

SANTA CLARA COUNTY PARKS AND RECREATION DEPARTMENT

COYOTE CREEK PARKWAY COUNTY PARK
INTEGRATED NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PLAN AND MASTER PLAN



MARCH 2007

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Coyote Creek Parkway County Park

PARKWAY VISION

The Coyote Creek Parkway is an outstanding example of a regionally significant riparian habitat. It is significant in its physical scope, natural beauty, diversity of species, and extent to which the corridor has been preserved in public ownership. It offers unique recreation and interpretation opportunities for all park visitors. Resource conservation and stewardship values will guide management and development to assure the sustenance of a quality riparian habitat corridor both now and in the future.

Plan Overview



The Coyote Creek Parkway Integrated Natural Resource Management and Master Plan is a planning milestone for the Santa Clara County Department of Parks and Recreation. It is the first plan to be prepared using the standards and guidelines of the Department's *Santa Clara County Parks and Recreation System Strategic Plan* adopted by the Board of Supervisors in June, 2003, where recreational master planning and resource management planning are integrated into a single working vision for a County Park.

The Coyote Creek corridor and its riparian resources are of regional significance. The Parkway is the longest publicly-owned continuous riparian landscape in the Bay Area. At over 15 miles in length, the Parkway is located at a key ecological area within the 320-square-mile Coyote Creek watershed. While presenting a rich history of human presence and occupation, the Parkway's corridor landscapes are critical to the health and vigor of the entire watershed's fish and wildlife resources.

These corridors provide the critical connection between the highly urbanized Silicon Valley to the north and the open space resources of the rural Coyote Valley and upper creek watershed to the south. Therefore, resource conservation and stewardship values have been identified that will guide management and development to assure the sustenance of a quality riparian habitat corridor both now and in the future.

BALANCED IMPLEMENTATION

Implementing the Integrated Plan will involve initiating a series of both resource management actions to sustain and enhance the habitat values of the Parkway and access improvements that will allow the public to experience and enjoy the Parkway's natural resources. The implementation of the Integrated Plan must be viewed as balancing the two; resource enhancement actions going hand-in-hand with improving public access, not one without the other.

TOOLS FOR AN INTEGRATED PLAN

Creating the Riparian Habitat Corridor, establishing Resource Management Zones, defining buffers and setbacks, and enhancing upland areas are the key tools for balanced implementation between resource management and public access. They employ sound principles of conservation biology including, but not limited to: preserving irreplaceable resources such as existing riparian areas and the soils that support them; preserving representative habitat areas within the Parkway; maintaining habitat connectivity along Coyote Creek and across Parkway lands that will, in turn, protect the high biological value essential to wildlife movement inherent in the linear configuration of the Parkway; preserving and enhancing the high quality and ecological diversity of the natural communities of the Parkway representative of the range of contiguous environmental gradients that are available within the Parkway's boundaries; and protecting the Riparian Habitat Corridor from unmanaged public access and buffering it from adjacent developed lands.

INTEGRATED PLAN ORGANIZATION

This report is arranged in seven sections that build upon each other to portray an overall Vision for the Parkway and the actions that will realize that Vision. These sections are:

- 1.0 INTRODUCTION:** providing background information on the general need for the Integrated Plan and process used to prepare it.
- 1.0 RELATED PLANS AND PERSPECTIVES:** summarizing related reports prepared throughout the two-year planning process that led to this Integrated Plan, and related agency plans and concurrent planning processes that have influenced the Integrated Plan.
- 1.0 RECREATION TRENDS AND NEEDS:** listing regional and countywide outdoor recreation needs that support the resource management and recreation programs for the Parkway.
- 1.0 PARKWAY VISION, FUNDAMENTAL GUIDELINES, GOALS AND OBJECTIVES:** translating countywide needs into a Vision Statement for the Parkway, and a tiered series of 9 guidelines, 16 goals, and 57 objectives that direct the resource management and recreation use for the Parkway.
- 1.0 PARK CLASSIFICATION:** applying the Department's Parkland Classification System to the Parkway in light of the Vision, goals and objectives, and in doing so, identifying an overall structure for the Parkway composed of Natural Areas, Rural Recreation Areas, and Historic Sites.
- 3.2 THE INTEGRATED PLAN:** identifying priority (one to seven years) and long-range actions for natural resource management activities, facility improvements, and partnerships to guide resource management and support public access and use.
- 7.0 IMPLEMENTING THE PLAN:** identifying environmental mitigations to reduce impacts associated with the Integrated Plan, outlining the Regulatory framework for implementation, presenting probable capital improvement costs and increased management costs associated with the identified priority actions outlined in Section 6.

IMPLEMENTATION PHILOSOPHY

As the Integrated Plan is implemented, enhancing the landscape of the Parkway will involve basic three working philosophies:

- Focusing Parkway-wide resource management actions to build on the existing jewels of the Parkway. . . those areas where habitat conditions are the most diverse and where enhancement would not only further protect those resources but also render them more ecologically viable. These areas include, but are not limited to, the Ogier Pond complex, the Tennant Marsh area, and the creekside cottonwood riparian forests north of Bailey Avenue.
- Assuring that whenever public access improvements are initiated, they are: sited and designed in a way that allows the public to enjoy the Parkway without unnecessarily jeopardizing its resources; and are complemented with resource enhancement activities in contiguous or nearby wetland, riparian, and upland habitats.
- Working in partnership with other interested agencies to ensure optimal use of the County Parks and Recreation Department's resources, provide flexibility for funding opportunities, and strengthen the commitment to implement the vision, goals, and objectives of the Integrated Plan.

With these philosophies and the action items identified, the Integrated Plan provides a strategy for how the Parkway can realistically be managed to most effectively enhance the habitat resources of the Parkway and how public access can be facilitated to provide the quality experience sought by Parkway users in the next 10 to 20 years.



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1.0 Introduction

DEPARTMENT MISSION:

The mission of the Santa Clara County Parks and Recreation Department is to provide, protect and preserve regional parklands for the enjoyment, education and inspiration of this and future generations.

DEPARTMENT VISION

We create a growing and diverse system of regional parks, trails, and open spaces of Countywide significance that connects people with the natural environment, offers visitor experiences that renew the human spirit, and balances recreation opportunities with resource protection.



1.1 PARKWAY VISION

The Coyote Creek Parkway is an outstanding example of a regionally significant riparian habitat. It is significant in its physical scope, natural beauty, diversity of species, and extent to which the corridor has been preserved in public ownership. It offers unique recreation and interpretation opportunities for all park visitors. Resource conservation and stewardship values will guide management and development to assure the sustenance of a quality riparian habitat corridor both now and in the future.

1.2 BACKGROUND

1.2.1 PURPOSE OF THE INTEGRATED PLAN

The Coyote Creek Parkway County Park Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan and Master Plan (the Integrated Plan) is crafted to balance the long-term resource management of the Coyote Creek Parkway County Park (the Parkway) corridor with its recreation use in a way that directly reflects the Mission and Vision of the Santa Clara County Parks and Recreation Department (the Department). By doing so, the resulting landscape and the recreation and educational opportunities it affords, will benefit all the residents of Santa Clara County for generations to come. The Integrated Plan portrays how the Parkway can realistically be managed and how public access can be facilitated in a 10 to 20-year timeframe to most effectively enhance the habitat resources of the Parkway while providing the quality outdoor recreation experience sought by Parkway users.

1.2.2 NEED FOR THE INTEGRATED PLAN

The Integrated Plan is needed to respond to a series of challenges and changes that include:

- Population growth in Santa Clara County and the resulting increased demand for regional outdoor recreation opportunities as well as the protection of riparian lands and related habitats from encroachment.
- Changes in practices for water distribution, stream flows in Coyote Creek, and management of riparian systems.
- Need for a clear strategy for resource management.
- Development of a systematic approach to the interface between public and private lands along the Parkway perimeter as urbanization of the Coyote Valley continues and rural lands around the Parkway are converted to new uses.

1.2.3 PARKWAY SETTING

The Coyote Creek watershed is one of the largest watersheds in Santa Clara County. From its origins in the Diablo Range, it covers over 320 square miles. The Parkway is over 15 miles in length and includes approximately 1,690 acres of land. As illustrated in Figure 1, the Parkway extends from the base of Anderson Dam near Morgan Hill and continues north to Hellyer County Park in San Jose. Figure 2 depicts the major existing use areas along the Parkway.

1.2.4 PARKWAY SIGNIFICANCE

The Coyote Creek corridor and its riparian resources are of regional significance. The Parkway is the longest, publicly owned, continuous riparian landscape in the Bay Area. One of the fundamental roles of the County Park system is to conserve the representative native landscapes of Santa Clara County and their natural resources. Coyote Creek and the accompanying Parkway is one such resource. The landscape resources of the Parkway play a fundamental role in the experiential enjoyment, education, and inspiration of its visitors as well as the quality of life for all residents in the County.

1.2.5 PARKWAY HISTORY

The Parkway was conceived in the 1960s when both the City of San Jose and Santa Clara County began acquiring lands adjacent to Coyote Creek for use as parkland. In preparation for a jointly-sponsored master plan, the City and County approved the “Coyote River Policy Statement” in 1969, that included the following:

“...where the continuity of riding, hiking, and bicycle trails through the park would be assured, park design would be coordinated with the Santa Clara County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, and that all outdoor recreation would be compatible with the natural resources of the area.”

This thirty-five-year-old policy statement for the Parkway, with the exception that the Santa Clara County Flood Control and Water Conservation District is now the Santa Clara Valley Water District, is still valid today.

1.3 THE INTEGRATED PLAN PROCESS

The Integrated Plan for the Parkway is the first plan to be prepared by the Department since the adoption of the 2003 Santa Clara County Parks and Recreation System Strategic Plan (the Strategic Plan).

The Strategic Plan established a framework for planning individual parks that differs from that used by the Department in the past. This framework emphasizes the importance of the last phrase in the Department’s Vision statement: “balances recreation opportunities with resource protection”. This balance is achieved by allowing determinations about natural resource management to be a precursor to identifying the pattern and intensity of public use and facilities within regional parklands.

The planning approach used in preparing the Integrated Plan involved a four-step process. These phases were:

Step 1 – Program Development: where a vision for the Parkway and palette of management and use program options to be considered in the Integrated Plan were developed. All program options responded to countywide needs for regional parks as identified in the Strategic Plan (see Section 3.0). These program options include:

- Resource management goals and objectives that reflect the Department’s stewardship responsibilities for managing, protecting, and restoring parkland resources, and the current regulatory requirements involving stream systems in general and Coyote Creek in particular.
- Existing recreation and education use
- Proposed uses that meet the Department’s criteria of Countywide significance (see Section 6.1.4). These include: Countywide trails and trail connections; outdoor recreation uses and facilities; agricultural and historic uses; educational and interpretive programs; and park operations.

Step 2 – Plan Development: where the use and development program options identified in Task 1 were detailed as resource management strategies and site plan alternatives that, with public review, resulted in a Preliminary Plan. Strategies and plan alternatives were evaluated within the framework of the Department’s Park Classification System (see Section 5.0 and Attachment 1). Resource management units were delineated that reflected the resource management goals and objectives for hydrology, habitat management, and cultural resource protection programs outlined in Step 1. Based on the inherent natural and cultural resource sensitivities of individual resource management units, areas of the Parkway were organized into three Park classifications:

- Natural Areas: defined within the Parkway as the Riparian Habitat Corridor and include:
 - Lands generally managed for conditions that best protect the environment and habitat value; and
 - Lands developed with only minimal amenities needed to provide public access for low-intensity and dispersed recreation.
- Rural Recreation Areas: areas that occur outside the Riparian Habitat Corridor and include:
 - Lands generally in an undeveloped condition that appear natural in character and encompass a wide variety of habitat types; and

- Lands that could be developed for relatively moderate to high-impact public recreation uses.
- Historic Sites – Two sites within the Parkway that overlap both Natural Areas and Rural Recreation Areas.

The Park Classification System was a key tool in directing recreation uses and improvements to areas least likely to disturb the riparian habitat values of the Parkway. The process of translating goals and objectives outlined in the Program Plan into alternatives involved:

- Identifying criteria for establishing a Riparian Habitat Corridor throughout the length of the 15-mile-long Parkway.
- Developing a management framework for protecting and enhancing the natural and cultural resources of the Parkway.
- Identifying designations within the context of the County's Park Classification System that would be appropriate for Parkway resources.
- Delineating and describing options for how public access to and within the Parkway could be enhanced to better protect the natural resources of the Parkway while continuing to provide a quality outdoor recreation experience.

Alternatives were formulated using the following methodology:

- **Task 1:** Delineate an optimum Riparian Habitat Corridor (see Section 6.3.1 for a summary of the defining resource criteria).
- **Task 2:** Identify an initial framework for managing natural resources based upon degrees of accomplishing the specific goals and objectives of the Resource Management Program for the delineated optimum Riparian Habitat Corridor.
- **Task 3:** Identify Park Classification System designations using the Riparian Habitat Corridor as a Natural Area and other lands as Rural Recreation Areas. Historic Area designations overlay onto either Natural or Rural Recreation Area designations.
- **Task 4:** Identify Resource Management Units based on specific goals and objectives of the Resource Management Program.
- **Task 5:** Identify Master Plan Program alternatives for public access, outdoor recreation uses, educational and interpretive uses, and capital improvements. The Master Plan Program alternatives assume the following hydrologic criteria:
 - Typical Santa Clara Valley Water District (SCVWD) stream release (600 cubic feet per second)
 - 1% flood (FEMA 100-year floodplain map boundary)

In addition, use and facility setbacks (see Section 6.4.3 and Table 3) were used to delineate Rural Recreation Areas and options for rerouting sections of the Coyote Creek Trail. In some cases, these designations involved Parkway expansion.

- **Task 6:** Identify an array of options for a Parkway expansion program ranging from no significant alteration of park boundaries to an increasingly comprehensive approach of securing a sustainable Riparian Habitat Corridor around Coyote Creek that would achieve the goals and objectives of both the Natural Resource Management Program and the Master Plan Program. It is acknowledged that at each level, parkland expansion can only be achieved when willing sellers or complementary partnerships with other agencies have been identified and adequate funding has been secured (see also Section 6.2).

Step 3 – Review Under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA):

The Preliminary Integrated Plan was used as the preferred alternative for review under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Using the CEQA guidelines, an Initial Study / Mitigated Negative Declaration for the Integrated Plan was published and circulated for agency and public comment. This evaluation was conducted using a two-tiered approach consistent with the Integrated Plan. The first tier evaluation was conducted at the project level and encompasses immediate actions and clearly delineated future actions within the existing boundaries of the Parkway. The second tier addresses long-term program actions for recreation enhancements within the existing Parkway, and plans for expansion of the Parkway for resource protection and for realignment of segments of the Coyote Creek Trail. Mitigation measures that resulted from that review process were incorporated into the Integrated Plan (see Section 7.1).

Step 4 – Draft Plan and Adoption: where this Draft Integrated Plan will be reviewed and adopted as a Final Plan by the Santa Clara County Board of Supervisors.

1.4 OUTREACH AND COORDINATION

An open planning process was conducted. Public notices about the preparation of the Integrated Plan were sent to all stewardship and regulatory agencies, permittees and lessees, user and special interest organizations, and approximately 3000 adjacent property owners. Along with other outreach efforts (nine update newsletters, e-mails, individual user group work sessions), the major meetings and reviews conducted in the preparation of the Integrated Plan are outlined below.

Santa Clara County Parks and Recreation Commission: Public workshops and or progress review meetings were conducted with the Commission as follows:

- May 5, 2005 and June 2, 2005: review and acceptance of the Draft Program Document
- November 2, 2005 and December 7, 2005: review and acceptance of proposed Alternatives
- November 30, 2005: tour of Coyote Creek
- May 3, 2006 and June 7, 2006: review and acceptance of the Preliminary Plan
- December 6, 2006: review and comment with recommendations to the Board of Supervisors on the Draft Plan

Public Workshops: In addition to public participation at Parks and Recreation Commission meetings, two rounds of public workshops were conducted as follows:

- February 3, 2005 (Morgan Hill) and February 23, 2005 (San Jose): to review the planning process and solicit ideas for what the Parkway should be like, how it should be managed, and how it should be enjoyed over the next twenty years.
- March 29, 2006 (San Jose) and March 22, 2006 (Morgan Hill): to review and comment on the Draft Preliminary Plan prior to its presentation to the Parks and Recreation Commission.

Coyote Creek Watershed Integration Working Group (CWIWG): The CWIWG is a multi-agency working group representing those public agencies responsible for managing and regulating the resources of the Coyote Creek Watershed. The Integrated Plan was a standing agenda item of the CWIWG agenda and its comments essentially served as a technical advisory group review of the planning process. Meetings included:

- October 28, 2004 / Topic: Overview of the Parkway and schedule of the planning process
- December 16, 2004 / Topic: Integrated Plan Vision and Goals
- March 10, 2005 / Topic: Preliminary Program
- June 9, 2005 / Topic: Program Report
- September 22, 2005 / Topic: Draft Alternatives
- January 12, 2006 / Topic: Draft Preferred Alternative
- April 20, 2006 / Topic: Draft Preliminary Plan
- July 13, 2006 / Topic: Preliminary Plan
- October 3, 2006 / Topic: CEQA Review

City of San Jose – Coyote Valley Specific Plan Coordination Meetings:

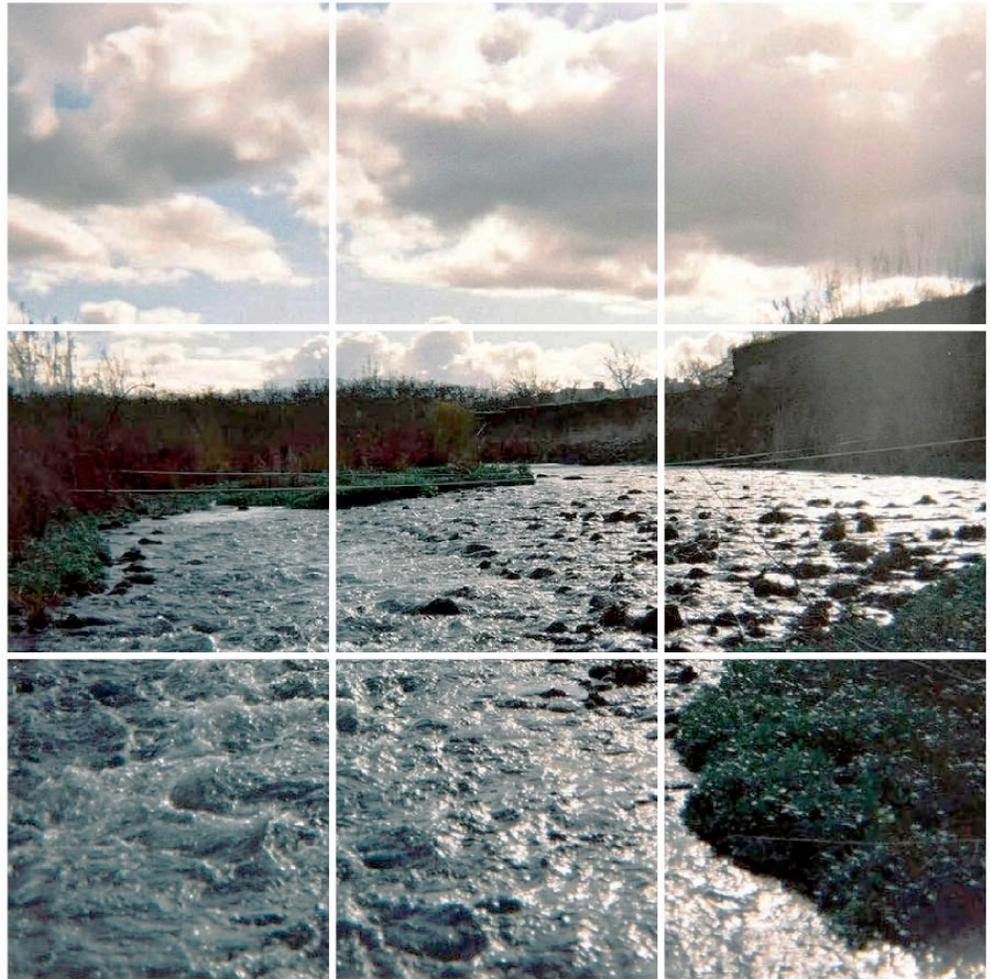
Because a major segment of the Parkway is adjacent to the Coyote Valley Specific Plan area, coordination meetings were conducted as follows:

- February 12, 2005 / Topics: Relationship of Parkway to Specific Plan areas; Integrated Plan Vision and Goals; planning coordination
- March 11, 2005 / Topics: Goals and objectives for CVSP trails, Coyote Creek Corridor. And non-vehicular circulation strategy
- June 16, 2005 / Topics: Integrated Plan Program
- July 21, 2005 (with the City of San Jose Parks Subcommittee) / Topics: Relationship of Parkway to Specific Plan areas; Integrated Plan Program; CVSP access routes through the Parkway
- September 21, 2005 (with the City of San Jose Parks Subcommittee) / Topics: Parkway Program and the Riparian Habitat Corridor
- April 20, 2006 / Topics: Parkway Program and the Riparian Habitat Corridor

Santa Clara Valley Habitat Conservation Plan / Natural Communities Conservation Plan (HCP/NCCP): The HCP/NCCP is being prepared by a regional partnership and encompasses the Parkway. Presentations made to this group included:

- February 8, 2006: a presentation and discussion with the HCP/NCCP Technical Group of the Preferred Alternative with an emphasis on the Resource Management Plan and the Riparian Habitat Corridor
- April 26, 2006: a presentation for review and comment to the HCP/NCCP Stakeholder Group of the Draft Preliminary Plan with an emphasis on the Resource Management Plan and the Riparian Habitat Corridor
- August 24, 2006: a presentation for review and comment to the HCP/NCCP Liaison of the Preliminary Plan with an emphasis on the Riparian Habitat Corridor
- October 26, 2006; update to the HCP/NCCP Liaison Group regarding interface between Preliminary Integrated Plan goals and objectives and City of San Jose proposed development plans for Coyote Valley Specific Plan

2.0 Related Plans and Perspectives



2.1 RELATED INTEGRATED PLAN DOCUMENTS

Complementing this report is information contained in previously published documents associated with the Integrated Plan process. Each of these reports may be reviewed at the County Parks Department web site: www/ParkHere.org. These are:

- *Program Plan* (May, 2005): presents a summary of existing conditions within the Parkway corridor, a vision for the Parkway, a set of goals

and objectives for the Integrated Plan, and resource management and park program elements to be considered in the Integrated Plan.

- *Summary of Alternatives* (September, 2005): overviews the approach used in identifying alternatives for the Integrated Plan, the criteria used in identifying a Parkway Riparian Habitat Corridor, how the County's regional park classification system is applicable to existing Parkway lands, and alternatives for the Integrated Plan.
- *Summary of Comments – Alternatives* (November, 2005): summarizes a listing of comments made about the alternatives and suggested additional items for consideration within the planning process.
- *Preferred Alternative* (November, 2005): includes natural resource management and public access / use improvement programs that were accepted by the Santa Clara County Parks and Recreation Commission to be further evaluated in developing the Preliminary Plan.
- *Preliminary Integrated Plan* (June, 2006): includes resource management and public access improvement activities as accepted by the Santa Clara County Parks and Recreation Commission that will implement the Parkway Vision.
- *Initial Study and Mitigated Negative Declaration* (November, 2006): analyzes the Preliminary Integrated Plan under the CEQA guidelines for environmental review and identifies mitigation measures to lessen impacts to a level that is not significant.

2.2 AGENCY PLANS AND PROGRAMS

SANTA CLARA COUNTY

This Integrated Plan incorporates by reference the applicable plans, policies, programs, and guidelines of the Santa Clara County Parks and Recreation Department as found in the following:

- *Santa Clara County Regional Park System Strategic Plan, 2003* (the Strategic Plan) – This plan establishes a wide variety of Countywide strategies that affect the Integrated Plan. In addition the Strategic Plan provides: criteria for establishing Countywide significance to be used in evaluating proposals for Parkway uses and facilities; and a Park Classification System that will be used to organize the management and use of the Parkway.
- *Santa Clara County Trails Master Plan Update, 1995* (the Trails Master Plan) – This plan identifies trail routes of Countywide significance and guidelines for implementing those routes.
- *Uniform Inter-jurisdictional Trail Design, Use, and Management Guidelines, County of Santa Clara, 1995* – This plan provides trail development and management guidelines that are applicable to urban areas of the County and complement those found in the 1995 Trails Master Plan Update.
- *Santa Clara County General Plan, 1995* – This plan provides general policies about the conservation of resources and development of regional park facilities and park expansion.

In addition, the Integrated Plan incorporates the analysis and considers the recommendations contained in the Department's *Countywide Swimming Feasibility Study Report*, December, 2004. This feasibility study evaluated options within the Santa Clara County Parks system for developing a regional swimming area in a "natural setting" and a separate water facility for training dogs.

**SANTA CLARA
VALLEY
TRANSPORTATION
AUTHORITY**

The Santa Clara Valley Transportation Authority (VTA) adopted two companion documents related to bicycle planning:

- *Countywide Bicycle Plan, 2000* – The Countywide Bicycle Plan identifies the Cross-County Bicycle Corridors, a network of 16 routes for bike travel across the county. The corridors include bicycle lanes on arterials, as well as extensive creek trails, including the Coyote Creek Trail.
- *Bicycle Technical Guidelines: A Guide for Local Agencies in Santa Clara County, 1999* – These guidelines present the optimum design standards for bikeway projects and roadway projects where bicycles are permitted. These guidelines complement those prepared for the Department for off-street trails.

**CITY OF
SAN JOSE**

City of San Jose General Plan: Most of the areas adjacent to the Parkway north of Metcalf Road are built out consistent with San Jose's General Plan land use designations. Areas that will receive additional development and that would result in additional use of the Parkway include:

- Industrial park development along Hellyer Avenue north of Silver Creek Valley Boulevard
- Residential development east of Highway 101 in the foothills north of Metcalf Road

Lands south of Metcalf Road and east of the Parkway are designated as Non-Urban Hillside. General Plan Land Use maps for the areas surrounding the Parkway are found in Appendix D.

Coyote Valley Specific Plan: Since August, 2002 the City of San Jose has been preparing the Coyote Valley Specific Plan (the Specific Plan). The Specific Plan area is immediately adjacent to and in some sections includes portions of the Parkway. As illustrated in Figure 2, the Specific Plan is divided into two broad planning areas. These are:

- **North Coyote Campus Industrial and Coyote Valley Urban Reserve:** lying immediately adjacent to the Parkway from just south of Palm Avenue downstream (north) to the confluence of Fisher Creek with Coyote Creek (adjacent to Tulare Hill and opposite the Coyote Ranch). While the conceptual framework for that plan area has been developed, the final land use description has yet to be published and the environmental review process has yet to begin. Aspects of the Specific Plan that will potentially affect the Parkway program include:
 - Urban Development – Greenline / Urban Growth Boundary: where the City Council’s vision is for the total development potential of at least 50,000 jobs and at least 25,000 housing units within a defined, fixed urban limit line. Immediately adjacent to the Parkway, this would include low to moderate density housing and commercial development.
 - Transportation Improvements: involving construction of two new interchanges on Highway 101 with arterial routes crossing Coyote Creek and the Parkway and the realignment of the northbound lanes of Monterey Road. These improvements would involve use of Parkway lands.
 - Creek Floodplain Modification: Potentially filling in significant areas of the existing Coyote Creek floodplain to support land development activities east of Monterey Road.
 - Water Use: Using groundwater as the major supply source for the area.
 - Trails: Developing an extensive system of trails that utilizes individual and shared-use trail types, including: Caltrans Class I, II, and III bikeways, equestrian trails, hillside scenic trails, urban trails, and shared-use trails that would connect with the Coyote Creek Trail. Consideration is being given to relocating the Coyote Creek Trail west through the Specific Plan area.
- **The Coyote Greenbelt:** extending south from Palm Avenue, this area is intended to maintain a distinct rural break between San Jose and Morgan Hill. While land use proposals remain in the conceptual formulation stage, they are intended to include relatively low-density uses that generally would be compatible with the Parkway.

Updated information about the Coyote Valley Specific Plan and the associated planning process may be found at: www.sanjoseca.gov/coyotevalley/.

**CITY OF
MORGAN HILL**

City of Morgan Hill General Plan: Morgan Hill’s General Plan indicates a need for a City park within the general area of the Parkway downstream from the Malaguerra Staging Area. The General Plan map also delineates a long-term Urban Growth Boundary, that differentiates land within the City’s Sphere of Influence intended for future urbanization from land intended to remain rural and unincorporated for the next 20 years. The UGB borders the Parkway and

includes the Malaguerra Staging Area. The City's Sphere of Influence basically includes all of the Parkway east of Burnett Avenue. Prior to urbanization, large-parcel uses, including farming, are encouraged on land inside the UGB but outside the City. Agricultural and open space uses are preserved on all lands outside of the UGB. A priority of the Parks and Recreation chapter of the General Plan is the implementation of an east-west bikeway connection to the Parkway. The Morgan Hill General Plan Land Use maps for the areas surrounding the Parkway are found in Appendix D.

City of Morgan Hill Bikeways Plan: The City Bikeways Plan has a number of on-street bicycle connections to the Coyote Creek Trail. These include:

- Class 1 – shared-use path: Coyote Creek Trail connection from Burnett Avenue to Malaguerra Extension, with connectors from Burnett Avenue to the Ann Sobrato High School.
- Class 2 – bike lane, both sides: portions of Cochrane Road
- Class 3 –Bike Route with wide outside lane: Peet Road, Morningstar, Eagle View, portions of Cochrane Road and Malaguerra Avenue.
- Class 3b –Bike Route with shoulder striping: portions of Cochrane Road and Burnett Avenue.

Note: the above connections are detailed in the City of Morgan Hill City Bikeways Map, September 2003.

SANTA CLARA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT

The Santa Clara Valley Water District (SCVWD) manages the waters and floodway of Coyote Creek and groundwater conditions throughout the Coyote Valley. This management is accomplished principally through releases from Anderson Dam, although water is sometimes conveyed to Coyote Creek from the State Water Project. Relevant background documents include:

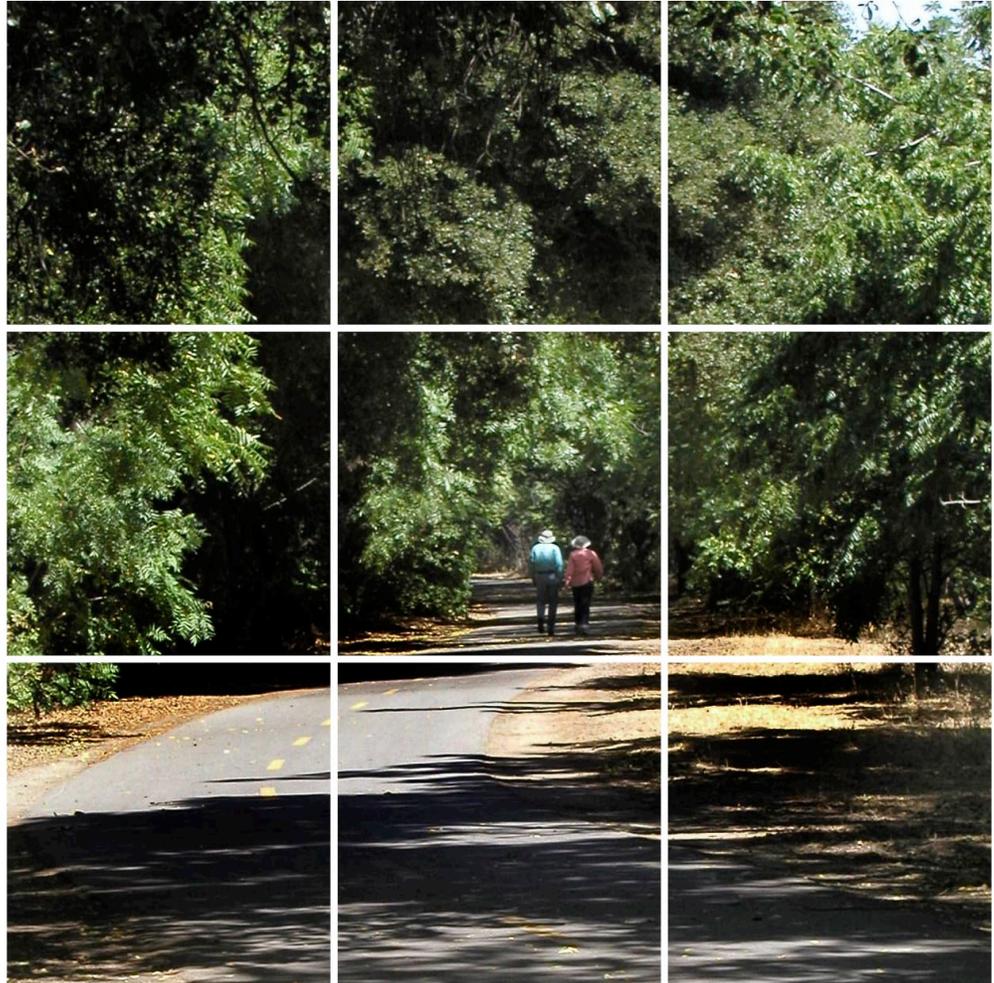
- *Coyote Creek Watershed Management Plan: Santa Clara Valley Water District, 2002* – provides a strategic approach for implementing the District policies using a watershed management approach for stream stewardship within the Coyote Watershed. The SCVWD Board of Directors established the Ends Policy to further the District's mission for comprehensive water/flood management programs to better serve the community. The Ends Policy, in part, envisions a watershed in which:
 - There is a healthy and safe environment for residents and visitors.
 - There is a reliable supply of healthy, clean drinking water.
 - There is a reduced potential for flood damage.
 - There is an enhanced quality of life in Santa Clara County.
 - Watersheds, streams, and the natural resources therein are protected and, when appropriate, enhanced or restored.

- There are additional open spaces, trails, and parks along creeks and in the watersheds when reasonable and appropriate.
- *Fisheries and Aquatic Habitat Collaborative Effort (FAHCE) Agreement, 2003* – The SCVWD and a consortium of agencies and private resource conservation groups entered into the FAHCE agreement that outlines a 30-year program to provide spawning and rearing habitat for Chinook Salmon and Steelhead Trout in the reaches of Coyote Creek within the Parkway and elsewhere in the County. This program includes long-term goals for stream releases to support spawning, and actions to establish Coyote Creek through the Parkway as a cold water fishery. This program considers, among other enhancement measures:
 - Minimum stream flows
 - Removing barriers to fish passage such as culverts and low road crossings
 - Reconstructing Coyote Creek such that it is separated from the warm-water environments (percolation ponds and mining ponds) through which it now flows. This includes the area around the Ogier Ponds and the Coyote Percolation Ponds.
 - Enhancing Coyote Creek from Anderson Dam downstream to approximately Palm Avenue as a cold water zone for rearing anadromous fish.
- *Stream Maintenance Program; Best Management Practices, May 17, 2002* – A multi-year stream maintenance program involving:
 - Sediment removal
 - Vegetation management
 - Bank protection
 - Minor maintenance activities
 - All channels are protected and maintained to convey the 100-year (1% probability) flood. The SCVWD may implement a wide range of mitigation procedures and bank protection techniques including bio-engineering or hard-structure river engineering

**SANTA CLARA
VALLEY HABITAT
CONSERVATION
PLAN / NATURAL
COMMUNITY
CONSERVATION
PLAN**

The Santa Clara Valley Habitat Conservation Plan/Natural Community Conservation Plan (HCP/NCCP) is being created by a regional partnership between the following agencies: County of Santa Clara; Cities of San Jose, Gilroy and Morgan Hill; Santa Clara Valley Transportation Authority; SCVWD; California Department of Fish and Game; United States Fish and Wildlife Service; and the National Marine Fisheries Service. The HCP/NCCP will provide the partner agencies long-term, development related coverage under Section 10 of the Endangered Species Act. The expected completion date of the Final HCP/NCCP is 2009. The entire Parkway is located within the HCP/NCCP planning area and as such will be considered an interim project under the agreement of the HCP/NCCP partners.

3.0 Recreation Trends and Needs



3.1 NEEDS SURVEYS

Over the past several years there have been numerous state, regional, and local studies addressing outdoor recreation trends and needs. A telephone survey was conducted by the California State Department of Parks and Recreation in 2003 about public attitudes and opinions on outdoor recreation in

the State. These results supported the conclusions of local telephone surveys conducted by the Santa Clara County Parks Department in 1999 and 2001.

In 2004, the Department conducted a willingness-to-pay survey directed toward park funding in the County. In conjunction with earlier surveys that found County residents actively seeking out the type of recreation offered by the County's regional park system, this survey confirmed that Santa Clara County voters were supportive of spending revenue to preserve water quality, natural areas, and wildlife habitat in County parks.

The conclusions reached by the Department's telephone surveys conducted in Santa Clara County in 1999 and 2001 identified a series of Countywide park and recreation needs for the Department's Strategic Plan. The needs identified in the Strategic Plan addressed a number of demographic issues facing the County; responded to Countywide recreation preferences and trends; and reflected the fundamental values of the Department and County residents as collected through an extensive public outreach process. The Strategic Plan envisioned that future park master planning efforts within the Parks Department would address these needs within the context of the specific park. These needs were incorporated into the Integrated Plan process.

3.2 REGIONAL OUTDOOR RECREATION NEEDS

Seventeen Countywide park and recreation needs were identified during the development of the Strategic Plan. The following summarizes how the Parkway program reflects these needs.

**NEED:
Create Opportunities
for the Future**

In 20 years it is projected that Santa Clara County will have approximately 23% more residents than it does today. By approving Measure C in 2004, Morgan Hill voters extended the City's Residential Development Control System (RDSCS) to 2020. The General Plan assumes that some form of residential growth control and the current allowed rate of 250 new units per year will continue until 2020, resulting in a city population at that time of roughly 48,000. The population in Morgan Hill is currently approximately 36,500 (source: Morgan Hill General Plan, July 2004). The Coyote Valley Specific Plan anticipates that at buildout a population of up to 80,000 will reside immediately adjacent to the Parkway. This increased population will place significant pressure on the viability of the Parkway's natural resources, recreation opportunities, and

management. Existing Parkway facilities and management levels cannot accommodate the magnitude of use that would accompany such growth.

The Integrated Plan outlines options for new facility development and use opportunities. These include, among other items: conservation of Coyote Creek, a regional open space resource; an expanded trail system and related support features; a regional staging area; group picnic areas; the potential for a regional swimming facility; interpretive programs; and preservation of historic buildings. These improvements address the many regional outdoor recreation needs identified in the Strategic Plan that a growing population and nearby urbanization of what historically has been a relatively sparsely-populated agricultural area will want.

**NEED:
Expand the System**

The Strategic Plan concluded that the overall County Park system should not be static and should be expanded with a land acquisition program to accommodate the needs of a growing population and reflect the Department's role in resource conservation. Expansion of the Parkway boundaries to provide buffer areas and the preservation of natural resources is a key element of the Integrated Plan. Lands to be identified include: areas needed to reroute the existing Coyote Creek Trail out of flood-prone areas; areas where the restoration of a distinct creek channel would be beneficial in providing cold-water habitat for aquatic species; areas that would be beneficial to overall channel stability; and areas that would provide better boundary management while retaining a rural character relative to the visitor's Parkway experience.

**NEED:
Provide for Basic,
High Demand,
Regional Recreation
Opportunities**

The most popular and demanded recreation activities are intrinsically related to a classic regional park development formula: access, a water feature, places to congregate and picnic, and trails to be used for a variety of purposes. The Integrated Plan will expand opportunities for some of the most highly-ranked regional outdoor recreation activities within the County. These include, but are not limited to:

- Trail activities for walking / hiking, running, and all types of bicycling
- Horseback riding
- Group and family picnicking

**NEED:
Provide Swimming
Opportunities in a
Regional Park Setting**

During the prime recreation season, most areas of Santa Clara County are warm to hot. Swimming is perceived as a major focus for summer outings. The fifth most desirable recreation activity requested by County residents is swimming in a regional park setting. The Department conducted a Swimming Feasibility Study that concluded the Parkway contains most of the opportunities for such a facility within the existing County Park system. An alternative site is included in the Integrated Plan at the Perry's Hill Recreation Area.

**NEED:
Provide Regional
Parks with Multiple
Outdoor Recreation
Opportunities
directed to Small and
Large Group Use**

Regional parks offering multiple outdoor recreation opportunities, particularly those appealing to all age groups and abilities, are most desirable for groups and families. The Integrated Plan provides opportunities to expand existing use areas or create new ones that provide: open lawns for play; shade; opportunities to take short or long trail adventures; a water body that can be used for boating, swimming, and fishing; clean and readily available facilities (especially restrooms); concessions; and special use features that offer opportunities for all age groups.

**NEED:
Provide Places for
Special Events**

Places and facilities that accommodate special events are demanded within the regional parks system as a whole. Within the Parkway, the Coyote Ranch does accommodate this need. The Integrated Plan assumes the continuation of the lease agreement for the operations of the Coyote Ranch. Where possible, facility and resource improvements to better utilize the Coyote Ranch have been included.

There is also a need for a variety of facilities related to specific forms of recreation. These facilities often involve regional competitions (e.g., archery, horseshoes, and the like.) While these uses may not be related to the Creek or its riparian resources and may be more properly located elsewhere, the Integrated Plan strives to identify, consistent with the resource values of the Parkway, large areas that are accessible and that could potentially be improved in the future for a number of recreation activities.

**NEED:
Provide Places with
a Sense of
Remoteness**

The distinction between parks that were once 'remote' and the edge of urban development is disappearing. In most reaches of the Parkway there are now a number of opportunities for relaxation and feeling totally separated from the bustle of the urbanized valley. In selected areas it is even possible to be removed from the sounds of Highway 101. However, with continued

urbanization of the Coyote Valley, this separation as it is experienced from existing use areas and the Coyote Creek Trail will be in jeopardy. The Integrated Plan identifies areas and resource management techniques such as vegetated screening to divorce the Parkway experience from urbanization.

**NEED:
Provide Systemwide
Strategy for Outdoor
Recreation and
Training
Opportunities for
People with Dogs**

With special permits, a variety of dog training opportunities exists within the Parkway. The Integrated Plan continues these opportunities as well as opportunities to consolidate dog training both on land and in water to an area where a special use permit would not be required and that would be usable to a greater number of dog owners.

**NEED:
Provide for Specific
Recreation
Opportunities**

The Integrated Plan includes specific recreation opportunities that are dependent on the waters of Coyote Creek and the ponds contained within its floodplain. With an emphasis on day-use recreation these opportunities include fishing, swimming (see above), and non-powered boating both on the creek and within adjacent ponds. Waterskiing on the Coyote Percolation Pond will be allowed to continue. Expanding the existing disc golf area near Hellyer Park will be evaluated.

**NEED:
Preserve Natural
Resources / Educate
the Public about Park
Resources and Park
Stewardship**

Because of its length and continuity, the Coyote Creek corridor and its riparian resources are of regional significance. Without the conservation and stewardship of these resources, the quality of Parkway recreation and outdoor educational experiences diminishes. The Integrated Plan includes resource management objectives to enhance the existing creek character to support an anadromous fishery, develop a continuous riparian wildlife corridor along the creek, and enhance upland habitats around the creek corridor. These programs would benefit both resident species, some of which are endangered, and migratory waterfowl. This includes the creation of new riparian habitats to connect areas of natural vegetation currently separated by abandoned sand and gravel areas or other disturbed or developed landscapes. One aspect of the resource management program will be to site future uses and facilities away from sensitive resource areas, emphasizing recreation use and wildlife compatibility, that in turn enhances overall habitat viability.

**NEED:
Provide Accessible
Regional Recreation
Opportunities**

Recreation close to home and work is important. The more regional parks and recreation facilities can be considered part of a seamless experience that begins at home or at places of work the more these facilities will be used. The

Parkway has been recognized in the Strategic Plan as potentially one of the more popular regional parks in the Santa Clara County Park system. Community trail access will be provided to the Parkway from both the City of Morgan Hill and the City of San Jose. Additional trail access and staging areas will be coordinated with mass-transit routes where possible.

**NEED:
Provide Trail Links
To and Between
Regional Parks**

There are five Regional, Sub-regional, and Connector trails that are identified in the Trails Master Plan that intersect with the Coyote Creek Trail and link it to nearby regional parks and open space areas. These trail connections are part of the Integrated Plan.

**NEED:
Hours of Operation**

Generally, existing regional parks are managed for day use from 8 AM to sunset. It has not been demonstrated that a compelling necessity exists to extend normal day-use hours of operation within the Integrated Plan.

**NEED:
Maintenance and
Stewardship**

A significant contribution to the Parkway visitor's experience is the quality of the intrinsic landscape of the Parkway and the recreation facilities within it. Staffing levels that will ultimately be needed for continuing maintenance and stewardship programs to keep pace with an ever-increasing use of the Parkway are recommended in the Integrated Plan.

**NEED:
Balance Park Use**

The Parkway and its 15-mile-long trail remain unknown to many potential users. Conversely, the Live Oak and Toyon Group Areas located within the immediate riparian zone of the creek are estimated to be operating at or near capacity. Public information programs and signage, along with the development of additional group use areas, are included in the Integrated Plan to better disperse use throughout the Parkway to locations where the impact on natural resources can be minimized.

**NEED:
Provide a Sense of
Safety**

For many park visitors, there is a perception that a well-maintained park produces a heightened sense of safety and a greater sense of a quality recreation experience. The Integrated Plan includes the identification of a phased increase in staffing tied to new resource management activities and improvements to continue the service levels for maintenance of both park facilities and the natural Parkway environment.

**NEED:
Cooperate with
Others**

Though the County owns the Parkway lands around Coyote Creek, the control of creek waters is the responsibility of the SCVWD. Most resource management activities and recreation improvements that the Department could anticipate will require cooperation and permits from a variety of regulatory agencies. Cooperation among agencies and recreation interests is critical to realizing the Integrated Plan. Additionally, there is a wealth of interest about potential agency partnerships and user-group and volunteer assistance that, collectively, could be paired to fund, provide, and manage many Parkway programs. The Parkway partners that could assist the Department in implementing both resource management and recreation programs include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Santa Clara County Open Space Authority
- Santa Clara Valley Water District
- Santa Clara Valley Transportation Authority
- California Department of Fish and Game
- US Fish and Wildlife Service
- NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service
- Regional Water Quality Control Board
- City of San Jose
- City of Morgan Hill

4.0 Guidelines Goals and Objectives



4.1 THEME AND VISION

Coyote Creek, its stream zone and riparian floodplain, surrounding freshwater ponds and wetlands, and nearby uplands are the recreational soul of the Parkway. The vitality of the wetland and riparian habitat resources associated with the Parkway corridor and the opportunities to enhance those resources are its heart and lungs. It is these resources that make the Parkway so enjoyable and so important as a Countywide resource. It is these resources that, while providing habitat to a variety of fish and wildlife, also provide a cool microclimate that draws humans toward it. Trails and related facilities that bring people to and along the Parkway, and the recreation and educational uses that are

programmed for the Parkway, should be balanced with these resources so as not to jeopardize the health and vigor of its landscape.

The following vision and fundamental guidelines provide direction for all aspects of the Integrated Plan program.

PARKWAY VISION

The Coyote Creek Parkway is an outstanding example of a regionally significant riparian habitat. It is significant in its physical scope, natural beauty, diversity of species, and extent to which the corridor has been preserved in public ownership. It offers unique recreation and interpretation opportunities for all park visitors. Resource conservation and stewardship values will guide management and development to assure the sustenance of a quality riparian wildlife corridor both now and in the future.

4.2 FUNDAMENTAL GUIDELINES

The following fundamental planning guidelines for the Parkway direct the natural resources management (NRM) and the public recreation (PR) components of the Integrated Plan.

NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (NRM)

NRM Guideline #1: In cooperation with a variety of partner agencies and interest groups:

- The Parkway's creek, groundwater, and biological resources shall be managed and enhanced to encourage native bio-diversity, preserve resources, and protect habitats.
- Coyote Creek and its natural floodplain should be restored, to the greatest extent practical, to allow for stable hydro-geomorphic processes beneficial to the preservation of a sustainable riparian habitat corridor.
- Sufficient buffer areas between adjacent land uses and the riparian habitat corridor shall be provided to protect and preserve the Vision of the Parkway.
- Functioning habitat corridors that connect the Parkway with the surrounding hills and open spaces should be identified, established, and maintained.
- Collaboration efforts should occur to obtain adequate protection and funding for the initiation and long-term administration of natural resource management programs in the Parkway.

NRM Guideline #2: A continuous, multi-tiered, riparian wildlife corridor along Coyote Creek shall be established through the Parkway. The corridor would provide nesting, rearing, and foraging areas for wildlife species that depend upon or use the creek, including threatened or endangered species.

NRM Guideline #3: The natural resources of Coyote Creek should be enhanced through active stewardship programs and adaptive management strategies based upon the most current and reliable scientific information.

NRM Guideline #4: Adjacent lands that would benefit a stable stream hydrology, serve as a buffer between differing land uses, offer unique parkland opportunities, or enhance the existing park should be identified for potential future acquisition and inclusion within it.

**PUBLIC RECREATION
(PR)**

PR Guideline #1: Using the County Park's Parkland Classification System, a framework of parkland classes shall be established for the Parkway that guides recreational development and use in the park.

PR Guideline #2: A continuous, multi-use trail system should be retained along the Parkway.

PR Guideline #3: Existing recreational opportunities in the Parkway should be retained where feasible and balanced with resource conservation efforts. Emphasis should be placed upon day-use activities, with defined access points. Water-oriented outdoor recreation opportunities may be considered.

PR Guideline #4: The Parkway shall provide an interconnected system of recreational facilities, and interpretive opportunities of regional significance that:

- Are directly related to or benefit from, the natural, cultural, or historic resources of the Parkway.
- Will foster education and research about the ecology of the Coyote Creek riparian wildlife corridor and the need to steward the creek's natural resources.

PR Guideline #5: Cooperation shall be encouraged with partner agencies, non-profit organizations, and recreation interest groups to provide outdoor recreation, education and interpretation uses and facilities to meet the goals of the County Park system and, where possible, the mutual goals of these agencies and organizations.

4.3 GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Table 1 summarizes the goals and objectives, keyed to the Fundamental Guidelines that form the basis for the Integrated Plan. The Integrated Plan described in Section 6.0 directly responds to these guidelines, goals, and objectives.

TABLE 1: Goals and Objectives

NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Goal NRM-1	Restore a functional floodplain along Coyote Creek, to the greatest extent practical, to allow for stable hydro-geomorphic processes beneficial to the preservation of a sustainable riparian habitat corridor. (NRM Guidelines #1, #2, and #4)
Objective NRM-1.1	Cooperate with the Santa Clara County Water District in its programs to re-establish natural channel functions consistent with the Integrated Plan.
Objective NRM-1.2	Identify and establish Parkway use area and facility setback zones from Coyote Creek.
Goal NRM-2	Preserve, and where appropriate, enhance hydrologic connectivity through the creek channel, riparian habitat corridor, and adjacent natural areas. (NRM Guidelines #1, #3, and #4)
Objective NRM-2.1	In a manner consistent with the Integrated Plan, cooperate with the Santa Clara County Water District in its efforts to remove in-stream structures, such as low-flow road crossings, that act as fish passage barriers in Coyote Creek.
Objective NRM-2.2	In a manner consistent with the Integrated Plan, cooperate with the Santa Clara County Water District in its efforts to construct a channel with a floodplain through Ogier Ponds and a channel through the Coyote Percolation Pond / Parkway Lakes complex. (Note: this is a SCVWD lead agency project)
Objective NRM-2.3	In a manner consistent with the Integrated Plan, cooperate with the Santa Clara County Water District in its programs to repair headcuts and other severe erosion features.
Objective NRM-2.4	In a manner consistent with the Integrated Plan, cooperate with the Santa Clara County Water District in its programs to maintain or improve flood conveyance, especially for high-recurrence events.
Objective NRM-2.5	Identify, protect, and where necessary propose acquisition of adjacent areas where riparian buffers should be enhanced and/or increased to promote stream stability and habitat connectivity.
Objective NRM-2.6	Relocate trails / roads that are causing or exacerbating severe erosion in Coyote Creek.
Goal NRM-3	Encourage the Santa Clara Valley Water District's management of the Parkway's creek and ground water resources to maintain and enhance native biodiversity. (NRM Guidelines #1, #2, and #3)
Objective NRM-3.1	Maintain historic groundwater levels to retain perennial and seasonal wetland areas. (Note: this is a SCVWD lead agency project)
Goal NRM-4	Preserve, and where appropriate, enhance a continuous, multi-tiered riparian habitat corridor with dynamic physical processes that promotes native biodiversity and supports threatened and endangered species. (NRM Guidelines #1 and #2)
Objective NRM-4.1	Restore natural floodplain functions.
Objective NRM-4.2	Define and delineate a continuous riparian habitat corridor.
Objective NRM-4.3	Eradicate or control key non-native invasive plants.
Objective NRM-4.4	Control key non-native wildlife species.
Objective NRM-4.5	Restore in-stream habitat complexity and structure (e.g. woody debris, pools, etc.).
Objective NRM-4.6	Where appropriate, restore understory and canopy riparian vegetation to increase corridor width, continuity, and shade cover.
Objective NRM-4.7	Where appropriate, restore upland vegetation to complement the riparian habitat corridor.
Objective NRM-4.8	Identify potential mitigation sites.

TABLE 1: Goals and Objectives (continued)

Goal NRM-5	Preserve and enhance wildlife linkages through the riparian habitat corridor and to adjacent natural areas for the benefit of native biodiversity and support threatened and endangered species. (NRM Guidelines #2, #3, and #4)
Objective NRM-5.1	Encourage riparian setbacks for future Parkway development and/or propose acquisition of adjacent areas of upland habitat to increase the width of the riparian buffer from the edge of the creek on each side of the channel.
Objective NRM-5.2	Through use setbacks, site new Parkway use areas and facilities to allow for an undisturbed riparian habitat corridor.
Objective NRM-5.3	Propose acquisition of adjacent lands or conservation easements in upland habitat areas to link Coyote Creek Parkway to adjacent natural areas (primarily in the southern Parkway).
Objective NRM-5.4	Where feasible, remove/relocate existing Parkway recreation improvements to not restrict wildlife movement or pose hazards to wildlife movement along the Parkway.
Goal NRM-6	Protect, and where appropriate, enhance upland habitats to promote native biodiversity and support threatened and endangered species. (NRM Guideline #3)
Objective NRM-6.1	Protect, and where appropriate, enhance grassland habitat.
Objective NRM-6.2	Protect, and where appropriate, enhance chaparral/scrub habitat.
Objective NRM-6.3	Protect, and where appropriate, enhance oak woodland habitat.
Objective NRM-6.4	Protect, and where appropriate, enhance populations of specific special-status species.

PUBLIC ACCESS AND USE MASTER PLAN PROGRAM

Goal PR-1	Consistent with resource programs, retain existing recreational use areas and facilities where feasible. (PR Guidelines #1, #2, and #3)
Objective PR-1.1	Retain and enhance, where appropriate, existing recreation opportunities provided by lessees and permittees.
Objective PR-1.2	Retain and, where appropriate, relocate specialty dog-use areas to enhance a riparian habitat corridor.
Goal PR-2	Enhance the multi-use trail system of the Parkway while providing manageable access points. (PR Guideline #2)
Objective PR-2.1	Re-establish a designated equestrian trail between the Silver Creek Staging Area and the connection with the planned Llagas Creek Trail.
Objective PR-2.2	To the extent practical, relocate all components (bicycling, hiking and equestrian use) of the Coyote Creek Trail to one side of the creek.
Objective PR-2.3	Provide additional trail staging areas to encourage trail use and accommodate growth.
Objective PR-2.4	Provide connections to Regional, Sub-regional, and Connector trails as identified on the Countywide Trails Master Plan.
Objective PR-2.5	Provide connections to the Cross County Bicycle Corridor
Objective PR-2.6	Provide connections to local trail systems.
Objective PR-2.7	Where feasible, upgrade the existing Coyote Creek Trail to meet County guidelines for multi-use trails.
Objective PR-2.8	Where feasible, relocate the Coyote Creek Trail outside the Coyote Creek floodplain.
Objective PR-2.9	Provide trail-related amenities.
Objective PR-2.10	Provide loop and point access trails accessed from staging areas and other developed use areas.
Objective PR-2.11	Enhance the trail connection between the Toyon and Live Oak Group Areas.
Goal PR-3	Provide water-based outdoor recreation opportunities. (PR Guidelines #2 and #4)
Objective PR-3.1	Develop a Coyote Creek canoe / kayak trail.

TABLE 1: Goals and Objectives (continued)

Objective PR-3.2	Maintain the existing Coyote Creek fishing program and tailor it in the future to reflect changes in the fishery.
Objective PR-3.3	Provide access to off-creek ponds for non-motorized boating.
Objective PR-3.4	Provide an off-creek regional swimming facility located in a natural setting.
Goal PR-4	Provide additional high-demand regional recreation opportunities that would support use of the Parkway and the Coyote Creek Trail system. (PR Guidelines #1, #2, and #4)
Objective PR-4.1	Provide easily accessible group and family picnic areas.
Objective PR-4.2	Identify areas that are suitable for multi-purpose active recreation use.
Goal PR-5	Maintain opportunities for the Parkway user to experience a sense of remoteness within the context of a rural riparian habitat corridor. (NRM Guidelines #2)
Objective PR-5.1	Develop a standardized Parkway sign program.
Objective PR-5.2	Locate new trails as far away from occupied dwellings as practical.

AGRICULTURAL AND HISTORICAL PROGRAMS

Goal PR-6	Preserve significant archaeological, historical, and cultural sites. (PR Guidelines #1, #4, and #5)
Objective PR-6.1	Restore all, or portions of, the Malaguerra Winery.
Objective PR-6.2	Retain the historical character of the Coyote Ranch and lease area.
Objective PR-6.3	Preserve viable agricultural soils and, where appropriate, encourage agriculture within selected areas of the Parkway and to buffer Parkway uses from other land uses.
Goal PR-7	Interpret the natural and cultural resources of the Coyote Creek Parkway such that the creek's role and importance of its riparian habitat is appropriately recognized in the context of the County and region. (PR Guideline #4)
Objective PR-7.1	Interpret the role of the Malaguerra Winery in light of the settlement history of the Coyote Valley.
Objective PR-7.2	Develop a Coyote Creek Interpretive and Education Center.
Objective PR-7.3	In cooperation with the California Department of Fish and Game and others, establish a Watchable Wildlife Program and related facilities.
Objective PR-7.4	In cooperation with the National Park Service, interpret the story of the de Anza expedition along those portions of the Coyote Creek Trail designated as a component of the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail system
Objective PR-7.5	Develop an interpretive program and provide interpretive signage along the Coyote Creek Trail.

MANAGEMENT AND PARTNERSHIP PROGRAMS

Goal PR-8	Enhance boundary management
Objective PR-8.1	In cooperation with adjacent property owners, include boundary fencing and signs in the Parkway.
Goal PR-9	Provide adequate resources to ensure Staff can provide service that is competent, friendly, well-funded, and excellent. (NRM Guideline #1 and PR Guideline #4)
Objective PR-9.1	Add staffing and other management resources commensurate with Parkway improvements as necessary.
Goal PR-10	Coordinate implementation of Integrated Plan options with potential Parkway partners. (NRM Guideline #1 and PR Guideline #5)
Objective PR-10.1	Identify Integrated Plan programs that would benefit from support or require regulatory compliance in advance of Plan adoption.

5.0 Parkway Classification



The Santa Clara County Parks and Recreation Department is charged with the dual mission of protecting and preserving the natural and historic resources of the County Park system and of providing recreation opportunities and facilities for public use. County Park resources present a variety of high quality recreational, social, interpretive, conservation, and cultural opportunities. The classification of regional parks provides a framework within which system-wide use and management strategies may be applied for the programming, orderly development, and use of regional parks.

The Park Classification system used by the Department is based on its Vision Statement and involves five categories of regional park use throughout Santa Clara County that were developed as part of the Parks Department's Strategic Plan process. Attachment 1 presents the general characteristics of each Regional Park classification that apply to the Parkway. Figure 4 delineates the three regional park classifications identified for the Parkway. These are:

- **Regional Park Natural Areas:** consisting of the creek and the Riparian Habitat Corridor around it. This area is illustrated in Figure 3. (see also Section 6.3.1 for a description of the Riparian Habitat Corridor and criteria that define it)
- **Regional Park Rural Recreation Areas:** lands generally located outside of the Riparian Habitat Corridor. These areas are illustrated in Figure 4.
- **Regional Historic Sites:** lands that may include the Riparian Habitat Corridor but where active use areas are located outside of it. These areas are also illustrated in Figure 4.

6.0 The Integrated Plan

PARKWAY VISION

The Coyote Creek Parkway is an outstanding example of a regionally significant riparian habitat. It is significant in its physical scope, natural beauty, diversity of species, and extent to which the corridor has been preserved in public ownership. It offers unique recreation and interpretation opportunities for all park visitors. Resource conservation and stewardship values will guide management and development to assure the sustenance of a quality riparian habitat corridor both now and in the future



6.1 PREMISES

The Integrated Plan encompasses planning for both natural resources and public use. It is a comprehensive, long-term plan for management of the Coyote Creek Parkway as a valuable natural and recreational resource, unique to the County. The Integrated Plan details how to manage the Parkway over a 10- to 20-year timeframe in order to facilitate public access and provide the quality outdoor recreation experience sought by Parkway users, while at the same timing enhancing the habitat resources of the Parkway most effectively.

Figure 5 provides an overview of the Integrated Plan for the Coyote Creek Parkway County Park. Illustrated are: the existing County Park; proposed expansion areas that would create a viable Riparian Habitat Corridor; existing and proposed use areas; and the existing and proposed alignments of the Coyote Creek Trail.

The strategies developed to implement the Integrated Plan are consistent with the Mission of the Parks Department and, where applicable, promote partnership with other interested agencies to achieve implementation. The Integrated Plan lays out immediate and future actions.

Section 6.2 addresses the needs for expanding the Parkway consistent with County in order to best achieve the Parkway Vision.

Section 6.3 presents the Natural Resource Management Program and describes its relationship with the goals and objectives outlined in Section 4.3.

Section 6.4 presents the Public Access and Use Master Plan Program and describes its relationship with the goals and objectives outlined in Section 4.3.

6.1.1 A SUSTAINABLE PARKWAY AND THE RIPARIAN HABITAT CORRIDOR

The Integrated Plan includes resource management, public access, and use improvement activities that will implement the Parkway Vision. A hallmark of the Integrated Plan in achieving the Parkway Vision is the designation, creation, and stewardship of a sustainable Riparian Habitat Corridor with sufficient setbacks to buffer public access consistent with the Integrated Plan goals and objectives. Criteria used to define the Riparian Habitat Corridor are found in Section 6.3.1. The Riparian Habitat Corridor is planned to occur both on existing Parkway lands and within future expansion lands to be acquired (see also Section 6.2).

6.1.2 INDIVIDUAL RECREATION AREAS WITHIN A PARKWAY

In terms of public access, recreation, and education facility improvements, the Parkway may be considered, in essence, as a linear Riparian Habitat Corridor with a series of individual rural recreation use areas tied together by the Coyote Creek Parkway trail system. Each use area may be viewed by itself in terms of potential uses and improvements that might take place within it.

6.1.3 A SENSE OF REMOTENESS

The configuration of use areas and Parkway trails emphasizes opportunities for the Parkway user to experience a sense of remoteness within the context of a Riparian Habitat Corridor and rural landscape. To this end, the Perry's Hill Recreation Area, with its size and proximity to Highway 101, is planned to become a focal point for regional access within the Integrated Plan. This emphasis allows dispersion of additional facility improvements and uses throughout other recreation areas within the Parkway such that they will not be overdeveloped, will remain relatively low-key, and emphasize local access to the Parkway trail system.

6.1.4 COUNTYWIDE SIGNIFICANCE

Seven criteria used by the Department to help determine what regional park resources, facility improvements, and activities would be of Countywide significance are:

Cultural Characteristics	Use Characteristics	Physical Characteristics
- Historic Value	- Demand - Accessibility - Uniqueness of Use - Regional Appeal	- Size of Area - Resources

Further descriptions of these criteria can be found in the Strategic Plan. All existing facilities and uses within the Parkway and those proposed to be included within it meet one or more of these criteria, whether they are operated by the Department or offered to the general public through leases and permits.

6.2 PARKWAY EXPANSION

The Integrated Plan presents a two-tiered approach for managing the Parkway resources and developing facilities to support public use and enjoyment of those resources.

The first tier involves immediate resource management actions and a palette of use area and trail improvements that could occur within existing Parkway lands. With the exception of the Parkway trail system, the proposed Rural Recreation Areas and uses within them would generally accommodate most of the regional recreation needs identified in the goals and objectives for the Parkway.

The second tier involves a long-range vision for stewardship of the Parkway's riparian habitat resources and creation of the Parkway trail system that could best serve a growing population while protecting riparian habitat resources as well as providing increased recreation opportunities involves expanding the Parkway. The second tier of the Integrated Plan proposes Parkway expansion to attain a sustainable Riparian Habitat Corridor and, in selected areas, to realign sections of the Coyote Creek Trail.

Expansion of the Riparian Habitat Corridor along many sections of the Parkway could be achieved by working with adjacent property owners through conservation easements. This is particularly pertinent to areas downstream from Metcalf Road where land uses are established and the quilt of property ownership is complex.

Expansion of the Parkway through acquisition will only be achieved with the participation of willing sellers and conducted in accordance with the policies of the Board of Supervisors adopted in April, 1990 and as outlined in the *Santa Clara County Trails Master Plan Update*, an element of the County General Plan, adopted in November, 1995 (see Attachment 2). It is recognized that expansion of the Parkway will involve negotiations with adjacent property owners, and as such, may take many years to accomplish. Expansion of the Parkway will also be an expensive undertaking and could likely be dependent on a variety of partnerships for funding.



6.3 NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

There are three inter-related aspects that form the basis of the Natural Resource Management Program. These are:

- **Riparian Habitat Corridor (see section 6.3.1):** that defines viable habitat areas to be protected and enhanced within the Parkway and around which public access and use is directed.
- **Resource Management Actions and Priorities (see section 6.3.2):** that outlines a full program of resource management activities, priorities and potential partners.
- **Resource Management Zones (see section 6.3.4):** that divide the Parkway into specific areas for resource protection, enhancement, and, where appropriate, expansion.

How the Natural Resource Management Plan responds to the individual goals and objectives of the Integrated Plan for the Parkway's hydrologic and biological resources (see Section 4.0) are summarized in Section 6.3.4.

6.3.1 RIPARIAN HABITAT CORRIDOR

A key component of the Integrated Plan is establishing, over time, a sustainable Riparian Habitat Corridor along the Parkway. Figure 3 presents the Riparian Habitat Corridor within the existing Parkway boundaries and where Parkway expansion would benefit achieving a continuous corridor. Five key factors of equal weighting were used to define the Riparian Habitat Corridor. These are described below.

1. Existing Riparian Vegetation Limits -- Vegetation in the riparian area provides a variety of conditions and functions necessary for biological communities to thrive. Continuity of vegetation is one of the more critical characteristics of an ecologically healthy stream corridor because the functions of the riparian corridor are uninterrupted when vegetation is continuous. Vegetation is an important source of energy input into the food web, provides essential habitat to aquatic and terrestrial organisms, and provides thermal protection and regulation of stream water temperature. A continuous stand of riparian canopy and understory also contributes to in-stream habitat complexity by providing a steady source of woody debris that falls into the stream. Woody debris on the forest floor provides habitat for a variety of insects, amphibians, reptiles and small mammals and birds as well as a surface for seedlings to become established.

The extent of the riparian vegetation for the Coyote Creek Parkway was determined based on the land cover type mapping conducted by the Department, using the Sawyer and Keeler-Wolf system of vegetative categorization (Sawyer and Keeler-Wolf, 1995). The 39 land cover categories identified in the Parks Department map were evaluated to identify cover types classified as riparian (e.g., California sycamore, arroyo willow, mulefat), and/or cover types that occur in association with riparian vegetation (e.g., open water, freshwater emergent wetland). The occurrence of non-native species (e.g., giant reed) found in areas dominated by native riparian species were also evaluated. In most cases the outermost extent of these land cover types was used to delineate the band of existing riparian vegetation. Stands of riparian vegetation (e.g., California sycamore, coast live oak) located more than 200

feet from the main habitat corridor were not included within the riparian corridor boundary as these stands are either relics of previous hydrologic regimes, associated with other drainage features, or are presumed to be horticultural varieties. Large open water features such as the lakes and quarry ponds were included within the boundary as many of these features currently support riparian vegetation (along the shorelines), and historically supported riparian vegetation prior to modification.

2. Natural Levee Soils - Within the Coyote Creek watershed, the Garretson Series (Ga), Cortina Series (Co), and Riverwash (Rg) soils indicate areas of historical channel and near-channel floodplain deposition. These soils were grouped together to form a zone that represents natural levee soils. These soils are generally composed of a combination of loam, sand, and gravel that is unique to the near-channel environment (Lindsey, 1974). Natural levee soils are one of the most important features that distinguishes upper versus lower valley floor vegetation along Coyote Creek, identifies those areas that are connected to the riparian zone regime, and offers a geomorphic guide for future floodplain restoration projects.

These soils represent valuable non-renewable resources in the Coyote Creek watershed. Since the construction of the Anderson and Coyote Dams, the transport and deposition of coarse alluvium has been significantly reduced along the corridor.

3. Suitable Upland Habitat for Selected Special Status Species – Upland habitat can provide a critical habitat linkage for aquatic species.

- **California red-legged frog** - Data on migration rates of CRLF (based on studies in Scott Creek in Santa Cruz County) indicate that more than 75% of the adult population is resident at permanent aquatic sites over the course of a year; 90% of frogs that were not migrating between aquatic sites remained within 60 meters (197 feet) of water at all times with the farthest any non-migrating frog moved from water being 130 meters (427 feet) (Bulger et al. 2003). Based on this data and the recommendations of Bulger et al. 2003 (funded and reviewed by USFWS), the movement corridor for California red-legged frog has been defined to be within 100 meters (328 feet) of Coyote Creek and wetted ponds within the Parkway.
- **Western pond turtle** – Pond turtles exhibit a high degree of site fidelity, in both aquatic and terrestrial environments. In lentic environments (standing water, such as a lake or pond), pond turtles often overwinter underwater, buried in mud; however, in lotic environments (running water, such as streams or rivers), complete departure from the aquatic environment is the norm (Reese 1996, Goodman 1997). These turtles leave the watercourse in the fall to

overwinter burrowed in duff or soil. This may represent an adaptive response to the high flow conditions of winter in riverine systems. It has been determined the average distance of overwintering sites from the watercourse to be 167 meters (550 feet) (Reese 1996). Nesting has been reported to occur up to 402 meters (1,391 feet) from water (Jennings and Hayes 1994), but is usually closer, averaging 28 meters (92 feet) from aquatic habitat (Rathbun et al. 2002). Based on this data, the movement corridor for Western pond turtle has been defined to be within 167 meters (550 feet) of Coyote Creek and within 30 meters (100 feet) of the Ogier Ponds and Parkway Lakes.

- **California tiger salamander** - Loredó et al. (1996) found that tiger salamanders may use burrows that are first encountered during movements from breeding to upland sites. In their study area, where the density of California ground squirrel burrows was high, the average migration distances between breeding and refuge sites for adults and juveniles was 118 feet (35.9 m) and 85 feet (26.0 m), respectively. Therefore, although salamanders may migrate up to 1 mile, migration distances are likely to be less in areas supporting refugia closer to breeding sites.

4. Minimum Wildlife Movement Corridor – Riparian corridors serve as important connectors between fragmented habitats. Wildlife may use these habitats during different life stages and travel along these corridors at different times of the year. Without these corridors, fragmentation of ecosystems may occur with an adverse impact to the geographic distribution of species that are dependent on these corridors for movement through vital habitats. Reduction in the quantity and quality of riparian areas may also reduce the population and geographic distribution of migratory and resident bird populations. The minimum functional width for a viable movement corridor (in this case, assumed to be a width that does not stress the animal and provides some basic trophic/food web functions and protection from predators) can vary significantly depending on site-specific conditions.

Preferred corridor widths would allow for a single home range of species within the Parkway, which would translate to a minimum corridor width for bobcats of 2.5 kilometers (1 mile) and a minimum width of 12 kilometers (5.5 miles) for mountain lion (Harrison 1992). Within the Coyote Creek Valley, such a corridor width is not feasible. However, the width of an urban wildlife crossing is ultimately related to its length and the equivalent stress applied to each species. A functioning crossing can be narrow, if it is short (Harrison 1992). As observed in the Santa Ana Mountains, passageways used by a mountain lion had been as narrow as a 1.8-meter (6 feet) box culvert when no more than 15 meters (50 feet) in length and juvenile mountain lions used a 2.6 by 3.3-meter

(8 by 10-foot) box culvert that was 200 meters (656 feet) in length (LSA Associates 2003). While movement is possible through smaller corridors, such as the riparian corridors of many tributaries of Coyote Creek, a minimum viable corridor width for wildlife movement has been shown to be 500 feet (Ogden 1992). The Movement Corridor was defined as 500 feet from the edge of bank, on each side of Coyote Creek, in order to provide complete function for terrestrial wildlife and some basic functions for avian species.

5. Meander Belt Zone (Geomorphology) – The purpose of measuring meander belt widths along Coyote Creek is to identify creek migration pathways and areas that may be prone to erosion. Assuming predominantly stable watershed conditions, the width of the meander belt will remain relatively constant over time; however, creek meanders that are located in an unconfined (and non-cohesive) environment are intrinsically dynamic and have a tendency to migrate in the downstream direction.

A meander belt width analysis was conducted for multiple reaches of Coyote Creek within the Parkway. A total of ten reaches was designated along Coyote Creek based on the orientation of the creek channel on the valley floor. Meander belt widths were calculated for each reach and varied from 320 to 2,780 feet, with an average of 850 feet.

The meander belt widths designated for the Coyote Creek Parkway characterize an expected migration corridor under a pre-dam hydraulic regime. Due to the control of flows since the construction of the dams, it is likely that these meander belt widths represent a maximum estimate of potential meander migration under current conditions.

6.3.2 RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ACTIONS AND PRIORITIES

Riparian habitats are the heart of the Coyote Creek Parkway and provide a vast array of functions that define much of the physical and biological character of the Parkway. While anthropogenic actions have altered these areas over time, the biological and geomorphic functions have not changed, resulting in conflicts. These conflicts are manifested in such events as flooding, channel avulsion, and loss of habitat, all of which degrade the natural character of the Parkway and its surrounding environment. Most natural resource management in the Parkway will be focused in the Riparian Habitat Corridor and related

upland habitats within the identified Natural Areas of the Parkway. Management in riparian corridors will focus on maintaining and enhancing habitat for native and special status species.

Table 2 summarizes resource management actions to occur within the Parkway area, priorities associated with each activity, and potential partners that may be involved in either the implementation, permitting, or funding of each action.

TABLE 2: Resource Management Actions and Priorities

Goals and Objectives	Factors						
	Lead Agency	Action	Management Zone	Timing	Location	Priority*	Potential Partners**
GOAL NRM-4 Riparian Habitat Corridor							
Objective 4.1: Restore Natural floodplain functions.	Santa Clara County Parks Department	Evaluate all current crossings of Coyote Creek for flood conveyance	Riparian Habitat Corridor	Year One	Throughout Parkway	Moderate	- SCVWD - CDF&G
	Santa Clara County Parks Department	Develop criteria to apply to future proposed crossings of Coyote Creek	Riparian Habitat Corridor	Year One	TBD	High	- SCVWD - CDF&G - NOAA Fisheries - CALTRANS
	Santa Clara County Parks Department	Identify and prioritize low quality wetlands for restoration or areas for potential wetland creation.	Riparian Habitat Corridor	Year One	TBD	High (Restoration) Low (Creation)	- USACE - SCVWD - City of San Jose - Santa Clara Valley HCP/NCCP
	Santa Clara Valley Water District	Facilitate, coordinate, and monitor, as necessary, SCVWD in implementation of FAHCE agreement.	Riparian Habitat Corridor	Ongoing	Throughout Parkway (focus on Ogier Ponds and Parkway Lakes)	High	-Santa Clara County Parks
Objective 4.2: Define and delineate a continuous Riparian Habitat Corridor.	Santa Clara County Parks Department	Additional coordination and integration with the County Planning Office's development of their Riparian Corridor Ordinance and SCVWD's 83-2 Ordinance Update	Riparian Habitat Corridor	Complete	N/A	N/A	- Santa Clara County Planning Office - SCVWD (Water Collaborative)
Objective 4.3: Eradicate or control key non-native, invasive plants.	Santa Clara County Parks Department	Yellow star thistle eradication program	All Zones	Ongoing	All areas mapped by Parks staff.	High	- Santa Clara County Division of Agriculture
	Santa Clara County Parks Department	Identify, map, and prioritize for control or eradication all invasive exotic plant species within the Parkway	All Zones	Ongoing	Entire Parkway	High	- SCVWD - Santa Clara Valley HCP/NCCP
	Santa Clara County Parks Department	Native plant revegetation of all areas where non-native plant removal is necessary.	Riparian Habitat Corridor All Upland Zones	Ongoing	All areas of non-native plant eradication not identified above.	High	- FAHCE - SCVWD - CALTRANS - City of San Jose

TABLE 2: Resource Management Actions and Priorities (continued)

Goals and Objectives	Factors						
	Lead Agency	Action	Management Zone	Timing	Location	Priority*	Potential Partners**
	Santa Clara County Parks Department	Use native vegetation in landscaping applications to the maximum extent possible, that provide foraging, nesting and movement functions	All Zones	Ongoing – Develop guidelines for NRMP	Throughout Parkway	Moderate	- Santa Clara Valley Water District (SCVWD) - California Department of Fish and Game (CDF&G)
	Santa Clara Valley Water District	<i>Arundo</i> removal program as part of SMP. Monitor success of SCVWD.	Riparian Habitat Corridor	Ongoing Target summer dry season.	Areas mapped by Parks Staff.	High	-Santa Clara County Parks
Objective 4.4: Control Key non-native wildlife species.	Santa Clara County Parks Department	Feral cats/dogs – Coordinate with local animal rescue programs (e.g. trapping program). Evaluate funding and cooperative partnerships	All Zones	Ongoing	Throughout Parkway	Moderate	- City of San Jose Animal Care & Services (ACS) - City of Morgan Hill Animal Control Services
	Santa Clara County Parks Department	Bullfrog – Assess and evaluate extent of problem. Implement trapping and eradication. Monitor Implementation success.	Riparian Habitat Corridor	Winter - Ongoing	Parkway Ponds/Lakes	Moderate	N/A
	Santa Clara County Parks Department	Develop measures to prevent planted non-native fish from escaping off-creek ponds into Coyote Creek.	Riparian Habitat Corridor	To be determined with implementation of FAHCE	Parkway Lakes Ponds near Coyote Creek	Moderate	- FAHCE - SCVWD - CDF&G
	Santa Clara County Parks Department	Exotic fish – Install fish screen between Parkway Lakes and the Coyote Creek	Riparian Habitat Corridor	Within 10 years	Parkway Lakes	High	- SCVWD - FAHCE
	Santa Clara Valley Water District	Exotic fish – Evaluate status of invasive species and potential methods of control and/or eradication.	Riparian Habitat Corridor	Ongoing	Parkway Lakes Ogier Ponds Coyote Creek	Low	- Santa Clara County Parks
Objective 4.5: Restore in-stream complexity and structure.	Santa Clara County Parks Department	Identify areas where native bank protection and stabilization (i.e. not concrete armoring or rip-rap) is necessary and find partners to implement actions.	Riparian Habitat Corridor	Ongoing	Throughout Coyote Creek	Moderate	- FAHCE - RWQCB - SCVWD - CDF&G - City of San Jose
	Santa Clara Valley Water District	As possible maintain involvement and input in Coyote Creek at Ogier Ponds as required under FAHCE.	Riparian Habitat Corridor	Ongoing	Ogier Ponds	High	- Santa Clara County Parks
	Santa Clara Valley Water District	Realignment of Coyote Creek at Parkway Lakes under FAHCE.	Riparian Habitat Corridor	To be determined with implementation of FAHCE	Parkway Lakes	Moderate (timing dependent on FAHCE program)	- FAHCE - SCVWD - CDF&G

TABLE 2: Resource Management Actions and Priorities (continued)

Goals and Objectives	Factors						
	Lead Agency	Action	Management Zone	Timing	Location	Priority*	Potential Partners**
	Santa Clara Valley Water District	Evaluate use of in-stream woody debris as mitigation / enhancement credit for agencies within watershed under Stream Maintenance Program	Riparian Habitat Corridor	Ongoing	Throughout Coyote Creek	Low	- Santa Clara County Parks
	Santa Clara Valley Water District	Potential SCVWD implementation of gravel placement program.	Riparian Habitat Corridor	Ongoing	Throughout Coyote Creek	Low	- Santa Clara County Parks
Objective 4.6: Restore vegetation understory and canopy within the Riparian Habitat Corridor.	Santa Clara County Parks Department	Enhance and restore existing riparian vegetation and SRA cover within Parkway boundaries	Riparian Habitat Corridor	Ongoing:	Exact sites TBD: See Resource Management Zone Maps	High	- SCVWD - Private Developers (Mitigation Credit) - Coyote Valley Specific Plan (City of San Jose)
	Santa Clara County Parks Department	Restore areas lacking riparian vegetation and shaded riparian area cover within migratory corridors inside Parkway boundaries	Riparian Habitat Corridor	Ongoing	Exact sites TBD: See Resource Management Zone Maps	High	- SCVWD - Private Developers (Mitigation Credit)
	Santa Clara County Parks Department	Enhance and restore existing riparian vegetation and SRA cover outside of Parkway boundaries	Riparian Habitat Corridor	Ongoing	Riparian Habitat Corridor Expansion	TBD	- SCVWD - City of San Jose - Private Developers (Mitigation Credit)
	Santa Clara County Parks Department	Restore riparian vegetation and SRA cover within migratory corridors and riparian soils outside of the Parkway boundaries	Riparian Habitat Corridor	Ongoing	Riparian Habitat Corridor Expansion	TBD	-SCVWD - City of San Jose - Private Developers (Mitigation Credit)
Objective 4.7: Restore upland habitats to complement Riparian Habitat Corridor.	Santa Clara County Parks Department	See NRM-6					-SCVWD
Objective 4.8: Identify Potential Enhancement Sites.	Santa Clara County Parks Department	Reevaluate SCVWD identified SMP mitigation sites for consistency with Parks Goals and Objectives.	Riparian Habitat Corridor	Ongoing	TBD: See Resource Management Zone Maps	High	- SCVWD - CDF&G - USACE
	Santa Clara County Parks Department	Identification of Objective 4.6 sites	Riparian Habitat Corridor	Ongoing : See Resource Management Zone Maps	TBD: See Resource Management Zone Maps	High	- FAHCE - USFWS - CDF&G

TABLE 2: Resource Management Actions and Priorities (continued)

Goals and Objectives	Factors						
	Lead Agency	Action	Management Zone	Timing	Location	Priority*	Potential Partners**
	Santa Clara Valley Water District	Channel realignment at Ogier Ponds and Coyote Percolation Pond / Parkway Lakes.	Riparian Habitat Corridor	To be determined with implementation of FAHCE	Ogier Ponds Parkway Lakes	Moderate (timing dependent on FAHCE program)	- FAHCE - CDF&G - USFWS - NOAA Fisheries
GOAL NRM-5 Wildlife Linkages							
Objective 5.1: Encourage Riparian setbacks.	Santa Clara County Parks Department	Incorporate Parks Department's recommended setback as outlined in the Integrated Master Plan in the County's Final Riparian Ordinance	Riparian Habitat Corridor and undeveloped Upland Areas	To be determined	N/A	High	- City of San Jose - City of Morgan Hill - SCVWD (Water Collaborative) - Santa Clara County Planning
Objective 5.2: Site new Parkway use areas and facilities outside of Riparian Habitat Corridor.	Santa Clara County Parks Department	See Preliminary Plan Map					
Objective 5.3: Propose acquisition of adjacent lands or conservation easements that link the Parkway to local Open Spaces/Natural Areas.	Santa Clara County Parks Department	Acquire lands to connect Malaguerra Winery Historic Area to adjacent SCVOSA or Park properties near Anderson Lake	Undeveloped Upland Area; Upland Recreation Area	Ongoing	Malaguerra Winery Area	High	- Santa Clara Valley Open Space Authority - Other Conservancy and Open Space Groups - Santa Clara Valley HCP/NCCP - CDF&G
	Santa Clara County Parks Department	Evaluate future acquisition potential of properties adjacent to the Parkway identified as key in protecting the Riparian Habitat Corridor and providing recommended setbacks/buffers	All Zones	Ongoing	Throughout Parkway	Moderate	- Adjacent Property Owners - Conservancy and Open Space Groups - City of San Jose
Objective 5.4: Relocate/remove existing Parkway recreation improvements that restrict or pose hazards to wildlife movement in the Parkway.	Santa Clara County Parks Department	Evaluate all crossings of Coyote Creek and other potential instream barriers to evaluate passage for salmonids	Riparian Habitat Corridor	1 to 3 years	Throughout Parkway	High	- SCVWD - FAHCE - Santa Clara Valley HCP/NCCP - CDF&G - USFWS - NOAA Fisheries - CALTRANS - City of San Jose

TABLE 2: Resource Management Actions and Priorities (continued)

Goals and Objectives	Factors						
	Lead Agency	Action	Management Zone	Timing	Location	Priority*	Potential Partners**
	Santa Clara County Parks Department	Evaluate, and relocate if necessary, existing recreation facilities within the riparian habitat corridor that pose a serious risk to native wildlife.	Riparian Habitat Corridor	Ongoing	Throughout Parkway	High	- CDF&G - County Parks Lessees/ Permittees - SCVWD
	Santa Clara County Parks Department	Evaluate existing roadway wildlife crossings (east/west) for potential movement corridors and identify potential zones that could be reconfigured to better provide movement	All Zones	Within 10 years	Throughout Parkway	Low	- CDF&G - USFWS - County Roads & Airports Dept - Santa Clara Valley HCP/NCCP
	Santa Clara County Parks Department	Encourage the development and implementation of a Large Mammal monitoring study to determine movement patterns through Parkway	All Zones	Ongoing	Throughout Parkway	Moderate	- Local Universities - Santa Clara Valley HCP/NCCP - CDF&G - USFWS - City of San Jose
GOAL NRM-6 Upland Habitats							
Objective 6.1: Protect, and where appropriate, enhance grassland habitat.	Santa Clara County Parks Department	Control yellow star thistle under Objective 4.3 to improve quality of grassland habitat	Undeveloped Upland Area; Upland Recreation/ Historic Area	Ongoing	All Parks Staff mapped areas	High	- Santa Clara County Division of Agriculture
	Santa Clara County Parks Department	Identify funding and mitigation opportunities to restore native perennial grasslands within the Parkway.	Undeveloped Upland Areas	5 to 10 years	e.g. Malaguerra Winery Area and Model Plane Areas	Moderate	- CDF&G - California Native Plant Society (CNPS) - Santa Clara County Division of Agriculture
	Santa Clara County Parks Department	Barbed goat grass removal program	All Upland Zones	Ongoing	Areas mapped by Parks Staff.	Moderate	N/A
	Santa Clara County Parks Department	Use native vegetation in all Parkway landscaping applications, including restoration efforts	Parkway wide	Ongoing	Entire Parkway	Moderate	- CDF&G
Objective 6.2 Protect, and where appropriate, enhance chaparral/scrub habitat.	Santa Clara County Parks Department	Evaluate quality of chaparral in the vicinity of Anderson Dam. Develop Final Management recommendations within NRMP process.	Upland Recreation/ Historic Area	Evaluation ongoing Recommendations to be included in Final NRMP	East of Malaguerra	Low	- CDF&G

TABLE 2: Resource Management Actions and Priorities (continued)

Goals and Objectives	Factors						
	Lead Agency	Action	Management Zone	Timing	Location	Priority*	Potential Partners**
	Santa Clara County Parks Department	Evaluate potential acquisition of chaparral areas to the east of Malaguerra Winery and Southern Parkway.	Undeveloped Upland Areas; Upland Recreation/ Historic Area	Lay groundwork discussion in NRMP	East of Malaguerra	Low	- Adjacent Property Owners - Conservancy and Open Space Groups - CDF&G
Objective 6.3: Protect, and where appropriate, enhance oak woodland habitat.	Santa Clara County Parks Department	Control tree of heaven, eucalyptus, and other non-native trees Restore to oak savanna.	Upland Areas	Within 5 years. Target summer dry season.	All Recreation Areas and in foothills near Malaguerra Winery	Moderate	- CDF&G - USFWS
Objective 6.4: Protect, and where appropriate, enhance populations of special-status species.	Santa Clara County Parks Department	Protect key pond turtle habitats at Parkway Lakes and Ogier Ponds.	Riparian Habitat Corridor	With Implementation of the Integrated Master Plan	Within 100' of all Parkway ponds	High	- CDF&G - USFWS - Santa Clara Valley HCP/NCCP
	Santa Clara County Parks Department	Enhance California red-legged frog habitat in Coyote Creek via restoration of in-stream complexity (Objective 4.5) and bullfrog eradication (Objective 4.4).	Riparian Habitat Corridor	To be determined with implementation of HCP	Within 330' of Coyote Creek, tributaries, and Parkway ponds	Moderate	- Santa Clara Valley HCP/NCCP - CDF&G - USFWS
	Santa Clara County Parks Department	Enhance potential California tiger salamander habitat.	Riparian Habitat Corridor	To be determined with implementation of HCP	Within 125' of Coyote Creek and Parkway ponds	Moderate	- Santa Clara Valley HCP/NCCP - CDF&G - USFWS
	Santa Clara County Parks Department	Evaluate continued presence of California tiger salamander within the Parkway and options for connections to known habitat in Coyote Creek tributaries.	Undeveloped Upland Areas; Upland Recreation/ Historic Area	To be determined with implementation of HCP	Within 125' of Coyote Creek tributaries	Moderate	- Santa Clara Valley HCP/NCCP - CDF&G - USFWS
	Santa Clara County Parks Department	Encourage the development and implementation of a migratory bird monitoring study to determine movement patterns within Parkway	All Zones	To be determined with implementation of HCP	Throughout Parkway	Moderate	- Local Universities - Santa Clara Valley HCP/NCCP - Point Reyes Bird Observatory - UC Santa Cruz Predatory Bird Research Group - San Francisco Bay Bird Observatory
	Santa Clara County Parks Department	Evaluate potential serpentine areas within Parkway.	Undeveloped Upland Areas; Upland Recreation/ Historic Area	To be determined with implementation of HCP	Mapped Areas	High	- Santa Clara Valley HCP/NCCP

TABLE 2: Resource Management Actions and Priorities (continued)

* Prioritization Key:

High – Actions that should be implemented by the Parks Department within 5 years or less and are essential to meet the core NRMP Goals and Objectives. High-priority actions are highly beneficial to Parkway natural resources and may be a key action that makes other actions possible or is the first in a series of necessary actions.

Moderate – Actions that should be accomplished within 10 years or less to fully meet NRMP Goals and Objectives. Moderate-priority actions should be undertaken sooner if funding becomes available and the action does not replace a high-priority action.

Low – Actions that should be accomplished within 15 years or less and if funding becomes available. Low-priority actions are not essential to meet NRMP Goals and Objectives, but would have added benefit to Parkway natural resources. Low-priority actions should be undertaken sooner if funding becomes available sooner and the action does not replace a moderate- or high-priority action.

** **Potential Partner Abbreviations:**

CDF&G: California Department of Fish and Game

FAHCE: Fisheries and Aquatic Habitat Collaborative Effort – agreement participants

NOAA Fisheries: U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Marine Fisheries Service

RWQCB: Regional Water Quality Control Board

Santa Clara Valley OSA: Santa Clara Valley Open Space Authority

Santa Clara Valley HCP/NCCP: Santa Clara Valley Habitat Conservation Plan and Natural Community Conservation Plan - partner agencies SCVWD: Santa Clara Valley Water District

USF&WS: U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service

6.3.3 RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ZONES

The development of vegetative resource management zones further provide opportunities for the Department and others to undertake projects that effect the preservation, infill, enhancement, and expansion of wetland, riparian, and upland habitats within the Parkway and Riparian Habitat Corridor. Attachment 4 contains maps that subdivide the Parkway and proposed expansion lands into a series of resource management zones. These zones include:

- **Zone 1 - Existing Riparian Habitat Areas:** This zone includes all areas within the existing riparian vegetation layer that are of sufficient density and composition (i.e., insignificant or no presence of invasive species) to not require management actions other than general maintenance.
- **Zone 2 - Riparian Infill Areas:** This zone includes all areas within the existing riparian vegetation layer that are patchy in distribution (i.e., lacking contiguous shade cover) and/or have a significant percentage (>10%) of invasive species within the zone.
- **Zone 3 - Wetland Infill Areas:** This zone includes all likely and known wetlands located within the existing riparian vegetation layer that have poorly functioning hydrology, lack contiguous vegetation, and/or have a significant percentage (>10%) of invasive species.
- **Zone 4 - Riparian Enhancement Areas:** This zone includes all areas outside of the existing riparian vegetation layer that are within the Parkway boundary, the flood zone, the movement corridor, the meander zone, and/or riparian soils.
- **Zone 5 - Upland Enhancement Areas:** This zone includes all areas outside of Zones 1-4 that are within the Parkway boundary and within the movement corridor.
- **Zone 6 - Riparian Expansion Areas:** This zone includes all areas outside the Parkway boundary that are within the movement corridor and lie within the flood zone, the meander zone, and/or riparian soils.
- **Zone 7 - Upland Expansion Areas:** This zone includes all areas outside the Parkway boundary that are within the movement corridor, but are not within the flood zone, the meander zone, and/or riparian soils,

6.3.4 GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND ACTIONS

The following summarizes how the Natural Resource Management Plan addresses the Integrated Plan's goals and objectives outlined in Section 4.0.

6.3.4.1 Hydrologic Resources

Though the Department may own the Parkway lands surrounding Coyote Creek, the SCVWD manages its hydrologic resources and oversees all in-stream activities. While certain land stewardship practices can be implemented by the Department that would benefit hydrologic resources, in most cases the SCVWD will be the lead agency undertaking significant modifications related to the creek and adjacent groundwater resources.

GOAL NRM-1 **Restore a functional floodplain along Coyote Creek, to the greatest extent practical, to allow for stable hydro-geomorphic processes beneficial to the preservation of a sustainable Riparian Habitat Corridor. (NRM Guidelines #1, #2, and #4)**

OBJECTIVE NRM-1.1 **Cooperate with the Santa Clara County Water District in its programs to re-establish natural channel functions consistent with the Integrated Plan.**

Rationale / Action: The operations of Anderson Dam alter the natural flow regime of Coyote Creek and hence impair natural hydrologic and geomorphic functions through the Parkway. However, depending on future operations of the dam, the channel may adjust to re-establish an approximate equilibrium between flow and sediment transport. Protection of an ample floodplain and buffer promote channel adjustments to achieve an approximate equilibrium. In turn, re-establishing some of the pre-dam channel functions will enhance riparian and aquatic habitat complexity. Creation of the Riparian Habitat Corridor will facilitate the establishment of natural channel functions.

OBJECTIVE NRM-1.2 **Identify and establish Parkway use area and facility setback zones from Coyote Creek.**

Rationale / Action: Stream-related setback zones for Parkway use and facility improvements will enhance the functionality of the Coyote Creek floodplain to:

- provide ample width for the natural migration of the creek channel
- reduce excessive erosion and sediment in the creek
- provide flood protection
- maintain ground water recharge

- improve water quality
- promote habitat diversity and connectivity

Establishment of the Riparian Habitat Corridor and related setback guidelines (see Table 3) will protect both existing riparian areas along the Parkway and in some instances increase the riparian buffer in areas that are particularly sensitive with regard to erosion and water quality.

GOAL NRM-2 **Preserve, and where appropriate, enhance hydrologic connectivity through the creek channel, riparian corridor, and adjacent natural areas. (NRM Guidelines #1, #3, and #4)**

OBJECTIVE NRM-2.1 **In a manner consistent with the Integrated Plan, cooperate with the Santa Clara County Water District in its efforts to remove in-stream structures, such as low-flow road crossings, that act as fish passage barriers in Coyote Creek.**

Rationale / Action: In-stream structures impede the movement of aquatic species through the Coyote Creek watershed and decrease channel connectivity. Channel connectivity represents how adequately creek reaches are connected through the watershed. High channel connectivity promotes the natural flow of water, sediment, and other stream-borne constituents down slope. In-stream structures, undersized culverts, and other physical barriers represent a creek with low channel connectivity. Integrated Plan actions will remove the structures under the control of the County that will not only increase channel connectivity of Coyote Creek, but will allow for the passage of native aquatic species to the upper watershed.

OBJECTIVE NRM-2.2 **In a manner consistent with the Integrated Plan, cooperate with the Santa Clara County Water District in its efforts to construct a channel with a floodplain through Ogier Ponds and a channel through the Coyote Percolation Pond / Parkway Lakes complex.**

Rationale / Action: The FAHCE agreement outlines a program to provide spawning and rearing habitat for anadromous fish in the upper reaches of Coyote Creek within the Parkway. Coyote Creek now flows into the Ogier Pond complex and the Coyote Percolation Pond. The restoration of a distinct channel around or through these ponds is critical for providing cold-water rearing habitat for anadromous species. Also, the restoration of a floodplain and riparian

corridor adjacent to the channel will, to the extent feasible, promote stream stability, increase general habitat diversity and connectivity to upstream and downstream reaches, and allow native fish to access the upper reaches of the mainstream of Coyote Creek and therefore enhance wildlife linkages for native, threatened, and endangered aquatic species. The Department will cooperate with the SCVWD in its evaluation of realigning the Coyote Creek stream channel through the Ogier Pond complex recognizing that the Ogier Pond's freshwater marsh and open water habitats add to the diversity of the Parkway and are to be protected.

OBJECTIVE NRM-2.3 In a manner consistent with the Integrated Plan, cooperate with the Santa Clara County Water District in its programs to repair headcuts and other severe erosion features.

Rationale / Action: Headcuts have developed in reaches of the Parkway where quarries have artificially captured the natural channel. Quarry excavation below the channel grade commonly resulted in a lowering of the reach channel slope. A headcut can migrate up the channel system until a new equilibrium slope is created. Consequences of headcut formation and migration include: bank failure; alluvial ground water lowering; reduction of the floodplain; and undermining of infrastructure. Repairing existing headcuts would enhance hydrologic connectivity and channel functions. The Department will cooperate with the SCVWD in its programs to repair headcuts and other severe erosion features.

OBJECTIVE NRM-2.4 In a manner consistent with the Integrated Plan, cooperate with the Santa Clara County Water District in its programs to maintain or improve flood conveyance, especially for high-recurrence events.

Rationale / Action: Culverts for road and trail crossings of the creek are frequently undersized, which disrupts natural hydrologic functions. Crossings unfit to convey high-recurrence flows often cause flow detention and result in excessive deposition upstream of the crossing. Conversely, an undersized culvert becomes pressurized and can cause scouring conditions downstream of the crossing. Undersized crossings are much more susceptible to clogging (e.g., large woody debris, etc.). A clogged culvert or crossing is likely to cause flooding and/or excessive deposition or erosion. Maintaining or improving flood conveyance along Coyote Creek: a) increases channel connectivity, b) reduces the potential for channel bed and bank instability upstream and downstream

from crossings, and c) reduces flooding. The Integrated Plan proposes to remove culverts, low-flow crossings, and replace selected trail bridges to improve flood conveyance.

OBJECTIVE NRM-2.5 Identify, protect, and where necessary propose acquisition of adjacent areas where riparian buffers should be enhanced and/or increased to promote stream stability and habitat connectivity.

Rationale / Action: Although the Parkway currently manages a nearly continuous riparian corridor surrounding Coyote Creek, there are areas where the riparian corridor is relatively narrow and could be increased to provide additional buffer for channel migration and vegetation / habitat enhancement. The implementation of the Riparian Habitat Corridor would accomplish this objective.

OBJECTIVE NRM-2.6 Relocate trails / roads that are causing or exacerbating severe erosion in Coyote Creek.

Rationale / Action: The extensive trail system is a fundamental component of the Parkway, providing multi-use recreation opportunities for the public. Portions of the existing trail system are in disrepair because of bank erosion. Relocating trails and roads outside of the active channel corridor could be considered to aid in stream stability and reduce park maintenance. The Integrated Plan identifies significant sections of the Coyote Creek Trail to be relocated away from the immediate creek channel area (see also Section 6.4.4).

GOAL NRM-3 Encourage the Santa Clara Valley Water District's management of the Parkway's creek and ground water resources to maintain and enhance native biodiversity. (NRM Guidelines #1, #2, and #3)

OBJECTIVE NRM-3.1 Maintain historic groundwater levels to retain perennial and seasonal wetland areas.

Rationale / Action: The groundwater table between the Anderson Dam and the Coyote Percolation Pond is relatively shallow. Its depth is managed through releases from Anderson Dam combined with the operation of the Coyote Canal. Perennial ponds reflect the level of the groundwater table. However, because the ground water table fluctuates, many of the off-stream ponds contain seasonal and/or migrating wetlands. Both perennial and seasonal wetlands

and their associated riparian vegetation are important resting and feeding environments for migratory birds, nesting areas for waterfowl, and home to resident bird populations; as well as potential habitats for listed species such as the red-legged frog. These wetlands add to the overall appeal of the Parkway as a venue for watching wildlife. The Department will continue to monitor land use proposals and SCVWD programs that affect groundwater and encourage that historic groundwater levels be maintained.

6.3.4.2 Biological Resources: Goals, Objectives, and Actions

A summary of Resource Management Program goals, objectives, actions, and priorities for biological resources is outlined in Table 2. Presented are specific actions that are directly related to the Integrated Plan goals and objectives (see Section 2.0). Also indicated are lead agency responsibilities, general zones and locations in the Parkway within which the actions will be located, priority and timing of actions, and potential partners.

GOAL NRM-4 **Preserve, and where appropriate, enhance a continuous, multi-tiered Riparian Habitat Corridor with dynamic physical processes that promotes native biodiversity and supports threatened and endangered species. (NRM Guidelines #2 and #3)**

OBJECTIVE NRM-4.1 **Restore natural floodplain functions.**

Rationale / Actions: The Coyote Creek floodplain consists of the relatively flat land adjacent to streams that has been formed through stream migration or natural meandering of the stream, erosion, and deposition of sediments. Natural function of the floodplain increases the amount of habitat complexity by promoting natural vegetation in successional stages. Constriction of the floodplain within the Parkway has resulted in loss of habitat variety, and thus reduced species diversity. Without a natural functioning floodplain, engineering solutions that could degrade the biological character of the Parkway could be required. (See also NRM Objective 4.5)

Key Actions:

ACTION A: Evaluate all current stream crossings in the Parkway for flood conveyance. Bridges, culverts, and other stream conveyance methods used at stream crossings can restrict flood conveyance within Coyote Creek and result in flooding of Parkway trails. All stream crossings should be evaluated as per the guidelines set out for passage in the California Department of Fish and Game 2003 update to the Salmonid Stream Habitat Restoration Manual (Part

IX “Fish Passage Evaluation at Stream Crossings”), as the minimum standard for conveyance of flows at any given crossing of Coyote Creek. The evaluation should be coordinated with California Department of Fish and Game (DGF) and the agency responsible for each crossing of Coyote Creek or its tributaries.

Furthermore, the Department will work with the SCVWD, as appropriate, to define the existing stream crossings that would be inundated by the maximum flood release from Anderson Reservoir. Once defined, the Department should coordinate with agencies responsible for each crossing that does not provide conveyance at the maximum release to retrofit or replace crossings in order to provide the desired level of flood conveyance.

ACTION B: Develop Criteria to apply to future proposed stream crossings of Coyote Creek. The Department should request a hydraulic analysis of flood conveyance at proposed crossings that could impact flood conveyance within the Parkway. The Department should consider each proposal individually, but should ensure that (1) proposed structures will not be inundated by the maximum release from Anderson Dam; (2) proposed structures do not flood Parkway trails and/or facilities at the maximum release; (3) proposed structures do not flood Parkway Riparian Habitat Corridor Zones 5 and 7 or other upland areas at the maximum release; and (4) passage is provided for listed fish species at the maximum release (See also Objective 4.1, Action A and Objective 5.4, Action B). The Department’s intent is to not limit the ecological and channel forming functions provided by flood flows, as practicable,. However, the Department understands the constraints that the Parkway’s setting creates and desires to protect the existing Parkway infrastructure to the user’s benefit.

ACTION C: Identify and prioritize low quality wetlands. As part of the process that defined the Riparian Habitat Corridor, all likely and known wetland features that occur within the Parkway were delineated as a single management zone (Riparian Habitat Corridor Zone 3). However, the definition of Zone 3 is problematic in that the channel and surrounding landscapes have been altered over time, resulting in the loss of wetlands and wetland features, making the designation of infill areas difficult to define beyond features with obvious hydrologic characteristics. For this reason, many of the delineated features in Zone 3 are existing or abandoned ponds that can already support

wetland hydrology. In contrast, many of wetlands recently created by the SCVWD within the Parkway are in areas that did not previously support wetland hydrology, but may have supported wetland hydrology at some point in the recent past (i.e., within the historic period).

Wetlands identified in Zone 3 do provide wetland hydrology and may also have an appropriate soil component, but to varying degrees do not support wetland vegetation or have a significant invasive plant component (i.e., greater than 10% invasives). Their value could be improved through maintenance of the invasive population and planting of wetland vegetation appropriate to the region, depth profile, and local context.

ACTION D: Coordinate the potential future realignment of Coyote Creek, at the Ogier Ponds complex, with SCVWD. As part of or in conjunction with SCVWD's FACHE settlement agreement, SCVWD intends to realign Coyote Creek at the Ogier Ponds complex. The Department will coordinate with SCVWD to ensure that, as much as possible, the realignment of Coyote Creek at the Ogier Ponds is consistent with all aspects of the Integrated Plan.

OBJECTIVE NRM-4.2 Define and delineate a continuous Riparian Habitat Corridor.

Rationale / Action: A Riparian Habitat Corridor means land and water areas parallel to and along Coyote Creek that are of sufficient width to facilitate the movement of large mammals between habitat areas. The corridor would provide a variety of nesting and foraging areas for wildlife species that depend on or prefer the creek environment for at least part of their existence, and it would enhance and protect the aquatic habitats of the creek and nearby ponds and wetlands. The corridor would occur on both sides of the creek but may be wider where it adjoins wetlands created from past gravel mining. Where feasible, a buffer to the corridor would be identified where intensive uses on adjacent lands exist or are planned. Exceptions may be necessary where the minimum-width corridor or buffer or both are infeasible due to existing ownership patterns or other physical constraints. In those instances, an offsetting expansion on the opposite side of the creek has been considered. In the corridor, natural resource protection predominates, but compatible levels of human activity, principally trail use, non-powered boating, and nature observation would be allowed, with trails and footpaths aligned to skirt as much of the wildlife corridor

as possible and buffered to minimize human impacts. See also Section 6.3.1 for an explanation of the Riparian Habitat Corridor.

ACTION A: Coordinate integration with Santa Clara County Riparian Corridor Ordinance and SCVWD 06-01 Ordinance. The action of defining the Riparian Habitat Corridor, as initially drafted, is complete and described in detail in Section 6.3.1. However, the definition of the Riparian Habitat Corridor is defined from the perspective of the Department's Vision for the Parkway and the Fundamental Goals regarding natural resource management. This context places the Riparian Habitat Corridor at odds with other local policies regarding definition of the riparian zone. To some degree, even the nomenclature hints at fundamental differences in how the word "Riparian" is defined. The two relevant local policies regarding defining the riparian zone are the *Santa Clara County Riparian Corridor Ordinance* and the *SCVWD Ordinance 83-2*. The Department will continue to coordinate, as appropriate with both the Santa Clara County Planning Office and SCVWD in integrating these policies with the Parkway's Riparian Habitat Corridor goals and seek resolution of issues where conflict arise between these policies that directly impact the Parkway.

OBJECTIVE NRM-4.3 Eradicate or control key non-native invasive plants.

Rationale / Actions: Invasive plants, such as Giant Reed (*Arundo donax*), are common throughout the Riparian Habitat Corridor of Coyote Creek Parkway. Invasive plants can become established in newly disturbed areas and proliferate and persist to the detriment of native species. Invasive species can hoard light, water and nutrients, and can alter ecosystems by changing soil chemistry and hydrological processes. As a result, invasive plants can overtake native plants and, in turn, displace the animals that had relied on the native plants for food and shelter. These non-native invasives can also become the dominant plant type in certain areas, thus reducing the natural biodiversity of habitats. Eradication is desirable for severely invasive species such as Giant Reed. For other non-native invasive species, only control rather than elimination is feasible to limit their spread and undesirable ecological effects.

ACTION A: Yellow star thistle eradication program. The Department will continue to monitor and record the location of yellow star thistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*) within the Parkway. The Department will continue to manage zones close to waterways with biological control agents and monitor progress in

controlling this exotic invasive plant in conjunction with the Santa Clara County Division of Agriculture (cooperative project as part of the County's Weed Management Area). The Department will review other potential methods to remove yellow star thistle outside of the riparian area that are consistent with the Department's goals and the Department's Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection..

ACTION B: Identify, map, and prioritize for control or eradication all invasive exotic plant species within the Parkway. The Department will continue identifying and mapping invasive and exotic plant species that occur throughout the Parkway. Plants targeted for mapping should include all plants rated as high or moderate by the California Invasive Plant Council (Cal-IPC 2006). Plants rated as high or moderate that could potentially occur in the Parkway are listed below (as per Cal-IPC 2006).

Moderate	High
Bridal creeper (<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>)	Barb goatgrass (<i>Aegilops triuncialis</i>)*
Black Mustard (<i>Brassica nigra</i>)*	Giant reed (<i>Arundo donax</i>)*
Hoary cress (<i>Cardaria draba</i>)	Yellow star thistle (<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>)*
Italian Thistle (<i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i>)*	Spotted Knapweed (<i>Centaurea maculosa</i>)
Woolly distaff thistle (<i>Carthamus lanatus</i>)*	Jubata grass (<i>Cortaderia jubata</i>)
Purple star thistle (<i>Centaurea calcitrapa</i>)	Pampas grass (<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>)*
Malta star thistle (<i>Centaurea melitensis</i>)	Scotch broom (<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>)*
Rush skeletonweed (<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>)	French broom (<i>Genista monspessulana</i>)
Canada thistle (<i>Cirsium arvense</i>)	English ivy (<i>Hedera helix</i>)*
Bull thistle (<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>)*	Perennial pepperweed (<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>)
Hedgehog dogtail grass (<i>Cynosurus echinatus</i>)	Creeping water-primrose (<i>Ludwigia peploides</i>)
Common teasel (<i>Dispacus fullonum</i>)	Uruguay water-primrose (<i>Ludwigia hexapetala</i>)
Fuller's teasel (<i>Dispacus sativus</i>)	Parrotfeather (<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>)
Stinkwort (<i>Dittrichia graveolens</i>)*	Eurasian watermilfoil (<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>)*
Erect veldtgrass (<i>Ehrharta erecta</i>)	Scotch thistle (<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>)
Moderate	High
Russian olive (<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>)*	Himalayan blackberry (<i>Rubus discolor</i>)*
Tasmanian blue gum (<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>)	Giant Salvinia (<i>Salvinia molesta</i>)
Edible fig (<i>Ficus carica</i>)	Spanish broom (<i>Spartium junceum</i>)
Common velvetgrass (<i>Holcus lanatus</i>)	Medusahead (<i>Taeniatherum caput-medusae</i>)
Mediterranean barley (<i>Hordeum marinum</i>)	Gorse (<i>Ulex europaeus</i>)
St. John's wort (<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>)	
Italian Ryegrass (<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>)*	

Japanese knotweed (<i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i>)*	
Curlyleaf pondweed (<i>Potamogeton monspeliensis</i>)	
Red sorrel (<i>Rumex acetosella</i>)	
Rose Clover (<i>Trifolium hirtum</i>)	
Rattail fescue (<i>Vulpia myuros</i>)	

* - Known to occur in Parkway

ACTION C: Native plant revegetation of all areas where non-native plant removal is necessary. All the Department's invasive plant removal efforts will be followed by revegetation with native species, as appropriate to each habitat where removal occurs.

ACTION D: Use native vegetation in landscaping applications and vegetation that provides foraging, nesting and movement functions to the maximum extent practicable. All facilities constructed within the Parkway will use native landscaping and, to the maximum extent practicable, provide multiple layers of vegetation (i.e., grass to shrub to tree) that provide cover and nesting opportunities for native wildlife species.

ACTION E: Coordinate SCVWD SMP *Arundo* removal program. The Department will work to coordinate the removal of Giant Reed (*Arundo donax*) with the SCVWD Stream Maintenance Program (SMP) within the Parkway and assist in monitoring the success of the removal program.

OBJECTIVE NRM-4.4

Control key non-native wildlife species.

Rationale / Actions: Invasive wildlife, such as the Norway rat, bullfrog, exotic fish, and several species of domesticated pets, can prove detrimental to native fish, amphibian, and invertebrate species that reside within the riparian areas of the Parkway. Complete eradication of these non-native wildlife species is likely infeasible, but control is necessary to reduce their adverse effects on special-status and native wildlife species within the Riparian Habitat Corridor.

ACTION A: Control non-native Bullfrogs – The Department will assess and evaluate the extent of the exotic **bullfrog (*Rana catesbeiana*) population.** Controlling this problem may involve trapping and eradication programs and monitoring implementation success. Management of bullfrog populations is difficult, in part due to their commingling with native species in aquatic habitats. Adult frogs and tadpoles are removed by trapping or hand capture. Chemical

treatments or draining of ponds due to the limited success of such methods and the potential for unintended consequences to other native amphibians will not be used. Fencing may be used to limit frog movements away from infested habitats. The Department will seek funding, as appropriate, to coordinate and implement trapping and eradication efforts. This action is not a high priority and, as such, will not be implemented to the detriment of higher priority programs.

ACTION B: Coordinate measures to prevent planted non-native fish from escaping Parkway Lake complex into Coyote Creek. As part of SCVWD's SMP Pond 10A is proposed to become a freshwater wetland that is screened from Coyote Creek to prevent fish access into the pond. The Department is already coordinating this process with SCVWD. The Department will also coordinate with SCVWD installing a fish screen between Coyote Creek and the Parkway Lakes.

ACTION C: Evaluate status of exotic fish species and potential methods of control and/or eradication. The Department will work to identify entities interested in surveying Coyote Creek for invasive fish species. Potential partners for this effort include the SCVWD, CDF&G, or local universities. The effort would be a collaborative study that would have to include the support of both the Department and SCVWD that would evaluate the numbers of non-native fish species present in Coyote Creek. An analysis of potential control and/or eradication efforts could be proposed as part of the study or as a stand-alone report.

OBJECTIVE NRM-4.5 Restore in-stream habitat complexity and structure (e.g., woody debris, pools, etc.).

Rationale / Actions: "Habitat complexity" is a broad term that describes the variability of the physical and biological environment for native species. In-stream habitat complexity is important for many aquatic species because of their need for different types of microhabitats for different life-stages and behaviors (e.g., breeding, foraging, dispersal, and survival). For example, large woody debris (LWD) is a critical component for channel complexity for many fish and amphibians. LWD is viewed as providing stability to streams in the form of

pool habitat and sediment and nutrient retention. Pools provide rearing habitat and high (i.e., flood) flow refuge/complexity for many fish species. Other components of in-stream habitat complexity include:

- channel sinuosity
- channel slope
- bank slope and composition
- substrate composition and distribution
- smaller woody debris and other in-stream material
- overhanging vegetation, and in-stream root structures

ACTION A: Identify areas where native bank protection and stabilization (i.e., not concrete armoring or rip-rap) is necessary and identify partners to implement actions. The Department will assess the condition of stream banks on a yearly basis to proactively identify areas where erosion is accelerated and banks require stabilization. The Department will use filter fabric, native willow stakes, and native seed mixes to initially stabilize banks. Once stabilized, the Department can seek funding and, as appropriate, contract projects to permanently reduce the slope of banks and revegetate with native plant species. As part of SCVWD's FAHCE implementation, SCVWD proposes to also define guidelines for designing and implementing bank stabilization projects within Coyote Creek. The Department will coordinate, as appropriate, to implement these guidelines in all future bank stabilization activities.

ACTION B: Maintain involvement and input relative to Coyote Creek at Ogier Ponds as required under FACHE. Refer to Objective 4.1, Action D.

ACTION C: Realign Coyote Creek at Parkway Lakes under FACHE. Refer to Objective 4.4, Action C.

ACTION D: Evaluate use of in-stream woody debris as mitigation / enhancement credit for agencies within watershed. The Department will look into coordinating efforts with SCVWD to install in-stream woody debris into Coyote Creek.

ACTION E: Potential SCVWD implementation of gravel placement program. SCVWD has committed to conducting a gravel placement program as part of FAHCE implementation. The project would be aimed at supplementing gravels suitable for salmonid spawning in the Coyote Creek and other FAHCE watersheds. The Department will coordinate with SCVWD in order to ensure

that efforts are consistent with the Integrated Plan and do not degrade the character of the Parkway.

OBJECTIVE NRM-4.6 Where appropriate, restore understory and canopy riparian vegetation to increase corridor width, continuity, and shade cover.

Rationale: Vegetation in the riparian area provides a variety of conditions and functions necessary for biological communities. The continuity of vegetation along stream corridors is one of the more critical characteristics of a ecologically-healthy stream corridor because the functions of the Riparian Habitat Corridor are uninterrupted in a continuous corridor. Vegetation is an important source of energy input into the food web, provides essential habitat to aquatic and terrestrial organisms, and provides thermal protection and regulation of stream water temperature. A continuous stand of riparian canopy and understory also contributes to in-stream habitat complexity by providing a steady source of woody debris that falls into the stream. Woody debris on the forest floor provides habitat for a variety of insects, amphibians, reptiles and small mammals and birds as well as a surface for seedlings to become established.

These habitat connections will be accomplished through an active vegetation restoration program using appropriate local plant species. In some areas along the creek, where the width of the riparian vegetation is narrow (e.g., less than the optimum), the Riparian Habitat Corridor will be increased on both sides of the creek if feasible from topographic and hydrological standpoints.

ACTION A: Enhance and restore existing riparian vegetation and cover within Parkway Boundaries. In order to improve the ecological functions of the Riparian Habitat Corridor, the Department will work to enhance or restore complex native riparian vegetation in Riparian Habitat Corridor Zones 2 and 4. Zone 2 represents gaps in existing stands of riparian vegetation that would improve the density and continuity of the corridor. Zone 4 represents areas beyond the existing vegetation that are highly suitable for riparian restoration (i.e., are within historic riparian soils, the flood zone, the current channel meander belt, and the wildlife movement corridor).

In order to improve the ecological functions of the Riparian Habitat Corridor, The Department will work to enhance or restore complex native riparian vegetation in the Riparian Habitat Corridor Zone 6, as opportunities become available via the advantageous expansion of the Parkway. Zone 6 is an

extension of Zone 4 beyond the boundaries of the Parkway and represents areas beyond the existing vegetation that are highly suitable for riparian restoration (i.e., are within historic riparian soils, the flood zone, the current channel meander belt, and the wildlife movement corridor).

ACTION B: Restore areas lacking riparian vegetation within migratory corridors inside Parkway boundaries. In order to improve the ecological functions of the Riparian Habitat Corridor, the Department will work to restore complex native riparian vegetation in Riparian Habitat Corridor Zone 5 with the intent of providing additional movement habitat for wildlife in the Parkway. Zone 5 is upland habitat adjacent to the meander belt and riparian soils that work in concert with those riparian areas to provide greater corridor width for wildlife movement and reduced disturbance from the surrounding urban, suburban, and rural development. Vegetation communities selected for restoration will represent a mix of local woodland communities and should be determined on a site-specific basis that allows for the restoration to fit into the context of adjacent vegetation communities.

In order to improve the ecological functions of the Riparian Habitat Corridor, the Department will work to restore complex native riparian vegetation in Riparian Habitat Corridor Zone 7 with the intent of providing additional movement habitat for wildlife in the Parkway as opportunities become available via the advantageous expansion of the Parkway. Zone 7 is an extension of Zone 5 beyond the boundaries of the Parkway and represents upland habitat adjacent to the meander belt and riparian soils that work in concert with those riparian areas to provide greater corridor width for wildlife movement and reduced disturbance from the surrounding urban, suburban, and rural development.

OBJECTIVE NRM-4.7 **Where appropriate, restore upland vegetation to complement the Riparian Habitat Corridor.**

Rationale / Actions: The re-establishment of grassland or oak savanna habitats in certain locations can also act as important elements in enhancing the Riparian Habitat Corridor, as well as provide additional valuable wildlife habitat and increased habitat diversity. All key actions are defined and discussed under NRM-6

- OBJECTIVE NRM-4.8 Identify potential mitigation sites.**
Rationale / Actions: Implementation of the public access and use components of the Integrated Plan will require some mitigation of wetland, riparian, and upland resources. Likewise, the Parkway could serve as mitigation sites for other nearby development projects. Sites that would be beneficial to enhance resources and that would also be appropriate for mitigation by the Department have been identified in the Resource Management Zones. If these potential mitigation sites were not needed by the Department they could be considered for use by others. Refer to discussion under Objective 4.6, All Actions.
-
- GOAL NRM-5 Preserve and enhance wildlife linkages through the Riparian Habitat Corridor and to adjacent natural areas for the benefit of native biodiversity and support threatened and endangered species. (NRM Guidelines #2, #3, and #4)**
- OBJECTIVE NRM-5.1 Encourage riparian setbacks for future Parkway development and/or propose acquisition of adjacent areas of upland habitat to increase the width of the riparian buffer from the edge of the creek on each side of the channel.**
Rationale / Action: Riparian habitat corridors serve as important connectors between fragmented habitats. Wildlife may use these habitats during different life stages and travel along these corridors at different times of the year. Without these corridors, fragmentation of ecosystems may occur with an adverse impact to the geographic distribution of species that are dependent on these corridors for movement. Reduction in the quantity and quality of riparian areas may also reduce the population and geographic distribution of migratory and resident bird populations. Two methods to achieve the stated objective include acquiring land in strategic areas to widen the Riparian Habitat Corridor and / or encouraging minimum setbacks from new development (e.g. Coyote Creek Specific Plan) to minimize adverse impacts on the Riparian Habitat Corridor. See Table 2 for all key actions.
- OBJECTIVE NRM-5.2 Through use setbacks, site new Parkway use areas and facilities to allow for an undisturbed Riparian Habitat Corridor.**
Rationale / Action: New Parkway use areas and improvements should be sited sufficiently away from the Riparian Habitat Corridor so as to ensure its sustained viability. Buffer distances should be determined based on the type of recreation activity and its compatibility with wildlife resources (e.g., nature observation vs.

group picnicking) and the level of physical improvements anticipated. See Table 2 for all key actions.

OBJECTIVE NRM-5.3 Propose acquisition of adjacent lands or conservation easements in upland habitat areas to link Coyote Creek Parkway to adjacent natural areas (primarily in the southern Parkway).

Rationale / Actions: Coyote Creek Parkway lies in between the Santa Cruz Mountains to the west and the Diablo Range to the east. Drainages coming off these ridges can provide linkages to food resources in the Valley, including within the Riparian Habitat Corridor. With the development of much of the surrounding Valley, many of these habitat linkages have been eliminated. However, connectivity does exist between the Diablo Ridge and the Parkway via the foothills surrounding Anderson Reservoir. Protecting this linkage through strategic land acquisition or conservation easements could enhance the overall abundance and genetic viability of wildlife in the Parkway.

ACTION A: Acquire lands to connect the Parkway to adjacent open space districts. The Department will seek opportunities to acquire lands near the Malaguerra Winery site that would connect the Parkway to adjacent open space preserves in the Diablo Range. These lands would provide protected connections for wildlife between the Parkway and surrounding preserved open spaces, providing movement corridor for wildlife in and out of the Parkway and reducing the potential for wildlife to have to utilize through urban/suburban areas for movement/migration. See also Section 6.2.

ACTION B: Evaluate future acquisition potential of properties adjacent to the corridor identified as key in protecting the Parkway Natural Resources. See Section 6.2.

OBJECTIVE NRM-5.4 Where feasible, remove/relocate existing Parkway recreation improvements to not restrict wildlife movement or pose hazards to wildlife movement along the Parkway.

Rationale / Actions: The Parkway is one of the key remaining movement corridors for wildlife in the Santa Clara Valley. However, some existing roads and trails that cross the Parkway and selected use areas degrade its function as a regional corridor by posing hazards to wildlife or being sources of disturbance that limit wildlife movement. Simplification of the road / trail network and/or relocation of trails or roads would reduce impediments to movement.

This is particularly important given the expected increases in recreational use of

the Parkway in general, and with the advent of a substantial population increase in the Coyote Valley.

ACTION A: Coordinate with SCVWD in implementing the FACHE agreement.

The Department will monitor implementation of the FACHE agreement in order to ensure that any modifications of Coyote Creek under the FACHE agreement are consistent with the goals of the Parkway and that all changes to the system encourage fish passage within the boundaries of the Coyote Creek Parkway.

ACTION B: Evaluate all culverts and bridges within Coyote Creek Parkway to identify fish passage impediments for steelhead.

Minimum passage requirements for steelhead are usually set at a minimum passage depth of 0.8 feet with a water velocity not exceeding 6 feet per second (fps) over a distance no greater than 60 feet (CDF&G 2003, WDFW 1994). All stream crossings will be evaluated as per the guidelines set out for passage in the California Department of Fish and Game (CDF&G) 2003 update to the Salmonid Stream Habitat Restoration Manual (Part IX "Fish Passage Evaluation at Stream Crossings"), as the standard for fish passage at any given crossing of Coyote Creek or its tributaries that occurs within the Parkway. Coordination should also occur with SCVWD who conducted a passage assessment of Coyote Creek as in conjunction with the FAHCE studies.

ACTION C: Evaluate, and relocate if necessary, existing recreation facilities within the Riparian Habitat Corridor that pose a serious risk to native wildlife.

All new facilities and use areas, with the exception of the Coyote Creek Trail, proposed under the Master Plan will be located outside of the Riparian Habitat Corridor. Areas now within the Riparian Habitat Corridor that will be closed with uses relocated to the Perry's Hill Recreation Area include the Officer Gene Simpson Dog Training Area and the Parque de la Raza de Paz.

ACTION D : Evaluate existing roadway wildlife crossings (east/west) for potential movement corridors and identify potential zones that could be reconfigured to better provide movement.

The Department will evaluate Highway 101 underpasses for potential movement corridors and identify potential zones that could be reconfigured to better provide movement between the Diablo Range foothills and the Coyote Creek Parkway. Potential corridors will be prioritized as potential mitigation for regional development

and/or transportation projects or for modification as other funding sources become available.

ACTION E: Encourage the development and implementation of a Large Mammal monitoring study to determine movement patterns through the Parkway. The Department, or an entity partnering with the Department, will conduct a study when funding becomes available, of movement patterns between the Parkway and the Santa Cruz Mountains to the west. This study could be potentially coordinated with a local university or other agency as mitigation for other relevant actions.

GOAL NRM-6 **Protect, and where appropriate, enhance upland habitats to promote native biodiversity and support threatened and endangered species. (NRM Guideline #3)**

OBJECTIVE NRM-6.1 **Protect, and where appropriate, enhance grassland habitat.**

Rationale / Action: Annual grasslands provide foraging habitat and cover for many common wildlife species. Meadows that are grazed or mowed are especially beneficial to wildlife because the low stature of the grasses and herbs provides open or bare areas in which small mammals and other wildlife can burrow and forage. Moreover, carefully managed grazing and/or mowing can result in an increase in native grasses and herbs with a concomitant decrease in non-native invasive plant species. Grassland adjacent to the Riparian Habitat Corridor also provides important breeding and aestivation sites for special-status reptiles and amphibians such as the California red-legged frog and western pond turtle. Native vegetation provides much higher quality habitat for wildlife than does non-native vegetation.

ACTION A: Eradicate yellow star thistle under Objective 4.3 to improve quality of grassland habitat. See discussion under Objective 4.3, Action A.

ACTION B: Restore native perennial grasslands within the Parkway's Natural Area. Identify funding and mitigation opportunities. The Department will work to enhance existing grassland habitat and restore ruderal and bare ground areas. As with many California grasslands, the grassland habitats have a significant non-native component or have been completely converted to ruderal non-native grasslands. To improve that natural character of the Parkway and to improve the ecological complexity of the Parkway, the Department intends to begin a program of grassland restoration.

Grassland restoration is a complex process due to the vigor of most ruderal grassland seed banks, which consist of highly competitive weeds and other non-native, invasive plants. Grassland restoration will be initially implemented in the form of weed control beginning at least 6 months in advance of native seeding efforts. Weed control efforts will include some methods already in practice by the Department that consist of physical removal using disking or tilling. Burning and herbicide use are prohibited within the Parkway and thus will not be implemented. Native seed collection will be coordinated with CDF&G and USFWS in order to begin planting during the late fall and early winter following the initiation of weed control.

As grassland enhancement and restoration is a time-intensive practice, it is not feasible for the Department to implement this action for the entire Parkway at once. Thus, small patches of grassland would be restored each year and weed control would be kept up at formerly planted sites to prevent weeds from moving back into restored sites. This is anticipated to be an effort, given the current state of noxious weed expansion in California, that would require continued funding and maintenance for the life of the Integrated Plan. Initial efforts will be focused in the areas with large components of the highly invasive yellow star thistle and barbed goatgrass.

ACTION C: Barbed goatgrass removal program. In conjunction with Objective 6.1, Action B and Objective 4.3, Action A, the Department will also work to eradicate barbed goatgrass within native and ruderal grasslands in the Parkway.

ACTION D: Use native vegetation in all Parkway landscaping applications, including restoration efforts. Refer to discussion under Objective 4.3, Actions C and D.

OBJECTIVE NRM-6.2 Protect, and where appropriate, enhance chaparral/scrub habitat.

Rationale: Chaparral/scrub habitats occur at the edge of the Parkway but support many special-status plants and native species. Maintaining these species requires active management of chaparral/scrub to ensure that natural processes that sustain this habitat (e.g., fire) continue. Chaparral and scrub also provide low but dense cover for wildlife and a complex mix of niches for many different wildlife species.

ACTION A: Evaluate the quality of chaparral in the vicinity of Anderson Dam. The Department will, if feasible, develop a specific management plan to maintain chaparral that occurs within the Parkway, in the vicinity of the Malaguerra Winery site. Chaparral is a transitional community commonly supported through fire management. The chaparral that occurs within the Parkway is a portion of a larger serpentine chaparral community that occurs to the west of the Parkway. Given these considerations, appropriate management techniques may be difficult to implement. Additionally, within the scope of this Integrated Plan, there are resource management priorities of greater significance and the Department does not necessarily have the funding to implement every action proposed. Thus, the Department will only develop the Management Plan if an opportunity to partner with another agency becomes available or if the Department is able to acquire the entire chaparral community. This action could be developed in conjunction with the Santa Clara Valley HCP/NCCP or derive management actions from the HCP/NCCP conservation program.

ACTION B: Evaluate potential acquisition of chaparral areas to the west of Malaguerra Winery and Southern Parkway. Refer to discussion under Objective 5.3, Action A.

OBJECTIVE NRM-6.3 Protect, and where appropriate, enhance oak woodland habitat.

Rationale: Oak woodlands provide food and cover for many species of wildlife. Oaks are important to some birds and mammals as a food resource (e.g., acorns and browse). Wildlife such as foxes, western gray squirrels and mule deer have been documented using oak woodlands for food and shelter. Oak woodlands are an important element of the habitat and species diversity within the Parkway. Parks will initiate efforts to eliminate the tree-of-heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*) in the foothills adjacent to the Malaguerra Winery site and re-establish an oak savanna landscape in conjunction with overall area improvements

OBJECTIVE NRM-6.4 Protect, and where appropriate, enhance populations of specific special-status species.

Rationale: Management actions focused on habitats and landscapes such as riparian woodland or chaparral/scrub may not be enough to maintain and enhance populations of some special-status species. Additional management focused on certain species may be necessary to maintain or enhance these

populations. Certain species may be selected for special focused objectives based on the existing conditions of the corridor.

ACTION A: Protect key pond turtle habitats at Parkway Lakes and Ogier Ponds. The Riparian Habitat Corridor implements buffers that protect known pond turtle habitats within the Parkway. The Department will continue to monitor the extent of the pond turtle population and will coordinate with CDF&G, as necessary, to modify buffers should the extent of the population change in the future.

ACTION B: Enhance California red-legged frog habitat in Coyote Creek via restoration of in-stream complexity and bullfrog eradication. The Riparian Habitat Corridor implements buffers that protect known red-legged frog habitats within the Parkway (see detailed discussion in Section 3.1.1). The Department will also implement Objective 4.4, Action B and Objective 4.5, Action D. These actions to improve in-stream habitat complexity and eradicate invasive bullfrogs will greatly enhance the potential for red-legged frog to thrive within the Parkway.

ACTION C: Enhance potential California tiger salamander habitat. The proposed Riparian Habitat Corridor implements buffers that protect potential tiger salamander habitats within the Parkway (see detailed discussion in Section 3.1.1). Department actions to improve in stream habitat quality (Objective 4.5, Action D) and restore the Riparian Habitat Corridor (Objective 4.6, All Actions) will greatly enhance the potential for the tiger salamander population to become re-established within the Parkway.

ACTION D: Evaluate continued presence of California tiger salamander within the Parkway and options for connections to known habitat in Coyote Creek tributaries. The Department will continue to look for signs of presence of the California tiger salamander within the Parkway. As Actions proposed under the NRMP would enhance existing habitats that could support tiger salamander, it is possible that the tiger salamander could become re-established in the Parkway over the life of the plan. The Department will coordinate efforts and findings with CDF&G and the Santa Clara Valley HCP/NCCP effort, as appropriate.

ACTION E: Encourage the development and implementation of a migratory bird monitoring study to determine movement patterns within Parkway.

While the Riparian Habitat Corridor provides extensive movement habitat for non-volant (i.e., non-flying) species, the extent to which the corridor supports migratory birds is not fully understood. While many migratory birds are known to use the Parkway corridor, the full complement of species that use the Parkway, including when and how they use the Parkway could be better understood. To that end, the Department will actively seek partnerships with local universities and groups such as the Point Reyes Bird Observatory and the UC Santa Cruz Predatory Bird Research Group to encourage studies of migratory bird use within the Parkway. As funding for such a study is limited, the Department will work with potential partners to seek out funding and grants to support this study.

ACTION F: Evaluate potential serpentine areas within Parkway. During the development of the Integrated Plan, serpentine areas that are known to exist within the Parkway were evaluated in order to determine the quality of those habitats and potential level of protection required. Because identified serpentine areas are within the Riparian Habitat Corridor, the only major concern is to ensure that these areas are preserved during the enhancement of the corridor. Otherwise, no additional level of protection is proposed. Serpentine areas within the Parkway may support the Bay checkerspot butterfly, but do not occur within critical habitat for the species defined in the Bay checkerspot butterfly recovery plan.



6.4 PUBLIC ACCESS AND USE MASTER PLAN PROGRAM

The Integrated Plan involves changes in existing recreation use patterns and/or facilities within the Parkway, and providing new features to provide enhanced public access for recreation and interpretive purposes. Priority projects that could realistically be initiated along the Parkway within the next 5 to 7 years are identified. Specific actions that can occur within the existing Parkway involve such items as: developing new access roads; renovating or developing new multiple-use trails and trail bridges; removing buildings or structures; and developing facilities to expand use such as parking areas, restrooms, picnic areas, and nature centers.

Figure 5 and Figures A-1 through A-8 overview the public access features of the Integrated Plan and eight individual Recreation Areas within the Parkway.

Figures T-1 through T-3 overview changes to be made in along the Coyote Creek Trail. Tables 4 and 5 present a listing of area and trail improvement projects to occur within the Parkway and identifies project priorities.

6.4.1 EXISTING USES

The Preliminary Plan retains all existing uses within the Parkway. Existing permits and leases will be continued. Significant changes in existing use patterns and/or facilities that are proposed are:

- Relocation of the Officer Gene Simpson Dog Training Area to Perry's Hill after Perry's Hill entrance road, parking and related support facilities have been implemented.
- Relocation of sections the Coyote Creek Trail away from the creek between the Burnett Recreation Area and Coyote Ranch, and between mile 14.1 and Hellyer County Park (see Section 4.4.4 below) once expansion has occurred.
- Removal of the Parque de la Raza de Paz facilities with group use opportunities transferred to Burnett, Perry's Hill, and Monterey Highway Recreation Areas once equivalent facilities have been constructed in these locations and disc golf facilities are in place at Perry's Hill.

The timeframe for these changes is dependent on funding opportunities and availability of other locations for access and use.

6.4.2 RURAL RECREATION AND HISTORIC AREAS

The general public access and facility program for the Parkway is outlined in Table 4. With the exception of trails, virtually all new public access improvements proposed in the Preliminary Plan will be made within eight Rural Recreation and Historic Areas located along the length of the Parkway. These are:

- Live Oak / Toyon Group Use Areas
- Malaguerra Visitor Center, Ranger Office, and Staging Area
- Malaguerra Winery Historic Area
- Burnett Avenue Recreation Area
- Perry's Hill Recreation Area
- Monterey Highway Recreation Area
- Coyote Ranch Historic Area
- Parque de la Raza de Paz / Disc Golf Area

Figures A-1 through A-8 present sketch plans for these areas to illustrate the general pattern of improvements proposed within each.

Vegetation

The landscape resources of use areas within the Parkway, though generally located in upland areas outside of the Riparian Habitat Corridor, are to be enhanced and managed over time based on the goals and objectives of the Resource Management Program (see also Table 2). Generally the emphasis of these upland areas will be on grassland, chaparral and oak woodland associations. Exceptions to the use of native plants will occur only within designated historic areas around the Malaguerra Winery and Coyote Ranch. Here landscapes that are consistent with the historic theme and period of the individual sites, and are known to be not highly invasive, will be permitted.

6.4.3 RIPARIAN HABITAT CORRIDOR SETBACKS

One program objective of the Integrated Plan is to identify and establish Parkway use area and facility setback zones from Coyote Creek (Objective NRM-1.2) and avoid causing or exacerbating severe erosion in Coyote Creek. (Objective NRM-2.6). Setbacks are a key component of the Integrated Plan to assure that planned recreation development and public use patterns also protect the Coyote Creek stream environment and related habitat resources. However, no one setback distance width is appropriate for all human-wildlife interactions and all setbacks must be evaluated on specific conditions of individual sites within the Parkway. An appropriate setback distance is dependent upon site-specific sensitivities to disturbance of the wildlife species present, the type of vegetation within the setback zone (e.g., tall vegetation that acts as a visual screen from human activity), and the intensity of the adjacent site development and human activity. Table 3 summarizes criteria and use guidelines for Riparian Habitat Corridor Setbacks of typical recreation uses.

TABLE 3: Setback Guidelines for Riparian Habitat Corridor Protection

Setback from edge of Habitat Corridor (feet)	Hiking Trail	Equestrian Trail	Paved Multi-Use Trail	Passive Recreation	Parking, Restrooms and Intensive Recreation (6)	Agriculture/Pastureland
Within corridor	X (1)	X (2)	X (2)	X (4)		
25-50			X (3)	X (3 and 5)		
50-100			X	X		X
100					X (3)	
200					X	

- (1) Includes point-access or short loop trails for nature observation and fishing access; may include canoe/kayak car top boat launch, boardwalks and fishing piers. Activities and facilities within the 100-year floodplain are anticipated.
- (2) If corridor fully protected on opposite side of creek channel from public access. Setbacks from creek channel should be included for water quality purposes. Bridges across creek and stream zone permitted.
- (3) With topographic barriers and/or screening / barrier plants.
- (4) Includes activities requiring no facilities (such as casual picnicking) and limited facilities related to hiking trails or water access features (such as those that support observing nature, interpretive facilities for outdoor education or scientific research).
- (5) Includes interpretive facilities, family and small group picnicking, open meadow play areas associated with picnic areas.
- (6) Includes group facilities, special event areas attracting large numbers of people, powered boating and waterskiing; regional swimming in a natural setting; regional staging areas, and specialized recreation activities of countywide significance such as model airplane flying and off-leash dog areas, or equestrian event activities.

Trail Setback Guidelines from Occupied Dwellings

The Santa Clara County Trails Master Plan Update, an element of the County's General Plan, identifies a series of mitigation measures for new trails within the County. These include the following guideline and mitigation measure:

Trails shall be sited as far away from occupied dwellings as practical. Trails not within planned road rights-of-way within the County shall be set back from occupied dwellings a minimum distance in accordance with Table G-1. Where setbacks specified in Table G-1 are not feasible, potential noise and privacy impacts must be evaluated and reduced by use of berms, fencing, landscaping and other feasible and compatible means, if necessary.

Table G-1: Trail Setbacks

Land Use Category**	Trail Setback from Occupied Dwelling***
Urban Service Areas	25 feet
Rural Residential	150 feet
Resource Conservation Areas	
Hillsides	150 feet
Agriculture	300 feet
Ranchlands	500 feet

** See Land Use Map, Santa Clara County General Plan

*** As measured from the edge of the trail tread

6.4.4 COYOTE CREEK TRAIL

The general program for the Coyote Creek Trail is outlined in Table 5. Figures T-1 through T-3 illustrate the existing Coyote Creek Trail and associated proposed access and public convenience facilities. Table 5 is keyed to the mileage markers shown in Figures T-1 through T-3. Table 5 lists, by segment, recommended actions and priorities to improve the existing trail to allow for full multiple use of the alignment.

A variety of conditions exists along the 15 miles of Coyote Creek within the Parkway that affects both trail location and design. Generally, downstream from the Ogier Ponds, the existing Parkway trail alignment is significantly constrained by its proximity to Coyote Creek, the width of the Parkway, and developed lands immediately adjacent to the Parkway boundary. There is not adequate area, for example, for the creation of a separate equestrian trail.

The Coyote Creek Trail is identified in the Santa Clara County Trails Master Plan Update as a multiple-use trail. Portions of it also serve as the interim alignment of the Bay Area Ridge Trail System (reference Regional Trail R5-C, the El Sombroso / Penitencia Trail, that follows the Coyote Creek Trail connecting Santa Teresa County Park with Penitencia Creek). To this end, equestrian use should be accommodated along the length of the Parkway. Where a separate trail is not feasible, a widened equestrian shoulder will be developed.

Parkway Trail Widths

The existing Coyote Creek Trail is 10 feet wide from the Malaguerra Avenue staging area to the creek crossing downstream from the Ogier Ponds (near Palm Avenue). From that point downstream to Hellyer Park the trail varies in width from 8 to 10 feet. As the trail is rehabilitated, County guidelines for new paved multi-use trails are for an optimum 12-foot width with 2-foot-wide flush shoulders (6 feet for equestrian use) or clear space on each side of the trail. Trail Sections 1 through 4 present typical sections for new portions of the Coyote Creek Trail to be constructed within the Parkway. Trail Section 5 illustrates the relationship of the Coyote Creek Trail to the Riparian Habitat Corridor.

Relationship of Coyote Creek Trail to Coyote Creek

All low-flow crossings will eventually be removed to enhance the habitat values of the creek channel. New, equestrian-friendly bridges will be provided to enhance the continuity of the trail experience.

There are two hydrologic thresholds that affect the location, use and management of the Coyote Creek Trail as portrayed in the Integrated Plan. A normal winter release from Anderson Dam by the Santa Clara Valley Water District is approximately 600 cubic feet per second. During these releases low-flow crossings of the creek and some sections of the existing Parkway trail are inundated. The most common trail segment to be closed is from Silver Creek Staging Area downstream to Hellyer Park. The Integrated Plan therefore recommends Parkway expansion to accommodate a new trail alignment from approximately trail mile 14.1 (see Figure T-3) to Hellyer Park.

The Integrated Plan addresses relocation of sections of the Parkway trails away from the 600 cubic feet per second flow level or raising the trail surface so that it is not impacted from those flows. One aspect of the long-term vision for the Coyote Creek Trail (see Figure 5) is to relocate the trail to the west of the Riparian Habitat Corridor between the Burnett Staging Area and the Coyote Ranch consistently away from this low-flow creek channel. However, the Integrated Plan does not entirely remove the Coyote Creek Trail from the 100-year floodplain where the floodplain extends for a significant distance west to Monterey Highway.

Trail Maintenance

Paved sections of the Coyote Creek Trail constructed after 1991 include:

- from near Burnett Avenue (see Figure T-1, mile 0.75) downstream to the low-flow creek crossing near Coyote Ranch (see Figure T-2, mile 7.4)
- from north of Silver Creek Valley Boulevard (see Figure T-3, mile 12.6) downstream to the back of Litton Industries (see Figure T-3, mile 13.9)

The typical design for these trail sections included a 10-foot-wide paved path (composed of: 2" asphalt with fog-seal over 4" compacted aggregate base rock) and 3-foot-wide shoulders (at maximum 2% slope). In addition, a 3-foot-wide area clear of brush on the creek side of trail and 5-foot-wide clearance beyond the shoulder on the side of the trail away from the creek were incorporated into the design. Over the years this design has not been fully maintained.

As a high priority, these segments should be maintained to the trail's original design standard per the Department's original 1601 Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement with the California Department of Fish and Game. If necessary, renewal of the Department's 1601 Agreement in 2008 should reflect a return to these maintenance standards for all trails within the Parkway. This level of maintenance is necessary in order to assure safe shared use of the trails and to accommodate equestrian use of the trail shoulders.

TABLE 4: Public Access Actions and Priorities

Facility or Use	Priority Program Actions	Future Program Actions
Toyon / Live Oak Group Areas See Figure A-1	Rehabilitate existing day use areas to include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connecting trail • Two new pedestrian bridges to direct use away from creek edge. One is an existing project to replace a culvert that was damaged in 2005 from releases from Anderson Dam • Water line under creek • Perimeter use area trails • Habitat access control fencing • Water access points • Interpretive trail to spillway overlook • Interpretive signs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revegetate creek environment outside defined use areas.
Anderson Visitor Center / Office / Malaguerra Staging Area See Figure A-2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located at the Malaguerra Staging Area, remove the existing facilities and construct approximately 7,000 to 9,000 square feet of building space and a storage area of approximately 30,000 square feet with utility connections to City of Morgan Hill water and sewer services. • Renovate existing general and equestrian staging to accommodate approximately 20 vehicles and 2 horse trailers. • Revegetate all disturbed areas outside defined use areas. 	
Anderson Visitor Center / Office / Peet Road Orchards Recreation Area See Figure A-2		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retain for potential future use (use not designated). • Realign nature area trail and equestrian / Coyote Creek Trail relative to expanded Riparian Habitat Corridor.
Malaguerra Winery and Fields See Figure A-4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue existing retriever training (use permit) in field area. • Remove unoccupied house and outbuildings; revegetated disturbed areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop two lane multiple-use bridge from Burnett Avenue to Malaguerra Winery area. • Develop associated access improvements to include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parking area for 40 cars near the winery • Water and restrooms (portable) • Picnic area • Renovate historic winery building as museum interpreting agriculture in the Coyote Valley region; include docent space. • Develop interpretive history trail loop accessible from Peet Road Orchards and Burnett Avenue Recreation Areas. • Solicit proposals for contract organic vineyard.

TABLE 4: Public Access Actions and Priorities (continued)

Facility or Use	Priority Program Actions	Future Program Actions
Burnett Avenue Recreation Area See Figure A-3		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand staging area upon completion of the Burnett Avenue Bridge (see Malaguerra Winery and Fields above) to include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parking area for 160 cars • Equestrian staging • Family and group picnic (one group area designed for equestrian use) • Water and restrooms • Multi-purpose active recreation use area (use not designated)
Santa Clara County Model Aircraft Skypark	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue use in existing designated area (permit). • Develop restrooms. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop public picnic / observation area. • Plant riparian shade trees around parking / use area. • Initiate native grassland management program in airfield area.
Ogier Ponds (existing use includes field sports and water training of retrievers)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue use in existing designated area (permit). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluate need to restrict annual period of use based on resource conditions. • Redefine use permit area upon completion of Coyote Creek Parkway Nature Center and related interpretive trails (see Perry's Hill Recreation Area).
Perry's Hill Recreation Area See Figure A-5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop new access road from Golf Course Drive to the Model Aircraft Skypark with parking bays. • Realign Coyote Creek Trail to avoid crossing the new entry road (see Table 5). • Remove existing access road from Monterey Highway to the Model Aircraft Skypark, including low-flow crossing of Coyote Creek; renovate as component of Riparian Habitat Corridor. • Develop associated access improvements to include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staging area for 40 cars near the entrance • Water and restrooms (portable) • Picnic area • Trail connector from the staging area to the Coyote Creek Trail • Set aside area up to 20 acres in which the Silicon Valley Disc Golf Club may construct an 18-hole disc golf course and related hiking trail • Construct 18-hole disc golf course and related hiking trail • Construct Coyote Creek Parkway Nature Center. • Develop interpretive trail loop to / through ponds and creek. • Identify an approximate 5-acre overflow parking area for special events at the Santa Clara County Model Aircraft Skypark. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop additional access/use facilities as needed to include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entry kiosk • Equestrian staging • Restrooms • Family and group picnic areas • Water and restrooms • Overlook points • Outdoor classrooms and water access points along interpretive trail • Canoe / kayak access to Ogier ponds and storage facility (use limited to interpretive / educational programs) • Relocate Officer Gene Simpson Dog Training Area. • Multi-purpose active recreation uses as demand demonstrates. • Regional swimming facility.

TABLE 4: Public Access Actions and Priorities (continued)

Facility or Use	Priority Program Actions	Future Program Actions
Monterey Highway Recreation Area See Figure A-6		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop associated access improvements to include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Area staging Family and group picnic Water and restrooms (well and leach field) Coyote Creek Parkway Nature Center (alternative site) Interpretive loop trail and wetlands
Malech Property		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct connector trail between Coyote Creek Trail and Monterey Highway.
Officer Gene Simpson Dog Training Area		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relocate to Perry's Hill Recreation Area Renovate / revegetated site as a component of the Riparian Habitat Corridor.
Coyote Ranch Historic Site See Figure A-7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Realign the Coyote Creek Trail with equestrian shoulder parallel to the Coyote Ranch boundary fence replacing approximately 2,000 feet of the existing trail. Remove / revegetated abandoned trail. Construct new staging area and restrooms. Install directional signing from Monterey Highway to new staging area. Remove and revegetate trail sections replaced by new trail alignment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plant riparian and native species within lease area. Install interpretive and information signs along Coyote Creek Trail. Renovate landscape of Coyote Ranch Road entrance from Monterey Highway to match character of Historic Site.
Parkway Lakes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue operation as public "put and take" fishing area (lease). Install fish screen between lake and creek. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Renovate shoreline edge / riparian planting Install interpretive signs near entrance and within lease area. Evaluate other resource enhancement in conjunction with SCVWD plans for Coyote Percolation Ponds Pave entrance / parking areas. Install fencing / other barriers to define vehicular circulation areas.
Coyote Percolation Pond (Waterskiing)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue waterskiing use (permit) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eliminate use if required by SCVWD pond design / management program under FAHCE agreement. In coordination with SCVWD pond design / management under FAHCE program implement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shoreline redesign / bank stabilization Canoe / kayak trail access point Restrooms Picnic / observation area Additional off-street parking
Metcalf Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No changes; continue existing use - City of San Jose (lease). Monitor existing use and improvements. 	
Shady Oaks Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor and comment on proposed City of San Jose park 	

TABLE 4: Public Access Actions and Priorities (continued)

Facility or Use	Priority Program Actions	Future Program Actions
	improvement plans (lease).	
Silver Creek Staging Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No changes. 	
Hellyer Avenue (disc golf)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue existing use (permit). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Redesign course based on expansion of Parkway and re-routing of Coyote Creek Trail (see Figure A-8).
Parque de la Raza de Paz See Figure A-8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initiate restoration of Parque de la Raza de Paz as a component of the Riparian Habitat Corridor to include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Removal of the upper restroom and parking area Revegetation of disturbed areas as an open meadow with native trees. Establishment of a perimeter use area “boundary” trail with rail fence. Removal of exotic species and revegetate area outside of fence as a component of the Riparian Habitat Corridor <p>Note: The lower area parking and restroom facilities to remain available for group and disc golf use on a reservation / permit basis until such time as facilities are completed at Perry’s Hill Recreation Area.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upon the completion of road, parking areas, and 18-hole disc golf course at Perry’s Hill Recreation Area, remove all facilities and complete restoration as a component of the Riparian Habitat Corridor.

TRAIL STAGING AREAS

Regional Staging Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop staging facilities at Perry’s Hill Recreation Area. 	
Roadside or area staging areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop staging facilities at: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coyote Ranch Historic Site 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop staging facilities at: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Burnett Avenue Recreation Area Monterey Highway Recreation Area
Coyote Creek canoe / kayak trail	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If feasible based on flow regimes to be established by SCVWD develop put-in and take out facilities at: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Live Oak Use Area Coyote Percolation Pond

DISPERSED RECREATION

Coyote Creek fishing program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue fishing program at Parkway Lakes. Continue dispersed fishing along creek and related ponds. 	
Off-creek ponds for non-motorized boating	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue boating at Parkway Lakes. 	

TABLE 4: Public Access Actions and Priorities (continued)

Facility or Use	Priority Program Actions	Future Program Actions
COYOTE CREEK MULTI-USE TRAIL – ACTIVITIES WITHIN EXISTING PARK BOUNDARIES (for specific trail segments see Table 5 and Figures T-1, T-2 and T-3)		
All Segments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sign entire trail for multiple uses (including equestrian use). • Conduct annual maintenance per 1601 Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreements (see also Section 4.4, Trail Maintenance). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide benches and / or rest stops at regular intervals.
Trail bridges to remove low-flow crossings	See Figures T-1, T-2 and T-3. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Install new general use / equestrian-friendly bridges approximately at: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trail mile 6.7: approximately 250 feet in length • Trail mile 7.3: approximately 400 feet in length 	
Improvements (bridges / culverts / retaining walls) to avoid low-flow crossings / major drainage use by equestrians	See Figures T-1, T-2 and T-3. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct retaining wall under Highway 101 overcrossing (trail mile 1.4): to provide sufficient trail width for equestrian use. • Replace existing bridges with new general use / equestrian-friendly bridges approximately at: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trail mile 4.1 • Trail mile 8.7 • Trail mile 10.4 • Trail mile 10.8 • Construct culvert and related trail modifications at trail mile 12.9. 	
From: Malaguerra Staging Area To: Ogier Ponds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide separate equestrian trail where feasible. • Refurbish to include 6-foot wide equestrian shoulder where separate equestrian trail is not feasible. • Set back from Riparian Habitat Corridor where feasible. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Widen to 12 feet with equestrian shoulder when additional use warrants or in sections that are outside of Riparian Habitat Corridor.
From: Ogier Ponds To: Coyote Ranch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refurbish to include 6-foot wide equestrian shoulder where feasible. • Provide separate equestrian trail through Coyote Ranch. • Replace low-flow crossings with equestrian-friendly bridges. • Renovate intersections at Coyote Ranch Road and Riverside Avenue. • Renovate or expand existing bridges to facilitate equestrian use. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Widen to 12 feet with equestrian shoulder when additional use warrants or in sections that are outside of Riparian Habitat Corridor.
From: Coyote Ranch To: Mile 14.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide separate equestrian trail through Metcalf Park area • Widen to 12 feet with 6-foot-wide equestrian shoulder where separate equestrian trail is not feasible. • Replace low-flow crossings with equestrian-friendly bridges • Replace bridge crossings at Silver Creek Valley Boulevard. • Redesign intersections at Metcalf Road and under-crossings of Silver Creek Valley Boulevard and Silicon Valley Boulevard 	

TABLE 4: Public Access Actions and Priorities (continued)

Facility or Use	Priority Program Actions	Future Program Actions
From: Mile 14.1 to To: Hellyer County Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No changes until trail can be relocated. 	

COYOTE CREEK MULTI-USE TRAIL – WITH PARKWAY EXPANSION

From: Malaguerra Staging Area To: Burnett Avenue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See Table 5. 	
From: Burnett Avenue To: Coyote Ranch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See Table 5. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relocate trail to west side of creek, Riparian Habitat Corridor, and 100-year flood zone (where possible). Locate equestrian trail parallel to multi-use trail but set back a minimum of 25' where feasible. Remove existing trail on east side of from Palm Avenue bridge crossing to Coyote Ranch. Evaluate downgrading existing trail from Burnett Avenue to Model Airplane Area to a hiking and riding trail based on use at that time.
From: Coyote Ranch To: Silver Avenue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See Table 5. 	
From: Silver Avenue To: Hellyer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relocate trail to east away from creek zone. 	

COUNTYWIDE TRAIL ROUTE CONNECTIONS

Regional Trail / Route R1-A and S5		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop trail connection from Burnett Avenue Recreation Area south along SCVWD levee from crossing of Burnett Avenue (Coordination required with Santa Clara Valley Water District and City of Morgan Hill).
Regional Trail / Route R5-D		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop trail connection from Malaguerra Winery area east (dependent of Parkway expansion).
Connector Trail / Route C21 - Silver Valley Trail		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve trail connection from Silver Valley Boulevard Trail (City of San Jose lead).
Connector Trail / Route C23 - South Metcalf Trail		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve trail connection from Basking Ridge Trail (City of San Jose lead).
Connector Trail / Route C24 - Willow Springs Trail		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop trail connection Burnett Avenue Bicycle Trail (City of Morgan Hill lead).
Cross County Bicycle Corridor / Route #7: Monterey Highway		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop trail connection at Monterey Avenue Recreation Area and Malech property to Monterey Highway,

TABLE 4: Public Access Actions and Priorities (continued)

Facility or Use	Priority Program Actions	Future Program Actions
LOOP, POINT ACCESS, AND TRAIL-RELATED USE AREAS		
Walnut Rest Area		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop drinking water.
Eucalyptus Rest Area		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incorporate improvements into Perry's Hill Recreation Area.
Sycamore Rest Area		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove when trail is relocated to west side of creek.
Additional Rest Areas		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct along trail so that water is available a minimum of every 3.0 miles (See Figures T-1, T-2 and T-3).
Loop and Point Access Trails	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop Perry's Hill Recreation Area foot trail (in conjunction with disc golf course). Develop Live Oak / Toyon link trail. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop point access and Interpretive trail loops around Malaguerra Winery. Develop Perry's Hill Recreation Area / Ogier Ponds interpretive trail loop. Develop Monterey Highway Recreation Area Interpretive trail loop.

INTERPRETIVE / AGRICULTURE PROGRAM

Preserve viable agricultural soils and, where appropriate, encourage agriculture		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Solicit proposals for contract organic vineyard at Malaguerra Winery fields area.
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INTERPRETIVE PROGRAM

Live Oak / Toyon Group Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See above. 	
Coyote Ranch		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See above.
Malaguerra Winery		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See above.
Coyote Creek Parkway Nature Center	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See Perry's Hill Recreation Area above (Monterey Highway recreation Area as alternate site). 	
Watchable Wildlife Program and related facilities		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop overlooks and blinds at key locations at Perry's Hill and Monterey Highway Recreation Area interpretive trails.
Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop specific signs and incorporate into trail interpretive sign program.
Interpretive signage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop Coyote Creek Trail as an interpretive trail with signs keyed to Parkway's natural and cultural resources (to be completed) at regular locations along the trail

TABLE 4: Public Access Actions and Priorities (continued)

Facility or Use	Priority Program Actions	Future Program Actions
		(See Figures T-1, T-2, and T-3 for locations).

PARKWAY-WIDE

Parkway Sign Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initiate a comprehensive use and management sign program for the Parkway starting with Coyote Creek Trail (see also Table 5). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop park identity and entrance kiosk signs.
Boundary Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Install habitat access control fencing around Tennant Marsh. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve property line fencing as necessary or as requested by adjacent property owners.

TABLE 5: Coyote Creek Trail Improvements and Priorities (see Figures T-1, T-2 and T-3)

MILE	IMPROVEMENT / ACTION	TIMING
All Sections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> sign entire trail for multiple uses (including equestrian use where appropriate) conduct annual maintenance per 1601 Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreements (see also Section 4.4, Trail Maintenance) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> priority priority
0.0 to trail bridge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> expand paved trail to 12' width (see Trail Section 1) new equestrian trail (see Figure A-2) trail use / direction signs at intersections sign trail bridge for equestrians dismount platform on each side of bridge for equestrians 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> future future priority priority priority
trail bridge to 1.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> expand paved trail to 12' width (see Trail Section 1) equestrian trail on SCVWD levee install trail use / direction signs at intersections 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> future existing priority
1.2 to 1.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> expand paved trail to 12' width with equestrian shoulder (see Trail Section 2) trail use / direction signs at intersections 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> future priority
1.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> retaining wall and expanded trail under Highway 101 overcrossing shared-use trail signs along trail (with equestrian on shoulders) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> priority priority
1.5 to 2.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> expand paved trail to 12' width (see Trail Section 1) locate separate equestrian trail north of paved trail (may require closure of landfill site) trail use / direction signs at intersections 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> future priority priority
2.0 to 2.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> add equestrian shoulder expand paved trail to 12' width with equestrian shoulder (see Trail Section 2) increase height of model airplane security fencing shared-use trail signs along trail (with equestrian on shoulders) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> priority future priority priority
2.3 to 2.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> relocate trail to existing model airplane access route (see Trail Section 1) locate separate equestrian trail east of paved trail rail fence between trails trail use / direction signs at intersections 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> priority priority priority priority
2.7 to 3.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> expand paved trail to 12' width (see Trail Section 1) locate separate equestrian trail east of paved trail rail fence between trails 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> future priority priority
3.5 to 3.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> add equestrian shoulder expand paved trail to 12' width with equestrian shoulder (see Trail Section 2) trail use / direction signs at intersections shared-use trail signs along trail (with equestrian on shoulders) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> priority future priority priority
3.7 to bridge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> expand paved trail to 12' width (see Trail Section 1) locate separate equestrian trail north of paved trail install rail fence between trails if necessary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> future priority future
bridge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> dismount platform on each side of bridge for equestrians sign replace with new shared-use, equestrian-friendly bridge (14' width) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> priority priority priority
bridge to 4.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> new alignment for paved trail to 12' width with equestrian shoulder (see Trail Section 2) shared-use trail signs along trail (with equestrian on shoulders) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> priority priority
4.1 to 4.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> abandon / remove trail; restore new alignment for paved trail to 12' width (see Trail Section 1) separate equestrian trail located east of paved trail rail fence on east side of equestrian trail trail use / direction signs at intersections 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> priority priority priority priority priority
4.4 to 4.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> add equestrian shoulder expand paved trail to 12' width with equestrian shoulder (see Trail Section 2) trail use / direction signs at intersections shared-use trail signs along trail (with equestrian on shoulders) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> priority priority priority priority

TABLE 5: Trail Improvements by Segment (continued)

MILE	IMPROVEMENT / ACTION	TIMING
4.6 to Riverside Drive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> expand paved trail to 12' width (see Trail Section 1) sign as shared-use trail 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> future priority
Riverside Drive Bridge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> new vehicular bridge with 12' trail lane separated from vehicular lane(s) sign as shared-use trail 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> future future
Riverside Dr. to 6.7 (bridge)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> expand paved trail to 12' width with equestrian shoulder (see Trail Section 2) raise trail above normal release level (660 cfs) shared-use trail signs along trail (with equestrian on shoulders) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> priority priority priority
Bridge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> new shared-use, equestrian-friendly bridge (14' width) dismount platform on each side of bridge for equestrians sign abandon / remove trail and low-flow crossing; restore 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> priority priority priority priority
Bridge to 7.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> abandon / remove trail; restore new shared-use trail alignment, 12' width with equestrian shoulder (see Trail Section 2) shared-use trail signs along trail (with equestrian on shoulders) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> priority priority priority
7.1 to 7.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> expand paved trail to 12' width with equestrian shoulder (see Trail Section 2) shared-use trail signs along trail (with equestrian on shoulders) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> priority priority
Bridge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> new shared-use, equestrian-friendly bridge (14' width; approximately 400' length) dismount platform on each side of bridge for equestrians sign abandon and remove trail and low-flow crossing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> priority priority priority priority
Bridge to 7.5 (Coyote Ranch Road)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> new 12' width shared-use trail alignment with equestrian shoulder (see Trail Section 2) shared-use trail signs along trail (with equestrian on shoulders) remove abandoned trail 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> priority priority priority
7.5 to 7.7 (Coyote Ranch Entrance)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> new equestrian alignment inside ranch fence line sign trail intersections expand paved trail to 12' width (see Trail Section 1) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> priority priority future
7.7 to 8.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> new 12' width shared-use trail alignment with equestrian shoulder (see Trail Section 2) shared-use trail signs along trail (with equestrian on shoulders) remove abandoned trail trail connection to staging area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> priority priority priority future
8.2 to Metcalf Road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> new equestrian shoulder expand paved trail to 12' width with equestrian shoulder (see Trail Section 2) trail use / direction signs at intersections shared-use trail signs along trail (with equestrian on shoulders) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> priority future priority priority
Metcalf Road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> signalized trail crossing / warning with accessible pedestrian/equestrian controls; road and trail signs; pavement markings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> priority
Metcalf Road to Bridge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> sign as shared-use trail dismount platform on each side of bridge for equestrians sign expand paved trail to 12' width (see Trail Section 1) replace with new shared-use, equestrian-friendly bridge (14' width) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> priority priority priority future future
Bridge to 9.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> expand paved trail to 12' width with equestrian shoulder (see Trail Section 2) shared-use trail signs along trail (with equestrian on shoulders) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> priority priority
9.0 to 9.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> expand paved trail to 12' width (see Trail Section 1) separate equestrian trail on SCVWD levee install trail use / direction signs at intersections 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> priority priority priority
9.6 to 10.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> expand paved trail to 12' width with equestrian shoulder (see Trail Section 2) shared-use trail signs along trail (with equestrian on shoulders) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> priority priority

TABLE 5: Trail Improvements by Segment (continued)

MILE	IMPROVEMENT / ACTION	TIMING
10.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • new shared-use, equestrian-friendly bridge (14' width) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • priority
10.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • new shared-use, equestrian-friendly bridge (14' width) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • priority
10.8 to 12.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • new equestrian shoulder • expand paved trail to 12' width with equestrian shoulder (see Trail Section 2) • shared-use trail signs along trail (with equestrian on shoulders) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • priority • future • priority
12.4 to 12.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • expand paved trail to 12' width with equestrian shoulder (see Trail Section 2) • retaining wall and expanded trail under Silver Creek Valley Boulevard • shared-use trail signs along trail (with equestrian on shoulders) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • future • future • future
12.5 to 14.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • new equestrian shoulder • sign as shared-use trail • expand paved trail to 12' width with equestrian shoulder (see Trail Section 2) • shared-use trail signs along trail (with equestrian on shoulders) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • priority • priority • future
12.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • new culvert 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • priority
14.1 to Highway 101	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sign as shared-use trail • new shared-use trail alignment, 12' width with equestrian shoulder (see Trail Section 2) (note: requires park expansion) • shared-use trail signs along trail (with equestrian on shoulders) • abandon / remove trail and restore 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • priority • priority • priority • priority

6.4.5 GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND ACTIONS

The following summarizes how the recreation use areas and facilities, historical and agricultural resources, and interpretive facilities address the Integrated Plan's goals and objectives outlined in Section 4.0.

6.4.5.1 Recreation Use Areas and Facilities

- GOAL PR-1** Consistent with resource programs, retain existing recreational use areas and facilities where feasible. (PR Guidelines #1, #2. and #3).
- OBJECTIVE PR-1.1** Retain and enhance, where appropriate, existing recreation opportunities provided by lessees and permittees.
- Rationale / Action:** A variety of recreation opportunities of Countywide significance are provided within the Parkway by private groups and lessees. These recreation opportunities will be continued, assuming: sustained interest in doing so is expressed by the individual lessee or permittee; and that the use is consistent with the Fundamental Guidelines for the Parkway. In most cases lessees and permittees have contributed significantly to the County in providing facilities and maintaining them. However, there are facility improvements that could be made in cooperation with the County that would enhance the recreation experience of the general Parkway user. Also, the relationship between the recreation use and resource management activities could be strengthened in selected areas. Actions and enhancements include:
- **Retriever Training at Malaguerra Winery and Fields** -- Continued existing retriever training use permit in field area.
 - **Model Airplane (Santa Clara County Model Aircraft Skypark)** -- The lease agreement will be continued. In cooperation with the lessee, permanent restrooms and trail access to a public picnic / observation area will be developed. Long-term associated resource management activities would include planting riparian shade trees around parking / use areas and initiating a native grassland management program in airfield area.
 - **Field sports and water training of retrievers at Ogier Ponds**-- Continue existing retriever training use permit in field area. Upon completion of the Coyote Creek Parkway Nature Center and related interpretive trails at Perry's Hill Recreation Area, consideration will be given to redefining the use permit area.
 - **Officer Gene Simpson Dog Training Area**-- In the near term, the existing dog training use permit will be continued. After completion of the road and parking areas, the area will be relocated to Perry's Hill Recreation Area with provision of shade trees, nearby permanent restrooms, a clubhouse with electricity and water for the various user groups, and a relatively small turf area for dog training. The existing

use area would be revegetated as a component of the Riparian Habitat Corridor.

- **Coyote Ranch** -- The lease agreement will be continued. Coyote Ranch is a part of an old historic land grant nestled on the banks of Coyote Creek. The Coyote Ranch provides opportunities for special events and large gatherings. Existing use sometimes runs as high as 4,000 to 5,000 people per day. This type of facility has been identified as a Countywide need to accommodate any number of uses such as festivals, outdoor concerts, and areas with facilities relating to specific forms of recreation such as arena and trail-related equestrian events. Parkway improvements to support the Coyote Ranch in this role are:
 - Construction of a new trail staging area and restrooms located outside the Ranch complex to avoid trail users entering the Ranch to park, use restroom facilities, make emergency calls, or for general interest and curiosity
 - Renovation of the landscape of the Coyote Ranch Road entrance from Monterey Highway to match the character of historic site.
 - Installation of signs to the Ranch and new staging area from Monterey Road and the Highway 101 / Bailey Avenue interchange and any future roadway improvements associated with the Coyote Valley Specific Plan.
 - Improved Coyote Creek Trail signage to clearly inform the public that the Coyote Ranch is a fee area and not generally open to casual drop-in use, and to provide contact information.
 - Trail-related interpretative signage / information about the Ranch and its place in history of the Coyote Valley.
 - Realignment of the Coyote Creek Trail with an equestrian shoulder parallel to the Coyote Ranch boundary fence replacing approximately 2,000 feet of the existing trail with removal and revegetation of the abandoned trail.
- **Coyote Percolation Pond Waterskiing (Santa Clara County Water Ski Club)** – To be continued as a permit activity unless required by the Santa Clara Valley Water District to be removed based on pond designs / management programs to be determined under the FAHCE agreement. In coordination with the SCVWD pond design / management under FAHCE program, develop permanent restrooms, drinking water, and shoreline observation areas / bleachers if possible. Associated resource management activities could include shoreline stabilization and enhancing riparian revegetation.
- **Parkway Lakes** – The lease agreement will be continued as a public “put and take” fishing area. An effective fish screen separating the creek from the lakes will be installed. Other potential improvements include: provision of paved access for dust control; expanded ADA facilities and fishing platforms; centralized maintenance facilities. Associated resource management activities to be evaluated in conjunction with SCVWD plans for the adjacent Coyote Percolation Ponds include shoreline stabilization and riparian revegetation.
- **Disc Golf** – Disc golf at its current location will be retained. Interim use of the Parque De La Raza De Paz for an additional nine holes of play will be accommodated. Upon the completion of the road and parking areas, an 18-hole disc golf course at Perry’s Hill Recreation Area will be developed. At such time, all facilities will be removed from Parque

De La Raza De Paz and the area will be enhanced as a component of the Riparian Habitat Corridor.

OBJECTIVE PR-1.2 Retain and, where appropriate, relocate specialty dog-use areas to enhance a Riparian Habitat Corridor.

Rationale / Action: There are a number of dog clubs that use various areas within the Parkway. These areas range in scale and include: specialty dog training facilities at the Officer Gene Simpson Dog Training Area; general field sports and water training around the Ogier ponds; and retriever training in the fields near the Malaguerra Winery. These uses will be continued (see also description in Objective PR-1.1 concerning the Officer Gene Simpson Dog Training Area).

GOAL PR-2 Enhance the multi-use trail system of the Parkway while providing manageable access points. (PR Guideline #2)

OBJECTIVE PR-2.1 Re-establish a designated equestrian trail between the Silver Creek Staging Area and the connection with the planned Llagas Creek Trail.

Rationale / Action: With creek flooding and a reduction in annual maintenance programs, many sections of the existing equestrian trail are now difficult to find, disjointed by creek wash-outs, and not passable because of overgrown vegetation. As a priority, either a separate equestrian trail will be designated where feasible or the Coyote Creek Bicycle Trail will be expanded to include an shoulder adequate to accommodate equestrian use along the entire length of the Parkway.

OBJECTIVE PR-2.2 To the extent practical, relocate all components (bicycling, hiking and equestrian use) of the Coyote Creek Trail to one side of the creek.

Rationale / Action: In order to maximize the viability of a riparian wildlife corridor, the paved multi-use trail and the equestrian trail will be located on the same side of the creek to allow the other side of the creek to be free of human influence.

OBJECTIVE PR-2.3 Provide additional trail staging areas to encourage trail use and accommodate growth.

Rationale / Action: Urbanization around the Parkway will continue for the next twenty to thirty years. Some open areas of the Parkway north of Metcalf Road will continue to be developed for industrial park and residential uses. However, significant new development is anticipated in the Coyote Valley and in Morgan

Hill. This will create increased demand for trail access. In addition to retaining existing staging opportunities, new staging areas will be developed over time to include:

- regional staging at the Perry's Hill Recreation Area
- roadside or area-wide staging at the Burnett Avenue Recreation Area (emphasizing equestrian use), the Monterey Highway Recreation Area, and adjacent to Coyote Ranch

The Perry's Hill Recreation Area is consistent with the criteria for a Regional Staging Area identified in the Countywide Trails Master Plan. It is located south of Metcalf Road and easily accessible from Highway 101, will encourage use of the Regional and Sub-regional trail route system, and be a day-use facility that also:

- allows for ease of management and security
- offers a potential of future expansion
- is of sufficient size to buffer trail staging activities from potential land use conflicts
- has the potential for linkage with a public transit route or for weekday use as a park and ride facility

OBJECTIVE PR-2.4 Provide connections to Regional, Sub-regional, and Connector trails as identified on the Countywide Trails Master Plan.

Rationale / Action: The Coyote Creek Trail, in conjunction with the Llagas Creek Trail, is a Sub-Regional Trail route identified in the Trails Master Plan (Route S5) extending from the Alameda County line and the Bay Trail (Route R4) to the San Benito County line and the Monterey-Yosemite Trail (Route R2). Portions of the Coyote Creek Trail also serve as parts of the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail (Route R1) and the Bay Area Ridge Trail (Route R5-D). Within the Parkway other Regional, Sub-regional, and Connector trails to be linked with the Coyote Creek Trail are:

Regional Trails

- Route R1 (R5-D) - Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail: Connecting from the Penitencia / El Sombroso portion of the trail at Parkway Lake south along Coyote Creek to Lake Anderson County Park and the Bay Area Ridge Trail.

Sub-regional Trails

- Route S7- Morgan Hill Cross-Valley Trail: an east-west route extending from the West Valley Sub-regional Trail (Route S6) through the Parkway to Lake Anderson County Park.

Connector Trails

- Route C21 - Silver Valley Trail: connecting the Parkway with Joseph D. Grant County Park.

- Route C23 - South Metcalf Trail: connecting the Parkway with the Bay Area Ridge Trail (R5-B) east of the Parkway.
- Route C24 - Willow Springs Trail: an on-street bicycle route connecting the Parkway with Chesbro Reservoir.

OBJECTIVE PR-2.5 Provide connections to the Cross County Bicycle Corridor

Rationale / Action: As shown in the Santa Clara Countywide Bicycle Plan, The Coyote Creek Trail parallels the Cross County Bicycle Corridor Route #7. Route #7 is a high-stress (HS) on-street bicycle route on Monterey Road. The Coyote Creek Trail is identified as a low-stress (LS) alternative to Monterey Road. To give the commute bicyclist options for travel connections between the two link trails will be provided at the Monterey Highway Recreation Area and through the Malech Property.

OBJECTIVE PR-2.6 Provide connections to local trail systems.

Rationale / Action: The Parkway trail system connects with the planned City of Morgan Hill trails system at the Burnett Recreation Area and the Anderson Visitor Center / Office / Peet Road Orchards Recreation Area. Likewise, the Parkway is linked with the City of San Jose's trail system in numerous locations. As the City of San Jose refines its plans for the Coyote Valley Specific Plan area, trail connections should be considered within the framework of enhancing access while not interfering with Parkway management,

OBJECTIVE PR-2.7 Where feasible, upgrade the existing Coyote Creek Trail to meet County guidelines for multi-use trails.

Rationale / Action: The existing Coyote Creek Trail is 10 feet wide from the Malaguerra Avenue staging area to the creek crossing downstream from the Ogier Ponds (near Palm Avenue). From that point downstream to Hellyer Park the trail is approximately 8 feet wide. County guidelines for a paved multi-use trail are for an optimum 12-foot width with 2-foot-wide flush shoulders or clear space on each side of the trail. The need to increase trail width is greatest downstream from the Coyote Percolation Pond where existing trail use is relatively high. The Integrated Plan identifies as this as a priority. However, with the impacts of urbanization of the Coyote Valley as currently envisioned in the Coyote Valley Specific Plan and the slow but continuous growth outlined in the Morgan Hill General Plan, use along the upstream portions of the trail, which is now relatively low, will increase. Eventually all of the trail will be 12 feet wide.

OBJECTIVE PR-2.8 Where feasible, relocate the Coyote Creek Trail outside the Coyote Creek floodplain.

Rationale / Action: When parallel to a stream or riparian zone, the Coyote Creek Trail should be set back a minimum of 100 feet from the top of bank or from the outside edge of the riparian zone, whichever is greater as measured from the edge of the low flow channel (County Trails Master Plan Design Guideline D - 1.3.3.1). The Integrated Plan calls for, over the long term and with expansion, relocating the majority of the trail outside the Riparian Habitat Corridor and the floodplain. Examples of possible exceptions include trail crossings of the creek, other drainage crossings, or passing under bridges.

OBJECTIVE PR-2.9 Provide trail-related amenities.

Rationale / Action: Hellyer Park, Shady Oaks Park, and Metcalf Park provide basic trail amenities such as permanent restrooms, drinking water, and picnic areas immediately accessible to the trail. However, upstream from Metcalf Road the Coyote Creek Trail has relatively few such amenities. Existing facilities at the Anderson Visitor Center / Office / Malaguerra Staging Area and in Toyon and Live Oak Group Areas will be upgraded. New facility areas accessible to the trail include:

- Burnett Avenue Recreation Area (restrooms, drinking water, family and group picnic)
- Malaguerra Winery (restrooms, drinking water, family picnic)
- Santa Clara County Model Aircraft Skypark (restrooms)
- Perry's Hill Recreation Area (restrooms, drinking water, family and group picnic)
- Monterey Highway Recreation Area (restrooms, drinking water, family and group picnic)
- Coyote Ranch Historic Site Staging Area (restrooms, drinking water)
- Coyote Percolation Pond (restrooms)

OBJECTIVE PR-2.10 Provide loop and point access trails from staging areas and other developed use areas.

Rationale / Action: Short 1/4-mile to 2-mile loop trails will be developed to provide options for the Parkway visitor, to direct some trail use away from the Coyote Creek Trail, and to highlight and interpret the natural and cultural resources of the Parkway. These are located at:

- Burnett Avenue Recreation Area
- Malaguerra Winery and Fields
- Perry's Hill Recreation Area

OBJECTIVE PR-2.11 Enhance the trail connection between the Toyon and Live Oak Group Areas.

Rationale / Action: The existing trail connection between the two group picnic areas is tenuous and not ADA accessible. Use of each area will be enhanced with a new trail connection.

GOAL PR-3 Provide water-based outdoor recreation opportunities. (PR Guidelines #2 and #4)

OBJECTIVE PR-3.1 Develop a Coyote Creek canoe / kayak trail.

Rationale / Action: Coyote Creek presents a singular opportunity for a stream trail within the County. Based on water volumes released from Anderson Dam and the future geomorphology of the creek as managed by the SCVWD, Coyote Creek may be capable of being floated (canoes, kayaks, etc.) from the Toyon Group Area to the Coyote Percolation Pond. Downstream from the Coyote Percolation Pond, there is a significant reduction in the creek's waters. Facilities that could be used for put-in and take-out and that would have designated picnic areas, and access to restrooms are located at the Toyon Group Area, Perry's Hill Recreation Area and Coyote Percolation Pond. Existing constrictions in the Creek (culverts, low-flow crossings, etc.) would be eliminated over time. However, because of the urbanizing nature of the Coyote Valley and the resource management goals for the creek, recreation boating on the creek would need to be carefully managed. Daily or seasonal controls might be required to limit the numbers of boaters.

OBJECTIVE PR-3.2 Maintain the existing Coyote Creek fishing program and tailor it in the future to reflect changes in the fishery.

Rationale / Action: Fishing at Parkway Lakes will be continued with inclusion of fish screens to separate the fishery from Coyote Creek. Fishing is now allowed in Coyote Creek and its off-stream ponds from late April to mid-November. This use will be continued. However, as more population moves into the Coyote Valley, pressure on the fishery will increase. Likewise, as the FAHCE program of the SCVWD is implemented to introduce spawning areas for steelhead trout to the creek a more controlled fishing program for the creek to protect the steelhead trout will be needed. Working with the SCVWD and appropriate resource agencies, the fishing program will be modified as necessary to encourage a sustainable fishery.

OBJECTIVE PR-3.3 Provide access to off-creek ponds for non-motorized boating.
Rationale / Action: Off-stream ponds present an opportunity for non-motorized boating for fishing and for general recreation. Providing pond access for boating may involve daily or seasonal controls to limit the number of boaters, as well as area restrictions to protect habitat resources. Access to the Ogeir Ponds for non-motorized boating to facilitate educational programs will be provided at the Perry's Hill Recreation Area.

OBJECTIVE PR-3.4 Provide an off-creek regional swimming facility located in a natural setting.
Rationale / Action: The County has no parks that provide swimming in a natural setting. Based on the criteria identified in the Department's Swimming Feasibility Study, such improvements could be considered on the eastern side of the Ogeir Ponds at the Perry's Hill Recreation Area. The program for the regional swimming area would include: parking for 400 cars and access from the Coyote Creek Trail; access control structure to a secured off-stream swimming lake; family and group picnic areas; shower and restroom facilities; concession facility; informal play areas; and other recreation amenities such as playgrounds and sand volleyball. A potential component of the regional swimming area would be a downstream pond / wetland area for dog training.

Because the program for the regional swimming area would include a secured off-stream swimming lake, consideration of this feature is deferred until such time as the SCVWD evaluates separating Coyote Creek from the ponds. There are significant environmental and management challenges in developing a regional swimming complex that will need to be addressed. The opportunities and constraints are overviewed in the *Countywide Swimming Feasibility Study Report* (December, 2004).

GOAL PR-4 Provide additional high-demand regional recreation opportunities that would support use of the Parkway and the Coyote Creek Trail system. (PR Guidelines #1, #2, and #4)

OBJECTIVE PR-4.1 Provide easily accessible group and family picnic areas.
Rationale / Action: Existing use at the Toyon and Live Oak Group Areas is at or near capacity. Downstream from the Coyote Dam, family picnic facilities at Metcalf and Shady Oaks Parks will continue to serve nearby communities. The Parque De La Raza De Paz facilities will be phased out upon opening of the Perry's Hill Recreation Area. General growth countywide and in specific areas as envisioned by the Coyote Valley Specific Plan and the Morgan Hill General

Plan will create increased demand for family and group picnic areas upstream from Metcalf Road. New family and/or group picnic areas will be located at:

- Burnett Avenue Recreation Area
- Malaguerra Winery
- Perry's Hill Recreation Area
- Monterey Highway Recreation Area

OBJECTIVE PR-4.2 Identify areas that are suitable for multi-purpose active recreation use.

Rationale / Action: During the public outreach process, requests were received for a variety of active recreation use areas that would be sufficiently scaled to accommodate regional use. These uses would require vehicular access, parking, and relatively large level areas that could be developed. However, these recreation activities may not be related to the natural resources of Coyote Creek and might more appropriately be located elsewhere. The Integrated Plan identifies areas that could be utilized in the future for any number of active or passive recreation uses. These areas are located at:

- Peet Road Orchards Recreation Area
- Burnett Avenue Recreation Area
- Perry's Hill Recreation Area
- Monterey Highway Recreation Area

GOAL PR-5 Maintain opportunities for the Parkway user to experience a sense of remoteness within the context of a rural riparian wildlife corridor. (NRM Guideline #2)

Rationale / Action: The value of the Parkway experience is directly related to the ability of the visitor to attain a sense of remoteness. Because much of the Coyote Valley has remained in agricultural use, this feeling has been easily achieved. However, with additional development anticipated within the Coyote Valley and Morgan Hill, a rural, remote experience will be in jeopardy. Vegetative screening programs, site planning, and setbacks are identified for the Coyote Creek Trail and Parkway recreation areas for protecting the visitor experience.

OBJECTIVE PR-5.1 Develop a standardized Parkway sign program.

Rationale / Action: Where it exists, signs along the Coyote Creek Trail and within the Parkway vary in age, style, and content. Directional signage to off-trail features is lacking. This includes signage to nearby points of interest, the local street system, and the availability of restrooms at Shady Oaks Park. Interpretive signs are limited in scope. Mileage markers, though present, do not

run the entire length of the trail. As the Coyote Creek Trail is enhanced and individual recreation areas are improved, a common sign program will be initiated.

- OBJECTIVE PR-5.2 Locate new trails as far away from occupied dwellings as practical.**
Rationale / Action: County Trails Master Plan Design Guidelines require that trails be set back from occupied dwellings a minimum distance as outlined below. Where specified setbacks are not feasible, potential noise and privacy impacts should be evaluated and reduced by use of berms, fencing, landscaping and other feasible and compatible means, if necessary. As new portions of the Coyote Creek Trail are developed, the guidelines outlined in Table 3 and in the County General Plan will be followed.

6.4.5.2 Agricultural and Historical Features

- GOAL PR-6 Preserve significant archaeological, historical, and cultural sites. (PR Guidelines #1, #4, and #5)**
- OBJECTIVE PR-6.1 Restore all, or portions of, the Malaguerra Winery.**
Rationale / Action: The main Malaguerra Winery building was built in 1869 and was the first winery in Morgan Hill. It is listed on the National Register of Historic Places (National Register #80000858) and as a California Point of Interest (SCL-045). The main winery building will be restored. The winery site is described as 150 acres in size and as such, the Parkway area surrounding the winery building (north of Coyote Creek and east of Highway 101) has been identified as the historic area. There are also chicken coop structures, residences, and outer outbuildings in the historic area that were developed more recently, but are not necessarily part of the historic fabric. These will be removed. An plan option is provided for leasing portions of the winery area lands for development of an organic vineyard.
- OBJECTIVE PR-6.2 Retain the historical character of the Coyote Ranch and lease area.**
Rationale / Action: The Coyote Ranch, also know as the Fisher Ranch, includes a house, ranch office, and barns built by Fiacro C. Fisher who owned the 28,049-acre Rancho Refugio de Laguna Seca. The large barn was restored in 1992. The palm tree entry drive is a prominent local visual feature. The site is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (#0050149) and is a California Point of Interest (SCL-044).

The ranch will continue to be maintained and managed so as not to preclude designation at some point in the future. Additionally

- The landscape of Coyote Ranch Road entrance from Monterey Highway would be renovated to match character of Historic Site.
- Interpretive and information signs along Coyote Creek Trail will be installed.

OBJECTIVE PR-6.3 Preserve viable agricultural soils and, where appropriate, encourage agriculture within selected areas of the Parkway and to buffer Parkway uses from other land uses.

Rationale / Action: The City of San Jose's Coyote Valley Urban Reserve Area and Morgan Hill's General Plan identify lands to remain rural in character. These designations present an ideal opportunity to retain agriculture as a buffer not only between the anticipated development in the Coyote Valley Urban Reserve to the north and Morgan Hill, but also between the Parkway, rural residences, and other land uses that may be incompatible with the Parkway character. The Integrated Plan proposes to expand the Parkway boundary west of the creek for purposes of creating a viable Riparian Habitat Corridor and for relocating portions of the Coyote Creek Trail. However, expanding the Parkway will only be achieved with the participation of willing sellers (see also Section 6.2. Where prime agricultural soils / lands coincide with land associated with other Parkway goals, if acquired, agricultural uses consistent with other Parkway resource values, will be considered.

The soils around the Malaguerra Winery once supported vineyards. A plan option is provided for leasing portions of the winery area lands for development of an organic vineyard.

6.4.5.3 Interpretive Features

A timeline with interpretive themes for the lands, events, resources, and uses that have influenced the Parkway is found in Attachment 3.

GOAL PR-7 Interpret the natural and cultural resources of the Coyote Creek Parkway such that the creek's role and importance of its riparian habitat is appropriately recognized in the context of the County and region. (PR Guideline #4)

OBJECTIVE PR-7.1 Interpret the role of the Malaguerra Winery in light of the settlement history of the Coyote Valley.

Rationale / Action: The Malaguerra Winery's historical significance is related to the industry and agriculture of the Coyote Valley over a period from 1850 to 1924. The winery will be restored, and an interpretive trail will be developed through the historic area.

OBJECTIVE PR-7.2 Develop a Coyote Creek Interpretive and Education Center.

Rationale / Action: Coyote Creek is an extremely important natural feature in the greater Santa Clara Valley and a feature that provides water and flood control benefits to downstream urban areas. These relationships, though complex, are not necessarily well understood by the general public. A Nature Center and interpretive trail is proposed at the Perry's Hill Recreation Area to interpret the resources and management of Coyote Creek. An alternate site for the Nature Center that would directly benefit future residents in the Coyote Valley Specific Plan area is identified at the Monterey Highway Recreation Area.

OBJECTIVE PR-7.3 In cooperation with the California Department of Fish and Game and others, establish a Watchable Wildlife Program and related facilities.

Rationale / Action: One of the most significant aspects of the Coyote Creek corridor is its wildlife. Through the provision of interpretive signs, nature trails, development of a wildlife viewing guide, and designation in California's Watchable Wildlife program these resources could be made more visible to the general public. Areas and facilities that, as they are developed, will be specifically designed for the Watchable Wildlife Program are:

- Perry's Hill Recreation Area Nature Center and Ogier Pond Interpretive Trail and facilities
- Monterey Highway Recreation Area Interpretive Trails

OBJECTIVE PR-7.4 In cooperation with the National Park Service, interpret the story of the de Anza expedition along those portions of the Coyote Creek Trail designated as a component of the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail system.

Rationale / Action: The Coyote Creek Trail is also a "recreation retracement trail" component of the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail system. Though the trail route is not coincidental with the actual de Anza route,

signage and interpretive displays along the Coyote Creek Trail about the expedition will be developed.

OBJECTIVE PR-7.5 Develop an interpretive program and provide interpretive signage along the Coyote Creek Trail.

Rationale / Action: Approximately 90% of County residents feel that preserving the natural resources in County Parks is important. Coyote Creek and its riparian resources are of regional significance and represent an outstanding natural laboratory for outdoor education and interpretation. However, the public needs to know what those resources are. The public also needs to understand that many laws and regulations dictate what is allowed to happen in the Parkway, and that such regulations sometimes constrain the recreation activities that may take place. Locations for a coordinated series of outdoor interpretive displays explaining the natural and cultural history of the Creek corridor have been identified along the trail.

6.5 MANAGEMENT AND PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM

Table 6 presents an overview of how a variety of agencies, organizations, and special interest groups could assist in implementing the variety of program features identified within the Integrated Plan.

The following summarizes how the management and partnership program address the Integrated Plan's goals and objectives outlined in Section 4.0.

GOAL PR-8	Enhance boundary management.
OBJECTIVE PR-8.1	In cooperation with adjacent property owners, include boundary fencing and signs in the Parkway. Rationale / Action: The Coyote Creek Trail is often located near the Parkway boundary adjacent to private property. In some places there is existing fencing that needs repair. In areas where trail routes are adjacent to private property, visible fencing should be employed if requested by the adjacent property owner to deter users from leaving the trail (County Trails Master Plan Design Guideline D - 1.1.4). Standard types of fencing that is wildlife friendly will be developed to enhance the identity of the Parkway. Parkway boundary signs will posted at regular intervals in conformance with legal requirements to remind Parkway visitors not to trespass. (County Trails Master Plan Design Guideline D - 4.3.4)
GOAL PR-9	Provide adequate resources to ensure Staff can provide service that is competent, friendly, well-funded, and excellent. (NRM Guideline #1 and PR Guideline #4)
OBJECTIVE PR-9.1	Add staffing and other management resources commensurate with Parkway improvements as necessary. Rationale / Action: The Department enjoys a high rating from the general public for the quality of services provided. While operation efficiency is always sought, the level of service provided as new improvements are made within the Parkway will need to include additional resources for all areas of operation. It is projected that management activities and facility improvements identified as priority actions will require the addition of 6 staff members.

GOAL PR-10 Coordinate implementation of Integrated Plan options with potential Parkway partners. (NRM Guideline #1 and PR Guideline #5)

OBJECTIVE PR-10.1 Identify Integrated Plan programs that would benefit from support or require regulatory compliance in advance of Plan adoption.

Rationale / Action: Table 6 below provides a general outline of project partners and where they could assist in the implementation and approval of plan elements.

TABLE 6: Santa Clara County Park and Recreation Partners

	Funding: Land Acquisition	Funding: Capital Improvements	Funding: Operations & Maintenance Funding	Trail Capital Improvements	Trail Operations & Maintenance	Site Planning	Park Capital Improvements	Park Operation & Maintenance	Resource Management Programs	Outdoor Recreation Programs	Interpretive Programs	Volunteer/Docent Programs	Marketing & Public Relations
SCCOSA													
National Park Service													
CA. Dept. of Parks & Recreation													
CA Dept. of Fish & Game													
Peninsula Open Space Trust													
Land Trust for Santa Clara Co.													
The Nature Conservancy													
S.C. County Farm Bureau													
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service													
Regulatory Agencies													
SF Bay Program / Coastal Conservancy													
Santa Clara Valley Water Dist.													
Valley Transportation Authority													
Local & Regional Government													

TABLE 6: Santa Clara County Park and Recreation Partners (continued)

	Funding: Land Acquisition	Funding: Capital Improvements	Funding: Operations & Maintenance Funding	Trail Capital Improvements	Trail Operations & Maintenance	Master Planning	Park Capital Improvements	Park Operation & Maintenance	Resource Management Programs	Outdoor Recreation Programs	Interpretive Programs	Volunteer/Docent Programs	Marketing & Public Relations
Parks Foundations													
Lessees													
Volunteers / Docents													
Recreation Interest Groups / Professional Organizations													
Conservation Organizations													
Educational Institutions													
Private Landowners / Entities													
Non-profit Organizations													
Trail Organizations													
Health & Well-being Providers													
Law Enforcement Agencies													
For-profit Organizations													

7.0 Implementing the Plan



7.1 CONSTRUCTION, POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS, AND MITIGATION ACTIONS

The following actions were identified in the *Initial Study and Mitigated Negative Declaration* prepared for the Integrated Plan pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act. Their purpose is to reduce any potential impacts associated with implementing the Integrated Plan.

WATER QUALITY Mitigation Measure SWQ-1: Develop and Implement a Frac-Out Contingency Plan for Jack and Bore Activities. For jack-and-bore tunneling activities that use drilling lubricants, the Department or its contractor will prepare and implement a frac-out contingency plan that is intended to minimize the potential

for a frac-out associated with tunneling activities; provide for the timely detection of frac-outs; and ensure an organized, timely, and “minimum-impact” response in the event of a frac-out and release of drilling lubricant (i.e., bentonite). The contingency plan will require, at a minimum, the following measures.

- A full-time monitor will attend all drilling to look for observable frac-out conditions or lowered pressure readings on drilling equipment.
- If a frac-out is identified, all work will stop, including the recycling of drilling lubricant. In the event of a frac-out into water, the pressure of water above the tunnel will keep excess mud from escaping through the fracture. The location and extent of the frac-out will be determined, and the frac-out will be monitored for 4 hours to determine whether the drilling lubricant congeals (bentonite will usually harden, effectively sealing the frac-out location).
- If the drilling lubricant congeals, no other actions will be taken that would potentially suspend sediments in the water column.
- Surface releases of bentonite will be allowed to harden and then will be removed.
- The contingency plan will identify additional measures to be taken to contain or remove the drilling lubricant if it does not congeal.

BIOLOGY Mitigation Measure BIO-1: Survey for Special-Status Plants. A survey for all special-status plants, which could occur in areas where trails are planned for construction, will be carried out in the appropriate blooming period prior to construction. If any special-status plants are found, Mitigation Measure BIO-2 will be implemented.

Mitigation Measure BIO-2: Avoid Special-Status Plants. If special-status plants are found in an area where trails or other infrastructure are to be built, the trail(s) will be rerouted to avoid these plants.

Mitigation Measure BIO-3: Avoid Bay Checkerspot Butterfly Host Plants. All serpentine habitat within the project footprint will be surveyed for native plantain and owl’s clover during the appropriate blooming period, prior to construction. If native plantain or owl’s clover is found, Mitigation Measure BIO-2 will be implemented.

Mitigation Measure BIO-4: Protection and Enhancement of Serpentine Communities. If serpentine habitat is identified in an area where trails or other infrastructure are to be built, the trail(s) and other proposed facilities would be rerouted to avoid this sensitive natural community. If avoidance is not feasible, opportunities for enhancement and/or protection of adjacent serpentine habitats will be coordinated with DFG and USFWS to ensure that take of Bay Checkerspot Butterfly does not occur. If take of Bay Checkerspot Butterfly is

determined to be unavoidable, proposed trail(s) and other facilities will not be constructed.

Mitigation Measure BIO-5: Survey for Migratory Bird Nests. All initial vegetation clearing, including grading of grasslands or removal or trimming of trees or shrubs will take place outside of the migratory bird nesting season. If vegetation removal must occur during the migratory bird nesting season, clearing activities will be preceded by a survey for migratory bird nests. If active nest(s) are located within the area to be cleared, all vegetation clearing activities within 50-feet of active nest(s) will take place after the nest(s) are no longer active.

Mitigation Measure BIO-6: Conduct Surveys for Bird Nests in Structures. Demolition of abandoned structure will take place outside of the migratory bird nesting season. The typical nesting season for migratory bird in this part of California is April 15–July 31. If construction must take place during the nesting season, demolition will be preceded by a survey for nesting migratory birds (e.g., swallows, phoebes, etc.). If bird nests are discovered in the structure, the building will not be removed until there are no active nests remaining.

Mitigation Measure BIO-7: Survey for Active Raptor Nests. Before construction activity commences, all suitable raptor nesting habitat within 0.5 mile of the impacted area will be surveyed for active raptor nests. If an active raptor nest is located within 0.5 mile of the construction site, a no-activity buffer will be erected around the nest while it is active to protect the nesting raptors. This buffer distance may be amended to account for nests that are not within the line-of-sight of the construction activity.

Mitigation Measure BIO-8: Conduct Surveys of Potential Bat Roosts. Demolition of any abandoned buildings or bridges will be preceded by a survey for bat presence. Buildings being used by bats will not be removed until it has been determined that bats are no longer using the site or until demolition can be carried out without harming any bats.

Mitigation Measure BIO-9: Implement Avoidance and Minimization Measures for Potential Impacts on California Tiger Salamander Habitat. For areas where construction would occur within identified California tiger salamander habitat, County Parks shall consult with the USFWS and DFG to obtain authorization for activities that could affect this species and implement all applicable protection measures specified through this consultation. Protection measures shall be focused on locations where California tiger salamander habitats have been identified within and adjacent to the right-of-way and where California tiger salamander could potentially be affected as determined in consultation with the

USFWS. Protection measures could include, but would not be limited to, the following:

- Where impacts on potential California tiger salamander breeding habitats can be avoided, establish site-specific exclusion zones to protect these areas. Install temporary plastic fencing around the exclusion areas with "Sensitive Habitat Area" signs posted and clearly visible on the outside of the fence.
- Where it is not feasible to avoid work within or adjacent to potential California tiger salamander breeding sites, limit work in these areas to the period from June 1 to October 14 or when the ponds are dry.
- From October 15 to May 31 within potential California tiger salamander dispersal habitat, minimize operation of proposed project vehicles and equipment at night off pavement during rain events and within 24 hours following rain events, and check under vehicles parked overnight off pavement before moving them.

If permanent loss of occupied or potential California tiger salamander breeding habitat cannot be avoided, compensation shall be provided through protection and enhancement of California tiger salamander habitat within the right-of-way, purchase of off-site mitigation credits, and/or contribution to regional conservation and recovery efforts for the species as determined in consultation with the USFWS and DFG.

Mitigation Measure BIO-10: Implement Avoidance and Minimization Measures for Potential Impacts on California Red-Legged Frog Habitat. County Parks or its contractor will implement the following measures before and during construction activities occurring within or near California red-legged frog habitat to minimize both direct and indirect effects on California red-legged frogs.

- A pre-construction survey shall be conducted immediately preceding any construction activity that occurs in California red-legged frog habitat or an activity that may result in take of the species. The USFWS-approved biologist shall carefully search all obvious potential hiding spots for California red-legged frogs and the perimeter of any aquatic habitat. In the unlikely event that a California red-legged frog is found during the preconstruction survey, the biologist will contact the USFWS immediately to determine the appropriate course of action.
- An erosion and sediment control plan will be implemented to prevent impacts outside of the project construction area. Tightly woven natural fiber netting or similar material shall be used for erosion control or other purposes at the project site to ensure that California red-legged frogs are not trapped. This limitation will be communicated to the contractor through use of special provisions included in the bid solicitation package. Coconut coir matting is an acceptable erosion control material. No plastic monofilament matting shall be used for erosion control.
- Access routes to the construction area and the size of staging and work areas will be limited to the minimum necessary to achieve the project goals. Routes and boundaries of the access roads will be clearly marked prior to initiating construction/grading.

- All food and food-related trash will be enclosed in sealed trash containers at the end of each workday and removed completely from the construction site once every three days.
- No pets will be allowed on the construction site.
- A speed limit of 15 mph on dirt roads will be maintained.
- All equipment will be maintained such that there will be no leaks of automotive fluids such as fuels, oils, and solvents. Any fuel or oil leaks will be cleaned up immediately and disposed of properly.
- Hazardous materials such as fuels, oils, solvents, etc. will be stored in sealable containers in a designated location that is at least 200 feet from the affected channel(s). All fueling and maintenance of vehicles and other equipment will occur at least 200 feet from the channel. Construction within the channel would be conducted during the dry season between May 1 and October 15.
- Upon completion of the project, all areas subject to temporary ground disturbances, including storage and staging areas, temporary roads, and the like shall be re-contoured if necessary, and revegetated to promote restoration of the area to pre-project conditions. An area subject to “temporary” disturbance means any area that is disturbed during the project, but that after project completion will not be subject to further disturbance and has the potential to be revegetated. Appropriate methods and plant species used to revegetate such areas should be determined on a site-specific basis in consultation with USFWS, California Department of Fish and Game, and revegetation experts.

The County shall include special provisions that include the mitigation measures described above for bid information when applicable.

Mitigation Measure BIO-11: Conduct A Preconstruction Survey for Western Pond Turtles and Relocate, if Necessary. A qualified biologist shall conduct a pre-construction survey for western pond turtles no more than 30 days prior to construction in suitable aquatic habitats within the project corridor, including stream crossings, drainage ditches, and culverts. A combination of visual and trapping surveys may be performed with authorization from the DFG. If the species is found near any proposed construction areas, impacts on individuals and their habitat shall be avoided to the extent feasible. If occupied habitat can be avoided, an exclusion zone shall be established around the habitat and temporary plastic fencing shall be installed around the buffer area with “Sensitive Habitat Area” signs posted and clearly visible on the outside of the fence. If avoidance is not possible and the species is determined to be present in work areas, the biologist with approval from DFG may capture turtles prior to construction activities and relocate them to nearby, suitable habitat a minimum of 300 feet downstream from the work area. Exclusion fencing should then be installed if feasible to prevent turtles from reentering the work area. For the duration of work in these areas the biologist should conduct monthly follow-up visits to monitor effectiveness.

Mitigation Measure BIO-12: Conduct Preconstruction Surveys for Active Western Burrowing Owl Burrows and Implement the California Department of Fish and Game Guidelines for Western Burrowing Owl Mitigation and Compensate for Habitat Loss, If Necessary. DFG (1995) recommends that preconstruction surveys be conducted to locate active western burrowing owl burrows in the study area and within a 250-foot-wide buffer zone around the study area in suitable habitat. The City or its contractor will retain a qualified biologist to conduct preconstruction surveys for active burrows according to DFG's Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation (California Department of Fish and Game 1995). The preconstruction surveys will include a breeding season survey and wintering season survey. If no western burrowing owls are detected, no further mitigation is required. If active western burrowing owls are detected, the County will implement the following measures.

- Occupied burrows will not be disturbed during the breeding season (February 1 to August 31).
- If avoidance is the preferred method of dealing with potential impacts, no disturbance should occur within 160 feet of occupied burrows during the non-breeding season (September 1 to January 31) or within 250 feet during the breeding season (February 1 to August 31).
- When destruction of occupied burrows is unavoidable during the non-breeding season (September 1 to January 31), unsuitable burrows will be enhanced (enlarged or cleared of debris) or new burrows created (by installing artificial burrows) at a ratio of 2:1 on protected lands approved by DFG. Newly created burrows will follow guidelines established by DFG.
- If owls must be moved away from the project site during the non-breeding season, passive relocation techniques (e.g., installing one-way doors at burrow entrances) will be used instead of trapping, as described in the DFG guidelines. At least 1 week will be necessary to complete passive relocation and allow owls to acclimate to alternate burrows.

If active western burrowing owl burrows are found and the owls must be relocated, County Parks shall offset the loss of foraging and burrow habitat within the parkway by permanently protecting a minimum of 6.5 acres of foraging habitat per occupied burrow identified on the project site. The protected lands shall be located within the Parkway boundary adjacent to the occupied western burrowing owl habitat on the project site or at another occupied site near the project site. The location of the protected lands will be determined in coordination with DFG.

Mitigation Measure BIO-13: Avoid Riparian Forest, Scrub, and Woodland. Projects shall be carried out in a way that avoids damage to riparian forest and woodland. If unavoidable impact will occur, then implement Mitigation Measure BIO-14.

Mitigation Measure BIO-14: Replace Riparian Forest, Scrub, and Woodland.

If impacts are identified that will occur in any riparian forest and/or woodland, then these communities shall be replaced in an appropriate setting, such as areas of the designated Riparian Habitat Corridor that are degraded and/or denuded. Replacement ratios will be determined in consultation with the CDFG. Also see Mitigation Measures BIO-17 and BIO-18 (Avoidance and Replacement of Native Trees). These two measures are meant to be implemented concurrently and would not be implemented additively (i.e. mitigation for habitat acreage lost plus mitigation for loss of trees within that habitat acreage).

Mitigation Measure BIO-15: Avoid Watercourses, Aquatic and Wetland Habitats. Projects shall be carried out in a way that avoids damage to watercourses and aquatic and wetland habitats. This includes a setback distance of at least 100 feet from these areas for all projects as designated by the Integrated Plan. If damage is unavoidable, then Mitigation Measure BIO-16 will be implemented.

Mitigation Measure BIO-16: Replace Watercourses, Aquatic, and Wetland Habitats. If impacts will occur to watercourses, aquatic or wetland habitats, then the impacted aquatic area will be delineated and will be confirmed by the Corps. This community will be replaced at a ratio to be determined with the permitting agencies in an appropriate setting, such as wetland habitats designated by the Natural Resources Management Plan as potential wetland restoration areas.

Mitigation Measure BIO-17: Avoid Loss of Native Trees. Projects will be designed to avoid impact to native trees greater than 12" in diameter. If a project has potential to impact any such tree, the project will be redesigned or Mitigation Measure BIO-18 will be implemented.

Mitigation Measure BIO-18: Replace Trees. If unavoidable impacts to trees will occur, then for every tree impacted, replacement planting(s) of the same species, in quantities to be determined by County Planning, will be planted in an appropriate location.

AIR QUALITY Mitigation Measure AIR-MM-1: Implement BAAQMD Construction Dust Control Measures. To control the generation of construction-related PM10 emissions, the project applicant shall require the construction contractor to implement all applicable and feasible control measures required by the BAAQMD, as summarized below:

BAAQMD Feasible Control Measures for Construction Emissions of PM10

<p>Basic Control Measures. The following controls should be implemented at all construction sites.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water all active construction areas at least twice daily. • Cover all trucks hauling soil, sand, and other loose materials or require all trucks to maintain at least 2 feet of freeboard. • Pave, apply water three times daily, or apply (nontoxic) soil stabilizers on all unpaved access roads, parking areas, and staging areas at construction sites. • Sweep daily (with water sweepers) all paved access roads, parking areas, and staging areas at construction sites. • Sweep streets daily (with water sweepers) if visible soil material is carried onto adjacent public streets.
<p>Enhanced Control Measures. The following measures should be implemented at construction sites greater than 4 acres in area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hydroseed or apply (nontoxic) soil stabilizers to inactive construction areas (i.e., previously graded areas inactive for 10 days or more). • Enclose, cover, water twice daily, or apply (nontoxic) soil binders to exposed stockpiles (e.g., dirt and sand). • Limit traffic speeds on unpaved roads to 15 miles per hour (mph). • Install sandbags or other erosion control measures to prevent silt runoff to public roadways. • Replant vegetation in disturbed areas as quickly as possible.
<p>Optional Control Measures. The following control measures are strongly encouraged at construction sites that are large in area, located near sensitive receptors, or for any other reason may warrant additional emissions reductions, but project applicant is not required to implement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Install wheel washers for all exiting trucks, or wash off the tires or tracks of all trucks and equipment leaving the site. • Install windbreaks or plant trees or vegetative wind breaks at windward side(s) of construction areas. • Suspend excavation and grading activity when winds (instantaneous gusts) exceed 25 mph. • Limit the area subject to excavation, grading, and other construction activity at any one time.
<p>Source: BAAQMD 1999.</p>

NOISE

Mitigation Measure NOI-MM-1: Comply with Santa Clara County Noise Standards by Employing Noise Reducing Construction Practices.

If the County receives complaints concerning noise from construction operations, the County shall retain a qualified acoustical consultant to determine if construction operations are resulting in noise that exceeds County noise standards. If it is determined that noise standards are being exceeded construction operations shall be modified such that noise does not exceed that applicable standards.

Potential modifications to construction operations include but are not limited to:

- Using small equipment that creates less noise,
- Reducing the number of pieces of equipment that are used at the same time in one area, and
- Providing temporary local barriers around noise generating equipment.

CULTURAL RESOURCES

Mitigation Measure H/A-MM-1: Comply with all federal, state, and local regulations regarding the protection and preservation of cultural and paleontological resources.

Mitigation Measure H/A-MM-2: Complete Program-specific cultural resources record searches and field surveys, as needed. Test and evaluate cultural resources located as a result of research and fieldwork.

Mitigation Measure H/A-MM-3: Include consideration of paleontological resources during record searches and field surveys.

Mitigation Measure H/A-MM-4: Plan construction activities to avoid important cultural sites identified by record searches and field surveys, and testing and evaluation, as feasible.

Mitigation Measure H/A-MM-5: Develop and implement an appropriate treatment plan to evaluate affected archaeological sites that are determined eligible for listing in the NRHP or the CRHR and cannot be avoided by

Mitigation Measure H/A-MM-6: Develop and implement a paleontological resources treatment plan to evaluate paleontological resources that may be discovered during construction.

Mitigation Measure H/A-MM-7: Develop and implement a cultural resources and paleontological resources training program for construction personnel.

Mitigation Measure H/A-MM-8: Consult with interested Native American people when conducting the record searches and field surveys to avoid or minimize impacts on ethnographic resources during construction, as feasible.

Mitigation Measure H/A-MM-9: A cultural/historic resource study shall be completed and a treatment plan prepared to detail what those potential impacts are that could result in an adverse change to the significance of the resource. The treatment plan shall identify how such impacts can be avoided and/or mitigated to a level that is less than significant.

7.2 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Santa Clara County was the lead agency for the preparation of the environmental document associated with the Integrated Plan. The County will be the lead agency any subsequent project-specific environmental reviews that may be conducted as a result of implementing the Integrated Plan. In certifying the environmental document for the Integrated Plan, the Board of Supervisors considered issues of consistency related to topics as outlined in Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines. These include consistency with the goals and policies of the Santa Clara County General Plan.

PERMITS

The Integrated Plan, as well as resulting specific projects that may be implemented as a result of the Plan, are required to comply with a variety of federal, state, and local regulations, code sections and ordinances. These regulatory bodies provide both permits as well as guidance for projects. The agencies from which permits may be required to implement the Integrated Plan are listed in Table 7.

**CALIFORNIA
ENVIRONMENTAL
QUALITY ACT**

TABLE 7: Permitting and Review Agencies

LEAD AGENCY	
County of Santa Clara	The County regulates land use changes within the Parkway and requires an environmental review under the California Environmental Quality Act.
RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES	PERMIT AUTHORITY
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE)	Regulatory authority over all jurisdictional wetlands, navigable waters, and other Waters of the United States under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act and Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act. (see also Appendix E for a further description)
US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)	Consultation is required as part of the Section 404 permitting process to include a biological opinion and incidental take permits, if required, for species listed as Threatened or Endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act. In addition the USFWS administers the protection of species under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act. (see also Appendix E for a further description)
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA Fisheries)	Consultation is required as part of the Section 404 permitting process to address protection measures for anadromous fish, marine fish, and marine mammals, including Section 9 of the federal Endangered Species Act requirements for federally-listed species. (see also Appendix E)
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)	Dual regulatory authority of Section 404 with the COE. (see also Appendix E for a further description)
San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB)	Authority to regulate projects that could affect water quality through Section 401(A)(1) of the Clean Water Act and the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act of 1975. The RWQCB issues Water Quality Certification and a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit for storm water discharge. (see also Appendix E for a further description)
California Department of Fish and Game (CDF&G)	If stream alterations are anticipated, a 1601 permit must be secured from the Department. In addition the CDF&G regulates the take of wildlife and plants listed as threatened or endangered under the California Endangered Species Act, the California Native Plant Protection Act, and the California Fish and Game Code (see also Appendix E for a further description)
California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC)	Approval and oversight of hazardous material remediation if required.
California Department of Transportation (Caltrans)	Approval of plans and encroachment permits for projects within the State right-of-way.
State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO)	Implements procedures for dealing with cultural resources discovered during surface-disturbing activities authorized under the National Historic Preservation Act.
Santa Clara Valley Water District (SCVWD)	To manage and protect the water resources of the Santa Clara Valley, the SCVWD requires permits for all well construction and destruction work, most exploratory boring, and for projects or works that occur within 50 feet of any watercourse in Santa Clara County (District Ordinance 82-3).
County of Santa Clara, Building Inspection Office	Issues required building permits for typical construction activities that would be anticipated within the Parkway.

7.3 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT COSTS

The enhancement of the Parkway to provide new and enhanced visitor experiences consistent with the goals and objectives of the Integrated Plan is an ambitious undertaking. Projected capital improvement costs for the identified priority projects are between \$36,00,000 and \$46,000,000 (in 2006-7 dollars). Table 8 summarizes probable capital improvement costs for priority projects within individual Parkway Recreation Areas and the Coyote Creek Trail.

TABLE 8: Projection of Probable Capital Improvement Project Costs by Area

INTEGRATED PLAN AREA	COST RANGE	
	LOW	HIGH
1. Live Oak-Toyon Group Areas	\$ 2,500,000	\$ 3,125,000
2. Anderson Visitor Center / Office / Malaguerra Staging Area	\$ 4,500,000	\$ 5,625,500
3. Malaguerra Winery and Fields	\$ 80,000	\$ 100,000
4. Santa Clara County Model Aircraft Skypark	\$ 35,000	\$ 43,750
5. Perry's Hill Recreation Area	\$ 11,500,000	\$ 13,750,000
6. Coyote Ranch Staging Area	\$ 1,700,000	\$ 2,125,000
7. Parkway Lakes	\$ 85,000	\$ 106,250
8. Parque de la Raza de Paz	\$ 400,000	\$ 500,000
9. Coyote Creek Trail: Malaguerra Ave. Staging Area to Mile 2.3	\$ 650,000	\$ 812,500
10. Coyote Creek Trail: Mile 2.3 to Mile 3.5 -- See Perry's Hill Recreation Area		
11. Coyote Creek Trail: Mile 3.5 to Mile 4.6	\$ 2,350,000	\$ 2,937,500
12. Coyote Creek Trail: Mile 4.7 to Mile 7.5	\$ 6,250,000	\$ 7,812,500
13. Coyote Creek Trail: Mile 7.5 to Mile 8.5 -- See Coyote Ranch Staging Area		
14. Coyote Creek Trail: Mile 8.5 to Mile 14.0	\$ 5,650,000	\$ 7,062,500
15. Coyote Creek Trail: Mile 14.0 to Hellyer Park	\$ 1,750,000	\$ 2,187,500
TOTAL	\$ 36,950,000	\$ 46,187,500

* November, 2006 costs. This projection is preliminary, for planning purposes only, and is subject to change. This projection uses normal park/trail construction costs based on industry standards suitable for a Master Plan level of detail; this cost projection is not based on such considerations as might be included with the benefit of detailed design plans and construction documents. Any potential site remediation costs are not included.

Reference: Santa Clara County Parks & Recreation Department. *Coyote Creek Parkway County Park - Cost and Funding Analysis*. November, 2006.

7.4 MANAGEMENT COSTS

The operations and maintenance for the existing Coyote Creek Parkway and its facilities are managed and staffed by the Anderson Lake/Motorcycle Park Unit and the Hellyer/Santa Theresa Unit of the County Parks and Recreation Department. In addition, the Department's Interpretive Services Unit provides interpretive services. There are no ranger or maintenance positions solely dedicated to the Parkway. Rangers and maintenance staff respond to trail issues as necessary and facilities are serviced as scheduled. Approximately 10% of the scheduled staff time of each park unit is directed to operation and maintenance of the Parkway.

Additional operations and maintenance staffing needed for the Parkway as depicted for priority projects in the Integrated Plan are shown in Table 9. Annual staffing costs are estimated to exceed approximately \$500,000 (in 2006-7 dollars). This includes staffing associated with the Perry's Hill Nature Center. Final staffing costs will be dependent on the resources and priorities of the Department at buildout, level of interpretive programming offered at the Nature Center, and costs for supplies and related services.

TABLE 9: Future Staffing Needs and Costs

Positions	Number of Positions	Annual Cost
Rangers	2	
Maintenance Workers	2	
Interpreters	2	
Total	6	\$ 550,824

Source: Santa Clara County Parks & Recreation Department. *Coyote Creek Parkway County Park - Cost and Funding Analysis*. November, 2006.



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FIGURES



A T T A C H M E N T S

ATTACHMENT 1: Park Classifications

Natural Areas - The Parkway's Natural Areas are defined as the Riparian Habitat Corridor. General characteristics include:

- **Lands generally managed for conditions that best protect the environment and habitat value;**
- **Lands developed with only minimal amenities needed to provide public access for low-intensity and dispersed recreation.**

Common recreation activities that would occur within the Parkway's Natural Areas include, but are not necessarily limited to: trail use such as walking, hiking, jogging, horseback riding, and biking; observing nature for personal growth, outdoor education, or scientific research; and casual picnicking not requiring facilities. Dogs, with the exception of designated training areas, would be required to be on-leash.

Land Suitability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Terrain and vegetation patterns variable • Generally moderate to high habitat value • Habitat for listed species
Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimal services
Common Use Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use and safety signs • Parking /staging for trail-related recreation • Trails and fire roads • Possibly drinking water and vault toilets at staging areas • Back-country trail camps (w/o facilities) • Emergency phones
User Experience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunity to get away from others • High probability of experiencing solitude; closeness to nature, tranquility, self-reliance, challenge and risk • Minimal on-site controls
Management and Resource Conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-motorized access • Management practices to enhance habitat, provide fire protection, and/or provide user safety • Agriculture (grazing) in support of resource management or historic interpretive purposes

Rural Recreation Areas - The Parkway's Rural Recreation Areas typically occur outside the Riparian Habitat Corridor. General characteristics include:

- **Lands generally in an undeveloped condition that appear natural in character and encompass a wide variety of habitat types;**
- **Lands that could be developed for relatively moderate to high-impact public recreation uses.**

Common recreation activities that would occur within the Parkway's Rural Recreation Areas include, but are not necessarily limited to those activities found within Natural Areas plus: family and small-group picnicking; activities facilitated by a paved trail; education and interpretation supported by nature centers and other outdoor interpretive facilities; open meadow play areas associated with picnic areas; vehicular and walk-in camping; non-powered and powered boating; swimming in a natural setting; fishing; astronomy and star gazing; off-leash dog training; and special events on a permit basis. In addition, specialized recreation activities of regional significance might occur within Rural Recreation Areas.

Land Suitability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Terrain and vegetation patterns suitable for a variety of outdoor recreation uses • Habitat values may vary from low to high • Listed species that may be present would not significantly restrict recreation access and use
Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generally accessible from Highway 101 or the Monterey Highway or public transportation system • Domestic services (electricity, drinking water, sanitary sewer or septic) possible

ATTACHMENT 1: Park Classifications (continued)

Common Use Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use and safety signs • Parking /staging • Trails • Facilities for park maintenance, operations, and public safety (e.g. kiosks, park offices, maintenance yards) • Drinking water and restrooms • Developed use areas (family and small group picnic) • Special recreation use facilities • Self-guided and group outdoor education facilities • Boat launches • Swimming areas • Off-leash areas for dogs may be designated
User Experience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunity to get away from others but with easy access • Some opportunity of experiencing solitude; closeness to nature, tranquility, self-reliance, challenge and risk • Interaction between users may be moderate in some areas • Obvious on-site controls
Management and Resource Conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use may include some motorized forms of recreation • Native vegetation may be planted and maintained in some areas for desired visual and recreational characteristics as well as to enhance habitat, provide fire management, or provide user safety

Historic Sites - Two historic sites (Malaguerra Winery and Coyote Ranch) overlap both Natural Areas and Rural Recreation Areas within the Parkway. They include the archaeological and historic resources that occur within existing County Parks. Sometimes, these features are the predominant element of a park. Other times they occupy a relatively small area of a much larger park. General characteristics include:

- Lands and facilities generally managed for conditions that best protect the historic resources present;
- Lands and facilities developed with only minimal amenities needed to provide public access for interpretation, education and limited low-impact recreation purposes.

Common recreation activities that would occur within Historic Sites include, but are not necessarily limited to: education; interpretation; picnicking; small group meetings; or scientific research.

Land Suitability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Variable
Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Variable
Common Use Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use and safety signs • Parking • Restrooms • Self-guided and group education facilities • Restored structures • Museums
User Experience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunity to experience a sense of continuity about the natural or cultural evolution of Santa Clara County • Interaction between users is variable based on the nature of the historic site • Obvious and prevalent on-site controls
Management and Resource Conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Native and exotic vegetation may be planted, maintained, or managed based on historic landscape context • Agriculture in support of historic interpretive programs

ATTACHMENT 2: COUNTY EMINENT DOMAIN POLICIES

The following policies related to the acquisition of trails and easements are from the *Santa Clara County Trails Master Plan Update*, an element of the County General Plan, adopted in November, 1995 (see Attachment 2).

PREAMBLE: THE SPIRIT OF THE COUNTYWIDE TRAILS MASTER PLAN UPDATE IMPLEMENTING THE COUNTYWIDE TRAILS MASTER PLAN AND LIMITATIONS ON THE USE OF EMINENT DOMAIN

For trails to be acquired by the County of Santa Clara, the power of eminent domain shall only be used in accordance with the policies of the Board of Supervisors as contained in the Eminent Domain Element of the Acquisition Policy, Parks and Open Space adopted on April 24, 1990. For trails, the use of eminent domain would only apply:

- whenever the action would serve the convenience and mutual interests of both a consenting seller and the County.
- to acquire trails and trail easements only in non-rural areas located within city boundaries, including unincorporated areas within those boundaries, and any areas bordering the San Francisco Bay.

PR-TS 2.3 (C-PR 25; R-PR 27) Trail Routes or Regional Staging Areas shown on the Countywide Trails Master Plan Map in areas currently designated on the County General Plan Land Use Map as Agriculture shall not be required (including easements) or developed outside of County road rights-of-way until or unless: (1) the land use designation is amended to a non-Agriculture designation, or (2) there is specific interest or consent expressed by a willing property owner / seller. Where there is a specific interest or consent expressed by a willing property owner / seller, trails in areas with prime agricultural lands shall be developed in a manner that avoids any significant impact to the agricultural productivity of those lands

PR-TS 2.4 (C-PR 26; R-PR 28) Trail Routes or Regional Staging Areas shown on the Countywide Trails Master Plan Map in areas currently designated as Ranchland on the County General Plan Land Use Map and actively used for ranching or other agricultural purposes shall not be required (including easements) or developed outside of County road rights-of-way until or unless: (1) the County is notified of a non-renewal of Williamson Act contract affecting the land on which the trail route or regional staging area would be located; (2) such time as the active ranching and/or agricultural use has been permanently abandoned; (3) the land use designation is amended to a non-ranchland designation, or (4) there is specific interest or consent expressed by a willing property owner / seller.

PR-TS 2.5 (C-PR 26.1; R-PR 28) Trail Routes or Regional Staging Areas shown on the Countywide Trails Master Plan Map in areas currently designated as Hillside on the County General Plan Land Use Map and actively used for ranching or other agricultural purposes shall not be required (including easements) or developed outside of County road rights-of-way until or unless: (1) the County is notified of a non-renewal of Williamson Act contract affecting the land on which the trail route or regional staging area would be located; (2) such time as active ranching and/or agricultural use has been permanently abandoned; or (3) there is specific interest or consent expressed by a willing property owner / seller.

PR-TS 3.3 (C-PR 28; R-PR 30) Trail routes shown on the Countywide Trails Master Plan Map that cross privately-owned lands shown as Agriculture, Ranchland or Hillside on the General Plan Land Use Map will only be acquired from a willing property owner / seller.

ATTACHMENT 3: HISTORIC TIMELINE AND INTERPRETIVE THEMES

GENERAL TIME PERIOD	HISTORIC THEMES
	Theme: Native Americans <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tamien and Matalan tribes of the Ohlone Indians were the first to settle on the land that is now Coyote Creek Park • Muwekma Ohlone Indian Tribe • Battle of Santa Teresa
1776	Theme: Exploration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Spanish Settler Juan Bautista De Anza and his party of explorers crossed the creek in March of 1776 and gave it the name of Arroyo Del Coyote. The name is derived from the coyotes they saw on their journey. • The creek was originally discovered by Lt. Jose Moraga and named El Arroyo Del Coyote. Sometime later it was renamed to Coyote Creek.
1850-1872	Theme: Discovery <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • George Washington Hellyer: born in Ohio in 1832, and came to California in search of gold in the 1850's
1822-1845	Theme: The Ranchos <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bernal Rancho • Rancho del Refugio de la Laguna Seca (Laguna Seca Rancho) and the Coyote Ranch • Juan Alvarez • Captain John Charles Fremont (1846) • Fiacaro Fisher
1904-1913	Theme: Water, Water, and Groundwater <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Laguna Seca and the Coyote Canal: The Hayes-Chenoweth Company and the Imperiale Prune Orchard vs. the Bay Cities Water Company • The Coyote Canal: This canal was first recommended by Consulting Engineer Harry L. Haehl to prevent the escape of reservoir releases south of the District and to prevent possible waterlogging of land between Morgan Hill and Coyote (1934)
1916	Theme: The Santa Clara Valley Water District <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reclamation District 1663 (1916) • Santa Clara Valley Water Conservation District (1929) • Central Santa Clara Valley Water Conservation District (1949) • Santa Clara Valley Water Conservation District annexed the Central Santa Clara Valley Water Conservation District (1954) • Santa Clara County Flood Control & Water Conservation District merged with the Santa Clara Valley Water Conservation District creating the Santa Clara Valley Water District (1968)
1935 – 1936	Theme: The Watershed / Coyote and Anderson Dams and Reservoirs Theme: Groundwater Management and Percolation Ponds <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Daly's Crossing • Lockyear's Crossing
	Theme: Sand and Gravel Mining and the creation of ponds, wetlands, and seasonal wetlands

1850-1870	Theme: Along Monterey Road <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Straightened and improved in the 1850s, small hotels were established at periodic intervals as way stations for travelers and stagecoach stops in the 1850s and 1860s. These roadhouses were named the Twelve-Mile House (or Laguna House at Coyote), Fifteen-Mile House (Perry Station), Eighteen-Mile House (Madrone), and the Twenty-One-Mile House (Tennant Station), first built by William Host in 1852 and bought by William Tennant in 1853. These hotels housed associated services such as stores and post offices (Hoover 1966; Munro-Fraser 1881). These later became train stations.• Santa Clara & Pajaro Railroad line
1850-Present	Theme: Town of Coyote <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Coyote Grange Hall• Coyote had two stores and the large Braslan Seed Warehouse located adjacent to the railroad depot. Coyote also supported the Twelve-Mile House, a community hall, post office, school, church, and blacksmith.
1850-1924	Theme: Agriculture and Wine <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The earliest vineyards were located on Laguna Seca Rancho and were first planted by William Fisher. In• Malaguerra Winery: In 1861, Fisher's widow sold a 200-acre parcel of the rancho to José Maria Malaguerra. Malaguerra planted vineyards and in 1869 developed the first commercial winery in the area, Malaguerra Winery.• By 1890, orchards spread along Monterey Road, particularly between Coyote and Madrone where irrigation was available. By 1900 orchards completely dominated South County agriculture.
The Present	Theme: The Parkway's Natural Resources <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Coyote Narrows and South County• Riparian Habitat Ribbons• Fish• Amphibians: Frogs, Turtles, and Salamanders• Snakes• Migratory Waterfowl• Raptors• Riparian Wildlife Corridor• Cross Valley Travelers• Enhancement and Restoration• Freshwater Marsh Plants and Habitats• Seasonal Wetland Plants and Habitats• Riparian Plants and Habitats• Uplands Plants and Habitats• Nesting and Resting

ATTACHMENT 4:

NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ZONE MAPS (Figures B-1 thru B-17)

