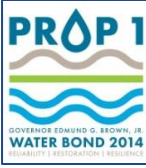




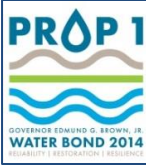
**Frequently Asked Questions**  
**Proposition 1 and Proposition 68**  
**Grant Opportunities Proposal Solicitation Notice**  
**December 10, 2018**



1. Do the Prop 1 and Prop 68 projects have a match / cost share requirement?
  - a. No. Please refer to Section 3.1.1 of the Proposition 1 Guidelines and Section 3.1.1 of the Proposition 68 Guidelines
2. Do the Prop 1 and Prop 68 projects have a minimum or maximum funding limit?
  - a. No.
3. Are you expecting future rounds of funding for the Prop 1 and Prop 68 grants?
  - a. Yes.
4. What is the average amount expected to be given in funding per award for planning grants?
  - a. There is no set amount. Proposals are scored and assigned funds as appropriate.
5. How many applications were received for the Prop 1 and Prop 68 funding in the last round vs how many projects were funded?
  - a. The total applications received for Prop 1 was 46, and we awarded 25 from the total.
6. Prop 1 does not allow required mitigation projects to be funded. Does Prop 68 have the same requirement?
  - a. Yes
7. Who is an appropriate “authorized official” to act as a signatory?
  - a. The “authorized official” must be an employee of the organization with signing power; typically, they are referred to as a signatory. A governing board resolution is not required until project is awarded.
8. Are all project types eligible for any grant program?
  - a. Planning, acquisition, and implementation projects are all eligible to apply to all programs within this Solicitation.
9. Who is eligible to receive administrative/indirect cost within the proposed budget?
  - a. Personnel and general operating expenses are eligible to receive indirect costs. Subcontracts, equipment, and some cost associated with acquisitions are not eligible.
10. Do you need to provide a subcontract budget if the subcontract has not been determined at the time of application?
  - a. Yes, you would need to provide an estimate for your subcontractor budget to justify the subcontractor line item within the budget form.
11. Can a project fall under both a Prop 1 and Prop 68 priority and is it appropriate to submit the same application to each Prop funds?



Frequently Asked Questions  
Proposition 1 and Proposition 68  
Grant Opportunities Proposal Solicitation Notice  
December 10, 2018



- a. This is a joint application for both fund sources. CDFW will award the appropriate fund sources to individual proposals.
12. Is there a way to choose multiple priorities in the same application?
- a. No, if you feel if your project meets more than one priority you may demonstrate this in your project narrative. Please make sure that you select the most appropriate priority for the project in Form 1.
13. Are their definitions available for the Ecosystem Types listed in App. A, Page 29 of 42?
- a. Yes, they are provided in WebGrants through the “Help” feature. The definitions are below:

**Conservation Target Areas Table**

**FLUVIAL/RIPARIAN ECOSYSTEMS:** Vegetated areas adjacent to tidal or fluvial channels.

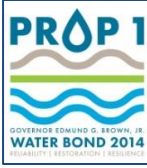
- **Valley foothill riparian:** Mature riparian forest usually associated with a dense understory and mixed canopy, including sycamore, oaks, willows, and other trees. Historically occupied the above-tidal natural levees of larger rivers that were occasionally flooded.
- **Willow riparian scrub-shrub:** Riparian vegetation dominated by woody scrub or shrubs with few to no tall trees. This ecosystem type generally occupies long, relatively narrow corridors of lower natural levees along rivers and streams.
- **Willow thicket:** Perennially wet, dominated by woody vegetation (e.g., willows). Emergent vegetation may be a significant component. Generally located at the “sinks” of major creeks or rivers as they exit alluvial fans into the valley floor.
- **Other riparian:** emergent wetlands, shaded riverine aquatic, open water

**PERENNIAL WETLAND ECOSYSTEMS:** Areas dominated by emergent vegetation with perennial flooding and/or permanent saturation.

- **Freshwater emergent marsh/wetland – tidal:** Perennially wet, high water table, dominated by emergent vegetation. Woody vegetation (e.g., willows) may be a significant component. Wetted or inundated by spring tides at low river stages (approximating high tide levels).



**Frequently Asked Questions**  
Proposition 1 and Proposition 68  
Grant Opportunities Proposal Solicitation Notice  
December 10, 2018



- **Freshwater emergent wetland/marsh - non-tidal:** Temporarily to permanently flooded, permanently saturated, freshwater non-tidal wetlands dominated by emergent vegetation. In the Sacramento San Joaquin Delta, occupy upstream floodplain positions above tidal influence.
- **Saline emergent wetland / tidal salt marsh:** Salt or brackish marshes consisting mostly of perennial vegetation (such as pickleweed, cordgrass, and tules) along with algal mats. Occurs in upper intertidal zone above intertidal sand and mud flats and below upland communities not subject to tidal action. Located along the margins of bays, lagoons, and estuaries sheltered from excessive wave action.

**SEASONAL WETLAND ECOSYSTEMS:** Areas dominated by emergent vegetation with seasonal flooding.

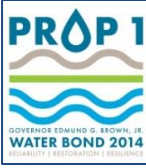
- **Vernal pool complex:** Area of seasonally flooded depressions, characterized by a relatively impermeable subsurface soil layer and distinctive vernal pool flora. These often comprise the upland edge of perennial wetlands.
- **Alkali seasonal wetland complex:** Temporarily or seasonally flooded, herbaceous or scrub communities characterized by poorly-drained, clay-rich soils with a high residual salt content. These often comprise the upland edge of perennial wetlands.
- **Wet meadow and seasonal wetland:** Temporarily or seasonally flooded, herbaceous communities characterized by poorly-drained, clay-rich soils. These often comprise the upland edge of perennial wetlands.
- **Managed wetland:** Areas that are intentionally flooded and managed during specific seasonal periods, often for recreational uses (such as duck clubs) or to reverse subsidence.

**OPEN WATER:** Aquatic areas not dominated by emergent vegetation.

- **Freshwater pond/lake:** Permanently flooded depressions, largely devoid of emergent Palustrine vegetation. These occupy the lowest-elevation positions within wetlands.
- **Flooded island:** Subsided islands with remnant levees that have been permanently flooded and are exposed to tidal action.



**Frequently Asked Questions**  
**Proposition 1 and Proposition 68**  
**Grant Opportunities Proposal Solicitation Notice**  
**December 10, 2018**



- **Freshwater intermittent pond or lake:** Seasonally or temporarily flooded depressions, largely devoid of emergent Palustrine vegetation. These are most frequently found in vernal pool complexes at the Delta margins and also in the non-tidal floodplain environments.

**UPLANDS:** Vegetated areas not adjacent to open water.

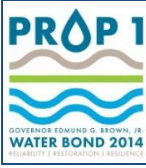
- **Grassland:** Low herbaceous communities occupying well-drained soils and composed of native forbs and annual and perennial grasses and usually devoid of trees. Few to no vernal pools present.
- **Oak woodland/savanna:** Oak dominated communities with sparse to dense cover (10-65% cover) and an herbaceous understory.
- **Stabilized interior dune vegetation:** Vegetation dominated by shrub species with some locations also supporting live oaks on the more stabilized dunes with more well-developed soil profiles.
- **Agriculture - high intensity:** Active agricultural lands in crops such as fruit or nut orchards and/or vineyards.
- **Agriculture - low intensity:** Active agricultural lands in crops such as row crops, rice fields, alfalfa or pasture.
- **Ruderal / non-native:** Areas dominated by disturbed ground or non-native vegetation
- **Forest or woodland:** Sub-total of types in this section

**Conservation Target – Linear Aquatic Features Table**

- **Fluvial mainstem channel:** Rivers or major creeks with no influence of tides.
- **Fluvial low order channel:** Tributaries, over flow channels, side channels, swales. No influence of tides. These occupy non-tidal floodplain environments or upland alluvial fans.
- **Tidal mainstem channel:** Rivers, major creeks, or major sloughs where water is understood to have ebb and flow in the channel at times of low river flow. These channels are of high



**Frequently Asked Questions**  
**Proposition 1 and Proposition 68**  
**Grant Opportunities Proposal Solicitation Notice**  
**December 10, 2018**



order with large contributing watersheds or are subtidal sloughs that delineate the islands of the Delta.

- **Tidal low order channel:** Dendritic tidal channels (i.e., dead-end channels terminating within wetlands) where tides ebb and flow within the channel at times of low river flow. Tidal low order channels are usually first or second order channels and occur within tidal (freshwater or saline emergent) wetlands. Exceptions include the headward reaches of tidal channels that intersect non-tidal uplands.

14. How do I determine if my funding for project phase can be counted as cost share?

- a. Please see the [Prop 1 Guidelines Section 3.1.1, Cost Share](#) and [Prop 68 Guidelines Section 3.1.1, Cost Share](#).

15. Is there a priority, or specific money allocated, for projects located in the Cascades or Sierra Nevada?

- a. No, although the Cascades and Sierra Nevada are called out in the mountain meadow priority they do not take precedence in allocation of funds over other locations.

16. Can you provide some examples of types of documents that need to be attached to the application to verify CEQA compliance?

- a. A Notice of Determination or Notice of Exemption.

17. If the applicant is someone other than the property owner, is it sufficient to have a draft of an official agreement for at the time of application?

- a. Yes, a Draft Access Agreement or Letter of Support from the Landowner is sufficient.

18. Can you apply for acquisition of conservation easements under the Prop 1 Watershed Restoration Grants Program?

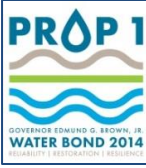
- a. Yes

19. For a conservation easement project will be developing a new Forest Management Plan, should we include the existing Forest Management Plan in the application?

- a. If an organization already has a Forest Management Plan, they can submit it with their proposal. If an organization does not have a current Forest Management Plan, they are required to describe how one will be developed.



**Frequently Asked Questions**  
**Proposition 1 and Proposition 68**  
**Grant Opportunities Proposal Solicitation Notice**  
**December 10, 2018**



20. Is a baseline report considered to be a "Long-Term Management Plan" for acquisition projects?" that is eligible for funding?
  - a. A baseline report is not considered a Long-Term Management Plan, but it is eligible for funding if awarded.
21. Can a landowner selling an easement be reimbursed for eligible activity costs they have incurred under Prop 1/68 acquisition grants?
  - a. Eligible activities which CDFW will reimburse are located in Section 2.4.3, Acquisition of the Solicitation.
22. Are completion of conservation targets (application Form 8) necessary for conservation easement acquisition projects...guideline indicate they are for implementation projects?
  - a. Yes