Fisheries Restoration Grant Program Guidelines

El Capitan Creek in Santa Barbara

Photo Credit: Mary Larson (CDFW)

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

Ecosystem Conservation Division

Watershed Restoration Grants Branch

In partnership with

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's

Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund

Program Overview

The California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) solicits proposals for projects that restore, enhance, or protect anadromous salmonid habitat in watersheds of California or projects that lead to process-based restoration, enhancement, or protection of anadromous salmonid habitat, as well as contribute to the objectives of the California Water Action Plan, California Water Resilience Portfolio, State Wildlife Action Plan, and fulfillment of CDFW's mission.

The *Fisheries Restoration Grant Program Guidelines (Guidelines)* contains the information necessary to prepare a complete, fundable proposal. Applicants are encouraged to read this document carefully.

This document is divided into five parts.

Part I provides a general introduction to the Fisheries Restoration Grant Program, as well as its focuses, funding, and relationship to climate change, wildfires, and invasive species.

Part II lists eligible project types and outlines proposal submission procedures, eligibility, and other proposal requirements. In addition, Part II gives guidance for proposal preparation and submission.

Part III provides an overview of the funding available and criteria, including the geographic focus with eligible watersheds.

Part IV provides additional detail on the requirements of the eligible project types. Each project type is composed of three sections: 1) required proposal information, 2) required supplemental documents, and 3) information required if the project is funded.

Part V provides definitions and descriptions of required information. References to these definitions appear in parentheses throughout the

project descriptions in Part IV, and applicants are strongly encouraged to adhere to these definitions and descriptions when compiling the information for their proposal.

There are also four appendices (Appendix A-D) with additional information that guides applicants through the application process and assists with preparation of a proposal. All dates within these Guidelines refer to the Proposal Solicitation Notice (PSN) year.

Table of Contents

FISHERIES RESTORATION GRANT PROGRAM GUIDELINES

PROGRAM OVERVIEW III

TABLE OF CONTENTS V

PART I: INTRODUCTION 1

Climate Change *1*

California Wildfires *2*

Invasive Species *2*

PART II: SOLICITATION SUMMARY AND PROPOSAL GUIDANCE 3

Eligible Project Types *3*

Eligibility Criteria *6*

Application Proposal Package *6*

Grace Period *6*

Awarded Proposals *7*

Public Information *8*

Applicant Tribal Informal Consultation and Collaboration *9*

Proposal Development Planning *10*

Prevailing Wage *11*

Indirect Charges *12*

Cost Share *13*

NOAA Species in the Spotlight *14*

PART III: FUNDING CRITERIA 16

Funding Criteria 16

Geographic Division 17

Recovery Plans 19

Proposal Review Criteria 22

PART IV: PROJECT TYPE REQUIREMENTS 46

Fish Passage at Stream Crossings (FP) 48

Instream Barrier Modification for Fish Passage (HB) 53

Instream Habitat Restoration (HI) 59

Riparian Restoration (HR) 68

Bank Stabilization (HS) 74

Watershed Restoration - Upslope (HU) 79

Monitoring Watershed Restoration (MO) 84

Watershed and Regional Organization (OR) 90

Project Design (PD) 95

Public Involvement and Capacity Building (PI) 103

Watershed Evaluation, Assessment and Planning (PL) 109

Cooperative Fish Rearing (RE) 117

Fish Screening of Diversions (SC) 121

Private Sector Technical Training and Education Project (TE) 127

Water Conservation Measures (WC) 131

Water Measuring Devices (Instream and Water Diversions) (WD) 137

PART V: DEFINITIONS OF REQUIRED INFORMATION 141

Design Plan Criteria *141*

Environmental Compliance and Permitting *165*

Evaluation Plan *170*

First Winter Observations Summary *171*

Fish Passage and Screen Criteria and Testing Requirements *171*

Focus Species Observation *172*

Instream Benefits and Impacts Analysis *172*

Invasive Species Prevention Plan *175*

Licensed Professionals *175*

Photographs *176*

Project Location Topographic Map *177*

Provisional Landowner Access Agreement *177*

Qualified Nonprofit Organization *178*

Quality Assurance / Quality Control (QA/QC) Plan *178*

Recognized Tribe *180*

Reference Documents *180*

Riparian Revegetation / Riparian Restoration Plan *180*

Riparian Road *184*

Status Report *184*

Stream Dewatering and Species Exclusion/Relocation *184*

Water Accounting and Consumptive Use Analysis *186*

Water Law Compliance *188*

Watershed Map *190*

Watershed Assessments / Habitat Inventory *190*

APPENDIX A: REFERENCES AND RESOURCES 191

Program *191*

Plans and Guides *191*

Codes and Regulations *194*

Permitting *196*

Other *198*

APPENDIX B: PROPOSAL EVALUATION AND SCORING PROTOCOLS 199

Administrative Review *199*

Cost Analysis Evaluation *202*

Cost Share Scoring Matrix *203*

CDFW and NMFS Engineering and Geotechnical Level Review *205*

Program Criteria Review *208*

Biological Review Fish Passage at Stream Crossings (FP) and Barrier Modification for Fish Passage (HB) *212*

Biological Review Instream Habitat Restoration (HI) *215*

Biological Review Riparian Restoration (HR) *219*

Biological Review Instream Bank Stabilization (HS) *224*

Biological Review Upslope Restoration (HU) *228*

Biological Review Monitoring Watershed Restoration (MO) *233*

Biological Review Organizational Support (OR) *236*

Biological Review Project Design (PD) *241*

Biological Review Public Involvement (PI) *245*

Biological Review Watershed Evaluation, Assessment, Planning, and Restoration Project Planning (PL) *250*

Biological Review Cooperative Rearing (RE) *255*

Biological Review Fish Screens (SC) *258*

Biological Review Private Sector Technical Training and Education (TE) *262*

Biological Review Water Conservation Measures (WC) *268*

Biological Review Water Measuring Devices (WD) *273*

APPENDIX C: FUNDING APPROVAL SUBMISSIONS 276

General Terms and Conditions *278*

APPENDIX D: PERMIT REQUIREMENTS 279

Project information needed for programmatic permits *279*

Part I: Introduction

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

Climate Change

Current scientific evidence supports the necessity to address climate change impacts. Climate change is expected to alter the behavior and distribution of ocean and coastal species as air and water temperatures rise and natural ecosystems are altered. The *2018 California Climate Adaptation Strategy* (California Natural Resources Agency) includes, as a guiding principle, to "Prioritize restoration or enhancement of areas with highly or moderately vulnerable ecosystems and with appropriate species and genetic stock to increase the likelihood of population persistence into the future.." As a near-term action, the *Strategy* states that for Habitat Protection, "State agencies should continue to work with partner organizations and the broader conservation community to clearly define climate-smart restoration and enhancement, describe what they look like in various ecosystem types, and differentiate between climate-smart restoration and business-as-usual restoration." For nearly three decades, projects funded by FRGP have enhanced salmonid species survivability potential by restoring and preserving habitat. The understanding of climate change effects places a great urgency on CDFW and its partners to accelerate and continue restoring and preserving habitat that will be resilient to current and future impacts.

California Wildfires

Wildfires have extraordinary impacts on watersheds and forestlands. Canopy, understory, and ground cover are lost, soils change to repel water rather than absorb it, and stable root structures are compromised. The damages resulting from wildfires pose a serious threat to society and salmonid habitat. Mudslides and sediment transport can adversely impact infrastructure and stream habitat. The process of recovery can take years in a wildfire impacted area, but restoration can speed up the process.

Projects that address substantial ecological impacts to watersheds and salmonids caused by wildfire and wildfire suppression will be prioritized among projects with comparable review scores.

Invasive Species

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

Part II: Solicitation Summary and Proposal Guidance

Eligible Project Types

Proposal applications will be accepted for the types of projects listed below. Eligible project types are listed below within the NOAA Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund (PCSRF) Priorities. CDFW has developed a two-letter coding system for project types below, which are described in detail in Part IV.

Priority 1 Project Types

Projects that restore, enhance, or protect anadromous salmonid habitat in anadromous watersheds through implementation or design projects that lead to implementation. Approximately 65% of the PCSRF grant award will fund Priority 1 Projects.

FP*+	Fish Passage at Stream Crossings
HB*+	Instream Barrier Modification for Fish Passage
HI*+	Instream Habitat Restoration
HR*+	Riparian Restoration
HS*+	Instream Bank Stabilization
HU*+	Watershed Restoration (Upslope)
PD*	Project Design (100% design)
RE+	Cooperative Rearing
SC*+	Fish Screening of Diversions
WC*+	Water Conservation Measures

Priority 2 Project Types

Projects that consist of watershed-scale or larger effectiveness monitoring (e.g., intensively monitored watershed project). Such

projects provide monitoring of habitat restoration actions at the watershed or larger scales and the physical, biological and chemical response, and projects conducting watershed-scale or larger restoration planning (e.g., strategic action plans). CDFW's Fisheries Branch leads efforts that monitor status and trends and directly contribute to population viability assessments for ESA-listed anadromous salmonids. Approximately 25% of the PCSRF grant award will fund Priority 2 activities.

MO	Monitoring Watershed Restoration (Large-scale)	PL*	Watershed Evaluation (Large-scale)

Priority 3 Project Types

Projects that support implementation projects through planning, outreach, and/or education. Approximately 10% of the PCSRF grant award will fund Priority 3 Projects. Proposals for required FRGP programmatic permit effectiveness monitoring are ineligible.

MO	Monitoring Watershed Restoration (Project-scale)		(Includes AmeriCorps projects)
OR	Watershed and Regional Organization	PL*	Watershed Evaluation, Assessment, and Planning (Project-Scale)
PD*	Project Design (Feasibility study)	TE*	Private Sector Technical Training and Education
PI	Public Involvement and Capacity Building	WD*+	Water Measuring Devices (Instream and Water Diversion)

*Projects may require the services of a licensed professional engineer or licensed professional geologist to comply with the requirements of the Business and Professions Code section 6700 et seq. (Professional Engineers Act) and section 7800 et seq. (Geologists and Geophysicists

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

+If the proposal is funded, all implementation project types must have all designs and plans 100% completed prior to grant execution.

Proposals for large projects, with more than one implementation project type (FP, HB, HI, HR, HS, HU, RE, SC, WC or WD) are encouraged to submit independent proposals for each project type, hereinafter referred to as Companion Projects. Applicants considering submitting a Companion Project proposal must contact their CDFW Regional Lead (see FRGP Contacts) for consultation prior to submission. Most projects will not be Companion Projects. Companion Projects are separate, standalone projects that if completed together can realize efficiencies through cost and time savings. In addition to all required elements, Companion Projects must submit, as supplemental documents, a Companion Budget and Companion Project Summary that succinctly itemizes the cost savings and efficiencies of completing all project types at the same time. A project can be submitted as a Companion Project if an individual project type of the total project's footprint (area), scope (overall tasks and actions), or budget (overall budget items) makes up more than 35% of any one of these factors..

Companion Projects will be scored as individual projects by their individual project type. If more than one Companion Proposal is awarded, they will be combined into one grant agreement, utilizing the submitted Companion Budget and Companion Project Summary.

A proposal may include more than one project type and not be a Companion Project. If a proposal has more than one project type, an applicant must identify in the application the one project type that best describes the proposed project. The proposal will be reviewed and scored on selected project type. If more than one project type is

incorporated into a proposal all applicable Guideline documents and information must be provided.

Eligibility Criteria

Eligible applicants are limited to state and local government agencies, public entities, California Native American Tribes, and nonprofit organizations. Private individuals and for-profit enterprises interested in submitting restoration proposals are encouraged to work with an eligible entity.

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

Application Proposal Package

Applications must be submitted on-line at CDFW WebGrants. This is the only method of submission. Some instructions for using the on-line process are located on the FRGP PSN website.

Grace Period

To avoid disqualifying projects during administrative review, proposals will be afforded a 1-day grace period to add missing required supplemental documents. A missing document is characterized as being blatantly incorrect or absent; documents are not reviewed for content during Administrative Review. The grace period is meant to allow applicants to supply requested information by the following

business day (5pm) during the Administrative Review Period. The process for such grace period is as follows:

1. Proposals missing no more than two (2) supplemental documents shall be considered eligible for the grace period. Proposals with more than two missing documents will not be eligible to submit the supplemental documents during the Grace period.
2. The FRGP Program staff will contact the applicant of the proposals with two or less missing document and request the document(s).
3. The Applicant is given until the next business day (5pm) to submit requested document(s)at WebGrants.
4. Applicants who supply the requested information within the grace period will have up to one point deducted on Question 1 of the Biological Review scoresheet for missing supplemental information.

Awarded Proposals

Proposals will be awarded around December. Awarded proposals must provide the following information to CDFW before grant agreements can be executed. The information is provided here so the applicant may plan and if necessary, budget accordingly. More details can be found in Appendix C.

1. An authorizing resolution from your governing body that confirms its approval of the projects and grant monies (if applicable).
2. Payee Data Record form (STD. 204).
3. 501(c)(3) Certification (for non-profit organizations).
4. Final Landowner Agreements.
5. Drug-Free Workplace Certification (STD. 21).
6. A current (non-expired) federal Negotiated Indirect Cost Rate Agreement (NICRA) if not using the de minimis rate.
7. Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act 2006 Contractor Certification (DFW 868). Any project receiving

federal funds as part of the grant award is required to complete this form.

8. Subrecipient Risk Assessment (DFW 870). The California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) is required by the Office of Management and Budget Guidance Part 200 Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (§ 200.331 (b)) to evaluate each subrecipient's risk of noncompliance with Federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of the subaward for purposes of determining the appropriate subrecipient monitoring.

   Therefore, any project receiving federal funds as part of the grant award is required to complete a Subrecipient Risk Assessment (DFW 870).

9. NOAA performance measures for each worksite. Performance measures are not required in the 2022 FRGP application, but if awarded the grantee will be required to update WebGrants with proposed worksite performance measures. Performance Measures are detailed at the end of each Project Type section and may also be reviewed in the PCSRF Data Dictionary.

10. Update the budget in WebGrants to reflect the proposed Detailed Project Budget Spreadsheet. Applicants should only input budget category subtotals in WebGrants but provide an itemized Detailed Project Budget Spreadsheet as a supplemental document.

Work shall commence after the grantee has received a fully executed Grant Agreement and a Notice to Proceed. This is anticipated to happen as early as March of the following year.

Public Information

Under Fish and Game Code, Section 1501.5 and Public Resources Code, Section 6217.1, CDFW is authorized to collect information from grant applicants in order to process, track, and ensure completion of

funded projects. All information requested on this application is mandatory unless otherwise indicated. An applicant's name and address may be provided to the public, if requested. Other personal information submitted on this application may be released to governmental entities involved with the funding of the project, to law enforcement agencies pursuant to a court order, or for official natural resources management purposes.

Applicant Tribal Informal Consultation and Collaboration

CDFW recognizes the importance of applicant informal consultation and collaboration with California Native American tribes and that such consultation and collaboration will support the development and/or implementation of the best possible projects. Applicants should budget sufficient time and/or funds in their proposals to support tribal involvement throughout the project, as they would for subcontractors. Applicant informal consultation with a California Native American Tribe does not satisfy or replace CDFW's AB 52 tribal consultation obligations for projects covered by FRGP's CEQA MND.

For planning, design, and outreach project types (PL, PD, PI, and OR), applicants must describe reasonable steps they will take to identify, consult, and seek collaboration with California Native American tribes that are culturally and traditionally affiliated with the project's geographic area during the project. For implementation projects (FP, HB, HI, HR, HS, HU, RE, SC, and WC), applicants must describe the steps they have taken to identify, consult, and seek collaboration with California Native American Tribes that are culturally and traditionally affiliated with the project's geographic area while developing the project and where appropriate, how the results of that consultation and potential collaboration are reflected in the project design and/or implementation workplan. Applicants must provide this information in the Tribal Informal Consultation and Collaboration Section of the Landowner Access and Permit Form in their proposal application at WebGrants. However, applicants should carefully avoid including in their application any confidential information that a tribe has shared

with them. **Please contact the FRGP Permit Coordinator (see FRGP Contacts) early regarding any questions.**

Applicants should get tribal contact information from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) by filling out the Native American Contact List and Sacred Lands File Search form and emailing it to: NAHC@nahc.ca.gov. With this form, you are requesting from NAHC a search of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) database and a contact list of tribes that are culturally or traditionally affiliated with the project's geographic area. The more information you provide about the project location including, but not limited to, County(s), Quad Name(s), and Public Land Survey System information (Township, Range, and Sections) the more refined SLF search results will be provided. To locate the project quadrangle names, here is a site you can use: USGS Maps – topoView. CDFW recommends that when applicants initially contact tribes to request informal tribal consultation, applicants specify that their requests are for informal tribal consultation and not SB 18 or AB 52 formal consultation.

Proposal Development Planning

Applicants are encouraged to work closely with local CDFW and NOAA FRGP staff in the planning and development of proposals in advance of the solicitation release. See FRGP Contacts for a list of CDFW and NOAA contacts.

Workshops highlighting the grant application process and updates to the application submission requirements will be held throughout the state. Locations and dates will be posted on CDFW's Public Meetings and Notices website and on the FRGP Proposal Solicitation Notice website. Sign up to get notifications about upcoming workshops.

Additional information and forms used in examples of supplemental documentations for applications can be found and downloaded from the FRGP Guidance Tools website.

All information requested in this Solicitation is mandatory unless otherwise indicated.

Failure to submit any required attachment or complete all required application components will make the proposal incomplete. Incomplete proposals will not be reviewed or considered for funding.

If the project is selected for funding, the project proponent shall comply with all applicable 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 comply with the applicable requirements of the Business and Professions Code including but not limited to section 6700 et seq. (Professional Engineers Act) and/or section 7800 et seq. (Geologists and Geophysicists Act).

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

Prevailing Wage

State grants may be subject to California Labor Code requirements, which include prevailing wage provisions. Certain State grants administered by the California Wildlife Conservation Board and the California Department of Fish and Wildlife 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. 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.

Project applicants who intend to pay prevailing wage should indicate this in the project proposal so that associated costs can be considered during the proposal review process.

Indirect Charges

Indirect costs (administrative overhead) are those that cannot be directly assigned to a particular grant activity, but are necessary to the operation of the organization and the performance of the grant project. Indirect costs include operating and maintaining facilities, accounting services, and administrative salaries that cannot be recovered in other budget categories.

In accordance with the Federal Uniform Grant Guidance 2017 (2 CFR part 200) applicants have two options for requesting indirect costs:

1. Use their federal Negotiated Indirect Cost Rate Agreement (NICRA). Federal approval documentation must be included with the proposal as a supplemental document.

OR

2. Use a de minimis rate of ten percent (10%) of the Subrecipient's Modified Total Direct Costs (MTDC). The MTDC base cannot include any distorting costs such as equipment, rent, capital expenditures, or any sub-awards, contracts, or consultants beyond the first $25,000. Simple documentation electing to use the de minimis rate must be included with the proposal as a supplemental document.

Where the applicant does not have a federally approved rate, any indirect costs incurred over 10% are not eligible for reimbursement but can be used as cost share. MTDC includes all direct salaries and wages, applicable fringe benefits, materials and supplies, services, travel, and up to the first $25,000 of each subaward. MTDC excludes equipment, capital expenditures, charges for patient care, rental costs, tuition remission, scholarships and fellowships, participant

support costs, and the portion of each subaward in excess of $25,000 as stated in 2 CFR section 200.68. Workers' compensation insurance is an allowable fringe benefit as stated in 2 CFR section 200.431.

Subcontractors are subject to the same federal requirements as the applicants. See Federal Uniform Grant Guidance at 2 CFR Part 200.

For information on applying for federal approval of indirect costs contact Lamar Revis at lamar.revis@NOAA.gov. For more information on indirect costs see 2 CFR Part 200.

Cost Share

Proposals providing cost share in the form of cash or in-kind services for the execution of the project must specify the source and dollar amount of all proposed cost share. **If a proposal is funded, the claimed cost share cannot be used as match for any other program or entity.** Cost share must be confirmed by the dates listed below to be counted for scoring purposes. Confirmed means secured and available to be expended on the proposed project and within the proposed duration of the project.

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

Cost share not suitable: Projects, personnel, or supplies and equipment previously funded by CDFW; resources expended prior to the term of the grant; salaries of permanently funded employees working for CDFW or NOAA Fisheries; indirect charges; mitigation funds and funds

used in enforcement actions; cost share funds that will not be confirmed by December 1; cost share being used as match for other grants or entities.

Hard cost share: All hard cost share must be **Non-Federal** sourced money or in-kind contributions that do not come from a federal source. Hard cost share can be provided by the applicant and/or the applicant's partners involved in the implementation of the proposed project. Hard cost must be confirmed prior to August 1.

Soft cost share: All soft cost share is **federal** sourced money or in-kind contributions that come from a federal source. Soft cost share can be provided by the applicant and/or the applicant's partners involved in the implementation of the proposed project. Cost share funds (cash or in-kind) that will be confirmed after August 1up until December 1 can only be counted as soft cost share regardless of funding source.

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

NOAA Species in the Spotlight

Applications for Priority 1 project types helping to stabilize relevant NOAA Species in the Spotlight anadromous salmonids and prevent their extinction as well as support Chinook Salmon populations that contribute to the prey base of Southern Resident Killer Whales will be prioritized. See the Program Criteria Review scoresheet for more details. Project's recovery action/task must be specific to the species.

California is home to the Central California Coast Coho Salmon and Sacramento River Winter Run Chinook Salmon. Both species are two of nine species considered by NOAA to be among the most at risk of extinction. More information about NOAA's Species in the Spotlight initiative can be found here and in the species specific Priority Action Plans, for their Central California Coast Coho and Sacramento River Winter Run Chinook Salmon plans.

Part III: Funding Criteria

Funding for the Fisheries Restoration Grant Program (FRGP) comes from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund (PCSRF).

Funding Criteria

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

1. **Species Criteria:** Refer to "Table 1: FRGP Focus Watersheds". Not all species are eligible in all watersheds. NMFS Recovery Plan population priorities are designated by species (A – 1st priority, B – 2nd priority) and may be considered in the ranking of proposals or prioritization of funding. Focus Species are:
   a. Coho Salmon
   b. Steelhead
   c. Chinook Salmon
2. **Geographic Criteria:** The proposed project must be within one of the listed focus Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC) watersheds in Table 1 (in the "HUC Watershed" column). Enter the "HUC Watershed" from Table 1 when asked for the focus watershed on the application. There are restrictions in some watersheds; refer to the "Detailed Watershed" column in Table 1. Maps of the watersheds in Table 1 can be found on the FRGP PSN website by "Map Number". These maps are a guideline to help locate your project within a watershed. Focus watershed determination for a project will be based on Table 1, not on the maps. Map 1 (which follows Table 1) gives a general overview of the geographic area covered by FRGP. Information on the four geographic domains is listed below.
3. **Project Type Criteria:** The proposed project must meet the requirements for one of the project types listed in Table 1. Not

all project types are eligible in all watersheds. (See Part II for a definition of project type codes and Part IV for project type descriptions.)

4. **Recovery or Restoration Criteria:** To assist in the recovery of CESA- and ESA-listed Coho Salmon, steelhead, and Chinook Salmon populations and their habitat in California, the proposed project must address at least **one** recovery action (NMFS recovery plans) or task (CA Coho recovery plan) in one of the eight recovery plans listed below. **It is the applicants' responsibility to select and enter the most appropriate recovery action or task for their proposal.**

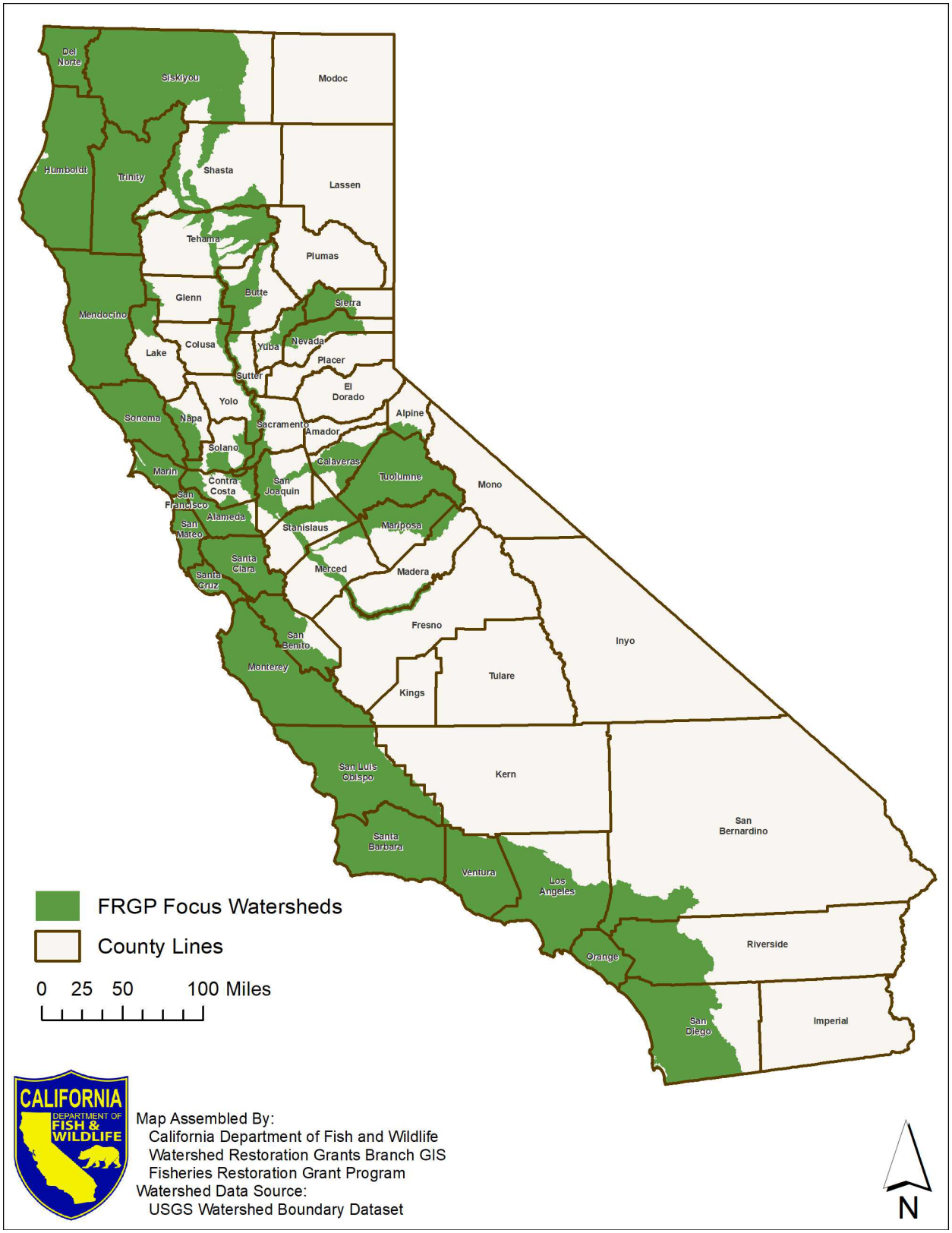
Geographic Division

There are four geographic recovery domains eligible for funds:

1. Southern Oregon/Northern California Coast
2. North-Central California Coast
3. Central Valley
4. South-Central/Southern California Coast

A general overview of the geographic area covered by FRGP is shown on Map 1. Not all watersheds shown on Map 1 are included in FRGP. See Table 1: FRGP Focus Watersheds for the specific watersheds eligible under the PSN. No individual recovery domain shall receive more than 50% of the available grant funds.

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



Map 1: General Overview of FRGP Geographic Focus

Recovery Plans

1. *The DFG Recovery Strategy for California Coho Salmon* (DFG 2004) includes recovery tasks that are acceptable for compliance with the guidelines. The Coho Salmon Recovery Tasks Database contains the most recent changes to the Recovery Strategy and must be used for task selection instead of the document. To see all tasks listed, do not check the high priority box. To see range-wide tasks, click the "Run Range-wide Report" button at the bottom of the web page. Applicants must provide the task number in the proposal if choosing a task from this plan. If you have any questions regarding the Coho Salmon recovery strategy or task database, contact Stephen Swales at Stephen.swales@wildlife.ca.gov.

2. *The Steelhead Restoration and Management Plan for California* (DFG 1996) includes broad recommendations that were not ranked. Recommendations/tasks have since been updated based on the status of steelhead populations coast wide. The updated 2013 *Steelhead Recovery Task List* contains the most recent changes and **must** be used for task selection instead of the Management Plan in order to comply with the guidelines. Applicants must provide the task number in the proposal if choosing a task from this plan. If you have any questions regarding the DFG steelhead plan or task list, contact Jon Nelson at, jonathan.nelson@wildlife.ca.gov.

3. *Recovery Plan for the Evolutionarily Significant Unit of Southern Oregon/Northern California Coast Coho Salmon* Public Final: September 2014 (SONCC Plan) The updated recovery actions for each population area can be found in the "2022 FRGP SONCC Recovery Actions" Excel table, available at: https://wildlife.ca.gov/Grants/FRGP/Information. The link will download a searchable Excel file that lists all current Federal recovery action steps for California's SONCC coho salmon populations. Applicants must provide a specific Step ID number (e.g.,. SONCC-HBT-2.2.3.2) from this updated table if choosing a

task from this plan. If you have any questions regarding the SONCC Plan, you may contact Julie Weeder at julie.weeder@noaa.gov.

4. *Coastal Multispecies Final Recovery Plan, North Central California Coast Recovery Domain: California Coastal Chinook Salmon, Northern California Steelhead, Central California Coast Steelhead* NOAA: October 2016. Action steps for each species can be found in the "Supporting Materials" links for each area/species found on the website above. The link will download an Excel file with recovery actions from the recovery plan. The recovery actions for ESU/DPS level and population level are found in their own unique worksheet tab. The population tabs are organized by diversity strata and then alphabetically within each stratum. The ESU/DPS or population recovery action step must be referenced by the unique Action Step ID number (e.g., GarcR-NCSW-1.1.1.1). Applicants must provide the specific recovery Action ID number at the Action Step level in the proposal if choosing a task from this plan. If you have any questions regarding the Coastal Multispecies Plan, you may contact Erin Seghesio erin.seghesio@noaa.gov or Julie Weeder julie.weeder@noaa.gov.

5. *Recovery Plan for Evolutionarily Significant Unit of Central California Coast Coho Salmon* Final Plan September 2012 (CCC Plan). An excel workbook of all the recovery actions can be found under the "Supporting Materials" link. Eligible recovery actions from this plan are the specific action steps for the species level (ESU), Diversity Strata, and Watershed (i.e., population). The ESU, Diversity Stratum, and watersheds have their own unique worksheet tab. The watershed tabs are organized alphabetically. If choosing a task from the CCC Coho Salmon Recovery Plan, applicants must reference the unique Action Step ID number associated with the specific action step in an eligible watershed (e.g., Albion River AlR-CCC-1.1.1.1). If you have any questions regarding the NOAA CCC Coho plan, you may contact Erin Seghesio at erin.seghesio@noaa.gov.

6. *Recovery Plan for the Evolutionarily Significant Units of Sacramento River Winter-Run Chinook Salmon and Central Valley Spring-Run Chinook Salmon and the Distinct Population Segment of California Central Valley Steelhead* NOAA Final: July 2014. Specific recovery actions listed by watershed can be found under the "Spreadsheet of Recovery Actions" link. These actions must be referenced by the unique recovery Action ID number (e.g., MIC- 1.4). Applicants must provide the specific recovery Action ID number in the proposal if choosing a task from this plan. If you have any questions regarding the Central Valley Plan, you may contact Brian Ellrott at Brian.Ellrott@noaa.gov.

7. *South-Central California Steelhead Recovery Plan* NOAA Final: December 2013. For this plan, specific recovery action may only be drawn from the following tables: Interior Coast Range BPG, Tables 9-4 to 9-6; Carmel River Basin BPG, Tables 10-4; Big Sur Coast BPG, Table 11-4 to 11-10; San Luis Obispo Terrace BPG, Tables 12-4 to 12-14; South-Central California Steelhead Research and Monitoring, Adaptive Management, Table 13-1. Applicants must provide the specific recovery action number in the proposal if choosing a recovery action from this plan. If you have any questions regarding the NOAA steelhead plan, you may contact Mark Capelli at mark.capelli@noaa.gov.

8. *Southern California Steelhead Recovery Plan* NOAA Final Version: January 2012. There is no separate excel table of recovery actions. For this Plan, specific recovery actions may only be drawn from the following tables: Monte Arido BPG, Tables 9-4 to 9-7; Conception Coast BPG, Tables 10-4 to 10-13; Santa Monica Mountains BPG, Tables 11-4 to 11-8; Mojave Rim BPG, Tables 12-4 to 12-6; Santa Catalina Gulf Coast BPG, Tables 13-4 to 13-13; Southern California Steelhead Research, Monitoring, and Adaptive Management, Table 14-1. Applicants must provide the recovery action number in their proposal application if choosing a recovery action from this plan. If you have any questions regarding the NOAA steelhead plan, you may contact Mark Capelli at mark.capelli@noaa.gov.

Proposal Review Criteria

All proposals will be reviewed using the scoresheets in Appendix B of these Guidelines. Proposals that pass Administrative Review will be reviewed by 3-4 technical reviewers. Proposal reviewers develop a single review scoresheet called the Consensus Scoresheet. Proposals will be ranked for funding by their Consensus Scoresheet score.

In the event limited funding is available for equally scored projects, requesting relatively comparable amounts, the following tiebreakers may be used: 1. Projects that address the Species Priority shown in Table 1 for the HUC where each project would occur, 2. Projects effects of wildfire, building resilience against wildfire, or effects of climate change, and 3. Least funded recovery domain by the award.

Table 1: FRGP Focus Watersheds

Maps depicting focus watersheds are available on the Proposal Solicitation Notice website. The HUC Watershed column lists eligible watershed, and the Detailed Watershed column lists any restrictions in the HUC Watershed. Salmonid recovery priorities are designated by species (A - 1st priority, B - 2nd priority) and may be considered in the ranking of proposals or prioritization of funding. A "Y" in the project type column indicates an eligible project type within that watershed. A "N" represents species and project types that are ineligible for designated watersheds.

Map Number	HUC Watershed	Detailed Watershed	Coho Priority	Steelhead Priority	Chinook Priority	FP	HB	HI	HR	HS	HU	MO	OR	PD	P I	PL	RE	SC	TE	WC	WD
1	Upper Klamath HUC 8	Upper Klamath (below Iron Gate Dam)	A	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1	Scott River HUC 4	Scott River	A	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1	Shasta River HUC 8	Shasta River (below Dwinnel Dam)	A	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1	Salmon River HUC 8	Salmon River	B	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
2	Smith River HUC 8	None	A	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N

Map Number	HUC Watershed	Detailed Watershed	Coho Priority	Steelhead Priority	Chinook Priority	FP	HB	HI	HR	HS	HU	MO	OR	PD	P I	PL	RE	SC	TE	WC	WD
2	Smith River HUC 8	Smith River Plain	A	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
2	Smith River HUC 8	Wilson Creek	B	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
2	Turwar Creek, Tectah Creek, Blue Creek HUC 10	Lower Klamath	A	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
2	Indian Creek, Thompson Creek, Elk Creek, Clear Creek, Ukonom Creek, Rock Creek, Bluff Creek, Dillon Creek HUC 10	Mid-Klamath	B	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3	Weaver Creek, Canyon Creek, NF Trinity River, Big French Creek HUC 10	Upper Trinity (below Lewiston Dam)	A	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y

Map Number	HUC Watershed	Detailed Watershed	Coho Priority	Steelhead Priority	Chinook Priority	FP	HB	HI	HR	HS	HU	MO	OR	PD	P I	PL	RE	SC	TE	WC	WD
3	New River, Big French Creek, Horse Linto Creek HUC 10	Lower Trinity	A	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3	SF Trinity HUC 8	SF Trinity	B	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
3	Mad-Redwood HUC 8	Mad River (below Ruth Lake Dam)	B	A	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
3	Mad-Redwood HUC 8	Redwood Creek	A	A	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
3	Mad-Redwood HUC 8	Maple Creek/Big Lagoon	N	B	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
3	Mad-Redwood HUC 8	Little River	B	A	B	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
3	Humboldt Bay tribs HUC 10	Humboldt Bay tributaries (tribs)	A	A	B	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
4	Mattole River HUC 10	Mattole River	B	A	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y

Map Number	HUC Watershed	Detailed Watershed	Coho Priority	Steelhead Priority	Chinook Priority	FP	HB	HI	HR	HS	HU	MO	OR	PD	P I	PL	RE	SC	TE	WC	WD
4	Larabee Creek, Lower Van Duzen River, Price Creek-Eel River, Salt River-Eel River, Upper Van Duzen River, Yager Creek HUC 10	Lower Eel/Van Duzen River	A	B	B	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
4	SF Eel River HUC 8	SF Eel River	A	A	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
4	Woodman Creek-Eel River, Chamise Creek-Eel River, Basin Creek-Eel River HUC 10	Mainstem Eel River (below Lake Pillsbury)	B	A	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
4	Usal Creek-Frontal Pacific Ocean HUC 12	Usal Creek and tribs	B	B	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
4	Cottaneva Creek HUC 12	Cottaneva Crk. & tribs	A	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N

Map Number	HUC Watershed	Detailed Watershed	Coho Priority	Steelhead Priority	Chinook Priority	FP	HB	HI	HR	HS	HU	MO	OR	PD	P I	PL	RE	SC	TE	WC	WD
4	Wages Creek-Frontal Pacific Ocean HUC 12	Wages Creek & tribs	B	B	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
5	Ten Mile River HUC 10	Ten Mile River & tribs	A	A	B	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
5	Tomki Creek, Outlet Creek, Bucknell Creek-Eel River HUC 10	Middle Mainstem Eel River	A	B	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
5	Pudding Creek HUC 12	Pudding Creek & tribs	A	B	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
5	Noyo River HUC 10	Noyo River & tribs	A	A	B	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
5	Hare Creek HUC 12	Caspar Creek, Hare Creek, & tribs	A	B	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
5	Big River HUC 10	Big River & tribs	A	A	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
5	Albion River HUC 12	Albion River & tribs	A	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N

Map Number	HUC Watershed	Detailed Watershed	Coho Priority	Steelhead Priority	Chinook Priority	FP	HB	HI	HR	HS	HU	MO	OR	PD	P I	PL	RE	SC	TE	WC	WD
5	Lower Navarro, NF Navarro, North and South Branch NF Navarro, Upper Navarro River, Indian Creek HUC 12	Lower Navarro River and tribs, NF Navarro River and tribs, Mill Creek and tribs, Indian Creek and tribs, Floodgate Creek	A	A	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
6	Lower Garcia River, Middle Garcia River HUC 12	Garcia River and tribs	A	A	B	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
6	North Fork Gualala River HUC 12	North Fork Gualala River and tribs	B	B	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y

Map Number	HUC Watershed	Detailed Watershed	Coho Priority	Steelhead Priority	Chinook Priority	FP	HB	HI	HR	HS	HU	MO	OR	PD	P I	PL	RE	SC	TE	WC	WD
6	South Fork Gualala River-Gualala River, Rockpile Creek, Upper Wheatfield Fork Gualala River, Buckeye Creek, House Creek, Marshall Creek, Lower Wheatfield Fork Gualala River HUC 12	South Fork Gualala River and tribs	N	B	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
6	Buckeye Creek HUC 12	Buckeye Creek and tribs	B	B	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
7	Battle Creek HUC 10	None	N	A	A	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7	Mainstem Sacramento River (Below Keswick)	None	N	B	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
7	McCloud River HUC 8	None	N	A	A	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N

Map Number	HUC Watershed	Detailed Watershed	Coho Priority	Steelhead Priority	Chinook Priority	FP	HB	HI	HR	HS	HU	MO	OR	PD	P I	PL	RE	SC	TE	WC	WD
7	Cottonwood/ Beegum Creeks	None	N	B	B	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
7	Clear Creek -10	None	N	A	A	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
7	Yuba River (below Englebright)	None	N	B	B	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
7	North Yuba River (above Englebright)	None	N	A	A	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
7	Butte Creek HUC 10	None	N	B	A	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
7	Deer Creek HUC 10	None	N	A	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
7	Mill Creek HUC 10	None	N	A	A	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
7	Antelope Creek HUC 10	None	N	A	B	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
7	Calaveras River (below New Hogan)	None	N	A	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
7	Stanislaus River (below Goodwin)	None	N	B	B	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N

Map Number	HUC Watershed	Detailed Watershed	Coho Priority	Steelhead Priority	Chinook Priority	FP	HB	HI	HR	HS	HU	MO	OR	PD	P I	PL	RE	SC	TE	WC	WD
7	Tuolumne River (below La Grange)	None	N	B	B	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
7	Merced River (below Crocker Huffman)	None	N	B	B	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
7	San Joaquin River (below Friant Dam)	None	N	B	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
7	Suisun Bay HUC 10	None	N	B	A	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
7	Delta/Yolo Bypass	None	N	B	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
8	Russian Gulch-Frontal Pacific Ocean HUC 12	Russian Gulch and tribs	B	B	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
8	Willow Creek-Russian River HUC 12	Willow Creek and tribs, Sheephouse Creek and tribs, Freezout Creek and tribs, Jenner Gulch	A	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y

Map Number	HUC Watershed	Detailed Watershed	Coho Priority	Steelhead Priority	Chinook Priority	FP	HB	HI	HR	HS	HU	MO	OR	PD	P I	PL	RE	SC	TE	WC	WD
8	Green Valley Creek HUC 12	Green Valley Creek and tribs, and Atascadero Creek and tribs	A	B	B	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8	Dutch Bill Creek-Russian River HUC 12	Dutch Bill Creek and tribs, Hulbert Creek and tribs, Fife Creek and tribs	A	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
8	Porter Creek-Mark West Creek HUC 12	Mark West Creek and tribs	A	B	B	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
8	Porter Creek-Russian River HUC 12	Porter Creek and tribs	A	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
8	Ward Creek-Austin Creek HUC 12	Austin Creek, Kidd Creek	A	A	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
8	Ward Creek-Austin Creek HUC 12	Austin Creek and tribs	N	A	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
8	Mill Creek HUC 12	Mill Creek and tribs	A	A	B	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y

Map Number	HUC Watershed	Detailed Watershed	Coho Priority	Steelhead Priority	Chinook Priority	FP	HB	HI	HR	HS	HU	MO	OR	PD	P I	PL	RE	SC	TE	WC	WD
8	East Austin Creek HUC 12	East Austin Creek and tribs	A	A	B	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
8	Pena Creek HUC 12	Pena Creek and tribs	A	A	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
8	Maacama Creek HUC 12	Redwood Creek, Yellowjacket Creek, Kellogg Creek	A	A	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
8	Maacama Creek, Franz Creek HUC 12	Maacama Creek and tribs	N	A	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
8	West Slough-Dry Creek HUC 12	Grape Creek and tribs, and Wine Creek and tribs.	A	A	B	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
8	West Slough-Dry Creek HUC 12	Dry Creek downstream of Warm Springs Dam	A	A	A	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
8	Russian HUC 8	Russian River mainstem downstream of Coyote Dam	N	B	A	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N

Map Number	HUC Watershed	Detailed Watershed	Coho Priority	Steelhead Priority	Chinook Priority	FP	HB	HI	HR	HS	HU	MO	OR	PD	P I	PL	RE	SC	TE	WC	WD
8	Upper Russian River, Headwaters Russian River, Big Sulphur Creek, Middle Russian River HUC 10	Anadromous waters of Russian River tribs upstream of Maacama Creek	N	B	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
8	Salmon Creek HUC 12	Salmon Creek and tribs	A	B	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
8	Walker Creek HUC 10	Walker Creek and tribs downstream of Soulajule Dam	A	A	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
8	Lagunitas Creek HUC 10	Lagunitas Creek and tribs downstream of Peters Dam	A	A	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
8	Redwood Creek-Frontal Pacific Ocean HUC 12	Redwood Creek and tribs	A	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
8	Bolinas Lagoon HUC 12	Pine Gulch Creek and tribs	B	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y

Map Number	HUC Watershed	Detailed Watershed	Coho Priority	Steelhead Priority	Chinook Priority	FP	HB	HI	HR	HS	HU	MO	OR	PD	P I	PL	RE	SC	TE	WC	WD
8	Green Valley Creek, Wooden Valley Creek-Suisun Creek HUC 12	Anadromous waters of Green Valley Creek and tribs, and anadromous waters of Suisun Creek and tribs	N	B	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
8	Adobe Creek-Frontal San Pablo Bay Estuaries, San Pablo Bay Estuaries, San Antonio Creek HUC 12	Petaluma River mainstem and Adobe, Lynch, Lihau, Washington and San Antonio Creeks	N	B	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
8	Novato Creek, San Pablo Bay Estuaries, Miller Creek-Frontal San Pablo Bay Estuaries HUC 12	Novato Creek and tribs	N	B	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y

Map Number	HUC Watershed	Detailed Watershed	Coho Priority	Steelhead Priority	Chinook Priority	FP	HB	HI	HR	HS	HU	MO	OR	PD	P I	PL	RE	SC	TE	WC	WD
8	San Pablo Bay Estuaries, Schell Creek-Frontal San Pablo Bay Estuaries, Tolay Creek-Frontal San Pablo Bay Estuaries, Fowler Creek, Lower Sonoma Creek, Upper Sonoma Creek HUC 12	Sonoma Creek and tribs	N	A	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
8	Upper Napa River, Middle Napa River, Dry Creek, Rector Creek-Conn Creek, Carneros Creek-Frontal San Pablo Bay Estuaries, Tulucay Creek-Frontal San Pablo Bay Estuaries HUC 12	Anadromous waters of the Napa River and tribs	N	A	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y

Map Number	HUC Watershed	Detailed Watershed	Coho Priority	Steelhead Priority	Chinook Priority	FP	HB	HI	HR	HS	HU	MO	OR	PD	P I	PL	RE	SC	TE	WC	WD
8	Corte Madera Creek-Frontal San Francisco Bay Estuaries HUC 10	Corte Madera Creek and tribs	N	B	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
9	Arroyo de la Laguna, Arroyo Mocho, Arroyo Las Positas, Arroyo Valle, Alameda Creek HUC 10; San Francisco Bay Estuaries, Plummer Creek-Frontal San Francisco Bay Estuaries HUC 12	Anadromous waters of Alameda Creek and tribs	N	B	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y

Map Number	HUC Watershed	Detailed Watershed	Coho Priority	Steelhead Priority	Chinook Priority	FP	HB	HI	HR	HS	HU	MO	OR	PD	P I	PL	RE	SC	TE	WC	WD
9	Lower Coyote Creek-Frontal San Francisco Bay Estuaries, Agua Caliente Creek-Frontal San Francisco Bay Estuaries, San Francisco Bay HUC 10	Coyote Creek and tribs downstream of Lake Anderson	N	B	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
9	Stevens Creek HUC 12	Stevens Creek and tribs	N	A	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
9	Guadalupe River-Frontal San Francisco Bay Estuaries HUC 10	Guadalupe River and tribs downstream of reservoirs and barriers (excluding Los Gatos, Ross, and Canoas Creeks)	N	B	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
9	San Francisquito Creek HUC 12	San Francisquito Creek and tribs downstream of Searsville Dam	N	A	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y

Map Number	HUC Watershed	Detailed Watershed	Coho Priority	Steelhead Priority	Chinook Priority	FP	HB	HI	HR	HS	HU	MO	OR	PD	P I	PL	RE	SC	TE	WC	WD
9	Arroyo Leon HUC 12	Anadromous waters of Arroyo Leon Creek and tribs, and Pilarcitos Creek and tribs downstream of Stone Dam	N	B	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
9	Gazos Creek-Frontal Ano Nuevo Bay HUC 12	Whitehouse Creek	N	B	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
10	Pescadero Creek HUC 10	Pescadero Creek and tribs	A	A	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
10	La Honda Creek, San Gregorio Creek HUC 12	San Gregorio Creek and tribs	B	B	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
11	Gazos Creek-Frontal Ano Nuevo Bay HUC 12	Gazos Creek and tribs, and Whitehouse Creek and tribs	B	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
11	Waddell Creek HUC 12	Waddell Creek and tribs	A	A	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y

Map Number	HUC Watershed	Detailed Watershed	Coho Priority	Steelhead Priority	Chinook Priority	FP	HB	HI	HR	HS	HU	MO	OR	PD	P I	PL	RE	SC	TE	WC	WD
11	Scott Creek HUC 12	Scott Creek and tribs	A	A	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
11	San Vicente Creek-Frontal Pacific Ocean HUC 12	San Vicente Creek and tribs	A	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
11	San Vicente Creek-Frontal Pacific Ocean HUC 12	Laguna Creek and tribs	B	B	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
11	San Lorenzo River HUC 10	San Lorenzo River and tribs	B	B	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
11	Soquel Creek HUC 12	Soquel Creek and tribs	B	A	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
11	Aptos Creek HUC 12	Aptos Creek and tribs	B	B	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
12	Corralitos, Lower Uvas, Lower and Upper Pajaro HUC 12	Pajaro River & tribs below confluence with Llagas Creek	N	A	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
13	Arroyo Seco HUC 10	Arroyo Seco mainstem	N	A	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N

Map Number	HUC Watershed	Detailed Watershed	Coho Priority	Steelhead Priority	Chinook Priority	FP	HB	HI	HR	HS	HU	MO	OR	PD	P I	PL	RE	SC	TE	WC	WD
13	Potrero Canyon, Las Gazas, San Clemente, Danish HUC 12	Mainstem Carmel & tribs downstream of Los Padres Dam	N	A	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
13	San Jose Creek HUC 12	San Jose Creek mainstem & tribs to San Jose Creek only	N	A	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
13	Bixby Creek - Frontal Pacific Ocean HUC 12	Garrapata Creek	N	B	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
13	Little Sur River HUC 12	Little Sur River	N	A	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
13	Big Sur River HUC 12	None	N	A	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
13 & 14	Salinas River	Mainstem and Upper Westside tribs (including San Antonio and Nacimiento)	N	A	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
15	Arroyo de la Laguna HUC 12 (San Luis Obispo County)	San Carpoforo Creek	N	B	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N

Map Number	HUC Watershed	Detailed Watershed	Coho Priority	Steelhead Priority	Chinook Priority	FP	HB	HI	HR	HS	HU	MO	OR	PD	P I	PL	RE	SC	TE	WC	WD
15	San Simeon Creek HUC 12	None	N	A	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
15	Santa Rosa Creek HUC 12	Mainstem	N	A	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
16	Chorro Creek Frontal Morro Bay HUC 12	Mainstem and all tribs	N	B	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
16	Upper and Lower San Luis Obispo Creek HUC 12	Mainstem and all tribs	N	A	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
16	Pismo Creek HUC 12	Mainstem, West Coral de Piedra, Canada Verde	N	A	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
16	Arroyo Grande Creek HUC 10	Mainstem downstream of Lopez Dam	N	A	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
17	Santa Maria/Sisquoc River HUC 8	Region 4 & 5 mainstem & tribs	N	A	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
17	Santa Ynez River HUC 8	Lower Santa Ynez River and tribs below Bradbury Dam	N	A	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y

Map Number	HUC Watershed	Detailed Watershed	Coho Priority	Steelhead Priority	Chinook Priority	FP	HB	HI	HR	HS	HU	MO	OR	PD	P I	PL	RE	SC	TE	WC	WD
17	Jalama Creek-Frontal Santa Barbara Channel HUC 10	Gaviota Creek	N	B	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
17	San Pedro Creek Frontal Santa Barbara Channel HUC 10	San Jose and San Pedro	N	A	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
17	San Pedro Creek Frontal Santa Barbara Channel HUC 10	Atascadero & tribs	N	A	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
17	San Pedro Creek Frontal Santa Barbara Channel HUC 10	Mission	N	A	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
17	San Pedro Creek Frontal Santa Barbara Channel HUC 10	Carpinteria	N	A	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
17	San Pedro Creek Frontal Santa Barbara Channel HUC 10	Rincon	N	A	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y

Map Number	HUC Watershed	Detailed Watershed	Coho Priority	Steelhead Priority	Chinook Priority	FP	HB	HI	HR	HS	HU	MO	OR	PD	P I	PL	RE	SC	TE	WC	WD
18	Ventura River HUC 10	Ventura River including all tribs	N	A	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
18	Santa Clara River HUC 8	Santa Clara River & all south flowing tribs west of Boquet Canyon	N	A	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
19	Big Sycamore Canyon HUC 10	Arroyo Sequit, Trancas, Zuma	N	B	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
19	Malibu Creek HUC 10	Malibu Creek	N	A	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
19	Garapito Creek HUC 12	Topanga Creek	N	A	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
20	San Gabriel River HUC 8	San Gabriel River and tribs	N	A	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
20	Los Angeles River HUC 8	Arroyo Seco River	N	B	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
20	San Juan Creek HUC 10	San Juan Creek and tribs	N	A	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
20	San Mateo Creek HUC 10	San Mateo Creek and tribs	N	A	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
20	Santa Margarita HUC 10	Santa Margarita River and tribs	N	A	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y

Map Number	HUC Watershed	Detailed Watershed	Coho Priority	Steelhead Priority	Chinook Priority	FP	HB	HI	HR	HS	HU	MO	OR	PD	P I	PL	RE	SC	TE	WC	WD
20	San Dieguito HUC 10	None	N	B	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
20	San Luis Rey-Escondido HUC 8	San Luis Rey River and tribs.	N	A	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y

Part IV: Project Type Requirements

This Part of the guidelines describes the specific requirements for each project type. In addition to the information required under Part II and III, information requested under each project type listed here must be submitted with the proposal application. The applicant will identify the primary project type that best describes the proposed project. Forms and examples of supplemental documents can be found on the FRGP Guidance Tools website. See Part V for more information and definitions of supplemental documents.

Implementation type projects must have all designs and plans 100% completed prior to grant execution, if the proposal is funded. Projects that have not been designed to meet all requirements of the *California Salmonid Stream Habitat Restoration Manual, 4th Edition* (CA Restoration Manual) or other approved guidelines and manuals for salmon and steelhead habitat restoration will have the responsibility of developing the appropriate documentation for CEQA, ESA, and CESA compliance, including financial assurances under CESA (See Environmental Compliance and Permitting in Part V).

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

The Project Description completed in the Project Objective form must contain the following information: Project Description, Project Set Up, Materials, Description of activities by task necessary to complete the project, Timeline, Deliverables, and Protocols. The combined subsections (which comprise the Project Description) must include a complete description of the project, including what is being funded by cost share (cash and in-kind services). If there are any attachments or required supplemental information included with the

proposal in the Project Type Supplemental Information, they must be referenced in the project description.

Description of Activities

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

The Timeline should be linked to each task. The timeline must include estimated completion dates of all tasks, deliverables, and steps of implementation. At a minimum for each task in the timeline, provide annual benchmarks for multiple year projects and quarterly benchmarks for one-year projects. All tasks, including submission of the final invoice and final report, must occur within the project timeframe.

The Deliverables must include by task:

- complete list of what will be delivered from the project,
- complete list of quantifiable expected results of the project,
- list and description of all reports, maps, databases, and other products to be prepared and delivered,
- all specific deliverables required for each Project Type as described below,
- periodic status reports, annual reports, and,
- Final Report, including a final budget.

Fish Passage at Stream Crossings (FP)

Eligible fish passage projects are those that are specifically limited to barriers to migration. The FP category includes any human-made crossing over or through a stream channel such as paved or unpaved roads, railroads, trails and paths, fair-weather Arizona crossings, bridges, and box, pipe, or concrete culverts and baffles.

This project type does not include the construction of new fish ladders or upgrading or maintaining existing fish ladders. Dams are not included in this project type; they are included in project type HB. For proposals focusing on road crossings or modification, the proponent must (a) provide evidence of the extent to which the crossing is a barrier to adult or juvenile salmonids, and (b) test the project following construction at two life stage design flows (e.g., fall/winter flows for adult salmonids, summer flows for juveniles, etc.).

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

Applicants intending to be covered by FRGP's programmatic permits are required to review the Environmental Compliance and Permitting section (see definition in Part V).

Required Information for FP Applications

All FP proposals must include the following specific information in the project description:

A. Number of miles of stream treated (only the actual length of stream treated by the project, not the length of stream affected by the project).

B. Number of feet of aquatic habitat disturbed (sum of individual feature lengths).

C. Square footage of instream features installed within bankfull channel (footprint of features).

D. Type and number of blockages or barriers removed or altered. culvert, bridge, ford, or logs.

E. Number of miles, per site, of stream made accessible upstream of each barrier removed.

F. Quantity of habitat made available and how this metric was determined.

G. Quality of habitat made available and how this metric was determined.

H. Type of required listed species surveys that will be done, and protocols to be used.

I. Name of the assessment or recovery plan (if any) in which the project is identified, in the format: Author, date, title, source, and source address.

J. Need for fish relocation, if applicable (see definition Part V).

K. Extent to which the proposed project will meet CDFW and NOAA Fisheries fish passage criteria (see CA Restoration Manual, Part IX, Appendix A and B; and Volume II, Part XII).

L. Presence or absence of other downstream barriers, including how this was determined and existence of treatment plans for downstream barriers.

M. Address how the project will aid in the protection and conservation of Pacific Lamprey through the Pacific Lamprey *Entosphenus tridentatus* Assessment and Best Management Practices To Minimize Adverse Effects To Pacific Lamprey *(Entosphenus tridentatus)*.

Required Supplemental Documents for FP Applications

All FP proposals must also include the following supplemental documents:

A. Intermediate plan. If a design element in the intermediate plan is determined to be unnecessary, a rationale for not including it must be provided.

B. Project location topographic map (see definition Part V).

C. Signed provisional landowner access agreement (see definition Part V).

D. Water law compliance documents. If a water right is involved with the project, written verification of the right to divert, use, store, sell, or transfer the water is required for any project that addresses issues related to the diversion, use, storage, or purchase of water.

E. Photographs (see definition Part V).

F. Invasive species prevention plan (see definition Part V).

G. A completed project permitting information table. Instructions and a template are located in Appendix D.

If Funded

If the proposal is funded, the following information will be required with the final report of the grant agreement. This information is provided here so the applicant is able to budget for these deliverables in the proposal if necessary. Additionally, funded projects must submit all documentation required as part of this agreement to

the CDFW Grant Manager in a format that meets web content accessibility standards.

A. Actual performance measures per site, as shown below.

B. Post-implementation longitudinal profile for projects where channel grade is to be restored or otherwise modified.

C. A water quality monitoring report for projects:

   a. Performing any in-water work;

   b. Project activities that result, or may result, in discharge to surface waters;

   c. or Project activities that result in the creation of a visible turbidity in surface waters.

   Here is an example monitoring report.

D. First Winter Observations Summary (see definition in Part V).

E. All biological and cultural resources surveys

If project includes dewatering and species exclusion/relocation, a CDFW Incidental Take Permit is required to be submitted to the CDFW grant manager before each fish relocation activity.

Performance Measures for FP Projects

Category C: Habitat Restoration

Data ID	**Metric**
C.0.b	Total stream length treated/protected (miles)
C.0.c	Name of the Plan, Watershed Assessment, or Recovery Plan that identifies the need for this project (Author, date, title, source, source address. Endnote citation format). If project was not identified in a Plan, enter 'None'
C.0.d.1	Type(s) of monitoring undertaken during the project period (choose from list)
C.0.d.2	Descriptor(s) of the location of project monitoring (choose from list)
C.2.a	Dollars allocated/spent on salmonid passage improvement
C.2.b.1	Total amount of stream upstream of the passage impediment made accessible (miles)

Data ID	Metric
C.2.b.3	Type of Barrier that impeded passage. Select: diversion dam, push-up dam, wood or concrete dam, culvert, bridge, ford, logs, debris, boulders, rock barriers, or landslide.
C.2.b.4	Number of blockages/impediments/barriers impeding passage
(None)	Length of aquatic habitat disturbed (feet)
(None)	Area/footprint of instream features installed within bankfull channel (square feet)

Sub-Category: Fish Passage Improvement – Additional by Work Type

Data ID	Metric
C.2.f	***Culvert Installed or Improved***
C.2.f.2	Number of culverts installed/improved
C.2.f.3	Stream length made accessible upstream of the culvert installation/repair (miles)
C.2.g	***Bridge Installed or Improved***
C.2.g.2	Number of bridges installed/improved
C.2.g.3	Stream length made accessible upstream of the bridge installation/repair (miles)
C.2.h	***Rocked Ford - Road Stream Crossing***
C.2.h.2	Number of rocked fords placed
C.2.h.3	Stream length made accessible upstream of the rocked ford placement (miles)
C.2.i	***Road Stream Crossing Removal***
C.2.i.2	Number of road crossings removed
C.2.i.3	Stream length made accessible upstream of the road stream crossing removal (miles)

Instream Barrier Modification for Fish Passage (HB)

Instream barrier projects are defined as work in the stream channel (bankfull) and along the stream bank. Instream barriers include grade control structures (weirs), flashboard dams, dams, debris basins, water diversion structures, and log debris accumulations. This project type does not include the construction of new fish ladders or upgrading or maintenance of existing fish ladders. It is recommended that proposals under the HB project type include the baseline data discussed in Parts II and III of the CA Restoration Manual. For barrier modification and removal proposals, the proponent must (a) provide evidence of the extent to which the structure is a barrier to adult or juvenile salmonids, and (b) test the project following construction at two life stage design flows (e.g., fall/winter flows for adult salmonids, summer flows for juveniles, etc.).

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

Applicants intending to be covered by FRGP's programmatic permits are required to review Environmental Compliance and Permitting section (see definition in Part V).

Required Information for HB Applications

All HB proposals must include the following specific information in the project description:

A. Number of miles of stream treated (only the actual length of stream treated by the project, not the length of stream affected by the project)

B. Number of feet of aquatic habitat disturbed (sum of individual feature lengths).

C. Square footage of instream features installed within bankfull channel (footprint of features).

D. Type and number per site of blockages or barriers removed or altered. Select from: diversion dam, push-up dam, wood or concrete dam, culvert, bridge, ford, logs, debris, boulders, rock barriers, or landslide.

E. Number of miles, per site, of stream made accessible upstream of each barrier removed.

F. Quantity of habitat made available and how this metric was determined

G. Quality of habitat made available and how this metric was determined.

H. All of the following, by work site (if applicable):

   a. Number of fishway chutes or pools installed.

   b. Acres of estuarine nearshore habitat treated.

   c. Miles of dikes modified or removed, and acres of available habitat created.

   d. Number of tide gates altered or removed and resulting acres of habitat opened to fish passage.

   e. Number of estuarine culverts modified or removed, and acres of fill material removed.

I. Name of the assessment or recovery plan (if any) in which the project is identified, in the format: Author, date, title, source, and source address.

J. Type of required listed species surveys that will be done, and protocols to be used.

K. Need for fish relocation, if applicable (see definition Part V).

L. Extent to which the proposed project will meet CDFW and NOAA Fisheries fish passage criteria (see CA Restoration Manual, Part IX, Appendix A and B; and Volume II, Part XII).

M. Presence or absence of other downstream barriers, including how this was determined and existence of treatment plans for downstream barriers.

N. Address how the project will aid in the protection and conservation of Pacific Lamprey through the Pacific Lamprey *Entosphenus tridentatus* Assessment and Best Management Practices To Minimize Adverse Effects To Pacific Lamprey *(Entosphenus tridentatus)*.

Required Supplemental Documents for HB Applications

All HB proposals must also include the following supplemental documents:

A. Intermediate plan. If a design element in the intermediate plan is determined to be unnecessary, a rationale for not including it must be provided (see definition Part V).

B. Conceptual plan, if an intermediate plan is determined to be unnecessary (see definition Part V). 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 (see definition Part V).

C. Project location topographic map (see definition Part V).

D. Signed provisional landowner access agreement (see definition Part V).

E. Water law compliance documents. If a water right is involved with the project, written verification of the right to divert, use, store, sell, or transfer the water is required for any project that addresses issues related to the diversion, use, storage, or purchase of water.

F. Photographs (see definition Part V).

G. Invasive species prevention plan (see definition Part V).

H. A completed project permitting information table. Instructions and a template are located in Appendix D.

If Funded

If the HB proposal is funded, the following information will be required with the final report of the grant agreement. This information is provided here so the applicant is able to budget for these deliverables in the proposal if necessary. Additionally, funded projects must submit all documentation required as part of this agreement to the CDFW Grant Manager in a format that meets web content accessibility standards.

A. Actual performance measures per site, as shown below.

B. Post-implementation longitudinal profile for projects where channel grade is to be restored of otherwise modified.

C. If project includes removal of a diversion dam, flashboard dam, or wood or concrete dam, the design documents, final costs, and final plans will be entered in the Clearinghouse for Dam Removal Information (CDRI).

D. A water quality monitoring report for projects:

   a. Performing any in-water work;

   b. Project activities result, or may result, in discharge to surface waters;

c. or Project activities result in the creation of a visible turbidity in surface waters.

Here is an example monitoring report.

E. First Winter Observations Summary (see definition in Part V).

F. All biological and cultural resources surveys

If project includes dewatering and species exclusion/relocation, a CDFW Incidental Take Permit is required to be submitted to the CDFW grant manager before each fish relocation activity.

Performance Measures for HB Projects

Category C: Habitat Restoration

Data ID	Metric
C.0.b	Total stream length treated/protected (miles)
C.0.c	Name of the Plan, Watershed Assessment, or Recovery Plan that identifies the need for this project (Author, date, title, source, source address. Endnote citation format). If project was not identified in a Plan, enter 'None'
C.0.d.1	Type(s) of monitoring undertaken during the project period (choose from list)
C.0.d.2	Descriptor(s) of the location of project monitoring (choose from list)
(None)	Length of aquatic habitat disturbed (feet)
(None)	Area/footprint of instream features installed within bankfull channel (square feet)

Sub-Category: Fish Passage Improvement – All

Data ID	Metric
C.2.a	Dollars allocated/spent on salmonid passage improvement
C.2.b.1	Total amount of stream upstream of the passage impediment made accessible (miles)
C.2.b.3	Type of Barrier that impeded passage. Select: diversion dam, push-up dam, wood or concrete dam, culvert, bridge, ford, logs, debris, boulders, rock barriers, or landslide.
C.2.b.4	Number of blockages/impediments/barriers impeding passage

Sub-Category: Fish Passage Improvement – Additional by Work Type

Data ID	Metric
C.2.c	***Fish Passage Blockages Removed or Altered***
C.2.c.2	Number of blockages/impediments/barriers removed or altered
C.2.d	***Fishway Chutes or Pools Installed***
C.2.d.2	Number of fishway chutes/pools installed

Sub-Category: Estuarine/Nearshore – All

Data ID	Metric
C.9.a	Dollars allocated/spent on Estuarine/Nearshore projects
C.9.b	Total amount of estuarine area treated (acres)

Sub-Category: Estuarine/Nearshore – Additional by Work Type

Data ID	Metric
C.9.d	***Dike or Berm Modification/Removal***
C.9.d.2	Length of dike(s) removed (miles)
C.9.e	***Tidegate Alteration/Removal***
C.9.e.2	Number of tidegates altered/removed
C.9.f	***Culvert Modification/Removal***
C.9.f.2	Number of culverts modified/removed

Instream Habitat Restoration (HI)

Eligible instream habitat restoration (HI) projects are limited to implementation work in stream channels and floodplains. Project design and planning will not be funded under this project type. HI includes installation of large wood, root wads, boulder features and weirs, gravel augmentation, side channel construction, and floodplain connectivity projects such as off-channel features and floodplain grading projects (See Part V).

HI projects must consider historical and present-day land use practices and infrastructure as well as the geomorphic setting of the project reach. It is important to consider what opportunities are present to restore the geomorphic function of the stream. Projects should be designed with physical and biological processes in mind and structures should mimic natural self-sustaining examples to the extent possible. Restoring the geomorphic function in the project reach will provide benefits to salmonids beyond cover. These benefits include increased pool frequency and depth, increased or sorted spawning gravels, increased aggradation leading to floodplain connectivity, velocity and temperature refugia, increased sinuosity, and an increase in available food from additional benthic macroinvertebrate productivity that occurs on inundated floodplains.

It is recommended that proposals under this category include the baseline data discussed in Parts II and III of the CA Restoration Manual.

An HI proposal must have a clearly identified goal and describe the specific measurable objective(s) the project will achieve in order to meet that goal. There are planning documents referenced in Parts III-11 through III-14 and Part V-106 that can help guide applicants toward appropriate goals and objectives. Methods and techniques for implementing instream habitat improvement projects are found in the CA Restoration Manual or other approved guidelines and manuals for salmon and steelhead habitat restoration.

HI projects that include wood loading and non-engineered log and boulder features (similar in size and design to those identified in Part VII of the CA Restoration Manual) must include Conceptual Plans as described in Required Supplemental Documents in this section. All other HI projects must include completed Intermediate Plans (i.e., design plans at ~65% level of development as described in Part V of this document) with their proposal. For treatments requiring Intermediate Plans at the proposal phase, Final Plans (100% plans) accepted by CDFW/NOAA Fisheries technical/engineering staff will be required prior to grant execution, if funded. Regardless of whether planning is done through an FRGP funded Project Design (PD) or outside of the FRGP, applicants are encouraged to engage in discussion with CDFW or NOAA technical staff prior to development of 30% plans.

Applicants intending to be covered by FRGP's programmatic permits are required to review Environmental Compliance and Permitting section (see definition in Part V).

Required Information for HI Applications

All HI proposals must include the following specific information in the project description:

A. The total linear length in feet, downstream to upstream, where the project will take place. If work is taking place on multiple streams, supply this information separately for each stream proposed for implementation.
B. The length of aquatic habitat to be disturbed in feet. This is the stream length to be excavated, stream length to be dewatered, or the linear length of a stream channel where work will take place. For projects with multiple project locations, this is the combined linear length where disturbance will occur. If work is taking place on multiple streams, supply this information for each stream separately.

C. Area (feet^2) of instream features to be installed within the bankfull channel or the channel area to be excavated. See Appendix D for instructions on measuring instream features. If work is taking place on multiple streams, supply this information for each stream separately.

D. If the treatment/project is identified in a stream habitat survey, a watershed assessment, or a state or federal recovery plan, provide the name of the survey/assessment/plan in the format: Author, date, title, name, source, and source address.

E. If attaining permits outside of FRGP, indicate type of required listed species surveys that will be completed and the protocols to be used.

F. Address how the project will aid in the protection and conservation of Pacific Lamprey through the Pacific Lamprey *Entosphenus tridentatus* Assessment and Best Management Practices To Minimize Adverse Effects To Pacific Lamprey (*Entosphenus tridentatus*).

G. See additional requirements for specific HI project types listed below.

In addition to the above general requirements, the following specific information for certain project types must be included in the application's Project Description (on the Project Objectives Form).

A. **Channel Feature Placement and Wood Loading** projects must describe in detail the following specific information for each project site:

1. Number of instream features to be installed or modified.
2. Target habitat metric specific to your project objective (e.g., amount of large wood per project reach, key log pieces per reach, primary pool depths, primary pool lengths). Discuss why the target metric was selected and how it will be met. Target metrics should be based on the best available scientific literature where applicable. Cite the document in which the stated habitat metric is justified if appropriate. If the referenced literature is not easily

accessible, please provide the document or relevant excerpt(s) as a supplemental document.

3. Quantity of existing target habitat in the proposed project reach for comparison to target metric (e.g., number of large wood pieces currently in the reach, average pool shelter rating, length and area of existing side channel habitat).
4. Average bankfull width of the project reach (see CA Restoration Manual, Part III).
5. Type of materials to be used for channel feature placement. Select from: individual logs (unanchored), individual logs (anchored), logs fastened together (complex feature), stumps with roots attached (root wads), rocks/boulders (unanchored), rocks/boulders (fastened or anchored), log or boulder weirs, deflectors/barbs, or other engineered features.
6. Quantity of material to be installed (e.g. total pieces of large wood or cubic yards of boulders).

B. **Channel Reconfiguration and Connectivity** projects must describe in detail the following specific information for each project site:

1. Type of channel to be reconfigured and connected. Select from: creation/connection to off-channel habitat, creation of instream pools, channel bed restored, or meanders added.
2. Target habitat metric specific to your project objective (e.g. number of off-channel features, area of off-channel features/connected floodplain, inundation frequency, fish capacity, weighted useable area).
3. Miles of stream to be treated for channel reconfiguration and connectivity.
4. Miles of off-channel stream to be created.
5. Acres of off-channel or floodplain to be connected.

6. Number of instream pools to be created for channel reconfiguration.

C. **Spawning Gravel Augmentation** projects must describe in detail the following specific information for each project site:

1. Target habitat metric specific to your project objective.
2. Miles of stream to be treated with spawning gravel placement.
3. Cubic yards of spawning gravel to be placed.

D. **Aquatic Non-native Invasive Plant Removal** projects must describe in detail the following specific information for each project site:

1. Target metric specific to your project objective.
2. Miles of stream to be treated for removal of aquatic non-native invasive plants.
3. Acres of plants to be removed/controlled.
4. Scientific name(s) of plant species to be removed.

E. **Predator/competitor Removal** projects must describe in detail the following specific information for each project site:

1. Target metric specific to your project objective.
2. Scientific names and number of predator/competitor species to be removed.
3. Miles of stream to be treated for predator removal/control.
4. Describe the methods to be used to control/remove predators or competitors.

Required Supplemental Documents for HI Applications

All HI proposals must also include the following supplemental documents:

A. Intermediate plan and applicable design plan criteria (see Part V). Most boulder, complex large wood structures, large wood

structures in high-risk settings, off-channel or side-channel projects, floodplain connectivity, and gravel augmentation projects should be at the intermediate plan level in the proposal. If a design element in the intermediate plan is determined to be unnecessary, a rationale for not including it must be provided.

B. Conceptual plan and applicable design plan criteria (see Part V) if an Intermediate Plan is determined to be unnecessary. HI projects that include wood loading and non-engineered log and boulder features must include a Conceptual Plan for all features to be implemented (see **Sketch Requirements** in Part V - Large Wood Projects Design Plan Criteria). Generic drawings referred to as "typicals", which do not represent the proposed feature or site, are not acceptable.

C. 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.

D. Project location topographic map (see definition in Part V).

E. Watershed map (see definition in Part V).

F. Signed provisional landowner access agreement (see definition in Part V).

G. Photographs (see definition in Part V). Where multiple similar features (e.g., LWD structures) are proposed, representative photographs of the features and their target habitat will suffice.

H. An invasive species prevention plan (see definition in Part V).

I. A completed project permitting information table. Instructions and a template are located in Appendix D.

If Funded

If the proposal is funded, the following information will be required with the final report of the grant agreement. This information is provided here so the applicant is able to budget for these

deliverables in the proposal if necessary. Additionally, funded projects must submit all documentation required as part of this agreement to the CDFW Grant Manager in a format that meets web content accessibility standards.

A. Actual performance measures per site, as shown below.

B. As-built drawings that include feature placement, design changes where applicable, alignment, sizes, and quantity of material added.

C. Before and after photos of individual feature locations. A representative sample of up to 10 features should be supplied in the final report with a complete set of before and after photos delivered on a CD.

D. Pre- and Post-project longitudinal profiles and cross-sections where channel grade is restored or otherwise modified by the project.

E. A water quality monitoring report for projects:

   a. Performing any in-water work;

   b. Project activities result, or may result, in discharge to surface waters;

   c. or Project activities result in the creation of a visible turbidity in surface waters.

   Here is an example monitoring report.

F. First Winter Observations Summary (see definition in Part V).

G. All biological and cultural resources surveys

If project includes dewatering and species exclusion/relocation, a CDFW Incidental Take Permit is required to be submitted to the CDFW grant manager before each fish relocation activity.

Performance Measures for HI Projects

Category C: Habitat Restoration

Data ID	Metric
C.0.b	Total stream length treated/protected (miles)
C.0.c	Name of the Plan, Watershed Assessment, or Recovery Plan that identifies the need for this project (Author, date, title, source, source address. Endnote citation format). If project was not identified in a Plan, enter 'None'
C.0.d.1	Type(s) of monitoring undertaken during the project period (choose from list)
C.0.d.2	Descriptor(s) of the location of project monitoring (choose from list)
(None)	Length of aquatic habitat disturbed (feet)
(None)	Area/footprint of instream features installed within bankfull channel (square feet)

Sub-Category: Instream Habitat – All

Data ID	Metric
C.4.a	Dollars allocated/spent on instream habitat
C.4.b	Total length of instream habitat treated (miles)

Sub-Category: Instream Habitat – Additional by Work Type

Data ID	Metric
C.4.c	***Channel Reconfiguration & Connectivity***
C.4.c.2	Types of Change (choose from list)
C.4.c.3	Total length of stream treated for channel reconfiguration/connectivity (miles)
C.4.c.4	Total length of off-channel stream created (miles)
C.4.c.6	Number of instream pools created/added
(None)	Area of off-channel or floodplain connected
C.4.d	***Channel Structure Placement***
C.4.d.2	Channel structure materials (choose from list)
C.4.d.3	Total length of stream treated for channel structure placement (miles)
C.4.d.5	Number of pools expected to be created
C.4.d.7	Number of structures placed in channel
(None)	Area of streambed created (acres)
C.4.f	***Spawning Gravel Placement***
C.4.f.2	Total length of stream treated with spawning gravel placement (miles)
C.4.f.3	Gravel volume added to stream (cubic yards)

Data ID	Metric
C.4.g	***Aquatic Plant Removal/Control***
C.4.g.2	Species of aquatic plants removed/controlled (scientific name)
C.4.g.3	Total length of stream treated for plant removal/control (miles)
(None)	Area of plants removed/controlled (acres)
C.4.i	***Predator/Competitor Removal***
C.4.i.2	Species of predators or competitors controlled/removed (scientific name)
C.4.i.3	Describe methods used to control/remove predators or competitors
C.4.i.4	Number of predators/competitors removed/controlled
C.4.i.5	Total length of stream treated (miles)

Sub-Category: Estuarine/Nearshore – All

Data ID	Metric
C.9.a	Dollars allocated/spent on Estuarine/Nearshore projects
C.9.b	Total amount of estuarine area treated (acres)

Sub-Category: Estuarine/Nearshore – Additional by Work Type

Data ID	Metric
C.9.c	***Channel Modification***
C.9.d	***Dike or Berm Modification/Removal***
C.9.d.2	Length of dike(s) removed (miles)
C.9.g	***Removal of Existing Fill Material***
C.9.j	***Estuarine Plant Removal/Control***
C.9.j.2	Species of plants removed (scientific name)
(None)	Area of plants removed/controlled (acres)
C.9.j.3	Amount of estuarine area treated for invasive species (acres)
C.9.p	***Exclusion Devices***
C.9.r	***Estuarine Planting***
C.9.r.2	Species of plants planted (scientific name)
C.9.r.3	Amount of estuarine area planted (acres)

Riparian Restoration (HR)

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

Applicants intending to be covered by FRGP's programmatic permits are required to review Environmental Compliance and Permitting section (see definition in Part V).

Required Information for HR Projects

All HR proposals must include the following specific information in the project description:

A. Demonstration of how the proposal would be instrumental in restoring the natural function of the riparian corridor using appropriate successional stage native species.

B. For projects that include fencing, a wildlife-friendly fence must be constructed. See the FRGP Guidance Tools website for guidelines.

C. Number of miles of stream treated (only the actual length of stream treated by the project, not the length of stream

affected by the project). Count stream reach only once, even if it has multiple treatments.

D. Number of feet of aquatic habitat disturbed (sum of individual feature lengths).

E. Square footage of instream features installed within bankfull channel (footprint of features).

F. For each work site, the following must be provided:

1. Miles of riparian stream bank treated, measuring both sides of the bank if appropriate.
2. Total acres of riparian area treated (including fencing, excluding invasive species treatments).
3. Number of riparian plants planted.
4. Planting densities.
5. Provisions made for annual survival monitoring and replanting or reseeding.
6. Provisions for watering.
7. Acres of riparian area planted.
8. Scientific names of plant species planted.
9. Miles of fencing installed or repaired.
10. Type of fencing material used.
11. Acres of riparian area protected by fencing.
12. Acres of riparian area treated for removal of non-native invasive plants.
13. Scientific names of non-native invasive plant species removed.

G. For projects involving streambank stabilization, provide the following for each site:

1. Type of streambank stabilization materials used. Select from: logs, rocks/boulders, rock barbs, log barbs, revetments, or vegetation.
2. Miles of streambank stabilized, counting both sides of the bank if appropriate.

H. Identification of any work sites that include wetlands, and number of wetland acres treated.

I. Type of required listed species surveys that will be done and protocols to be used.

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

K. Address how the project will aid in the protection and conservation of Pacific Lamprey through the Pacific Lamprey *Entosphenus tridentatus* Assessment and Best Management Practices To Minimize Adverse Effects To Pacific Lamprey (*Entosphenus tridentatus*).

Required Supplemental Documents for HR Projects

All HR proposals must also include the following supplemental documents:

A. Project location topographic map (see definition in Part V).

B. Signed provisional landowner access agreement (see definition in Part V).

C. A plan detailing fence maintenance, referred to as a "Fence Maintenance Plan."

D. Riparian revegetation or restoration plan (see definition in Part V).

E. Photographs (see definition in Part V).

F. An invasive species prevention plan (see definition in Part V).

G. A completed project permitting information table. Instructions and a template are located in Appendix D.

If Funded

If the HR proposal is funded, the following information will be required with the final report of the grant agreement. This information is provided here so the applicant is able to budget for these deliverables in the proposal if necessary. Additionally, funded projects must submit all documentation required as part of this agreement to the CDFW Grant Manager in a format that meets web content accessibility standards.

A. Actual performance measures per site, as shown below.

B. An agreement that the landowner or proponent will maintain the livestock exclusion fencing for a period of at least ten years and completely exclude livestock from the riparian zone. Maintenance must include repair of fencing to a level that will effectively exclude livestock from the livestock exclusion project area. Maintenance does not need to include damage exceeding 50% of the fencing due to natural disaster.

C. A water quality monitoring report for projects:

   a. Performing any in-water work;

   b. Project activities result, or may result, in discharge to surface waters;

   c. or Project activities result in the creation of a visible turbidity in surface waters.

   Here is an example monitoring report.

D. First Winter Observations Summary (see definition in Part V).

E. All biological and cultural resources surveys

If project includes dewatering and species exclusion/relocation, a CDFW Incidental Take Permit is required to be submitted to the CDFW grant manager before each fish relocation activity.

Performance Measures for HR Projects

Category C: Habitat Restoration

Data ID	Metric
C.0.b	Total stream length treated/protected (miles)
C.0.c	Name of the Plan, Watershed Assessment, or Recovery Plan that identifies the need for this project (Author, date, title, source, source address. Endnote citation format). If project was not identified in a Plan, enter 'None'
C.0.d.1	Type(s) of monitoring undertaken during the project period (choose from list)
C.0.d.2	Descriptor(s) of the location of project monitoring (choose from list)
(None)	Length of aquatic habitat disturbed (feet)
(None)	Area/footprint of instream features installed within bankfull channel (square feet)

Sub-Category: Instream Habitat – All

Data ID	Metric
C.4.a	Dollars allocated/spent on instream habitat
C.4.b	Total length of instream habitat treated (miles)

Sub-Category: Instream Habitat – Additional by Work Type

Data ID	Metric
C.4.e	***Streambank Stabilization***
C.4.e.2	Types of material used (choose from list)
C.4.e.3	Total length of streambank treated (miles)

Sub-Category: Riparian Habitat – All

Data ID	Metric
C.5.a	Dollars allocated/spent on riparian habitat
C.5.b.1	Total length of riparian streambank treated (miles)
C.5.b.2	Total amount of riparian area treated (acres)

Sub-Category: Riparian Habitat – Additional by Work Type

Data ID	Metric
C.5.c	***Riparian Planting***
C.5.c.2	Species of plants planted (scientific name)
(None)	Number of plants planted
C.5.c.3	Amount of riparian area planted (acres)
C.5.d	***Fencing***

Data ID	Metric
C.5.d.2	Total length of fence installed (miles)
(None)	Area protected by fencing (acres)
C.5.f	***Water Gap Development***
C.5.f.2	Number of water gap installations
(None)	Length of riparian stream bank protected (miles, count both sides of stream if applicable)
C.5.h	***Riparian Plant Removal/Control***
C.5.h.2	Species of plants treated/removed (scientific name)
C.5.h.3	Amount of riparian area treated for invasive species (acres)
C.5.j	***Debris/Structures Removal***

Sub-Category: Wetland – All

Data ID	Metric
C.8.a	Dollars allocated/spent on wetland projects
C.8.b	Total amount of wetland area treated (acres)

Sub-Category: Wetland – Additional by Work Type

Data ID	Metric
C.8.c	***Wetland Planting***
C.8.c.2	Species of plants planted (scientific name)
C.8.c.3	Amount of wetland area planted (acres)
C.8.d	***Wetland Plant Removal/Control***
C.8.d.2	Species of plants removed (scientific name)
C.8.d.3	Amount of wetland treated for invasive species (acres)
C.8.e	***Wetland Improvement/Restoration***
C.8.e.2	Amount of wetland area improved/restored (acres)

Bank Stabilization (HS)

Eligible bank stabilization (HS) projects include stabilization of eroding, collapsing, or otherwise destabilized banks. It is recommended that proposals under this category include baseline data discussed in Parts II and III of the CA Restoration Manual. If an HS proposal is funded, final 100% plans accepted by CDFW and NOAA Fisheries technical and engineering staff will be required prior to grant execution.

Applicants intending to be covered by FRGP's programmatic permits are required to review Environmental Compliance and Permitting section (see definition in Part V).

Required Information for HS Projects

All HS proposals must include the following specific information in the project description:

A. Description of previous bank stabilization in the vicinity of the project location.

B. Number of miles of stream treated (only the actual length of stream *treated* by the project, not the length of stream *affected* by the project).

C. Number of feet of aquatic habitat disturbed (sum of individual feature lengths).

D. Square footage of instream features installed within bankfull channel (footprint of features).

E. For each work site, the following must be provided:

   a. Types(s) of stream bank stabilization material used. Select: logs, rocks/boulders, rock barbs, log barbs, revetments, or vegetation.

   b. Miles of stream bank treated, measuring both sides of the bank if appropriate.

   c. Total acres of riparian area treated.

d. Total acres of riparian plants planted, including number and types of riparian plants used.

e. Miles of fence installed or repaired.

f. Type of fencing material.

g. Acres of riparian area protected by fencing.

h. Acres of riparian area treated for removal of non-native invasive plants.

i. Scientific names of non-native invasive plant species removed.

F. Type of required listed species surveys that will be done and protocols to be used.

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

H. If the project involves bioengineering, the proposal must identify and describe the type of treatment and define linear feet of bank stabilized and riparian area treated.

I. Indication if fish relocation is needed (see "Stream Dewatering and Species Exclusion/Relocation" definition in Part V).

J. Address how the project will aid in the protection and conservation of Pacific Lamprey through the Pacific Lamprey *Entosphenus tridentatus* Assessment and Best Management Practices To Minimize Adverse Effects To Pacific Lamprey (*Entosphenus tridentatus*)..

Required Supplemental Documents for HS Projects

All HS proposals must also include the following supplemental documents:

A. Intermediate plan (see Part V). If a design element in the intermediate plan is determined to be unnecessary, a rationale for not including it must be provided.

B. Project location topographic map (see definition in Part V).

C. Signed provisional landowner access agreement (see definition in Part V).

D. Photographs (see definition in Part V).

E. An invasive species prevention plan (see definition in Part V).

F. A completed project permitting information table. Instructions and a template are located in Appendix D.

If Funded

If the HS proposal is funded, the following information will be required with the final report of the grant agreement. This information is provided here so the applicant is able to budget for these deliverables in the proposal if necessary. Additionally, funded projects must submit all documentation required as part of this agreement to the CDFW Grant Manager in a format that meets web content accessibility standards.

A. Actual performance measures per site, as shown below.

B. A water quality monitoring report for projects:

   a. Performing any in-water work;

   b. Project activities result, or may result, in discharge to surface waters;

   c. or Project activities result in the creation of a visible turbidity in surface waters.

   Here is an example monitoring report.

C. First Winter Observations Summary (see definition in Part V).

D. All biological and cultural resources surveys

If project includes dewatering and species exclusion/relocation, a CDFW Incidental Take Permit is required to be submitted to the CDFW grant manager before each fish relocation activity.

Performance Measures for HS Projects

Category C: Habitat Restoration

Data ID	Metric
C.0.b	Total stream length treated/protected (miles)
C.0.c	Name of the Plan, Watershed Assessment, or Recovery Plan that identifies the need for this project (Author, date, title, source, source address. Endnote citation format). If project was not identified in a Plan, enter 'None'
C.0.d.1	Type(s) of monitoring undertaken during the project period (choose from list)
C.0.d.2	Descriptor(s) of the location of project monitoring (choose from list)
(None)	Length of aquatic habitat disturbed (feet)
(None)	Area/footprint of instream features installed within bankfull channel (square feet)

Sub-Category: Instream Habitat – All

Data ID	Metric
C.4.a	Dollars allocated/spent on instream habitat
C.4.b	Total length of instream habitat treated (miles)

Sub-Category: Instream Habitat – Additional by Work Type

Data ID	Metric
C.4.e	***Streambank Stabilization***
C.4.e.2	Types of material used (choose from list)
C.4.e.3	Total length of streambank treated (miles)

Sub-Category: Riparian Habitat – All

Data ID	Metric
C.5.a	Dollars allocated/spent on riparian habitat
C.5.b.1	Total length of riparian streambank treated (miles)
C.5.b.2	Total amount of riparian area treated (acres)

Sub-Category: Riparian Habitat – Additional by Work Type

Data ID	Metric
C.5.c	***Riparian Planting***
C.5.c.2	Species of plants planted (scientific name)
C.5.c.3	Amount of riparian area planted (acres)
C.5.d	***Fencing***
C.5.d.2	Total length of fence installed (miles)

Data ID	Metric
C.5.h	***Riparian Plant Removal/Control***
C.5.h.2	Species of plants treated/removed (scientific name)
C.5.h.3	Amount of riparian area treated for invasive species (acres)

Sub-Category: Estuarine/Nearshore – All

Data ID	Metric
C.9.a	Dollars allocated/spent on Estuarine/Nearshore projects
C.9.b	Total amount of estuarine area treated (acres)

Sub-Category: Estuarine/Nearshore – Additional by Work Type

Data ID	Metric
C.9.i	***Regrading of Slope***
C.9.k	***Shoreline armor removal***
C.9.k.2	Length of shoreline treated *(miles)*

Watershed Restoration - Upslope (HU)

Eligible watershed restoration projects include road treatments, road decommissioning, and upland erosion and sediment control that will reduce sediment delivery to the stream channel. Upslope erosion assessments and the method for determining sediment saved from delivery to the stream channel must use the protocol described in Part X of CA Restoration Manual or a CDFW-approved alternative method. Road treatments, road decommissioning, and other sediment prevention actions must meet the criteria for the specific action as described in Parts X of the CA Restoration Manual. HU projects are only for sites that are expected to erode and deliver sediment to an anadromous fish-bearing stream. CDFW staff assigned to evaluate projects will consider current and anticipated land use when evaluating the biological merit of the project.

A separate proposal is required for each watershed restoration project. Each proposal must demonstrate how the project would be instrumental in restoring the natural function of the watershed. Sub-watersheds within a hydrologic basin that are not contiguous may be submitted under a single watershed restoration project proposal if restoration of these non-contiguous sub-watersheds will, in conjunction with other restoration being undertaken in the hydrologic basin or on its own, correct the major problems affecting anadromous Coho salmon and steelhead in the entire hydrologic basin. Upslope restoration work that is beyond the riparian area must focus on the correction of major problems affecting the watershed.

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

Applicants intending to be covered by FRGP's programmatic permits are required to review Environmental Compliance and Permitting section (see definition in Part V).

Required Information for HU Projects

All HU proposals must include the following specific information in the project description:

A. Total number of miles of road treated.

B. Total number of acres of upslope area treated.

C. For each work site, the following must be provided:

   1. Cubic yards of sediment prevented from entering the stream.
   2. Miles of road treated for road drainage system improvements.
   3. Miles of road decommissioned or abandoned.
   4. Number of upslope stream crossings treated (not for fish passage).
   5. Number of springs and landslides treated.
   6. Type and number of upland erosion or sediment delivery control used. Select from: erosion control structures, planting, or slope stabilization.
   7. Scientific names of plant species planted.

D. If project involves non-native vegetation removal or control, indicate per site:

   1. Acres of upslope area treated for vegetation removal or control.
   2. Scientific names of plant species removed or controlled.

E. Type of required listed species surveys that will be done and protocols to be used.

F. If the project is identified in an assessment or restoration plan, provide the name of the assessment or plan, in the format: Author, date, title, name, source, and source address. Do not include NOAA or State recovery plans here.

G. Address how the project will aid in the protection and conservation of Pacific Lamprey through the Pacific Lamprey *Entosphenus tridentatus* Assessment and Best Management Practices To Minimize Adverse Effects To Pacific Lamprey *(Entosphenus tridentatus)*..

Required Supplemental Documents for HU Projects

All HU proposals must also include the following supplemental documents:

A. Conceptual plan (road log) (see definition in Part V). The road log must include feature number, feature name, and feature location (by distance from a designated fixed point); name or identity of the stream where direct sediment delivery is expected; statement that stream is focus species-bearing; stream order; feature number and type; estimated excavation volume (cubic yards); estimated hydrologically connected sediment savings (cubic yards); priority of 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 (feature number, feature name, feature location, stream name, etc.) to provide consistent representation of the project area for the purpose of comparing features proposed with features implemented.

B. Project location topographic map (see definition in Part V).

C. Watershed map (see definition in Part V).

D. Signed provisional landowner access agreement (see definition in Part V).

E. Photographs (see definition in Part V). Photographs must show 'high' and 'moderate' sediment delivery sites (e.g., road

crossings, culverts) and include a representative photograph of each road segment proposed for surface treatment.

F. An invasive species prevention plan (see definition in Part V).

G. A completed project permitting information table. Instructions and a template are located in Appendix D.

If Funded

If the proposal is funded, the following information will be required with the final report of the grant agreement. This information is provided here so the applicant is able to budget for these deliverables in the proposal if necessary. Additionally, funded projects must submit all documentation required as part of this agreement to the CDFW Grant Manager in a format that meets web content accessibility standards.

A. Actual performance measures per site, as shown below.

B. First Winter Observations Summary (see definition in Part V).

Performance Measures for HU Projects

Category C: Habitat Restoration

Data ID	Metric
C.0.b	Total stream length treated/protected (miles)
C.0.c	Name of the Plan, Watershed Assessment, or Recovery Plan that identifies the need for this project (Author, date, title, source, source address. Endnote citation format). If project was not identified in a Plan, enter 'None'
C.0.d.1	Type(s) of monitoring undertaken during the project period (choose from list)
C.0.d.2	Descriptor(s) of the location of project monitoring (choose from list)
C.6.a	Dollars allocated/spent on upland habitat/sediment
C.6.b.1	Total amount of upland area encompassed by the project (acres)
C.6.b.2	Total length of road treated (miles)

Data ID	Metric
C.6.b.3	Sediment volume prevented from entering stream over the next 10 years (cubic yards)
(None)	Length of aquatic habitat disturbed (feet)
(None)	Area/footprint of instream features installed within bankfull channel (square feet)

Sub-Category: Upland Habitat & Sediment – Additional by Work Type

Data ID	Metric
C.6.c	***Road Drainage System Improvements & Reconstruction***
C.6.c.2	Total length of road treated (miles)
C.6.d	***Road Closure/Abandonment***
C.6.d.2	Length of road closed/eliminated (miles)
C.6.e	***Erosion Control Structures***
C.6.e.2	Area treated with erosion/sediment control installations (acres)
C.6.e.3	Number of erosion/sediment control installations
C.6.f	***Planting for Erosion & Sediment Control***
C.6.f.2	Species of plants planted (scientific name)
C.6.f.3	Area treated with planting for erosion & sediment control (acres)
C.6.g	***Slope Stabilization***
(None)	Area of slope stabilization structures installed (acres)
C.6.h	***Upland Vegetation Management***
C.6.h.2	Species of plants treated or removed (scientific name)
C.6.h.3	Area treated with vegetation treatment or removal (acres)
C.6.k	***Trail or Campground Improvement***

Monitoring Watershed Restoration (MO)

Eligible restoration monitoring projects are those which will address one or more of the following tasks: 1) **Effectiveness Monitoring** - determine if restoration treatment and features have produced the desired habitat response and/or physical watershed processes; or 2) **Validation Monitoring** - determine if restoration treatment and features have produced the desired ecological conditions and/or population response. Protocols for validation monitoring should be described in the proposal application. Protocols are available at FRGP Guidance Tools website.

Monitoring projects that involve fish collections must possess a current CDFW Scientific Collecting Permit (SCP) before any fish sampling may be initiated. If the project may result in either a direct or incidental take of fish listed under the California Endangered Species Act (CESA), a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) enacted between CDFW and the applicant authorizing a limited level of take for scientific purposes (pursuant to Fish and Game Code – FGC § 2081(a)) must also be in effect before any fish sampling is initiated. Applicants are advised to contact the local CDFW Biologists with regards to establishing an MOU (see FRGP Contacts). Applicants will be required to demonstrate current Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) take coverage in order to obtain a CESA MOU. Applicants should include in their project proposal an estimated project budget that includes costs required to obtain the permit(s) and comply with permit reporting requirements. Information on collecting take permits and application is available at the CDFW SCP website.

Applicants intending to be covered by FRGP's programmatic permits are required to review Environmental Compliance and Permitting section (see definition in Part V).

Required Information for MO Projects

All MO proposals must include the following specific information in the project description:

A. Management questions and hypotheses addressed.

B. Overall project goals, measurable project objectives, and specific tasks to meet the objectives.

C. Spatial and temporal monitoring scales.

D. Study design: include parameters to be monitored, sampling scheme or plan, and sampling protocol(s). Specify how the study design will track changes from the restoration treatment vs background (i.e., BACI). Additionally, specify how biological estimates will be supported with data or science.

E. Methods of Analysis.

F. Name of the habitat restoration project complemented by this monitoring project.

G. Name of the plan or watershed assessment that identifies this monitoring project, in the format: Author, date, title, source, and source address.

H. Name and number of organizations cooperating with this project. If multiple organizations are involved in the monitoring project, clearly state the role of each organization (e.g., monitoring, data analysis, reporting, coordination, administration).

I. Number of reports prepared on key management or restoration data and name of the reports prepared, in the format: Author, date, title, source, and source address. A report must include a section that discusses the critical aspects of the success or failure of evaluated project(s), and/or any trends.

J. Type of monitoring conducted, select from: restoration effectiveness monitoring or restoration validation monitoring.

K. Miles of stream monitored for each monitoring type.

L. Acres of habitat monitored for each monitoring type.

M. Describe the comprehensive monitoring strategy/program of which the project is a part, if applicable.

N. Describe the component of the comprehensive monitoring strategy that the project addresses.

O. Number of reports prepared on key management or restoration data, information and needs, and name of each report in citation format.

Required Supplemental Documents for MO Applications

All MO proposals must also include the following supplemental documents:

A. Project location topographic map (see definition in Part V). Regional or watershed-scale monitoring proposals with more than one location can submit a single watershed map on which locations are clearly indicated instead of multiple topographic maps.

B. Watershed map (see definition in Part V).

C. Signed provisional landowner access agreement (see definition in Part V).

D. Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) plan (see definition in Part V). Proposals for monitoring projects must include a brief (one to two pages) description of the project's QA/QC plan. If funding is awarded, a complete QA/QC plan must be submitted before the Grant will be executed.

E. An invasive species prevention plan (see definition in Part V).

F. Proposals for monitoring projects must include an example or provide a link to previous work by the applicant demonstrating applicant's ability to collect and analyze anadromous fish habitat data (for implementation and effectiveness monitoring) or fish population data (for validation monitoring).

G. New monitoring must include an example (or link) to applicant's work, including sample data analysis that demonstrates applicant's ability to collect and analyze anadromous fisheries population data.

H. List of literature cited.

If Funded

If the proposal is funded the following information will be required. This information is provided so the applicant is able to budget for these deliverables in the proposal as necessary. Additionally, funded projects must submit all documentation required as part of this agreement to the CDFW Grant Manager in a format that meets web content accessibility standards.

A. Actual performance measures per site, as shown below.

B. Final manuscript in scientific format suitable for publication in a scientific journal (Abstract, Introduction, Methods, Discussion, Literature Cited).

C. Information must be submitted in a format to be presented at a restoration conference (i.e. PowerPoint). Efforts must be made to include project proponents and CDFW in the presentation. Posters do not meet this presentation requirement.

D. Develop at least one, two-page reports explaining the project background, project need, unique design aspects, key features, and results. Reports must be reviewed by CDFW prior to being final.

E. Field sampling database, in Excel or Access.

F. Data compilations and analytical products, in Excel or Access.

G. Names of reports prepared, in the format: Author, date, title, name, source, and source address.

H. All data collected and created is a required deliverable and will become the property of CDFW, and not of the grantee. A condition of final payment shall include the delivery of all related data. Spatial data should be delivered in an ESRI-useable format where applicable and documented with metadata in accordance with minimum BIOS metadata standards and FGDC metadata standards.

Performance Measures for MO Projects

Category E: Research & Monitoring

Data ID	Metric
E.0.b	Name of the habitat project complemented, project ID number, and project sponsor. If project does not complement a habitat project, enter 'None'
E.0.c	Name of the Plan, Watershed Assessment, or Recovery Plan that identifies the need for this project (Author, date, title, source, source address. Endnote citation format). If project was not identified in a Plan, enter 'None'
E.0.d.1	Number of cooperating organizations.
E.0.d.2	Name(s) of cooperating organizations.
E.0.e.1	Number of reports prepared on key management or restoration data.
E.0.e.2	Name of report(s) prepared (Author, date, title, source, source address. Endnote citation format).
E.1.a	Dollars allocated/spent on salmonid monitoring
E.1.b.1	Total length of stream monitored (miles)
E.1.b.2	Total amount of upland/watershed area monitored (acres)
E.1.b.3	Total area of water area monitored (square miles)
(None)	Number of stream sites monitored

Sub-Category: Monitoring – Additional by Work Type

Data ID	Metric
E.c.1.3	***Biological Instream Monitoring (other than salmon)***
E.1.c.3.a	Length of stream monitored (miles)
E.1.c.8	***Water Quality Monitoring***
E.1.c.8.a	Length of stream monitored for water quality (miles)
E.1.c.9	***Water Quantity (flow) Monitoring***
E.1.c.9.a	Length of stream monitored for water quantity (miles)
E.1.c.12	***Post-Project Implementation or Design Compliance Monitoring***
E.1.c.12.a	Length of stream monitored post-project (miles)
E.1.c.12.c	Area monitored post-project (acres)
E.1.c.13	***Restoration Effectiveness Monitoring***
E.1.c.13.a	Length of stream monitored for restoration effectiveness (miles)
E.1.c.13.c	Area monitored for restoration effectiveness (acres)

Data ID	Metric
E.1.c.14	***Restoration Validation Monitoring***
E.1.c.14.a	Length of stream monitored for restoration validation (miles)
E.1.c.14.c	Area monitored for restoration validation (acres)

Watershed and Regional Organization (OR)

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

Applicants intending to be covered by FRGP's programmatic permits are required to review Environmental Compliance and Permitting section (see definition in Part V).

Required Information for OR Projects

All OR proposals must include the following specific information in the project description:

A. Need for organization and how it will enhance other efforts within the local and regional area.

B. Description of education or outreach about the watershed and salmonid issues.

C. Number and description of any planning or implementation projects that will be developed, and a description of how they will be accomplished under the project or promoted by the project.

D. Name and description of the plan developed or implemented, in the format: Author, date, title, name, source, and source address.

E. Acres encompassed by planning or assessment.

F. Acres of habitat protected/restored/proposed for restoration.

G. If the project includes outreach and education, the following must be included:

   a. Number of restoration or protection projects proposed.

   b. Type(s) of restoration project treatment proposed. Select from: fish screening, fish passage, instream flow, instream habitat, riparian habitat, upland habitat, water quality, wetland, estuarine/nearshore, or none.

   c. Number of education or outreach documents completed and distributed.

   d. Name of education or outreach document(s).

   e. Number of media materials prepared.

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

   g. Number of interpretive signs used.

   h. Number of locations where interpretive signs were displayed.

   i. Describe where the interpretive signs were posted.

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

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

H. If landowners are recruited, indicate the following:

   a. Number of landowners reached and a description of how landowners will be contacted.

   b. Number of plans or designs developed.

   c. Acres of land affected by landowner planning/implementation of restoration/conservation activities.

Required Supplemental Documents for OR Projects

All OR proposals must also include the following supplemental documents:

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

B. Status report (see definition in Part V).

C. Invasive species prevention plan if field trips or field work are part of project (see definition in Part V).

If Funded

If the proposal is funded, the following information will be required with the final report of the grant agreement. This information is provided here so the applicant is able to budget for these deliverables in the proposal if necessary. Additionally, funded projects must submit all documentation required as part of this agreement to the CDFW Grant Manager in a format that meets web content accessibility standards.

A. Actual performance measures per site, as shown below.

Performance Measures for OR Projects

Category B: Planning

Data ID	**Metric**
B.0.b.1	Area affected by planning and assessment activities (acres)
B.1.a	Dollars allocated/spent on planning & coordination

Sub-Category: Restoration Planning & Coordination – Additional by Work Type

Data ID	**Metric**
B.1.b.3	***Coordination of Watershed Conservation & Restoration Efforts***
B.1.b.3.a	Name of plan that was implemented (Author, date, title, name, source, source address. Endnote citation format)
B.1.b.3.b	Description and scope of the plan implemented including extent, purpose, and application of the plan

Category F: Outreach & Education

Data ID	Metric
F.0.b.1	Amount of salmonid habitat protected/restored/proposed for restoration as result of project (acres)
F.0.b.2	Number of watersheds protected/restored/proposed for restoration as result of project (5th field HUC)
F.0.c	Type of treatments applied or expected to be applied (proposed) [list]
F.0.d	Estimated value of treatments applied or expected to be applied (proposed) (dollars)
F.0.e	Number of restoration projects proposed as result of project

Sub-Category: Outreach/Education – All

Data ID	Metric
F.1.a	Dollars allocated/spent for outreach/education
F.1.b	Number of volunteers committed to restoration activities
F.1.c	Amount of donations made for habitat restoration activities (dollars)

Sub-Category: Outreach/Education – Additional by Work Type

Data ID	Metric
F.1.d	***Outreach Documents/Reports Prepared***
F.1.d.1	Number of documents prepared
F.1.d.2	Name of document(s) prepared (Author, date, title, source, source address. Endnote citation format)
F.1.f	***Media Material Prepared***
F.1.f.1	Number of media materials prepared
F.1.f.2	Describe media material and where/when used
F.1.g	***Interpretive Signs Prepared***
F.1.g.1	Number of signs prepared
F.1.g.2	Number of different locations where signs were displayed
F.1.g.3	Describe where signs were posted
F.1.h	***Outreach Events Conducted***
F.1.h.1	Number of outreach/education events

Sub-Category: Landowner Recruitment Projects – All

Data ID	Metric
F.2.a	Dollars allocated/spent for landowner recruitment
F.2.b.1	Amount of habitat restored/conserved (acres)

Data ID	Metric
F.2.c.2	Number of landowners contacted
F.2.c.3	Number of plans/designs developed as result of landowner recruitment

Project Design (PD)

Eligible proposals for developing project designs for restoration activities are those that would protect or improve habitat for salmonids (e.g., fish barrier modification or removal, bank stabilization, fish screens, water conservation). A PD proposal can be a feasibility study (less than 100% design delivered) or a design development project. A proposal that results in less than 100% design plans is eligible for Priority 3 funding and a proposal resulting in 100% design and/or construction-ready plans is eligible for Priority 1 funding. A proposal seeking 100% design and/or construction-ready plans must include all of the following to the appropriate degree: an options analysis, a basis of design report, and 30%, 65%, 90%, and 100% designs as project deliverables. The proposed timeline must clearly identify expected delivery dates for each design phase. Plan for 30-day CDFW review period of each design phase: 30, 65, 90, & 100%. If a proposal is awarded and during design the project is determined to be unfeasible, inadequate, or simply won't work as planned the Grantee may withdraw the grant without any negative impact.

Proposals for water conservation planning will undertake the analyses necessary to develop projects that enhance instream flow, including the permits and agreements for the project (petitions to dedicate instream flow [pursuant to Water Code – WAT § 1707], forbearance agreements, or instream flow leases).

Applicants intending to be covered by FRGP's programmatic permits are required to review Environmental Compliance and Permitting section (see definition in Part V).

Required Information for PD Projects

All PD proposals must include the following specific information in the project description:

A. A detailed description of the project and how it resolves, remediates, and/or addresses a limiting factor for Chinook salmon, Coho salmon, or steelhead.

B. A list of all necessary surveys (e.g., longitudinal profiles, water surface profiles, soils, hydrology, geomorphology, scour analysis) required to compete the design. Projects in or near wetlands are require to conduct wetland delineation during the design process. (see Environmental Compliance and Permitting).

C. A list of all county, state, and federal permits needed for the project.

D. A list of qualified specialists (e.g., water law, fish passage, hydrology, geology) already consulted in the development of the plan.

E. The number of restoration projects proposed as a result of this project.

F. The number of acres encompassed by planning/assessment.

G. The name and description of the plan or assessment in which the need for the project is identified, in the format: Author, date, title, source, and source address.

H. A description of the quality and quantity of the habitat in the vicinity of the proposed project. If available, name the specific survey. Contact regional FRGP staff for some available surveys.

I. Address how the project will aid in the protection and conservation of Pacific Lamprey through the Pacific Lamprey *Entosphenus tridentatus* Assessment and Best Management Practices To Minimize Adverse Effects To Pacific Lamprey *(Entosphenus tridentatus)*.

In addition to the above general requirements, the following specific information for certain project types must be included in the application's Project Description (on the Project Objectives Form).

A. **Water conservation planning projects**

1. Goals and objectives of the project and identification of the salmonid species and life stages that will benefit from the project.
2. Updated project map with points of diversion, water distribution system, places of use, and locations of tailwater return.
3. Any infrastructure changes and construction activities necessary to complete the project.
4. Permits or water rights changes required to complete the project (e.g., water rights permit, water rights change, LSAA); provide a draft of each and fee estimate.
5. List of legal tools to ensure objectives of project will be met (e.g., forbearance agreements, lease agreements); draft of each.
6. Water Accounting and Consumptive Use Analysis (as described in Part V): A thorough understanding of the amount of water diverted from the stream, lost, used, and returned to the stream based on direct measurements
7. Instream Benefits and Impacts Analysis (as described in Part V): A defensible model of how the available water will benefit the focus species and life stage, as well as a consideration of any negative environmental impacts of the project.
8. Monitoring plan that describes data to be collected, how it relates to project objectives, who will collect it, and how it will be disseminated.
9. Pre-consultation meeting with SWRCB Division of Water Rights and CDFW.
10. Water right(s) information:
    a. Type(s) of water rights involved, i.e., riparian rights, pre- or post-1914 appropriative rights, or adjudicated rights.
    b. Quantity and season of use allowed for the water right, including any information about carriage water,

rotation schedule, and any limitations on diversion rates.

c. Map of place of use

d. Proof of validity of the water right. Provide an Initial Statement of Water Diversion and Use, plus Supplemental Statements of use for the most recent five years (if available).

e. Additional data on water diversion. If available, provide monthly averages for the last 5 years; more frequent time steps and longer duration data should be provided if available.

f. Priority of water right. Include schematic of stream with locations of all water rights, their type, their priority, and their quantity.

g. If applicable, description of alternate source of water that will be used to offset the flow left instream. Provide evidence that the alternate water source will not impact instream flow.

11. Legal tools:

    a. Describe the tools that will be used to reallocate flow to the stream, i.e., instream dedication (pursuant to Water Code – WAT § 1707), forbearance agreement, or instream flow lease, and why those tools are appropriate.

    b. If an instream dedication will be used and a consumptive use analysis is likely to be necessary, discuss how consumptive use analysis will be completed.

12. A landowner and water user outreach plan.

13. Potential threats to achieving project objectives (e.g., probability of water rights protests, other potential resource impacts from reallocating flow back to the stream).

B. **Water conservation planning projects with infrastructure changes or construction elements**

1. Describe changes and how they further the project objective.
2. Design plan development. For projects with no instream elements (except headgates), provide 65% and 100% plans for review. For projects with instream elements, provide 30%, 65%, 90%, and 100% plans and calculations for review. Submit a Basis of Design Report detailing all project elements and design decisions. Note: some water conservation projects won't require any construction elements, but planning for these projects can still be funded using the PD project type.

C. **Water conservation planning projects involving water rights permitting and changes**

1. If the project has the potential to impact other water users, a consumptive use analysis, as part of the water accounting, must be performed.
2. Pre-consultation meeting with SWRCB Division of Water Rights and CDFW.

Required Supplemental Documents for PD Projects

All PD proposals must also include the following supplemental documents:

A. Existing condition sketch. The existing conditions sketch shall clearly depict existing site conditions, show the site layout, and highlight any important site features. This can be an aerial photo with markers to explain the conditions or a hand drawing of the site to give proposal reviewers a good understanding of the site.

B. Project location topographic map (see definition in Part V)

C. Watershed map (see definition in Part V)

D. Signed provisional landowner access agreement (see definition in Part V)

E. Water law compliance documents (see definition in Part V)

F. Photographs (see definition in Part V). Where multiple similar features (e.g., LWD structures) are proposed, representative photographs of these features and their target habitat will suffice.

G. Invasive species prevention plan if field trips or field work are part of project (see definition in Part V)

If Funded

If the proposal is funded, the following information will be required with the final report of the grant agreement. This information is provided here so the applicant is able to budget for these deliverables in the proposal if necessary. Additionally, funded projects must submit all documentation required as part of this agreement to the CDFW Grant Manager in a format that meets web content accessibility standards.

A. Actual performance measures per site, as shown below.

B. The Final Plan or Study must be submitted with the final report.

C. For water conservation project plans, a final draft petition for water rights change, forbearance agreement, or water lease. If applicable, 100% plans, specifications, cost estimate, and final report must be submitted. The final report must include the Water Accounting and Consumptive Use Analysis (if applicable), the Instream Benefit and Impact Analysis, the updated project map, the basis of design report, and the monitoring plan.

Performance Measures for PD Projects

Category B: Planning

Data ID	Metric
B.0.b.1	Area affected by planning and assessment activities (acres)
B.1.a	Dollars allocated/spent on planning & coordination
(None)	Restoration projects proposed as a result of this project (number)

Sub-Category: Restoration Planning & Coordination – Additional by Work Type

Data ID	Metric
B.1.b.8	***Conducting Habitat Restoration Scoping & Feasibility Studies***
B.1.b.8.a	Name of plan that was implemented (Author, date, title, name, source, source address. Endnote citation format). If no Plan implemented, enter "None"

Data ID	Metric
B.1.b.8.b	Description and scope of the plan implemented including extent, purpose, and application of the plan. If no Plan implemented, enter "None"
B.1.b.11	***Engineering/Design Work for Restoration Projects***
B.1.b.11.a	Name of plan that was implemented (Author, date, title, name, source, source address. Endnote citation format). If no Plan implemented, enter "None"
B.1.b.11.b	Description and scope of the plan implemented including extent, purpose, and application of the plan. If no Plan implemented, enter "None"

Public Involvement and Capacity Building (PI)

Eligible proposals for public involvement and capacity building will take place within multiple county/regional/watershed areas and are directed towards salmon and steelhead habitat restoration efforts. This includes proposals for AmeriCorps programs that deal with environmental projects and issues that assess, conserve, restore, monitor, and enhance coastal California anadromous watersheds. Information about the AmeriCorps program can be found on their website.

Applicants intending to be covered by FRGP's programmatic permits are required to review Environmental Compliance and Permitting section (see definition in Part V).

Required Information for PI Projects

All PI proposals must include the following specific information in the project description:

A. For AmeriCorps projects, describe in detail the process by which outreach is conducted, corps member sites are selected, and members are placed across the state.

B. A detailed description of the regional need for the organization and how it will lead and enhance to the recovery of salmon and steelhead.

C. A description of the extent to which the proponent will work with others to achieve the organization's goals and how it might enhance other efforts within the geographic extent of the organization.

D. A complete description of measurable/quantifiable tasks.

E. Description of education/outreach about the watershed and salmonid issues.

F. Number and description of any planning or implementation projects that will be developed and a description of how they will be accomplished under the project or promoted by the project.

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

H. Acres encompassed by planning/assessment.

I. Acres of habitat protected/restored/proposed for restoration.

J. If the project includes outreach and education:

   a. Number of restoration or protection projects proposed.

   b. Type(s) of restoration project treatment. Select from: fish screening, fish passage, instream flow, instream habitat, riparian habitat, upland habitat, water quality, wetland, estuarine/nearshore, or none.

   c. Number of outreach/education documents completed and distributed.

   d. Name of education/outreach document(s).

   e. Number of media materials prepared.

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

   g. Number of interpretive signs used.

   h. Number of locations where interpretive signs were displayed.

   i. Describe where the interpretive signs were posted.

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

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

K. If landowners are recruited, indicate proposed:

   a. Number of landowners reached and a description of how landowners will be/are contacted.

   b. Number of plans or designs developed.

c. Acres of land affected by landowner planning/implementation of restoration/conservation activities

Acres of land affected by landowner planning/implementation of restoration/conservation activities.

Required Supplemental Documents for PI Projects

All PI proposals must also include the following supplemental documents:

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

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

C. Invasive species prevention plan if field trips or field work are part of project (see definition in Part V).

If Funded

If the proposal is funded, the following information will be required with the final report of the grant agreement. This information is provided here so the applicant is able to budget for these deliverables in the proposal if necessary. Additionally, funded projects must submit all documentation required as part of this agreement to the CDFW Grant Manager in a format that meets web content accessibility standards.

A. Actual performance measures per site, as shown below.

Performance Measures for PI Projects

Category B: Planning

Data ID	Metric
B.0.b.1	Area affected by planning and assessment activities (acres)
B.1.a	Dollars allocated/spent on planning & coordination

Sub-Category: Restoration Planning & Coordination – Additional by Work Type

Data ID	Metric
B.1.b.3	***Coordination of Watershed Conservation & Restoration Efforts***
B.1.b.3.a	Name of plan that was implemented (Author, date, title, name, source, source address. Endnote citation format)
B.1.b.3.b	Description and scope of the plan implemented including extent, purpose, and application of the plan
B.1.b.4	***Watershed Council Support***
B.1.b.4.a	Name of plan that was developed or implemented (Author, date, title, name, source, source address. Endnote citation format). If no Plan developed or implemented, enter "None"
B.1.b.4.b	Description and scope of the plan developed/implemented including extent, purpose, and application of the plan. If no Plan developed or implemented, enter "None"
B.1.b.6	***Support to Local Entities or Agencies***
B.1.b.6.a	Name of plan that was developed or implemented (Author, date, title, name, source, source address. Endnote citation format). If no Plan developed or implemented, enter "None"
B.1.b.6.b	Description and scope of the plan developed/implemented including extent, purpose, and application of the plan. If no Plan developed or implemented, enter "None"

Category F: Outreach & Education

Data ID	Metric
F.0.b.1	Amount of salmonid habitat protected/restored/proposed for restoration as result of project (acres)
F.0.b.2	Number of watersheds protected/restored/proposed for restoration as result of project (5th field HUC)
F.0.c	Type of treatments applied or expected to be applied (proposed) (choose from list)
F.0.d	Estimated value of treatments applied or expected to be applied (proposed) (dollars)
F.0.e	Number of restoration projects proposed as result of project

Sub-Category: Outreach/Education – All

Data ID	Metric
F.1.a	Dollars allocated/spent for outreach/education

Data ID	Metric
F.1.b	Number of volunteers committed to restoration activities
F.1.c	Amount of donations made for habitat restoration activities (dollars)

Sub-Category: Outreach/Education – Additional by Work Type

Data ID	Metric
F.1.d	***Outreach Documents/Reports Prepared***
F.1.d.1	Number of documents prepared
F.1.d.2	Name of document(s) prepared (Author, date, title, source, source address. Endnote citation format)
F.1.f	***Media Material Prepared***
F.1.f.1	Number of media materials prepared
F.1.f.2	Describe media material and where/when used
F.1.g	***Interpretive Signs Prepared***
F.1.g.1	Number of signs prepared
F.1.g.2	Number of different locations where signs were displayed
F.1.g.3	Describe where signs were posted
F.1.h	***Outreach Events Conducted***
F.1.h.1	Number of outreach/education events

Sub-Category: Landowner Recruitment Projects – All

Data ID	Metric
F.2.a	Dollars allocated/spent for landowner recruitment
F.2.b.1	Amount of habitat restored/conserved (acres)
F.2.c.2	Number of landowners contacted
F.2.c.3	Number of plans/designs developed as result of landowner recruitment

Watershed Evaluation, Assessment and Planning (PL)

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

Planning work in sub-watersheds within a hydrologic basin that are not contiguous may be submitted under a single watershed restoration planning project proposal if restoration of these non-contiguous sub-watersheds will, in conjunction with other restoration being undertaken in the hydrologic basin or on its own, correct the major problems affecting the entire hydrologic basin.

Applicants intending to be covered by FRGP's programmatic permits are required to review Environmental Compliance and Permitting section (see definition in Part V).

Watershed Plan

Proposals to develop a watershed plan must describe a complete and detailed process of watershed evaluation and assessment that culminates in an integrated and comprehensive plan. The plan should contain site-specific and prioritized recommendations that will address key limiting factors in the watershed that, when implemented, will lead to restoration of salmon and anadromous trout habitat. If the total landowner access secured does not support the proposed area to be evaluated or assessed for the plan, the project budget will be modified to reflect the reduced effort. If landowner access fails to

support at least 50% of the intended scope of the project, then CDFW will determine whether the project is worth completing. Both social and landscape elements associated with restoration of the watershed must be addressed.

Ranch Implementation Plan

Proposals to develop ranch implementation plans that will identify opportunities to increase anadromous salmonid populations may be included under watershed planning. These plans will cover specific ownerships or portions of a watershed that lend themselves to property-specific planning.

Watershed Assessment

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

Instream Flow Study

Proposals for instream flow studies focus on identification of acceptable instream flows in particular waters and include technical considerations, involving physical opportunities and constraints as well as biological processes and needs. These considerations vary significantly between different waters and in different locations, depending upon the degree and complexity of prior water resource development and upon the complexity of the affected ecosystems. The proposed project must demonstrate outreach to the State Water Resources Control Board relative to water rights considerations, and to CDFW Water Branch instream flow study staff if the project stream is subject to PRC § 10000 and/or FGC § 5937 code considerations. The key elements of the study plan that CDFW would have to support include, but are not limited to, 1) site selection and representation

strategy, 2) selection of target flows for assessment, and 3) selection and/or development of habitat suitability criteria.

Database Support

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

Required Information for PL Projects

All PL proposals must include the following specific information in the project description:

A. Acres of land area affected by the planning/assessment activity.

B. Name of the plan developed by the project, in the format Author, date, title, name, source, and source address.

C. Describe extent, purpose, and application of the plan.

D. Type(s) of assessment activities conducted. Select from: salmonid presence/absence survey, instream habitat condition assessment, habitat use by salmonids, instream flow study, or fish passage barrier inventory.

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

F. Acres of habitat assessed to determine habitat conditions affecting salmonids.

G. Miles of stream assessed.

H. Miles of road assessed.

I. Address how the project will aid in the protection and conservation of Pacific Lamprey through the Pacific Lamprey *Entosphenus tridentatus* Assessment and Best Management

Practices To Minimize Adverse Effects To Pacific Lamprey (*Entosphenus tridentatus*).

In addition to the above general requirements, the following specific information for certain project types must be included in the proposal.

A. **Watershed Plan**

1. Describe the area of the watershed and estimate the percentage of the area relative to the size of the watershed to be included in the evaluation and assessment for plan development.
2. If the proposed project is intended to complete a watershed plan or augment a reach-level plan, provide the title and date of completion of the existing document and estimate the percentage of the watershed the work proposed will include that is in addition to the previously completed effort (if evaluation and assessment work has already been completed to CDFW satisfaction, the plan may include, or reference, already completed work to satisfy this element).
3. Identify types of surveys to be completed and include a reference to the survey methodology used to assess the physical characteristics of the watershed.

B. **Ranch Implementation Plan**

1. Describe the area of the ranch and estimate the percentage of the area relative to the size of the ranch to be included in the evaluation and assessment of plan development.
2. If the proposed project has been identified in a completed document, provide the title and date of completion of the existing document and estimate the percentage of the work proposed that is in addition to the previously completed effort (if evaluation and assessment work has already been completed to CDFW satisfaction, the plan

may include, or reference, already completed work to satisfy this element).

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

C. **Watershed Assessment**

1. Reference to a documented plan calling for the assessment and evaluation work, and include additional project proposal elements that will result in a complete watershed restoration plan.
2. Types of surveys to be completed and a reference to the survey methodology used.

D. **Instream Flow Study**

1. Hydrology and geology: A description of historical (i.e., unaltered) hydrological conditions.
2. Description of surface flow via a water budget, including reach-by-reach gains and losses.
3. Fluvial geomorphologic description of stream system.
4. Biology: Reasonably comprehensive species inventory and distribution information (all taxonomic levels).
5. Life-history understanding for all species identified as present.
6. Macro and micro-habitat characterization for aquatic species.
7. Assessment (and monitoring) of fish condition.
8. Study goals, the method(s) to be employed, study/modeling, uses, and limitations.
9. Water quality protection and pertinent standards (e.g., Basin Plan standards, Total Maximum Daily Loads).
10. Documentation of current/planned outreach efforts to the State Water Resources Control Board relative to water rights considerations, and to CDFW Water Branch instream flow

study staff if the project stream is subject to PRC § 10000 considerations.

E. **Database Support**

1. Describe the data standards used in developing the database, and how data will be managed and stored once the grant ends.

Required Supplemental Documents for PL Projects

All PL proposals must also include the following supplemental documents:

A. Project location topographic map (see definition in Part V).

B. Alternatively, a watershed map or county map. The project must be shown on a scaled map that shows the watershed, county, or other appropriate boundary. Aerial photos do not satisfy this requirement (see definition Part V).

C. Signed provisional landowner access agreement (see definition in Part V).

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

E. An invasive species prevention plan (see definition in Part V).

If Funded

If the proposal is funded, the following information will be required with the final report of the grant agreement. This information is provided here so the applicant is able to budget for these deliverables in the proposal if necessary. Additionally, funded projects must submit all documentation required as part of this agreement to the CDFW Grant Manager in a format that meets web content accessibility standards.

A. Actual performance measures per site, as shown below.

Performance Measures for PL Projects

Category B: Planning

Data ID	Metric
B.0.b.1	Area affected by planning and assessment activities (acres)
(None)	Road length assessed (miles)
(None)	Stream crossings assessed (miles)

Sub-Category: Restoration Planning & Coordination – All

Data ID	Metric
B.1.a	Dollars allocated/spent on planning & coordination

Sub-Category: Restoration Planning & Coordination – Additional by Work Type

Data ID	Metric
B.1.b.10	***Designing or Maintaining Restoration Data Systems***
B.1.b.10.a	Name of plan that was implemented (Author, date, title, name, source, source address. Endnote citation format). If no Plan implemented, enter "None"
B.1.b.10.b	Description and scope of the plan implemented including extent, purpose, and application of the plan. If no Plan implemented, enter "None"
B.1.b.12	***Developing Restoration/Action Plan***
B.1.b.12.a	Name of plan that was developed (Author, date, title, name, source, source address. Endnote citation format)
B.1.b.12.b	Description and scope of the plan developed including extent, purpose, and application of the plan

Sub-Category: Salmonid Habitat Assessment/Inventory – All

Data ID	Metric
B.2.a	Dollars allocated/spent on assessments and surveys

Sub-Category: Salmonid Habitat Assessment/Inventory – Additional by Work Type

Data ID	Metric
B.2.b	***Watershed Assessment***

Data ID	Metric
B.2.b.2	Name of document(s) produced (Author, date, title, name, source, source address. Endnote citation format)
(None)	Number of watershed plans/assessments completed
B.2.c	***Instream Survey***
B.2.c.1	Type of Instream survey/assessment data collected (choose from list)
B.2.c.2	Stream length assessed to determine habitat condition and/or presence/absence of salmonids (miles)
B.2.c.3	Stream miles containing salmonids (miles)
B.2.c.4	Stream miles needing restoration (miles)
B.2.c.5	Stream miles assessed to establish regulations or protective measures (miles)
B.2.c.6	Number of passage impediments/barriers identified
(None)	Potential barriers assessed for passage status (number)
B.2.d	***Habitat Survey***
B.2.d.1	Type of habitat survey/assessment data collected (choose from list)
B.2.d.2	Amount of habitat assessed (acres)
B.2.d.3	Amount of habitat needing treatment (acres)

Cooperative Fish Rearing (RE)

Eligible cooperative fish rearing projects are artificial propagation projects designed to supplement and restore depleted populations of ESA-listed salmonids. All projects must comply with the directives of the joint CDFW and NMFS Hatchery Operations Review Committee. CDFW only provides grants to projects supporting federal and State conservation hatchery programs and CDFW's Chinook Salmon fisheries enhancement program. These projects must meet all of the legal and policy requirements of FGC § 1200-1206. Proposals for new rearing projects must include detailed justification for estimated production costs. New and existing programs must follow the guidelines outlined in Appendix H of the *Recovery Strategy for California Coho Salmon.*

These proposals must also include a proposed five-year management plan that follows guidelines in "Cooperative Fish Production in California" in the CA Restoration Manual *Volume 1, Appendix B*. Proposals for established programs must have an approved five-year management plan. Proposals for continued operation of established programs must contain summaries of production costs for the past five years or for the life of the project if it has operated for less than five years. The FRGP will only fund the management and operation of fish rearing projects and will not fund design or construction of rearing facilities, or purchase of equipment. Proposed fish marking must be in accordance with CDFW and Pacific Fishery Management Council (PFMC) standards. Proposals that do not conform to CDFW and PFMC standards are ineligible for funding.

Applicants intending to be covered by FRGP's programmatic permits are required to review Environmental Compliance and Permitting section (see definition in Part V).

Required Information for RE Projects

All RE proposals must include the following specific information in the project description:

A. General guidelines of establishment and operation including, but not limited to, methods of rearing, marking and release of fish, and fish release sites.

B. Essential program elements.

C. Number of fish released, by species and life stage.

D. Number of fish marked, and the purpose of marking, by species.

E. Name of the habitat restoration project(s) complemented by this project, if applicable.

F. Name of the assessment or recovery plan in which the project is identified, in the format: Author, date, title, source, and source address.

G. Current status of all applicable permits (e.g., CEQA, NEPA).

Required Supplemental Documents for RE Projects

All RE proposals must also include the following supplemental documents:

A. Project location topographic map (see definition in Part V).

B. Watershed map (see definition in Part V).

C. Signed provisional landowner access agreement (see definition in Part V).

D. Five-year management plan, following the guidelines stated above.

E. A long-term plan, if fish rearing has continued, or will continue, for more than five years.

F. Photographs (see definition in Part V).

G. An invasive species prevention plan (see definition in Part V).

H. A completed project permitting information table. Instructions and a template are located in Appendix D.

If Funded

If the proposal is funded, the following information will be required with the final report of the grant agreement. This information is provided here so the applicant is able to budget for these deliverables in the proposal if necessary. Additionally, funded projects must submit all documentation required as part of this agreement to the CDFW Grant Manager in a format that meets web content accessibility standards.

A. Actual performance measures per site, as shown below.

B. Data on fish survival at rearing facility.

C. Data on adult fish returns.

Performance Measures for RE Projects

Category D: Salmonid Hatcheries

Data ID	Metric
D.0.b	Name of the habitat project complemented, project ID number, and project sponsor. If project does not complement a habitat project, enter 'None'
D.0.c	Name of the Plan, Watershed Assessment, or Recovery Plan that identifies the need for this project (Author, date, title, source, source address. Endnote citation format). If project was not identified in a Plan, enter 'None'

Sub-Category: Hatchery Production – All

Data ID	Metric
D.1.a	Dollars allocated/spent for production of salmonids

Sub-Category: Hatchery Production – Additional by Work Type

Data ID	Metric
D.1.b	***Salmonids Reared/Released***
D.1.b.2	Salmonid species reared/released (choose from list)
D.1.b.2	Number of hatchery fry/smolt reared/released (per species)
D.1.b.3	Purpose of production (choose from list)

Data ID	Metric
D.1.d	***Salmonids Outplanted***
D.1.d.2	Salmonid species outplanted (choose from list)
D.1.d.2	Number of salmonids outplanted (per species)
D.1.e	***Native/Wild Broodstock Collection/Relocation***
D.1.e.2	Salmonid species collected (choose from list)
D.1.e.2	Number of salmonids collected (per species)

Sub-Category: Fish Marking – All

Data ID	Metric
D.2.a	Dollars allocated/spent for hatchery salmonid marking or tagging

Sub-Category: Fish Marking – Additional by Work Type

Data ID	Metric
D.2.b	***Salmonids marked***
D.2.b.2	Salmonid species marked or tagged (choose from list)
D.2.b.2	Number of salmonids marked or tagged
D.2.b.3	Purpose of marking or tagging (choose from list)
D.2.c	***Fish Marking - Equipment or Technology Improvement***
D.2.c.2	Describe the equipment or technology
D.2.c.3	Dollars allocated/spent for marking equipment or technology

Fish Screening of Diversions (SC)

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

Applicants intending to install fish screens are **NOT ELIGIBLE for coverage in FRGP's programmatic permits**. For more information, review the Environmental Compliance and Permitting section (see definition in Part V).

Required Information for SC Projects

All SC proposals must include the following specific information in the project description:

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

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

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

D. Number of new fish screens installed.

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

F. Number of fish screens modified or replaced.

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

H. Acre-feet per year of water protected by screens.

I. Indicate the type of required listed species surveys that will be performed and type of protocols to be used and the species and life stages that will benefit from the project.

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

K. Address how the project will aid in the protection and conservation of Pacific Lamprey through the Pacific Lamprey *Entosphenus tridentatus* Assessment and Best Management Practices To Minimize Adverse Effects To Pacific Lamprey *(Entosphenus tridentatus)*.

Required Supplemental Documents for SC Projects

All SC proposals must also include the following supplemental documents:

A. Intermediate plan. If a design element within the intermediate plan is thought to be unnecessary, please provide the rationale for not including it (see definition in Part V).

B. Project location topographic map (see definition in Part V).

C. Signed provisional landowner access agreement (see definition in Part V).

D. Water Law Compliance Documents: Written verification of the right to divert, use, store, sell or transfer the water, for a project that addresses issues related to the diversion, use, storage, or purchase of water. Copies of Statement of Water Diversion and Use that has been filed with the SWRCB (minimum last 3 years or up to the last 10 years). For applicants who have not filed a Statement of Water Diversion and Use, a copy of that form may be obtained at the California Water Boards' website. CDFW will not accept a Statement of Water Diversion and Use unless it has been filed with the SWRCB.

E. Photographs (see definition in Part V). Include photographs of site where fish screen will be installed, as well as representative photographs of habitat immediately upstream and downstream of the proposed fish screen site.

F. An invasive species prevention plan (see definition in Part V).

G. A completed project permitting information table. Instructions and a template are located in Appendix D.

If Funded

If the proposal is funded, the following information will be required with the final report of the grant agreement. This information is provided here so the applicant is able to budget for these deliverables in the proposal if necessary. Additionally, funded projects must submit all documentation required as part of this agreement to the CDFW Grant Manager in a format that meets web content accessibility standards.

A. Actual performance measures per site, as shown below.

B. Final Plans (100% plans) accepted by CDFW/NOAA Fisheries technical/engineering staff, will be required before implementation of the project.

C. A water quality monitoring report for projects:

a. Performing any in-water work;

b. Project activities result, or may result, in discharge to surface waters;

c. or Project activities result in the creation of a visible turbidity in surface waters.

Here is an example monitoring report.

D. First Winter Observations Summary (see definition in Part V).

E. All biological and cultural resources surveys

F. First Winter Observations Summary (see definition in Part V).

G. A 10-year Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement defining the implementation, operation, and maintenance of the fish screen according to design standards.

a. For fish screen projects, a written agreement must be provided by the applicant from the landowner or responsible party.

b. Notwithstanding FGC § 6027, the agreement must state that the landowner or responsible party will operate the fish screen whenever water is being diverted and the possibility of entrainment of salmonids exists.

c. It shall identify the party responsible for maintaining the screen to ensure that it is functioning as designed.

d. The landowner or responsible party must operate and maintain the fish screen project for a period not less than 10 years.

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

f. Maintenance shall include regular inspection during operating periods (at least biweekly), lubrication, replacement of worn parts, and removal of debris that may affect the operation of the screen.

g. In the event of an act of nature that results in partial or complete failure of the project, the landowner or proponent will not be held responsible for costs incurred after the act of nature. Acts of nature include, but are not limited to, floods, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, and windstorms.

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

If project includes dewatering and species exclusion/relocation, a CDFW Incidental Take Permit is required to be submitted to the CDFW grant manager before each fish relocation activity.

Performance Measures for SC Projects

Category C: Habitat Restoration

Data ID	**Metric**
C.0.b	Total stream length treated/protected (miles)
C.0.c	Name of the Plan, Watershed Assessment, or Recovery Plan that identifies the need for this project (Author, date, title, source, source address. Endnote citation format). If project was not identified in a Plan, enter 'None'
C.0.d.1	Type(s) of monitoring undertaken during the project period (choose from list)
C.0.d.2	Descriptor(s) of the location of project monitoring (choose from list)
C.1.a	Dollars allocated/spent on fish screening
(None)	Length of aquatic habitat disturbed (feet)
(None)	Area/footprint of instream features installed within bankfull channel (square feet)

Sub-Category: Fish Screening – Additional by Work Type

Data ID	**Metric**
C.1.c	***Fish Screens Installed***
C.1.c.2	Number of new screens installed
C.1.c.3	Amount of flow influenced by screen(s) installed (cfs)
C.1.d	***Fish Screens Replaced or Modified***
C.1.d.2	Number of screens replaced, repaired, or modified

Private Sector Technical Training and Education Project (TE)

Eligible technical training and education projects provide support for private sector training and education in the field of anadromous salmonid habitat analysis and restoration. Proposals may include those for:

A. Teaching private landowners about practical means of improving land and water management practices that, if implemented, will contribute to protection and restoration of salmon and anadromous trout stream habitat.
B. Scholarship funding for attending workshops and conferences that teach restoration techniques.
C. Operation of nonprofit restoration technical schools.
D. Production of restoration training and education workshops and conferences.

Applicants intending to be covered by FRGP's programmatic permits are required to review Environmental Compliance and Permitting section (see definition in Part V).

Required Information for TE Projects

All TE proposals must include the following specific information in the project description:

A. Information on how the project addresses needs of the local watershed.
B. Target audience(s).
C. Overview of training focus, goals, and objectives.
D. Description of partners and/or local stakeholder support.

E. Number of workshop/training events.

F. Number of participants in workshop/training events.

G. Name and number of educational documents completed/distributed.

H. Number of exhibits/posters prepared.

I. Number of media materials prepared.

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

K. Number of landowners reached by project.

L. Description of how the proposed project promotes watershed stewardship, land and water management practices, training, and education with the goal of having landowners, resource professionals, restorationists, and communities increase their technical knowledge to better preserve and restore focus species habitat.

Required Supplemental Documents for TE Projects

All TE proposals must also include the following supplemental documents:

A. Watershed map (see definition in Part V).

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

C. Signed provisional landowner access agreement (see definition in Part V).

D. Evaluation (see definition in Part V)

E. Invasive species prevention plan if field trips or field work are part of project (see definition in Part V).

If Funded

If the proposal is funded, the following information will be required with the final report of the grant agreement. This information is

provided here so the applicant is able to budget for these deliverables in the proposal if necessary. Additionally, funded projects must submit all documentation required as part of this agreement to the CDFW Grant Manager in a format that meets web content accessibility standards.

A. Actual performance measures per site, as shown below.

Performance Measures for TE Projects

Category F: Outreach & Education

Data ID	Metric
F.0.b.1	Amount of salmonid habitat protected/restored/proposed for restoration as result of project (acres)
F.0.b.2	Number of watersheds protected/restored/proposed for restoration as result of project (5th field HUC)
F.0.c	Type of treatments applied or expected to be applied (proposed) (choose from list)
F.0.d	Estimated value of treatments applied or expected to be applied (proposed) (dollars)
F.0.e	Number of restoration projects proposed as result of project
F.1.a	Dollars allocated/spent for outreach/education
F.1.b	Number of volunteers committed to restoration activities
F.1.c	Amount of donations made for habitat restoration activities (dollars)

Sub-Category: Outreach/Education – Additional by Work Type

Data ID	Metric
F.1.d	***Outreach Documents/Reports Prepared***
F.1.d.1	Number of documents prepared
F.1.d.2	Name of document(s) prepared (Author, date, title, source, source address. Endnote citation format)
F.1.e	***Exhibits/Posters Prepared***
F.1.e.1	Number of exhibits/posters prepared
F.1.f	***Media Material Prepared***
F.1.f.1	Number of media materials prepared
F.1.f.2	Describe media material and where/when used
F.1.i	***Workshops/Training Events***
F.1.i.1	Number of workshop/training sessions
F.1.i.2	Number of workshop/training participants
F.1.j	***Presentation at Educational Institutions***
F.1.j.1	Number of schools & other institutions reached
F.1.j.2	Number of students educated

Water Conservation Measures (WC)

Eligible water conservation projects are those that provide more efficient use of water extracted from stream systems and result in an increase of instream flow and/or improvement of instream water quality that benefit aquatic species. The project should be consistent with and contribute to the implementation of the *California Water Action Plan, California Water Resilience Portfolio, California Climate Strategy, etc*. Off-channel water storage, changes in the timing or rate of diversion or source of water supply, moving points of diversion, irrigation ditch lining, piping, stock-water systems, and agricultural tailwater recovery/management systems are included in this category when the water savings are quantified and dedicated for instream beneficial flows. CDFW will only fund water conservation projects that include an instream dedication of 100% of the water saved due to project implementation and in a manner to support fish during water-limited seasons. Water conserved by projects considered for funding shall be dedicated to the stream for anadromous salmonid benefits through a mechanism such as a forbearance agreement, an instream flow lease, and/or a formal dedication or transfer of water rights pursuant to Water Code – WAT § 1707 (1707 petition). Please note that one of the parties in the lease or forbearance agreement must be an organization with the capacity to coordinate and develop agreements and leases, and experience performing habitat monitoring and measuring water use. If any of the items below have not been developed, then the applicant should consider applying under the PL project type in order to develop the information necessary for a WC proposal.

Applicants intending to be covered by FRGP's programmatic permits are required to review Environmental Compliance and Permitting section (see definition in Part V).

Required Information for WC Projects

All WC proposals must include the following specific information in the project description:

A. Total miles of stream treated, count one side of stream only (include only the actual length of stream *treated* by the project, not the length of stream *affected* by the project).

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

C. Square feet of instream features installed within bankfull channel (footprint of the features).

D. Explain how the proposed project is consistent with and contributes to the implementation of the *California Water Action Plan* or *California Climate Strategy*.

E. State the goals and objectives of the project and identify the salmonid species and life stages that will benefit from the project.

F. Project map with points of diversion, water distribution system, places of use, and locations of tailwater return.

G. Quantity and season of use allowed for by the water right. Include any information about carriage water, evapotranspiration rates, static ditch loss results, rotation schedule, and any limitations on diversion rates.

H. Identify any infrastructure changes/construction activities necessary to complete the project.

I. Identify permits and/or water rights changes required to complete the project (e.g., water rights permit, water rights change, LSAA); provide a draft, ready for submittal, of each and a fee estimate.

J. Status of 1600 agreement for existing diversion.

K. List of legal tools to ensure objectives of project will be met (e.g., forbearance agreements, lease agreements); draft, ready for signature, of each.

L. Provide a monitoring plan that describes data to be collected, how it relates to project objectives, and how it will be disseminated.

M. Describe any existing instream flow studies that have been conducted on the proposed stream. Include a copy of the study as supplemental documents.

N. Indicate the type of required listed species surveys that will be performed and type of protocols to be used and the species and life stages that will benefit from the project.

O. 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.

P. Address how the project will aid in the protection and conservation of Pacific Lamprey through the Pacific Lamprey *Entosphenus tridentatus* Assessment and Best Management Practices To Minimize Adverse Effects To Pacific Lamprey (*Entosphenus tridentatus*).

Required Supplemental Documents for WC Projects

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

A. Intermediate plan (see definition in Part V).

B. Conceptual plan, if an intermediate plan is determined to be unnecessary (see definition in Part V).

C. Instream benefits and impacts analysis (see definition in Part V).

D. Water accounting and, if applicable, a consumptive use analysis (see definition in Part V).

E. Project location topographic map (see definition in Part V).

F. Signed provisional landowner access agreement (see definition in Part V).

G. Water law compliance documents:

   a. Describe the kinds of water rights involved, i.e., riparian rights, pre- or post-1914 appropriative rights, and/or adjudicated rights.

   b. Quantity and season of use allowed for by the water right. Include any information about carriage water, rotation schedule, and any limitations on diversion rates.

   c. Proof of validity of the water right. Provide an Initial Statement of Water Diversion and Use, plus Supplemental Statements of use for the most recent five years (if available).

   d. Additional data on water diversion. If available, provide monthly averages for the last 5 years; more frequent time steps and longer duration data should be provided if available.

   e. Priority of water right. Include schematic of stream with locations of all water rights, their type, their priority, and their quantity.

   f. If applicable, description of alternate source of water that will be used to offset the flow left instream. Provide evidence that the alternate water source will not impact instream flow.

   g. Provide sufficient information to confirm that pre- or post-1914 water rights remain valid and have not been subject to more than five years of consecutive non-use (Water Code § 1241).

H. Photographs (see definition in Part V). Photos should include any planned off-channel water storage sites, current and future points of diversion, irrigation ditches to be lined, piping, stock-water systems, and agricultural tailwater recovery/management systems.

I. An invasive species prevention plan (see definition in Part V).

J. A completed project permitting information table. Instructions and a template are located in Appendix D.

If Funded

If the proposal is funded, the following information will be required with the final report of the grant agreement. This information is provided so the applicant is able to budget for these deliverables in the proposal as necessary. Additionally, funded projects must submit all documentation required as part of this agreement to the CDFW Grant Manager in a format that meets web content accessibility standards. NOTE: In order to provide the requested information, the grant agreement must extend one year beyond the end of construction.

A. Actual performance measures per site, as shown below.

B. The first year of monitoring results that are called for in the project monitoring plan provided in the proposal.

Performance Measures for WC Projects

Category C: Habitat Restoration

Data ID	Metric
C.0.b	Total stream length treated/protected (miles)
C.0.c	Name of the Plan, Watershed Assessment, or Recovery Plan that identifies the need for this project (Author, date, title, source, source address. Endnote citation format). If project was not identified in a Plan, enter 'None'
C.0.d.1	Type(s) of monitoring undertaken during the project period (choose from list)
C.0.d.2	Descriptor(s) of the location of project monitoring (choose from list)
C.3.a	Dollars allocated/spent on instream flow improvements
C.3.b	Total length of stream protected for adequate flow (miles)
C.3.c	Change (increase) in flow of water (cfs)
(None)	Length of aquatic habitat disturbed (feet)

Data ID	Metric
(None)	Area/footprint of instream features installed within bankfull channel (square feet)

Sub-Category: Instream Flow – Additional by Work Type

Data ID	Metric
C.3.e	***Irrigation Practice Improvement***
C.3.e.2	Volume of water conserved per year (acre-feet)
C.3.e.4	Start date of action or agreement
C.3.e.5	End date of action or agreement (if permanent, enter 12/31/9999)
C.3.g	***Maintaining Adequate Flow or Reducing Withdrawals***
C.3.g.2	Amount of water conserved per year (cfs)

Water Measuring Devices (Instream and Water Diversions) (WD)

Eligible water measuring device projects are those that will install, test, and maintain instream and water diversion measuring devices. The project should be consistent with and contribute to the implementation of the *California Water Action Plan* or *California Climate Strategy*. Project designs must follow guidelines described in the Water Measurement Manual, third edition (United States Bureau of Reclamation).

The instream gauges must be installed so they do not impede fish passage in anadromous streams. The WD project type does not provide funding for monitoring or water management purposes, although testing/rating of the measuring system may be allowed or required as a part of a funded agreement. A separate monitoring (MO) or planning (PL) proposal should be prepared for extensive or long-term monitoring purposes. Consideration of the intended use of the water measuring devices will be included in the technical merit and biological soundness evaluation of proposals in the WD category.

Applicants intending to be covered by FRGP's programmatic permits are required to review Environmental Compliance and Permitting section (see definition in Part V).

Required Information for WD Projects

All WD proposals must include the following specific information in the project description:

A. Explain how the proposed project is consistent with and contributes to the implementation of the *California Water Action Plan* or *California Climate Strategy*.

B. Number of water flow gauges installed.

C. Indicate the type of required listed species surveys that will be performed and type of protocols to be used and the species and life stages that will benefit from the project.

Required Supplemental Documents for WD Projects

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

A. Intermediate plan (see definition in Part V).

B. Conceptual plan, if an intermediate plan is determined to be unnecessary (see definition in Part V).

C. Project location topographic map (see definition in Part V).

D. Watershed map (see definition in Part V).

E. Signed provisional landowner access agreement (see definition in Part V).

F. Water law compliance documents: Written verification of the right to divert, use, store, sell or transfer the water, for a project that addresses issues related to the diversion, use, storage, or purchase of water.

G. Photographs (see definition in Part V). Include photographs of site where water measuring device will be installed, as well as representative photographs of habitat immediately upstream and downstream of the proposed site.

H. An invasive species prevention plan (see definition in Part V).

I. A completed project permitting information table. Instructions and a template are located in Appendix D.

J. Address how the project will aid in the protection and conservation of Pacific Lamprey through the Pacific Lamprey *Entosphenus tridentatus* Assessment and Best Management

Practices To Minimize Adverse Effects To Pacific Lamprey (*Entosphenus tridentatus*).

If Funded

If the proposal is funded the following information will be required with the final report of the grant agreement. This information is provided so the applicant is able to budget for these deliverables in the proposal as necessary. Additionally, funded projects must submit all documentation required as part of this agreement to the CDFW Grant Manager in a format that meets web content accessibility standards.

A. Actual performance measures per site, as shown below.

B. Stream/diversion gauge evaluation report, including as-built plans of the measuring device, its location (lat/long, decimal degrees, and NAD 83), and intended use (stream flow or diversion measurement).

C. An operation/maintenance agreement defining who keeps a weir or gauge operating.

D. A water quality monitoring report for projects:

   a. Performing any in-water work;

   b. Project activities result, or may result, in discharge to surface waters;

   c. or Project activities result in the creation of a visible turbidity in surface waters.

   Here is an example monitoring report.

E. First Winter Observations Summary (See definition in Part V).

F. All biological and cultural resources surveys

If project includes dewatering and species exclusion/relocation, a CDFW Incidental Take Permit is required to be submitted to the CDFW grant manager before each fish relocation activity.

Performance Measures for WD Projects

Category C: Habitat Restoration

Data ID	Metric
C.0.b	Total stream length treated/protected (miles)
C.0.c	Name of the Plan, Watershed Assessment, or Recovery Plan that identifies the need for this project (Author, date, title, source, source address. Endnote citation format). If project was not identified in a Plan, enter 'None'
C.0.d.1	Type(s) of monitoring undertaken during the project period (choose from list)
C.0.d.2	Descriptor(s) of the location of project monitoring (choose from list)
C.3.a	Dollars allocated/spent on instream flow improvements
C.3.b	Total length of stream protected for adequate flow (miles)
C.3.c	Change (increase) in flow of water (cfs)
(None)	Length of aquatic habitat disturbed (feet)
(None)	Area/footprint of instream features installed within bankfull channel (square feet)

Sub-Category: Instream Flow – Additional by Work Type

Data ID	Metric
C.3.d	***Water Flow Gauges***
C.3.d.2	Number of water flow gauges installed

Part V: Definitions of Required Information

(Supplemental and Other Terms)

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

Design Plan Criteria

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

A. Conceptual plans (or ~30% plans):

- Conceptual plans, along with the Conceptual Report, should indicate the general location of any activities and project elements, show overall layout of the project location, and identify any constraints (e.g., infrastructure elements or geologic hazards).
- Conceptual plans should show the stream channel or other area of work, feature locations, equipment access locations, revegetation areas, distance to each project structure from a reference point, and other significant project and existing features.
- The Conceptual Report and Plans should demonstrate that the project is feasible and reflect a preferred alternative. Alternatives analysis often compares a number of concept level plans.

B. 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.

C. Draft Plans (or ~90% plans):

- These plans should incorporate revisions to the Intermediate Plans and add details that are required for construction, such as survey notes, instructions for erosion and sediment control, staging areas, access, and the like.

D. Final Plans (or 100% plans):

- These plans should incorporate any revisions to the Draft Plans and should represent the final set of design documents. These are the plans used for construction bids.

After a grant is executed, any project worksite(s)that may require modification for any reason must be approved in writing by the assigned CDFW grant manager.

The following design plan criteria, as applicable, are to be included in the "Intermediate Plan" submitted with the proposal for specific project types. See Part IV for specific requirements for each project type. Descriptions (i.e., a Basis of Design Report including a narrative that outlines the set of conditions, needs, and requirements taken into account in designing the project) and intermediate plans for these project categories should be sufficient for the review required by CDFW/NOAA Fisheries geotechnical/engineering staff.

At-Grade Diversions Design Plan Criteria

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

A. Instream and ditch/pump hydraulic calculations showing that there is sufficient head to divert maximum diversion flow and bypass flow at minimum stream flow considering head losses at flow measurement devices, fish screens, pipes, open ditches, head gates, etc.

B. Design drawings showing structural dimensions in plan, elevation, longitudinal profile, cross-sectional views, and important component details.

Bank Protection Design Plan Criteria

The following information should be included in the design plans for bank protection and submitted with proposals:

A. Calculation of design flow and 100-year flow.

B. Water surface profiles and average channel velocities for design and 100-year flows.

C. Geotechnical assessment may be necessary to ensure project design is structurally appropriate.

D. 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.

E. Alternatives analysis and justification for using rock slope protection, if applicable.

F. Design drawings showing site topography, control points, dimensions of the bank protection in plan, elevation, longitudinal profile, cross-sectional views, important component details, and planting plans.

Bridge and Bottomless Culverts Design Plan Criteria

The following information should be included in the design plans for bridges and bottomless culverts and submitted with proposals. Note: review pertains to impacts to stream and aquatic environment, but not structural integrity or bridge loading.

A. Identify and apply applicable fish passage technique: stream simulation, hydraulic design, not applicable, etc.

B. Calculation of 100-year flow and any other design flow

C. Water surface profiles and average channel velocities for the design flows and the 100-year flow.

D. Description of geomorphic setting of bridge and why bridge design is appropriate for the setting

E. Potential for debris loads or jams at bridge site

F. Scour analysis

G. Justification for increases in water surface elevation or velocities near the bridge (if any) and the use of any scour protection.

H. Geotechnical assessment may be necessary to ensure project design is structurally appropriate.

I. Design drawings showing site topography, control points, dimensions of bridge/culvert structure in plan, elevation, longitudinal profile, cross-sectional views, and important component details.

J. HEC-RAS model files including boundary conditions and other model parameters.

Boulder Weirs Design Plan Criteria

The following information should be included in the design plans for boulder weirs and submitted with proposals (see Parts IX and XII, CA Restoration Manual or other approved guidelines and manuals for salmon and steelhead habitat restoration).

A. Target species, life stages, and migration timing at project site.

B. Calculation of lower and upper fish passage stream flows for each species life stage and project design flow.

C. Water surface profiles at existing conditions for upper and lower fish passage stream flows and project design flow.

D. Water surface profiles with proposed boulder weirs for upper and lower fish passage stream flows and project design flow.

E. Spacing of drops over, cross-sectional shape of, and pool depths above and below boulder weirs.

F. Rock sizing calculations.

G. Geotechnical information as necessary to ensure project design is structurally appropriate.

H. If specific low flow notches are planned, calculations of depths and velocities within notches.

I. When a boulder weir project includes a water diversion component, include ditch/pump hydraulic calculations showing that 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, head gates, etc.

J. 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.

K. Post-construction evaluation and monitoring plan.

Fish Screen Design Plan Criteria

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

A. Target species and life stages to be protected at proposed screening site (e.g., will steelhead fry be present?).

B. Fish screen structure placement (e.g., on-stream, in-canal, in-reservoir, or pumped).

C. Evidence of infeasibility for an on-stream screen if an in-canal or in-reservoir project is proposed.

D. Applicable approach velocity and sweeping velocity criteria.

E. Records of diversion flows **and** stream flows, including maximums and minimums, during irrigation season.

F. Stream flow vs. depth rating curve at diversion intake.

G. Water depth and approach velocity calculations in front of the fish screen throughout range of diversion flows.

H. Sweeping velocity calculations at several locations along the length of the screen throughout range of diversion and bypass flows.

I. Evidence that flow uniformity criterion will be met.

J. Screen exposure time calculation.

K. Velocity calculations between end of screen and bypass entrance.

L. Flow depth calculations within bypass conduit **and** in stream at bypass outlet at minimum bypass flow.

M. Velocity calculations in stream at bypass outlet.

N. Drop height and impact velocity calculation at bypass outlet, if applicable.

O. Estimated bypass flow needed to meet fish screen criteria (cuffs).

P. Fish screen area calculation performed in accordance with *CDFW Fish Screening Criteria* (6/19/00) found in the CA Restoration Manual.

Q. For paddle wheel driven cleaning systems, fish screen area calculations showing passive screening criteria are met when paddle wheel driven wipers no longer operate.

R. Description of fish screen cleaning mechanism, including proposed frequency of cleaning.

S. Description of fish screen openings, including porosity and dimensions of round, square, or slotted openings.

T. Assessment of sediment transport/scour conditions at fish screen for on-channel installations.

U. Specific information describing the type of corrosion-resistant screening material, bypass control/pipe, and other materials that will directly affect fish.

V. Design drawings showing site topography and dimensions of fish screen structure in plan, elevation, longitudinal profile, and cross-sectional views along with important component details. Drawings should show smooth joints at bypass pipe bends and screen faces flush with adjacent walls and/or piers.

W. Any additional information that may be required to show that screen will meet current CDFW/NMFS screening criteria.

X. Operation and maintenance plan that includes preventive and corrective maintenance procedures, inspection and reporting requirements, maintenance logs, etc.

Y. Post construction evaluation and monitoring plan.

Additional information can be found at:

- California Salmonid Stream Habitat Restoration Manual
- Juvenile Fish Screen Criteria for Pump Intakes
- Anadromous Salmonid Passage Facility Design
- Fish Screening Criteria for Anadromous Salmonids

Large Wood Projects Design Plan Criteria

Natural unaltered riparian zones supply large wood to a stream through various processes. Large wood provides an instream structural element important to salmonid habitat. Unfortunately, there are few examples of riparian zones or streams which are unaltered by human land use activities in California. This has left a legacy of many streams deficient in the large wood which is necessary to create and maintain salmonid habitat. To facilitate the reestablishment of stream processes, the addition of large wood to streams is a restoration technique that benefits streams on a range of scales in a variety of settings. Large wood projects aim to restore channel function, provide habitat to salmonids, and add nutrients to the stream.

The following design plan criteria lays out guidance for a range of techniques for adding large wood back into streams. The following terms are defined for use of this guidance.

Large wood is defined as all wood pieces greater than 12 inches in diameter and a minimum of 20 feet (CDFW 2002)

Key Piece Logs are pieces of large wood that are independently stable within the bankfull channel and are able to trap other pieces of wood and debris.

- Length: for logs with root wads attached, length of a key piece must be 1.5 times the bankfull width of the stream. If no root wad is attached, the length of the log must be 2 times the bankfull width (ODFW 2010).
- Diameter: should be equal to or greater than ½ the bankfull depth (ODFW 2010) or 12 inches, whichever is greater.
- Species: In coastal Northern California, the preferred wood species are old growth redwood or Douglas fir.

Low-risk projects include projects where there is low-risk to public safety, infrastructure, or private property.

High-risk projects include all large wood projects, regardless of the size of stream or length of wood, in areas where public safety, infrastructure, or private property are at risk. Licensed engineers must design, approve and stamp projects that fall into the high-risk category.

Simple structures include structures with key piece logs with no added stability, key piece logs wedged between live trees, and structures with key piece logs or large wood pinned to live trees or anchored to bedrock in the bed or streambanks.

Complex structures are structures that are stabilized by soil, rocks, boulders, posts, or piles.

Data Requirements (all large wood projects)

A. Purpose and Site Selection Statement. What is the purpose of the project and where will it be constructed. An important

element in this statement is how the structures will fit, affect, and be affected by the existing channel configuration. Clearly define the project goals.

B. Risk and Uncertainty Analysis. Both the RiverRAT approach (Skidmore, et al, 2011) and Washington manual (Cramer, 2012) include good discussions regarding risk and uncertainty. It is expected that designers will fully embrace those discussions and recommendations.

a. Property ownership along channel reach.

b. Recreational activities (boating, swimming, and fishing).

c. Floodplain partitioning (property boundaries, levees, roads, etc.).

d. Existing onsite and existing infrastructure (structures, pipelines, over-head utilities).

e. Existing riparian, wetland, and floodplain habitat areas that could be impacted.

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

D. Inspection monitoring program outlining post-project monitoring. Post-project monitoring is required for high risk projects and for projects building complex structures. It is optional for low-risk projects utilizing simple structures. Post-project monitoring is limited to inspecting the structures after the first winter for changes such as storm damage, missing key pieces, and counts of both large and small wood pieces accumulated on the structure. At this time, FRGP will not fund biological, habitat, or geomorphic monitoring as part of post-project monitoring. These types of monitoring will be covered by the Department's required effectiveness monitoring or under the MO project type.

Biological Assessment (all projects)

A. Document the biological imperative to modify the channel form and function. (Watershed assessment or habitat inventory)

B. Target species and life stages intended to benefit from the project and their current utilization of the project reach.

C. Habitat objective relative to the target species and life stages (e.g., spawning habitat vs. winter refugia vs. summer rearing).

D. Potential impacts to existing habitat areas.

E. Predatory species that may benefit from the project.

Site Characterization

A. Simple structures in low-risk settings

a. Overall slope of the stream channel for the project reach. A general range of <1%, 1-3%, 3-6%, or >6% is acceptable.

b. Description of evidence that recent storms have engaged the floodplain. Evidence might include fine sediment deposits on floodplain, racked leaves and debris in branches, and lines of pine needles and leaves on the ground.

c. Qualitative assessment of stream stability to determine if the stream is stable, aggrading or degrading. If the stream is aggrading or degrading, determine the cause of the instability. Look for fresh sediment deposits or flat channel bottoms to show aggradation. Look for bare bank toes with exposed roots or bank slope failures to show degradation.

d. A description of substrate composition i.e., sand, gravel, cobble, bedrock etc. and a qualitative assessment of scour potential, as indicated by residual pool depths and depth of alluvial cover.

e. A description of the streambank composition, layering, bedding, geometry and potential for erosion.

f. A description of the type and extent of riparian vegetation with attention paid to potential anchor points, potential future natural recruitment of large wood, and long-term bank stability.

g. If using on-site wood, locate and catalog the available wood.

h. A description and sketch of construction access if using heavy equipment

B. Complex structures or high-risk settings (additional analyses)

a. Scaled map and description of fluvial geomorphologic features (channel plan form, existing bars, pools, riffles) and riparian vegetation.

b. Quantitative assessment of the bed material gradation and thickness of alluvium in the project reach. Note: A geotechnical investigation, with logged borings or trenches, analyzed by a licensed Geotechnical Engineer or Professional Geologist, is required for high-risk projects that will rely on piles or posts to anchor wood structures.

c. Qualitative assessment of streambank and floodplain stability (i.e., how erodible are these features and what is the avulsion potential?).

d. Qualitative description of sediment supply, composition, and transport (i.e., likelihood and relative significance of aggradation or degradation).

e. Gradation of bed material at several locations in the project reach.

f. Scaled topographic map showing survey points, cross-sections, and longitudinal profiles from the survey data. It is helpful to put the maps onto an aerial photograph.

g. Extend the longitudinal profile at least five bankfull widths upstream of the most upstream large wood structure and at least five bankfull widths downstream of the furthest downstream large wood structure.

h. At a minimum, include scaled cross-sections near each intended structure location. Extend the cross-sections beyond the active channel to include the floodplain. Include an estimate of the bankfull depth on the cross-section plot. Estimate channel roughness at each section and take a photograph of the cross-section location.

Hydrology & Hydraulics (complex structures and high-risk settings)

A. Water supply, quality, and sources through the seasons.

B. Calculation of design flow based on the risk and uncertainty analysis: For complex large wood structures in a low-risk environment, design for the 25-year recurrence interval (USBR and ACOE 2016). Design high-risk projects to withstand the 100-year recurrence interval flow (USBR and ERDC 2016).

C. Water surface profiles and average channel velocities for design flow.

D. If the goal of the project is to split streamflow for a particular purpose (e.g., a side channel), include hydraulic calculations demonstrating that the obstruction provides sufficient head to divert maximum diversion flow and bypass flows at minimum stream flows is required.

E. Hydraulic model (open source models strongly preferred) files including boundary conditions and other model parameters.

Engineering Design and Structural Stability Analyses (for complex structures and high-risk settings)

A. Reasons for selecting the structure types (e.g., bar apex vs. flow deflector).

B. Local scour analysis at each structure. The importance of bed scour associated with these structures cannot be overstated because such scour has the potential to undermine the structure and cause it to collapse. Use the report 'HEC 18 – Evaluating Scour at Bridges' (Federal Highway Administration 2012) to understand the types of scour and their related analyses.

C. Factor of safety stability analysis (force balance): driving forces of buoyancy, drag, lift, and incipient motion vs. resisting forces of passive earth pressure, surcharge weight, and skin friction.

a. Low-Risk Settings using Complex Structures: For the vertical, buoyant forces, the FOS is 1.5. For the horizontal sliding forces,

the FOS is 1.25. Finally, the FOS for rotation and overturning is also 1.25.

b. High-Risk Settings: For vertical, buoyant forces, the FOS is 2.0. For horizontal, sliding forces, the FOS is 1.75. Finally, the FOS for rotation and overturning is also 1.75.

D. Material design life.

E. Design drawings showing site topography, control points, structural dimensions in plan, elevation, cross-sectional views, and important component details. Plan view must be of sufficient channel length to show structure alignment with respect to the existing channel.

Sketch Requirements (for simple structures in low risk settings)

Sketch drawings should include feature locations, material types and quantities, and channel dimensions. A cover page with feature totals for the project, per stream, average bankfull channel width and gradient for the stream reach, and a key to the symbols found in sketches should be included. Sketches should include the following:

A. A feature number and location code following Project Location Topographic Map protocol (Part V). Each feature shall be assigned a unique station number that reflects its measured distance from an identified landmark.

B. A plan view of the feature including the following:

C. An arrow showing streamflow direction

D. Bankfull width

E. Log orientation, lengths, and diameters

F. Anchoring locations

G. Existing habitat conditions (e.g., habitat type, residual pool depth, primary cover type, existing large wood, dominant substrate)

H. Feature logs individually numbered (i.e., 1, 2, 3, etc.)

I. Existing features such as logs or boulders labelled with an "E"

J. Clear, hand-drawn sketches are acceptable.

K. Goal of the feature (e.g., increase shelter complexity, increase pool depth, sort substrate, aggrade the channel, increase sinuosity, increase frequency of floodplain or side-channel inundation).

L. Linear length of channel to be treated by feature (feet).

M. Length of aquatic habitat disturbed at feature location (feet).

N. Area of the feature built within bankfull width and height (square-feet).

O. Identify the source location for wood and boulders and provide the quantity, size, and type of materials that make up each feature including wood species and hardware.

P. Labor required to complete each feature (hours).

Q. Plan view sketches.

Off-Channel/Side Channel Habitat Design Plan Criteria

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

A. Re-connection of existing and naturally formed but abandoned side channel or alcove habitats to restore fish access lost as the result of anthropogenic activities. Re-connection of side channels refers to restoration of hydraulic and hydrologic connection to the main channel by restoring the relative elevation of the channel to the mainstem or removing flow blockages such as levees and sediment plugs.

B. Improvement of hydrologic connection between floodplains and main channels.

C. Creation of new, often, self-maintaining side channel or off-channel habitat that mimics or replicates naturally formed

and maintained fluvial features, which does not replace or displace other functioning floodplain or riverine environments.

D. Re-connection of still water floodplain features that have been isolated from the meandering channel by anthropogenic activities. Oxbow lakes, features of meandering channels that naturally evolve from fully aquatic to increasingly terrestrial habitat, often represent distinct, biologically rich ecosystems worthy of conservation regardless of their utility to anadromous fishes. Projects that propose altering such habitat will be required to demonstrate the ecological imperative for doing so.

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

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

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

Proposals must provide design plans at the 65% level that fully describe the project elements and how those elements will operate to produce or ultimately result in the establishment of a naturally sustainable habitat feature. The outline of Design Plan Criteria that follows includes the information generally required for the adequate

review of this project type and to ensure the project will result in the construction of sustainable habitat, with no harm to the aquatic community or otherwise detrimental effect to existing ecosystem values. The project applicant should submit this information with the design plans. **If a listed item is considered unnecessary, the rationale for excluding it should be provided.** Conversely, while this list attempts to cover the key parameters for most projects, there may be site-specific conditions and opportunities to provide better and sustainable habitat that cannot be easily translated into a simple checklist, and the project applicant should expand on this list as they feel appropriate.

Concept Description

A. Description of the type of off-channel or side channel feature to be constructed, its dimensions, bathymetry, and over what range of stream flows the habitat will be connected to the stream.

B. Site constraints and project limits (e.g., existing infrastructure, preservation of floodplain conditions, property limits), including risk to infrastructure or other properties due to increased flow through a project side channel or reconnected floodplain.

C. Description of how geomorphic and hydraulic processes will maintain habitat. Include a description of how flow will enter and exit the off-channel feature (e.g., hydraulic connections to main channel, groundwater inflow). Describe how the proposed off-channel feature is anticipated to change and adjust over time.

Biological Assessment

A. A narrative description of the evidence that this type of habitat is limited (e.g., site-specific habitat typing, investigations of changes in land use and stream form).

B. The biological imperative for a project that intervenes on behalf of the stream to correct anthropogenic changes to channel form and function.

C. The habitat objective relative to the target species and life stages (e.g., spawning habitat, high flow winter refugia, summer rearing habitat).

D. The target species and life stages intended to benefit from the project and their current utilization of the project reach, including predatory species (e.g., centrarchids).

E. If the off-channel feature is designed to receive water intermittently (e.g., functional only for a specific time period for the purpose of providing high flow winter refugia), provide a description of what, if any, features or behaviors will reduce or prevent stranding of the target or any other aquatic or semi-aquatic species.

Site Hydrology and Hydraulics

A. Availability, sources, and quality of water across seasons and especially during periods of low flow.

B. Description of shallow groundwater-surface water relationships if project performance is linked with or depends on groundwater contributions. The description should include evidence of a) the connection between stream flow and groundwater, and b) the annual change in shallow groundwater or water table elevations.

C. Calibrated water level rating curves developed through modeling, direct measurements, and/or gage records of the main channel near upstream and downstream ends of project channel across the range of design flows.

D. Calculation of the tidal prism for the purpose of determining an appropriate channel geometry for projects in tidally influenced areas.

Site Physiography

A. An assessment of existing habitat elements (i.e., water temperature; dissolved oxygen; salinity; habitat type: pool, riffle, flatwater; estimate of instream shelter and shelter components; water depth; dominant substrate type, etc.).

B. Description of existing stream geomorphology, hydrology, shallow earth, and geologic relations in and beneath areas of proposed excavation.

C. A qualitative assessment of the vertical and lateral stability of the main channel relative to the pre- and post-project potential for an abrupt change in the course of the project stream (avulsion).

D. Qualitative description of sediment supply, composition, and mode of transport through the project reach, and areas that may be impacted by the project within, upstream, and downstream of the project area. Assess if project is likely to be impacted by aggradation or degradation (e.g., accumulation of fine sediments, blockage of entrance or exits). Assess likely design life of improvements if sediment issues are significant.

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

Engineering and Implementation

A. Topography and cross-sections of project area should include the river and floodplain, identification of critical hydraulic features, and be an integral part of the project monitoring plan (See Monitoring Requirements below).

B. Description of the volume of material to be excavated, how it will be utilized, or how and where it will be disposed of.

C. Description of and plan for any woody debris/boulder weir control features proposed.

D. Description of how stream flow and/or groundwater will be managed during project construction.

Monitoring Requirements for Off-Channel Habitat Features

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

A. Pre- and post-project photo monitoring.

B. Pre- and post-construction and design flow surveys of constructed inlet and outlet structures, including any other critical hydraulic features.

C. A description of if and/or when the off-channel features became active and/or disconnected from the main channel.

D. Biological surveys of the functional use of the constructed habitat by the target species during the targeted life stage and the anticipated time period of use.

E. Water quality monitoring (e.g., dissolved oxygen, temperature, salinity, turbidity, or other water quality attributes that might be indicated as an area of concern in the project reach).

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

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

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

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

These high-risk removals may be considered for funding under FRGP but will have to seek separate permitting. Dam removals covered by FRGP's programmatic permits must not contain any of the risks listed above.

Data Requirements and Analysis

A. Soil boring in the impoundment upstream of the dam and larger grab samples of any suspicious layers for contaminant analysis.
B. Analysis of bank stability and bed erosion with regards to impacting infrastructure on the overbanks, including bed material samples and cross-sections surveys.

C. Analysis of debris and sediment to be transported downstream that may impact infrastructure and habitat.

D. Analysis of the potential to trigger a headcut that may impact upstream infrastructure and habitat, including a survey of the longitudinal profile within the expected zone of adjustment.

E. A map of any exposure of bedrock or cohesive layers within the expected zone of adjustment and test of those materials for problematic characteristics.

F. Analysis of the impact on peak flood flows and flooding extents/channel capacity by removing the dam.

G. A habitat typing survey (CA Restoration Manual, *Part III, Habitat Inventory Methods*) that maps and quantifies all upstream and downstream spawning areas that may be affected by sediment released by removal of the small dam,

H. Analysis of fish passage for appropriate species and life stages.

Rock Chutes Design Plan Criteria

The following information should be included in the design plans for rock chutes and submitted with proposals (see Parts IX and XII, CA Restoration Manual).

A. Target species, life stages, and migration timing at project site.

B. Calculation of lower and upper fish passage stream flows for each species life stage and design flow.

C. Water surface profiles at existing conditions for upper and lower fish passage stream flows and design flow.

D. Water surface profiles with proposed boulder weirs for upper and lower fish passage stream flows and design flow.

E. Rock and engineered streambed material sizing calculations for both bed and banks.

F. Geotechnical information as necessary to ensure project design is structurally appropriate.

G. Calculations of depths and velocities along length of individual rock chutes.

H. If at a water diversion, include ditch/pump hydraulic calculations showing that rock chutes 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.

I. 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.

J. 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, CA Restoration Manual).

A. Target species, life stages, and migration timing at project site.

B. Calculation of lower and upper fish passage stream flows and design flows.

C. Water surface profiles at existing conditions for upper and lower fish passage stream flows and design flows.

D. Water surface profiles with proposed boulder weirs for upper and lower fish passage stream flows and design flows.

E. Rock and engineered streambed material sizing and thickness calculations for bed and banks.

F. Geotechnical information as necessary to ensure project design is structurally appropriate.

G. Calculations of depths and velocities along length of roughened channel at the upper and lower fish passage and design flows.

H. Calculations of the overall drop and slope along the roughened channel.

I. If at a water diversion, include ditch/pump hydraulic calculations showing that 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.

J. 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.

K. Post-construction evaluation and monitoring plan.

Site Terminology

Site is defined as a point, line (reach), or polygon that spatially describes a work area where specific restoration activities take place. If there are multiple worksites (spaced a ½ mile or more apart) for the project, then location and metrics should be entered for each worksite. For projects that apply to a large geographic scale (e.g., statewide or watershed wide), a single point lat/long will need to be reported. The point could be a 'central' point location for the project; the lat/long of the city where the project staff conduct the work; or a lat/long that designates the geographic area where most of the work is focused. Many projects employ multiple treatment types (features) within a given worksite. With multiple treatment types (point, line, or polygon) a project may need to be divided into more than one site. Features must be at least ½ mile apart to be designated as separate worksites. For example: a project that includes instream restoration and riparian treatments in a contiguous area (within ½ mile of each other) would be one site with one lat/long, however the project map would show a line for the instream activities and a polygon for the riparian plantings. Another example: a reach of stream may have several treatments, such as instream habitat structures, off-channel habitat features, and floodplain connectivity grading, but still be

considered as one linear area, provided the distance between any two individual features is less than ½ mile. The project map would show one linear feature. Similarly, the area of riparian habitat where Himalayan blackberry are to be removed and conifer trees planted would be considered one polygon site.

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

Project and Feature Numbering

A unique station number is needed for each project element (pertinent natural features and specific work areas) that reflects its measured distance (in feet) from the project start location. For example, a large wood feature proposed for installation 50 feet and 150 feet upstream of a bridge designated as the project starting point would have a station number of 0+50 and 1+50, respectively. A scaled map with all pertinent features and work site stations must be included as part of the proposal.

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.

Environmental Compliance and Permitting

Applicants that wish to be covered through FRGP permitting are encouraged to reach out to FRGP's Permit Coordinator (see FRGP Contacts) as early as possible to consult on potential coverage and requirements.

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

Projects that are designed to be consistent with the CA Restoration 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. Projects seeking to use other approved guidelines and manuals for salmon and steelhead habitat restoration must confirm permit coverage with FRGP's Permit Coordinator (see FRGP Contacts). Qualifying projects may also seek CEQA coverage through the Statutory Exemption for Restoration

Projects (SERP). CEQA Lead agencies for such projects must obtain concurrence from CDFW Director, that the project meets qualifying criteria set forth in Public Resources Code section 21080.56, subdivisions (a) to (d). The SERP provides CEQA statutory exemption for fish and wildlife restoration projects pursuant to Section 21080.56 of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Pub. Resources Code, § 21000 et seq.). For more information on the new Statutory Exemption for Restoration Projects (SERP) process, please see CDFW's Cutting the Green Tape SERP webpage at https://wildlife.ca.gov/Cutting-Green-Tape/SERP or email CDFW staff at RestorationPermitting@wildlife.ca.gov for questions.

FRGP works with permitting agencies to permit other restoration manual's practices, but such is not guaranteed and they may not be available in all areas. Projects may also obtain ESA coverage as needed through the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' programmatic Section 7 consultation for its FRGP regional general permit. If necessary, CESA permitting will be handled on a project-by-project basis.

The project description should include sufficient information for CDFW to complete the CEQA documents. Pursuant to the guidelines for CEQA in the California Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 14, Division 6, Chapter 3, Article 5, Section 15064.4, CDFW must determine the greenhouse gas (GHG) emission of projects it funds, permits, or implements to assess the impacts on the environment. The majority of the GHG emissions are presumed to come from fuel consumption; therefore, CDFW will calculate the GHG emissions based on the amount of fuel (diesel and gasoline) consumption per project it funds, permits, or implements and will provide the results in the CEQA document. Therefore, **the applicant must provide in the application an estimate of the amount of fuel that will be consumed during the implementation of the entire project.**

Eligible proposed projects will avoid significant environmental impacts. Applicants should budget sufficient time and/or funds in the proposal to complete required threatened and endangered species

surveys, biological monitoring, and required reasonable measures that are protective and avoid causing harm to cultural, archeological, paleontological, and biological resources, including native species and their habitat. For more information on surveys, monitoring, and protective measures that a funded project may need to complete, see past Mitigated Negative Declarations (MND) for the Fisheries Habitat Restoration Project at the MND Public Notice website. All applicants are strongly urged to work closely with appropriate CDFW staff prior to submission to ensure all potential environmental concerns associated with the proposed project are considered.

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

Proposals that conduct fishery habitat restoration activities using methods described in the CA Restoration Manual or other approved guidelines and manuals for salmon and steelhead habitat restoration may be covered by the FRGP's Clean Water Act Section 404 (RGP 12(north coast), RGP 16 (Central Valley), or RGP 78 (south coast)) and Section 401 programmatic permits. **The applicant is responsible for reviewing the permits and incorporating their required conditions into their proposal. Certain activities (such as fish screens, large dam removals, etc.) are ineligible for FRGP programmatic permit coverage. Please contact the FRGP Permit Coordinator (see FRGP Contacts) early if you have any questions.**

Permits can be found here:

- 404
    - RGP-12

    - RGP-16
    - RGP-78

- 2021's 401 (Sample annual permit is provided here for information purposes only. Funded applicants will follow their award year's 401 Certification which may contain different minimization measures and conditions)

Projects working in-water or dewatering waterways are required to monitor and report water quality during dewatering activities. Parameters, such as, but not limited to, dissolved oxygen, temperature, conductivity, and turbidity shall be reported. For more information and example monitoring report please contact the regulatory coordinator in FRGP Contacts. Water quality monitoring can be conducted with a handheld device. The cost of purchasing such device can be included in the budget, where applicable. If the project is seeking coverage under any of FRGP programmatic permits, Appendix D has additional information and requirements that shall apply. If projects do not comply with the implementation methods described in the CA Restoration Manual or other approved guidelines and manuals for salmon and steelhead habitat restoration, then the applicant is responsible for obtaining its own Section 404 and 401 permitting coverage. The applicant is encouraged to work with CDFW Regional staff prior to submission of their proposal application to determine if the project is eligible for the FRGP programmatic permit coverage.

Projects working in or near wetlands must delineate the wetland's boundary using the 1987 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual and Supplements as outlined in State Wetland Definition and Procedures for Discharges of Dredged of Fill Material to Waters of the State. Project Design (PD) applications, proposing work in or near wetlands should include a wetland delineation task in the proposal to be eligible for inclusion to FRGP implementation permitting. Completed wetland delineation plans must be included in

the application for implementation projects to receive implementation permitting through FRGP.

Monitoring or research projects that involve fish collecting/handling must possess a current CDFW Scientific Collecting Permit (SCP) before any fish sampling may be initiated. If the project may result in either a direct or incidental take of fish listed under the CESA, a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) enacted between CDFW and the applicant authorizing a limited level of take for scientific purposes (pursuant to FGC § 2081(a)) must also be in effect before any fish sampling may be initiated. Contact the local CDFW Biologists with regards to establishing an MOU (see FRGP Contacts). Applicants will be required to demonstrate current ESA take coverage in order to obtain a CESA MOU. Applicants submitting proposals involving fish collection should incorporate a sufficient timeframe in their proposed project to allow securing a CDFW SCP and CESA MOU, as well as applicable ESA permits. Applicants may include the cost of the fee as a line item in the proposed project budget. Required cost to comply with permit reporting requirements may also be included. Permitting costs line items must be placed in the proposed project budget under "Operating Expenses: Other."

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 that all the required permits are obtained prior to project implementation. If the project includes dewatering and species exclusion/relocation, a CDFW incidental take permit or CDFW Habitat Restoration and Enhancement Act (HRE) approval must be submitted to the CDFW grant manager before each fish relocation activity.

Examples of other permits that may be required are the Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement(s), the Construction General Storm Water permit from the Regional Water Resource Control Boards (which may include provisions for dewatering), Coastal Development permit(s) from the California Coastal Commission or Federal Consistency Determination from the California Coastal Commission,

and other permits from local/state governments or municipalities. Projects working in tidally influenced areas are encouraged to reach out to NOAA's Restoration Center contacts (see FRGP Contacts), **before submitting a proposal to FRGP**, to discuss the project and possible Coastal Act coverage under NOAA's Restoration Center's Federal Consistency Determinations.

Projects that will not exceed five acres or 500 linear feet of stream bank or coastline may be eligible for coverage under the State Water Resources Control Board's Amended General 401 Water Quality Certification Order for Small Habitat Restoration Projects. Further, if a project is eligible for coverage under the Amended General 401 Water Quality Certification Order for Small Habitat Restoration Projects, that project may also be eligible for CDFW's Habitat Restoration and Enhancement Act approval.

Evaluation Plan

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

A. Stated education goal(s) for the project.

B. Stated quantified educational objectives for the project.

C. Performance standards.

D. Syllabus or course description.

E. Reference learning standards or support documents (i.e., CA Restoration Manual, recovery plan, or other guiding document).

F. Pre- and post-project student evaluation (testing), or other assessment rubric.

G. Report outline for communicating how well the project met stated educational goal(s) and objectives.

H. Feedback loop for adjusting curriculum to better meet goal(s) and objectives of future efforts.

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

First Winter Observations Summary

Provide a summary of observations made of the project throughout the first winter after implementation. The summary should include the largest flow and/or storm precipitation event that occurred in the project area, photos or time-lapse photos/video (some during an event if safely possible), observations about how the project is moving towards meeting objectives the project goal(s), how the features have changed from as-built, and any lessons learned. Information shared as part of this deliverable will not be used to evaluate the grantee or project partners. Proposals seeking to complete effectiveness monitoring to determine if restoration treatments and features have produced the desired ecological condition or watershed processes should be submitted separately as an MO project type. Those MO proposals should be submitted concurrently with the partnering implementation projects.

Fish Passage and Screen Criteria and Testing Requirements

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

- *California Department of Fish and 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. 1997.* Fish Screening Criteria for Anadromous Salmonids.

- *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 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.

Focus Species Observation

List last focus species observation in the project area with citation (e.g., 2 young-of-the-year (yoy) Coho Salmon observed 2,000 feet upstream from the confluence with Humboldt Bay, *Stream Inventory Report Freshwater Creek, California Department of Fish and Game 2004*).

Instream Benefits and Impacts Analysis

An Instream Benefits and Impacts Analysis is required for all PD (Project Design) and WC (Water Conservation) proposals, except:

A. In watersheds where the largest diversion is less than 1 cfs.

B. For projects that address one or multiple diversions that individually do not exceed 1 cfs and cumulatively do not exceed 2 cfs.

C. In cases where the goal of the project is to increase summer base flow or water quality.

D. For projects that have an acceptable Streamflow Improvement Plan that includes sufficient information on:

- Watershed conditions (land use, geology, soils, groundwater and hydrology)
- Human water needs (including water rights information)

- Aquatic resources and habitat
- Flow improvement strategies
- Permitting and long-term considerations

The Instream Benefits and Impacts Analysis starts with establishing specific goals and objectives for the project reach. These goals and objectives could range from setting a minimum depth of flow over a shallow riffle or setting a minimum pool depth, increasing the time where the flow in the stream remains on the surface, or increasing the time that the pools in the reach persist, to improving temperature or dissolved oxygen during low flows. The goals should be tied to limiting factors for the species and life stages of interest. The objectives should be established quantifiable metrics such that they can be monitored for project performance. The Instream Benefits and Impacts Analysis is based on instream flows that are determined in the Water Accounting and Consumptive Use Analyses (see below).

The next step is to show that the project goals fit the stream environment and the ways that fish are using it. The goals should fit within the habitat typing of the project reach. For example, if the reach is primarily used for spawning, then the project goals should focus on additional flow improving spawning habitat. However, other goals may be appropriate if the additional flow is sufficient to allow fish to use the reach at different times or life stages or if habitat restoration is planned for the project reach.

The analysis should provide information through direct measurements or calculations showing the degree to which the flow left instream will achieve the project objectives. For example, if increasing the duration of flow connectivity is the goal of the project and the objective is to show that the flow left instream provides another month of connectivity, it may be necessary to make a series of flow measurements near the point where the flow would be left instream and observe how far down the flow remains on the surface for a given flow. Comparing these flows to the amount of water available to leave instream as a result of the project will help predict the benefits of the project.

To determine the full benefits on the project, the distance that the flow left instream remains in the stream must be determined. The analysis should determine the distance between where the flow is left instream and the next downstream water user, if there is one. If a WAT § 1707 instream flow dedication is being used to keep the water instream past downstream users, the analysis should report the distances downstream of these users and how the flow will be monitored at these locations. Another way the flow left in the stream could be lost is through infiltration to the groundwater. Direct flow measurements, groundwater level observations, and observing flow connectivity through the affect reach are techniques that can provide specific to general information about flow losses to infiltration. The technique selection is based on the degree to which infiltration could affect the outcome of the project.

Water conservation projects can also affect water quality. In some cases, water quality in the stream is not an issue and therefore does not need to be assessed. However, if the water being left instream or added to the stream is being released from a reservoir, then it may be necessary to calculate the impacts to the overall water quality. Conversely, if the goal of the project is to improve water quality, water quality calculations may be necessary. The level of analysis required depends on the relative quality and quantity of water being left instream versus that of the flow already in the stream.

Switching the source of diversion water or switching the season of diversion could have negative impacts on the stream. Switching to groundwater pumping could reduce instream flows and negate the benefits of the project. If groundwater pumping is proposed, it must be shown that the source of groundwater is an aquifer that is not connected to the stream. Switching to off-channel storage in the winter is unlikely to affect the channel forming flows and migration flows, but the timing and magnitude of the diversion flows should be compared to the storm hydrographs to be sure.

Invasive Species Prevention Plan

For all projects, the applicant must include, as part of supplemental documents, a plan describing the specific decontamination protocols proposed for use before, during, and after the project to prevent the spread of invasive species. Restoration projects should not be vectors for invasive species, such as New Zealand mud snail or sudden oak death syndrome. Personal field gear and heavy equipment working in the stream must be properly decontaminated before starting a project and before moving to a new location even within the same watershed. For general information on preventing the spread of invasive species, see CDFW's Invasive Species Program website. For decontamination protocols for Sudden Oak Death Syndrome (SODS) see the California Oak Mortality Task Force. For an example invasive species prevention plan see the FRGP Guidance Tools website.

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 CA Restoration Manual are likely to need a licensed professional.

- *FP Fish Passage at Stream Crossings*
- *HB Instream Barrier Modification for Fish Passage*
- *HI Instream Habitat Restoration*
- *HR Riparian Restoration*
- *HS Instream Bank Stabilization*

- *HU Watershed Restoration (Upslope)*
- *PD Project Design*
- *PL Watershed Planning*
- *SC Fish Screening of Diversions*
- *TE Private Sector Technical Training and Education*
- *WC Water Conservation Measures*
- *WD Water Measuring Devices*

If a proposed project requires the services of licensed professionals, these individuals, their license numbers, and their affiliations must be listed in the proposal application. If this information cannot be provided with the application, the selection criteria for choosing the licensed professional(s) must be provided.

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

Photographs

Photographs submitted with the proposal should include photos of the entire project site, as well as photos showing detailed project features, existing conditions at proposed project location, and existing conditions in the vicinity of the project location. All photos should include explanations with site number, site description, and other identifying information. The number of photographs should be sufficient to enable a reviewer to evaluate the proposed project and

its features in adequate detail without a site visit. Where multiple similar features (e.g., LWD structures) are proposed, representative photographs of these features and their target habitat will suffice.

Project Location Topographic Map

The Project Location Topographic Map shall clearly depict where the project is occurring on the landscape. 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, applicant 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. Project Location Topographic Maps must be submitted as a JPEG file type.

You may submit a separate map with past project information as a supplemental document.

Provisional Landowner Access Agreement

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

authorization from a landowner or land manager prior to the pre-project site review.

Adequate authorization can be demonstrated by providing a provisional landowner access agreement covering all of the lands for the project site. A sample provisional landowner access agreement can be found on the FRGP Guidance Tools website. At a minimum, the applicant must provide written documentation of the following:

A. Landowner or land manager consents to access for pre-project evaluation by CDFW and NOAA fisheries staff.
B. Landowner or land manager gives provisional consent for the grantee to complete the proposed project with CDFW oversight and visitation.
C. Contact information for the landowner or land manager.
D. Signature of landowner or land manager.

Qualified Nonprofit Organization

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

Quality Assurance / Quality Control (QA/QC) Plan

Establishing quality assurance and quality control procedures is required for Monitoring (MO) projects and helps ensure acceptable levels of accuracy and precision for the data collected and analytical procedures applied. Quality Assurance (QA) encompasses the broad plan for maintaining quality in all aspects of the project, and should include a description of how the project will be undertaken, study

design, proper documentation and instructions for sampling protocols, training of personnel, data management and analysis, and specific quality control measures. Quality Control (QC) consists of the steps you will take to determine the validity of specific sampling and analytical results. A quality assessment of the overall precision and accuracy of the project data should be included with interim and final project reports.

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

A. Project goal, objectives, and application

B. Project setting

C. Scope of work and time frame required

D. Study design

E. List of sampling protocols

F. Personnel requirements and roles

G. Schedule of primary activities, including QA/QC

H. Training that addresses:

- Safety practices for field sampling activities
- Identification of fish species likely to be encountered
- Proper handling of fish and
- Proper use of sampling gear and instruments

I. Data collection control that addresses:

- Independent sampling of a percentage of previously sampled units
- Independent observers participating in electrofishing

J. Data management that addresses:

- Metadata description
- Data entry and storage
- Independent data verification of a percentage of the original entries
- Data analysis
- Chain of custody for data

Recognized Tribe

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

Reference Documents

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

Riparian Revegetation / Riparian Restoration Plan

For projects that 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. Projects should use a composition of

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

All riparian restoration (HR) applications must include a completed riparian restoration plan. The plan shall be prepared by persons with expertise in California ecosystems and native plant revegetation techniques.

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

A. 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.

B. 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.

C. Site preparation and installation methods: This section shall provide a description of the methods that will be used to install the plants with a detailed discussion of each plant species and type of planting stock (container, stem cutting, pole cutting, bare-root stock, etc.), time of the year when the planting will occur, planting densities based on plant type (trees, bushes, herbaceous, etc.), and any other pertinent information

regarding implementation of the project. Any necessary site prep work (heavy equipment work, stabilization, soil work, etc.) shall be described in this section of the plan. Exposed soils should be appropriately covered (mulching/seeding) to prevent delivery of sediment to a stream. Other restoration work to be completed during project implementation shall also be described in sufficient detail to allow for proper evaluation.

D. Materials: This section shall provide a list of appropriate successional stage native plant species, size of specimens for each species, number of plants, the source of plant materials, and fertilizers, if any, for the project. Projects should use a composition of species that will result in mature riparian vegetation found in the region. Information regarding the need for plant protection and the materials necessary to accomplish protection shall be included. If fertilizer is proposed, discuss the rationale including the pros/cons of fertilizer use. If erosion control fabric and/or structures are proposed they are required to be and should be identified as plastic-free. Information regarding the prevention and spread of native plant diseases shall be included. Provide information on native riparian plant diseases, host plants, disease resistant plants, and how these influenced selection of native plant species for the project.

E. Schematic: This section shall include a detailed planting design that depicts exactly where the plants will go in the restoration area. Include the number of plants and the species to be planted in each location, spacing between plants, and total acreage planned for revegetation.

F. 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.

G. Success criteria: This section shall include the performance criteria that will be used to evaluate project success. Performance criteria should be developed for species diversity, structural diversity, overall vegetative cover by species (if important) and how cover will be measured (absolute vs. relative), density (by species), plant vigor, and survivorship. In addition, intermediate thresholds (incremental progress toward performance criteria) should be developed in conjunction with an adaptive management plan that triggers remedial activities that would be implemented if intermediate thresholds were not being met. This will allow the revegetation specialist to increase the likelihood that performance criteria are met by the end of the monitoring period. Unless otherwise specified in the agreement, the standard for success is 80% survival of plantings or 80% annual survival of ground cover for broadcast planting of seed after a period of three years.

H. 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.

I. Adaptive management and contingency measures: This section shall describe the project's 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.

Riparian Road

Riparian Roads are considered roads that pass through a riparian zone consisting of riparian vegetation and/or the location where riparian vegetation would presumably grow if the roads were removed.

Status Report

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

Stream Dewatering and Species Exclusion/Relocation

Proposals for projects that require channel dewatering and/or species exclusion should include a plan for how these aspects of the project will be accomplished. Grantees will be responsible for securing needed supplies (e.g., 1/8" hardware cloth screens, dip nets, aquarium nets, portable aerators, plastic buckets, pumps) and services. Applicants should plan to include personnel and/or subcontractor time to ensure adequate staffing to effectively dewater and/or exclude/relocate species. The roles of staff and/or subcontractors participating in dewatering or species exclusion/relocation should be clearly described in the project setup.

If the project is funded, the grantee will notify the CDFW grant manager a minimum of ten working days before the project site is dewatered and the stream flow diverted. The notification will provide

a reasonable time for CDFW personnel to oversee the implementation of the water diversion plan and the safe removal and relocation of salmonids and other native aquatic species from the project area. The grantee will implement the following measures to minimize harm and mortality to listed species as well as other native aquatic species:

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

NMFS Approved fisheries biologists will provide fish relocation data via the grantee to the CDFW grant manager on a form provided by CDFW.

Water Accounting and Consumptive Use Analysis

A Water Accounting and Consumptive Use Analysis forms the basis of the Instream Benefits and Impacts Analysis described previously. It is required for all PD (Project Design) and WC (Water Conservation) proposals, except:

- In watersheds where the largest diversion is less than 1 cfs.
- For projects that address one or multiple diversions that individually do not exceed 1 cfs and cumulatively do not exceed 2 cfs.
- In cases where the goal of the project is to increase summer base flow or water quality.
- For projects that have an acceptable Streamflow Improvement Plan that includes sufficient information on:
    1. Watershed conditions (land use, geology, soils, groundwater, and hydrology)
    2. Human water needs (including water rights information)
    3. Aquatic resources and habitat
    4. Flow improvement strategies
    5. Permitting and long-term considerations

A Water Accounting and Consumptive Use Analysis is a necessary part of a water conservation project in order to verify the amount of water that will be left in stream. To get started, it is necessary to have measurements of the amount of flow being diverted. For some projects, this data has already been collected. However, for other projects, it is necessary to collect this data in order to start the accounting. Monthly diversion volumes and maximum diversion rates are the most useful data. Annual variations of diversion flows depending on water year type (wet versus dry) should be calculated from the measurements or estimated based on hydrologic analyses and anecdotal information.

Many water conservation projects involve replacing unlined ditches with pipelines or lined ditches to reduce or eliminate conveyance losses. FRGP requires that all of the water savings realized from these improvements be left instream. Conveyance losses need to be included in the Consumptive Use Analysis, if required, for determining if there is injury to another water user. Determining conveyance losses requires direct flow measurements at several points along the ditch on at least a monthly basis during the diversion season. Additionally, the fate of the lost water should be determined when a Consumptive Use Analysis is required. It is necessary to determine if the water returns to the stream, enters the water user's property either as a beneficial use or not, enters another owner's property either as a beneficial use or not, or infiltrates to an aquifer disconnected from the stream.

For projects where it is desired to dedicate water to the stream past another water user's point of diversion, a Consumptive Use Analysis is likely to be necessary. To determine the volume of water used consumptively, it will be necessary to determine evaporation and transpiration rates, the amount of water that may infiltrate to a disconnected aquifer, the amount of water that drains to a location outside the watershed, and if any other conditions prevent the water from being available to downstream users.

Some water conservation projects also involve tailwater returns. In cases where Consumptive Use Analyses are necessary, it is necessary to map locations of tailwater return and provide monthly measurements of the quantity of tailwater return flow. If tailwater returns to the stream upstream of another water user's point of diversion, then that water user will be able to divert that water. Other water conservation projects with a focus on improving instream water quality seek to reduce or eliminate tailwater returns. For these projects, it is also necessary to locate tailwater returns and measure tailwater quantity and quality in order to demonstrate the benefits of the project.

Water Accounting calculations are also needed for rainwater collection and off-channel storage projects, such as tanks and ponds.

For these projects, the storage capacity proposed needs to be compared to the volume of water used. This will help determine how much water will still need to be diverted from the stream. Additionally, the variability in precipitation or streamflow based on dry years and wet years needs to be considered in whether the storage will be completely filled.

The Water Accounting and Consumptive Use Analysis should provide a summary of the water able to be left instream by month.

Water Law Compliance

Funded proposals that address stream flows and water use shall comply with the California Water Code, as well as any applicable Fish and Game Codes. Any proposal that will require a change to water rights, including but not limited to bypass flows, point of diversion, location of use, purpose of use, off-stream storage, etc., shall demonstrate an understanding of the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) permit processes, timelines, and costs necessary for project approvals by the SWRCB and the ability to meet those timelines within the term of a grant. In addition, any proposal modifying water rights for an adjudicated stream shall identify the required legal process for change as well as associated legal costs.

Prior to a water right purchase or lease, an appraisal of the value of the water right, conducted in compliance with Department of General Services Real Property Services Section specifications, must be completed.

An applicant must demonstrate to CDFW that they have a legal right to divert water by submitting a copy of a water right permit or license on file with the SWRCB, or some other document that evidences the right. **If a water right is not involved in the project, include an explanation.** Applicants who divert water based on a riparian or pre-1914 water right must document their right to divert by submitting the information outlined below with their proposal.

A. A Statement of Water Diversion and Use that has been filed with the SWRCB (minimum last 3 years or up to the last 10 years). For applicants who have not filed a Statement of Water Diversion and Use, a copy of that form may be obtained at the SWRCB website. **CDFW will not accept a Statement of Water Diversion and Use unless it has been filed with the SWRCB.**

B. The average volume of water (in acre feet) diverted each month during the period of use at each point of diversion.

C. The average volume of water applied at the place of use each month during the period of use from each point of diversion.

D. A table that shows the number of acres irrigated for each parcel within the place of use.

E. The average amount of water (in acre feet) applied per acre each month calculated by dividing the flow (in acre feet) at the place of use into the number of acres irrigated.

F. All data, calculations, and any other information used to estimate the "duty of water".

G. The average irrigation requirements for the crops and/or pastureland at the place of use. Information regarding average irrigation requirements may be available from the Natural Resource Conservation Service, U.C. Extension, or in the Department of Water Resources Bulletin 113.

H. The method(s) used to apply the water to the crops and/or pastureland at the place of use.

I. The type(s) of soil at the place of use.

J. A map that depicts the place of use, the boundaries of each parcel, each stream or river from which the water is diverted, and the location of each point of diversion on the stream or river.

Watershed Map

The watershed map shall depict where the project is occurring relative to the larger Focus watershed. A legible 8.5" X 11" map of the watershed showing the following:

A. Topographic relief in hillshade

B. All streams in the watershed; label mainstem and any tributaries where work is proposed

C. Scale of the map

D. North arrow or other direction icon

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

Watershed Maps must be submitted as a JPEG file type. Do not include roads and other features to clutter the map. **Aerial photos do not satisfy this requirement.**

Watershed Assessments / Habitat Inventory

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

Appendix A: References and Resources

Program

CDFW's Public Meetings and Notices

FRGP Solicitation Documents

FRGP Guidance Tools

PCSRF Data Dictionary (select "Definitions" at top right)

CDFW WebGrants

Plans and Guides

Adams, Peter B., L.B. Boydstun, Sean P. Gallagher, Michael K. Lacy, Trent McDonald, and Kevin E. Shaffer. *Fish Bulletin 180: California Coastal Salmonid Population Monitoring: Strategy, Design, and Methods*. State of California, Resources Agency, Department of Fish and Game, 2011. (PDF)

California Department of Fish & Game. *Culvert Criteria for Fish Passage*. State of California, Resources Agency, Department of Fish and Game, 2002. (PDF)

California Department of Fish & Game. *Recovery Strategy for California Coho Salmon*. State of California, Resources Agency, Department of Fish and Game, 2004. (PDF)

Coho Salmon Recovery Tasks (Website)

California Department of Transportation. *Fish Passage Design for Road Crossings*. 2007, Updates 2014. (PDF)

California State Water Resources Control Board. State Wetland Definition and Procedures for Discharges of Dredged of Fill Material to Waters of the State. 2019. (PDF)

Cramer, Michelle L. (managing editor). *Stream Habitat Restoration Guidelines (“Washington manual”)*. Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, 2012. (PDF)

Duffy, Walter G. *Protocols for Monitoring the Response of Anadromous Salmon and Steelhead to Watershed Restoration in California*. Humboldt State University, 2006. (PDF)

Federal Highway Administration. *Wildlife Crossing Structure Handbook*. U.S. Department of Transportation, 2011. (PDF)

Flosi, Gary, Scott Downie, James Hopelain, Michael Bird, Robert Coey, and Barry Collins. *California Salmonid Stream Habitat Restoration Manual, 4th edition*. State of California, Resources Agency, Department of Fish and Game, 2010.
Volume 1 (PDF)
Volume 2 (PDF)

McEwan, Dennis and Terry A. Jackson. *Steelhead Restoration and Management Plan for California*. State of California, Resources Agency, Department of Fish and Game, 1996. (PDF)

2013 Steelhead Recovery Task List (PDF)

National Marine Fisheries Service. *Final Coastal Multispecies Recovery Plan: California Coastal Chinook Salmon, Northern California Steelhead, Central California Coast Steelhead*. NMFS West Coast Region, Santa Rosa, 2016.

National Marine Fisheries Service. *Final Recovery Plan for the Southern Oregon/Northern California Coast Evolutionarily Significant Unit of Coho Salmon* *("SONCC plan")*. NMFS West Coast Region, Arcata, 2014.

National Marine Fisheries Service. 1997. *Fish Screening Criteria for Anadromous Salmonids.* NMFS Southwest Region, 1997. (PDF)

National Marine Fisheries Service. *Guidelines for Electrofishing Waters Containing Salmonids Listed Under the Endangered Species Act*. 2000. (PDF)

National Marine Fisheries Service. *Guidelines for Salmonid Passage at Stream Crossings*. NMFS Southwest Region, 2001. (PDF)

National Marine Fisheries Service. *Recovery Plan for Evolutionarily Significant Unit of Central California Coast Coho Salmon* *("CCC plan")*. NMFS Southwest Region, Santa Rosa, 2012.

National Marine Fisheries Service. *Recovery Plan for the Evolutionarily Significant Units of Sacramento River Winter-Run Chinook Salmon and Central Valley Spring-Run Chinook Salmon and the Distinct Population Segment of California Central Valley Steelhead*. NMFS West Coast Region, Sacramento, 2014. (PDF)

National Marine Fisheries Service. *South-Central California Steelhead Recovery Plan*. NMFS Southwest Region, Long Beach, 2013. (PDF)

National Marine Fisheries Service. *Southern California Steelhead Recovery Plan*. NMFS Southwest Region, Long Beach, 2012.

Paige, Christine. *Landowner's Guide to Wildlife Friendly Fences*, *2nd edition*. Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks, 2012. (PDF)

Skidmore, P.B., C.R. Thorne, B.L. Cluer, G.R. Pess, J.M. Castro, T.J. Beechie, and C.C. Shea. *Science base and tools for evaluating stream engineering, management, and restoration proposals ("RiverRAT")*. U.S. Department of Commerce, 2011. (PDF)

United States Bureau of Reclamation. *Water Measurement Manual*, 3rd edition. U.S. Department of the Interior, 2001.

California Climate Adaptation Strategy (2009)

California Water Action Plan

Coastal Watershed Planning and Assessment Program (CWPAP)

Pacific Fisheries Management Council standards

State Wildlife Action Plan

California Natural Resources Agency, Sacramento Valley Salmon Resiliency Strategy June 2017(PDF)

Codes and Regulations

California Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 14, Division 6, Chapter 3, Article 5, Section 15064.4: Greenhouse Gas Emissions Impacts

California Employment Development Department wage data

California Endangered Species Act (CESA)

California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

California Forest Practices Act (FPA), AKA, Z'Berg-Nejedly Forest Practice Act or California Forest Practice Rules (PDF)

California Law

Business and Professions Code (BPC) Section 6700 et seq. (Professional Engineers Act)

BPC Section 7800 et seq. (Geologists and Geophysicists Act)

Fish and Game Code (FGC) Section 1501.5

FGC Section 2081(a)

FGC Section 5937

FGC Section 6027

Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 6217.1

PRC Section 10000

Water Code (WAT) Section 1707

Clean Water Act (CWA)

Section 401

Section 404

Code of Federal Regulations

Federal Uniform Grant Guidance 2 CFR section 200

Modified Total Direct Cost (MTDC) 2 CFR section 200.68

Workers' Compensation 2 CFR section 200.431

Davis-Bacon Labor Rates

Department of Industrial Relations (DIR) – Prevailing Wage

Department of Transportation Labor Surcharge and Equipment Rental Rates

Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA)

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)

Nonprofit Corporation Law (Division 2 [commencing with Section 5000] of Title 1 of the Corporations Code)

Permitting

CDFW Document Library – previous years' permit documents

CDFW Scientific Collecting Permit (SCP)

California Rapid Assessment Method

Coastal Development Permit(s) from the California Coastal Commission

Habitat Restoration and Enhancement Act

Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement (1600 permit)

Mitigated Negative Declaration

NMFS Biological Opinions

State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) Amended General 401 Water Quality Certification Order for Small Habitat Restoration Projects

SWRCB Construction General Storm Water permit

SWRCB Division of Water Rights

SWRCB Statement of Water Diversion and Use

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) CWA Section 404 permitting

USACE Regional General Permits (PDFs)

- RGP 12 (North Coast counties of Alameda, Contra Costa, Del Norte, Glenn, Humboldt, Lake, Marin, Mendocino, Monterey, Napa, San Benito, San Francisco, San Luis Obispo (northeast, non-coastal), San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Siskiyou, Solano, Sonoma, and Trinity)

- RGP 16 (Portions of the following Central Valley counties: Alameda, Amador, Butte, Calaveras, Colusa, Contra Costa, El Dorado, Fresno, Glenn, Kings, Madera, Mariposa, Merced, Nevada, Placer, Sacramento, San Benito, San Joaquin, Shasta, Solano, Stanislaus, Sutter, Tehama, Tulare, Tuolumne, Yolo, and Yuba)

- RGP 78 (South Coast counties of Los Angeles District: Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, and Ventura)

Other

AmeriCorps

Clearinghouse for Dam Removal Information (CDRI)

CDFW Aquatic Invasive Species Disinfection/Decontamination Protocols

CDFW BIOS metadata standards

CDFW Invasive Species Program

California Natural Diversity Database

Department of Water Resources *Bulletin 113 – Crop Water Use in California* (PDF)

FCC's coordinates converter

FGDC metadata standards (PDF)

National Marine Fisheries Service

Species in the Spotlight: NOAA's Species in the Spotlight

Sudden Oak Death Syndrome: Decontamination Protocols Professional Sanitation Guide (PDF)

Sudden Oak Death Syndrome: Sanitation and Reducing Spread

Appendix B: Proposal Evaluation and Scoring Protocols

Administrative Review

FRGP staff will conduct an administrative review on all proposals. The review will determine if the proposal is complete and meets all the submission requirements. If any "No" box is checked below, the proposal will be considered incomplete and rejected from further consideration.

Proposal Number & Type: _____	Yes	No	N/A
Proposed project is within the Solicitation focus.	☐	☐	☐
The proposal **as written** addresses the identified Recovery Task and can accomplish the Task in part or in whole.	☐	☐	☐
1. Intermediate Plans included. (Project Types: FP, SC)	☐	☐	☐
2. Conceptual Plans included. (Project Types: HU)	☐	☐	☐
3. Intermediate or Conceptual Plans included. (Project Types: HB, HI, HS, WC, WD	☐	☐	☐
4. Project Location Topographic Map included. (Project Types: FP, HB, HI, HR, HS, HU, MO, PD, PL, RE, SC, WC, WD) (.JPEG)	☐	☐	☐
5. Watershed (or County) Map included. (Project Types: HI, HU, MO, OR, PD, PI, PL, RE, TE, WD) (.JPEG)	☐	☐	☐
6. Provisional Landowner Access Agreement/Provisional Resolution. (Project Types: FP, HB, HI, HR, HS, HU, MO, PD, PL, RE, SC, TE, WC, WD)	☐	☐	☐
7. Applicable Detailed Project Budgets (including subcontractors). (Project Type: All)	☐	☐	☐

Proposal Number & Type: _____	Yes	No	N/A
8. Federal Approved Indirect Rate Letter included. (Project Type: All)	☐	☐	☐
9. Water Law Compliance documents included. (Project Types: FP, HB, PD, SC, WC, WD)	☐	☐	☐
10. Photographs included. (Project Types: FP, HB, HI, HR, HS, HU, PD, RE, SC, WC, WD)	☐	☐	☐
11. Status Report included. (Project Types: OR, PI, TE)	☐	☐	☐
12. Fence Maintenance Plan included. (Project Type: HR)	☐	☐	☐
13. Riparian Restoration Plan included. (Project Type: HR)	☐	☐	☐
14. Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA/QC) Plan included. (Project Types: MO)	☐	☐	☐
15. Existing Conditions Sketch included. (Project Type: PD)	☐	☐	☐
16. Five Year Management Plan. (Project Type: RE)	☐	☐	☐
17. Evaluation Plan included. (Project Types: TE)	☐	☐	☐
18. Invasive Species Prevention Protocols included. (Project Types: All)	☐	☐	☐
19. Reference Documents included. (Project Type: MO, PL)	☐	☐	☐
20. Program Permit Information Table – Appendix D. (Project Type: FP, HB, HI, HR, HS, HU, SC, WC, WD) (.xlsx)	☐	☐	☐
21. Instream Benefits and Impact Analysis included. (Project Type: PD, WC)	☐	☐	☐
22. Water Accounting and Consumptive Use Analysis included. (Project Type: PD, WC)	☐	☐	☐
23. This proposal requires the Grace Period for further review.	☐	☐	
Grace Period Conditions: If receiving this review during the Grace Period please supply the missing document(s), marked "No", to			

Proposal Number & Type: _____	Yes	No	N/A
WebGrants before the deadline or the proposal will be considered incomplete and rejected from further consideration.			

Cost Analysis Evaluation

Evaluation of project cost analysis will include the following:

1. Comparison of wages, equipment rates, material costs, and other project costs for similar completed and proposed project work within similar geographic regions.
2. Review of labor costs identified by Department of Industrial Relations General Prevailing Wage Determinations, Davis-Bacon labor rates, and recent California Employment Development Department wage data.
3. Review of regional equipment rental cost information (including the most current version of California Department of Transportation's (CalTrans) *Labor Surcharge and Equipment Rental Rates* publication).
4. Restoration costs, labor requirements, and production rates identified in Appendix I of the *Recovery Strategy for California Coho Salmon*, DFG 2004.

Cost analysis evaluation will consider project logistics (e.g., site remoteness, accessibility, coordination required with multiple land holdings), review of production rates/labor requirements in the regional area, and benefit to the recovery of anadromous salmonids.

Cost Share Scoring Matrix

Proposal#: ___ Project Type: ___ Region:___ Reviewer: _____Date:__/_/____

Proposal Name: _____

(Hard Cost Share / Total Project Cost) x 100 = **% Hard Cost Share**

(_____ /_____) x 100 =

(Soft Cost Share / Total Project Cost) x 100 = **% Soft Cost Share**

(_____ /_____) x 100 =

Cost Share

1. *Cost share not suitable:* Projects, personnel, or supplies and equipment previously funded by CDFW; resources expended prior to the term of the grant; salaries of permanently funded employees working for CDFW or NOAA Fisheries; indirect charges; mitigation funds; cost share funds that will not be confirmed by December 1; cost share being used as match for other grants or entities.
2. *Hard cost share:* All hard cost share must be Non-Federal sourced money or in-kind contributions which do not come from a federal source. Hard cost share can be provided by the applicant and/or the applicant's partners involved in the implementation of the proposed project confirmed prior to August 1.
3. *Soft cost share:* All soft cost share is Federal sourced money or in-kind contributions which come from a federal source. Soft cost share can be provided by the applicant and/or the applicant's partners involved in the implementation of the proposed project. Cost share funds that will be confirmed after August 1 up until December 1.

Cost share scoring matrix:

	90-99% Hard	80-89% Hard	70-79% Hard	60-69% Hard	50-59% Hard	40-49% Hard	30-39% Hard	20-29% Hard	10-19% Hard	5-9% Hard	0-4% Hard
90-99% Soft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
80-89% Soft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70-79% Soft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
60-69% Soft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50-59% Soft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-0.25
40-49% Soft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-0.25	-0.25	-0.50
30-39% Soft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-0.25	-0.25	-0.50	-0.50
20-29% Soft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-0.25	-0.50	-0.50	-0.75
10-19% Soft	0	0	0	0	0	0	-0.25	-0.25	-0.50	-0.75	-1.0
0-9% Soft	0	0	0	0	0	0	-0.25	-0.25	-0.50	-0.75	-1.0

CDFW and NMFS Engineering and Geotechnical Level Review

Proposal #: _____ Project Title: _____

CDFW or NMFS Review Engineer / Geologist: _____

Question	YES	NO	N/A	Comments
1. Are the problems to be addressed correctly identified and adequately characterized?	☐	☐	☐	
2. Does the design approach, including the O&M, address the identified problems?	☐	☐	☐	
3. Are the techniques proposed appropriate for the channel type (according to the CA Restoration Manual, Part III or accepted methods)?	☐	☐	☐	
4. Are the project materials utilized the appropriate size, type, and species for the stream zone (active channel and floodplain) and watershed?	☐	☐	☐	
5. Does the proposal identify all necessary surveys required to complete the design?	☐	☐	☐	
6. Does the Intermediate or Conceptual Plan Report describe the set of conditions, constraints, and requirements necessary for project design and are the plans >65 percent plan development for the following project categories: FP, HB, HS, WD (and some HI and HU)?	☐	☐	☐	

Question	YES	NO	N/A	Comments
7. Are any refinements that need to be made to the design reasonable to make between the 65% and 100% design? Does the project proponent / designer seem willing to, capable of, and have funds for making the necessary changes before the project is executed (if funded)?	☐	☐	☐	
8. If the project is likely to require future consultation or evaluation of a conceptual/intermediate plan as it is being developed is this consultation reflected in the project timeline and budget or can it be accomplished within the project timeline/budget?	☐	☐	☐	
9. Do the licensed engineers and/or geologists have the experience and expertise required for project success (e.g., demonstrated experience on similar projects; technical expertise appropriate to the project; communication, coordination, and logistical capabilities)?	☐	☐	☐	
10. If the project is likely to require the participation of a licensed engineer or geologist, is the licensed professional identified or the selection criteria for the licensed professional provided?	☐	☐	☐	
11. From an engineering perspective, should the proposal be considered for funding? Note: If any of the above questions were answered "NO", then the proposal should not be considered for funding at this time. If there are other engineering / feasibility reasons why the proposal should not be funded, state them here.	☐	☐	☐	

Program Criteria Review

Proposal#: _____ Region: ____ Reviewer: _____ Date: _____

Proposal Name: _____

Initial score is 5 for the combined Program Criteria Review and project type Biological Review score sheets. Points deducted from the Program Criteria Review will be added to the point deduction on the Biological Review to determine the final score. For scoring criteria not applicable to a proposal, in the "Yes" column indicate "N/A" in lieu of "0".

Program Criteria Review Proposal #_____	Yes	Med	Low	No	Comments
1. Proposal demonstrates the project applicant or organization has the qualifications, experience, and capacity to perform the proposed tasks. Yes = appropriate level of qualifications, experience, capacity, and successfully completed previously funded grant(s) (no missing deliverables, no invoicing problems, no missed timelines); Med = lacks some qualifications, experience, capacity, or 1 minor documented problem with completing funded grant(s); Low = lacks significant qualifications, experience, capacity, or more than 1 documented problem with completing funded grant(s); No = unqualified, inexperienced, uncooperative, or many documented problems with completing funded grant(s).	0 ☐ N/A ☐	-0.5 ☐	-1 ☐	DNF ☐	

Program Criteria Review Proposal #_____	Yes	Med	Low	No	Comments
2. Proposal demonstrates the identified subcontractor(s) has the qualifications, experience, and capacity to perform the proposed tasks; if subcontractor(s) not identified, the selection criteria are described to ensure subcontractors will be appropriate to the work. Yes = appropriate level of qualifications, experience, capacity, selection criteria described, or no subcontractors needed; Med = lacks some qualifications, experience, capacity, or one minor documented problem with past work under funded grant(s), or selection criteria needs some clarity; Low = lacks significant qualifications, experience, capacity, or many documented problems with past work under funded grant(s), or selection criteria inadequate; No = unqualified, inexperienced, uncooperative, named subcontractors not appropriate for work proposed and selection criteria missing.	0 ☐ N/A ☐	-0.5 ☐	-1 ☐	DNF ☐	

Program Criteria Review Proposal #_____	Yes	Med	Low	No	Comments
3. Project Description includes required details as described in the Guidelines (Part IV introduction and Project Type specifics), necessary to write a statement of work for the grant agreement. Yes = description includes required details described in the Guidelines to write a grant agreement; Med = description is missing some required details described in the Guidelines which can be resolved by direct communication (e.g. email) before a grant agreement can be written; Low = description is missing required details described in the Guidelines and needs significant clarification before a grant agreement can be written; -1.0 No = description is missing details, is general, or a list of activities with no detail, or is lacking the detail necessary to write a grant agreement.	0 ☐ N/A ☐	-0.5 ☐	-1 ☐	DNF ☐	
4. Project budget is **appropriate** for the work proposed. Yes = budget is appropriate; Med = budget has 1 line item inappropriate for the work proposed; Low = more than 1 budget line item is inappropriate for the work proposed; No = budget is inappropriate for the work proposed.	0 ☐ N/A ☐	-0.25 ☐	-0.5 ☐	DNF ☐	
5. Project budget is **cost effective**. Yes = budget is cost effective; Med = 1 or 2 budget items are not cost effective but overall the budget is acceptable; Low = more than 2 budget items are not cost effective but overall the budget is acceptable; No = overall budget is not cost effective.	0 ☐ N/A ☐	-0.25 ☐	-0.5 ☐	DNF ☐	

Program Criteria Review Proposal #_____

	Yes	Med	Low	No	Comments
6. Project budget is **detailed** in describing project costs. Yes = budget has no unspecified lump sums; Med = budget has 1 unspecified lump sum without supplemental detail or adequate budget justification; Low = budget is lacking detail with more than 1 unspecified lump sum without supplemental detail or adequate budget justification, making it difficult to write a budget; No = budget has multiple lump sums lacking detail necessary to write a grant budget.	0 ☐ N/A ☐	-0.25 ☐	-0.5 ☐	DNF ☐	
7. Information supplied allows for a field review to be conducted. Yes = landowner(s) cooperative and site visit possible; No = landowner(s) uncooperative, site visit not possible.	0 ☐ N/A ☐			DNF ☐	
8. The Priority 1 implementation or design project supports stabilizing relevant NOAA Species in the Spotlight anadromous salmonid species to prevent their extinction as well as support Chinook Salmon populations that contribute to the prey base of Southern Resident Killer Whales. Yes = supports a Species in the Spotlight, +0.75 for Winter-Run Chinook focus species and Central Coast Coho Salmon south of Mendocino County, and +0.25 for Central California Coast Coho Salmon Mendocino County and north. Projects that support Southern Resident Killer Whales will receive +0.25 points; No = project does not support a Species in the Spotlight.	+0.75 ☐ +0.25 ☐ N/A ☐			0 ☐	
9. Level of matching funds and resources (from matrix).					

Program Criteria Review Point Deductions: _____

Comments:

Biological Review Fish Passage at Stream Crossings (FP) and Barrier Modification for Fish Passage (HB)

Proposal#: _____ **Region:** ____ **Reviewer:** _____ **Date:** _____

Proposal Name: _____

Initial score is 5 for the combined Program Criteria Review and project type Biological Review score sheets. Points deducted from the Program Criteria Review will be added to the point deduction on the Biological Review to determine the final score. For scoring criteria not applicable to a proposal, in the "Yes" column indicate "N/A" in lieu of "0".

FP or HB Proposal #_____	Yes	Med	Low	No	Comments
1. Required supplemental information is included and conforms to the criteria described in PSN Parts V & VI. Yes = all required supplemental information is included and conforms to the criteria described in PSN; Med = 1 piece of required supplemental information does not conform to the criteria described in the PSN or 1 document was missing at Admin Review; Low = 2 pieces of required supplemental information do not conform to the criteria described in the PSN or 2 documents were missing at Admin Review, or 1 document was missing at Admin Review and 1 additional piece does not conform to the criteria described in the PSN; No = more than 2 pieces of required supplemental information were missing at Admin Review or do not conform to the criteria described in the PSN, or the Intermediate or Conceptual Plan or Water Law Compliance Documents do not conform to the criteria described in the PSN.	0 ☐	-0.5 ☐	-1 ☐	DNF ☐	

FP or HB Proposal #_____	Yes	Med	Low	No	Comments
2. Based on the CDFW/NOAA Engineering and Geo Technical Level Review, the proposal should be considered for funding. Yes = should be considered for funding; No = should not be considered for funding.	0 ☐ N/A ☐			DNF ☐	
3. Assessment has identified the existing structure as a barrier to migrating focus species adults or juveniles. Yes = complete barrier to either adults or juveniles; Med = partial barrier to either adults or juveniles; No = not a barrier to focus species adults and juveniles or no assessment completed.	0 ☐ N/A ☐	-0.5 ☐		DNF ☐	
4. The proposed project meets CDFW and NOAA Fisheries focus species passage criteria (see CA Restoration Manual, Part IX, Appendices A and B; and Part XII). Yes = criteria is met and will provide unimpeded passage for adults and juveniles; Med = improves adult and juvenile passage but does not meet criteria under some high or low flows; Low = criteria is only met for adult passage where juvenile passage is needed; No = project will not meet fish passage criteria for either adults or juveniles.	0 ☐ N/A ☐	-0.5 ☐	-1 ☐	DNF ☐	
5. A survey on the target stream substantiates the quantity of the habitat upstream of the barrier to the next barrier. Yes = greater than 1 mile; Med = 1 to 0.5 mile; Low = 0.5 to 0.25 mile; No = less than 0.25 (CA Restoration Manual, Part IX).	0 ☐ N/A ☐	-0.25 ☐	-0.5 ☐	-2 ☐	
6. A survey on the target stream substantiates the quality of the habitat upstream of the barrier to the next barrier. Yes = Excellent or Good habitat upstream to the next barrier; Med = Fair habitat upstream to the next barrier; Low = Poor habitat upstream to the next barrier; No = unknown habitat upstream to the next barrier (CA Restoration Manual, Part IX).	0 ☐ N/A ☐	-0.5 ☐	-0.75 ☐	-2 ☐	

FP or HB Proposal #_____	Yes	Med	Low	No	Comments
7. Documented absence of other downstream barriers or a coordinated plan to identify and treat the barriers. Yes = no barriers downstream; Med = barrier downstream with a plan to identify and treat; Low = partial barrier downstream with no plan to identify or treat; No = complete barrier downstream with no plan to identify or treat.	0 ☐ N/A ☐	-0.5 ☐	-1 ☐	-2 ☐	
8. Field review conducted. [(Y or N) Informational, therefore no score.] If field review not conducted explain.					

Biological Review Point Deductions: _____

Program Criteria Review Point Deductions: _____

Final Score (5 – total point deductions): _____

Additional Comments:

Biological Review Instream Habitat Restoration (HI)

Proposal#: _____ Region: ____ Reviewer: _____ Date: _____

Proposal Name: _____

Initial score is 5 for the combined Program Criteria Review and project type Biological Review score sheets. Points deducted from the Program Criteria Review will be added to the point deduction on the Biological Review to determine the final score. For scoring criteria not applicable to a proposal, in the "Yes" column indicate "N/A" in lieu of "0".

HI Proposal #_____	Yes	Med	Low	No	Comments
1. Required supplemental information is included and conforms to the criteria described in PSN Parts V & VI. Yes = all required supplemental information is included and conforms to the criteria described in PSN; Med = 1 piece of required supplemental information does not conform to the criteria described in the PSN or 1 document was missing at Admin Review; Low = 2 pieces of required supplemental information do not conform to the criteria described in the PSN or 2 documents were missing at Admin Review, or 1 document was missing at Admin Review and 1 additional piece does not conform to the criteria described in the PSN; No = more than 2 pieces of required supplemental information were missing at Admin Review or do not conform to the criteria described in the PSN, or the Intermediate or Conceptual Plan or Water Law Compliance Documents do not conform to the criteria described in the PSN.	0 ☐	-0.5 ☐	-1 ☐	DNF ☐	

HI Proposal #_____	Yes	Med	Low	No	Comments
2. Based on the CDFW/NOAA Engineering and Geo Technical Level Review, the proposal should be considered for funding. Yes = should be considered for funding or not applicable; DNF = should not be considered for funding.	0 ☐ N/A ☐			DNF ☐	
3. The limiting factors being addressed have been identified as a priority in the watershed based on a planning or assessment document (in addition to CDFW and NOAA recovery plans): Yes = complete watershed assessment document; Med = complete CDFW stream habitat inventory survey document or equivalent; Low = project reach survey document; No = no plan or survey.	0 ☐ N/A ☐	-0.25 ☐	-1.5 ☐	-2 ☐	
4. The proposed project would improve focus species habitat which has been identified as a primary limiting factor in the watershed based on a specific planning or assessment document. Yes = project would address primary limiting factor(s); Low = project would address contributing factor(s); No = project does not improve habitat identified as limiting or contributing factors.	0 ☐ N/A ☐		-1.5 ☐	-5 ☐	
5. The proposed project would achieve the identified target habitat quantity (metric) throughout the project reach after project completion. Yes = the project would meet the target habitat metric throughout the project reach; Med = the project would achieve 80% or more of the minimum target habitat metric throughout the project reach; Low = the project would achieve 60% or more of the minimum target habitat metric throughout the project reach; No = the project would achieve less than 60% of the target habitat metric throughout the project reach or the target metric was not identified.	0 ☐ N/A ☐	-0.5 ☐	-2 ☐	-3 ☐	

HI Proposal #_____	Yes	Med	Low	No	Comments
6. In the project reach, the project as proposed will implement the most effective instream habitat restoration so that no re-treatment will be needed for 10 years. Yes = the project will utilize the most effective instream habitat restoration so that additional restoration will not be needed for 10 years or more; Med = the project will not utilize the most effective restoration but will have some benefit, which may result in additional instream habitat restoration within 5 to 10 years; No = the project will not utilize the most effective restoration, having little or no benefit and necessitating additional instream habitat restoration within 5 years.	0 ☐ N/A ☐	-0.5 ☐		DNF ☐	
7. Project materials utilized are the appropriate size, type, and species for the stream zone (active channel and floodplain) and watershed. Yes = materials utilized are appropriate size, type, or species; Med = materials utilized are acceptable but not of optimal size, type, or species; No = materials utilized are not appropriate size, type, or species.	0 ☐ N/A ☐	-0.5 ☐		DNF ☐	
8. Project restores or improves geomorphic function and ecological complexity in focus species habitat. Yes = Project improves focus species habitat by improving geomorphic function and ecological complexity; Med = Project maintains geomorphic function and improves ecological complexity; Low = Project maintains both geomorphic function and ecological complexity; No = Project reduces focus species habitat, or impairs geomorphic function or ecological complexity.	0 ☐ N/A ☐	-1 ☐	-2 ☐	DNF ☐	
9. Field review conducted. [(Y or N) Informational, therefore no score.] If field review not conducted explain.	☐	N/A	N/A	☐	

Biological Review Point Deductions: _____

Program Criteria Review Point Deductions: _____

Final Score (5 – total point deductions): _____

Additional Comments:

Biological Review Riparian Restoration (HR)

Proposal#: _____ Region: ____ Reviewer: _____ Date: _____

Proposal Name: _____

Initial score is 5 for the combined Program Criteria Review and project type Biological Review score sheets. Points deducted from the Program Criteria Review will be added to the point deduction on the Biological Review to determine the final score. For scoring criteria not applicable to a proposal, in the "Yes" column indicate "N/A" in lieu of "0".

HR Proposal #_____	Yes	Med	Low	No	Comments
1. Required supplemental information is included and conforms to the criteria described in PSN Parts V & VI. Yes = all required supplemental information is included and conforms to the criteria described in PSN; Med = 1 piece of required supplemental information does not conform to the criteria described in the PSN or 1 document was missing at Admin Review; Low = 2 pieces of required supplemental information do not conform to the criteria described in the PSN or 2 documents were missing at Admin Review, or 1 document was missing at Admin Review and 1 additional piece does not conform to the criteria described in the PSN; No = more than 2 pieces of required supplemental information were missing at Admin Review or do not conform to the criteria described in the PSN, or the Intermediate or Conceptual Plan or Water Law Compliance Documents do not conform to the criteria described in the PSN.	0 ☐	-0.5 ☐	-1 ☐	DNF ☐	

HR Proposal #_____	Yes	Med	Low	No	Comments
2. Based on the CDFW/NOAA Engineering and Geo Technical Level Review, the proposal should be considered for funding. Yes = should be considered for funding; DNF = should not be considered for funding.	0 ☐ N/A ☐			DNF ☐	
3. The limiting factors being addressed have been identified as a priority in the watershed based on a planning or assessment document (in addition to CDFW and NOAA recovery plans): Yes = complete watershed assessment document; Med = complete CDFW stream habitat inventory survey document or equivalent; Low = project reach survey document; No = no plan or survey.	0 ☐ N/A ☐	-0.25 ☐	-1.5 ☐	-2 ☐	
4. The proposed project would improve focus species habitat which has been identified as a primary limiting factor in the watershed based on a specific planning or assessment document. Yes = project would address primary limiting factor(s); Low = project would address contributing factor(s); No = project does not improve habitat identified as limiting or contributing factors.	0 ☐ N/A ☐		-1.5 ☐	-5 ☐	
5. The proposed project implements priority riparian recommendations from the watershed plan, assessment, or conceptual plan to restore riparian function for the entire identified project reach. Yes = implement at least 75% of the priority riparian recommendations in the project reach; Med = implement 74-50% of the priority riparian recommendations in the project reach; Low = implement 25-49% of the priority riparian recommendations in the project reach; No = implement less than 25% of the priority riparian recommendations in the project reach.	0 ☐ N/A ☐	-0.5 ☐	-1 ☐	-2 ☐	

HR Proposal #_____	Yes	Med	Low	No	Comments
6. The project will utilize CDFW acceptable techniques as described in the CA Restoration Manual or accepted methods. Yes = techniques described in the CA Restoration Manual or accepted methods; No = techniques not described in the CA Restoration Manual or accepted methods.	0 ☐ N/A ☐			DNF ☐	
7. The plants will be monitored and replanted (if necessary) to achieve the specified standard for success. Yes = plants will be monitored and replanted for 3 years or more; Med = plants will be monitored and replanted for 2 years; Low = plants will be monitored and replanted for 1 year; No = plants will not be monitored or replanted.	0 ☐ N/A ☐	-0.5 ☐	-1 ☐	DNF ☐	

8. Where necessary to achieve specified standard for success, the plants will be maintained including irrigation, weeding, or herbivore protection. Yes = irrigation, weeding or herbivore protection maintained for 3 years or irrigation, weeding or herbivore not necessary to achieve specified standard for success; Med = irrigation, weeding, or herbivore protection maintained for 2 years; Low = irrigation, weeding, and herbivore protection maintained for 1 year; No = irrigation, weeding, and herbivore protection not maintained, even though irrigation, weeding, and herbivore protection is necessary to achieve specified standard for success.	0 ☐ N/A ☐	-0.5 ☐	-1 ☐	-2 ☐	
9. Project materials utilized are the appropriate size, type, and species for the stream zone (active channel and floodplain) and watershed. Yes = materials utilized are appropriate size, type, or species; Med = materials utilized are acceptable but not of optimal size, type, or species; No = materials utilized are not appropriate size, type, or species.	0 ☐ N/A ☐	-0.5 ☐		DNF ☐	
10. Project implementation is consistent with maximum efficiency in the project term. Yes = project implementation in the entire project reach will occur within the first season, with project maintenance and monitoring in subsequent years; Med = only partial project implementation (e.g., only permitting first year) in the project reach will occur in the first season; No = no project implementation (including permitting) will occur in the project reach in the first season.	0 ☐ N/A ☐	-0.5 ☐		DNF ☐	
11. Field review conducted. [(Y or N) Informational, therefore no score.] If field review not conducted explain.					

Biological Review Point Deductions: _____

Program Criteria Review Point Deductions: _____

Final Score (5 – total point deductions): _____

Additional Comments:

Biological Review Instream Bank Stabilization (HS)

Proposal#: _____ Region: ____ Reviewer: _____ Date: _____

Proposal Name: _____

Initial score is 5 for the combined Program Criteria Review and project type Biological Review score sheets. Points deducted from the Program Criteria Review will be added to the point deduction on the Biological Review to determine the final score. For scoring criteria not applicable to a proposal, in the "Yes" column indicate "N/A" in lieu of "0".

HS Proposal #_____	Yes	Med	Low	No	Comments
1. Required supplemental information is included and conforms to the criteria described in PSN Parts V & VI. Yes = all required supplemental information is included and conforms to the criteria described in PSN; Med = 1 piece of required supplemental information does not conform to the criteria described in the PSN or 1 document was missing at Admin Review; Low = 2 pieces of required supplemental information do not conform to the criteria described in the PSN or 2 documents were missing at Admin Review, or 1 document was missing at Admin Review and 1 additional piece does not conform to the criteria described in the PSN; No = more than 2 pieces of required supplemental information were missing at Admin Review or do not conform to the criteria described in the PSN, or the Intermediate or Conceptual Plan or Water Law Compliance Documents do not conform to the criteria described in the PSN.	0 ☐	-0.5 ☐	-1 ☐	DNF ☐	

HS Proposal #_____	Yes	Med	Low	No	Comments
2. Based on the CDFW/NOAA Engineering and Geo Technical Level Review, the proposal should be considered for funding. Yes = should be considered for funding; DNF = should not be considered for funding.	0 ☐ N/A ☐			DNF ☐	
3. The proposed project would improve, protect, or enhance focus species habitat, which has been identified as a key limiting factor. Yes = project would improve, protect or enhance habitat identified as a key limiting factor; Low = project would improve, protect, or enhance habitat identified as a contributing factor; No = project does not improve, protect or enhance habitat identified as limiting or contributing factors.	0 ☐ N/A ☐		-2 ☐	-5 ☐	
4. Focus species limiting factors associated with sediment delivery (e.g., excessive sediment, spawning gravel quality) have been identified as a priority within the watershed based on a planning or assessment effort. Yes = a completed watershed plan; Med = a habitat inventory assessment or equivalent, identifying limiting factors for salmonids; Low = a Conceptual Plan (streambank inventory); No = no plan, assessment, or road log.	0 ☐ N/A ☐	-0.25 ☐	-1 ☐	-5 ☐	
5. Focus species impacts caused by the unstable bank have been described in detail and documented (refer to PSN). Yes = focus species impacts caused by the unstable bank have been described in detail and documented; Med = focus species impacts caused by the unstable bank have been partially described and documented; No = focus species impacts caused by the unstable bank have not been described and documented.	0 ☐ N/A ☐	-1 ☐		DNF ☐	

HS Proposal #_____	Yes	Med	Low	No	Comments
6. Project restores or improves geomorphic evolution, ecological complexity, and riparian function. Yes = Project restores fish habitat by re-establishing geomorphic evolution, ecological complexity, and riparian function; Med = Project improves fish habitat by improving geomorphic evolution, ecological complexity, and riparian function; Low = Project maintains geomorphic function, ecological complexity, and riparian function; No = Project reduces fish habitat or impairs geomorphic function, ecological complexity, or riparian function.	0 ☐ N/A ☐	-0.5 ☐	-2 ☐	DNF ☐	
7. Current land use practices have been described and will be modified to prevent future bank destabilization or to allow natural stream processes to occur. Yes = land use practices are described and will be modified, or not applicable; Low = land use practices are described and will not be modified within the limitation of structures present; No= practices are not described or will not be modified.	0 ☐ N/A ☐		-2 ☐	DNF ☐	
8. Sediment delivery from the bank destabilization area adversely impacts existing spawning and rearing habitat within the project reach. Yes = sediment delivery adversely impacts existing spawning and rearing habitat within the project reach; No = sediment delivery does not adversely impact existing spawning and rearing habitat within the project reach.	0 ☐ N/A ☐			DNF ☐	
9. Field review conducted. [(Y or N) Informational, therefore no score.] If field review not conducted explain.					

Biological Review Point Deductions: _____

Program Criteria Review Point Deductions: _____

Final Score (5 – total point deductions): _____

Additional Comments:

Biological Review Upslope Restoration (HU)

Proposal#: _____ Region: ___ Reviewer: _____ Date: _____

Proposal Name: _____

Initial score is 5 for the combined Program Criteria Review and project type Biological Review score sheets. Points deducted from the Program Criteria Review will be added to the point deduction on the Biological Review to determine the final score. For scoring criteria not applicable to a proposal, in the "Yes" column indicate "N/A" in lieu of "0".

HU Proposal #_____	Yes	Med	Low	No	Comments
1. Required supplemental information is included and conforms to the criteria described in PSN Parts V & VI. Yes = all required supplemental information is included and conforms to the criteria described in PSN; Med = 1 piece of required supplemental information does not conform to the criteria described in the PSN or 1 document was missing at Admin Review; Low = 2 pieces of required supplemental information do not conform to the criteria described in the PSN or 2 documents were missing at Admin Review, or 1 document was missing at Admin Review and 1 additional piece does not conform to the criteria described in the PSN; No = more than 2 pieces of required supplemental information were missing at Admin Review or do not conform to the criteria described in the PSN, or the Intermediate or Conceptual Plan or Water Law Compliance Documents do not conform to the criteria described in the PSN.	0 ☐	-0.5 ☐	-1 ☐	DNF ☐	

HU Proposal #_____	Yes	Med	Low	No	Comments
2. Based on the CDFW/NMFS Engineering and Geo Technical Level Review, the proposal should be considered for funding. Yes = should be considered for funding; No = should not be considered for funding.	0 ☐ N/A ☐			DNF ☐	
3. The limiting factors being addressed have been identified as a priority in the watershed based on a planning or assessment document (in addition to CDFW and NOAA recovery plans): Yes = complete watershed assessment document; Med = complete CDFW stream habitat inventory survey document or equivalent; Low = project reach survey document; No = no plan or survey.	0 ☐ N/A ☐	-0.25 ☐	-1.5 ☐	-2 ☐	
4. The proposed project would improve focus species habitat which has been identified as a primary limiting factor in the watershed based on a specific planning or assessment document. Yes = project would address primary limiting factor(s); Low = project would address contributing factor(s); No = project does not improve habitat identified as limiting or contributing factors.	0 ☐ N/A ☐		-1.5 ☐	-5 ☐	

HU Proposal #_____	Yes	Med	Low	No	Comments
5. Proposed road treatments will reduce sediment delivery to focus species streams. Yes = permanent de-commissioning (abandonment as described in the CA Restoration Manual, Chapter X, page 103) or road-to-trail conversion for foot traffic only; Med = at least 25% of all features proposed are for permanent de-commissioning and/or road-to-trail conversion for non-motorized traffic, and storm-proofing for the remaining features; Low = less than 25% of all features proposed are for permanent decommissioning or road-to-trail conversion for non-motorized traffic, and storm-proofing for the remaining features; No = treatments will not reduce sediment delivery.	0 ☐ N/A ☐	-0.5 ☐	-1 ☐	DNF ☐	
6. The treatment locations are on riparian roads. Yes = **at least** 75% of treatments are on riparian roads; Med = **at least** 50% of treatments are on riparian roads; Low = **at least** 25% of treatments are on riparian roads; No = less than 25% of treatments are on riparian roads.	0 ☐ N/A ☐	-0.5 ☐	-2 ☐	-3 ☐	
7. All the sediment savings proposed is prevented from directly entering a focus species stream. Yes = **at least** 75% of sediment saved is prevented from directly entering a focus species stream; Medium = **at least** 50% of sediment saved is prevented from directly entering focus species stream; Low = **at least** 25% of sediment saved is prevented from directly entering a focus species stream; No = less than 25% of sediment saved is prevented from directly entering a focus species stream.	0 ☐ N/A ☐	-1 ☐	-2 ☐	-3 ☐	

HU Proposal #_____	Yes	Med	Low	No	Comments
8. The proposed project is requesting funding for high and moderate priority upslope restoration recommendations from the assessment to reduce sediment delivery to the stream for the identified reach/sub-watershed. Yes = 75% or more total number of treatments recommended are high and moderate priority; No = less than 75% total number of treatments recommended are high and moderate priority.	0 ☐ N/A ☐			-2 ☐	
9. If LWD (i.e. redwood, Douglas fir, or locally appropriate wood, greater than 12 inches in diameter and 16 feet long) is generated by the project, it is being used at another identified restoration site or will be staged at an accessible location for future restoration projects. Yes = restoration site identified, will be staged at an accessible location, or not applicable; No = if wood is generated it is not being used for current or future projects.	0 ☐ N/A ☐			-0.5 ☐	
10. The proposed project will meet the criteria for treatments proposed as described in the CA Restoration Manual, Chapter X or accepted by CDFW/NOAA engineers. Yes = project would meet the CA Restoration Manual criteria for proposed treatments; Med = project would not meet the CA Restoration Manual criteria for proposed treatments, but accepted by CDFW/NOAA engineers; No = project would not meet the CA Restoration Manual criteria or is not accepted by engineers.	0 ☐ N/A ☐	-1 ☐		DNF ☐	
11. Field review conducted. [(Y or N) Informational, therefore no score.] If field review not conducted explain.					

Biological Review Point Deductions: _____

Program Criteria Review Point Deductions: _____

Final Score (5 – total point deductions): _____

Additional Comments:

Biological Review Monitoring Watershed Restoration (MO)

Proposal#: _____ Region: ____ Reviewer: _____ Date: _____

Proposal Name: _____

Initial score is 5 for the combined Program Criteria Review and project type Biological Review score sheets. Points deducted from the Program Criteria Review will be added to the point deduction on the Biological Review to determine the final score. For scoring criteria not applicable to a proposal, in the "Yes" column indicate "N/A" in lieu of "0".

MO Proposal #_____	Yes	Med	Low	No	Comments
1. Required supplemental information is included and conforms to the criteria described in PSN Parts V & VI. Yes = all required supplemental information is included and conforms to the criteria described in PSN; Med = 1 piece of required supplemental information does not conform to the criteria described in the PSN or 1 document was missing at Admin Review; Low = 2 pieces of required supplemental information do not conform to the criteria described in the PSN or 2 documents were missing at Admin Review, or 1 document was missing at Admin Review and 1 additional piece does not conform to the criteria described in the PSN; No = more than 2 pieces of required supplemental information were missing at Admin Review or do not conform to the criteria described in the PSN, or the Intermediate or Conceptual Plan or Water Law Compliance Documents do not conform to the criteria described in the PSN.	0 ☐	-0.5 ☐	-1 ☐	DNF ☐	

MO Proposal #_____	Yes	Med	Low	No	Comments
2. Required Information - Project elements A-E demonstrate the project goals and objectives, study design, sampling scheme, and methods of analysis are well aligned to deliver proposed monitoring results that will inform the management questions and hypotheses proposed. Yes = Required Information - Project elements A-G will result in the proposed monitoring results. Med = 1 element is not well aligned to deliver proposed monitoring results. Low = 2 elements are not well aligned to deliver proposed monitoring results. No = More than 2 elements are not well aligned to deliver proposed monitoring results	0 ☐ N/A ☐	-1 ☐	-2 ☐	-5 ☐	
3. The proposal demonstrates the project will provide a scientifically valid evaluation of one of the following: a) effectiveness monitoring or b) validation. Yes = A minimum of 1 element will be evaluated; No = no element will be evaluated.	0 ☐ N/A ☐			-5 ☐	
4. The applicant: (a) has the qualifications, experience, and capacity to collect, summarize, analyze, and interpret data appropriate for the proposed project (see bullet E of Required Information); and (b) includes an example of (or provides a link to) previous work in support of requirement a). Yes = Proposal fully meets the above requirements. Med = Proposal generally meets the above requirements with some minor deficiency. Low = Proposal contains significant deficiencies regarding requirement a) or requirement b). No = Proposal does not meet above requirements a) and b).	0 ☐ N/A ☐	-0.5 ☐	-1 ☐	-5 ☐	

Biological Review Point Deductions: _____

Program Criteria Review Point Deductions: _____

Final Score (5 – total point deductions): _____

Additional Comments:

Biological Review Organizational Support (OR)

Proposal#: _____ Region: ____ Reviewer: _____ Date: _____

Proposal Name: _____

Initial score is 5 for the combined Program Criteria Review and project type Biological Review score sheets. Points deducted from the Program Criteria Review will be added to the point deduction on the Biological Review to determine the final score. For scoring criteria not applicable to a proposal, in the "Yes" column indicate "N/A" in lieu of "0".

OR Proposal #_____	Yes	Med	Low	No	Comments
1. Required supplemental information is included and conforms to the criteria described in PSN Parts V & VI. Yes = all required supplemental information is included and conforms to the criteria described in PSN; Med = 1 piece of required supplemental information does not conform to the criteria described in the PSN or 1 document was missing at Admin Review; Low = 2 pieces of required supplemental information do not conform to the criteria described in the PSN or 2 documents were missing at Admin Review, or 1 document was missing at Admin Review and 1 additional piece does not conform to the criteria described in the PSN; No = more than 2 pieces of required supplemental information were missing at Admin Review or do not conform to the criteria described in the PSN, or the Intermediate or Conceptual Plan or Water Law Compliance Documents do not conform to the criteria described in the PSN.	0 ☐	-0.5 ☐	-1 ☐	DNF ☐	

OR Proposal #_____	Yes	Med	Low	No	Comments
2. Proposal will direct attention to one or more watershed(s) with no previous watershed organization or a watershed with previously ineffective planning effort. Yes = addresses more than 1 new watershed; Med = addresses at least 1 new watershed; No = does not address any new watersheds.	0 ☐ N/A ☐	-0.25 ☐		-0.75 ☐	
3. The proposed watershed(s) has an existing watershed plan or assessment document that identifies focus species limiting factors within the watershed (in addition to CDFW and NOAA recovery plans). Yes = complete watershed plan or new watershed without any previous assessment; Med = complete CDFW stream habitat inventory survey document or equivalent; Low = project reach survey document; No = no plan, assessment, or survey.	0 ☐ N/A ☐	-0.25 ☐	-1 ☐	-2 ☐	
4. Proposal documents how the applicant will develop, maintain, and sustain an ongoing relationship with local landowners, residents, and organizations. Yes = a detailed description of how the applicant will develop, maintain, and sustain an ongoing relationship with local landowners, residents, and organizations; Med = brief description of how the applicant will develop, maintain, and sustain an ongoing relationship with local landowners, residents, and organizations; No = no description is included.	0 ☐ N/A ☐	-0.5 ☐		-2 ☐	

OR Proposal #_____	Yes	Med	Low	No	Comments
5. Proposal identifies measurable tasks to be accomplished in the region's watersheds to address primary limiting factors affecting focus species or their habitat, which directly supports local focus species habitat restoration and State and Federal recovery efforts. Yes = includes measurable tasks addressing primary limiting factors which supports habitat restoration; No = does not include measurable tasks addressing primary limiting factors which supports habitat restoration.	0 ☐ N/A ☐			-5 ☐	
6. The proposal demonstrates a sound plan for tracking progress toward achieving the identified measurable tasks. Yes = applicant included a detailed plan to track progress; Med = applicant included a plan that lacks details for tracking progress; No = no plan is included.	0 ☐ N/A ☐	-0.5 ☐		-5 ☐	
7. Proposal documents at least 50% landowner support (for the intended scope of the project) for plan development or assessments. Yes = at least 50% landowner support is documented by landowner access, and there is a detailed description included of how remaining access will be secured; Med = less than 50% of landowner support is documented but there is a detailed description included of how remaining access will be secured; No = applicant has not demonstrated support with landowners and there is not a detailed description included of how landowner access will be secured.	0 ☐ N/A ☐	-0.5 ☐		DNF ☐	

OR Proposal #_____	Yes	Med	Low	No	Comments
8. **For existing groups funded by FRGP**, Status Report identifies: 1) the group's accomplishments including past FRGP deliverables, 2) outreach success, 3) watershed planning and assessment, 4) habitat restoration implementation, and 5) other CDFW objectives. Yes = all 5 elements are included in report; Med = only 3 elements are included in the report; Low = only 2 elements are included in the report; No = report doesn't identify the group's formation and activities.	0 ☐ N/A ☐	-0.5 ☐	-1.5 ☐	-3 ☐	
9. **For existing groups funded by FRGP**, past activities have led to plan-based implementation projects. Yes = implementation projects completed in the last 2 years; Med = implementation projects completed in the last 2 to 4 years; No = implementation projects completed more than 4 years ago, or no implementation projects undertaken.	0 ☐ N/A ☐	-1 ☐		-5 ☐	

10. **For new groups or existing groups new to FRGP**, Status Report describes 1) how the group was formed, 2) the entities comprising the group, 3) the group's goal and objectives, and 4) what has been achieved to date. Yes = all 4 elements are described in report; Med = only 3 elements are described in the report; Low = only 2 elements are described in the report; No = report doesn't describe the group's formation and activities.	0 ☐ N/A ☐	-0.5 ☐	-1.5 ☐	-3 ☐	

Biological Review Point Deductions: _____

Program Criteria Review Point Deductions: _____

Final Score (5 – total point deductions): _____

Additional Comments:

Biological Review Project Design (PD)

Proposal#: _____ Region: ____ Reviewer: _____ Date: _____

Proposal Name: _____

Initial score is 5 for the combined Program Criteria Review and project type Biological Review score sheets. Points deducted from the Program Criteria Review will be added to the point deduction on the Biological Review to determine the final score. For scoring criteria not applicable to a proposal, in the "Yes" column indicate "N/A" in lieu of "0".

PD Proposal #_____	Yes	Med	Low	No	Comments
1. Required supplemental information is included and conforms to the criteria described in PSN Parts V & VI. Yes = all required supplemental information is included and conforms to the criteria described in PSN; Med = 1 piece of required supplemental information does not conform to the criteria described in the PSN or 1 document was missing at Admin Review; Low = 2 pieces of required supplemental information do not conform to the criteria described in the PSN or 2 documents were missing at Admin Review, or 1 document was missing at Admin Review and 1 additional piece does not conform to the criteria described in the PSN; No = more than 2 pieces of required supplemental information were missing at Admin Review or do not conform to the criteria described in the PSN, or the Intermediate or Conceptual Plan or Water Law Compliance Documents do not conform to the criteria described in the PSN.	0 ☐	-0.5 ☐	-1 ☐	DNF ☐	

PD Proposal #_____	Yes	Med	Low	No	Comments
2. Based on the CDFW/NOAA Engineering and Geo Technical Level Review, the proposal should be considered for funding. Yes = should be considered for funding; DNF = should not be considered for funding.	0 ☐ N/A ☐			DNF ☐	
3. The limiting factors being addressed have been identified as a priority in the watershed based on a planning or assessment document (in addition to CDFW and NOAA recovery plans): Yes = complete watershed assessment document; Med = complete CDFW stream habitat inventory survey document or equivalent; Low = project reach survey document; No = no plan or survey.	0 ☐ N/A ☐	-0.25 ☐	-1.5 ☐	-2 ☐	
4. The implementation project, resulting from the project design would improve focus species habitat which has been identified as a primary limiting factor in the watershed based on a specific planning or assessment document. Yes = project would address primary limiting factor(s); Low = project would address contributing factor(s); No = project does not improve habitat identified as limiting or contributing factors.	0 ☐ N/A ☐		-1.5 ☐	-5 ☐	
5. Licensed professional(s) has the appropriate level of expertise for the type of project being designed. Yes = licensed professional has the appropriate expertise for the project being designed; No = licensed professional does not have the appropriate expertise for the project being designed.	0 ☐ N/A ☐			-5 ☐	
6. The proposal identifies all necessary surveys required to complete the design. Yes = identifies all required surveys; Low = does not identify 1 or 2 required surveys; No = does not identify more than 2 required surveys or any surveys.	0 ☐ N/A ☐		-2 ☐	-3 ☐	

PD Proposal #_____	Yes	Med	Low	No	Comments
7. A survey on the target stream conducted in the proposed project vicinity substantiates the quality and quantity of the **habitat** in the vicinity of the proposed project. Yes = survey conducted substantiates habitat quality and quantity in the project vicinity; No = survey not conducted.	0 ☐ N/A ☐			-5 ☐	
8. Degree to which proposed project will develop a Final Plan/construction-ready (100%) which can be implemented directly after the design project; Yes = implementation directly after the project (Final Plan or Conceptual Plans that are sufficient for implementation); Med = proposed project is a feasibility study; No = proposed project is not a feasibility study or the design produced is less than a Final Plan (less than100%).	0 ☐ N/A ☐	-1 ☐		-5 ☐	
9. The proposed project includes all deliverables required for each design type which meet the specific design plan criteria. Yes = specific deliverables will meet design plan criteria; Med = deliverables will partially meet specific design plan criteria; No = deliverables will not meet specific design plan criteria.	0 ☐ N/A ☐	-0.5 ☐		-2 ☐	
10. Proposal documents at least 50% landowner support (for the intended scope of the project) for plan development or assessments. Yes = at least 50% landowner support is documented by landowner access, and there is a detailed description included of how remaining access will be secured; Med = less than 50% of landowner support is documented but there is a detailed description included of how remaining access will be secured; No = applicant has not demonstrated support with landowners and there is not a detailed description included of how landowner access will be secured.	0 ☐ N/A ☐	-0.5 ☐		DNF ☐	

PD Proposal #_____	Yes	Med	Low	No	Comments
11. Field review conducted. [(Y or N) Informational, therefore no score.] If field review not conducted explain.					

Biological Review Point Deductions: _____

Program Criteria Review Point Deductions: _____

Final Score (5 – total point deductions): _____

Additional Comments:

Biological Review Public Involvement (PI)

Proposal#: _____ Region: ____ Reviewer: _____ Date: _____

Proposal Name: _____

Initial score is 5 for the combined Program Criteria Review and project type Biological Review score sheets. Points deducted from the Program Criteria Review will be added to the point deduction on the Biological Review to determine the final score. For scoring criteria not applicable to a proposal, in the "Yes" column indicate "N/A" in lieu of "0".

PI Proposal #_____	Yes	Med	Low	No	Comments
1. Required supplemental information is included and conforms to the criteria described in PSN Parts V & VI. Yes = all required supplemental information is included and conforms to the criteria described in PSN; Med = 1 piece of required supplemental information does not conform to the criteria described in the PSN or 1 document was missing at Admin Review; Low = 2 pieces of required supplemental information do not conform to the criteria described in the PSN or 2 documents were missing at Admin Review, or 1 document was missing at Admin Review and 1 additional piece does not conform to the criteria described in the PSN; No = more than 2 pieces of required supplemental information were missing at Admin Review or do not conform to the criteria described in the PSN, or the Intermediate or Conceptual Plan or Water Law Compliance Documents do not conform to the criteria described in the PSN.	0 ☐	-0.5 ☐	-1 ☐	DNF ☐	

PI Proposal #_____	Yes	Med	Low	No	Comments
2. Proposal will direct attention to 1 or more watershed(s) with no previous watershed organization or a watershed with previously ineffective planning effort. Yes = addresses 1 or more watersheds; Med = addresses at least 1 new watershed; No = does not address any new watersheds.	0 ☐ N/A ☐	-0.25 ☐		-0.75 ☐	
3. Proposal will continue outreach, watershed planning efforts, and/or implementation of priority restoration projects based on previous watershed planning. Yes = continues outreach, watershed planning, and implementation of priority project(s) or not applicable; Med = continues **at least** 2 elements (outreach, watershed planning, or implementation of priority restoration projects); No = proposal only focuses on outreach efforts.	0 ☐ N/A ☐	-0.5 ☐		-2 ☐	
4. Proposal identifies measurable tasks to be accomplished in the region's watersheds to address primary factors limiting affecting focus species or their habitat, which directly supports local focus species habitat restoration and State and Federal recovery efforts. Yes = includes measurable tasks addressing primary limiting factors which supports habitat restoration; No = does not include measurable tasks addressing primary limiting factors which supports habitat restoration.	0 ☐ N/A ☐			-5 ☐	
5. Proposal demonstrates the current extent of regional stakeholder support through multiple partnerships. Yes = proposal includes a list of multiple partners; Med = proposal includes only a single partner; No = proposal doesn't include any partners.	0 ☐ N/A ☐	-1 ☐		DNF ☐	

PI Proposal #_____	Yes	Med	Low	No	Comments
6. The proposal demonstrates a willingness and commitment to work with others to achieve the organization's goals and how it might enhance other efforts within the geographic extent of the organization. Yes = proposal effectively describes how the group will work with others to achieve project goals; Med = proposal only partially describes how the group will work with others to achieve project goals; No = the proposal doesn't demonstrate a willingness and commitment to work with others.	0 ☐ N/A ☐	-0.5 ☐		-5 ☐	
7. If proposal is for AmeriCorps support, the proposal describes placement across the entire FRGP area. Yes = corps member will be placed in the Central Valley and 4 Coastal CDFW regions; Med = corps member will be placed in 4 regions; Low = corps members will be placed in 3 regions, No = corps members will be placed in only 2 coastal region.	0 ☐ N/A ☐	-0.5 ☐	-1 ☐	-3 ☐	
8. If proposal is for AmeriCorps support, the proposal describes in detail the process by which outreach is conducted and corps member sites are selected. Yes = detailed description of outreach and member site selection; Med = description lacks some detail of outreach and member site selection; Low = description is unclear on outreach and member site selection; No = no description of outreach and member site selection.	0 ☐ N/A ☐	-0.25 ☐	-0.5 ☐	-5 ☐	

PI Proposal #_____	Yes	Med	Low	No	Comments
9. For existing groups funded by FRGP, Status Report identifies 1) the group's accomplishments including past FRGP deliverables, 2) outreach success, 3) watershed planning and assessment, 4) habitat restoration implementation, and 5) other CDFW objectives. Yes = all 5 elements are identified in report; Med = only 3 elements are identified in the report; Low = only 2 elements are identified in the report; No = only 1 element identified, or report doesn't identify the group's formation and activities.	0 ☐ N/A ☐	-0.5 ☐	-1.5 ☐	-3 ☐	
10. **For existing groups new to FRGP.** Status Report describes 1) how the group was formed, 2) the entities comprising the group, 3) the group's goals, and 4) the group's objectives, and what has been achieved to date. Yes = all 4 elements are described in report; Med = only 3 elements are described in the report; Low = only 2 elements are described in the report; No = only 1 element identified, or report doesn't describe the group's formation and activities.	0 ☐ N/A ☐	-0.5 ☐	-1.5 ☐	-3 ☐	
11. For existing groups, past activities have contributed to regional prioritization and/or watershed planning. Yes = activities have directly contributed to regional and watershed planning; Med = activities have regional prioritization planning effort; No = no contribution to regional planning effort.	0 ☐ N/A ☐	-1 ☐		-2 ☐	
12. For existing groups, applicants' past activities have led to **designs** that were based on regional and/or watershed specific planning efforts. Yes = activities have led to 100% designs or not applicable (NA) for AmeriCorps; Med = activities have only led to feasibility studies or less than 100% design; No = no design work initiated by applicant.	0 ☐ N/A ☐	-1 ☐		-2 ☐	

PI Proposal #_____	Yes	Med	Low	No	Comments
13. Applicants past activities have led to plan-based **implementation** projects. Yes = implementation projects in the last 2 years or not applicable (NA) for AmeriCorps; Med = implementation projects in the last 2-4 years; No = no implementation projects completed or completed more than 4 years ago.	0 ☐ N/A ☐	-1 ☐		-5 ☐	

Biological Review Point Deductions: _____

Program Criteria Review Point Deductions: _____

Final Score (5 – total point deductions): _____

Additional Comments:

Biological Review Watershed Evaluation, Assessment, Planning, and Restoration Project Planning (PL)

Proposal#: _____ Region: ____ Reviewer: _____ Date: _____

Proposal Name: _____

Initial score is 5 for the combined Program Criteria Review and project type Biological Review score sheets. Points deducted from the Program Criteria Review will be added to the point deduction on the Biological Review to determine the final score. For scoring criteria not applicable to a proposal, in the "Yes" column indicate "N/A" in lieu of "0".

PL Proposal #_____	Yes	Med	Low	No	Comments
1. Required supplemental information is included and conforms to the criteria described in PSN Parts V & VI. Yes = all required supplemental information is included and conforms to the criteria described in PSN; Med = 1 piece of required supplemental information does not conform to the criteria described in the PSN or 1 document was missing at Admin Review; Low = 2 pieces of required supplemental information do not conform to the criteria described in the PSN or 2 documents were missing at Admin Review, or 1 document was missing at Admin Review and 1 additional piece does not conform to the criteria described in the PSN; No = more than 2 pieces of required supplemental information were missing at Admin Review or do not conform to the criteria described in the PSN, or the Intermediate or Conceptual Plan or Water Law Compliance Documents do not conform to the criteria described in the PSN.	0 ☐	-0.5 ☐	-1 ☐	DNF ☐	

PL Proposal #_____	Yes	Med	Low	No	Comments
2. Based on the CDFW/NMFS Engineering and Geo Technical Level Review, the proposal should be considered for funding. Yes = should be considered for funding; DNF = should not be considered for funding.	0 ☐ N/A ☐			DNF ☐	
3. The proposed project will develop complete watershed plan: Yes = Complete watershed plan developed; Med = complete ranch implementation plan or specific assessment (e.g., sediment/erosion inventory) based on previous planning effort; No = watershed plan, ranch implementation plan, or assessment will not be completed.	0 ☐ N/A ☐	-0.25 ☐		-5 ☐	
4. If proposed planning is based on previous watershed or ranch planning, or watershed assessments, the cited watershed planning or assessment document is acceptable to CDFW. Yes = cited watershed planning/assessment document is acceptable to CDFW; No = cited watershed planning or assessment document is unacceptable to CDFW.	0 ☐ N/A ☐			-5 ☐	
5. The proposed project encompasses or completes an entire watershed or sub-watershed. Yes = 80-100% of the entire watershed or sub-watershed; Med = 70-79% of the entire watershed or sub-watershed; Low = 50-69% of the entire watershed or sub-watershed; No = less than 50% of the entire watershed or sub-watershed.	0 ☐ N/A ☐	-0.25 ☐	-0.5 ☐	-1 ☐	
6. All survey methodologies proposed for use are identified with a reference for the survey methodology. Yes = all survey methodologies have been identified with a reference; Med = 1 or 2 survey methodologies have not been identified with a reference; No = more than 2 survey methodologies have not been identified with a reference.	0 ☐ N/A ☐	-0.5 ☐		-3 ☐	

PL Proposal #_____	Yes	Med	Low	No	Comments
7. All survey methodologies proposed for use are described in the CA Restoration Manual or are acceptable to CDFW. Yes = assessment protocols used are described in the CA Restoration Manual or are acceptable to CDFW; No = assessment protocols are not in the CA Restoration Manual, unacceptable, or inappropriate.	0 ☐ N/A ☐			DNF ☐	
8. Proposal documents at least 50% landowner support (for the intended scope of the project) for plan development or assessments. Yes = at least 50% landowner support is documented by landowner access, and there is a detailed description included of how remaining access will be secured; Med = less than 50% of landowner support is documented but there is a detailed description included of how remaining access will be secured; No = applicant has not demonstrated support with landowners and there is not a detailed description included of how landowner access will be secured.	0 ☐ N/A ☐	-0.5 ☐		-5 ☐	
9. If there are significant social issues associated with successful restoration of the watershed, the proposal clearly addresses those issues which will enable restoration to be done or references a prior document which sufficiently addresses those issues which will enable restoration to be done. Yes = proposal clearly addresses social issues or references a prior document which sufficiently addresses the issues; No = proposal does not clearly address social issues or does not reference a prior document.	0 ☐ N/A ☐			-5 ☐	

PL Proposal #_____	Yes	Med	Low	No	Comments
10. If proposed project is an instream flow study, contact with State Water Board is demonstrated and key elements of the plan are identified. Yes = contact with State Water Board demonstrated and key elements of the plan are identified; No = contact with State Water Board is not demonstrated and key elements of the plan are not identified.	0 ☐ N/A ☐			-5 ☐	
11. If the proposed project is database creation and maintenance, a complete ready to use database that will compile information regarding focus species, their habitat, and habitat management or restoration with appropriate QA/QC maintenance will be developed. Yes = completes a ready to use database compiling focus species information and has appropriate QA/QC maintenance; No = does not complete a ready to use database compiling focus species information or does not have appropriate QA/QC maintenance.	0 ☐ N/A ☐			-5 ☐	
12. The proposed project includes all deliverables required for each planning type (i.e., plan, assessment, flow study, database) which will clearly convey limiting factors and prioritize restoration activities to landowners and other interested parties. Yes = deliverables will clearly convey limiting factors and prioritize restoration activities; Med = deliverables will partially convey limiting factors or partially prioritize restoration activities; No = deliverables will not clearly convey limiting factors and prioritize restoration activities.	0 ☐ N/A ☐	-1 ☐		-3 ☐	
13. Field review conducted. [(Y or N) Informational, therefore no score.] If field review not conducted explain.					

Biological Review Point Deductions: _____

Program Criteria Review Point Deductions: _____

Final Score (5 – total point deductions): _____

Additional Comments:

Biological Review Cooperative Rearing (RE)

Proposal#: _____ Region: ____ Reviewer: _____ Date: _____

Proposal Name: _____

Initial score is 5 for the combined Program Criteria Review and project type Biological Review score sheets. Points deducted from the Program Criteria Review will be added to the point deduction on the Biological Review to determine the final score. For scoring criteria not applicable to a proposal, in the "Yes" column indicate "N/A" in lieu of "0".

RE Proposal #_____	Yes	Med	Low	No	Comments
1. Required supplemental information is included and conforms to the criteria described in PSN Parts V & VI. Yes = all required supplemental information is included and conforms to the criteria described in PSN; Med = 1 piece of required supplemental information does not conform to the criteria described in the PSN or 1 document was missing at Admin Review; Low = 2 pieces of required supplemental information do not conform to the criteria described in the PSN or 2 documents were missing at Admin Review, or 1 document was missing at Admin Review and 1 additional piece does not conform to the criteria described in the PSN; No = more than 2 pieces of required supplemental information were missing at Admin Review or do not conform to the criteria described in the PSN, or the Intermediate or Conceptual Plan or Water Law Compliance Documents do not conform to the criteria described in the PSN.	0 ☐	-0.5 ☐	-1 ☐	DNF ☐	

RE Proposal #_____	Yes	Med	Low	No	Comments
2. The proposed project is: Yes = for operation of conservation rearing hatchery program (*recovery focus*) OR enhancement project (*commercial salmon focus*); No = project is for any other rearing purpose.	0 ☐ N/A ☐			-2 ☐	
3. Focus species rearing or release strategy: Yes = fish rearing or release locations are approved by recovery plan or enhancement program; Low = release sites adjacent to the source populations (*recovery*) or outside current enhancement program projects; No = release site not in or adjacent to source population (recovery).	0 ☐ N/A ☐		-1.5 ☐	-5 ☐	
4. Released fish marking: Yes= proposed marking is in accordance with CDFW and PFMC standards; No = proposed marking is not using current marking guidelines and standards.	0 ☐ N/A ☐			-3 ☐	
5. If extended fish rearing (greater than 5 years) is needed, a detailed Five-Year Management Plan or a working electronic link to the Plan, with all elements listed in the CA Restoration Manual, is included. Yes = plan describes all elements listed in the CA Restoration Manual or not applicable (rearing is less than 5 years); Med = plan is missing 1 element listed in the CA Restoration Manual; Low = plan is missing 2 elements listed in the CA Restoration Manual; No = plan is missing more than 2 elements listed in the CA Restoration Manual, or there is no plan.	0 ☐ N/A ☐	-1 ☐	-2 ☐	-3 ☐	
6. If the program has or will exceed 5 years: Yes = the applicant provides 50% or more of the operations budget; Med = the applicant provides 25% to 49% of the operations budget; No = the applicant provides less than 25% of the operations budget.	0 ☐ N/A ☐	-1 ☐		-2 ☐	

Biological Review Point Deductions: _____

Program Criteria Review Point Deductions: _____

Final Score (5 – total point deductions): _____

Additional Comments:

Biological Review Fish Screens (SC)

Proposal#: _____ Region: ____ Reviewer: _____ Date: _____

Proposal Name: _____

Initial score is 5 for the combined Program Criteria Review and project type Biological Review score sheets. Points deducted from the Program Criteria Review will be added to the point deduction on the Biological Review to determine the final score. For scoring criteria not applicable to a proposal, in the "Yes" column indicate "N/A" in lieu of "0".

SC Proposal #_____	Yes	Med	Low	No	Comments
1. Required supplemental information is included and conforms to the criteria described in PSN Parts V & VI. Yes = all required supplemental information is included and conforms to the criteria described in PSN; Med = 1 piece of required supplemental information does not conform to the criteria described in the PSN or 1 document was missing at Admin Review; Low = 2 pieces of required supplemental information do not conform to the criteria described in the PSN or 2 documents were missing at Admin Review, or 1 document was missing at Admin Review and 1 additional piece does not conform to the criteria described in the PSN; No = more than 2 pieces of required supplemental information were missing at Admin Review or do not conform to the criteria described in the PSN, or the Intermediate or Conceptual Plan or Water Law Compliance Documents do not conform to the criteria described in the PSN.	0 ☐	-0.5 ☐	-1 ☐	DNF ☐	

SC Proposal #_____	Yes	Med	Low	No	Comments
2. Based on the CDFW/NMFS Engineering and Geo Technical Level Review, the proposal should be considered for funding. Yes = should be considered for funding; DNF = should not be considered for funding.	0 ☐ N/A ☐			DNF ☐	
3. Water right is documented, including a copy of the appropriated or adjudicated water ownership title, deed, or other document that demonstrates the validity of ownership for the water rights being proposed or modified. Yes = water right is documented with appropriate paperwork; No = water right is not documented.	0 ☐ N/A ☐			-5 ☐	
4. Diversion flow is monitored by a gauge at or near the point of diversion, and the diversion will be operated in compliance with water rights regulations. Yes = flow is monitored by a gauge at or near the diversion point, and the diversion will be operated in compliance with water rights regulations; No = flow is not monitored by a gauge at or near the diversion point, or the diversion will not be operated in compliance with water rights regulations.	0 ☐ N/A ☐			-5 ☐	
5. Proposed screen meets CDFW and NOAA Fisheries screening criteria. Yes = meets CDFW and NOAA Fisheries screening criteria; Med = CDFW or NOAA Fisheries accepted variance; No = does not meet criteria and no accepted variance.	0 ☐ N/A ☐	-1 ☐		DNF ☐	
6. The diversion operator commits to providing design flow to the fish screen bypass at all times when water is being diverted and focus species may be present. Yes = the operator commits to provide design flow to fish screen bypass at all times when water is being diverted and focus species may be present; No = the operator has not committed to provide design flow to fish screen bypass at all times when water is being diverted and focus species may be present.	0 ☐ N/A ☐			DNF ☐	

SC Proposal #_____	Yes	Med	Low	No	Comments
7. During the diversion season, water quality and quantity are optimal (connectivity of stream with critical riffle depths of at least 0.8 foot and water temperatures optimal for the focus species). Yes = water quality and quantity are optimal for focus species to be returned to the stream; Med = either water quality or quantity are sub-optimal for focus species to be returned to the stream; No = water quality and quantity are not optimal for focus species to be returned to the stream.	0 ☐ N/A ☐	-1 ☐		DNF ☐	
8. The responsible party has signed a current letter agreeing to the operation and maintenance (O&M) responsibilities identified in the PSN to enter into a 10-year O&M Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement (LSAA) prior to project implementation. Yes = current letter is signed agreeing to the O&M responsibilities identified in the PSN to enter into a O&M LSAA prior to project implementation; No = there is no current letter signed agreeing to O&M responsibilities identified in the PSN to enter into a O&M LSAA prior to project implementation.	0 ☐ N/A ☐			DNF ☐	
9. A survey of the project reach substantiates the presence of the focus species. Yes = focus species is/are present; Med = existing plan details steps to be implemented to return the focus species to the project reach in the next 5 years; No = focus species is/are not present and no plan to return the focus species to the target reach in the next 5 years.	0 ☐ N/A ☐	-1 ☐		-5 ☐	
10. Field review conducted. [(Y or N) Informational, therefore no score.] If field review not conducted explain.					

Biological Review Point Deductions: _____

Program Criteria Review Point Deductions: _____

Final Score (5 – total point deductions): _____

Additional Comments:

Biological Review Private Sector Technical Training and Education (TE)

Proposal#: _____ Region: ____ Reviewer: _____ Date: _____

Proposal Name: _____

Initial score is 5 for the combined Program Criteria Review and project type Biological Review score sheets. Points deducted from the Program Criteria Review will be added to the point deduction on the Biological Review to determine the final score. For scoring criteria not applicable to a proposal, in the "Yes" column indicate "N/A" in lieu of "0".

TE Proposal #_____	Yes	Med	Low	No	Comments
1. Required supplemental information is included and conforms to the criteria described in PSN Parts V & VI. Yes = all required supplemental information is included and conforms to the criteria described in PSN; Med = 1 piece of required supplemental information does not conform to the criteria described in the PSN or 1 document was missing at Admin Review; Low = 2 pieces of required supplemental information do not conform to the criteria described in the PSN or 2 documents were missing at Admin Review, or 1 document was missing at Admin Review and 1 additional piece does not conform to the criteria described in the PSN; No = more than 2 pieces of required supplemental information were missing at Admin Review or do not conform to the criteria described in the PSN, or the Intermediate or Conceptual Plan or Water Law Compliance Documents do not conform to the criteria described in the PSN.	0 ☐	-0.5 ☐	-1 ☐	DNF ☐	

TE Proposal #_____	Yes	Med	Low	No	Comments
2. Based on the CDFW/NMFS Engineering and Geo Technical Level Review, the proposal should be considered for funding. Yes = should be considered for funding; DNF = should not be considered for funding.	0 ☐ N/A ☐			DNF ☐	
3. Project provides private sector training and education in the field of anadromous salmonid habitat analysis and restoration in the following ways (check all that apply): ☐ Teaches private landowners and residents about practical means of improving land and water management practices that, if implemented, will contribute to protection and restoration of focus species stream habitat; ☐ Scholarship funding for attending workshops and conferences that teach restoration techniques; ☐ Operation of non-profit restoration technical schools; ☐ Production of restoration training and education workshops and conferences. Yes = one or more boxes are checked; No = no boxes are checked.	0 ☐ N/A ☐			-5 ☐	

4. The proposed project provides training or technical education to improve technical skills necessary to successfully complete development or implementation of one or more of the following watershed and anadromous fishery conservation activities (check all that apply): ☐ Fish passage improvement project; ☐ Conservation easement and other incentive programs; ☐ Protecting and improving water quality and quantity; ☐ Education needed to further regional/county restoration efforts; ☐ Engineering design work specific to fisheries restoration; ☐ Permanent easement or fee title to riparian/floodplain habitat along focus species streams which result in protection of focus species refugia; ☐ Road surface drainage upgrades and associated fine sediment reduction activities; ☐ Erosion control in upslope areas (e.g., non-road erosion prevention and control project, remediation); ☐ Training in protocols used to conduct watershed, habitat, or species assessments in focus species streams, which identify limiting factors for determining priority restoration projects, leading to implementation; ☐ Training in protocols used in Coastal Monitoring of focus species; ☐ Training in techniques used in water conservation; ☐ Training in techniques used to develop and complete TMDL implementation plans (e.g., ranch plans);	0 ☐ N/A ☐			-5 ☐	

TE Proposal #_____	Yes	Med	Low	No	Comments
☐ Training in techniques used in riparian restoration; ☐ Training in techniques used in instream habitat restoration. Yes = one or more boxes are checked; No = no boxes are checked.					
5. The proposed project is a collaboration involving non-profit, for-profit, tribe, and/or public entities. Yes = project is a collaboration involving the listed entities; No = project does not collaborate with the listed entities.	0 ☐ N/A ☐			-0.5 ☐	
6. Proposal includes an evaluation plan which details the following: education goals, quantifiable educational objectives, performance standards, syllabus or course description, reference to learning standards or support documents, pre- and post-project student evaluation (testing) or other assessment rubric, and the feedback loop for adjusting curriculum to better meet objective standards. Yes = evaluation plan details all specific requirements; Med = evaluation plan is missing 2 specific requirements; No = evaluation plan is missing more than 2 specific requirements.	0 ☐ N/A ☐	-1 ☐		DNF ☐	
7. The proposed project addresses regional restoration needs served by the training. Yes = technical education addressing limiting factors in the local watershed(s); Med = technical education is general with no specificity to local watershed(s) limiting factors, but has useful regional restoration application; No = opportunistic training with no specificity to local watershed(s) limiting factors, and limited or no regional restoration application.	0 ☐ N/A ☐	-0.5 ☐		-2 ☐	

TE Proposal #_____	Yes	Med	Low	No	Comments
8. The proposed project promotes watershed stewardship, land and water management practices, training, and education with the goal of having landowners, resource professionals, restorationists, and communities increase their technical knowledge to better preserve and restore focus species habitat. Yes = promotes goal of increasing technical knowledge to preserve and restore focus species habitat; Med = general reference to goal of increasing technical knowledge to preserve and restore focus species habitat; No = project does not meet goal of increasing technical knowledge to preserve and restore focus species habitat.	0 ☐ N/A ☐	-0.5 ☐		-1.5 ☐	
9. Proposal includes a field component in local focus species stream(s) as part of the training. Yes = proposal includes field component in local focus species streams as part of the training; No = proposal does not include a field component in local focus species streams as part of the training.	0 ☐ N/A ☐			-1 ☐	
10. Proposal describes the need for specific technical education and local area stakeholder support. Yes = the need for the specific technical education and local area stakeholder support is described; No = the need for the specific technical education and local area stakeholder support is not described.	0 ☐ N/A ☐			-1 ☐	
11. Field review conducted. [(Y or N) Informational, therefore no score.] If field review not conducted explain.					

Biological Review Point Deductions: _____

Program Criteria Review Point Deductions: _____

Final Score (5 – total point deductions): _____

Comments:

Biological Review Water Conservation Measures (WC)

Proposal#: _____ Region: ____ Reviewer: _____ Date: _____

Proposal Name: _____

Initial score is 5 for the combined Program Criteria Review and project type Biological Review score sheets. Points deducted from the Program Criteria Review will be added to the point deduction on the Biological Review to determine the final score. For scoring criteria not applicable to a proposal, in the "Yes" column indicate "N/A" in lieu of "0".

WC Proposal #_____	Yes	Med	Low	No	Comments
1. Required supplemental information is included and conforms to the criteria described in PSN Parts V & VI. Yes = all required supplemental information is included and conforms to the criteria described in PSN; Med = 1 piece of required supplemental information does not conform to the criteria described in the PSN or 1 document was missing at Admin Review; Low = 2 pieces of required supplemental information do not conform to the criteria described in the PSN or 2 documents were missing at Admin Review, or 1 document was missing at Admin Review and 1 additional piece does not conform to the criteria described in the PSN; No = more than 2 pieces of required supplemental information were missing at Admin Review or do not conform to the criteria described in the PSN, or the Intermediate or Conceptual Plan or Water Law Compliance Documents do not conform to the criteria described in the PSN.	0 ☐	-0.5 ☐	-1 ☐	DNF ☐	

WC Proposal #_____	Yes	Med	Low	No	Comments
2. Based on the CDFW/NMFS Engineering and Geo Technical Level Review, the proposal should be considered for funding. Yes = should be considered for funding; DNF = should not be considered for funding.	0 ☐ N/A ☐			DNF ☐	
3. Proposal addresses: California Water Action Plan or California Climate Strategy. Yes = application describes in detail how it supports the California Water Action Plan or California Climate Strategy; Med = application discusses linkage to one of the plans but only generally describes how it supports the plan; Low = application only states it implements one of the plans, with no description of how it supports the plan; No = application makes no reference to either plan.	0 ☐ N/A ☐	-0.5 ☐	-1 ☐	-1.5 ☐	
4. The limiting factors being addressed have been identified as a priority in the watershed based on a planning or assessment document (in addition to CDFW and NOAA recovery plans): Yes = complete watershed assessment document; Med = complete CDFW stream habitat inventory survey document or equivalent; Low = project reach survey document; No = no plan or survey.	0 ☐ N/A ☐	-0.25 ☐	-1.5 ☐	-2 ☐	
5. The proposed project would improve focus species habitat which has been identified as a primary limiting factor in the watershed based on a specific planning or assessment document. Yes = project would address primary limiting factor(s); Low = project would address contributing factor(s); No = project does not improve habitat identified as limiting or contributing factors.	0 ☐ N/A ☐		-1.5 ☐	-5 ☐	

WC Proposal #_____	Yes	Med	Low	No	Comments
6. The proposal contains a project map with required elements, identifies necessary infrastructure changes/construction activities, identifies necessary permits and water rights changes, and lists the legal tools employed to protect the water instream. Yes = includes all the listed items, Med = missing 1 item, No = missing 2 or more items	0 ☐ N/A ☐	-1 ☐		-5 ☐	
7. The proposal contains a monitoring plan that is likely to be successful at measuring project objectives. Yes = project objectives are measurable, the right measuring techniques and frequencies are proposed, the entity performing the monitoring has experience performing similar tasks. Med = one element of the monitoring plan needs improvement. No = 2 or more elements of the monitoring plan need improvement	0 ☐ N/A ☐	-0.5 ☐		-2 ☐	
8. The proposal includes an Initial Statement of Diversion and Use or other document that demonstrates the validity of ownership of the water right. Yes = documents included demonstrates the validity of ownership for the water right being proposed or modified; No = documents included do not demonstrate the validity of the ownership for the water right being proposed or modified.	0 ☐ N/A ☐			DNF ☐	
9. If the proposed project will involve a formal dedication or transfer of water rights pursuant Section 1707 of the California Water Code, the proposal includes a draft 1707 application, all of the supporting documentation, includes time for the dedication process, including consultation with the SWRCB and the regional CDFW Water Rights Coordinator, in the project timeline. Yes = all elements listed are described in detail; No = elements are not all described in detail or elements are missing.	0 ☐ N/A ☐			DNF ☐	

WC Proposal #_____	Yes	Med	Low	No	Comments
10. For water conservation projects that utilize forbearance agreements or instream flow leases, the proposal includes a draft agreement of lease ready for signature and describes the local organization that will be responsible for developing the agreement and/or lease, its experience in doing this type of work, and organizational capacity to develop such agreements and to coordinate post-project water monitoring and water use in the watershed. Yes = all elements listed are described in detail; No = elements are not all described in detail or elements are missing.	0 ☐ N/A ☐			DNF ☐	
11. A survey on the target stream conducted in the proposed project vicinity substantiates the quality and quantity of the **habitat** in the vicinity of the proposed project. Yes = survey conducted substantiates habitat quality and quantity in the project vicinity; No = survey does not substantiate habitat quality and quantity in the project vicinity or survey not conducted.	0 ☐ N/A ☐			-5 ☐	
12. The instream benefits and impacts analysis shows that the project will not negatively affect water quality, channel form, or aquatic habitat. Yes = no negative impacts. No = one or more are negatively impacted	0 ☐ N/A ☐	-0.5 ☐	-1 ☐	-5 ☐	
13. The selected water conservation tool: 1707 instream dedication, forbearance agreement, water lease, or combination provides adequate protection for the water. Yes = water is protected adequately. No = protection is inadequate.	0 ☐ N/A ☐			-2 ☐	

WC Proposal #_____	Yes	Med	Low	No	Comments
14. Water saved or returned to the stream from the project will be available during the times of year when it will provide the greatest benefit to focus species habitat. Yes = timing of water saved or returned to stream provides greatest benefit to focus species; Med = timing of water saved or returned to stream provides some benefit to focus species; No = timing of water saved or returned to stream provides no benefit to focus species.	0 ☐ N/A ☐	-1 ☐		-2 ☐	
15. All of the potential savings realized through project implementation will be left instream. Yes = potential water savings will be left instream; No = some of the potential water savings will not be left instream.	0 ☐ N/A ☐			-2 ☐	
16. Field review conducted. [(Y or N) Informational, therefore no score.] If field review not conducted explain.					

Biological Review Point Deductions: _____

Program Criteria Review Point Deductions: _____

Final Score (5 – total point deductions): _____

Additional Comments:

Biological Review Water Measuring Devices (WD)

Proposal#: _____ **Region:** ____ **Reviewer:** _____ **Date:** _____

Proposal Name: _____

Initial score is 5 for the combined Program Criteria Review and project type Biological Review score sheets. Points deducted from the Program Criteria Review will be added to the point deduction on the Biological Review to determine the final score. For scoring criteria not applicable to a proposal, in the "Yes" column indicate "N/A" in lieu of "0".

WD Proposal #_____	Yes	Med	Low	No	Comments
1. Required supplemental information is included and conforms to the criteria described in PSN Parts V & VI. Yes = all required supplemental information is included and conforms to the criteria described in PSN; Med = 1 piece of required supplemental information does not conform to the criteria described in the PSN or 1 document was missing at Admin Review; Low = 2 pieces of required supplemental information do not conform to the criteria described in the PSN or 2 documents were missing at Admin Review, or 1 document was missing at Admin Review and 1 additional piece does not conform to the criteria described in the PSN; No = more than 2 pieces of required supplemental information were missing at Admin Review or do not conform to the criteria described in the PSN, or the Intermediate or Conceptual Plan or Water Law Compliance Documents do not conform to the criteria described in the PSN.	0 ☐	-0.5 ☐	-1 ☐	DNF ☐	

WD Proposal #_____	Yes	Med	Low	No	Comments
2. Based on the CDFW/NMFS Engineering and Geo Technical Level Review, the proposal should be considered for funding. Yes = should be considered for funding; DNF = should not be considered for funding.	0 ☐ N/A ☐			DNF ☐	
3. Proposal addresses: California Water Action Plan or California Climate Strategy. Yes = application describes in detail how it supports the California Water Action Plan or California Climate Strategy; Med = application discusses linkage to one of the plans but only generally describes how it supports the plan; Low = application states it implements one of the plans, with no description of how it supports the plan; No = application makes no reference to either plan.	0 ☐ N/A ☐	-0.5 ☐	-1 ☐	-1.5 ☐	
4. The water measuring device proposed is to help manage water diversions in order to avoid or minimize impacts to focus species, or to monitor reduced water quality or quantity from water diversion(s) as documented by a qualified hydrologist and determined to be degraded for focus species habitat by a qualified biologist. Yes = water measuring device addresses documented water quality or quantity issues or to help manage water diversions; No = water measuring device does not address documented water quality or quantity issues or to help manage water diversions.	0 ☐ N/A ☐			-5 ☐	
5. Instream gauge(s) are positioned to track mainstem flow as well as relevant tributary flow which contributes flow for fish recovery. Yes = gauges are positioned to track mainstem and relevant tributary flow; No = gauges are not positioned to track mainstem and relevant tributary flows.	0 ☐ N/A ☐			-1 ☐	

WD Proposal #_____	Yes	Med	Low	No	Comments
6. Gauge will be installed in support of focus species recovery actions. Yes = gauge installation is in support of focus species recovery actions; No = gauge installation is not in support of focus species recovery actions.	0 ☐ N/A ☐			-5 ☐	
7. The gauge will be operated and maintained after the expiration of the funded grant. Yes = gauge will be operated and maintained after the expiration of the funded grant; No = gauge will not be operated and maintained after the expiration of the funded grant.	0 ☐ N/A ☐			-1 ☐	
8. Field review conducted. [(Y or N) Informational, therefore no score.] If field review not conducted explain.					

Biological Review Point Deductions: _____

Program Criteria Review Point Deductions: _____

Final Score (5 – total point deductions): _____

Additional Comments:

Appendix C: Funding Approval Submissions

If a proposal is funded, the grantee must submit additional information before a grant agreement is prepared and executed. Special requirements for various agreements are explained below. The applicable forms described in this appendix are for informational purposes only. **Do not submit these forms with your proposal.** When applicants are notified that their project has been approved for funding, they shall supply the information and/or complete, sign, and return the forms provided if not already on file.

1. **Final Resolution of Project Approval.** If the applicant is a public entity, such as a Resource Conservation District, city, county, water agency, etc. that has a governing body, then a resolution of project approval from the governing body will be a requirement of entering into an agreement. It is suggested that the governing body be made aware of the proposal and be prepared to submit the resolution when returning the signed agreement. Nonprofit organizations do not fall into this category.
2. **Certification of Nonfederal Contributions: In-kind/Third Party.** Applicants that have identified nonfederal cost share will be asked to sign and submit a certification which allows FRGP to use those funds as federal match. Supporting documentation of cost share expenses must be maintained by the grantee and a summary will be required as part of the Final Report of the grant.
3. **Payee Data Record** form (STD. 204). The State of California is required to file reportable payment information with the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and the Franchise Tax Board (FTB) in accordance with Section 6041 of the IRS code and Section 18802 of the State's Revenue and Taxation Code.
4. **501(c)(3) Certification** for non-profit organizations.
5. **Federal Taxpayer ID Number**
6. **Final Landowner Agreements** will be required for all projects that require access to private or public lands. Agreements must include reasonable access by the grantee and CDFW or its representatives for oversight of project implementation,

inspection, monitoring, and post-project evaluation for a period of 10 years following completion of the project. CDFW and its representatives shall have access to the project site at least once every 12 months from the start date of the grant for 10 years, or an appropriate term negotiated prior to grant execution. CDFW shall provide advance notice to landowners prior to accessing the project site. Agreements should also outline the terms of maintenance for the project for a 10 year period. Additional landowner agreement requirements apply by project type.

7. **Drug-Free Workplace Certification** (STD. 21) will be required for all grants regardless of grant dollar amount. Federal and State agencies and public entities such as Resource Conservation Districts are excluded from this requirement.
8. **Current (non-expired) federal Negotiated Indirect Cost Rate Agreement (NICRA)** if not using the de minimis rate..
9. **Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act 2006 Contractor Certification** (DFW 868)**.** Any project receiving federal funds as part of the grant award is required to complete this form. The form will be included in the grant package.
10. **Subrecipient Risk Assessment** (DFW 870). The California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) is required by the Office of Management and Budget Guidance Part 200 Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (§ 200.331 (b)) to evaluate each subrecipient's risk of noncompliance with Federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of the subaward for purposes of determining the appropriate subrecipient monitoring.
11. **NOAA performance measures for each worksite.** Performance measures are not required in the application, but if awarded the grantee will be required to update WebGrants with proposed worksite performance measures (see Part IV: Project Type Requirements for performance measures).
12. **Proof of Liability Insurance**

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-220 - 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 applicable CDFW General Grant Provisions: Exhibit 1a, Exhibit 1b, Exhibit 2. UTC-220 Exhibit C and the CDFW General Grant Provisions include information regarding audits, amendments, liability insurance and rights in data.

Once grant is awarded and the grant is executed, actions of the grantee that may lead to suspension or cancellation of the grant agreement include, but are not limited to:

- Failing to commence work within one year of execution date of the grant.
- Withdrawing from the grant program.
- Failing to complete proposed water right changes/dedications.
- 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.

Appendix D: Permit Requirements

Proposals that conduct fishery habitat restoration activities using methods described in *California Salmonid Stream Habitat Restoration Manual, 4th Edition* (California Department of Fish and Game) ("CA Restoration Manual") or other approved guidelines and manuals for salmon and steelhead habitat restoration may be covered by the FRGP's programmatic permits. The two FRGP programmatic permits are the Section 404 (RGP 12 or RGP 78) and the 401 permits of the Clean Water Act (CWA). In order to be covered by these programmatic permits, the applicant must incorporate the following information with their grant application. The applicant is responsible for reviewing these permits and incorporating the permit conditions into their project. Previously issued permits can be found in the CDFW Document Library.

Project information needed for programmatic permits

The following information must be completed in the Permit Requirements Template and submitted as an Excel (.xlsx) file as a supplemental document. The proposal shall include proposed or target values. If a project is funded actual values will be submitted on completed projects.

Waterbody Name	Stream type	Wild and Scenic River	First named downstream tributary	Affected Resource (Riparian, Streambed, and/or Upslope)	Duration of Direct Impact (Permanent, Temporary)	F/E	Fill/Excavation		Indirect Impacts (yes or no)	Total Area Restored			CRAM
							Acres	Linear Feet		Restoration Method	Acres	Linear Feet	

- ***Waterbody Name:*** *The stream, wetland, or other waterbody the project will directly impact.* Create a separate row for each stream's impact type (Permanent or Temporary). Typically, most projects have both permanent and temporary impacts.

- ***Stream Type:*** *Indicate if the stream type is perennial or intermittent/seasonal.*

- ***Wild and Scenic River:*** *Is the project located on a Wild and Scenic River? Y/N.*

- ***First Named Downstream Waterbody:*** *List the first named downstream waterbody of which the affected waterbody is a tributary.*

- ***Affected Resource(s):*** *Resources that the project will impact – riparian zone, instream (indicate if it is within the ordinary highwater mark [OHWM]), wetland, and/or upslope. If the project impacts multiple resources, use a separate line for each. For the purposes of this appendix the riparian zone starts at the ordinary high-water mark and includes any riparian habitat as determined by CDFW. If no typical riparian vegetation is present, the riparian zone extends to the top of bank. Impacts may result from performing the restoration activity itself (excavating within a channel), or through accessing the site (driving equipment through the riparian zone), or from adjacent work areas that result in a direct discharge. Many projects affect both riparian zones and stream channel. For upslope projects, only report the values for stream crossings or other areas that are likely to result in a direct discharge to waters. Discharges due to ineffective erosion control or other factors are violations.*

- ***Duration of Direct Impact(s):*** *Indicate if the direct impact(s) to the resource(s) will be permanent and/or temporary. If the project involves both temporary and permanent impacts, use separate lines.*

    - *Examples:* Culvert removal/replacement with natural bottom bridge is a temporary stream impact. Fence installation in riparian zone is a permanent riparian impact. Placement of instream wood structures or other channel modifications are permanent stream impacts. Placement of water storage tanks is a permanent riparian impact.

Removal of invasive riparian vegetation and planting of native riparian vegetation are temporary riparian impacts.

- ***F/E:*** *Indicate if impact to stream is from fill material = F or from excavation = E, or N/A if impact is upslope (unless it is likely to result in a direct discharge to waters).*

- ***Fill Material****: Material placed in waters of the U.S. where the material has the effect of either replacing any portion of a water of the United States with dry land or changing the bottom elevation of any portion of a water. Examples include wood, rock, sand, construction debris, and materials used to create any structure or infrastructure in waters of the U.S.*

- ***Excavation****: The removal or alteration of sediment, substrate, or soil in shallow waters or under no-flow conditions where impacts to beneficial uses are best described by the area of the discharge. Examples include earthwork preliminary to discharge, removal of sediment to increase channel capacity, or other flood control and drainage maintenance activities (e.g., debris removal, detention basin maintenance, and erosion control of slopes along open channels and other drainage facilities). Projects to improve navigation in deep water are not classified as excavation.*

- ***Record*** *temporary and/or permanent impact size to the aquatic resource from fill/excavation in acres* ***and*** *linear feet.*

- ***Acres****: Measure and record the area of impact to the nearest thousandth of an acre (note: 0.001 acre = 43.56 square feet).*

- ***Linear feet****: Measure and record the length of the impact to the nearest linear foot. When a project impacts a stream channel, measure the length of stream channel impacted along the length of the thalweg of the affected stream reach. For polygonal projects that don't have a clear linear aspect, record the longest side of impact that best characterizes the shape and extent of the impact.*

- **Note:** For most projects, the restoration area and impact area amounts will NOT exactly match; an example when this could occur would be riparian invasive vegetation removal projects.

- ***Indirect Impact(s):*** *Indicate if there will be indirect impacts. If indirect impacts are anticipated, identify what they will be. An indirect impact is any reasonably foreseeable impact outside of the direct impact area that is expected to occur as a result of the project, and that will have an adverse effect on an aquatic resource. Indirect impacts should not be included in the Individual Direct Impact Information.*

- ***Area Restored****: Record the restoration amount in acres* ***and*** *linear feet following the same guidelines as quantifying fill/excavation impacts. (Area Restored values must always be reported for* ***all*** *Affected Resource types.)*

- ***Restoration Method:*** *Choose from one of the following underlined types. Note that the total area (acres) and length (linear feet) should be reported for each restoration type. Use a separate line for each restoration type if the project results in more than one.*

- ***Establishment (or creation)****: The manipulation of the physical, chemical, or biological characteristics present to develop an aquatic resource that did not previously exist at a site. Establishment results in a gain of aquatic resource area and function. An example is the creation of a new self-maintaining side channel or off-channel habitat.*

- ***Re-Establishment****: The manipulation of the physical, chemical, or biological characteristics of a non-aquatic site (i.e., not a stream, wetland, or riparian area in its pre-project state) with the goal of returning natural/historic functions to a former aquatic resource. Re-establishment results in rebuilding a former aquatic resource and results in a gain in aquatic resource area and functions. Examples include reconnecting or recreating side channels/braids that have been hydrologically*

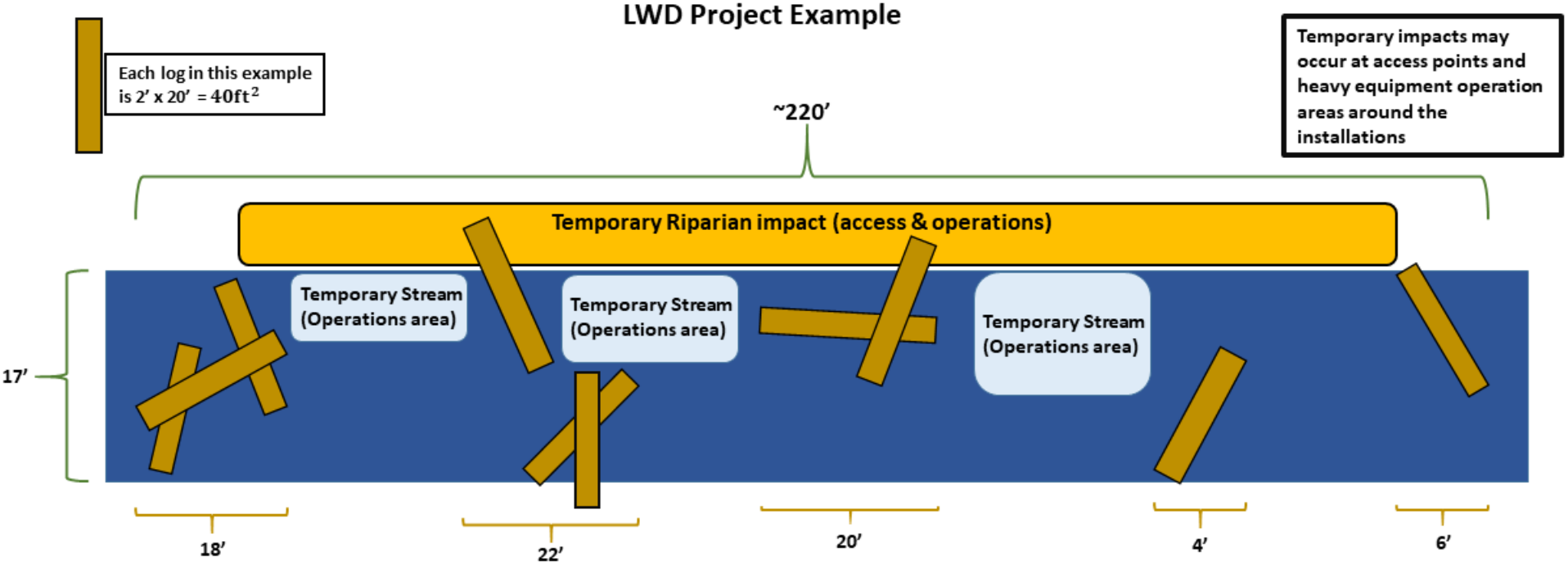
disconnected, reconnecting an incised channel with its floodplain, or restoring wetlands at the site of former wetlands.

- ***Rehabilitation**: The manipulation of the physical, chemical, or biological characteristics of a site with the goal of repairing natural/historic functions to a degraded aquatic resource. Rehabilitation results in a gain in aquatic resource function but does not result in a gain in aquatic resource area. Examples include fish passage remediation or instream barrier modifications (the area/reach of a stream that is being rehabilitated due to fish passage remediation), road decommissioning (depending on work being done), or riparian planting.*

- ***Enhancement**: The manipulation of the physical, chemical, or biological characteristics of an aquatic resource to heighten, intensify, or improve a specific targeted aquatic resource function(s). Enhancement results in the gain of selected aquatic resource functions(s) but may also lead to a decline in other aquatic resource function(s). Enhancement does not result in a gain in aquatic resource area. Examples include placement of woody debris in stream, forbearance projects, or removal of invasive species.*

- ***CRAM (California Rapid Assessment Method):** If CRAM has been done, list assessment Name & ID and CRAM score. Information on completed assessments can be found at the CRAM website.*

LWD Project Example



Permanent impact length = Sum of LWD feature lengths
(18'+22'+20'+4'+6' = 70')

Permanent impact area = Sum of log areas
($40ft^2$ x 10 logs = $400ft^2$)

Temporary stream impact = Area and length of temporary access route and heavy equipment work-area's area below OHWM

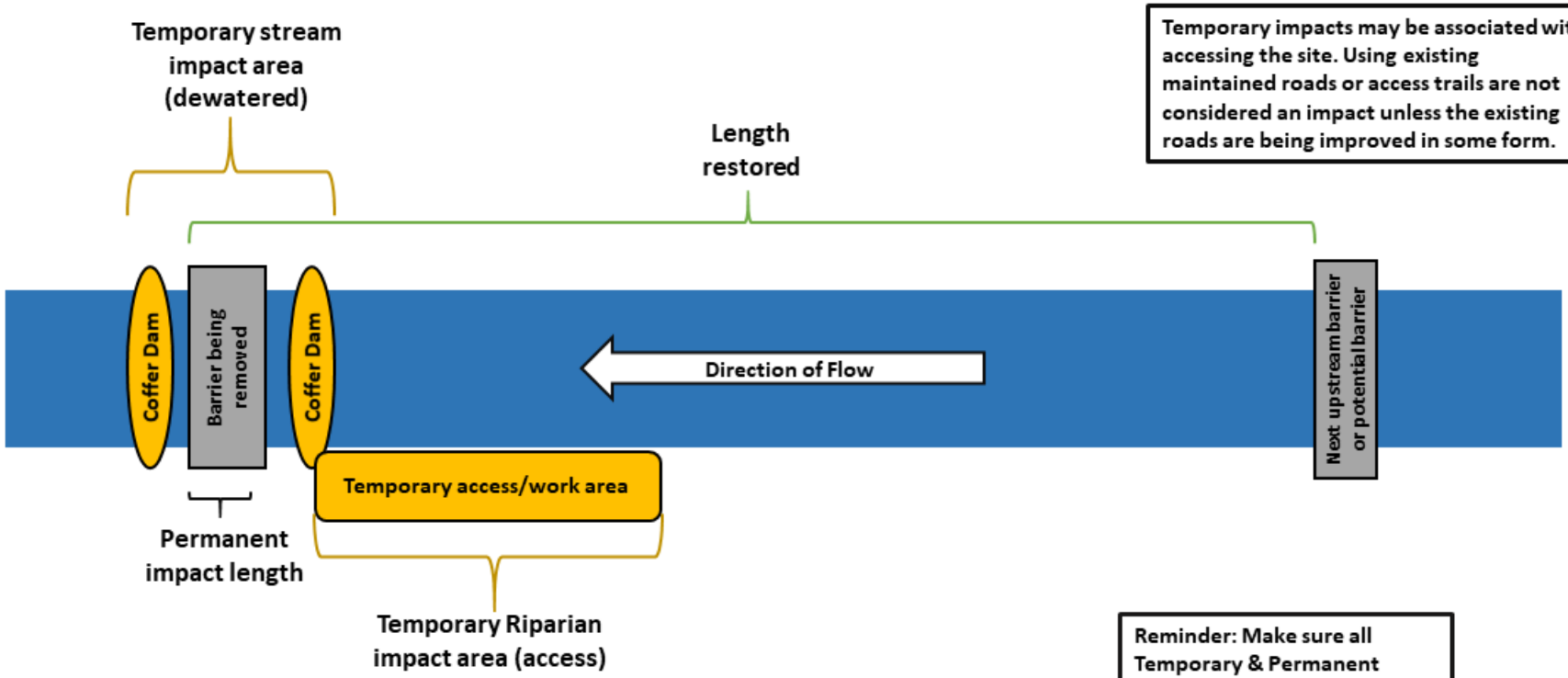
Temporary riparian impact= Area and length of temporary access route and work area above OHWM

Restored Length = Length of reach in which the LWD was installed (220')

Restored area = (Length restored) x (average stream width)
(220' x 17' = 7480)(estimates are OK for area)

NOTE:
$43.56ft^2$ = 0.001 acres

Barrier Removal Project Example



Temporary impacts may be associated with accessing the site. Using existing maintained roads or access trails are not considered an impact unless the existing roads are being improved in some form.

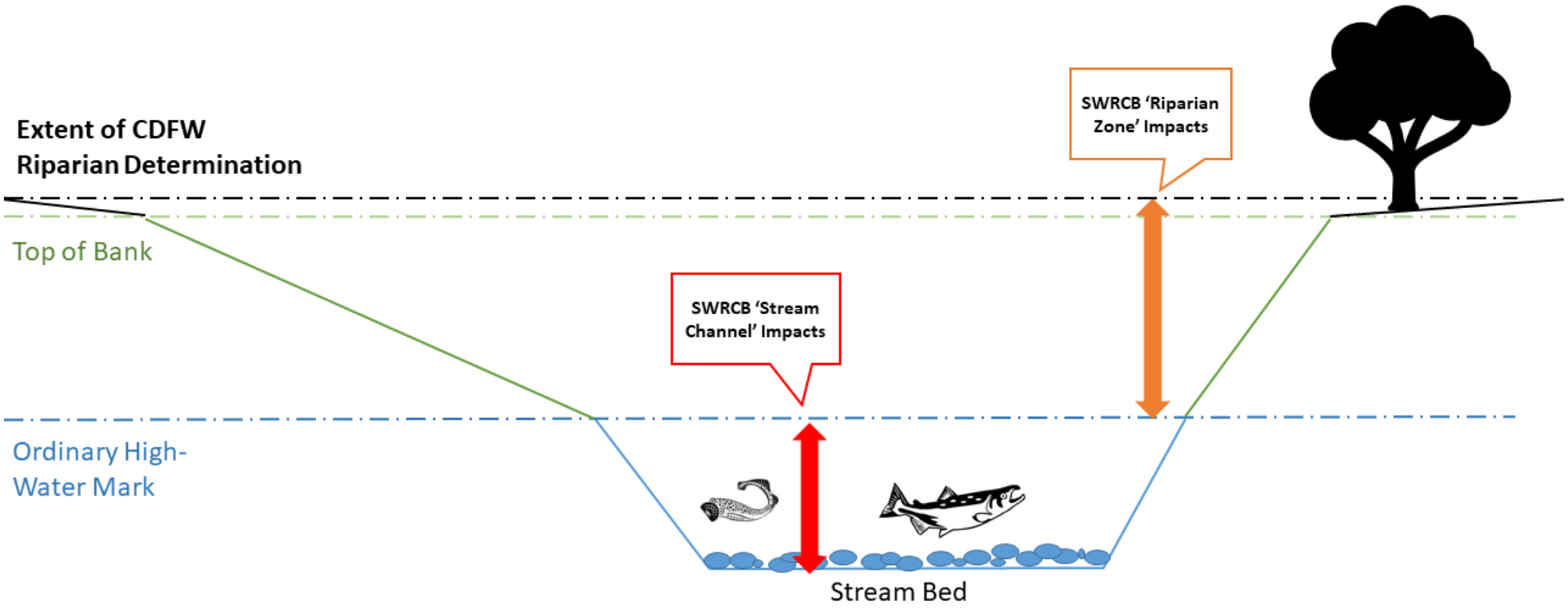
Reminder: Make sure all Temporary & Permanent Impacts as well as Restoration totals are quantified in Acreage and Linear Feet.

Temporary stream impacts = (Area dewatered) – (Area of permanent impact)

Temporary impacts to riparian zone = (Temporary access area) – (Area of permanent impact)

Restored Area = (Length restored) x (Average width of stream)

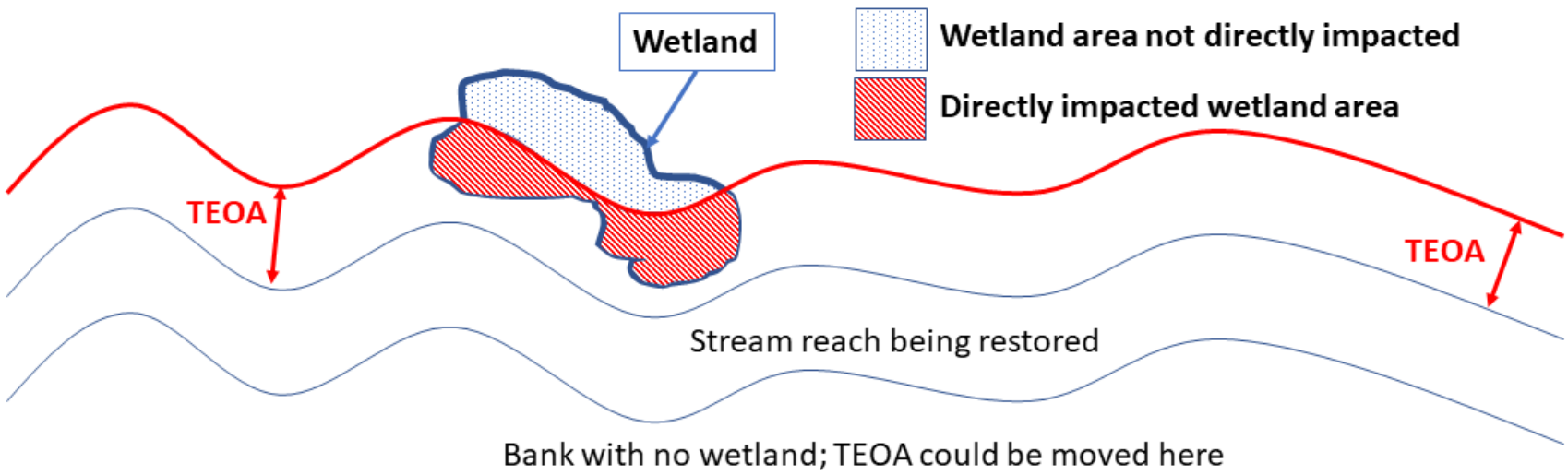
Typical SWRCB Impact Areas



SWRCB Wetland Reporting

Impacts to wetlands should be avoided when practicable.

In the example below the Temporary Equipment Operation Area (TEOA) could be moved to the other side of the stream; if moving the TEOA would result in a reduction of environmental impacts. If moving to the other side would impact a listed species, then temporarily impacting a wetland could be the least environmentally damaging option.

Quantify the wetland impact values by following the guidance for 'polygonal projects that don't have a clear linear aspect' on page F3.

- Ground disturbance (i.e. vehicle traffic and stockpiling materials) within a wetland constitutes an impact to that wetland.
- If the impact area will be restored to pre-project conditions, then the impact is **temporary**. Otherwise, the impact would be considered **permanent**.
- Wetlands may occur above or below the Ordinary High-Water Mark.