993-123

4.5 PSP Cover Sheet (Attach to the front of each proposal)

Proposal Title: Implementing the San Jose Riparian Restoration Action Plan
Applicant Name: City of San Jose - Environmental Services Department
Mailing Address: 777 N. First Street, Suite 450 San Jose, CA 95112
Telephone: 408-277-5533
Fax: 408-277-3606
Email: Contact: Mary Tucker, mary.tucker@ci.sj.ca.us

Amount of funding requested: $ 410,000 for 2 years

Indicate the Topic for which you are applying (check only one box).

- ☐ Fish Passage/Fish Screens
- ☒ Habitat Restoration
- ☐ Local Watershed Stewardship
- ☐ Water Quality
- ☐ Introduced Species
- ☐ Fish Management/Hatchery
- ☐ Environmental Education

Does the proposal address a specified Focused Action? ____ yes X no

What *county or counties is the project located in*? Santa Clara County

Indicate the geographic area of your proposal (check only one box):

- ☐ Sacramento River Mainstem
- ☐ Sacramento Trib: ____
- ☐ San Joaquin River Mainstem
- ☐ San Joaquin Trib: ____
- ☐ Delta: ____
- ☐ East Side Trib: ____
- ☐ Suisun Marsh and Bay
- ☒ North Bay/South Bay: South San Francisco Bay
- ☐ Landscape (entire Bay-Delta watershed)
- ☐ Other: ____

Indicate the primary species which the proposal addresses (check all that apply):

- ☐ San Joaquin and East-side Delta tributaries fall-run chinook salmon
- ☐ Winter-run chinook salmon
- ☐ Late-fall run chinook salmon
- ☐ Delta smelt
- ☐ Splittail
- ☐ Green sturgeon
- ☒ Migratory birds
- ☐ Other: ____
- ☐ Spring-run chinook salmon
- ☒ Fall-run chinook salmon
- ☐ Longfin smelt
- ☒ Steelhead trout
- ☐ Striped bass
- ☐ All chinook species
- ☐ All anadromous salmonids

Specify the ERP strategic objective and target (s) that the project addresses. Include page numbers from January 1999 version of ERP Volume I and II:
Ecological Processes (page 43); Habitat Ecosystem (page 103-4)
Species and Special Groups (Page 177); Stressors (page 419-22)

Indicate the type of applicant (check only one box):

☐	State agency	☐	Federal agency
☐	Public/Non-profit joint venture	☐	Non-profit
☒	Local government/district	☐	Private party
☐	University	☐	Other: _____

Indicate the type of project (check only one box):

☐	Planning	☒	**Implementation**
☐	Monitoring	☐	Education
☐	Research		

By signing below, the applicant declares the following:

1.) The truthfulness of all representations in their proposal;

2.) The individual signing the form is entitled to submit the application on behalf of the applicant (if the applicant is an entity or organization); and

3.) The person submitting the application has read and understood the conflict of interest and confidentiality discussion in the PSP (Section 2.4) and waives any and all rights to privacy and confidentiality of the proposal on behalf of the applicant, to the extent as provided in the Section.

Carl W. Mosher, Director, Environmental Services Department, City of San Jose

Printed name of applicant

Signature of applicant

CITY OF SAN JOSE
PROPOSAL TO CALFED – ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION PROGRAM

TITLE OF PROJECT:	**IMPLEMENTING THE CITY OF SAN JOSE - RIPARIAN RESTORATION ACTION PLAN**
CONTACT	City of San Jose Environmental Services Department 777 North First Street, Suite 450 San Jose, CA 95112 408-277-5533 408-277-3606 (fax) Primary Contact: Mary Tucker, Environmental Services Specialist Mary.Tucker@ci.sj.ca.us
PARTICIPANTS AND COLLABORATORS	City of San Jose – Department of Planning, Building and Code Enforcement Contact: Mike Flores, Senior Planner 408-277-4576 Santa Clara Basin Watershed Management Initiative Contact: Mary Ellen Dick, Chair 408-945-3070
TYPE OF ORGANIZATION	Municipal Government

I-014333

CITY OF SAN JOSE – IMPLEMENTING THE RIPARIAN RESTORATION ACTION PLAN

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The City of San Jose proposes to implement the City's Riparian Restoration Action Plan (currently scheduled for completion 12/99) by targeting and implementing three aspects of riparian development and implementation: 1) A public-private partnership to focus on future development activities and their impact on riparian areas; 2) Community-based educational and creek restoration activities; and 3) A multi-agency stakeholder restoration activity between the City and the members of the Santa Clara Basin Watershed Management Initiative, focusing on multi-objective benefits and objectives. This is intended to be a two-year project with a total projected cost of $410,000.

The City is currently in the process of developing a Riparian Restoration Action Plan (Action Plan) that will detail rationale, standards and responsibilities for actively restoring degraded portions of the 35 streams (approximately 136 linear miles) located within the City's sphere of influence. This Action Plan is projected to be completed by December of 1999. The development of the Action Plan is guided by a Riparian Restoration Technical Advisory Committee (RRTAC) comprised of representatives of federal, state, and local agencies, community and technical groups concerned with watersheds and riparian habitats.

The City has also received a grant from the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) to conduct a pilot riparian restoration activity using the Riparian Restoration Action Plan as a guide for further restoration and public involvement activities.

With the completion of these activities (Spring 2000), the City will have:

- A listing of priority urban riparian areas in need of restoration;
- A clear Action Plan for guiding and completing the restoration activities; and
- A completed pilot restoration that will have tested the guidelines within the Action Plan and identified areas of improvement for use in further restoration activities.

With these three elements in hand, the City will focus on implementing the Action Plan through riparian restoration partnerships with private sector developers, community creek and stream groups, and the Santa Clara Basin Watershed Management Initiative.

Background

The streams, creeks, and rivers within the San Jose portion of the Santa Clara Basin are valuable natural resources that support a diversity of habitats and a great variety of aquatic and terrestrial wildlife. Streams and riparian corridors are also valuable visual/aesthetic, open space and recreational resources, and often contain the watershed's densest urban forest resources. Healthy riparian corridors are critical to the maintenance of water quality. The beneficial effects on water quality of maintaining healthy riparian corridors are a recurring consideration in the City of San Jose's *Riparian Corridor Policy Study* (RCPS).

A central element of the RCPS is the Development Guidelines chapter, which provides detailed standards and methods for maintaining and enhancing corridor conditions when development is proposed adjacent to it. The Riparian Corridor Policy Study also includes a short chapter on "riparian restoration." This chapter confirms the City's support for restoration as a concept, but most importantly identifies the need to pursue restoration systematically through a formal plan or program – an action plan. The Citywide Action Plan will provide the basis for deciding how and when to restore and who should be responsible for restoring damaged corridors. In addition, the Action Plan will provide guidance to anyone wishing to implement a restoration project.

The associated pilot project, funded by the SWRCB, will be conducted over the winter of 1999 on a targeted riparian habitat to test and refine the Action Plan, thus providing transferable blueprints for urban creek clean-up, restoration and projects throughout the Santa Clara Basin and the entire San Francisco Bay area.

Geographic Area

Priority riparian segments within the City of San Jose's Sphere of Influence (Santa Clara County Basin) that can be restored, enhanced or protected will be identified during the course of the development of the Action Plan (March-December 1999) (see Project Description-Project Geographical Boundaries). Therefore, the exact locations of the proposed restoration projects that would be funded by CALFED are not known at this time.

Primary Biological, Ecological and Monitoring Objectives

The completed Action Plan will include the following items related to biological, ecological and monitoring objectives:

- Identification of initial conditions and opportunities and constraints for riparian restoration, including vegetation type, reach condition, locations of future development, flood control or water resource project locations and locations of special-status species or sensitive habitats;
- Potential components of restoration, protection or enhancement approaches to address types and levels of degradation;
- Strategies to address: flood control issues; soil properties, vegetative communities; areas for riparian corridor and terrestrial habitat recovery; associated upland habitat areas; stream channel restoration; stream bank restoration design; in-stream habitat recovery; and land use issues;
- Development of a monitoring protocol to ensure appropriate installation of restoration projects and an evaluation of the protocol through the pilot restoration project.

The City's proposed riparian restoration projects meet two of the CALFED Bay-Delta Program's objectives:

Ecosystem Integrity	The restoration of two or more urban riparian areas will improve and increase aquatic and terrestrial habitats and improve ecological functions in the Santa Clara Basin Watershed, thus increasing the support for sustainable populations of diverse and valuable plant and animal species.
Water Quality	Riparian restoration activities will improve the water quality within the City's Sphere of Influence, providing direct benefits to water quality within the Santa Clara Basin Watershed.

Project Management and Coordination

The Riparian Restoration Project will be managed by the City's Environmental Services Department with the support of the Planning, Building and Code Enforcement Department. These two departments will continue to have the support and cooperation of the Santa Clara Basin Watershed Management Initiative, an area-wide stakeholder process to develop a comprehensive watershed management plan.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The City of San Jose proposes to implement the City's Riparian Restoration Action Plan, which is scheduled for completion (12/99). This project will incorporate a collaborative approach to riparian restoration activities, involving three types of partnerships, as follows: 1) A public-private partnership to focus on future development activities and their impact on riparian areas; 2) Community-based educational and stream restoration activities; and 3) A multi-agency stakeholder restoration activity between the City and the members of the Santa Clara Basin Watershed Management Initiative, focusing on multi-objective benefits and objectives. This is intended to be a two-year project with a total cost of $410,000.

The City's Riparian Restoration Action Plan (Action Plan) will provide a comprehensive policy framework for actively restoring degraded portions of the 35 streams (136 stream miles) located within the City of San Jose. This plan, currently in progress, will delineate current stream conditions, identify effective, practical restoration activities to improve riparian corridors for purposes of water quality and wildlife habitat enhancement, and identify specific pilot projects. The development of the Action Plan is guided by a Riparian Restoration Technical Advisory Committee (RRTAC), comprised of representatives of federal, state, and local agencies, community and technical groups concerned with watersheds and riparian habitats. The City has also received a grant from the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) to conduct a pilot riparian restoration project using the Action Plan as a guide for further restoration and public involvement activities.

With the completion of these activities (Spring 2000), the City will have:

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- A completed pilot restoration that will have tested the guidelines within the Action Plan and identified areas of improvement for further restoration activities.

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The streams, creeks, and rivers within the San Jose portion of the Santa Clara Basin are valuable natural resources that support a diversity of habitats and a great variety of aquatic and terrestrial wildlife. The beneficial effects on water quality of maintaining healthy riparian corridors are a recurring consideration in the City of San Jose's *Riparian Corridor Policy Study* (RCPS).

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Task 1. Project Management, January 2000-December 2001.

1.1. Ensure all technical and administrative services as needed for agreement completion: monitor, supervise and review all work performed; and coordinate budgeting, scheduling, agreement and subcontract administration to assure that the agreement is completed within budget, on schedule, and in accordance with approved procedures, applicable laws and regulations.

1.2. Hire one full-time Project Manager for the project's duration to coordinate Tasks 1-6.

1.3. Ensure that the agreement's requirements are met through regular communication with, and timely submittal of quarterly reports to, the Contract Manager. Quarterly progress reports shall describe activities undertaken and accomplished by task

during the quarter, milestones achieved, and any problems encountered in the performance of the work under this contract. The description of activities and accomplishments of each task shall be in sufficient detail to provide a basis for payment of invoices and shall be translated into percent of task completed for the purpose of calculating invoice amounts.

1.4. Secure all required permits for project work including but not limited to U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 404 permit, reviews under CEQA and NEPA, and Department of Fish and Game Streambed Alteration Agreement. Activities will be conducted in accordance with guidelines set forth in the RCPS and further refined in the Action Plan.

1.5. Upon completion of the project, a final project report will be prepared and submitted in a timely manner and in accordance with agreement requirements.

Deliverables: Quarterly progress and financial reports, final report.

Task 2. Public-Private Sector Collaborative Restoration, January 2000 - March 2001. The public-private sector collaborative component will involve restoration of riparian habitat abutting or contained within a proposed development site in the North Coyote Valley or other area of the city where private development is likely to occur during the grant period. It is intended that this project would go beyond the minimum environmental mitigation measures to perhaps create an enhanced stream feature within a corporate/industrial campus development.

2.1. Identify a company/developer that is interested in collaborating with City staff to include a restoration component as part of their project. Incentives for participation by the private sector include quality of life benefits for employees and a positive public perception of the company by the community, who are potential employees and customers.

2.2. Integrate riparian restoration and enhancement activities as part of the company's campus development. Develop specific elements of the riparian restoration plan that integrates mitigation and additional riparian restoration efforts. Restoration activities will focus on enhancing habitat for aquatic and riparian species, especially steelhead trout, Chinook salmon and riparian bird species. Specific activities will: maintain and/or enhance riparian vegetative buffer zones, which will increase the stream's canopy cover, reduce in-stream temperature critical to anadromous fisheries, and provide a buffer to sediment influx, and further control sediment, nutrient, and toxics influx through erosion control activities, especially those utilizing soil bioengineering or biotechnical methods (e.g., brush matting, fascines, brush layering) as advocated by U.S. EPA and Riley.[1]

2.3. Develop a specific monitoring plan to gauge effectiveness of the restoration effort.

2.4. Work with Developer/Partner to implement the project, in conjunction with construction activities.

Deliverables: Conceptual plan, including detailed riparian restoration specifications; monitoring plan; commercial campus with completed riparian restoration activities in excess of regulatory requirements.

Task 3. Community-Based Educational and Stream Restoration Activities, July 2000-December 2001. The community-based component of this project will involve active volunteer and nonprofit groups focused on stream and riparian issues, schools, civic organizations, and neighborhood groups. Activities will address high priority areas for cleaning up riparian debris and improving riparian habitat by eliminating invasive, non-native plant species from these areas and revegetating with natives. Specific sites will be identified and prioritized in the Action Plan.

3.1. Hire a full-time outreach coordinator for 18 months to coordinate education activities and field efforts (including monitoring), and to create linkages among various volunteer groups, as outlined above.
3.2. Conduct outreach and identify interested community groups through the current "Adopt a Creek" program, and meet with these groups to announce focus areas and availability of work materials.
3.3. Select groups to implement projects in focus areas. Educate groups about the Action Plan, especially the Stream Care portion designed to inform property owners and the community about Best Management Practices for stream corridor activities.
3.4. Develop a specific monitoring program to gauge effectiveness of restoration efforts.
3.5. Obtain necessary permits and implement stream cleanup and exotic plant removal projects using labor and hand tools, primarily with volunteers (with augmentation by paid laborers in extremely degraded areas). Hire paid labor, as needed. Revegetate cleared areas with native plants appropriate to the habitat type of the reach.

Deliverables: Restore at least 6 acres of riparian corridor to native species; monitoring program.

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[1] U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, *Guidance Specifying Management Measures for Sources of Nonpoint Pollution on Coastal Waters.* January 1993. EPA-840-B-93-001c. <http://www.epa.gov/owow/NPS/MMGI/Chapter6/ch6-4.html>
Ann Riley, *Restoring Streams in Cities: A Guide for Planners, Policymakers, and Citizens.* 1998. Washington, DC: Island Press.

Task 4. Multi-agency Stakeholder Restoration, January 2000-December 2001. The multi-agency stakeholder collaboration will partner the City of San Jose with the Santa Clara Basin Watershed Management Initiative (WMI). Members of the WMI are responsible for the development of a watershed management plan that will address, among other things, flood control activities within the Santa Clara Basin, and will address flood protection in some of the eastern tributaries to Coyote Creek during the grant period.

4.1. Establish a task force to oversee the collaborative riparian restoration activities.

4.2. Identify specific multi-objective projects that include both flood control and habitat restoration activities.

4.3. Integrate riparian restoration and enhancement activities. Develop specific elements of the riparian restoration plan, ideally in excess of regulatory requirements. Restoration activities will focus on enhancing habitat for aquatic and riparian species, especially steelhead trout, Chinook salmon and riparian bird species. Specific activities will: maintain and/or enhance riparian vegetative buffer zones, which will increase the stream's canopy cover, reduce in-stream temperature critical to anadromous fisheries, and provide a buffer to sediment influx; and further control sediment, nutrient and toxics influx through erosion control activities, especially those utilizing soil bioengineering or biotechnical methods (e.g., brush matting, fascines, brush layering) as advocated by U.S. EPA and Riley.

4.4. Develop a specific monitoring plan to gauge effectiveness of the restoration effort.

4.5. Obtain necessary permits and implement the plan, in conjunction with construction activities.

Deliverables: Conceptual plan, including detailed riparian restoration specifications; monitoring plan; flood control project with completed riparian restoration activities in excess of regulatory requirements.

Task 5. Monitoring, July 2000 – December 2001; *Activities will continue beyond the grant period, provided that additional funding is secured.* Monitoring will address several indicators, depending on specific activities at each site. Both performance evaluation and trend assessment, as compared to pre-project baseline conditions identified in the Action Plan, will be conducted.

5.1. Measure indicators at time intervals indicated in Figure 1 and using methodology consistent with specifications delineated by U.S. EPA. Indicators, by project type, include:

- *Exotic Species Removal Sites*: area, in acres or square feet, covered by invasive, non-native plants, especially those delineated as Particularly Unsuitable for Use in and Adjacent to Riparian Corridors in Appendix B of the RCPS.
- *Revegetation Sites*: measure survival rate; vegetation composition; percent canopy cover (where applicable) over live stream channel; species surveys (measuring # and types of species) of riparian fauna as well as anadromous fish; corridor width; corridor connectivity.
- *Erosion Control Prevention and/or Remedies*: Sediment delivery ratios; sediment transport functions; substrate composition (downstream of project area); depositional features.
- *In-stream, Adjacent to Sites, for Water Quality*: Water temperature; color; dissolved oxygen; present macroinvertebrates.

Figure 1. Monitoring Schedule

Time Since Installation	*Inspection Interval*
0-2 Months	2 Weeks (4 total)
2-6 Months	1 Month (4 total)
6-18 Months	6 Months (2 total)
18-60 Months	1 Year (2 total – *not within this grant period*)

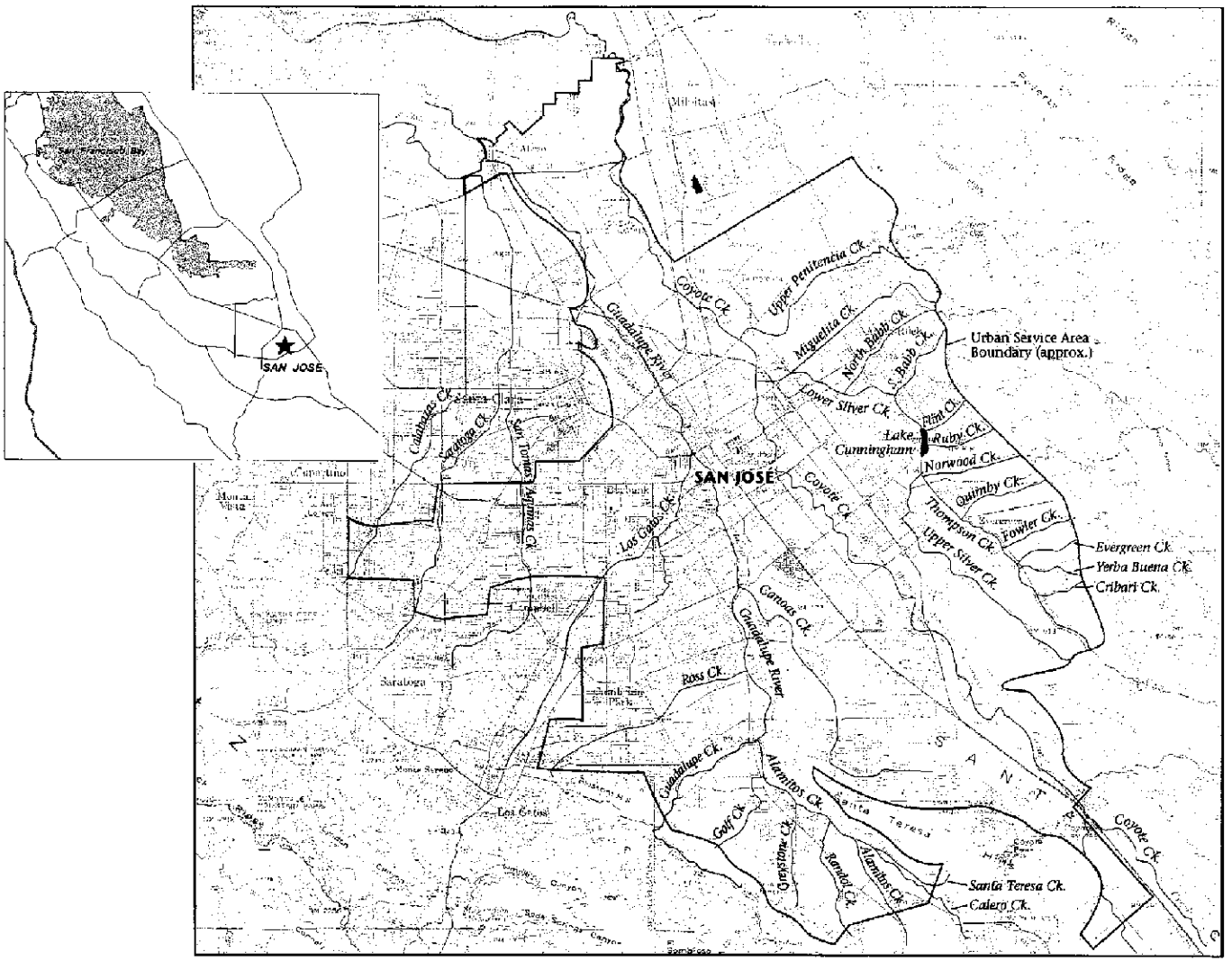
5.2. Analyze data to identify needed adjustments (if any) to project.
Deliverables: Monitoring data.

Task 6. Maintenance Activities, Fall 2000 - December 2001. Incorporate adaptive management practices (e.g., supplemental plantings), as necessary to ensure project's long-term success.

Deliverables: Improvement of on-site restoration activities, as necessary, for the long-term success of the project.

Prioritization of tasks is as follows (highest priority to lowest): 1, 2, 4, 5, 3, 6

City of San José Riparian Restoration Action Plan Study Area



City of San José Department of Planning, Building, and Code Enforcement

Jones & Stokes Associates, Inc.

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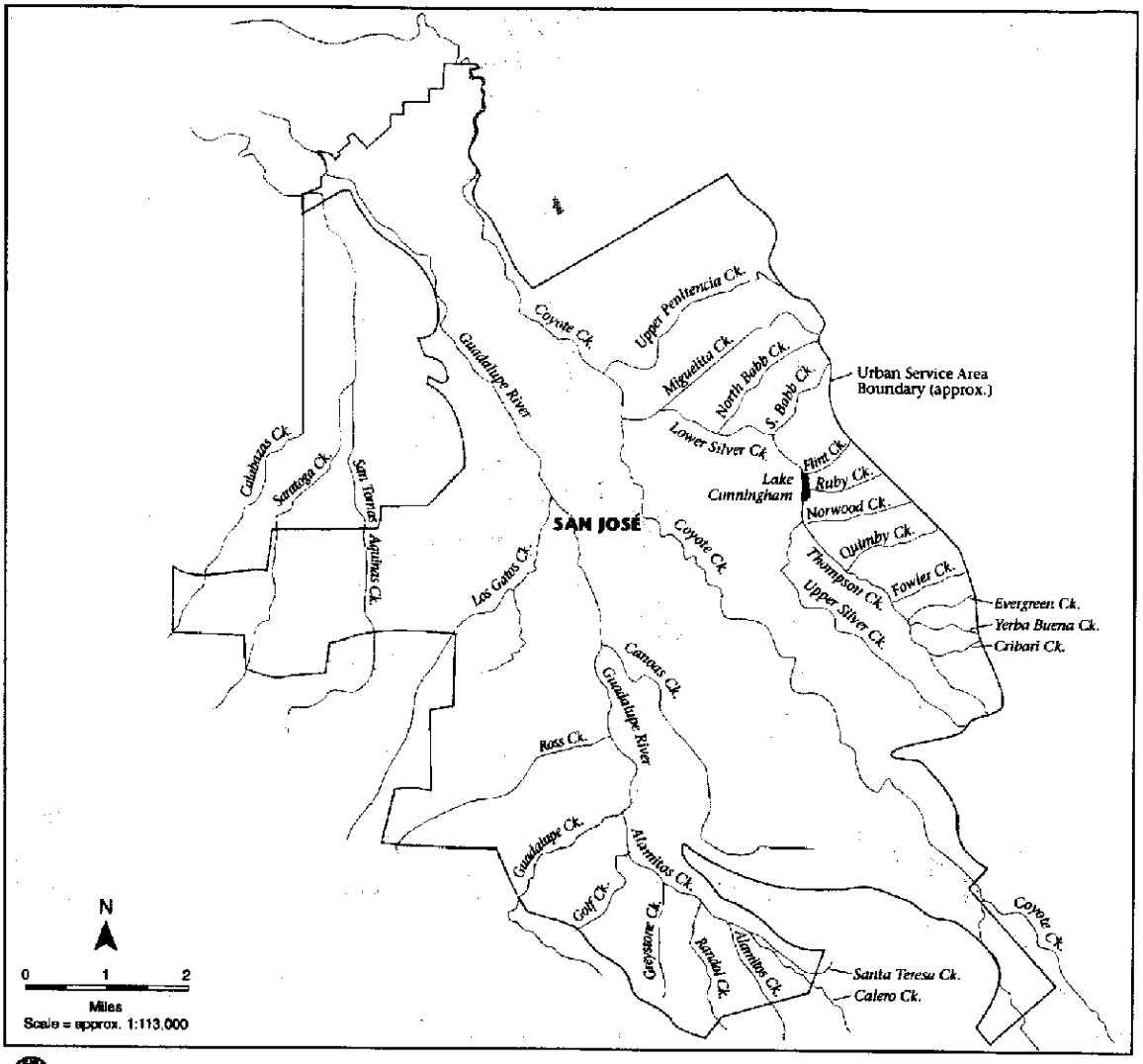
City of San José Riparian Restoration Action Plan Study Area



City of San José Department of Planning, Building, and Code Enforcement

Jones & Stokes Associates, Inc.

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I-014340

ECOLOGICAL/BIOLOGICAL BENEFITS

Ecological/Biological Objectives.

The two primary biological and ecological benefits of the implementation of the City's Action Plan meet the CALFED Bay-Delta Program's objectives, as follows:

- Enhance ecosystem integrity of three or more urban riparian areas and increase ecosystem function of these areas and the adjacent aquatic reaches, thereby increasing the support of sustainable populations of diverse and valuable plant and animal resources, including Species of Special Concern (Chinook salmon and steelhead trout); and
- Improve water quality by reducing sediment influx into the streams through treatment of active erosion sources and through use of Best Management Practices, in accordance with the Action Plan and the RCPS.

The population of Chinook salmon and steelhead trout in the Santa Clara Basin has dropped by at least 90% since 1950.[2] The steelhead trout in this area are currently listed as "Threatened" under the U.S. Endangered Species Act, and the Chinook salmon exist in even more sparse numbers. Although San Jose's streams have historically supported Chinook fall- and spring-run populations, this area was excluded from the neighboring Central Valley evolutionarily significant unit (ESU) of fall- and spring-run Chinook, which are currently under consideration for listing as "threatened" and "endangered," respectively, under the U.S. Endangered Species Act. Yet Chinook have been spotted over the past five seasons, attempting to spawn in San Jose's streams. Habitat improvements are critical to the recovery of Chinook in these streams, even if they are strays from other impacted systems.

Primary stressors for these species are sedimentation, excess nutrient influx and warm water temperatures[3]. This project will reduce sediment delivery to streams, thereby allowing scour of currently sedimented areas and enhancement of rearing areas. The removal of invasive non-native plant species and revegetation of these areas with native species will further enhance the aquatic habitat for these fish. Invasive non-natives generally have simple root structures that do not provide good soil stabilization as compared to native species such as willows and alders. Good root structures, particularly at the edge of the bank, will increase soil stabilization and allow further habitat development if the banks are undercut. Similarly, good root structures filter excess nutrients and toxics from the system before they enter the waterways. Native species will provide food for both the fish directly and for macroinvertebrates, another important food source for anadromous fish. Shading provided by larger plants will cool water temperatures during low flow periods, when anadromous fish typically suffer heat stress, and, sometimes, death if temperatures are too high.

Native riparian plant species will benefit from removal of both urban debris and invasive, non-native plant species. Both native plantings and currently existing plants that are in danger of being crowded out by invaders will benefit from their removal. Currently existing plants will benefit from the removal of debris from the area that may also restrict light, water or nutrients from reaching the plant, or may provide a source of chemicals that adversely affect the plants. Invasive non-native plants provide resource competition currently, which negatively affects the ability of native plants to survive and compete. Without healthy native plants, native animals dependent upon them for survival cannot exist, or exist only in low numbers. Therefore, native animal communities will also benefit from the enhanced riparian corridor.

Water quality is of great concern in urban areas as the millennium approaches. San Jose is no different. The delivery of sediment through erosion sources is a chief source of water quality degradation through turbidity and the simultaneous delivery of toxic materials bound to sediment particles. By addressing sediment delivery from construction activities and other sources, and by enhancing buffering capacity, size and quality of the riparian

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[2] California Trout, http://www.caltrout.org/steelhead/position.htm

[3] Watershed Protection and Restoration Council. 1999. *Protecting California's Anadromous Fisheries.* California Resources Agency. Chapter 3.

corridor, the overall health of the aquatic system will be improved. Wherever feasible, soil bioengineering, or the use of plant materials, will be used to control erosion. Where it is not feasible to rely on soil bioengineering methods alone, biotechnical solutions, or the use of plant materials along with more conventional "hard" engineering solutions such as riprap, will be pursued, if appropriate. The incorporation of plant material into erosion control structures is highly beneficial because the network of roots in live material reinforces soil and/or structures as well as providing shade and habitat value.

The scientific hypothesis to be evaluated through this project is:

- Implementation of the Riparian Restoration Action Plan will have a beneficial effect on native riparian and aquatic species as determined by the size and health of native riparian plant and animal communities, as well as by the increased population of anadromous fish. The goal in regard to anadromous fish is to restore local populations of steelhead trout and Chinook salmon to long-term viability.

This implementation project will be self-sustaining for several reasons. First, each component will be designed so that after the monitoring period of five years is over, the riparian vegetation will self-replicate. Secondly, continued application of the Action Plan and the earlier RCPS will provide a hospitable framework for improved riparian health. Thirdly, the use of regenerating biotechnical erosion control measures will provide further riparian habitat value, and will avoid structural senescence usually associated with hard structures. Trees (e.g., willows) planted at the stream's edge will eventually senesce and fall into the stream, becoming large woody debris that will enhance pool creation through scour and provide escape cover from predation, thereby further enhancing in-stream rearing habitat for anadromous fish. Meanwhile, such trees will self-replace from the seed bank.

The monitoring and maintenance tasks outlined earlier will identify areas that require follow up actions to meet objectives (e.g., increase revegetation survival rates through replanting). Data will be collected and analyzed to determine project effectiveness, and remedial actions will be conducted as necessary. This assessment and refinement will also apply, as necessary, to the process of working with partners from industry and other governmental agencies. In these ways, adaptive management will be an integral part of both the process and the project components of the City of San Jose's Action Plan Implementation Project.

Linkages

Continued efforts at riparian restoration are strongly linked with several area projects in the San Jose and Santa Clara Basin Area:

- Santa Clara Basin Watershed Management Initiative: To address all sources of pollution that threaten the Bay, and to protect water quality throughout Santa Clara Basin watersheds, the Watershed Management Initiative (WMI) was initiated in 1996 by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the State Water Resources Control Board and the San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board. Currently, WMI members are conducting a scientific watershed assessment to document the basin's environmental conditions and regulatory framework. When completed in 2000, the assessment will be the foundation for a regional watershed management plan.
- Fisheries and Aquatic Habitat Collaborative Effort: A complaint resolution process to address cold water fisheries habitat impacts and issues as they relate to Santa Clara Valley Water District (SCVWD) operations and management practices. Members of the collaborative include U.S. Fish and Wildlife, City of San Jose, Department of Fish and Game, National Marine Fisheries Service, SCVWD, and the Guadalupe-Coyote Resource Conservation District.
- Guadalupe River Flood Management Collaborative: Development of an integrated solution to river management that achieves a long-term resolution of issues related to the completion of the Guadalupe River Flood Control Project. Goals: Reduce the threat of flooding along the Guadalupe River within the downtown areas of the City of San Jose and provide 1% flood protection, develop a riverside park, ensure that the environment and community interests in transportation and development are fully protected, and satisfy conditions of the SWRCB Certification.

Linkage to other future Ecosystem Restoration Program Goals:

The proposed San Jose Riparian Restoration activities addresses the following CALFED-ERP strategic objectives:

ERP Element	Goal	Strategic Objectives
Ecological Processes (page 43, Vol.1)	Rehabilitate natural processes in the Bay-Delta Estuary and its watershed to support minimal ongoing human intervention, natural aquatic and associated terrestrial biotic communities, in ways that favor native members of those communities.	e.g. Coarse Sediment Supply: Restore coarse sediment supply to sediment-starved rivers downstream of reservoirs. Bay-Delta Aquatic Foodweb: Increase estuarine productivity
Habitat Ecosystem (page103-104, Vol.1)		Halt as much as possible the conversion of agricultural land to urban and suburban uses in areas adjacent to restored aquatic, riparian, and wetland habitats and manage these lands in ways that are favorable to birds and other wildlife. Increase the area of riparian and riverine aquatic habitat as an integral component of restoring large expanses of all major historical habitat types in the Delta, Suisan Bay, Suisun Marsh, San Francisco Bay and other areas of the Central Valley and its rivers.
Species and Species Groups (page 177, Vol. 1)	"...support similar recovery of at-risk native species in San Francisco Bay and the watershed above the estuary..."	Restore late-fall-run Chinook salmon to central valley streams and the Bay-Delta Estuary. Preserve and restore perennial grassland habitat in conjunction with restoration of wetland and riparian habitats. Reverse the decline of native resident fishes
Stressors (page 419-422, Vol. 1)	Invasive Riparian and Salt Marsh Plants	Halt the introduction of invasive aquatic and terrestrial plants into Central California.
	Predation and Competition	Reduce the loss of juvenile anadramous and resident fish and other aquatic organisms from unnatural levels of predation in order to increase survival and contribute to the restoration of important species

Compatibility with other Non-Ecosystem Objectives

Restoration of targeted riparian areas within San Jose is fully compatible with the Water Quality goals and activities established by the City of San Jose. The City's *Clean Bay Strategy* is a comprehensive effort to improve the water quality within the Santa Clara Basin Watershed area.

TECHNICAL FEASIBILITY AND TIMING

Other Alternatives

Other alternatives that were considered for submission included conducting one riparian project instead of the targeted three-pronged approach that was selected. With the approach that was selected, it was considered that we would be able to obtain much broader community and private sector approach. The proposed project will also enable the City to test/pilot the Riparian Restoration Action Plan on a much broader scale.

Environmental Compliance Documentation

Activities that involve fill below mean high water require compliance with Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. Permits governing these activities (e.g., erosion control) are issued by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Tasks 2 and 4 (the public/private and the interagency collaborations) are likely to require such a permit, although the restoration activities alone are likely to be covered by the Nationwide Permit 27 "Wetland and Riparian Restoration and Creation Activities" and would not require an individual permit. Should other components of the project, i.e., construction activities for purposes other than riparian restoration, require additional permitting under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, the *partner* in the endeavor who is conducting these activities will be responsible for obtaining all necessary approvals from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, as well as associated reviews by the Regional Water Quality Control Board, National Marine Fisheries Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the State Historical Preservation Office. Funding from this award will *not* be utilized to obtain permits for any activities not directly considered to be riparian restoration, monitoring and maintenance.

The National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA) will require an environmental assessment for restoration activities. Any project that directly impacts streambeds or adjacent vegetation will be subject to obtaining a Streambed Alteration Agreement from the California Department of Fish and Game. Tasks 2, 3 and 4 may each require such an agreement. In addition, any tasks that require a Streambed Alternation Agreement will also be subject to the California Environmental Quality Act provisions. Restoration activities alone would be entitled to either a negative declaration or a categorical exemption for "maintenance of existing landscaping, native growth,..." "... maintenance of fish screens, fish ladders, wildlife habitat areas, artificial wildlife waterway devices, streamflows, springs and waterholes, and stream channels (clearing of debris) to protect fish and wildlife resources." The City's Planning, Building and Code Enforcement and Environmental Services Department will prepare the initial study for restoration activities requiring CEQA review. If it is determined by the initial study that there are significant, unmitigated environmental impacts generated by restoration activities, then the City could develop the Environmental Impact Report (EIR). If activities other than restoration activities trigger the EIR, then the *partner* would bear the cost of the EIR preparation and review process.

There is no permit required for restoration activities on the local level. However, Task 2 (public/private collaboration) would require review of the entire project as part of the Planned Development Permit Process through the City's Planning, Building and Code Enforcement Department.

Nature and approach to resolving other outstanding implementation issues

The City's approach to problem-solving has always been one of collaboration. Within the City's adopted Water Policy, several of the key policy statements speaks to this issue: *"The City shall provide multiple opportunities for involving and obtaining input from the public in decision-making on water policies and issues. The City shall pursue and develop water policies and activities in the San Francisco Bay with the Santa Clara Valley Water District, water wholesalers and retailers, wastewater agencies, pollution prevention agencies and other regulatory and governmental bodies."*

MONITORING AND DATA COLLECTION METHODOLOGY

Biological and Ecological Objectives. Primary biological and ecological objectives of this project are:

1) Increase local populations of steelhead trout and Chinook salmon by at least 15 percent over the project period, with the long-term objective of restoring these populations to viability. Implementing sediment control measures and enhancing the riparian zone will improve fish habitat, thereby increasing survival rates and, ultimately, populations.

2) Increase the size and health of the riparian corridor along at least 3 miles of stream within the City. Possible target streams include Coyote Creek, Fisher Creek, and other small tributaries to Coyote Creek. The size of the riparian corridor is positively correlated to its buffering capacity for sediment, nutrients and urban run-off, as well as reducing negative "edge effects" on flora and fauna caused by increasing encroaching urbanization. The riparian corridor's health will be improved by eradicating invasive non-native species; increasing the width of the corridor by at least 10 percent; and increasing canopy cover over the live stream channel by at least 10 percent throughout the reach. These riparian zone activities will increase the availability and quality of cover and forage for terrestrial and in-stream native species. Improved cover will also reduce water temperatures, thus improving habitat for anadromous fish.

3) Improve water quality by reducing sediment, nutrient and toxics delivery to the stream through implementation of Best Management Practices, including soil bioengineering and/or biotechnical measures, at a minimum of 5 sites. This will reduce infilling of anadromous fish rearing pools, as well as turbidity and soil loss.

This approach will test both the Action Plan's capacity for wider application throughout the City's Sphere of Influence and its applicability to three sectors of the community. Some monitoring and adaptive management, as needed, will be performed during this project period, from installation onward.

Monitoring Parameters and Data Collection Approach.

Monitoring activities will occur from project installation through December 2001. We will identify and secure additional funding to continue monitoring activities for a total of five (5) years from project installation. For public/private collaborations, monitoring will be conducted as part of the project compliance under CEQA by personnel hired by the developer. For community-based restoration endeavors and inter-agency collaborative activities, volunteer monitors will collect data in accordance with guidelines provided by the Action Plan. Monitoring activities will be coordinated with the FAHCE and SCB-WMI efforts. Monitoring frequency will be as follows:

Time Since Installation	*Inspection Interval*
0-2 Months	2 Weeks (4 total)
2-6 Months	1 Month (4 total)
6-18 Months	6 Months (2 total)
18-60 Months	1 Year (2 total – *not within this grant period*)

Indicators, by project type, include:

- *Exotic Species Removal Sites*: area, in acres or square feet, covered by invasive, non-native plants.
- *Revegetation Sites*: survival rate; vegetation composition; percent canopy cover (where applicable) over live stream channel; species surveys (number and type) of riparian fauna as well as anadromous fish; corridor width; corridor connectivity.
- *Erosion Control Prevention and/or Remedies*: Sediment delivery ratios; sediment transport functions; substrate composition (downstream of project area); depositional features.
- *Instream, Adjacent to Sites*: Water temperature; color; dissolved oxygen; nitrogen; present macroinvertebrates.

Data Evaluation Approach.

Because the project sites are presently not yet identified, we are unable to determine many details of the data evaluation process at this time. Generally speaking, we plan to collect, handle (if appropriate) and analyze data in manners that will preserve the integrity of the data, in accordance with well-established protocols, such as those established by U.S. EPA (see Sample Data Collection Sheets, attached). Data will be evaluated to compare baseline conditions with current and target conditions, assess progress to date and determine the project's successfulness. Use of commonly used protocols will ensure comparability to other monitoring projects, and will keep the data analysis open to peer review. The table format requested for monitoring parameters and data collection will be developed and included in the detailed monitoring plan for each project site delineated in Tasks 2, 3 and 4.

Table 2. Sample Data Collection Sheets

HABITAT ASSESSMENT FIELD DATA SHEET—LOW GRADIENT STREAMS (FRONT)

STREAM NAME	LOCATION	
STATION #_____ RIVERMILE_____	STREAM CLASS	
LAT_____ LONG _____	RIVER BASIN	
STORET#	AGENCY	
INVESTIGATORS		
FORM COMPLETED BY	DATE _____ TIME _____ AM PM	REASON FOR SURVEY

Parameters to be evaluated in sampling reach

Habitat Parameter	Condition Category			
	Optimal	Suboptimal	Marginal	Poor
1. Epifaunal Substrate/ Available Cover	Greater than 50% of substrate favorable for epifaunal colonization and fish cover; mix of snags, submerged logs, undercut banks, cobble or other stable habitat and at stage to allow full colonization potential (i.e., logs/snags that are not new fall and not transient).	30-50% mix of stable habitat; well-suited for full colonization potential; adequate habitat for maintenance of populations; presence of additional substrate in the form of newfall, but not yet prepared for colonization (may rate at high end of scale).	10-30% mix of stable habitat; habitat availability less than desirable; substrate frequently disturbed or removed.	Less than 10% stable habitat; lack of habitat is obvious; substrate unstable or lacking.
SCORE	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 6	5 4 3 2 1 0
2. Pool Substrate Characterization	Mixture of substrate materials, with gravel and firm sand prevalent; root mats and submerged vegetation common.	Mixture of soft sand, mud, or clay; mud may be dominant; some root mats and submerged vegetation present.	All mud or clay or sand bottom; little or no root mat; no submerged vegetation.	Hard-pan clay or bedrock; no root mat or vegetation.
SCORE	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 6	5 4 3 2 1 0
3. Pool Variability	Even mix of large-shallow, large-deep, small-shallow, small-deep pools present.	Majority of pools large-deep; very few shallow.	Shallow pools much more prevalent than deep pools.	Majority of pools small-shallow or pools absent.
SCORE	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 6	5 4 3 2 1 0
4. Sediment Deposition	Little or no enlargement of islands or point bars and less than 5% <20% for low-gradient streams) of the bottom affected by sediment deposition.	Some new increase in bar formation, mostly from gravel, sand or fine sediment; 5-30% (20-50% for low-gradient) of the bottom affected; slight deposition in pools.	Moderate deposition of new gravel, sand or fine sediment on old and new bars; 30-50% (50-80% for low-gradient) of the bottom affected; sediment deposits at obstructions, constrictions, and bends; moderate deposition of pools prevalent.	Heavy deposits of fine material, increased bar development; more than 50% (80% for low-gradient) of the bottom changing frequently; pools almost absent due to substantial sediment deposition.
SCORE	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 6	5 4 3 2 1 0
5. Channel Flow Status	Water reaches base of both lower banks, and minimal amount of channel substrate is exposed.	Water fills >75% of the available channel; or <25% of channel substrate is exposed.	Water fills 25-75% of the available channel, and/or riffle substrates are mostly exposed.	Very little water in channel and mostly present as standing pools.
SCORE	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 6	5 4 3 2 1 0

Table 2. Sample Data Collection Sheets

HABITAT ASSESSMENT FIELD DATA SHEET—LOW GRADIENT STREAMS (BACK)

Parameters to be evaluated broader than sampling reach

Habitat Parameter	Condition Category			
	Optimal	Suboptimal	Marginal	Poor
6. Channel Alteration	Channelization or dredging absent or minimal; stream with normal pattern.	Some channelization present, usually in areas of bridge abutments; evidence of past channelization, i.e., dredging, (greater than past 20 yr) may be present, but recent channalization is not present.	Channelization may be extensive; embankments or shoring structures present on both banks; and 40 to 80% of stream reach channelized and disrupted.	Banks shored with gabion or cement; over 80% of the stream reach channelized and disrupted. Instream habitat greatly altered or removed entirely.
SCORE	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 6	5 4 3 2 1 0
7. Channel Sinuosity	The bends in the stream increase the stream length 3 to 4 times longer than if it was in a straight line. (Note - channel braiding is considered normal in coastal plains and other low-lying areas. This parameter is not easily rated in these areas.	The bends in the stream increase the stream length 2 to 3 times longer than if it was in a straight line.	The bends in the stream increase the stream length 2 to 1 times longer than if it was in a straight line.	Channel straight; waterway has been channelized for a long distance.
SCORE	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 6	5 4 3 2 1 0
8. Bank Stability (score each bank)	Banks stable; evidence of erosion or bank failure absent or minimal; little potential for future problems. <5% of bank affected.	Moderately stable; infrequent, small areas of erosion mostly healed over. 5-30% of bank in reach has areas of erosion.	Moderately unstable; 30-60% of bank in reach has areas of erosion; high erosion potential during floods.	Unstable; many eroded areas; "raw" areas frequent along straight sections and bends; obvious bank sloughing; 60-100% of bank has erosional scars.
SCORE ___(LB)	Left Bank 10 9	8 7 6	5 4 3	2 1 0
SCORE ___(RB)	Right Bank 10 9	8 7 6	5 4 3	2 1 0
9. Vegetative Protection (score each bank) Note: determine left or right side by facing downstream.	More than 90% of the streambank surfaces and immediate riparian zone covered by native vegetation, including trees, understory shrubs, or nonwoody macrophytes; vegetative disruption through grazing or mowing minimal or not evident; almost all plants allowed to grow naturally.	70-90% of the streambank surfaces covered by native vegetation, but one class of plants is not well-represented; disruption evident but not affecting full plant growth potential to any great extent; more than one-half of the potential plant stubble height remaining.	50-70% of the streambank surfaces covered by vegetation; disruption obvious; patches of bare soil or closely cropped vegetation common; less than one-half of the potential plant stubble height remaining.	Less than 50% of the streambank surfaces covered by vegetation; disruption of streambank vegetation is very high; vegetation has been removed to 5 centimeters or less in average stubble height.
SCORE ___(LB)	Left Bank 10	8 7 6	5 4 3	2 1 0
SCORE ___(RB)	Right Bank 10	8 7 6	5 4 3	2 1 0
10. Riparian Vegetative Zone Width (score each bank riparian zone)	Width of riparian zone >18 meters; human activities (i.e., parking lots, roadbeds, clear-cuts, lawns, or crops) have not impacted zone.	Width of riparian zone 12-18 meters; human activities have impacted zone only minimally.	Width of riparian zone 6-12 meters; human activities have impacted zone a great deal.	Width of riparian zone <6 meters: little or no riparian vegetation due to human activities.
SCORE ___(LB)	Left Bank 10 9	8 7 6	5 4 3	2 1 0
SCORE ___(RB)	Right Bank 10 9	8 7 6	5 4 3	2 1 0

Total Score _____

LOCAL INVOLVEMENT

County Notification

Letters (see attached) of notification of the City's intent to submit a proposal to CALFED for implementing the Riparian Restoration Action Plan have been sent to:

- Bay Conservation and Development Commission
- Pete McHugh, Chairperson, Santa Clara County, Office of the Board of Supervisors
- Don Weden, County of Santa Clara Planning Office

Local Groups: Santa Clara Basin Watershed Management Initiative

To address all sources of pollution that threaten the Bay, and to protect water quality throughout Santa Clara Basin watersheds, the Watershed Management Initiative (WMI) was initiated in 1996 by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the State Water Resources Control Board and the San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board. Currently, WMI members are conducting a scientific watershed assessment to document the basin's environmental conditions and regulatory framework. When completed in 2000, the assessment will be the foundation for a regional watershed management plan.

Members of the SCB-WMI include: San Jose/Santa Clara POTW, Palo Alto POTW, Sunnyvale POTW, Santa Clara Valley Water District, San Jose Chamber of Commerce, Santa Clara Valley Manufacturers Group, Home Builders Association, Department of Fish and Game, League of Women Voters, Santa Clara Valley Audubon Society, CLEAN South Bay, Regional Water Quality Control Board, Santa Clara County - Environmental Resources Agency, Santa Clara County Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program, Santa Clara Cattlemen's Association, USDA Natural Resources Conservation District, Guadalupe-Coyote Resource Conservation District, Santa Clara County Farm Bureau, U.S. EPA - Region 9

Public Outreach

Public Outreach will be targeted to our three primary sectors:

1. Public-Private Developer Partnerships: Working with the City's Planning Department, we will identify a company/developer that is interested in collaborating with City staff to include a restoration component as part of their project. Incentives for participation by the private sector include quality of life benefits for employees and a positive public perception of the company by the community, who are potential employees and customers.
2. Community-Based Education and Stream Restoration Activities: The City has a strong working relationship with many of the area's Creek and Stream Restoration organizations, including the Santa Clara Valley Water District and their streams and creeks programs. In particular, the City has recently funded two school programs for training teachers on Watershed Activities and for providing materials for junior high students to adopt a creek within their area. The Environmental Services Department has an award-winning Marketing and Communications Division who will assist us in developing effective public outreach activities to this sector.
3. Multi-Agency Stakeholder Restoration: For this activity, strong working relationships will be enhanced through our participation and collaboration with the Santa Clara Basin Watershed Management Initiative. We will work closely with the Initiative's Public Outreach Subgroup to ensure effective outreach and notification of activities.

CALFED COSTS	Direct labor Hours	Direct Salary & Benefits	Service Contracts	Material and Acquisition Costs	Miscellaneous & Other Direct Costs	Overhead & Indirect Costs	TOTAL COST
Task 1. Project Management.	416 (PM)	$12, 496				$50,000	$62,496
1.1.Technical and administrative services							
Task 2. Public-Private Sector Collaborative Restoration, January 2000 - March 2001	1,248 (PM)	$37,489					$37,489
2.1.Identify a cooperative company/developer							
2.2. Integrate riparian restoration and enhancement activities							
2.3. Develop a specific monitoring plan.							
2.4. Work with Developer to implement the project							
Task 3. Community-Based Educational and Stream Restoration Activities	416 (PM)	$12,496					$12,496
3.1. Hire a full-time outreach coordinator							
3.2. Conduct outreach & identify interested community groups	580 (OC)	$13,920			$8,000		$21,920
3.3. Select groups to implement projects in focus areas.	500 (OC)	$12,000					$12,000
3.4 Develop monitoring plan	515 (OC)	$12,360					$12,360
3.5. Obtain permits and implement stream cleanup and exotic plant removal projects	1,530 (OC)	$36,720	$15,000	$35,000	$1,000		$87,720
Task 4. Multi-agency stakeholder Restoration.	1,248 (PM)	$37,489					$37,489
4.1. Establish a task force							
4.2. Identify specific multi-objective projects							
4.3. Integrate riparian restoration and enhancement.							
4.4. Develop a specific monitoring plan							
4.5. Obtain necessary permits and implement the plan				$100,000	$1,000		$101,000
Task 5. Monitoring	624 (PM)	$18,744					$18,744
5.1. Measure indicators							
5.2 Analyze data							
Task 6. Maintenance Activities	208 (PM)	$6,286					$6,286
6.1. Incorporate adaptive management practices							
TOTAL		**$200,000**	**$15,000**	**$135,000**	**$10,000**	**$50,000**	**$410,000**

PM: Project Manager, OC: Outreach Coordinator

Quarterly Budget

Task	Jan-March 2000	April-June 2000	July-Sept. 2000	Oct-Dec 2000	Jan-March 2001	April-June 2001	July-Sept. 2001	Oct-Dec 2001	TOTAL
Project Management									
Project Manager	$ 1,562	$ 1,562	$ 1,562	$ 1,562	$ 1,562	$ 1,562	$ 1,562	$ 1,562	$ 12,496
Overhead	$ 6,250	$ 6,250	$ 6,250	$ 6,250	$ 6,250	$ 6,250	$ 6,250	$ 6,250	$ 50,000
Public-Private Sector Collaborative Restoration									
Project Manager	$ 5,365	$ 8,031	$ 8,031	$ 8,031	$ 8,031				$ 37,489
Community Based Educational and Stream Restoration									
Project Manager			$ 2,082	$ 2,082	$ 2,082	$ 2,082	$ 2,082	$ 2,082	$ 12,492
Outreach Coordinator			$ 12,499	$ 12,499	$ 12,499	$ 12,499	$ 12,505	$ 12,499	$ 75,000
Miscellaneous costs				$ 2,000	$ 3,000	$ 2,000	$ 2,000		$ 9,000
Materials/Service Contract					$ 51,000				$ 51,000
Multi-Agency Stakeholder Restoration									
Project Manager	$ 4,686	$ 4,686	$ 4,686	$ 4,686	$ 4,687	$ 4,690	$ 4,686	$ 4,686	$ 37,493
Miscellaneous costs					$ 1,000				
Materials					$ 50,000	$ 50,000			$ 100,000
Monitoring									
Project Manager			$ 3,123	$ 3,123	$ 3,123	$ 3,129	$ 3,123	$ 3,123	$ 18,744
Maintenance									
Project Manager							$ 3,143	$ 3,143	$ 6,286
TOTAL COSTS	**$ 17,863**	**$ 20,529**	**$ 38,233**	**$ 40,233**	**$ 143,234**	**$ 82,212**	**$ 35,351**	**$ 33,345**	**$ 410,000**

CALFED COST SHARING

	Task	CALFED FUNDING	PARTNER COST-SHARE	PARTNER/IN-KIND MATCH	TOTAL COST
1	Project Management	$ 62,496	$ 6,000	City of San Jose Environmental Services Specialist (supervision)	$ 68,496
				Total: Task 1	**$ 68,496**
2	Public-Private Sector Restoration	$ 37,489	$ 6,000	City of San Jose Planning Department Staff	$ 43,489
			$ 10,000	Developer Participation	$ 10,000
			$ 50,000	Materials Contribution	$ 50,000
				Total: Task 2	**$ 103,489**
3	Community-Based Education and Stream Restoration	$ 146,496	$ 8,000	City of San Jose Environmental Services Department: Community Outreach Staff Assistance	$ 154,496
			$ 15,000	Community Based Stream Groups: Volunteers	$ 15,000
			$ 3,000	City of San Jose Planning Department Staff	$ 3,000
				Total: Task 3	**$ 172,496**
4	Multi-Agency Stakeholder Restoration	$ 138,489	$ 20,000	Santa Clara Basin Watershed Management Initiative-Stakeholder Participation	$ 158,489
			$ 5,000	City of San Jose Planning Department Staff	$ 5,000
			$ 50,000	Materials Contribution	$ 50,000
				Total: Task 4	**$ 213,489**
5	Monitoring	$ 18,744	$ 5,000	Community Based Stream Groups: Volunteers	$ 23,744
			$ 3,000	Developer Participation	$ 3,000
				Total: Task 5	**$ 26,744**
6	Maintenance	$ 6,286	$ 5,000	Community Based Stream Groups: Volunteers	$ 11,286
			$ 3,000	Developer Participation	$ 3,000
				Total: Task 6	**$ 14,286**
	TOTAL COSTS	**$ 410,000**	**$ 189,000**		**$ 599,000**

APPLICANT QUALIFICATIONS

The City of San Jose – Environmental Services Department (ESD) is well known for its environmental programs and is well qualified to manage and coordinate these restoration activities. The City of San Jose-ESD is submitting this grant proposal in cooperation with the City's Department of Planning, Building and Code Enforcement and the Santa Clara Basin Watershed Management Initiative. As a local agency, and as a key stakeholder in the Initiative, the City, along with other Initiative participants, has developed numerous partnerships with various agencies, business and environmental organizations, and has a solid reputation for providing planning, coordination and technical assistance within the targeted watershed area.

The City of San Jose - Department of Planning, Building and Code Enforcement (PBCE) recommends and implements policies that guide the physical and economic development of San Jose toward the achievement of community goals. The Department ensures the City's viability through enforcement of land use, construction, health, safety and environmental regulations.

Within the Planning Department, the **Planning Services Division** is responsible for the City's long range planning activities including the San Jose 2020 General Plan, the San Jose Zoning Code, special plans and policy studies, coordination with related outside agencies. This Division develops the policies and programs that determine where and how the City will grow in future years and how that growth will be balanced with the availability of infrastructure and services and with the needs and interests of the existing city. It also provides various supportive services such as Data Management and Public Information. It monitors development activity and provides development and demographic information to other City Departments, public agencies and the public.

The plans, policies and ordinances developed by Planning Services Division also provide the policy framework for the work of the Department's other divisions. The Plan Implementation Division reviews and acts on specific proposals for development to ensure consistency with the City's land use regulations (particularly the Zoning Ordinance) policy plans, and the General Plan. These plans and regulations also provide the overall direction for the final stages of the City's land use and development review activities— the permitting and the enforcement activities of the Building and Code Enforcement Divisions.

The **Riparian Corridor Policy Study**, in particular, supports the activities as outlined in the City's 1999 CALFED proposal. The Riparian Corridor Policy Study supplements the riparian (rivers, streams, creeks, etc.) policies of the General Plan. The Study identifies all the significant riparian corridors in the City and describes how development adjacent to these corridors should be limited or controlled to avoid environmental damage and to begin to compensate for past damage.

The **Santa Clara Basin Watershed Management Initiative** uses a watershed management approach that derives its strength through the development of partnerships. The Initiative is comprised of many diverse interests, including but not limited to local governments, the Santa Clara Valley Water District, business and industry, land development, environmental organizations, agriculture, and state and federal resource and regulatory agencies. These diverse interests met early on in the planning process to jointly address problems and create a plan for protection of the watershed. The Core Group has identified the following as their adopted goals: 1) Ensure that the Watershed Management Initiative is a broad, consensus-based process; 2) Ensure that necessary resources are provided for the implementation of the Initiative; 3) Simplify compliance with regulatory requirements without compromising environmental protection; 4) Balance the objectives of water supply management, habitat protection, flood management and land use to protect and enhance water quality; 5) Protect and/or restore streams, reservoirs, wetlands and the bay for the benefit of fish, wildlife and human use; and 6) Develop an Implementable Watershed Management Plan that incorporates science and is continuously improved.

ATTACHMENTS

Letters of notification of the city's intent to submit a proposal to CALFED for implementing the Riparian Restoration Action Plan:

- Bay Conservation and Development Commission
- Pete McHugh, Chairperson, Santa Clara County, Office of the Board of Supervisors
- Don Weden, County of Santa Clara Planning Office

CITY OF SAN JOSÉ, CALIFORNIA

ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT
777 NORTH FIRST STREET, SUITE 450
SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA 95112-6311
TELEPHONE (408) 277-5533
FAX (408) 277-3506

April 15, 1999

Pete McHugh, Chairperson
Office of the Board of Supervisors
70 W Hedding St., 10th floor
San Jose, CA 95110

Dear Mr. McHugh:

We would like to notify your office that the City of San Jose is submitting a proposal for the CALFED Bay-Delta grant program. This notification is required as part of the CALFED proposal process. Last month, we began work on the Riparian Restoration Action Plan (RRAP). The Action Plan builds upon the City's Riparian Corridor Policy Study, which establishes development limits designed to preserve and limit damage to riparian corridors, and will serve as the policy framework for actively restoring riparian corridors located within the City's jurisdiction.

To ensure that the RRAP will be a practical guide for real world restoration activity, we will be conducting pilot projects to test and inform the Action Plan. At present, we have obtained funding to conduct one or two pilot restoration projects to implement and provide feedback on the RRAP. Our proposal for the CAL-FED grant is to conduct two or more additional Pilot Restoration Projects that would further our effort to implement and fine tune the Riparian Restoration Action Plan.

Our proposal deliberately does not identify the location of these proposed pilot projects. The pilot project site selection will occur as a result of the RRAP process, where we will be creating a priority list of degraded riparian areas for potential restoration.

The RRAP is intended to be a collaborative process that reflects the multi-stakeholder and multi-jurisdictional nature of riparian restoration activity. Various city departments, local technical experts, and local agency representatives will be participating via a Riparian Restoration Technical Advisory Committee (RRTAC). The RRTAC will convene monthly throughout the planning process to assist with and guide the development of the Action Plan. In addition, several public meetings are planned where interested parties from the community will have an opportunity to review draft work and provide comments.

Included with this letter is an executive summary of our grant application. Please feel free to contact Mary Tucker at (408) 277-5533 if you have any questions or comments.

Sincerely,

Carl W. Mosher
Director, Environmental Services Department

Attachment

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I-014354

CITY OF SAN JOSÉ, CALIFORNIA

ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT
777 NORTH FIRST STREET, SUITE 450
SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA 95112-6311
TELEPHONE (408) 277-5533
FAX (408) 277-3806

April 15, 1999

Don Weden
County of Santa Clara Planning Office
70 W Hedding St.
San Jose, CA 95110

Dear Mr. Weden:

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Sincerely,

Carl W. Mosher, Director
Environmental Services Department

Attachment

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CITY OF SAN JOSÉ, CALIFORNIA

ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT
777 NORTH FIRST STREET, SUITE 450
SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA 95112-6311
TELEPHONE (408) 277-5533
FAX (408) 277-3606

April 15, 1999

Bay Conservation and Development Commission
30 Van Ness Avenue, Room 2011
San Francisco, CA 94102

Dear Sir or Madam:

We would like to notify your office that the City of San Jose is submitting a proposal for the CALFED Bay-Delta grant program. This notification is required as part of the CALFED proposal process. Last month, we began work on the Riparian Restoration Action Plan (RRAP). The Action Plan builds upon the City's Riparian Corridor Policy Study, which establishes development limits designed to preserve and limit damage to riparian corridors, and will serve as the policy framework for actively restoring riparian corridors located within the City's jurisdiction.

To ensure that the RRAP will be a practical guide for real world restoration activity, we will be conducting pilot projects to test and inform the Action Plan. At present, we have obtained funding to conduct one or two pilot restoration projects to implement and provide feedback on the RRAP. Our proposal for the CAL-FED grant is to conduct two or more additional Pilot Restoration Projects that would further our effort to implement and fine tune the Riparian Restoration Action Plan.

Our proposal deliberately does not identify the location of these proposed pilot projects. The pilot project site selection will occur as a result of the RRAP process, where we will be creating a priority list of degraded riparian areas for potential restoration.

The RRAP is intended to be a collaborative process that reflects the multi-stakeholder and multi-jurisdictional nature of riparian restoration activity. Various city departments, local technical experts, and local agency representatives will be participating via a Riparian Restoration Technical Advisory Committee (RRTAC). The RRTAC will convene monthly throughout the planning process to assist with and guide the development of the Action Plan. In addition, several public meetings are planned where interested parties from the community will have an opportunity to review draft work and provide comments.

Included with this letter is an executive summary of our grant application. Please feel free to contact Mary Tucker at (408) 277-5533 if you have any questions or comments.

Sincerely,

Carl W. Mosher
Director, Environmental Services Department

Attachment

I —014356

I-014356

DRAFT

OMB Approval No. 0348-0043

APPLICATION FOR FEDERAL ASSISTANCE

2. DATE SUBMITTED	Applicant Identifier
April 15, 1999	City of San Jose-Environmental Services Department

1. TYPE OF SUBMISSION		3. DATE RECEIVED BY STATE	State Applicant Identifier
Application	*Preapplication*		
☐ Construction	☐ Construction	4. DATE RECEIVED BY FEDERAL AGENCY	Federal Identifier
☒ Non-Construction	☐ Non-Construction		

5. APPLICANT INFORMATION — IS THIS PROPOSAL BEING SUBMITTED TO ANOTHER FEDERAL AGENCY? ☐ YES ☒ NO IF YES, LIST ACRONYM(S)

Legal Name:	Organizational Unit:
City of San Jose	Environmental Services Department

Address *(give city, county, state, and zip code)*:	Name and telephone and E-mail number of the person to be contacted on matters involving this application *(give area code)*
777 North First Street, Suite 450 San Jose, CA 95112	PI: Mary Tucker 408-277-5533 ADMIN. CONTACT: Peter Jensen 408-277-5533

6. EMPLOYER IDENTIFICATION NUMBER (EIN): 9 6 – 6 0 0 4 1 9

7. TYPE OF APPLICANT: *(enter appropriate letter in box)* C

A. State — H. Independent School Dist.
B. County — I. State Controlled Institution of Higher Learning
C. Municipal — J. Private University
D. Township — K. Indian Tribe
E. Interstate — L. Individual
F. Intermunicipal — M. Profit Organization
G. Special District — N. Other (Specify) _____

8. TYPE OF APPLICATION:

☒ New ☐ Continuation ☐ Revision

If Revision, enter appropriate letter(s) in box(es): ☐ ☐

A. Increase Award B. Decrease Award C. Increase Duration
D. Decrease Duration Other *(specify)*:

9. NAME OF FEDERAL AGENCY:

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency - ORD - NCERQA

10. CATALOG OF FEDERAL DOMESTIC ASSISTANCE NUMBER: 6 6 . 5 0 0

TITLE: 99-NCERQA –

11. DESCRIPTIVE TITLE OF APPLICANT'S PROJECT:

Implementing the Riparian Restoration Action Plan: A project to implement riparian restoration projects through three venues:

1) A public-private developer partnership
2) A community-based partnership with area creek clean-up groups;
3) A multi-agency stakeholder partnership with the Santa Clara Basin Watershed Management Initiative

12. AREAS AFFECTED BY PROJECT *(cities, counties, states, etc.)*:

Cities of San Jose, Santa Clara County, CA

13. PROPOSED PROJECT:		14. CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS OF:	
Start Date	Ending Date	a. Applicant	b. Project
1/1/2000	12/31/2001	15th and 16th Congressional District	14th, 15th and 16th Districts

15. ESTIMATED TOTAL PROJECT FUNDING:		
a. Federal	$	410,000.00
b. Applicant	$	189,000.00
c. State	$	.00
d. Local	$	.00
e. Other	$	.00
f. Program Income	$	.00
g. TOTAL	$	599,000.00

16. IS APPLICATION SUBJECT TO REVIEW BY STATE EXECUTIVE ORDER 12372 PROCESS?

a. YES. THIS PREAPPLICATION/APPLICATION WAS MADE AVAILABLE TO THE STATE EXECUTIVE ORDER 12372 PROCESS FOR REVIEW ON:

DATE _____

b. NO. ☒ PROGRAM IS NOT COVERED BY E.O. 12372

☐ OR PROGRAM HAS NOT BEEN SELECTED BY STATE FOR REVIEW

17. IS THE APPLICANT DELINQUENT ON ANY FEDERAL DEBT?

☐ Yes If "Yes," attach an explanation ☒ No

18. TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF, ALL DATA IN THIS APPLICATION/PREAPPLICATION ARE TRUE AND CORRECT. THE DOCUMENT HAS BEEN DULY AUTHORIZED BY THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE APPLICANT AND THE APPLICANT WILL COMPLY WITH THE ATTACHED ASSURANCES IF THE ASSISTANCE IS AWARDED.

a. Typed Name of Authorized Representative	b. Title	c. Telephone number
MaryTucker	Environmental Services Specialist	408-277-5533

d. Signature of Authorized Representative Mary Tucker 4/15/99 e. Date Signed

I –014357

I-014357

OMB Approval No. 0348-0044

BUDGET INFORMATION - Non-Construction Programs

SECTION A - BUDGET SUMMARY

Grant Program Function or Activity (a)	Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number (b)	Estimated Unobligated Funds		New or Revised Budget		
		Federal (c)	Non-Federal (d)	Federal (e)	Non-Federal (f)	Total (g)
1 CALFED -San Jose	Project	$ $410,000	$ 189,000	$	$	$ 599,000
2						
3						
4						
5 Totals		$ 410,000	$ 189,000	$	$	$ 599,000

SECTION B - BUDGET CATEGORIES

6 Object Class Categories	GRANT PROGRAM, FUNCTION OR ACTIVITY (1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	Total (5)
a Personnel	$ 289,000	$	$	$	$ 289,000
b Fringe Benefits					
c Travel					
d Equipment					
e Supplies	243,000				243,000
f Contractual	15,000				15,000
g Construction					
h Other (fees)	2,000				2,000
i Total Direct Charges (sum of 6a-6h)	$549,000				$549,000
j Indirect Charges	$50,000				$ 50,000
k TOTALS (sum of 6i and 6j)	$ 599,000	$	$	$	$ 599,000
7 Program Income	$	$	$	$	$

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SECTION C - NON-FEDERAL RESOURCES

(a) Grant Program	(b) Applicant	(c) State	(d) Other Sources	(e) TOTALS
8. CALFED Project-City of San Jose Proposal	$ 189,000	$	$	$ 189,000
9.				
10.				
11.				
12. TOTAL (sum of lines 8 - 11)	$ 189,000	$	$	$ 189,000

SECTION D - FORCASTED CASH NEEDS

	Total for 1st Year	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter
13. Federal	$	$	$	$	$
14. NonFederal					
15. TOTAL (sum of lines 13 and 14)					

SECTION E - BUDGET ESTIMATES OF FEDERAL FUNDS NEEDED FOR BALANCE OF THE PROJECT

(a) Grant Program	FUTURE FUNDING PERIODS (Years) (b) First	(c) Second	(d) Third	(e) Fourth
16.	$	$	$	$
17.				
18.				
19.				
20. TOTAL (sum of lines 16-19)	$	$	$	$

SECTION F - OTHER BUDGET INFORMATION

21. Direct Charges:	22. Indirect Charges:
23. Remarks:	

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Standard Form 424A (Rev. 4-92) Page 2

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