

Fisheries Restoration Grant Program

2006 Proposal Solicitation Notice

April 5, 2006

Introduction

The California Department of Fish and Game (DFG) Fisheries Restoration Grant Program (FRGP) is requesting proposals for watershed restoration projects within the coastal watersheds of California. The intent of this Proposal Solicitation Notice (PSN) is to solicit and fund projects that are consistent with *Steelhead Restoration and Management Plan for California and the Recovery Strategy for California Coho Salmon*. Please refer to page 3, "Eligibility Criteria", to determine your eligibility for an FRGP grant.

Funding Prospects for Fiscal Year 2006/07

Fiscal Year 2006/07 funding for Fisheries Restoration Grant projects has been severely reduced to less than 50% of the levels we have experienced for the last several years. This is a significant reduction; consequently, the 2006/07 proposal selection process will be even more competitive than normal.

Proposal Due Date

In order to be considered for 2006/2007 funding, all proposals submitted by mail must have a U.S. Postal Service postmark no later than **May 19, 2006**. Proposals delivered by any other means (FEDEX, UPS, etc.), including hand delivery in person, must be delivered no later than **May 19, 2006 at 3:00 p.m.** to the Wildlife, Fisheries & Enforcement Division staff at the exact location described below, or they will be rejected. You must provide **20 copies** of each proposal and one copy on CD in Word, RTF, or PDF format.

Fisheries Restoration Grant Proposals
CA Department of Fish and Game
Wildlife, Fisheries & Enforcement Division
830 S Street
Sacramento, CA 95814

Background

The focus of the FRGP is to restore anadromous salmonid habitat with the goal of ensuring the survival and protection of coho salmon, steelhead trout, Chinook salmon, and cutthroat trout in coastal watersheds of California. Since 1981, there has been a collaborative effort with more than 600 stakeholders to restore declining salmon and steelhead trout habitat. Over the last 24 years, the FRGP has invested over \$170 million and supported approximately 2,600 salmonid restoration projects (past funding sources are listed in Appendix E).

Annually, the FRGP prepares a PSN for project proposals. Projects range from education and instream barrier removal, to riparian restoration and project monitoring (Section III). The success of these projects has contributed to an evolving program that directly benefits threatened and endangered anadromous salmonids in coastal California.

Statewide Plans

To assist in recovery of California Endangered Species Act (CESA) and Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA) listed anadromous salmonid populations and their habitat in California, projects which implement priorities in the following DFG's statewide salmonid management plans may be given up to an additional point under the scoring protocols (see Section II.8. below):

- *Steelhead Restoration and Management Plan for California* (DFG 1996), available online at <http://www.dfg.ca.gov/nafwb/pubs/swshplan.pdf>; and
- *Recovery Strategy for California Coho Salmon* (DFG 2004), available on-line at <http://www.dfg.ca.gov/nafwb/CohoRecovery/RecoveryStrategy.html>.

The *Steelhead Restoration and Management Plan for California* was published in 1996 and since then some recommendations have been completed or are no longer valid. In addition, the plan contained broad recommendations for geographic areas and more specific recommendations for most major watersheds; however, these recommendations were not ranked. Based on a DFG reassessment of the status of steelhead populations, the highest priority tasks are defined as those occurring in watersheds south of San Francisco Bay. High priority tasks are listed as 5, while all others are listed as 1.

All updated steelhead tasks for which you may receive up to one extra point in the technical scoring are listed on-line at http://www.dfg.ca.gov/nafwb/steelhead_tasks.asp.

Similarly for coho salmon, a proposal that addresses a high priority task (listed as E or D) in a high priority watershed (listed as a 4 or 5 in the SONCC Coho ESU; or a 3, 4, or 5 in the CCC Coho ESU) may receive up to an additional point in the technical scoring.

Recovery Strategy for California Coho Salmon priority tasks can be found in the implementation schedules of the plan or on-line at <http://www.dfg.ca.gov/nafwb/CohoRecovery/tasks.asp>.

DFG technical staff will determine how well the proposal meets the identified recommendation and assign points accordingly.

Please note which task(s) your proposal addresses by citing the task number, as cited on the above web pages for the *Steelhead Restoration and Management Plan for California* and *Recovery Strategy for California Coho Salmon* in Section 4 of the Application.

Watershed Assessments

For information on recommended project needs identified by DFG watershed assessments, refer to DFG's website for *Coastal Watershed Planning and Assessment Program* (CWPAP [formerly NCWAP]) at <http://www.ncwap.ca.gov> to find watershed assessment information on the Mattole and Gualala river basins and preliminary watershed assessment information on Redwood Creek (near Orick, Humboldt County).

This site is in the process of being updated to include new watershed assessment reports with background information, findings, and improvement recommendations that should provide additional guidance to restoration project proposal applicants. The new site is now on-line with a new web site address (<http://coastalwatersheds.ca.gov>). The Big, Albion, Salt rivers, and Redwood Creek reports will also be available on this new site. Partial information will be available for Outlet Creek (Eel River). Current assessments for 2006 include the Van Duzen, Lower Eel, South Fork Eel, and coastal Mendocino streams and will be added to the site as they progress. Assessments are in the planning stages for 2007 on central coast and southern

coastal streams. Check the web site under the “Watersheds” tab to see proposed assessment areas. For more information, contact Scott Downie at sdownie@dfg.ca.gov or (707)725-1070.

Eligibility Criteria

The department may grant funds for salmon and steelhead habitat restoration, preservation, and enhancement whenever the department finds that such grants will assist it in meeting its duty to preserve, protect, and restore fish and wildlife resources. Eligible entities for the 2006-07 Fisheries Restoration Grants Program award cycle are limited to public agencies, Indian tribes, and nonprofit organizations. Grant Proposals from private individuals or for-profit enterprises will not be accepted this year. Private individuals and for-profit enterprises interested in submitting restoration proposals are encouraged to work through a public agency, non-profit organization, or Indian tribe.

General Guidelines

Please read this PSN document carefully. It is a legal document. Proposals submitted must be in full compliance with all stated requirements in this PSN. It is highly recommended that you attend a PSN workshop in your area for updates on changes to the proposal application submission process.

Forms used in this PSN can be found and downloaded in MS Word or PDF format on the internet at www.dfg.ca.gov/nafwf/fishgrant.html.

Proposal sponsors are encouraged to work closely with local DFG staff in the planning and development of proposals well in advance of proposal deadlines to allow time to evaluate site conditions. See Appendix C for a list of DFG contacts.

Funding for proposals submitted under this PSN are subject to availability of funds and approval of the Budget Act for the 2006/2007 Fiscal Year.

If selected, the project proponent shall comply with all applicable state laws, rules, regulations, and local ordinances specifically including but not limited to environmental, procurement, safety laws, rules, regulations, and ordinances. As may be necessary, the grantee shall be responsible for obtaining the services of appropriately licensed professionals to comply with the applicable requirements of the Business and Professions Code including but not limited to section 6700 et seq. (Professional Engineers Act) and/or section 7800 et seq. (Geologists and Geophysicists Act) with the applicable requirements of the Business and Professions Code.

If the project is selected for funding and the project proponent fails to perform in accordance with the provisions of the enacted agreement, the Department retains the right, at its sole discretion, to interrupt or suspend the work for which the monies are supplied or to terminate the agreement.

The Review Process

Each proposal received by the due date goes through a rigorous review process by the DFG Technical Review Team (DFG-TRT) which includes staff from DFG and NOAA Fisheries], and by regional field evaluators, the California Coastal Salmonid Restoration Grants Peer Review Committee (PRC), and the Director of the DFG. Through this process, proposals are evaluated and scored based on technical and biological soundness and cost effectiveness. In addition, the DFG-TRT makes recommendations for funding based on coast-wide and regional goals and priorities. In brief, the review process is as follows:

1. The DFG-TRT meets in June to conduct the DFG-TRT level review using criteria described in Appendix D of this PSN. Proposed projects are then reviewed in more detail over the course of the summer by field regional evaluators in order to evaluate, make comments, and score proposals to determine if they are consistent with technical and biological soundness criteria. Please note that additional clarifying information/material may be requested by the DFG-TRT or regional field evaluators. No unsolicited materials will be accepted after the due date.
2. The DFG-TRT reconvenes in September to evaluate proposals from a collective technical perspective based on coast-wide and regional goals and priorities. The resulting scored proposals, priorities, and comments are forwarded to the PRC.
3. PRC members evaluate each proposal based on input from the DFG-TRT during October/November. The PRC meets in November to discuss and assess coast-wide and regional goals and priorities, and make recommendations for funding priorities, which are forwarded to DFG and the Director of DFG.
4. The Director of DFG reviews the recommendations and makes the final funding decision during January/February.

Project Types

The proposal application must identify the project type that best describes the proposed project. DFG has developed a two-letter coding system for various types of projects. A list of these two-letter codes is shown below and described in more detail in Section III. The codes are used throughout this PSN to represent restoration project types.

Funding for anadromous fish restoration work in Coastal Watersheds (excluding the Central Valley upstream from the Carquinez Bridge) is limited to the project types indicated in the table below. Specific details, requirements, and funding for each are explained later in this document.

AC	AmeriCorps Program only	PI	Public Involvement
CF*	CA Forest Improvement Program	OR	Watershed Organization Support and Assistance
ED	Public School Watershed and Fishery Conservation Education Projects	PL	Watershed Evaluation, Assessment, and Planning
FL*	Fish Ladder	PM*	Project Maintenance
FP	Fish Passage at Stream Crossings	RE	Cooperative Rearing
HA	Habitat Acquisition and Conservation Easements	SC	Fish Screening of Diversions
HB*	Instream Barrier Modification for Fish Passage	TE	Private Sector Technical Training and Education Project
HI*	Instream Habitat Restoration	TW	Tailwater Management
HR*	Riparian Restoration	WC*	Water Conservation Measures (Ditch Lining, Piping, Stock Water Systems)
HS*	Instream Bank Stabilization	WD	Water Measuring Devices (Instream and Water Diversion)
HU*	Watershed Restoration (Upslope)	WP	Water Purchase/Lease
MD	Monitoring Status and Trends		
MO	Monitoring Watershed Restoration		

**These types of projects may require the services of a licensed professional engineer or licensed professional geologist to comply with the requirements of the Business and Professions Code section 6700 et seq. (Professional Engineers Act) and section 7800 et seq. (Geologists and Geophysicists Act).*

Prevailing Wages

Projects that are awarded grants by the Department, depending on the type of project undertaken, may be required to pay prevailing wages. Typically, the types of projects that are subject to the prevailing wage requirements are public works projects. Existing law defines "public works" as, among other things, construction, alteration, demolition, installation, or repair work done under contract and paid for in whole or in part out of public funds.

California Fish and Game Code, Section 1501.5 exempts from the prevailing wage requirements, grants with public agencies, nonprofit organizations, or Indian tribes that exceed \$50,000 in cost, excluding the cost of gravel. In addition, the State Legislature recently passed Assembly Bill 2690, which amended Labor Code, Section 1720.4 to exclude most work performed by volunteers from the prevailing wage requirements. Grants with the Department for public works undertaken by public agencies, nonprofit organizations, or Indian tribes for less than \$50,000 in cost, excluding the cost of gravel, are subject to prevailing wages laws. (Labor Code section 1720 et seq.)

Any questions of interpretation regarding the Labor Code should be directed to the Director of the Department of Industrial Relations, the State department having jurisdiction in these matters. You may also refer to the Department of Industrial Relations (DIR) website at <http://www.dir.ca.gov>.

SECTION I

PROPOSAL APPLICATION SUBMISSION PROCEDURES

Proposal Due Date

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You must meet the conditions below. Refer to Appendix A for all application requirements and Appendix B for examples. Failure to follow these conditions may result in your application being rejected. A complete proposal package will include:

- A completed application form (Appendix A).
- Complete and accurate budget(s) (Appendix B).
- Supporting material as described in Appendix A, Section 8 of the application.

In preparing a proposal, please pay particular attention to the following criteria listed below. Non-responsive proposals will be removed from funding consideration.

1. A separate proposal must be submitted for each identified project site or stream reach except for proposals for educational programs, private sector technical training, watershed organizational support or planning proposals as addressed under appropriate sections of this PSN. A project site is an easily definable geographic area on a similar section of a stream or watershed, such as a watershed planning area. Similar kinds of work in a limited geographical area, such as several boulder weirs and cover log structures in a limited reach of stream, or non-contiguous road decommissioning in a watershed, could be covered in one proposal. Proposals may include different project types if it is logistically and financially appropriate. Applicants should consult with DFG staff to determine if including more than one project type within a proposal is acceptable.
2. Proposals must use a 12 point standard font (such as Arial) on plain white paper. Each page of the proposal must be numbered in sequential order. Double sided pages are encouraged. **Do not bind proposals in plastic, cover stock, folders, or any other binding.** Simply staple or binder-clip each plain-paper proposal copy once in the upper left corner. Handling bound proposals delays processing, and the proposal may be rejected if you do not follow these formatting requirements. You must provide **20 copies** of each proposal submitted, with the Summary Sheet being the first page, and one copy on CD in Word, RTF, or PDF format. If you have letterhead stationery, please use it only on the transmittal letter for the package. Do not include letters of support or recommendation with your proposal package as they will be discarded.

SECTION II

IMPORTANT PROVISIONS FOR ALL PROPOSALS APPLICATIONS

1. **Project Description**

Project proposals must include a detailed description of the problem or issue to be addressed, how each proposed action will address the problem or issue, and the expected results. Project descriptions must include, in detail, where the proposed project is located, what work is being proposed, how the work will be done, and when the work will be done. There must also be a clear and understandable link between proposals and current or historical problems. Lists of proposed activities without descriptive narrative do not constitute sufficient detail. Projects need to treat causes and not symptoms of fish habitat degradation. Projects may implement instream, riparian, water quality, water quantity, and watershed prescriptions and shall be designed to restore the structure and function of fish habitat.

Descriptions must be sufficiently detailed regarding overall work proposed and include costs of each proposed work element in order for DFG to: 1) perform a cost analysis of proposed work during the proposal evaluation process, and 2) write an agreement with measurable and quantifiable objectives. It is desirable to include copies of photographs of the existing conditions from fixed photo points.

Project descriptions must include details of project design and costs of labor, material, and equipment for each project element. For example: 1) instream structure proposals must specifically define the number and types (complexity) of proposed structures and the materials and labor for completing the structure; 2) vegetation restoration projects must describe plant species, number of plants, the area (in square feet or acres) covered, provisions for watering, etc.; 3) fencing projects must include linear feet of fence and the type of fencing material proposed; 4) road decommissioning or upgrading projects must include estimates of sediment prevented from delivery to the stream system; 5) road assessment must justify cost per mile by explaining difficulty of assessment; and 6) bioengineering projects must define linear feet of bank stabilized and riparian species planted.

Project description sufficient for proposal submission may not be sufficient for final construction and approval by DFG/NOAA Fisheries technical/engineering staff. This is especially true of, but not exclusive to, fish ladders, large fish screens, and extensive stream regrading and/or realignment. Funding of a proposal does not constitute final design approval. In such cases, applicant must allow for further design iterations in both cost and scheduling.

2. **Project Budget**

Project proposals must include a detailed budget (as described in Appendix B, page B2-B3). Cost analysis of the proposed project will include all project costs. Total project cost used in the analysis include the total amount requested from available funds under this PSN and any cash or in-kind cost share from any other funding source.

DFG recognizes that project proposals for the same project type may vary in cost due to the size of the stream, accessibility, statewide variation in costs for heavy equipment and labor, or a variety of other factors. Applicants must justify project costs in the project description. Project cost analysis will be based on costs for similar projects that have been implemented as well as on an assessment of proposed costs by FRGP staff.

The proposal budget(s) must specify the source and dollar amount of any proposed cost-share. Project proposals must provide information specifically identifying any funding match requirements from a federal source or other entity. A proposal failing to comply may be considered non-responsive. Verification of the proposed cost share is required to complete the agreement and must be secured within the first year of the agreement.

For projects which include more than one distinct project type, (i.e. instream habitat structures, riparian planting and monitoring; barrier modification, instream structures, and fencing; riparian planting and road decommissioning, etc.) a cost breakdown for project tasks must be submitted for each project type as well as a detailed budget for the entire project. The budgets should include matching funds as shown in the examples and instructions (Appendix B). An Estimated Project Cost Breakdown by Task budget table is not required for educational programs, private sector technical training, watershed organizational support or planning proposals as addressed under appropriate sections (Appendix A) of this PSN.

Under the Fisheries Restoration Grant Program, DFG policy does not normally allow for purchases of equipment. However, under certain circumstances and with adequate justification, the Department may approve the purchase of equipment. Any equipment approved under this PSN shall remain the property of the State of California. Final disposition of equipment purchased under an agreement shall be at the State's discretion. For agreement purposes, equipment is defined as all moveable articles of non-expendable property which has: 1) a normal useful life including extended life due to repairs of 4 years or more; 2) an identity which does not change with use (i.e., it is not consumed by use or converted by fabrication into some other form of property); 3) a unit cost of \$500.00 or more; and 4) used to conduct business in accordance with the agreement.

3. **Project Location Topographic Map**

A legible 8.5 x 11" photocopy of original U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (quad) (or equivalent) maps centered on work sites must be provided for all upslope, instream, riparian, project monitoring, and project maintenance proposals. Proposals for planning (PL), organization and support (OR), and public involvement (PI) must also include a map, but may substitute a legible 8.5 x 11" photocopy of an original, appropriately scaled, USGS (or equivalent) contoured topographic map, that shows the watershed boundary. If a work site is near the edge or corner of a quad and USGS quad maps are being used, then adjacent quads must be spliced together before the photocopy is made. Please identify all maps by name or reference number.

A project site is defined as an area, length, or point in which a specific restoration activity or activities take place. Many projects have multiple sites, such as an instream length and a riparian planting area. Such a project would require two sites, a line for the instream activity(ies) and a polygon area for the riparian plantings. Upslope restoration projects (HU project type) often treat hundreds of specific sites. For these HU projects, sites should be defined as road segments draining into a specific water course. Treatment details of each individual treatment location should be aggregated into these road segments. Detailed project tasks listed in the Proposal Application Form, Section 5, Number 1, should correspond with project sites indicated on the map(s).

Each work site occupying less than 100 feet along a stream must be labeled with an arrow pointing to the site. Work sites occupying more than 100 feet of stream or roads (or other upslope activities) must be delimited with a label plus an arrow marked "U" pointing at the upstream end of the site and an arrow marked "D" pointing at the downstream end. Maps must also be labeled with project title, grantee name, USGS quad name and stream name,

and be positioned so that relevant map information such as stream names, towns, main roads, water bodies, etc. are not obscured (Appendix B, page B7).

All proposals for habitat restoration (which includes upslope restoration) must also include a detailed plan-view diagram with scale (Appendix B, page B6) depicting all pertinent features of the project site. The diagram will show stream channel or other area of work, structure locations, revegetation areas, distance to each project structure from a reference point, and other significant project and existing features. Applicants may use "typical" drawings if multiple similar physical improvements are proposed. ED proposals do not need to include maps for each school.

4. **Landowner Provisional Access**

Proposed projects for any on-the-ground work must be submitted with written provisional consent documents signed by landowners or authorized land managing authorities. Consent documents must include statements that landowners: 1) are aware of the proposed project; 2) give consent for pre-project evaluation by DFG fisheries staff; and 3) give provisional consent for the grantee to complete the proposed project with DFG oversight visitation.

5. **Coastal Zone**

A specific geographic area of varying width adjacent to the Pacific Ocean, set forth in the California Coastal Act, which is subject to the policies and regulations in the County's Local Program, including the Coastal Element of the General Plan and Coastal Zoning Code. Refer to the online FRGP Map Viewer (<http://imaps.dfg.ca.gov/FRGP/app.asp>) to locate the Coastal Zone Boundary layer. Identify your proposal location by indicating "Yes" or "No" in the Proposal Application Form, Section 1, Number 23. For further information on Coastal Zone, visit the California Coastal Commission's website at <http://www.coastal.ca.gov/web/>.

6. **Trinity River Basin Proposals**

Proposals for restoration activities in the Trinity River Basin (from its confluence with Klamath River up to Lewiston Dam) must also be clearly identified as such. This requirement is necessary to ensure that State funds expended for salmon and steelhead restoration in this basin may be accounted for separately and applied as part of the State match of Federal funds expended as required under Federal law. Identify your proposal location by indicating "Yes" or "No" in the Proposal Application Form, Section 1, Number 24.

7. **Klamath River Basin Proposals**

Proposals for restoration activities in the Klamath River Basin (excluding the Trinity River Basin) must be clearly identified as such. This requirement is necessary to ensure that State funds expended for salmon and steelhead restoration in this basin may be accounted for separately and applied as part of the State match of Federal funds expended, as required under Federal law. Identify your proposal location by indicating "Yes" or "No" in the Proposal Application Form, Section 1, Number 25.

8. **Statewide Plan Task Number**

A proposal that addresses high priority recommendations from either the *Steelhead Restoration and Management Plan* or *Recovery Strategy for California Coho Salmon* may receive up to one additional point added to the final technical score for the project proposal. No proposal may receive more than one additional point, regardless on how many tasks it addresses for either or both species.

Steelhead Restoration and Management Plan for California (DFG 1996) is currently available on-line at <http://www.dfg.ca.gov/nafwb/pubs/swshplan.pdf>. Since the *Steelhead Restoration and Management Plan* has some recommendations that have been completed

or are no longer valid, the steelhead tasks for which you may receive up to one additional point in technical scoring have been updated as described on page 2 of this document.

Specifically for steelhead restoration, a proposal will receive consideration for up to an additional point in technical scoring during the review if that proposal:

- A. Addresses a high priority task for watersheds south of San Francisco Bay (listed as priority 5 on-line at http://www.dfg.ca.gov/nafwb/steelhead_tasks.asp).

OR

Will receive consideration for an additional partial point in technical scoring during the review if that proposal:

- B. Addresses a task for watersheds north of San Francisco Bay listed in the Steelhead Trout Management Tasks database available online at http://www.dfg.ca.gov/nafwb/steelhead_tasks.asp).

Please specifically cite which task(s) your proposal aims to address by citing the task number in the Proposal Application Form's *Section 1, Number 17*. If you have any questions regarding the steelhead plan, you may contact Ms. Katie Perry at (916) 445-4506, kperry@dfg.ca.gov.

DFG technical staff will determine how well the proposal meets the identified task(s) and assign points accordingly. No proposal may receive more than one additional point, regardless of how many tasks it addresses for either or both species.

Recovery Strategy for California Coho Salmon (DFG 2004) is currently available online at <http://www.dfg.ca.gov/nafwb/CohoRecovery/RecoveryStrategy.html>).

In regards to the coho salmon recovery strategy, a proposal will receive consideration for up to one additional point or a partial point in technical scoring during the review if that proposal:

- A. Addresses a high priority task at the Hydrologic Subarea (HSA) (listed as E or D) AND is in a high priority watershed (listed as a 4 or 5 in the Southern Oregon Northern California Coastal Coho ESU or listed as a 3, 4, or 5 in the Central California Coastal Coho ESU). The Coho Salmon Recovery task database is available on-line at <http://www.dfg.ca.gov/nafwb/CohoRecovery/tasks.asp>.

OR

- B. Addresses a high priority range-wide task or a Hydrologic Unit-wide task (listed as E or D).

PLEASE NOTE: Range-wide or Hydrologic Unit-wide proposals must encompass at least two or more Hydrologic Units for range-wide high-priorities, or be applied across the entire Hydrologic Unit for Hydrologic Unit high-priorities to be considered for the additional scoring point.

Please specifically cite which task(s) your proposal aims to address by citing the task number in the Proposal Application Form's *Section 1, Number 17*. To facilitate your identification of high priority tasks and watersheds for coho salmon recovery, the

implementation schedules and the maps of geographic priorities have been excerpted from the recovery strategy document and are available on the FRGP website: <http://www.dfg.ca.gov/nafwf/fishgrant.html>. If you have any questions regarding the coho salmon recovery strategy, you may contact Joe Pisciotto at (916) 324-6902, jpisciotto@dfg.ca.gov.

DFG-TRT will determine how well the proposal meets the identified task(s) and assign points accordingly. No proposal may receive more than one additional point, regardless of how many high-priority tasks it addresses for either or both species.

9. **Environmental Compliance**

All funded proposals must comply with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), ESA of 1973, and CESA. Applicants who receive funding for projects which are **not** described in the *California Salmonid Stream Habitat Restoration Manual, 3rd edition (California Department of Fish and Game)* will be expected to have the responsibility of developing the appropriate documentation for CEQA, ESA, and CESA compliance. An approved or certified CEQA document will be required in order to execute the project. CEQA documents include Environmental Impact Reports, Mitigated Negative Declarations, and CEQA functional equivalent documents such as Timber Harvesting Plans, Non-industrial Timber Management Plans, and Sustained Yield Plans.

For applicants who receive funding for projects which **are** described in the *California Salmonid Stream Habitat Restoration Manual, 3rd edition (California Department of Fish and Game)*, DFG may act as lead agency for CEQA, ESA, and CESA. In both cases it is the applicant's responsibility to develop project proposals that will avoid significant environmental impacts. This includes budgeting sufficient time and/or funds in your proposal for any threatened and endangered species surveys and mitigation that may be needed to complete the proposed project. All applicants are strongly urged to work closely with appropriate DFG staff to make certain all potential environmental concerns that may be associated with your proposed project are considered. Addresses and telephone numbers of DFG personnel are included (Appendix C).

The FRGP shall not include any project that is required mitigation under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) or the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the California Forest Practices Act (FPA) or Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) for a separate project with environmental impacts. Projects would be eligible for funding if they satisfy the provisions of the MOU and are in compliance with existing laws, but are being proposed to meet subsequent changes in those laws. For the purposes of this PSN, "legacy" projects are not considered mitigation. Legacy projects are defined as those projects that address historic management practices that have been usurped by new laws and regulations. An example of a legacy project is a water association dam that has been in place since the 1920's. No single person is accountable for the dam and the restoration value of improving passage exceeds the value of non-legacy projects.

Many projects that are otherwise eligible for these funds will require NEPA/CEQA or CWA 404 permits to proceed. Nothing in this provision shall be construed to exclude these projects from funding because such permits or processes are required.

10. **Water Law**

Funded proposals that address stream flows and water use shall comply with the California Water Code, as well as any applicable Fish and Game Codes.

Any proposal that would require a change to water rights, including but not limited to bypass flows, point of diversion, location of use, purpose of use, off-stream storage, etc., shall demonstrate an understanding of the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) processes, timelines, and costs necessary for project approvals by the SWRCB and the ability to meet those timelines within the term of a grant. In addition, any proposal modifying water rights for an adjudicated stream shall identify the required legal process for change as well as associated legal costs.

Prior to a water right purchase or lease, an appraisal of the value of the water right, conducted in compliance with Department of General Services Real Property Services Section specifications must be completed.

11. **Lake and Streambed Alteration Permits (1602)**

Fish and Game Code Section 1609 authorizes the Department to recover the total cost it incurs to administer and enforce its Lake and Streambed Alteration Program by charging applicant fees for Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreements (agreement).

The actual fees charged will depend on the cost of that portion of the project that affects the bed, channel, or bank of a river, stream, or lake. For the purposes of this PSN, all applicants whose proposed projects will require a 1602 permit should include 1602 permit fees as a line item in operating costs in their proposed budget as shown below. For information on Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreements visit the DFG website at <http://www.dfg.ca.gov/1600>. Permit fees if the term of the agreement is five years or less are as follows:

Standard agreement - means any agreement **other** than an agreement for gravel, rock, or sand extraction, an agreement for timber harvesting, an agreement for routine maintenance, a master agreement, or a master agreement for timber operations.

Standard Agreement	
If project costs is:	Permit fee will be:
less than \$5,000	\$200
\$5,000 to less than \$10,000	\$250
\$10,000 to less than \$25,000	\$500
\$25,000 to less than \$100,000	\$750
\$100,000 to less than \$200,000	\$1,100
\$200,000 to less than \$350,000	\$1,500
\$350,000 to less than \$500,000	\$2,250
\$500,000 or more	\$4,000

12. **Riparian Revegetation**

For projects which result in disturbance within the riparian corridor or other hydrologically linked upland areas that may deliver sediment to a class I or II channel, the grantee will be required to replant disturbed and compacted areas at a ratio of 2 plants to 1 plant removed. Additionally, all planting components of any project must be monitored for success yearly in

the spring or fall for 3 years following the completion of the project. Unless otherwise specified in the agreement, the standard for success is 80% annual survival of plantings or 80% annual survival ground cover for broadcast planting of seed. If the annual survival rate is found to be below the agreement standard, then the area must be replanted or reseeded such that the standard would be met. Monitoring and replanting is the responsibility of the grantee. Monitoring/replanting costs may be incurred in the project agreement if the monitoring period falls within the agreement term, otherwise such costs will be borne by the grantee. For example, all plants that have died (in excess of 20% of total plantings) will be replaced during the next planting cycle (generally the fall or early spring). Mulching and seeding is required on exposed soils which may deliver sediment to a stream.

13. **Funding Approval Submissions.**

After applicants are notified of funding awards, an agreement will be prepared and executed. Special requirements for various agreements are explained below. The applicable forms described in this section are for information purposes only. When applicants are notified that their project has been approved for funding, they shall be required to complete, sign, and return the forms provided if not already on file.

- *Public Entities* - If the applicant is a public entity, such as a Resource Conservation District (RCD), city, county, water agency, etc. that has a governing body, then a resolution of project approval from the governing body will be a requirement to enter into an agreement. It is suggested that the governing body be made aware of the proposal and be prepared to submit the resolution when returning the signed agreement. Nonprofit organizations do not fall into this category.
- *Payee Data Record* form (STD. 204) The State of California is required to file reportable payment information with the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and the Franchise Tax Board (FTB) in accordance with Section 6041 of the IRS code and Section 18802 of the State's Revenue and Taxation Code. This form can be found at <http://www.osp.dgs.ca.gov/StandardForms/Fill+and+Print+Standard+eForms.htm>
- *Federal Taxpayer ID Number*
- *Landowner Access Agreement* will be required for reasonable access by DFG or its agents for project implementation, inspection, maintenance, monitoring, and post-project evaluation for a period of 10 years following completion of the project (Appendix B).
- A *Nondiscrimination Compliance Statement* form (STD. 19) will be required for grants of \$5,000.00 or more per Title 2, California Code of Regulations, Section 8113. Federal and State agencies and public entities such as resource conservation districts are excluded from this requirement. This form can be found at <http://www.osp.dgs.ca.gov/StandardForms/Fill+and+Print+Standard+eForms.htm>
- A *Drug-Free Workplace Certification* (STD. 21) will be required for all grants regardless of grant dollar amount. Federal and State agencies and public entities such as Resource Conservation Districts are excluded from this requirement. This form can be found at <http://www.osp.dgs.ca.gov/StandardForms/Fill+and+Print+Standard+eForms.htm>
- *Certification Regarding Debarment, Suspension, Ineligibility and Voluntary Exclusion* (Federal Form CE-512) will be required for grants awarded using federal dollars in amounts exceeding \$100,000.

14. **Public Information**

Under Fish and Game Code, Section 1501.5 and Public Resources Code, Section 6217.1, the DFG is authorized to collect information from grant applicants in order to process, track, and ensure completion of funded projects. All information requested on this application is mandatory unless otherwise indicated. An applicant's name and address may be provided to the public, if requested. Other personal information submitted on this application may be released to governmental entities involved with the funding of the project, to law enforcement agencies pursuant to a court order, or for official natural resources management purposes.

SECTION III

PROPOSAL PROJECT TYPES AND SUBJECT AREAS

(Proposals will be evaluated using evaluation criteria in Appendix D)

California Forest Improvement Program (CFIP) (CF)

CFIP projects eligible for consideration under this PSN are those that meet eligibility criteria under California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CDF) CFIP guidelines. Contact your local CDF office for detailed information concerning CFIP guidelines. Work under this project type includes riparian and upslope restoration, and work in the stream channel and along the stream bank. CFIP proposals will be evaluated and ranked using the criteria for instream habitat restoration projects or watershed restoration projects. DFG will not process CFIP proposals unless accompanied by written certification from CDF.

Applicants for this project type must include the following supplemental information (See Section 8 of the Proposal Application Form):

- A. A detailed project budget estimate reflecting all costs associated with the project and specifically designating costs to be covered by the grant request and costs to be covered by other sources (match or cost-share).
- B. A scaled plan view diagram showing the proposed modification/removal.
- C. Project location on a USGS, 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle map.
- D. Landowner provisional consent letter where access is necessary for completing any component of the project.
- E. Written certification from CDF that the proposed project meets all applicable CFIP eligibility criteria.

Public School Watershed and Fishery Conservation Education Projects (ED)

Education projects eligible for consideration under this PSN are those which will assist public school education programs with instruction in watershed and anadromous fishery conservation. Education materials should be developed using the National Project for Excellence in Environmental Education guidelines (http://www.naaee.org/npeee/materials_guidelines/). Education proposals must teach or use DFG acceptable methods and correspond to current California Department of Education Content Standards <http://www.cde.ca.gov/ci/> (and/or National Science Content Standards (<http://nap.edu/readingroom/books/nses/>)).

Acceptable methods include the need to incorporate in the proposal a detailed outline of curriculum concepts to be taught at specific grade level. This should include an emphasis on curricular activities that address conditions of the local watershed and promote personal responsibility for watershed stewardship. An overarching goal is to have students, families and communities understand the nature of the salmonid resource and the effects of their own and others' actions. The number of students, teachers, community folks trained (e.g. students taught) should be identified along with an estimated population of the target community.

Applicants for this project type must include the following supplemental information (See Section 8 of the Proposal Application Form):

- A. Detailed project budget estimate reflecting all costs associated with the project and specifically designating costs to be covered by the grant request and costs to be covered by other sources (match or cost-share).
- B. Landowner provisional consent letter where access is necessary for completing any component of the project.
- C. Evaluation plan that will be used to evaluate the program's effectiveness in meeting specific objectives for both teachers and students. Describe in some detail how gains in student knowledge will be measured. In addition, describe how the teacher will be able to demonstrate whether the project has met their expectations and will be able to make programmatic recommendations that may impact design of future projects. This evaluation plan must provide the means to measure the project's success, such as pre- and post-testing, performance standards, or an assessment rubric. It is mandatory that the successful grant recipient submit the results and analysis of their evaluation within a final report at the end of the project period.
- D. A list of materials and curriculum being used in the project and, if developing new materials, provide a summary outlining the subject matter. Be sure to correlate the materials with the National Project for Excellence in Environmental Education guidelines and current California Department of Education Content Standards.

Fish Passage at Stream Crossings (FP) and Fish Ladders (FL)

Fish passage and fish ladder projects eligible for consideration under this PSN are those which are specifically limited to barriers to immigration or emigration. These project types do not include pre-project planning. Proposals for pre-project planning and development should be submitted under PL (Watershed Evaluation, Assessment, and Planning). For barrier removal or modification proposals, the proponent is encouraged to perform a fish passage barrier analysis as outlined in Chapter IX of the *California Salmonid Stream Habitat Restoration Manual, 3rd edition* (California Department of Fish and Game). Also include whether this barrier has been identified in a watershed plan or barrier assessment. The FP (stream crossings) category includes fair-weather Arizona crossings; bridges; and box, pipe, and concrete culverts. Fish ladder projects will require a Section 7 consultation with NOAA Fisheries to determine impacts to listed salmonids.

Applicants for these project types must include the following supplemental information (See Section 8 of the Proposal Application Form):

- A. A detailed project budget estimate reflecting all costs associated with the project and specifically designating costs to be covered by the grant request and costs to be covered by other sources (match or cost-share).
- B. A scaled plan and elevation view diagrams showing the proposed modification/removal.
- C. Projects where channel grade is to be restored or otherwise modified by the proposed project, a longitudinal profile must also be included. Longitudinal profiles will also be required for all FL projects.
- D. Project location on a USGS, 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle map.

- E. Landowner provisional consent letter where access is necessary for completing any component of the project.

Habitat Acquisition and Conservation Easements (HA)

Acquisition projects eligible for consideration under this PSN are those which will allow the acquisition of conservation easements or fee title to riparian buffer strips and flood plains along coastal rivers and streams to protect key salmon and steelhead habitat. All real property shall be acquired from a willing seller and in compliance with current laws governing relocation and acquisition of real property by public agencies. Disbursement of grant funds may be subject to prior approval of fair market value by the State Department of General Services. The conservation easement must name the State of California, Department of Fish and Game (DFG), or its designee, as an express third party beneficiary entitled to all of the rights and remedies of the easement holder under the easement, and provide that if the easement holder dissolves or elects to transfer the easement, its interest shall be transferred to DFG, or its designee, if DFG elects. Copies of all baseline information, reports and notices pursuant to or in connection with the conservation easement must be provided to DFG. No amendment or modification of the conservation easement shall be effective unless approved in writing by DFG.

Applicants for acquisition funding for conservation easements or fee title of riparian buffer strips must include the following information in the Project Description so the proposal can be properly evaluated:

- Type of acquisition (conservation easement or fee title) and evidence of the owner's willingness to sell. Only acquisitions for which there is a willing seller will be considered.
- The current owner, address, legal description, and assessor's parcel number(s) of the subject property.
- A detailed narrative describing the subject property (i.e. how many linear stream miles/acres will be acquired), how the acquisition will protect and enhance anadromous salmonid habitat on the subject property (e.g. what types of habitat will be protected, for example over-summering, spawning, rearing, etc.), and how any potential adverse impacts from surrounding land uses will be prevented. For fee title acquisitions, the narrative must also describe how, and over what time-period, the habitat protection and enhancement on the property will be assured.
- Any known title restrictions or encumbrances that could adversely affect the proposed use; any permits or approvals from private parties or governmental authorities required for the acquisition; and any significant legal issues associated with the acquisition.
- A description of existing baseline information, such as what baseline information will be established (including who will be responsible, anticipated costs and funding sources), and who will hold, monitor, and enforce the easement (including anticipated costs and funding sources).
- Any known or suspected hazardous substances that could adversely affect the subject property.
- A narrative describing how the property will be managed and maintained (including who will be responsible, anticipated costs and funding sources), and whether or not public access will be provided.

Applicants for this project type must include the following supplemental information (See Section 8 of the Proposal Application Form):

- A. Detailed project budget estimate reflecting all costs associated with the project and specifically designating costs to be covered by the grant request and costs to be covered by other sources (match or cost-share). The budget should quantify acquisition costs such as preliminary title reports, appraisals, negotiations, escrow, etc.
- B. Project location on a USGS, 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle map.
- C. Landowner provisional consent letter access agreement where access is necessary for completing any component of the project.
- D. A copy of the document that demonstrates the applicant's ownership or right to acquire the interest being proposed (e.g. conservation easement, appraisal, deed, acquisition agreement, etc.).
- E. Photographs of the subject property.
- F. Regional Assessor's and site-specific maps showing the location and boundaries of the subject property.
- G. Prior to review by the California Coastal Salmonid Peer Review Committee (PRC), a full narrative appraisal of the proposed interest (conservation easement or fee title), prepared pursuant to the "Uniform Standards for Professional Appraisal Practices," of the Appraisal Standards Board and compliance with Department of General Services Real Property Services Section specifications will be required. The grant award shall be considered conditional, contingent upon an appraisal that is acceptable to DFG.

Instream Barrier Modification for Fish Passage (HB)

Instream barrier projects eligible for consideration under this PSN are limited to work that is in the stream channel (bankfull) and along the stream bank. It is recommended that proposals under this category include the baseline data discussed in Parts II and III, of the *California Salmonid Stream Habitat Restoration Manual, 3rd edition (California Department of Fish and Game)*. Instream barriers include grade control structures, dams, debris basins, weirs, water diversion structures, and log debris accumulations.

Applicants for this project type must include the following supplemental information (See Section 8 of the Proposal Application Form):

- A. Detailed project budget estimate reflecting all costs associated with the project and specifically designating costs to be covered by the grant request and costs to be covered by other sources (match or cost-share).
- B. A scaled plan and elevation view diagrams showing the proposed work.
- C. Projects where channel grade is to be restored or otherwise modified by the proposed project, a longitudinal profile must also be included.
- D. Project location on a USGS, 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle map.

- E. Landowner provisional consent letter where access is necessary for completing any component of the project.

Instream Habitat Restoration (HI)

Instream habitat restoration projects eligible for consideration under this PSN are limited to work in the stream channel (bankfull) and along the stream bank. It is recommended that proposals under this category include the baseline data discussed in Parts II and III, of the *California Salmonid Stream Habitat Restoration Manual, 3rd edition (California Department of Fish and Game)*. Instream habitat restoration includes installation of instream structures such as boulder clusters, weirs, log and root wad structures, and tail-water control devices, etc.

Applicants for this project type must include the following supplemental information (See Section 8 of the Proposal Application Form):

- A. Detailed project budget estimate reflecting all costs associated with the project and specifically designating costs to be covered by the grant request and costs to be covered by other sources (match or cost-share).
- B. A scaled plan view diagram showing the proposed work.
- C. Projects where channel grade is to be restored or otherwise modified by the proposed project, a longitudinal profile must also be included.
- D. Project location on a USGS, 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle map.
- E. Landowner provisional consent letter where access is necessary for completing any component of the project.

Riparian Restoration (HR)

Riparian restoration projects eligible for consideration under this PSN are for riparian restoration of bare or partially denuded banks adjacent to the stream and within the riparian corridor. Each proposal must demonstrate how the project would be instrumental in restoring the natural function of the riparian corridor. For projects that contain a planting or seeding component, the applicant must include or describe provisions made for annual survival monitoring and re-planting/re-seeding. For projects that include fencing, the applicant must construct a wildlife friendly fence (consult with local DFG staff for guidance); FRGP staff assigned to evaluate projects will consider current and anticipated land use when evaluating biological soundness of projects. Evaluators will also determine whether proposed watershed work is likely to correct "keystone limiting factor" problems that must be corrected before other restorative measures can be implemented with a significant probability of success. Accessibility and intended use of lands enclosed by fencing projects will be important factors in rating proposed fencing projects.

Applicants for this project type must include the following supplemental information (See Section 8 of the Proposal Application Form):

- A. Detailed project budget estimate reflecting all costs associated with the project and specifically designating costs to be covered by the grant request and costs to be covered by other sources (match or cost-share).
- B. A scaled plan view diagram showing the proposed work.

- C. Project location on a USGS, 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle map.
- D. Landowner provisional consent letter where access is necessary for completing any component of the project.

Bank Stabilization (HS)

Bank stabilization projects eligible for consideration under this PSN includes stabilization of eroding, collapsing, or otherwise de-stabilized banks. It is recommended that proposals under this category include the baseline data discussed in Parts II and III, of the *California Salmonid Stream Habitat Restoration Manual*, 3rd edition (California Department of Fish and Game).

Applicants for this project type must include the following supplemental information (See Section 8 of the Proposal Application Form):

- A. Detailed project budget estimate reflecting all costs associated with the project and specifically designating costs to be covered by the grant request and costs to be covered by other sources (match or cost-share).
- B. Diagrams showing scaled plan and cross sectional views of the proposed work.
- C. Projects where channel grade is to be restored or otherwise modified by the proposed project, a longitudinal profile must also be included.
- D. Project location on a USGS, 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle map.
- E. Landowner provisional consent letter where access is necessary for completing any component of the project.

Watershed Restoration – Upslope (HU)

Upslope restoration projects eligible for consideration under this PSN are for upslope restoration. Sponsors of watershed restoration proposals may, in lieu of the detailed description of past and anticipated land use, submit a DFG accepted watershed plan that describes past and anticipated land use. FRGP staff assigned to evaluate projects will consider current and anticipated land use when evaluating biological soundness of projects.

A separate proposal for each watershed restoration project. Each proposal must demonstrate how the project would be instrumental in restoring the natural function of the watershed. Sub-watersheds within a hydrologic basin that are not contiguous may be submitted under a single watershed restoration project proposal if restoration of these non-contiguous sub-watersheds will, in conjunction with other restoration being undertaken in the hydrologic basin or on its own, correct the major problems affecting anadromous salmonids in the entire hydrologic basin. Upslope restoration work that is beyond the riparian area must focus on correction of major problems affecting the watershed. Evaluators of proposals will determine whether proposed watershed work is likely to correct "keystone limiting factor" problems that must be corrected before other restorative measures can be implemented with a significant probability of success.

For road decommissioning/upgrading projects, each project feature shall be identified in the field by affixing an aluminum tag to a tree or other durable feature adjacent to the project site. A unique ID should be assigned to each project feature and should be scribed on the aluminum tag. Please contact FRGP staff (Appendix C) with questions concerning site identification.

Applicants for this project type must include the following supplemental information (See Section 8 of the Proposal Application Form):

- A. Detailed project budget estimate reflecting all costs associated with the project and specifically designating costs to be covered by the grant request and costs to be covered by other sources (match or cost-share).
- B. A scaled plan view diagram showing the proposed work.
- C. Project location on a USGS, 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle map.
- D. Watershed map.
- E. Landowner provisional consent letter where access is necessary for completing any component of the project.

Monitoring Projects (MD, MO)

Monitoring projects eligible for consideration under this PSN are those which monitor the baseline, status and trends of anadromous salmonid habitat and populations (MD), or which monitor the implementation, effectiveness and/or validation of restoration activities (MO). Definitions given below are contained in Roni, P., editor. 2005. *Monitoring Stream and Watershed Restoration*. Bethesda, Maryland: American Fisheries Society.

Monitoring Status and Trends (MD) - Baseline monitoring seeks to characterize and establish the existing conditions of habitat, watershed processes, and/or populations for planning and future comparisons. Status monitoring provides a snapshot of habitat, watershed processes, and/or population conditions across an area (spatial variability). Trend monitoring tracks habitat, watershed processes, and/or population parameters over time and seeks to determine if a change has occurred.

Monitoring Watershed Restoration (MO) - Implementation monitoring determines if project treatments are constructed correctly and as planned. Effectiveness monitoring determines if restoration activities have produced the desired habitat conditions and/or watershed processes. Appropriate pre-project monitoring should accompany effectiveness monitoring projects to facilitate post-project assessment. The condition criteria employed for post-project monitoring must be appropriate for the amount of time which has passed since treatment implementation. Validation monitoring evaluates whether the hypothesized responses of habitat, watershed processes, and/or populations to restoration activities were correct.

The FRGP has the ability to fund projects up to a four year period. Proposals requesting funding for monitoring which is long-term in nature should include a brief description of the project's long-term plan and funding strategy for conducting extended monitoring beyond DFG's initial grant support.

Applicants must demonstrate qualifications for conducting proposed monitoring projects. If funded, DFG will require the applicant to provide a written Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA/QC) Plan that will ensure the validity and consistency of data collected, analyzed, and archived under the proposed project. All persons interested in submitting proposals in this category should contact Barry Collins, DFG, at (707)725-1068, bcollins@dfg.ca.gov.

MD and MO proposals must address the following components:

- management questions and hypotheses addressed;
- overall project goals, and measurable project objectives;
- spatial and temporal monitoring scales;
- study design and the parameters to be monitored;
- sampling scheme to be utilized;
- analyses to be employed; and
- reporting of results.

Applicants for MD and MO project types must include the following supplemental information (See Section 8, of the Proposal Application Form):

- A. Detailed project budget estimate reflecting all costs associated with the project and specifically designating costs to be covered by the grant request and costs to be covered by other sources (match or cost-share).
- B. Project location on a USGS, 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle map.
- C. Watershed Map.
- D. Landowner provisional consent letter where access is necessary for completing any component of the project.
- E. Outline of a Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA/QC) Plan that will ensure the validity and consistency of data collected, analyzed, and archived under the proposed project.

Watershed Organization Support and Assistance (OR)

Organization support and assistance projects eligible for consideration under the PSN are those which will assist locally based organizations that generate public and landowner support for anadromous salmonid habitat restoration of local watersheds. Priority will be given to groups focusing on areas with no previous watershed organization effort or where past efforts have been unsuccessful. Proposals may be from existing or proposed nonprofit, local watershed restoration organizations, or from any public entity, such as a Resource Conservation District (RCD), that assists locally based watershed restoration.

All proposals should include, and agreements will require, measurable and quantifiable tasks. Actual proposals must be more detailed to be considered for funding. An example of a description is as follows:

“The grantee will work with the Tree Creek Watershed Council to develop local landowner support for the restoration of salmon and anadromous trout habitat in Tree Creek watershed, and will organize and facilitate at least ____ meetings within the Tree Creek Watershed to members of the Tree Creek Watershed Council which is comprised of approximately ____ people. These meetings will provide interested watershed landowners with information on ways they can become involved in watershed efforts for improving salmon and steelhead habitat.”

Applicants for this project type must include the following supplemental information (See Section 8 of the Proposal Application Form):

- A. Detailed project budget estimate reflecting all costs associated with the project and specifically designating costs to be covered by the grant request and costs to be covered by other sources (match or cost-share).
- B. Watershed or county map (include all counties in the proposal).
- C. Landowner provisional consent letter where access is necessary for completing any component of the project.
- D. For existing groups, a status report describing the group's past performance that will be used to evaluate the group's effectiveness. This status report should describe the process with which the group has achieved its past measurable and quantifiable tasks and how the group's efforts have resulted or will result in on-the-ground restoration efforts. The status report should also include a list of all completed and in-progress educational and outreach activities and on-the-ground restoration projects whether funded by FRGP or not.

Public Involvement and Capacity Building (PI)

Proposals for Public Involvement and Capacity Building (PI) within regional/county areas must be directed towards salmon and steelhead habitat restoration efforts. The proposal should provide a detailed description of the regional need for the organization and how it will benefit salmon and steelhead. In addition, the proposal should identify the extent to which the proponent will work with others to achieve the organization's goals and how it might enhance other efforts within the geographic extent of the organization. All proposals should include, and agreements will require, measurable and quantifiable tasks.

Applicants for this project type must include the following supplemental information (See Section 8 of the Proposal Application Form):

- A. Detailed project budget estimate reflecting all costs associated with the project and specifically designating costs to be covered by the grant request and costs to be covered by other sources (match or cost-share).
- B. Watershed or county map (include all counties in the proposal).
- C. Landowner provisional consent letter where access is necessary for completing any component of the project.
- D. For existing groups, a status report describing the group's past performance that will be used to evaluate the group's effectiveness. This status report should describe the process with which the group has achieved its past measurable and quantifiable tasks and how the group's efforts have resulted or will result in on-the-ground restoration efforts. The status report should also include a list of all completed and in-progress educational and outreach activities and on-the-ground restoration projects whether funded by FRGP or not.

Watershed Evaluation, Assessment, and Planning (PL)

Watershed planning projects eligible for consideration under this PSN are for watersheds that provide habitat for anadromous salmonids. A watershed may be as small as the smallest significant unit contained within a distinct hydrologic basin or as large as an entire hydrologic basin and is defined as:

A common watershed area flowing to a larger stream or into the ocean inhabited now or in the past, individually or by any combination of: coho salmon, Chinook salmon, steelhead trout, or anadromous cutthroat trout.

Proposals in this category must describe a complete and detailed process of watershed evaluation and assessment that culminates in completion of an integrated plan containing site-specific and clearly prioritized recommendations that will lead to the restoration of salmon and anadromous trout habitat in a watershed. Describe the area of the watershed (e.g., entire, mainstem, tributaries, etc.) and estimate the percentage of the area relative to the size of the watershed (e.g. 100%, 90%, 80%, etc.), proposed to be included in the evaluation and assessment for plan development. However, if the total landowner access secured does not support the proposed area to be evaluated/assessed for the plan, the project budget will be modified to reflect the reduced effort. If the proposed project is intended to complete a watershed plan or augment a reach-level plan, provide the title and date of completion of the existing document and estimate the percentage of the watershed the work proposed will include. If landowner access fails to support at least 50% of the intended scope of the project, then FRGP will determine whether or not the project is worth completing. Both social and landscape elements associated with restoration of the watershed must be addressed. If evaluation and assessment work has already been completed to DFG satisfaction, the plan may include, or reference, already completed work to satisfy this element. Proposals must include landowner access agreements for all proposed on the ground work and activities.

The following are additional guidelines for watershed planning and evaluation projects. These guidelines are included for assistance in producing watershed plans. Note that they include only the minimum information required for plans considered for funding. Proposal evaluators will examine each proposed plan to determine if it includes at least this information. Proposals must provide sufficient detail to allow evaluators to assess whether resulting plans will be comprehensive and result in recommendations for meaningful improvements in the watershed. All proposals must also include enough information to allow DFG to write an agreement with quantifiable objectives for implementation and deliverable products.

Applicants must include a qualifications statement of those proposing to undertake this work including their experience in watershed planning and habitat restoration. DFG seeks plans based on sound, acceptable techniques and analysis that can be used as the basis for determining the scope and priority of work needed for restoration of watersheds.

Watershed plans must contain the evaluation and assessment of physical characteristics of the watershed. However, these elements alone are insufficient to comprise a watershed plan. Watershed assessment and evaluation should be included as part of proposed work leading to production of a plan. For watersheds where this work has already been completed, previous evaluation and assessment work must be referenced in the proposal. In either case, evaluators will determine acceptability of the proposed assessment element. Key factors in determining acceptability include whether proposed assessments use standard, valid techniques, and, whether information from prior work, which must be cited if used, is applicable.

Proposals for partial watershed assessment and evaluation such as road erosion surveys and stream surveys, must include reference to a documented plan calling for the assessment and evaluation work, or must contain additional project proposal elements that will result in a complete

watershed restoration plan. All partial assessment work proposed must be based on an already completed watershed planning document that is acceptable to DFG. Proposals to develop ranch implementation plans that will identify opportunities to increase anadromous salmonid populations may be included under watershed planning. These plans will cover specific ownerships or portions of a watershed that lend themselves to property specific planning.

While a watershed restoration plan must include instream and riparian habitat restoration elements where appropriate, the major focus must be on upslope conditions beyond the riparian area, concentrating particularly on the description of, and recommendations for, correction of major watershed problems. Evaluators of proposals will determine whether recommendations of proposed plans are likely to result in steps that, when implemented, correct "keystone" factors or problems that must be corrected before other restorative measures affecting the watershed can be implemented successfully.

Since watersheds exist in an environment that includes human activities, plans should address the entire ecosystem, including human influences. Many of the physical changes that have taken place in watersheds, particularly the ones that have caused problems for fish, are a result of human activities. All watershed land is owned either publicly or privately by humans and cooperation of landowners is essential to restoration. Plans that fail to take the overriding human element into account and are developed without including landowners in the planning process are destined to failure.

Planning work in sub-watersheds within a hydrologic basin that are not contiguous may be submitted under a single watershed restoration planning project proposal if restoration of these non-contiguous sub-watersheds will, in conjunction with other restoration being undertaken in the hydrologic basin, or on its own, correct the major problems affecting the entire hydrologic basin.

Proposals for pre-implementation project planning must include a detailed description of the project and how it resolves a limiting factor for anadromous salmonids. In addition, the proposal must reference a DFG or NOAA Fisheries accepted watershed plan, which specifically identifies the need for the project in the watershed.

Proposals for instream barrier removal or modification, instream habitat restoration and bank stabilization planning should identify all necessary surveys (e.g. longitudinal profiles, water surface profiles, soils, hydrology, geomorphology, scour analysis, etc) and all county, state and federal permits needed for the project. The proposal should also identify whether the local DFG or NOAA Fisheries biologist has been consulted about the project as well as whether qualified specialists (e.g. fish passage, hydrology, geology) are going to consult on the development of the plan.

Applicants for this project type must include the following supplemental information (See Section 8 of the Proposal Application Form):

- A. Detailed project budget estimate reflecting all costs associated with the project and specifically designating costs to be covered by the grant request and costs to be covered by other sources (match or cost-share).
- B. Watershed map
- C. Landowner provisional consent letter where access is necessary for completing any component of the project.

Project Maintenance Following Project Implementation (PM)

Project maintenance projects eligible for consideration under this PSN must describe maintenance needs and proposed corrective actions for a previously implemented project. The proposal should identify original funding source and give a concise description of the original project implementation including prescriptions, techniques and protocols used. Include the FRGP grant number and the time period the subject project was implemented, the original and current cooperators, any changes in land ownership, and any changes in land use. Proposed maintenance projects must also include preparation of a report describing why there is a need for the maintenance proposed and how the maintenance work will provide long-term benefits to anadromous salmonids.

Applicants for this project type must include the following supplemental information (See Section 8 of the Proposal Application Form):

- A. Detailed project budget estimate reflecting all costs associated with the project and specifically designating costs to be covered by the grant request and costs to be covered by other sources (match or cost-share).
- B. A scaled plan view diagram showing the proposed work.
- C. Project location on a USGS, 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle map.
- D. Landowner provisional consent letter where access is necessary for completing any component of the project.

Cooperative Fish Rearing (RE)

Cooperative fish rearing projects eligible for consideration under this PSN are those considered for funding from sources over which DFG has discretionary spending authority must meet all of the legal and policy requirements of the excerpted portions of the Fish and Game Code and Fish and Game Commission Policies (Appendix F). Examples include: 1) project proposals must document cash or in-kind cost share to meet the requirement of Fish and Game Code, Section 1204; and 2) no discretionary funds will be available for equipment or construction of rearing facilities, also in accordance with Section 1204.

Projects recommended for funding by the Commercial Salmon Trollers Advisory Committee must be in accordance with Fish and Game Code, Sections 7860-7863. Proposals for new rearing projects must include detailed justification for estimated production costs. These proposals must include a proposed five year management plan that follows guidelines in "Cooperative Fish Production in California" (found in the *California Salmonid Stream Habitat Restoration Manual, Appendix B*), available from the Wildlife Fisheries & Enforcement Division – Fisheries Branch at DFG Sacramento headquarters or in electronic format at the DFG Internet site (www.dfg.ca.gov/fishing/index.html). Proposals for established programs must have an approved five year management plan. Proposals for continued operation of established programs must contain summaries of production costs for the past five years or for the life of the project if it has operated for less than five years.

New and existing programs related to coho salmon, must follow the guidelines outlined in the *Recovery Strategy for California Coho Salmon, Appendix H*. (<http://www.dfg.ca.gov/nafwb/CohoRecovery/RecoveryStrategy.html>)

Applicants for this project type must include the following supplemental information (See Section 8 of the Proposal Application Form):

- A. Detailed project budget estimate reflecting all costs associated with the project and specifically designating costs to be covered by the grant request and costs to be covered by other sources (match or cost-share).
- B. Project location on a USGS, 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle map.
- C. Landowner provisional consent letter where access is necessary for completing any component of the project.
- D. Five-year management plan for new projects following the guidelines stated above.

Fish Screening of Diversions (SC)

Fish screening projects eligible for consideration under this PSN must meet DFG and National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) screening criteria found in the *California Salmonid Stream Habitat Restoration Manual, 3rd edition, Appendix S, (California Department of Fish and Game)*, and Department of Fish and Game Code, Sections 5981, 6021, and 6100.

Head-gates and water measuring devices must be incorporated into these projects. For fish screen projects, a written agreement must be provided by the applicant from the landowner. The agreement must state that the fish screen will be operated whenever water is being diverted and the possibility of entrainment of salmonids exists. It shall also identify the party responsible for maintaining the screen to ensure that it is functioning as designed. This shall include regular inspection during operating periods (at least bi-weekly), lubrication, replacement of worn parts, and removal of debris which may effect the operation of the screen. The agreement shall be for a period of 10 years following completion. A sample agreement is provided (Appendix B, page 15).

Applicants for this project type must include the following supplemental information (See Section 8 of the Proposal Application Form):

- A. Detailed project budget estimate reflecting all costs associated with the project and specifically designating costs to be covered by the grant request and costs to be covered by other sources (match or cost-share).
- B. A scaled plan and elevation view diagrams showing the proposed work and minimum and maximum water surfaces during diversion period.
- C. Project location on a USGS, 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle map.
- D. Watershed Map
- E. Landowner provisional consent letter where access is necessary for completing any component of the project.

Private Sector Technical Training and Education Project (TE)

Technical training and education projects eligible for consideration under this PSN are for the support of private sector training and education in the field of anadromous salmonid habitat analysis and restoration. Proposals may include those for: 1) teaching private landowners about practical means of improving land and water management practices that, if implemented, will contribute to protection and restoration of salmon and anadromous trout stream habitat; 2) scholarship funding for attending workshops and conferences that teach restoration techniques; 3) operation of nonprofit restoration technical schools; and 4) production of restoration training and education workshops and conferences. Technical education proposals must include, and agreements will require, an evaluation plan that will be used to evaluate the program's effectiveness in meeting specific learning objectives for both teachers and students. This evaluation plan will provide the means to measure the project's success, such as pre and post-testing or pre and post-attendee surveys, performance standards, or an assessment rubric.

Applicants for this project type must include the following supplemental information (See Section 8 of the Proposal Application Form):

- A. Detailed project budget estimate reflecting all costs associated with the project and specifically designating costs to be covered by the grant request and costs to be covered by other sources (match or cost-share).
- B. Project location on a USGS, 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle map.
- C. Landowner provisional consent letter where access is necessary for completing any component of the project.
- D. Evaluation plan that will be used to evaluate the program's effectiveness in meeting specific objectives for both teachers and students. Describe in some detail how gains in student knowledge will be measured. Describe also how the teacher will be able to demonstrate whether the project has met their expectations and will be able to make programmatic recommendations that may impact design of future projects. This evaluation plan must provide the means to measure the project's success, such as pre- and post-testing, performance standards, or an assessment rubric. It is mandatory that the successful grant recipient submit the results and analysis of their evaluation within a final report at the end of the project period.

Tailwater Management (TW)

Tailwater management projects eligible for consideration under this PSN are those that must either reduce tail-water generation through improved irrigation systems or assist in recovery and reuse of tail-water. Addition of irrigation tail-water into streams may reduce water quality by increasing temperature and nutrient loading.

Applicants for this project type must include the following supplemental information (See Section 8 of the Proposal Application Form):

- A. Detailed project budget estimate reflecting all costs associated with the project and specifically designating costs to be covered by the grant request and costs to be covered by other sources (match or cost-share).
- B. A scaled plan view diagram showing the proposed work.

- C. Project location on a USGS, 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle map.
- D. Landowner provisional consent letter where access is necessary for completing any component of the project.

Water Conservation Measures [(Ditch Lining, Piping, Stock Water) (WC)]

Water conservation projects eligible for consideration under this PSN are those that provide more efficient use of water extracted from stream systems. For large projects, a groundwater/surface flow connectivity study should be included as a preliminary feature of the project. Water saved by these projects must be left in the stream for fish benefits. Ditch lining, piping, stock-water systems, and tail-water recovery systems are included in this category.

Applicants for this project type must include the following supplemental information (See Section 8 of the Proposal Application Form):

- A. Detailed project budget estimate reflecting all costs associated with the project and specifically designating costs to be covered by the grant request and costs to be covered by other sources (match or cost-share).
- B. A scaled plan view diagram showing the proposed work.
- C. Project location on a USGS, 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle map.
- D. Landowner provisional consent letter where access is necessary for completing any component of the project.

Water Measuring Devices (Instream and Water Diversion) (WD)

Water measuring device projects eligible for consideration under this PSN are those that will install and maintain instream and water diversion measuring devices. The instream gages will be positioned to track mainstem flows as well as tributaries that contribute flows for fish recovery but not impede fish passage in anadromous streams. Water diversion gages will be installed in conjunction with fish screens and projects in the WC and WP categories. Project proposals for the installation and maintenance of instream and water diversion measuring devices should be distinguished and separated from project proposals which propose monitoring utilizing such devices. Although related installation and monitoring would be submitted as separate proposals, the technical merit and biological soundness of the two proposals together would influence the evaluation and scoring of both proposals.

Applicants for this project type must include the following supplemental information (See Section 8 of the Proposal Application Form):

- A. Detailed project budget estimate reflecting all costs associated with the project and specifically designating costs to be covered by the grant request and costs to be covered by other sources (match or cost-share).
- B. A scaled plan view diagram showing the proposed work.
- C. Project location on a USGS, 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle map.
- D. Landowner provisional consent letter where access is necessary for completing any component of the project.

Water Purchase/Lease (WP)

Water purchase projects eligible for consideration under this PSN are those that include the purchase, lease, or acquisition of water rights, both short and long-term, that will protect and improve water quality and quantity. This category includes water conservation purchases or leases that will result in quantifiable amounts of water being made available in streams for fish use. Proposals for water conservation purchases or leases must describe the mechanism that would be used to track downstream travel of water purchased or leased. Proposals applying for funding for water conservation purchases or leases must include the following information in the project description so they can be properly evaluated:

- Type of acquisition and evidence of the owner's willingness to sell. Only acquisitions for which there is a willing seller will be considered.
- A narrative describing who will manage the acquisition, how the acquisition will be managed, and how the water rights purchase, lease, or easement will protect and enhance salmon habitat.
- A narrative describing current use, diversion, basis for determining the amount of flow available, and how the proposed additional flow will be measured. Describe any facilities that may require removal or renovation for flows to enter the stream.
- A survey of surrounding landowners and downstream users and a narrative describing how the water rights purchase or lease will impact downstream users, and how surrounding land use and downstream impacts will be mitigated. Also include any rights or claims downstream users may have to flow. If the proposal is based on cooperative lease or purchase agreements, a list of project cooperators must be provided.
- A narrative describing who will hold and monitor the water rights purchase or lease, establish baseline information, and maintain monitoring records.

Applicants for this project type must include the following supplemental information (See Section 8 of the Proposal Application Form):

- A. Detailed project budget estimate reflecting all costs associated with the project and specifically designating costs to be covered by the grant request and costs to be covered by other sources (match or cost-share). The budget should quantify acquisition costs such as: preliminary title reports, appraisals, negotiations, escrow, etc.
- B. Project location on a USGS, 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle map showing the location and extent (beginning and end) of the entitled water rights purchase or lease.
- C. Watershed Map
- D. Landowner provisional consent letter where access is necessary for completing any component of the project.

Upon approval of the proposed grant request, an appraisal of the value of the water right, conducted in compliance with Department of General Services Real Property Services Section specifications must be completed. Funding for the appraisal may be included in the water purchase proposal or can be included as a component of a planning project. The grant award shall be considered conditional, contingent upon an appraisal that is acceptable to DFG. All real property shall be acquired from a willing seller and in compliance with current laws governing relocation and

acquisition of real property by public agencies. Disbursement of grant funds may be subject to prior approval of fair market value by the State Department of General Services. The acquisition must name the State of California, Department of Fish and Game (DFG), or its designee, as an expressed third party beneficiary entitled to all of the rights and remedies of the easement holder under the easement, and provide that if the property holder dissolves or elects to transfer the ownership, its interest shall be transferred to DFG, or its designee, if DFG elects. Copies of all baseline information, reports and notices pursuant to or in connection with the acquisition must be provided to DFG. No amendment or modification of the acquisition shall be effective unless approved in writing by DFG.