will address how to communicate information about fish contamination issues, including the current advisory to fish consuming populations, with an emphasis on those populations at greatest risk. An important component of the framework is the mini-grant program which awarded funding to four outreach projects in 2011.

▲ Leopard Shark

Copper and Pesticide Controls

Pesticides

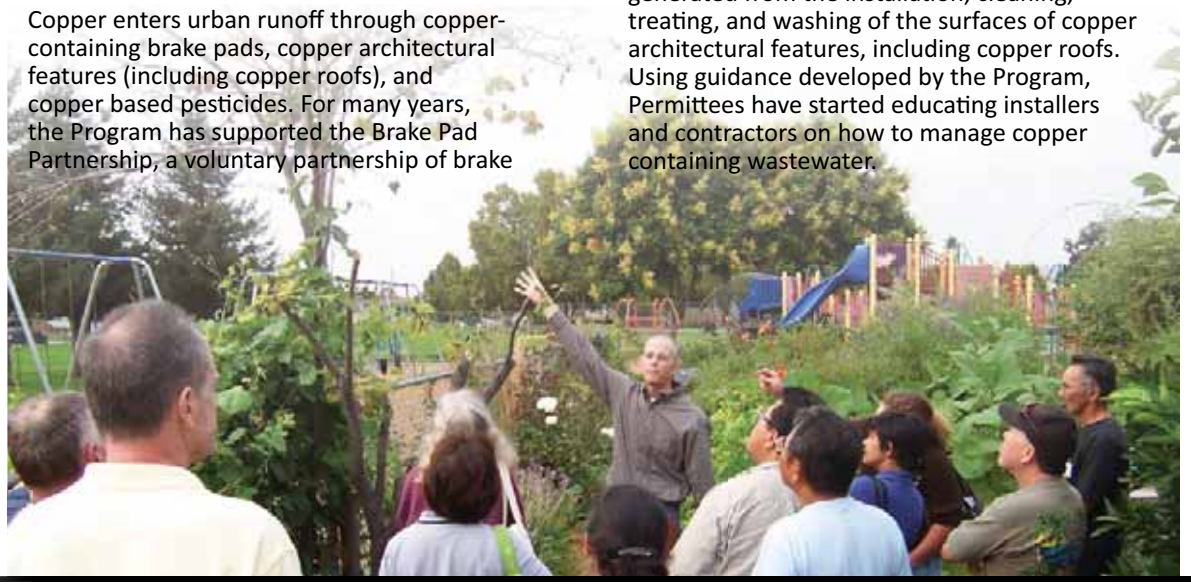
Pesticides used on municipal and residential properties are sources of urban runoff pollution. The Program's approach to pesticide management focuses on source control and pollution prevention. Permittees have adopted policies/ordinances to minimize their reliance on pesticides to maintain municipal property. To ensure that pesticides are used only as a last resort, municipal staff and contractors responsible for pest management are required to follow the principals of Integrated Pest Management (IPM). In addition, the Program conducts significant outreach to educate Santa Clara Valley residents and pest control professionals about IPM. Details are provided in the Public Information and Participation section of this document. The Program is also an active participant in the California Stormwater Quality Association, which is working with the California Department of Pesticide Regulation to better protect water quality by improving the pesticide registration process.

Green Gardener Program

2011 marked the fifth year of the Program's Santa Clara Valley Green Gardener training, an educational initiative that brings sustainable landscaping training to professional landscapers, gardeners and landscape maintenance workers. Each training session consists of ten weekly 2-hour classes, held in English and Spanish. The training is conducted in collaboration with the Sunnyvale-Cupertino Adult and Community Education, and the Master Gardeners of Santa Clara County. A total of 70 individuals completed Green Gardener trainings in 2011.

Copper

Copper enters urban runoff through copper-containing brake pads, copper architectural features (including copper roofs), and copper based pesticides. For many years, the Program has supported the Brake Pad Partnership, a voluntary partnership of brake pad manufacturers, government agencies and environmental organizations formed in 1999 to address the impacts of copper-containing brake pads. In September 2011, the Partnership's efforts led to the adoption of SB 346 (Kehoe) – Hazardous materials: Motor Vehicle Brake Friction Materials – a bill that requires the use of copper in brake pads to be reduced to 5 percent by 2021 and to 0.5 percent by 2025. To address copper runoff from architectural features, Permittees adopted ordinances/policies that prohibit the discharge to storm drains of water generated from the installation, cleaning, treating, and washing of the surfaces of copper architectural features, including copper roofs. Using guidance developed by the Program, Permittees have started educating installers and contractors on how to manage copper containing wastewater.



Green Gardener Program training session, Sunnyvale ►

Municipal Operations and Inspections

To minimize non-stormwater discharges to storm drains and local creeks from maintenance-related activities, Permittees employ a number of Best Management Practices (BMPs) to maximize pollutant removal and pollution prevention while sweeping streets, cleaning storm drain inlets/basins, and conducting other routine municipal maintenance activities. Permittees also inspect local construction sites and businesses to ensure that they are in compliance with stormwater regulations. In 2011, the Program helped update inspection forms and provided guidance to Co-permittees on conducting and prioritizing inspections, setting inspection frequencies, and reporting data.

Program staff, in coordination with Co-permittee staff, developed tools to assist with implementing Municipal Maintenance requirements, including example stormwater pollution prevention plans for corporation yards, an example pump station inventory form and pump station dry weather sampling plan guidance. The pump station dry weather sampling plan guidance provides sampling and inspection procedures for pump station monitoring, as well as example field data collection forms for dry weather sampling and for wet season inspections. Since most Co-permittees have limited access to pump stations and storm drain outfalls as much of the land adjacent to creeks and shorelines is either privately owned or owned by the Water District, Program staff also worked with the Water District to obtain encroachment permits for each agency needing access.

To assist Co-permittees with requirements for illicit discharge detection and elimination , Program staff developed a Collection System Screening Program Guidance Document to municipal help agencies incorporate collection system screening activities into their existing storm drain system inspection and cleaning programs.

Workshops and Trainings

The Program continued to conduct trainings and workshops to assist Permittee staff with permit compliance. Training topics for 2011 included the following:

- Conducting effective stormwater inspections of industrial and commercial facilities;
- Implementing LID requirements for new development and redevelopment projects;
- Field implementation of new stormwater requirements for water utility operations and maintenance discharges;
- Rural road maintenance techniques that protect water quality;
- A three-day training to meet the State Construction General Permit requirement for training to become a Qualified Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Developer and a Qualified Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Practitioner.

New and Redevelopment

Urban development typically increases the amount of impervious surface on the landscape, resulting in an increase in stormwater runoff and pollutants flowing to local creeks and the Bay. The land use planning phase offers an opportunity to control the potential impacts of urban development on stormwater quality and flow. Provision C.3. of the MRP requires that stormwater agencies incorporate policies and procedures designed to protect water quality in their project planning, review and approval processes. The MRP also mandates that beginning December 1, 2011, all projects above certain size thresholds will need to treat the permit-specified amount of stormwater runoff with the following low impact development (LID) methods: rainwater harvesting and use, infiltration, evapotranspiration, and/or biotreatment. Program staff, in coordination with staff from other Bay Area stormwater programs, developed guidance to help local agencies implement these requirements. Co-permittees updated their local ordinances/ policies and approval processes, as needed, to implement the new LID requirements.

◄ Bioretention area, commercial parking lot, San Jose

Reducing the impacts of land development on local creeks and rivers

Significant work products developed in 2011 include the following:

- **Special Projects Proposal** – Submitted a proposal to the Regional Water Quality Control Board to allow certain types of "smart growth" projects that have inherent environmental benefits to apply "credits" to reduce the amount of LID treatment required on the site. Following successful negotiations with the Regional Water Board, the MRP was amended to incorporate the LID treatment reduction credits on November 28, 2011.
- **Biotreatment Soil Specifications** – Developed and submitted model biotreatment soil specifications and soil media testing methods to the Water Board.
- **LID Feasibility/Infeasibility Criteria Report** – Developed and submitted a report on the criteria and procedures that will be used to determine which LID measures are feasible on a project site.
- **Green Roof Specifications** – Developed and submitted minimum specifications for green roofs that adequately treat roof runoff consistent with MRP requirements.

Program staff recently completed a major update of the SCVURPPP C.3 Stormwater Handbook to provide guidance on the new MRP requirements. The Handbook is available on the Program's website (www.scvurppp.org; click on "Low Impact Development").

▲ Green Roof at Casa Feliz, San Jose

Public Information and Participation

Public Information and Participation (PIP) is an integral part of the Program's stormwater management activities. The Program implements its PIP activities through the umbrella of the Watershed Watch Campaign (www.mywatershedwatch.org), a multi-year, multi-faceted outreach and education campaign designed to increase awareness of watershed issues, change behaviors which negatively impact the watershed, and increase appreciation for our creeks and the San Francisco Bay. Highlights of 2011 PIP activities are provided in this section.

Media Advertising

Watershed Watch advertisements were placed on local radio stations, cable and broadcast television, online media, bus back posters, and interior cards on VTA light rails. Overall, Watershed Watch partners provided an added value package of benefits and resources that more than doubled the Campaign's advertising budget. A highlight of 2011 was the Watershed Watch Campaign's exclusive sponsorship of the "Class Action" Program on KNTV (Local

◄ ZunZun Musical Performance, Water Wizards Festival, San Jose

NBC broadcast affiliate) for 13 weeks. The sponsorship included a Watershed Watch segment on each Class Action program. These segments spotlighted educational programs conducted by Co-permittees and Watershed Watch partner organizations. The segments can be viewed on the Watershed Watch website.

Outreach Events

Program, consultant and Co-permittee staff attended ten community events with the Watershed Watch display booth. In addition to literature and giveaways, the booth included a bean bag toss game that helps children identify the correct way to dispose of items such as plastic bags, paint, pesticides, yard trimmings, and aluminum cans.

Watershed Watch School Assemblies

The Program continued to sponsor educational assemblies conducted by the musical group ZunZun at local elementary schools. In 2011, the assemblies reached approximately 12,000 students and their teachers.

Watershed Watchers Program

The Program continued to fund a full-time interpretive specialist position at the Don Edwards San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge Environmental Education Center (EEC) for conducting the Watershed Watchers Program (WWP). WWP activities, which are conducted primarily on the weekends, build watershed awareness and encourage stormwater pollution prevention behaviors among attendees. As part of the WWP, EEC staff conducted 104 programs that attracted 4,691 participants in 2011.

Point of Purchase Outreach on Pesticides

The Program maintained literature racks displaying less-toxic pest management literature at 38 hardware retail stores and nurseries in Santa Clara Valley. To help customers identify less-toxic products, Program staff placed "shelf-talkers" (product identification tags) on store shelves. The Program also funded less-toxic pest control trainings for store employees.

▲ Our Water Our World Outreach Table, Orchard Supply Hardware, San Jose

Through SCVURPPP funding, the Don Edwards San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge Environmental Education Center conducted 104 programs that attracted 4,691 participants in 2011.

For additional information on SCVURPPP Public Information and Participation activities visit www.mywatershedwatch.org.

Water Quality Monitoring and Assessment

Since its inception, the Program has maintained an effective and scientifically sound water quality monitoring program that has provided Co-permittees, the Water Board and other stakeholders with invaluable information on the condition of water quality and associated beneficial uses in Santa Clara Valley creeks and the San Francisco Bay Estuary. In the 1990's, the Program became a nationwide leader in innovative monitoring approaches and conducted or supported assessments of all Santa Clara Valley watersheds. During the 2000's, the Program continued these efforts through its Multi-Year Receiving Waters Monitoring Program and conducted many pollutant-specific investigative studies focused at identifying stressors to aquatic life in local streams and rivers. With the adoption of the MRP in 2009, the Program joined other Bay Area stormwater programs in developing a new Regional Monitoring Coalition (RMC). All water quality monitoring activities required by the MRP are either conducted by the Program and/or coordinated regionally through the RMC. Highlights of water quality monitoring and assessment activities conducted by the Program in 2011 are described in this section.

▲ Monitoring equipment deployment, Guadalupe River

BASMAA Regional Monitoring Coalition

In early 2010, MRP Permittees joined together to form the Bay Area Stormwater Agencies Association (BASMAA) Regional Monitoring Coalition (RMC). The RMC is designed to assist Permittees with regional coordination of water quality monitoring required by the MRP. The RMC includes the following participants representing all Permittees:

- Alameda Countywide Clean Water Program
- Contra Costa Clean Water Program
- San Mateo Countywide Water Pollution Prevention Program
- Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program
- Fairfield-Suisun Urban Runoff Management Program
- City of Vallejo and Vallejo Sanitation and Flood Control District

Assessing the condition of Santa Clara Valley waterbodies

Creek Status and Trends Monitoring

The Program spent the majority of the first half of 2011 planning for creek and river monitoring which began in October 2011. As part of these planning efforts, Program staff worked with the RMC to develop a Creek Status and Long-Term Trends Monitoring Plan to guide monitoring and assessment of beneficial uses in local creeks. The plan describes MRP-required monitoring designed to answer the following core management questions:

1. What is the condition of aquatic life in creeks in the San Francisco Bay Area?
2. What are the major stressors to aquatic life?
3. What are the long-term trends in water quality in creeks over time?

Monitoring is currently underway for a variety of chemical, biological and physical parameters, including bioassessments, sediment and water toxicity, and pathogen indicators. Monitoring will continue in 2012 and through the end of the MRP term.

Stressor Identification Studies

In addition to creek status and trends monitoring, the Program conducted two studies in 2011 to identify the causes of impacts previously identified in local creeks/rivers. Studies were conducted in Coyote Creek and Guadalupe River in collaboration with the City of San Jose and the Santa Clara Valley Water District (Water District). The Coyote Creek study was conducted to better understand low numbers and diversity of biological organisms in a specific section of the creek, and the Guadalupe River study was conducted to assess the causes of fish kills that were observed in the mainstem of the river or in Alvisio Slough from 2008 through 2010. Continuous water quality monitoring of pH, dissolved oxygen, conductivity, temperature and turbidity was conducted as part of these studies. Summary reports of results of these studies are currently under development.

Volunteer Monitoring Assistance

The Program and Permittees continued to coordinate with and provide technical assistance to volunteer monitoring programs in 2011. Specifically, the Stevens Permanente Creek Watershed Council received a grant from the Water District to implement a volunteer monitoring program involving Santa Clara Valley residents. The Program and the Cities of Sunnyvale, Cupertino and Mountain View assisted the Council in developing the grant application and continue to will provide technical support and participate in Council meetings and hold annual educational water monitoring events for students and volunteers in the future.

San Francisco Bay and Pollutant Loads Monitoring

The Regional Monitoring Program for Water Quality in the San Francisco Estuary (RMP) is a collaborative effort between the San Francisco Estuary Institute, the Water Board and regulated discharger community (including the Program). The RMP's goal is to collect scientifically valid information that allows movement towards understanding pollutant impacts on beneficial uses of San Francisco Bay. In 2011, Permittees contributed their fair-share financially towards implementing the RMP, and Program and Permittee staff actively participated in RMP committees and work groups. Program staff also worked with the RMC and RMP staff to create a Multi-Year Plan to quantify pollutant loads to the Bay. The plan includes watershed and bay modeling and runoff and receiving water loads monitoring that will be conducted through a combination of RMP and RMC participants. Receiving water monitoring was conducted at two sites in the Santa Clara Valley in 2011 -- Guadalupe River and Sunnyvale East Channel. Loads monitoring at these sites is planned to continue in 2012.

Management Committee

Member Agencies	Voting Representatives
Campbell	Bill Helms
Cupertino	Cheri Donnelly
Los Altos	Larry Lind
Los Altos Hills	Richard Chiu John Chau
Los Gatos	Todd Capurso
Milpitas	Kathleen Phalen Paramjit Uppal
Monte Sereno	Brian Loventhal
Mountain View	Eric Anderson
Palo Alto	Joe Teresi Ken Torke
San Jose	Napp Fukuda Elaine Marshall
Santa Clara	Dave Staub
Santa Clara County	Clara Spaulding
Santa Clara Valley Water District	Ann Draper (Chair) Brett Calhoun
Saratoga	John Cherbone
Sunnyvale	Melody Tovar
West Valley Communities	Kelly Carroll