



**Santa Clara County Open Space Authority Conservation Vision
Community Forum 1
December 5, 2012**

I. RECREATION AND LIVABLE COMMUNITIES

Comments on the Vision Process

- Need to expand the community outreach to get more people involved in the conservation discussion. It's a very diverse county with lots of different concerns/viewpoints
- Outreach to disadvantaged and different ethnic groups (latino, native American, Asian, etc.) is particularly important since they often do not have the same history with or understanding of open space
 - Need to go to them, rather than assuming they will come to you. Find the places where they meet.

Trails/ Connectivity

- Connectivity from urban areas needs to be improved
 - Trails are the #1 urban open space need because they provide access to open space
 - Need to extend existing trails, add new trails and fill in gaps
 - More attention needs to be paid to getting people from the urban areas to the open space—particularly at the interface
 - Need to make better connections between transit and open space (e.g., maps, apps, etc. that show urban dwellers how to get from urban areas to open space without a car). Work with VTA on this.
- Safety: Perceived lack of public safety keeps people from using trails—significant problem of homeless encampments along trails and in open space needs to be remedied
 - Need resources to maintain and patrol trails and open space once established—should consider volunteer help
- Variety of Trails: Consider providing more variety in the types of trails provided to increase interest and diversify the users (seemed to be a feeling that there was one generic design that made the experience a little 'vanilla' for some)
- Cross-valley/ watershed connectivity important/ needs to be improved for both wildlife and recreation (trails)
- Incorporation of current/ established trail plans
 - Bay Area Ridge Trail (BART)
 - County Trails Plans
 - County Trails Plan 1995
 - Focus on trail systems in urban areas
- Concerns about trails close to agricultural uses—consider this sensitivity
- Coordinate trails with protection of foothills (i.e. Santa Teresa Foothills)



Open Space Education

- Education and interpretation of open space resources is critical to build a future constituency for conservation
 - Focus should be on getting young people out to the Authority’s existing holdings—particularly those with limited access
 - Can’t assume there is a natural understanding by everyone of the value or interest in open space
 - Integrate interpretative programs into open space areas that help people appreciate what they are seeing (e.g., important events that occurred, age of tree as it corresponds to local events, processes that created existing conditions, etc.)

Healthy Communities

- Sprawl continues to be an issue—greenbelts between communities are the best way to preserve community and open space identity—Morgan Hill/Gilroy area in particular
- Should work on promoting the public health benefits of open space conservation (e.g., connecting healthy eating and local agriculture; promoting physical exercise and well-being through outdoor activities, etc.)
- Benefits of Community Gardens: putting public in touch with food
- Access to open space from urban areas will encourage community health
- Highlight all attractions of open space/ consider incentives:
 - Cultural interest
 - Historical Interest
 - Engineering interest
 - Natural Resources
 - Agricultural
 - Senior citizens
 - Public with health issues/special needs community
 - Families
- Consider/ weigh current barriers to open space use

II. WATER

Key Themes

- Concept of watersheds as natural systems that provide/regulate water for human as well as the environment
- Importance of preserving natural areas (undammed streams, upper watersheds, naturally functioning streams)
- Maintaining connectivity within watersheds
- Uncertainty regarding the effects of climate change, and need to preserve watersheds’ natural ability to store/provide water

Key Actions

- Expanding Riparian corridors
- Protecting and re-establishing stream access to floodplains
- Preventing development within floodplains

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- Preventing watershed and stream channel degradation
- Limiting storm water runoff
- Limiting/concentrating development to maintain watershed integrity
 - Buffering development from riparian areas
 - i) Importance of limiting impervious cover within the County (especially over the unconfined groundwater aquifers)

Partnerships

- Find ways to maximize partnerships with SCVWD
- Possibly use SCVWD expertise to identify priority conservation watersheds
- Be more involved with grassroots conservation groups
- Be involved with the municipalities' watershed/riparian policy development
- Use OSAs 20% funding grant to assist partners in watershed protection/restoration

Educational Component

- Find ways to connect people to the importance of watershed function
 - Education via guided tours or trail sign interpretation

III. BIODIVERSITY

Comments on the Vision Process

- Be sure to make the Vision fit into other regional strategies or at least not conflict with them.
- Coordinate with Mid-Peninsula Regional Open Space District on their Visioning process.
- Once the Vision process is complete there was interest in having on-going workshops to communicate the implementation of the Vision to the public.

Wildlife Corridors and Landscape Linkages

- Focus protection on large blocks of habitat including wildlife corridors.
- Retain existing wildlife corridors and consider creating some new corridors by building land bridges or creating other crossing opportunities (do this with partners).
- Acquire land assuming new wildlife linkages will be built in key locations across US 101.
- Provide regional trail connection (potentially as easements through private land) that will connect parks and open spaces in the county, especially across the valley floor.
- Mountain Lion conservation should be a high priority in the county because it is the top predator. If it goes away it will prove that the system is in decline, if it persists then it will prove that the system is functioning.

Key Geographies and Features

- Protect Coyote Valley to retain the linkage between the Diablo Range and the Santa Cruz Mountains.
- Focus protection on the Pajaro River corridor including coordination with San Benito County so that some protections can be gained on the other side of the county line.
- Riparian Corridors and Riparian Setbacks.
- Protect urban buffers to create protections between urban areas and wild areas and to prevent more sprawl.
- Don't lose sight of urban creeks (Guadalupe, Coyote, Los Gatos, Los Alamitos) because they are the connection to the Bay.
- Protect more land that will link the Santa Cruz Mountains to the Gabilan Range.
- Coyote Ridge and serpentine habitat.

Management of existing protected land

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- Focus as much on enhancing lands under existing protection as you do on buying new lands
- Determine a way to quantify improved habitat quality that results in habitat management
- Continue to identify, through partnerships and potentially lobbying efforts, for money earmarked for management

Invasive Species Management

- Be aggressive with invasive plant and animal species
- Coordinate with other land management agencies in invasive species control
- Support an education campaign for neighboring land owners about invasive plant and animal control
- Set a good example for other agencies and jurisdictions in the county. The OSA should play an advocacy role at times regarding these issues.

Private Lands

- Work to provide incentives to private land owners to manage their lands for biodiversity.
- Pursue regional trails that connect through private lands. This will allow the public to access and appreciate the land management diversity in the county.
- Participate in an effort to provide guidance for management on private lands. Work to educate private land owners on best practices for pest management to be more consistent with practices used on protected lands.
- Pursue more conservation easement. Educate land owners on the benefits of conservation easements.

Education

- **[We probably spent 25% of our time talking about the importance of education in protecting biodiversity]**
- Raise the biodiversity IQ of the average Santa Clara County citizen.
- Provide educational programs for children and adults so they can understand and better appreciate the biodiversity in the county.
- Work with partners to provide hands on learning experiences. Include the public in management actions. Volunteer days.
- Educate urbanites that are living on the fringe of wild lands so they understand the risks and how to prevent them. Reduce human/wildlife conflict through education of humans not removal of wildlife.
- Continue to put funding towards communicating the importance of biodiversity to a diverse human population in the county. If they don't know it's there they won't care about protecting it.

Funding for the protection of biodiversity

- Engage corporations to provide funding for management related projects on open space lands. Also, engage the workforce of corporations to help with management tasks (trail maintenance, invasive control, etc.).
- Identify management needs in cooperation with other land management entities in the county and pursue funding on a regional scale. This might be particularly attractive as it pertains to changes in habitat quality under various climate change scenarios.
- Find ways to leverage funding from different user groups (mtn. bikers, trail users, equestrian community) to protect lands that can double as wildlife linkages. Think multi-use on the funding side as well as the trail use side.

Miscellaneous

- There was a theme of wanting the OSA to be more advocacy oriented on some issues, particularly:
 - Urban/wild land interface issues – human/wildlife conflict.
 - Policies making it difficult for sprawl to occur.
 - Protecting riparian buffers and setbacks.

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IV. WORKING LANDS

Key Themes

- Provision of fresh local food as necessitated by climate change issues, the need to reduce our carbon footprint, and health benefits
- Preserving prime irrigated, farmland (of which there is so little left in the County) especially land threatened by development and with a focus on land in South Santa Clara County and Coyote Valley
- Grazing land is also important
- Disparity of values: price of land for agriculture versus the price of land for other uses, especially for development
- Hi-speed rail which could divide agland and attendant development of the 60-80 acre service complex could be a threat to prime ag land
- Ag is valuable – but water use (because water is limited), and use of off-farm inputs for fertilization, etc., (because of other vulnerabilities), may also threaten the sustainability of ag
- Some grazing lands are threatened by erosion
- Farmers' markets are packed, but most of the farmers come from other counties; demand for local food far outstrips supply
- There is a disjoint between local consumption and local production
- There is far less urban-edge, small farm agriculture in SCC than in Santa Cruz or Monterey Counties. The UCSC Farm and Garden program and its graduates could be a good resource for identifying new potential small farmers
- There is a need to link access to local fresh produce, with public education, and with community health efforts
- There is a need to foster a stronger connection to land for urban residents

Key Actions

- OSA should have some focus on urban agriculture
- There is a perception (perhaps primarily in the farm community) that smaller, urban edge farms are just "recreational"
- OSA can help educate urban and rural residents about different kinds of farms in general and could promote all kinds of farms: large commercial; smaller, urban edge farms; and urban agriculture.
- OSA can set up farm tours! (Ag Tourism)
- Work w/farmers to help them make a living
- Promote the health benefits of local ag
- Help to better balance supply of local food with demand
- Support ranchers' way of life with:
 - Conservation easements
 - Supporting habitat friendly practices (i.e. non-native grasses)
 - Ranchers need more markets and facilities
- Animal health to benefit from habitat friendly practices? – help encourage ranchers (need \$)
- Review Williamson Act parcels to protect
- Could OSA help with incentives for best practices?
- Could OSA help support farms and ranches being receiving areas for habitat mitigation?



- Heirloom plants are needed (this was the message of Prop 37)
- Fish farms → opportunity

Partnerships

- Ranch lands + habitat – ranchers are great stewards – good relationship/opportunity for partnership
- Land trusts can contract w/ranch lands for stewardship practices

V. FINAL COMMENTS

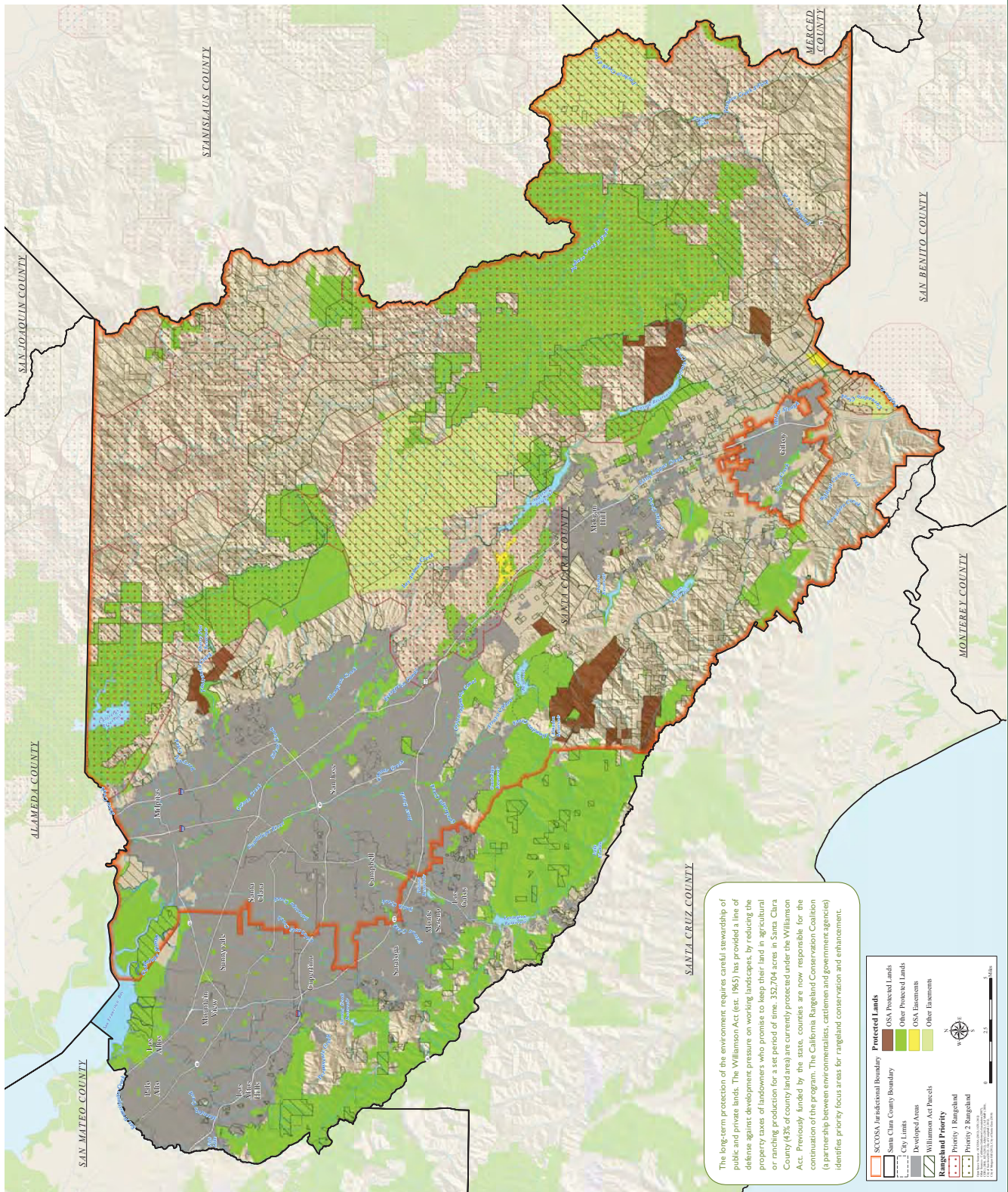
- Engage neighborhood associations
- New faces and voices- target them for summer forums
- OSA/ consultant team can go directly to “new” groups (meet them at their space)
- Especially important to include ethnic/ multi-cultural communities
- CAC/ OSA Board meetings are an additional opportunity to stay involved/ provide input into process

Andrea’s Comments/ Observations

- Greater connectivity of themes/ resources
- Higher IQ for resources
- Connecting people to land through education/ information about the land and resources

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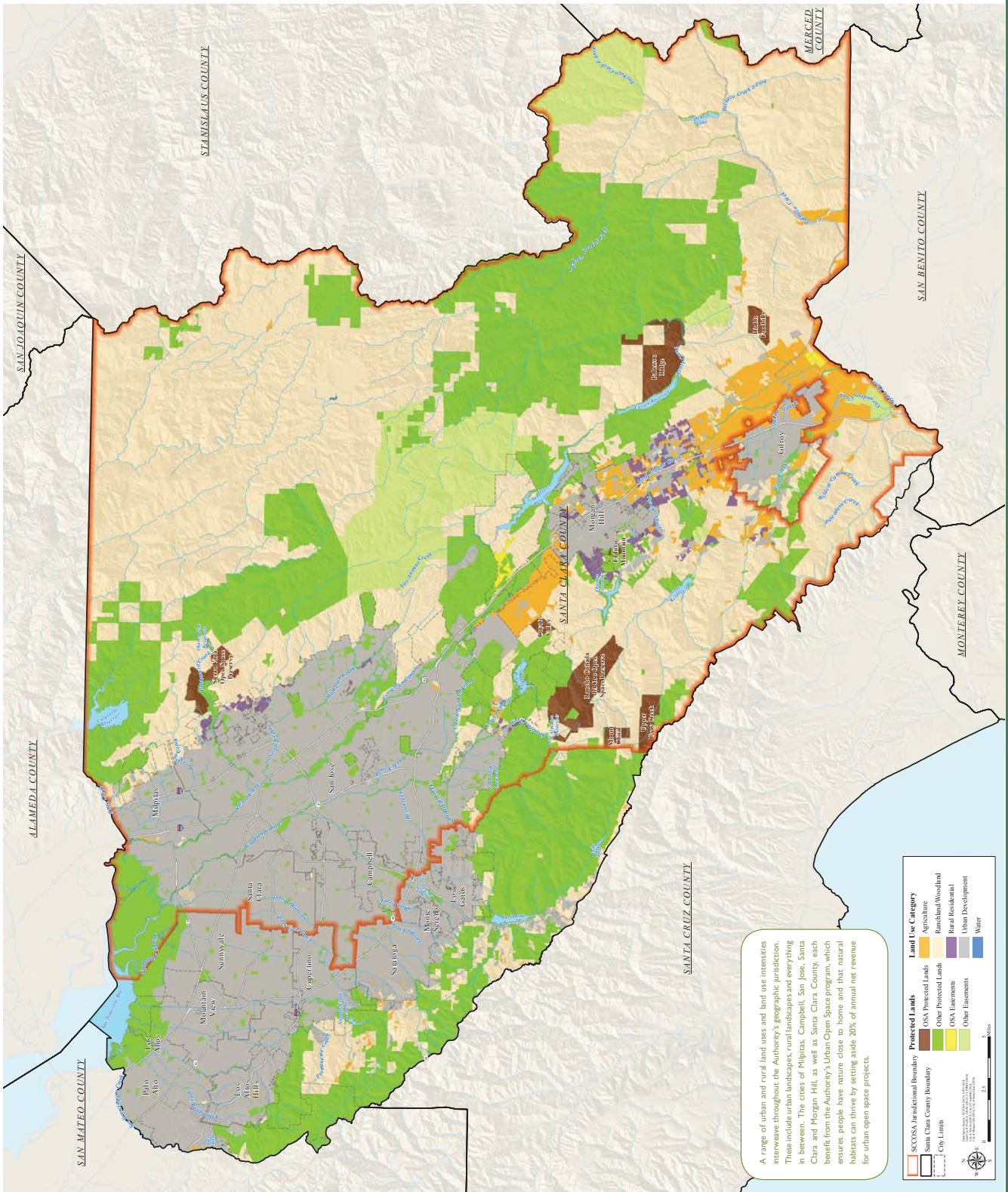


WORKING LANDS: WILLIAMSON ACT & RANGELAND PRIORITIES

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Community Forum I
December 5, 2012





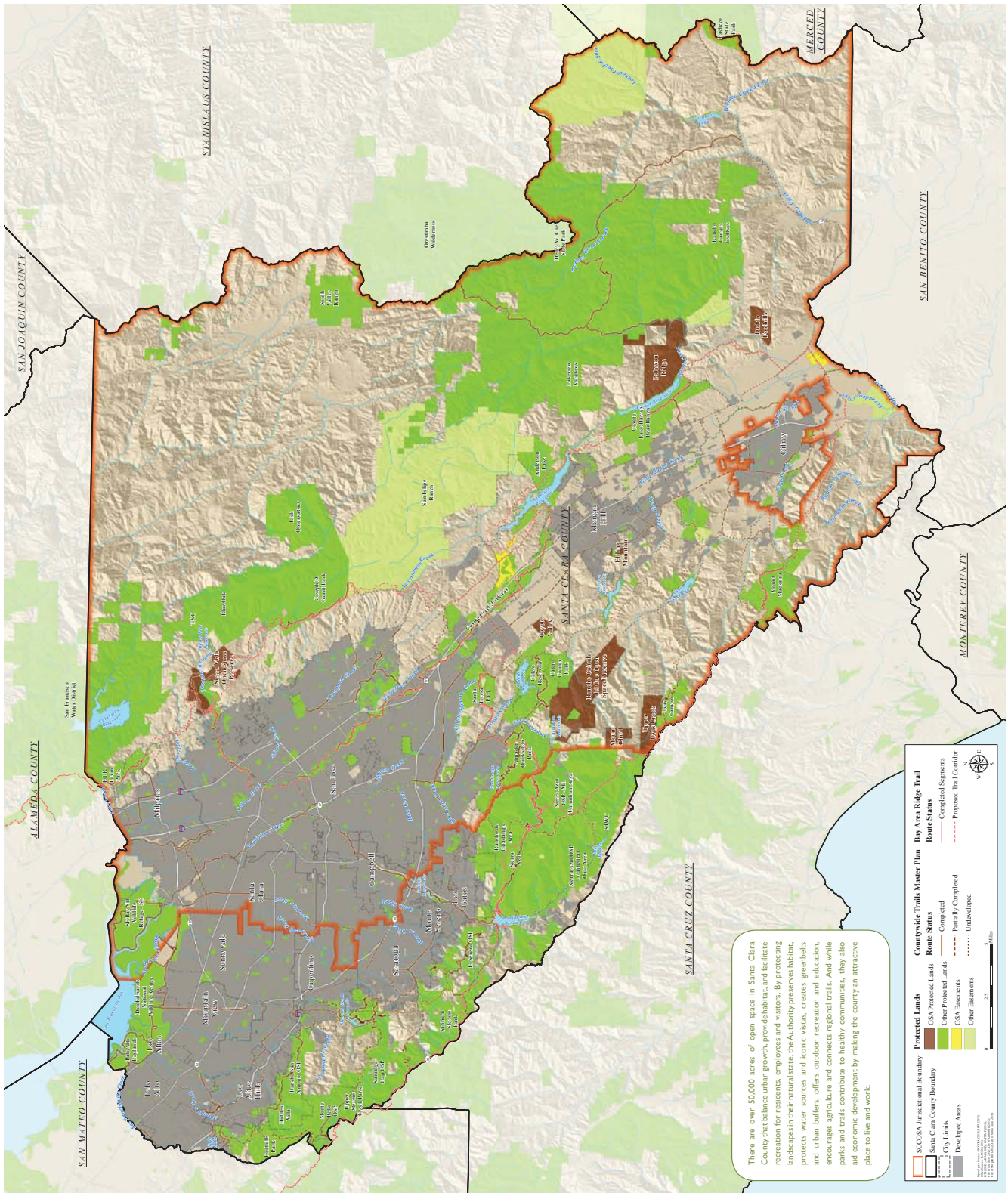
RECREATION & LIVABLE COMMUNITIES: LAND USE & MUNICIPALITIES

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Community Forum I
 December 5, 2012

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Santa Clara County Open Space Authority Greenprint



Community Forum I
December 5, 2012

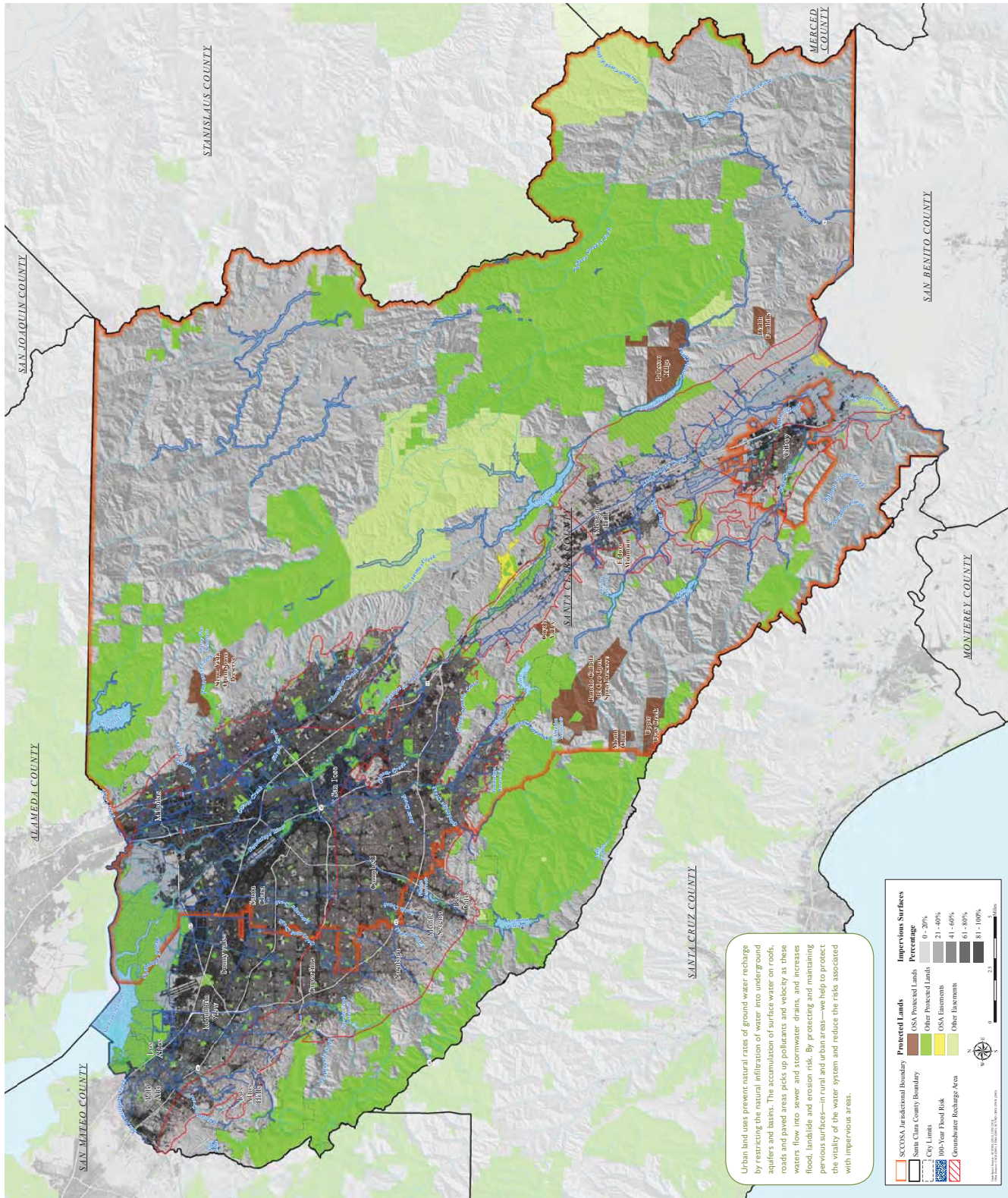
RECREATION & LIVABLE COMMUNITIES: OPEN SPACE & TRAILS

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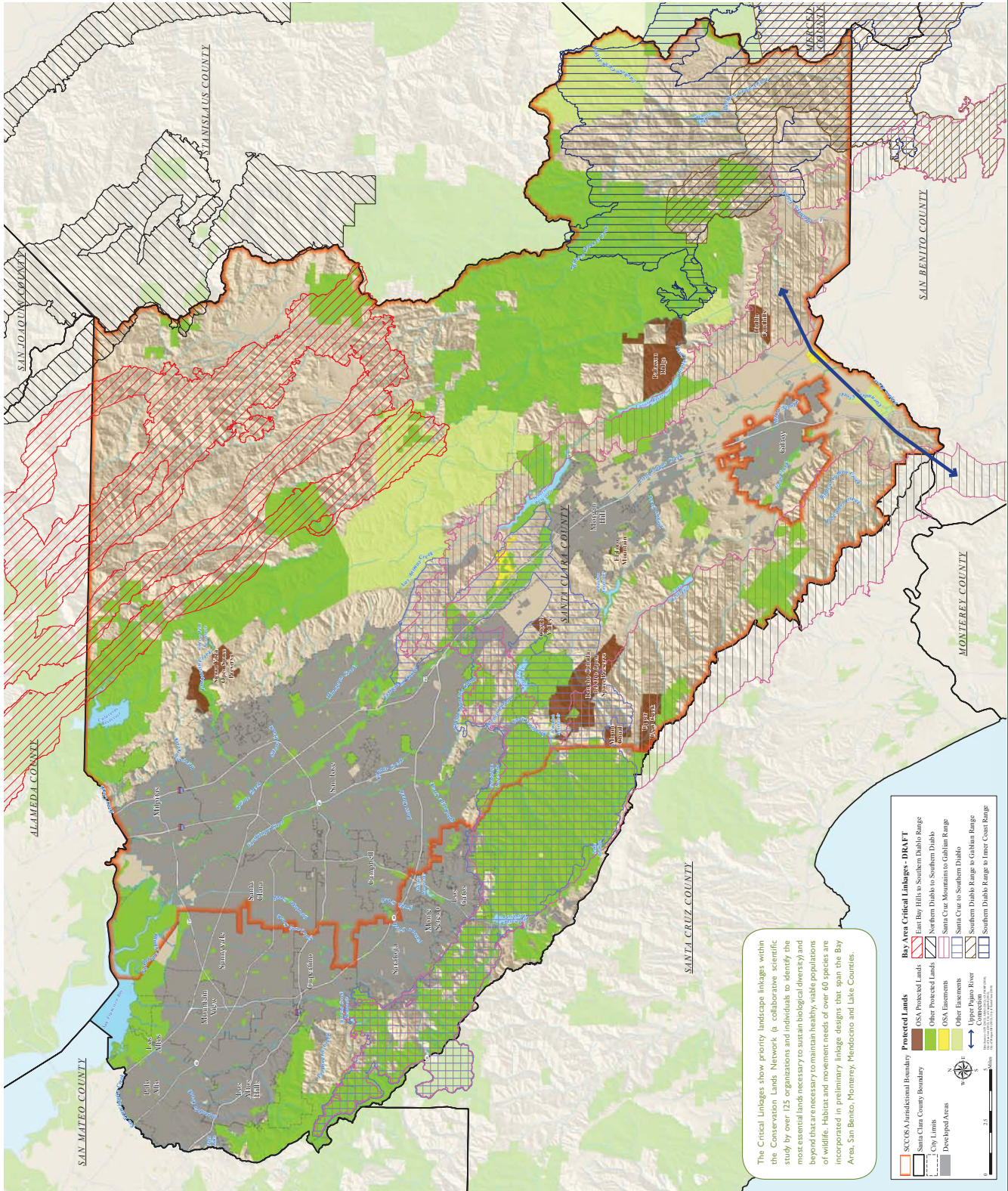


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December 5, 2012



WATER RESOURCES: IMPERVIOUS AREAS & FLOOD ZONES

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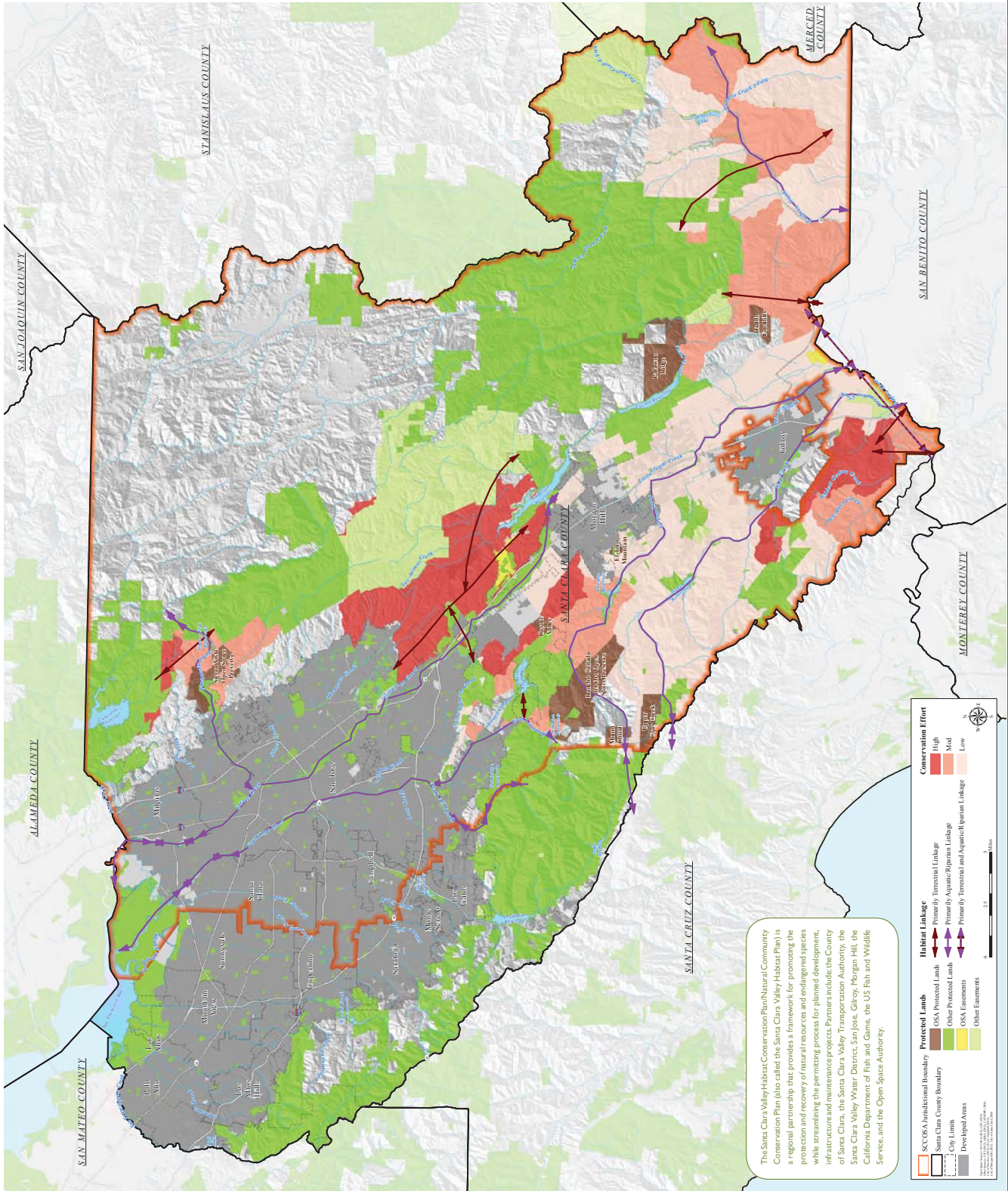


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December 5, 2012



BIODIVERSITY: CRITICAL LINKAGES

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December 5, 2012

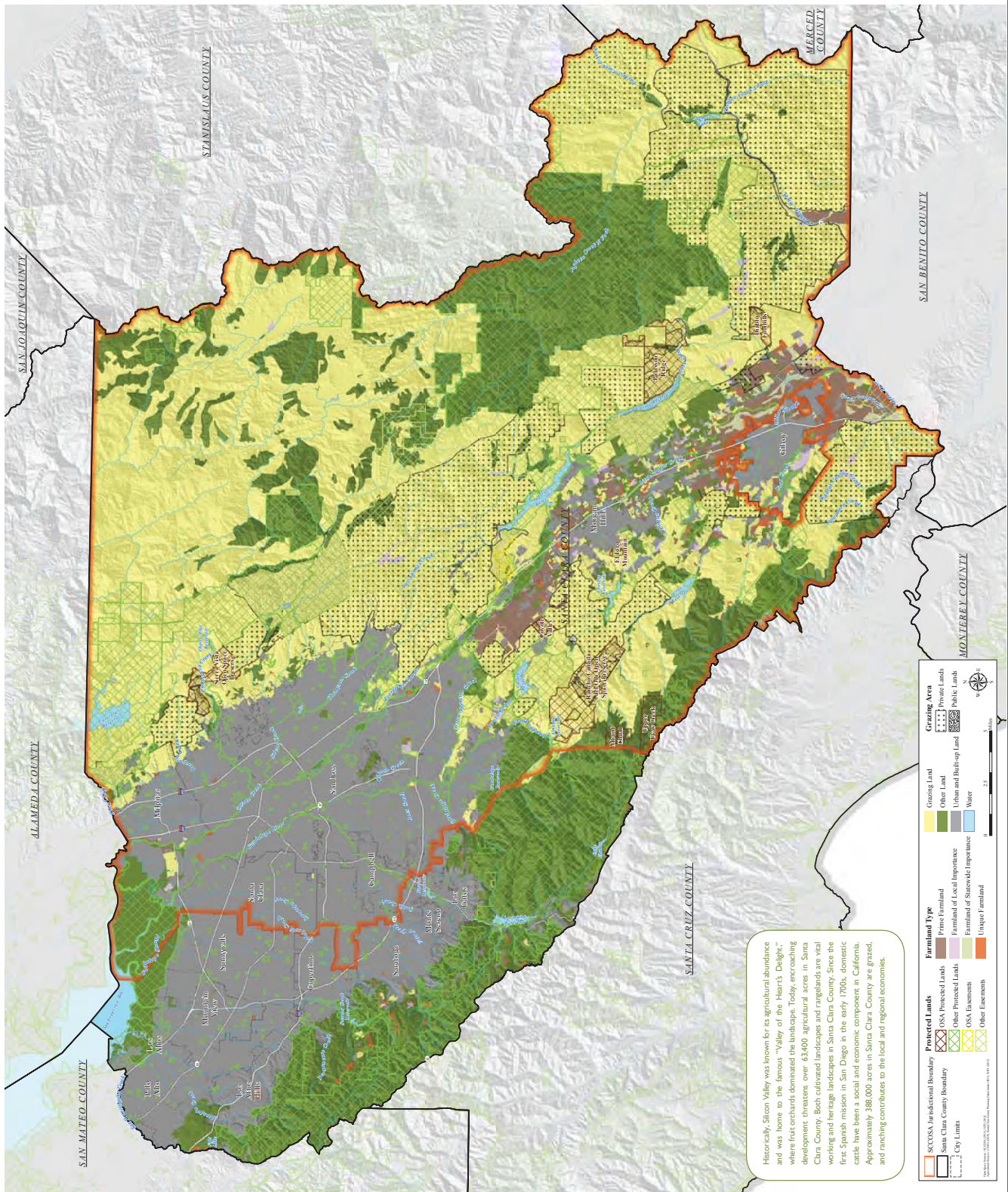


BIODIVERSITY: HABITAT CONSERVATION PLAN (HCP) AREA

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WORKING LANDS: CULTIVATED AGRICULTURE & RANGELANDS

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Community Forum I
December 5, 2012



No.	Document Name and Author(s)	Priority Document Summary	Issues and Trends	Aggregate Trends by Category
General Conservation				
GC1	5 Year Plan 1997-2001 (1996) Author: Santa Clara County Open Space Authority	Background on funding and geographical jurisdiction of the OSA; comprised of the cities of Campbell, Milpitas, Morgan Hill, Santa Clara and San Jose, as well as unincorporated areas of Santa Clara County not within MROSD. 80% discretionary funding to OSA, 20% funding program allocated to participating jurisdictions. Three sections: (1) Policies (potential acquisitions), (2) Open Space Opportunities Map (recommended sites for consideration by 2020), and (3) Five year expenditure plan (yearly budgets for acquisition, site development/restoration, maintenance and general operations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • quality of life • public access to open space lands • preserve agricultural activities • encourage outdoor recreation • open space acquisition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ecological systems conservation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • habitat and species • ecosystem services • connectivity and linkages • climate change resiliency • regional conservation priorities and data working land and ag resiliency • ecological and economic balance
GC2	Central Coast Ecoregional Plan Author: The Nature Conservancy	A “portfolio” of conservation areas that, with proper management, will ensure the long-term persistence of biological diversity..., native aquatic and terrestrial systems, rare and commons species and the ecological processes needed to maintain them.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ecological systems conservation • functional landscapes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • watershed integrity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • habitat protection • drinking water supplies • livable communities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • quality of life • public access to open space • recreation and health • education and outreach
GC3	Conservation Blueprint: An Assessment and Recommendations from the Land Trust of Santa Cruz County (May 2011) Author: Land Trust of Santa Cruz County	Science based and community informed document. Offers conservation priorities, recognizes financial resource limitations, considers water overdraft and farming resilience, promotes forest health and preservation, and highlights quality of life for today’s residents and future generations. Four goal areas include: (1) Biodiversity, (2) Water Resources, (3) Working Lands and (4) Recreation and Healthy Communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • biodiversity conservation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • habitat and species • ecosystem services • connectivity and linkages • climate change resiliency • water resources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • supply and quality • watershed health • resilient working lands <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • local ag • ecological and economic balance • public and private collaborations • recreation and health <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • livable communities • connectivity • education and outreach 	
GC4	Launching Our <i>Conservation Vision</i> : Joint Workshop Highlights (April 23, 2012) Author: Santa Clara County Open Space Authority	Major trends identified fall under the four subject areas: (1) Environment and the Landscape, (2) Government and the Economy, (3) Demographics and (4) Health and Education.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • climate change • changing demographics • education and outreach • new funding opportunities 	

A CONSERVATION VISION: WATER, WILDLIFE AND WORKING LANDS

Santa Clara County Open Space Authority Greenprint

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GC5	Draft Strategic Plan 2013-2018 (2012) Author: The Coastal Conservancy	California coastline conservation and San Francisco Bay shoreline conservation. Cites issues including climate change, development pressure, regional population growth, and new industrial uses along the coast—which require a multi-faceted coastal management program. Issues identified for the Bay Area include protecting the greenbelt, connecting trails and increasing recreation opportunities, habitat conservation, urban waterfronts, health creeks and rivers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • stakeholder engagement and communication • coastal and shoreline conservation; “living shorelines” • climate change resiliency • open space expansion • regional strategies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • recreation and trails • greenbelt • watershed protection • habitat conservation 	
GC6	MROSD District Strategic Plan, DRAFT (April 2012) Author: Midpeninsula Regional Open Space District	Discussion within each of the MROSD’s three guiding legacies: land preservation, natural resource stewardship, and public access and education. A vision to connect the Peninsula’s valuable natural resources with the South Bay’s. Emphasis to extend conservation benefits across physical, social, political and jurisdictional boundaries.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • livable communities • collaboration and outreach • greenbelt system and connectivity • resource conservation 	
Additional Biodiversity Documents (not yet reviewed):				
GC7	North Coast Ecoregional Plan (2001) Author: The Nature Conservancy			
GC8	Open Space Action Plan Working Group: Topic and Action List (February 2013)			

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Biodiversity				
BD1	Alameda Creek Historical Ecology Study (Draft expected 2013) Author: San Francisco Estuary Institute (SFEI)	Draft unavailable for review until Spring 2013 (anticipated).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> historical ecology 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> habitat conservation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> habitat connectivity and linkages (terrestrial and aquatic) specific habitat restoration opportunities (e.g. Baylands, Coastal Chaparral)
BD2	Bay Area Critical Linkages Project (ongoing) Author: Bay Area Open Space Council (BAOSC)	Detailed landscape linkage analysis for the eventual wildland network spanning the Bay Area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> habitat conservation connectivity and linkages partnerships 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> regional conservation priorities and data analysis <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ecological functions ecosystem health watershed protection historical ecology land acquisition - particularly when it achieves regional connectivity or priority habitat protection
BD3	Baylands Ecosystem Habitat Goals Author: Bay Area Open Space Council (BAOSC)	Recommends types, quantity, and distribution of wetlands and related habitats needed to “sustain diverse and healthy communities of fish and wildlife resources.” The South Bay Subregion goal is to restore large areas of tidal marsh connected to wide corridors of similar habitat along the parameter of the Bay. Specific recommends are provided for Segments O, P and Q.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> habitat restoration (baylands) restoration opportunities partnerships 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ecological functions ecosystem health watershed protection historical ecology land acquisition - particularly when it achieves regional connectivity or priority habitat protection
BD4	Coastal Scrub and Chaparral Bird Conservation Plan (2004) Author: California Partners in Flight, PRBO	Prioritization of coastal shrub sites for protection and restoration throughout the Mt. Hamilton region.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> habitat conservation (shrubland) promote coastal scrub and chaparral ecosystem health restoration opportunities outreach and education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> climate adaptation and habitat resiliency interagency partnerships increased outreach and education
BD5	The Conservation Lands Network (2011) Author: Bay Area Open Space Council (BAOSC)	The Conservation Lands Network (CLN) and San Francisco Bay Area Upland Habitat Goals Project Report identifies lands representative of Bay Area biodiversity and prioritizes their conservation value based on a five-year study and GIS model outputs. The project area is inclusive of the nine counties and spans approximately 4.3 million acres.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> regional conservation priorities data analysis partnerships 	
BD6	Coyote Creek Historical Ecology Study (2006) San Francisco Estuary Institute (SFEI)	Focus area is Coyote Creek below the Anderson Dam. Highlights historically discontinuous drainage canals, and flow management for restoration.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> historical ecology habitat conservation restoration opportunities data analysis flow management landscape trends ecological functions 	

A CONSERVATION VISION: WATER, WILDLIFE AND WORKING LANDS

Santa Clara County Open Space Authority Greenprint

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BD7	<p>Santa Clara Valley Habitat Conservation Plan (August 2012)</p> <p>Authors: County of Santa Clara, City of San Jose, City of Morgan Hill, City of Gilroy, Santa Clara Valley Water District, Santa Clara Valley Transportation Authority</p>	<p>Conservation strategy mitigates for impacts and helps contribute to the recovery of all covered species. Calls for acquisition and management of approximately 36,000 acres of unprotected lands and improved management on 13,000 acres for a total Reserve System of 49,000 acres in Santa Clara County.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • habitat conservation • connectivity and linkages 	
BD8	<p>Santa Cruz Mountains Linkages Conceptual Area Protection Plan (Feb. 2012)</p>	<p>A Conceptual Area Protection Plan (CAPP) for connectivity between the Santa Cruz Mountains and the southern Diablo and Gabian Ranges, including 100+ mile north-south linkage, pond and wetland protection, conservation of approximately 512,000 acres, and protect 73 rare, threatened or endangered species.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • connectivity and linkage • climate change adaptation 	
BD9	<p>South Santa Clara County Historical Ecology Study (2008)</p> <p>San Francisco Estuary Institute (SFEI)</p>	<p>Includes Soap Lake, Upper Pajaro, Llagas, Uvas-Carnadero and Pacheco. Focus on stream and riparian, wetland and oak savanna and woodland habitats.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • historical ecology • habitat conservation • restoration opportunities • data analysis • flow management • landscape trends • ecological functions 	
Additional Biodiversity Documents (not yet reviewed):				
BD10	Implementing Habitat Connectivity for the Central Coast (2012). Author: Northern Stakeholder Group			
BD11	Mount Hamilton Project: Conservation Area Plan Update (2007). Author: The Nature Conservancy			
BD12	Pajaro Aquatic Assessment (2011). Author: Joel Casagrande, for the The Nature Conservancy			
BD13	Restoration Vision for the Pajaro River and Soap Lake (2008). Authors: PWA, SFEI, HT Harvey Associates, for The Nature Conservancy			

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Agriculture & Working Lands				
AW1	Agricultural Land Conservation Recommendations (October 28, 2008) Author: Santa Clara County Open Space Authority Citizens Advisory Committee	In response to economic and political challenges in the late 1990s and early 2000s, the Advisory Committee made recommendations on ways for the OSA to enhance agricultural activities and increase the authority's ability to engage in agricultural land preservation and mitigation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • support ag land conservation • participate in ag land mitigation programs where feasible • collaborate with other agencies/entities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ag viability <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promote local farmland • new farmer support • sustainable ag systems • locally grown food • curb development threat to working lands • ag infrastructure • water resource management
AW2	Bay Area Agricultural Land Conservation Organizations Study, SCCOSA, 2008	Organization, agency, program and management practice information for agriculture land conservation in the Bay Area. Focus is on cultivated lands (omits grazing). 25,000 acres of agricultural land are cultivated in Santa Clara County; 90% irrigated cropland, 10% hay and grain. Highlights conversion threat from ag to urban lands in Santa Clara County.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sustainable ag systems • curb ag to urban conversion • local food access • open space access • resource and ecosystem conservation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ag land preservation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • counter urban sprawl • protect urban edge ag • rangeland conservation • habitat conservation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • minimize grazing impacts • connectivity • ecosystems conservation
AW3	Biological Prioritization of Rangelands: Approach and Methods (2007) Author: Nature Conservancy for the California Rangeland Conservation Coalition (CRCC)	Methods for identifying priority conservation areas (rangeland) for the CRCC, which uses conservation easements and carries out habitat enhancement projects with private landowners. Eastern Santa Clara County includes areas considered critical and important and areas threatened by fragmentation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • preserve private working lands • partnerships • habitat conservation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • connectivity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • habitat conservation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • minimize grazing impacts • connectivity • ecosystems conservation
AW4	California Rangeland Conservation Coalition Strategic Plan 2010-2015 (October 2012) Author: CRCC	Engages ranchers, environmentalists and government agencies to conserve and enhance ecological values and economic viability of California's working rangelands.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • enhance economic viability of working lands • partnerships 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • livable communities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • open space access • outreach and education • interagency partnerships and collaboration
AW5	California Department of Conservation Important Farmland Mapping Program Author: CA Dept. of Conservation	Prime farmland mapping project funded by State Soil Conservation Fund. Lack of funding threatens mandated 2012 update.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • statewide farmland mapping • data analysis 	
AW6	Livestock Grazing Guidelines and Management Practices (2001) Author: Santa Clara County Open Space Authority		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • rangeland preservation • healthy communities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sustainable ag systems • habitat conservation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • minimizing grazing impacts 	

A CONSERVATION VISION: WATER, WILDLIFE AND WORKING LANDS

Santa Clara County Open Space Authority Greenprint

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AW7	<p>Proposal to Establish an Agricultural Conservation Easement Program in Santa Clara County (2000)</p> <p>Author: Santa Clara County Agricultural Conservation Easement (ACE) Task Force</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • partnerships and collaboration • ag viability <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promote ag economy • curb ag land conversion 	
AW8	<p>Santa Clara County Agriculture Viability Study</p>	<p>1996 study addressing south County urban growth and agriculture issues. A joint policy document adopted in 1996 by City of Gilroy, Santa Clara Co., and LAFCO. Resulted in zoning compromises to promote long term viability of ag in and around Gilroy.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ag viability 	
AW9	<p>Santa Clara County Census of Agriculture (2008)</p> <p>Author: USDA</p>	<p>Since the 2002 Ag Census, in Santa Clara County:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • decrease in farm size • decrease in farmlands • increase in number of farms • increase in market value of products sold • increase in average market value of products sold per farm <p>Furthermore, racial diversity of county farm community not reflected in county racial diversity.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ag viability threatened <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • average farmer age is 59 • average net cash per farm is low 	
AW10	<p>Santa Clara County Crop Report (2011)</p> <p>Author: Santa Clara County</p>	<p>Summarizes acreage, yields and gross values of commodities produced in Santa Clara County in 2011. Gross ag production value: \$247,699,800.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ag viability 	
AW11	<p>Sustaining Agriculture and Conservation in the Coyote Valley (2012)</p> <p>Author: SAGE</p>	<p>Assesses potential for creating an economically viable and ecologically and culturally valuable ag resource in the 7,400 acre Coyote Valley.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • livable communities • water resource management • collaboration and partnerships • ag viability <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • irrigated farmland demand 	
AW12	<p>Sustaining Our Agricultural Bounty: An Assessment of the Current State of Farming and Ranching in the San Francisco Bay Area (March 2011)</p> <p>Authors: American Farmland Trust, Greenbelt Alliance, Sustainable Agriculture Education (SAGE)</p>	<p>Farmland loss, declining ag production value, disinvestment in ag, emerging food-systems, speculative land values, lack of funding for conservation programs and investments in ag infrastructure.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • water resource management • ag viability <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • infrastructure • conservation • sustainable food-systems 	

No.	Document Name and Author(s)	Priority Document Summary	Issues and Trends	Aggregate Trends by Category
Additional Agriculture and Working Lands Documents (not yet reviewed):				
AW13	Forum: Rangeland at Risk (October 30, 2012). KQED			
AW14	Hardwood Rangeland Landowners in California from 1985 to 2004: Production, Ecosystem Services, and Permanence. (2010) Author: Huntsinger et al.			
AW15	How a stronger regional food system improves the Bay Area DRAFT (January 2013). Author: SPUR			
AW16	Open Spaces, Working Places (2006) Author: Resnik et al			
AW17	Public Land Grazing in California: Untapped Conservation Potential for Private Lands? (2007) Authors: Sulak and Huntsinger.			
AW18	Rancher Outreach Questions. Author: Lynn Huntsinger			
AW19	Ranchers as a Keystone Species in a West that Works (2007) Author: Richard L. Knight			
AW20	The Elusive Promise of Social-Ecological Approaches to Rangeland Management (2012) Author: Mark W. Brunson			
AW21	To ranch or not to ranch? (2000). Authors: Liffmann, Huntsinger and Forero			
AW22	Toward a More Self-Sufficient and Robust Regional Food System: A White Paper (2010). Authors: American Farmland Trust, Greenbelt Alliance, SAGE			

A CONSERVATION VISION: WATER, WILDLIFE AND WORKING LANDS

Santa Clara County Open Space Authority Greenprint

No.	Document Name and Author(s)	Priority Document Summary	Issues and Trends	Aggregate Trends by Category
Water Resources				
WR1	<p>Comprehensive Water Resources Management Plan (on-going)</p> <p>Author: Santa Clara Valley Water District (SCVWD)</p>	<p>Outlines three key water resource issues (water supply, natural flood protection, water resources stewardship) facing Santa Clara County, and provides a framework and online tool for community engagement. Highlights further concerns around climate change, funding availability and property owner education. Goals and strategies to address these issues are listed, and include: healthy creeks, bay and ecosystems, and improved quality of life through creekside trails and recreation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • water supply • natural flood protection <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • floodwater and floodplain management • tidal flooding • water resources stewardship <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • protect natural functions • public outreach/education • healthy creeks • ecosystem health • creekside recreation/access 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • water supply <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • increasing demands • resiliency to drought/climate change • infrastructure maintenance and improvement • water resources stewardship <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • protect natural functions • groundwater recharge • water use efficiency • regional planning approach to management
WR2	<p>From Storage to Retention: Expanding California's Options for Meeting Its Water Needs (2012)</p> <p>Author: California Roundtable on Water and Food Supply (CRWFS)</p>	<p>CRWFS is a consensus-based forum to uncover obstacles, identify solutions, and take action to enhance water security for specialty crop agriculture, the public and the environment. Highlights from the roundtable include the following: understand, use and define storage as an element in integrated water management; be resilient and better prepared for variation in supply; recognize importance of agricultural and working lands in water storage infrastructure.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • integrated water management • ecosystem health • working lands as storage infrastructure • water supply resiliency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • water quality • environmental enhancement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • healthy creeks and ecosystems • aquatic habitat conservation • flood control/floodplain management • creekside recreation/trails • outreach and education • agency collaboration
WR3	<p>Pajaro River Watershed Integrated Regional Water Management Plan (IRWMP)</p> <p>Authors: San Benito County Water District, Pajaro Valley Water Management Agency, and SCVWD</p>	<p>The IRWMP highlights opportunities to address riparian habitat, open space and recreation needs through the process of meeting other water management goals of the watershed. The Plan contains a summary of listed species and special-status plants in the region. The plan identifies the OSA's open space and preservation acquisitions in its recreation and public access strategy.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • agency collaboration • habitat restoration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identifies opportunities • water supply • water quality • flood management • environmental enhancement 	

No.	Document Name and Author(s)	Priority Document Summary	Issues and Trends	Aggregate Trends by Category
WR4	South County Water Supply Planning Project Report (2010) Author: Santa Clara Valley Water District (SCVWD)	Plan highlights increasing water demand in the Llagas Groundwater Basin (an additional 4,000 acre-feet per year is necessary to meet groundwater management objectives), Possible solutions focus on improving infrastructure (pipeline and channels), developing recycled water options, and targeting groundwater recharge,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • groundwater recharge • water supply • increasing demand 	
WR5	Urban Water Management Plan (2011) Author: Santa Clara Valley Water District (SCVWD)	The UWMP is a resource for water supply planners and policy makers; addresses water supply in Santa Clara County over the next 25 years. Emphasis on “conjunctive use” which stores water in wet years for withdrawal in dry years.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • water supply • drought • population growth • water conservation • supply uncertainty 	
WR6	Watching Our Watersheds (2012) Santa Clara Valley Water District (SCVWD)	“Watching Our Watersheds” is a project to map the creeks, urban drainage network, watersheds, bay lands, and points of interest in Santa Clara Valley.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • outreach and education • awareness 	
WR7	Water Supply and Infrastructure Master Plan (2012) “Water Master Plan” Author: Santa Clara Valley Water District (SCVWD)	District’s strategy for water provision through 2035. Three part water supply strategy: (1) secure existing supplies and facilities; (2) optimize use of existing supplies and facilities; (3) expand water use efficiency efforts. Goal for efficiencies in use to balance future increase in demand.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • water infrastructure maintenance and improvement • water supply • increasing demand • drought • water use efficiencies • outreach and education • maintain groundwater levels 	
Additional Water Resource Documents (not yet reviewed):				
WR8	Bay Area Integrated Regional Water Management Plan (IRWMP)			
WR9	Santa Cruz County Land Trust. Conservation Blueprint Stream Rating Matrix (2010)			

A CONSERVATION VISION: WATER, WILDLIFE AND WORKING LANDS

Santa Clara County Open Space Authority Greenprint

No.	Document Name and Author(s)	Priority Document Summary	Issues and Trends	Aggregate Trends by Category
Recreation & Open Space				
OS1	<p>Regional Park and Recreation Planning</p> <p>At Risk: The Bay Area Greenbelt 2012,</p> <p>Author: Greenbelt Alliance</p>	<p>State of the state's open space, per anticipated population growth. Focus on lands at risk from development, priority lands for protection, and indicators of value: wildlife habitat, food production, water resources, and public parks.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • curb sprawling development pressure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • urban densification/ growth limits • land conservation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • funding • ag viability • local food • water resource conservation • open space access 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • access to open space • recreation equity • urban parks • quality of life <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • healthy & livable communities • regional connectivity and linkages • regional food security • water resource protection • natural and working land conservation • partnerships and collaboration • outdoor education • changing demographics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • aging population • increasingly diverse population
OS2	<p>City of San Jose Greenprint Update (2009)</p>	<p>Mission of the greenprint is to “build healthy communities through people, parks and programs.” Guiding Principles: accessibility, inclusivity, affordability, equity, diversity, sustainability, flexibility. Goal: be a national leader in cultivating healthy communities through quality programs and dynamic and public spaces.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • healthy communities • livable communities • recreation infrastructure • education and outreach • environmental stewardship • partnerships 	
OS3	<p>Golden Lands / Golden Opportunities (BAOSC Green Vision)</p> <p>Author: Greenbelt Alliance</p>	<p>Identified vital lands in the Bay Area. Promotes the common good between land conservation, community development, healthy communities and healthy ecosystems. Highlights the need to maximize conservation investments through a coordinated, regional strategy. The FOCUS program is identified as one such effort.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ecosystem functions • livable communities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • access to parks and open space • recreation infrastructure • fresh, affordable food • education and outreach • partnerships • regional conservation 	
OS4	<p>MROSD Regional Open Space Study (1998)</p> <p>Author: Midpeninsula Regional Open Space District</p>	<p>Map illustrates existing and potential/target parcels for completion of a potential future greenbelt spanning ridgelines from Half Moon Bay, south into Los Gatos and San Jose.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • linkages and connections • habitat conservation • open space access 	

No.	Document Name and Author(s)	Priority Document Summary	Issues and Trends	Aggregate Trends by Category
OS5	MROSD Open Space Vision Planning Process-communication, engagement and public participation plan (CEPP) (2013) Author: Midpeninsula Regional Open Space District	Plan to support the development of the MROSD's Open Space Vision. Serves as update to 1998 Regional Open Space study and 1992 Master Plan; fulfills San Mateo Co. LAFCO condition for 2004 Coastal Protection Program. Public participation plan (CEPP) enlists a Community Advisory Group (CAG). CEPP and Vision will be conducted between 9/2012 and 4/2014. The Vision is for land preservation, resource management, public recreation and working lands, with efforts targeted to those activities of highest value and provide greatest public benefit.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • linkages and connections • habitat conservation • open space access and protection • working lands conservation • resource management 	
	Parks			
OS6	Park Connections: Increasing Access for Bay Area Youth (2011) Author: BAOSC and Pacific Forest and Watershed Lands Stewardship Council	Addresses the disconnect between young urban people and the outdoors and highlights disparity between white and non-white youth access to open space. 30% of California adolescents get no or less physical activity than recommended. Statistics show that health is related to public space access. Low income families and communities are at a disadvantage with regard to access to public park space.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • open space equity • open space access • youth engagement • outdoor education • health and recreation 	
OS7	The Health Benefits of Parks (2006) Author: The Trust for Public Land	Health is linked to exercise. Exercise is linked to park access. Cites Center for Disease Control and Prevention statistics on both claims.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • health and recreation • park and open space access 	
OS8	Santa Clara County Parks Acquisition Plan (2011 Update) DRAFT Author: Santa Clara County	Regional park acquisition plan through 2021; goal to preserve regional nature of the county's park system. provide urban and rural recreation needs, promote long-term benefits of parks and trails.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • regional park and trail connections • recreation equity • park and open space access 	
OS9	Santa Clara County Parks Strategic Plan (2003), and Updated Action Plans (2003) Author: Santa Clara County	Strategic Plan identifies and prioritizes outdoor recreation values and needs for Santa Clara County. Challenges to meeting demand for recreation are financial and locational, i.e. access and cost.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • quality of life • healthy communities • livable communities • balance quality recreation with resource protection • partnerships • access to open space 	
	Trails			
OS10	Bay Area Ridge Trail Master Plan and Annual Report (2011) Author: Bay Area Ridge Trail Council	338 dedicated ridge trail miles in 2011. New strategic plan includes outreach and education, closing gaps, partnerships for funding and planning, design and construction of the "last 100 miles."	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • quality of life • healthy communities • livable communities • regional connectivity • recreation 	

A CONSERVATION VISION: WATER, WILDLIFE AND WORKING LANDS

Santa Clara County Open Space Authority Greenprint

No.	Document Name and Author(s)	Priority Document Summary	Issues and Trends	Aggregate Trends by Category
OS11	Bay Trail Master Plan (2002) and Gap Analysis (2005) Author: City of San Jose Trails Master Plan	Bay trail plan proposes development of a regional hiking and bicycling trail around the perimeter of San Francisco and San Pablo Bays. The plan was prepared by ABAG under SB100, which mandates that the Bay Trail (1) provide connections to existing park and rec facilities; (2) creates links to existing and proposed transportation facilities; and (3) is planned in a way to avoid adverse effects on environmentally sensitive areas. Gap Analysis report (2005) outlines benefits of trails, including community health benefits, equity, economic benefits,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • quality of life • healthy communities • livable communities • access • regional connectivity • recreation • partnerships and collaboration 	

Additional Recreation and Open Space Documents (not yet reviewed):

OS12	California Outdoor Recreation Plan (CORP) (2008). Author: California State Parks
OS13	Guadalupe River Park: City of San Jose
OS14	Henry Coe State Park General Plan (1985)
OS15	Santa Clara County Parks Countywide Trails Master Plan Update (1995)

No.	Document Name and Author(s)	Priority Document Summary	Issues and Trends	Aggregate Trends by Category
Climate Change Resilience				
CC1	<p>Bay Area Climate Change Consortium (BAECCC)</p> <p>Author: BAECCC</p>	<p>The BAECCC is a collaboration to understand and reduce the negative impacts of climate change on Bay Area ecosystems and communities. Portals of interest include California Climate Commons (data for various climate change scenarios and species vulnerability assessments) and the Terrestrial Biodiversity and Climate Change Collaborative (working group conducting research, monitoring and outreach to enhance conservation and land management in the face of climate change).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • species conservation • data analysis • interagency collaboration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • climate change adaptation and resiliency <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • anticipate extremities • plan for at risk communities • early action planning • data collection and analysis • science • co-benefit strategies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • climate and health • balance people and ecosystems (cite climate change portal) • ecosystem services
CC3	<p>Ecosystem Adaptation to Climate Change in California: Nine Guiding Principles (2012)</p> <p>Author: Panel convened by Resource Legacy Fund</p>	<p>A set of scientifically sound, pragmatic and broadly supported Guiding Principles to help ensure conservation investments and management choices yield durable benefits in the face of climate change. The Nine Guiding Principles are: (1) Conserve the variety of ecological settings that will continue to support California's biodiversity and ecosystems as they shift in response to the changing climate. (2) Conserve and restore landscape linkages and connectivity areas that will allow diverse species to move to new locations and will enhance overall species persistence. (3) Set priorities for watershed protection and management that will yield conservation and societal benefits as water flows become more variable and potentially decline. (4) Adjust flows below dams and protect coldwater habitats to support native species and aquatic ecosystems. (5) Develop and implement strategies that will enhance the persistence of coastal ecosystems as sea level rises. (6) Manage ecosystems for resilience in the face of extreme events. (7) Align adaptation and mitigation strategies to optimize the cobenefits for people and ecosystems. (8) Use best available scientific information and technical know-how to make informed decisions now and act adaptively as knowledge improves. (9) Manage for the future.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ecosystem conservation • landscape linkages and connections • watershed protection • water flow management • aquatic ecosystem protection • protect coastal ecosystems • ecosystem resilience • balance people and ecosystems • science 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ecosystem resilience <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • landscape based actions • sea level and temperature rise • establish habitat reserves • strengthen aquatic and coastal ecosystems • watershed and water flow management • landscape linkages • outreach and education • interagency collaboration

A CONSERVATION VISION: WATER, WILDLIFE AND WORKING LANDS

Santa Clara County Open Space Authority Greenprint

No.	Document Name and Author(s)	Priority Document Summary	Issues and Trends	Aggregate Trends by Category
CC4	Integrating Public Health into Climate Change (2012) Author: California Department of Public Health	Highlights GHG emissions reduction efforts in Climate Action Plans (CAPs) that have health co-benefits (climate change strategies with beneficial effect on health and quality of life. Strategic Growth Council has a “Health in All Policies” effort. Addressing projected health effects of climate change now can help local jurisdictions avoid greater costs later.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • health impacts • co-benefit strategies (climate and health) • cross agency collaboration • early planning 	
CC5	National Fish, Wildlife and Plants Climate Adaptation Strategy (January 2012) Author: Strategy Review Team	A broad framework for managing natural resource in the context of a changing climate. The strategy identifies seven goals, summarized here: conserve habitat, protect ecosystem functions, enhance capacity for effective management, integrate observation and monitoring, increase knowledge and information, increase awareness and motive action, and reduce non-climate stressors to ecosystems.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • habitat conservation • evolving land management options • data collection and analysis • outreach and marketing • mitigate climate uncertainty • ecosystem services 	
CC6	Principles for Designing and Implementing Climate Smart Actions (Climate Smart Principles) Author: multiple	A summary of three lists of principles: (1) the Nine Guiding Principles for Ecosystem Adaptation by the Resource Legacy Fund, (2) the Climate Change Adaptation Principles by the National Wildlife Federation and (3) the draft Climate Smart Principles for State Agencies (California Climate Adaptation Strategy).	<p>Common principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • landscape based actions • ecosystem conservation • science • forward looking goals and planning • adaptive management • balance people and wildlife 	
CC7	Projected Effects of Climate Change in California: Ecoregional Summaries Emphasizing Consequences for Wildlife (February 2011) Author: PRBO	Synthesizes projected effects of climate change on wildlife habitat, by ecoregion. Santa Clara County is in the Central Western California ecoregion where threats to habitat by 2070 include: 85-140% increase in grasslands with decreases in all other vegetation communities (chaparral/coastal shrub and oak woodland/foothill pine); aquatic species sensitive to salinity are at high risk; temperature change projects warmer winters and summers, and earlier spring warming; and an increase in fires.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • habitat loss <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • vegetation cover change • sea level rise • temperature increase 	

No.	Document Name and Author(s)	Priority Document Summary	Issues and Trends	Aggregate Trends by Category
CC9	The Impacts of Sea Level Rise on the San Francisco Bay (2012) Author: Pacific Institute, for the California Energy Commission	Promotes actions to protect the California Coast, with analysis of current and at risk population, infrastructure and property along the Bay. In Santa Clara County, 13,000 people are currently at risk of a 100 year flood event. With a 1 meter sea level rise, 24,000 people will be at risk. Principles of adaptation include: protect human life, preserve critical ecological systems, sustainably develop and protect the coast, include all impacted social and economic groups in decision-making, resource valuation by communities, consider equitable distribution of costs and benefits of adaptation measures, account for distinct vulnerabilities of potentially affected subpopulations, and begin local and regional processes early.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sea level rise • at risk communities • climate change adaptation • habitat resiliency • principles of adaptation • early planning 	
Additional Climate Change Resilience Documents (not yet reviewed):				
CC10	ABAG Climate Resource List			
CC11	Addressing Social Vulnerability and Equity in Climate Change Adaptation Planning (June 2012). Author: Heidi Nutters, for the Adapting to Rising Tides Project of SF Bay Conservation and Development Commission (BCDC).			
CC12	Adapting to Sea Level Rise (2012). Authors: Griggs et al.			
CC13	Joint Venture Silicon Valley Greenprint and Climate Prosperity Initiative			

A CONSERVATION VISION: WATER, WILDLIFE AND WORKING LANDS

Santa Clara County Open Space Authority Greenprint

No.	Document Name and Author(s)	Priority Document Summary	Issues and Trends	Aggregate Trends by Category
Planning & Livable Communities				
General Plan, Land Use, Ag and Open Space Elements				
PC1	Santa Clara County General Plan 1995-2010 (1994): Parks and Recreation Chapter	The regional parks, trails, and open space system envisioned in the plan is often referred to as “a necklace of parks.” It consisted of a series of major regional parks located in the foothills and mountains around the valley. This system was intended to preserve and make available for public recreation examples of the county’s natural resources. Recreational trails and scenic highways were proposed to link regional parks with one another as well as to provide access from the valley floor. Parks on the valley floor were meant to connect urban areas, providing recreation opportunities and also serve important trail linkages to the nearby foothill, mountain, reservoir, and baylands parks.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • park diversity • connectivity • co-benefits of recreation, resource preservation and public health • increased land values adjacent to open space • public and outdoor education • partnerships and collaboration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • access to open space • recreation equity • health equity • housing equity and affordability • quality of life <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • healthy communities • livable communities • regional food security and affordability • water resource protection
PC2	Santa Clara County General Plan 1995-2010 (1994): Open Space Element Resource Conservation Chapter	Santa Clara County has numerous and diverse resources in need of preservation. As part of the comprehensive approach to development with the county, the General Plan establishes policies corresponding to each type of resource. In each, collaboration with overarching Plan policies and other resource strategies is essential.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • open space conservation • scenic preservation • energy conservation • watershed protection • water quality • water supply • protect ag resources • habitat conservation • outreach and education • interagency partnerships 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • partnerships and collaboration • outdoor education • community engagement
PC3	San Jose General Plan 2040: Open Space Element	The Envision San José 2040 General Plan provides a vision and a comprehensive road map to guide the City’s growth through 2040. The Plan includes land use policies oriented around the identification of strategic Growth Areas for higher-density, mixed-use, urban districts or “Urban Villages.” These areas will accommodate employment and housing growth with reduced environmental impacts by promoting transit use and walkability, combined with progressive economic and environmental policies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GHG emissions reduction • compact development • quality of life • healthy communities • focused growth • community engagement for policy development • sustainable development • resource conservation • park connectivity and safe trails 	

No.	Document Name and Author(s)	Priority Document Summary	Issues and Trends	Aggregate Trends by Category
	Health			
PC4	Santa Clara County Public Health: Health and Social Inequity in SCC	The SCC Public Health Department initiated the report to start a dialogue and promote public awareness about the elements impacting public health. The study revealed and outlined the social, economic, and environmental conditions, also called social determinants, that impact public health in the County. This document can serve as a means to guide ways of reversing trends that diminish access to a healthy lifestyle.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • multi-cultural distinction and population growth • economy and income gap • access to healthy food • access to health care • agricultural economy • community engagement • affordable housing 	
PC5	Santa Clara County General Plan Health Element (Draft expected Spring 2013)	Connection between planning and health: policy decisions lead to built environment. Built environment leads to health behaviors. Health behaviors lead to health outcomes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • healthy communities • quality of life 	
	Housing			
PC6	ABAG Projections (2009) Author: Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG)	Projections based on Census data (by tract) and Performance Targets for the Bay Area region. The Performance Target for Environment: Land Consumption is to “limit greenfield development to 900 acres per year”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GHG emission reduction • sustainable development • equity and affordability • quality of life 	
PC7	PCAs and PDAs Report Author: Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG)	Overarching theme for Planning Priority Development Areas (PDAs) and Priority Conservation Areas (PCAs) in Santa Clara County is transportation and housing improvement (TODs). However, the OneBayArea Grant Program (OBAG) is currently drafting a funding mechanism for a \$10 million pilot program to support open space preservation in PCAs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GHG emission reduction • sustainable development • equity and affordability • quality of life 	
PC8	Plan Bay Area and Sustainable Communities Strategy, Q and A	SCS is a long-term (2040), integrated regional land use and transportation plan mandated under SB375 (state law to foster development patterns that reduce the need to drive, which reduces GHGs). SCS promote job growth and quality of life. SCS is part of Plan Bay Area, which includes housing, transportation, air quality plans and open space planning. PDAs and PCAs are identified.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GHG emission reduction • sustainable development • livable communities 	
Additional Planning and Livable Communities Documents (not yet reviewed):				
PC9	Jim Foran Editorial on Coyote Valley - unpublished			
PC10	One Bay Area Plan			
PC11	SCS Preferred Scenario, Jobs Housing Connection Strategy Report v2 (May 2012)			

A CONSERVATION VISION: WATER, WILDLIFE AND WORKING LANDS

Santa Clara County Open Space Authority Greenprint

No.	Document Name and Author(s)	Priority Document Summary	Issues and Trends	Aggregate Trends by Category
Ecosystem Services				
ES1	<p>An Economic Analysis of the Benefits of Habitat Conservation on California Rangelands</p> <p>Author: Defenders of Wildlife</p>	<p>Investigates private and public economic benefits associated with conservation of natural resources on California’s Central Valley rangelands. Emphasizes maintaining rangelands as working landscapes while managing them for their habitat and species values.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • rangeland management • public and private costs and benefits • resource conservation financial incentives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • payments for ecosystem services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • watershed and upland habitat protection • rangeland and working lands conservation • livable communities • public/private collaboration • resource conservation financial incentives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • payments for ecosystem services • cost share on private working lands • resource valuation for decision-making
ES2	<p>Healthy Lands and Healthy Communities: Demonstrating the Economic Value of Natural Areas and Working Landscapes (on-going)</p> <p>Authors: SC3 Project (Sonoma, Santa Clara and Santa Cruz Counties)</p>	<p>Initiative summary for a 3 year long project in Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, and Sonoma Counties. Project will promote the connection between “resilient jobs and resilient natural systems;” highlights the economic and social benefits of conserving working landscapes and the connection between parks, open space and community health.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • natural resource valuation for decision-making • community health • resilient jobs • resilient natural systems • collaboration 	
ES3	<p>Valuing Ecosystem Services to Inform Conservation and Develop Decisions</p> <p>Author: Cardno Entrix</p>	<p>Demonstrates to the planning community that ecosystem services are cost-effective alternatives to traditional infrastructure for some kinds of essential public services, including drinking water, wastewater treatment and stormwater management. Connects land use impacts to natural resource impairment or health.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ecosystem services • collaboration • land-use 	
Additional Ecosystem Services Documents (not yet reviewed):				
ES4	The Feasibility of Water Quality Markets for Rangelands in California’s Central Valley (2012). Author: Defenders of Wildlife			

Topic Name	Idea Title	Idea Summary	Seconds	Comments	Comment 1	Comment 2
Including Open Space in our Urban Areas	Trails	Creating and linking regional and local trails throughout Santa Clara County will provide additional recreational opportunities for hikers, bird watchers, equestrians, bicyclists and open space enthusiasts of all skill levels.	5	Connect with established master plans, and community development projects to augment work already started to increase urban trail network	More urban trails will help to get folks out of their cars and provide them with more opportunities to travel in an environmentally sustainable fashion.	
Including Open Space in our Urban Areas	Agricultural Preservation	Farming has historic roots in the Santa Clara Valley, and today crops and grazing are still a vibrant component of the county's economy.	5	OSA should seek out other organizations that are actively working to preserve farmland. There is a tendency for public agencies to take on more than they can chew. I recommend creating a strong coalition of partnering agencies (public, private and non-profit) and define specific roles for each agency.		
Including Open Space in our Urban Areas	Natural Area Restoration.	Santa Clara County is home to many rare, threatened and endangered species that depend upon the long-term vitality of their unique habitats.	4			
Including Open Space in our Urban Areas	Community Gardens	Well-managed community gardens foster neighborhood engagement, educational opportunities and food equity in urban and suburban communities.	3			
Including Open Space in our Urban Areas	Stream Restoration	Stream restoration improves important fish and wildlife habitat and protects our waterways to ensure high water quality for Bay Area residents.	3	I hope that the OSA can work to save natural-course creeks from being channelized and paved. Even in this day and age, government bodies like the Santa Clara Valley Water District and the Army Corps of Engineers are eager to undertake large "flood control" projects that will devastate the wildlife, plantlife, water filtering abilities, and peaceful naturalistic qualities of our remaining real creeks. Look at the new concretized Guadalupe River in downtown San Jose for the most glaring example.		
Including Open Space in our Urban Areas	Tree Planting/Urban Forestry	Trees and a healthy urban forest provide important visual, environmental and sense-of-place attributes to urban and suburban communities.	2			

A CONSERVATION VISION: WATER, WILDLIFE AND WORKING LANDS

Santa Clara County Open Space Authority Greenprint

Topic Name	Idea Title	Idea Summary	Seconds	Comments	Comment 1	Comment 2
Including Open Space in our Urban Areas	Park Improvements	Safe, attractive and well-maintained urban parks are refuge for people and wildlife living in cities and developed areas.	1	It is critical to increase the amount of neighborhood park land in areas lacking any. The Penitencia Creek County Park triangle located at the corner of Mabury Rd and Jackson Ave in San Jose is the perfect example of a regional park-type space, provided by a regional authority, located in a small amount of space in a suburban area. It attracts a great deal of wildlife but also trail users. This type of parkland is desperately needed in places like the greater Alum Rock community, which is that area between Capitol Ave and the foothills, Story Rd and approx Mabury Rd. Type "Alum Rock, CA" into a web mapping site and you'll see that there is not a single park in this entire vast community. The addition of naturalistic parkland in urbanized areas such as this not only serve the locals, they can also attract visitors such as trail users or other bicycle riders. And critical for open spaces, these smaller areas foster appreciation of nature and desire to visit and preserve larger open space		
Including Open Space in our Urban Areas	Interpretive Programs	Outdoor education and learning, along with onsite engagement and experience, help instill deeply-rooted open space advocacy among the young and old alike.	0			
Including Open Space in our Urban Areas	Other Priorities	What other topics should the Open Space Authority consider in their recreational, cultural, and environmental stewardship priorities?	0			

Topic Name	Idea Title	Idea Summary	Seconds	Comments	Comment 1	Comment 2
Resource Stewardship	Protecting the Uvas-Llagas and Coyote Watersheds	<p>Santa Clara County is the fastest growing county in the Bay Area and Morgan Hill is the fastest growing city. Morgan Hill straddles two watersheds. The Uvas-Llagas watershed approx. underlies land from Cochrane Rd south. Preserving the rural, agriculture lands between Morgan Hill and San Martin from predatory urban development land use shenanigans is imperative. With the expansion of Butterfield Blvd. from Tennent Rd. to Monterey Hwy. at Watsonville Rd.; New roads enable easier access which enables development, which creates more new roads and the cycle continues. The 6-plus year battle continues between the cities land use lawyers and environmentalists/ agriculturists.</p> <p>The Coyote Watershed goes from Cochrane Rd north. "16 major creeks drain the 322sq. mi. watershed; the largest watershed in Santa Clara County extends from the urbanized valley upwards to the Diablo Mountains. Coyote Creek is the longest waterway in Santa Clara County" Preserving Coyote Valley from future housing developments is imperative. Who knows when the predatory urban development land use shenanigans taking place between Morgan Hill and San Martin will happen here. Tilton Rd. now seems to be the housing development boundary. However, Martin Murphy Middle School, part of Morgan Hill Unified School District was built in 1979 a few miles south of the OSA office off Santa Teresa Blvd. in South San Jose!</p> <p>Keep teaching the kids what Conservation means. Tell them why it is beneficial and important to have an open corridor between the foothills of the Santa Cruz Mountains and the foothills of the Diablo</p>	4	Great insight Robert. The OSA can serve as a catalytic leader among agencies to achieve at least a partial implementation of this vision.	Robert, thanks for sharing your ideas! Your comment was the first that we received since launching the site earlier this week. We'll focus extensively on water resources in this planning process-- thanks for providing such good detail.	Looks like a good tool for input Matt. Keep up the great work.

A CONSERVATION VISION: WATER, WILDLIFE AND WORKING LANDS

Santa Clara County Open Space Authority Greenprint

Topic Name	Idea Title	Idea Summary	Seconds	Comments	Comment 1	Comment 2
Resource Stewardship	Increase Multicultural Outreach to Gain Future Voters' Support	Involving kids from all cultures in the wonders of nature will improve their support of future conservation efforts, including voting to preserve what's left and being willing to help support those efforts financially. OSA is already doing quite a bit to involve kids, but I'd love to see more events hosted in languages other than English. We need the children's parents on board, too, and it will help to have events at which they feel welcome.	4	I agree. I think the OSA must learn more about other people's perspectives. I'm afraid that this forum will not elicit enough comments from some important groups. RobertC12 is right. If you want to find out, you need to go to them and ask. Picnic facilities are popular. Field trips for school groups to OSA lands are possible.	I concur. However culture may contribute to understanding the benefits of conservation, different cultures have different ideas regarding open space and land use. While some groups regard open space in a spiritual sense, other groups regard open space and land use in a pragmatic, labor intensive, "blood, sweat and tears" sense. Yes, I'm talking about Mexicans, Hispanics, Latinos, Mestizos..etc..Farm Workers, Day Laborers..etc.. Who wants to go on a week end hike up in the hills when you work in the fields all week?..say the elders. These folks love their Soccer! Besides talking to the kids in school, .The places to go talk to these families is where THEY go on the weekends. Places like Anderson Lake County Park at the end of Cochrane Rd. in Morgan Hill., Gavelin	
Resource Stewardship	Get more people, of all walks of life, to visit our open spaces	We need to reach out at community events. It would be great if there were educational programs--for adults as well as for children--that bring trips of diverse people out into the hills and other preserves. Also: How can someone without a car visit our open spaces? How can someone very young or very old or disabled experience and develop a love of our land if only skilled hikers can traverse or even access these areas?	1	Maybe through interested schools (private or public), senior centers, YMCA (Y-Guides father-daughter group would be good), Scouts (if they ever have time not being bigots). Many of these groups have money for outings. They may just need some ideas of where to go.		

Topic Name	Idea Title	Idea Summary	Seconds	Comments	Comment 1	Comment 2
Protecting Our Water Resources	Public Involvement	I think engaging with the public about how important it is to protect these areas to maintain water quality is a way to increase public support of the preserves. These preserves are areas that are important to maintain if we want to protect the ecology of the area!	4			
Protecting Our Water Resources	Watershed	Santa Clara County has three main watersheds. They need to be protected by preserving or restoring habitat along the streams, rivers, and creeks.	3	Thanks for sharing this idea! Watershed and water resource protection will be key elements in the Conservation Vision. In addition to riparian habitat, we'll also explore strategies to protect important wetlands, groundwater recharge areas, and floodplains.		
Protecting Our Water Resources	Riparian Corridor Policy	Help advocate for the City of San Jose to adopt a permanent Riparian Corridor policy that is enforceable.	2			
Protecting Our Water Resources	Riparian Corridor Ordinance	There's already a policy. It's not really a regulation until it gets into the muni code via an ordinance. San Jose has said they are going to make a policy or ordinance a priority this year. I believe the open space district should advocate for an ordinance as a better option with more predictability for developers and well-defined limits on development near streams.	0			
Supporting Local Agriculture	Reach out to local communities	Help local neighborhoods with advocacy and partnerships to bring more local community gardens - esp in dense urban pockets of San Jose	3	This is a great idea. It make for a stronger effort to partner with local non-profits already in the South Bay who are successfully farming land. Veggilution is a first that comes to mind. Additional OSA funding will help fill their urban requirements while expanding urban farming at the same time.		

A CONSERVATION VISION: WATER, WILDLIFE AND WORKING LANDS

Santa Clara County Open Space Authority Greenprint

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Integrating Habitat Protection with the Vision	Following trends	I feel it is important to watch the biodiversity trends in relation to the effects of global warming. We should look at extending our boundaries into areas that could become other types of habitats 50-100-150 years from now. Can we plan to follow the wildlife to where they need to be in order to survive in the future? The same goes for agricultural land. Right now our valley is doing very well, but will that begin to slowly relocate too (The best places to grow crops).	3			
Map Your Ideas!	Trails	It would be awesome if there were some rec trails on this property!	2	Purchased in late 2010, the Open Space Authority aims to open this property to the public in late 2013. The Authority is seeking grant funding from the State Coastal Conservancy to help expedite development of a management plan for the property, along with a low key parking area, interpretive facilities, and some initial trails. This property will become Coyote Valley Open Space Preserve, the Authority's third Preserve with public access.	Work on linking to RCDO, Blair, Calero, San Vincente, and Santa Teresa.	
Map Your Ideas!	Coyote Lake-Palassou-Henry Coe	Connect Coyote Lake County Park, Palassou Open Space Preserve, and Henry Coe State Park by acquiring more land between these areas.	2	There is huge potential here. The Palassou has huge potential and is incredibly beautiful. Though not ideal in design, the existing trail infrastructure is largely in place and could be supplemented with selective additions and re-routes. Ultimately linking back through Gilroy Hot Springs and working with the state to allow public access to this area would be a huge win for the people of Santa Clara County.	Thank you for sharing this idea! Open Space Authority staff are really interested in working with State Parks to facilitate public access to this area. While there are a number of pricey infrastructure improvements to be made, this area could become a true south county gem.	
Map Your Ideas!	Link Sierra Vista to Grant Ranch	As the title says, continue to work on acquiring properties and easements that will enable multi-use travel from Grant Ranch to Sierra Vista and back. This would likely make a nice addition to the Bay Area Ridge Trail as well.	2	I would support actual trail access, not use of single-lane roads. It's hard to appreciate nature with cars or bicyclists speeding around the corner at you, which has been my experience in Sierra Vista.		

Topic Name	Idea Title	Idea Summary	Seconds	Comments	Comment 1	Comment 2
Map Your Ideas!	Ask The Nature Conservancy to help us complete Lake Meadows land to Upper Coe and Open Lake Meadows	Let's get Lake View Meadows open now and try to get it connected to Coe at the	2	<p>Great idea. Perhaps this idea can be merged with this one:</p> <p>http://www.cvw3.org/map-your-ideas/coyote-lake-palassou-henry-coe</p> <p>As ultimately the idea is to open up the Palassou/Lakeview so that Coe, GHS, Coyote Lake/HB can be connected with multi-use trails that are open to the public. The stretch goal would be to figure out how to incorporate Doan (including Neilson and SBBT) and Anderson Reservoir county park.</p>	<p>Agree! The Gilroy Yamato Hotsprings, part of Henry W. Coe SP, abut OSA lands too. The springs area is not open to the public at this time, and is a special management sub-unit. The Pine Ridge Association at Henry W Coe is keen to help architectural preservation efforts and encourage the CSP to open it to the public. One day a trail should connect the agency lands to Coyote Lake/Harvey Bear-Mendoza.</p>	

A CONSERVATION VISION: WATER, WILDLIFE AND WORKING LANDS

Santa Clara County Open Space Authority Greenprint

Topic Name	Idea Title	Idea Summary	Seconds	Comments	Comment 1	Comment 2
Map Your Ideas!	Santa Teresa Hills	The Santa Teresa Hills between Santa Teresa County Park and Almaden Lake Park on the Blossom Valley side are currently open space due to ranching, but are not protected. As the lands become available, they should be purchased to protect them from development.	1	As a resident of Blossom Valley, having multi-use and open space connectivity from Almaden Lake to Santa Teresa would be excellent.	Ronald Horii's excellent Santa Teresa Hills website is an excellent inspiring resource .. http://www.rhorii.com/SantaTeresaHills/index.htm I believe the county already has jurisdiction over the north facing slope of Santa Teresa Hills between the county park and Almaden Lake. Cattle Ranching in this area is no longer happening, to my knowledge. What really pisses me off though are the monster mansions being built on the top and south slope. The one you can see from Snell Rd. and the other from Coyote Peak looking SW...Bob	Thanks for sharing this link. The website provides a lot of good background information, and certainly conveys the tremendous community interest in protecting the Santa Teresa Hills and providing additional public access.

Topic Name	Idea Title	Idea Summary	Seconds	Comments	Comment 1	Comment 2
Map Your Ideas!	Wildlife Corridors	Urban sprawl and highways have blocked east-west travel of terrestrial wildlife across the valley. Is it too late to create a green belt across the valley? Is it too expensive to elevate highways across them? Trails embedded in linear parks which link and follow riparian corridors are a natural and socially sustainable approach.	1	I think under-passes and some open space connection could be very helpful under 101 between Capitol Expy and Alum Rock Avenue. The habitats along Coyote Creek have no corridor in this region to places like Prusch Park, Silver Creek, Lake Cunningham, and the east hills beyond.	Assuming he is talking about the valley, I would add that there are currently Berryessa, Penitencia, Miguelita, Lower Silver, and Silver creeks going generally east-west. The city is planning on adding more trails along Silver; however, it's channelized. Berryessa and (partially culvert-ized) Miguelita also have space along them for native plants, trees, and trails to be added. Penitencia is mostly natural-course and has the most existing greenery around it, and more of it needs to be protected from being engineered to death in the future. But I think these all can provide great belts connecting the hills to Coyote Creek with a better utilization of the existing unbuilt land adjacent to them. This could not just preserve but actually greatly increase the amount of riparian habitat from current levels.	Assuming he is talking about the valley, I would add that there are currently Berryessa, Penitencia, Miguelita, and Silver creeks going generally east-west. The city is planning on adding more trails along Silver; however, it's channelized. Berryessa and (partially culvert-ized) Miguelita also have space along them for native plants, trees, and trails to be added. Penitencia is mostly natural-course and has the most existing greenery around it, and more of it needs to be protected from being engineered to death in the future. But I think these all can provide great belts connecting the hills to Coyote Creek with a better utilization of the existing unbuilt land adjacent to them. This could not just preserve
Map Your Ideas!	The Southwest Quadrant	here is what the city of Morgan Hill has been discussing. http://www.morganhill.ca.gov/index.aspx?NID=670 I suggest taking a drive through the area and ask yourselves, How many Soccer Complexes do we really need?	0	So what is your proposal or idea?		

A CONSERVATION VISION: WATER, WILDLIFE AND WORKING LANDS

Santa Clara County Open Space Authority Greenprint

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Map Your Ideas!	Grant Ranch connection	It's quite simple boys and girls. Using a short section of Alum Rock Falls Road you can connect SCCOSA property to the University of California property that is next to the Grant Ranch. Work out whatever arrangement the University is willing to accept and get it done.	0	Folks, this idea has already been submitted. View, "second" and add comments to the original: http://www.cvw3.org/map-your-ideas/link-sierra-vista-to-grant-ranch	Hey Louis F. Haven't you heard? It's the Bureaucracy	
I am thankful for...	A rare Bay Checkerspot butterfly on Coyote Ridge.	A rare Bay Checkerspot butterfly on Coyote Ridge.	0	Inspired		
I am thankful for...	Tidy Tips..just because saying Tidy Tips makes me smile	Tidy Tips..just because saying Tidy Tips makes me smile	0	Happy	Happy	
How do you experience open space today?	Awareness of OSA	Aware of the Authority's properties, preserves and conservation work	7			
		Somewhat aware of the Authority	2			
		Not aware of the Authority before coming to this website.	0			
How do you experience open space today?	Most important factors to quality of life in Santa Clara County:	Improving public education	2			
		Reducing air and water pollution	5			
		Improving job creation and the economy	1			
		Increasing the amount of locally grown foods	2			
		Preserving open space and natural resources for present and future generations	9			
		Preserving Scenic Views and Vistas	3			
		Creating more trails and recreation opportunities	5			

Topic Name	Idea Title	Idea Summary	Seconds	Comments	Comment 1	Comment 2
	How many times in the last 12 months have you or your family members visited a nearby park or open space preserve?	150				
			1			
		40-50 times	2			
		20	3			
		10 times +	2			
		4 times	2			
	Please check all of the benefits of open space lands that are important to your quality of life:	Protection of natural species such as plants, animals, birds, butterflies and other insects	7			
		Outdoor recreation such as hiking, bicycling, horseback riding	7			
		Sense of Place	6			
		Greenbelts and community buffers	6			
		Clean water	5			
		Clear air	5			
		Beautiful views	4			
		Local Food Production	3			
	Tell us about yourself. Please check all the responses that apply to you.	Resident of Santa Clara County	6			
		Rent a home or apartment	2			
		Own a home, condo or apartment	4			