Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program

Program Summary

2020-2021

Contents

Prepared for the Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program (SCVURPPP) by EOA, Inc. November 2021

For additional information, visit the Program's website at **www.SCVURPPP.org** or contact the Program's office at 1-866-WATERSHED

Front Cover Image: Alviso Marina County Park, San Jose, California
Image to Right: Program staff collecting water quality samples (*Images courtesy of EOA, Inc.*).

About SCVURPPP

Preventing the impacts of Urban Runoff on our local creeks and San Francisco Bay

Rain that falls onto urban areas flows into local creeks and waterways through storm drain systems. This water is collectively known as "stormwater" or "urban runoff." Stormwater in Santa Clara Valley can carry pollutants that are on streets, sidewalks, parking lots, roofs and automobiles to local surface waters, and eventually to San Francisco Bay. Public agencies manage stormwater to protect aquatic habitat, public health, recreation, and other beneficial uses of our creeks, lakes, wetlands and Bay.

The State of California began requiring actions to prevent or manage the impacts of urban runoff in 1990 through National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits. These permits are issued to SF Bay Area cities, counties and flood control districts, including those in Santa Clara County. The SF Bay Area permit requires the reduction of key pollutants (e.g. trash, mercury, polychlorinated biphenyls or PCBs) in stormwater, the implementation of urban runoff controls for land development and redevelopment projects, and monitoring water quality and the effectiveness of these actions.

The Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program (SCVURPPP or Program) and its member agencies work together to address these requirements to protect local surface waters in Santa Clara Valley and San Francisco Bay. This Program Summary summarizes activities that municipal agencies in Santa Clara Valley conducted during **Fiscal Year 2021 (July 2020 through June 2021)** to address these requirements and prevent the impacts of urban runoff on surface waters.

Image Top Right: Orange skies in the Bay Area, due to several wildfires in September 2020.
Image Middle Right: Gloves and facemasks, new types of litter found in storm drains.
Image Bottom Right : Staff using a mobile app to collect trash assessment data.
(*Images courtesy of EOA, Inc.*)

2020/2021 Community Resilience

Beginning in early 2020, communities across Santa Clara Valley experienced multiple environmental and public health crises. Wildfires destroyed homes and impacted air quality, and a global pandemic brought many everyday activities to a halt. Much-needed conversations about the realities of climate change, racial justice, and public health and safety were brought to the forefront. For many, the year 2020 became synonymous with exhaustion.

We thank Santa Clara Valley's front-line workers for their courage, sacrifice, and perseverance. Amidst grim circumstances, many of our public agency staff moved to the front lines of the global pandemic, helping keep our community members safe.

SCVURPPP and member agency staff continued to protect local creeks and SF Bay from the impacts of urban runoff. Many in-person activities were replaced with virtual/ remote alternatives in 2020. For certain stormwater programs, however, on-site presence was needed. Field staff modified data collection protocols and practiced safety measures (e.g., masking and social distancing).

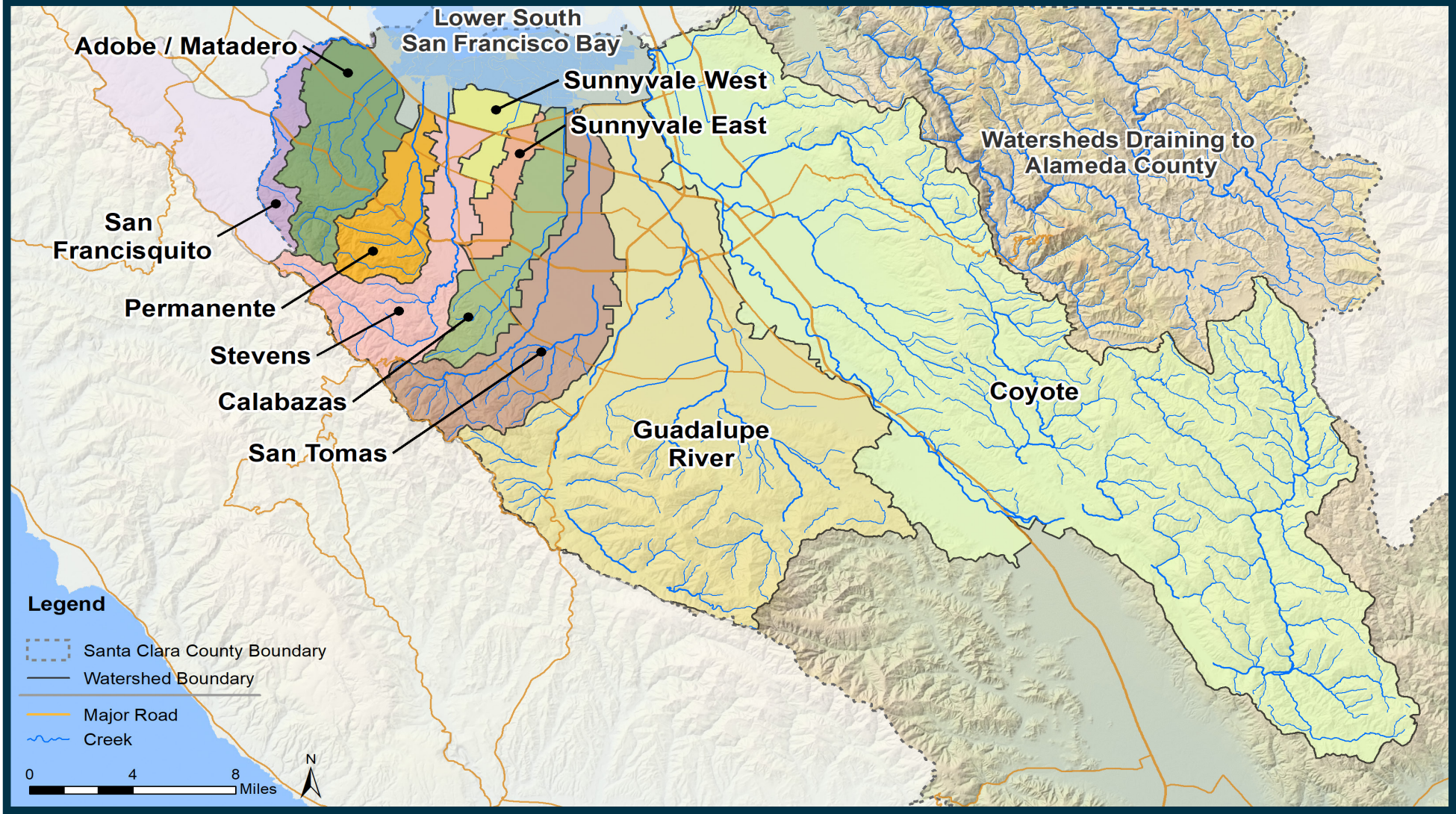
Moving forward, a new motif has appeared - **resilience**. Santa Clara Valley's response to the unique challenges of recent years is a model for hope. SCVURPPP and member agency staff remain committed to serving our communities and protecting public health through environmental stewardship.

Santa Clara Valley Creeks and Watersheds

What's a Watershed?

A watershed is the land area that drains to a specific surface water. Wherever you are, you are in – and part of – a watershed. Watersheds include parks, yards, and greenways that percolate water into the ground. They also include commercial, industrial, and residential areas that channel water across non-porous surfaces (e.g., roofs, sidewalks, streets), and into local creeks and rivers.

Water pollution is a top environmental concern across Santa Clara Valley. Trash and toxic chemicals that end up in local waters degrade natural habitats, harm fish and wildlife, and impair recreational fishing and boating areas. These pollutants can have a widespread impact, because local creeks and rivers eventually flow to San Francisco Bay. **There are 10 main watersheds in the Santa Clara Valley.**



Watershed Facts

Major Watershed	Area (miles^2)	% Urban Land Area	% Urban Land Area Addressed by GSI	Main Water Bodies	Water Quality Concerns
Coyote	345	18%	3%	• Coyote Creek (Anderson & Coyote Reservoirs) • Upper Penitencia Creek (Cherry Flat Reservoir) • Lower Silver & Thompson Creeks • Upper Silver Creek	• Legacy Pesticides • Water/Sediment Toxicity • Trash
Guadalupe	170	46%	3%	• Guadalupe River (Almaden Reservoir) • Los Gatos Creek (Vasona & Lexington Reservoirs) • Ross & Canoas Creeks • Guadalupe Creek (Guadalupe Reservoir) • Alamitos Creek (Almaden Reservoir) • Arroyo Calero Creek (Calero Reservoir)	• Legacy Pesticides • Mercury • Trash • Temperature (Los Gatos)
San Tomas Aquino	45	72%	3%	• San Tomas Aquino • Saratoga Creek	• Legacy Pesticides • Trash
Stevens	30	36%	3%	• Stevens Creek (Stevens Reservoir)	• Legacy Pesticides • Water/Sediment Toxicity • Trash • Temperature
Adobe/ Matadero	28	71%	3%	• Adobe Creek • Matadero Creek • Barron Creek	• Legacy Pesticides • Trash
Calabazas	21	84%	5%	• Calabazas Creek	• Legacy Pesticides • Trash
Permanente	17	54%	2%	• Permanente Creek	• Legacy Pesticides • Selenium • Water/Sediment Toxicity • Trash
San Francisquito	8 (SC County Portion)	30%	9%	• San Francisquito Creek • Corte Madero Creek	• Legacy Pesticides • Sediment • Trash
Sunnyvale West	8	90%	18%	• Sunnyvale West Channel	• Trash
Sunnyvale East	7	98%	5%	• Sunnyvale East Channel	• Trash

Green Stormwater Infrastructure

Urban development traditionally involves replacing natural landscapes with pavement and storm drain systems - which allows stormwater to flow untreated to local surface waters. Green Stormwater Infrastructure (GSI) is an alternative to traditional "grey" designs. GSI treatment measures use plants and soils to retain and treat stormwater, removing pollutants. The benefits of GSI include: improved water quality; reduced local flooding; more natural, healthier creek flows; increased stored water supply; wildlife habitat; and more attractive streetscapes. When GSI projects are integrated into traffic calming improvements such as curb extensions and bulb-outs at intersections, they can also help increase pedestrian and bicycle safety, resulting in improved health in our communities.

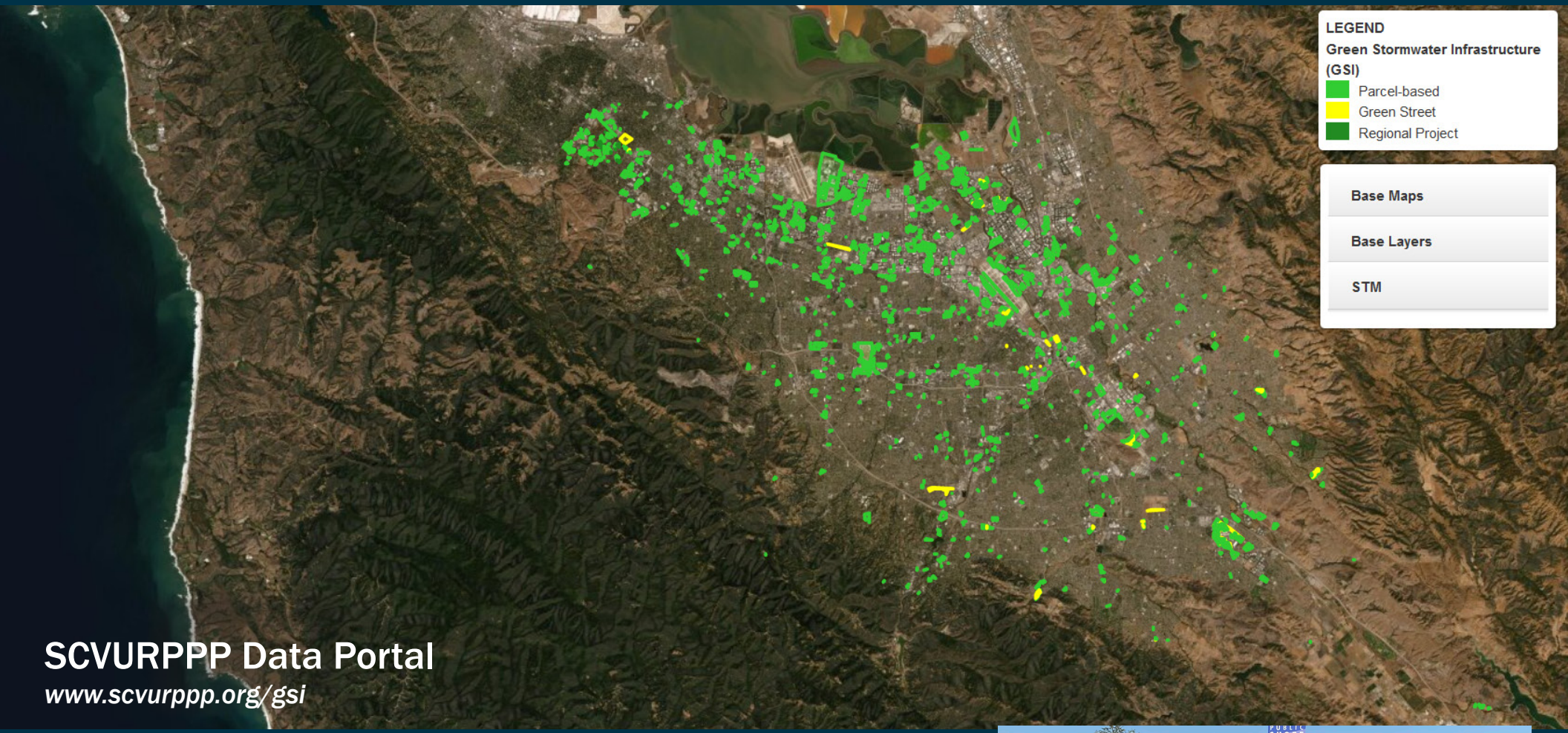
GSI in Santa Clara Valley

- Over 1,200 projects* installed
- Treatment of >5,000 acres of urban land area, including >1,900 acres of old (pre-1980) industrial lands

**Projects may include multiple stormwater treatment measures*

With so many benefits, GSI projects are a priority for State and local water quality agencies and programs, including SCVURPPP member agencies. The regulatory vision is for Bay Area cities and counties to move from traditional (grey) stormwater conveyance systems to GSI (green) systems over time. Municipal agencies are using GSI and Low Impact Development designs for new and existing public spaces, including streets, plazas, parking lots, and parks. Municipal agencies are also actively engaged in GSI planning and implementation efforts so that GSI will become an increasingly common aspect of the urban landscape.

Rendering of bioretention type of GSI
(Image courtesy of Alameda County Flood Control)



SCVURPPP Data Portal

www.scvurppp.org/gsi

To assist SCVURPPP member agencies in tracking the installation of GSI measures in Santa Clara Valley and the pollutant reductions achieved by these measures over time, SCVURPPP staff developed an online GSI tracking system called the SCVURPPP Stormwater Treatment Measures Data Portal to obtain, store, and access GSI project data at a countywide level. The Data Portal also allows projects, control measures, and acres of treatment to be visualized spatially by agency staff and the public.

In 2019, SCVURPPP staff completed a **GSI Handbook**, which is a comprehensive guidance manual on implementing GSI projects in public streets, parking lots, and parks. The GSI Handbook includes two parts: Part 1 provides general guidelines and guidance on selection, integration, prioritization, siting, and maintenance of GSI applications; and Part 2 provides typical details and specifications that can be customized for construction plans.

The GSI Handbook is available at **www.SCVURPPP.org/swrp/gsi**.

Trash Control Measures

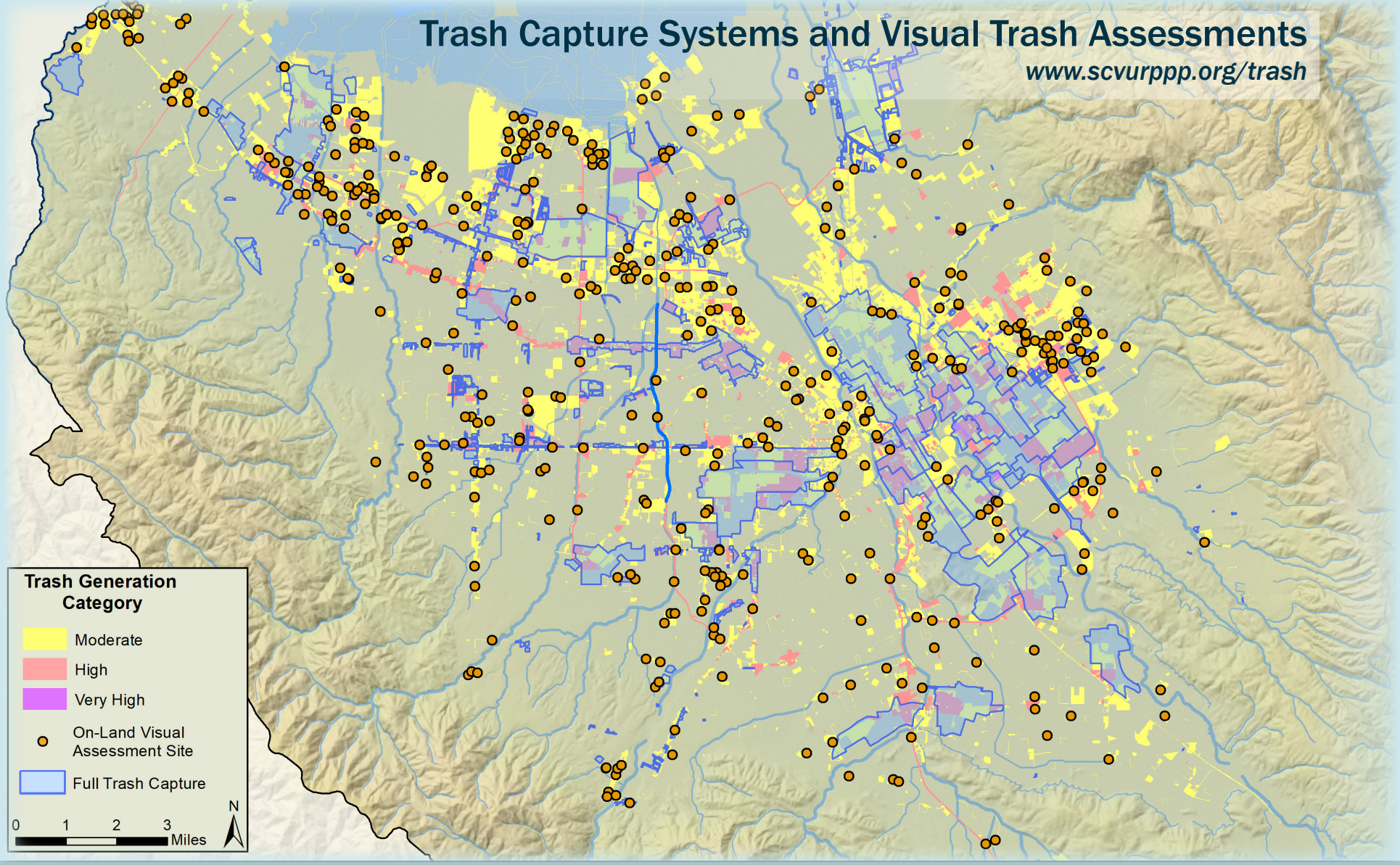
SCVURPPP member agencies continue to prioritize actions to reduce trash in urban areas that is carried by stormwater into local creeks/rivers and San Francisco Bay. Significant progress has been made using a variety of control measures, including:

- **Source Controls** - Local ordinances on single-use plastic grocery bags and single-use carryout foodware have helped reduce these items in stormwater and creeks throughout Santa Clara Valley.
- **On-Land Trash Controls** - Actions such as street sweeping, trash bin management, litter prevention, and business improvement plans help reduce trash on streets and sidewalks. SCVURPPP staff assess trash levels on streets and sidewalks to help evaluate the effectiveness of these actions. SCVURPPP staff conducted over 1,000 visual assessments in 2020/21.
- **Underground Trash Capture Systems** - Member agencies have installed numerous underground systems that screen trash (>5mm) from stormwater. SCVURPPP staff provide assistance by mapping and calculating trash reductions. More capture systems are planned in the future.
- **Creek and Shoreline Cleanups** - Every year, local agencies and volunteers remove trash from creeks and shorelines. To ensure public safety during the ongoing pandemic, socially-distant cleanup days were held every Saturday in September 2020 and May 2021. Over 1,200 Coastal Cleanup Day volunteers removed approximately 47,300 lbs of trash, and almost 800 National River Cleanup Day volunteers removed over 76,800 lbs of trash from Santa Clara Valley neighborhoods and creeks.
- **Direct Discharge Controls** - Member agencies continue to address homelessness and related litter issues in and around local creeks. San Jose's direct discharge program removed over 697,000 gallons of trash in 2020/21.

Trash Capture Systems in Santa Clara Valley

- Over 1,500 systems installed to date
- Treatment of >16,000 acres of urban land area

Large Trash Capture System Installation
(Image courtesy of City of Mountain View)



Trash Control Outcomes and Monitoring

As a result of the trash control actions implemented to date, SCVURPPP member agencies have collectively achieved more than 80% of the ultimate trash reduction goal **of "no adverse impacts"** included in the Stormwater Permit. To support municipal agencies in these efforts, SCVURPPP staff have conducted over 6,000 on-land visual trash assessments (see locations above), identified innovative trash control strategies that agencies can implement, and have assisted in addressing non-stormwater sources of trash (e.g., illegal dumping into creeks) via collaborations with the Zero Litter Initiative (ZLI). Additionally, SCVURPPP recently participated in a regional project to develop and test trash monitoring methods in creeks and shorelines. Trash monitoring began in October 2017 and continued into 2020. A report documenting the project results and conclusions was finalized in the summer of 2020.

More information on the trash control and monitoring efforts in Santa Clara Valley can be found at **www.SCVURPPP.org/trash**.

Controls for Legacy Pollutants

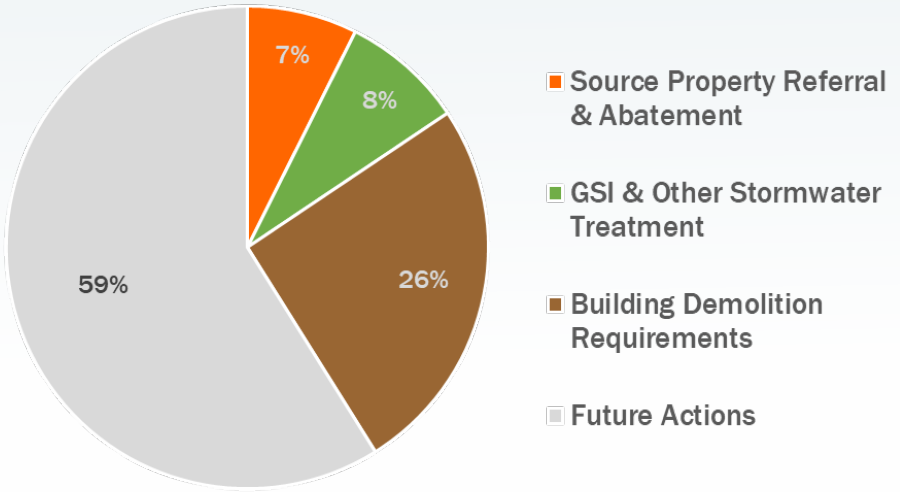
PCBs and Mercury

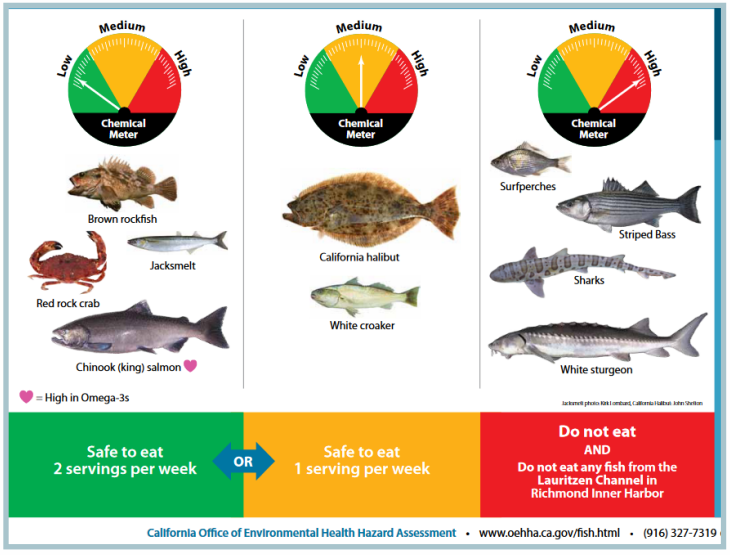
Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and mercury are high priority pollutants that pose a public health risk, especially to those eating certain types of fish from San Francisco Bay. Also known as "legacy pollutants," PCBs were once commonly used in electrical equipment, industrial applications, building materials, and household items. Mercury sources include legacy mining operations, various urban sources, and atmospheric deposition. To make fish safer to eat and protect human health, pollutant sources need to be identified and controlled. SCVURPPP member agencies are required to reduce the amount of PCBs and mercury entering San Francisco Bay via stormwater. Key pollutant control measures that SCVURPPP staff and local public agencies are implementing include:

- Identifying and referring PCBs and mercury source properties
- Implementing Green Stormwater Infrastructure (GSI)
- Managing PCBs-containing materials during building demolition
- Conducting outreach and educating the public on the health risks of consuming certain types of Bay fish

Through these efforts, the levels of PCBs and mercury in stormwater have been significantly reduced. More information on the PCBs and mercury control program in the Santa Clara Valley can be found at **www.SCVURPPP.org/PCBs-Hg**.

Progress Towards PCBs Reduction Target for Stormwater in Santa Clara Valley (2012-2020)





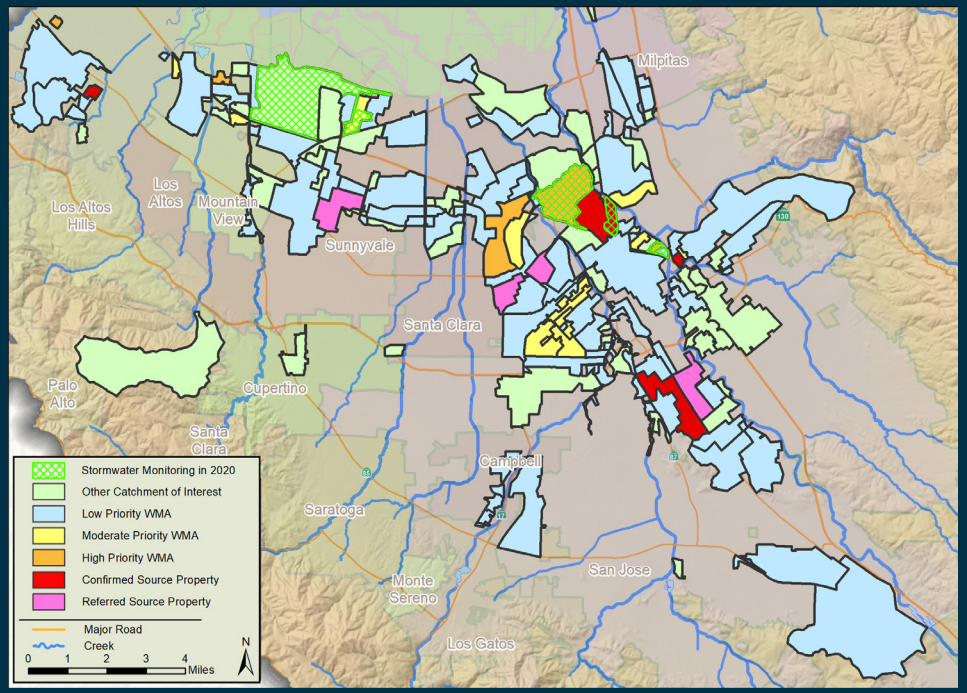
Reducing the Health Risk of San Francisco Bay Fish

SCVURPPP continued to educate local residents and anglers on the risks of eating certain types of Bay fish. The Watershed Watch campaign promotes the California Department of Public Health's multi-lingual "Guide to Eating Fish and Shellfish from San Francisco Bay" brochures at Santa Clara Valley fishing supply stores and the Don Edwards San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge.

Sleuthing for Legacy Pollutant Sources

SCVURPPP staff sample stormwater runoff and street dirt to locate watershed areas that may have sources of PCBs or mercury. To identify specific source areas within these "Watershed Management Areas" (WMAs), more focused investigations are conducted based on these initial data. Through these investigations, historical and current land uses are evaluated, and sediment and stormwater samples are collected next to, or downstream of, land areas of interest. Since 2012, SCVURPPP has collected more than 70 stormwater samples and nearly 400 soil/sediment samples to assist member agencies in identifying PCBs source areas. Source area investigations have resulted in the identification of 12 PCBs source areas, three of which were referred to the SF Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board for abatement (see map below).

Status of PCBs Source Investigations by Watershed Management Area (WMA)



Intercepting Pollutants with Green Stormwater Infrastructure (GSI)

Green Stormwater Infrastructure (GSI) uses natural filtration through vegetation and soils to remove pollution from urban runoff. In the Santa Clara Valley, stormwater from over 1,900 acres of older (pre-1980s) industrial areas that generally have more PCBs is now filtered through GSI projects. These projects have helped SCVURPPP member agencies reduce both PCBs and mercury in stormwater flowing to local creeks and San Francisco Bay.

Other Stormwater Treatment Systems

PCBs and mercury attach to sediments in the environment. Trash capture systems and other municipal activities that remove sediment can also help reduce these pollutants in stormwater. SCVURPPP agencies have installed over 1,500 stormwater treatment systems to intercept trash. In 2020, trash full capture systems were responsible for 25% of the PCBs reductions and 40% of the mercury reductions observed by SCVURPPP.

Managing PCBs in Building Materials, Storm Drains and Roadway Infrastructure

PCBs were used in many building materials, including insulation, adhesives, and caulking, with the highest concentrations found in buildings built between 1950 and 1980. To minimize the impacts to stormwater and waterways, PCBs in building materials must be managed during the demolition of priority buildings. The new building demolition management program implemented by member agencies began in July 2019 and continues today.

PCBs may have also been used in caulk and sealants applied to storm drain and roadway infrastructure from 1950-80. SCVURPPP member agencies are currently collaborating with the California Department of Transportation to develop guidelines for removing PCBs during bridge and overpass demolition to reduce the risk of PCB-laden material reaching stormwater and San Francisco Bay.

Urban Pesticide Controls

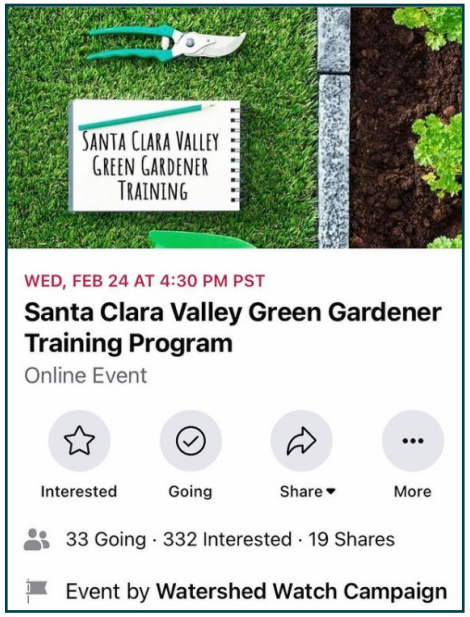
Making less-toxic pest control methods commonplace is essential to the long-term health of local creeks. Pesticides used in landscaped areas and around buildings are often toxic to fish and other aquatic life. Many creeks in the San Francisco Bay Area are considered "impaired" due to pesticides that reach these waterways via stormwater.

To protect local creeks and SF Bay, SCVURPPP member agencies use Integrated Pest Management (IPM) techniques to reduce pesticide use on municipal properties and public lands.

Agencies also conduct outreach to teach residents and businesses about the impacts of pesticides on water quality, and provide information on eco-friendly pest management methods. More information can be found at **www.SCVURPPP.org/pesticides**.

Better Pest Control in 2020/21

- Fact sheets at 22 retail stores.
- 777 multi-lingual radio, TV & digital ads.
- Over 24,900 visits to the South Bay Green Gardens website.
- 120 municipal staff learned less-toxic pest control methods at a Countywide workshop.



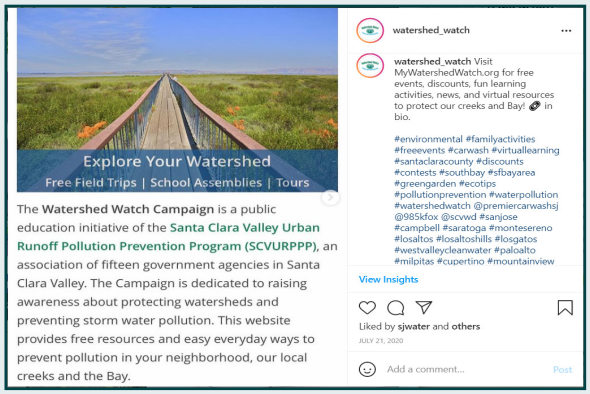
Online Green Gardener Training Program Announcement
(MyWatershedWatch on Facebook)

For the health and safety of member agency staff and the public, SCVURPPP adapted its programs to a virtual or low-contact setting. In FY 2020/21, programs included the following:

- Less-Toxic Pesticide Products Outreach - **"Our Water Our World"** is a regional effort to promote less-toxic pest control products. Fact sheets were displayed at local gardening and hardware retail stores. As a no-contact option, the Program added scannable QR codes to fact sheet display racks, so customers could view fact sheets online with their phones.
- Green Gardener Training - Conducted a virtual Green Gardener training for landscape maintenance professionals.
- Watershed Watch Website - Multi-lingual fact sheets shared at www.MyWatershedWatch.org/residents/less-toxic-gardening.
- Media Advertising - Placed IPM advertisements online and on local radio stations and television channels as part of the Watershed Watch Campaign media advertising.
- South Bay Green Gardens - Continued to support and promote the South Bay Green Gardens website, www.southbaygreengardens.org.
- Staff Training - Conducted a virtual Landscape IPM Workshop which was attended by over 115 municipal staff.

Education and Outreach

A key part of reducing stormwater pollution is to teach residents how everyday choices can impact local creeks and San Francisco Bay. Each year, SCVURPPP funds environmental programs, sponsors bilingual assemblies, and partners with media and community partners. The pandemic created health and safety issues for the typical in-person annual education and outreach programs in FY 2020/21. SCVURPPP member agencies and Program staff worked together to adapt the usual outreach programs to no-contact and virtual settings.



Promoting Free Virtual Learning Opportunities
(watershed_watch on Instagram)

Engaging communities with the Watershed Watchers Program at Don Edwards Wildlife Refuge

SCVURPPP continued to fund the Watershed Watchers Program, run by Don Edwards San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge staff. The Watershed Watchers Program builds watershed awareness and eco-friendly habits with engaging activities, including marsh walks, gardening events, bird watching, and wildlife observation. Between the summers of 2020 and 2021, Refuge staff adapted these in-person activities to virtual platforms with videos, live stream sessions, self-guided learning opportunities, and at-home activities. Refuge staff conducted 113 virtual activities, attracting approximately 1,573 participants. This included at least four pre-school children, 407 elementary school students, 26 middle school students, and 84 high school students.

2020/21 Highlights

- Local business, community, and media partners donated over $57,000 in advertising and other resources
- Over 13.3 million ad impressions
- Over 150,000 visits to MyWatershedWatch.org
- Over 11,000 elementary students attended virtual school assemblies.

Teaching Kids, Teachers, and Families about Stormwater

The musical group ZunZun uses song and dance to teach concepts such as watershed science, stormwater pollution, and stewardship. To adapt to shelter-in-place ordinances, ZunZun conducted live virtual assemblies, and they developed videos and at-home activities for students, teachers, and their families to enjoy. ZunZun conducted 54 livestream and in-person assemblies, reaching approximately 11,330 students from 37 schools. The recorded videos have received a total of 6,156 views so far.

Strengthening Partnerships with Local Businesses

The SCVURPPP Watershed Watch Campaign continued its successful partnerships with local businesses in 2020. Business partners provided discounts on products and services, and promoted the Watershed Watch website. In FY 20-21, 126 customers received discounts at two in-person half-off car wash events. The Watershed Watch discount card is free and available to the public online at www.MyWatershedWatch.org/partners-discounts/discounts.

Other Control Measures

A Foundation for Successful Stormwater Management

Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination

In general, only rainwater is allowed to flow into storm drains. To complement inspections and other pollutant control efforts, SCVURPPP member agencies implement illicit discharge control programs to detect and eliminate sources of illicit discharges into storm drains. These programs include the following elements:

- Active surveillance
- Spills and complaint response
- Enforcement
- Educating residents and businesses

In 2020/21, SCVURPPP staff continued to provide guidance on tracking illicit discharges and coordinated education/outreach material development. Information for who to contact when reporting illicit discharges was updated and posted at **www.SCVURPPP.org/report-a-spill**.

Industrial/Commercial Site Controls

Contaminated wash waters, wastes, leaks, spills, and polluted runoff from commercial and industrial sites can harm the water quality of local streams and San Francisco Bay. Runoff from roads and parking surfaces, buildings, exposed materials, vehicles, and equipment picks up pollutants, such as oil, grease, sediment, cleaning compounds, pesticides, paint, and litter. To better manage stormwater from these sites, SCVURPPP member agencies work to educate business owners, inspect businesses and industrial sites, and respond to non-stormwater discharges discovered during inspections. Municipal agencies implement industrial and commercial site inspection and control programs at all sites that pose a risk of polluting stormwater runoff. SCVURPPP staff assist member agencies by developing information on BMPs and training member agency staff. Resources developed by SCVURPPP are available at **www.SCVURPPP.org/other** and **www.MyWatershedWatch.org/resources/for-businesses**.

Construction Site Controls

Contaminated wash waters, wastes, leaks, spills, and polluted runoff from construction sites can harm local streams and San Francisco Bay. Water that flows over roads and surfaces, exposed dirt, exposed raw and waste materials, vehicles, and equipment also picks up pollutants, such as oil, grease, sediment and litter, which can impact stormwater quality.

To reduce the potential stormwater impacts from construction sites, SCVURPPP member agencies work to educate construction site owners and contractors, and inspect construction sites to make sure proper pollutant control practices are being used.

Inadequate waste management observed during an industrial/ commercial site inspection
(Image courtesy of EOA, Inc.)

SCVURPPP member agencies conduct year-round construction site inspection to ensure that controls are in place. For those sites where improvements are needed, construction site inspectors implement follow-up actions, such as enforcement of local ordinances that prohibit the discharge of pollutants to municipal storm drain systems. Resources on construction site management are available in several languages at **www.SCVURPPP.org/construction-site-control.**

Water Quality Monitoring

Assessing the Health of Local Creeks and the Bay

Local Creek and SF Bay Monitoring

For over two decades, SCVURPPP has implemented a comprehensive surface water quality monitoring program in Santa Clara Valley. SCVURPPP completed its tenth year of monitoring as part of the Bay Area Regional Monitoring Coalition (RMC), a multi-stormwater program collaboration to assess chemical, physical and biological conditions of local creeks. SCVURPPP also continued to participate in the San Francisco Bay Regional Monitoring Program (RMP), a program that has monitored contaminants in SF Bay for over 25 years. Both the RMC and RMP help SCVURPPP member agencies implement effective stormwater pollution management programs by tracking the status and trends of the health of local creeks and Bay. SCVURPPP collects important data on creek health indicators, including biological community indicators, physical habitat, nutrients, temperature, bacteria, pesticides, and toxicity. These indicators help member agencies understand creek health and assist in identifying important factors that "stress" these ecosystems. For more information on creek health indicators and the eight-year report, see **www.SCVURPPP.org/monitoring/local-creek-health.**

SCVURPPP staff sampling Coyote Creek
(Image courtesy of EOA, Inc.)

Finding Sources of Creek "Stress"

SCVURPPP also conducts studies on creek habitat and water chemistry to find possible sources of "stress" to Santa Clara Valley creeks. This work helps inform management decisions and target and prioritize likely causes of reduced creek health. At a macroscale, stressors impacting creek health include the degree of urban land use in the watershed and habitat degradation within the creek corridor. Efforts are in place to address these key concerns. For instance, GSI projects help mitigate urbanization impacts, which may help improve creek habitats over time. In addition to evaluating stress to broad creek systems, SCVURPPP staff also conduct studies at specific creek segments to identify sources of localized stress.

SCVURPPP has conducted studies to identify the sources of low dissolved oxygen, water and sediment toxicity, and nutrients in local creeks. In 2020/21 SCVURPPP concentrated on a study to identify sources of low biological integrity in Lower Silver/Thompson Creek. Information on all studies to identify stressors and sources can be found at **www.SCVURPPP.org/monitoring/sources-of-impacts-to-creeks**.

Looking Towards the Future

Despite the challenges faced in 2020/21, SCVURPPP and its member agencies continued to successfully implement innovative stormwater control strategies, protecting local creeks in Santa Clara Valley and San Francisco Bay. SCVURPPP and its member agencies will continue to implement controls consistent with the current Municipal Regional Stormwater Permit (MRP 2.0) in 2021/22. Key activities that will be implemented over the next year are listed below.

Green Stormwater Infrastructure

- Require stormwater treatment systems, including GSI, on applicable new and redevelopment projects.
- Inspect treatment systems to ensure proper O&M.
- Implement municipal GSI Plans, and train member agency staff on GSI planning and implementation.

Trash Control Measures

- Implement trash capture systems and other trash controls to reduce trash in stormwater.
- Conduct trash cleanups in creeks and other local waterways and implement direct discharge programs.
- Begin to plan additional control measure implementation towards future trash reduction targets (90% and no adverse impacts).

Controls for Legacy Pollutants (PCBs & Mercury)

- Investigate and identify sources of PCBs (and mercury) via monitoring and surveys.
- Implement programs to manage PCBs in building materials prior to demolition.
- Track and account for pollutant load reductions attributable to GSI and other treatment systems.

Urban Pesticide Controls

- Implement outreach on less-toxic pesticide products via the Our Water Our World program at local hardware stores and nurseries.
- Conduct media advertising on IPM topics.
- Post events on South Bay Green Gardens website.

Public Outreach & Education

- Ensure identifying labels on storm drain inlets are maintained.
- Continue to implement the Watershed Watch Campaign.
- Coordinate Green Gardener training, ZunZun school assemblies, and other outreach events.
- Provide funding to support the City of San José partnerships with the San José Earthquakes and Sharks on litter reduction outreach.

Other Controls Measures

- Inspect commercial and industrial facilities and construction sites for stormwater issues, and follow up on issues identified.
- Implement spill and dumping response protocols and storm drain system screening programs.
- Train member agency inspectors on appropriate/effective controls and identifying and responding to illicit discharges.

Water Quality Monitoring

- Implement the Program's creek status monitoring program and participate in the RMP (Bay monitoring program)
- Complete the stressor/source identification study in Lower Silver/ Thompson Creek
- Continue to develop the Program's online monitoring data portal.

New Requirements - MRP 3.0

A new regional Stormwater Permit is currently under development (MRP 3.0), with a tentative reissuance date in early 2022. In 2021/22, SCVURPPP and member agency staff plan to participate in the stakeholder process for the Permit reissuance that is currently underway, and plan for anticipated new and enhanced requirements in MRP 3.0.

Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program

Program Oversight and Management

SCVURPPP Management Committee

Member Agency	MC Voting Representative
Cupertino	*Ursula Syrova*
Los Altos	*Andrea Trese*
Los Altos Hills	*John Chau*
Milpitas	*Elaine Marshall*
Mountain View	*Carrie Sandahl*
Palo Alto	*Karin North*
San Jose	*Rajani Nair (MC Vice-Chair)*
Santa Clara	*Rinta Perkins*
Sunnyvale	*Melody Tovar (Budget Subcommittee Chair)*
Santa Clara County	*Vanessa Marcadejas*
Valley Water (SCVWD)	*John Bourgeois (MC Chair)*
West Valley Communities (Campbell, Los Gatos, Monte Sereno, Saratoga)	*Sheila Tucker*

Key Program Staff

Adam Olivieri (Program Manager)
Jill Bicknell (Assistant Program Manager)
Chris Sommers (Program Coordinator)
Vishakha Atre (Program Staff)
Kristin Kerr (Program Staff)
John Fusco (Program Staff)

More Information/Contact

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1-866-WATERSHED
www.scvurppp.org-
www.mywatershedwatch.org

Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff
Pollution Prevention Program

www.SCVURPPP.org