
Appendix A

Bibliography / references

Resources

1990 Long Range Land Utilization Report for the Coyote Creek Park Chain (May 1990)

Milpitas Trails Master Plan (June 1997)

Final Supplemental Environ. Impact Report for the SCC Trails Master Plan Update (Oct. 1995)

Uniform Interjurisdictional Trail Design, Use and Management Guidelines SCC (April 1999)

SCC Countywide Trails Master Plan Update (November 1995)

1995 SCC Trails Master Plan Update Anatomy of the Update Process (March 1996)

SCVWD Engineering Policies & Procedures (December 15, 1997)

SCVWD Logo Guideline (January 1998)

Riparian Corridor Policy Study, City of San Jose (May 1994)

SCVWD Policies Guideline

Appendix B

The Guidelines For Riparian Revegetation Projects In Santa Clara County was developed and coauthored by Rick Austin and Linda Spahr of the Santa Clara Valley Water District.

GUIDELINES FOR RIPARIAN REVEGETATION PROJECTS IN SANTA CLARA COUNTY

October 2000

This document is meant to convey general design planning guidelines for riparian revegetation projects in Santa Clara County implemented by the Santa Clara Valley Water District. The guidelines are also a tool for the Community Projects Review Unit to use in evaluating the quality of projects being proposed by outside entities.

These guidelines are not meant to be comprehensive. The complexity of revegetation design and the variety of ecosystems that exist within the county make it impossible to create detailed design guidelines. Each individual project should be mentored through all stages of project planning and design by experienced biological staff on a case by case basis.

SPECIFIC TOPIC GUIDELINES

Watershed Fidelity

- In order to preserve genetic integrity in county watersheds, propagation material (seeds, cuttings, divisions) for revegetation projects shall originate from local native stock, i.e. individuals found as close as possible to the project site and within the same watershed
- If propagation material cannot be obtained from within the watershed, material may be collected from an immediately adjacent watershed that shares common ecological characteristics (climate, elevation, soil type, headwaters in the same mountain range, etc.).
- Under very few circumstances should native species found in county watersheds be planted using container stock grown from propagules that originate outside Santa Clara County.

Seed and Container Plants

- Direct seeding should be used when possible. *Quercus sp.* and *Aesculus californica* have high success rates when installed in this manner and establishment is accelerated.
- Containerized native plants for revegetation or landscape plantings should be grown and installed in the smaller, deeper container sizes typically offered by revegetation nurseries rather than commercial nurseries to ensure they are healthy. For that reason, quality native plants will normally be smaller and younger than conventional nursery container stock. Contract nursery production takes one-year minimum lead time before installation. Designers must take these factors into account as commitments are made to project stakeholders.

Species Selection

- Plant species should be selected that are historically and ecologically appropriate to the project area unless site conditions have been radically modified. The plant palette should be well-suited to these conditions and blend with the existing native vegetation types.
- Non-local, showy, native “landscape” species should not be intermingled with native revegetation species on projects where restoration of habitat is the goal.
- Invasive, non-native species should be avoided in all cases when planting near creeks.

Design Criteria

- Revegetation design should be predicated upon thorough analysis of groundwater and surface water hydrology, soil profiles, and other physical information gleaned from direct site investigations. Existing site conditions should be respected and modification into an artificially sustained condition discouraged.
- Revegetation projects should be designed to quickly attain sustainability rather than to require long-term human intervention. Irrigation, weed and pest control, soil manipulation, etc., should become unnecessary within one to three years.
- Land use on adjacent sites should be factored into design decisions for revegetation projects.

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- Experienced biological staff should be active participants during the entire design process for revegetation, native landscape, mixed (native & non-native) landscape, erosion control, etc. plans and specifications.

Appendix C

This list of species not to be used along the waterways within the Santa Clara Valley Water District was developed by the District's restoration biologists. This list is a work in progress and does not represent all of the species that are not suitable and or harmful if planted near the District's waterways. This list shall be used as a reference tool only, all proposed plant lists are subject to the approval of the SCVWD.

PROHIBITED LANDSCAPE PLANTS ON SCVWD CREEKS

Last Updated: 3 March 99 by Linda Spahr

acacia (*Acacia spp.*)

almond (*Prunus dulcis*)

bamboo, running types (*Arundinaria, Chimonobambusa, Phyllostachys, etc.*)

black locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*)

broom, French (*Genista monspessulana*, previously *Cytisus monspessulanus*)

broom, Scotch (*Cytisus scoparius*)

broom, Spanish (*Spartium junceum*)

Cape weed (*Arctotheca calendula*)

cotoneaster (*Cotoneaster spp.*)

elm (*Ulmus spp.*)

eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus spp.*)

fig (*Ficus carica*)

flowering plum, fruitful varieties (*Prunus spp.*)

fountain grass (*Pennisetum setaceum*); purple variety
“*Cupreum*” is sterile and acceptable

foxglove (*Digitalis purpurea*)

giant reed (*Arundo donax*)

glossy privet (*Ligustrum lucidum*)

gorse (*Ulex europaea*)

Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus discolor*)

holly oak (*Quercus ilex*)

iceplants (*Carpobrotus edulis*, *C. chilensis*, *Mesembryanthemum spp.*)

ivy, Algerian (*Hedera canariensis*)

ivy, Cape (*Delairea odorata*, previously *Senecio mikanioides*)

ivy, English (*Hedera helix*)

kikuyu grass (*Pennisetum clandestinum*)

lemon balm (*Melissa officinalis*)

Lombardy poplar (*Populus nigra 'Italica'*)

London plane tree (*Platanus acerifolia*)

mint, any kind including pennyroyal, peppermint, spearmint
(*Mentha spp.*)

Monterey pine (*Pinus radiata*)

myoporum (*Myoporum laetum*)

olive (*Olea europaea*)

pampas grass, jubata grass (*Cortaderia selloana*, *C. jubata*)

pepper trees (*Schinus spp.*)

periwinkle (*Vinca major*)

pyracantha (*Pyracantha spp.*)

tamarisk, salt cedar (*Tamarix spp.*)

tree of heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*)

walnut, English or black (*Juglans regia*, *Juglans californica* var. *hindsii*)

Appendix D

Accessibility, Visibility and Sensitivity Analysis

Improvement projects on SCVWD land occur in varied contexts. Generally, the context will dictate the level of enhancement to the baseline guidelines. The following categories are examples of the analysis that should be applied when using the aesthetic guidelines.

1. Highly accessible and highly visible

These areas include regional or local trails, or are adjacent to parks, schools or other public facilities. These areas require the highest level of aesthetic enhancement or special treatment.

2. Not accessible but highly visible

These areas are fenced and not accessible for public use. However, they are often highly visible, for example, paralleling an adjacent roadway, or visible from a vehicular or pedestrian bridge. In these areas, heightened aesthetic treatments are also of high importance.

3. Accessible and visible

These areas are not closed to the public, but public use is not directed to these areas nor is it facilitated by trail access. Examples would be areas at the rears of residences, or ends of cul-de-sacs, to which entry is not prohibited but no amenities are provided. In these areas, amenities or enhanced treatment may not be appropriate, but if an improvement project occurs, the baseline aesthetic guidelines should be followed for the elements that are included.

4. Neither accessible nor visible

These are restricted areas, which are not visible from either public or semi-public locations. In these areas, the baseline aesthetic guidelines are

applicable.

5. Restoration areas -Sensitive

In these areas, public access is restricted or prohibited, in order to achieve the restoration of viable riparian habitat. In these sensitive areas, the priority is establishment of habitat values. Planting would be the major component of projects of this type, and biological and environmental concerns would be the deciding factors.

The hierarchy expressed here should be used to assist in the decision making process as to what level of improvements are appropriate within a given project. This document puts forth optimum aesthetic choices which should be incorporated in all category 1 and 2 projects. A project manager may have more discretion in projects which fall into the 3 and 4 categories.

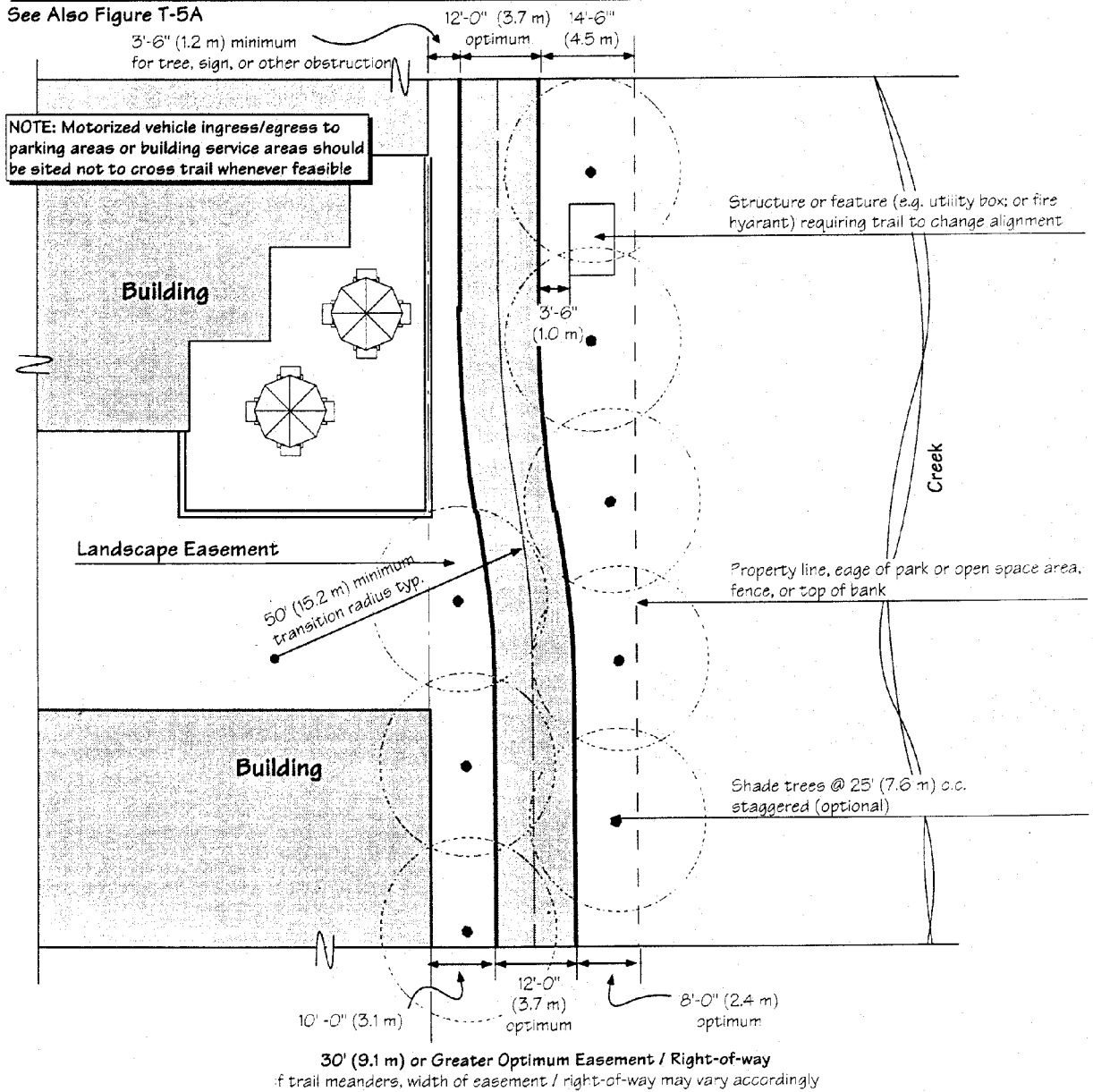
Appendix E

Design and aesthetic guidelines from the *Uniform Interjurisdictional Trail Design, Use, and Management Guidelines* April 15, 1999 printing for the Santa Clara County Interjurisdictional Trails Committee. The following images have been selected as the "Optimum": The best or most favorable condition for a particular trail situation from the perspective of responsible management. The *Uniform Interjurisdictional Trail Design, Use, and Management Guidelines* also suggests referencing the *Highway Design Manual*, Chapter 1000 Bikeway Planning and Design; Topic 1003 - Design Criteria; and Topic 1004 - Uniform Signs. California State Department of Transportation.

T-5B Plan: Trail Adjacent to Creek, Park, or Open Space

Uniform Interjurisdictional Trail Design, Use, and Management Guidelines
 Santa Clara County Interjurisdictional Trails Committee

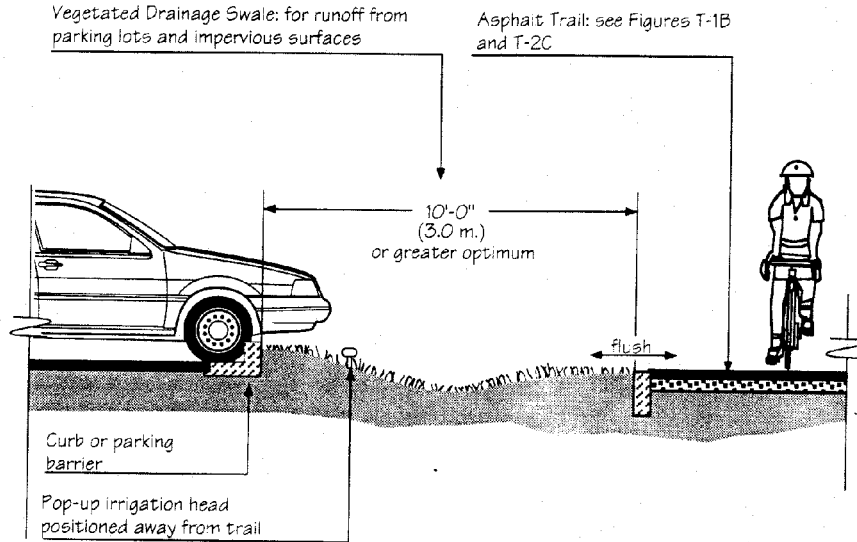
See Also Figure T-5A



Related Policies: UD-1.1.1; UD-1.1.4; UD 2.2.2; UD-4.11.1

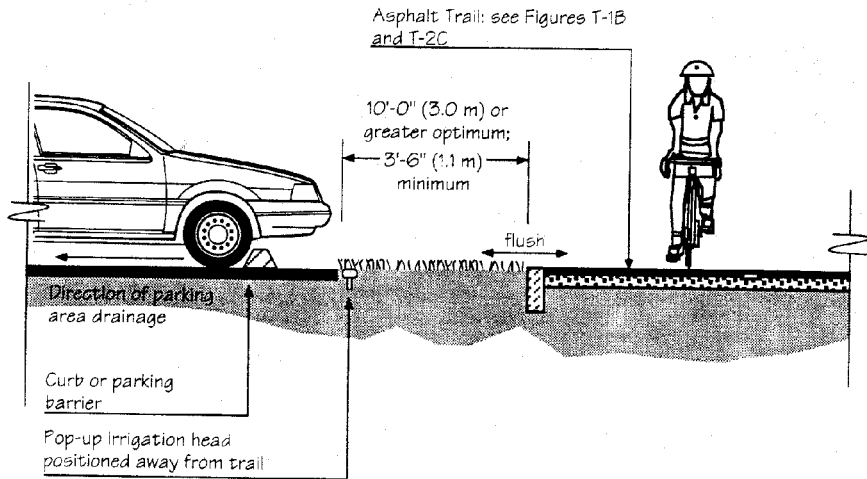
Trail and Adjacent Parking T-6

Uniform Interjurisdictional Trail Design, Use, and Management Guidelines
 Santa Clara County Interjurisdictional Trails Committee



Adjacent to Parking with Vegetated Swale

Section A



Adjacent to Parking without Vegetated Swale

Section B

Related Policies: UD-1.1.1; UD-3.5.6; UD-4.11.1; UM-3.4

Notes:

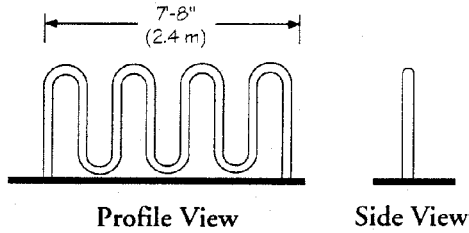
- Maximum grade of 5% is optimum; 8.33% maximum for short sections
- Trail shoulders: 2' (0.6 m) graded shoulder / 2' (0.6 m) minimum vegetation clearance; prune all brush over 12" (0.3 m) in height and 1/2" (12 mm) dia. that extends into trailway

T-7 Bicycle Parking Adjacent to Trail

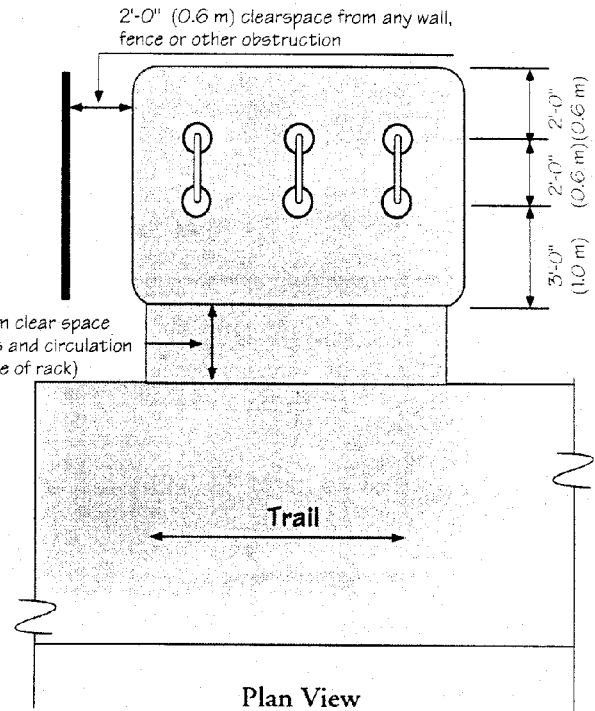
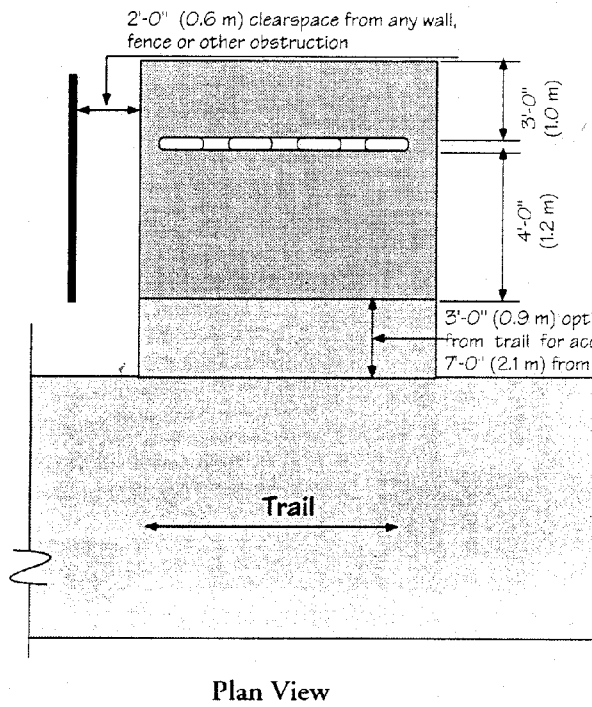
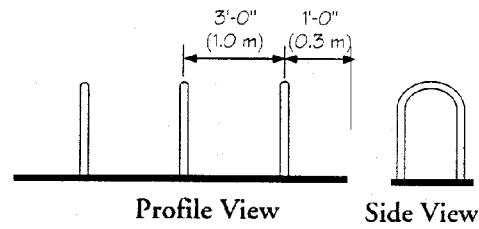
Uniform Interjurisdictional Trail Design, Use, and Management Guidelines
 Santa Clara County Interjurisdictional Trails Committee

note: Rack dimensions for reference only

"Wave" Style Bicycle Rack



"Inverted U" Style Bicycle Rack





Source: Wilbur Smith Associates

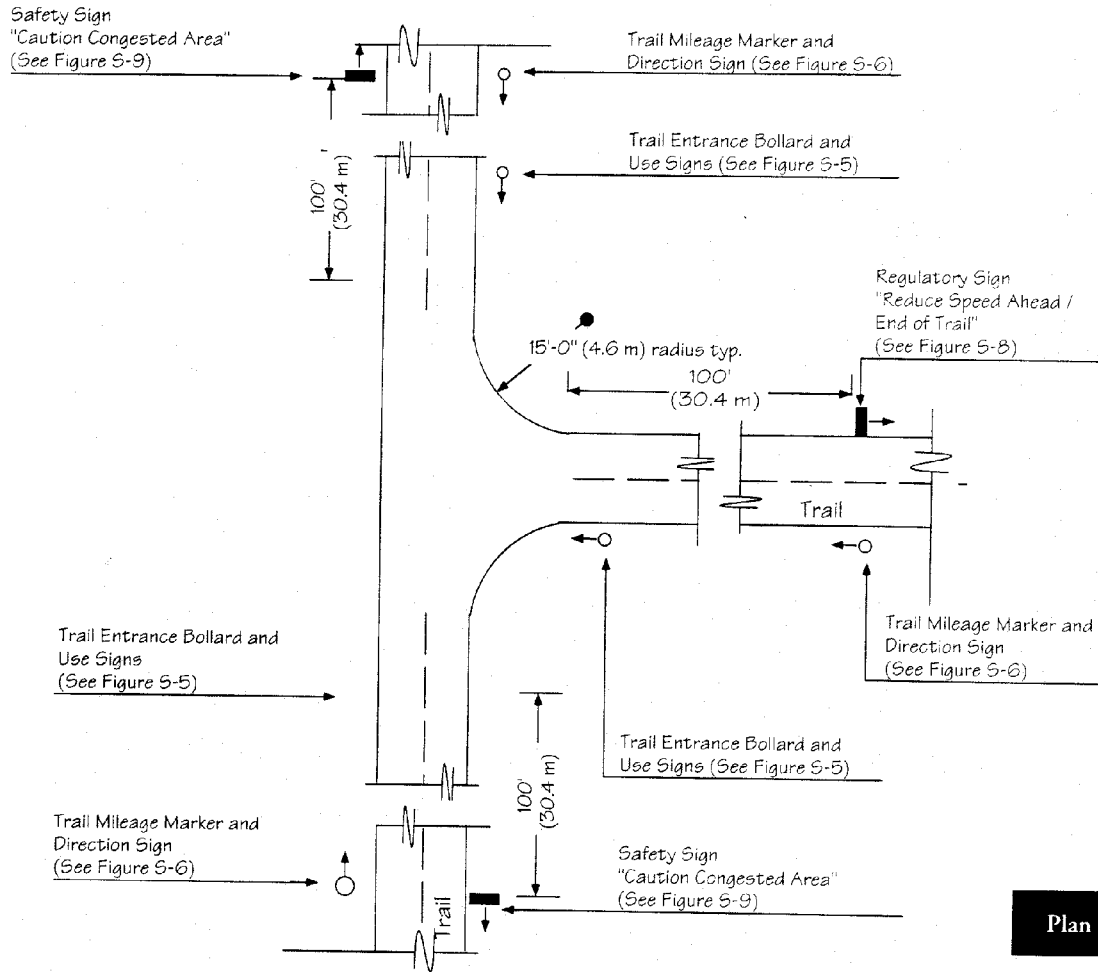
Related Policies:

Trail Intersections T-8

Uniform Interjurisdictional Trail Design, Use, and Management Guidelines
 Santa Clara County Interjurisdictional Trails Committee

Legend

-  Sign
Direction of Sign
-  Trail Post
Direction of Markings



Related Policies: UD-1.1.6.1

T-9 Trail Ending At Parking Area or Cul-de-Sac

Uniform Interjurisdictional Trail Design, Use, and Management Guidelines
 Santa Clara County Interjurisdictional Trails Committee

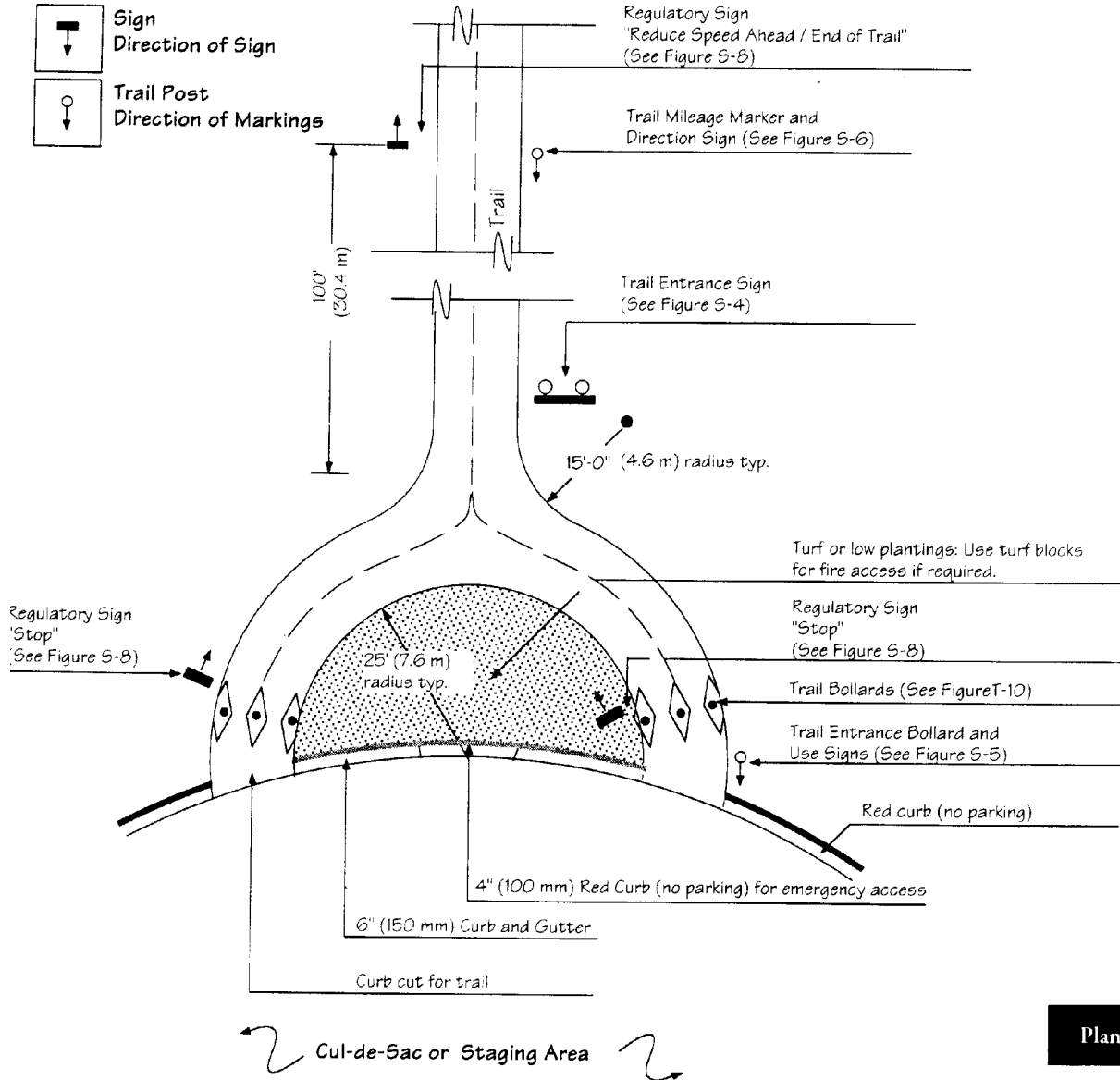
Legend



Sign
 Direction of Sign



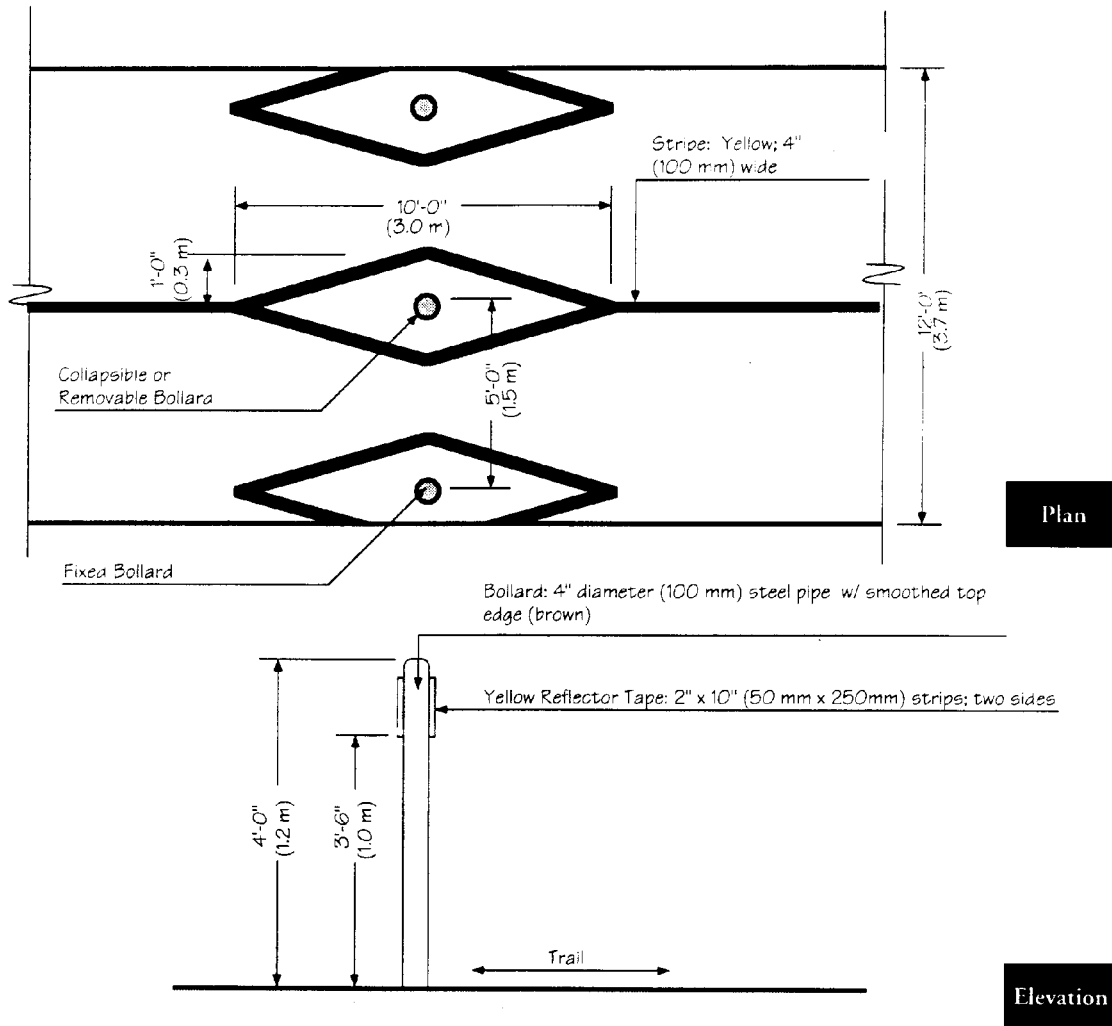
Trail Post
 Direction of Markings



Related Policies: UD-4.2.1

Typical Trail Barrier Posts T-10

Uniform Interjurisdictional Trail Design, Use, and Management Guidelines
 Santa Clara County Interjurisdictional Trails Committee

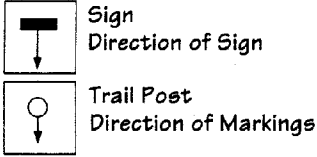


Related Policies: UD-4.2.1; UD-4.11.1

T-11 Trail Maintenance Gate

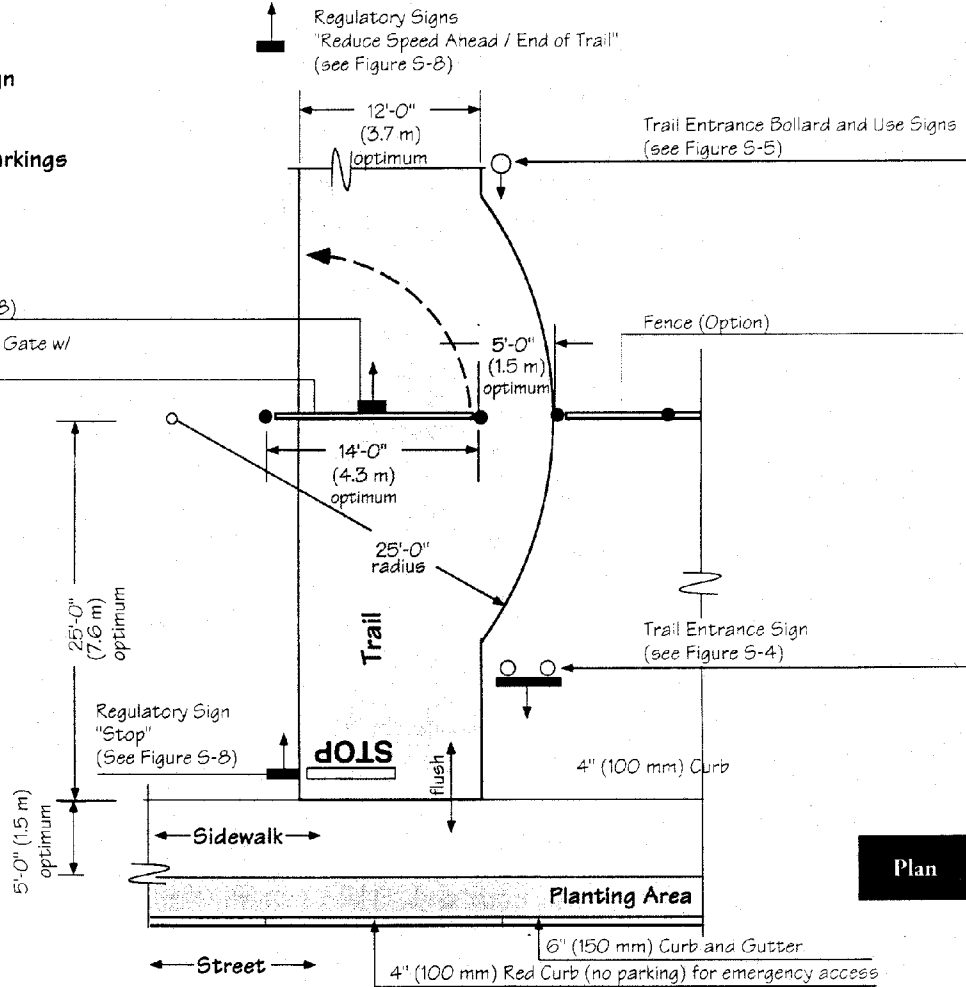
Uniform Interjurisdictional Trail Design, Use, and Management Guidelines
 Santa Clara County Interjurisdictional Trails Committee

Legend



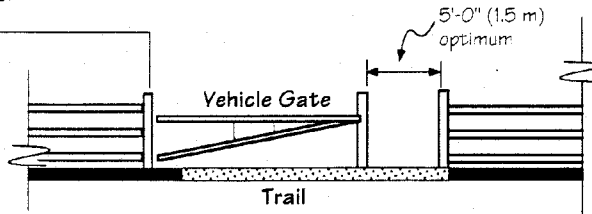
Regulatory Sign
 "End of Trail"
 Place on gate (see Figure S-8)

Emergency Access Vehicular Gate w/
 universal combination lock



Plan

5' (1.5 m) High; 8" (200 mm) Diameter Steel
 Pipe Post w/ smoothed top edge (brown)



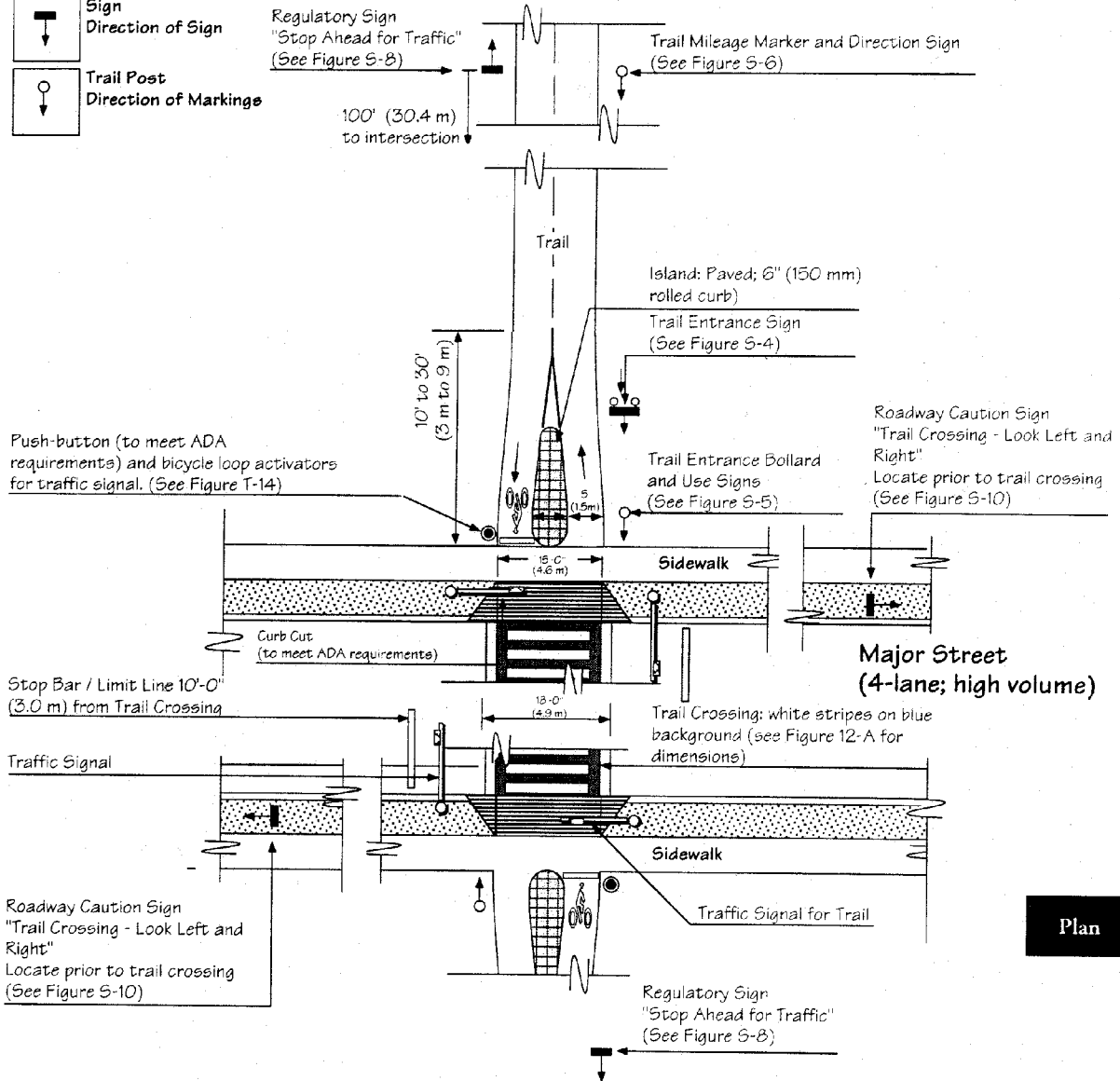
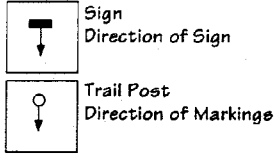
Elevation

Related Policies: UD-4.2.1; UD-4.2.3

Trail / Major Street Intersection - Signalized T-13A

Uniform Interjurisdictional Trail Design, Use, and Management Guidelines
 Santa Clara County Interjurisdictional Trails Committee

Legend



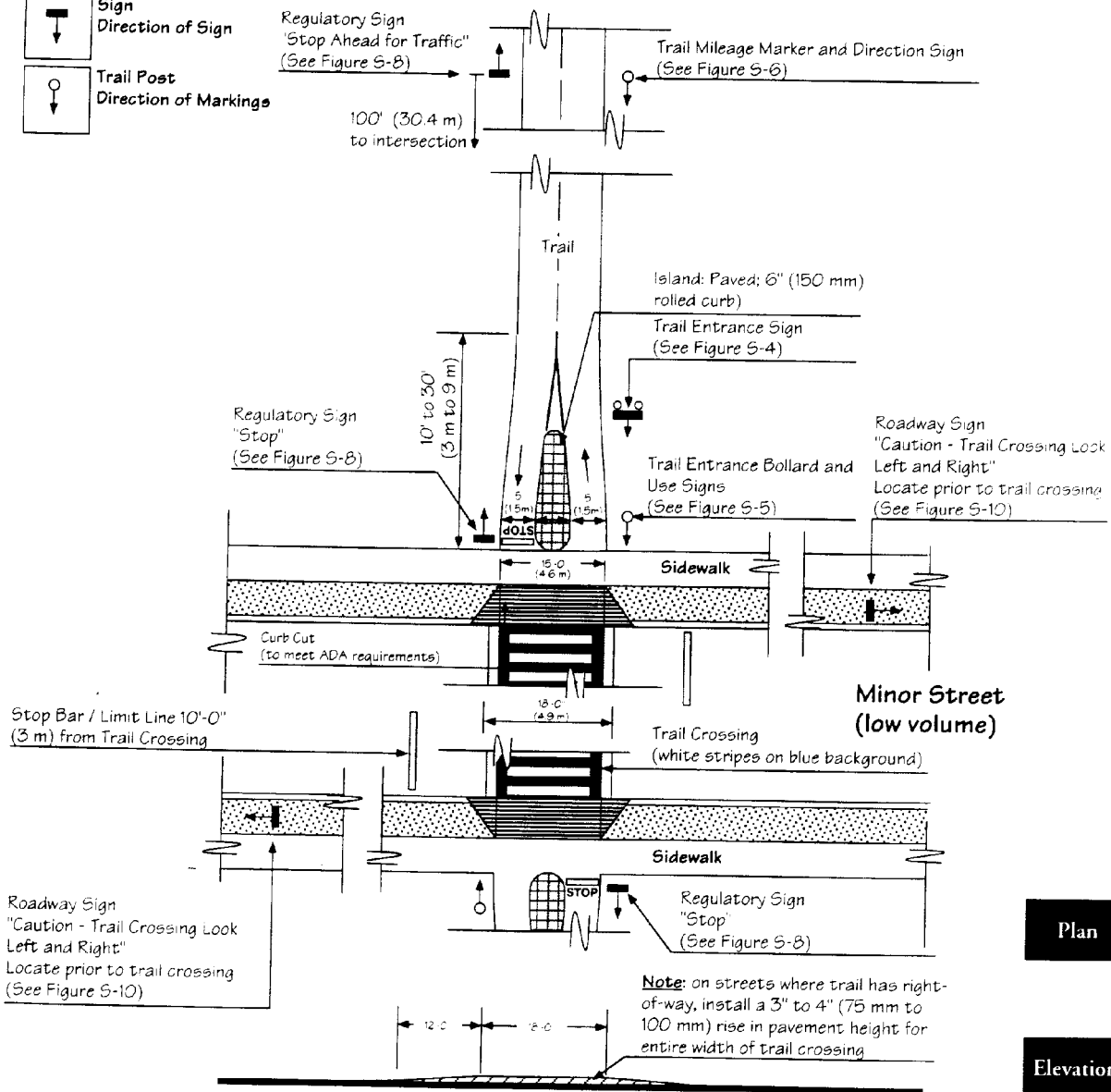
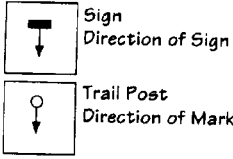
Plan

Related Policies: UD-1.1.5; UD-1.1.6.2; UD-4.16; UD-4.17

T-13B Trail / Minor Street Intersection - Not Signalized

Uniform Interjurisdictional Trail Design, Use, and Management Guidelines
 Santa Clara County Interjurisdictional Trails Committee

Legend

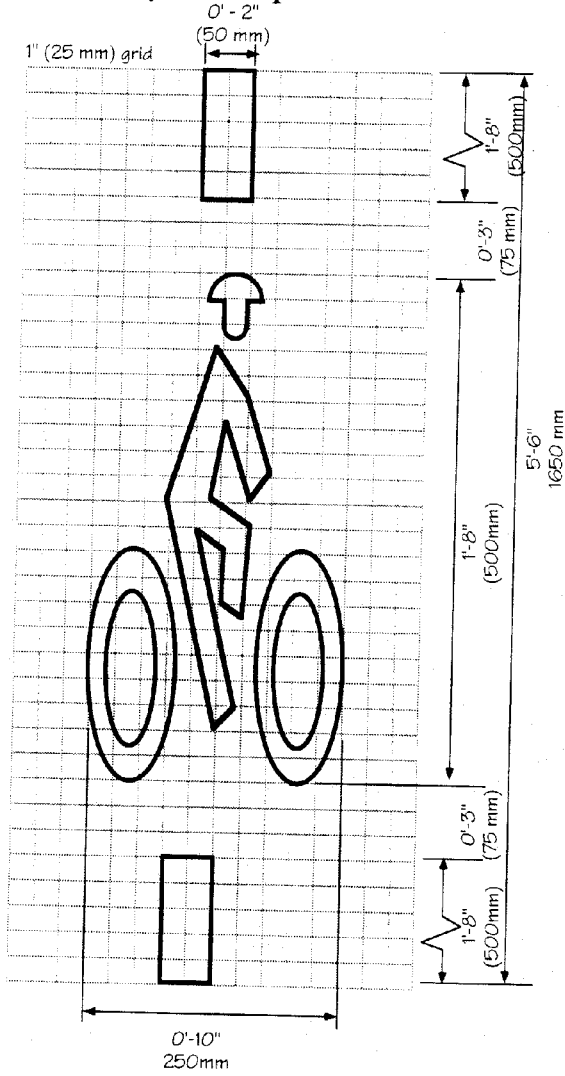


Related Policies: UD-1.1.5; UD-1.1.6.2; UD 4.1.6; UD-4.17

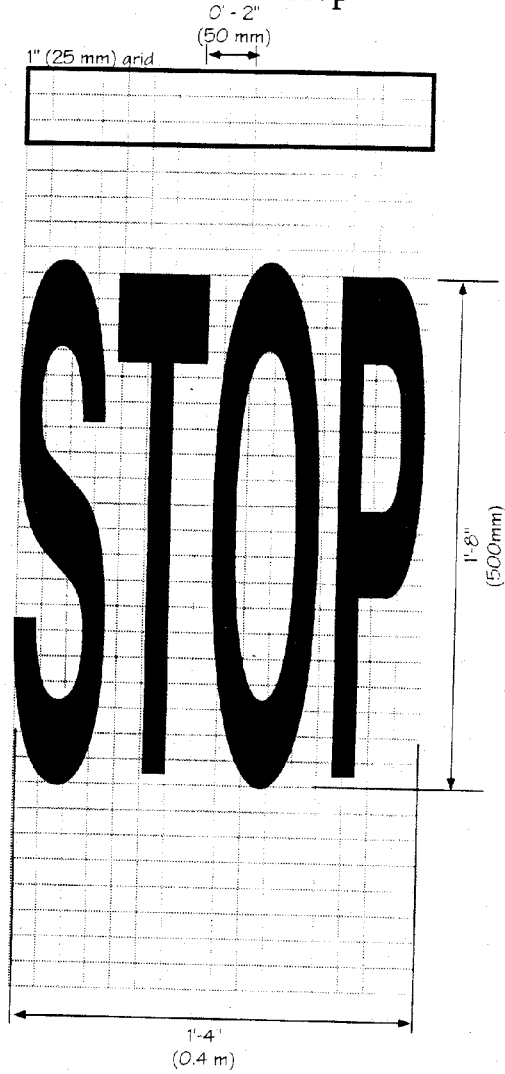
Pavement Markings T-14

Uniform Interjurisdictional Trail Design, Use, and Management Guidelines
 Santa Clara County Interjurisdictional Trails Committee

Bicycle Loop Detector



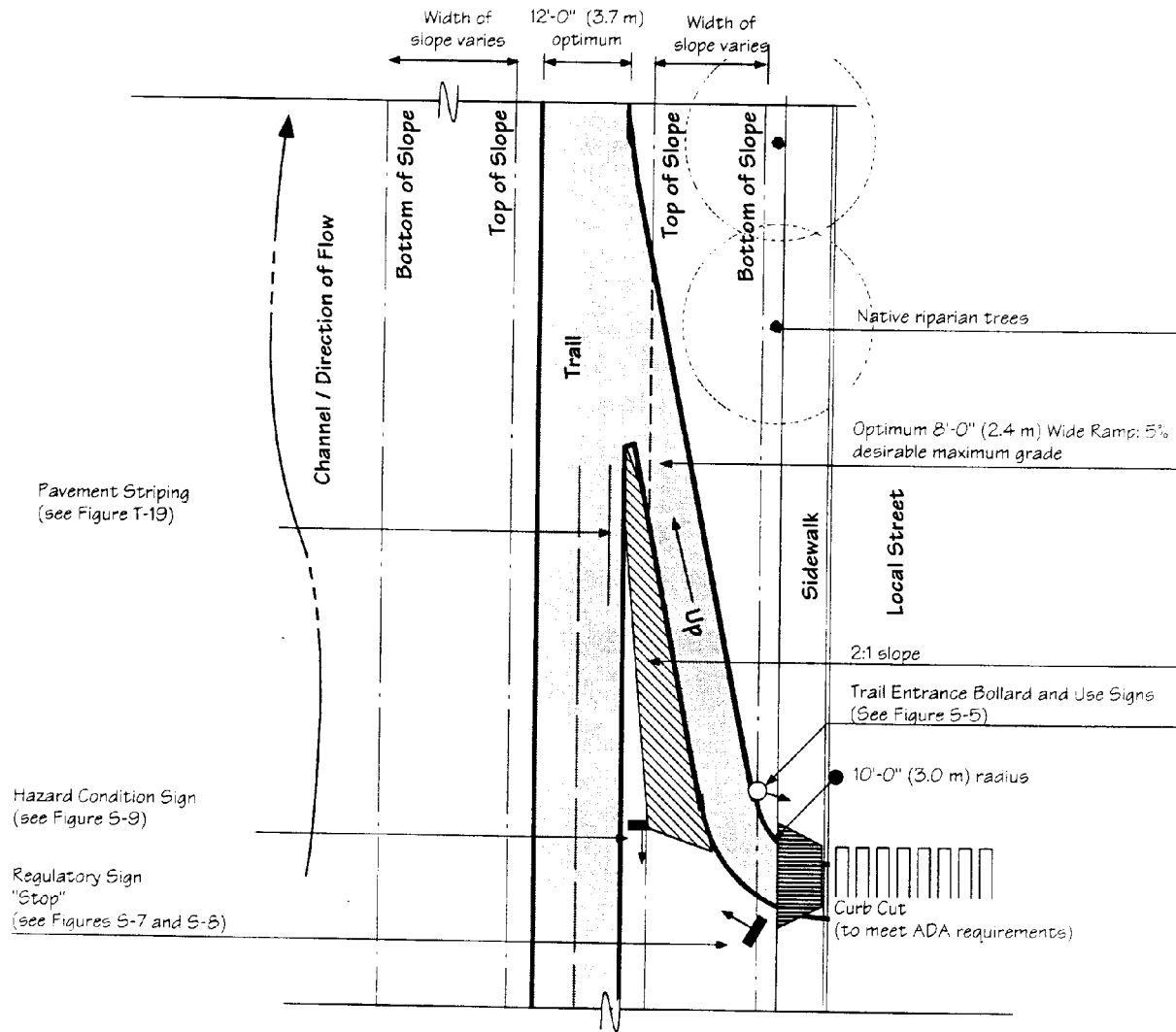
Stop



Related Policies: UD -4.11.3; UD-4.17

T-15 Plan: Trail on Levee

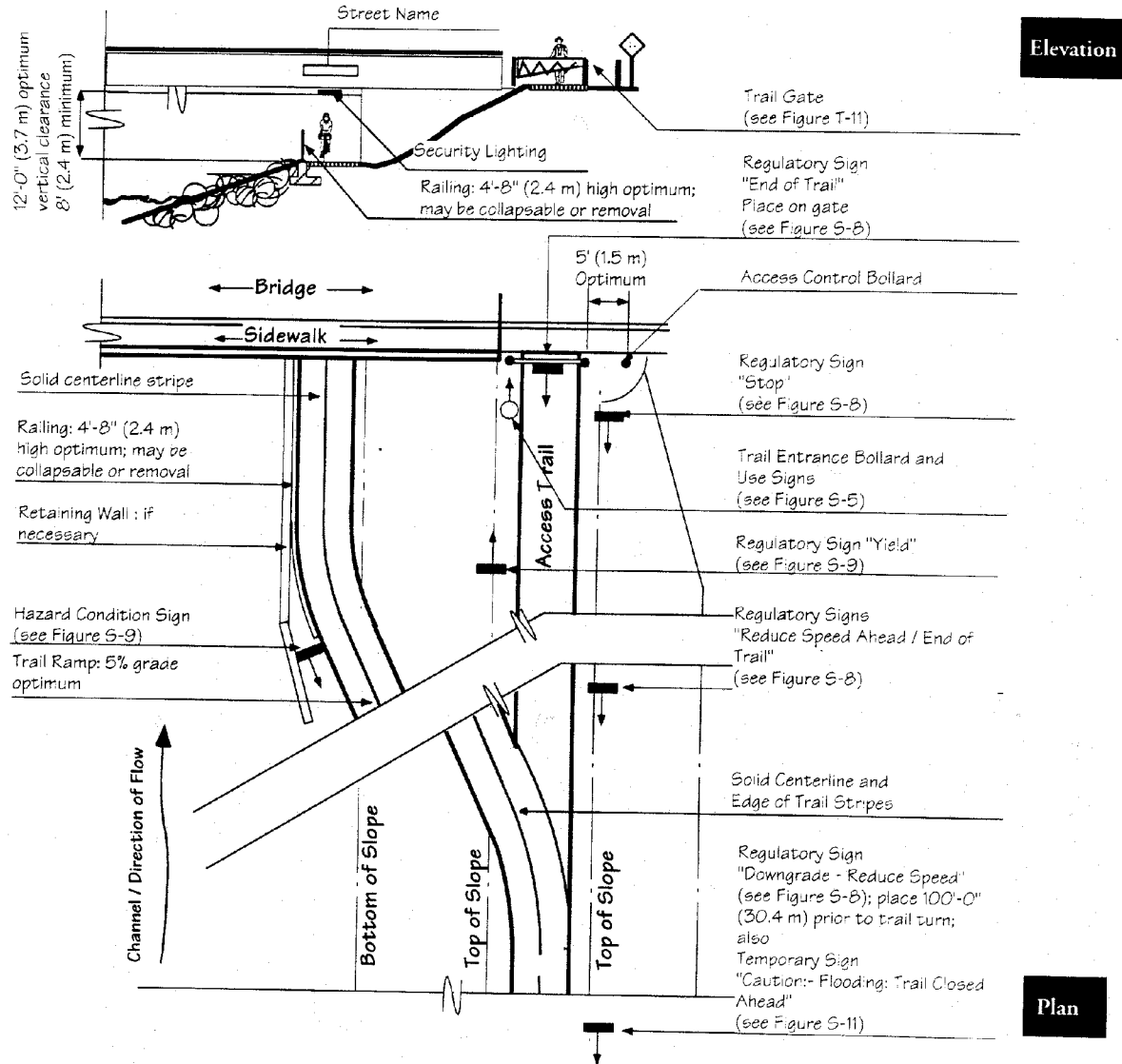
Uniform Interjurisdictional Trail Design, Use, and Management Guidelines
 Santa Clara County Interjurisdictional Trails Committee



Related Policies: UD-1.3.2.3

Plan and Section: Levee Trail Undercrossing T-16

Uniform Interjurisdictional Trail Design, Use, and Management Guidelines
 Santa Clara County Interjurisdictional Trails Committee

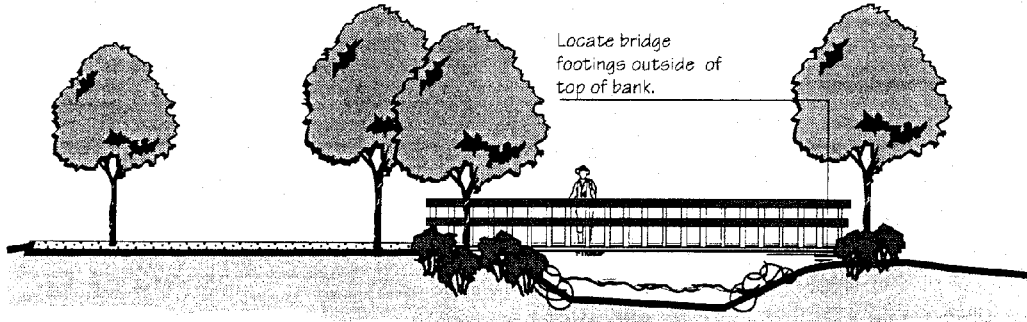


Related Policies: UD-2.6; UD 4.1.5

- Notes**
- Trail connections will likely occur on both sides of road bridge

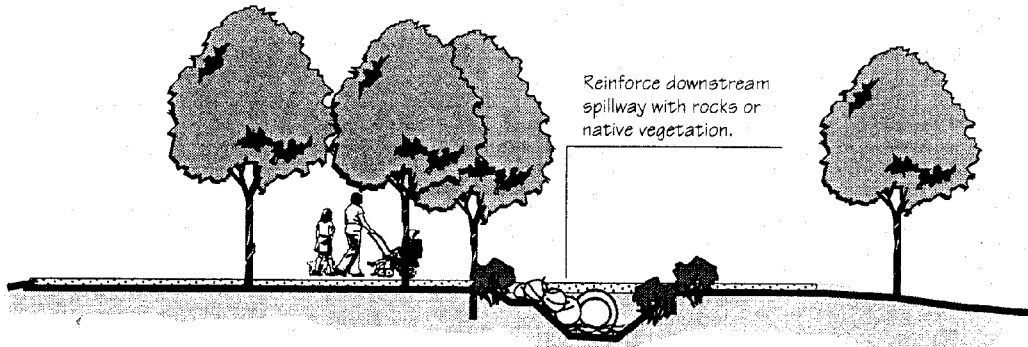
T-17 Creek Crossings & Water Quality

Uniform Interjurisdictional Trail Design, Use, and Management Guidelines
Santa Clara County Interjurisdictional Trails Committee



Bridge major streams and drainages

A



Culvert crossings of small streams and drainages

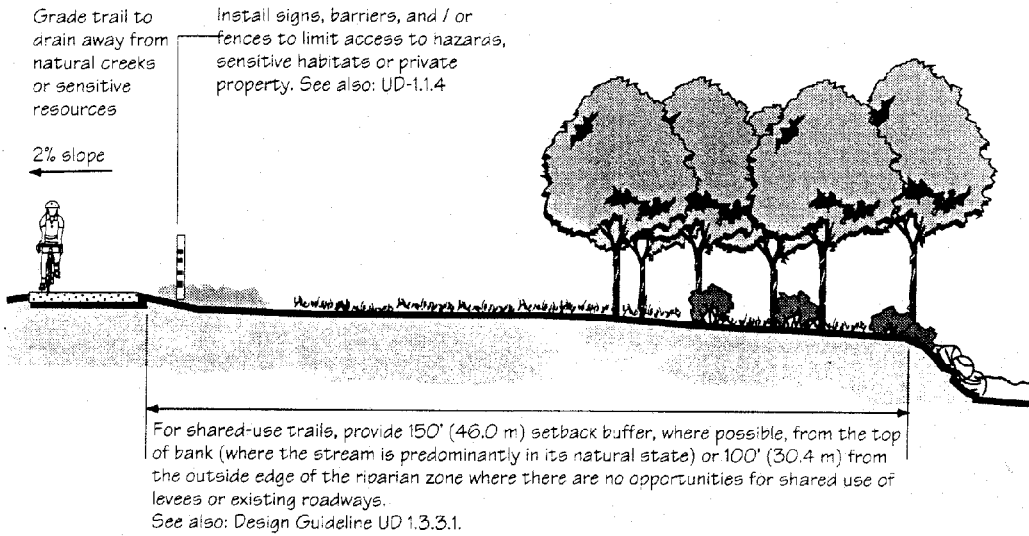
B

Related Policies: UD-1.3.3.14

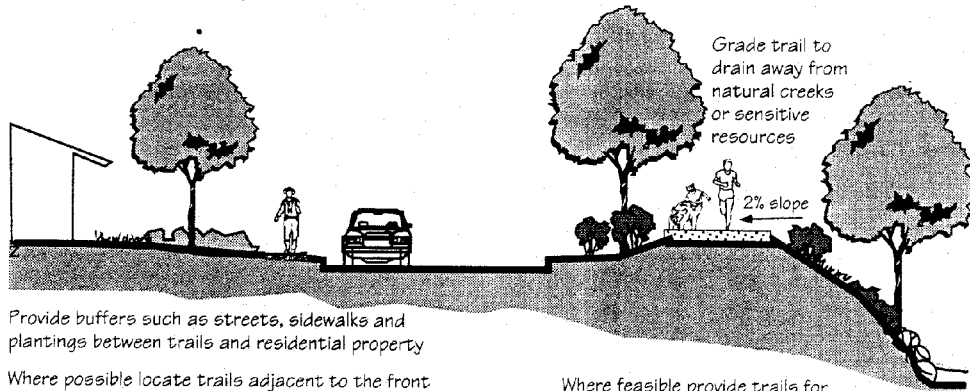
Trail Placement Adjacent to Streams T-18

Uniform Interjurisdictional Trail Design, Use, and Management Guidelines
 Santa Clara County Interjurisdictional Trails Committee

Relationship to property lines, environmentally sensitive areas & residences



A



Provide buffers such as streets, sidewalks and plantings between trails and residential property

Where possible locate trails adjacent to the front yards, streets and public open spaces, rather than adjacent to private backyards, storage areas, or utility areas.

Where feasible provide trails for shared use of levees or other linear open spaces. See also: Figures T-15 and T-16.

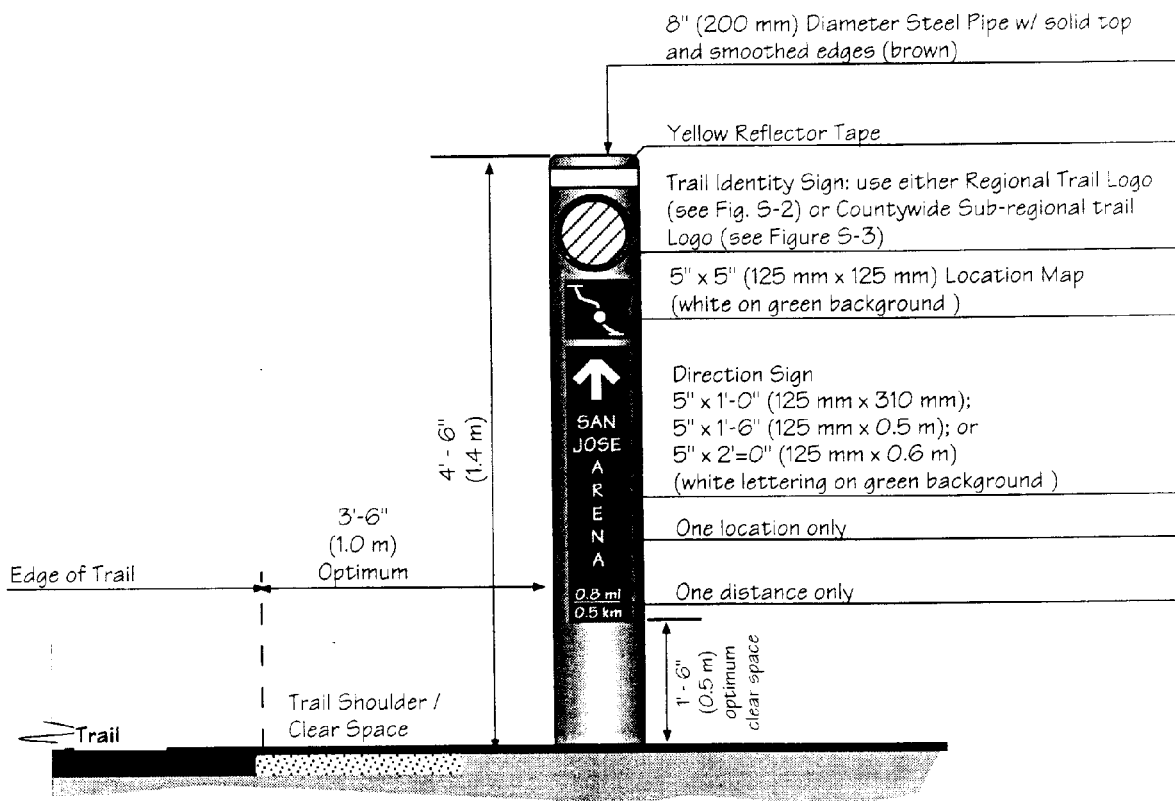
B

See also: Design Guideline UD 2.1, Tables UD-1 and UD-2

Related Policies: UD-1.1.1; UD-1.3.3.14; UD 1.1.4

S-6 Trail Mile Marker and Direction Signs

Uniform Interjurisdictional Trail Design, Use, and Management Guidelines
Santa Clara County Interjurisdictional Trails Committee

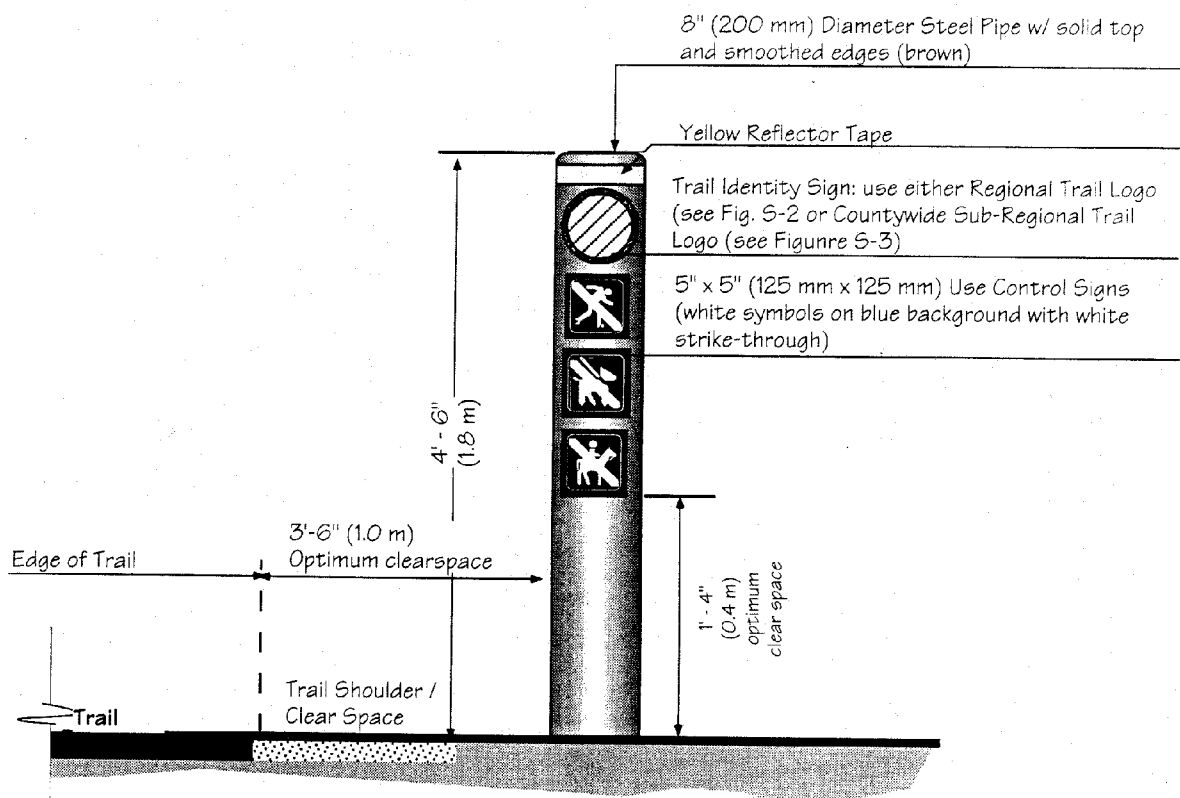


Related Policies: UD-4.3.1.3

Mile Marker / Direction Signs provide information to the trail user about distances along the trail and distances to points of interest. Mile markers can be provided independently from information about points of interest. Placement: If used, mile marker signs should be placed at regular intervals (such as every 1/2 mile / 0.8 km.) and be based on distinct beginning and ending points of the trail.

Trail Entrance Bollards and Use Control Signs S-5

Uniform Interjurisdictional Trail Design, Use, and Management Guidelines
Santa Clara County Interjurisdictional Trails Committee



Related Policies: UD-1.3.2.2; UD 4.3.1.2; UM 1.3.1

Trail Entrance Bollards and Allowable Use Signs portray which types of trail use are appropriate and permitted on the trail. Use signs should be placed at each entrance to a trail from a street, sidewalk, or parking area.

Placement: Within 25' of a trail intersection with a street, sidewalk or parking area.