



Project Solicitation and Evaluation Guidelines



Proposition 68 Grant Program
November 2018

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CGC	California Government Code
CLC	California Labor Code
CNRA	California Natural Resources Agency
CWAP	California Water Action Plan
CWC	California Water Code
FGC	Fish and Game Code
HRTW	Human Right to Water
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
PRC	Public Resources Code
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
WRGB	Watershed Restoration Grants Branch

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose

The mission of the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) is to manage California's diverse fish, wildlife, and plant resources, and the habitats upon which they depend, for their ecological values and for their use and enjoyment by the public. These guidelines establish the process through which CDFW will award competitive grants with funds made available by Public Resources Code section 80132, subdivisions (d), (e)(2), and (g), for projects that improve a community's ability to adapt to the unavoidable impacts of climate change; improve and protect coastal and rural economies, agricultural viability, wildlife connectivity, or habitat; develop future recreational opportunities; or enhance drought tolerance, landscape resilience, and water retention in accordance with statewide priorities (PRC §80130).

To accomplish this, CDFW has developed three focused grant opportunities:

- **Rivers and Streams Grants** – restoration of rivers and streams for fisheries and wildlife.
- **Southern Steelhead Grants** – restoration of Southern California Steelhead habitat.
- **Fish and Wildlife Improvement Grants** – improvement of conditions for fish and wildlife in streams, rivers, wildlife refuges, wetland habitat areas, and estuaries.

These guidelines include information regarding eligibility criteria, general program requirements, solicitation notices, submittal and evaluation of grant applications, and grant awards. Separate solicitations will provide detailed information regarding how to apply, program priorities, and evaluation criteria specific to each solicitation.

1.2 Background

These guidelines are based on the following legislation:

- Public Resources Code (PRC) section 80000 *et seq.* – California Drought, Water, Parks, Climate, Coastal Protection, and Outdoor Access For All Act of 2018 (Proposition 68); and
- Fish and Game Code (FGC) section 1501.5(b) – CDFW may grant funds for fish and wildlife habitat preservation, restoration, and enhancement to public agencies, Indian tribes, and nonprofit entities whenever CDFW finds that the grants will assist it in meeting its duty to preserve, protect, and restore fish and wildlife.

As per PRC section 80010[b], these guidelines were finalized in October of 2018 following a 30-day public comment period on the draft guidelines The California Natural Resources

Agency (CNRA) posted the final guidelines on the bond accountability [website](#) along with a verification that the guidelines are consistent with applicable statutes (PRC §80010[c]).

1.3 Funding

Funding for competitive grants will be contingent upon fund availability. Proposition 68, passed by California voters in June 2018, amended the PRC to add, among other articles, section 80132, subdivisions (d), (e)(2), and (g), authorizing the Legislature to appropriate up to \$25,000,000 to CDFW to restore and protect rivers and streams in support of fisheries and wildlife; up to \$30,000,000 to CDFW to restore Southern California Steelhead habitat; and up to \$30,000,000 to CDFW to improve conditions for fish and wildlife in streams, rivers, wildlife refuges, wetland habitat areas, and estuaries; respectively. Solicitations will provide more detail on amount of funds available and for what time periods.

1.4 Program Purposes

Proposition 68 provides funding to CDFW to award grants to projects that improve a community's ability to adapt to the unavoidable impacts of climate change; improve and protect coastal and rural economies, agricultural viability, wildlife corridors, or habitat; develop future recreational opportunities; or enhance drought tolerance, landscape resilience, and water retention (PRC §80130). It is the intent of the people of California that these funds will be invested in projects that:

- Advance the purposes articulated in PRC section 80132;
- Provide public benefits that address the most critical statewide needs and priorities (PRC §80001[b][1]);
- Leverage private, federal, or local funding or produce the greatest public benefit (PRC §80001[b][2]);
- To the extent practicable, provide workforce training, contractor, and job opportunities for disadvantaged communities (PRC §80001[b][5]);
- To the extent practicable, measure greenhouse gas emissions reductions and carbon sequestrations associated with projects (PRC §80001[b][7]); and
- To the extent permissible under State General Obligation Bond Law and with the concurrence of the Director of Finance, up to five percent of funds available through Proposition 68 will be available for community access projects. (PRC §80008[c]). Community access can be included as part of a project but will not be considered as a standalone project.

2 ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

The eligibility of grant applicants, nature and scope of projects eligible for funding, eligibility criteria, and any restrictions on the use of funds will be described in each solicitation. Requirements and limitations imposed in each solicitation may vary according to the specific priorities, focus, and fund source for the solicitation.

2.1 Eligible Entities

Eligible entities are limited to public agencies, nonprofit organizations, public utilities, federally recognized Indian tribes, state Indian tribes listed on the Native American Heritage Commission's California Tribal Consultation List (FGC 1501.5(b), and mutual water companies (CWC §79712[a]). A public agency is defined as a federal or state agency or department, special district, joint powers authority, city, county, city and county, or other political subdivision of the state (CWC §79702[s]). Additionally, in order to be eligible for funding:

- A project proposed by a public utility that is regulated by the Public Utilities Commission or a mutual water company shall have a clear and definite public purpose and shall benefit the customers of the water system and not the investors (CWC §79712[b][1]);
- An urban water supplier shall adopt and submit an urban water management plan in accordance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act (Part 2.6 [commencing with section 10610] of Division 6 of the CWC) (CWC §79712[b][2]);
- An agricultural water supplier shall adopt and submit an agricultural water management plan in accordance with the Agricultural Water Management Planning Act (Part 2.8 [commencing with section 10800] of Division 6 of the CWC) (CWC §79712[b][3]); and
- In accordance with CWC section 10608.56, an agricultural water supplier or an urban water supplier is ineligible for funding unless it complies with the requirements of Part 2.55 (commencing with section 10608 of the CWC) of Division 6 of the CWC (CWC §79712[b][4]).

Proposals from private individuals, for-profit enterprises (except those that are eligible for Proposition 68 funding as a public utility), or out-of-state public entities (except those that are federal agencies or nonprofit organizations registered with the California Secretary of State) are ineligible for funding, however, these entities can work as subcontractors for an eligible applicant.

2.2 Grant Categories

CDFW will award grants for planning, implementation, and acquisition projects.

2.2.1 Planning

Planning grants fund planning efforts that develop a project to be ready for an implementation grant. Efforts may include program development, implementation strategy development, collecting baseline data, and project-specific activities such as design and environmental review and permits.

Eligible activities for Planning projects include, but are not limited to:

- Preparing plans or supplementing existing plans (e.g., watershed and habitat assessments) that will result in a specific project or set of projects;
- Developing monitoring, adaptive management, climate change adaptation, and long-term management plans for a specific project;
- Coordination with partners to develop standardized monitoring procedures;
- Performing necessary studies and assessments, collecting baseline data, and developing project designs related to a specific site or physical project;
- Obtaining the services of licensed professional (refer to Section 3.4 for guidance on when licensed professionals are required);
- Acquiring permits;
- Preparing California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA) documents; and
- Conducting stakeholder and public meetings.

2.2.2 Implementation

Implementation grants fund construction of restoration and enhancement projects and new or enhanced facilities. They are intended to support high priority shovel-ready projects that have advanced to the stage where planning, land tenure, and engineering are completed or nearly completed. Applicants must demonstrate land tenure, CEQA compliance, and submit 65% or higher design plans, a Basis of Design Report, and technical studies.

Eligible activities for Implementation projects include, but are not limited to:

- Preparation of bid packages and subcontractor documents;
- Development of final engineering design;
- Finalizing permits;
- Construction;
- Habitat restoration and enhancement;
- Pre- and post-project monitoring and adaptive management;
- Finalization and initial execution of a long-term management plan; and

- Communicating project results to stakeholders and the public.

2.2.3 Acquisition

Acquisition grants fund purchases of real property interests (fee title or conservation easements) or water rights. Acquisitions must be from willing sellers and not exceed fair market value, as confirmed by an appraisal approved by the Department of General Services (DGS) Real Property Services Section. A completed appraisal, approved by DGS, is not required at the time of proposal submission; however, if awarded, the appraisal must be submitted and approved by DGS prior to the request for distribution of acquisition funds. Costs associated with preparation of the appraisal are ineligible for reimbursement through an awarded grant. Appraisal review by DGS can take up to 4-8 weeks and can cost up to \$10,000; applicants should consider including this cost as a line item within their proposed budgets.

If a signed purchase option agreement is unavailable to be submitted with the application, a Willing Seller Letter is required from each landowner (see Section 4.6). Once funds are awarded and an agreement is signed with CDFW, another property cannot be substituted for the property specified in the application. Therefore, it is imperative the applicant demonstrate the seller is negotiating in good faith, and that discussions have proceeded to a point of confidence.

Properties acquired can be transferred to a federal, state, local, or nonprofit entity to ultimately own, manage, and steward consistent with the purpose of the grant. CDFW will not hold title to interests in land or water, nor will CDFW enter into forbearance agreements with applicants or other entities. A separate entity must be identified at the time of proposal submission.

Eligible activities and expenses for Acquisition projects include, but are not limited to:

- Acquisition of fee title or perpetual conservation easements;
- Water acquisitions that include permanent, long-term, or short-term water transfers, leases, or dedications; and
- Project-related administrative costs, including DGS appraisal review, monitoring plan and/or long-term management plan.

Ineligible costs include:

- Appraisal preparation;
- Environmental Site Assessment;
- Mineral Rights Assessment;
- Other fees and costs to accomplish the transaction and the conveyance and acquisition of the property; and
- Title escrow and closing costs.

The following information is required at the time of application:

- Parcel numbers, acreage, and willing seller information;
- Acquisition schedule;
- Description of existing improvements, if any;
- Copy of the signed purchase option agreement or willing seller letter(s);
- Appraisal or estimation of fair market value;
- Current Preliminary Title Report; and
- Map showing lands to be acquired, including parcel lines and numbers.

Applicants must disclose any known or suspected hazardous material release, threatened release or other environmental condition associated with the property. Prior to execution of a grant agreement for acquisition of an interest in real property, CDFW will assess the risk posed to the intended conservation purposes by the environmental conditions of the property, including any recognized environmental conditions that could occur on the property. As part of that risk assessment, CDFW may require the surface estate landowner or project proponent to provide CDFW and any third parties with a Phase 1 Environmental Site Assessment. Costs associated with preparation of the Environmental Site Assessment and related activities are not eligible for reimbursement. Successful applicants should consult with CDFW for specific requirements prior to initiating work on an Environmental Site Assessment. If CDFW determines that the risk is not acceptable, and the risk cannot be reduced to an acceptable level within a reasonable amount of time, then CDFW will rescind the grant award.

All grant awards for acquisition of an interest in real property are contingent on a CDFW determination that the risk posed to the conservation values of that property by mineral exploration, development, and related consequences is acceptable. Prior to execution of a grant agreement, CDFW will assess the risk that future mining activities could occur on the property. As part of the risk assessment, CDFW may require the surface estate landowner or project proponent to provide CDFW and any third parties with an interest in the minerals with a mineral assessment report. Costs associated with preparation of the mineral assessment report and related activities are not eligible for reimbursement. Successful applicants should consult with CDFW for specific requirements prior to initiating work on a mineral assessment report. Based on its risk assessment, CDFW will determine whether the risk of mining and the related consequences for intended conservation purposes is acceptable. If CDFW determines that the risk is not acceptable, and the risk cannot be reduced to an acceptable level within a reasonable amount of time, then CDFW will rescind the grant award.

Grantees shall not conduct or allow any commercial activity on real property purchased in fee simple through these grant programs without written approval by CDFW. CDFW may require that income generated from fee simple property interests purchased with CDFW grant funds or from tangible assets purchased with CDFW grant funds in conjunction with

the acquisition of fee simple property interests (Project Income) only be used to offset the costs of owning, managing, or restoring those fee simple property interests purchased with CDFW grant funds. CDFW may also require that so long as the grantee is receiving Project Income or Project Income remains unspent, the grantee must provide CDFW with a basic annual accounting of Project Income. Finally, CDFW may impose restrictions on the use of water rights associated with fee simple property interests acquired with CDFW grant funds.

As per Civil Code 815.11, for any conservation easement purchased with state funds on or after January 1, 2019, wherein land subject to the easement includes some forest lands, or consists completely of forest lands, to the extent not in conflict with federal law, the terms of any applicable bond, or the requirements of any other funding source, the landowner shall agree, as part of the easement management plan, to maintain and improve forest health through promotion of a more natural tree density, species composition, structure, and habitat function, to make improvements that increase the land's ability to provide resilient, long-term carbon sequestration and net carbon stores as well as watershed functions, to provide for the retention of larger trees and a natural range of age classes, and to ensure the growth and retention of these larger trees over time.

2.3 Eligible Project Types

Examples of project types that may be eligible for funding are identified below for each of the grant opportunities. These are not exhaustive lists of eligible project types. Specifics concerning eligible project types may vary in each solicitation.

Rivers and Streams Grant Opportunities

Specifically, funding is available for subdivision (d) to restore and protect rivers and streams in support of fisheries and wildlife, including, but not limited to, reconnection of rivers with their flood plains, riparian and side-channel habitat restoration, and restoration and protection of upper watershed forests and meadow systems that are important for fish and wildlife resources.

- Restoring, protecting or enhancing riparian, and aquatic, habitat;
- Reconnecting historical flood plains;
- Installing or improving fish screens;
- Modernizing stream crossings, culverts, and bridges;
- Providing fish passage;
- Restoring river channels;
- Improving ecological functions;
- Improving local watershed management;
- Restoration and protection of upper watershed forests and meadow systems; and
- Removing sediment or trash.

Southern Steelhead Grant Opportunities

Funding is available for subdivision (e)(2) for restoration of Southern California Steelhead habitat consistent with the Department of Fish and Wildlife's Steelhead Restoration and Management Plan and the National Marine Fisheries Service's Southern California Steelhead Recovery Plan.

- Providing fish passage;
- Modernizing stream crossings, culverts, and bridges; and
- Restoring or enhancing habitat.

Fish and Wildlife Improvement Grant Opportunities

Funding is available for subdivision (g) for to improve conditions for fish and wildlife in streams, rivers, wildlife refuges, wetland habitat areas, and estuaries. Eligible projects include acquisition of water from willing sellers, acquisition of land that includes water rights or contractual rights to water, short- or long-term water transfers or leases, provision of water for fish and wildlife, or improvement of aquatic or riparian habitat conditions.

- Improve conditions for fish and wildlife in streams, rivers, wildlife refuges, wetland habitat areas and estuaries;
- Acquisition of water from willing sellers;
- Acquisition of land that includes water rights of contractual rights to water;
- Short- or long-term water transfers or leases;
- Provision of water for fish and wildlife; and
- Improvement of aquatic or riparian habitat conditions.

2.4 Specific Funding Requirements

Rivers and Streams Grants

Funds authorized by PRC section 80132(d) for Rivers and Streams Grants will be administered through the Watershed Restoration Grants Branch (WRGB).

- These funds are available to restore and protect rivers and streams in support of fisheries and wildlife, including, but not limited to, reconnection of rivers with their flood plains, riparian and side-channel habitat restoration activities, and restoration and protection of upper watershed forests and meadow systems that are important for fish and wildlife resources (PRC §80132[d]);

- Of the funds made available by PRC section 80132(d), at least \$5,000,000 shall be available for restoration projects in the Klamath-Trinity watershed for the benefit of salmon and steelhead (PRC §80132[d]);
- Priority will be given to projects supported by multi-stakeholder public or private partnerships, or both, using a science-based approach and measurable objectives to guide identification, design, and implementation of regional actions to benefit salmon and steelhead (PRC §80132[d]); and
- Funds available pursuant to this section shall not be expended to pay the costs of the design, construction, operation, mitigation, or maintenance of Delta conveyance facilities (PRC §80132[d] and CWC §79738[f]).

Southern Steelhead Grants

Funds authorized by PRC section 80132(e)(2) for Southern Steelhead Grants will be administered in accordance through the WRGB.

- These funds are available for restoration of Southern California Steelhead habitat consistent with the CDFW Steelhead Restoration and Management Plan and the National Marine Fisheries Service's Southern California Steelhead Recovery Plan (PRC §80132[e][2]);
- Projects that remove significant barriers to steelhead migration and include other habitat restoration and associated infrastructure improvements shall be the highest priority (PRC §80132[e][2]);

Fish and Wildlife Improvement Grants

Funds authorized by PRC section 80132(g) for Fish and Wildlife Improvement Grants will be administered in accordance through the WRGB.

- These funds are available to improve conditions for fish and wildlife in streams, rivers, wildlife refuges, wetland habitat areas, and estuaries (PRC §80132[g]).

Funds expended for the acquisition of a permanent dedication of water shall be in accordance with section 1707 of the California Water Code (CWC), where the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) specifies that the water is in addition to water that is required for regulatory requirements as provided in subdivision (c) of section 1707 (CWC §79709[a]). The acquisition of long-term transfers of water shall be completed in accordance with CWC sections 1735, 1736 and 1737 (CWC §79709[b]);

3 GENERAL PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

Proposals submitted must be in full compliance with all stated requirements of each solicitation. Any changes to the proposal application submission process will be posted in a timely manner on CDFW's Restoration Grant Programs [website](#).

3.1 Budget

Applicants should budget for all costs associated with project delivery, for example: presentations to CDFW including travel, long term management plan development, monitoring plan development (if not included in proposal), project signage, publication fees, permit fees, subcontractor costs etc. Subcontractor costs must be reasonable under the circumstances of the proposal.

3.1.1 Cost Share

Cost share is the portion of the project cost not funded by the awarding agency (CDFW) and is provided by the applicant and/or other sources (e.g., private companies, nonprofit organizations, public agencies, and/or other entities). Cost share must support the proposed project and be spent during the term of the awarded grant. Cost share is not required; however, proposals with higher proportions of secured cost share will receive higher scores during the evaluation process.

Applicants must indicate if any cost share is being used as match for other grants or entities and whether they intend to leverage CDFW Proposition 1 or Proposition 68 funds as match, if awarded. Where applicable, cost share agreements or funding assurances must be submitted prior to grant execution.

3.1.2 Indirect Costs

Indirect cost (administrative overhead) rate calculations and are limited to actual costs not to exceed 20 percent of the direct costs excluding subcontractors and equipment. Any amount over 20 percent will not be funded but may be used as cost share. Indirect costs include, but are not limited to, utilities, office space rental, phone, use of computers and office equipment, postage, and copying directly related to completion of the proposed project. Indirect costs must be broken out and may not be rolled up into Personnel Services.

3.1.3 Ineligible Costs

Following are ineligible costs for reimbursement:

- Costs incurred outside of the grant agreement term;
- Costs related to the preparation of the grant proposal;
- Indirect costs greater than 20% of the direct costs;
- Student tuition and fees;

- Intern stipends;
- Travel, equipment, and other property costs not specifically identified in the grant budget;
- Out of state travel without prior written authorization from CDFW;
- Appraisal, title, or escrow costs;
- Costs for CEQA or NEPA completion on implementation projects; and
- Insurance, including liability insurance.

3.2 Conflict of Interest

All applicants and individuals who participate in the review of submitted proposals are subject to State and federal conflict of interest laws. Any individual who has participated in planning or setting priorities for a specific solicitation or who will participate in any part of the grant development and negotiation process on behalf of the public is ineligible to receive funds or personally benefit from funds awarded through that solicitation.

Applicants should also be aware that certain State agencies may submit proposals that will compete for funding. Employees of State and federal agencies may participate in the review process as scientific and technical reviewers but are subject to the same State and federal conflict of interest laws.

Failure to comply with the conflict of interest laws, including business and financial disclosure provisions, will result in the proposal being rejected and any subsequent grant agreement being declared void. Other legal actions may also be taken. Applicable statutes include, but are not limited to, California Government Code section 1090 and Public Contract Code sections 10365.5, 10410, and 10411.

3.3 Confidentiality

Once the proposal has been submitted to CDFW, any privacy rights, as well as other confidentiality protections afforded by law with respect to the application package will be waived. Unsealed proposals are public records under the California Public Records Act (CGC section 6250 *et. seq.*).

3.4 California Conservation Corps

All applicants for implementation projects and for projects that include field work shall consult with the California Conservation Corps (CCC) or a certified local conservation corps as to the feasibility of using their services as defined in section 14507.5 of the Public Resources Code to implement projects (CWC §79734). Each solicitation will include guidance and requirements necessary to ensure compliance with this provision. If Corps services are available, applicants must identify the appropriate Corps and the components of the project where work will be completed in the Project Narrative and include estimated costs in the Budget. Applicants awarded funding must thereafter work

with either the CCC or CALCC to develop a statement of work and enter into a contract with the appropriate Corps. Applicants that fail to engage in consultation with the CCC or a certified local conservation corps will not be eligible to receive CDFW Proposition 68 funding.

3.5 Disadvantaged Communities

Proposition 68 requires that at least 15 percent of the funds available pursuant Chapter 10 shall be allocated for projects serving severely disadvantaged communities. A severely disadvantaged community is defined as a community with a median household income less than 60 percent of the statewide average (PRC § 80002[n]).

Applicants will be required to evaluate whether their proposed project will benefit one or more disadvantaged communities. A tool to determine if a project falls within a disadvantaged community is [Community FactFinder](#). The Department of Water Resources also created a tool for Proposition 84 and Proposition 1. It can be found at: <https://gis.water.ca.gov/app/dacs/>.

3.6 Land Tenure/Site Control

Applicants for projects that involve access to private property must demonstrate landowner permission to access the site. Implementation projects conducting on-the-ground work must submit documentation showing that they have adequate tenure to, and site control of, the properties to be improved or restored for at least 25 years. When an applicant does not have tenure at the time of proposal submission, the applicant must submit a proposed agreement template, memorandum of understanding, or landowner permission form with the proposal submission. If awarded, an executed site access agreement is required prior to execution of the grant agreement.

Land tenure agreements must provide CDFW access to the project site at least once every 12 months for 25 years. Proof of adequate land tenure includes:

- Fee title ownership;
- An easement or license agreement;
- Other agreement between the applicant and the fee title owner, or the owner of an easement in the property, sufficient to give the applicant adequate site control for the purposes of the project and long-term management; and
- For projects involving multiple landowners, all landowners or an appointed designee must provide written permission to complete the project.

Acquisition proposals must include a signed purchase option agreement, or willing seller letter(s) from each landowner indicating that they are a willing participant in the proposed real estate transaction. The letter should clearly identify the parcels to be purchased and state that, “if grant funds are awarded, the seller is willing to enter into negotiations for sale of the property at a purchase price not to exceed fair market value.”

3.7 Design Plans/Engineering

For projects that involve design phases, a Basis of Design Report and supporting technical studies must accompany all design plans. The Basis of Design report should include sufficient detail to understand the site-specific conditions, technical adequacy of the proposed design, relevant assessments (completed or proposed), data gaps, and how the proposed design will deliver the benefits claimed. The accompanying design plans are discussed below.

1. Conceptual Plans must include:
 - A detailed general location and site map indicating the general location of proposed activities and project elements on a single figure;
 - The layout of the project with all constraints identified;
 - A demonstration that the project is feasible and is a preferred alternative; and
 - An alternatives analysis that compares several conceptual level plans.
2. Intermediate Plans (65% plans) must include:
 - Detailed plan views and profiles of any improvements and standard details;
 - Detailed location and site maps indicating exactly where the project will be built and where project impacts will occur; and
 - Where relevant: Cross-sections, longitudinal profiles, model results, diagrams of best management practices, velocity maps, water depths, etc.
3. Draft Plans (90% plans) must include:
 - Revisions incorporated to Intermediate Plans and details for construction, instructions for erosion and sediment control, staging areas, access, etc.
4. Final Plans (100% plans) must include:
 - These plans incorporate any revisions to Draft Plans and represent the final set of design documents. These are the plans used for construction bids.

Where relevant, signed stamped plans and basis of design reports should be submitted with the proposal. Where appropriate, designs will be reviewed by CDFW Engineering staff. Review of engineering design plans 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.

3.8 Qualifications and Licensed Professionals

Applicants must demonstrate that the project team has the experience, facilities/equipment, and capacity to successfully perform the proposed tasks by describing prior projects completed by the applicant and other qualifications of the project

team. The project team includes all applicant staff and subcontractors that will be performing the work described in the proposal.

Some projects require a California licensed professional engineer or California licensed professional geologist to comply with 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., \(Geologists and Geophysicists Act\)](#). A registered professional shall be required to design/plan the following project types:

- Stream Crossings for fish passage, bridges, bottomless culverts, etc.;
- Fish Screening;
- Instream Bank Stabilization, slope stabilization, or grading;
- Upslope – roads remediation or decommission;
- Groundwater Infiltration, storage, or surface/groundwater interaction;
- Monitoring Well Installation (if samples logged);
- Tide gates;
- Levee breaches;
- Geophysical, Geotechnical, or Structural Analysis;
- Land surveying; and
- Grade Control Structures.

Registered professionals may be required to design/plan the project activities below. Applications for these project types that do not include a licensed professional in the project team must provide justification for why the services of such a licensed professional are not necessary:

- Sediment Basins;
- Instream Barrier Modifications;
- Instream or Riparian Habitat Restoration (non-fixed structures);
- Watershed Evaluation, Assessment, and Planning;
- Water Conservation Techniques; and
- Water Measuring Devices.

3.9 Labor Code Requirements: Prevailing Wage

The grant terms and conditions for projects that are selected for funding will require that grantees comply with the California Labor Code for their projects. Projects funded in whole or in part with CDFW grant funds may be public works projects under the Labor Code (see section 1720 et seq.). Fish and Game Code section 1501.5 excludes some CDFW-funded projects from being public works projects under the Labor Code. Labor Code compliance may require the payment of prevailing wage. Grantees are responsible for Labor Code compliance, and CDFW cannot provide advice about Labor Code

compliance. Before submitting applications, applicants should seek legal counsel regarding Labor Code compliance for their projects and budget accordingly. More information is available at the Department of Industrial Relations' website: <https://www.dir.ca.gov/>.

3.10 Long-term Management and Maintenance

Implementation and Acquisition projects shall summarize long-term management and maintenance planning for the life of the project (25-year minimum). If a detailed Long-Term Management Plan has not been prepared, one must be included as a deliverable. Proposed restoration in the Delta or Suisun Marsh must ensure consistency with Delta Plan adaptive management requirements ([Delta Plan General Policy 1](#)).

3.11 Environmental Compliance and Permitting

Projects must comply with all applicable state, tribal, and federal environmental laws and regulations, including the Delta Reform Act. Applicants are responsible for obtaining all permits necessary to complete project work. Projects that involve the collection of fish, wildlife, or endangered or rare plants must have a valid collection permit. Applicants awarded grants for projects that are covered actions under the Delta Plan (see CWC section 85057.5) will be required to ensure that an adequate written [certification of consistency](#) with the Delta Plan is prepared as part the pre-implementation project permitting requirements, including an adequate adaptive management plan ([Delta Plan General Policy 1](#)).

For grant proposals that include an action that is likely to be deemed a covered action pursuant to CWC § 85057.5, the applicant is responsible for ensuring consistency with the Delta Plan policies. In such instances, the proposal shall include a description of the approach through which consistency will be achieved and may include in their budgets the funding necessary to complete related tasks.

3.11.1 Planning

Planning projects that include preparation of CEQA and NEPA must identify the anticipated state and federal lead agencies and document whether those agencies have accepted the role.

3.11.2 Implementation and Acquisition

Proposals should demonstrate that CEQA will be complete prior to the final funding approval. The deadline for CEQA completion is described in each solicitation. CDFW will consider CEQA complete when the lead agency has filed a Notice of Determination with the Office of Planning and Research for that lead agency's approval of the project, or upon adequate documentation that the project qualifies for an exemption. CDFW will exercise its independent judgment about whether a project qualifies for a statutory or categorical CEQA exemption.. Implementation project proposals should include

documentation of compliance with these requirements to the extent it is available at the time the proposal is submitted.

3.12 Water Law

Funded projects that address stream flows and water use shall comply with the CWC, as well as any applicable State or federal laws or regulations. Any proposal that would require a change to water rights, including, but not limited to, bypass flows, point of diversion, location of use, purpose of use, or off-stream storage shall demonstrate an understanding of the SWRCB processes, timelines, and costs necessary for project approvals by SWRCB. In addition, any proposal that involves modification of water rights for an adjudicated stream shall identify the required legal process for the change as well as associated legal costs. Prior to its completion, any water right acquisition must be supported by a water rights appraisal approved by the Department of General Services Real Property Services Section.

All applicants must demonstrate to CDFW that they have a legal right to divert water and sufficient documentation regarding actual water availability and use. For post-1914 water rights, the applicant must submit a copy of a water right permit or license on file with the SWRCB. Applicants who divert water based on a riparian or pre-1914 water right must submit written evidence of the right to divert water and the priority in the watershed of that diversion right with their proposal. All applicants must include past water diversion and use information reported to the SWRCB, required by CWC section 5101. Such reports include Progress Reports of Permittee and Reports of Licensee for post-1914 rights, and Supplemental Statements of Water Diversion and Use for riparian and pre-1914 water rights. All water rights must be accompanied by any operational conditions, agreements or court orders associated with the right, as well as any SWRCB orders affecting the water right.

3.13 Recognition of Funding Source

Grantees will include signage, to the extent practicable, informing the public that the project received funds through CDFW from the California Drought, Water, Parks, Climate, Coastal Protection, and Outdoor Access For All Act of 2018 (PRC §80001[b][3]). Recognition of funding under this program extends to publications, websites, and other media-related and public-outreach products.

3.14 Project Monitoring and Reporting

Applications for Planning projects should describe baseline monitoring and a timeline for development of a full Monitoring Plan. If performance measures are not included at the time of application, they must be developed as a project deliverable.

Applications for Implementation and Acquisition projects must include performance measures and a Monitoring and Reporting Plan that explains how project success will be

evaluated. If the project timeline includes preparation of a final Monitoring Plan as a deliverable, a draft Monitoring Plan may be included in the Application. An approved Monitoring Plan must be submitted prior to commencement of restoration activities.

Performance measures and specific terms and conditions for monitoring and reporting may be negotiated prior to grant execution. Project-specific performance measures should include:

- Links to project objectives with quantitative targets. Include at least one performance measure that can be achieved during the term of the grant. Performance measure categories:
 - Output performance measures: track on-the-ground activities (e.g., acres of habitat restored or preserved, number of trees planted, and number of barriers to fish migration removed); and
 - Ecological Outcome performance measures: evaluate ecosystem responses to on-the-ground activities (e.g., responses by target wildlife populations and responses in ecosystem function).
- Description of the monitoring metrics used to document the performance measures.
- Delta projects should include performance measures compatible with Delta Plan performance measures.
- Anadromous salmonid habitat projects may be required to track a suite of standard performance measures for reporting to NOAA Fisheries.

Monitoring Plans should include:

- Description of the metrics and monitoring that will document project effectiveness / performance, consistent with project performance measures, including baseline monitoring.
- Standardized approaches and coordination with existing monitoring efforts wherever possible.
- Identification of opportunities to extend the monitoring activities (e.g., by using standardized monitoring methods; leveraging on-going monitoring programs; and building partnerships capable of attracting funding)
- Description of the approach for reporting results.
- Wetland and riparian projects should be consistent with the [Wetland and Riparian Area Monitoring Plan \(WRAMP\)](#) framework. Monitoring plans should include [California Rapid Assessment Method \(CRAM\)](#) assessments, if an appropriate CRAM module is available for the project's wetland types. Other appropriate rapid

assessment methods should be used if a CRAM module is not available. See [WRAMP Guidance for CDFW Proposition 1 and Proposition 68 Projects](#) for more information.

- Delta projects should include an Adaptive Management Plan or explain when it will be prepared. Adaptive Management Plans are required for consistency with the Delta Plan.

3.15 Data Management

Data management should be consistent with the recommendations of [Enhancing the Vision for Managing California's Environmental Information](#), complementary to the Open and Transparent Water Data Act ([AB1755](#)), and should comply with the following principles:

- Data are interoperable (machine readable);
- Standard data formats are used for similar data types;
- Quality assurance and quality control procedures are documented and followed; and
- Open and transparent data and metadata are accessible to the public in a reasonable time frame.

Data must be documented, understandable to general users, and accessible, except where limited by law, regulation, and policy or security requirements. Data are required deliverables and will be a condition of final payment if awarded.

Applicants must demonstrate that project data will be collected using peer-approved methods, undergo a quality control and accuracy assessment process, include metadata that meet the CDFW's [Minimum Data Standards](#), and will be properly stored and protected until the project has been completed and data have been delivered.

Data delivery can include uploading data to relevant open data portals, including but not limited to:

- Surface water data reported to California Environmental Data Exchange Network ([CEDEN](#));
- Groundwater data reported to [GeoTracker GAMA \(Groundwater Ambient Monitoring and Assessment Program\)](#);
- Species observation data of [tracked species](#) reported to the [California Natural Diversity Database](#) using the online field [survey form](#) or other digital method; and
- Fish passage assessment data reported to the [California Fish Passage Assessment](#)

Database.

Projects that include data collection may be asked to prepare a Data Management Plan (DMP). DMPs are short (two to three pages) documents that capture essential information from researchers about their datasets, including:

- Description of the data to be acquired or generated during the project;
- Quality control/quality assurance procedures;
- The process to manage, describe, analyze, store, curate and publish datasets;
- The process for efficient and effective data flow;
- The process to address data sharing;
- How the DMP is aligned with applicant's established data management approach (if applicable); and
- The mechanisms to share and ensure long-term archival of the dataset.

3.16 Mitigation Requirements

Projects that would be used to fulfill mitigation requirements imposed by law are not eligible for funding (PRC §80020).

4 GRANT PROCESS

4.1 Proposal Solicitation Notice

CDFW will solicit grant proposals with the release of a proposal solicitation notice (solicitation). Each solicitation will provide detailed information specific to that solicitation regarding the following: how to apply, including the start and end date of the application period; program priorities; evaluation criteria; and may also include minimum or maximum limitations on the dollar amount of grants to be awarded. Prior to finalizing the solicitation notice, CDFW will make a draft available on its website to solicit public comments for CDFW to consider. CDFW will post the final solicitation on its [website](#).

4.2 Proposal Submittal Process

The application process will be conducted using the [CDFW WebGrants](#) system. Application forms and instructions will be included in each solicitation. All materials, including application, attachments and supporting documentation, must be received by CDFW no later than the deadline stipulated within the solicitation. Late submittals will not be accepted.

4.3 Proposal Review and Selection Process

Proposals received by the deadline will be evaluated using the review process described below. Each solicitation may have variations in the review process and criteria; applicants should review the specific review process and criteria defined in each solicitation.

4.3.1 Administrative Review

Each proposal will be subjected to an administrative review, which will evaluate the eligibility and completeness of the application. Each application will first be evaluated for compliance with the eligibility criteria and completeness. All information requested in the solicitation must be provided and in the required formats. This review will use a “Pass/Fail” scoring method. Applications that are determined to be ineligible or incomplete will not be considered for funding.

4.3.2 Technical Review

All eligible and complete proposals will be evaluated and scored by technical reviewers. At least three technical reviewers will be assigned to each proposal and will include representatives from CDFW, including individuals from regional offices and headquarters, as appropriate. CDFW may request reviewers from other agencies or other outside experts to participate in the technical review. Individuals selected to serve as technical reviewers will be professionals in fields relevant to the proposed project. Technical reviewers will independently score proposals in accordance with the evaluation criteria documented in the solicitation. Table 1 presents a suite of review criteria that are meant to be broadly representative of the types of criteria upon which proposals will be evaluated. The specific review criteria and associated weighting factors established for each solicitation will vary.

Table 1. Example Review Criteria.

<p>1. Project Team Qualifications Extent to which the proposal demonstrates that the project team has the qualifications, experience, and capacity to perform the proposed tasks.</p>
<p>2. Purpose and Background/Scientific Merit Extent to which the proposal includes a clear description of the project’s primary objectives, sufficient rationale to justify the project need, and is based on best available science.</p>
<p>3. Community Support and Collaboration Extent to which the proposed project demonstrates stakeholder support for the project.</p>
<p>4. Schedule and Deliverables Extent to which the proposed schedule demonstrates the sequence and timing of project tasks, milestones, and deliverables and is sufficiently detailed and reasonable.</p>

5. Budget

Extent to which the proposed budget is appropriate to the work proposed, cost effective, and sufficiently detailed to describe project costs and includes the CCC when appropriate.

6. Cost Share

Extent to which the proposal leverages other state funds or provides private, federal, or local funding match.

7. Environmental Compliance

Extent to which the proposed approach to ensure compliance with all applicable environmental review and permitting requirements is feasible.

8. Project Outcomes – Significance of the Benefits

Extent to which the proposal provides sufficient analysis and documentation to demonstrate the significance of the expected project outcomes.

9. Climate Change Considerations

Applicant considered how future climate might affect the project's long-term benefits.

10. Monitoring and Assessment

Extent to which the proposal demonstrates a clear and reasonable approach for monitoring, assessing, and reporting the effectiveness of the project.

4.3.3 Engineering-Geological Review

Engineering-Geological review will be conducted on Planning and Implementation projects as appropriate. Engineering-geological reviewers will independently score proposals in accordance with the evaluation criteria documented in each solicitation.

4.3.4 Independent Scientific Review

Depending on the scope and nature of each solicitation, the review process may be expanded to encompass an independent scientific review. In such instances, each eligible and complete proposal will be evaluated by at least two independent scientific reviewers. Independent scientific experts will be selected to review each proposal based on their expertise in the subject areas of the proposal. The approach and criteria upon which the independent scientific reviewers will evaluate the proposals will be documented in the solicitation.

4.3.5 Selection Panel

CDFW will convene a Selection Panel to review the scores and comments of all eligible and complete proposals. The Selection Panel may establish subcommittees to provide a preliminary ranking for Selection Panel deliberations. Representatives from other agencies and organizations may be invited to participate on the Selection Panel or its subcommittees. The Selection Panel will prepare a ranking list of the proposals and make funding recommendations. When developing the ranking list, the Selection Panel will consider the following items:

- Proposal review scores and comments;
- Subcommittee preliminary rankings;
- Availability of funds;
- Program purposes; and
- Balance and distribution of funding among priorities, project types and/or geographic area including potential to serve severely disadvantaged communities.

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

4.3.6 Director Review and Action

The Selection Panel's final recommendation will be presented to the Director of CDFW. The Director will consider the comments and recommendations from all levels of the review process and make the final funding decision. Following approval by the Director, the selected grant recipients will receive a commitment letter officially notifying them of their selection and grant amount. Feedback on unsuccessful proposals is available post award upon request to the grants program.

4.4 Grant Agreement

Development of grant agreements will begin as soon as projects are approved by the Director of CDFW. Successful applicants will work with an assigned CDFW Grant Manager to develop the grant agreement. The applicant must agree to the [General Grant Provisions](#), available on CDFW's website for review. A project that does not have a grant agreement executed within six months of receiving an official funding notification may not be funded. In such situations, the applicant may apply to a future solicitation. Applicants are required to complete, sign, and return these additional forms when projects are approved for funding:

- [Payee Data Record form \(STD. 204\)](#);
- Federal Taxpayer ID Number (for non-profit organizations);
- [Drug-Free Workplace Certification \(STD. 21\)](#); and
- Authorizing Resolution (if applicable).

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

4.4.1 Responsibility of the Grantee

The grantee must be responsive during grant agreement development and 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. See Appendix C for additional state auditing requirements (refer to CWC §79708[b-c]).

Grantees shall comply with all applicable federal, state, and local laws, rules, regulations, and/or ordinances. As may be necessary, the grantee shall be responsible for obtaining the services of appropriately licensed professionals to complete project design plans (See Section 3.8).

4.4.2 Invoicing and Payments

Grant agreements, with the exception of Acquisition grants, 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 CDFW Grant Manager; and is then reimbursed by CDFW). Funds for construction will not be disbursed until all of the required environmental compliance is complete.

All expenses claimed for reimbursement, including indirect costs, must be supported by appropriate documentation. State auditing requirements are described in Appendix C of the [CDFW Restoration Grant Guidelines](#).

For grants awarded for projects that serve a disadvantaged community, incremental advance payments of up to 25 percent of the grant award may be available upon compelling need for certain costs necessary to initiate the project in a timely manner. No advances will be made for grantee's in-house labor costs.

4.4.3 Reporting

Grantees shall submit quarterly progress reports to the CDFW grant manager for the duration of the grant. Annual reports and task-specific reports may also be included as project deliverables

4.4.4 Performance Retention and Payments

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 circumstances:

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]).

4.4.5 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. CDFW 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; or
- CDFW or CNRA 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 receiving an official funding notification;
- Withdrawing from the grant program;
- Failing to acquire land at an approved fair market value;
- Losing willing seller(s);
- 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; or
- Failing to comply with applicable laws.

4.4.6 Standard Conditions

The [General Grant Provisions](#) outline the terms and conditions to which all grantees must agree in the grant agreement and may include information regarding audits, amendments, liability insurance and rights in data.

APPENDIX A – USEFUL WEB LINKS

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

Homepage: www.wildlife.ca.gov/
 Grant Opportunities: www.wildlife.ca.gov/Explore/Grant-Opportunities
 State Wildlife Action Plan: www.dfg.ca.gov/swap/

California Natural Resources Agency

Homepage: <http://resources.ca.gov/>
 Bond Accountability: <http://bondaccountability.resources.ca.gov/p68.aspx>
 California Water Action Plan: http://resources.ca.gov/california_water_action_plan/

California Department of Industrial Relations

Homepage: www.dir.ca.gov/

CEQA Information

Summary: www.wildlife.ca.gov/Conservation/CEQA/Purpose
 California State Clearinghouse Handbook: http://opr.ca.gov/docs/SCH_Handbook_2012.pdf
 Environmental Information: <http://resources.ca.gov/ceqa/>

Climate Change Information

CDFW's Climate Science Program: www.dfg.ca.gov/Climate_and_Energy/Climate_Change/
 Safeguarding California: Reducing Climate Risk: [Safeguarding California Plan: 2018 Update](#)
 Executive Order B-30-15: [Planning and Investing for a Resilient California:](#)
<http://opr.ca.gov/planning/icarp/resilient-ca.html>
 National Fish, Wildlife, and Plants Climate Adaptation Strategy:
www.wildlifeadaptationstrategy.gov/pdf/NFWPCAS-Final.pdf

Enabling Legislation

California Drought, Water, Parks, Climate, Coastal Protection, and Outdoor Access For All Act of 2018 (Proposition 68) [Proposition 68](#)

NEPA Information

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency: www.epa.gov/compliance/basics/nepa.html

State Water Resources Control Board

Homepage: www.swrcb.ca.gov/

APPENDIX B – GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Acquisition – obtaining a fee interest or any other interest in real property, including, easements, leases, water, water rights, or interest in water obtained for the purposes of instream flows and development rights.

Applicant – the entity that is formally submitting a grant application. This is the same entity that would enter into an agreement with the State should the grant application be funded. The grant applicant must be an eligible entity.

Application – the individual application form and any required attachments for grants pursuant to this grant program.

Community Access – engagement programs, technical assistance, or facilities that maximize safe and equitable physical admittance, especially for low-income communities, to natural or cultural resources, community education, or recreational amenities (PRC § 80002[b]).

Disadvantaged Community – a community with a median household income less than 80 percent of the statewide average (PRC § 80002[e]).

Eligible costs – expenses incurred by the grantee during the agreement performance period of an approved agreement, which may be reimbursed by CDFW.

Eligible entity – public agencies, nonprofit organizations, federally recognized Indian tribes, and state Indian tribes listed on the Native American Heritage Commission's California Tribal Consultation List, (FGC 1501.5(b)).

Grant agreement – an agreement between CDFW and the grantee specifying the payment of funds by CDFW for the performance of the project scope within the term of the agreement by the grantee.

Grantee – refers to the applicant once a proposal is awarded and a grant agreement is executed (i.e., a grant recipient)

Nonprofit organization – an organization qualified to do business in California and qualified under section 501(c)(3) of Title 26 of the United States Code (PRC § 80002[j]).

Project – refers to an effort included in the proposal. It may include construction of physical facilities or implementation of non-structural actions.

Proposal – refers to the application for a project that is proposed for funding.

Proposition 68 – “California Drought, Water, Parks, Climate, Coastal Protection, and Outdoor Access For All Act of 2018” passed by California voters in June 2018, and as set forth in Division 45 of the Public Resources Code.

Public Agency - A political subdivision of the United States or a political subdivision of a United States state, including a federal agency, state agency, special district, joint powers authority, city, county, or public university.

Review Criteria – set of requirements used to evaluate a proposal for a specific solicitation.

Selection Panel – representatives from CDFW, at the supervisory or management level, assembled to review and consider the evaluations of all complete and eligible proposals and to make initial funding recommendations. Representatives from other agencies and organizations may also be invited to participate on the Selection Panel.

Severely Disadvantaged Community - a community with a median household income less than 60 percent of the statewide average (PRC § 80002[n]).

Technical Reviewers – a group of individuals assembled to evaluate the scientific and technical merit of a proposed project. May include representatives from CDFW, other agencies, or other outside experts. Individuals selected to serve as technical reviewers will be professionals in fields relevant to the proposed project.

APPENDIX C – STATE AUDITING REQUIREMENTS

The list below details the documents or records that State Auditors may need to review in the event of a grant agreement being audited. Grant recipients should ensure that such records are maintained for each State funded project. For additional details including specific audit tasks performed during a bond audit, see the California Department of Finance Bond Accountability and Audits Guide and the Bond Audit Bulletins (http://www.dof.ca.gov/Programs/OSAE/Audit_Memos/).

State Audit Document Requirements

Internal Controls:

1. Organization chart (e.g. Grant recipient's overall organization chart and organization chart for the State funded project).
2. Written internal procedures and flowcharts for the following:
 - a. Receipts and deposits
 - b. Disbursements
 - c. State reimbursement requests
 - d. State funding expenditure tracking
 - e. Guidelines, policies, and procedures on State funded project
3. Audit reports of the Grant recipient's internal control structure and financial statements within the last two years.
4. Prior audit reports on State funded projects.

State Funding:

1. Original grant agreement, any amendment(s) and budget modification documents.
2. A list of all bond-funded grants, loans or subventions received from the State.
3. A list of all other funding sources for each project.

Agreements:

1. All subcontractor and consultant contracts and related documents, if applicable.
2. Agreements between the grant recipient, member agencies, and project partners as related to the State funded project.

Invoices:

1. Invoices from vendors and subcontractors for expenditures submitted to the State for payments under the grant agreement.
2. Documentation linking subcontractor invoices to State reimbursement requests and related grant agreement budget line items.
3. Reimbursement requests submitted to the State for the grant agreement.

Cash Documents:

1. Receipts (copies of warrants) showing payments received from the State.
2. Deposit slips or bank statements showing deposit of the payments received from the State.
3. Cancelled checks or disbursement documents showing payments made to vendors, subcontractors, consultants, or agents under the grant agreement.

Accounting Records:

1. Ledgers showing receipts and cash disbursement entries for State funding.
2. Ledgers showing receipts and cash disbursement entries of other funding sources.
3. Bridging documents that tie the general ledger to reimbursement requests submitted to the State for the grant agreement

Administration Costs:

1. Supporting documents showing the calculation of administration costs.

Personnel:

1. List of all contractors and grant recipient staff that worked on the State funded project.
2. Payroll records including timesheets for contractor staff and the grant recipient's

Project Files:

1. All supporting documentation maintained in the files.
2. All grant agreement related correspondence.