Habitat Restoration in Watersheds Most Impacted by Cannabis Cultivation (Cannabis Restoration Grant Program)

Photograph by CDFW

2017 Proposal Solicitation Notice

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

Application Deadline: June 30, 2017

California Department of Fish and Wildlife
Wildlife and Fisheries Division
Watershed Restoration Grants Branch

FOREWORD

California's fish and wildlife are severely impacted by unregulated cannabis cultivation practices including unlawful water diversions for irrigation; conversion of lands; and use of prohibited herbicides, rodenticides, and other environmental contaminants. The most impacted areas require immediate action on the part of the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). State laws, including Assembly Bill 243 (Wood), encourage CDFW to restore watersheds impacted by cannabis cultivation. In his signing message to AB 243, Governor Brown directed, *"the Natural Resources Agency to identify projects to begin the restoration of our most impacted areas in the state."*

CDFW is seeking grant proposals for the implementation of habitat restoration projects that directly address these impacts in key areas of Northern California and meet the priorities in this Proposal Solicitation Notice (PSN).

This document details eligibility requirements, the proposal process, proposal review procedures, and other pertinent topics. Potential applicants are encouraged to thoroughly read this PSN prior to deciding to submit a proposal. All eligible entities are encouraged to submit grant proposals.

Award Information

- Anticipated Total Funding: $1.5 million, upon allocation in the Fiscal Year 2017-2018 Budget Act.
- Grant Term: up to 3 years

Eligibility Information

Eligible entities are public agencies (including public universities); nonprofit organizations; and California Native American tribes, as that term is defined in Public Resources Code Section 21073.

Deadline

The complete proposal and all supporting documentation must be submitted via the California Natural Resource Agency's System for Online Application Review (SOAR) by **4:00 PM, Pacific Daylight Time, on June 30, 2017.**

Contacts

For questions about this PSN please contact CDFW's Watershed Restoration Grants Branch by e-mail at WatershedGrants@Wildlife.ca.gov.

This document, email list subscription information, and further information about the Cannabis Restoration Grant Program can be found at: https://www.wildlife.ca.gov/Conservation/Watersheds/Cannabis-Restoration-Grant.

For questions and assistance regarding SOAR, please contact the SOAR Help Desk at (916) 653-6138 or by e-mail at SOAR.ADMIN@resources.ca.gov.

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1 BACKGROUND

CDFW is soliciting proposals for implementation projects that restore watersheds damaged by cannabis cultivation. The environmental impacts associated with cannabis cultivation such as land clearing; road construction; unpermitted stream crossings; the use of prohibited herbicides, rodenticides, and other environmental contaminants; and unlawful water diversions for irrigation have had a serious detrimental effect on fish and wildlife and their habitat, which are held in trust by the state for the benefit of the people of the state. The most impacted areas require immediate action on the part of CDFW. This PSN outlines the objectives and focus of projects eligible for funding and the criteria by which grants will be awarded.

The intent of this PSN is to solicit and fund projects that restore habitat in watersheds most heavily impacted by cannabis cultivation and comply with the four program criteria outlined in Section 2, Focus. For this PSN, proposals addressing planning or flood control will not be considered.

With this PSN, CDFW is requiring applicants to concentrate their efforts on addressing the effects of cannabis cultivation by restoring habitat damaged or polluted as a result of cannabis cultivation. Proposals that conduct 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 CDFW's 2017 Fisheries Restoration Grant Program (FRGP) programmatic CEQA document and permits. The applicant is responsible for reviewing these permits and incorporating the permit mitigations into their proposal. Note: applicants are responsible for obtaining all additional permits that may be required, including Clean Water Act permits.

1.1 Funding Prospects for Fiscal Year 2017/2018

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. If approved, approximately $1.5 million will be available for Cannabis Restoration. For Cannabis Restoration grants, the funds will be allocated across key North Coast watersheds (see Map 1). Projects under this PSN are anticipated to begin in January of 2018, and shall end no later than November of 2020. Proposal timeframes must occur within this period.

2 FOCUS

2.1 Program Criteria

All four of the following criteria must be met in order for a proposal to be accepted for consideration:

1. **Species Criteria:** The proposed project must benefit coho salmon, Chinook salmon, steelhead trout, or coastal cutthroat trout.

   Additionally, benefits to the following wildlife species should be addressed as appropriate:

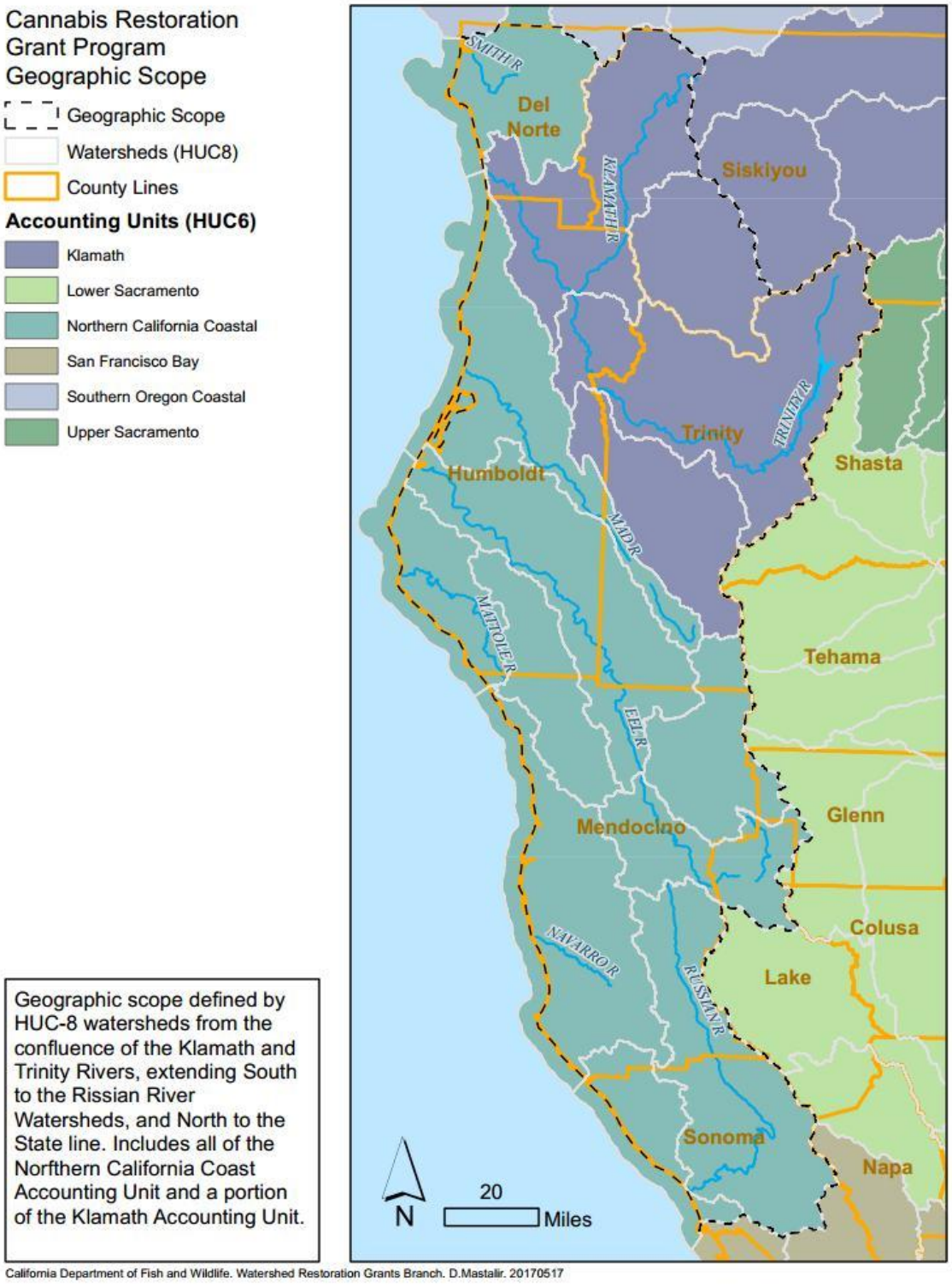
   - **Amphibians/Reptiles:** Coastal tailed frog, California giant salamander, northern red-legged frog, foothill yellow-legged frog, California red-legged frog, southern torrent salamander, red-bellied newt, western pond turtle
   - **Raptors:** northern spotted owl, northern goshawk, golden eagle, bald eagle
   - **Mammals:** Humboldt marten, Pacific fisher, black-tailed deer, black bear.

2. **Geographic Criteria:** Projects must be within North Coast watersheds known to have been most heavily impacted by cannabis cultivation, extending from Sonoma County to the Oregon Border (See Map 1).

   Note, under CDFW's programmatic permitting, annual caps on permits for individual watersheds may limit the ability to fund projects where caps have been reached. For example, the Noyo Watershed may be reaching capacity for the Army Corps of Engineering permit for Fiscal Year 2017-2018.

3. **Project Type Criteria:** The following project types are eligible for funding:
   HU Watershed Restoration (Upslope)
   HR Riparian Restoration
   HS Instream Bank Stabilization
   HI Instream Habitat Restoration
   HB Instream Barrier Modification for Fish Passage

4. **Objective Criteria for Addressing a Cannabis Cultivation Impact:** Applicants need to concisely describe the extent to which watershed and aquatic, riparian, and/or upland habitat and anadromous or other at-risk species have been impacted by cannabis cultivation and how the proposed project will accomplish the following objectives:
   a) Restore aquatic, riparian, and other at-risk species habitat impacted by cannabis cultivation;
   b) Protect aquatic, riparian, and other at-risk species from risks associated with cannabis cultivation sites;
   c) Minimize risk of fish, wildlife, and human exposure to toxic materials associated with cannabis cultivation.



Map 1: Area covered by PSN Focus

3 PROPOSAL PROJECT TYPES

This section of the PSN describes the specific requirements for each project type covered by programmatic environmental compliance for FRGP project types. In addition to the information required under Section 2, Focus; and Section 8, Definitions of Required Supplemental Information; information requested under each project type must be submitted with the proposal application. Forms and examples of supplemental information can be found on the CDFW FRGP PSN website. See Section 8 for definitions of supplemental information.

Cannabis restoration projects within the same watershed may be submitted together as one proposal. 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 cannabis restoration project proposal if restoration of these non-contiguous sub-watersheds will, in conjunction with other restoration being undertaken in the hydrologic basin or on its own, correct the major problems affecting anadromous salmonids, steelhead, and other species at risk due to cannabis cultivation in the entire hydrologic basin.

3.1 Watershed Restoration – Upslope (HU)

1. Eligible watershed restoration projects, which are necessary due to cannabis cultivation activities, include the following: road treatments; road decommissioning; upland erosion and sediment control; upland cannabis cultivation site restorations that will reduce delivery of sediment, environmental contaminants, and waste to stream channels; and the replanting of upland habitat. Upslope erosion assessments and the method for determining sediment and pollutants prevented 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 which are expected to erode or deliver sediment to anadromous fish bearing streams or tributaries. CDFW staff assigned to evaluate projects will consider current and anticipated land use when evaluating biological soundness of projects.

   If the proposal is funded, Final Plans (100% plans) accepted by CDFW technical/engineering staff will be required before implementation of the project.

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

   a. Total acres of upslope area treated;
   b. If project involves road treatment:
      i. Total miles of road treated;

ii. Miles of road treated for road drainage system improvements;
iii. Miles of road decommissioned/abandoned;

c. If project involves upland erosion and sediment control:
   i. Type(s) of upland erosion and sediment control, select from erosion control structures, planting, or slope stabilization;
   ii. Number of erosion/sediment control installations;
   iii. Species - scientific names of plants planted;
d. Cubic yards of sediment prevented from entering the stream;
e. Number of stream crossings, diversions or impoundments treated;
f. Number of springs and landslides treated;
g. Indicate type of required listed species surveys which will be done and type of protocols to be used; and
h. 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.

3. 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 Restoration Plan (Road log). The road log must include: site number, 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 salmonid 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, and 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 may be submitted to clearly show all sites where work is being completed.

   Please use the following guidelines to show the project as point(s) or line(s) along the road network:
      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.

3.2 Riparian Restoration (HR)

1. Eligible riparian restoration projects that are necessary due to cannabis cultivation activities include the following: restoration of bare or partially denuded banks adjacent to the stream and within the riparian corridor, restoration that will reduce delivery of sediment, environmental contaminants and waste to stream channels and the replanting of upland habitat. Bare or partially denuded banks eligible as a HR project shall be the result of cannabis cultivation vegetation removal, cannabis cultivation grading or restoration activities, including the removal of stream crossings or water diversion infrastructure. 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.

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

    a. Each proposal must demonstrate how the project would be instrumental in restoring the natural function of the riparian corridor using appropriate successional stage native species;
    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. Miles of stream treated overall, count stream reach only once, even if it has multiple treatments;
    d. Miles of riparian stream bank treated, measure both sides of the bank if appropriate;
    e. Total acres of riparian area treated;
    f. If the project involves riparian planting:
        i. Number of plants;
        ii. Provisions made for annual survival monitoring and replanting/reseeding;
        iii. Provisions for watering;
        iv. Acres of riparian area planted;
        v. Species scientific names of plants planted;
    g. Number of diversions or impoundments treated;
    h. Indicate type of required listed species surveys which will be done and type of protocols to be used; and
    i. 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.

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

    a. Riparian Restoration Plan.
    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 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 (ex: right and left bank planting exercises should be separated into two sites).

c. Photographs representative of project site.

3.3 Bank Stabilization (HS)

1. Eligible bank stabilization projects include stabilization of eroding, collapsing, or otherwise de-stabilized banks that were caused by cannabis cultivation activities. 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 technical/engineering staff will be required before implementation of the project.

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

   a. Miles of stream treated overall; count stream reach only once, even if it has multiple treatments;
   b. Type of materials used for stream bank stabilization, select from: logs, rocks/boulders, rock barbs, log barbs, revetments, or vegetation;
   c. Miles of stream bank treated, measure both sides of the bank if appropriate;
   d. Indicate type of required listed species surveys which will be done and type of protocols to be used;
   e. 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;
   f. 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; and
   g. Indicate if fish relocation is needed. Refer to “Stream Dewatering and Fish Exclusion / Relocation” definition in Section 8.

3. 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. Please use the following guidelines to show the project as point(s) or line(s) along streams:

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. Photographs of project site.

3.4 Instream Habitat Restoration (HI)

1. Eligible instream habitat restoration projects that are necessary due to cannabis cultivation activities, are limited to work in the stream channel (bankfull) and along the stream bank. Instream habitat restoration includes installation of instream structures such as boulder clusters, weirs, and log and root wad structures. 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 technical/engineering staff will be required before implementation of the project.

2. If the proposal is funded a Post longitudinal profile for projects where channel grade is to be restored or otherwise modified by the project will be required with the Final Project Report of the grant agreement.
   a. .

3. Each proposal must describe 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. Total miles of instream habitat treated, count stream reach only once, even if it has multiple treatments;
   b. If the project is for channel reconfiguration and connectivity:
      i. Type 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 stream treated for channel reconfiguration and connectivity;
      iii. Miles of off-channel stream created;
      iv. Number of instream pools created for channel reconfiguration;
   c. If the project is for channel structure placement:

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. Miles of stream treated with channel structure placement;
iii. Number of instream pools created by structure placement;
iv. Number of structures placed in channel;

d. 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,
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:

a. Intermediate Plan: (~65%) plans that comply with the Design Plan Criteria in Section 7. 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 and 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.

Please use the following guidelines to show the project as point(s) or line(s) along streams:

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. Photographs representative of proposed project site.

3.5 Instream Barrier Modification for Fish Passage (HB)

1. Eligible instream barrier projects, which are necessary due to the cannabis cultivation activities, are limited to work in the stream channel (bankfull) and along the stream bank. Instream barriers include dams, water diversion structures, and stream crossings. This project type does not include the construction of new fish ladders or upgraded/maintenance of existing fish ladders. 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).* 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).

   If the proposal is funded, Final Plans (100% plans) accepted by CDFW technical/engineering staff will be required before implementation of the project.

2. If the proposal is funded the following information will be required with the Final Project Report of the grant agreement.

   a. Post longitudinal profile for projects where channel grade is to be restored or otherwise modified by the project.

   b. 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 https://calisphere.org/collections/26143/.

3. Each proposal must describe the following additional specific information in the project description:
   a. 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. Number of barriers treated for fish passage;
   c. Type(s) of barriers treated, select from: diversion dam; push-up dam; water diversion structure; or stream crossing;
   d. 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;
   e. Miles of stream made more accessible by removing barriers (accessible to next barrier or to upstream end of anadromy);
   f. Number of fishway chutes/pools installed;
   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 type of required listed species surveys which will be done and type of protocols to be used; and
i. Indicate if fish relocation is needed. Refer to “Stream Dewatering and Fish Exclusion / Relocation” definition in Section 8.

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 and 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.

      Please use the following guidelines to show the project as point(s) or line(s) along streams:
      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. Photographs of proposed project site.

4 REQUIREMENTS FOR ALL PROJECT TYPES

4.1 Environmental Compliance

All funded proposals must comply with all applicable laws, including the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) of 1973, California Endangered Species Act (CESA), and Fish and Game Code Section 1600. 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") must have separate documentation for CEQA, ESA, and CESA compliance, including financial assurances under CESA. An approved or certified CEQA document will be required in order to carry out the project.

Projects that are designed to be consistent with the California Salmonid Stream Habitat Restoration Manual, 4th Edition (California Department of Fish and Game) ("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 Endangered Species Act (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 in the grant application should include sufficient information for the CDFW to complete any required CEQA documents. For example, pursuant to the Guidelines for CEQA in the California Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 14, Chapter 3, Article 5, Section 15064.4, CDFW must determine the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions 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, 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 must be designed to avoid significant environmental impacts. This includes, but is not limited to, 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 entities prior to submission to ensure all potential environmental concerns associated with the proposed project are considered.

No project that is a required mitigation or used for mitigation, including but not limited to mitigation under 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.

4.2 Permits

Proposals that conduct 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 CDFW's Fisheries Restoration Grants Program (FRGP) programmatic permits for Sections 404 permit and 401 Water Quality Certification of the Clean Water Act (CWA) (see Appendix B). The applicant is responsible for reviewing these permits and incorporating the permit mitigations into their proposal. Permits can be found in the CDFW Cannabis Restoration Grant Program page at https://www.wildlife.ca.gov/Conservation/Watersheds/Cannabis-Restoration-Grant. 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 CWA Section 404 and 401 permitting coverage. The applicant is encouraged to work with CDFW Regional staff prior to submission to determine if the project is eligible for CDFW's 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 of a CESA listed species, 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:

- CDFW Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement(s) (https://www.wildlife.ca.gov/Conservation/LSA)
- CDFW fish collecting/handling permits (https://www.wildlife.ca.gov/Licensing/ScientificCollecting)
- 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)
- All permits required by local/state/federal governments or municipalities for the removal, cleanup, and disposal of toxic material and hazardous waste.

4.2.1 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.

4.2.2 Collecting / Handling Permits

Projects which involve fish collecting/handling must possess a current CDFW Scientific Collecting Permit (SCP) before any fish collecting/handling may be initiated. If the project may result in either a direct or incidental take of fish listed under the 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 collecting/handling may be initiated; contact the local CDFW District Biologist with regards to establishing an MOU. If a federally listed species will be taken, applicants will be required to demonstrate current ESA take coverage in order to obtain a CESA MOU. Applicants may include the fee cost as a line item in the proposed project budget and should include any costs they may require to comply with permit reporting requirements in their project budget as well.

Information on collecting and research take permits is available online at https://www.wildlife.ca.gov/Licensing/Scientific-Collecting.

Projects that involve collection of wildlife carcass will follow the handling protocols of the CDFW's Wildlife Investigation Laboratory. Please see CDFW's Wildlife Investigation Laboratory contact list for further assistance: https://www.wildlife.ca.gov/Conservation/Laboratories/Wildlife-Investigations

4.3 Hazardous Materials

Proposals for all project types must address the remediation of any hazardous materials on the project site. The remediation of hazardous materials must comply with applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations, including, but not limited to, the following: California Code of Regulations, Title 8, Section 5160 et seq.; regulations promulgated by the California Department of Occupational Safety and Health (Cal/OSHA); and regulations promulgated by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). Restoration activities shall not commence until remediation is complete and the risk to human health and the environment has been abated. The applicant must prepare a written assessment of whether or not the proposed project site contains hazardous materials and provide that assessment to CDFW for review after execution of grant agreement and before any on-the-ground project work begins. If hazardous materials are later discovered on a project site, the applicant must cease any restoration efforts and remediate the site pursuant to this section.

4.4 Illegal Water Diversions

All proposals must include methods to locate and remove of all illegal water diversions and impoundments associated with the project site.

4.5 Coordination with Law Enforcement Agencies

Prior to submitting proposals, applicants must coordinate with CDFW Law Enforcement Division and other law enforcement agencies with jurisdiction over the geographic scope of the proposal to identity potentially project overlap. Proposals must include a plan that outlines the results of this coordination. The plan should

identify all agencies to be contacted and the names of primary contacts within each agency. Applicants should coordinate with law enforcement agents to provide safety support during restoration activities in areas where grow site reoccupation is possible and to provide access to other resources such as the National Guard Chemical Biological Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) Specialists that can provide specialized operators equipment and cost share for toxic material and hazardous waste cleanup. CDFW Law Enforcement Division can be reached via eMail at CannabisRestoration@wildlife.ca.gov.

4.6 Climate Change

Proposals must consider climate change and shall promote climate adaptation strategies. 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." Proposals should include a discussion of these considerations consistent with the Climate Change Considerations criterion in Technical Review Evaluation Criteria (Table 3).

4.7 Aquatic Invasive Species

Restoration projects should not be vectors for invasive species. 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. For general information, see CDFW's Invasive Species Program web site at https://www.wildlife.ca.gov/Conservation/Invasives. For field guidance and decontamination protocols, see https://nrm.dfg.ca.gov/FileHandler.ashx?DocumentID=43333. Applicants must include a brief document summarizing the CDFW approved protocols they will use and their compliance with those protocols to prevent the spread of invasive species.

4.8 Project Location Topographic Map

The location map submitted with the proposal to indicate the project location should only have the current proposal 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 Section 3 under each project type. Please do not include past or alternate funded projects on the location map for your proposal. You may submit a separate map with this information.

SITE: A project site is defined as a point, line (reach), or polygon that spatially describes a work area where specific restoration activities take place. Many projects employ multiple treatment types within a given work site. With multiple treatment types (point, line, or polygon) a project may need to be divided into more than one site. For example - a project that includes instream restoration and riparian treatments in a contiguous area would require two sites: 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 site, provided the distance between any two individual features is less than 1/2 mile. Similarly, the area of habitat where cannabis cultivation sites are to be cleaned and replanted would be considered one polygon site.

FEATURE: A feature is a distinct physical implementation at a location within a project work site intended to interact with the environment to improve anadromous salmonid, aquatic, riparian, and upland 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 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.

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.

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 work sites 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.

4.9 Project Monitoring and Reporting

All projects are required to develop performance measures and include a pre- and post-project Monitoring and Reporting Plan that explains how project success will be evaluated and reported. Monitoring must follow CDFW monitoring guidelines; refer to the FRGP Guidance Tools for Guidelines and monitoring forms. The specific terms and conditions for monitoring and reporting, including performance measures, may be negotiated prior to grant execution, to ensure appropriate measures have been identified and to assist with consistency of nomenclature, units, and measurements. Proposals are also required to evaluate each site for the presence of toxic materials and hazardous waste prior to beginning restoration activities.

The scope of the Monitoring and Reporting Plan will vary depending on the nature of the project; however, each plan shall include:

a. Project-specific performance measures that are clearly linked to project objectives and have quantitative and clearly defined targets, at least some of which must be feasible to meet within one to two years post-implementation. Performance measures can be placed into two broad categories.
b. Output performance measures track whether on-the-ground activities were completed successfully and evaluate factors that may be influencing ecosystem outcomes (e.g., acres of habitat restored or preserved, number of trees planted, and number of barriers to fish migration removed).
c. Outcome performance measures evaluate direct ecosystem responses to project activities (e.g., responses by target wildlife populations and responses in ecosystem function).
d. Description of the metrics and associated monitoring approaches that will be used to document progress towards the performance measure targets, including
    i. Metrics that evaluate structural changes at the project site(s) (e.g., as-built surveys), when applicable
e. Characterization of baseline and post-project conditions
f. Pre-implementation data collection, when applicable
g. If dewatering and/or species relocation was conducted as part of the project then specifics of the activity must be reported including:
    i. The area dewatered and location (in decimal degrees);
    ii. Time and length of time the area was dewatered;
    iii. Methods used for dewatering and relocation;
    iv. Relocation site (in decimal degrees);
    v. Number and species of fish relocated, injured, or killed.
h. Identify opportunities to extend the monitoring activities beyond the term of the grant (e.g., by using standardized, readily replicated monitoring and evaluation processes; leveraging on-going monitoring programs; and building partnerships capable of attracting funding from multiple sources over time.)
i. A plan for reporting monitoring results and progress toward performance measures that, at a minimum, includes the following performance measures:
    i. Grow site name (if known);
    ii. Location (in decimal degrees);
    iii. Preconstruction surveys (if within the range of sensitive species);
    iv. Photographic documentation of the restoration from fixed points that

document pre/during/post restoration site conditions (see 401 certification requirements);

v. List of weapons found (if any);
vi. Feet of irrigation line removed;
vii. Fertilizers removed (approximate weight and type);
viii. Chemicals removed (approximate weight or volume and type);
ix. Waste, trash, and equipment removed from the site (approximate weight or volume and type;
x. Length (linear feet) and area (acres) of aquatic habitat disturbed;
xi. Number and type of stream structures implemented within stream channel;
xii. Length (linear feet) of streambank stabilized or planted with riparian species.
xiii. Linear feet and acres of riparian area treated (re-vegetation with natives, invasive plants removed);
xiv. Number of culverts replaced/decommissioned
xv. Number of water diversions decommissioned
xvi. Road length (miles) decommissioned
xvii. Number of road crossings treated;
xviii. Number of diversions or impoundments treated and method of treatment.

5 SUBMISSION PROCEDURES FOR ALL APPLICATIONS

5.1 Proposal Submission Deadline

Proposals will be accepted from June 5, 2017 through June 30, 2017, through CNRA's System for Online Application Review (SOAR).

Online submission of proposals must be received before 4:00 PM, PDT on June 30, 2017.

All information requested in this PSN 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 undergo technical review or be considered for funding.

Proposals are subject to Public Records Act requests and may be publicly available.

5.2 Electronic Submission

The complete proposal must be submitted electronically through CNRA's SOAR. Hardcopy or email submissions of the proposal will not be reviewed or considered for funding. The name of this PSN in SOAR is "CDFW - 2017 Cannabis Restoration PSN." To access this PSN, applicants must register and have an account in SOAR. Applicants should use Internet Explorer to access the system. The SOAR Help Desk is staffed Monday – Friday (9:00AM – 4:00PM). Questions regarding the SOAR website should be directed to (916) 653-6138 or SOAR.ADMIN@resources.ca.gov. If there are any questions regarding the PSN or proposal process, please email WatershedGrants@wildlife.ca.gov.

The Proposal Application in SOAR consists of multiple sections or "tabs." Within SOAR, pull down menus, text boxes, multiple-choice selections, or uploaded attachments will be used to receive answers to the questions. SOAR will allow applicants to type text or cut and paste information from other documents directly into a submittal screen. The Proposal Application is provided as Appendix A for applicants to prepare responses and cut and paste information into the SOAR website; however, the proposal must be submitted using SOAR. Once submitted, applicants cannot alter their proposal or submit additional information without first contacting the SOAR Help Desk. Applicants are encouraged to allow sufficient time to submit proposals to avoid last minute errors and omissions.

5.3 Project Types

The applicant must identify the restoration project type that best describes the proposed project. CDFW has developed a two-letter coding system for project types. A list of these codes is shown below and described in Section 3, Proposal Project Types.

HU* Watershed Restoration (Upslope)
HR* Riparian Restoration

HS* Instream Bank Stabilization
HI* Instream Habitat Restoration
HB* Instream Barrier Modification for Fish Passage

**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.*

5.4 Eligibility Criteria

Entities eligible to apply for the Cannabis Restoration Grant Program are limited to public agencies, Recognized Tribes, and Qualified Nonprofit Organizations (See Section 8 for definitions of tribes and nonprofits). Grant proposals from private individuals or for-profit enterprises cannot be accepted. Private individuals and for-profit enterprises interested in submitting restoration proposals are encouraged to work with a public agency, Qualified Nonprofit Organization, or Recognized Tribe.

Ineligible projects include remediation that has been court-ordered or that is a result of an enforcement action, whether or not there has been adjudication. Projects that are subject to mitigation under federal, state, or local regulations, are also ineligible. Examples include mitigation or remediation required by: 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), Section 1600 of the Fish and Game Code, or Section 401 or 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA).

6 Proposal Review Procedure

6.1 Administrative Review

An administrative review will determine if the proposal is complete and meets all the requirements for the proposal to advance to technical review. This review will use a "Pass/Fail" scoring method, based on the criteria presented in Table 1, page 33. Proposals which receive a "Fail" for one or more of the Table 1, page 33 criteria will be considered incomplete, will not advance to technical review, and will not be considered for funding under this PSN.

6.2 Technical Review

Table 2, page 34, provides an overview of the technical review criteria, as well as the weighting factors, maximum criterion scores, and percent of total maximum score. All complete and eligible proposals will be evaluated and scored by technical reviewers in accordance with the scoring criteria documented in Table 3, page 35. Technical reviewers may make narrative comments that support their scores. Technical reviewers assigned to each proposal will include representatives from CDFW.

Each criterion will be scored by technical reviewers and assigned a point value between zero and five. Each criterion's point value will then be multiplied by the applicable weighting factor to calculate the criterion score. A total score for the proposal will be generated by summing the criterion scores. Unless otherwise indicated, the following standard scoring criteria will be applied and points will be assigned as follows:

- A point value of 5 points will be awarded where the criterion is fully addressed and supported by thorough and well-presented documentation and logical rationale.
- A point value of 4 points will be awarded where the criterion is fully addressed but is supported by less thorough documentation or less sufficient rationale.
- A point value of 3 points will be awarded where the criterion is less than fully addressed and is supported by less thorough documentation or less sufficient rationale.
- A point value of 2 points will be awarded where the criterion is marginally addressed or the documentation or rationale is incomplete or insufficient.
- A point value of 1 point will be awarded where the criterion is minimally addressed or no documentation or rationale is presented.
- A point value of 0 points will be awarded where the criterion is not addressed.

6.3 Selection Panel Review

Following completion of the technical reviews of all complete and eligible proposals, CDFW will convene a Selection Panel to review the scores and comments. Representatives from other agencies and organizations may be invited to

participate on the Selection Panel or a subject-area specific subcommittee. The Selection Panel will generate a preliminary ranking list of the proposals and make the initial funding recommendations. When developing the ranking list, the Selection Panel will consider the following items:

- Review scores and comments for each proposal
- Availability of funds
- Program purposes
- Balance/distribution of funds

The Selection Panel may recommend modifications, including reducing requested grant amounts, in order to meet current and any potential future program priorities, funding targets, and available funding limitations.

6.4 Director of CDFW Review and Final Approval

The Director of CDFW will review the Selection Panel recommendations and associated materials and make the final funding approval. CDFW anticipates awarding grants in November of 2017, and executing grant agreements by the end of December 2017.

7 REQUIREMENTS IF FUNDED

7.1 Awards

The Director of CDFW will make all final funding decisions. Successful applicants will receive an award letter officially notifying them of their proposal selection and grant amount. Successful applicants will work with an assigned CDFW grant manager to develop the grant agreement.

7.2 Grant Agreement

Development of grant agreements will begin following announcement of awards. The applicant must submit additional forms before an agreement is prepared and executed. The applicable forms described in this section are for informational purposes only. Do not submit these forms with your proposal. Applicants are required to complete, sign, and return the forms when projects are approved for funding. These additional forms include:

- Payee Data Record form (STD. 204)
- Federal Taxpayer ID Number
- Drug-Free Workplace Certification (STD. 21)
- Authorizing Resolution (if applicable)

Grant agreements are not executed until signed by both an authorized representative of the grant recipient and CDFW. Work performed prior to the start date of a grant agreement will not be reimbursed.

7.3 Responsibility of the Grantee

Successful applicants will be responsible for carrying out the work agreed to and for managing finances, including but not limited to, invoicing, payments to subcontractors, accounting and financial auditing, and other project management duties including reporting requirements. All eligible costs must be supported by appropriate documentation. All CDFW funded grant projects are subject to state audits.

7.4 Labor Code Requirements

State grants may be subject to California Labor Code requirements, which include prevailing wage provisions. Certain State grants administered by CDFW are not subject to Chapter 1 (commencing with section 1720) of Part 7 of Division 2 of the Labor Code. For more details, please refer to California Fish and Game Code Section 1501.5 and to the Department of Industrial Relations (DIR) website at http://www.dir.ca.gov. Grantee shall pay prevailing wage to all persons employed in the performance of any part of the Project if required by law to do so.

7.5 Invoicing and Payments

Grant agreements will be structured to provide for payment in arrears of work being performed. Funds cannot be disbursed until there is an executed grant agreement between CDFW and the project applicant. Payments will be made on a

reimbursement basis (i.e., the grantee pays for services, products or supplies, submits an invoice that must be approved by the CDFW grant manager, and is then reimbursed by CDFW). Funds will not be disbursed until all of the required environmental compliance and permitting documents applicable to the project have been received by CDFW.

7.6 Performance Retention

CDFW may retain from the grantee's reimbursements, for each period for which payment is made, an amount equal to 10 percent of the invoiced amount pending satisfactory completion of the task or grant. Retention withholding will be modified in the following circumstance:

- When the grantee or subcontractor is a public entity contracting for construction of any public work of improvement, CDFW may retain from the grantee's earnings, for each period for which payment is made, an amount equal to five percent of such earnings, pending satisfactory completion of the task or grant (Public Contract Code §7201(b)(1)).

7.7 Loss of Funding

Work performed under the grant agreement is subject to availability of funds through the State's normal budget process. If funding for the grant agreement is reduced, deleted, or delayed by the Budget Act or through other budget control actions, CDFW shall have the option to either cancel the grant agreement, offer to the grantee a grant agreement amendment reflecting the reduced amount, or to suspend work. In the event of cancellation or suspension of work, CDFW shall provide written notice to the grantee and be liable for payment for any work completed pursuant to the agreement up to the date of the written notice and shall have no liability for payment for work undertaken after such date. In the event of a suspension of work, CDFW may remove the suspension of work through written notice to the grantee. CDFW shall be liable for payment for work completed from the date of written notice of the removal of the suspension of work forward, consistent with other terms of the grant agreement. In no event shall CDFW be liable to the grantee for any costs or damages associated with any period of suspension invoked pursuant to this provision, nor shall CDFW be liable for any costs in the event that, after a suspension, no funds are available and the grant agreement is then cancelled based on budget contingencies.

Actions of the State that may lead to suspension or cancellation include, but are not limited to:

- Lack of appropriated funds
- Executive order directing suspension or cancellation of grant agreements
- CDFW or California Natural Resources Agency directive requiring suspension or cancellation of grant agreements.

Actions of the grantee that may lead to suspension or cancellation of the grant agreement include, but are not limited to:

- Failing to execute an agreement with CDFW within six months of the award announcement. In such situations, the applicant may apply to a future PSN
- Withdrawing from the grant program
- Failing to submit required documentation within the time periods specified in the grant agreement
- Failing to submit evidence of environmental or permit compliance as specified by the grant agreement
- Changing project scope without prior approval from CDFW
- Failing to complete the project
- Failing to demonstrate sufficient progress
- Failing to comply with pertinent laws
- Proposing a project at a site that does not meet the eligibility criteria described in Section 5, Submission Procedures for all Applications of this PSN.

7.8 General Terms and Conditions

Successful applicants must agree to the appropriate terms and conditions for their entity type.

In accordance with AB 20, awarded University of California and California State University applicants must agree to the UTC-116 - University Terms & Conditions - Exhibit "C" for University of California and California State University Agreements (UTC-116 Exhibit C).

All other awarded entities must agree to the CDFW General Grant Provisions. UTC-116 Exhibit C and the CDFW General Grant Provisions include information regarding audits, amendments, liability insurance, and rights in data.

As may be necessary, the grantee shall be responsible for obtaining the services of appropriately licensed professionals to comply with the applicable requirements of the Business and Professions Code including but not limited to section 6700 et seq. (Professional Engineers Act) and/or section 7800 et seq. (Geologists and Geophysicists Act) with the applicable requirements of the Business and Professions Code.

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

7.9 Liability Insurance – Additional Coverage

In addition to insurance limits identified in CDFW's General Terms and Conditions, prior to executing a final grant agreement, successful applicants shall provide either proof of self-insurance or certificate(s) of insurance, showing that the required insurance is presently in effect. Insurance coverage limit requirements will be based

upon scope of project to include policies, including, but not limited to, pollution liability, auto liability, aircraft liability, and watercraft liability.

8 DEFINITIONS OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Following are definitions for the required supplemental information indicated in Section 3, Proposal Project Types. Not all of the following are required for each project type. See Section 3 for the requirements for each project type.

8.1 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.

8.2 Recognized Tribe

"California Native American tribe" means a Native American tribe located in California that is on the contact list maintained by the Native American Heritage Commission for the purposes of Chapter 905 of the Statutes of 2004.

8.3 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.

HU - Watershed Restoration (Upslope)
HB - Instream Barrier Modification for Fish Passage
HI - Instream Habitat Restoration
HR - Riparian Restoration
HS - Instream Bank Stabilization

If a proposed project requires the services of licensed professionals, these individuals, their license number, and their affiliations must be listed in the proposal application.

Project review and approval by CDFW engineering staff does not imply CDFW 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.

8.4 Hazardous Waste

Cannabis grow sites are often associated with hazardous wastes, including material that is prohibited for use in the United States. Hazardous waste is any material that poses a significant hazard to human health, safety or the environment, such as substances that are flammable, corrosive, reactive, oxidizing, combustible, toxic or radioactive. These include substances that require a Safety Data Sheet (SDS), which is information provided by the manufacturer about the chemical's properties, hazards, safe handling practices and other technical and scientific information. Hazardous materials commonly found in cannabis - related activity include, but are not limited to: fertilizers, soil amendments (such as nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium), rodenticides, herbicides, fungicides, pesticides, and insecticides (including organic ones), as well as fuel used onsite for power generators and/or heating elements (e.g., diesel, gasoline, propane, kerosene, butane and oils). There may also be cleaners and sanitizers (such as household chemicals, solvents, bleach, alcohol or ammonia) and compressed gasses (including propane, oxygen, acetylene, nitrogen and carbon dioxide).

8.5 Revegetation / Restoration Plan

Applicants must submit a restoration plan. The plan shall be prepared by persons with expertise in California ecosystems and native plant revegetation techniques. 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 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 appropriately covered to prevent delivery of sediment to a stream (i.e. mulching/seeding).

The following items should be included in all project 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, 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. 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 which species to be planted in each location, spacing between plants, and total acreage planned for revegetation.

- Maintenance of plants: This section shall include a description of methods that will be used to maintain plants in good condition, 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 are not being met. This will allow the revegetation specialist to increase the likelihood that performance criteria are met by the end of the monitoring period. 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.

8.6 Design Plan Criteria

This PSN is only accepting projects that implement habitat restoration. Design projects are not eligible. All applications require projects that are at least 65% complete. Project design consists of several phases which, depending on the agency or locality, may have different names, and for this PSN are defined as follows:

1. 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.
2. Draft Final Plans (or ~90% plans):
   - These plans should incorporate revisions to any previous 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.
3. Final Plans (or 100% plans):
   - These plans should incorporate any revisions to the Draft Final 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 submitted with the proposal for specific project types. See Section 3 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 these project categories should be sufficient for the review required by CDFW geotechnical/engineering staff.

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.

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.

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.

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 (biologist with appropriate state and federal permits to relocate fish). If the project is funded, the authorized biologist must contact the DFW grant manager prior to conducting dewatering and fish relocation activities. Expenses may be included in the proposed project budget.

Fish Passage and Testing Requirements

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

- 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.

Table 1: Administrative Review Evaluation Criteria

Criteria	Score
All proposal components have been completed in the required formats, including all proposal forms and associated documents.	Pass/Fail
Applicant contact information, including person authorized to sign grant agreement, is included.	Pass/Fail
Applicant is an eligible entity.	Pass/Fail
Proposal was received by the deadline.	Pass/Fail
Budget is included using supplied templates	Pass/Fail
Proposal is responsive to the PSN's program criteria and represents an eligible project type.	Pass/Fail
Proposed project is not required mitigation or to be used for mitigation under CEQA, NEPA, California Endangered Species Act, federal Endangered Species Act, Clean Water Act, Porter-Cologne, other pertinent laws and regulations, or a permit issued by any local, State, or federal agency.	Pass/Fail
Proposed project is not the subject of an enforcement action (e.g., Notice of Violation from CDFW; required as a result of an enforcement action, a remediation that is court ordered; or is otherwise not a voluntary project.)	Pass/Fail
Applicant has consulted with law enforcement agencies that have jurisdiction over the geographic scope, as outlined in Section 4.5, Coordination with Law Enforcement Agencies	Pass/Fail

Table 2: Overview of Technical Review Criteria, Weighting Factors, and Maximum Criterion Scores

Criteria	Weighting Factor	Maximum Criterion Score	Percent of Total Maximum Score
Importance and Applicability			
1. Applicability to PSN Objectives	N/A	Yes/No	N/A
2. Project Outcomes – Diversity and Significance of the Benefits	2	10	15%
3. Climate Change Considerations	1	5	
Technical / Scientific Merit			
4. Purpose and Background	2	10	35%
5. Approach and Feasibility	3	15	
6. Project Monitoring and Reporting	2	10	
Organizational Capacity			
7. Project Team Qualifications	2	10	25%
8. Schedule and Deliverables	3	15	
Project Costs			
9. Applicant Budget	1	5	20%
10. Budget Justification	2	10	
11. Cost Share	1	5	
Community / Stakeholder Support			
12. Community Support and Collaboration	1	5	5%
Total Possible Score		**100**	**100%**

Table 3: Technical Review Evaluation Criteria and Scoring Standard

Criteria	Weight Factor	Point Value	Maximum Criteria Score
Importance and Applicability			
1. Applicability to PSN Objectives To what extent does the project align with at least one of the objectives stated in the PSN? Scoring: See Standard Scoring Criteria	2	0-5	10
2. Project Outcomes - Diversity and Significance of the Benefits The extent to which the project provides multiple tangible benefits and the proposal provides sufficient analysis and documentation to demonstrate significance and a high likelihood that the benefits will be realized. Examples of potential benefits include: • Climate change response actions • Protection or improvement of water quality and/or stream flow • Restore habitat and protect fish and wildlife resources from environmental contaminants or waste • Protect or increase habitat for threatened and endangered species • Protect strategically important lands within watersheds • Reduce stressors on native species Scoring: • Proposals that are likely to provide multiple benefits that are highly significant and are supported by thorough and well-presented documentation will receive 5 points • Proposals that are likely to provide multiple benefits that are highly significant but the quality of the supporting documentation is lacking will receive 4 points • Proposals that are likely to provide multiple benefits that are of a moderate level of significance and are supported by thorough and well-presented documentation will receive 3 points • Proposals that are likely to provide multiple benefits that are of a moderate level of significance but the quality of the supporting documentation is lacking will receive 2 points • Proposals that are likely to provide a low level of multiple benefits or lack adequate support for benefits claimed will receive 1 point • Proposals that do not provide multiple benefits will receive a score of zero	1	0-5	5

Table 3: Technical Review Evaluation Criteria and Scoring Standard

Criteria	Weight Factor	Point Value	Maximum Criteria Score
3. Climate Change Considerations • To what extent does the proposal discuss potential vulnerabilities of the project site to climate change effects? • How well does the project account for and provide adaptation and/or resiliency to potential climate change effects? Additional Considerations for Scientific Studies • Will the proposed study improve scientific understanding of climate change effects and/or inform management responses to climate change? • Will the proposed study produce information that will aid future assessments of climate change effects? Scoring: See Standard Scoring Criteria	1	0-5	5
Technical / Scientific Merit			
4. Purpose and Background • The proposal includes a detailed description of the project purpose and background, including sufficient rationale to justify the project need. • Are the goals and, objectives clearly stated and internally consistent? • Are the project location and boundaries clearly delineated? Scoring: See Standard Scoring Criteria	2	0-5	10

Table 3: Technical Review Evaluation Criteria and Scoring Standard

Criteria	Weight Factor	Point Value	Maximum Criteria Score
5. Approach and Feasibility • Is the project narrative sufficiently detailed to serve as a statement of work for a grant agreement? • Is the approach well designed and appropriate for meeting the objectives of the project? • Is the project technically feasible from a biological and engineering perspective? • Are the means by which each element of the project will be implemented (e.g., methods/techniques used, materials and equipment used, etc.) adequately described? • Does the project apply habitat restoration methods and technologies that are appropriate, understood, and well proven? • Does the project include a plan that addresses toxic material and hazardous materials in remote areas? • Does the proposal provide an adequate basis for the use of new or innovative technology or practices? Scoring: See Standard Scoring Criteria	3	0-5	15
6. Project Monitoring and Reporting The proposed approach will be evaluated in the context of the project type, objectives, scale, and complexity of the project. • Does the project's Monitoring and Reporting Plan demonstrate a clear and reasonable approach for monitoring, assessing, and reporting project effectiveness / performance consistent with the project's objectives? • Are the performance measures appropriate and adequate to demonstrate the project's outcomes? • Does the proposal leverage existing monitoring efforts or produce data that can be readily integrated with such efforts, where applicable/feasible? • Does the proposal contain a description of baseline monitoring that would be or has already been conducted, in order to support effectiveness monitoring and does it appear to be reasonable? Scoring: See Standard Scoring Criteria	2	0-5	10
Organizational Capacity			
7. Project Team Qualifications • How well does the proposal demonstrate that the project team has the appropriate experience, facilities/equipment, and capacity to successfully perform the proposed tasks? • Where applicable, how well does the proposal demonstrate appropriate or necessary partnerships to complete the project?	2	0-5	10

Table 3: Technical Review Evaluation Criteria and Scoring Standard

Criteria	Weight Factor	Point Value	Maximum Criteria Score
Scoring: See Standard Scoring Criteria			
8. Schedule and Deliverables • Does the schedule demonstrate a logical sequence and timing of project tasks? • Does the project have reasonable milestones and appropriate deliverables? • Do the tasks in the schedule align with the tasks in the project narrative? • How well does the proposal demonstrate the means by which data and other information generated by the project will be handled, stored, and made publicly available? Scoring: See Standard Scoring Criteria	3	0-5	15
Project Costs			
9. Applicant Budget The proposed Budget is accurate, contains all CDFW requested costs, and complies with the allowed indirect charge rate. Scoring: • Proposals for which the Budget is detailed and accurate will receive 5 points • Proposals for which the Budget contains moderate detail, limited inaccuracies or unspecified lump sums of up to 20 percent of the total Budget will receive 3 to 4 points • Proposals for which the Budget lacks sufficient detail, includes; many inaccuracies, unspecified lump sums of 20 to 50 percent of the total Budget, or inappropriate costs/indirect charge rate will receive 1 to 2 points • Proposals for which the Budget lacks sufficient detail, is inaccurate, contains unspecified lump sums exceeding 50 percent of the total Budget, will receive a score of zero	1	0-5	5

Table 3: Technical Review Evaluation Criteria and Scoring Standard

Criteria	Weight Factor	Point Value	Maximum Criteria Score
10. Budget Justification The proposed Budget Justification is appropriate to the work proposed, and sufficiently detailed to describe project costs by task (for both CDFW requested cost and cost share.) The tasks shown in the Budget Justification are consistent with the tasks shown in the Project Narrative and schedule. <u>Scoring:</u> • Proposals for which the Budget Justification is considered reasonable, shows detailed cost breakdown by task and clear justification of both CDFW requested costs and cost share will receive 5 points • Proposals for which the Budget Justification appears reasonable, contains moderate detail by task and moderate detail for justification of both CDFW requested costs and cost share will receive 3 to 4 points • Proposals for which the Budget Justification is insufficient, contains little detail by task, and little detail to justify either CDFW requested costs and cost share will receive 1 to 2 points • Proposals for which the Budget is insufficient, contains no detail by task, and no detail to justify both CDFW requested costs and cost share will receive a score of zero	2	0-5	10
11. Cost Share To what extent does the project provide secured federal, State, private, or local cost share? Cost share includes cash and in-kind services. To be considered eligible, for the purposes of scoring this criterion, cost share must be secured at time of Application submission and must be spent between the anticipated award date ([DATE]) and the end of the proposed grant agreement. <u>Scoring:</u> • Cost share of >40% will receive 5 points • Cost share of 31-40% will receive 4 points • Cost share of 21-30% will receive 3 points • Cost share of 11-20% will receive 2 points • Cost share of 1-10% will receive 1 point • Cost share of 0% will receive a score of zero	1	0-5	5

Community/Stakeholder Support			
12. Community Support and Collaboration • Does the project have broad-based public and institutional support at the local, regional, or larger scale? • Does the applicant demonstrate that the community is engaged in the project by providing funds, in-kind contributions (i.e., administrative/ technical services, labor, materials, equipment, etc.), partnerships, or other evidence of support? • Does the applicant describe efforts to include stakeholders in project planning, design, outreach/education, implementation, monitoring, maintenance, etc.? Additional Consideration for Scientific Studies • Is the proposal partnered with collaborative science initiatives (e.g., Interagency Ecological Program [IEP], Collaborative Adaptive Management Team, Delta Regional Monitoring Program)? Scoring: See Standard Scoring Criteria	1	0-5	5
Total Possible Score			**100**
Reviewer Summary Comments[1]			
Overall Evaluation: Please provide an overall assessment of the Proposal (scale 0-5), identifying key strengths and deficiencies, likelihood of success (technical and financial feasibility), opportunities to strengthen the proposal, and other relevant information. Please be clear and concise. This field will be used to summarize the entire review, so be sure to include all major points.	N/A	0-5	N/A

[1] The point values assigned to CDFW Regional Priorities and Overall Evaluation are meant to provide additional context for the Selection Panel's deliberations and will not be incorporated into the proposal score.