

Fisheries Restoration Grant Program

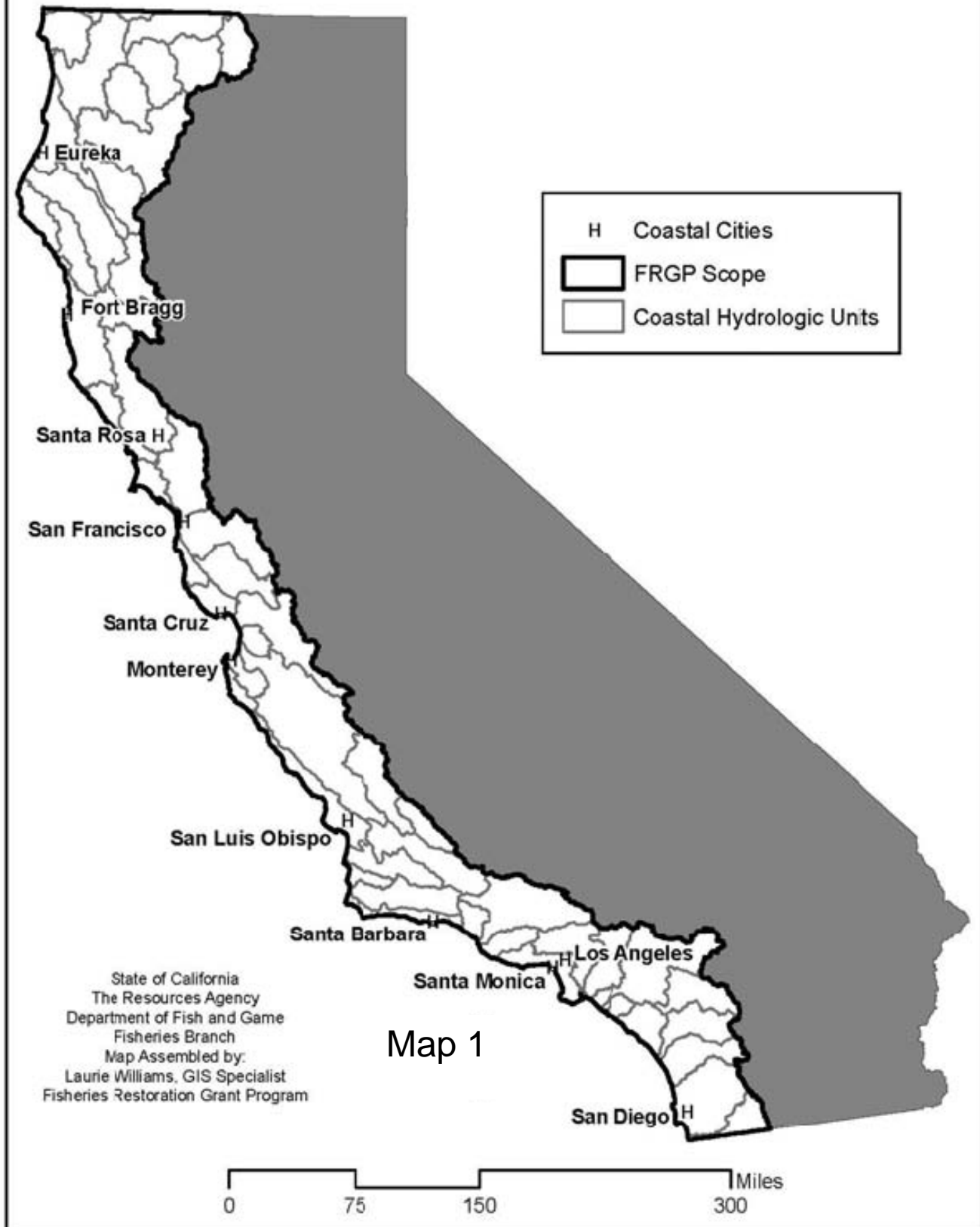
Salmon and Steelhead Fire Relief

2008 Proposal Solicitation Notice

Introduction

The California Department of Fish and Game (DFG) Fisheries Restoration Grant Program (FRGP) is soliciting proposals for watershed restoration projects within the coastal watersheds of California (Map 1). Due to the catastrophic wildfires of 2007 and the high frequency of wildfires early in the wildfire season of 2008, this Fire Relief Proposal Solicitation Notice (PSN) addresses fish passage issues and riparian restoration in anadromous salmonid habitat watersheds affected by these wildfires. Proposals for projects located in fire impacted watersheds will be given higher priority. The Department will focus on funding projects that are located in watersheds impacted by the fires of 2007 and 2008 and have immediate benefits to salmonids. The Department has determined to solicit proposals for those project types that remove permanent or seasonal barriers to otherwise functioning historical salmonid habitat, or projects that result in improved riparian habitat and water quality that benefit spawning or rearing habitat for salmonids. The focus area includes watersheds impacted by wildfires in 2007 and to date in 2008 (see Appendix A for Table 1: fire impacted watersheds, and Regional Fire Boundary Maps). **If a proposal was submitted during the original 08/09 PSN process released in March of 2008, do not resubmit the proposal or any portion of the proposal. It will not be reviewed.** The intent of this PSN is to solicit and fund projects that are consistent with DFG's *Steelhead Restoration and Management Plan for California*, the *Recovery Strategy for California Coho Salmon*, and address impacts to listed waters from wildfires within anadromous salmonid habitat.

Fisheries Restoration Grant Program Geographic Project Scope California Coastal Watersheds



Eligibility Criteria

Eligible entities for the FRGP 2008/2009 award cycles are limited to public agencies, Indian tribes, and nonprofit organizations. Grant proposals from private individuals or for-profit enterprises will not be accepted. Private individuals and for-profit enterprises interested in submitting restoration proposals are encouraged to work with a public agency, nonprofit organization, or Indian tribe.

Funding Prospects for Fiscal Year 2008/2009

Fiscal Year 2008/2009 funding for Fisheries Restoration Grant Program is expected to be similar to 2007/2008, approximately \$10 million, with an augmentation from Prop. 84. The funds available for this Fire Relief PSN will be dependent on the funds remaining after allocation of the original 2008 PSN (released March 2008). This fire relief proposal selection process will focus on restoration of listed waters impacted by the wildfires of 2007 and 2008 and will be competitive.

Proposal Due Date

The application due date is **September 3, 2008**. See Part I, page 7 for the Proposal Application Submission Procedures for detailed instructions on this important requirement.

Background

The focus of the FRGP is to restore anadromous salmonid habitat with the goal of ensuring the survival and protection of coho salmon, steelhead trout, Chinook salmon, and cutthroat trout in coastal watersheds of California. Since 1981, there has been a collaborative effort with more than 600 stakeholders to restore declining salmon and anadromous trout habitat. Over the last 26 years, the FRGP has invested over \$190 million and supported approximately 2,900 salmonid restoration projects (funding sources are listed in Appendix E).

Annually, the FRGP prepares a PSN for project proposals. Projects range from education and instream barrier removal, to riparian restoration and project monitoring. The success of these projects has contributed to an evolving program that directly benefits threatened and endangered anadromous salmonids in coastal California.

Due to the catastrophic wildfires of 2007 and the high frequency of wildfires early in the wildfire season of 2008, this Fire Relief 2008 PSN which addresses fish passage issues and riparian restoration in anadromous salmonid habitat watersheds affected by these wildfires is being released.

Statewide Plans

To assist in recovery of California Endangered Species Act (CESA) and Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA) listed anadromous salmonid populations and their habitat in California, projects that implement priorities in the following DFG statewide salmonid management plans may be given up to an additional point under the scoring protocols (for more information see Part III, #3, page 14 below):

Steelhead Restoration and Management Plan for California (DFG 1996) available on-line at <http://www.dfg.ca.gov/fish/Administration/Grants/FRGP/MoreInfo.asp>. Updated steelhead tasks for which you may receive up to one extra point in the technical scoring are listed on-line at http://nrm.dfg.ca.gov/steelhead/steelhead_tasks.aspx.

Recovery Strategy for California Coho Salmon (DFG 2004), available on-line at http://www.dfg.ca.gov/fish/Resources/Coho/SAL_CohoRecoveryRpt.asp. Coho recovery tasks for which you may receive up to one extra point in the technical scoring are listed on-line at http://nrm.dfg.ca.gov/coho/coho_tasks.aspx.

General Guidelines

Please read this PSN document carefully. It is a legal document. This PSN addresses fish passage issues and riparian restoration in anadromous salmonid habitat watersheds affected by these wildfires. See Appendix A for Regional Fire Boundary Maps. Proposals submitted must be in full compliance with all stated requirements in this PSN. Forms used in this PSN can be found and downloaded on the internet at <http://www.dfg.ca.gov/fish/Administration/Grants/FRGP/Solicitation.asp>.

Proposal sponsors are encouraged to work closely with local DFG staff in the planning and development of proposals well in advance of proposal deadlines to allow time to evaluate site conditions. See Appendix D for a list of DFG contacts.

Funding for proposals submitted under this PSN are subject to availability of funds and approval of the Budget Act for the 2008/2009 Fiscal Year. Grant agreements will not be in place until the spring of 2009, please plan project timelines accordingly.

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

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

The Review Process

Each proposal received by the due date goes through a rigorous review process by the FRGP Technical Review Team (FRGP-TRT) which includes staff from DFG and NOAA Fisheries, DFG and NOAA Fisheries regional field evaluators, the DFG Fisheries Engineering Team, the California Coastal Salmonid Restoration Grants Peer Review Committee (PRC), and the Director of DFG. Through this process, proposals are evaluated and scored based on technical and biological soundness and cost effectiveness, as well as DFG and NOAA Fisheries coast wide and regional goals and objectives. In brief, the review process is as follows:

1. The FRGP-TRT review team will conduct an initial review using criteria described in Appendix E of this PSN in September. Proposed projects are then reviewed in more detail by field regional evaluators and the DFG Fisheries Engineering Team. Please note that additional clarifying information/material may only be requested from the proponent by the FRGP-TRT or regional field evaluators. No unsolicited materials will be accepted after the due date.

2. A review team, comprised of DFG and NOAA Fisheries staff and the DFG Fisheries Engineering Team, conducts a detailed review of each proposal. The scores and comments developed during the field review are submitted to the FRGP-TRT.
3. The FRGP-TRT reconvenes in October to review scores and comments, evaluate proposals from a FRGP perspective and assess how well proposals meet DFG and NOAA Fisheries goals and objectives. DFG and NOAA Fisheries assign priorities to each proposal. This priority will be assigned in consideration of all factors, rating the significance of benefit to salmonid restoration. The resulting scored proposals, priorities, and FRGP-TRT comments are forwarded to the California Coastal Salmonid Peer Review Committee (PRC).
4. PRC members evaluate each proposal on their own review and input (score, comments, priority) from the FRGP-TRT. The PRC meets in November to score each proposal by anonymous ballot, which establishes funding recommendations forwarded to DFG and the Director of DFG.
5. The Director of DFG reviews the FRGP and PRC recommendations and makes the final funding decision during January/February 2009.

Project Types

The proposal application must identify the project type that best describes the proposed project. DFG has developed a two-letter coding system for various types of projects. A list of these two-letter codes is shown below and described in more detail in Part III, page 16. The codes are used throughout this PSN to represent restoration project types.

Funding for anadromous fish restoration work in Coastal Watersheds (excluding the Central Valley upstream from the Carquinez Bridge) which have been affected by the 2007 and 2008 fires, is limited to the project types indicated in the table below.

FL - Fish Ladder*

FP - Fish Passage at Stream Crossings*

HB - Instream Barrier Modification for Fish Passage*

HR - Riparian Restoration*

PL - Watershed Evaluation, Assessment, and Planning (only for the above project types)

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

Prevailing Wages

Projects that are awarded grants by the DFG, depending on the type of project undertaken, may be required to pay prevailing wages. Typically, the types of projects that are subject to the prevailing wage requirements are public works projects. Existing law defines "public works" as, among other things, construction, alteration, demolition, installation, or repair work done under contract and paid for in whole or in part out of public funds.

California Fish and Game Code, Section 1501.5 exempts grants with public agencies, nonprofit organizations, or Indian tribes that exceed \$50,000 in cost, excluding the cost of gravel, from the

prevailing wage requirements. Assembly Bill 2690, amended Labor Code, Section 1720.4 to exclude most work performed by volunteers from the prevailing wage requirements. Grants with DFG for public works undertaken by public agencies, nonprofit organizations, or Indian tribes for less than \$50,000 in cost, excluding the cost of gravel, are subject to prevailing wages laws (Labor Code section 1720 et seq.).

Any questions of interpretation regarding the Labor Code should be directed to the Director of the Department of Industrial Relations, the State Department having jurisdiction in these matters. You may also refer to the Department of Industrial Relations (DIR) website at <http://www.dir.ca.gov>.

PART I

PROPOSAL APPLICATION SUBMISSION PROCEDURES

Proposal Due Date

In order to be considered for 2008/2009 funding, all proposals submitted by mail must have a U.S. Postal Service postmark no later than **Wednesday, September 3, 2008**. Proposals delivered by any other means (FEDEX, UPS, etc.), including hand-delivery in person, must be delivered no later than **Wednesday, September 3, 2008 at 3:00 p.m.** to the Fisheries Restoration Grant Program staff at the exact address below. You must provide **20 copies** of each proposal and one copy on CD in Word (one proposal per CD), RTF, or PDF format. The electronic copy on CD must be all in one file. For example, you must paste your budget, maps, access agreements, etc. into the main application document.

Proposals for the Fisheries Restoration Grants Program should be sent or delivered to:

Fisheries Restoration Grant Program
CA Department of Fish and Game
830 S Street
Sacramento, CA 95811

You must meet the conditions below. Refer to Appendix B for all FRGP application requirements. A complete proposal package will include:

- A completed application form (Appendix B).
- Supporting material as described in Appendix B, Section 8.

In preparing a proposal, pay attention to the following criteria listed below. **Non-responsive proposals will be removed from funding consideration.**

1. A separate proposal must be submitted for each identified project site or stream reach except for proposals for watershed organizational support or planning proposals as addressed under appropriate sections of this PSN. A project site is an easily definable geographic area on a similar section of a stream or watershed, such as a watershed planning area. Similar kinds of work in a limited geographical area, such as several boulder weirs and cover log structures in a limited reach of stream, or non-contiguous road decommissioning in a watershed, could be covered in one proposal. Proposals may include different project types if it is logistically and financially appropriate. Applicants should consult with DFG staff to determine if including more than one project type within their proposal is acceptable.
2. Proposals must use a 12 point standard font (such as Arial) on plain white paper. Each page of the proposal must be numbered in sequential order. Double sided pages are encouraged. **Do not bind proposals in plastic, cover stock, folders, or any other binding.** Simply staple or binder-clip each plain-paper proposal copy once in the upper left corner. Applicants must provide **20 copies** of each proposal submitted, with the appropriate Proposal Application Form being the first page, and one copy on CD in Word, RTF, or PDF format. The electronic copy on CD must be all in one file. For multiple proposals being submitted, the **applicant must provide 1 proposal per CD**. Do not include transmittal letters, or letters of support or recommendation with your proposal package as they will be discarded.

PART II

Important Provisions for All Proposal Applications

1. Project Description

Project proposals must include a detailed description of the problem or issue to be addressed, how each proposed action will address the problem or issue, and the expected results. Projects need to treat causes and not symptoms of fish habitat degradation. Descriptions of project objectives must include, in detail, where the proposed project is located, what work is being proposed, how the work will be done, and when the work will be done. The proposal must also describe a clear and understandable link between the proposed project work to restore and enhance, or lead to restoration and enhancement of anadromous fish, and current or historical problems it addresses. Project proposals must include a clear list of the deliverables and a clear list of quantifiable expected results. (See Appendix B, FRGP Proposal application form, Section 5). Lists of proposed activities without descriptive narrative do not constitute sufficient detail.

Descriptions must be sufficiently detailed regarding overall work proposed and include costs of each proposed project element in order for DFG to:

1. Perform a cost analysis of proposed work during the proposal evaluation process.
2. Write an agreement with measurable and quantifiable objectives. It is desirable to include copies of photographs of the existing conditions from fixed photo points.

Project descriptions and the resources needed to implement the project (e.g. labor, materials, equipment, etc.) for each project objective are required.

For example:

1. Vegetation restoration projects must describe plant species, number of plants, the area (in square feet or acres) covered, provisions for watering, etc.
2. Fencing projects must include linear feet of fence and the type of fencing material proposed.
3. Bioengineering projects must identify and describe the type of treatment and define linear feet of bank stabilized and riparian species planted.

Project description sufficient for proposal submission may not be sufficient for final construction. Approval by DFG/NOAA Fisheries technical/engineering staff is required. Additional survey and design may be required before a grant agreement can be executed. This is especially true of, but not exclusive to, fish ladders, culvert retrofits, or bridge replacement. Funding of a proposal does not constitute final design approval. In such cases, the applicant must allow for further design iterations in both cost and scheduling.

2. Project Budget

Project proposals must include a detailed line item budget broken down in as many as three categories: Personnel Services, Operating Expense, and Administrative Overhead (as described in Appendix B). Line item expenditures in each category should include cost detail (i.e. unit costs, etc.) whenever possible. Large, undefined lump sums in the budget will be considered unresponsive and will limit the ability of reviewers to evaluate

the proposed project. During the scoring and evaluation review, DFG will perform a cost analysis using the detailed project description. The budget must identify the amount being requested from DFG, the applicants matching funds or services and the total cost for each line item. Total project cost used in the analysis includes the total amount requested from available funds under this PSN and any cash or in-kind cost share from any other funding source.

DFG recognizes that project proposals for the same project type may vary in cost due to the size of the stream, accessibility, statewide variation in costs for heavy equipment and labor, or a variety of other factors. Applicants must justify project costs in the project description. Project cost analysis will be based on costs for similar projects that have been implemented as well as on an assessment of proposed costs by FRGP staff.

The proposal budget(s) must specify the source and dollar amount of any proposed cost share. **Project proposals must provide information specifically identifying any funding match requirements from a federal source or other entity.** If a proposal is funded, verification of the proposed cost share is required to complete the agreement and must be secured by the time the agreement is executed. A proposal failing to comply may be considered non-responsive.

For projects which include more than one distinct project type, (e.g. instream habitat structures and barrier modification; riparian planting and cattle exclusion fencing) a cost breakdown by project objective must be submitted for each project type as well as a detailed budget for the entire project. The project budget should include matching funds as shown in the examples and instructions (Appendix B). An Estimated Project Cost Breakdown by Task budget table is not required for planning proposals as addressed under appropriate sections in Appendix B.

DFG policy does not normally allow for purchases of equipment. However, under certain circumstances and with adequate justification, the DFG may approve the purchase of equipment. Any equipment approved under this PSN shall remain the property of the State of California. Final disposition of equipment purchased under an agreement shall be at the state's discretion. For agreement purposes, equipment is defined as all moveable articles of non-expendable property which has:

1. A normal useful life including extended life due to repairs of 4 years or more.
2. An identity which does not change with use (i.e. it is not consumed by use or converted by fabrication into some other form of property).
3. A unit cost of \$5,000.00 or more; and used to conduct business in accordance with the agreement.

3. Project Location Topographic Map

A legible 8.5" x 11" photocopy of original U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (quad) (or equivalent) maps centered on work sites must be provided for all riparian and fish passage proposals. **If project is in a fire affected watershed, then map must specify fire or fire complex and its hydrologic connection to the project** (see Table 1 in Appendix A). Proposals for planning (PL) must also include a map, but may substitute a legible 8.5" x 11" photocopy of an original, appropriately scaled, USGS (or equivalent) contoured topographic map that shows the watershed boundary. If a work site is near the edge or corner of a quad and USGS quad maps are being used, then adjacent quads must be spliced together before the

photocopy is made. **Identify all maps by the 7.5 USGS Quad map name.**

A project work site is defined as a point, length, or area in which a specific restoration activity or activities take place. Many projects have multiple sites, such as a riparian planting area, which will require multiple site depictions on the quad map. The detailed project tasks listed in the Proposal Application need to correspond with the depicted project sites.

The following are general guidelines on how to divide a project into work sites:

POINT SITES are sites that can be spatially described as a point because the treatment occurs at a single location. The following are examples of point sites:

- Fish passage improvement at a stream crossing.
- Removal of a barrier for fish passage improvement.
- A fish ladder.

LINE SITES are sites that can be spatially described as a continuous line even though treatment may be sporadic. The following is an example of line sites:

- Several barriers in a row should be described as a linear site since they all contribute to opening the same length of stream.

POLYGON SITES are sites that can be spatially described as an area of any shape. The following is an example of polygon sites:

- Riparian revegetation should always be described as polygons. Even a planting along a bank can be defined with a given length and an average width.

Each work site occupying less than 100 feet along a stream must be labeled with an arrow pointing to the site. Work sites occupying more than 100 feet of stream or roads (or other upslope activities) must be delimited with a label plus an arrow marked "U" pointing at the upstream end of the site and an arrow marked "D" pointing at the downstream end. Maps must also be labeled with project title, grantee name, USGS quad name and stream name, and be positioned so that relevant map information such as stream names, towns, main roads, water bodies, etc. are not obscured (Appendix C, example quad map).

All proposals for habitat restoration must also include a detailed plan-view diagram with scale (Appendix C, example plan view diagram) depicting all pertinent features of the project site. The diagram will show the stream channel or other area of work, structure locations, revegetation areas, and distance to each project structure from a reference point, and other significant project and existing features. Applicants may use "typical" drawings if multiple similar physical improvements are proposed.

After a proposal is approved for funding, project work sites may require modification for a variety of reasons. Site modification must be approved by the assigned DFG grant manager. The project proponent will be required to provide final site descriptions and latitude/longitude coordinates to be incorporated into an agreement before it may be executed.

4. Landowner Provisional Access Agreement

Proposed projects for any on-the-ground work must be submitted with written provisional consent documents signed by landowners or authorized land managing authorities.

NOTE: A Provisional Access Agreement is required even when the applicant owns the project site. A sample Landowner Provisional Access Agreement is in Appendix C. Consent documents must include statements that landowners:

1. are aware of the proposed project,
2. give consent for pre-project evaluation by DFG and NOAA fisheries staff; and
3. give provisional consent for the grantee to complete the proposed project with DFG oversight and visitation.

5. **Environmental Compliance**

All funded proposals must comply with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), ESA of 1973, and CESA. Applicants who receive funding for projects which are **not** described in the *California Salmonid Stream Habitat Restoration Manual, 3rd edition* (California Department of Fish and Game) will be expected to have the responsibility of developing the appropriate documentation for CEQA, ESA, and CESA compliance. An approved or certified CEQA document will be required in order to execute the project. CEQA documents include Environmental Impact Reports, Mitigated Negative Declarations, and CEQA functional equivalent documents such as Timber Harvesting Plans, Non-industrial Timber Management Plans, and Sustained Yield Plans.

For applicants who receive funding for projects which **are** described in the *California Salmonid Stream Habitat Restoration Manual, 3rd edition* (California Department of Fish and Game), DFG may act as lead agency for CEQA and ESA. In all cases, it is the applicant's responsibility to develop project proposals that will avoid significant environmental impacts. **This includes budgeting sufficient time and/or funds in your proposal for any threatened and endangered species surveys and reasonable measures that may be needed to complete the proposed project.** All applicants are strongly urged to work closely with appropriate DFG staff to make certain all potential environmental concerns associated with your proposed project are considered. E-mail addresses and telephone numbers of DFG personnel and regional headquarter physical addresses are included (Appendix D).

No project that is a required mitigation under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the California Endangered Species Act (CESA), or the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the California Forest Practices Act (FPA) or Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) will be considered for funding. Restoration projects that are identified in or consistent with the state recovery plan for coho salmon, and part of a watershed-wide permitting program shall be eligible for state funds.

Nothing in this provision shall be construed to exclude from state or federal funds, projects that are otherwise eligible for such funds, that require compliance with CEQA, NEPA, Section 404 of the CWA, and/or CESA, and "legacy" projects. Legacy projects are defined as those projects that address historic management practices that have been usurped by new laws and regulations. An example of a legacy project is a water association dam that has been in place since the 1920's for which no single person is accountable for the dam and the restoration value of improving passage exceeds the value of non-legacy projects.

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

Fish and Game Code Section 1609 authorizes the DFG to recover the total cost it incurs to administer and enforce its Lake and Streambed Alteration Program. The permit information and fee schedule are available at this website:

<http://www.dfg.ca.gov/habcon/1600/>. Include the fee cost as a line item on the proposed project budget.

7. Riparian Revegetation

For projects which result in disturbance within the riparian corridor or other hydrologically linked upland areas that may deliver sediment to a class I or II channel, the grantee will be required to replant disturbed and compacted areas with native plant species at a ratio of 2 plants to 1 plant removed. The species used should be in the composition that will result in mature riparian vegetation found in the region. Unless otherwise specified in the agreement, the standard for success is 80% survival of plantings or 80% annual survival of ground cover for broadcast planting of seed after a period of 3 years. Exposed soils will be appropriately covered to prevent delivery of sediment to a stream. (i.e. mulching/seeding)

8. Stream Dewatering and Fish Exclusion

Projects that require channel dewatering and/or fish exclusion will be responsible for securing dewatering and/or fish exclusion supplies (screens, nets, pumps, etc.) and services (biologist with appropriate state and federal permits to relocate fish). The related expenses will be born by the grantee and should be listed in the proposed project budget.

9. Funding Approval Submissions

After applicants are notified of funding awards, an agreement will be prepared and executed. Special requirements for various agreements are explained below. The applicable forms described in this section are for informational purposes only. Do not submit these forms in your proposal. When applicants are notified that their project has been approved for funding, they shall be required to complete, sign, and return the forms provided if not already on file.

- *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.
- *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. This form can be found at <http://www.documents.dgs.ca.gov/osp/pdf/std204.pdf>.
- *Federal Taxpayer ID Number*
- *Landowner Agreements* in addition to the Landowner Provisional Access Agreement will be required for habitat restoration (FP, FL, HB) and riparian area management (HR).
- Agreements must include reasonable access by DFG or its agents for project implementation, inspection, maintenance, monitoring, and post-project evaluation for

a period of 10 years following completion of the project. Additional landowner agreement requirements apply by project type. Sample landowner agreements are available online at <http://www.dfg.ca.gov/fish/Administration/Grants/FRGP/Solicitation.asp>.

- A *Nondiscrimination Compliance Statement* form (STD. 19) will be required for grants of \$5,000.00 or more per Title 2, California Code of Regulations, Section 8113. Federal and state agencies and public entities such as Resource Conservation Districts are excluded from this requirement. This form can be found at <http://www.documents.dgs.ca.gov/osp/pdf/std019.pdf>.
- A *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. This form can be found at <http://www.documents.dgs.ca.gov/osp/pdf/std021.pdf>.
- *Certification Regarding Debarment, Suspension, Ineligibility and Voluntary Exclusion* (federal Form CD-512) will be required for grants awarded using federal dollars in amounts exceeding \$100,000.

10. Public Information

Under Fish and Game Code, Section 1501.5 and Public Resources Code, Section 6217.1, the DFG is authorized to collect information from grant applicants in order to process, track, and ensure completion of funded projects. All information requested on this application is mandatory unless otherwise indicated. An applicant's name and address may be provided to the public, if requested. Other personal information submitted on this application may be released to governmental entities involved with the funding of the project, to law enforcement agencies pursuant to a court order, or for official natural resources management purposes.

PART III

Provisions for Fishery Restoration Grant Program Proposals

1. Coastal Zone

The Coastal Zone is a specific geographic area of varying width adjacent to the Pacific Ocean, set forth in the California Coastal Act, which is subject to the policies and regulations in the County's Local Program, including the Coastal Element of the General Plan and Coastal Zoning Code. Refer to

<http://www.dfg.ca.gov/fish/Administration/Grants/FRGP/Solicitation.asp> and click on FRGP Map Viewer to identify your project in location to the Coastal Zone Boundary layer. Indicate if your proposal location is in the Coastal Zone by indicating "Yes" or "No" in the Proposal Application Form (Appendix B, Section 1, Number 23). For further information on the Coastal Zone, visit the California Coastal Commission's website at <http://www.coastal.ca.gov/web/>.

2. Trinity River Basin Proposals

Proposals for restoration activities in the Trinity River Basin (from its confluence with Klamath River up to Lewiston Dam) must also be clearly identified as such. This is necessary to ensure that state funds expended for salmon and steelhead restoration in this basin may be accounted for separately and applied as part of the state match of federal funds expended as required under federal law. Identify your proposal location by indicating "Yes" or "No" in the Proposal Application Form (Appendix B, Section 1, Number 24).

3. Statewide Plan Task Number

A proposal that addresses high priority recommendations from either the *Steelhead Restoration and Management Plan* or the *Recovery Strategy for California Coho Salmon* may receive up to one additional point added to the final technical score of the project proposal.

Steelhead: The *Steelhead Restoration and Management Plan for California* was published in 1996. The plan contained broad recommendations for geographic areas and more specific recommendations for most major watersheds; however, these recommendations were not ranked. In addition, since 1996 some recommendations have been completed or are no longer valid. As a result, the recommendations have been updated as appropriate and, based on the status of steelhead population coast wide, the highest priority recommendations or tasks are defined as those occurring in watersheds south of San Francisco Bay. High priority tasks are listed as 5, while all others are listed as 1. All updated steelhead tasks for which you may receive up to one extra point in the technical scoring are listed on-line at http://nrm.dfg.ca.gov/steelhead/steelhead_tasks.aspx.

A proposal will receive consideration for up to an additional point in technical scoring during the review if that proposal:

- Addresses a high priority task for watersheds south of San Francisco Bay (check "Show High Priority Tasks Only" check box on-line at http://nrm.dfg.ca.gov/steelhead/steelhead_tasks.aspx)

A proposal will receive consideration for an additional partial point in technical scoring during the review if that proposal:

- Addresses a task for watersheds north of San Francisco Bay (do not check “Show High Priority Tasks Only” check box on-line at http://nrm.dfg.ca.gov/steelhead/steelhead_tasks.aspx)

Cite the primary task that your proposal addresses by listing the task number in the Proposal Application Form, Section 1, # 17 (Appendix B). If no task is identified then the proposal will not be eligible for the additional point.

DFG technical staff will determine how well the proposal meets the identified task and assign points accordingly. No proposal may receive more than one additional point, regardless of how many tasks it addresses for either or both species. If you have any questions regarding the steelhead plan, you may contact Mr. Jonathan Nelson at (916) 445-4506, Jonelson@dfg.ca.gov.

Coho Salmon: The *Recovery Strategy for California Coho Salmon* was published in 2004. It contains prioritized tasks on a watershed basis. All updated coho tasks for which you may receive up to one extra point in the technical scoring are listed online at: http://nrm.dfg.ca.gov/coho/coho_tasks.aspx

A proposal will receive consideration for up to one additional point in technical scoring during the review if that proposal:

- Addresses a high priority task at the Hydrologic Subarea (HSA) (listed as E or D) AND is in a high priority watershed (listed as a 4 or 5 in the Southern Oregon Northern California Coastal Coho ESU or listed as a 3, 4, or 5 in the Central California Coastal Coho ESU). Click on the “Show High Priority Tasks Only” check box on-line at http://nrm.dfg.ca.gov/coho/coho_tasks.aspx

Cite the primary task that your proposal addresses by listing the task number in the Proposal Application Form, Section 1, # 17 (Appendix B). If no task is identified, then the proposal will not be eligible for the additional point.

DFG staff will determine how well the proposal meets the identified task and assign points accordingly. No proposal may receive more than one additional point, regardless of how many high-priority tasks it addresses for either or both species. If you have any questions regarding the coho salmon recovery strategy, you may contact Joe Pisciotto at (916) 324-6902, jpisciotto@dfg.ca.gov

FRGP PROPOSAL PROJECT TYPES AND SUBJECT AREAS

Forms and examples of supplemental information discussed below can be found in Appendix C.

Fish Passage at Stream Crossings (FP) and Fish Ladders (FL)

Fish passage and fish ladder projects eligible for consideration under this PSN are those which are specifically limited to barriers to immigration or emigration. These project types do not include pre-project planning. Proposals for pre-project planning and development should be submitted under PL (Watershed Evaluation, Assessment, and Planning). For road crossings or modification proposals, the proponent is encouraged to perform a fish passage barrier analysis as outlined in Part IX of the *California Salmonid Stream Habitat Restoration Manual, 3rd edition (California Department of Fish and Game)*. If the barrier has been identified in a watershed plan or barrier assessment, include the name and date of the plan or assessment. For further information regarding fish passage data please see the website for Passage Assessment Data (PAD): <http://www.calfish.org/FishDataandMaps/DataDownloads/tabid/90/Default.aspx>. The FP (stream crossings) category includes fair-weather Arizona crossings; bridges; dams, and box, pipe, or concrete culverts. Fish ladder projects may require a Section 7 consultation with NOAA Fisheries to determine impacts to listed salmonids.

Applicants for this project type must include the following supplemental information as listed in the Proposal Application Form (Appendix B, Section 8):

- A. Scaled plan and elevation view diagrams showing the proposed modification/removal. Projects where channel grade is to be restored or otherwise modified by the proposed project, must also include a longitudinal profile. Longitudinal profiles are required for all FL projects.
- B. Project location on a USGS, 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle map. **If project is in a fire affected watershed, then map must specify fire or fire complex and its hydrologic connection to the project** (see Table 1 in Appendix A).
- C. Landowner provisional access agreement where access is necessary for completing any component of the project.
- D. For a project that addresses issues related to the diversion, use, storage, or purchase of water, written verification of the right to divert, use, store, or sell or transfer the water is required.

Instream Barrier Modification for Fish Passage (HB)

Instream barrier projects eligible for consideration under this PSN are limited to work that is in the stream channel (bankfull) and along the stream bank. It is recommended that proposals under this category include the baseline data discussed in Parts II and III, of the *California Salmonid Stream Habitat Restoration Manual, 3rd edition (California Department of Fish and Game)*. Instream barriers include grade control structures, flash board dams, dams, debris basins, weirs, water diversion structures, and log debris accumulations.

Applicants for this project type must include the following supplemental information as listed in the Proposal Application Form (Appendix B Section 8):

- A. Scaled plan and elevation view diagrams showing the proposed work. Projects where channel grade is to be restored or otherwise modified by the proposed project must also include a pre and a post longitudinal profile.
- B. Project location on a USGS, 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle map. **If project is in a fire affected watershed, then map must specify fire or fire complex and its hydrologic connection to the project** (see Table 1 in Appendix A).
- C. Landowner provisional access agreement where access is necessary for completing any component of the project.
- D. For a project that addresses issues related to the diversion, use, storage, or purchase of water, written verification of the right to divert, use, store, or sell or transfer the water.

Riparian Restoration (HR)

Riparian restoration projects eligible for consideration under this PSN are for riparian restoration of bare or partially denuded banks adjacent to the stream and within the riparian corridor. The riparian area shall be defined as the area, including the necessary fence(s), between the fence(s) and the middle of the stream. This specifically includes the stream bank and associated vegetation within this area. Each proposal must demonstrate how the project would be instrumental in restoring the natural function of the riparian corridor using appropriate successional stage native species. For projects that contain a planting or seeding component, the applicant must include or describe provisions made for annual survival monitoring and re-planting/re-seeding. For projects that include fencing, the applicant must construct a wildlife friendly fence (consult with local DFG staff for guidance).

The landowner or proponent will maintain the livestock exclusion fence(s) for a period of 10 years and totally exclude livestock from the riparian zone. Maintenance will include repair of fences to a level that will effectively exclude livestock from the livestock exclusion project area. Maintenance will not include damage that exceeds 50 percent of the fence due to natural disaster. DFG staff assigned to evaluate projects will consider current and anticipated land use when evaluating biological soundness of projects. Evaluators will also determine whether proposed watershed work is likely to correct keystone limiting factor problems that must be corrected before other restorative measures can be implemented. Accessibility and intended use of lands enclosed by fencing projects will be important factors in rating proposed fencing projects.

Fencing shall have a minimum set back of 35 feet from the edge of the stream bank. The fence will allow mature riparian vegetation to become reestablished. A mature riparian community will provide increased stream bank stability, shade, food, and cover for fish and wildlife.

Applicants for this project type must include the following supplemental information as listed in the Proposal Application Form (Appendix B, Section 8):

- A. A scaled plan view diagram showing the proposed work.
- B. Project location on a USGS, 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle map. **If project is in a fire affected watershed, then map must specify fire or fire complex and its hydrologic connection to the project** (see Table 1 in Appendix A).

- C. Landowner provisional access agreement where access is necessary for completing any component of the project.

IF PROJECT PROPOSAL IS FUNDED, A RESTORATION PLAN WILL BE REQUIRED BEFORE IMPLEMENTATION. PLEASE SEE RESTORATION PLAN GUIDELINES BELOW:

Restoration Plan: A restoration plan shall be submitted to the Department for review and approval. The plan shall be prepared by persons with expertise in California ecosystems and native plant revegetation techniques. All plans shall include at minimum the information described below:

1. **Location of the restoration site(s):** This section shall include a regional map, general map illustrating planting locations (polygons), location or any other existing or proposed restoration actions in the general vicinity, ownership information, and directions to the site.
2. **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 riparian species present at a nearby reference site(s). This information should be based on field work 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.
3. **Site Preparation and installation methods:** The section shall provide a description of the methods that will be used to install the plants with a detailed discussion for each plant species and type of planting stock (container, stem cutting, pole cutting, bare-root stock, etc.), time of the year during which the planting will occur, and any other pertinent information regarding implementation of the project, any necessary site prep work (i.e. heavy equipment work, stabilization, soil work, etc.) shall be described in this section of the plan. Other restoration work to be completed during project implementation shall also be described in sufficient detail to allow for proper evaluation.
4. **Materials:** This section shall provide the list of plant species to be utilized, size of specimens to be used for each species, number of plants, the source of plant materials to be used, fertilizers to be used, if any, and irrigation materials, if necessary. Information regarding the need for plant protection and the materials necessary to accomplish protection shall be included. If fertilizer or irrigation is proposed, discuss the rationale behind the proposal including the pros/cons of fertilizer use and a discussion of how irrigation would be used, the type, and the pros/cons of use.
5. **Schematic:** This section shall include a detailed planting design that depicts exactly where the plants will go in the restoration area, including the number of plants and which species to be planted in each location, spacing between plants, and total acreage planned for revegetation.
6. **Maintenance of plants:** This section shall include a description of methods that will be used to maintain plants in good condition, to control non-native vegetation, and prevention of herbivory to 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 describes the type of irrigation system that will be used 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.

7. **Success criteria:** This section shall include the performance criteria that will be used to evaluate project success. Performance criteria should be developed for species diversity, structural diversity, overall vegetative cover by species (if important) and how cover will be measured (absolute vs. relative); density (by species); plant vigor; and survivorship. In addition, intermediate thresholds (incremental progress toward performance criteria) should be developed in conjunction with an adaptive management plan that triggers remedial activities that would be implemented if intermediate thresholds are not being met. This will allow the revegetation specialist to increase the likelihood that performance criteria are met by the end of the monitoring period.
8. **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.
9. **Adaptive management and contingency measures:** This section shall describe the projects adaptive management strategies and what actions shall be implemented if the monitoring data indicates that the performance criteria may not be met. This section shall identify the party responsible for implementing remedial measures and the source(s) of funding to complete actions.

Watershed Evaluation, Assessment, and Planning (PL)

Watershed planning projects eligible for consideration under this PSN are limited to those watersheds that have been affected by fires in 2007 and 2008, are listed as eligible in this document and would lead to implementation of the following project types (FP, FL, HB and HR). All other project types are ineligible and will not be considered.

- Proposals for pre-implementation project planning must include a detailed description of the project and how it resolves a limiting factor for anadromous salmonids. The proposal must reference a DFG or NOAA Fisheries accepted watershed plan, which specifically identifies the need for the project in the watershed.
- Proposals for planning fish passage and instream barrier removal or modification should identify all necessary surveys (e.g. longitudinal profiles, water surface profiles, soils, hydrology, geomorphology, scour analysis) and all county, state and federal permits needed for the project. The proposal should identify the local DFG or NOAA Fisheries biologist and qualified specialists (e.g. in fish passage, hydrology, geology) already consulted or to be consulted in the development of the plan.

Applicants for this project type must include qualification statements for staff proposed to undertake the work and supplemental information as listed in the Proposal Application Form (Appendix B, Section 8):

- A. Watershed map and project location map on a USGS, 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle map. **If project is in a fire affected watershed, then map must**

specify fire or fire complex and its hydrologic connection to the project (see Table 1 in Appendix A).

- B. Landowner provisional access agreement where access is necessary for completing any component of the project.
- C. When planning includes design for structure(s) include sketch and profile of existing conditions along with pre-project photographs. If known, include proposed treatments or alternatives documenting existing conditions.