



Coyote Creek Flood Protection Project and Coyote Creek Flood Management Measures Project

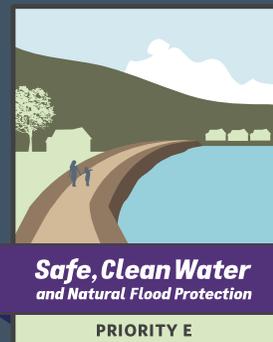
The **Coyote Creek Flood Protection Project** is constructing improvements along approximately nine miles of Coyote Creek, between Montague Expressway and Tully Road in San José. The project's primary goal is to reduce the risk of a flood event equivalent to the one experienced in February of 2017.

The Coyote Creek Flood Protection Project is comprised of two projects, the **Coyote Creek Flood Management Measures Project** (CCFMMP) and the **Coyote Creek Flood Protection Project** (CCFPP). Both projects are needed to provide flood protection to the 2017 level of flooding.

Other project objectives include:

- Enhancements to Coyote Creek's habitat and health
- Improvements to water quality and bay ecosystems
- Maintain a self-sufficient natural creek system to reduce the need for maintenance
- Collaboration with City of San José to align public recreation and access

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PRIORITY E Provide flood protection to homes, businesses, schools, streets and highways



Safe, Clean Water
and Natural Flood Protection

PRIORITY E

Coyote Creek Flood Protection Project

PRIORITY E Provide flood protection to homes, businesses, schools, streets and highways
PROJECT E1

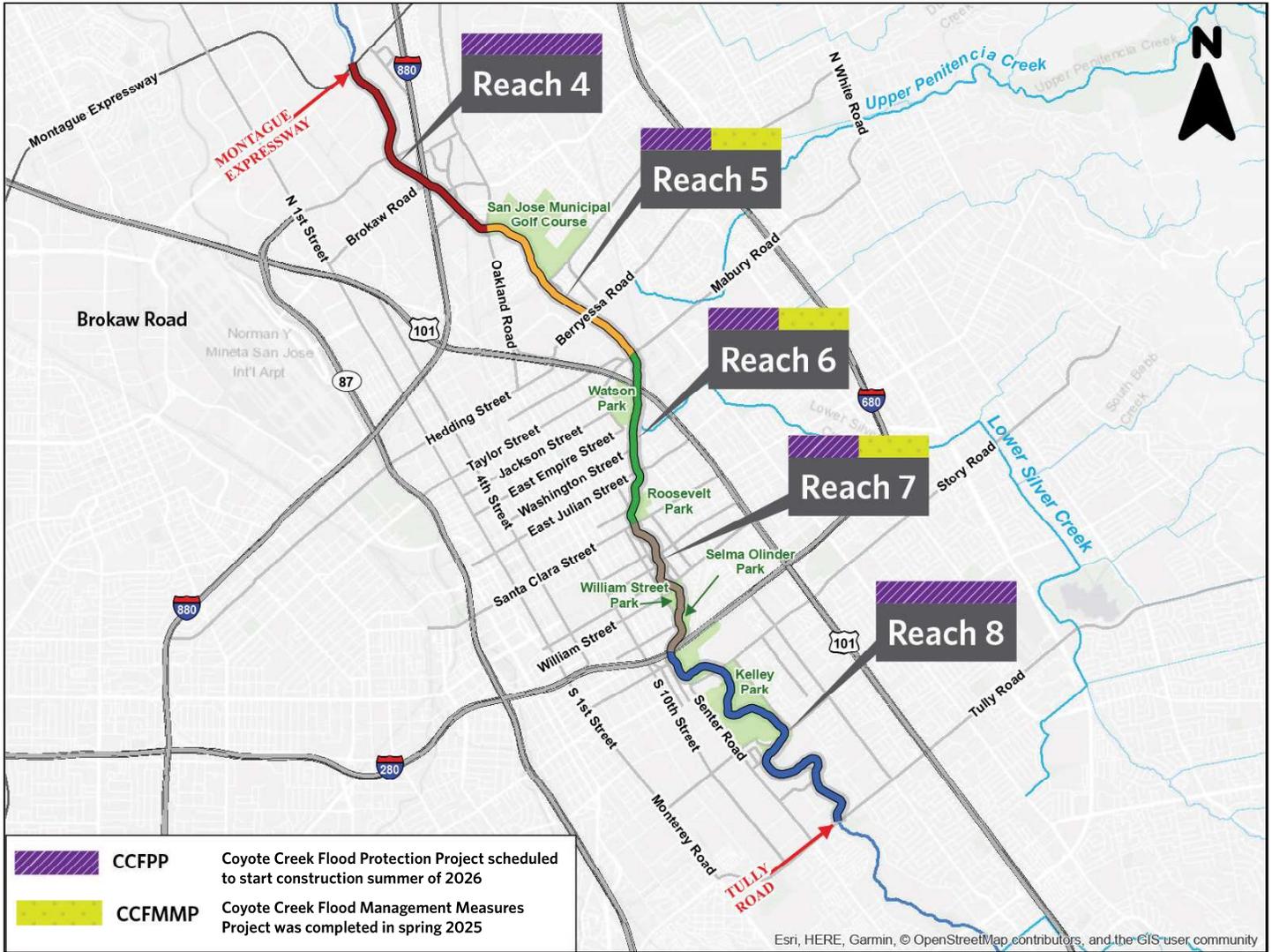
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Public Updates, Environmental and Regulatory Agency Review

Both the CCFPP and the CCFMMP have various flood risk reduction elements in different reaches along the nine miles of Coyote Creek. Reaches are sections of the creek used to identify where the work will occur. The CCFPP is in the design and environmental review phase, with staff and consultants gathering and evaluating critical data from various sections of Coyote Creek. The CCFPP Final Environmental Impact Report was certified by the Board on March 11, 2025. State and federal regulatory agency permitting efforts are also in progress and are required for construction to begin. Public meetings will continue to be held to update the community on key project milestones through the start of construction.

The project elements include flap gates, berms, floodwalls, acquiring necessary land rights and passive barriers. The project is being designed to require little to no stream-channel changes, leaving the stream habitat undisturbed. The design simplifies the regulatory compliance requirements for this project as the alternatives being considered are mostly outside the creek channel, which also aids in expediting the project schedule.

Activities to prepare the sites for the flood risk reduction measures include tree and vegetation removal, and collaboration with social service providers to assist unhoused individuals prior to the start of construction.

Project Connection to the Anderson Dam Tunnel Project

Coyote Creek starts upstream of Anderson Reservoir and continues at the base of Anderson Dam. Currently, to reduce the dam’s seismic risk and comply with today’s seismic standards and regulations, the dam is being retrofitted under the Anderson Dam Seismic Retrofit Project. The seismic retrofit of Anderson Dam will help protect our regional water supply, ensure public safety, and provide environmental benefits. Before the retrofit of Anderson Dam can begin, the Anderson Dam Tunnel Project needs to be completed—crews have finished excavation of the low-level outlet tunnel and concluded tunneling operations. The tunnel project will build a new 24-foot-diameter tunnel that allows Valley Water to maintain water levels in Santa Clara County’s largest reservoir.

To reduce the risk of flooding downstream of Anderson Dam from the water flows generated in Coyote Creek by the tunnel project, approximately 40% of the flood risk mitigation measures from the Coyote Creek Flood Protection Project (CCFPP) were expedited. Reaches 5 and sections of 6 and 7 are part of the Coyote Creek Flood Management Measures Project (CCFMMP). Construction in those areas began in the summer of 2023 and was completed in spring 2025.

The remaining 60% of the original Coyote Creek project will be completed as the second phase of the project and coincide with the completion of the Anderson Dam Seismic Retrofit Project’s diversion tunnel. Reaches 4, 8, and parts of 5, 6 and 7 are in the CCFPP, with construction anticipated to start by summer 2026 and conclude at the end of 2028.

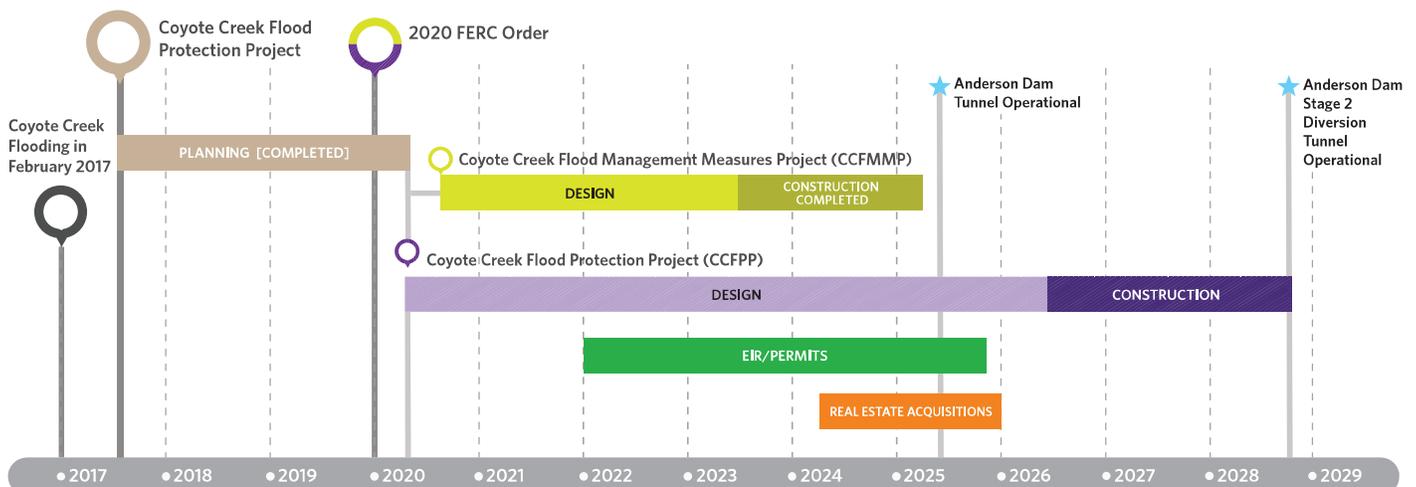


Vinyl sheet pile wall installed next to Rocksprings Park. The sheet pile will be replaced with longer and taller sheet pile wall.



A floodwall was installed to protect homes along S. 17th Street and Coyote Creek.

Coyote Creek Flood Protection Project and Coyote Creek Flood Management Measures Project Schedule



Flood Risk Reduction

Since 2017, Valley Water has implemented several short-term interim projects to help reduce the risk of flooding along Coyote Creek. These include the installation of an interim floodwall and embankment along the creek in the Rocksprings community. Other interim projects include repairing a 150-foot levee adjacent to the South Bay Mobile Home Park, installing flood gauges on bridges that provide real-time visual information on water levels, and removing invasive vegetation from Valley Water and City of San José properties in parts of the creek that experienced the most flooding. The completed Coyote Creek Flood Protection Project will further enhance these existing improvements.



(top) A passive barrier installed in the closed position and embedded in the ground. (bottom) A passive barrier in the process of opening.

Funding

The Coyote Creek Flood Protection Project was originally funded by the countywide Clean, Safe Creeks and Natural Flood Protection Plan (Safe, Clean Water Program) parcel tax passed by voters in November 2000. Then, in November of 2012 and 2020, voters reaffirmed their commitment to providing flood protection to homes, schools, businesses and highways by renewing the Safe, Clean Water Program. In December 2019, the Valley Water Board of Directors voted to allocate local funding to construct the CCFMMP. The Anderson Dam Tunnel Project funded the CCFMMP, which will help reduce the risk of flooding once the tunnel project is operational.

Coyote Creek Watershed and Ownership

The Coyote Creek Watershed consists of a 322 square mile area with six major tributary creeks and is the largest watershed in the County of Santa Clara. It extends from the urbanized valley floor upward to the vast natural areas of the Diablo Mountain Range. Coyote Creek, its main waterway, is the longest creek in the county. The project is located in the central section of the Coyote Watershed in the mid-section of Coyote Creek.

The mid-reach is owned by the City of San José and private landowners, with only a fraction owned by Valley Water. While the City also owns the upper reach between Tully Road and Anderson Dam, the county and some private landowners have property rights as well. Property owners whose land extends into the creek are responsible for maintaining the creek sections on their property. Valley Water owns a small section of Coyote Creek, most of which is north of Interstate 880. Valley Water is coordinating with property owners to acquire necessary land rights and construct the Coyote Creek Flood Protection Project. An ownership map for the project reaches is available on the project's webpage.

A full list of projects in the **Safe, Clean Water and Natural Flood Protection Program** can be found at valleywater.org/safecleanwater.

Learn more

For information and updates on Project E1: Coyote Creek Flood Protection Project and Coyote Creek Flood Management Measures Project, email Jose Villarreal at JVillarreal@valleywater.org or visit valleywater.org/coyote-creek.

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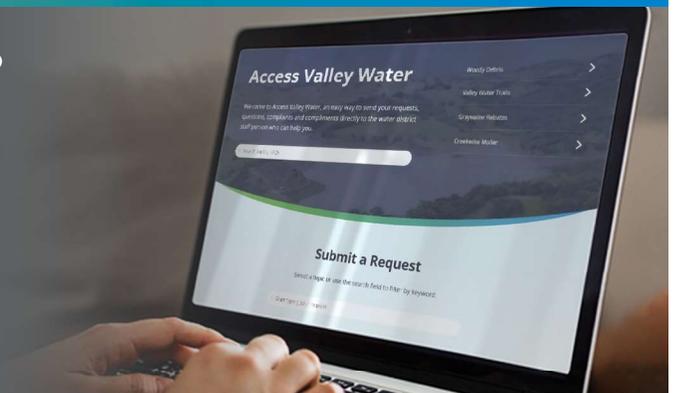


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Additionally, the dam spillway was originally set to undergo spot repairs as opposed to a full replacement. However, after the nation's tallest dam, Oroville Dam, partially failed in 2017 and forced downstream evacuations, environmental damage, and costly emergency repairs, the DSOD imposed stricter standards for spillway design. This revision to spillway design standards requires removing and replacing the existing spillway and extending the spillway through the unlined portion.

Given all this, design documents prepared in 2018 planned for a 5-year construction period for the Anderson Dam Seismic Retrofit Project (ADSRP) starting in 2022. The total project cost was estimated at \$576 million.

However, subsequently, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) ordered Valley Water to build the outlet tunnel and complete other related projects within the next three years as a part of the FERC Compliance Project (FOCP), and then begin construction of the embankment replacement. This resulted in extending the total construction duration for FOCP and ADSRP to 10 years. Although Valley Water's initial discussions with FERC centered around addressing the potential impacts resulting from the reconstruction of the dam, the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) has requested that potential impacts related to post-construction dam operations, also be considered. As a result, the five subprojects mentioned above were added to the scope of the ADSRP.

Work is progressing on finalizing the project's design, permitting process and environmental review so that construction can start in 2027.

Will my water bill increase? If so, when and by how much?

In the fiscal year 2023, preliminary water rates to help pay for the \$1.9 billion Anderson Dam Seismic Retrofit Project are projected to go up by less than \$1 per month for the average Santa Clara County household. Though Valley Water is the countywide wholesaler, it relies on local water retailers to

deliver water directly to homes and businesses, in addition to determining their own billing rates. This projection does not account for potential increases due to drought impacts, other projects costs or external factors. Valley Water is rigorously pursuing state and federal grants to help subsidize this project and reduce the impact on ratepayers.

Will the last parcel tax help pay for this increased price tag?

Yes, this project was voter-approved as part of the Safe, Clean Water, and Natural Flood Protection Program. The total funding available from this source for the Anderson Dam Seismic Retrofit Project is \$54.1 million.

How will water supplies be impacted by this project?

Valley Water will supplement its water supplies through additional imported water purchases and conservation to ensure adequate supplies for groundwater recharge and water treatment plants.

What is Valley Water doing to reduce public safety risks until the new dam is constructed?

Valley Water continues to work closely with state and federal regulators to maximize public safety. Anderson Reservoir has been operating at levels required by regulators so that if the dam were to slump during an earthquake, the top of the dam would still remain higher than the water levels behind the dam. Valley Water's priority is to complete construction of the new outlet that will allow quick reservoir drawdown, providing greater control over the water levels and increased public safety.

Learn more

Please contact Public Information Representative Jiana Escobar via email at jescobar@valleywater.org or by calling **408-630-2266**.



Anderson Dam Seismic Retrofit Project

About the Project

The Anderson Dam Seismic Retrofit Project (ADSRP) looks to rebuild the dam in compliance with today's seismic safety standards and regulations. The project will increase the dam's outlet capacities to allow a rapid, controlled reduction of the reservoir levels in an emergency. The spillway capacity will be increased to safely carry water from severe flood events. Valley Water initiated the project in 2012 following a seismic stability evaluation. Then in 2016, additional studies revealed previously unidentified fault lines, extending the length of time to complete the work. In February 2020, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) directed Valley Water to immediately reduce water levels in Anderson Reservoir with the goal to speed up work to replace the dam. Anderson Reservoir is currently limited to 3% capacity.

The ADSRP includes not just constructing the seismic retrofit components to minimize seismic risks, but also conservation measures to minimize environmental impacts and provide environmental benefits, post-construction operations that improve Coyote Creek fisheries conditions, and a long-term adaptive management program.

YOUR TAX DOLLARS AT WORK



PRIORITY C Protect our water supply and dams from earthquakes and other natural disasters

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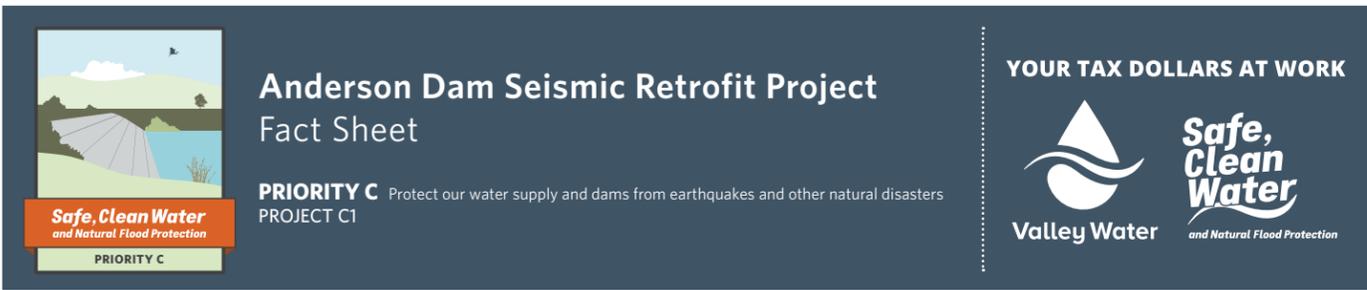
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Anderson Dam Seismic Retrofit Project
Fact Sheet

Safe, Clean Water
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PRIORITY C

PRIORITY C Protect our water supply and dams from earthquakes and other natural disasters
PROJECT C1

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What is Anderson Dam and Reservoir?

Anderson Dam creates Santa Clara County's largest surface water reservoir—Anderson Reservoir—that stores local rainfall runoff and imported water from the Central Valley Project. With a capacity of nearly 90,000 acre-feet, enough water to supply almost a million people for a year, the reservoir is a critical part of the region's water supply system. The reservoir provides water to drinking water treatment plants and for groundwater recharge. Anderson Dam, located in Morgan Hill, was built in 1950 to the seismic and dam safety standards of the day. Studies have shown a large earthquake could damage the dam, causing an uncontrolled release of water that could inundate cities and rural areas from San Francisco Bay south to Monterey Bay, including much of Silicon Valley.

What will the impact on Rosendin Park be?

Due to blasting activities, there will be a full and partial closure of Rosendin Park during the ADSRP construction. A full closure of Rosendin Park is anticipated to last up to four months during the initial blasting work with partial closure of Rosendin Park planned for the remaining efforts. Valley Water anticipates the park closure to last up to three years. Park closures could potentially occur during years four, five and six of the ADSRP construction.

What is the construction status?

Construction of the ADSRP, which consists of building new outlet pipes, spillway removal and construction, in addition to establishing the dam embankment, will begin following the completion of the first phase and once the required permits are granted.

A critical part of the project schedule depends on the acquisition of approvals and environmental permits from state and federal agencies, such as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), California Department of Water Resources Division of Safety of Dams (DSOD) and the California State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB).

Valley Water has been working with our local, state and federal regulators to meet extensive requirements and get this project done as quickly as possible. As we take important steps with the regulators to make sure the work meets environmental standards and technical requirements, we must allow for a few additional months before construction can begin. Significant earthwork must be conducted and completed during dry months, further underscoring the need to shift the construction



Anderson Dam

groundbreaking from mid-2026 to potentially, as early as 2027. It is important to take the time necessary to ensure this project is done correctly for public safety and the reliability of our local water supply.

Wildfire Emergency Access

Valley Water is coordinating with CalFire, Santa Clara County Parks, and the City of Morgan Hill regarding any impacts construction would have on an emergency vehicle's ability to access wildfires using emergency evacuation routes. Local jurisdictions do not recognize Rosendin Park as an evacuation route; Dunne Avenue will remain the designated emergency evacuation route throughout construction.

Throughout construction, Coyote Reservoir will retain water for potential aircraft wildfire response.

How is Valley Water addressing the concerns about feral pigs?

Valley Water understands the community's concern regarding the presence of the feral pigs and acknowledges the request to work with the community to help improve the situation. Valley Water has received a large number of comments from the public on the Anderson Dam Seismic Retrofit Project (ADSRP) Draft Environmental Impact Report and the Draft Petition for Surrender of Exemption regarding the feral pig presence within the vicinity of the project area. Valley Water is currently in the process of addressing the comments that were submitted for these two public documents, including those that addressed the nuisance of the feral pigs.

The increase in feral pig numbers and activity is part of a larger regional issue that is occurring throughout Santa Clara County and the greater San Francisco Bay Area. There is strong evidence through recent documentation, online sources, and agency coordination that the statewide and regional feral pig presence has been and continues to increase over time. In fact, the passage of SB 856 in 2022, relaxing restrictions on feral pig hunting, reflects the statewide growing feral pig population and the need for better management of feral pigs, thus demonstrating that the issue is not restricted to the

vicinity of Anderson Reservoir. There are ample access routes by which pigs could have dispersed from Coyote Canyon to neighborhoods adjacent to the reservoir without having to cross Coyote Creek or Anderson Reservoir.

The increased presence of and disturbance caused by feral pigs have been reported in many other areas of Santa Clara County. In 2020, there were news reports of significant feral pig damage at the Coyote Creek Golf Club. This location is four miles northwest of Anderson Dam, and there is no expectation that the presence of feral pigs at the golf course was related to the drawdown of Anderson Reservoir.

Although California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) could issue Valley Water a depredation and trapping permit, Valley Water is limited on depredation and trapping efforts depending on property boundaries, agency limitations, and use of trapping and depredation equipment. To help with this issue, Valley Water continues to work with other agencies and to research and consider options for region-wide solutions to help address the feral pig issue.

What is the cost of the project and what makes this project so expensive?

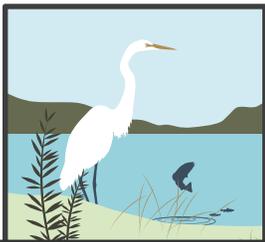
As of 2024, the total cost of the ADSRP has increased by \$894.41 million to approximately \$1.9 billion. Approximately \$2.3 billion is the current combined cost of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) ordered Compliance Project (FOCP), which includes Anderson Dam Tunnel Project (ADTP), Cross Valley Pipeline Extension, Coyote Percolation Dam Replacement, Coyote Flood Management Measures, Coyote Creek Chillers Project and the ADSRP.

FERC requiring that the FOCP be implemented before the ADSRP, new FERC and environmental regulatory requirements, and inflation and worker shortages are driving the project costs up.

Why did the cost increase so dramatically?

Several developments over the last 10 years have greatly expanded the scope of the ADSRP and extended the project schedule.

Initially, the dam was planned to be seismically stabilized by adding additional material. However, investigations during the design phase found active faulting under the dam's foundation which meant that the existing dam embankment could liquify and potentially fail during a large earthquake. This led to a change in the design. The project evolved into the complete removal of the existing dam and its replacement with a new dam. This change was approved by federal and state dam regulators, FERC, and the Division of Safety of Dams (DSOD), and by the FERC mandated body of experts, the Board of Consultants.



FACT SHEET

Hale Creek Enhancement Pilot Project



Safe, Clean Water
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PRIORITY D Restore wildlife habitat and provide open space.

In January 2023, Valley Water completed construction of the Hale Creek Enhancement Pilot Project, from upstream of Marilyn Drive in Mountain View to Sunshine Drive in Los Altos. The project's primary goal was to restore and stabilize a 650-foot section of the concrete-lined channel.

The previously concrete-lined Hale Creek channel was constructed in the 1960s and did not meet today's flood protection standards against 100-year storm events. Furthermore, the concrete channel was reaching the end of its original planned useful life and needed to be replaced to meet current safety standards. The main benefits of the completed project are:

- Enhanced creek habitat for native vegetation and wildlife;
- Improved aesthetic value of the channel;
- Restoration of stream recharge capabilities;
- And, a more naturally formed channel that is more resilient to intense rainfall patterns caused by climate change.

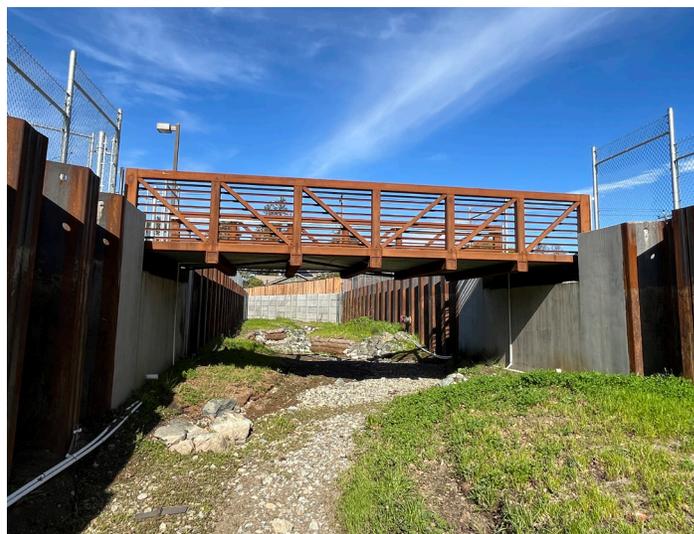
The Hale Creek Enhancement Pilot Project is a new way of converting a concrete bottom-lined channel to an earthen channel. The project elements include a combination of soldier pile and sheet pile walls (made of concrete and steel, respectively), wider and deeper channel section with an earthen creek bed, a meandering bank channel and riffle grade control structures. The completed creek improvements strengthened the creek's banks and reduced the risk of flooding to the surrounding community.

Native plants were planted along the improved creek channel as part of the project. The re-vegetated site will continue to be maintained under a three-year plant establishment and maintenance period through December 2025. The project will then be closed out by the end of fiscal year 2026.

This project is funded by the voter-approved Safe, Clean Water and Natural Flood Protection Fund.



A before look of the concrete channel.



An after look at the converted earthen channel and new bridge

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Saratoga Creek Hazard Tree Removal and Restoration Project

Claire Mallen Rego
Vegetation Program Specialist
Valley Water
CERP #0498



Valley Water

Clean Water • Healthy Environment • Flood Protection

- Flood control and water supply district for the County of Santa Clara
- Valley Water's mission is to provide Silicon Valley safe, clean water for a healthy life, environment, and economy
- Manages 333 miles of creek in Santa Clara County

Contractors and Consultants



3

- Dudek
 - Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
 - Project design
 - Contract Specifications
 - Restoration, Mitigation and Monitoring Plan
- Tree Removal
 - Bay Area Tree Specialists
 - Mowbray's Tree Service
 - West Coast Arborists

- Ecological Concerns Inc.
 - Restoration implementation contractor
- H.T. Harvey and Associates
 - Annual monitoring and reports
- Nurseries
 - Hedgerow Farms
 - Save the Bay Nursery
 - The Watershed Nursery
 - Central Coast Wilds



**ECOLOGICAL CONCERNS
INCORPORATED**

SAVE THE BAY



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Project Location



110,000 55,000 0 110,000 Feet

Project Setting



2018



Project History

- 2011: Beginning of drought
- 2014 – 2018: Public concern and hazard tree assessments
- 2015 – 2022: Tree removal
- 2018 - 2023: Invasive Plant Management Program Site



5/2013



12/2017



12/2017



Permits

- California Department of Fish and Wildlife - Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement
- San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board - 401 Certification
- United States Army Corps of Engineers - Nation Wide Permit
- City of Saratoga - Tree Removal Permit



SARATOGA
California

Project Objectives

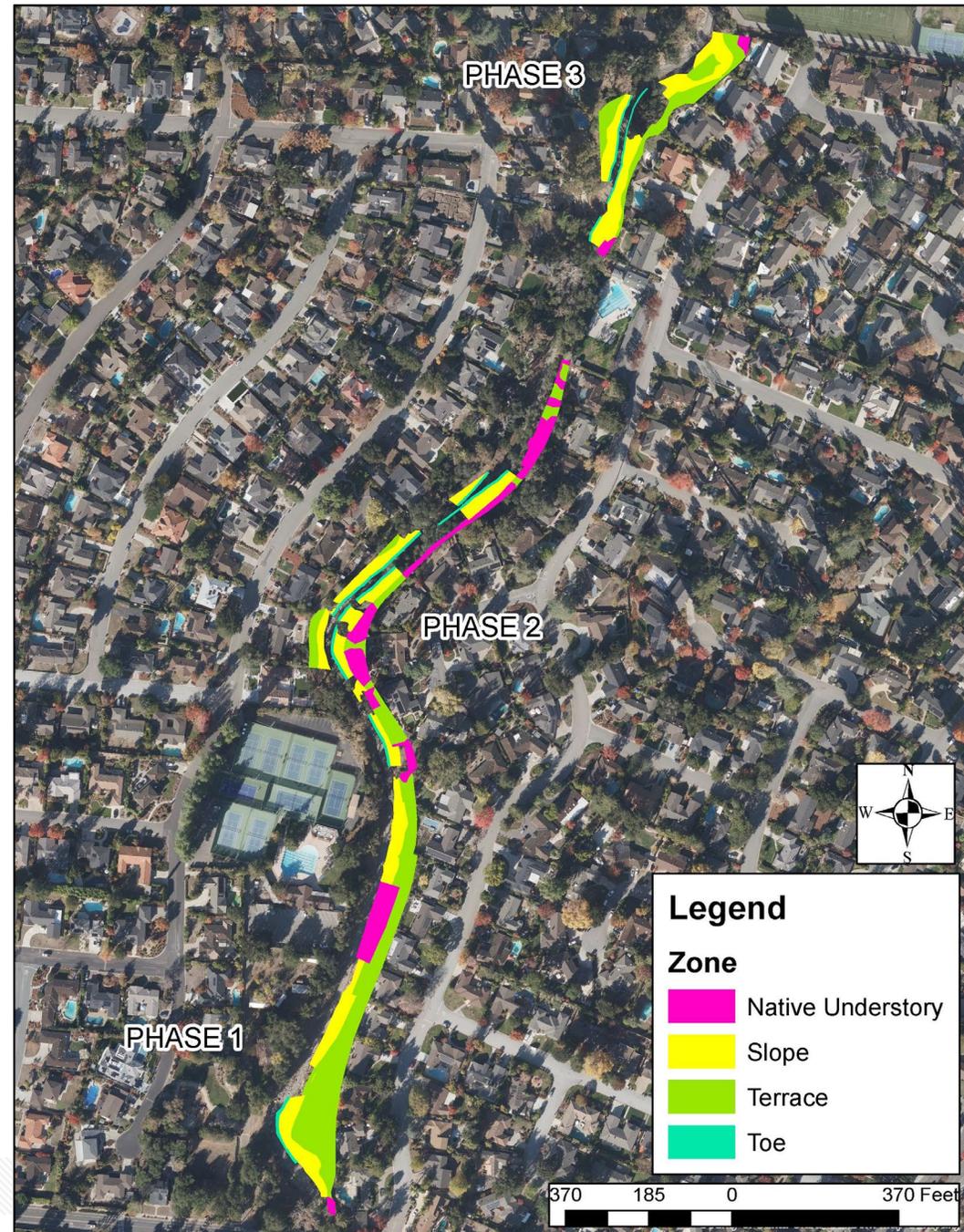
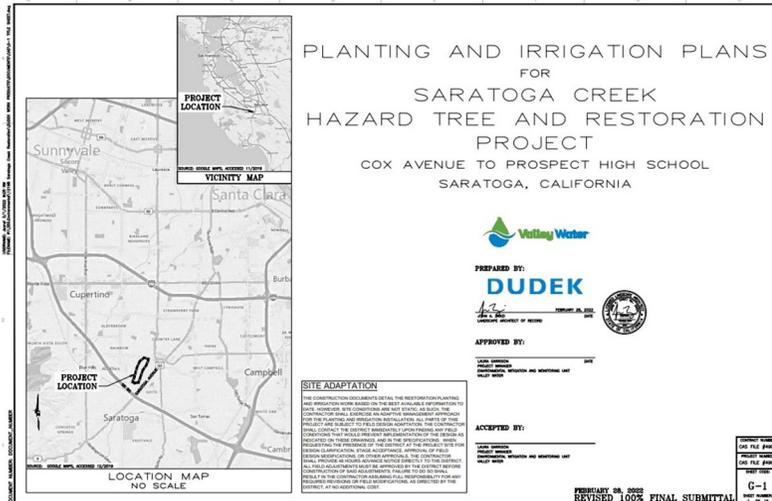
- Remove hazardous invasive eucalyptus trees
- Expand and enhance native mixed riparian habitat
- Reduce the risk of bank erosion or destabilization
- Contribute to regional understanding of post eucalyptus restoration science



5/2024; Phase 1, 1 year after planting

Restoration Design

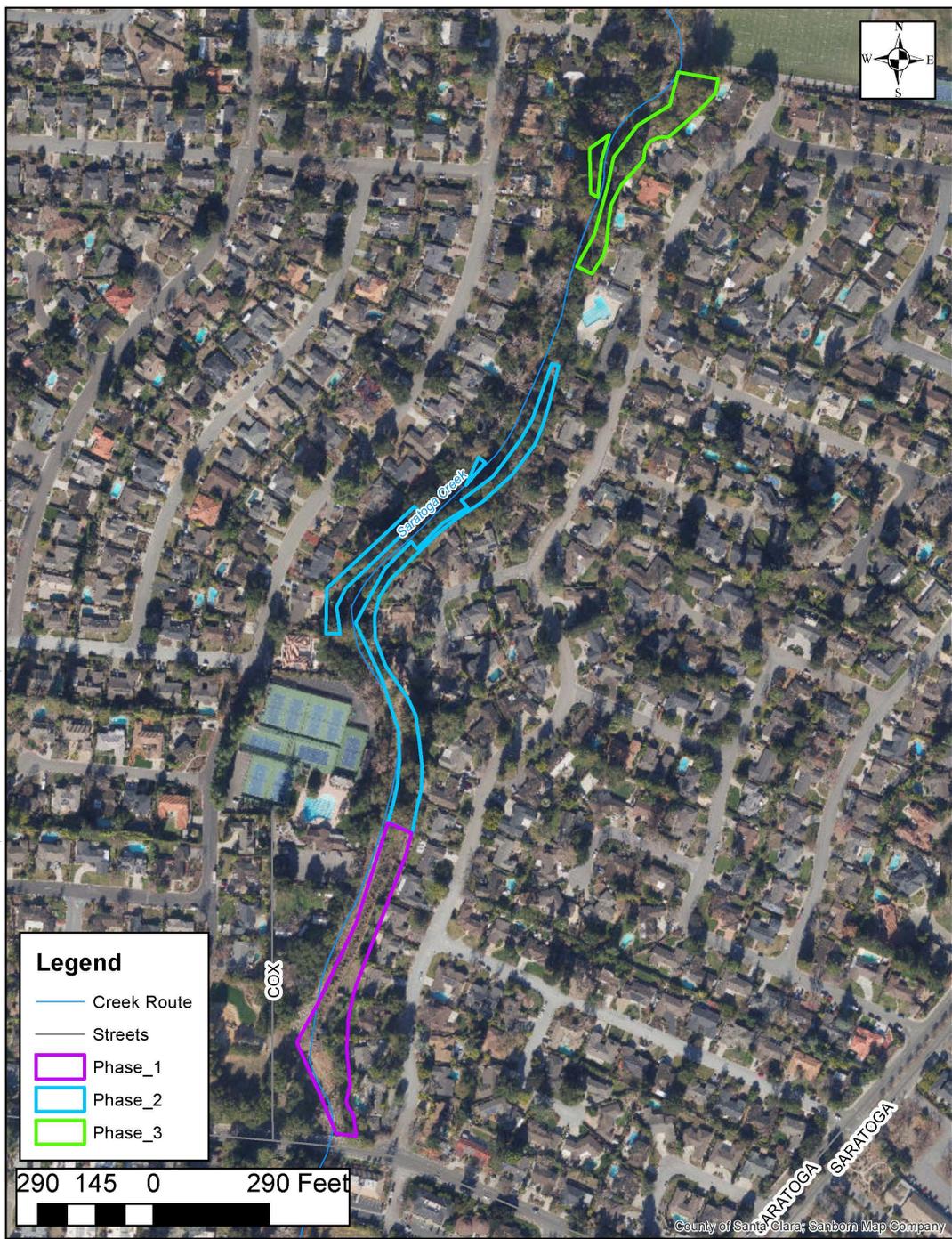
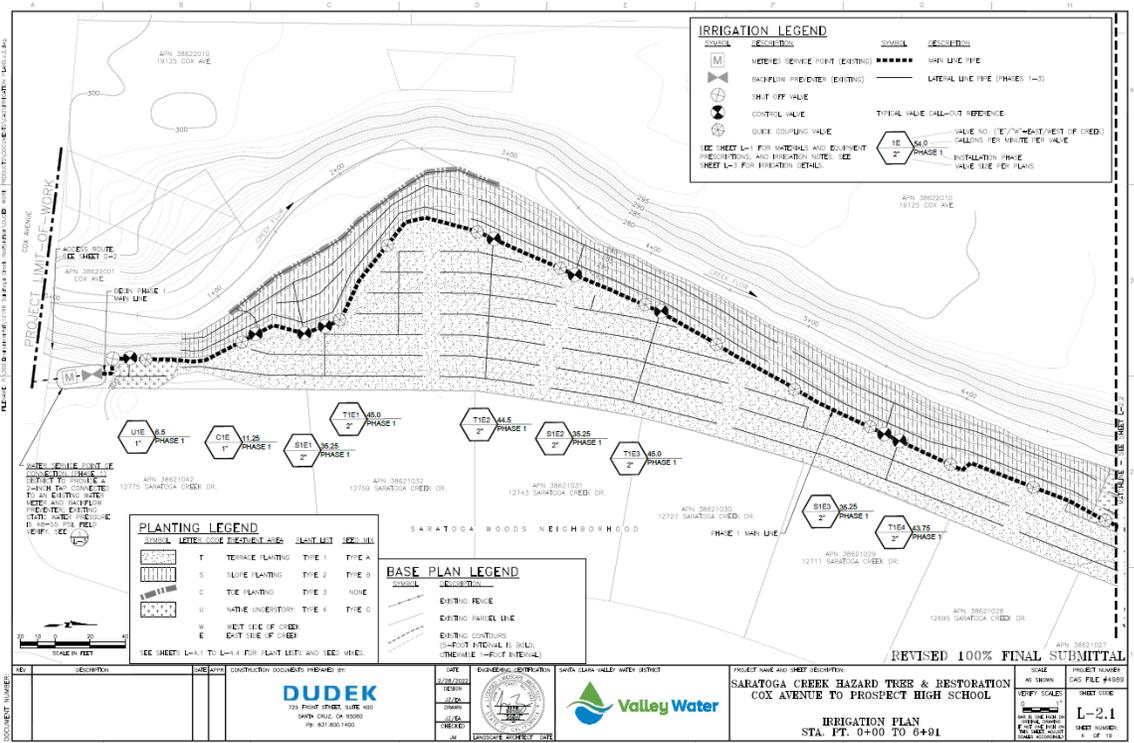
- Four planting zones:
 - Toe
 - Slope
 - Terrace
 - Native understory
- Phased over 3 years
- High planting density



Restoration Design

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Mitigation Requirements

Metric	Year 1	Year 3	Year 5	Year 7	Year 10
Native Species Cover	40%	60%	70%	70%	70%
Invasive Species Cover	<10%	<10%	<10% & 0% eucalyptus cover	<10%	<10%
Survival	90%	85%	80% & 26 living trees	NA	70% of plantings & 75% coast live oak plantings
Riparian Habitat Mitigation Acreage	NA	NA	1.85 acres	NA	2.0 acres

Implementation

- Tree removal
- Winterization
- Encroachment remediation
- Seeding
- Planting
- Irrigation
- Mulch
- Maintenance



Tree Removal & Herbicide Treatment

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4/2018



West Coast Arborists 10/2022



Winterization



Images clockwise:
Valley Water staff
applying hydroseed
10/2020;
Hydroseed on bank
10/2020;
Straw and coir logs
10/2021;
Coir logs 10/2022

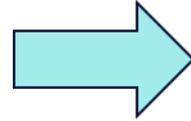
Encroachment Remediation

- Approximately 1.68 acres encroached upon

Legend

-  Project Area Encroached
-  Project Area



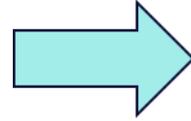


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Before

After

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Seed

17

Botanical Name	Common Name
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Common yarrow
<i>Bromus carinatus</i>	California brome
<i>Clarkia concinna</i>	Red ribbons
<i>Clarkia purpurea</i>	Purple clarkia
<i>Clarkia unguiculata</i>	Elegant clarkia
<i>Cyperus eragrostis</i>	Umbrella plant
<i>Elymus glaucus</i>	Blue wild rye
<i>Eriogonum fasciculatum</i>	California buckwheat
<i>Eriophyllum confertiflorum</i>	Golden yarrow
<i>Eschscholzia californica</i>	California poppy
<i>Festuca rubra</i>	Native red fescue
<i>Hordeum brachyantherum</i> spp. <i>brachyantherum</i>	Meadow barley
<i>Lupinus bicolor</i>	Bicolored lupine
<i>Melica californica</i>	California melic
<i>Melica torreyana</i>	Smallflower melic
<i>Phacelia californica</i>	California phacelia
<i>Sisyrinchium bellum</i>	Blue eyed grass
<i>Stipa lepida</i>	Small flowered needle grass
<i>Stipa pulchra</i>	Purple needle grass



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Planting

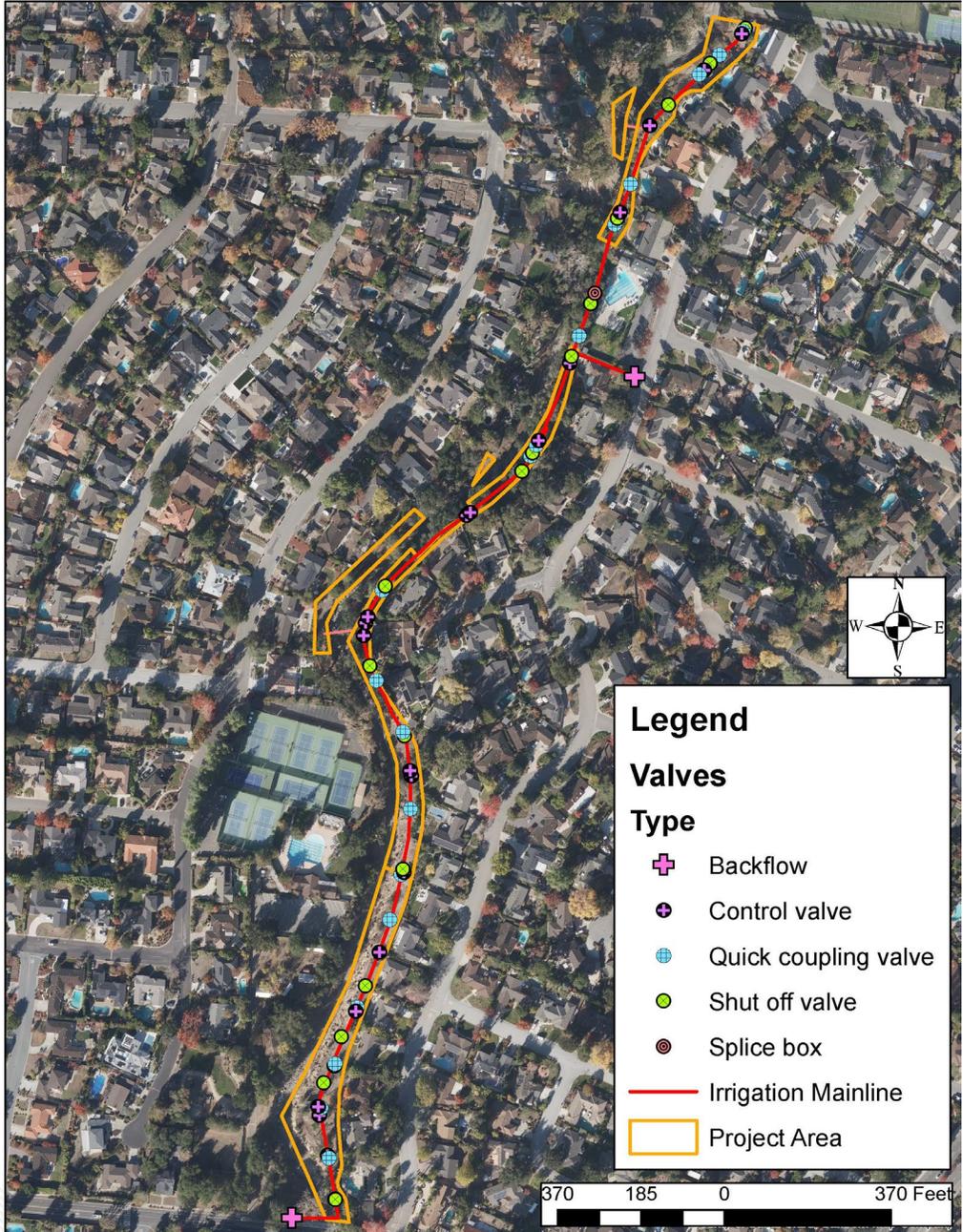
Species	Common name	Terrace	Slope	Toe	Native understory
<i>Aesculus californica</i>	Buckeye	X	X		
<i>Artemisia douglasiana</i>	Mugwort	X	X		X
<i>Asclepias fascicularis</i>	Narrow leaf milkweed	X			X
<i>Baccharis salicifolia</i>	Mulefat			X	
<i>Clematis ligusticifolia</i>	Creek clematis		X		X
<i>Cyperus eragrostis</i>	Tall flatsedge			X	
<i>Epilobium canum</i>	California fuchsia				X
<i>Eriophyllum confertiflorum</i>	Golden yarrow	X			X
<i>Euthamia occidentalis</i>	Goldenrod		X		X
<i>Garrya elliptica</i>	Wavy leaf silk tassel	X			
<i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i>	Toyon	X			X
<i>Juncus patens</i>	Spreading rush			X	
<i>Lonicera hispidula</i>	Honey suckle		X		
<i>Monardella villosa</i>	Coyote mint				X
<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	Coast live oak	X			
<i>Quercus lobata</i>	Valley oak	X			
<i>Rhamnus crocea</i>	Spiny redberry	X			X
<i>Ribes sanguineum</i>	Red flowering currant		X		X
<i>Rosa californica</i>	California rose	X			X
<i>Rubus ursinus</i>	California blackberry		X		X
<i>Salix lasiolepis</i>	Arroyo willow			X	
<i>Salix leavigata</i>	Red willow			X	
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Blue elderberry	X	X		
<i>Scrophularia californica</i>	California bee plant	X	X		X
<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	Snowberry	X	X		X
<i>Symphyotrichum chilense</i>	California aster	X	X		X



Irrigation



3/2023



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Maintenance

- Irrigation
- Weeding
- Invasive species
- Maintaining walking path along fence line
- Remove cages



August 2024



May 2023

HANDOUT
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Monitoring Plan

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Years 8-9	Year 10
Cover Transects	X		X		X		X		X
Survival	X		X		X		X		X
Health and Vigor	X		X						
Oak Canopy Measurement	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Oak Canopy Mapping	X			X			X		
Qualitative Assessment	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Photo Documentation	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
CRAM Assessment				X					X
Stream Stability Assessment					X				X



Photo Point 15: 8/2/2024
HT Harvey

Results & Discussion

Metric	Phase 1 Year 1 (2023)	Phase 2 Year 1 (2024)
Native Species Cover*	51.2%	67.6%
Invasive Species Cover*	0.9%	0.9%
Survival*	90.4%	97.1%
Oak Canopy Measurement	21% increase	32% increase

Criteria Met

*Permit required success criteria



HT Harvey: Phase 1 Year 1 Annual Monitoring Report 2023

Figure 4a. Extent of Oaks Impacted by Phase 1 Eucalyptus Removal in 2020 and 2023





Valley Water

Clean Water • Healthy Environment • Flood Protection