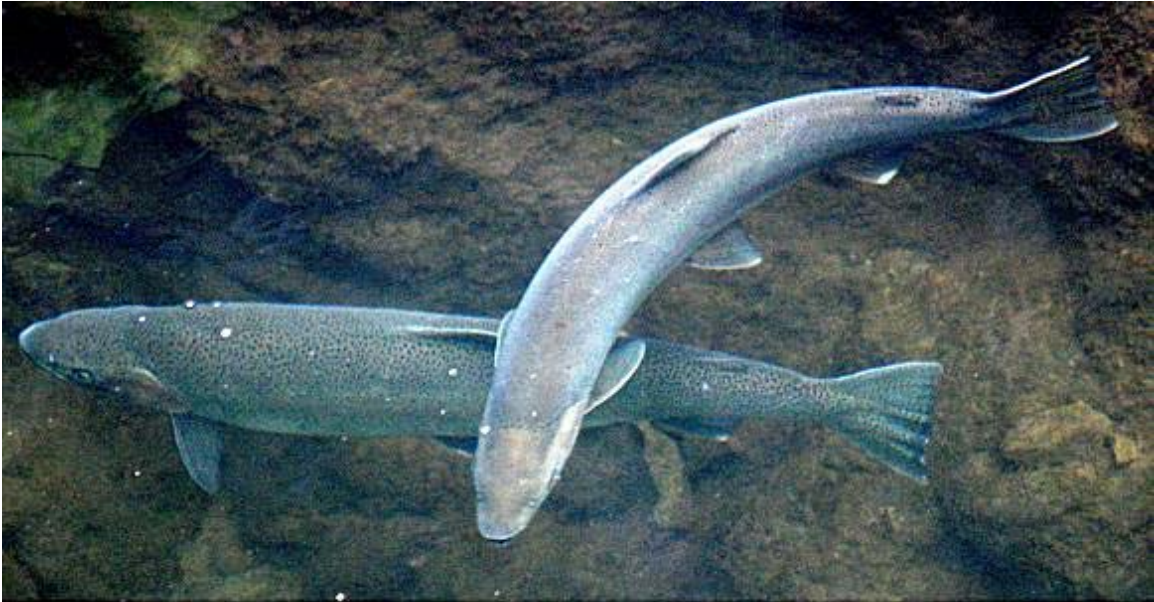


# Fisheries Restoration Grant Program 2009 Proposal Solicitation Notice

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Frederic Larson / The Chronicle

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California Department of Fish and Game  
Wildlife and Fisheries Division  
Fisheries Branch



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# Fisheries Restoration Grant Program

## 2009 Proposal Solicitation Notice

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### INTRODUCTION

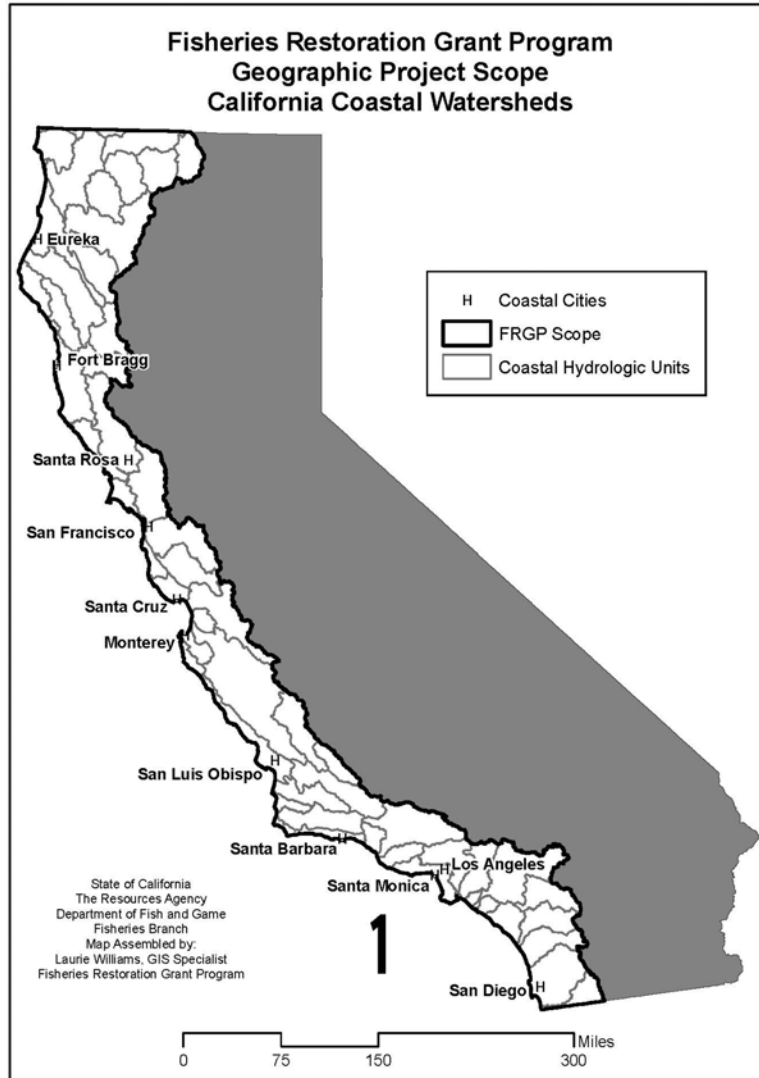
The California Department of Fish and Game (DFG) Fisheries Restoration Grant Program (FRGP) is soliciting proposals for watershed restoration projects within the coastal watersheds of California (Map 1). The intent of this Proposal Solicitation Notice (PSN) is to solicit and fund projects that are consistent with DFG's *Steelhead Restoration and Management Plan for California*, the *Recovery Strategy for California Coho Salmon*, and address limiting factors to anadromous salmonids identified by the NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service (NOAA Fisheries) in Chapter 3 of the *2007 Report to Congress, Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund FY 2000–2006*.

New this year is the list of four different focal points for project proposals. This approach provides a statewide consistency, and identifies the species for which there is geographic focus. Applicants may still submit proposals under the same process as prior years for any type project in any watershed. Please note, project proposals that do not address the new focal points, defined and listed under the heading **Solicitation (PSN) Focus (see page 3)**, will automatically have one full point deducted from the final project proposal score.

As in the past, proposals that address high priority recommendations from either the *Steelhead Restoration and Management Plan* or the *Recovery Strategy for California Coho Salmon* may still receive up to one additional point added to the final technical project proposal score.

### ***Eligibility Criteria***

Eligible entities for the FRGP 2009/2010 award cycles are limited to public agencies, Native American Indian Tribes, and nonprofit organizations. Grant proposals from private individuals or for-profit enterprises will not be accepted. Private individuals and for-profit enterprises interested in submitting restoration proposals are encouraged to work with a public agency, nonprofit organization, or Native Americans Indian Tribes.



**Map 1.**

### ***Funding Prospects for Fiscal Year 2009/2010***

Fiscal Year 2009/2010 funding for the Fisheries Restoration Grant Program is expected to be similar to 2008/2009, approximately \$12 million. Consequently, the 2009/2010 proposal selection process will continue to be very competitive. Visit <http://www.dfg.ca.gov/fish/Administration/Grants/FRGP/FundSummary.asp> to view projects that have been funded in previous years. In the 2008-2009 grant cycle, the Fisheries Restoration Grant Program received over 180 proposals requesting \$31 million, and sixty-four of these proposals totaling \$11.4 million were approved for funding.

## ***Proposal Due Date***

The application due date is **May 15, 2009**. See Part I, page 14 for the Proposal Application Submission Procedures for detailed instructions on this important requirement.

## ***Solicitation (PSN) Focus***

The 2009 PSN focus is a combination of project types and watersheds as explained below. As noted in the introduction, applicants may still submit proposals under the same process as past PSNs for any type project in any coastal watershed but it will automatically have one full point deducted from the final project proposal score if it is outside of the stated species, watershed, or project category focus as listed below.

The PSN focus identifies the major types of projects across all watersheds coast-wide. This approach provides a statewide consistency, and identifies the species for which there is a geographic focus. To qualify, a proposed project needs to have all three corresponding elements of the focal points: species, watershed, and project type. See text and Table 1 below for more detail. See Appendix H for the specific boundaries of the focus area.

### **Species Focus:**

*Coho salmon:* Projects focused on coho salmon habitat restoration and species recovery will be the focus for watersheds from the southern Santa Cruz County border to the Oregon state border.

*Steelhead:* Projects focused on steelhead habitat restoration and species recovery will be the focus for watersheds from the northern border of Monterey County to the Mexican border.

*Chinook salmon:* Projects focused on Chinook salmon habitat restoration and species recovery will be an additional focus for watersheds from the Mattole River to Redwood Creek in Orick, California.

### **Focus One: Priority Restoration Project Types across Coastal California**

The following project types are eligible across all coastal watersheds:

- Fish Passage at Stream Crossings (FP)
- Fish Ladders (FL)
- Barrier Modification for Fish Passage (HB)
- Instream Habitat Restoration (HI)
- Riparian Restoration (HR)
- Upslope Restoration (HU)
- Watershed Evaluation, Assessment, Planning and Restoration Project Planning (PL)

## **Focus Two: Water Conservation Restoration Project Types**

DFG and its restoration partners identified efforts of highest priority in conserving coastal anadromous fisheries. The following project types will be considered for a small subset of coastal watersheds, see Table 1 for the list of watersheds.

- Tail Water Management (TW)
- Water Conservation Measures (WC)
- Water Measuring Devices (WD)
- Water Purchase (WP)

## **Focus Three: Habitat Acquisition Restoration Project Type**

DFG identified habitat preservation as an important activity along the coastal watersheds from Santa Cruz to San Luis Obispo counties, see Table 1 for the list of watersheds.

- Habitat acquisition (HA)

## **Focus Four: Coastal Anadromous Salmonid Population Status and Trend Monitoring (MD)**

The Department and NMFS are implementing a monitoring program to assess coastal populations of steelhead, coho salmon, and coastal Chinook salmon. The magnitude of this new program is substantial, and therefore, the State will focus on selected watersheds to initiate integrated, collaborative monitoring and establish population monitoring for the long-term. This information will be essential to evaluating the progress of recovery efforts along the coastal watersheds of California. Fish population and trend monitoring is FRGP project type MD. Applicants interested in submitting MD monitoring proposals will be eligible for the full score for the following focus watersheds.

- **North Coast:** Shasta River, Scott River, Redwood Creek, Humboldt Bay tributaries, South Fork Eel River, Mendocino Coast;
- **North-Central Coast:** Russian River (Sonoma County), Bodega-Marín, Pescadero Creek, Davenport, San Lorenzo River;
- **South-Central Coast:** Santa Rosa creeks, Carmel, and Big Sur rivers
- **South Coast:** Jalama creek and Malibu creeks; San Ynez and Ventura Rivers

**Table 1**

Watershed (Basin, River or Stream)*	Species Focus			Focus One							Focus Two				Focus Three	Focus Four
	coho salmon	steelhead	Chinook salmon	FL	FP	HB	HI	HR	HU	PL	TW	WC	WD	WP	HA	MD
<b>North Coast</b>																
Smith River	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X			
Klamath River	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X			
Scott River	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
Shasta River	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
Trinity River	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X			
South Fork Trinity River	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X			
Redwood Creek	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X			X
Mad River	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X			
Humboldt Bay tributaries	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X			X
Mattole River	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X			
South Fork Eel River	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X			X
Eel River	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X			
<b>North-Central Coast</b>																
Mendocino Coast	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X				X
Ten Mile River	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X				
Noyo River	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X				
Big River	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X				
Albion River	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X				
Navarro River	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X				
Garcia River	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X				

Gualala River	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X				
Small tribs to Pacific Ocean	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X				
Russian River	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X		X
Sonoma Coast	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X			
Bodega/Marin	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X		X
SF Bay	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X		
Ano Nuevo Creek	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X	
San Pedro Creek	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X	
Denniston Creek	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X	
Pilarictos Creek	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	
Frenchmans Creek	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X	
Lobitos Creek	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X	
Tunitas Creek	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X	
San Gregorio Creek	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X	
Pomponio Creek	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X	
Pescadero Creek Watershed	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X
Gazos Creek	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X	
Whitehouse Creek	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X	
Davenport	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X						X
San Lorenzo	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X				X
Aptos-Soquel	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X				
Uvas-Pajaro	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X				
<b>South-Central Coast</b>																
Arroyo Grande Creek		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X	
Arroyo Seco River Watershed		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X		X	
Big Sur River Watershed		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X
Carmel River Watershed		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X		X



Chorro Creek		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X		X	
Little Sur River Watershed		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X						
Pismo Creek Watershed		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X		
San Jose Creek Watershed		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	
San Luis Obispo Creek		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	
Santa Rosa Creek												X	X	X	X	X
<b>South Coast</b>																
Santa Maria/Sisquoc River		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X		
Santa Ynez River Watershed		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X		X
Gaviota Coastal		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X		
South Santa Barbara Coast		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X		X
Monticito Creek		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X		
Ventura River Watershed		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X
Santa Clara River Watershed		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X		
Santa Monica Mountains		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X		X
San Juan Creek Watershed		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X		
San Luis Rey Watershed		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X		

**\*These are generalized watersheds or watercourses listed. For the specific boundaries of the focus area see maps in Appendix H. If you have questions please contact the FRGP Coordinator in your region. See Appendix C for contact information.**

### Examples of Projects within the Focus

Using **Table 1** as a guide, a proposed project would need to have 3 elements: the correct species and project type for a specified watershed. Follow the horizontal line on Table 1 for a given listed watershed and determine which species and project types are considered focal points for scoring and prioritizing projects for this PSN.

### Examples

- A. A proposed project type HU on the Arroyo Grande Creek for coho would not be considered a Focus project and would have one (1) point subtracted from the final technical score. Coho is not a focus species in the Arroyo Grande Creek.
  
- B. But the same HU project type on the Arroyo Grande Creek with a steelhead focus, instead of coho, would be considered a project within the Focus and would not lose one (1) point.

## ***Program Background Information***

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 anadromous trout habitat. Over the last 27 years, the FRGP has invested over \$200 million and supported approximately 3,000 salmonid restoration projects (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 (see Part III, page 17). 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 that implement priorities in the following DFG statewide salmonid management plans may be given up to an additional point under the scoring protocols (for more information see Part II, #8 below):

*Steelhead Restoration and Management Plan for California* (DFG 1996) available on-line at <http://www.dfg.ca.gov/fish/Administration/Grants/FRGP/MoreInfo.asp>. Updated steelhead tasks for which you may receive up to one extra point in the technical scoring are listed on-line at [http://nrm.dfg.ca.gov/steelhead/steelhead\\_tasks.aspx](http://nrm.dfg.ca.gov/steelhead/steelhead_tasks.aspx).

*Recovery Strategy for California Coho Salmon* (DFG 2004), available on-line at [http://www.dfg.ca.gov/fish/Resources/Coho/SAL\\_CohoRecoveryRpt.asp](http://www.dfg.ca.gov/fish/Resources/Coho/SAL_CohoRecoveryRpt.asp). Coho recovery

tasks for which you may receive up to one extra point in the technical scoring are listed on-line at [http://nrm.dfg.ca.gov/coho/coho\\_tasks.aspx](http://nrm.dfg.ca.gov/coho/coho_tasks.aspx).

## **Watershed Assessments**

In order to better focus restoration efforts, the DFG encourages applicants to address limiting factors for salmon and steelhead that have been identified in existing watershed assessments and planning documents. A number of watershed assessments specific to California are available on the DFG's website for the *Coastal Watershed Planning and Assessment Program* (CWPAP [formerly NCWAP]) at <http://coastalwatersheds.ca.gov>. The Big, Albion, Gualala, Mattole and Salt rivers, and Redwood Creek (near Orick, Humboldt County) assessment reports are available. Review draft assessments are also available for San Luis Rey River (San Diego County), Lower Eel River, Outlet Creek (Eel River). Partial information is available for works in progress including Van Duzen River, SF Eel River, Noyo River, Coastal Mendocino Tributaries, and Russian River. These products include watershed assessment reports with background information, findings, limiting factor analysis, and improvement recommendations that should provide additional guidance to restoration project proposal applicants. Current assessments for 2009-10 include the Van Duzen, South Fork Eel, and Navarro rivers, and will be added to the site as they progress. Check the web site under the "Watersheds" tab to see past, current and proposed assessment areas. For more information, contact Scott Downie at [sdownie@dfg.ca.gov](mailto:sdownie@dfg.ca.gov) or (707) 725-1070.

**A list of assessment and planning documents funded by FRGP is in Appendix G. If the proposed project is taken from a plan that is listed in Appendix G or on the CWPAP website, you must also identify the plan in Section 3, item 15. If the assessment or plan the proposal is based on is from a plan not listed in Appendix G or on the CWPAP, the plan must be listed on the proposal application (see Appendix A, Section 3, item 15).**

NOAA Fisheries has compiled limiting factor information for all Evolutionarily Significant Units and Distinct Population Segments in California as part of the *2008 Report to Congress, Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund FY 2000–2007*. To view these limiting factors, go to page 2 of <http://www.nwr.noaa.gov/Salmon-Recovery-Planning/PCSRF/upload/PCSRF-Rpt-2008.pdf>.

## **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. Workshops highlighting changes

to the proposal application submission process will be held throughout the state and will be posted A.S.A.P. on DFG's webpage at <http://www.dfg.ca.gov/news/pubnotice/>. Forms used in this PSN can be found and downloaded on the internet at <http://www.dfg.ca.gov/fish/Administration/Grants/FRGP/Solicitation.asp>.

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 2009/2010 Fiscal Year. Grant agreements will not be in place until the spring of 2010. Please plan project timelines accordingly.

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, and 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 (Appendix F).

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

## **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 Part III, page 29. 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 following project types indicated in the table below:

AC	AmeriCorps Program only	OR	Watershed Organization Support and Assistance
CF*	CA Forest Improvement Program	PI	Public Involvement
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). **If a proposed project requires the services of licensed professionals, these individuals and their affiliations must be identified in the proposal.***

## Prevailing Wages

Projects that are awarded grants by the DFG, 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 grants with public agencies, nonprofit organizations, or Native American Indian Tribes that exceed \$50,000 in cost, excluding the cost of gravel, from the prevailing wage requirements. Assembly Bill 2690, amended Labor Code, Section 1720.4 to exclude most work performed by volunteers from the prevailing wage requirements.

Grants with DFG for public works undertaken by public agencies, nonprofit organizations, or Native American 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>.

## ***The Review Process***

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

1. The FRGP-TRT meets in June to conduct an initial 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 regional field evaluators and the DFG Fisheries Engineering Team. Please note that additional clarifying information/material may only be requested from the proponent by the FRGP-TRT or regional field evaluators. No unsolicited materials will be accepted after the due date.
2. A review team, comprised of DFG and NOAA Fisheries staff, conducts a detailed review of each proposal. The scores and comments developed during the field review are submitted to the FRGP-TRT.
3. The FRGP-TRT reconvenes in September to review scores and comments, evaluate proposals from a FRGP perspective and assess how well proposals meet DFG and NOAA Fisheries goals and objectives. DFG and NOAA Fisheries assign priorities to each proposal. This priority will be assigned in consideration of all factors, rating the significance of benefit to salmonid restoration. The resulting scored proposals, priorities, and FRGP-TRT comments are forwarded to the California Coastal Salmonid Peer Review Committee (PRC).

4. PRC members evaluate each proposal on their own review and input (score, comments, priority) from the FRGP-TRT. The PRC meets in November to score each proposal by anonymous ballot which establishes funding recommendations forwarded to DFG and the Director of DFG.
5. The Director of DFG reviews the Departmental, FRGP-TRT, and PRC recommendations and will make the final funding decision during February/March 2010.

# PART I: PROPOSAL APPLICATION SUBMISSION PROCEDURES

## ***Proposal Due Date***

In order to be considered for 2009/2010 funding, all proposals submitted by mail must have a U.S. Postal Service postmark no later than **Friday, May 15, 2009**. Proposals delivered by any other means (FEDEX, UPS, etc.), including hand-delivery in person, must be delivered no later than **Friday, May 15, 2009 at 3:00 p.m.** to the Fisheries Restoration Grant Program staff at the exact address below. You must provide **25 paper copies** of each proposal and one copy on CD in Word (one proposal per CD), RTF, or PDF format. The electronic copy on CD must be all in one file. For example, you must paste your budget, maps, access agreements, etc. into the main application document.

Proposals for the Fisheries Restoration Grants Program should be sent or delivered to:

Fisheries Restoration Grant Program  
CA Department of Fish and Game  
830 "S" Street  
Sacramento, CA 95811

**You must meet the conditions below. Refer to Appendix A for all FRGP application requirements.** A complete proposal package will include:

- A completed application form (Appendix A).
- Supporting material as described in Appendix A Section 8.

In preparing a proposal, pay 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 their 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. Applicants must provide **25 paper copies** of each proposal submitted, with the appropriate Proposal Application Form being the first page, and one copy on CD in Word, RTF, or PDF format. The electronic copy on CD must be all in one file. For multiple proposals being submitted, the **applicant must provide 1 proposal per CD.** Do not include transmittal letters, or letters of support or recommendation with your proposal package as they will be discarded.

## PART II: IMPORTANT PROVISIONS FOR ALL PROPOSAL 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. Projects need to treat causes and not symptoms of fish habitat degradation. Descriptions of project objectives 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. The proposal must also describe a clear and understandable link between the proposed project work to restore and enhance, or lead to restoration and enhancement of anadromous fish, and current or historical problems it addresses. Project proposals must include a clear list of the deliverables and a clear list of quantifiable expected results. (See Appendix A, FRGP Proposal Application form, Section 5). Lists of proposed activities without descriptive narrative do not constitute sufficient detail.

Project types listed below 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/or section 7800 et seq. (Geologists and Geophysicists Act).

- CF – CA Forest Improvement Program
- FL - Fish Ladder
- FP - Fish Passage at Stream Crossings
- HB - Instream Barrier Modification for Fish Passage
- HI – Instream Habitat Restoration
- HR - Riparian Restoration
- HS – Instream Bank Stabilization
- HU – Watershed Restoration (Upslope)
- PM – Project Maintenance
- TE – Private Sector Technical Training and Education Project
- WC – Water Conservation Measures

Descriptions (i.e., a basis of Design Report that outlines the set of conditions, needs, and requirements taken into account in designing the project) and plans (>50 percent plan development) for these project categories must be sufficient for the review required by DFG/NOAA Fisheries technical/engineering staff. **If a proposed project requires the services of licensed professionals, these individuals, and their affiliations must be**

## **identified in the proposal.**

Descriptions must be sufficiently detailed regarding overall work proposed and include costs of each proposed project element in order for DFG to:

1. Perform a cost analysis of proposed work during the proposal evaluation process.
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 and the resources needed to implement the project (e.g. labor, materials, equipment, etc.) for each project objective are required.

For example:

1. Instream structure proposals must specifically define the number and types (complexity) of proposed structures, and the materials and labor needed 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 the number of miles of road treated, the number and types of treatment to be implemented, and estimates of sediment prevented from delivery to the stream system.
5. Road assessment must justify cost per mile by explaining difficulty of assessment.
6. Bioengineering projects must identify and describe the type of treatment and define linear feet of bank stabilized and riparian species planted.

Funding of a proposal does not constitute final design approval. This is especially true of, but not exclusive to, fish ladders, culvert retrofits, or bridge replacement. In such cases, the applicant must allow for further design iterations in both cost and scheduling.

## **2. *Project Budget***

Project proposals must include a detailed line item budget broken down in as many as three categories: Personnel Services, Operating Expense, and Administrative Overhead (as described in Appendix A). Line item expenditures in each category should include cost detail (i.e. unit costs, etc.) whenever possible. Large, undefined lump sums in the budget will be considered unresponsive and will limit the ability of reviewers to evaluate the proposed project. During the scoring and evaluation review, DFG will perform a cost analysis using the detailed project description. The budget must identify the amount being

requested from DFG, the applicants matching funds or services and the total cost for each line item. Total project cost used in the analysis includes 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.** Funding from the FRGP cannot be used as match for other federal programs. If a proposal is funded, verification of the proposed cost share is required to complete the agreement and must be secured by the time the agreement is executed. **A certification form will be required for all non-federal cost share. Supporting documentation may be required for cost share expenses. A proposal failing to comply will be considered non-responsive.**

For projects which include more than one distinct project type, (e.g. instream habitat structures and barrier modification; riparian planting and livestock exclusion fencing) a cost breakdown by project objective 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 A). 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 in Appendix A.

DFG policy does not normally allow for purchases of equipment. However, under certain circumstances and with adequate justification, the DFG 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:

- A. A normal useful life including extended life due to repairs of 4 years or more.

- B. 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).
- C. A unit cost of \$5,000.00 or more; and 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, monitoring, and maintenance projects proposing work at specific locations. Monitoring proposals where sample locations are subject to a random selection scheme must provide an appropriately scaled map depicting the sample frame region. Proposals for education (ED, EP, AE), technical education (TE), 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. **Identify all maps by the 7.5 USGS Quad map name.**

A project work site is defined as a point, length, or area 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, which will require multiple site depictions on the quad map. The detailed project tasks listed in the Proposal Application need to correspond with the depicted project sites. The following are general guidelines on how to divide a project into work sites.

**POINT SITES** are sites that can be spatially described as a point because the treatment occurs at a single location. The following are examples of point sites:

- Fish passage improvement at a stream crossing.
- Removal of a barrier for fish passage improvement.
- A fish ladder.
- A fish screen - Even though associated parts such as a diversion canal and bypass may make it seem like a triangle shaped feature, by convention, make the fish screen the center point.

**LINE SITES** are sites that can be spatially described as a continuous line along which associated treatments are implemented. The following are examples of line sites:

- Instream and stream bank stabilization features that are less than 0.5 miles apart

should be depicted as one line shaped site.

- Several barriers in a row should be described as a linear site since they all contribute to opening the same length of stream.
- For road upgrading and decommissioning projects, each site is defined as a continuous stretch of road, including the stream crossings, that drains into a single fish bearing (Class I) stream. There are often many specific features (e.g. stream crossings) or treatments (e.g. cross road drains, ditch relief culvert, outcropping, etc.) along a road segment or site. The individual features and treatments along a road are not point sites but are aggregated into these linear road segments.
- If the project crosses into a new watershed (Class I) or the treatment changes from upgrading to decommissioning (or vice versa), a new site begins.

**POLYGON SITES** are sites that can be spatially described as an area of any shape. The following are examples of polygon sites:

- Both riparian and upslope revegetation should always be described as polygons. Even a planting along a bank can be defined with a given length and an average width.
- Upslope stabilization or sediment delivery prevention, such as a major landslide excavation, should be described as a polygon if it is isolated from other treatments and large enough to warrant its own work site.

On the quad map, each work site occupying less than 100 feet along a stream or road 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 (see Appendix B for an example quad map).

All proposals for habitat restoration (which includes upslope restoration) must also include a detailed plan-view diagram with scale (see Appendix B for an example plan view diagram) depicting all pertinent features of the project site. The diagram will show the stream channel or other area of work, structure locations, revegetation areas, and 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.

After a proposal is approved for funding, project work sites may require modification for a variety of reasons. Site modification must be approved in writing by the assigned DFG grant

manager. The project proponent will be required to provide final site descriptions and latitude/longitude coordinates to be incorporated into an agreement before it may be executed.

#### **4. *Landowner Provisional Access Agreement***

Proposed projects for any on-the-ground work must be submitted with written provisional consent documents signed by landowners or authorized land managing authorities. Project descriptions must include the name and contact information (address and phone number) of the landowner. A sample Landowner Provisional Access Agreement is in Appendix B.

Consent documents must include statements that landowners:

- A. Are aware of the proposed project,
- B. Give consent for pre-project evaluation by DFG and NOAA fisheries staff; and
- C. Give provisional consent for the grantee to complete the proposed project with DFG oversight and visitation.
- D. Names and contact information.

#### **5. *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, 3<sup>rd</sup> 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, 3<sup>rd</sup> edition* (California Department of Fish and Game), DFG may act as lead agency for CEQA and ESA. The project description should include sufficient information for the DFG to complete the CEQA documents. In all 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 and project budget for any threatened and endangered species surveys and reasonable measures 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 associated with your proposed project are considered.

Email addresses and telephone numbers of DFG personnel and regional headquarter physical addresses are included in Appendix C.

No project that is a required mitigation under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the California Endangered Species Act (CESA), or the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the California Forest Practices Act (FPA) or Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) will be considered for funding. Restoration projects that are identified in or consistent with the state recovery plan for coho salmon, and part of a watershed-wide permitting program shall be eligible for state funds.

Nothing in this provision shall be construed to exclude from state or federal funds, projects that are otherwise eligible for such funds, that require compliance with CEQA, NEPA, Section 404 of the CWA, and/or CESA, and “legacy” projects. 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 for which no single person is accountable for the dam and the restoration value of improving passage exceeds the value of non-legacy projects.

## **6. *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.

An applicant must demonstrate to the Department that they have a legal right to divert water by submitting a copy of a water right permit or license on file with the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), or some other document that evidences the right. Applicants who



divert water based on a riparian or pre-1914 water right must document their right to divert by submitting the information outlined below with their proposal.

1. A Statement of Water Diversion and Use that has been filed with the SWRCB. For applicants who have not filed a Statement of Water Diversion and Use, a copy of that form maybe obtained at [www.waterrights.ca.gov](http://www.waterrights.ca.gov). ***The Department will not accept a Statement of Water Diversion and Use unless it has been filed with the SWRCB.***
2. The average volume of water (in acre feet) diverted each month during the period of use at each point of diversion; the average volume of water applied at the place of use each month during the period of use from each point of diversion; a table that shows the number of acres irrigated for each parcel within the place of use; the average amount of water (in acre feet) applied per acre each month calculated by dividing the flow (in acre feet) at the place of use into the number of acres irrigated; all data, calculations, and any other information used to estimate the “duty of water”; the average irrigation requirements for the crops and/or pasture land at the place of use. Information regarding average irrigation requirements may be available from the Natural Resource Conservation Service, U.C. Extension, or in the Department of Water Resource’s Bulletin 113; the method(s) used to apply the water to the crops and/or pasture land at the place of use; the type(s) of soil at the place of use; and a map that depicts the place of use, the boundaries of each parcel, each stream or river from which the water is diverted, and the location of each point of diversion on the stream or river.

## **7. *Lake and Streambed Alteration Permits (1602)***

Fish and Game Code Section 1609 authorizes the DFG to recover the total cost it incurs to administer and enforce its Lake and Streambed Alteration Program. The permit information and fee schedule are available at this website:

<http://www.dfg.ca.gov/habcon/1600/forms.html>. **Include the fee cost as a line item on the proposed project budget.**

## **8. *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 with native plant species at a ratio of 2 plants to 1 plant removed. The species used should be in the composition that will result in

mature riparian vegetation found in the region. Unless otherwise specified in the agreement, the standard for success is 80% survival of plantings or 80% annual survival of ground cover for broadcast planting of seed after a period of 3 years. Exposed soils will be appropriately covered to prevent delivery of sediment to a stream (i.e. mulching/seeding).

## **9. Stream Dewatering and Fish Exclusion**

Projects that require channel dewatering and/or fish exclusion will be responsible for securing dewatering and/or fish exclusion supplies (screens, nets, pumps, etc.) and services (biologist with appropriate state and federal permits to relocate fish). The related expenses will be born by the grantee and should be listed in the proposed project budget.

## **10. 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 informational purposes only. **Do not submit these forms in your proposal.** 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.

- *Resolution of project approval* – If the applicant is a public entity, such as a resource conservation district, city, county, water agency, etc. that has a governing body, then a resolution of project approval from the governing body will be a requirement of entering 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.
- *Certification of Nonfederal Contributions: In-kind/Third Party (GMB Form D.)* Will be required for applicants that have identified nonfederal cost share. Supporting documentation of expenses may be required.
- *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.documents.dgs.ca.gov/osp/pdf/std204.pdf>.
- *Federal Taxpayer ID Number*
- *Final Landowner Agreements* will be required for habitat restoration (CF, FP, FL, HB, HI, HS, PM, TW, WC, WD), riparian area management (HR, WP), upslope erosion control (HU), fish screens (SC), and cooperative rearing (RE) projects.
- Agreements must include 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. Additional landowner agreement requirements apply by project type. Sample landowner agreements are available online at <http://www.dfg.ca.gov/fish/Administration/Grants/FRGP/Solicitation.asp>.

- 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.documents.dgs.ca.gov/osp/pdf/std019.pdf>.
- 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.documents.dgs.ca.gov/osp/pdf/std021.pdf>.
- *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.

## **11. 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.

# PART III: PROVISIONS FOR FISHERIES RESTORATION GRANT PROGRAM PROPOSALS

## 1. **Coastal Zone**

The Coastal Zone is 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

<http://www.dfg.ca.gov/fish/Administration/Grants/FRGP/Solicitation.asp> and click on FRGP Map Viewer to identify your project in location to the Coastal Zone Boundary layer. Indicate if your proposal location is in the Coastal Zone by indicating "Yes" or "No" in the Proposal Application Form (Appendix A, Section 1, Number 23). For further information on the Coastal Zone, visit the California Coastal Commission's website at <http://www.coastal.ca.gov/web/>.

## 2. **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 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 (Appendix A, Section 1, Number 24).

## 3. **Statewide Plan Task Number**

A proposal that addresses high priority recommendations from either the *Steelhead Restoration and Management Plan* or the *Recovery Strategy for California Coho Salmon* may receive up to one additional point added to the final technical score of the project proposal.

**Steelhead:** The *Steelhead Restoration and Management Plan for California* was published in 1996. The plan contained broad recommendations for geographic areas and more specific recommendations for most major watersheds; however, these recommendations were not ranked. In addition, since 1996 some recommendations have been completed or are no longer valid. As a result, the recommendations have been updated as appropriate and, based on the status of steelhead population coast wide, the highest priority recommendations or tasks are defined as those occurring in watersheds south of San

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://nrm.dfg.ca.gov/steelhead/steelhead\\_tasks.aspx](http://nrm.dfg.ca.gov/steelhead/steelhead_tasks.aspx).

A proposal will receive consideration for up to one additional point in technical scoring during the review if that proposal:

Identifies and addresses a high priority task for watersheds south of San Francisco Bay (check "Show High Priority Tasks Only" check box on-line at [http://nrm.dfg.ca.gov/steelhead/steelhead\\_tasks.aspx](http://nrm.dfg.ca.gov/steelhead/steelhead_tasks.aspx))

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

Identifies and addresses a task for watersheds north of San Francisco Bay (do not check "Show High Priority Tasks Only" check box on-line at [http://nrm.dfg.ca.gov/steelhead/steelhead\\_tasks.aspx](http://nrm.dfg.ca.gov/steelhead/steelhead_tasks.aspx))

The applicant needs to cite the primary task that your proposal addresses by listing the task number in the Proposal Application Form, Section 1, # 17 (Appendix A). Only list the one task number that identifies the high priority task your work will address; you will only receive consideration and credit for one task so indicate which primary task your proposal is addressing. **If no task is identified then the proposal will not be eligible for the additional point.**

DFG technical staff will determine if and how well the proposal meets the identified task and assign any point credit accordingly. No proposal may receive more than one additional point, regardless of how many tasks it addresses for either or both species. If you have any questions regarding the steelhead plan, you may contact Mr. Jonathan Nelson at (916) 445-4506, [Jonelson@dfg.ca.gov](mailto:Jonelson@dfg.ca.gov).

**Coho Salmon:** The *Recovery Strategy for California Coho Salmon* was published in 2004. It contains prioritized tasks on a watershed basis. All updated coho tasks for which you may receive up to one extra point in the technical scoring are listed online at: [http://nrm.dfg.ca.gov/coho/coho\\_tasks.aspx](http://nrm.dfg.ca.gov/coho/coho_tasks.aspx)

A proposal will receive consideration for up to one additional point in technical scoring during the review if that proposal:

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). Click on the “Show High Priority Tasks Only” check box on-line at [http://nrm.dfg.ca.gov/coho/coho\\_tasks.aspx](http://nrm.dfg.ca.gov/coho/coho_tasks.aspx)

The applicant needs to cite the primary task that your proposal addresses by listing the task number in the Proposal Application Form, Section 1, # 17 (Appendix A). Only list the one task number that identifies the high priority task your work will address; you will only receive consideration and credit for one task so indicate which primary task your proposal is addressing. **If no task is identified then the proposal will not be eligible for the additional point.**

DFG technical staff will determine if and how well the proposal meets the identified task and assign any point credit accordingly. No proposal may receive more than one additional point, regardless of how many high-priority tasks it addresses for either or both species. If you have any questions regarding the coho salmon recovery strategy, you may contact Joe Pisciotto at (916) 324-6902, [jpisciotto@dfg.ca.gov](mailto:jpisciotto@dfg.ca.gov)

#### **4. Performance Clause**

Fish Screening and Passage Projects that are constructed with any FRGP funding must meet CDFG (2000 and 2001) and NMFS (1997 and 2001) criteria in order for the 10% retention to be released. A project must be tested at a flow within the range of design flows prior to the end of the grant funding. Performance of a project throughout its design life is the responsibility of the grantee.

- California Department of Fish and Game. 2000. *Fish Screening Criteria*
- California Department of Fish and Game. 2001. *Culvert Criteria for Fish Passage*.
- National Marine Fisheries Service – Southwest Region. 1997. *Fish Screening Criteria for Anadromous Salmonids*.
- National Marine Fisheries Service – Southwest Region. 2001. *Guidelines for Salmonid Passage at Stream Crossings*.

## **FRGP PROPOSAL PROJECT TYPES AND SUBJECT AREAS**

(Forms and examples of supplemental information discussed below can be found in Appendix B.)

### ***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 (Cal Fire) CFIP guidelines. Contact your local Cal Fire 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 Cal Fire.

Applicants for this project type must include the following supplemental information as listed in the Proposal Application Form (See Appendix A, Section 8):

- A. A scaled plan view diagram showing the proposed modification/removal. If a proposed project requires the services of licensed professionals, these individuals and their affiliations must be identified in the proposal.
- B. Project location on a USGS, 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle map.
- C. Landowner provisional access agreement where access is necessary for completing any component of the project and must include the name and contact information (address and phone number) of the landowner(s).
- D. Written certification from Cal Fire 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. Any education materials should be developed using the National Project for Excellence in Environmental Education guidelines ([http://www.naaee.org/npeee/materials\\_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/>). Applicants are encouraged to tie their projects to the Department of Fish and Game's Natural Resources Education Messages (<http://www.dfg.ca.gov/oceo/newsletter/2005/nremall.htm>).

Each proposal must include a detailed outline of concepts to be taught at specific grade level(s). Activities should address conditions of the local watershed and promote personal responsibility for watershed stewardship with the overarching goal of students, families, and communities understanding the nature of the salmonid resource and the effects of their own and others' actions. An estimate of the percentage of instruction time focused on salmonids should be included. The number of students, teachers, and community folks trained (e.g. students taught) should be identified along with an estimated population of the target community. An estimate of the amount of time spent with participants should also be included (i.e. 8 one-hour class visits or a one-day three hour long environmental education fair).

Applicants for this project type must include the following supplemental information as listed in the Proposal Application Form (Appendix A, Section 8):

- A. Watershed Map
- B. Landowner provisional access agreement 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 detail how gains in student knowledge will be measured. In addition, describe how the teacher(s) 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 (include examples of the surveys/tests to be used). 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 activities and the curriculum being used in the project and, if developing new activities or curriculum, a summary outlining the subject matter.

### ***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: planning should already be complete for this project type. Proposals for pre-project planning and development should be submitted under PL (Watershed Evaluation, Assessment, and Planning). For road crossings or modification proposals, the proponent is encouraged to perform a fish passage barrier analysis as outlined in Part IX of the *California Salmonid Stream Habitat Restoration Manual, 3<sup>rd</sup> edition (California Department of Fish and Game)*. If the barrier has been identified in a watershed plan or barrier assessment, include the name and date of the plan or assessment. The FP (stream crossings) category includes fair-weather Arizona



crossings; bridges; dams, and box, pipe, or concrete culverts. Fish ladder projects may require a Section 7 consultation with NOAA Fisheries to determine impacts to listed salmonids.

Applicants for this project type must include the following supplemental information as listed in the Proposal Application Form (Appendix A, Section 8):

- A. Scaled plan and elevation view diagrams showing the proposed modification/removal. Projects where channel grade is to be restored or otherwise modified by the proposed project, must also include a longitudinal profile. Longitudinal profiles are required for all FL projects. 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 (Appendix G). If a proposed project requires the services of licensed professionals, these individuals and their affiliations must be identified in the proposal.
- B. Project location on a USGS, 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle map.
- C. Landowner provisional access agreement where access is necessary for completing any component of the project.
- D. For a project that addresses issues related to the diversion, use, storage, or purchase of water, written verification of the right to divert, use, store, or sell or transfer the water is required.

### ***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. If a fee title or easement holder dissolves or elects to transfer its interest, that 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 applying for acquisition funding for conservation easements or fee title of riparian buffer strips must include the following information in the Project Description:

- 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 of 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, including 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 as listed in the Proposal Application Form (Appendix A, Section 8):

- A. 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 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. Labeled 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 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. 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, 3<sup>rd</sup> edition (California Department of Fish and Game)*. Instream barriers include grade control structures, flash board dams, dams, debris basins, weirs, water diversion structures, and log debris accumulations.

Applicants for this project type must include the following supplemental information as listed in the Proposal Application Form (Appendix A Section 8):

- A. Scaled plan and elevation view diagrams showing the proposed work. Projects where channel grade is to be restored or otherwise modified by the proposed project must also include a pre and a post longitudinal profile. If a proposed project requires the services of licensed professionals, these individuals and their affiliations must be identified in the proposal.
- B. Project location on a USGS, 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle map.
- C. Landowner provisional access agreement where access is necessary for completing any component of the project.
- D. For a project that addresses issues related to the diversion, use, storage, or purchase of water, written verification of the right to divert, use, store, or sell or transfer the water.

### ***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, 3<sup>rd</sup> 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 tailwater control devices.

Applicants for this project type must include the following supplemental information as listed in the Proposal Application Form (Appendix A, Section 8):

- A. A scaled plan view diagram showing the proposed work. A longitudinal profile must also be included for projects where channel grade is to be restored or otherwise modified by the proposed project. If a proposed project requires the services of licensed professionals, these individuals and their affiliations must be identified in the proposal.
- B. Project location on a USGS, 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle map.
- C. Landowner provisional access agreement where access is necessary for completing any component of the project.

### ***Riparian Restoration (HR)***

**THIS PROJECT TYPE (HR) DOES NOT INCLUDE FUNDING FOR THE PROJECT PLAN. PLEASE SEE PROJECT TYPE (PL) WATERSHED EVALUATION, ASSESSMENT, AND PLANNING IF A PLAN NEEDS TO BE DEVELOPED FOR A FUTURE RIPARIAN RESTORATION PROJECT.**

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.

Also, included is eradication of exotic, invasive vegetation species and revegetating with native endemic riparian species. The riparian area shall be defined as the area, including the necessary fence(s), between the fence(s) and the middle of the stream. This specifically includes the stream bank and associated vegetation within this area. Each proposal must demonstrate how the project would be instrumental in restoring the natural function of the riparian corridor using appropriate successional stage native species. 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).

The landowner or proponent will maintain the livestock exclusion fence(s) for a period of 10 years and totally exclude livestock from the riparian zone. Maintenance will include repair of fences to a level that will effectively exclude livestock from the livestock exclusion project area. Maintenance will not include damage that exceeds 50 percent of the fence due to natural disaster. DFG 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. Accessibility and intended use of lands enclosed by fencing projects will be important factors in rating proposed fencing projects.

Fencing shall have a minimum set back of 35 feet from the edge of the stream bank. The fence will allow mature riparian vegetation to become reestablished. A mature riparian community will provide increased stream bank stability, shade, food, and cover for fish and wildlife.

Applicants for this project type must include the following supplemental information as listed in the Proposal Application Form (Appendix A, Section 8):

- A. A scaled plan view diagram showing the proposed work. If a proposed project requires the services of licensed professionals, these individuals and their affiliations must be identified in the proposal.
- B. A riparian restoration plan. The plan shall be prepared by persons with expertise in California ecosystems and native plant revegetation techniques.
- C. Project location on a USGS, 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle map.
- D. Landowner provisional access agreement where access is necessary for completing any component of the project.

### ***Bank Stabilization (HS)***

Bank stabilization projects eligible for consideration under this PSN include 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, 3<sup>rd</sup> edition (California Department of Fish and Game)*.

Applicants for this project type must include the following supplemental information as listed in the Proposal Application Form (Appendix A, Section 8):

- A. Diagrams showing scaled plan and cross sectional views of the proposed work. Projects where channel grade is to be restored or otherwise modified by the proposed project must also include a longitudinal profile. If a proposed project requires the services of licensed professionals, these individuals and their affiliations must be identified in the proposal.
- B. Project location on a USGS, 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle map.
- C. Landowner provisional access agreement where access is necessary for completing any component of the project.

### ***Watershed Restoration – Upslope (HU)***

Watershed restoration upslope projects eligible for consideration under this PSN include road treatments that will reduce sediment to stream channels. 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 is required 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.

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. This project type will include any upslope erosion control, road upgrade, or stream crossing remediation project. The purpose of an erosion control project is to reduce fine sediment entering a stream. This reduction of sediment will facilitate the recovery of salmonids.

The landowner or responsible party must maintain the erosion control project for a period of not less than 10 years. Maintenance will consist of repair to the road or stream crossing to a level that will effectively reduce sediment from entering the stream. In the event of an act of nature which results in partial or complete failure of the project, the landowner or applicant will not be held responsible for costs incurred up to the date of the act of nature. Acts of nature include, but are not limited to floods, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, and wind storms.

Applicants for this project type must include the following supplemental information as listed in the Proposal Application Form (Appendix A, Section 8):

- A. A scaled plan view diagram showing the proposed work. If a proposed project requires the services of licensed professionals, these individuals and their affiliations must be identified in the proposal.
- B. Project location on a USGS, 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle map.
- C. Watershed map.
- D. Landowner provisional access agreement where access is necessary for completing any component of the project.

## ***Monitoring Projects***

Monitoring projects eligible for consideration under this PSN are those which monitor the baseline, status and/or trends of anadromous salmonid habitat and populations (MD), or which monitor the implementation, effectiveness and/or validation of restoration activities (MO). Please refer to page 4 for a description of Focus watersheds for MD project type proposals. 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.

Monitoring or research projects which involve fish collections must possess a current DFG Scientific Collecting Permit (SCP) before any fish sampling may be initiated. If the project may result in either a direct or incidental take of fish listed under the California Endangered Species Act (CESA), an MOU enacted between DFG and the applicant authorizing a limited level of take for scientific purposes (pursuant to Fish and Game Code (FGC) Section 2081(a)) must also be in effect before any fish sampling may be initiated; contact the local DFG District Biologists with regards to establishing an MOU. Applicants will be required to demonstrate current Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA) take coverage in order to obtain a CESA MOU. Applicants submitting proposals for MD or MO project types involving fish collections should incorporate a sufficient time frame in their proposed project to allow securing a DFG SCP and CESA MOU, as well as applicable FESA permits. Applicants should include in their project proposal an estimated project budget which includes costs they may require to comply with permit reporting requirements. Information on

collecting and research take permits is available online at:

[http://www.dfg.ca.gov/wildlife/nongame/research\\_permit/index.html](http://www.dfg.ca.gov/wildlife/nongame/research_permit/index.html).

The SCP application may be obtained at:

<http://www.dfg.ca.gov/licensing/pdffiles/fq1379.pdf>

The FRGP has the ability to fund projects up to a four year period. Proposals requesting funding for a monitoring project which is part of a longer term monitoring program should include a brief description of the program'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](mailto:bcollins@dfg.ca.gov) if they have questions.

Applicants applying for monitoring (MD and MO) proposals must include the following information **in the Project Description**:

- 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;

If the request is to fund an existing program, then also state:

- How many years the program has been in existence;
- How many years of data are needed to address the management question;
- A brief abstract, accompanied by a figure or table summarizing findings to date.

Applicants for MD and MO project types must include the following supplemental information as listed in the Proposal Application Form (Appendix A, Section 8):

- A. Project location on a USGS, 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle map.
- B. Watershed Map.
- C. Landowner provisional access agreement where access is necessary for completing any component of the project.



- D. 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. If this is a proposal for an ongoing project all reports should be cited from the previous years and available upon request from the FRGP lead reviewer.

### ***Watershed Organization Support and Assistance (OR)***

Organization support and assistance projects eligible for consideration under this 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, that assists locally based watershed restoration.

All proposals must include, and agreements will require, measurable and quantifiable tasks that lead to on-the-ground projects that facilitate recovery of anadromous salmonids. Proposals must include specific details of how this will be accomplished to be considered for funding. Applicants for this project type must include the following supplemental information as listed in the Proposal Application Form (Appendix A, Section 8):

- A. Watershed or county map (include all counties in the proposal).
- B. Landowner provisional access agreement where access is necessary for completing any component of the project.
- C. 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 by 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 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 lead to the recovery of 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 as listed in the Proposal Application Form (Appendix A, Section 8):

- A. Watershed or county map (include all counties in the proposal).
- B. Landowner provisional access agreement where access is necessary for completing any component of the project.
- C. 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 by 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 into an integrated plan. The plan should contain site-specific and prioritized recommendations that will lead to restoration of salmon and anadromous trout habitat. Describe the area of the watershed and estimate the percentage of the area relative to the size of the watershed to be included in the evaluation and assessment for plan development. If the total landowner access secured does not support the proposed area to be evaluated or 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 provisional access agreements for all proposed on the ground work and activities.

**The following are additional guidelines for watershed planning and evaluation projects:**

- Plans need to be 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. Proposals must provide sufficient detail to allow evaluators to assess that plans will be comprehensive and result in recommendations for meaningful improvements in the watershed. All proposals must include enough information to allow DFG to write an agreement with quantifiable objectives for implementation and deliverable products.
- Plans must contain the evaluation and assessment of physical characteristics of the 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. Evaluators will determine acceptability of the proposed assessment element. Key factors in determining acceptability include the use of standard, valid techniques and applicable information from prior work which must be cited.
- 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.
- Plans 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, including human influences. 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.

- 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 (e.g. fish barrier modification, bank stabilization, etc.) must include a detailed description of the project and how it resolves a limiting factor(s) for anadromous salmonids. 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 planning instream barrier removal or modification, instream habitat restoration and bank stabilization, should identify all necessary surveys (e.g. longitudinal profiles, water surface profiles, soils, hydrology, geomorphology, scour analysis) and all county, state and federal permits needed for the project. The proposal should identify the local DFG or NOAA Fisheries biologist and qualified specialists (e.g. in fish passage, hydrology, geology) already consulted or to be consulted in the development of the plan.

**The following are additional items for riparian restoration plan projects:**

- **Location of the restoration site(s):** This section shall include a regional map, general map illustrating planting locations (polygons), location of any other existing or proposed restoration actions in the general vicinity, ownership information, and directions to the site.
- **Site suitability evaluation:** This section shall provide the rationale behind selecting the restoration site including information on the soils, hydrology (including risk of scour by high flows, characterization of water table depths and water availability for irrigation if proposed), and riparian species present at a nearby reference site(s). This information should be based on field work completed during the planning and design phases for the project. Any reports, data and other information that support site suitability decisions should be included in the plan.
- **Site Preparation and installation methods:** The section shall provide a description of the methods that will be used to install the plants with a detailed discussion for each plant species and type of planting stock (container, stem cutting, pole cutting, bare-root stock, etc.), time of the year during which the planting will occur, and any other pertinent information regarding implementation of the project, any necessary site prep work (i.e. heavy equipment work, stabilization, soil work, etc.) shall be described in this section of the

plan. Other restoration work to be completed during project implementation shall also be described in sufficient detail to allow for proper evaluation.

- **Materials:** This section shall provide the list of appropriate successional stage native plant species to be utilized, size of specimens to be used for each species, number of plants, the source of plant materials to be used, fertilizers to be used, if any, and irrigation materials, if necessary. Information regarding the need for plant protection and the materials necessary to accomplish protection shall be included. If fertilizer or irrigation is proposed, discuss the rationale behind the proposal including the pros/cons of fertilizer use and a discussion of how irrigation would be used, the type, and the pros/cons of use.
- **Schematic:** This section shall include a detailed planting design that depicts exactly where the plants will go in the restoration area, including the number of plants and which species to be planted in each location, spacing between plants, and total acreage planned for revegetation.
- **Maintenance of plants:** This section shall include a description of methods that will be used to maintain plants in good condition, to control non-native vegetation, and prevention of herbivory to the plantings, including a discussion of how maintenance actions will be triggered by changes in plant health over time. If the planting will be irrigated, this section shall include an irrigation plan that describes the type of irrigation system that will be used and the watering regime that will be used to successfully establish the plantings. The irrigation plan should be designed to discourage the growth of invasive plants while encouraging deep rooting of planted materials to ensure maximum survival following the plant establishment period.
- **Success criteria:** This section shall include the performance criteria that will be used to evaluate project success. Performance criteria should be developed for species diversity, structural diversity, overall vegetative cover by species (if important) and how cover will be measured (absolute vs. relative); density (by species); plant vigor; and survivorship. In addition, intermediate thresholds (incremental progress toward performance criteria) should be developed in conjunction with an adaptive management plan that triggers remedial activities that would be implemented if intermediate thresholds are not being met. This will allow the revegetation specialist to increase the likelihood that performance criteria are met by the end of the monitoring period.
- **Monitoring methods:** This section shall include a detailed description of how the project will be monitored to evaluate whether performance criteria are being met. This section should

include a detailed description of the methods used for data collection, sample size, data entry and storage, statistical analyses to be performed, photo point locations, and a description of the monitoring report format.

- **Adaptive management and contingency measures:** This section shall describe the projects adaptive management strategies and what actions shall be implemented if the monitoring data indicates that the performance criteria may not be met. This section shall identify the party responsible for implementing remedial measures and the source(s) of funding to complete actions.

Applicants for this project type must include qualification statements for staff proposed to undertake the work and supplemental information as listed in the Proposal Application Form (Appendix A, Section 8):

- A. Watershed map.
- B. Landowner provisional access agreement where access is necessary for completing any component of the project.
- C. When planning includes design for structure(s) include sketch and profile of existing conditions along with pre-project photographs. If known, include proposed treatments or alternatives documenting existing conditions.

### ***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 the 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, the cause of the project failure or suboptimal results, and how the maintenance work will provide long-term benefits to anadromous salmonids.

Applicants for this project type must include the following supplemental information as listed in the Proposal Application Form (Appendix A, Section 8):

- A. A scaled plan view diagram showing the proposed work. If a proposed project requires the services of licensed professionals, these individuals and their affiliations must be identified in the proposal.

- B. Project location on a USGS, 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle map.
- C. Landowner provisional access agreement 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. In most cases, rearing proposals will be forwarded to the Commercial Salmon Stamp Committee who will consider them for funding with Commercial Salmon Stamp funds. For more information on the Commercial Salmon Stamp, see Appendix E Funding Sources. These projects 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).

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. New and existing programs must follow the guidelines outlined in *Appendix H* of the *Recovery Strategy for California Coho Salmon*.

([http://www.dfg.ca.gov/fish/documents/SAL\\_SH/SAL\\_Coho\\_Recovery/ReportToCommission\\_2004/21.H\\_RecommendedGuidelinesForRecoveryHatcheries.pdf](http://www.dfg.ca.gov/fish/documents/SAL_SH/SAL_Coho_Recovery/ReportToCommission_2004/21.H_RecommendedGuidelinesForRecoveryHatcheries.pdf).) These proposals must also 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*). 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.

Applicants for this project type must include the following supplemental information as listed in the Proposal Application Form (Appendix A, Section 8):

- A. Project location on a USGS, 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle map.
- B. Landowner provisional access agreement where access is necessary for completing any component of the project.
- C. Five-year management plan for new projects following the guidelines stated above.
- D. If a proposed project requires the services of licensed professionals, these individuals and their affiliations must be identified in the proposal.

## ***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, 3<sup>rd</sup> edition, Appendix S, (California Department of Fish and Game)*, and Department of Fish and Game Code, Sections 5981, 6021, and 6100.

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. The landowner or responsible party must operate and maintain the fish screen project for a period not less than 10 years. The landowner or responsible party will operate the fish screen to effectively prevent the entrainment of fish whenever water is being diverted and the possibility of entrainment of salmonids exists. The landowner or responsible party will maintain the fish screen so that it is functioning as designed and is meeting DFG/NOAA Fisheries criteria for fish screens (criteria at time of construction). This shall include regular inspection during operating periods (at least bi-weekly), lubrication, replacement of worn parts, and removal of debris which may affect the operation of the screen. In the event of an act of nature which results in partial or complete failure of the project, the landowner or proponent will not be held responsible for costs incurred up to the date of the act of nature. Acts of nature include, but are not limited to, floods, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, and wind storms. The agreement shall be for a period of 10 years following completion.

Applicants for this project type must include the following supplemental information as listed in the Proposal Application Form (Appendix A, Section 8):

- A. Scaled plan and elevation view diagrams showing the proposed work and minimum and maximum water surfaces during diversion period. If this pertains to a gravity screen diversion or a screen that involves a bypass channel, include a long project profile. If a proposed project requires the services of licensed professionals, these individuals and their affiliations must be identified in the proposal.
- B. Project location on a USGS, 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle map.
- C. Watershed Map
- D. Landowner provisional access agreement where access is necessary for completing any component of the project.
- E. For a project that addresses issues related to the diversion, use, storage, or purchase of water, written verification of the right to divert, use, store, or sell or transfer the water is required.



## ***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:

- 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;
- Scholarship funding for attending workshops and conferences that teach restoration techniques;
- Operation of nonprofit restoration technical schools; and
- Production of restoration training and education workshops and conferences.

Applicants for this project type must include the following supplemental information as listed in the Proposal Application Form (Appendix A, Section 8):

- A. Watershed map.
- B. Landowner provisional access agreement 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 participants. Describe in detail how gains in participant knowledge will be measured. Describe also how the participant 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. If a proposed project requires the services of licensed professionals, these individuals and their affiliations must be identified in the proposal.

## ***Tailwater Management (TW)***

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

Applicants for this project type must include the following supplemental information as listed in the Proposal Application Form (Appendix A, Section 8):

- A. A scaled plan view diagram showing the proposed work. If a proposed project requires the services of licensed professionals, these individuals and their affiliations must be identified in the proposal.

- B. Project location on a USGS, 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle map.
- C. Landowner provisional access agreement 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. DFG will not pay for ditch lining or piping without an instream dedication of the water saved. Ditch lining, piping, stock-water systems, and tailwater recovery systems are included in this category.

Applicants for this project type must include the following supplemental information as listed in the Proposal Application form (Appendix A, Section 8):

- A. A scaled plan view diagram showing the proposed work. If a proposed project requires the services of licensed professionals, these individuals and their affiliations shall be identified.
- B. Project location on a USGS, 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle map.
- C. Landowner provisional access agreement where access is necessary for completing any component of the project.
- D. For a project that addresses issues related to the diversion, use, storage, or purchase of water, written verification of the right to divert, use, store, sell or transfer the water.

### ***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 do 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 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 as listed in the Proposal Application Form (Appendix A, Section 8):

- A. A scaled plan view diagram showing the proposed work. If a proposed project requires the services of licensed professionals, these individuals and their affiliations must be identified in the proposal.
- B. Project location on a USGS, 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle map.
- C. Landowner provisional access agreement where access is necessary for completing any component of the project.
- D. For a project that addresses issues related to the diversion, use, storage, or purchase of water, written verification of the right to divert, use, store, sell or transfer the water.

### ***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 must include the following information in the project description:

- 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.

- Signed affidavit from water rights owner verifying verification that the water right has been maintained continuously.
- 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 as listed in the Proposal Application form (Appendix A, Section 8):

- A. 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.
- B. Watershed Map
- C. Landowner provisional access agreement where access is necessary for completing any component of the project.
- D. For a project that addresses issues related to the diversion, use, storage, or purchase of water, written verification of the right to divert, use, store, or sell or transfer the water.

**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, 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.