Steelhead, San Luis Obispo Creek
Photographer: Dennis Michniuk

February 1, 2017
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PART I: INTRODUCTION

The California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) through the Fisheries Restoration Grant Program (FRGP) is soliciting proposals for projects that restore, enhance, or protect anadromous salmonid habitat in anadromous watersheds of California or projects that lead to restoration, enhancement, or protection of anadromous salmonid habitat, as well as contribute to the objectives of the California Water Action Plan, State Wildlife Action Plan, and the fulfillment of CDFW’s Mission.

There are four focuses under which funds can be awarded: Fisheries Restoration Grant Program (FRGP), Steelhead Report and Restoration Card Program (SHRRC), Forest Land Anadromous Restoration (FLAR), and Commercial Salmon Stamp Program (CSS). See “Part III: Focus” for requirements of funding under each program.

Funding Prospects for Fiscal Year 2017/2018

Fiscal Year 2017/2018 funding for this Solicitation is expected to be similar to 2016/2017 in regards to federal funding, approximately $14 million from the Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund. State funding is also expected to be similar to the 2016/2017 cycle, approximately $2,280,000. Funding for proposals submitted under this PSN are subject to availability of funds and approval of the Budget Act for the 2017/2018 Fiscal Year. Visit http://www.dfg.ca.gov/fish/Administration/Grants/FRGP/FundSummary.asp to view projects funded in previous years. In the 2016/2017 grant cycle, 117 proposals were received requesting over $36 million.

Climate Change

Current scientific evidence supports the necessity to address climate change impacts. Climate change is expected to alter the behavior and distribution of ocean and coastal species as air and water temperatures rise and natural ecosystems are altered. The 2009 California Climate Adaptation Strategy (California Natural Resources Agency) includes, as a guiding principle, to “Give priority to adaptation strategies that initiate, foster, and enhance existing efforts that improve economic and social well-being, public safety and security, public health and environmental justice, species and habitat protection, and ecological function.” (Visit the California Climate Change website for updates to the Strategy and climate information.) As a near-term action, the Strategy states that for Habitat Protection, “State agencies should identify key habitats that may
require more protections as a result of climate change impacts and should plan additional buffer areas where necessary to allow for climate change phenomena…”.
For nearly three decades, projects funded by the CDFW FRGP have enhanced salmonid species’ adaptation potential by restoring and preserving habitat. The realization of climate change places a great urgency on CDFW and its partners to accelerate and continue restoring and preserving habitat that will be resilient to current and future impacts.

**Invasive Species**
Restoration projects should not be vectors for invasive species, such as New Zealand mud snail or sudden oak death. Personal field gear and heavy equipment working in the stream must be properly decontaminated before moving to a new location even within the same watershed. See Part V: Definitions “Invasive Species Prevention Plan” for required compliance and links to examples of invasive species prevention plans.

**Governors Executive Order**
On April 25, 2014, Governor Brown issued an Executive Order to Redouble State Drought Actions. Part of the Order included the following directive: “All state agencies that distribute funding for projects that impact water resources, including groundwater resources, will require recipients of future financial assistance to have appropriate conservation and efficiency programs in place.” Applicants must state whether their organization has a water conservation and efficiency program in place, however it does not need to be submitted with the proposal. For auditing purposes, the Applicant must document their water conservation program and have that documentation available upon request. See Part V: Definitions “Water Conservation and Efficiency Plan” for information on plan development.
PART II: REQUIRED SUBMISSION PROCEDURES

Project Types
Proposal applications will be accepted for the types of projects listed below. CDFW has developed a two-letter coding system for project types. A list of these codes is shown below and described in detail in Part VI. The applicant will identify the primary project type that best describes the proposed project. See Part III for eligible project types under each focus.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EF</td>
<td>Enforcement and Protection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FP**</td>
<td>Fish Passage at Stream Crossings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HB+</td>
<td>Instream Barrier Modification for Fish Passage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HI**</td>
<td>Instream Habitat Restoration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HR+</td>
<td>Riparian Restoration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HS+</td>
<td>Instream Bank Stabilization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HU+</td>
<td>Watershed Restoration (Upslope)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MD</td>
<td>Monitoring Status and Trends</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MO</td>
<td>Monitoring Watershed Restoration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OR</td>
<td>Watershed and Regional Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PD*</td>
<td>Project Design</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PI</td>
<td>Public Involvement and Capacity Building (includes AmeriCorps projects)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PL*</td>
<td>Watershed Evaluation, Assessment, and Planning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RE+</td>
<td>Cooperative Rearing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SC+</td>
<td>Fish Screening of Diversions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TE+</td>
<td>Private Sector Technical Training and Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WC**</td>
<td>Water Conservation Measures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WD**</td>
<td>Water Measuring Devices (Instream and Water Diversion)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*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 application. If this information cannot be provided with the application, an explanation must be provided.*

*All implementation type projects must have all designs and plans 100% completed before grant is executed if proposal is funded.

Eligibility Criteria
Entities eligible to apply for grants under this PSN 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 American Indian Tribe.

No project that is a required mitigation or used for mitigation under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), California Endangered Species Act (CESA), Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA), National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), California Forest Practices Act (FPA) or Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) will be considered for funding. No project that is under an enforcement action by a regulatory agency will be considered for funding.

**Proposal Due Date**
In order to be considered for 2017/2018 funding, all proposals are due by March 15, 2017, at 5:00 p.m.

**Application Proposal Package**
Applications must be submitted on-line, this is the only method of submission. Proposal applications must be submitted on-line at [https://nrmsecure.dfg.ca.gov/frgpproposal/Default.aspx](https://nrmsecure.dfg.ca.gov/frgpproposal/Default.aspx). Instructions for using the on-line process can be found in Appendix A. When using the on-line application process you are still required to provide all materials requested in this PSN and comply with all requirements listed in this PSN for your project type.

**Public Information**
Under Fish and Game Code, Section 1501.5 and Public Resources Code, Section 6217.1, the CDFW 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: FOCUS

There are four separate focuses in this PSN: the Fisheries Restoration Grant Program (FRGP) Focus, the Steelhead Report and Restoration Card (SHRRC) Focus, the Forest Land Anadromous Restoration (FLAR) Focus and the Commercial Salmon Stamp (CSS) Focus. Applicants must indicate which focus their application is being submitted under. A single proposal cannot be submitted under more than one focus. There are four criteria for each focus that must be met. See below for a description of the FRGP Focus, see page 22 for a description of the SHRRC Focus, see page 25 for the FLAR Focus, and see page 29 for the CSS Focus. If you have questions regarding the FRGP Focus, contact regional CDFW FRGP staff. If you have questions regarding the SHRRC Focus, contact Farhat Bajjaliya. If you have questions regarding the FLAR Focus, contact Patty Forbes. If you have questions regarding the CSS Focus, contact Kevin Shaffer. See Appendix C for additional contact information.

FRGP Focus

The objective of the Fisheries Restoration Grants Program is to fund projects that restore, enhance, or protect anadromous salmonid habitat in anadromous watersheds of California or projects that lead to restoration, enhancement, or protection of anadromous salmonid habitat. Projects are determined to be accomplishing this objective by completing, in part or in whole, a task from a State or Federal recovery plan. A general overview of the geographic area covered by the FRGP Focus is shown on Map 1, which follows the FRGP Focus Table. Not all watersheds shown on Map 1 are included in the FRGP Focus. See “Table 1: FRGP Focus” for the specific watersheds eligible under this PSN.

Geographic Division for 2017 FRGP Funds

Southern California/South-Central Steelhead: Up to $7 million will be available for the restoration and recovery of the Southern California and South-Central California Coast Steelhead DPSs, which range from San Diego to Monterey counties.

Central California Coast (CCC) Coho Salmon, Steelhead, and coastal Chinook Salmon: Up to $7 million will be available for the restoration and recovery of CCC Coho Salmon and Steelhead occupying streams in the San Francisco Bay area.

Northern California Steelhead, Coho Salmon, and coastal Chinook Salmon: Up to $7 million will be available for the restoration and recovery of Southern Oregon/Northern California Coastal (SONCC) Coho Salmon, the northern portions of California Costal Chinook Salmon and Northern California Steelhead.
Central Valley: Up to $3 million will be available for the restoration and recovery of Central Valley winter-run and spring-run Chinook Salmon and Steelhead.

If there are an insufficient number of eligible projects in each division to meet these objectives, remaining funding will be distributed to the highest scored projects statewide. Projects submitted under this Focus cannot exceed four years.

**FRGP Focus Criteria**

There are four criteria for the FRGP Focus. All four criteria must be met in order for a proposal to be accepted for consideration under the FRGP Focus.

1. **Species Criteria:** Refer to “Table 1: FRGP Focus”. Not all species are eligible in all watersheds.
   - Coho Salmon,
   - Steelhead,
   - Chinook Salmon.

2. **Geographic Criteria:** The proposed project must be within one of the listed focus HUC Watersheds in Table 1 (Area listed in the “Watershed” column in Table 1). Enter the “Watershed” from Table 1 when asked for the focus watershed on the application. There are restrictions in some watersheds; refer to the "Criteria Detail" column in Table 1. Maps of the watersheds in Table 1 can be found on the FRGP PSN webpage by “Map Number”. These maps are a guideline to help locate your project within a watershed. Focus determination for a project will be based on Table 1, not on the maps. Map 1 (which follows Table 1) gives a general overview of the geographic area covered by the FRGP Focus.

3. **Project Type Criteria:** The proposed project must meet the requirements for one of the project types listed in Table 1. Not all project types are eligible in all watersheds. (See Part II for a definition of project type codes.)

4. **Recovery or Restoration Criteria:** To assist in the recovery of CESA and ESA listed Coho Salmon, Steelhead, and Chinook Salmon populations and their habitat in California, the proposed project must address one task in one of the eight recovery plans listed below. It is the applicants’ responsibility to select and enter the correct task for their proposal.

The CDFW *Steelhead Restoration and Management Plan for California* (DFG 1996), includes broad recommendations that were not ranked. Recommendations/tasks have since been updated based on the status of Steelhead populations coast wide. The 2013 updated list contains the most recent changes to the Steelhead Recovery Task.
List and must be used for task selection instead of the Management Plan in order to comply with this PSN. The 2013 Steelhead recovery task list can be found on-line at https://nrm.dfg.ca.gov/FileHandler.ashx?DocumentID=58603. Applicants must provide the task number in the proposal if choosing a task from this plan. If you have any questions regarding the DFG Steelhead plan or task list, contact Jonathan Nelson at (916) 445-4506, jonathan.nelson@wildlife.ca.gov.

Tasks from the DFG Recovery Strategy for California Coho (DFG 2004) that are acceptable for compliance with this PSN are listed in an online database available on-line at http://nrm.dfg.ca.gov/coho/coho_tasks.aspx. This site contains the most recent changes to the Recovery Strategy and must be used for task selection instead of the document. To see all tasks listed, do not check the high priority box. To see range wide tasks, click the “Run Range-wide Report” button at the bottom of the web page. Applicants must provide the task number in the proposal if choosing a task from this plan. If you have any questions regarding the Coho Salmon recovery strategy or task database, contact Stephen Swales at (916) 324-6903, Stephen.swales@wildlife.ca.gov.

Southern California Steelhead Recovery Plan NOAA Final Version: January 2012 available on-line at http://www.westcoast.fisheries.noaa.gov/publications/recovery_planning/salmon_steelhead/domains/south_central_southern_california/final_southern_california_steelhead_recovery_plan_jan_2012_volume2.pdf. For this Plan specific recovery action tasks may only be drawn from the following tables: Monte Arido BPG, Tables 9-4 to 9-7; Conception Coast BPG, Tables 10-4 to 10-13; Santa Monica Mountains BPG, Tables 11-4 to 11-8; Mojave Rim BPG, Tables 12-4 to 12-6; Santa Catalina Gulf Coast BPG, Tables 13-4 to 13-13. Applicants must provide the recovery action number in the proposal if choosing a task from this plan. If you have any questions regarding the NOAA Steelhead plan, you may contact Mark Capelli at (805) 963-6478, mark.capelli@noaa.gov.

South-Central California Steelhead Recovery Plan NOAA Final: September 2013 available on-line at: http://www.westcoast.fisheries.noaa.gov/publications/recovery_planning/salmon_steelhead/domains/south_central_southern_california/south_central_ca_steelhead_draft_recovery_plan_090113.pdf. For this Plan specific recovery action tasks may only be drawn from the following tables: Interior Coast Range BPG, Tables 9-4 to 9-6; Carmel River Basin BPG, Tables 10-4; Big Sur Coast BPG, Table 11-4 to 11-10; San Luis Obispo Terrace BPG, Tables 12-4 to 12-14. Applicants must provide the specific recovery action number in the proposal if choosing a task from this plan. If you have any questions regarding the NOAA Steelhead plan, you may contact Mark Capelli at (805) 963-6478, mark.capelli@noaa.gov.
Recovery Plan for Evolutionarily Significant Unit of Central California Coast Coho Salmon NOAA Final Plan September 2012 (CCC Plan) tasks are available on-line at http://www.westcoast.fisheries.noaa.gov/publications/recovery_planning/salmon_steelhead/domains/north_central_california_coast/ccc_coho_salmon_final_draft_recovery_actions.xlsx. Eligible recovery actions from this plan are the specific action steps for the species level (ESU), Diversity Strata, and Watershed (i.e., population). Action steps can be found in the link above. This link will download the Excel file with all CCC Coho Salmon recovery actions from the recovery plan. The ESU, Diversity Stratum and watersheds have their own unique worksheet tab. The watershed tabs are organized alphabetically. If choosing a task from the CCC Coho Salmon Recovery Plan, applicants must reference a unique Action Step ID number associated with the specific action step in an eligible watershed (e.g., Albion River AIR-CCC-1.1.1.1). Applicants must provide the Action Step ID number in the proposal if choosing a task from this plan. If you have any questions regarding the NOAA CCC Coho plan, you may contact Erin Seghesio (707) 578-8515, erin.seghesio@noaa.gov.

Recovery Plan for the Evolutionarily Significant Unit of Southern Oregon/Northern California Coast Coho Salmon NOAA Final Plan September 2014 (SONCC Plan) available on-line at http://www.westcoast.fisheries.noaa.gov/protected_species/salmon_steelhead/recovery_planning_and_implementation/southern_oregon_northern_california_coast/southern_oregon_northern_california_coast_salmon_recovery_domain.html. Eligible recovery actions from this plan are the specific recovery steps by watershed listed in the individual watershed recovery action tables found in Chapters 7 through 45 of the SONCC Plan. These tasks must be referenced by a unique recovery Step ID number (e.g. SONCC-HBT.2.2.3.2). Applicants must provide the specific recovery Step ID number in the proposal if choosing a task from this plan. If you have any questions regarding the SONCC Plan, you may contact Julie Weeder at (707) 825-5168, julie.weeder@noaa.gov.

Recovery Plan for the Evolutionarily Significant Units of Sacramento River Winter-Run Chinook Salmon and Central Valley Spring-Run Chinook Salmon and the Distinct Population Segment of California Central Valley Steelhead NOAA Final Plan July 2014 available on-line at http://www.westcoast.fisheries.noaa.gov/protected_species/salmon_steelhead/recovery_planning_and_implementation/california_central_valley/california_central_valley_recovery_plan_documents.html. Eligible recovery actions from this plan may only be drawn from the following tables: Battle Creek - Table 5-12; Antelope Creek - Table 5-13; Mill Creek - Table 5-14; Deer Creek - Table 5-15; Butte Creek - Table 5-17; Yuba River - Table 5-19; Calaveras River - Table 5-29; Clear Creek - Table 5-6; Sacramento River -
Table 5-5; San Joaquin River - 5-25; Delta - Table 5-4; Suisun Bay related actions in Table 5-3. Specific recovery actions by watershed can also be found in Microsoft Excel format at the above website under the title “Spreadsheet of All Recovery Actions”. These actions must be referenced by the unique recovery Action ID number (e.g. MIC-2.8). Applicants must provide the specific recovery Action ID number in the proposal if choosing a task from this plan. If you have any questions regarding the Central Valley Plan, you may contact Brian Ellrott at (916) 955-7628, Brian.Ellrott@noaa.gov.

Coastal Multispecies Recovery Plan, North Central California Coast Recovery Domain: California Coastal Chinook Salmon, Northern California Steelhead, Central California Coast Steelhead NOAA Public Draft October 2015 available on-line at [http://www.westcoast.fisheries.noaa.gov/protected_species/salmon_steelhead/recovery_planning_and_implementation/north_central_california_coast/coastal_multispecies_recovery_plan.html](http://www.westcoast.fisheries.noaa.gov/protected_species/salmon_steelhead/recovery_planning_and_implementation/north_central_california_coast/coastal_multispecies_recovery_plan.html). Eligible recovery actions from this plan are the specific recovery action steps by ESU, DPS, or watershed listed in the recovery action tables found online under the title “All Recovery Actions”. The ESU, DPS, and watershed tasks must be referenced by a unique Action Step ID number (e.g., GarcR-NCSW-1.1.1.1). Applicants must provide the specific recovery Action ID number at the Action Step level in the proposal if choosing a task from this plan. If you have any questions regarding the Coastal Multispecies Plan, you may contact Erin Seghesio (707) 578-8515, erin.seghesio@noaa.gov.
<table>
<thead>
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<th>Map Number (See website)</th>
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<th>Criteria Detail</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Project Type</th>
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<td>Proposals will be considered for designated project types benefiting the target species in the focus streams and watersheds listed below.</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>coho</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Chinook</td>
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<td>E F P H I H R S H U D O R P D I L R S C T E W D</td>
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<td>Smith River - 8</td>
<td>A</td>
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<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Smith River – 8 Smith River Plain</td>
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<td>X X X X</td>
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<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Smith River – 8 Wilson Creek</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>X X</td>
<td>X X X X</td>
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<td>22</td>
<td>Turwar Creek - 10, Tectah Creek - 10, Blue Creek - 10 Lower Klamath</td>
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<td>X X X</td>
<td>X X X X</td>
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<td>22</td>
<td>Indian Creek - 10, Thompson Creek - 10, Elk Creek - 10, Clear Creek - 10, Ukonom Creek - 10, Rock Creek - 10, Bluff Creek - 10, Dillon Creek - 10 Mid-Klamath</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>X X X X</td>
<td>X X X X X X X X</td>
</tr>
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<td>21</td>
<td>Upper Klamath - 8 Upper Klamath (below Iron Gate Dam)</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>X X X X X</td>
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<td>21</td>
<td>Scott River - 4 Scott River</td>
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<td>X X X X X X</td>
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<td>Shasta River - 8 Shasta River (below Dwinnel Dam)</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>X X X X X</td>
<td>X X X X X</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Salmon River - 8 Salmon River</td>
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<td>X X X X</td>
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<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Weaver Creek - 10, Canyon Creek - 10, NF Trinity River - 10, Big French Creek - 10 Upper Trinity (below Lewiston Dam)</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>X X X X X</td>
<td>X X X X X X</td>
</tr>
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<td>New River - 10, Big French Creek - 10, Horse Linto Creek - 10 Lower Trinity</td>
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<td>B</td>
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1A, B, C = NMFS Recovery Plan Priority Levels. A solid black box represents species ineligibility for designated watersheds.
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<tr>
<th>Map Number</th>
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<td>The HUC watershed system is used. The number following the name indicates the HUC level.</td>
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<td>coho steelhead Chinook</td>
<td>E F P H I H R H S H U M D O R P I L R E S C T W C W D</td>
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<td>20</td>
<td>Mad-Redwood - 8</td>
<td>Maple Creek/Big Lagoon</td>
<td>C B X X X X X X X X X</td>
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<td>B A B X X X X X X X X X</td>
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<td>Humboldt Bay trib - 10</td>
<td>Humboldt Bay tributaries (tribs)</td>
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<td>B A A X X X X X X X X X</td>
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<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Larabee Creek-10, Lower Van Duzen River-10, Price Creek-Eel River-10, Salt River-Eel River-10, Upper Van Duzen River-10, Yager Creek-10</td>
<td>Lower Eel/Van Duzen River</td>
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<td>SF Eel River</td>
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<td>Woodman Creek-Eel River-10, Chamise Creek-Eel River-10, Basin Creek-Eel River-10</td>
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<td>Usal Creek - Frontal Pacific Ocean - 12</td>
<td>Usal Creek and tribs</td>
<td>B B X X X X X X X X X</td>
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<td>Cottaneva Crk. &amp; tribs</td>
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<td>Wages Creek-Frontal Pacific Ocean - 12</td>
<td>Wages Creek &amp; tribs</td>
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<td>Ten Mile River &amp; tribs</td>
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<td>18</td>
<td>Pudding Creek – 12</td>
<td>Pudding Creek &amp; tribs</td>
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<td>A A B</td>
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<td>Hare Creek - 12</td>
<td>Caspar Creek, Hare Creek, &amp; tribs</td>
<td>A B</td>
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<td>Big River – 10</td>
<td>Big River &amp; tribs</td>
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<td>Albion River &amp; tribs</td>
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<td>Lower Navarro, NF Navarro, North and South Branch NF Navarro, Upper Navarro River, Indian Creek – 12.</td>
<td>Lower Navarro River and tributaries, NF Navarro River and tributaries, Mill Creek and tributaries, Indian Creek and tributaries, Floodgate Creek</td>
<td>A A</td>
<td>X X X X X X X X X X X X X X</td>
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<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Lower Garcia River, Middle Garcia River - 12</td>
<td>Garcia River and tribs</td>
<td>A A B</td>
<td>X X X X X X X X X X</td>
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<td>North Fork Gualala River - 12</td>
<td>North Fork Gualala River and tributaries</td>
<td>B B</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>South Fork Gualala River-Gualala River, Rockpile Creek, Upper Wheatfield Fork Gualala River, Buckeye Creek, House Creek, Marshall Creek, Lower Wheatfield Fork Gualala River - 12</td>
<td>South Fork Gualala River and tributaries</td>
<td>B</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>Buckeye Creek - 12</td>
<td>Buckeye Creek and tributaries</td>
<td>B B</td>
<td>X X X X X X X X X X</td>
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<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Russian Gulch-Frontal Pacific Ocean - 12</td>
<td>Russian Gulch and tributaries</td>
<td>B B</td>
<td>X X X X X X X X X X X</td>
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<td>Willow Creek and tributaries, Sheephouse Creek and tributaries, Freezout Creek and tributaries, Jenner Gulch</td>
<td>coho</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>steelhead</td>
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<td>F</td>
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<td>T</td>
<td>D</td>
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</table>

| 16         | Green Valley Creek - 12                       | Green Valley Creek and tributaries, and Atascadero Creek and tributaries      | coho    |              |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | steelhead |              |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | Chinook   |              |
|            |                                               |                                                                              |          | E            |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | F        | F            |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | H        | B            |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | I        | H            |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | R        | S            |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | H        | D            |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | M        | O            |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | O        | P            |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | R        | L            |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | S        | T            |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | C        | W            |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | T        | D            |

| 16         | Dutch Bill Creek-Russian River -12            | Dutch Bill Creek and tributaries, Hulbert Creek and tributaries, Fife Creek and tributaries | coho    |              |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | steelhead |              |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | Chinook   |              |
|            |                                               |                                                                              |          | E            |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | F        | F            |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | H        | B            |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | I        | H            |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | R        | S            |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | H        | D            |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | M        | O            |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | O        | P            |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | R        | L            |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | S        | T            |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | C        | W            |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | T        | D            |

| 16         | Porter Creek-Mark West Creek - 12             | Mark West Creek and tributaries                                              | coho    |              |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | steelhead |              |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | Chinook   |              |
|            |                                               |                                                                              |          | E            |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | F        | F            |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | H        | B            |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | I        | H            |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | R        | S            |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | H        | D            |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | M        | O            |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | O        | P            |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | R        | L            |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | S        | T            |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | C        | W            |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | T        | D            |

| 16         | Porter Creek-Russian River - 12               | Porter Creek and tributaries                                                | coho    |              |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | steelhead |              |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | Chinook   |              |
|            |                                               |                                                                              |          | E            |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | F        | F            |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | H        | B            |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | I        | H            |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | R        | S            |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | H        | D            |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | M        | O            |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | O        | P            |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | R        | L            |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | S        | T            |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | C        | W            |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | T        | D            |

| 16         | Ward Creek-Austin Creek - 12                 | Austin Creek, Kidd Creek                                                    | coho    |              |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | steelhead |              |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | Chinook   |              |
|            |                                               |                                                                              |          | E            |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | F        | F            |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | H        | B            |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | I        | H            |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | R        | S            |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | H        | D            |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | M        | O            |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | O        | P            |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | R        | L            |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | S        | T            |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | C        | W            |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | T        | D            |

| 16         | Ward Creek-Austin Creek -12                  | Austin Creek and tributaries                                                | coho    |              |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | steelhead |              |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | Chinook   |              |
|            |                                               |                                                                              |          | E            |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | F        | F            |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | H        | B            |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | I        | H            |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | R        | S            |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | H        | D            |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | M        | O            |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | O        | P            |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | R        | L            |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | S        | T            |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | C        | W            |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | T        | D            |

| 16         | Mill Creek - 12                              | Mill Creek and tributaries                                                  | coho    |              |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | steelhead |              |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | Chinook   |              |
|            |                                               |                                                                              |          | E            |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | F        | F            |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | H        | B            |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | I        | H            |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | R        | S            |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | H        | D            |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | M        | O            |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | O        | P            |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | R        | L            |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | S        | T            |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | C        | W            |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | T        | D            |

| 16         | East Austin Creek - 12                       | East Austin Creek and tributaries                                           | coho    |              |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | steelhead |              |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | Chinook   |              |
|            |                                               |                                                                              |          | E            |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | F        | F            |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | H        | B            |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | I        | H            |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | R        | S            |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | H        | D            |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | M        | O            |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | O        | P            |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | R        | L            |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | S        | T            |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | C        | W            |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | T        | D            |

| 16         | Pena Creek - 12                              | Pena Creek and tributaries                                                  | coho    |              |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | steelhead |              |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | Chinook   |              |
|            |                                               |                                                                              |          | E            |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | F        | F            |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | H        | B            |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | I        | H            |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | R        | S            |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | H        | D            |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | M        | O            |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | O        | P            |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | R        | L            |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | S        | T            |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | C        | W            |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | T        | D            |

| 16         | Maacama Creek - 12                           | Redwood Creek, Yellowjacket Creek, Kellogg Creek                           | coho    |              |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | steelhead |              |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | Chinook   |              |
|            |                                               |                                                                              |          | E            |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | F        | F            |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | H        | B            |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | I        | H            |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | R        | S            |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | H        | D            |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | M        | O            |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | O        | P            |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | R        | L            |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | S        | T            |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | C        | W            |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | T        | D            |

| 16         | Maacama Creek, Franz Creek - 12              | Maacama Creek and tributaries                                              | coho    |              |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | steelhead |              |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | Chinook   |              |
|            |                                               |                                                                              |          | E            |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | F        | F            |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | H        | B            |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | I        | H            |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | R        | S            |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | H        | D            |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | M        | O            |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | O        | P            |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | R        | L            |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | S        | T            |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | C        | W            |
|            |                                               |                                                                              | T        | D            |

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<td>Grape Creek and tributaries, and Wine Creek and tributaries.</td>
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<td>Dry Creek downstream of Warm Springs Dam</td>
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<td>Russian - 8</td>
<td>Russian River mainstem downstream of Coyote Dam</td>
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<td>Upper Russian River, Headwaters Russian River, Big Sulphur Creek, Middle Russian River - 10</td>
<td>Anadromous waters of Russian River tributaries upstream of Maacama Creek</td>
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<td>Redwood Creek and tributaries</td>
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<td>Arroyo Leon - 12</td>
<td>Anadromous waters of Arroyo Leon Creek and tributaries, and Pilarcitos Creek and tributaries downstream of Stone Dam</td>
<td>B</td>
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<th>Species</th>
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<td>La Honda Creek, San Gregorio Creek - 12</td>
<td>San Gregorio Creek and tributaries</td>
<td>B B</td>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Gazos Creek-Frontal Ano Nuevo Bay - 12</td>
<td>Gazos Creek and tributaries, and Whitehouse Creek and tributaries</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>X X X X X X X X X X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Waddell Creek - 12</td>
<td>Waddell Creek and tributaries</td>
<td>A A</td>
<td>X X X X X X X X X X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Scott Creek - 12</td>
<td>Scott Creek and tributaries</td>
<td>A A</td>
<td>X X X X X X X X X X</td>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>San Vicente Creek-Frontal Pacific Ocean - 12</td>
<td>San Vicente Creek and tributaries</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>X X X X X X X X X X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>San Vicente Creek-Frontal Pacific Ocean - 12</td>
<td>Laguna Creek and tributaries</td>
<td>B B</td>
<td>X X X X X X X X X X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>San Lorenzo River - 10</td>
<td>San Lorenzo River and tributaries</td>
<td>B B</td>
<td>X X X X X X X X X X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Soquel Creek - 12</td>
<td>Soquel Creek and tributaries</td>
<td>B A</td>
<td>X X X X X X X X X X</td>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Aptos Creek - 12</td>
<td>Aptos Creek and tributaries</td>
<td>B B</td>
<td>X X X X X X X X X X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Green Valley Creek, Wooden Valley Creek-Suisun Creek - 12</td>
<td>Anadromous waters of Green Valley Creek and tributaries, and Anadromous waters of Suisun Creek and Tributaries</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>X X X X X X X X X X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The HUC watershed system is used. The number following the name indicates the HUC level.

Proposals will be considered for designated project types benefiting the target species in the focus streams and watersheds listed below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Watershed</th>
<th>Criteria Detail</th>
<th>Species</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adobe Creek-Frontal San Pablo Bay Estuaries, San Pablo Bay Estuaries, San Antonio Creek, San Antonio Creek - 12</td>
<td>Petaluma River mainstem and Adobe, Lynch, Lihau, Washington and San Antonio Creeks</td>
<td><strong>B</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Novato Creek, San Pablo Bay Estuaries, Miller Creek-Frontal San Pablo Bay Estuaries - 12</td>
<td>Novato Creek and tributaries</td>
<td><strong>B</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Pablo Bay Estuaries, Schell Creek-Frontal San Pablo Bay Estuaries, Tolay Creek-Frontal San Pablo Bay Estuaries, Fowler Creek, Lower Sonoma Creek, Upper Sonoma Creek - 12</td>
<td>Sonoma Creek and tributaries</td>
<td><strong>A</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Napa River, Middle Napa River, Dry Creek, Rector Creek-Conn Creek, Rector Creek-Conn Creek, Rector Creek-Conn Creek, Carneros Creek-Frontal San Pablo Bay Estuaries, Tulucay Creek-Frontal San Pablo Bay Estuaries - 12</td>
<td>Anadromous waters of the Napa River and tributaries</td>
<td><strong>A</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corte Madera Creek-Frontal San Francisco Bay Estuaries - 10</td>
<td>Corte Madera Creek and tributaries</td>
<td><strong>B</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Watershed Criteria Detail

**Proposals will be considered for designated project types benefiting the target species in the focus streams and watersheds listed below.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Map Number</th>
<th>Watershed</th>
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<th>Project Type</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>The HUC watershed system is used. The number following the name indicates the HUC level.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Arroyo de la Laguna, Arroyo Mocho, Arroyo Las Positas, Arroyo Valle, Alameda Creek - 10 ; San Francisco Bay Estuaries, Plummer Creek-Frontal San Francisco Bay Estuaries - 12</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>XX XXX XXX X X X X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Lower Coyote Creek-Frontal San Francisco Bay Estuaries, Agua Caliente Creek-Frontal San Francisco Bay Estuaries, San Francisco Bay - 10</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>XX XXX XXX X X X X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Stevens Creek - 12</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>XX XXX XXX X X X X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Guadalupe River-Frontal San Francisco Bay Estuaries - 10</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>XX XXX XXX X X X X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>San Francisquito Creek - 12</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>XX XXX XXX X X X X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Arroyo Leon - 12</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>XX XXX XXX X X X X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Gazos Creek – Frontal Ano Nuevo Bay - 12</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>XX XXX XXX X X X X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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<th>Criteria Detail</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Project Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Corralitos, Lower Uvas, Lower and Upper Pajaro - 12</td>
<td>Pajaro River &amp; tribs below confluence with Llagas Creek</td>
<td>coho steelhead Chinook</td>
<td>E F P H I H R H S H D O P I P R S T W C W D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Arroyo Seco -10</td>
<td>Arroyo Seco mainstem</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Potrero Canyon, Las Gazas, San Clemente, Danish - 12</td>
<td>Mainstem and Upper Westside Tributaries (including San Antonio and Nacimiento)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>San Jose Creek - 12</td>
<td>San Jose Creek mainstem &amp; tribs to San Jose Creek only</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Bixby Creek - Frontal Pacific Ocean HUC12</td>
<td>Garrapata Creek</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Big Sur River - 12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Arroyo de la Laguna - 12 (San Luis Obispo County)</td>
<td>San Carpoforo Creek</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>San Simeon Creek -12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Santa Rosa Creek -12</td>
<td>Mainstem</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Chorro Creek Frontal Morro Bay 12</td>
<td>Mainstem and all tributaries</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Chorro Creek Frontal Morro Bay 12</td>
<td>Pennington Creek</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Upper and Lower San Luis Obispo Creek - 12</td>
<td>Mainstem</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Pismo Creek - 12</td>
<td>Mainstem, West Coral de Piedra, Canada Verde</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Criteria Detail</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Project Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Arroyo Grande Creek - 10</td>
<td>Mainstem downstream of Lopez Dam</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Santa Maria/Sisquoc River - 8</td>
<td>Region 4 &amp; 5 mainstem &amp; tribs</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Santa Ynez River - 8</td>
<td>Lower Santa Ynez River and tribs below Bradury Dam</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Jalama Creek-Frontal Santa Barbara Channel - 10</td>
<td>Jalama Creek</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Jalama Creek-Frontal Santa Barbara Channel - 10</td>
<td>Gaviota Creek</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Jalama Creek-Frontal Santa Barbara Channel - 10</td>
<td>Arroyo Hondo</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Jalama Creek-Frontal Santa Barbara Channel - 10</td>
<td>Tajiguas</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Jalama Creek-Frontal Santa Barbara Channel - 10</td>
<td>Refugio</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Jalama Creek-Frontal Santa Barbara Channel - 10</td>
<td>El Capitan</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>San Pedro Creek Frontal Santa Barbara Channel - 10</td>
<td>San Jose and San Pedro</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>San Pedro Creek Frontal Santa Barbara Channel - 10</td>
<td>Atascadero &amp; tribs</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>San Pedro Creek Frontal Santa Barbara Channel - 10</td>
<td>Mission</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>San Pedro Creek Frontal Santa Barbara Channel - 10</td>
<td>Monticito Creek</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>San Pedro Creek Frontal Santa Barbara Channel - 10</td>
<td>Carpinteria</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>San Pedro Creek Frontal Santa Barbara Channel - 10</td>
<td>Rincon</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Ventura River - 10</td>
<td>Ventura River including all tribs</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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Proposals will be considered for designated project types benefiting the target species in the focus streams and watersheds listed below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Watershed</th>
<th>Criteria Detail</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Project Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 Santa Clara River - 8</td>
<td>Santa Clara River &amp; all south flowing tribus west of Boquet Canyon</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>X X X X X X X X X X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Big Sycamore Canyon - 10</td>
<td>Arroyo Sequit, Trancas, Zuma</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>X X X X X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Malibu Creek - 10</td>
<td>Malibu Creek</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>X X X X X X X X X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Garapito Creek - 12</td>
<td>Topanga Creek</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>X X X X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Gabriel River</td>
<td>San Gabriel River and tributaries</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>X X X X X X X X X X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Santa Ana - 8</td>
<td>Santa Ana River and tributaries</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>X X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 San Juan Creek - 10</td>
<td>San Juan Creek and tributaries</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>X X X X X X X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 San Mateo Creek - 10</td>
<td>San Mateo Creek and tributaries</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>X X X X X X X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Santa Margarita - 10</td>
<td>Santa Margarita River and tributaries</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>X X X X X X X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Dieguito</td>
<td></td>
<td>B</td>
<td>X X X X X X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 San Luis Rey - Escondido 8</td>
<td>San Luis Rey River and tributaries.</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>X X X X X X X X X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Battle Creek</td>
<td></td>
<td>A A</td>
<td>X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mainstem Sacramento River (Below Keswick)</td>
<td></td>
<td>B A</td>
<td>X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McCloud River</td>
<td></td>
<td>A A</td>
<td>X X X X X X X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cottonwood/Beegum Creeks</td>
<td></td>
<td>B B</td>
<td>X X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clear Creek</td>
<td></td>
<td>A A</td>
<td>X X X X X X X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yuba River (below Englebright)</td>
<td></td>
<td>B B</td>
<td>X X X X X X X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Yuba River (above Englebright)</td>
<td></td>
<td>A A</td>
<td>X X X X X X X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butte Creek</td>
<td></td>
<td>B A</td>
<td>X X X X X X X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Species: coho, steelhead, Chinook*

*Legend:*
- E: Eel
- F: Shasta River
- P: Feather River
- H: Sacramento River
- B: Trinity River
- I: Trinity River tributaries
- R: Sacramento River tributaries
- H: Sacramento River
- S: Lower Yuba River
- U: Middle Yuba River
- D: North Yuba River
- O: South Yuba River
- P: Plumas Lake
- R: Rock Creek
- L: Lower Pocket Creek
- E: East Branch of South Yuba River
- S: South Yuba River
- T: Table Mountain
- C: Cache Creek
- W: West Branch of Middle Yuba River
- D: Donner Lake
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Proposals will be considered for designated project types benefiting the target species in the focus streams and watersheds listed below.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Watershed</th>
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<th>Species</th>
<th>Project Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>coho</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>steelhead</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Chinook</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deer Creek</td>
<td>A A X X X X X X X X X X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mill Creek</td>
<td>A A X X X X X X X X X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antelope Creek</td>
<td>A B X X X X X X X X X X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calaveras River (below New Hogan)</td>
<td>A X X X X X X X X X X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stanislaus River (below Goodwin)</td>
<td>B B X X X X X X X X X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuolumne River (below La Grange)</td>
<td>B B X X X X X X X X X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merced River (below Crocker Huffman)</td>
<td>B B X X X X X X X X X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Joaquin River (below Friant Dam)</td>
<td>B A X X X X X X X X X X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Suisun Bay</td>
<td>X X X X X X X X X X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delta/Yolo Bypass</td>
<td>X X X X X X X X X X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Species: coho, steelhead, Chinook

Project Types: E F P H I R H S H U D M O R P D I L R S C T W D
Map 1: General Overview of FRGP Geographic Focus
**Steelhead Report and Restoration Card (SHRRC) Focus**

The SHRRC program is an entity of the Department’s Fisheries Branch and concentrates solely on funding steelhead centric projects located within anadromous coastal and inland watersheds having a specific location code linked to the SHRRC. Any watershed within a delineated location code is eligible for funding (See Table 2). Only projects below barriers impeding anadromy can be funded.

There is approximately $260,000 available for the SHRRC Focus for this grant cycle. Projects submitted under this Focus cannot exceed two years. Funding for proposals submitted under this PSN are subject to availability of funds and approval of the Budget Act for 2017/2018 Fiscal Year. Proposals submitted under the SHRRC Focus are required to address benefits (direct or indirect) to anglers.

Proposals submitted for SHRRC Focus consideration are required to follow all the requirements set out in this PSN. Evaluation of the proposals will follow this PSN process and timeline. Technical review will be facilitated by the SHRRC Program Coordinator. Technical experts will be identified based on knowledge of the steelhead species as well as the watershed within the proposed project area. If a proposal passes the SHRRC technical review phase, proposals will receive peer review by the California Advisory Committee on Salmon and Steelhead Trout’s steelhead subcommittee. Both technical and peer review will be conducted using the score sheets in Appendix D.

For questions regarding the SHRRC Focus, contact Farhat Bajjaliya at (916) 327-8855, farhat.bajjaliya@wildlife.ca.gov.

**Objectives of the SHRRC program**

The primary objectives of the SHRRC program are to:

- Restore watershed processes and functions, modify or remove barriers to migration, protect and restore steelhead instream habitat, as well as to increase long-term effectiveness of restoration efforts by monitoring and maintaining projects.
- Encourage local government and community based partnerships through the support of watershed organizations and cooperative efforts.
- Identify watershed priorities and restoration projects through evaluation and planning.
- Support watershed education, technical workshops, and conferences.

Proposals submitted for SHRRC Focus consideration must address at least one of the programs objectives and comply with the focus criteria listed below.
SHRRC Focus Criteria

The four criteria for the SHRRC Focus are listed below. All four criteria must be met in order for a proposal to be accepted for consideration under the SHRRC Focus.

1. Species Criteria:
   - Steelhead

2. Geographic Criteria:
   Projects located within watersheds covered by the SHRRC location codes are eligible for funding, see Table 2. List the watershed from Table 2 when asked for the “Focus Watershed System”. Projects must be located below anadromous barriers. The map on the SHRRC webpage, serves as a visual aid for the location of the watersheds with the corresponding location code. The map is a guideline to help locate your project within a watershed, focus determination for a project will be based on Table 2, not on the map.

3. Project Type Criteria: Only one project type per proposal may be selected and only from the list below.
   - EF Enforcement and Protection
   - FP Fish Passage at Stream Crossings
   - HB Instream Barrier Modification for Fish Passage
   - HI Instream Habitat Restoration
   - HR Riparian Restoration
   - HS Instream Bank Stabilization
   - MD Monitoring Status and Trends
     - MD projects eligible for consideration under the SHRRC focus are limited to baseline monitoring intended to measure existing conditions of salmonid habitat, watershed processes, and/or populations. Please see MD description for more information regarding baseline project types.
   - MO Monitoring Watershed Restoration
   - PD Project Design
   - PL Watershed Evaluation, Assessment, and Planning
   - SC Fish Screening of Diversions
   - TE Private Sector Technical Training
   - WC Water Conservation Measures
   - WD Water Measuring Devices (Instream and Water Diversion)
4. Angler Benefit:
Proposals for SHRRC funds submitted through this PSN are required to address how the project will benefit anglers (directly or indirectly). Enter “Angler Benefit” when asked for “Task Number” on the application in place of a recovery task. In addition, the applicant must explain how the proposal meets the angler benefit criteria and the SHRRC objectives in the Objectives Section of the Project Description.

Table 2: SHRRC Location Codes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location Code Description</th>
<th>Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Smith River and tributaries</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Klamath River and tributaries</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trinity River and tributaries</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other coastal streams and rivers north of the Klamath River</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mad River and tributaries</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eel River and tributaries</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gualala River and tributaries</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other coastal streams and rivers between the Klamath and Russian Rivers</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian River and tributaries</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Lorenzo River and tributaries</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other coastal streams and rivers between the Russian and Pajaro Rivers including tributaries to San Francisco and San Pablo Bay</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carmel River and tributaries</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other coastal streams and rivers from the Pajaro to the Santa Maria River (including the Pajaro)</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santa Maria River to the Mexican border (closed to fishing)</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sacramento River and tributaries</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feather River and tributaries</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yuba River and tributaries</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American River and tributaries</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mokelumne River and tributaries</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Joaquin River and tributaries</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Forest Land Anadromous Restoration (FLAR) Focus

Eligible grantees under the FLAR Focus will include State and local government agencies, qualified nonprofit organizations, and recognized tribes. Restoration projects may be implemented as a part of timber harvesting plans and other such types of projects subject to the Z’Berg-Nejedly Forest Practice Act and the California Forest Practice Rules, but may not provide necessary mitigation for the plans’ potential impacts.


2. The Timber Regulation and Forest Restoration Fund is anticipated to provide at least $2 million to fund projects under the FLAR Focus. Projects submitted under this Focus cannot exceed two years.

3. Projects must be within one of the following watersheds on non-federal forest land: (See Map 2 for location of these watersheds.)
   - Within the HUC 8 Smith watershed:
     - Smith River - HUC 10
     - Point Saint George-Frontal Pacific Ocean - HUC 10
   - Mad-Redwood - HUC 8
   - Lower Eel - HUC 8
   - South Fork Eel - HUC 8
   - Mattole - HUC 8
   - Big-Navarro-Garcia - HUC 8
   - Gualala-Salmon - HUC 8
   - Within the HUC 8 Russian watershed:
     - Dry Creek - HUC 10
     - Middle Russian River - HUC 10
     - Austin Creek - HUC 10
     - Lower Russian River - HUC 10
   - Scott - HUC 8
   - Within the HUC 8 Lower Klamath watershed:
     - Tectah Creek-Klamath River - HUC 10
     - Turwar Creek-Klamath River - HUC 10
   - Battle Creek - HUC 8
• Within the HUC 8 San Pablo Bay watershed:
  o Napa River - HUC 10
  o Sonoma Creek-Frontal San Pablo Bay Estuaries - HUC 10
• Within the HUC 8 San Francisco Coastal South watershed:
  o Pescadero Creek - HUC 10
  o Waddell Creek-Frontal Ano Nuevo Bay - HUC 10
• Within the HUC 8 San Monterey Bay watershed:
  o San Lorenzo River - HUC 10

4. The maximum that can be requested for a project is $1 million.

5. Applicants are encouraged to work with the California Conservation Corps crews (including the Watershed Stewards Program) for project completion as appropriate.

For questions regarding the FLAR Focus, contact Bill Condon at (916) 651-3110, William.Condon@wildlife.ca.gov.

Objectives of the FLAR Focus
The primary objective of the FLAR Focus is to provide funds to be used on forested watersheds to restore conditions beneficial to State and/or federally listed anadromous salmonids. Projects must address legacy impacts of forest management (e.g., impeded fish passage at forest road stream crossings, sediment discharge from old forest roads and landings, and lack of in-stream large woody debris providing rearing habitat). Proposals submitted for FLAR Focus consideration must address a legacy impact on nonfederal public or private forest land and meet the criteria listed below.

Additional considerations for the FLAR Focus.
Proposals for FLAR funding must include pre- and post- project monitoring as a component of the project. This effectiveness monitoring is to assess restoration project outcomes. This is a required element for applicants applying under the FLAR Focus.

Identifying a task from a State or Federal recovery plan is not required. If projects have equivalent scores and funding is limited, those that address recovery plan tasks are given preference. A list of recovery plans with a link to the documents can be found under the FRGP Focus. However, this is not a required element for applicants applying under the FLAR Focus.

FLAR Focus Criteria
There are four criteria to the FLAR Focus. All four criteria must be met in order for a proposal to be accepted for consideration under the FLAR Focus.
1. Species Criteria: The proposed project must benefit Coho Salmon, Chinook Salmon, or steelhead trout.

2. Geographic Criteria: Projects must be within one of the following watersheds on non-federal forest land:
   - Smith River - HUC 10
   - Point Saint George-Frontal Pacific Ocean - HUC 10
   - Mad-Redwood - HUC 8
   - Lower Eel - HUC 8
   - South Fork Eel - HUC 8
   - Mattole - HUC 8
   - Big-Navarro-Garcia - HUC 8
   - Gualala-Salmon - HUC 8
   - Dry Creek - HUC 10
   - Middle Russian River - HUC 10
   - Austin Creek - HUC 10
   - Lower Russian River - HUC 10
   - Scott - HUC 8
   - Tectah Creek-Klamath River - HUC 10
   - Turwar Creek-Klamath River - HUC 10
   - Battle Creek - HUC 8
   - Napa River - HUC 10
   - Sonoma Creek-Frontal San Pablo Bay Estuaries - HUC 10
   - Pescadero Creek - HUC 10
   - Waddell Creek-Frontal Ano Nuevo Bay - HUC 10
   - San Lorenzo River - HUC 10

   Use these watershed names when asked for the “Focus Watershed System”. CDFW’s final determination of a specific project being in anadromous waters within forest land may not be based solely on this map.

3. Project Type Criteria: The proposed project must be one of the following types;
   - 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)

4. Objective Criteria for Forest Land Restoration: Proposals for FLAR funds submitted through this PSN are required to document how the project will address legacy impacts of forest management. The initial identification of these objectives should go in “Section 1, Project Objectives” and then described in detail in “Section 5,
Project Description: Objectives”. If the proposal does not complete a task from a recovery plan, enter “Legacy Impacts” when asked for “Task Number” on the application in place of a recovery task.
Map 2: Watersheds included in Forest Land Anadromous Restoration Focus
Commercial Salmon Stamp (CSS) Focus

The Department, in partnership with the California Commercial Salmon Trollers Advisory Committee, manage department funds collected from commercial salmon license fees to improve habitat and management of Chinook Salmon for the betterment of the State’s salmon fishery.

Funds generated through the sale of commercial salmon stamps may be granted to projects to restore salmon populations through habitat improvement or salmon hatchery management, and to projects which provide public education on the importance and biology of salmon.

The program is an entity of the Department’s Fisheries Branch and concentrates on funding Chinook-salmon centric projects located within anadromous coastal and inland watersheds where Chinook Salmon contribute to the State’s salmon fishery. Only projects below barriers impeding anadromy can be funded. Applicants are encouraged to provide and document some level of financial match, and applications with higher levels of match may gain preference depending on available funding.

There is approximately $500,000 available this grant cycle. Project submitted under this Focus cannot exceed two years. Funding for proposals submitted under this PSN are subject to availability of funds and approval of the Budget Act for 2017/2018 Fiscal Year. Proposals submitted under the CSS Focus are required to address benefits (direct or indirect) to Chinook Salmon fishery. If eligible applications exceed available funding, first priority for funds will be provided to projects that provide direct restoration benefit (e.g., instream and riparian restoration, fish passage, water conservation) to Chinook Salmon. Projects that indirectly support the fall-run Chinook Salmon fisheries are also eligible (e.g., projects that increase productivity of winter-run and spring-run Chinook Salmon).

Evaluation of the proposals will follow this PSN process and timeline. Technical review will be facilitated by the Department and conducted using the score sheets in Appendix D. Proposals for salmon restoration that meet PSN requirements are reviewed by the Commercial Salmon Trollers Advisory Committee, and the Committee makes funding recommendations to the Department. Projects must be recommended by the Committee to be funded.

For questions regarding the CSS Focus, contact Kevin Shaffer at (916) 327-8841, kevin.shaffer@wildlife.ca.gov.
Commercial Salmon Stamp Focus Criteria

There are four criteria within the CSS Focus. All four criteria must be met in order for a proposal to be accepted for consideration under the CSS Focus.

1. Species Criteria:
   - Chinook Salmon

2. Geographic Criteria:
   Projects must be located within watersheds which have Chinook streams below barriers impeding anadromy (see Table 3 for a list of watershed names). The Marine Region listed on Map 3 is included in this focus. Map 3 serves as a visual aid for the location of eligible watersheds but is only a guideline. Use the watershed name from Table 3 when asked for the “Focus Watershed System”.

3. Project Type Criteria: Only one project type per proposal may be selected and only from the list below.
   - FP    Fish Passage at Stream Crossings
   - HB    Instream Barrier Modification for Fish Passage
   - HI    Instream Habitat Restoration
   - HR    Riparian Restoration
   - HS    Instream Bank Stabilization
   - MD    Monitoring Status and Trends
   - PI    Public Involvement and Capacity Building
   - PL    Watershed Evaluation, Assessment, and Planning
   - RE    Cooperative Rearing
   - SC    Fish Screening of Diversions
   - TE    Private Sector Technical Training and Education
   - WC    Water Conservation Measures

4. Objective Criteria:
   Proposals for Commercial Salmon funds submitted through this PSN are required to address how the project will benefit the Chinook Salmon fishery (directly or indirectly). The initial identification of these objectives should go in “Section 1, Project Objectives” and then described in detail in “Section 5, Project Description: Objectives”. Enter “Salmon Fishery” when asked for “Task Number” on the application in place of a recovery task.
Table 3: CSS Focus Watersheds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HUC 8 Watershed Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Smith</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mad-Redwood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Eel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle Fork Eel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Eel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Fork Eel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mattole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Big-Navarro-Garcia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gualala-Salmon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Klamath</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shasta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scott</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Klamath</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salmon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trinity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Fork Trinity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sacramento-Stone Corral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower American</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Bear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cow Creek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cottonwood Creek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Battle Creek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clear Creek-Sacramento River</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paynes Creek-Sacramento River</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Creek-Sacramento River</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Big Chico Creek-Sacramento River</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butte Creek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honcut Headwaters-Lower Feather</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Coon-Upper Auburn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Sacramento</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower San Joaquin River</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Joaquin Delta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Merced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Tuolumne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Stanislaus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Calaveras California</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Mokelumne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rock Creek-French Camp Slough</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suisun Bay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marine Region</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Map 3: Area covered by Commercial Salmon Stamp Focus

Chinook Salmon Fisheries Range

Map assembled December 2014 by:
- CDFW Fisheries GIS
- Data layer sources:
  - PSMFC Chinook Abundance Dataset
  - PSMFC Passage Assessment Dataset
  - NOAA NMFS Chinook ESU Dataset
  - USGS Watershed Boundary Dataset

Cities
Marine Region
Major Rivers & Streams
Chinook Fisheries Range
Lakes & Waterbodies
County Boundaries

0 25 50 75 100 125 150 Miles
0 25 50 75 100 125 150 Kilometers
PART IV: REQUIRED PROVISIONS OF ALL PROPOSALS

General Guidelines
This PSN is a legal document. Applicants are encouraged to work closely with local CDFW FRGP staff in the planning and development of proposals well in advance of the solicitation release. See Appendix C for a list of CDFW contacts.

Workshops highlighting changes to the application submission requirements will be held throughout the state. Locations and dates will be posted on CDFW’s Public Meetings and Notices webpage at https://www.wildlife.ca.gov/Notices and on the FRGP webpage at http://www.dfg.ca.gov/fish/Administration/Grants/FRGP/Solicitation.asp.

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. The forms are at the bottom of the webpage.

All information requested in this Solicitation is mandatory unless otherwise indicated. Failure to submit any required attachment or complete all required Application components will make the proposal incomplete. Incomplete proposals will not be reviewed or considered for funding.

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

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

Instructions for proposal submittal
Proposals must conform to the instructions below. All information requested must be included in the proposal application. The application form is provided in Appendix B to assist in preparing the application for online submission.
### Section 1: Summary Information

1. **Focus**  
   (Check only one)  
   - FRGP  
   - SHRRC  
   - FLAR  
   - CSS

2. **Project type:**  
   Two-letter project code as described under each Focus.

3. **Project title:**  
   Brief, descriptive title. 72 character maximum.

4. **Applicant/Organization name:**  
   Name of organization, tribe, or agency applying for grant.

5. **Applicant/Organization mailing address:**  
   Check if changed from previous applications. Street or P.O. Box for mail. This is where the grant agreement (if funded) will be sent.

6. **Applicant/Organization - city, state, zip:**

7. **Applicant/Organization phone #:**  
   Primary telephone number to reach person responsible for the proposal, including area code.

8. **Person authorized (PA) to sign grant agreement:**  
   Name and Title of person authorized to legally sign a grant agreement.

9. **PA - Email address:**  
   Primary Email address for person authorized to sign a grant agreement.

10. **Contact person (CP):**  
    Name and Title of person to be contacted regarding project if funded and who will act as applicant grant manager.

11. **CP - Email address:**  
    Primary Email address for contact person.

12. **Does the organization have a Water Conservation and Efficiency program in place?**  
    - Yes ☐  
    - No ☐

13. **Organization type:**  
    - Public Agency ☐  
    - Nonprofit Organization ☐  
    - Native American Indian Tribe ☐

14. **Certified nonprofit organization:**  
    - Yes ☐  
    - No ☐  
    If yes, specify the 501(c) nonprofit organization number.

15. **Mitigation:**  
    - Yes ☐  
    - No ☐  
    Is the work mitigation? Check and explain if yes. See definition in Part IV: Environmental Compliance.

16. **Licensed Professional**  
    Is licensed professional needed?  
    - Yes ☐  
    - No ☐  
    If yes provide name, license number, affiliation, and contact information of licensed professional(s). If this information cannot be provided with the application, an explanation must be provided in the project description.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>17. Amount requested:</th>
<th>Amount requested from 2016 PSN, this must be the same requested amount shown in the budget.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18. Total project cost:</td>
<td>Sum of amount requested plus all cost share funds and services, this must be the same project total amount shown in the budget.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Salmonid species benefited:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. Recovery/ Restoration Plan:</td>
<td>List the name of the state or federal plan allowed under this PSN which contains the task the project will address. For Focuses which do not require a Task, refer to the criteria of that focus for instructions for this requirement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. Task number: (List one task only)</td>
<td>List the Task Number from a State or Federal plan. List the one task that identifies the primary task your work will address. For Focuses that do not require a Task, refer to the criteria of that focus for instructions for this requirement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. Time frame:</td>
<td>Provide estimated timeframe (start and end dates) for the project from project start to completion. This timeframe must include submission of final invoice and final report and allow for all required surveys, including engineer review. All deliverables must be submitted within the project timeframe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. Stream:</td>
<td>Name all streams and/or rivers which will be directly affected by the project.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. Tributary to:</td>
<td>Name all streams and/or rivers directly downstream of the project stream.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26. Focus Watershed system:</td>
<td>Follow the instructions for the Criteria of each Focus to complete this box.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27. County(ies):</td>
<td>Name all counties in which the project work will take place.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28. Coastal Zone:</td>
<td>Yes □ No □ Indicate if your project location is in the 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. A Coastal Development permit may be required, for further information on the Coastal Zone, visit the California Coastal Commission’s website at <a href="http://www.coastal.ca.gov/cdp/cdp-forms.html">http://www.coastal.ca.gov/cdp/cdp-forms.html</a>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Section 2: Location Information

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1. Latitude, Longitude (in decimal degrees, geographic, NAD83):</strong></td>
<td>Provide exact project location, using multiple coordinates if necessary. If the project is not tied to a specific on-the-ground location, provide the coordinates for the headquarters of the organization. Also provide a brief description of what the coordinates refer to, such as the downstream end of the project reach.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2. USGS Quad Name and surrounding quads. Township, Range and Section</strong></td>
<td>This information is required. Provide it as a supplemental document in the online system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3. Location description:</strong></td>
<td>Provide a general description of the project location and the nature of the work site in relation to known landmarks, with reference to attached drawings and maps. Include the number of miles upstream of the mouth of the creek/river (mainstem) and number of miles upstream of a confluence (tributary). Include the extent (physical linear or area measure) of the project site. Maximum 2,048 characters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4. Directions from nearest town or landmark:</strong></td>
<td>Provide driving directions to the project site. Indicate if advance permission is required from the landowner and if locked gates exist. Indicate if there are restrictions to road use. Maximum 2,048 characters.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Section 3: Watershed Information

All questions in this Section refer to the watershed named in Number 1 below.

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1. Watershed name:</strong></td>
<td>Name the watershed and/or subwatershed which best identifies the habitat area benefited by the project.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2. Watershed area:</strong></td>
<td>Watershed area in acres within which the project is located.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3. Watershed area directly affected by the proposed project:</strong></td>
<td>Acres of watershed directly affected by project. (This should be a subset of #2.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4. Land use statement:</strong></td>
<td>Describe current and anticipated future (next 10 years) land uses in the watershed. Maximum of 2,000 characters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>5. Watershed ownership:</strong></td>
<td>%Private %State %Federal %Other Enter percentages by type of ownership for the entire watershed, percentages should equal 100.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>6. Length of anadromous streams in watershed:</strong></td>
<td>Length of anadromous streams in the watershed, in miles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>7. Watershed Plan(s):</strong></td>
<td>List any watershed plan(s) in which the proposed project is recommended. (Do not list Recovery Plans used for identifying the task here.) Use the following format: Author, year, title, organization, city, state. Copies of the plan(s) must be available upon request.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
8. Background information: Provide background information, referencing historical land use, past land use practices, local conditions, watershed plans, studies and other sources. Include the causes of the existing problem (at the appropriate scale) this project will correct. Reference attached figures, tables, maps, and photos if necessary. Maximum of 3,000 characters. Do Not describe the project here.

Section 4: Recovery Task and Limiting Factors

1. Describe how project accomplishes listed task:
Specifically identify how the proposal will successfully address the task identified in “Section 1: Task number”. Include the title of the task in your explanation. Maximum of 2,000 characters. In order to track recovery actions from recovery plans, please list in this section any additional tasks that your project may address. Also indicate if non-focus species are benefited and how they are benefited.

2. Need for the project:
Concisely summarize the need for the project based on historic or existing conditions and/or limiting factors. Maximum of 8,000 characters. Do Not describe the project here.

3. Limiting factors to salmonids remediated by proposed project:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factors</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Water quantity</td>
<td>(lack of flow, diversions, runoff)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water quality</td>
<td>(temperature, chemistry, turbidity)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Riparian dysfunction</td>
<td>(lack of shade, excessive nutrients, roughness elements)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excessive sediment yield</td>
<td>(pool and gravel quality)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spawning requirements</td>
<td>(gravel, resting areas-pools)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rearing requirements</td>
<td>(velocity, lack of shelter, pools)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estuary/lagoon issues</td>
<td>(closure during migration periods)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fish passage</td>
<td>(emigration and immigration)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Limiting factor remediation:
Describe how the project addresses each of the selected limiting factors in #3. You will be required to give a separate explanation for each limiting factor selected. Be specific on how your project is addressing each limiting factor.

Section 5: Project Description
The Project Description must contain the following information broken out into subsections: 1) Introduction, 2) Objectives, 3) Project Set Up, 4) Materials 5) Description of activities by Tasks necessary to complete project, 6) Deliverables, 7) Timeline, 8) Protocols, and 9) Expected Quantitative Results. The Project Description must include a complete description of the project, including what is being funded by cost share (cash and in-kind services). This section has no character limit. If there are
any attachments or required supplemental information included with the proposal, they must be referenced in the project description.

Projects should treat causes and not just the symptoms of anadromous fish habitat degradation. Project proposal descriptions must have sufficient detail to be used in a grant agreement statement of work (if funded), to complete California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) compliance, and necessary permits. A description, which only consists of a list of proposed activities, without descriptive narrative does not constitute sufficient detail.

1) **The Introduction** must include:
   (a) An overview of the project which sums up the project in a few sentences;
   (b) the purpose of the project;
   (c) why the project is necessary;
   (d) each restoration element being proposed and how each element will be implemented (e.g. methods/techniques used, materials and equipment used, dewatering, etc.),
   (e) a clear understandable link of how the proposed project elements will address the current problem(s) at the appropriate scale,
   (f) any specific information required for each Project Type as listed in “Part VI: Project Type Requirements” of this PSN.

2) **The Objectives** must identify specific end goals that will be accomplished by the project. Summarize measurable objectives in a few sentences which can be included in the grant agreement if the proposal is funded. The specifics for how, when, where and by whom these goals will be accomplished should be addressed in numbers 3 to 7 below. This should be the same information as entered in “Section 1: Project Objectives”, but in greater detail. (In the online system, this will be entered on the Summary Information page.)

3) **The Project Set Up** must describe who will be implementing the project and who will be completing each task, include specifically named subcontractors if known, or types of subcontractors needed for the project (e.g. construction, revegetation, surveys). Personnel must be listed by their titles or classifications and a description of their responsibilities and tasks must be included. Any personnel not discussed in this section cannot be included in the Personnel Services section of the budget. If there will be more than one subcontractor, clearly differentiate which tasks each subcontractor will accomplish. Subcontractors not discussed in this section cannot be included in the Operating Expenses section of the budget. Do not describe the activities to accomplish the tasks here, that information goes in #5 below.
4) **Materials**: All materials required for the project and included in the budget must be described. Include:
   - What is being used;
   - how it is being used;
   - purpose of material and;
   - why it is required for the project.

5) **Description of Activities by Task** must include a list of all tasks to be accomplished and a detailed description of the activities required to complete each task (e.g. type of equipment, methodology, type of work, etc.). Include all tasks for the project, both those covered by requested funds and those covered by cost share. If an item or expense is not included in this section, it cannot be included in the budget.

6) **The Deliverables** must include by task:
   - A complete list of what will be delivered as a result of the project;
   - a complete list of quantifiable expected results of the project;
   - a list and description of all reports, maps, databases and other products to be prepared and delivered;
   - all specific deliverables required for each Project Type as described in Part VI;
   - periodic status reports, annual reports, and;
   - a Final Report.

7) **The Timeline** should be linked to the tasks. The timeline must include estimated completion dates of all tasks, deliverables, and steps of implementation. At a minimum for each task in the timeline, provide annual benchmarks for multiple year projects and quarterly benchmarks for one year projects. All tasks, including submission of the final invoice and final report, must occur within the timeframe listed in “Section 1: Time Frame”. Duration of projects must match the Focus.

8) **Protocols**:
   In order to be included in the 2017 PSN CEQA process, the protocols from the DFG’s *California Salmonid Stream Habitat Restoration Manual* 4th edition (available via Internet at: [http://www.dfg.ca.gov/fish/Resources/HabitatManual.asp](http://www.dfg.ca.gov/fish/Resources/HabitatManual.asp)) must be used in project implementation. Indicate on the application what manual part number the protocols are from. Protocols in the Restoration Manual include:

   A. Habitat typing
   B. Channel typing
   C. Riparian / LWD survey
   D. Spawner survey form (Page IV-11)
   E. Electrofishing form (Page IV-16)
If protocols other than those found in the Restoration Manual are to be used, list and reference the protocols and explain why they were selected. Indicate if CDFW/NOAA engineers have accepted the protocols.

For Monitoring projects the protocols from the “DFG Fish Bulletin 180: California Coastal Salmonid Population Monitoring: Strategy, Design, and Methods” should be used. If protocols other than those described in Fish Bulletin 180 are to be used, list and reference the protocols and explain why they were selected. Indicate if CDFW has been consulted.

9) **Expected Quantitative Results (project summary):** Expected results must be consistent with the performance standards as described in the Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund - Definitions. These can be found at [https://www.webapps.nwfsc.noaa.gov/apex/f?p=309:13](https://www.webapps.nwfsc.noaa.gov/apex/f?p=309:13). For the proposal if project occurs at more than one site, provide quantitative results for entire project. If the project is funded quantitative results for each site will be required when grant is executed. You must report the measurements in the units listed in the tables in “Section 5.9: Expected Quantitative Results” of the sample Application Form in Appendix B.

**Section 6: Qualifications and experience of applicant and professionals.**

1. **Applicant’s qualifications and experience:** Describe how the applicant or the organization is qualified to perform the proposed work.

2. **Previous projects funded by CDFW:** Provide a list of projects by grant number for which the applicant has been the grantee (i.e. received grant funds directly), and indicate status of project (completed, not completed, on-going, not started, or cancelled). Only include projects for the last five years. Also indicate how these past projects relate to this proposal.

3. **Professionals and Subcontractors qualifications and experience:** List qualifications and experience of principal licensed professional(s) and subcontractors. Please specify which professional(s) will be providing direct oversight on the project. If this information cannot be provided with the application,
the selection criteria for choosing the subcontractors/professionals must be provided.

4. **Examples of similar work:** Provide at least three examples of similar work the licensed professional(s) has completed in the last five years. Indicate if work was funded by CDFW.

### Section 7: Landowners Access, Permits

1. **Landowners granting access for project:** *(Attach Provisional Landowner Access Agreement[s])*
   
   List all landowners involved or affected by this project. **Indicate here if applicant is the landowner.** List and reference attached access agreements. See sample access agreement form on the FRGP PSN website. For projects that require obtaining multiple landowner access agreements such as status and trend monitoring, at least one major landowner access agreement and a description of how access will be secured for the entire project is required.

2. **Permits:**
   
   List all permits known to be needed to complete the project. Indicate which permits the applicant will secure if project is funded. If seeking FRGP permits see Appendix F for Permit Requirements.

3. **Lead CEQA Agency:**
   
   Lead CEQA agency for project. If the applicant will complete their own CEQA, list applicant here. If applicant will go through another agency for CEQA, list that agency here. If applicant requests inclusion under the PSN CEQA process, list CDFW here.

4. **Gallons of Fuel Used to Complete the Project**
   
   _____ gallons of gasoline  
   _____ gallons of diesel
   
   Indicate the total number of gallons of gasoline and/or diesel that will be used by the applicant and/or subcontractors in carrying out the project. This information is required for CEQA. If the applicant will be completing CEQA independently of CDFW, or if no gasoline or diesel will be used, please enter zeroes in the fields.

5. **Listed species:**
   
   Indicate if any State or Federal listed species consultation or surveys are required and who will conduct the consultation. This is not limited to fish.

### Section 8: Project Budget

1. **Detailed Project Budget**
   
   All applicants must submit a detailed budget. Project proposals must include a detailed line item budget broken down into four categories:
   
   A. Personnel Services  
   B. Operating Expenses  
   C. Indirect Costs  
   D. Grand Totals

   Line item expenditures in each category should include cost detail (i.e. unit costs, number of units, etc.) whenever possible. The amount requested from each source must be divisible by the listed hours or unit cost. Large, undefined lump sums in the
The budget must identify:

- the amount being requested from CDFW,
- the amount of the applicant’s cost share, including cash or in-kind services,
- the amount of each partner’s cost share, including cash or in-kind services, and
- the total cost of each line item.

The project budget should be sufficiently detailed, align with the proposed task, and allow for a cost analysis of proposed project. The total project budget must contain all project costs for all tasks. **All costs listed in the budget must be justified and described in the project description including in-kind costs.** Projects approved for funding will be required to submit invoices matching this budget format.

Reimbursement of costs related to the attendance of conferences will be at the discretion of CDFW. To be considered, conference costs must be directly related to the project and contribute to the effectiveness of the project.

Following are examples of costs that are ineligible for reimbursement through an awarded grant. This list is not all inclusive.

- All costs incurred outside of the grant agreement term.
- All costs related to the preparation and submission of the grant proposal.
- Travel costs not specifically identified in the grant budget.
- Out of state travel without prior written authorization from the State.
- Costs associated with CEQA or NEPA completion for implementation project Proposals.
- For projects that include students, student tuition will not be paid.

During the proposal review, CDFW will perform a cost analysis using the detailed project description and budget. CDFW 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. Project cost analysis will be based on costs for comparable existing projects and professional cost analysis by CDFW staff. The cost analysis is based on the total project cost, which
includes the amount requested from this PSN plus all cost share from other funding sources. An important aspect of project cost effectiveness is the employment of individuals at a pay scale commensurate with the tasks to be performed.

When compiling the budget, include costs for required species/permit consultations, permit costs/fees, necessary pre-surveys (e.g. biological or geomorphic surveys) conducted as part of the project, costs for biological monitoring during project implementation, and costs to ensure that invasive species are not spread between sites, streams, or watersheds.

A) Personnel Services
Include all employee titles/classifications and costs required to complete the proposed project. All personnel who will be implementing the project and completing the project tasks must be discussed in the Project Description in order to be included in the Personnel Services section of the budget. If the personnel that are required to complete the project are not included in the budget and Project Description, their work hours cannot be billed on invoices if project is funded.

- Only personnel who are employees of the applicant are entered into the “Personnel Services” section. All others should be listed in the “Operating Expenses: Sub-contractor” section.

- List each personnel classification, the number of individuals in that classification, their total hours, hourly pay rate, and the total cost. Personnel hours must be broken down into three columns. One column for the number of hours under “Amount Requested”, a second column for the number of hours under “Applicant Cost Share”, and a third column for the number of hours under “Partner Cost Share”. The total must equal the line item calculation, including both the cost-share and requested amounts. (Do not include staff benefits in the hourly pay rate.)

- A “Staff Benefit(s)” amount must be listed and calculated. Staff benefits include but are not limited to vacation, sick leave, medical insurance, and retirement; these items cannot have separate line items in the budget.

- Do not list subcontractors in the “Personnel Services” section. Subcontractors are listed under “Operating Expenses: Subcontractors” in the budget.

- Do not list workers’ compensation insurance in this section. Workers’ compensation insurance should be included in the Administrative Overhead.
Prevailing Wage
Projects awarded grants by the CDFW, 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.

Questions regarding the Labor Code and prevailing wage requirements 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.

B) Operating Expense
Include all sub-contractor services, materials, equipment, and incidental costs to complete the project. All items must be described in the project description in order to be included in the budget.

Operating Expenses: Sub-contractor
Sub-contractor services are those necessary for the implementation of the project for which the applicant will subcontract. These services are undertaken by a provider external to the applicant’s organization.

- List each sub-contractor on a separate line.
- If sub-contractor costs are listed as lump sums, provide a separate detailed budget for sub-contractor costs that specifically detail out the lump sums. Include this as supplemental documentation labeled “Subcontractor budget detail” and use the budget template from Appendix B.

Operating Expenses: Other
Other operating expenses are those necessary to implement the project and paid for by the applicant or partners. This may include: travel expenses by applicant (not sub-contractor) and permitting fees. Provide as much cost detail as possible. Every item must have a unit cost (per lb., per day, cubic yard, linear foot, each, etc.). All expenses must occur within the timeline of the project.

Travel: Expenses must be consistent with state guidelines for reimbursed travel expenses based on travel over a 24 hour period. Per Diem, hotel, and mileage rates may not exceed State of California standards, see State guidelines for specific rates. State guidelines can be found at http://www.calhr.ca.gov/employees/Pages/travel-reimbursements.aspx.
1602 Permitting Fees: Fish and Game Code, Section 1609 authorizes the Department to recover the total costs it incurs to administer and enforce its Lake and Streambed Alteration Program by charging applicant fees for Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreements. The actual fees charged will depend on the total cost of the project. The definitions, instructions, and forms are available on the Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreements website at https://www.wildlife.ca.gov/Conservation/LSA/Forms.

**Operating Expenses: Electronic and Purchased Equipment**

Equipment will only be considered for purchase approval if no other equipment owned by the applicant is available and suitable for the project. Applicants must justify the purchase of equipment using grant funds as the only feasible option, providing a purchase vs. rent/lease cost analysis for all equipment identified in the proposed budget. Please refer to CDFW’s general grant provisions for policies regarding equipment purchases.

**C. Indirect Charges**

Indirect charges (previously called administrative overhead) should be applied only to projected administrative costs that cannot be recovered in other budget categories. If an applicant has a federal approved indirect rate, that indirect rate may be used. Federal approval documentation must be included with the proposal as supplemental information. If the applicant does not have an approved rate, then the federal de minimis rate of 10% must be used. Costs for subcontractors and purchase of equipment cannot be included in the calculation of indirect charges. Where there is not a federally approved rate any amount over 10% will not be funded but can be used as cost share. Where there is a federally approved rate, there would be nothing to use as cost share. Indirect charges include but are not limited to: utilities, offices space rental, phone, and copying which are directly related to completion of the proposed project. Workers compensation insurance is considered part of doing business and should be included in the Administrative Overhead total; it cannot be listed in a separate line item. For the 10% rate provide a list of what is included in indirect charges in “Section 8.3:Indirect Charges Justification/Explanation”. This list can also be supplied as a supplemental document but reference should be made to the document in Section 8.3. Section 8.3 should also reference the federal approval documents. Items included in indirect charges cannot be included as separate line items in the budget.

For information on applying for federal approval of indirect costs contact Lamar Revis at lamar.revis@NOAA.gov. For information on the federal de minimis rate and...

2. **Budget Justification**
   This section can be used to explain unusual line items or charges under subcontractor. This section cannot take the place of explaining line items in the project description or supplemental budgets. This justification section should also be used to explain the need for high cost, high number of hours for a task, high number of personnel, or anything that may be or seem out of the ordinary for the work proposed. Maximum 3,000 character limit.

3. **Indirect Charges justification/explanation**
   Provide a detailed list of what is included in the 10% indirect charges. If using a federal approved indirect rate, submit the federal approval letter as a supplemental document. Maximum 500 character limit, if character limit will exceed this include the information as a supplemental document.

4. **Summary of Project Costs**
   Proposals providing cost share in the form of cash or in-kind services for the execution of the project must specify the source and dollar amount of all proposed cost share. Applicant must also indicate if any of the cost share is being used as match for other grants or entities. Failure to provide this information may be considered non-responsive and/or result in the withdrawal of funding approval. **If a proposal is funded under this PSN, the funding cannot be used as match for any other program or entity.** When completing the table on the application, use a separate line for each source of funds. Be sure to enter the funds under the correct entity type. Cost share need only be confirmed by the dates listed below to be counted for scoring purposes. However if the project is funded, the cost share funds must be secured before the grant is executed.

Cost share can be either money or resources other than money (in-kind contributions), provided by the applicant and/or the applicant’s partners (e.g. private companies, nonprofit organizations, public agencies, and/or other entities) involved in the implementation of the proposed project. In-kind contributions must be applied directly to the project in order to be considered cost share. When including existing equipment or vehicles in cost share, they must be prorated based on the life of the equipment/vehicles. To be eligible, cost share must be used during the term of the grant. Cost share definitions are as follows:

   **Cost share not suitable:** Projects, personnel, or supplies and equipment previously funded by CDFW; resources expended prior to the term of the grant; salaries of permanently funded employees working for the CDFW or NOAA Fisheries;
mitigation funds and funds used in enforcement actions; cost share funds that will not be confirmed by February 1, 2018.

**Hard cost share:** All hard cost share must be **Non-Federal** sourced money or in-kind contributions that do not come from a Federal source. Hard cost share can be provided by the applicant and/or the applicant’s partners involved in the implementation of the proposed project and must be confirmed prior to August 15, 2017.

**Soft cost share:** All soft cost share is **Federal** sourced money or in-kind contributions that come from a Federal source. Soft cost share can be provided by the applicant and/or the applicant’s partners involved in the implementation of the proposed project. The following in-kind contributions can only be counted as soft cost share regardless of funding source: indirect charges and cost share funds (cash or in-kind) that will be confirmed after August 15, 2017 up until February 1, 2018.

If a proposal is funded, verification of the proposed cost share is required to complete the grant agreement and all cost share must be secured before the grant agreement can be executed. Project proponents failing to comply with these requirements will be considered non-responsive and ineligible for funding. A certification form, provided by CDFW, will be required for all non-federal cost share. If the project is funded, all cost share must be included in the Final Budget. Supporting documentation may be required for cost share expenses.

5. **In-kind Detail Table**
Describe in detail all in-kind cost share on the “In-kind Detail” table. Specify the following information, as applicable: total number of volunteer hours; dollar value of volunteer work; dollar value of non-volunteer labor; description of how the labor value was determined; and description and dollar value of non-labor in-kind contributions to the project.

6. **Estimated Project Cost by Task Table**
Project proposals must provide an estimated cost breakdown for each objective included in the project. Use only the categories provided in the table on the application in Appendix B, do not add your own.

**Section 9: Supplemental Information:**
For required information for each Project Type, see definitions and descriptions in Parts V and VI. The online application system will not allow an application to be submitted without all required documents attached. There is a checklist in Appendix B which lists
types of documents needed for each project type. The actual checklist is not included with the Proposal Application. It is provided as an aid to the applicant. Use this checklist to help ensure you have included all required supplemental information.
PART V: DEFINITIONS OF REQUIRED INFORMATION  
(Supplemental and Other Terms)

Following are definitions for required information throughout this PSN. The definitions are listed in alphabetical order and include required supplemental information indicated in Part VI. Not all of the following are required for each project type. See Part VI for the requirements for each project type.

*Design Plan Criteria*

Project design consists of several phases that, depending on the agency or locality, may have different names, but generally the process advances as follows:

1. Conceptual plans (or ~30% plans):
   - Conceptual plans, along with the Conceptual Report, should indicate the general location of any activities and project elements, show overall layout of the project location, and identify any constraints.
   - The Conceptual Report and Plans should demonstrate that the project is feasible and reflect a preferred alternative. Alternatives analysis often compares a number of concept level plans.

2. Intermediate Plans (or ~65% plans):
   - These plans should show detailed plan views and profiles of any improvements and standard details.
   - Individuals reviewing Intermediate Plans should be able to interpret exactly where the project will be built and where project impacts will occur.

3. Draft Plans (or ~90% plans):
   - These plans should incorporate revisions to the Intermediate Plans and add details that are required for construction, such as survey notes, instructions for erosion and sediment control, staging areas, access, and the like.

4. Final Plans (or 100% plans):
   - These plans should incorporate any revisions to the Draft Plans and should represent the final set of design documents. These are the plans used for construction bids.

These design plan criteria, as applicable, are to be included in the “Intermediate Plan” (i.e., ~65% design level plans) submitted with the proposal for specific project types. See Part VI for specific requirements for each project type. Descriptions (i.e., a Basis of Design Report including a narrative that outlines the set of conditions, needs, and requirements taken into account in designing the project) and intermediate plans for these project categories should be sufficient for the review required by CDFW/NOAA Fisheries geotechnical/engineering staff.
At-Grade Diversions Design Plan Criteria

The following information should be included in the design plans for at-grade diversions and submitted with proposals.

- Instream and ditch/pump hydraulic calculations showing there is sufficient head to divert maximum diversion flow and bypass flow at minimum stream flow considering head losses at flow measurement devices, fish screens, pipes, open ditches, headgates, etc.
- Design drawings showing structural dimensions in plan, elevation, longitudinal profile, cross-sectional views, and important component details.

Bank Protection Design Plan Criteria

- Calculation of design flow and 100-year flow
- Water surface profiles and average channel velocities for design and 100-year flows
- Geotechnical assessment may be necessary to ensure project design is structurally appropriate.
- Design calculations, i.e. shear stress, rock sizing; root strength and suitability of selected vegetation; and determination of spur, groin, bendway weir dimensions, spacing, angle, etc.
- Alternatives analysis and justification for using rock slope protection, if applicable.
- Design drawings showing site topography, control points, dimensions of the bank protection in plan, elevation, longitudinal profile, and cross-sectional views, and important component details, and planting plans.

Bridge and Bottomless Culverts Design Plan Criteria

(Review pertains to impacts to stream and aquatic environment, but not structural integrity or bridge loading)

- Identify and apply applicable fish passage technique: stream simulation, hydraulic design, not applicable, etc.
- Calculation of 100-year flow and any other design flow
- Water surface profiles and average channel velocities for the design flows and the 100-year flow.
- Description of geomorphic setting of bridge and why bridge design is appropriate for the setting
- Potential for debris loads or jams at bridge site
- Scour analysis
• Justification for increases in water surface elevation or velocities near the bridge (if any) and the use of any scour protection.
• Geotechnical assessment may be necessary to ensure project design is structurally appropriate.
• Design drawings showing site topography, control points, dimensions of bridge/culvert structure in plan, elevation, longitudinal profile, and cross-sectional views, and important component details.
• HEC-RAS model files including boundary conditions and other model parameters.

**Boulder Weirs Design Plan Criteria**

The following information should be included in the design plans for boulder weirs and submitted with proposals. (See Parts IX and XII, *California Salmonid Stream Habitat Restoration Manual*, 4th edition, California Department of Fish and Game.)

• Target species, life stages, and migration timing at project site.
• Calculation of lower and upper fish passage stream flows for each species life stage and project design flow.
• Water surface profiles at existing conditions for upper and lower fish passage stream flows and the project design flow.
• Water surface profiles with proposed boulder weirs for upper and lower fish passage stream flows, and project design flow.
• Spacing of drops over, cross-sectional shape of, and pool depths above and below boulder weirs.
• Rock sizing calculations.
• Geotechnical information as necessary to ensure project design is structurally appropriate.
• If specific low flow notches are planned, calculations of depths and velocities within notches.
• When a boulder weir project includes a water diversion component, ditch/pump hydraulic calculations showing boulder weirs provide sufficient head to divert maximum diversion flow and bypass flow at minimum stream flow considering head losses at flow measurement devices, fish screens, pipes, open ditches, headgates, etc.
• Design drawings showing site topography, control points, structural dimensions in plan, elevation, longitudinal profile, and cross-sectional views along with important component details, including construction notes on the placement of bed material and boulders.
• Post-construction evaluation and monitoring plan.
Engineered Log Jams Design Plan Criteria

Installation of large logs in streams to improve fish habitat is a proven channel restoration technique, and the *California Salmonid Stream Habitat Restoration Manual*, includes several alternatives for relatively small (i.e., three or four logs) installations tightly anchored to the streambanks. Those installations are designed to increase local fish habitat in terms of pool depth, cover, and velocity refugia. Over the last few decades, restorationists have expanded the use of logs in channel restoration by constructing large (i.e., 20 to 30 logs) instream structures that serve as hydraulic controls designed to create not only fish habitat but geomorphic complexity and/or bank stabilization. These structures present greater risks to channel stability, instream habitat, infrastructure and property, and public safety. Therefore, they require robust structural design based upon engineering analyses. In reference to those analyses, these large wood structures are colloquially known as engineered log jams (ELJs). Consequently, ELJs must be designed in accordance with standards of professional practice. All of the following are required for ELJs.

**Data Requirements**

- **Purpose and Site Selection Statement** – What is the purpose of the ELJ and where will it be constructed. An important element in this statement is how the ELJ will fit, affect, and be affected by the existing channel configuration. Clearly define the project goals.

- **Risk and Uncertainty Analysis** - Under this item is expected thoughtful discussions regarding the risk afforded by the ELJ on existing habitat, infrastructure and property, and public safety as well as the uncertainty involved in the installation and effectiveness of the proposed ELJ. Both the River Rat approach (Skidmore and others, 2011) and Washington manual (Cramer, 2012) include good discussions regarding risk and uncertainty. It is expected that ELJ designers will fully embrace those discussions and recommendations.

- **As-built map** and details to support future inspection monitoring.

- **Inspection monitoring program**.

**Constraints Analysis**

- Property ownership along channel reach;
- Recreational activities (e.g., boating and fishing);
- Floodplain partitioning (property boundaries, levees, roads, etc.);
- Existing infrastructure (structures, pipelines, over-head utilities);
- Existing riparian, wetlands, and floodplain habitat areas;
- Construction access; and
- Wood availability and quality.
Biological Assessment
- Document the biological imperative to modify the channel form and function;
- Target species and life stages intended to benefit from the project and their current utilization of the project reach;
- Habitat objective relative to the target species and life stages (e.g., spawning habitat vs. winter refugia vs. summer rearing);
- Potential impacts to existing habitat areas; and
- The predatory species that may benefit from the project.

Geology & Geomorphology
- Description of bedrock and hillside geomorphology if those features will be encountered or affected by the project;
- Scaled map and description of fluvial geomorphologic features (channel plan form, existing bars, pools, riffles) and riparian vegetation;
- Documentation of natural channel slope in reach of crossing;
- Demonstration of natural channel bankfull width;
- Detailed geotechnical characterization of foundational earth materials (i.e., depth of alluvial gravel deposits and depth to/exposure of bedrock);
- Qualitative assessment of streambank/floodplain stability (i.e., how erodible are these features and what is the avulsion potential?);
- Qualitative description of sediment supply, composition, and transport (likelihood and relative significance of aggradation or degradation); and
- Gradation of bed material at several locations in the project reach.

Hydrology & Hydraulics
- Water supply, quality, and sources through the seasons;
- Flood frequencies and inundation depths;
- Calculation of design flow based on the risk and uncertainty analysis and the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Public Safety Risk</th>
<th>Property Damage Risk</th>
<th>Design Flow Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>100-year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>50-year</td>
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<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>10-year</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
• Longitudinal profile through the project site with sufficient extent up- and
downstream to evaluate changes in water surface elevations associated with the
large wood obstruction;
• Water surface profiles and average channel velocities for design flow;
• Design calculations, i.e. shear stress and scour analyses;
• If the goal of the ELJ is to split streamflow for a particular purpose (e.g., a side
channel) then hydraulic calculations demonstrating that the obstruction provides
sufficient head to divert maximum diversion flow and bypass flows at minimum
stream flows is required; and
• HEC-RAS model files including boundary conditions and other model
parameters.

Engineering Design and Structural Stability Analyses
• Reasons for selecting the particular log jam types (e.g., bar apex vs. flow
deflection, etc.);
• Buoyancy and drag as a function of flow analysis;
• Local scour analysis at each ELJ – the importance of bed scour associated with
these structures cannot be overstated because such scour has the potential to
undermine the structure and cause it to collapse. Both the Washington manual
(Cramer, 2012) and River Rat (Skidmore and others, 2011) include multiple
discussions on bed scour and include methods for analyzing scour. It is
expected that ELJ designers will fully embrace those discussions and
recommendations.
• Factor of safety stability analysis (force balance): driving forces of buoyancy,
drag, lift, and incipient motion vs. resisting forces of passive earth pressure,
surchage weight, and skin friction;
• Material design life; and
• Design drawings showing site topography, control points, structural dimensions
in plan, elevation, and cross-sectional views, and important component details.
Plan view must be of sufficient channel length to show ELJ alignment with
respect to the existing channel.

Fish Screen Design Plan Criteria
The following information should be included in the design plans and submitted with
proposals that include a fish screen.

• Target species and life stages to be protected at proposed screening site (e.g.
will Steelhead fry be present?).
• Fish screen structure placement (e.g. on-stream, in-canal, in-reservoir, or
pumped).
• Evidence of infeasibility for an on-stream screen if an in-canal or in-reservoir project is proposed.
• Applicable approach velocity and sweeping velocity criteria.
• Records of diversion flows and stream flows, including maximums and minimums, during irrigation season.
• Stream flow vs. depth rating curve at diversion intake.
• Water depth and approach velocity calculations in front of the fish screen throughout range of diversion flows.
• Sweeping velocity calculations at several locations along the length of the screen throughout range of diversion and bypass flows.
• Evidence that flow uniformity criterion will be met.
• Screen exposure time calculation.
• Velocity calculations between end of screen and bypass entrance.
• Flow depth calculations within bypass conduit and in stream at bypass outlet at minimum bypass flow.
• Velocity calculations in stream at bypass outlet.
• Drop height and impact velocity calculation at bypass outlet, if applicable.
• Estimated bypass flow needed to meet fish screen criteria (cuffs).
• Fish screen area calculation performed in accordance with CDFW Fish Screening Criteria (6/19/00).
• For paddle wheel driven cleaning systems, fish screen area calculations showing passive screening criteria are met when paddle wheel driven wipers no longer operate.
• Description of fish screen cleaning mechanism, including proposed frequency of cleaning.
• Description of fish screen openings, including porosity and dimensions of round, square, or slotted openings.
• Assessment of sediment transport/scour conditions at fish screen for on channel installations.
• Specific information describing the type of corrosion-resistant screening material, bypass control/pipe and other materials that will directly affect fish.
• Design drawings showing site topography, and dimensions of fish screen structure in plan, elevation, longitudinal profile, and cross-sectional views along with important component details. Drawings should show smooth joints at bypass pipe bends and screen faces flush with adjacent walls and/or piers.
• Any additional information which may be required to show that screen will meet current CDFW/NMFS screening criteria.
• Operation and maintenance plan which includes preventive and corrective maintenance procedures, inspection and reporting requirements, maintenance logs, etc.
• Post construction evaluation and monitoring plan.
Additional information can be found at:

Off-Channel/Side Channel Habitat Design Plan Criteria

Off-channel or side channel habitat projects must be maintained through natural processes to be considered for funding. These types of projects include the following:

- Re-connection of existing and naturally formed but abandoned side channel or alcove habitats to restore fish access lost as the result of anthropogenic activities. Re-connection of side channels refers to restoration of hydraulic and hydrologic connection to the main channel by restoring the relative elevation of the channel to the mainstem or removing flow blockages such as levees and sediment plugs.
- Improvement of hydrologic connection between floodplains and main channels.
- Creation of new, self-maintaining side channel or off-channel habitat that mimics or replicates naturally formed and maintained fluvial features, which does not replace or displace other functioning floodplain or riverine environments.
- Re-connection of still water floodplain features that have been isolated from the meandering channel by anthropogenic activities. Oxbow lakes, features of meandering channels that naturally evolve from fully aquatic to increasingly terrestrial habitat, often represent distinct, biologically rich ecosystems worthy of conservation regardless of their utility to anadromous fishes. Projects that propose altering such habitat will be required to demonstrate the ecological imperative for doing so.

This project type is not intended to provide for regular maintenance of a constructed channel feature that would not otherwise be formed and maintained by the stream itself. However, it is recognized that the success of some projects may depend on the reconnection to or recovery of natural stream-wide processes. Projects developed as part of such larger-scale stream recovery are likely to evolve over time and may require periodic intervention to maintain or enhance the functional use of the off-channel habitat feature. Anticipated project maintenance associated with
overarching stream recovery efforts should be described, planned for accordingly, and may be considered for funding.

The use of appropriately designed large woody debris (LWD) structures or LWD and boulder weirs as water level control structures, or that are intended to redirect flow are acceptable project components.

**Projects that will not be considered for funding include** those where the constructed habitat would be used as a point of water diversion, or that involve the installation of a flashboard dam, head gate, or other mechanical structure to guarantee project performance.

**Proposals must provide design plans** at the 65% level that fully describe the project elements and how those elements will operate to produce or ultimately result in the establishment of a naturally sustainable habitat feature. The outline of Design Plan Criteria that follows includes the information generally required for the adequate review of this project type and to ensure the project will result in the construction of sustainable habitat, result in no harm to the aquatic community or otherwise detrimentally affect existing ecosystem values. The project applicant should submit this information with the design plans. **If a listed item is considered unnecessary, the rationale for excluding it should be provided.** Conversely, while this list attempts to cover the key parameters for most projects, there may be site-specific conditions and opportunities to provide better and sustainable habitat that cannot be easily translated into a simple checklist, and the project applicant should expand on this list as they feel appropriate.

**Concept Description**

- Description of the type of off-channel or side channel feature to be constructed, its dimensions, bathymetry, and over what range of stream flows the habitat will be connected to the stream;
- Site constraints and project limits (e.g., existing infrastructure, preservation of floodplain conditions, property limits), including risk to infrastructure or other properties due to increased flow through a project side channel or reconnected floodplain; and
- Description of how geomorphic and hydraulic processes will maintain habitat. Include a description of how flow will enter and exit the off-channel feature (e.g., hydraulic connections to main channel, groundwater inflow, etc.). Describe how the proposed off-channel feature is anticipated to change and adjust over time.
Biological Assessment

- A narrative description of the evidence that this type of habitat is limited (e.g., site-specific habitat typing; investigations of changes in land use and stream form);
- The biological imperative for a project that intervenes on behalf of the stream to correct anthropogenic changes to channel form and function;
- The habitat objective relative to the target species and life stages (e.g., spawning habitat, high flow winter refugia, summer rearing habitat);
- The target species and life stages intended to benefit from the project and their current utilization of the project reach, including predatory species (e.g., centrachids);
- If the off-channel feature is designed to receive water intermittently (e.g., functional only for a specific time period for the purpose of providing high flow winter refugia), provide a description of what, if any, features or behaviors will reduce or prevent stranding of the target or any other aquatic or semi-aquatic species.

Site Hydrology and Hydraulics

- Availability, sources, and quality of water across seasons and especially during periods of low flow;
- Description of shallow groundwater-surface water relationships if project performance is linked with or depends on groundwater contributions. The description should include evidence of a) the connection between stream flow and groundwater, and b) the annual change in shallow groundwater or water table elevations;
- Calibrated water level rating curves developed through modeling, direct measurements, and/or gage records of the main channel near upstream and downstream ends of project channel across the range of design flows;
- Calculation of the tidal prism for the purpose of determining an appropriate channel geometry for projects in tidally influenced areas.

Site Physiography

- An assessment of existing habitat elements (i.e. water temperature, dissolved oxygen, salinity; habitat type: pool, riffle, flatwater; estimate of instream shelter and shelter components; water depth; dominant substrate type, etc.);
- Description of existing stream geomorphology, hydrology, shallow earth and geologic relations in and beneath areas of proposed excavation;
- A qualitative assessment of the vertical and lateral stability of the main channel relative to the pre- and post-project potential for an abrupt change in the course of the project stream (avulsion);
• Qualitative description of sediment supply, composition, and mode of transport through the project reach, and areas that may be impacted by the project within, and upstream and downstream of the project area. Assess if project is likely to be impacted by aggradation or degradation (e.g. accumulation of fine sediments, blockage of entrance or exits, etc.). Assess likely design life of improvements if sediment issues are significant;

• Projects that propose to reestablish stream flow through disconnected water bodies, such as oxbow lakes, must include an assessment of the still water habitat values that may be detrimentally impacted or lost altogether by the reestablishment of surface flow.

Engineering and Implementation
• Topography and cross-sections of project area should include the river and floodplain, identification of critical hydraulic features and be an integral part of the project monitoring plan (see Monitoring Requirements below);
• Description of the volume of material to be excavated, how it will be utilized, or how and where it will be disposed of;
• Description and plan for of any woody debris/boulder weir control features proposed; and
• Description of how stream flow and/or groundwater will be managed during project construction.

Monitoring Requirements for Off-Channel Habitat Features
Projects to increase off-channel and side channel habitat are relatively new to California, and the biological and geomorphic merits of these projects have not yet been demonstrated by broad scale monitoring. As appropriate to such experimental projects, all off-channel habitat proposals must include physical and biological monitoring appropriate to the targeted species and targeted time period of project use. The monitoring plan must be developed in coordination with local CDFW-FRGP biologists, cover the first and second post-construction seasons, and should include but not limited to the following:

• Pre- and post-project photo monitoring;
• Pre- and post-construction and design flow surveys of constructed inlet and outlet structures, including any other critical hydraulic features;
• A description of, if and/or when the off-channel features became active and/or disconnected from the main channel;
• Biological surveys of the functional use of the constructed habitat by the target species during the targeted life stage and the anticipated time period of use;
• Water quality monitoring (e.g., dissolved oxygen, temperature, salinity, turbidity or other water quality attributes that might be indicated as an area of concern in the project reach).

The monitoring reports will necessarily be submitted after closure of the grant and at a date after each monitoring season agreed upon by the project applicant and the CDFW-FRGP biologist. Failure of a good faith effort by the project manager to conduct project monitoring and to provide the monitoring reports specified will detrimentally affect the award of future grants across all project types.

Removal of Small Dams (permanent and flashboard) Design Plan Criteria

The California Salmonid Stream Habitat Restoration Manual does not cover the removal of small dams, however guidelines and minimization measures have been developed in this proposed action. Types of small dams included for including in this permit are permanent, flash board, and seasonal dams that are NOT considered high risk. Implementing these types of projects may require the use of heavy equipment (e.g., self-propelled logging yarders, mechanical excavators, backhoes, and explosives). Small dam removals that are considered high risk are those that:

• Mobilize contaminated sediment,
• Potentially impact infrastructure during or following removal,
• Negatively affect valuable limited habitat,
• Expose problematic bedrock or sediment layers (e.g. slaking clays),
• Require more than 5 vertical feet total of grade control to avoid the conditions described in Items 2 through 4,
• Affect storage of flood flows.

These high risk removals may be considered for funding under FRGP, but will have to seek separate permitting. Dam removals covered by this permit must not contain any of the risks listed above.

Data Requirements and Analysis

• Soil boring in the impoundment upstream of the dam and larger grab samples of any suspicious layers for contaminant analysis,
• Analysis of bank stability and bed erosion with regards to impacting infrastructure on the overbanks, including bed material samples and cross-sections surveys,
• Analysis of debris and sediment to be transported downstream that may impact infrastructure and habitat,
• Analysis of the potential to trigger a headcut that may impact upstream infrastructure and habitat, including a survey of the longitudinal profile within the expected zone of adjustment,
- A map of any exposure of bedrock or cohesive layers within the expected zone of adjustment and test those materials for problematic characteristics,
- Analysis the impact on peak flood flows and flooding extents/channel capacity by removing the dam,
- A habitat typing survey (DFG Manual Part III, Habitat Inventory Methods) that maps and quantifies all upstream and downstream spawning areas that may be affected by sediment released by removal of the small dam,
- Analysis of fish passage for appropriate species and life stages.

**Rock Chutes Design Plan Criteria**

The following information should be included in the design plans for rock chutes and submitted with proposals. (See Parts IX and XII, *California Salmonid Stream Habitat Restoration Manual*, 4th edition, California Department of Fish and Game.)

- Target species, life stages and migration timing at project site.
- Calculation of lower and upper fish passage stream flows for each species life stage and design flow.
- Water surface profiles at existing conditions for upper and lower fish passage stream flows and design flow.
- Water surface profiles with proposed boulder weirs for upper and lower fish passage stream flows and design flow.
- Rock and engineered streambed material sizing calculations for both bed and banks.
- Geotechnical information as necessary to ensure project design is structurally appropriate.
- Calculations of depths and velocities along length of individual rock chutes.
- If at a water diversion, ditch/pump hydraulic calculations showing rock chutes provide sufficient head to divert maximum diversion flow + bypass flow at minimum stream flow considering head losses at flow measurement devices, fish screens, pipes, open ditches, headgates, etc.
- Design drawings showing site topography, control points, structural dimensions in plan, elevation, longitudinal profile, cross-sectional views, and important component details, including construction notes on placement of bed material and boulders.
- Post-construction evaluation and monitoring plan.

**Roughened Channels Design Plan Criteria**

The following information should be included in the design plans for roughened channels and submitted with proposals. (See Parts IX and XII, *California Salmonid Stream Habitat Restoration Manual*, 4th edition, California Department of Fish and Game.)
• Target species, life stages, and migration timing at project site.
• Calculation of lower and upper fish passage stream flows and design flows.
• Water surface profiles at existing conditions for upper and lower fish passage stream flows and design flows.
• Water surface profiles with proposed boulder weirs for upper and lower fish passage stream flows and design flows.
• Rock and engineered streambed material sizing and thickness calculations for bed and banks.
• Geotechnical information as necessary to ensure project design is structurally appropriate.
• Calculations of depths and velocities along length of roughened channel at the upper and lower fish passage and design flows.
• Calculations of the overall drop and slope along the roughened channel.
• If at a water diversion, ditch/pump hydraulic calculations showing roughened channel provides sufficient head to divert maximum diversion flow and bypass flow at minimum stream flow considering head losses at flow measurement devices, fish screens, pipes, open ditches, headgates, etc.
• Design drawings showing site topography, control points, structural dimensions in plan, elevation, longitudinal profile, cross-sectional views, and important component details, including construction notes on the placement of bed material and boulders.
• Post-construction evaluation and monitoring plan.

Environmental Compliance

All funded proposals must comply with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) of 1973, and California Endangered Species Act (CESA). Projects that have not been designed to meet all requirements of the California Salmonid Stream Habitat Restoration Manual, 4th Edition (California Department of Fish and Game) ("Manual") will have the responsibility of developing the appropriate documentation for CEQA, ESA, and CESA compliance, including financial assurances under CESA. An approved or certified CEQA document will be required in order to execute the project, and CDFW will act as a responsible agency under CEQA.

Projects that are designed to be consistent with the Manual, and for which no CEQA documentation has yet been prepared, will be included within the environmental document prepared by CDFW as a lead agency for CEQA. These projects may also obtain ESA coverage as needed through the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers’ programmatic Section 7 consultation on its regional general permit to the FRGP. If necessary, CESA permitting will be handled on a project-by-project basis.
The project description should include sufficient information for the CDFW to complete the CEQA documents. Pursuant to the Guidelines for the CEQA in the California Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 14, Chapter 3, Article 5, Section 15064.4, the CDFW must determine the greenhouse gas (GHG) emission of projects it funds, permits, or implements to assess the impacts on the environment. The majority of the GHG emissions are presumed to come from fuel consumption; therefore, the CDFW will calculate the GHG emissions based on the amount of fuel (diesel and gasoline) consumption per project it funds, permits, or implements and will provide the results in the CEQA document. Therefore, the applicant must provide in the application an estimate of the amount of fuel that will be consumed during the implementation of the entire project.

Eligible proposed projects will avoid significant environmental impacts. This includes budgeting sufficient time and/or funds in the proposal and budget for required threatened and endangered species surveys, biological monitoring, and required reasonable measures that are protective of native species and their habitat. All applicants are strongly urged to work closely with appropriate CDFW staff to ensure all potential environmental concerns associated with the proposed project are considered. Email addresses and telephone numbers of CDFW personnel are included in Appendix C.

No project that is a required mitigation or used for mitigation under the CEQA, CESA, ESA, National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), California Forest Practices Act (FPA) or Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) will be considered for funding. No project that is under an enforcement action by a regulatory agency will be considered for funding.

**Evaluation Plan**

The Evaluation Plan will be used to evaluate the program’s effectiveness in meeting specific objectives for participants. The plan should describe in detail the following:

- Stated education goal(s) for the project;
- Stated quantifiable educational objectives for the project;
- Performance standards;
- Syllabus or course description;
- Reference learning standards or support documents (i.e. restoration manual, recovery plan, or other guiding document);
- Pre- and Post-project student evaluation (testing), or other assessment rubric;
- Report outline for communicating how well the project met stated educational goal and objectives; and
Feedback loop for adjusting curriculum to better meet goal and objectives of future efforts.

It is mandatory that the successful grant recipient submit the results and analysis of their evaluation within the final report at the end of the project period.

**Fish Collecting / Handling Permits**

Monitoring or research projects which involve fish collecting/handling must possess a current CDFW 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 CESA, a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) enacted between CDFW 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 CDFW District Biologist to inquire about establishing an MOU. Applicants will be required to demonstrate current ESA take coverage in order to obtain a CESA MOU. Applicants submitting proposals for MD projects involving fish collection should incorporate a sufficient timeframe in their proposed project to allow securing a CDFW SCP and CESA MOU, as well as applicable ESA permits. Applicants may include the cost of the fee as a line item in the proposed project budget. Required cost to comply with permit reporting requirements may also be included.

Information on collecting and research take permits is available online at [https://www.wildlife.ca.gov/Licensing/Scientific-Collecting](https://www.wildlife.ca.gov/Licensing/Scientific-Collecting). The SCP application may be obtained at [http://www.dfg.ca.gov/wildlife/nongame/research_permit/scp/scp_aplic_procs.html](http://www.dfg.ca.gov/wildlife/nongame/research_permit/scp/scp_aplic_procs.html).

**Fish Passage and Screen Criteria and Testing Requirements**

Fish passage and screening projects that are constructed with CDFW funding must meet criteria as outlined in the following documents.

- California Department of Fish and Wildlife, *Fish Screening Criteria*
- California Department of Fish and Game. 2002. *Culvert Criteria for Fish Passage*. (This document is also included in Part IX Appendix A of the CA Salmonid Stream Habitat Restoration Manual.)
- National Marine Fisheries Service – Southwest Region. 2001. *Guidelines for Salmonid Passage at Stream Crossings*. (This document is also included in Part IX Appendix B of the CA Salmonid Stream Habitat Restoration Manual.)
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.

**Invasive Species Prevention Plan**

For all implementation and monitoring proposals, the applicant must include, as part of supplemental information, a plan describing the specific decontamination protocols proposed for use before, during, and after the project to prevent the spread of invasive species. Restoration projects should not be vectors for invasive species, such as New Zealand mud snail or sudden oak death syndrome. Personal field gear and heavy equipment working in the stream must be properly decontaminated before starting project and before moving to a new location even within the same watershed. For general information on preventing the spread of invasive species, see CDFW’s Invasive Species Program web site at https://www.wildlife.ca.gov/Conservation/Invasives. For decontamination protocols for Sudden Oak Death Syndrome (SODS) see www.suddenoakdeath.org. For an example invasive species prevention plan see the FRGP Guidance Tools webpage.

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

Fish and Game Code Section 1609 authorizes the CDFW 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 https://www.wildlife.ca.gov/Conservation/LSA. Applicants may include the fee cost as a line item in the proposed project budget under “Operating Expenses: Other”.

**Licensed Professionals**

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). Projects described in Parts X and XII of the *California Salmonid Stream Habitat Restoration Manual, 4th edition (California Department of Fish and Game)* are likely to need a licensed professional.

- 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)
If a proposed project requires the services of licensed professionals, these individuals, their license numbers, and their affiliations must be listed in the proposal application. If this information cannot be provided with the application, an explanation must be provided.

Project review and approval by CDFW and/or NOAA Fisheries engineering staff does not imply CDFW or NOAA Fisheries responsibility or liability for the performance of this aspect or any other aspect of the project. Such liabilities and assurances of performance are the responsibility of the applicant and/or their engineering contractor.

**Monitoring Definitions**

The following definitions are used by CDFW in regards to population or watershed level trend monitoring.

**Abundance**: Count or estimate of the number of upstream migrating adult salmonid(s).

**Carcass Surveys**: A sampling technique used to improve abundance estimates when high flows during mark recapture surveys allow significant number of salmonids to pass unmonitored. Conducted also to assess population age structure and diversity.

**Diversity**: Measure of “expression of diverse life history, behavioral, and physiological traits” that allow salmonid populations to tolerate environmental stressors.

**Fixed Stations**: A sampling technique (e.g. camera, weir, trap, or PIT antenna) that counts / estimates the number of upstream migrating adults and / or out-migrating juveniles. Because of the inability to determine species identify from sonar cameras alone, secondary methods / other information used to help determine this must be described.

**Life Cycle Monitoring (LCM)**: Captures regional information on freshwater and marine survival and calibrates relationship between number of redds per spawner. Includes an adult counting station, spawner surveys upstream of the counting station, and outmigrant juvenile trapping.
**Monitoring versus Research**: Monitoring (not research) is eligible for funding. Monitoring includes surveying status and trend of population abundance of Viable Salmonid Population parameters using established techniques.

**Productivity**: Spawner abundance over time. Buffers a population to environmental stressors.

**Sample Frame**: Consists of all possible reaches of a population(s) of interest. Within established sample frames, Generalized Random Tessellation Sampling (GRTS) protocol must be used statewide to allow for statistical inferences, and the uncertainty of these inferences, to be made at population, regional, and statewide scales. Sample frame development needs to be coordinated with CDFW. GRTS draws are conducted by CDFW.

**Spatial Distribution**: Refers to the distribution and connectivity between populations to provide data to assess whether distribution is expanding or contracting. For Chinook salmon, this is evaluated in terms of distribution of spawning (redds). For steelhead and coho salmon, this is evaluated in terms of either distribution of juveniles or spawning (redds). To fit within the statewide statistical and spatial model, all data must be collected within established sample frames using Generalized Random Tessellation Sampling (GRTS).

**Spawning Surveys**: A sampling technique used to estimate adult abundance and spatial distribution. To fit within the statewide statistical and spatial model, data must be collected within established sample frames using Generalized Random Tessellation Sampling (GRTS).

**Viable Salmonid Population (VSP)**: Used by Coastal Monitoring Plan (CMP) as its framework. Parameters include (1) Abundance; (2) Productivity, (3) Spatial Distribution; and (4) Diversity.

**Permits**

Proposals that conduct fishery habitat restoration activities using methods described in the *California Salmonid Stream Habitat Restoration Manual* (Flosi et al 1998, 2003, 2006 and 2009) may be covered by the FRGP’s programmatic permits. The two FRGP programmatic permits are the Section 404 (RGP 12 or RGP 78) and the 401 permits of the Clean Water Act (CWA). The applicant is responsible for reviewing these permits and incorporating the permit mitigations into their proposal. Permits can be found in the CDFW Document Library at [http://nrm.dfg.ca.gov/documents/ContextDocs.aspx?cat=Fisheries--FRGPRegulatory](http://nrm.dfg.ca.gov/documents/ContextDocs.aspx?cat=Fisheries--FRGPRegulatory). If seeking FRGP permits see Appendix F for additional information and requirements. If projects do not comply with the implementation methods described in the *California Salmonid Stream Habitat Restoration Manual* 4th Edition, then the applicant is responsible for obtaining their own coverage of Section 404 and 401 permits. The applicant is encouraged to work with CDFW Regional...
staff to determine if the project is eligible for the FRGP programmatic permit coverage.

Other permits that may be required to implement the restoration project must be obtained by the applicant. Furthermore, it is the applicant’s responsibility to ensure all the required permits are obtained prior to project implementation. If the project includes dewatering and fish exclusion/relocation, a CDFW incidental take permit must be submitted to the CDFW grant manager before each fish relocation activity. Examples of other permits that may be required are the Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement(s) (https://www.wildlife.ca.gov/Conservation/LSA) and fish collecting/handling permits (https://www.wildlife.ca.gov/Licensing/Scientific-Collecting) from CDFW. The Construction General Storm Water permit (http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/stormwater/construction.shtml) from the Regional Water Resource Control Boards (which may include provisions for dewatering), coastal development permit(s) from the California Coastal Commission (http://www.coastal.ca.gov/cdp/cdp-forms.html), and other permits from local/state governments or municipalities.

**Photographs**

Photographs submitted with the proposal should be large enough to depict the proposed project site, in color, and clearly identified (e.g. site numbers, text identifying the site, or other identifying information) in order to cross-reference proposed project features, existing conditions at proposed project location, and existing conditions in the vicinity of the proposed project. Specifications for the types of photographs required are listed under each project type where this supplemental information is required.

**Project Location Topographic Map**

The project should be shown on an appropriately scaled, USGS (or equivalent) 7.5 minute contoured topographic quadrangle map that shows each location where work is being done. **Aerial photos do not satisfy this requirement.** All maps must 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.

The location map submitted with the proposal to indicate the project location should only have the current proposed project location and must follow the specifications listed below. **Specific requirements for how to define and map project sites for each project type are listed in Part VI under each project type.** Only include the current proposed project on the location map for your proposal. You may submit a separate map with past project information as supplemental information.
All proposals for habitat restoration (which includes upslope restoration) must also include a detailed plan-view diagram with scale 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 worksites may require modification for a variety of reasons. Site modification must be approved in writing by the assigned CDFW 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.

SITE: A project worksite is defined as a point, line (reach), or polygon that spatially describes a work area where specific restoration activities take place. If there are multiple worksites (spaced a 1/2 mile or more apart) for the project, then location and metrics should be entered for each worksite. For projects that apply to a large geographic scale (e.g., statewide or watershed wide), a single point lat/long will need to be reported. The point could be a 'central' point location for the project; the lat/long of the city where the project staff conduct the work; or, a lat/long that designates the geographic area where most of the work is focused. Many projects employ multiple treatment types (features) within a given worksite. With multiple treatment types (point, line, or polygon) a project may need to be divided into more than one site. Features must be at least ½ mile apart to be designated as separate worksites. For example - a project that includes instream restoration and riparian treatments in a contiguous area (within ½ mile of each other) would be one site with one lat/long, however the project map would show a line for the instream activities and a polygon for the riparian plantings. Another example: a reach of stream may have several treatments, such as; instream habitat structures, stream bank stabilization structures, and a log jam barrier removal, but still be considered as one linear area, provided the distance between any two individual features is less than 1/2 mile. The project map would show one linear feature. Similarly, the area of riparian habitat where Himalayan blackberry are to be removed and conifer trees planted would be considered one polygon site.

FEATURE: A feature is a distinct physical implementation at a location within a project worksite intended to interact with the environment to improve anadromous salmonid habitat. Features consist of one or more restoration treatments. Within one project site there can be numerous features. For implementation monitoring, features are divided by treatment type and location. However, functional groups of
structures or treatments can be grouped as one feature. For example, a group of tightly spaced willow baffles should be considered one feature. It is impractical to separate each baffle because they interact and work together as a group for the same objective at the same location. A string of closely spaced (within ½ mile of each other) grade control weirs is another example of a group of structures of the same type functioning together. However, willow baffles and riprap bank stabilization at the same location would need to be separated into different features because they have different objectives.

**POINT SITES** describe work that occurs at one or more discrete locations that are more than ½ mile from each other.

**LINE (LENGTH) SITES** are a continuous line along which associated treatments are implemented. Lines must either follow the path of a stream or a road where work is taking place.

**AREA SITES** are described by the outline of a polygon on the landscape. These areas may be relatively small, such as the planting area for a riparian project, or relatively large, such as a watershed in which a planning project is taking place.

**Provisional Landowner Access Agreement**

Prior to funding a project, CDFW and NOAA fisheries staff conduct a pre-project site review. The applicant is responsible for ensuring when submitting an application that there is adequate authorization for access to the site for this review. If the applicant owns all of the land on which the proposed project will be conducted, then the applicant must indicate this in the proposal. If the applicant does not own all of lands for the project site, then the applicant must submit documentation that the landowner or land manager of the property has provided written authorization for CDFW and NOAA fisheries staff to enter the property for a pre-project site review. For projects that are conducted on lands owned by multiple owners, such as status and trend monitoring projects, the applicant must submit written authorization from each landowner or land manager. If an applicant does not have the required documentation, then the applicant must explain how it expects to secure any missing written authorization from a landowner or land manager prior to the pre-project site review.

Adequate authorization can be demonstrated by providing a provisional landowner access agreement covering all of the lands for the project site. A sample provisional landowner access agreement can be found on the FRGP PSN website. At a minimum, the applicant must provide written documentation of the following:
• Landowner or land manager consents to access for pre-project evaluation by CDFW and NOAA fisheries staff;
• Landowner or land manager gives provisional consent for the grantee to complete the proposed project with CDFW oversight and visitation;
• Contact information for the landowner or land manager; and
• Signature of landowner or land manager.

**Qualified Nonprofit Organization**

A qualified nonprofit organization means any nonprofit public benefit corporation formed pursuant to the Nonprofit Corporation Law (Division 2 (commencing with Section 5000) of Title 1 of the Corporations Code) qualified to do business in California and qualified for exempt status under Section 501(c)(3), 501(c)(4), or 501(c)(5) of the Internal Revenue Code.

**Quality Assurance / Quality Control (QA/QC) Plan**

Requirements for Monitoring (MD and MO) Project Proposals. Establishing quality assurance and quality control procedures for a monitoring project helps ensure acceptable levels of accuracy and precision for the data collected and analytical procedures applied. Quality Assurance (QA) encompasses the broad plan for maintaining quality in all aspects of the project, and should include a description of how the project will be undertaken, study design, proper documentation and instructions for sampling protocols, training of personnel, data management and analysis, and specific quality control measures. Quality Control (QC) consists of the steps you will take to determine the validity of specific sampling and analytical results. A quality assessment of the overall precision and accuracy of the project data should be included with interim and final project reports.

Proposals for monitoring projects must include a brief (one to two pages) description of the project QA/QC plan. If funding is awarded, a complete QA/QC plan must be submitted before the Grant can be executed. The QA/QC description should include, but is not limited to, the following elements (please provide some detail and not just a copy of the outline below):

a. Project goal, objectives, and application;
b. Project setting;
c. Scope of work and time frame required;
d. Study design;
e. List of sampling protocols;
f. Personnel requirements and roles;
g. Schedule of primary activities, including QA/QC;
h. Training that addresses:
i. safety practices for field sampling activities,
ii. identification of fish species likely to be encountered,
iii. proper handling of fish and,
iv. proper use of sampling gear and instruments;

i. Data collection control that addresses:
   i. independent sampling of a percentage of previously sampled units,
   ii. independent observers participating in electrofishing

j. Data management that addresses:
   i. metadata description,
   ii. data entry and storage,
   iii. independent data verification of a percentage of the original entries,
   iv. data analysis,
   v. chain of custody for data.

**Recognized Tribe**

Recognized tribe means those entities recognized as eligible to receive service from the United States Bureau of Indian Affairs, as listed in the Federal Register, and those tribes designated in the list of non-recognized tribes for California by the Native American Heritage Commission.

**Reference Documents**

Reference documents are those documents that justify, substantiate, or otherwise support aspects of the proposed project, describe the capabilities to conduct the work, or provide recently completed work. These documents should be included in the proposal application, unless the applicant can provide a direct electronic link to the reference document. Specifications for the types of reference documents required are listed under each project type where this supplemental information is required.

**Riparian Revegetation / Riparian Restoration Plan**

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 three years. Exposed soils will be covered using CDFW approved techniques to prevent delivery of sediment to a stream (i.e. mulching/seeding).
All Riparian Restoration (HR) applications must include a completed riparian restoration plan. The plan shall be prepared by persons with expertise in California ecosystems and native plant revegetation techniques.

The following items should be included in all HR project riparian restoration plans:

- **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 native riparian species present at a nearby reference site(s). This information should be based on fieldwork 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:** This section shall provide a description of the methods that will be used to install the plants with a detailed discussion of each plant species and type of planting stock (container, stem cutting, pole cutting, bare-root stock, etc.), time of the year when the planting will occur, planting densities based on plant type (e.g. trees, bushes, herbaceous, etc.), 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. Exposed soils should be appropriately covered to prevent delivery of sediment to a stream (i.e. mulching/seeding). 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 a list of appropriate successional stage native plant species, size of specimens for each species, number of plants, the source of plant materials, and fertilizers if any, for the project. Projects should use a composition of species that will result in mature riparian vegetation found in the region. Information regarding the need for plant protection and the materials necessary to accomplish protection shall be included. If fertilizer is proposed, discuss the rationale including the pros/cons of fertilizer use. If erosion control fabric and/or structures are proposed they are required to be and should be identified as plastic-free. Information regarding the prevention and spread of native plant diseases shall be included. Provide information on native riparian
plant diseases, host plants, disease resistant plants and how these influenced selection of native plant species for the project.

- **Schematic:** This section shall include a detailed planting design that depicts exactly where the plants will go in the restoration area. Include the number of plants and the 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, control non-native vegetation, prevent plant disease, and prevent herbivory of 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 includes the type of irrigation, the pros/cons of use, 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 were 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. 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 three years.

- **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.
**Status Report**

The Status Report must describe the process by which the group has achieved past measurable and quantifiable tasks (e.g. meetings, outreach, etc.), and how the group’s efforts have resulted or will result in on-the-ground restoration efforts. The Status Report must also include a list of all completed and in-progress educational and outreach activities and on-the-ground restoration projects completed by the group, whether funded by FRGP or not. For new groups, the Status Report must describe the process by which the group formed, the entities comprising the group, and the goals and objectives of the group.

**Stream Dewatering and Fish Exclusion / Relocation**

Applicants of 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. If the project is funded, the Grantee would notify the CDFW Project Manager a minimum of ten working days before the project site is dewatered and the stream flow diverted. The notification would provide a reasonable time for CDFW personnel to oversee the implementation of the water diversion plan and the safe removal and relocation of salmonids and other native aquatic species from the project area. If the project requires dewatering of the site and the relocation of listed aquatic species, the Grantee will implement the following measures to minimize harm and mortality to listed species as well as other native aquatic species:

- Fish relocation and dewatering activities would only occur between June 15 and October 31 of each year.
- The Grantee would minimize the amount of wetted stream channel dewatered at each individual project site to the fullest extent possible as approved by the CDFW Project Manager and pursuant to conditions in the USACE Regional General Permit, NMFS Biological Opinion, and project’s Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement (1600 permit).
- Additional measures to minimize injury and mortality of salmonids during fish relocation and dewatering activities would be implemented as described in Part IX, pages 52 and 53 of the *California Salmonid Stream Habitat Restoration Manual*.
- Only qualified fisheries biologist that are approved by USFWS and permitted by CDFW under a California Endangered Species Act (CESA) Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) would handle and relocate CESA listed species.
- All electrofishing would be performed by a qualified fisheries biologist under the supervision of CDFW and conducted according to the National Marine Fisheries Service, Guidelines for Electrofishing Waters Containing Salmonids Listed under the Endangered Species Act, June 2000.
NMFS Approved fisheries biologists would provide fish relocation data via the Grantee to the CDFW Project Manager on a form provided by CDFW.

**Water Conservation and Efficiency Plan**

The water conservation and efficiency program is for the Applicant’s Organization and not specifically for the proposal being submitted. The water conservation and efficiency program outlines the applicants plan for conserving water within their organization. Applicants may refer to guidance from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency ([http://www.epa.gov/WaterSense/pubs/guide.html](http://www.epa.gov/WaterSense/pubs/guide.html)) and Alliance for Water Efficiency ([http://www.allianceforwaterefficiency.org/Water_Conversation_Planning_Introduction.aspx](http://www.allianceforwaterefficiency.org/Water_Conversation_Planning_Introduction.aspx)), or similar guidance, regarding water conservation and efficiency plans. Applicants must state whether their organization has a water conservation and efficiency program in place, however it does not need to be submitted with the proposal. For auditing purposes, the Applicant must document their water conservation program and have that documentation available upon request.

**Water Law Compliance**

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 will 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) permit 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 SWRCB, or some other document that evidences the right. **If a water right is not involved in the project, include an explanation.** 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.
• A Statement of Water Diversion and Use that has been filed with the SWRCB (minimum last 3 years or up to the last 10 years). For applicants who have not filed a Statement of Water Diversion and Use, a copy of that form may be obtained at http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/waterrights/water_issues/programs/diversion_use/index.shtml. The Department will not accept a Statement of Water Diversion and Use unless it has been filed with the SWRCB.

• 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.

Watershed Map

A legible 8.5” X 11” map of the watershed showing the following:

• Topographic relief in hillshade;

• All streams in the watershed, label mainstem and any tributaries where work is proposed;

• Scale of the map;

• North arrow or other direction icon;

• Inset of the location of the watershed in the county.

Do not include roads and other features to clutter the map. Aerial photos do not satisfy this requirement.
Watershed Assessments / Habitat Inventory

In order to better focus restoration efforts, the CDFW encourages applicants to address limiting factors for salmonids that have been identified in existing watershed assessments and planning documents. A number of watershed assessments specific to California are available on the CDFW’s website for the Coastal Watershed Planning and Assessment Program (CWPAP) at http://coastalwatersheds.ca.gov. These products include watershed assessment reports with background information, findings, limiting factor analysis, and improvement recommendations that should provide additional guidance to applicants. For more information, contact Allan Renger at allan.renger@wildlife.ca.gov at (707)-725-7194.
PART VI: PROJECT TYPE REQUIREMENTS

This section of the PSN describes the specific requirements for each project type. In addition to the information required under Parts II and IV, Information requested under each project type must be submitted in detail with the proposal application. Forms and examples of supplemental information can be found on the FRGP PSN website. See Part V for definitions of supplemental information.

For all implementation and monitoring proposals, the applicant must include, as part of supplemental information, a plan describing the specific decontamination protocols proposed for use before, during, and after the project to prevent the spread of invasive species.

All implementation type projects must have all designs and plans 100% completed and accepted by CDFW/NOAA engineers prior to grant execution if proposal is funded.

AmeriCorps (AC)
The AmeriCorps project type is now included in the Public Involvement and Capacity Building (PI) project type.

Enforcement and Protection Projects (EF)
1. Eligible Enforcement and Protection Projects will be accepted for projects that clearly offer benefits that will lead to enhanced abilities for the public, natural resource managers, public agencies, and counties to utilize important laws and regulations that protect salmon and Steelhead and their habitat. Providing protection through enhanced enforcement training and related activities is a valuable tool in efforts to help restoration and recovery efforts. Protection efforts directly and indirectly serve as a conduit to the public, providing education, information, training, and accountability towards the goal of being good stewards of watersheds and fishery resources. Projects include these three categories:

   A. The protection of salmon and Steelhead habitat by enhancing the ability of resource managers and responsible organizations to prevent pollution and habitat degradation. Including actions which would help with successful prosecution of illegal take and habitat destruction.

   B. Training that enhances protection of individual fish or populations of threatened or endangered salmon and Steelhead by providing an enhanced ability to prevent illegal take. This includes permit reviews and other activities intended to protect salmonid habitat.
C. Educational, outreach, and training programs which serve to prevent illegal destruction of salmon and Steelhead habitat.

2. If the proposal is funded the following information will be required with the Final Report of the grant agreement. This information is provided so the applicant is able to budget for these deliverables in the proposal as necessary. The required information is as follows;

   a. Final report which includes actual performance measures per site.

3. Each proposal must describe in detail the following additional specific information in the project description;

   a. Submit a plan which outlines the reason for the request as it relates to salmon and Steelhead protection.
   b. Demonstrate that the funding requested is necessary to either augment or create a program that offers a reasonable goal of better protection of salmon and Steelhead resources;
   c. A cost/benefit discussion that demonstrates the need for funding.
   d. An evaluation of the activity being proposed to ensure it meets current State enforcement requirements;
   e. Targeted organizations and parties that would benefit from implementation of training;
   f. Description of species, geographic, or institutional protection issues needing training to achieve or improve protection of habitat or fisheries;
   g. If the project involves restoration planning and coordination:
      i. Acres of land affected by plans;
      ii. Name of the plan that was developed/implemented for management/enforcement of habitat protection ordinances/regulations (author, date, title, name, source, source address);
      iii. Description and scope of the plan developed/implemented for management/enforcement of habitat protection ordinances/regulations including extent, purpose, and application of the plan;
   h. If the project involves public outreach and education:
      i. Acres of habitat restored or protected;
      ii. Number and list of watersheds protected;
      iii. Number of protection projects proposed;
      iv. Number of volunteers committed to enforcement actions;
      v. Dollar amount of donations made to enforcement actions;
vi. Number of outreach/education documents completed and distributed;
viii. Number of exhibits/posters prepared.
ix. Number of media materials prepared;
x. Description of media material and where/when it was used.
xi. Number of interpretive signs used;
 xii. Number of locations where interpretive signs were displayed;
xiii. Describe where the interpretive signs were posted.
xiv. Number of outreach events conducted or sponsored by this project.
xv. Number of workshops/training event;
xvi. Number of participants in workshops/training event.

4. Applicants for this project type must include the following supplemental information:

a. Project Location Topographic Map: The project must be shown on an appropriately scaled, USGS (or equivalent) 7.5 minute contoured topographic quadrangle map that shows each location where work is being done. Lines for in-stream work must be labeled 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. The stream where work is being done needs to be labeled on every map submitted. USGS Quad names for all areas shown on the map need to be clearly labeled on every map submitted. Locations on each side of the bank need to be differentiated. Project should be represented as point(s) or line(s) along streams, according to the following guidelines:
i. Features that are more than ½ mile apart will be shown as separate points on the map.
   ii. Features less than ½ mile apart should be combined into one line on the stream where work is being performed.
   iii. If the features are closer than ½ mile apart BUT are on different drainages, the project should be represented as multiple sites, by stream/drainage.

b. Watershed Map or County Map. **Aerial photos do not satisfy this requirement.**

c. Evaluation Plan (see definition in Part V)
d. If addressing 1.A or 1.C above then provide photographs which illustrate the issue being addressed.
e. Invasive species prevention plan if field trips or field work are part of project.

**Fish Passage at Stream Crossings (FP)**

1. Eligible fish passage projects are those that are specifically limited to barriers to immigration or emigration. The FP category includes any human-made crossing over or through a stream channel such as paved roads, unpaved roads, railroads,
trails and paths, fair-weather Arizona crossings, bridges, and box, pipe, or concrete culverts and baffles. This project type does not include the construction of new fish ladders or upgrading/maintenance of existing fish ladders. Dams are not included in this project type, they are included in HB. For road crossings or modification proposals, the proponent must (a) provide evidence of the extent to which the crossing is a barrier to adult and/or juvenile salmonids and (b) test the project post construction at two life stage design flows (e.g. fall/winter flows for adult salmonids and summer flows for juveniles).

This project type does not include pre-project planning or design. It is strictly for constructing implementation projects. Proposals must, at a minimum, include completed intermediate plans (i.e., design plans at ~65% level of development). Proposals for pre-project planning and development should be submitted under Project Design (PD). Regardless of whether pre-project planning is done through a PD project or outside of the FRGP, project applicants are encouraged to engage in discussion with CDFW or NOAA technical staff prior to development of 30 percent plans. If the proposal is funded, Final Plans (100% plans) accepted by CDFW/NOAA Fisheries technical/engineering staff will be required prior to grant execution.

2. If the proposal is funded the following information will be required with the Final Report of the grant agreement. This information is provided so the applicant is able to budget for these deliverables in the proposal as necessary. The required information is as follows;

   a. Final report which includes actual performance measures per site.
   b. Post longitudinal profile for projects where channel grade is to be restored or otherwise modified by the project;
   c. If the project includes dewatering and fish exclusion/relocation, a CDFW incidental take permit must be submitted to the CDFW grant manager before each fish relocation activity.

3. Each proposal must describe in detail the following additional specific information in the project description;

   a. Total miles of stream treated (include only the actual length of stream treated by the project, not the length of stream affected by the project);
   b. Feet of aquatic habitat disturbed (sum of individual feature lengths);
   c. Square feet of instream features installed within bankfull channel (footprint of features);
d. Type and number of blockage/barrier removed or altered, select from: diversion
dam, push-up dam, wood or concrete dam, culvert, bridge, ford, logs, debris,
boulders or rock barriers, or landslide;
e. Miles, per site, of stream made accessible upstream of each barrier removed;
f. Indicate type of required listed species surveys which will be done and type of
protocols to be used;
g. If the project is identified in an assessment or recovery plan, provide the name of
the plan/assessment, in the format: Author, date, title, name, source, source
address;
h. Indicate if fish relocation is needed. Refer to “Stream Dewatering and Fish
Exclusion / Relocation” definition in Part V.
i. Degree to which the proposed project will meet CDFW and NOAA Fisheries
passage criteria (see Habitat Restoration Manual, Part IX, Appendix A and B;
and Part XII);
j. Quantity of habitat made available and how that was determined;
k. Quality of habitat made available and how that was determined;
l. Describe the presence or absence of other downstream barriers, how that was
determined and if there is a plan for treatment.

4. Applicants for this project type must include the following supplemental information:

a. Intermediate Plan. If a design element within the intermediate plan is thought to
be unnecessary, provide the rationale for not including it.
b. Project Location Topographic Map: The project must be shown on an
appropriately scaled, USGS (or equivalent) 7.5 minute contoured topographic
quad map that shows each location where work is being done. Lines for in
stream work must be labeled 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. The stream where work is being done needs to be labeled on
every map submitted. USGS Quad names for all areas shown on the map need
to be clearly labeled on every map submitted. Locations on each side of the
bank need to be differentiated. Project should be represented as point(s) or
line(s) along streams, according to the following guidelines:
   i. Features that are more than ½ mile apart will be shown as separate points on
   the map.
   ii. Features less than ½ mile apart should be combined into one line on the
   stream where work is being performed.
   iii. If the features are closer than ½ mile apart BUT are on different drainages,
   the project should be represented as multiple sites, by stream/drainage.
c. Signed Provisional Landowner Access Agreement;
d. Water Law Compliance Documents: If a water right is involved with the project, written verification of the right to divert, use, store, sell, or transfer the water is required for a project that addresses issues related to the diversion, use, storage, or purchase of water;

e. Photographs of proposed project site showing existing conditions. Also include representative photos upstream and downstream of site(s); and

f. Invasive Species Prevention Plan.

**Instream Barrier Modification for Fish Passage (HB)**

1. Eligible instream barrier projects are limited to work in the stream channel (bankfull) and along the stream bank. Instream barriers include grade control structures (weirs), flashboard dams, dams, debris basins, water diversion structures, and log debris accumulations. This project type does not include the construction of new fish ladders or upgraded/maintenance of existing fish ladders. It is recommended proposals under the HB project type include the baseline data discussed in Parts II and III, of the *California Salmonid Stream Habitat Restoration Manual, 4th edition (California Department of Fish and Game)*. For barrier modification and removal proposals, the proponent must (a) provide evidence of the extent to which the structure is a barrier to adult and/or juvenile salmonids and (b) test the project post construction at two life stage design flows (e.g. fall/winter flows for adult salmonids and summer flows for juveniles).

This project type is for implementation only and does not include funding for pre-project planning or design. Proposals for pre-project planning and development should be submitted under Project Design (PD). Proposals must, at a minimum, include completed intermediate plans (i.e., design plans at ~65% level of development). Regardless of whether pre-project planning is done through a PD project or outside of the FRGP, project applicants are encouraged to engage in discussion with CDFW or NOAA technical staff prior to development of 30 percent plans. If the proposal is funded, Final Plans (100% plans) accepted by CDFW/NOAA Fisheries technical/engineering staff will be required prior to grant execution.

2. If the proposal is funded the following information will be required with the Final Report of the grant agreement. This information is provided so the applicant is able to budget for these deliverables in the proposal as necessary. The required information is as follows;

   a. Final report which includes actual performance measures per site.
   b. Post longitudinal profile for projects where channel grade is to be restored or otherwise modified by the project.
c. If project includes the removal of a diversion dam, flashboard dam, wood or concrete dam: design documents, final costs, and final plans will be entered in the Clearinghouse for Dam Removal Information (CDRI) at http://library.ucr.edu/wrca/collections/cdri/.

3. Each proposal must describe in detail the following additional specific information in the project description:

a. State target habitat metric to achieve within the proposed project reach (e.g. number of boulders or large wood to be placed per unit length of stream);

b. Identify document which justifies stated habitat metric;

c. Report existing habitat metric within the proposed project reach (e.g. number of boulders or large wood existing per unit length of stream) for comparison to target habitat metric;

d. Total miles of stream treated (include only the actual length of stream treated by the project, not the length of stream affected by the project);

e. Feet of aquatic habitat disturbed (sum of individual feature lengths);

f. Square feet of instream features installed within bankfull channel (footprint of features);

g. Type and number per site of blockage/barrier removed or altered, select from: diversion dam, push-up dam, wood or concrete dam, weir, culvert, logs, debris, boulders or rock barriers, or landslide;

h. Miles, per site, of stream made accessible by removing each blockage;

i. Indicate by work site if the following apply:
   i. Number of Fishway chutes or pools installed;
   ii. Acres of estuarine nearshore treated;
   iii. Miles of dikes modified/removed and acres of available habitat created;
   iv. Number of tidegates altered/removed and acres opened to fish passage by altering/removing tidegates.
   v. Number of estuarine culverts modified/removed and acres of fill material removed.

j. Each project element (pertinent natural features and specific work areas) shall be assigned a unique station number that reflects its measured distance from the project start location. For example, a logjam proposed for modification 250 feet downstream from a bridge designated as the project starting point would have a “station number” of 250. A scaled map with all pertinent features and work site station shall be included as part of the proposal;

k. If the project is identified in an assessment or recovery plan, provide the name of the plan/assessment, in the format: Author, date, title, name, source, source address;
I. Indicate type of required listed species surveys which will be done and type of protocols to be used;

m. Indicate if fish relocation is needed. Refer to “Stream Dewatering and Fish Exclusion / Relocation” definition in Part V.

n. Degree to which the proposed project will meet CDFW and NOAA Fisheries passage criteria (see Habitat Restoration Manual, Part IX, Appendix A and B; and Part XII);

o. Quantity of habitat made available and how that was determined;

p. Quality of habitat made available and how that was determined;

q. Describe the presence or absence of other downstream barriers, how that was determined and if there is a plan for treatment.

4. Applicants for this project type must include the following supplemental information;

a. Intermediate Plan. If a design element within the intermediate plan is thought to be unnecessary, provide the rationale for not including it.

b. Conceptual Plan: If an intermediate plan is determined to be unnecessary, provide a conceptual plan. Projects where channel grade is to be restored or otherwise modified by the proposed project must also include a longitudinal profile, scaled plan, and elevation view diagrams showing the proposed work.

c. Project Location Topographic Map: The project must be shown on an appropriately scaled, USGS (or equivalent) 7.5 minute contoured topographic quadrangle map that shows each location where work is being done. Lines for in stream work must be labeled 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. The stream where work is being done needs to be labeled on every map submitted. USGS Quad names for all areas shown on the map need to be clearly labeled on every map submitted. Locations on each side of the bank need to be differentiated. If there are multiple sites along a stream length, make sure that the individual sites are numbered or labeled. If this makes the map too busy to easily read, then multiple maps will be necessary. Project should be represented as point(s) or line(s) along streams, according to the following guidelines:

i. Features that are more than ½ mile apart will be shown as separate points on the map.

ii. Features less than ½ mile apart should be combined into one line on the stream where work is being performed.

iii. If the features are closer than ½ mile apart BUT are on different drainages, the project should be represented as multiple sites, by stream/drainage.

d. Signed Provisional Landowner Access Agreement.
e. Water Law Compliance Documents: If a water right is involved with the project, written verification of the right to divert, use, store, sell, or transfer the water is required for a project that addresses issues related to the diversion, use, storage, or purchase of water.

f. Photographs of proposed project site showing existing conditions. Also include representative photos upstream and downstream of site(s).

g. Invasive Species Prevention Plan.

**Instream Habitat Restoration (HI)**

1. Eligible instream habitat restoration projects are limited to work in the stream channel and floodplains. Instream habitat restoration includes installation of instream structures such as boulder clusters, weirs, log and root wad structures, gravel augmentation, and floodplain connectivity projects such as side channels, off-channel features, and floodplain grading projects. 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, 4th edition (California Department of Fish and Game)*.

If the applicant is seeking funds to monitor an instream habitat restoration project (HI) as a component of this proposal, they must also include all the required information for a monitoring watershed restoration project (MO). The funding requested for the monitoring task of the proposal must also be clearly identified and detailed in the budget.

This project type does not include pre-project planning or design. It is strictly for constructing implementation projects. Many Instream Habitat Restoration projects, such as non-engineered wood and accelerated recruitment projects, do not require engineering plans and calculations. However, many other HI projects do require engineering and/or geomorphic planning. These projects include boulder clusters and weirs, off/side channel projects, engineered wood structures, engineered log jams, and gravel augmentation. Proposals for pre-project planning and development should be submitted under Project Design (PD). Proposals for HI projects, other than non-engineered wood and accelerated recruitment projects, must include completed intermediate plans (i.e., design plans at ~65% level of development). Regardless of whether pre-project planning is done through a PD project or outside of the FRGP, project applicants are encouraged to engage in discussion with CDFW or NOAA technical staff prior to development of 30 percent plans. If the proposal is funded, Final Plans (100% plans) accepted by CDFW/NOAA Fisheries technical/engineering staff will be required prior to grant execution.
2. If the proposal is funded the following information will be required with the Final Report of the grant agreement. This information is provided so the applicant is able to budget for these deliverables in the proposal as necessary. The required information is as follows:

a. Final report which includes actual performance measures per site.

b. As-built drawings that include structure placement and alignment, cross-sections and longitudinal profiles, and sizes and quantity of material added.

3. Each proposal must describe in detail the following additional specific information in the project description. Instream structure proposals must specifically define the number and types (complexity) of proposed structures, and the materials and labor needed for completing the structure.

a. For large wood projects identify:
   i. target habitat metric for the reach (e.g. amount of large wood per unit length);
   ii. Identify document which justifies stated habitat metric;
   iii. Provide the quantity of existing target habitat in the proposed project reach (how much wood already exists in the reach) for comparison to target metric;

b. Total miles of instream habitat treated, count stream reach only once, even if it has multiple treatments (include only the actual length of stream treated by the project, not the length of stream affected by the project);

c. Feet of aquatic habitat disturbed (sum of individual feature lengths);

d. Square feet of instream features installed within bankfull channel (footprint of features);

e. If the project involves channel reconfiguration and connectivity provide the following for each site:
   i. Type and miles of channel reconfiguration and connectivity, select from: creation/connection to off-channel habitat, creation of instream pools, channel bed restored, or meanders added;
   ii. Miles of off-channel stream created;
   iii. Acres of off-channel or floodplain connected;
   iv. Number of instream pools created for channel reconfiguration.

f. If the project involves channel structure placement provide the following for each site:
   i. Type of materials used for channel structure placement, select from: individual logs (unanchored), individual logs (anchored), logs fastened together (logjam), rocks/boulders (unanchored), rocks/boulders (fastened or anchored), stumps with roots attached (root wads), weirs, deflectors/barbs, or other engineered structures;
   ii. Number of instream features installed/modified;
iii. Miles of stream treated with channel structure placement;
iv. Number of instream pools created by structure placement.
g. If the project involves spawning gravel placement provide the following for each site:
i. Miles of stream treated with spawning gravel placement;
ii. Cubic yards of spawning gravel placed.
h. If the project involves removal of aquatic non-native invasive plants provide the following for each site:
i. Miles of stream treated for removal of aquatic non-native invasive plants;
ii. Acres of plants removed/controlled;
iii. Scientific name(s) of plant species removed.
i. If the project involves predator/competitor removal provide the following for each site:
i. Scientific names(s) of predator/competitor species removed;
ii. Miles of stream treated for predator removal/control;
iii. Number of predators/competitors removed;
iv. Describe the methods used to control/remove predators or competitors.
j. Each project element (pertinent natural features and specific work areas) shall be assigned a unique station number that reflects its measured distance from the project start location. For example, a logjam proposed for installation 250 feet downstream from a bridge designated as the project starting point would have a “station number” of 250. A scaled map with all pertinent features and work site station shall be included as part of the proposal,
k. Indicate type of required listed species surveys which will be done and type of protocols to be used; and
l. If the treatment/project is identified in an assessment or recovery plan, provide the name of the plan/assessment, in the format: Author, date, title, name, source, and source address;
m. Provide the bankfull channel width and stream gradient (see California Salmonid Stream Habitat Restoration Manual, Part III);
n. Size, type and species of materials.

4. Applicants for this project type must include the following supplemental information;

a. Intermediate Plan and applicable design plan criteria (see Part V). Most boulder, engineered wood, off/side channel, and gravel augmentation projects should be at the intermediate plan level in the proposal. If a design element within the intermediate plan is thought to be unnecessary, provide the rationale for not including it.
b. Conceptual Plan: If an intermediate plan is determined to be unnecessary, provide a conceptual plan. Non-engineered wood and accelerated recruitment
projects will only require conceptual plans in most cases. Projects where channel grade is to be restored or otherwise modified by the proposed project must also include a longitudinal profile, scaled plan, and elevation view diagrams showing the proposed work.

c. Project Location Topographic Map: The project must be shown on an appropriately scaled, USGS (or equivalent) 7.5 minute contoured topographic quadrangle map that shows each location where work is being done. Lines for in stream work must be labeled 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. The stream where work is being done needs to be labeled on every map submitted. USGS Quad names for all areas shown on the map need to be clearly labeled on every map submitted. Locations on each side of the bank need to be differentiated. If there are multiple sites along a stream length, make sure that the individual sites are numbered or labeled. If this makes the map too busy to easily read, then multiple maps will be necessary. Project should be represented as point(s) or line(s) along streams, according to the following guidelines:

i. Features that are more than ½ mile apart will be shown as separate points on the map.

ii. Features less than ½ mile apart should be combined into one line on the stream where work is being performed.

iii. If the features are closer than ½ mile apart BUT are on different drainages, the project should be represented as multiple sites, by stream/drainage.

d. Signed Provisional Landowner Access Agreement.

e. Photographs of proposed project site showing existing conditions. Also include representative photos upstream and downstream of site(s).

f. Invasive Species Prevention Plan.

**Riparian Restoration (HR)**

1. Eligible riparian restoration projects are for riparian restoration of bare or partially denuded banks adjacent to the stream and within the riparian corridor. Also included is eradication of non-native, invasive vegetation species and revegetation with native endemic riparian species. This project type does not allow funding for developing a riparian restoration plan. See the project type Watershed Assessment Evaluation and Planning (PL) if a plan needs to be developed for a future riparian restoration project. The riparian area shall be defined as the area between a stream and the adjacent upland identified by soil characteristics and distinctive vegetation. It includes wetlands and those portions of floodplains and valley bottoms that support riparian vegetation.
If the proposal is funded, Final Plans (100% plans) accepted by CDFW/NOAA Fisheries technical/engineering staff will be required prior to grant execution.

2. If the proposal is funded the following information will be required with the Final Report of the grant agreement. This information is provided so the applicant is able to budget for these deliverables in the proposal as necessary. The required information is as follows;

a. Final report which includes actual performance measures per site.
b. An agreement that 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.

c. Total miles of stream treated (include only the actual length of stream treated by the project, not the length of stream affected by the project);
d. Feet of aquatic habitat disturbed (sum of individual feature lengths);
e. Square feet of instream features installed within bankfull channel (footprint of features);
f. For each work site provide the following:
   i. Miles of riparian stream bank treated, measure both sides of the bank if appropriate;
   ii. Total acres of riparian area treated (including fencing, excluding invasive species treatments);
   iii. Number of riparian plants planted;
   iv. Planting densities;
   v. Provisions made for annual survival monitoring and replanting / reseeding;
   vi. Provisions for watering;
   vii. Acres of riparian area planted;
   viii. Scientific names of plant species planted.

3. Each proposal must describe in detail the following additional specific information in the project description;

a. Each proposal must also demonstrate how the project would be instrumental in restoring the natural function of the riparian corridor using appropriate successional stage native species.
b. For projects that include fencing, the applicant must construct a wildlife friendly fence (consult with local CDFW staff for guidance). Fencing shall have a minimum set back of 35 feet from the edge of the stream bank.
c. Total miles of stream treated (include only the actual length of stream treated by the project, not the length of stream affected by the project);
d. Feet of aquatic habitat disturbed (sum of individual feature lengths);
e. Square feet of instream features installed within bankfull channel (footprint of features);
f. For each work site provide the following:
   i. Miles of riparian stream bank treated, measure both sides of the bank if appropriate;
   ii. Total acres of riparian area treated (including fencing, excluding invasive species treatments);
   iii. Number of riparian plants planted;
   iv. Planting densities;
   v. Provisions made for annual survival monitoring and replanting / reseeding;
   vi. Provisions for watering;
   vii. Acres of riparian area planted;
   viii. Scientific names of plant species planted.
ix. Miles of fence installed/repaired;
x. Type of fencing material proposed;
xi. Acres of riparian area protected by fencing.
xii. Acres of riparian area treated for removal of non-native invasive plants;
xiii. Scientific names of non-native invasive plant species removed.
xiv. If the project involves trail or campground improvement, include number of acres improved;
g. If the project includes streambank stabilization, for each work site:
i. Indicate type(s) of streambank stabilization material used, select from: logs, rocks/boulders, rock barbs, log barbs, revetments, or vegetation;
ii. Miles of streambank stabilized (count both sides of the stream if applicable).
h. Indicate if any work sites include wetlands and number of wetland acres treated.
i. Indicate type of required listed species surveys which will be done and type of protocols to be used; and
j. If the project is identified in an assessment or recovery plan, provide the name of the plan/assessment, in the format: Author, date, title, name, source, and source address.

4. Applicants for this project type must include the following supplemental information:

a. Project Location Topographic Map: The project must be shown on an appropriately scaled, USGS (or equivalent) 7.5 minute contoured topographic quadrangle map that shows the location being acquired. USGS Quad names for all areas shown on the map need to be clearly labeled on every map submitted. Show the extent of the riparian work being conducted, using an outline of the area. All contiguous work areas should be included in a single outline. Non-contiguous work areas should be shown as separate outlines (e.g., right and left bank planting exercises should be separated into two sites).
b. Signed Provisional Landowner Access Agreement
c. Fence Maintenance Plan: Maintenance will include repair of fences to a level that will effectively exclude livestock from the livestock exclusion project area for a period of 10 years. Include a maintenance schedule and indicate who will be responsible for the fence maintenance.
d. Riparian Restoration Plan.
e. Photographs of project site showing existing conditions. Also include representative photos upstream and downstream of site(s).
f. Invasive Species Prevention Plan.

Bank Stabilization (HS)

1. Eligible bank stabilization projects 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, 4th edition* (California Department of Fish and Game).

If the proposal is funded, Final Plans (100% plans) accepted by CDFW/NOAA Fisheries technical/engineering staff will be required prior to grant execution.

2. If the proposal is funded the following information will be required with the Final Report of the grant agreement. This information is provided so the applicant is able to budget for these deliverables in the proposal as necessary. The required information is as follows.

a. Final report which includes actual performance measures per site.

3. Each proposal must describe in detail the following additional specific information in the project description.

a. Describe previous bank stabilization in the vicinity of the project;
   b. Total miles of stream treated (include only the actual length of stream *treated* by the project, not the length of stream *affected* by the project);
   c. Total feet of aquatic habitat disturbed (sum of individual feature lengths);
   d. Square feet of instream features installed within bankfull channel (footprint of features);
   e. For each work site indicate:
      i. Type(s) of streambank stabilization material, select from: logs, rocks/boulders, rock barbs, log barbs, revetments, or vegetation;
      ii. Miles of streambank stabilized (count both sides of the stream if applicable);
      iii. Acres of riparian area treated;
      iv. Acres of riparian plants planted including number and types of plants used;
      v. Miles of fence installed/repaired;
      vi. Type of fencing material proposed;
      vii. Acres of riparian area protected by fencing.
      viii. Acres of riparian area treated for removal of non-native invasive plants;
      ix. Scientific names of plant species removed;
   f. Indicate type of required listed species surveys which will be done and type of protocols to be used;
   g. If the project is identified in an assessment or recovery plan, provide the name of the plan/assessment, in the format: Author, date, title, name, source, and source address;
h. If the project involves bioengineering, the proposal must identify and describe the
    type of treatment and define linear feet of bank stabilized and riparian species
    planted;
i. Indicate if fish relocation is needed. Refer to “Stream Dewatering and Fish
    Exclusion / Relocation” definition in Part V.

4. Applicants for this project type must include the following supplemental information:

a. Intermediate Plan. If a design element within the intermediate plan is deemed
    unnecessary, then provide the rationale to support this determination.

b. Conceptual Plan: If an intermediate plan is determined to be unnecessary,
    provide a conceptual plan and an explanation for why a conceptual level of plan
    development is appropriate. Projects where channel grade is to be restored or
    otherwise modified by the proposed project must also include a longitudinal
    profile, scaled plan, and elevation view diagrams showing the proposed work.

c. Project Location Topographic Map: The project must be shown on an
    appropriately scaled, USGS (or equivalent) 7.5 minute contoured topographic
    quadrangle map that shows each location where work is being done. Lines for in
    stream work must be labeled 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. The stream where work is being done needs to be labeled on
    every map submitted. USGS Quad names for all areas shown on the map need
    to be clearly labeled on every map submitted. Locations on each side of the
    bank need to be differentiated. If there are multiple sites along a stream length,
    make sure that the individual sites are numbered or labeled. If this makes the
    map too busy to easily read, then multiple maps will be necessary. Project should
    be represented as point(s) or line(s) along streams, according to the following
    guidelines:
    i. Features that are more than ½ mile apart will be shown as separate points
       on the map.
    ii. Features less than ½ mile apart should be combined into one line on the
        stream where work is being performed.
    iii. If the features are closer than ½ mile apart BUT are on different drainages,
        the project should be represented as multiple sites, by stream/drainage.

d. Signed Provisional Landowner Access Agreement.

e. Photographs of proposed project site showing existing conditions. Photographs
    of previously completed bank stabilization in the vicinity of the proposed project
    site. Also include representative photos upstream and downstream of site(s).

f. Invasive Species Prevention Plan.
**Watershed Restoration – Upslope (HU)**

1. Eligible watershed restoration projects include: road treatments, road decommissioning, and upland erosion and sediment control that will reduce sediment to stream channels. Upslope erosion assessments and the method for determining sediment saved from delivery to a stream channel must use the protocol described in Part X, of the *California Salmonid Stream Habitat Restoration Manual, March 2006 (California Department of Fish and Game)* or a CDFW approved alternate method. Road treatments, road decommissioning, and other sediment delivery actions must meet the criteria for the specific action as described in Part X, of the *California Salmonid Stream Habitat Restoration Manual, March 2006 (California Department of Fish and Game)*. HU projects are only for sites that are expected to erode and deliver sediment to an anadromous fish bearing stream(s). CDFW 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 Coho Salmon and Steelhead in the entire hydrologic basin. Upslope restoration work that is beyond the riparian area must focus on correction of major problems affecting the watershed.

This project type does not include pre-project planning or assessments: planning, assessments, or re-assessments should already be complete for this project type. Proposals for pre-project planning and development should be submitted under the Watershed Evaluation, Assessment, and Planning (PL) project type or the Project Design (PD) project type.

2. If the proposal is funded the following information will be required with the Final Report of the grant agreement. This information is provided so the applicant is able to budget for these deliverables in the proposal as necessary.

a. Final report which includes actual performance measures per site.

In addition if the proposal is funded the following will be required before implementation of the project.
a. The landowner or responsible party must sign an access agreement stating they agree to 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 after the act of nature. Acts of nature include, but are not limited to floods, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, and wind storms.

3. Each proposal must describe in detail the following additional specific information in the project description:

   a. Total miles of road treated;
   b. Total acres of upslope area treated;
   c. For each work site indicate;
      i. Cubic yards of sediment prevented from entering the stream;
      ii. Miles of road treated for road drainage system improvements;
      iii. Miles of road decommissioned/abandoned;
      iv. Number of upslope stream crossing treated (not for fish passage);
      v. Number of springs and landslides treated;
      vi. Type and number of upland erosion/sediment control used, select from:
          erosion control structures, planting, or slope stabilization;
      vii. Scientific names of plant species planted;
   d. If project involves non-native vegetation removal or control indicate per site:
      i. Acres of upslope area treated for vegetation removal/control;
      ii. Scientific names of plant species removed/controlled;
   e. Indicate type of required listed species surveys which will be done and type of protocols to be used; and
   f. If the project is identified in an assessment or recovery plan, provide the name of the plan/assessment, in the format: Author, date, title, name, source, and source address.

4. Applicants for this project type must include the following supplemental information. (Note: Individual site sheets need to be available upon request for field review but do not need to be included with the proposal.)

   a. Conceptual Plan (Road log). The road log must include; site number the following; site name, site location (by road mile from a designated fixed point), name or identify the stream where direct sediment delivery is expected, indicate if identified stream is focus species bearing, stream order of identified stream, feature number, feature type, estimated excavation volume (cubic yards),
estimated hydrologically connected sediment savings (cubic yards), priority for potential sediment delivery (high, medium, or low), and proposed treatment at each feature. All subsequent road logs prepared for the project must follow the identification parameters (site number, site name, site location, stream name) to provide consistent representation of the project area for the purpose of comparing features proposed with features implemented.

b. Project Location Topographic Map: The project must be shown on an appropriately scaled, USGS (or equivalent) 7.5 minute contoured topographic quadrangle map that shows each location where work is being done. USGS Quad names for all areas shown on the map need to be clearly labeled on every map submitted. Locations on each side of the bank need to be differentiated. Individual sites along a given road need to be clearly labeled. If the area is too dense to clearly read the labels, then multiple maps should be submitted to clearly show all sites where work is being completed. Project should be represented as point(s) or line(s) along the road network, according to the following guidelines:
   i. Features that are more than ½ mile apart will be shown as separate points on the map.
   ii. Features less than ½ mile apart should be combined into one line on the road where work is being performed.
   iii. If the features are closer than ½ mile apart BUT are on different drainages, the project should be represented as multiple sites, by stream/drainage.

c. Watershed Map.
d. Signed Provisional Landowner Access Agreement.
e. Photographs of ‘high’ and ‘high moderate’ sediment delivery sites (e.g. road crossings, culverts, etc.) and a representative photograph for each road segment proposed for surface treatment.
f. Invasive Species Prevention Plan.

**Monitoring Projects (MD)**

1. Eligible monitoring projects for consideration under this PSN are projects that monitor the status and trends of anadromous salmonid populations and/or their habitat (MD). This project type includes both baseline and status/trend monitoring. Baseline monitoring is intended to measure existing conditions of salmonid habitat, watershed processes, and/or populations. A wide array of indicators might be included in baseline sampling. Status and trend monitoring can be used to assess the response of salmonid habitat and populations to watershed restoration efforts, and in population viability analysis for assessing the recovery of ESA listed species. Status and trend monitoring periodically samples a set of parameters in a given area in order to measure changes over time. Proposals for status and trend monitoring must fully document compliance with the protocols described in Fish Bulletin 180,

Monitoring projects that involve fish collections must possess a current CDFW 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 CDFW 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 CDFW District Biologist with regards to establishing an MOU. Applicants will be required to demonstrate current Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) take coverage in order to obtain a CESA MOU. Applicants submitting proposals for MD project types involving fish collections should incorporate sufficient time in their proposed project to allow securing a CDFW SCP and CESA MOU, as well as applicable ESA permits. Applicants should include in their project proposal an estimated project budget which includes costs required to obtain the permit and comply with permit reporting requirements. Information on collecting take permits is available online at https://www.wildlife.ca.gov/Licensing/Scientific-Collecting. The SCP application may be obtained at http://www.dfg.ca.gov/wildlife/nongame/research_permit/scp/scp_aplic_procs.html.

If the project will include borrowing a DIDSON device from CDFW, the device must be picked up and returned to Sacramento. Please budget accordingly.

2. If the proposal is funded the following information will be required with the Final Report of the grant agreement. Failure to provide data, analyses, and scientific reporting will result in the grantee becoming ineligible for future funding consideration until the required products are delivered to CDFW. This information is provided so the applicant is able to budget for these deliverables in the proposal as necessary. The grantee will be required to submit information to the grant manager as follows:

a. Final report which includes actual performance measures per site.
b. In addition to the final report, annual reports in scientific format (Abstract, Introduction, Methods, Results, Discussion, Literature Cited) will be required;
c. Final manuscript in scientific format suitable for publication in a scientific journal;
d. Field sampling database, in Excel or Access;
e. Data compilations and analytical products, in Excel or Access;
f. Names of reports prepared, in the format: Author, date, title, name, source, source address;
g. All data collected and created is a required deliverable and will become the property of the California Department of Fish and Wildlife, and not of the grantee. A condition of final payment shall include the delivery of all related data. Spatial data should be delivered in an ESRI-useable format where applicable and documented with metadata in accordance with minimum BIOS metadata standards (http://bios.dfg.ca.gov/metadata.asp) and FGDC metadata standards (http://www.fgdc.gov/metadata/documents/workbook_0501_bmk.pdf).

3. Each proposal must describe in detail the following additional specific information in the project description:

   a. Management questions and hypotheses addressed;
   b. Overall project goals, measurable project objectives, and specific tasks to meet the objectives;
   c. Spatial and temporal monitoring scales;
   d. Study design and the parameters to be monitored;
   e. Sampling scheme to be utilized;
   f. Sampling protocol to be utilized, including appropriate report or literature citation (for example, Fish Bulletin 180, California Coastal Salmonid Population Monitoring: Strategy, Design, and Methods, DFG 2011);
   g. Analyses to be employed;
   h. Name of the habitat restoration project complemented by this monitoring project;
   i. Name of the plan or watershed assessment that identifies this monitoring project in the format: Author, date, title, source, source address;
   j. Name and Number of organizations cooperating with this project. If multiple organizations are involved in the monitoring project, clearly state the role (e.g. monitoring, data analysis, reporting, coordination, administration) of each organization;
   k. Number of reports prepared on key management or restoration data and name of the reports prepared in the format: Author, date, title, source, source address;
   l. Name of comprehensive monitoring strategy/program in the format: Author, date, title, source, source address, and Describe the comprehensive monitoring strategy/program of which the project is a part, if applicable;
   m. Type of monitoring conducted, select from: adult salmonid population monitoring, salmonid smolt or fry production monitoring, redd counts, carcass counts, water quality monitoring, water quantity (flow) monitoring, or habitat condition monitoring;
   n. Miles of stream monitored for each monitoring type;
   o. Describe how the proposed status and trend monitoring addresses specific component(s) of the Coastal Monitoring Plan (as described in Fish Bulletin 180, California Coastal Salmonid Population Monitoring: Strategy, Design, and...
Methods, DFG 2011). If proposed monitoring is not described in Fish Bulletin 180 explain how the work would meet a critical information gap necessary for population recovery;

p. If the project is identified in an assessment or recovery plan, provide the name of the plan/assessment, in the format: Author, date, title, name, source, source address;

q. Geospatial project reference sites and data sampling locations;

r. Photographs of data sampling locations, paper and electronic copies;

s. Describe the project’s appropriateness for initial or continued grant support under the FRGP;

t. Literature Cited section;

u. Indicate type of required listed species surveys which will be done and type of protocols to be used.

4. Applicants for this project type must include the following supplemental information:

a. Project Location Topographic Map: The monitoring site location(s) must be shown on a USGS (or equivalent) 7.5 minute contoured topographic quadrangle map, using points, lines, or areas that best describes the work being done. Site location should be shown. USGS Quad names for all areas shown on the map need to be clearly labeled on every map submitted. Monitoring proposals where sample locations are subject to a random selection scheme must provide an appropriately scaled map depicting the sample frame region.

b. Watershed Map.

c. Signed Provisional Landowner Access Agreement.

d. Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) Plan: Proposals for monitoring projects must include a brief (one to two pages) description of projects QA/QC plan. If funding is awarded a complete QA/QC plan must be submitted before the Grant will be executed;

e. Invasive Species Prevention Plan;

f. Reference Documents: If proposal is for ongoing monitoring - attach a copy or provide a link to last year’s report including data summary and analysis;

g. Reference Documents: If proposal is for new monitoring – attach an example or a link to applicant’s work including sample data analysis that demonstrates applicant’s ability to collect and analyze anadromous fisheries population data.

**Monitoring Watershed Restoration (MO)**

1. Eligible watershed restoration monitoring projects are those which will address one or more of the following tasks: 1) assess grant compliance, implementation quality, and document the location and as-built condition of restoration features constructed (Implementation monitoring), 2) determine if restoration treatments and features
have produced the desired habitat conditions and/or watershed processes (effectiveness monitoring), 3) determine whether the hypothesized responses of habitat, watershed processes, and/or populations to restoration activities were correct (validation monitoring). Protocols for validation monitoring should follow those outlined in “Protocols for Monitoring the Response of Anadromous Salmon and Steelhead to Watershed Restoration in California” (Duffy, 2006), which can be found on the FRGP Guidance Tools website.

Monitoring or research projects that involve fish collections must possess a current CDFW 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 CDFW 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 CDFW District Biologist with regards to establishing an MOU. Applicants will be required to demonstrate current Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) take coverage in order to obtain a CESA MOU. Applicants submitting proposals for MO project types involving fish collections should incorporate sufficient time in their proposed project to allow securing a CDFW SCP and CESA MOU, as well as applicable ESA permits. Applicants should include in their project proposal an estimated project budget which includes costs they may require to obtain the permit and comply with permit reporting requirements.

Information on collecting and research take permits is available online at https://www.wildlife.ca.gov/Licensing/Scientific-Collecting. The SCP application may be obtained at http://www.dfg.ca.gov/wildlife/nongame/research_permit/scp/scp_aplic_procs.html

2. If the proposal is funded the following information will be required with the Final Report of the grant agreement. This information is provided so the applicant is able to budget for these deliverables in the proposal as necessary. The required information is as follows:

- a. Final report which includes actual performance measures per site.
- b. Final manuscript suitable for publication in a scientific journal, in scientific format (Abstract, Introduction, Methods, Discussion, Literature Cited);
- c. Field sampling database, in Excel or Access;
- d. Data compilations and analytical products, in Excel or Access;
- e. Names of reports prepared, in the format: Author, date, title, name, source, source address;
- f. All data collected and created is a required deliverable and will become the property of the California Department of Fish and Wildlife, and not of the grantee.
A condition of final payment shall include the delivery of all related data. Spatial
data should be delivered in an ESRI-useable format where applicable and
documented with metadata in accordance with minimum BIOS metadata
standards (http://bios.dfg.ca.gov/metadata.asp) and FGDC metadata standards

3. Each proposal must describe in detail the following additional specific information in
the project description;

a. Research or management questions and hypotheses addressed;
b. Overall project goals, measurable project objectives, and specific tasks to meet
the objectives;
c. Spatial and temporal monitoring scales;
d. Study design and the parameters to be monitored;
e. Sampling scheme to be utilized;
f. Sampling protocol to be utilized, including appropriate report or literature citation
(for example, Protocols for Monitoring the Response of Anadromous Salmon and
Steelhead to Watershed Restoration in California, Duffy 2005);
g. Analyses to be employed;
h. Name of the habitat restoration project complemented by this monitoring project;
i. Name of the plan or watershed assessment that identifies this monitoring project
in the format: Author, date, title, source, source address;
j. Name and Number of organizations cooperating with this project;
k. Number of reports prepared on key management or restoration data, and ;
l. Name of the reports prepared in the format: Author, date, title, source, source
address.
m. Type of monitoring conducted, select from: post-project implementation or design
compliance monitoring, restoration effectiveness monitoring, or restoration
validation monitoring;
n. Miles of stream monitored for each monitoring type;
o. Acres of habitat monitored for each monitoring type;
p. Describe the comprehensive monitoring strategy/program of which the project is
a part, if applicable;
q. Describe the component of the comprehensive monitoring strategy that the
project addresses;
r. Number of reports prepared on key management or restoration data, information
and needs, and name of each report in citation format;
s. If the project is identified in an assessment or recovery plan, provide the name of
the plan/assessment, in the format: Author, date, title, name, source, and source
address;
t. Literature Cited section.
4. Applicants for this project type must include the following supplemental information:

a. Project Location Topographic Map: The project must be shown on an appropriately scaled, USGS (or equivalent) 7.5 minute contoured topographic quadrangle map that shows each location where work is being done. Lines for in stream work must be labeled 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. The stream where work is being done needs to be labeled on every map submitted. USGS Quad names for all areas shown on the map need to be clearly labeled on every map submitted. Locations on each side of the bank need to be differentiated. Project should be represented as point(s) or line(s) along streams, according to the following guidelines:
   i. Features that are more than ½ mile apart will be shown as separate points on the map.
   ii. Features less than ½ mile apart should be combined into one line on the stream where work is being performed.
   iii. If the features are closer than ½ mile apart BUT are on different drainages, the project should be represented as multiple sites, by stream/drainage.

b. Watershed Map.

c. Signed Provisional Landowner Access Agreement.

d. Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) Plan: Proposals for monitoring projects must include a brief (one to two pages) description of projects QA/QC plan. If the proposal is funded, a complete QA/QC plan must be submitted before the Grant can be executed.

e. Invasive Species Prevention Plan;

f. Reference Documents: If proposal is for new monitoring, attach a brief description/example of applicant’s previous work that demonstrates the ability to summarize and interpret data similar to the proposed project;

g. Reference Documents: If proposal is for ongoing monitoring, attach a brief abstract of findings/progress to date with summary table or figure.

**Watershed and Regional Organization (OR)**

1. Eligible watershed and public organization proposals are those that will assist locally based organizations to generate landowner/public support for projects that address recovery tasks and demonstrate immediate benefit to anadromous salmonids in local watersheds. Examples include but not limited to, the initial outreach and inventories associated with barrier remediation, providing flows to keep fish in good condition, instream habitat improvements, etc. Priority will be given to watersheds with no previous organization effort. **This project type is not intended to fund**
ongoing organization over the long term, but to provide the initial funding to build landowner support for restoration purposes.

2. If the proposal is funded the following information will be required with the Final Report of the grant agreement. This information is provided so the applicant is able to budget for these deliverables in the proposal as necessary. The required information is as follows;

   a. Final report which includes actual performance measures per site.
   b. Name and Description of plans/designs for restoration/conservation actions developed as a result of this project;
   c. Acres of land affected by landowner plans/designs for restoration/conservation actions;
   d. Dollar amount of donations made to restoration/conservation activities as a result of this project;
   e. Number of volunteers committed to restoration/conservation activities as a result of this project;
   f. If the project results in habitat protection or restoration actions:
      i. Acres of salmonid habitat protected/restored;
      ii. Number of watersheds protected/restored; and
      iii. Dollar value of habitat treatments applied.

3. Each proposal must describe in detail the following additional specific information in the project description.

   a. Need for organization and how it will enhance other efforts within the local and regional area;
   b. Description of education/outreach about the watershed and salmonid issues;
   c. Number and description of any planning or implementation projects that will be developed and a description of how they will be accomplished under the project or promoted by the project.
   d. Name and Description of the plan developed/implemented, in the format: Author, date, title, name, source, and source address;
   e. Acres encompassed by planning/assessment
   f. Acres of habitat protected/restored/proposed for restoration;
   g. If the project includes outreach and education:
      i. Number of restoration or protection projects proposed;
      ii. Type(s) of restoration project treatment, select from: fish screening, fish passage, instream flow, instream habitat, riparian habitat, upland habitat, water quality, wetland, estuarine/nearshore, or none;
      iii. Number of outreach/education documents completed and distributed;
iv. Name of education/outreach document.
v. Number of media materials prepared;
vi. Description of media material and where/when it was used.
vii. Number of interpretive signs used;
viii. Number of locations where interpretive signs were displayed;
ix. Describe where the interpretive signs were posted.
x. Number of outreach events (public meetings) conducted or sponsored by this
project and description of meeting format;
xii. Number of outreach event (public meeting) attendees and their relationship to
the watershed (e.g. landowners, local agencies, etc.);
h. If landowners are recruited indicated proposed:
i. Number of landowners reached and a description of how landowners will/are
contacted;
ii. Number of plans or designs developed;
iii. Acres of land affected by landowner planning/implementation of
restoration/conservation activities.

4. Applicants for this project type must include the following supplemental information:

a. Watershed or County Map: The project must be shown on a scaled map that
shows the watershed, county, or other appropriate boundary. **Aerial photos do
not satisfy this requirement.**
b. Status Report (see definition in Part V).

**Project Design (PD)**

1. Eligible design proposals for developing project designs for restoration activities are
those that would improve, protect, or enhance habitat for salmonids (e.g. fish barrier
modification or removal, bank stabilization, habitat restoration, fish screens, etc.). A
PD proposal can be a feasibility study (less than 100% design delivered) or for
project design development. A project design development proposal must include
all of the following: an options analysis, a basis of design report, 30%, 65%, 90%,
and 100% designs as project deliverables.

2. If the proposal is funded the following information will be required with the Final
Report of the grant agreement. This information is provided so the applicant is able
to budget for these deliverables in the proposal as necessary. The required
information is as follows;

a. The Final Plan/Study must be submitted with the final report.
3. Each proposal must describe in detail the following additional specific information in the project description:

   a. A detailed description of the project and how it resolves a limiting factor(s) for Coho Salmon or Steelhead.
   b. Identify all necessary surveys (e.g. longitudinal profiles, water surface profiles, soils, hydrology, geomorphology, scour analysis) required to complete the design;
   c. Identify all county, state, and federal permits needed for the project;
   d. Identify qualified specialists (e.g. in fish passage, hydrology, geology) already consulted or to be consulted in the development of the plan;
   e. Number of restoration projects proposed as a result of this project;
   f. Acres encompassed by planning/assessment; and
   g. Provide the name and description of the plan/assessment in which the need for the project is identified, in the format: Author, date, title, name, source, source address.

4. Applicants for this project type must include the following supplemental information:

   a. Existing Condition Sketch: For design of structure(s) include documentation and sketch of existing conditions. If known, include proposed treatments and alternatives. Photographs do not satisfy this requirement.
   b. Project Location Topographic Map: The project location must be shown on an appropriately scaled, USGS (or equivalent) 7.5 minute contoured topographic quadrangle map that shows an outline of the area in which the work is being conducted. Planning proposals where sample locations are subject to a random selection scheme must provide an appropriately scaled map depicting the sample frame region. USGS Quad names for all areas shown on the map need to be clearly labeled on every map submitted.
   c. Watershed Map.
   d. Signed Provisional Landowner Access Agreement.
   e. Water Law Compliance Documents: If a water right is involved with the project, written verification of the right to divert, use, store, sell, or transfer the water is required for a project that addresses issues related to the diversion, use, storage, or purchase of water.
   f. Photographs of the proposed project site showing existing conditions. Also include representative photos upstream and downstream of site(s).

Public Involvement and Capacity Building (PI)

1. Proposals for Public Involvement and Capacity Building (PI) within multiple county/regional/watershed areas directed towards salmon and Steelhead habitat
restoration efforts. This includes proposals for AmeriCorps programs which deal with environmental projects and issues that assess, conserve, restore, monitor and enhance coastal California anadromous watersheds. Information about the AmeriCorps program can be found at http://www.americorps.gov/Default.asp

2. If the proposal is funded the following information will be required with the Final Report of the grant agreement. This information is provided so the applicant is able to budget for these deliverables in the proposal as necessary. The required information is as follows;

a. Name and description of plans/designs for restoration/conservation actions developed as a result of this project format: Author, date, title, name, source, source address;
b. Acres of land affected by landowner plans/designs for restoration/conservation actions;
c. Dollar amount of donations made to restoration/conservation activities as a result of this project;
d. Number of volunteers committed to restoration/conservation activities as a result of this project;
e. If the project results in habitat protection or restoration actions:
   i. Acres of salmonid habitat protected/restored;
   ii. Number of watersheds protected/restored; and
   iii. Dollar value of habitat treatments applied.

3. Each proposal must describe in detail the following additional specific information in the project description.

a. For AmeriCorps projects describe in detail the process by which outreach is conducted, corps member sites are selected, and placement of members across the state.
b. A detailed description of the regional need for the organization and how it will lead to the recovery of salmon and Steelhead.
c. A description of 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.
d. A complete description of measurable/quantifiable tasks.
e. Need for organization and how it will enhance other efforts within the local and regional area;
f. Description of education/outreach about the watershed and salmonid issues;
g. Number and description of any planning or implementation projects that will be developed and a description of how they will be accomplished under the project or promoted by the project.

h. Name and Description of the plan developed/implemented, in the format: Author, date, title, name, source, and source address;

i. Acres encompassed by planning/assessment

j. Acres of habitat protected/restored/proposed for restoration;

k. If the project includes outreach and education:
   i. Number of restoration or protection projects proposed;
   ii. Type(s) of restoration project treatment, select from: fish screening, fish passage, instream flow, instream habitat, riparian habitat, upland habitat, water quality, wetland, estuarine/nearshore, or none;
   iii. Number of outreach/education documents completed and distributed;

l. Name of education/outreach document.

m. Number of media materials prepared;

n. Description of media material and where/when it was used.

o. Number of interpretive signs used;

p. Number of locations where interpretive signs were displayed;

q. Describe where the interpretive signs were posted.

r. Number of outreach events (public meetings) conducted or sponsored by this project and description of meeting format;

t. Number of outreach event (public meeting) attendees and their relationship to the watershed (e.g. landowners, local agencies, etc.);

l. If landowners are recruited indicated proposed:
   i. Number of landowners reached and a description of how landowners will/are contacted;
   ii. Number of plans or designs developed;
   iii. Acres of land affected by landowner planning/implementation of restoration/conservation activities.

4. Applicants for this project type must include the following supplemental information:

   a. Watershed or County Map: The project must be shown on a scaled map that shows the watershed, county, or other appropriate boundary. **Aerial photos do not satisfy this requirement.**

   b. Status Report (see definition in Part V).

**Watershed Evaluation, Assessment, and Planning (PL)**

1. Eligible watershed planning projects are for developing watershed plans, ranch implementation plans, conducting watershed assessment, instream flow studies, and databases, which benefit or coordinate information about salmonids and/or
restoration and management of their habitat. A watershed is all land enclosed by a continuous drainage basin that drains to, or contributes to a stream, lake, or other body of water (e.g. ocean, etc.). Watersheds can vary in scale to include multiple sub-watersheds or may be as small as a headwater or first order stream. It is a common area that flows to a larger stream or into the ocean inhabited now or in the past, individually or by any combination of Coho Salmon or Steelhead trout.

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.

**Develop Watershed Plan:** Proposals in this category must describe a complete and detailed process of watershed evaluation and assessment that culminates into an integrated and comprehensive plan. The plan should contain site-specific and prioritized recommendations that will address key limiting factors in the watershed that, when implemented, will lead to restoration of salmon and anadromous trout habitat. 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 landowner access fails to support at least 50% of the intended scope of the project, then CDFW will determine whether or not the project is worth completing. Both social and landscape elements associated with restoration of the watershed must be addressed.

**Develop Ranch Implementation Plan:** 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.

**Conducting Watershed Assessment:** Proposals for partial watershed assessment and evaluation, such as road erosion surveys and stream surveys, should be based on an already completed watershed planning document that is acceptable to CDFW.

**Instream Flow Studies:** The identification of acceptable instream flows in particular waters includes technical considerations, involving physical opportunities and/or constraints as well as biological processes and needs. These considerations vary significantly between different waters and in different locations, depending upon the degree and complexity of prior water resource development and upon the complexity
of the affected ecosystems. The proposed project must demonstrate outreach to the State Water Resources Control Board relative to water rights considerations, and to CDFW Water Branch instream flow study staff if the project stream is subject to PRC 10,000 and/or FGC 5937 code considerations. The key elements of the study plan that CDFW would have to support include, but are not limited to, 1) site selection and representation strategy, 2) selection of target flows for assessment, and 3) selection and/or development of habitat suitability criteria.

**Database Support:** Proposals for database support include the creation or management of data systems that compile information regarding salmonids, salmonid habitat, and habitat management/restoration. Data systems should contribute to the assessment of existing salmonid populations and habitat and/or the prioritization of future restoration and recovery actions.

2. If the proposal is funded the following information will be required with the Final Report of the grant agreement. This information is provided so the applicant is able to budget for these deliverables in the proposal as necessary. The required information is as follows;

   a. For Watershed Plans, Ranch Plans, or Watershed Assessments a final Plan/Assessment must be submitted with the final report. (in the format: Author, date, title, name, source, and source address);
   b. If the proposal is for Database Support, the final report must include either the completed dataset or a link to a publicly accessible website where the data are available.
   c. Final report which would include actual performance measures per site.
   d. Miles assessed that contain anadromous salmonids;
   e. Miles assessed that are in need of restoration;
   f. Acres assessed that are in need of restoration;
   g. Number of potential fish passage barriers assessed; and
   h. Number of barriers to fish passage identified.

3a. Each proposal must describe in detail the following information in the project description;

   a. Acres of land area affected by the planning/assessment activity;
   b. Name of the plan developed by the project, in the format Author, date, title, name, source, source address
   c. Describe extent, purpose and application of the plan;
d. Type(s) of assessment activities conducted, select from: salmonid presence/absence survey; instream habitat condition assessment; habitat use by salmonids; instream flow study, or fish passage barrier inventory;

e. Name of the assessment document developed by the project, in the format Author, date, title, name, source, source address;

f. Acres of habitat assessed to determine habitat conditions affecting salmonids;
g. Miles of stream assessed;
h. Miles of road assessed.

3b. In addition to the above required information each proposal must describe in detail the following additional specific information in the project description;

**Watershed Plan proposals must include the following:**

a. 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;

b. 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 that is in addition to the previously completed effort (if evaluation and assessment work has already been completed to CDFW satisfaction, the plan may include, or reference, already completed work to satisfy this element);

c. Identify types of surveys to be completed and a reference to the survey methodology used to assess the physical characteristics of the watershed.

**Ranch Implementation Plan proposals must include the following:**

a. Describe the area of the ranch and estimate the percentage of the area relative to the size of the ranch to be included in the evaluation and assessment of plan development;

b. If the proposed project has been identified in a completed document, provide the title and date of completion of the existing document and estimate the percentage of the work proposed that is in addition to the previously completed effort (if evaluation and assessment work has already been completed to CDFW satisfaction, the plan may include, or reference, already completed work to satisfy this element);

c. Identify types of surveys to be completed and a reference to the survey methodology used to assess the physical characteristics of the stream.
Assessments proposals must include the following:
  a. Reference to a documented plan calling for the assessment and evaluation work, additional project proposal elements that will result in a complete watershed restoration plan;
  b. Types of surveys to be completed and a reference to the survey methodology used.

Instream Flow Study Proposals must include at least the following:
  a. Hydrology and geology: A description of historical (i.e., unaltered) hydrological conditions;
  b. Description of surface flow via a water budget, including reach-by-reach gains and losses;
  c. Fluvial geomorphologic description of stream system;
  d. Biology: Reasonably comprehensive species inventory and distribution information (all taxonomic levels);
  e. Life-history understanding for all species identified as present;
  f. Macro and micro-habitat characterization for aquatic species;
  g. Assessment (and monitoring) of fish condition;
  h. Study/modeling, uses, and limitations;
  i. Water quality protection and pertinent standards (e.g., Basin Plan standards, Total Maximum Daily Loads, etc.).
  j. Study goals, the method(s) to be employed, study/modeling, uses, and limitations;
  k. A description of existing/planned outreach to the State Water Resources Control Board relative to water rights considerations, and to CDFW Water Branch instream flow study staff if the project stream is subject to PRC 10,000 considerations.

Database Support Proposals:
  a. Describe the data standards used in developing the database, and how data will be managed and stored once the grant ends.

4. Applicants for this project type must include the following supplemental information:

  a. Project Location Topographic Map: The project location must be shown on an appropriately scaled, USGS (or equivalent) 7.5 minute contoured topographic quadrangle map that shows an outline of the area in which the work is being conducted. Planning proposals where sample locations are subject to a random selection scheme must provide an appropriately scaled map depicting the sample frame region. USGS Quad names for all areas shown on the map need to be clearly labeled on every map submitted.
b. **Or a Watershed Map or County Map:** The project must be shown on a scaled map that shows the watershed, county, or other appropriate boundary. **Aerial photos do not satisfy this requirement.**

c. Signed Provisional Landowner Access Agreement or if part of proposal is to gain landowner access, describe how this will be done.

d. **Reference Documents:** Provide the documents or a web link to planning documents, reference document for survey methodology, or prior document that addressed social issues as required and applicable.

e. **Invasive species prevention plan** (not applicable for Database Support proposals).

**Cooperative Fish Rearing (RE)**

1. Eligible cooperative fish rearing projects are for artificial propagation programs designed to restore depleted stocks of salmonids that comply with the directives of the joint California Department of Fish and Wildlife and NMFS Hatchery Operations Review Committee. The Department only provides grants to projects supporting federal and State conservation hatchery programs and the Department’s Chinook salmon fisheries enhancement program. These projects must meet all of the legal and policy requirements of the Fish and Game Code Section 1200-1206. 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.*

(https://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, Part 1, 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. The FRGP will only fund the management and operation of fish rearing projects and will not fund design or construction of rearing facilities or purchase of equipment. Proposed marking must be in accordance with CDFW and Pacific Fisheries Management Council (PFMC) standards. Proposals which do not conform to CDFW and PFMS standards are ineligible for consideration.

2. If the proposal is funded the following information will be required with the Final Report of the grant agreement. This information is provided so the applicant is able to budget for these deliverables in the proposal as necessary. The required information is as follows:
a. Final report which includes actual performance measures per site.
b. Demonstrate fish survival at facility;
c. Demonstrate adult return.

3. Each proposal must describe in detail the following additional specific information in the project description:

   a. General guidelines of establishment and operation including but not limited to:
       methods of rearing, marking, and release; and planned release sites;
   b. Include essential program elements;
   c. Purpose of rearing is supplementing ESA listed salmonid spawning;
   d. Number of fry/smolt released (by species);
   e. Indicate number (by species) of fish marked and the purpose of marking;
   f. Name(s) of the habitat restoration project(s) complemented by this project, if applicable;
   g. If the project is identified in an assessment or recovery plan, provide the name of the plan/assessment, in the format: Author, date, title, name, source, source address; and
   h. Provide a list and current status of each permit, CEQA, NEPA, etc.

4. Applicants for this project type must include the following supplemental information:

   a. Project Location Topographic Map: The project must be shown on an appropriately scaled, USGS (or equivalent) 7.5 minute contoured topographic quadrangle map that shows each location where work is being done. Lines for in-stream work must be labeled 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. The stream where work is being done needs to be labeled on every map submitted. USGS Quad names for all areas shown on the map need to be clearly labeled on every map submitted. Locations on each side of the bank need to be differentiated. Project should be represented as point(s) or line(s) along streams, according to the following guidelines:
      i. Features that are more than ½ mile apart will be shown as separate points on the map;
      ii. Features less than ½ mile apart should be combined into one line on the stream where work is being performed;
      iii. If the features are closer than ½ mile apart BUT are on different drainages, the project should be represented as multiple sites, by stream/drainage;
   b. Watershed Map;
   c. Signed Provisional Landowner Access Agreement;
   d. Five-year Management Plan following the guidelines stated in #1 above;
e. If extended fish rearing (greater than 5 years) also include a long term plan; and
f. Photographs of water source, rearing site(s), and anticipated release sites if applicable.
g. Invasive Species Prevention Plan.

**Fish Screening of Diversions (SC)**

1. Eligible projects for fish screens must meet CDFW and NMFS screening criteria found in the *California Salmonid Stream Habitat Restoration Manual, 4th edition, Appendix S, (California Department of Fish and Game).* A fish screen is a fish protection device installed at or near a water diversion that physically prevents entrainment, injury, or death of targeted aquatic species. A fish screen is designed to prevent fish from swimming or being drawn into an aqueduct, cooling water intake, dam or other diversion on a river, lake, or waterway where water is taken for human use. Besides simply preventing fish from passing, fish screens are designed to minimize stress and injury that occur when fish impact the screen or are subjected to changes in water velocity and direction caused by the diversion. Fish screens physically preclude fish from entering the diversion and do not rely on avoidance behavior like electrical or sonic fish barrier technology. Fish screens are categorized by: 1) diversion type (gravity vs. pump), and 2) debris cleaning function ("active" or automatic vs. "passive" or manual cleaning). This project type does not include pre-project planning: planning should already be complete for this project type. This project type will not fund design completion. Proposals for pre-project planning and design should be submitted under Project Design (PD) Project Type.

2. If proposal is funded the following will be required before implementation of the project.

   a. Final report which includes actual performance measures per site.
   b. Final Plans (100% plans) accepted by CDFW/NOAA Fisheries technical/engineering staff, will be required before implementation of the project.
   c. A 10-year Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement defining the implementation, operation and maintenance of the fish screen according to design standards.
      i. For fish screen projects, a written agreement must be provided by the applicant from the landowner or responsible party.
      ii. Notwithstanding Fish and Game code, Section 6027, the agreement must state that the fish screen will be operated whenever water is being diverted and the possibility of entrainment of salmonids exists.
      iii. It shall also identify the party responsible for maintaining the screen to ensure that it is functioning as designed.
iv. The landowner or responsible party must operate and maintain the fish screen project for a period not less than 10 years.

v. 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 exits.

vi. The landowner or responsible party will maintain the fish screen and bypass return so that they are functioning as designed and are meeting NMFS criteria for fish screens (criteria at time of construction).

vii. 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.

viii. 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 after the act of nature. Acts of nature include, but are not limited to, floods, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, and wind storms.

ix. The agreement shall be for a period of 10 years following completion.

x. If proposal is funded the project will be required to be tested at two life stage design flows (e.g., fall/winter flows for adult salmonids and summer flows for juveniles).

3. Each proposal must describe in detail the following additional specific information in the project description:

a. Miles of stream treated, count one side of the stream only (include only the actual length of stream treated by the project, not the length of stream affected by the project);

b. Feet of aquatic habitat disturbed (sum of the individual feature lengths);

c. Square feet of instream features installed within bankfull channel (footprint of features);

d. Number of new fish screens installed;

e. Flow rate in cubic feet per second (cfs) of diversions with new screens installed;

f. Number of fish screens modified or replaced;

g. Flow rate in cubic feet per second (cfs) of diversions with fish screens modified/replaced;

h. Acre-feet per year of water protected by screens;

i. Indicate type of required listed species surveys which will be done and type of protocols to be used; and

j. If the project is identified in an assessment or recovery plan, provide the name of the plan/assessment, in the format: Author, date, title, name, source, and source address.
4. Applicants for this project type must include the following supplemental information:

a. Intermediate Plan. If a design element within the intermediate plan is thought to be unnecessary, please provide the rationale for not including it.

b. Project Location Topographic Map: The project must be shown on an appropriately scaled, USGS (or equivalent) 7.5 minute contoured topographic quadrangle map that shows each location where work is being done. Lines for in stream work must be labeled 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. The stream where work is being done needs to be labeled on every map submitted. USGS Quad names for all areas shown on the map need to be clearly labeled on every map submitted. Locations on each side of the bank need to be differentiated. Project should be represented as point(s) or line(s) along streams, according to the following guidelines:
   i. Features that are more than ½ mile apart will be shown as separate points on the map;
   ii. Features less than ½ mile apart should be combined into one line on the stream where work is being performed;
   iii. If the features are closer than ½ mile apart BUT are on different drainages, the project should be represented as multiple sites, by stream/drainage;

c. Signed Provisional Landowner Access Agreement; and

d. Water Law Compliance Documents: Written verification of the right to divert, use, store, sell or transfer the water, for a project that addresses issues related to the diversion, use, storage, or purchase of water. Copies of Statement of Water Diversion and Use that has been filed with the SWRCB (minimum last 3 years or up to the last 10 years). For applicants who have not filed a Statement of Water Diversion and Use, a copy of that form may be obtained at http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/waterrights/water_issues/programs/diversion_use/index.shtml. The Department will not accept a Statement of Water Diversion and Use unless it has been filed with the SWRCB.

e. Photographs of site where fish screen will be installed. Also include representative photos upstream and downstream of site.

f. Invasive Species Prevention Plan.
Private Sector Technical Training and Education Project (TE)

1. Eligible technical training and education projects 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; or
- Production of restoration training and education workshops and conferences.

2. If the proposal is funded the following information will be required with the Final Report of the grant agreement. This information is provided so the applicant is able to budget for these deliverables in the proposal as necessary. The required information is as follows:

   a. Number of plans/designs for restoration/conservation actions developed as a result of this project;
   b. Acres of land affected by landowner plans/designs for restoration/conservation actions;
   c. Dollar amount of donations made to restoration/conservation activities as a result of this project;
   d. Number of volunteers committed to restoration/conservation activities as a result of this project;
   e. If the project results in habitat protection or restoration actions:
      i. Number of restoration projects proposed;
      ii. Type(s) of treatments applied, indicate the FRGP Proposal Project Type(s);
      iii. Acres of salmonid habitat protected/restored;
      iv. Number of watersheds protected/restored; and
      v. Dollar value of habitat treatments applied.

3. Each proposal must describe in detail the following additional specific information in the project description:

   a. Information on how the project addresses needs of the local watershed;
   b. Target audience(s);
   c. Overview of training focus, goals, and objectives;
   d. Description of partners and/or local stakeholder support;
   e. Number of workshop/training events;
f. Number of participants in workshop/training events;
g. Name and Number of educational documents completed/distributed;
h. Number of exhibits/posters prepared;
i. Number of media materials prepared;
j. Description of media material and where/when it was used; and
k. Number of landowners reached by project.

4. Applicants for this project type must include the following supplemental information:

   a. Watershed map;
   b. Signed Provisional Landowner Access Agreement;
   c. Evaluation (see definition in Part V); and
   d. Invasive species prevention plan if field trips or field work are part of project.

**Water Conservation Measures (WC)**

1. Eligible water conservation projects are those that provide more efficient use of water extracted from stream systems and result in an increase in flows that benefit aquatic species. The project should be consistent with and contribute to the implementation of the California Water Action Plan or California Climate Strategy. Off-channel water storage, changes in the timing or source of water supply, moving points of diversion, irrigation ditch lining, piping, stock-water systems, and agricultural tailwater recovery/management systems are included in this category when the water savings are quantified and dedicated for instream beneficial flows. CDFW will only fund water conservation projects that include an instream dedication of 100% of the water saved due to project implementation and in a manner to support fish during water limited seasons. Pre-project planning for application submittal should include the necessary steps to quantify existing consumptive uses and water savings expected due to project implementation. This information, outlined in sections 3 and 4 below, is necessary for a “ready-for-submittal” 1707 application to the State Water Resources Control Board. Proposals to develop this information should be submitted under the Watershed Evaluation, Assessment and Planning (PL) project category. Water conserved by projects considered for funding by this PSN shall be dedicated to the stream for anadromous salmonid benefits through a mechanism such as a Forbearance Agreement, an Instream Flow Lease, or a formal dedication or transfer of water rights through Chapter 10, Section 1707 of the California Water Code (1707 petition).

2. If the proposal is funded, the following information will be required with the Final Report of the grant agreement. This information is provided so the applicant is able to budget for these deliverables in the proposal as necessary. The required information is as follows:
a. Final report which includes actual performance measures per site.
b. The length of the stream reach that is improved;
c. A comparison between pre- and post-project flows, measured in cubic feet per second (cfs);
d. A description of stream improvement (e.g., how much year-round fish-bearing stream has been enhanced).

3. Each proposal must describe in detail the following additional specific information in the project description:

a. Explain how the proposed project is consistent with and contributes to the implementation of the California Water Action Plan or California Climate Strategy;
b. Total miles of stream treated, count one side of stream only (include only the actual length of stream treated by the project, not the length of stream affected by the project);
c. Feet of aquatic habitat disturbed (sum of individual feature lengths);
d. Square feet of instream features installed within bankfull channel (footprint of the features);
e. Miles of stream protected for adequate flow;
f. Change in water flow in cfs;
g. Flow of water conserved per year in cfs
h. If the project involves irrigation practice improvement:
   i. Acre-feet of water conserved;
   ii. Flow of water conserved in cfs;
   iii. Start date of irrigation practice improvement (mm/dd/yyyy);
   iv. End date of irrigation practice improvement (mm/dd/yyyy).
i. Describe when and where flow is a limiting factor for anadromous fish; describe which life history stages are limited by flow; describe how much flow will be needed to improve growth, survival, adult migration and smolt outmigration.
j. Describe any instream flow studies that have been conducted. Include a copy of the study in the Supplemental Information.
k. Describe how the proposed project will result in water conservation that will directly benefit the anadromous fishery/stream ecosystem. Describe the amount of water that will be made available and how that water will address fish needs as measured by improvements to water quantity and quality (i.e., increased instream flow, expected change in temperature and chemistry) in relation to critical times of the year (i.e., improve conditions for migration, spawning or rearing). Be as specific as possible. For water quantity, state the expected range of additional yield over what reach(es) and season. For water quality,
state which parameters and the expected range(s) of approved values over what reach(es) and season.

l. Describe the reach of stream that will be enhanced by the proposed project (which might only extend downstream to the next diversion). If other diversions occur within the dedicated reach, describe how the project will be monitored to assure that the project is providing enhanced conditions and that flow remains in the system and is not being diverted by downstream users (i.e., restrictions on downstream users, agreements with adjacent landowners/water groups). Describe what entity will conduct the monitoring and any funding sources to assure that monitoring is completed.

m. Start date of dedicated flow left instream, end date of dedicated flow left instream, and total number of days that flow was dedicated to instream use.

n. Flow rate in cfs of water conserved (i.e., maintained in the stream) stream stage changes.

o. For water right permit holders: If water has not been fully put to beneficial use, describe when the permit is scheduled to go to license or provide documentation of any Petition(s) for Extension of Time that have been filed.

p. Provide an estimate of the water losses due to delivery/distribution inefficiencies such as evapotranspiration, conveyance losses, and/or percolation into the ground based on the amount of water diverted compared to the water realized for use at the point of delivery (record of use).

q. Identify any plans or programs for future water needs, and how this water will be obtained.

r. If groundwater will be used as a substitute for the surface water being conserved, demonstrate that the water being pumped will not impact the project stream reach, and that the use of this groundwater will not result in a loss of surface water flow in the project river.

s. Indicate type of required listed species surveys that will be performed and type of protocols to be used.

t. If the project is identified in an assessment or recovery plan, provide the name of the plan/assessment, in the format: author, date, title, name, source, source address.

u. Demonstrate a valid right for the water that is proposed for dedication, transfer or conservation by providing documentation of the type of water right held (e.g., claimed under pre-1914 appropriative or riparian rights, established through post-1914 appropriative rights, adjudicated water rights, etc.) and the volume of water the diversion is authorized to divert from the stream.

v. Document the water right priority within the dedicated reach. Verify that 1) the water being proposed for conservation is senior enough to provide water for instream flow during the dedication period, and that 2) the conserved water will
not be subsequently removed from the stream by either upstream water right holders, or downstream water rights holders within the dedicated reach.

w. Based on the water right and its priority, describe any variances between the water right held and the amount of water realized as the result of higher priority water right use (such as when natural flows are insufficient to fulfill all of the existing appropriations in a particular year and the most junior (recent) water right holders must refrain from diversion until the rights of the senior holders are fulfilled).

x. Validate the requested change in water right with the court and the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) if the right is included in adjudication. Verify if a Supplemental Decree is required from the court.

y. Water conservation projects that will utilize Chapter 10, Section 1707 of the California Water Code to dedicate the water conserved to instream beneficial use must describe how the 1707 dedication process will be accomplished as part of this project, including the data needed to apply for and successfully complete the transaction with the SWRCB (and the court if the dedicated water right has been adjudicated), how these data will be developed, and the time line estimated for the dedication process. An early consultation/coordination meeting with the SWRCB, and the CDFW Water Rights Coordinator in the region where the dedication will occur, will be necessary in order to accomplish this task.

z. Describe all of the water right changes needed to implement the project and any communications or coordination with the SWRCB. Provide a copy of the SWRCB Petition for Change Involving Water Transfers - Instream Flow Dedication form and any supplemental documentation for water dedicated through the 1707 petition.

aa. For water conservation projects that utilize forbearance agreements or instream flow leases: Describe the local organization that will be responsible for developing the agreement and/or lease, and its experience and organizational capacity to develop such agreements and to coordinate post-project water monitoring and water use in the watershed.

NOTE: Forbearance Agreements and Instream Flow Leases are used to dedicate water, not the water right, to instream flow purposes and are established directly with water rights holders independently of the State Water Resources Control Board water rights process. To date, forbearance agreements and instream flow leases have been limited to watersheds where there are established organizations with the capacity to coordinate and develop agreements and leases, water monitoring, and water use.

4. Grant applications for this project type must include the following supplemental information. This information will allow the Department to evaluate the water conservation cost-to-fisheries benefit and will be necessary to develop the materials
for the instream flow dedication regardless of the mechanism chosen to formalize the commitment.

a. Intermediate plan. If a design element within the intermediate plan is thought to be unnecessary, provide the rationale for not including it.

b. Conceptual Plan: If an intermediate plan is determined to be unnecessary, provide a conceptual plan. If plans are not needed, provide rationale for proceeding without plans.

c. Project Location Topographic Map: The project must be shown on an appropriately scaled, USGS (or equivalent) 7.5 minute contoured topographic quadrangle map that shows the watershed, county, or other appropriate boundary and the representative point must be provided. USGS Quad names for all areas shown on the map need to be clearly labeled on every map submitted. The location map should depict the affected stream reach, show the relevant point or points of diversion and provide the latitude and longitude of each diversion point and the relevant places of use. This information should be consolidated on a single map to the extent multiple water rights or points of diversion are involved in the project. Project should be represented as point(s) or line(s), according to the following guidelines:
   i. Features that are more than ½ mile apart will be shown as separate points on the map;
   ii. Features less than ½ mile apart should be combined into one line on the stream where work is being performed;
   iii. If the features are closer than ½ mile apart BUT are on different drainages, the project should be represented as multiple sites, by stream/drainage

b. Signed Provisional Landowner Access Agreements.

c. Water Law Compliance Documents: Include copies of all water right reports filed with the SWRCB (Initial and Supplemental Statements of Water Diversion and use, Progress Reports by Permittee, and Reports of Licensee), Watermaster, or any other reporting entity for the last 5 year period. Provide sufficient information to confirm that pre-or-post-1914 water rights remain valid and have not been subject to more than five years of consecutive non-use (Water Code section 1241). Use a spreadsheet to:
   i. Document the quantity and seasonality of existing water use (including consumptive water use. If the 1707 petition includes a Section 1725 Petition for Temporary Transfer of Water/Water Rights, the water dedicated to instream flow will be limited to the amount of water that would have been stored or consumptively used);
   ii. Quantify the continuous rate of diversion (in cfs) as it occurs throughout the day for each day of diversion over the past 5 years and provide adequate documentation.
d. Photographs of project site showing existing conditions. Photos should include any planned off-channel water storage sites, current and future points of diversion, irrigation ditches to be lined, piping, stock-water systems, and agricultural tailwater recovery/management systems.

e. Invasive Species Prevention Plan.

NOTES: (1) Water right holders with junior water rights must yield to diverters with more senior water rights, and thus may not be able to legally divert or transfer water in dry years or dry periods. Therefore, depending on the water year, a junior appropriative right dedication may not yield any actual flow increases to the stream. Diverters should review their water rights in relation to actual flows, and the seniority of upstream and downstream diverters, to determine how much water could actually be transferred through a Section 1707 dedication or realized through a forbearance or short-term lease agreement.

(2) In some instances junior water rights holders have rights against making changes in how the river conveys water (i.e. a senior water rights holder may be denied a request to change how they exercise their water right if it adversely affects a junior water right holder’s ability to exercise their right). Also, changes to stream flow could impact upstream users depending on the point of flow measurement and permit/license conditions. For example, if the point for measuring bypass flow for an upstream permit/license is below the applicant’s project diversion, then there is a possibility that the project may impact the upstream user’s water right if it will result in changes to the bypass flow. Applicant must verify with the SWRCB that the proposed project is feasible.

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

1. Eligible water measuring device projects are those that will install, test and maintain instream and water diversion measuring devices. The project should be consistent with and contribute to the implementation of the California Water Action Plan or California Climate Strategy. Project designs must follow guidelines described in the *Water Measurement Manual, third edition (United States Bureau of Reclamation)* [http://www.usbr.gov/pmts/hydraulics_lab/pubs/wmm/wmm.html](http://www.usbr.gov/pmts/hydraulics_lab/pubs/wmm/wmm.html). The instream gauges must be installed so they do not impede fish passage in anadromous streams. The WD project type does not provide funding for monitoring or water management purposes although testing/rating of the measuring system may be allowed or required as a part of a funded agreement. A separate monitoring (MO) or planning (PL) proposal should be prepared for extensive or long term monitoring purposes. Consideration of the intended use of the water measuring devices will be included in the technical merit and biological soundness evaluation of proposals in the WD category.
If the proposal is funded, Final Plans (100% plans) accepted by CDFW/NOAA Fisheries technical/engineering staff will be required prior to grant execution.

2. If the proposal is funded the following information will be required with the Final Report of the grant agreement. This information is provided so the applicant is able to budget for these deliverables in the proposal as necessary. The required information is as follows:

   a. Final report which includes actual performance measures per site.
   b. Stream/Diversion Gauge Evaluation report, including as-built plans of the measuring device, its location (lat/long; decimal degrees, NAD 83), and intended use (stream flow or diversion measurement); and
   c. An operation/maintenance agreement defining who keeps a weir or gauge operating.

3. Each proposal must describe in detail the following additional specific information in the project description:

   a. Explain how the proposed project is consistent with and contributes to the implementation of the California Water Action Plan or California Climate Strategy;
   b. Number of water flow gauges installed; and
   c. Indicate type of required listed species surveys which will be done and type of protocols to be used.

4. Applicants for this project type must include the following supplemental information:

   a. Intermediate Plan. If a design element within the intermediate plan is thought to be unnecessary, please provide the rationale for not including it;
   b. Conceptual Plan. If an intermediate plan is determined to be unnecessary provide a conceptual plan;
   c. Project Location Topographic Map: The project must be shown on an appropriately scaled, USGS (or equivalent) 7.5 minute contoured topographic quadrangle map that shows the point(s) of water measuring device(s). USGS Quad names for all areas shown on the map need to be clearly labeled on every map submitted. Project should be represented as point(s) or line(s), according to the following guidelines:
      i. Features that are more than ½ mile apart will be shown as separate points on the map;
      ii. Features less than ½ mile apart should be combined into one line on the stream where work is being performed;
iii. If the features are closer than ½ mile apart BUT are on different drainages, the project should be represented as multiple sites, by stream/drainage;

d. Watershed Map;

e. Signed Provisional Landowner Access Agreement; and

f. Water Law Compliance Documents: Written verification of the right to divert, use, store, sell or transfer the water, for a project that addresses issues related to the diversion, use, storage, or purchase of water.

g. Photographs of site where water measuring device will be installed. Also include representative photos upstream and downstream of site(s).

h. Invasive Species Prevention Plan.