

Call for Projects for the Tenth Cycle of the
TransNet Environmental Mitigation Program Land Management Grant Program

Species and Habitat Recovery Grant Application

Grant Application Form and required supplementary materials (hereafter referred to as “application”) cannot exceed 12 pages.

Applicant Name¹: Zoological Society of San Diego d/b/a San Diego Zoo Wildlife Alliance (SDZWA)

Address: 15600 San Pasqual Valley Road, Escondido, CA 92027

Phone: (352) 870-9343

Email: cdelarosa@sdzwa.org

Name of Property: Safari Park Biodiversity Reserve

General Location²: San Pasqual Valley, Escondido, CA

Jurisdiction³: MSP Region 6

Total Acres: Approximately 900

Estimated Acres Requiring Management: 100

Owner(s) of Property:⁴ City of San Diego Public Utilities Department

Land manager(s) of property (include name[s]): Carlos A. (Charlie) de la Rosa, Ph.D.

Brief project summary that includes your primary goal and objectives. (200-word maximum)

Cactus-dominated components of coastal sage scrub are the obligate nesting habitat of Coastal Cactus Wren, deemed at significant risk of loss of occurrences in the San Diego Management and Monitoring Program’s Strategic Plan for Conserved Lands in Western San Diego County. We aim to remove stinknet, an invasive fire-prone annual plant, from 24.5 untreated acres, and manage the stinknet seed bank in 70 acres of coastal sage scrub in the Safari Park Biodiversity Reserve (SPBDR). Additionally, we will restore 5 acres of disturbed land in the SPBDR in collaboration with the San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians and other tribal partners, using a combination of locally sourced, ecologically appropriate, fire resistant, and culturally significant plants. This project will positively impact Coastal Cactus Wren habitat and engage new stakeholders in conservation work.

Quantify expected results (add bullets as necessary)

- Improve Coastal Cactus Wren habitat by reducing stinknet by 80% in 100 acres of high priority Coastal Cactus Wren nesting areas, fire-prone natural areas, and roadsides
- Plant 500 cactus propagules in the 5 acre restoration site
- Engage at least 10 volunteers from the San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians or other local San Diego County tribes in restoration planning, seed and cactus propagule collection, and planting on a 5-acre restoration site in the SPBDR
- Quarterly and final reports documenting the project’s progress.

Brief description of dedicated staff and/or consultants/contractors that would work on the Project. (200-word maximum)

Funding will support one full-time Project Coordinator (Senior Research Associate Level 2). Project Coordinator will map invasive plants, plan and implement invasive plant treatments, and manage the invasive plant seed bank on 100 acres of coastal sage scrub, focusing on Coastal Cactus Wren habitat and high fire risk areas. The Project Coordinator will also plan, coordinate, and implement a restoration project involving the input and involvement of members of the San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians and other tribal partners. Matching funds support part-time labor of the Project Manager to administer contracts, manage data, and manage grant reporting obligations. Contract crews will treat invasive plant populations seasonally.

Call for Projects for the Tenth Cycle of the
TransNet Environmental Mitigation Program Land Management Grant Program

Funding Needs Summary

Please indicate how much funding is being requested from SANDAG and any matching funding proposed.

Budget Item	Requested Funding Amount	Description
Personnel Expenses Staff	\$226,302	Project Coordinator (Senior Research Associate 2): Staff time for invasive plant mapping, treatment, and data management; and planning, coordinating, and implementing restoration projects
Personnel Administrative Expenses	\$61,345	Project Manager labor (contracts administration, data and grant management) proposed as match
Consultant/Contractor Expenses	\$90,000	Contractor expenses in matching funds
Other Direct Expenses	\$5,000	Materials and supplies in matching funds
Volunteer Expenses	\$18,266	Volunteer expenses in matching funds
Indirect Costs	\$55,851	Indirect cost (60.41% total). 60.41% is SDZWA on-grounds rate, 24.68% is the field rate. Previous SANDAG grants use the field rate and count the difference between field and on-grounds as match.
Indirect Costs (match)	\$80,873	Difference between field and on-grounds rate (35.73%) as matching funds
Totals	\$537,637	

**if applicable*

Are there matching fund available? Yes No

If yes, how are the matching funds assured? (100-word maximum)

Attach a letter from the organization/partner that ONLY provides confirmation that they are committed to providing the matching funds proposed for this project. Letters confirming matching funds will not count toward the 12-page limit. (General letters of support not related to commitment of matching funds will NOT be accepted and will NOT be considered as part of the application).

Project Application

Project Purpose

Address the following in the application:

- Describe the proposed management activity(ies) and how it relates to the Management Strategic Plan (MSP) for Conserved Lands in Western San Diego County. Is there current management occurring or has past management occurred on the property (please describe)? If the proposed management activity is based on the results from past field inspections of the species occurrence, describe the conditions and management needs identified and whether or not the data has been provided to the San Diego Management and Monitoring Program. If implementing fire management actions, describe the management technique being used and whether a fire plan currently exists.**

Proposed management activities. We propose to restore and improve habitat for Coastal Cactus Wrens (*Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus*, hereafter abbreviated CACW) in the Safari Park Biodiversity Reserve (SPBDR), a 900-acre natural reserve area in MSP Region 6. Primary threats to CACW in the region include habitat degradation and altered fire regime. MSP goals for the species are to increase and enhance habitat, and reduce the

Call for Projects for the Tenth Cycle of the
TransNet Environmental Mitigation Program Land Management Grant Program

potential severity and impact of wildfire in CACW habitat. To address these threats, we will (1) remove invasive fire-prone plants from 100 acres of coastal sage scrub (CSS) and cactus scrub in the SPBDR and (2) in collaboration with the San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians and other tribal partners, plan and implement active restoration with native plants on 5 acres of disturbed habitat in the SPBDR. Activity (1) will consist of (a) mitigating fire risk and preventing further stinknet spread by securing 24.5 acres of roadside in the SPBDR, and (b) managing the stinknet seed bank in 70 acres of CSS currently under invasive plant management. Activity (2) will consist of (a) engaging tribal stakeholders in restoration planning and implementation in order to (b) collaboratively restore 5 acres of degraded CACW habitat using fire-resistant, ecologically appropriate, and culturally valuable native plants.

The Safari Park Biodiversity Reserve is a stronghold of CSS and CACW, an SO species in the MSP, and is the traditional home of the San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians. The SPBDR is also ground zero for *Oncosiphon pilulifer*, or stinknet, an invasive South African annual plant in the Aster family. Stinknet threatens CACW by degrading habitat and promoting fire-prone conditions. Further encroachment of stinknet into CSS poses severe risks to CACW populations through habitat degradation and increased risk of wildfire resulting in habitat loss. Our aim is to continue to manage the stinknet seed bank in our current management areas, and expand treatments to include roadsides in the SPBDR. Additionally, we are proposing a restoration project focusing on 5 acres of degraded CACW habitat. The restoration project will be designed in partnership with members of the San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians and other tribal partners. Implementation of the project will consist of collecting and planting seed and propagules of native, ecologically appropriate, fire-resistant, and culturally valuable plant species.

The proposed management builds on previous TransNet EMP-funded work managing stinknet in the SPBDR, maintaining and expanding stinknet-free zones in critical CACW habitat.

Previous management activities. A metapopulation model developed by Conlisk et al. in 2014 highlighted the importance of the SPBDR and Lake Hodges populations of CACW. Previous restoration work based on their findings has focused on connecting the two populations, and removing invasive species in habitat that may increase fire probability. This project builds on 3 years of invasive plant management funded by a previous TransNet EMP Land Management grant. First, we used 2017 aerial imagery from SANDAG to quantify an acreage estimate of stinknet in the SPBDR. Stinknet was first collected in 1997 at the San Diego Zoo Safari Park, and the location is the likely first site of introduction to San Diego County. In 2007, the Witch Creek Fire burned throughout much of the SPBDR and it was in the decade following this fire that stinknet began to spread and grow in abundance. Since, stinknet populations at the SPBDR have grown to over 400 acres of affected habitat, predominantly colonizing arid, south-facing slopes.

Stinknet treatment on the SPBDR began in 2018. We identified priority treatment areas as those locations where stinknet polygons overlap or are adjacent to polygons of cactus-dominated CSS, within 100m of roads. We prioritized roadsides as they are the likeliest places where fires could start (due to hot exhaust components on vehicles), as well as locations where stinknet is most likely to spread to new areas (transported in muddy tires and vehicle undercarriages).

In the spring of 2019, 2020, and 2021, we led herbicide spot-treatment crews to treat a total of 50 acres of stinknet in the SPBDR with pre- and post-emergent herbicides. In fall 2021, we coordinated with SDMMMP-funded crews to treat and re-treat nearly 90 acres of stinknet affected CSS with Gallery SC, a pre-emergent broadleaf annual herbicide. Although variable precipitation makes year to year comparisons difficult, all treatments have been effective. At present, Natural Lands has treated and currently manages approximately 70 acres of CSS for stinknet removal/eradication in the SPBDR.

Our oldest treatment area is an approximately 5 acre former browse farm in the southeastern corner of the SPBDR, where the Safari Park once grew *Acacia seligna* and other forage for browsing herbivores residing in the Safari Park. The location has a long history of disturbance: as early as 1927-1928, woody vegetation had been removed and bare soil/grassland is visible in contemporaneous aerial photographs taken by the County tax assessor at the time. Following 3 years of stinknet treatment beginning in 2018, vegetation in the restoration area now consists primarily of invasive grasses and native disturbance-following annual plants, such as *Amsinkia menziesii* (fiddleneck) and *Croton setiger* (turkey-mullein). We propose to plan a restoration project for this location in collaboration with the San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians and other local tribe members. The restoration project will focus on plant

Call for Projects for the Tenth Cycle of the
TransNet Environmental Mitigation Program Land Management Grant Program

species that are ecologically appropriate for fire resistance and CACW habitat, but also culturally significant, for example *Opuntia littoralis* (coastal prickly pear) and *O. auricola* (chaparral prickly pear), *Salvia apiana* (white sage), and *Eriogonum fasciculatum* (California buckwheat).

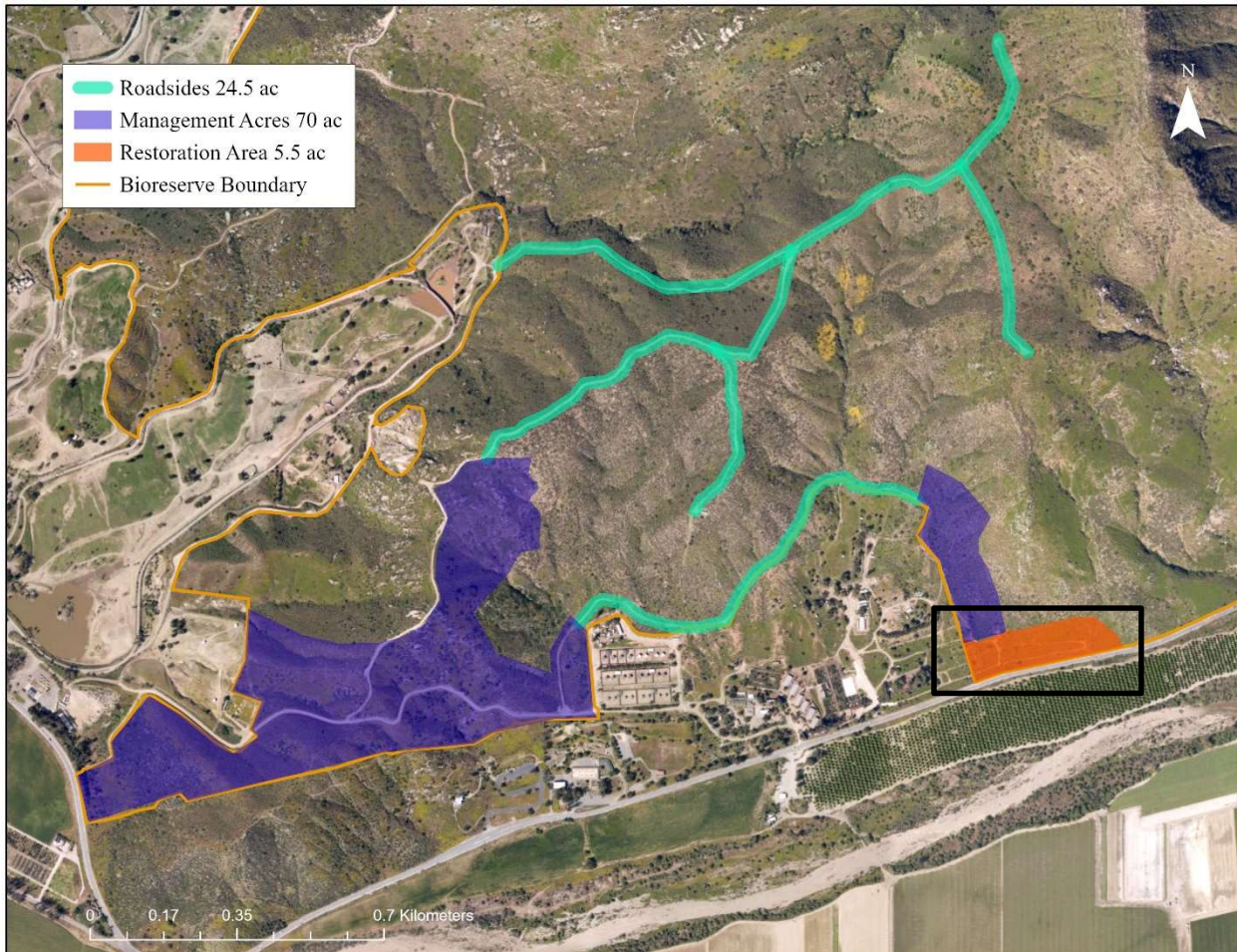
Conditions leading to management needs. By the 1990s, habitat loss due to development and wildfire had led to declines in CACW, contributing to the creation of strategic conservation programs like the MSP Roadmap. Habitat fragmentation has caused genetic bottlenecks in CACW, and increased drought, biological invasions, and wildfire intensity and frequency called for in climate forecasts still pose a threat to remaining populations.

2. **Which MSP species and their habitats will benefit from the proposed management activity? Which specific MSP objective(s) and action(s) will be implemented? Name the specific MSP species occurrence(s) to benefit from the management activity, if applicable.**

CACW is a non-migratory bird species endemic to CSS, an MSP vegetation community. CACW are Category SO (significant occurrence at risk of loss) species. The MSP objectives and actions recommended by CACW-7, CACW-8, and CACW-9 are relevant to the conservation of CACW and restoration of coastal sage scrub in the SPBDR.

3. **To be eligible for funding, the proposed project must be within the MSP area. In which Management Unit is the project located? (Attach a map)**

The project will take place in MSP Management Unit 6.



Call for Projects for the Tenth Cycle of the
TransNet Environmental Mitigation Program Land Management Grant Program

4. Describe the stressors and/or threats to the MSP species and their habitats in the project area that will be addressed through implementation of this project application.

As non-migratory birds with narrow habitat requirements, CACW are sensitive to differences in vegetation community and habitat fragmentation. Stinknet stands out among other invasive plants of the SPBDR in that it can survive, and thrive, in arid, exposed CSS. On the SPBDR, stinknet can be found in buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*) and California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*)-dominated CSS. Alarmingly, it also thrives on arid, bare patches that naturally occur in cactus-dominated CSS, nesting and foraging habitat of CACW.

A study conducted at the SPBDR by De la Luz et al. (in preparation) found that CACW nests were significantly less present in large patches of cactus with an invasive plant component compared to uninvaded sites. This result may be because stinknet, which grows vigorously in heavy rain years, could negate the effect of cactus spines in deterring climbing nest predators, acting as a ladder for predators to climb. Mature stinknet plants encroaching on nesting and perching areas could also impede CACW ability to detect prey or territorial conspecifics.

Invasive plants have also played a leading role in cactus wren habitat degradation in San Diego's North County: the 2007 Witch Creek fire, fueled by annual grasses, reduced adequate nesting habitat by destroying cactus patches. Managing stinknet in the San Pasqual Valley is thus critically important to preventing CSS type conversion through fire, events that will cause the loss of valuable CACW populations.

Preliminary evidence suggests that stinknet is fire adapted. At the SPBDR, we have observed stinknet flowering at heights of 2-4 cm in dry years, while in wetter years vegetative growth can reach 1 m or more. In summer, senescent stinknet plants leave large patches of easily combustible thatch. In seed germination trials at the SPBDR in summer 2019, we saw robust seed germination under a range of wet and dry conditions. Alarmingly, we also saw a significant positive seed germination response to simulated wildfire conditions. Were there another fire in the SPBDR, the existing stinknet seed bank would respond vigorously, outcompeting native seedlings as well as creating ideal conditions for future fires.

5. Describe the management techniques proposed, including whether they have been previously used successfully and where. Are there any negative effects to MSP and other sensitive species and their habitats that could result from the proposed management action?

Few studies have been published on invasive stinknet natural history or response to treatment. Recent research conducted by the UC Riverside Agricultural Extension, the Larios Lab at UC Riverside, SDMMP, and SDZWA has tested the effectiveness of different pre and post-emergent herbicides on both post-emergent plants (the action of the herbicide results in vegetative death or inability to produce seed) and the pre-emergent seed bank (the herbicide's action results in the inability to germinate or death of the seed). Springtime spot treatment applications of Milestone (aminopyralid), a broadleaf-specific herbicide, have resulted in good emergent control with some control of the seed bank in subsequent growing seasons in the SPBDR. Spot treatments (with backpack sprayers or low-pressure spray rigs) are time-consuming, and care must be taken not to overspray on non-target native plants susceptible to the herbicide's chemicals. Gallery SC (isoxaben) is a pre-emergent herbicide, only acting on the seed bank of annual broadleaf plants. It can thus be applied by the broadcast method, allowing for coverage over large areas in a relatively short period of time. Gallery SC results in excellent control of stinknet but also suppresses some native forbs. A 2019/2020 vascular plant survey in the SPBDR found no rare native forbs in our treatment areas.

We will use a combined approach of fall pre-emergent treatments on untreated, dense populations of stinknet, followed by springtime spot-treatments to control any missed areas. With careful application and post-application monitoring, this technique can effectively control invasive annuals with minimal negative effect on native species.

We will source all cactus propagules (pads and other vegetative material no more than 2-3' long) on-site at the Safari Park, both opportunistically from construction sites outside of the SPBDR, and strategically from large, mature cactus plants in the SPBDR's over 200 acres of cactus-dominated CSS. Due to the risk of spreading *Fusarium brachygibbosum*, a plant pathogen affecting cactus in the area, we do not plan to import cactus from other locations

Call for Projects for the Tenth Cycle of the
TransNet Environmental Mitigation Program Land Management Grant Program

for the restoration project. We will limit collection from cactus plants in the SPBDR to 1-2 propagules each from large, mature cactus plants. Prior to collection, each cluster will be inspected for CACW activity and nests. Collection will take place in late fall before the CACW breeding season. Native seed will also be sourced from locations in the SPBDR. Cactus and other seedlings will be irrigated until roots are established.

6. What strategic approach will be used to ensure the successful, long-term outcome of the proposed project (e.g. upstream exotic removal prior to downstream, future on-going maintenance)? Which adjacent conserved lands will not be included and why?

In 2018, the SDZWA created the Natural Lands Program to manage threats to biodiversity on the SPBDR and other natural areas in San Diego County. The program supports a permanent, manager-level employee and operations funding. At the SPBDR, our invasive plant management goal is to (a) maintain stinknet-free zones in high-priority CACW habitat, and (b) to prevent the spread of stinknet both internally (to novel locations within the SPBDR) and externally (off-site to other locations in San Diego County and beyond). To achieve (a), we will continue to manage the invasive seed bank in 70 acres of previously treated CSS, and expand into new areas as resources permit. Management areas include core CACW habitat as well as adjacent areas to prevent the invasive seed bank from becoming replenished following management activities. To achieve (b), we will create 50 foot stinknet-free buffers around all roads in the SPBDR. By treating roadside weeds, we will cut off a primary source of spread to other locations within and outside of the Safari Park.

7. What are the goals and objectives for the proposed project? What criteria/metrics will be used to measure success? If applicable, what quantitative monitoring data will be collected to evaluate success? Who will be collecting the monitoring data and what are their qualifications?

The overall goal for this project is to protect and restore critical CACW habitat in the SPBDR. Threats we will address are habitat degradation and risk of wildfire. We will also engage new stakeholders in our restoration activities. The Project Coordinator and/or Project Manager will collect, analyze, and distribute quantitative data. Project Manager Charlie de la Rosa has a Ph.D. in Biology and over 15 years of experience collecting and analyzing ecological data.

Steps toward achieving our goal are:

- 1) Invasive plant management:
 - a) Mitigating wildfire risk and preventing the spread of stinknet by securing roadsides. MSCP lands in the SPBDR contain roughly 3.8 miles of road. Stinknet is a disturbance-following weed that grows well on roadsides. Vehicular traffic on dirt roads with stinknet creates both a risk of spread (via mud in wheel wells and tires) and wildfire (via contact of fine fuels with hot exhaust components). We will create a 50-foot stinknet-free buffer on all roadsides with stinknet (24.5 acres) in the SPBDR. Success will consist of 0-20% stinknet coverage in 100 x 100 m grid squares after 3 years.
 - b) Managing the invasive seed bank in current treatment areas. Supported by a previous TransNet grant, the SDZWA Natural Lands Program has overseen herbicide treatments on approximately 70 acres of the SPBDR since 2018. Removing invasive plants improves CACW foraging habitat and removes fine fuels that encourage fire. We will measure stinknet seed bank expression on managed lands using annual vegetation transects in treatment (experimental) and untreated (control) areas. As flowering stinknet has a distinct color signature visible in aerial imagery, we will also use aerial photos to quantify stinknet populations and measure change in annual coverage. To achieve this goal, we will use Nearmap imagery and/or high-quality drone imagery. Success measured as above.
- 2) Degraded land restoration planning and implementation:

Call for Projects for the Tenth Cycle of the
TransNet Environmental Mitigation Program Land Management Grant Program

- a) Restoration of degraded CACW habitat using fire-resistant native plants. In the SPBDR, CACW nest and forage in large stands of *Opuntia littoralis* and *O. oricola*. We will plant 500 or more cactus cuttings sourced from mature plants in the SPBDR along a fence line in a degraded area of the SPBDR following the San Pasqual Valley Road (Highway 78). Restoring cactus along highway 78 has four principle benefits: mature cactus plants will provide additional nesting areas for CACW, cactus is abundant nearby and ecologically appropriate for the location, cactus is fire resistant and will be a barrier to potential fires that might start along the highway, and cactus fruits and pads are important traditional foods for the Kumeyaay. Success will be measured by 80% survival of cactus cuttings after year 3.
 - b) Engaging stakeholders in restoration. The SPBDR is a culturally significant location to the San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians and other indigenous people of the Kumeyaay in San Diego County. Since 2019, the SDZWA Natural Lands Program has hosted tribe members to harvest cactus fruits in the SPBDR. A principal goal of this project is to invite tribe members to help plan and implement the restoration of a 5-acre degraded area in the SPBDR. Restoration goals are described above in 3a. In addition to cactus planting, restoration will include collecting native seed from the SPBDR and/or locally sourcing and planting ecologically appropriate and culturally valuable species. It will also implement traditional water retention and other management techniques including rock weirs. Success will consist of hosting a minimum of 3 planning meetings in year 1 with tribal partners, and engaging a minimum of 10 volunteers to assist in field work in years 2 and 3.
8. **How will the applicant manage the data collected? What software will be used to house the data? Who will be responsible for compiling and transferring the data to SANDAG? Who will be preparing the required quarterly, final, and all other reports?**

The Project Manager (Charlie de la Rosa) will compile data, transfer data to SANDAG, and prepare all grant reports.

9. **Has the proposed project received TransNet Environmental Mitigation Program (EMP) funds previously? If so, what was accomplished with the funds and why are additional funds being requested?**

The current project builds on TransNet funded habitat restoration projects in the SPBDR including a current project to manage 20 acres of stinknet (500519), terminating in May 2023. 5005519 spearheaded stinknet management in the SPBDR. With the addition of other funding sources, we have expanded our treatment areas in the SPBDR to almost 100 acres. We are requesting additional funds to continue to manage the stinknet seed bank in our management areas, expand treatments to additional acreage, and actively restore a degraded, formerly stinknet-infested area.

10. **Is the proposed activity being done on land that was previously set aside as mitigation? If yes, please elaborate.**

The proposed activity does not take place on land previously set aside as mitigation land.

11. **Does the proposed project provide a co-benefit to CBO Network Communities and foster social equity? Please describe. Additional Points can be awarded if this is relevant to the project and is appropriately described to meet the qualifications listed in the call for projects.**

The project explicitly solicits the input and involvement of San Diego County Kumeyaay tribe members. Prospective collaborators benefitting are from the San Pasqual Reservation, in Management Unit 6.

Call for Projects for the Tenth Cycle of the
 TransNet Environmental Mitigation Program Land Management Grant Program
Scope of Work by Task

Please break down the application into discrete tasks and include a task name, description of each task, quantifiable expected results, and discrete deliverables for each task.

Note: make sure to list tasks for quarterly reporting on the status of the grant project and a final report on the outcome of the grant project. You may add or subtract rows as needed.

Exhibit A – Proposed Project Scope of Work

Task No.	Task Name	Task Description	Quantifiable Results/Deliverables
1.	Removal and management of stinknet from 100 acres of CACW habitat and along roadsides in the SPBDR	Task 1 will consist of invasive species management in Coastal Cactus Wren (CACW) habitat and on roadsides to improve CACW habitat and reduce wildfire risk. Management overseen by Project Coordinator will consist of springtime spot treatments with broadleaf-specific pre- and post-emergent herbicides, fall broadcast treatments with pre-emergent herbicides, and monitoring activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintenance of stinknet seed bank on 70 acres of previously treated stinknet Expansion into minimum additional 24.5 acres of stinknet, prioritizing cactus scrub (obligate habitat of CACW) and roadsides (likeliest locations for incipient fire and/or spread to new locations via vehicles) Coordination of spring and fall treatments each year as necessary ArcGIS database management and on-the-ground vegetation monitoring via transects, data sharing/upload to SDMMP database
2.	Planning and native plant restoration on 5 acres of disturbed habitat in the SPBDR	Task 2 will include a series of planning meetings in San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians Environmental Department and other Tribal partners. Following restoration design plans, Project Coordinator will lead volunteers to collect seed and cactus propagules, install irrigation and water retention structures, and plant native species in the 5-acre restoration area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Series of three planning meetings to identify goals, resources, and timelines Seed and cactus pad/propagule collection (amount depending on seasonal rainfall) Irrigation system design and installation in SPBDR restoration area Planting ~ 500 cactus propagules in SPBDR restoration area
3.	Administrative	Project Manager will supervise Project Coordinator, prepare reports, analyze data, and share data with project partners.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly reports Final report Sharing data with SDMMP

Call for Projects for the Tenth Cycle of the
TransNet Environmental Mitigation Program Land Management Grant Program

Budget by Task

Exhibit B – Proposed Project Budget

Task No.	Task Name	Year 1 Grant Request	Year 1 Matching Funds	Year 2 Grant Request	Year 2 Matching Funds	Year 3 Grant Request	Year 3 Matching Funds	Year 4 Grant Request	Year 4 Matching Funds	Total Grant Request	Total Matching Funds	Total Project Cost
1	Stinknet removal											
	Herbicide treatments. 1 crew consisting of 4 crew members and 1 crew lead for 1 week, plus materials (herbicide, backpack sprayers, broadcast spray rig)	0	30,000	0	30,000	0	30,000	0	0	0	90,000	90,000
	Project Research Associate 2. Full time hourly position starting @ \$22/h with 50% time spent on Task 1 and 50% time spent on Task 2.	36,608	0	37,706	0	38,837	0	0	0	113,151	0	113,151
2	Restoration planning and implementation											
	Project Research Associate 2. Full time position with 50% time spent on Task 1 and 50% time spent on Task 2. Project coordinator will arrange meetings, communicate with project partners, and coordinate volunteers.	36,608	0	37,706	0	38,837	0	0	0	113,151	0	113,151
	Volunteers: volunteers will collect seed, collect cactus propagules, install irrigation, and maintain the project site. Volunteer time = 640 hours @ \$28.54/h (independentsector.org)	0	0	0	11,416	0	6,850	0	0	0	18,266	18,266
	Materials and supplies: Irrigation materials, pots, tools	0	0		4,000		1,000	0	0	0	5,000	5,000
3	Administrative: Program manager labor. 5% time starting @ \$44/h	0	14,663	0	15,103	0	15,556	0	16,023	0	61,345	61,345
	Subtotal	73,216	44,663	75,412	60,519	77,674	53,406	0	16,023	226,302	174,611	400,913
	Indirect cost (60.41% total). 60.41% is SDZWA on-grounds rate, 24.68% is the field rate. Previous SANDAG grants (for example, 5005519, Stinknet) use the field rate and count the difference between field and on-grounds as match.	18,070	26,160	18,612	26,945	19,170	27,768	0	0	55,851	80,873	136,724
	Total	91,286	70,823	94,024	87,464	96,844	81,174	0	16,023	282,153	255,484	537,637
	Percentage	17.0%	13.2%	17.5%	16.3%	18.0%	15.1%	0.0%	3.0%	52.5%	47.5%	100.0%

Call for Projects for the Tenth Cycle of the
TransNet Environmental Mitigation Program Land Management Grant Program

Project Schedule

Exhibit C – Proposed Project Schedule (Assumes fall 2022 Notice to Proceed [NTP])

Task No.	Task Name	Proposed Start Date	Months Needed to Complete Task	Task End Date
1.	Removal and management of stinknet from 100 acres of CACW habitat and along roadsides in the SPBDR	2 Months from NTP	36 Months	38 Months from NTP
2.	Planning and implementing active restoration (planting) on 5 acres of disturbed habitat in the SPBDR	2 Months from NTP	36 Months	38 Months from NTP
3.	Administrative	2 Months from NTP	48 Months	50 Months from NTP

Please explain why and how much additional time would be needed in the event of any delays due to NTP being provided beyond fall 2022 and/or unexpected weather conditions such as drought that could occur during the proposed project implementation.

Stinknet generally flowers between early March and May, depending on precipitation. A delayed NTP would preclude Year 1 spring stinknet treatment and monitoring. A delayed NTP would thus mean an additional 1-6 months to make up for the first missed season.

Call for Projects for the Tenth Cycle of the
TransNet Environmental Mitigation Program Land Management Grant Program

Notice Regarding Prevailing Wages

California law requires that public works projects pay prevailing wages for workers.

Applicant acknowledges that any work that qualifies as a "public work" within the meaning of California Labor Code Section 1720 shall cause Applicant and its subcontractors to comply with the provisions of California Labor Code Sections 1775 et seq, which includes the payment of prevailing wages to all workers performing prevailing wage work.

Yes No

Applicant acknowledges that if Applicant or its subcontractors will engage in the performance of a public work as defined by California Labor Code Sections 1720 et seq. and will utilize persons who are not employees of a public entity, registration and payment of an annual registration fee to the California Department of Industrial Relations (DIR) shall be required of each entity performing the work. This requirement applies to anyone affected by the public works statutes found in the California Labor Code, including but not limited to landscapers, fencers, surveyors, soil testers, dredgers, heavy equipment operators, and inspectors.

Yes No

Applicant acknowledges that if Applicant will award any subcontracts for the performance of a public work:

- Applicant shall notify SANDAG 30 calendar days prior to the award of each subcontract so SANDAG can create a Project Registration Form (aka PWC-100 form) for each subcontract using the DIR online database. Applicant will provide to SANDAG the name, DIR registration number, and contractor's license numbers of each subcontractor so SANDAG can verify, prior to Applicant's award of the subcontract for a public work, that the selected subcontractor is currently licensed and registered with the DIR. If SANDAG finds that the selected subcontractor is not licensed and registered with the DIR, SANDAG will promptly notify Applicant and Applicant will not be permitted to award the subcontract to the selected subcontractor.

Yes No

- Applicant shall notify SANDAG ten business days prior to the subcontractor performing the prevailing wage work so SANDAG can prepare for labor compliance monitoring.

Yes No

- If there are any changes to a subcontractor or lower-tier subcontractor, Applicant will advise SANDAG of these changes as soon as those changes are known to the Applicant.

Yes No

Required Statements from Applicant

Yes No


- The applicant has read and understands the Sample Grant Agreement (Agreement) and Invoice Template (Attachment 4).
- If the Board of Directors approves the proposed project application, the applicant agrees to sign and return the Agreement to SANDAG, without exceptions or amendments, within 45 days of receipt.
- The applicant agrees to comply with SANDAG’s Board Policy No. 035, Competitive Grant Program Procedures, which outlines “Use-it-or-lose-it” project milestone and completion deadlines. Board Policy No. 035 is included in the Agreement, and also is on SANDAG’s website at: sandag.org/organization/about/pubs/policy_035.pdf
- The applicant understands that 10% of all invoiced amounts will be retained until the completion of the proposed project.
- The applicant understands that for proposed projects with matching funds, retention will be withheld beyond the 10% retention for each invoice submittal that does not meet the proportionate matching funds requirement. These additional matching funds will not be released until proportionate matching funds are reached for the project to-date.
- The applicant understands that all invoices must be accompanied by written, documented support of the charges for requested reimbursement of grant funds and payment will not be made by SANDAG until all documents are satisfactorily submitted.
- The applicant understands that invoices and reports must be submitted on a quarterly basis within three weeks after each period close covering January 1 to March 31; April 1 to June 30; July 1 to September 30; and October 1 to December 31.
- The applicant understands that the EMP quarterly report template (to be sent to the grantee after NTP is issued and can be found at sandag.org/index.asp?classid=17&projectid=447&fuseaction=projects.detail) must be used to document quarterly progress and that invoices with errors will be returned to the grantee for correction prior to being processed by SANDAG staff.
- The applicant understands that the final invoice must be accompanied by written, documented support of the charges for requested reimbursement of grant funds; a final report (prepared in accordance with the final report template to be sent to grantee after NTP is issued and can be found at sandag.org/index.asp?classid=17&projectid=447&fuseaction=projects.detail); and all outstanding deliverables in order to receive final payment and have retained funds released.
- The applicant understands that to be considered eligible for funding, a resolution complying with the requirements of Board Policy No. 035, Section 4.1, must be submitted to SANDAG at least *two weeks* prior to the recommendation by the Regional Planning Committee of the list of prioritized project applications. SANDAG will provide applicants with advance notice of the Regional Planning Committee’s anticipated meeting date.
- The applicant agrees to submit all project data/information to SANDAG and to upload data and reports to a project page created by the applicant on the SDMMMP web portal in a format consistent with regional management databases.

I have the authorization to submit this application (Grant Application and required supplementary materials) on behalf of my organization.

David Franco

CFO

Applicant Name and Title (print or type)

DocuSigned by:

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Applicant Signature

1/26/2022

Date