North American Wetlands Conservation Act

United States Standard Grant

2008 Proposal Instructions

Proposal Deadlines = MARCH 7, 2008 and August 1, 2008

Office of Management and Budget Information Collection Statement In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C 3501), note the following information. This information collection is authorized by the North American Wetlands Conservation Act of 1989, as amended (16 U.S.C. 4401 et seq.). The information collection solicited: is necessary to gain a benefit in the form of a grant, as determined by the North American Wetlands Conservation Council and the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission; is necessary to determine the eligibility and relative value of wetland projects; results in an approximate paperwork burden of 400 hours per application; and does not carry a premise of confidentiality. Your response is voluntary. An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. This information collection has been approved by OMB and assigned clearance number is 1018-0100. The public is invited to submit comments on the accuracy of the estimated average burden hours for application preparation and to suggest ways in which the burden may be reduced. Comments may be submitted to: Information Collection Clearance Officer, Mail Stop 224 ARLSQ, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C. 20240 and/or Desk Officer for Interior Department (1018-0100), Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, New Executive Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20503.

INTRODUCTION

This document contains instructions for preparing a North American Wetlands Conservation Act (NAWCA) Standard Grant proposal. You need to consult other files on the web site for guidance regarding eligibility requirements, format, costs and the NAWCA schedules and processes:
Eligibility Criteria & Processes (http://www.fws.gov/birdhabitat/Grants/NAWCA/Standard/US/files/EligibilityCriteria.pdf) and U.S. Grant Administration Standards (http://www.fws.gov/birdhabitat/Grants/NAWCA/files/GrantStandards.pdf)
Proposals will be returned as ineligible if they do not adhere to proposal eligibility and cost criteria given in the preceding files and in these instructions.

We recommend you read the information in all of these files BEFORE you write a proposal. These instructions are applicable to Standard Grant proposals submitted through August 1, 2008. We further recommend that you prepare the Budget and Tract Tables first. These will provide a reference point to ensure that the proposal data is consistent throughout the various sections.

This document is organized into the following sections. **To proceed directly to a specific section or example, click on the provided link below. The sections highlighted in bold contain an example.** With the exception of the example maps, the information provided in the examples is based on a single proposal and is intended to be consistent among the various sections. *Use the examples as general guidelines in preparing the sections for your proposal. All examples are found at the end of the instructions.*

1. Introduction
2. Changes from the 2007 Standard Grant Instructions
3. Proposal Project Officer's Page
4. Proposal Summary
   Click here for the Proposal Summary example: **Summary Page Example**
5. Proposal Purpose and Scope
6. Proposal Budget and Work Plan (includes Budget Table and Budget Justifications).
   Click here for the Budget Table example: **Budget Table Example**
   Click here for the Budget Justification examples:
   Acquisition Budget Justification Example
   Restoration Budget Justification Example
   Enhancement Budget Justification Example
   Indirect Cost Budget Justification Example
7. Proposal Technical Assessment Questions and Scoring Table
   To proceed directly to a specific Technical Assessment Question, click on the appropriate question below:
   Question #1
   Question #2 (Click here for the TAQ#2 example: **TAQ # 2 Example**)
   Question #3
   Question #4 (Click here for theTAQ#4 example: **TAQ # 4 Example)**
   Question #5 (Click here for the TAQ#5 example: **TAQ# 5 Example)**
   Question #6
   Question #7
8. Proposal Attachments:
   Budget Table (Click here for the Budget Table example: **Budget Table Example),** Tract Table, Partner Contribution Statements, Optional Matching Contributions Plan (Click here for the Optional Matching Contributions Plan Example: **Optional Matching Contributions Plan Example)**, Programmatic Project Proposal, Standard Form 424 and Assurances B and D, Maps and Optional Aerial Photographs
9. Proposal Easements, Leases, and Negotiated Indirect Cost Rate Agreement.
10. Click here for ALL **Examples**

To aid you in completing a proposal, blank proposal outlines and tables may be downloaded from the following files on the web site.
1. Word Proposal Outline (http://www.fws.gov/birdhabitat/Grants/NAWCA/Standard/US/files/ProposalOutline.doc), and
2. Excel Budget Table (http://www.fws.gov/birdhabitat/Grants/NAWCA/USStandard/files/ExcelBudgetTable.xls).

These files do not contain any instructions or examples, so you should use the instructions in this file when you are completing one of the blank proposals. Please ensure that the Summary Page is submitted in Microsoft Word format.

Copy the proposal and accompanying information as follows:
1. One unbound (a binder clip is allowed), one-sided original proposal and attachments. Include easements, leases or the Indirect Cost Rate Agreement, if applicable.
2. One copy of the proposal, the Budget Table, Tract Table, maps, and Partner Letters to be sent electronically.

Instructions for submitting the proposal:

1. Do not send the proposal by facsimile machine.
2. Mail the proposal to the Council Coordinator at the address below. You may also mail a copy to your North American Waterfowl Management Plan Joint Venture Coordinator (http://www.fws.gov/birdhabitat/JointVentures/index.shtm) and proposal partners (as you deem appropriate).

   Coordinator, North American Wetlands Conservation Council
   U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service
   Division of Bird Habitat Conservation
   Attn: David Buie
   Mail Stop MBSP - 4075
   4401 North Fairfax Drive
   Arlington, VA 22203

3. Attach a copy of the proposal, Budget Table, and Tract Table, maps, and partner letters to an e-mail message sent to dbhc@fws.gov. (Do not send a file larger than 5MB)

Proposal Deadlines: Due dates for receipt of the complete proposal are **March 7 and August 1, 2008.** Any group or individual may submit proposals at any time before those dates. Proposals received after the March deadline will be processed, but will be considered for funding as an August deadline proposal. Proposals received after the August deadline will be ineligible unless the proposal is clearly labeled as an early 2009 submission (these will be subject to modifications depending on any changes in the submission guidelines that occur for 2009). Complete electronic proposals must be received no later than 4 pm Eastern Standard Time March 7 and August 1, 2008. Complete written proposals (identical to the electronic version) must be postmarked no later than 4 pm Eastern Standard Time March 7 and August 1, 2008. We suggest that you mail your written proposal with adequate lead-time and do not rely on meeting the proposal deadline at the last minute through mail delivery companies.

CHANGES FROM THE 2007 STANDARD GRANT INSTRUCTIONS

Following are the major changes from the 2007 instructions. There are minor changes other than those listed here, so please read each section of the instructions carefully. Also see process changes in Eligibility Criteria & Processes (http://www.fws.gov/birdhabitat/Grants/NAWCA/Standard/US/files/EligibilityCriteria.pdf).

1. The Project Officer's Page asks the applicant to indicate whether a Matching Contributions Plan (MCP) is submitted with the proposal or if the proposal contains match associated with a previously submitted MCP .
2. The Summary Page should be submitted in Microsoft Word format only.
3. The use of parenthesis for designating non-add acres has been expanded. Reference the explanation and example below, under Proposal Summary, Specific Requirements, 7. Grant and Match – Activities, Costs and Acres.
4. Building envelope acres associated with any proposal activities should not be included in the acreage totals for the proposal. (reference Proposal Summary, Specific Requirements, 7. Grant and Match – Activities, Costs and Acres).
5. As part of the grant administration process, successful applicants will be required to provide GIS shape files for the location of the acquisitions, restorations, and enhancements they achieve. This GIS data will most likely be part of the final report required in the grant administration phase.

The following are not changes but are critical portions that must be completed accurately for a proposal to be eligible for evaluation:

1. Only Partner Contribution Statements will now be accepted as verification of partner match. Partner letters that do not follow the format provided in the guidelines will adversely impact the timely review of a proposal and may result in the contribution being considered as non-match.
2. All applicants, EXCEPT the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, must submit a SF 424 core form and D Assurances form with the proposal (all projects involving acquisition, restoration, or enhancement are considered construction projects).

PROPOSAL PROJECT OFFICER'S PAGE

NOTE: Please do NOT include a cover/transmittal letter with the proposal. The Project Officer's page should be the first page of the proposal. The information below in italics is intended to assist you as you fill out the blank proposal outline.

What is the proposal title? *Enter a short, succinct, descriptive, and unique title, such as "Falcon Bottoms", "Turtle Bog Marsh" or "Great Bay". If the proposal is a phase of an earlier funded proposal, include the appropriate numeral to denote that this is a subsequent proposal, such as "Falcon Bottoms II". If a title is too long (more than 50 characters, including spaces), we will shorten it.*

What are the geographical landmarks for the proposal?

1. State(s):
2. County (ies):
3. Congressional District(s):
4. Central latitude and longitude point in decimal degrees:

What is the date you are submitting the proposal?

Is an Optional Matching Contributions Plan (MCP) submitted with the proposal? *Yes/No* **Or**
Does the proposal contain match associated with a previously submitted MCP? *Yes/No*

Are you requesting that this proposal be considered as a continuation of a previous grant agreement (a Programmatic Project Proposal)? *Yes/No*

What is the status of previous NAWCA-funded proposals you have submitted in the same project area? *For example, if the current proposal is Falcon Bottoms III, give the status of Falcon Bottoms I and II. The status may be summarized briefly, but should note when the previous proposal was approved and whether the previous proposal is completed, ongoing as scheduled, or changed in any material manner.*

How many more proposals are planned for the same project area?

What is the Project Officer information?

1. Name:
2. Title:
3. Organization: *The Project Officer must be affiliated with/employed by the Grantee's organization; thus it will be assumed that the organization entered here is the grantee organization. If not, explain. (see 2007 Eligibility Criteria and Processes)*
4. Address:
5. Telephone number:
6. Facsimile machine phone number:
7. Electronic mail address:

Will any of the NAWCA funds requested as part of this proposal be received or spent by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or another Federal agency? *Yes/No*
If yes, which agency(ies) will receive these funds and what is the fund amount:
Agency_____ Amount_____
(add additional lines as necessary)

Are carbon sequestration credits involved in your proposal? *Yes/No*
If yes, please highlight and provide details in the appropriate budget narrative section.

To ensure that the proposal complies with available guidelines and to ensure that partners are aware of their responsibilities, the Project Officer certifies to the following statement: I have read the current standard grant instructions, eligibility information, and grant administration policies and informed partners or partners have read the material themselves. To the best of my knowledge, the proposal is eligible and complies with all NAWCA, North American Wetlands Conservation Council, and Federal grant guidelines. The work in this proposal consists of work and costs associated with long-term wetlands and migratory bird habitat conservation.

Do you have any comments about, or suggestions for, the NAWCA program? *You may provide comments with this proposal, or*

you may send them at any time:

- *In writing to* *Coordinator, North American Wetlands Conservation Council*
  U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service
  Division of Bird Habitat Conservation
  Mail Stop MBSP 4075
  4401 North Fairfax Drive
  Arlington, VA 22203
- *Via phone to* *703-358-1784;*
- *Via facsimile machine to* *703-358-2282;*
- *Via electronic mail to* dbhc@fws.gov.

PROPOSAL SUMMARY

The Proposal Summary is the only narrative material provided to the North American Wetlands Conservation Council and Migratory Bird Conservation Commission, so it must be descriptive and succinct. Consider developing the Summary after you have written the rest of the proposal, as this will help to ensure that information in the Summary is the same as in the rest of the proposal. Due to the importance of the format for, and information in this section, **the Proposal Summary must follow the format provided in the blank proposal outline exactly**, including margins, spacing, font size, etc. Click here for the Summary Page Example: **Summary Page Example**

General Requirements

1. The Proposal Summary will be used as a stand-alone document and will be subject to editing by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Start the Proposal Summary on a new page (i.e., do not begin the Proposal Summary on the same page as the Project Officer's page), and enter a page break at the end of the Proposal Summary.
2. Do not number Proposal Summary pages.
3. The Proposal Summary, which includes tabular and narrative information, **MUST NOT EXCEED TWO PAGES.**
4. Margins: The Summary is the only part of the proposal that has specific margin requirements. Left margin should be 1 inch and all other margins should be ½ inch.
5. Format must be in Microsoft Word.
6. Font size: 11 point.
7. Font typeface: Times New Roman.
8. The information in the Summary table must be exactly the same as provided elsewhere in the proposal.

Specific Requirements (see the example link).

1. Center the label "NORTH AMERICAN WETLANDS CONSERVATION ACT PROPOSAL SUMMARY" in all capital letters, and center the project title and state with initial capital letters beneath it. If the proposal is a phase of an earlier funded proposal, use the title of the earlier proposal with an appropriate Roman numeral denoting the phase number.
2. All other information is left-justified, without indentation, except for financial totals listed on the right side of the page.
3. Type the header for each paragraph category in all capital letters (e.g. COUNTY(IES), STATE(S), CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT(S); GRANT AMOUNT; MATCHING PARTNERS; etc.).
4. Using the prescribed format shown in the example, provide the requested information for each category. **However, do not include categories shown in the example if no information for that category exists.** For instance, if there are no non-matching partners, do not include that heading in the table; or if there is no restoration work being done, do not include a "Restored" line in the "ACTIVITIES, COSTS AND ACRES" section.
5. Enter the total grant amount to the right side of the page on the same line as the header "GRANT AMOUNT." Under "Grant Amount", type "Allocation:". Enter the name of the organization(s) that will be allocated grant funds (normally, this will be the Grantee organization, which then administers the funding as planned in the proposal; however, in certain circumstances, other organizations may be receiving grant funds directly). Enter the allocation amount after the organization(s) name. Enter the total for MATCH AMOUNT, the total amount for NON-MATCHING PARTNERS, and the total for ACTIVITIES, COSTS AND ACRES each on the same line as their respective headers, in alignment with the total grant amount.
6. MATCHING PARTNERS: Enter the grantee's name/organization and contribution immediately underneath the category header. If the grantee is not contributing, enter $0. Continue to list matching partners and contributions under the grantee. List **all** the matching partners, whether they contribute more or less than 10% of the grant request (see Technical Assessment Question 7B). **If a partner's match amount is associated with a Matching Contributions Plan (either a Match Plan submitted with this proposal or a Match Plan already approved by the Council for a previous grant award), list only the match amount that is being applied to this proposal.** For example, a partner may have spent $1 million to acquire 2,000 acres to form the core of your project. The Council approved the Matching Contributions Plan for $1 million. In Proposal I you listed the partner and showed the partner contributing $500,000 match. Therefore, in Proposal II you show the partner with the remaining match of $500,000. See instructions below (in ACTIVITIES COSTS, AND ACRES) for handling acreage associated with a Match Plan.
7. GRANT AND MATCH - ACTIVITIES, COSTS AND ACRES: Insert the total costs and acreage associated with the grant and match funds to the right on the same line as the header. Underneath the header, list appropriate activities, costs, and acreages choosing from the following activity categories: Fee Acquired; Fee Donated; Easement(s) Acquired; Easement(s) Donated; Lease(s) Acquired; Lease(s) Donated; Other Acquisition Costs; Restored; Enhanced; Established Wetlands; Other; and Indirect Costs. List the activities in that order, **but do not list categories in which no activity will take place**. After each category listed, type a hyphen (-) and indicate the amount being expended, then type a slash (/) and the total acreage involved. If building envelope acres are involved with any activities, ensure that these acres are not included in the acreage totals for the proposal.
    - Include only those activities, costs, and acres associated with grant or match funds. See below for contributions from non-match funds.

- If acquired or donated acreage also will be restored or enhanced in the current proposal, place parentheses around the restored or enhanced acreage amount to show that they have already been accounted for under the acquired or donated categories. For instance, in the example link cited above, a total of 241 acres are being acquired in fee and easement, none through donation. Because 150 of those acres are also being restored, that acreage is indicated as "(150)" on the "Restored" line. Also shown on the Restored line are an additional 337 acres that are not accounted for in another category.
- If any acreage is associated with a proposed Matching Contributions Plan submitted with the proposal, show the full acreage in the proposal. However, if the acreage is associated with a previously approved Matching Contributions Plan or a designated Programmatic Project Proposal, show the acreage in parentheses in the proposal, to indicate that the acreage has previously been accounted for:

  In this simplified example, 300 new acres are to be acquired in Fee Title using grant and/or match funds.

  200 new acres are to be restored using grant and/or match funds; 150 of the 300 acres acquired in fee are also restored – (150); an additional 200 acres acquired in a previous phase as part of a designated Programmatic Project Proposal (PP) will also be restored – (200 PP).

  100 new acres are to be enhanced using grant and/or match funds; 100 of the 300 acres acquired in fee are also enhanced – (100); an additional 300 acres acquired in an previous phase as part of an approved Matching Contributions Plan (MCP) will also be enhanced – (300 MCP).

  GRANT AND MATCH - ACTIVITIES, COSTS AND ACRES $3,000,000/600 (250) (200 PP) (300 MCP) acres
  (___) = acres accounted for in another category
  (___ PP) = acres accounted for in a prior phase of a Programmatic Project Proposal
  (___ MCP) = acres accounted for in a prior phase of a Matching Contributions Plan
  Fee Acquired - $1,000,000/300 acres
  Restored - $500,000/200 (150) (200 PP) acres
  Enhanced - $500,000/100 (100) (300 MCP) acres

This categorization also applies to non-match activities, costs and acres.

8. NON-MATCHING PARTNERS: List all non-matching partners and contributions in the same format as for matching partners.
9. NON-MATCH – ACTIVITIES, COSTS AND ACRES: Insert the total costs and acreage associated solely with the non-match funds to the right on the same line as the header. Underneath the header, list the appropriate activities, costs, and acreages associated with the non-match funds by category in the same manner as above for GRANT AND MATCH - ACTIVITIES, COSTS AND ACRES. List the activities in that order, **but do not list categories in which no activity with take place**.
   - Include all only acres not otherwise associated with grant or match funds. Use only these acres in the total acreage number in the first line, noted above. For instance, in the example, non-match funds are acquiring a 300-acre easement (without pooling funds with grant or match funds), and therefore all 300 acres are shown in this NON-MATCH listing and included in the non-match total.
   - For acres being acquired, restored, or enhanced by pooling both grant/match funds and non-match funds, in which NAWCA will acquire an undivided interest in those acres, these acres should already be listed in GRANT AND MATCH – ACTIVITIES, COSTS AND ACRES. In this non-match section, list these acres in parentheses with the note that this is an undivided interest in acres already accounted for above. For instance, in the example, a 21-acre easement is being acquired by pooling matching funds with $50,000 of non-match federal funds. NAWCA will have an undivided percentage interest in all 21 acres, and therefore these 21 acres are included in the total for Easement Acquired under GRANT AND MATCH – ACTIVITIES, COSTS AND ACRES. In the section listing Easement Acquired under NON-MATCH – ACTIVITIED, COSTS AND ACRES, these 21 acres are indicated as "(21 acres in undivided interest accounted for above)".
10. FINAL TITLE HOLDERS/MANAGERS AND ACREAGE: List the entities who will hold title at the end of the project, the associated acreage, and the responsible land managers in the prescribed format shown in the example. Make sure the acres total those listed under ACTIVITIES, COSTS AND ACRES.
11. PROJECT DESCRIPTION: Describe the proposed project's goals and objectives; why the work is proposed; who will be doing what activity(ies); where they will be doing the activity(ies) (for example, on a refuge, on private land, near a conservation area); how they will accomplish the work (building dikes, installing water-control structures, etc.); what, if any, North American Waterfowl Management Plan joint venture is involved or benefiting.
12. HABITAT TYPES AND WILDLIFE BENEFITTING: Describe the habitat types involved in the proposed project activities; provide examples of the species (blue-winged teal, American bittern, etc.) benefiting and their uses of the habitats (breeding, feeding, resting, etc.); list endangered species found on the proposed project site(s).
13. PUBLIC BENEFITS: Describe the benefits of the proposed project to the public (hiking, hunting, birding, education, water quality, etc.).

14. NEW PARTNERS: Identify the partners who have not participated in a NAWCA grant before.

PROPOSAL PURPOSE AND SCOPE

What are the proposal objectives, affected habitats, and affected wildlife (especially wetland-associated migratory birds) and wetland functions?

How does the proposed work form a long-term wetlands and migratory bird conservation proposal that should be funded under the North American Wetlands Conservation Act (NAWCA)?

What are the linkages between the proposal and conservation objectives of the following programs/plans and other international migratory bird and wetlands conservation programs/plans: North American Waterfowl Management Plan, Partners in Flight, U.S. Shorebird Conservation Plan, and North American Waterbird Conservation Plan? How do proposal activities address specific habitat priorities stated in these conservation plans? If there are no direct linkages to conservation plans, how and why was the proposal was developed?

If the proposal is part of a larger multi-phase or landscape level project, how does it fit into the larger effort?

How is the proposal unique from, or complementary to, previously funded proposals?

How did you determine the proposal boundaries?

What are the threats and special circumstances that make NAWCA funding important at this time? Will any partner match become unavailable as match if the proposal is not funded at this time, so that it could not be used as match for a later proposal? Will any partner match be rescinded – and therefore not used at all, whether or not as part of a NAWCA grant -- if the proposal is not funded?

What are the current public and private uses of lands in the proposal area and are you proposing any changes?

Will you allow public access? Will you limit the number of people permitted access or the season of access?

Has the public been informed about the proposal? Have landowners been contacted? If applicable, what is the willingness of landowners to sell properties?

PROPOSAL BUDGET AND WORK PLAN

BUDGET TABLE

Is the required Budget Table submitted here or as an attachment?

1. Complete the Budget Table provided in the Word or WordPerfect proposal outline and insert it as a numbered or unnumbered page in this section of the proposal or as an attachment at the end of the proposal. Click here for the Budget Table Example: **Budget Table Example.**You may submit additional tables if you believe they will help explain the budget, but keep them to a minimum. The Word Proposal Outline (http://www.fws.gov/birdhabitat/Grants/NAWCA/Standard/US/files/ProposalOutline.doc) contains blank Budget Tables or you can use the table in the file Excel Budget Table (http://www.fws.gov/birdhabitat/Grants/NAWCA/Standard/US/files/ExcelBudgetTable.xls).
2. Identify each tract (or logical groupings of tracts) using a consistent method on all maps and throughout the proposal. Show all costs covered by grant, each matching partner, and each non-matching partner for all tracts.
3. You may show grant and one partner's contribution on one line for the same tract, but do not combine different partner contributions on the same line. For example, if there are 10 separate partners contributing to fee acquisition for Tract Z, then there should be 10 separate partner entries for Tract Z. Add lines to the budget table as needed. In the example below, a line was added under Land Costs: Fee Acquired for Tract A because partners DNR and PF should not be shown on one line. In the example, a line was added under Land Costs Easement Acquired because different tracts are affected.
4. Separate match funds into "Old" (spent prior to proposal submission) and "New" (costs to occur after proposal is submitted and during the Grant Agreement period).
5. If you are submitting a Matching Contributions Plan, be sure the Budget Table only includes funds for the current proposal and not the whole contribution by any partner in the Match Plan.
6. Show each private landowner by name, contribution amount, and tract if they are providing a matching or non-matching contribution.
7. For acres being acquired, restored, or enhanced by pooling both grant/match funds and non-match funds, in which NAWCA will acquired an undivided interest in those acres, list the total acreage in either grant or match in the table, as appropriate. Do not list these same acres a second time as non-match acres, unless the non-match funds are acquiring, restoring, or enhancing additional acres not otherwise associated with grant or match funds.
8. All cost categories are shown in the example below. Leave blank or delete inappropriate categories (e.g., there is no enhancement in your proposal, so you can leave that section blank or delete it).
9. You may use a landscape, versus portrait, orientation for the printed page if needed.
10. You may abbreviate partner names in the Budget Table, but be sure to spell them out somewhere in the Budget section of the proposal.
11. NA in the example below means "Not Applicable".

In the last column of the Budget Table, identify each sub-grantee agency or organization (or abbreviate and spell the name out below the table) that will receive, as a result of this proposal, any of the following. Contractors or vendors who will be paid for goods, construction, planting or services purchased for the project and individuals are NOT considered subrecipients,

- Federal grant funds or "new" matching funds,
- Property (e.g., land, structures, dikes, levees, earthen dams, equipment, supplies) that will be purchased with Federal grant or matching funds or
- Property committed as "new" match.

Do you need to explain any abbreviations in the Budget Table?

If your grant request exceeds $1,000,000, what is your justification?

Has any match been previously approved by the Council via an Optional Matching Contributions Plan? In the current proposal, what tracts are affected, how much of each partner's match has been used in previous proposals, how much is being used in this proposal, and how much will remain after the current proposal is funded?

What information justifies the budget?

1. Explain all costs shown in the Budget Table (grant, match and non-match dollars and non-add acres), including unusually high costs or large differences between per acre value of match and grant tracts. Remember to refer to the Eligibility Criteria & Processes (http://www.fws.gov/birdhabitat/Grants/NAWCA/Standard/US/files/EligibilityCriteria.pdf) file for information on eligible and ineligible direct and indirect costs and negotiated indirect cost rate agreements. Explain if a cost estimate is

different from the fair market/reasonable value.

2. Include a Budget Justification section for each activity in the Budget Table and delete any Budget Justification sections that are blank or deleted from the Budget Table. For example, if the proposal does not include any acquisition, then the Budget Table would have that section blank or deleted and the Budget Justification section regarding acquisition should be deleted from the proposal.
3. Type the Budget Justification section titles in all capital letters and enter the total cost and acreage after it. For example, "ACQUISITION BUDGET JUSTIFICATION - $3,000,000 AND 20,000 acres". On the next line, separately enter the amount of grant, match, and non-match funding. All costs ("Total $" column in each table below) must be described and equal the figures in the section headers.
4. All figures should be the same as in the Budget Table.
5. Very limited information on habitats and species may be included, but only if you have first given the required information.
6. Note that all questions are in the future tense, but they also apply to past (match) work and costs.
7. NA in the tables below means "Not Applicable".
8. For acres being acquired, restored, or enhanced by pooling both grant/match funds and non-match funds, explain how the grant/match funds will be pooled with the non-match funds, and the percentage undivided interest that will be assigned to NAWCA. The NAWCA portion is the percentage of NAWCA funds invested relative the total cost of the initiative, although all acres should be counted as NAWCA accomplishments. For instance, in the example provided, if 50% of the funds are NAWCA grant/match to acquire 200 acres, and therefore the NAWCA portion is a 50% undivided interest in all 200 acres, rather than a 100% interest in 100 acres.
9. Note that examples of how to answer the questions are given below to enable, and encourage, you to provide the requested information in the most efficient manner possible. When appropriate, use tables, bulleted lists, or short statements instead of full sentences and paragraphs to provide the information. When tables are given as examples, that indicates that answers should be presented in columns, however it is not required that a table be developed. For example, information for the first question "When will each fee tract be acquired?" could also be answered by showing information in the following columns:

Tract	Month, Year When Fee Acquisition Will Occur	Cost

BUDGET JUSTIFICATION

ACQUISITION BUDGET JUSTIFICATION

Click here for the Acquisition Budget Justification Example: Acquisition Budget Justification Example

$_____ and _____ acres

Grant - $_____ Match - $_____ Non-Match - $_____

When will each fee tract be acquired and what are the costs? If some tracts are not yet identified, explain why and the method to be used to select tracts during proposal implementation.

Tract	Month, year when fee acquisition will occur	Total $

When will each fee donation occur, who are the donors and recipients, and what are the costs?

Tract	Month, year when fee donation will occur	Donor	Recipient	Total $

When will each easement tract be acquired and what are the costs? If some tracts are not yet identified, explain why and the method to be used to select tracts during proposal implementation.

Tract	Month, year when easement acquisition will occur	Total $

When will each easement donation occur, who are the donors and recipients, and what are the costs?

Tract	Month, year when easement donation will occur	Donor	Recipient	Total $

For each tract acquired or donated in fee or easement, what is the cost per acre, what method did you use to determine costs, how do you know the costs are reasonable, and explain unusually high costs or large differences between per acre value of match and grant tracts or fee and easement tracts.

If a tract is donated, how does the donation increase resource values or degree of protection/management of wetlands? There is no need to answer this question if the donation is from a private landowner to a conservation organization.

Will acquisition of any tracts be credited to wetlands mitigation banks or be used to satisfy wetlands mitigation requirements?

For each easement, answer the following questions. Consider using the sample table below for your answers.

1. **What tract is associated with the easement?**
2. **What is the term/length?**
3. **What organization will monitor the easement?**
4. **Who will the easement revert to in the event the primary easement holder ceases to exist?**
5. **Have you adopted the Land Trust Alliance or other easement monitoring standards?**
6. **Do you have a stewardship endowment dedicated to the project area? How much?**
7. **What are the restrictions, allowed structures, allowed activities and reserved rights?**

Tract	Term	Monitoring Organization	Reversionary Organization	Monitoring Standards	Stewardship Endowment
Restrictions: **Allowed structures:** **Allowed activities:** **Reserved rights:**					
Restrictions: **Allowed structures:** **Allowed activities:** **Reserved rights:**					

What work will be done, when, and on what tract(s) through the APPRAISALS and OTHER ACQUISITION COSTS budget (e.g., contract costs, closing costs, surveys, etc.) and how did you determine the costs? If some tracts are not yet identified, explain why and the method to be used to select tracts during proposal implementation.

How do you know the costs are reasonable and what other information justifies the APPRAISALS and OTHER ACQUISITION COSTS budget?

Item & Work	Units	$/unit	Total $	Schedule (month, year)	Tract
TOTAL COSTS	NA	NA		NA	NA

What work will be done, when and on what tract(s) through the NON-CONTRACT PERSONNEL and TRAVEL budget and how did you determine the costs? If some tracts are not yet identified, explain why and the method to be used to select tracts during proposal implementation.

How do you know the costs are reasonable and what other information justifies the NON-CONTRACT PERSONNEL and TRAVEL budget?

RESTORATION BUDGET JUSTIFICATION

Click here for the Restoration Budget Justification Example: Restoration Budget Justification Example

$_____ and _____ acres
Grant - $_____ Match - $_____ Non-Match - $_____

What work will be done, when and on what tract(s) through the CONTRACTS budget and how did you determine costs? If some tracts are not yet identified, explain why and the method to be used to select tracts during proposal implementation.

Item and Work	Units	$/unit	Total $	Schedule (month, year)	Tract
TOTAL COSTS	NA	NA		NA	NA

How do you know the costs are reasonable and what other information justifies the CONTRACTS budget?

What work will be done, when and on what tract(s) through the MATERIALS and EQUIPMENT budget, what will be purchased, and how did you determine costs? For plantings of seeds or seedlings are to be planted, what seed or plant species will be planted and what percentage of each species is in the total planting?

Item & Work	Units	$/unit	Total $	Schedule (month, year)	Tract
TOTAL COSTS	NA	NA		NA	NA

Are costs pro-rated and how do you know that costs are reasonable? What other information justifies the MATERIALS and EQUIPMENT budget?

What work will be done, when and on what tract(s) through the NON-CONTRACT PERSONNEL budget and how did you determine the costs? If some tracts are not yet identified, explain why and the method to be used to select tracts during proposal implementation.

Item & Work	Units	$/unit	Total $	Schedule (month, year)	Tract

TOTAL COSTS	NA	NA		NA	NA

How do you know costs are reasonable and what other information justifies the NON-CONTRACTS PERSONNEL budget?

Will restoration of any tracts be credited to wetlands mitigation banks or be used to satisfy wetlands mitigation requirements?

Are there any other restoration costs shown in the Budget Table that are not described above?

ENHANCEMENT BUDGET JUSTIFICATION
Click here for the Enhancement Budget Justification Example: Enhancement Budget Justification Example

$_____ and _____ acres
Grant - $_____ Match - $_____ Non-Match - $_____

What work will be done, when and on what tract(s) through the CONTRACTS budget and how did you determine costs? If some tracts are not yet identified, explain why and the method to be used to select tracts during proposal implementation.

Item and Work	Units	$/unit	Total $	Schedule (month, year)	Tract
		$/	$		
TOTAL COSTS	NA	NA	$	NA	NA

How do you know the costs are reasonable and what other information justifies the CONTRACTS budget?

What work will be done, when and on what tract(s) through the MATERIALS and EQUIPMENT budget, what will be purchased, and how did you determine costs? For plantings of seeds or seedlings are to be planted, what seed or plant species will be planted and what percentage of each species is in the total planting? If some tracts are not yet identified, explain why and the method to be used to select tracts during proposal implementation.

Item and Work	Units	$/unit	Total $	Schedule (month, year)	Tract
TOTAL COSTS	NA	NA	$	NA	NA

Are costs pro-rated and how do you know that costs are reasonable? What other information justifies the MATERIALS and EQUIPMENT budget?

What work will be done, when and on what tract(s) through the NON-CONTRACT PERSONNEL budget and how did you determine the costs? If some tracts are not yet identified, explain why and the method to be used to select tracts during proposal implementation.

Item and Work	Units	$/unit	Total $	Schedule (month, year)	Tract
		$/	$		
TOTAL COSTS	NA	NA	$	NA	NA

How do you know costs are reasonable and what other information justifies the NON-CONTRACT PERSONNEL budget?

Will enhancement of any tracts be credited to wetlands mitigation banks or be used to satisfy wetlands mitigation requirements?

Are there any other enhancement costs shown in the Budget Table that are not described above?

ESTABLISHED WETLANDS BUDGET JUSTIFICATION – $_____ and _____ acres
Grant - $_____ Match - $_____ Non-Match - $_____

What work will be done, when and on what tract(s) through the CONTRACTS budget and how did you determine costs? If some tracts are not yet identified, explain why and the method to be used to select tracts during proposal implementation.

Item and Work	Units	$/unit	Total $	Schedule (month, year)	Tract
		$/	$		
TOTAL COSTS	NA	NA	$	NA	NA

How do you know costs are reasonable and what other information justifies the CONTRACTS budget?

What work will be done, when and on what tract(s) through the MATERIALS and EQUIPMENT budget, what will be purchased, and how did you determine costs? For plantings of seeds or seedlings are to be planted, what seed or plant species will be planted and what percentage of each species is in the total planting? If some tracts are not yet identified, explain why and the method to be used to select tracts during proposal implementation.

Item and Work	Units	$/unit	Total $	Schedule (month, year)	Tract
	1	$/	$		
TOTAL COSTS	NA	NA	$	NA	NA

Are costs pro-rated and how do you know that costs are reasonable? What other information justifies the MATERIALS and EQUIPMENT budget?

What work will be done, when and on what tract(s) through the NON-CONTRACT PERSONNEL budget and how did you determine the costs? If some tracts are not yet identified, explain why and the method to be used to select tracts during proposal implementation.

Item and Work	Units	$/unit	Total $	Schedule (month, year)	Tract
		$/	$		
TOTAL COSTS	NA	NA	$	NA	NA

How do you know costs are reasonable and what other information justifies the NON-CONTRACT PERSONNEL budget?

OTHER DIRECT COSTS BUDGET JUSTIFICATION – $_____
Grant - $_____ Match - $_____ Non-Match - $_____

What work will be done, when and on what tract(s) through the OTHER DIRECT COSTS budget and how did you determine the costs?

Item and Work	Units	$/unit	Total $	Schedule (month, year)	Tract
TOTAL COSTS	NA	NA	$	NA	NA

How do you know costs are reasonable and what other information justifies the OTHER DIRECT COSTS budget?

INDIRECT COSTS BUDGET JUSTIFICATION
Click here for the Indirect Costs Budget Justification Example: **Indirect Cost Budget Justification Example**
$_____
Grant $_____ Match $_____ Non-match $_____

Indirect Cost rates are only eligible as grant or match costs only when you have a previously negotiated and approved rate agreement with the Federal government that establishes the activities on which your organization may charge an indirect rate. Usually, unless your agreement specifically allows it, any indirect cost calculated on the following are ineligible:

a. subgrants (subawards), major subcontracts, any in-kind match provided by a party other than the applicant;
b. non-match, in-kind match from partners other than the partner with the negotiated indirect cost rate agreement, contributions from Federal agencies and other items that "distort" the cost base;
c. the purchase price of interests in real property; and
d. the purchase price of equipment with an acquisition cost of $5,000 or more per unit and a useful life of more than one year (consistent with recipient policy, lower limits may be established).

Complete the table below and attach your current approved negotiated indirect cost rate agreement signed by your cognizant agency to the proposal, application for rate, or other proof that the indirect costs you have claimed are compliant with the applicable Federal regulations. If more than one negotiated indirect cost rate applies, attach all applicable agreements. If you do not provide the information in the table and your current agreement, your indirect cost information will be eliminated from your proposal. The Indirect Costs shown in this table should match the Indirect Costs shown in the proposal's Budget Table. You must identify the specific budget line items to which you are applying a negotiated indirect cost rate in column two. Each line entry shown should identify only one source (either Grant amount or Match amount). For more on indirect costs, go to Eligibility Criteria & Processes (http://www.fws.gov/birdhabitat/Grants/NAWCA/Standard/US/files/EligibilityCriteria.pdf), Eligible Grant Costs I, second paragraph.

Allowable Category from Negotiated Indirect Costs Agreement	Specific NAWCA Budget Line Items to Which Indirect Cost is Applied	Grant Amount	Match Amount	Approved Indirect Cost Rate (%)*/ Agreement Date	Indirect Cost
		$	$		$
		$	$		$
		$	$		$
		$	$		$
		$	$		$

*The indirect cost rate applied to any cost should reflect the rate approved for the time period in which the cost was incurred, or best estimate of an anticipated future rate.

PROPOSAL TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT QUESTIONS

The North American Wetlands Conservation Act (http://law2.house.gov/usc.htm) specifies criteria to be used to evaluate proposals. The criteria are displayed through the following 7 Technical Assessment Questions (Questions).

Question 1 - How does the proposal contribute to the conservation of waterfowl habitat?
Question 2 - How does the proposal contribute to the conservation of other wetland-associated migratory birds?
Question 3 - How does the proposal location relate to the geographic priority wetlands described by the North American Waterfowl Management Plan, Partners in Flight, the U.S. Shorebird Conservation Plan, the North American Waterbird Conservation Plan?
Question 4 - How does the proposal relate to the national status and trends of wetlands types?
Question 5 - How does the proposal contribute to long-term conservation of wetlands and associated habitats?
Question 6 - How does the proposal contribute to the conservation of habitat for wetland associated federally listed or proposed endangered species; wetland associated state-listed species; and other wetland-associated fish and wildlife that are specifically involved with the proposal?
Question 7 - How does the proposal satisfy the partnership purpose of the North American Wetlands Conservation Act?

Answer the Questions as follows:

1. Provide separate answers for each question. Remember that the questions, including species lists, are available in the Word Proposal Outline (http://www.fws.gov/birdhabitat/Grants/NAWCA/Standard/US/files/ProposalOutline.doc). Proposals without answers to the Questions will be returned.
2. Answers should cover benefits derived from completed grant- and match-funded work in the proposal that occurred within the past 2 years and will occur during the two-year Assistance Award period.
3. Do NOT include information/benefits/acres associated with non-match work or tracts except in Questions 7C and 7D.
4. Be as qualitative and as quantitative as possible.
5. Select the best methods to provide as much information as possible (such as giving species, abundance and seasonal use information in a table followed by a narrative), while adhering to format and proposal length guidelines.
6. Specifically explain linkages between the proposal tracts and conservation objectives (national and regional) of the following programs and plans: North American Waterfowl Management Plan, Partners in Flight, U.S. Shorebird Conservation Plan, and North American Waterbird Conservation Plan.
7. Do NOT include benefits to a larger area, such as previous or future phases of the current proposal area.
8. Include all habitat types (not just wetlands).
9. Make sure acreage figures are consistent with those given elsewhere in the proposal.
10. Include only benefits from actions covered by the proposal. For example, if the proposal includes acquisition of sites that need restoration and restoration is not part of the proposal, do not include restored habitat values in answers to the Questions. Note that unless restoration is also included in the proposal, proposals for acquisition of degraded wetlands will be evaluated on the basis of the degraded condition and subsequent resource benefits.
11. If a Matching Contributions Plan is submitted with the proposal, include that acreage and those benefits in your answers. However, if a Matching Contributions Plan was previously approved, do NOT include the associated acreage and benefits in your answers.
12. Reviewers assign points based on information in the proposal. In addition, reviewers evaluate the Questions and the proposal in relation to the group of proposals under review. This is a scoring factor that you can neither control nor predict. Scores are available about 8 weeks after the proposal due dates.
13. Review the file U.S. Grant Administration Standards http://www.fws.gov/birdhabitat/Grants/NAWCA/files/GrantStandards.pdf to see how Technical Assessment Question answers will be incorporated into the Assistance Award/Grant Agreement.

SCORING TABLE

CATEGORIES OF QUESTIONS	POINTS = 100
#1. WATERFOWL	MAXIMUM = 15
A. High priority species	0-7
B. Other priority species	0-5
C. Other waterfowl	0-3
#2. WETLAND-ASSOCIATED MIGRATORY BIRDS	MAXIMUM = 15
A. Priority bird species	
B. Other wetland-associated bird species	

CATEGORIES OF QUESTIONS	POINTS = 100
#3. NORTH AMERICAN GEOGRAPHIC PRIORITY WETLANDS AS RECOGNIZED BY MAJOR MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION PLANS	MAXIMUM = 15
A. National geographic priority wetland areas	0-9
B. Regionally important wetland areas	0-6
#4. WETLANDS STATUS AND TRENDS	MAXIMUM = 10
A. Decreasing wetlands types	0-10
B. Stable wetlands types	0-4
C. Increasing wetlands types	0-1
D. No trend data types	0-?
E. Uplands	0-8
#5. LONG-TERM CONSERVATION	MAXIMUM = 15
A. Benefits in perpetuity	0-12
B. Benefits for 26-99 years	0-8
C. Benefits for 10-25 years	0-6
D. Benefits for <10 years	0-4
E. Significance to long-term conservation	0-3
#6. ENDANGERED SPECIES AND OTHER WETLAND-DEPENDENT FISH AND WILDLIFE	MAXIMUM = 10
A. Federal endangered, threatened or proposed species = 1, 2, >2 species	0-3, 0-4, 0-5
B. State-listed species = ≥1 species	0-3
C. Other wetland-dependent fish and wildlife = ≥1 species	0-2
#7. PARTNERSHIPS	MAXIMUM = 20
A. Ratio of non-Federal match to grant request = ≤ 1:1, 1.01-1.49:1, 1.5-1.99:1, ≥ 2:1	0, 1, 3, 6
B. Matching partners contributing 10% of the grant request = 0-1, 2, 3, >3	0, 1, 2, 3
C. Partner categories = 1, 2, 3, >3	0, 2, 3, 4
D. Important partnership aspects	0-7

TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT QUESTION #1 - HOW DOES THE PROPOSAL CONTRIBUTE TO THE CONSERVATION OF WATERFOWL HABITAT?

Under A, B, and C below, list species that will be impacted by the grant and match work (do NOT include non-match) and succinctly provide the additional requested information to explain how the proposal will impact the species.

A. HIGH PRIORITY SPECIES Tule Greater White-fronted Goose, Dusky Canada Goose, Cackling Canada Goose, Southern James Bay Canada Goose, Northern Pintail, Mottled Duck, American Black Duck, Mallard, Lesser Scaup, Greater Scaup

How proposal will aid in meeting objectives of waterfowl conservation plans:

How many individuals/pairs will use the proposal area and for what life cycle stage and whether this is an improvement in population numbers over the current situation:

How proposal will impact species and improve habitat quality (describe before- and after-proposal environment):

Importance of each tract or logical groupings of tracts shown in the proposal to the species (if tracts are not yet identified, explain what procedure will be used to ensure that high quality habitat is targeted):

B. OTHER PRIORITY SPECIES Pacific Greater White-fronted Goose, Wrangel Island Snow Goose, Atlantic Brant, Pacific Brant, Wood Duck, Redhead, Canvasback, Ring-necked Duck, Common Eider, American Wigeon

How proposal will aid in meeting objectives of waterfowl conservation plans:

How many individuals/pairs will use the proposal area and for what life cycle stage and whether this is an improvement in population numbers over the current situation:

How proposal will impact species and improve habitat quality (describe before- and after-proposal environment):

Importance of each tract or logical groupings of tracts in the proposal to the species groups (if tracts are not yet identified, explain what procedure will be used to ensure that high quality habitat is targeted):

C. OTHER WATERFOWL
Species and Narrative:

TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT QUESTION # 2 - HOW DOES THE PROPOSAL CONTRIBUTE TO THE CONSERVATION OF OTHER WETLAND-ASSOCIATED MIGRATORY BIRDS?

A. PRIORITY BIRD SPECIES
Using habitat and population objectives from the bird conservation plans listed below (with contact information for the plan coordinators), and the species in the Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs; reference the BCR lists at the end of these instructions; for more information on BCRs, see http://www.nabci-us.org/map.html), **identify up to ten priority bird species** that best demonstrate the benefits of the project activities to non-waterfowl species.

- Partners in Flight (songbirds) (http://www.blm.gov/wildlife/pifplans.htm) (Terry_Rich@fws.gov)
- US Shorebird Conservation Plan (http://shorebirdplan.fws.gov) (Brad_Andres@fws.gov)
- North American Waterbird Conservation Plan (http://www.waterbirdconservation.org) (Jennifer_A_Wheeler@fws.gov)
- Joint Venture plans (http://www.fws.gov/birdhabitat/JointVentures/index.shtm) (Seth_Mott@fws.gov for national coordination, or contact individual Joint Venture Coordinators through the above link)

Using a table format (see TAQ # 2 example), succinctly describe the impact of the grant and match work in the proposal on each selected species. DO NOT include benefits from non-match work, and address only non-waterfowl species.

- Which species or population will benefit and in which plan(s) is it a priority?
- How many individuals/pairs are expected to use the proposal area and, if the proposal area is being restored or enhanced, what is the expected increase in population numbers over the current situation?
- How will the proposal activities positively affect the species and improve habitat quality?
- What is the importance of each tract (or logical grouping of tracts) shown in the proposal to the species or population, and for what life cycle stage? (If tracts are not yet identified, explain what procedure will be used to ensure that the high quality habitat is targeted.)

B. OTHER WETLAND-ASSOCIATED BIRD SPECIES
Identify up to ten bird species not included in the priority species lists provided in Part A. above that help demonstrate the benefits of the project activities to non-waterfowl species.

Using a table format (see TAQ # 2 example), succinctly describe the impact of the grant and match work in the proposal on each selected species. DO NOT include benefits from non-match work, and address only non-waterfowl species.

- Which species or population will benefit and in which plan(s) is it a priority?
- How many individuals/pairs will use the proposal area and, if the proposal area is being restored or enhanced, what is the expected increase in population numbers over the current situation?
- How will the proposal activities impact the species and improve habitat quality?
- What is the importance of each tract (or logical grouping of tracts) shown in the proposal to the species, and for what life cycle stage? (If tracts are not yet identified, explain what procedure will be used to ensure that the high quality habitat is targeted.)

TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT QUESTION #3 - HOW DOES THE PROPOSAL LOCATION RELATE TO THE GEOGRAPHIC PRIORITY WETLANDS DESCRIBED BY THE NORTH AMERICAN WATERFOWL MANAGEMENT PLAN, PARTNERS IN FLIGHT, the U.S. SHOREBIRD CONSERVATION PLAN, and/or the NORTH AMERICAN WATERBIRD CONSERVATION PLAN?

A. NATIONAL PRIORITY WETLAND AREAS. Briefly describe how the proposed grant and match activities will address the national and/or continental geographic priorities for wetland habitat conservation as outlined in the four major migratory bird conservation plans (Partners In Flight (songbirds), U.S. Shorebird Conservation Plan, North American Waterbird Conservation Plan and the North American Waterfowl Management Plan). Separate geographic priority maps for these bird groups are located at: http://www.fws.gov/birdhabitat/Grants/NAWCA/Standard/US/Maps.shtm.
Exact project location will be based on the proposal coordinates you provide on the Project Officer's page.
Do NOT include benefits from non-match work.

B. REGIONAL IMPORTANT WETLAND AREAS. Briefly describe how the proposed grant and match activities will address the current regional geographic priorities based on Joint Venture science and planning information. To access this information or contact plan coordinators, click below:
North American Waterfowl management Plan Joint Venture Coordinators (http://www.fws.gov/birdhabitat/JointVentures/index.shtm).
Do NOT include benefits from non-match work.

TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT QUESTION #4 - HOW DOES THE PROPOSAL RELATE TO THE NATIONAL STATUS AND TRENDS OF WETLANDS TYPES?

For more information about wetlands functions, maps, the classification system/types/codes used below, and national and regional status and trends, go to the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) web site (http://wetlands.fws.gov/). Contact regional coordinators for state or regional information. All wetland types are not listed below, but they are given in the Cowardin report on the NWI web site.

Narrative:

- For any types listed as Stable or Increasing below, explain the importance to wetland-associated migratory birds.
- If a wetland type (including subsidiary types not listed below) in the proposal has a different regional or local status than shown below, give the type, give evidence (citation, references, etc.) to justify the status, and explain the importance of the type to wetland-associated migratory birds.
- List types of uplands (e.g., cropland, grassland, forest) and describe the relationship of the uplands to wetlands and migratory bird conservation (i.e., reason for including in proposal).

Table: By activity and individual or logical groupings of match and grant tracts give the acreage of each wetland type or group of types. **Do NOT include non-match tracts. Do NOT include duplicated/non-add acres that are indicated with parentheses in your Proposal Summary**. Non-add acres, benefits from non-add acres, and work on non-add acres should be reported in all sections of the proposal EXCEPT Technical Assessment Question 4. If your proposal is funded, you will be required to submit reports that compare actual accomplishments with the acreage figures and habitat types you give here. [NOTE: Should your proposal be awarded a grant, you will be asked for actual accomplishments of your project in this format as part of your final report. This data will be used to determine the success of your project.]
Click here for the TAQ#4 example: **TAQ # 4 Example**

ACTIVITY AND TRACTS/GROUPS OF TRACTS IN THE PROPOSAL	STATUS, TYPES, AND ACRES OF WETLANDS Note: Types subsidiary to types listed below have the same status.								UPLANDS	TOTAL
	DECREASING			STABLE			INCREASING	NO TREND DATA		
	PEM	PFO	E2Veg	E2AB, E2US	L	R	M2, PAB, PUB/POW, PSS, PUS	E1, PML, PRB		
Fee Acquired										
Fee Donated										
Easement Acquired										
Easement Donated										
Lease Acquired										
Lease Donated										

ACQUIRED TOTAL										
RESTORED										
ENHANCED										
CREATED										
OTHER										
TYPE TOTALS										
STATUS TOTALS										
GRAND TOTALS										
Tract:										
Tract:										
Tract:										
Tract:										

E1=estuarine subtidal, **E2AB**=estuarine intertidal aquatic bed, **E2US**=estuarine intertidal unconsolidated shore, **E2Veg**=estuarine intertidal vegetated (E2EM, intertidal emergent marsh, and E2SS, estuarine intertidal scrub-shrub), **L**=lacustrine, **M2**=marine intertidal, **PAB**=palustrine aquatic bed, **PEM**=palustrine emergent, **PFO**=palustrine forested, **PML**=palustrine moss-lichen, **PRB**=palustrine rock bottom, **PSS**=palustrine scrub-shrub, **PUB/POW**=palustrine unconsolidated bottom/palustrine open water, **PUS**=palustrine unconsolidated shore, **R**=riverine

TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT QUESTION #5 - HOW DOES THE PROPOSAL CONTRIBUTE TO LONG-TERM CONSERVATION OF WETLANDS AND ASSOCIATED HABITATS?

Table: Describe the completed proposal area (grant and match tracts) in a table (such as the one below) by showing acres according to activity and tenure of activity or structures. **Do NOT include non-match tracts**. Include duplicated acres indicated with parentheses in the Proposal Summary. All possible activities are shown in the example, but if your proposal does not contain a certain activity, such as Lease Acquired, do not include that line. Restoration and enhancement activities should be considered less than perpetual in tenure. [NOTE: If your proposal is funded, you will be required to submit reports that compare actual accomplishments with the acreage figures you give here; you will be using this format as part of those reports. This data will be used to determine the success of your project.]
Click here for the TAQ#5 example: **TAQ# 5 Example**

ACTIVITY	**ACRES BY TENURE (years) OF BENEFITS CATEGORY * Includes water control structures made of material other than wood. ** Includes wood water control structures and pumps.**				**TOTAL ACRES**
	PERPETUITY	***26-99**	****10-25**	**< 10**	
Fee Acquired					
Fee Donated					
Easement Acquired					
Easement Donated					
Lease Acquired					
Lease Donated					
TOTAL ACQUIRED					
RESTORED					
ENHANCED					
ESTABLISHED					
TOTAL					
Tract:					
Tract:					
Tract:					
Tract:					
Tract:					
Tract:					

Narrative: Provide narrative needed to explain the table information. Also answer the following questions.

- How significant is the proposed work on each tract and the cumulative work in the completed proposal to long-term wetlands conservation in terms of 1) how work on each tract complements work on other tracts; 2) threats to wetlands values (address

acquisition of water rights, if applicable); 3) conservation or management of larger wetland areas; and 4) objectives of wetlands conservation plans.

- What is your justification for modifying existing wetlands from one type to another?
- Specifically for proposed restoration and enhancement activities, how long will the results last and when will maintenance or additional work be needed? How reliable and successful are any proposed vegetation control techniques?
- What is the long-term conservation and management plan for the proposal area? What are your plans to sell any tracts in the proposal?
- How will the easement restrictions and reserved rights serve to ensure long-term wetland conservation and health?

TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT QUESTION #6 - HOW DOES THE PROPOSAL CONTRIBUTE TO THE CONSERVATION OF HABITAT FOR WETLAND ASSOCIATED FEDERALLY LISTED OR PROPOSED ENDANGERED SPECIES; WETLAND ASSOCIATED STATE-LISTED SPECIES; AND OTHER WETLAND-ASSOCIATED FISH AND WILDLIFE THAT ARE SPECIFICALLY INVOLVED WITH THE PROPOSAL?

For more information on Federal species and critical habitat go to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Endangered Species Program's web site (http://endangered.fws.gov/). Click on Species Information for species-specific information. Go to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Endangered Species Program's contacts page (http://endangered.fws.gov/contacts) for information in a regional or state context. Under A, B, and C below, list species that will be impacted by the grant and match work **(do NOT include non-match tracts)** and succinctly provide the additional requested information to explain how the proposal will impact the species.

A. FEDERALLY THREATENED, ENDANGERED OR PROPOSED SPECIES
Species:

How many individuals/pairs will use the proposal area and for what life cycle stage and whether this is an improvement in population numbers over the current situation:

How proposal will improve habitat quality (describe the before- and after-proposal environment):

Whether proposed actions and proposal area are identified in a recovery plan or other species plan:

Whether the completed proposal will contribute towards relieving the need for any special protective status for the species:

Importance of each tract or logical groupings of tracts in the proposal to the species (if tracts are not yet identified, explain what procedure will be used to ensure that high quality habitat is targeted):

Additional information:

B. STATE-LISTED ENDANGERED OR THREATENED SPECIES
Species: Do NOT list species listed in A.

How many individuals/pairs will use the proposal area and for what life cycle stage and whether this is an improvement in population numbers over the current situation:

How proposal will improve habitat quality (describe the before- and after-proposal environment):

Whether proposed actions and proposal area are identified in a recovery plan or other species plan:

Whether the completed proposal will contribute toward relieving the need for any special protective status for the species:

Importance of each tract or logical groupings of tracts in the proposal to the species (if tracts are not yet identified, explain what procedure will be used to ensure that high quality habitat is targeted):

Additional information:

C. OTHER WETLAND-DEPENDENT FISH AND WILDLIFE
Species and narrative:

TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT QUESTION #7 - HOW DOES THE PROPOSAL SATISFY THE PARTNERSHIP PURPOSE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN WETLANDS CONSERVATION ACT?

A. RATIO State the ratio of the non-Federal match to the grant request (e.g., the ratio of a non-Federal match of $1,500,000 to a $1,000,000 grant request = 1.5:1). A 2:1 match or higher gains maximum points. To receive credit, signed Partner Contribution Statements from matching partners must be submitted with the proposal.

B. 10% MATCHING PARTNERS List the matching partners who contribute at least 10% of the grant reque**st** (e.g., for a $1,000,000 grant request, list the matching partners who contribute at least $100,000). To receive credit, signed matching Partner Contribution Statements must be submitted with the proposal.

C. PARTNER CATEGORIES Show the partner diversity by listing each partner (irrespective of contribution amount) under one of the following categories. To receive credit, signed Partner Contribution Statements from matching and non-matching partners must be submitted with the proposal.

- State agencies;
- Non-governmental conservation organizations (e.g., local wildlife club, Ducks Unlimited, Inc., The Nature Conservancy);
- Local governments, counties or municipalities (e.g., Conservation District);
- Private landowners;
- Profit-making corporations (e.g., Exxon);
- Native American governments or associations;
- Federal agencies; and
- Other partner groups.

D. IMPORTANT PARTNERSHIP ASPECTS Describe other important partnership aspects of the proposal (e.g., new grant recipient, significant new partners, unique partners, large number of partners under any category in C. above, and non-financial contributions). For each non-matching partner listed in the Proposal Summary, explain why they are important to the proposal and what work they will do to support and complement the match- and grant-funded work To receive credit, signed Partner Contribution Statements from matching and non-matching partners must be submitted with the proposal.

PROPOSAL ATTACHMENTS

Have you attached the following?

BUDGET TABLE. You may insert the table as an unnumbered page in the budget section of the proposal or as an attachment.

TRACT TABLE. Ensure that each tract involved in the proposal is consistently identified in each section of the proposal (Summary, narratives, tables, Technical Assessment Questions, etc.). For any tract(s) involved in the proposal that is/are not yet identified, complete the Tract Table as much as possible, explain why the tract(s) is/are not yet identified and describe the methods to be used to select the tract(s).

For acquired tracts, please provide the following information for each tract individually. For restored, enhanced, and created tracts, information should be combined within activity category, but FWS Refuge System land should be separate from land held by any other entity.

Please provide the following information for each tract.

- Tract identification (same as on a map submitted with the proposal).
- Wetland, upland acres and riparian miles within each tract.
- Funding source (for non-matching partner tracts, enter the partner's name and "nonmatch").
- The county the tract is located in.
- A central tract location latitude/longitude point in decimal degrees
- Title holder after the proposal is completed (for easements, give both the fee and easement holders).
- Matching Contributions Plan information: Make sure tracts and acres that are part of a Matching Contributions Plan are shown here as in the Proposal Summary; i.e., funding is apportioned according to the Matching Contributions Plan, but all acres are counted in the first proposal. Subsequent proposals show acres in parentheses and account for partner funding as defined in the Matching Contributions Plan.

You may provide a table on a separate page and/or in landscape orientation, if that enables you to fit all the information into the table. [NOTE: Should your proposal be awarded a grant, you will be asked for actual accomplishments of your project in this format as part of your final report. This data will be used in Government Performance and Results Act reporting.]

Tract Table:

Acquisition

Tract ID	Wetland Acres	Upland Acres	Riparian Miles	Funding Sources*	County and State	Central Tract Location in Decimal Degrees	Final Title Holder

Restoration/Enhancement/Established

Tract ID/ Activity	Wetland Acres	Upland Acres	Riparian Miles	Funding Sources*	County and State	Central Tract Location in Decimal Degrees	Final Title Holder

* Grant, match and non-match sources. List all that apply.

Definitions: (from USFWS Strategic Plan 2000 - 2005)
Riparian: A landscape position – lands contiguous to perennial or intermittent streams, channels and rivers. Riparian areas may include upland, wetland, and riparian plant communities. Riparian plant communities are affected by surface or subsurface hydrology of the adjacent water source. Riparian plant communities have one or both of the following characteristics: 1) distinctively different vegetative species than adjacent areas, and 2) species similar to adjacent areas but exhibiting more vigorous or robust growth forms.
Upland: Land or an area of land lying above the level where water flows or where flooding occurs.
Wetland: From Cowardin et al. 1979. Classification of Wetlands and Deepwater Habitats of the United States. -- "Wetlands are lands transitional between terrestrial and aquatic systems where the water table is usually at or near the surface or the land is covered by shallow water. For purposes of this classification wetlands must have one or more of the following three attributes: (1) at least periodically the land supports predominantly hydrophytes; (2) the substrate is predominantly undrained hydric soils; and (3) the substrate is nonsoil and is saturated with water or covered by shallow water at some time during the growing season of each year." By definitions wetlands include areas meeting specific criteria included in the 1987 Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual, as well as in the USDA-NRCS's National Food Security Act Manual.

PARTNER CONTRIBUTION STATEMENTS.

- Each matching (including the grantee and private landowners if providing funds and/or donating title to property) and non-matching partner (including Federal partners) listed in the proposal must complete a Statement.
- Each Statement must be submitted with the proposal before the deadline date.
- The Statements must be signed and dated for the contribution to be considered documented.
- It is preferred that each partner listed in the proposal complete a Statement. If this cannot be done, another party may vouch for the matching partner, but no credit will be gained in the Partnership Technical Assessment Question 7 under the categories of "10% partners" and "partner categories". These situations will be handled on a case-by-case basis.
- If you want to display support from non-funding sources, do not send Statements, but instead include a statement in the proposal such as "To illustrate the overwhelming support for this proposal, we have 37 letters on file from landowners and State and Federal representatives".
- Please do not make the grantee's Statement a cover or transmittal sheet for the proposal.
- If the North American Wetlands Conservation Council has approved a prior Matching Contributions Plan that involves match for the current proposal, include a copy of the original approval letter in this section.
- Remember that the contribution amount on the Statement must be the same as the amount shown in the proposal for the partner. If the amount differs in any section of the proposal or on the Statement, the lesser of the two will be considered the partner's contribution. If there are many such inconsistencies in the proposal, it will be returned as ineligible.

NORTH AMERICAN WETLANDS CONSERVATION ACT PROPOSAL
PARTNER CONTRIBUTION STATEMENT

What is the title of the proposal that you are contributing to?

What is the name of your organization (private landowners indicate "Private")?

When will you make the contribution?

What is the value of your contribution and how did you determine the value? Does the contribution have a non-federal origin? If this is based on a fund-raising event or other future action, if that future action fails, will you still provide the contribution amount?

What long-term migratory bird and wetlands conservation work will the contribution cover?

Does the proposal correctly describe your contribution, especially the amount?

If applicable to the proposal, is your organization competent to hold title to, and manage, land acquired with grant funds and are you willing to apply a Notice of Grant Agreement or other recordable document to the property?

Do you have any additional comments?

Signature:

Your Name (printed), Organization, and Title:

Date Signed:

OPTIONAL MATCHING CONTRIBUTIONS PLAN. A Match Plan may be submitted with a proposal when you have matching funds in addition to what you will use for this proposal and need to maintain the eligibility of this match beyond two years for future proposals. Council will consider waiving the two-year eligibility rule based on the circumstances by which the additional match was obtained, your need, and how the match will be utilized. You will be notified in writing if your Match Plan is rejected or approved. Other sections of these instructions contain information on how to apply the Match Plan dollars, acres, and natural resource benefits in future proposals.

- **What is the Match Plan Amount and Purpose?** State the amount of match that you need to keep eligible for future proposals (*use this same amount in the lower right-hand cell of the chart below) and briefly describe the conservation goals to be achieved by future proposals supported by this match.
- **What is the Match Plan Intent?** Describe how/why the additional match was obtained, including the sources (partners) and the relationship of these partners to the proposal.
- **What is the Match Plan Need?** Describe why this match, that will be over two years old, is necessary to complete future phases of the proposal as opposed to obtaining new match for these proposals.
- **Is there a Match Plan Chart?** Provide a chart showing Match Plan partner contributions used in the current proposal and future proposals. See the example below.
-

Click here for the Optional Matching Contributions Plan example: **Optional Matching Contributions Plan Example**

OPTIONAL PROGRAMMATIC PROJECT PROPOSAL REQUEST. If a new grant award funds essentially the same, ongoing project as the work being done in a previously-awarded grant, the applicant may request that the subsequent grant award be a continuation and expansion of the same grant agreement. An applicant requesting that a proposal be treated as a programmatic project, and incorporated into an existing grant agreement, must justify the request in the proposal. Relevant factors in the request would include:

- The existing grant agreement number and title
- The number of proposals previously added to the existing grant agreement (if any)
- How the additional project is related to warrant consideration as a continuation of the existing grant agreement
- The progress that has been made on the original grant agreement
- How the new proposal is part of a long-term strategic planning and programmatic effort
- The planned termination date of the revised grant agreement

For more information concerning Programmatic Proposals, see the 2007 Eligibility Criteria, “Programmatic Project Proposals” under NAWCA Standard Grant Proposal Eligibility Criteria.

STANDARD FORM 424. The SF-424 Assurances for Construction Projects are required for all NAWCA projects (all projects that involve acquisition, restoration or enhancement are considered construction projects).

"Application for Federal Assistance" and "Assurances D – construction program". All applicants, EXCEPT the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, must send a SF 424 core form and D Assurances form with the proposal. All Federal grant recipients must comply with the laws listed on the Assurances form. You can access the forms through the Grants.gov web site at http://www.grants.gov/agencies/approved_standard_forms.jsp

The following instructions for completing the SF 424 to accompany a NAWCA supersede those on the back of the SF 424.

NOTE: The SF 424 was updated in October 2005. We will only accept the updated form. It is required to obtain a DUNS number from Dun and Bradstreet in order to apply for any Federal grant. Instructions for obtaining a DUNS number are found at the grants.gov website above.

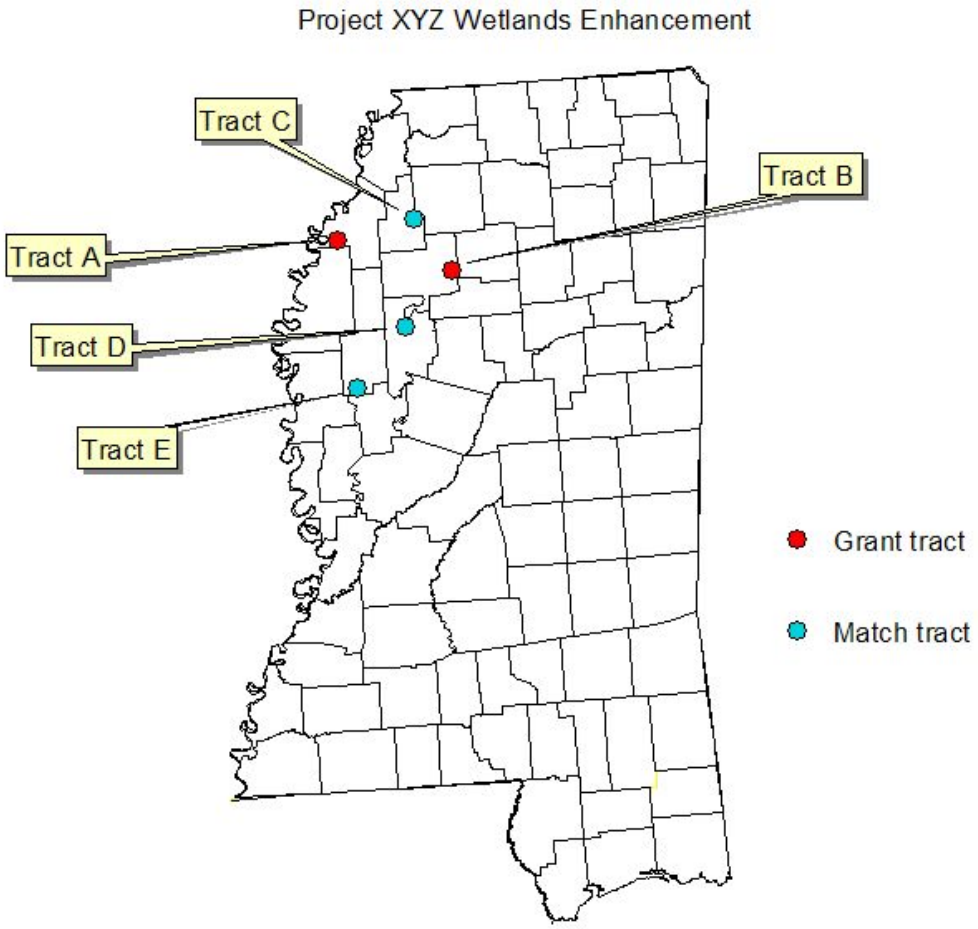
CELL NUMBER and TITLE	INSTRUCTIONS
1. Type of Submission	See instructions on back of SF 424.
2. Type of Application	See instructions on back of SF 424.
3. Date Received	Leave blank
4. Applicant Identifier	Leave blank.
5. a. Employer Indentification	See instructions on back of SF 424.
5 .b. Federal Award Identifier	See instructions on back of SF 424.
6. Date Received by State	Leave blank
7. State Application Identifier	Leave blank
8. (a-e) – Applicant Information	See instructions on back of SF 424."",c. *DUNS # required
9. Type of Applicant	See instructions on back of SF 424.
10 – Name of Federal Agency	Enter "U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service"
11 – Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number and Title	Enter "15.623" and "NAWCA U.S. STANDARD GRANTS"
12. Funding Opportunity Number/Title:	Enter "15.623" and "NAWCA U.S. STANDARD GRANTS"
13. Competition Identification Number/Title:	Leave blank
14 – Areas Affected by Project	Enter only information for "Counties and States".
15. Descriptive Title of Applicant's Project	Enter title used in Part 1 of proposal.
16 – Congressional Districts of Applicant/Project	Enter only information for "b. Project".
17. Proposed Project Start and End Dates	Leave blank
18 – Estimated Funding	Do not include non-match $. In "a", only include NAWCA grant $. In "b-e", only include matching partner $. Leave "f" blank.
19 – Is Application Subject to Review by State EO 12372 Process?	Only applicable to states.
20 – Is Applicant Delinquent on any Federal Debt?	See instructions on back of SF 424.
21 – Authorized Representative	See instructions on back of SF 424.

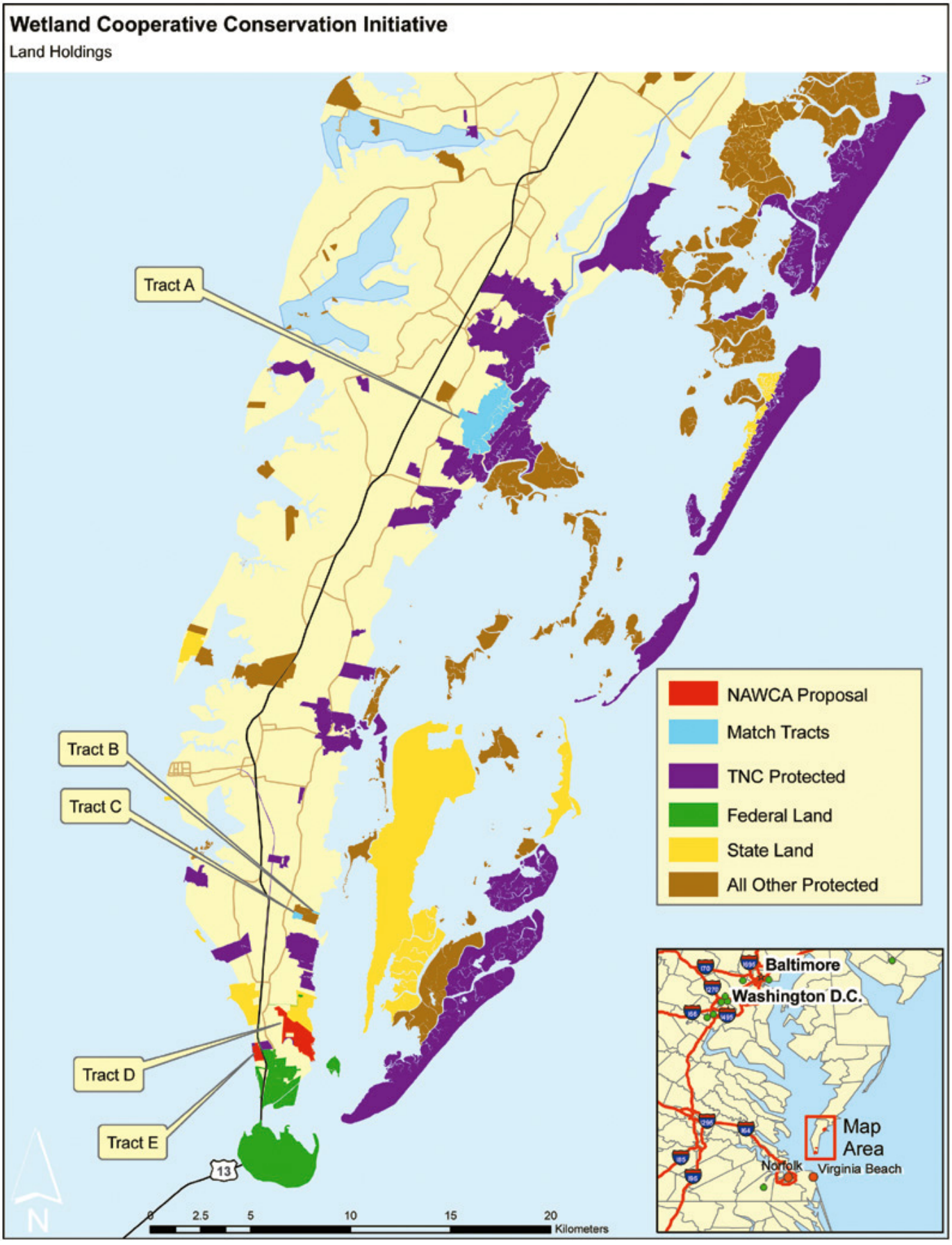
MAPS. As the last attachment, provide one to two maps that show the following. Additionally, you may also provide a very limited number of maps that provide tract details. Please be prudent and limit the number of maps. Color maps are preferred. Several copies of the proposal, including maps, will be made, so it is critical that maps reproduce well in color. More than one map may be included on a page.

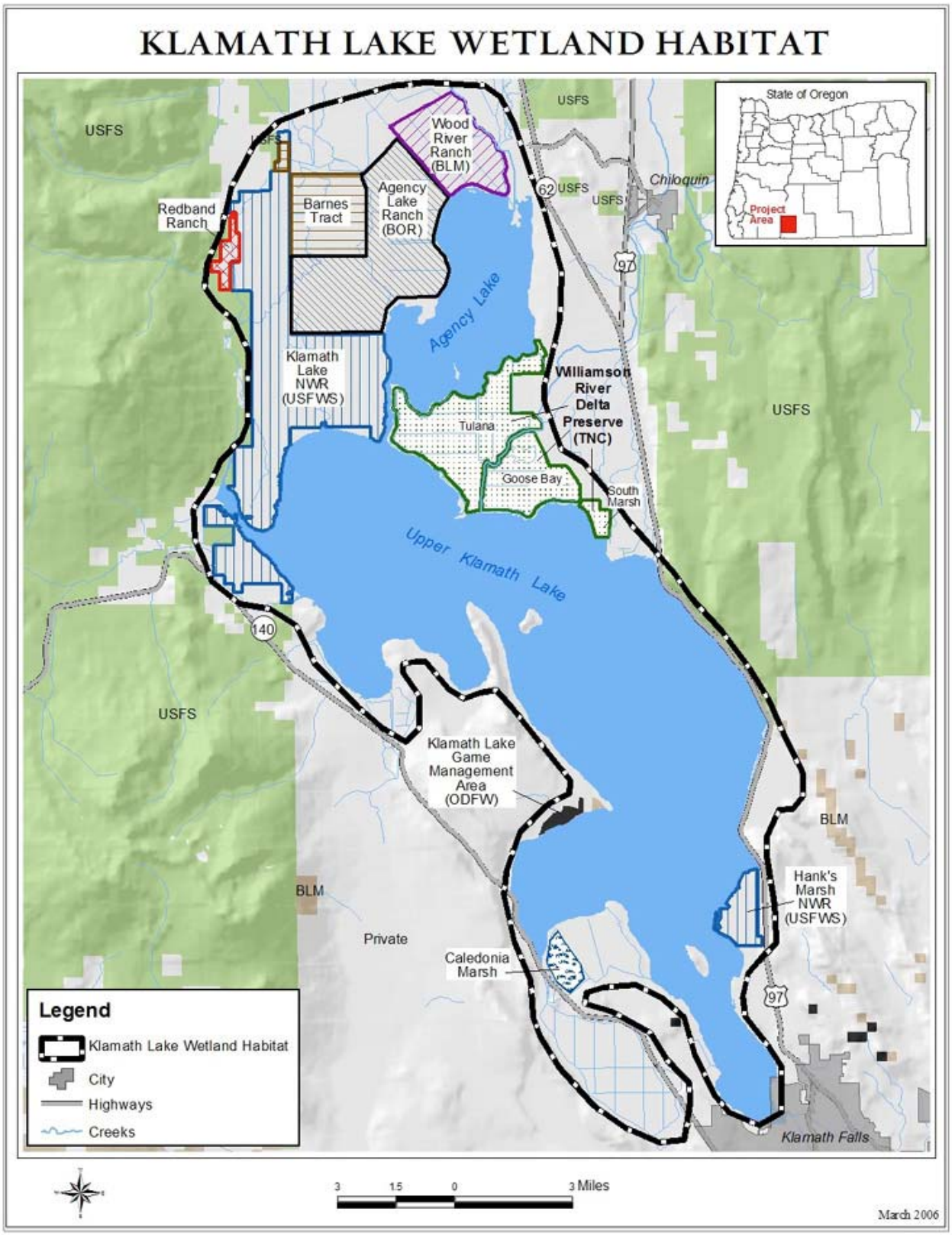
Three examples of maps are provided. These maps represent large-, intermediate- and small-scale project areas, respectively. Maps are critical sections of the proposal. Well constructed and informative maps can have a significant impact on understanding the scope and significance your proposal has to wetland conservation. This understanding will be reflected in the scoring process. Your maps should include:

- Proposal title
- Location of the WHOLE proposal area (all grant, match, and non-match tracts) within State(s) and counties
- Identification and location of all fee-title, easement and lease tracts (or acquisition priority areas if tracts have not been identified)
- Identification and location of all restoration and enhancement tracts, major water control structures and other major restoration/enhancement features
- A legend, if needed
- Map scale

- A north directional arrow
- Location of natural features (rivers, lakes) to show how the proposal fits into the natural landscape
- Location of previous grant and future proposal sites
- If applicable and possible, where the proposal is in relation to a larger wetlands conservation project (show larger project boundary and boundary of current proposal).




Wetland Cooperative Conservation Initiative
Land Holdings
Tract A
Tract B
Tract C
Tract D
Tract E
13
NAWCA Proposal
Match Tracts
TNC Protected
Federal Land
State Land
All Other Protected
Baltimore
Washington D.C.
Map Area
Norfolk
Virginia Beach
N
0 2.5 5 10 15 20
Kilometers


KLAMATH LAKE WETLAND HABITAT
State of Oregon
Project Area
USFS
Wood River Ranch (BLM)
Redband Ranch
Barnes Tract
Agency Lake Ranch (BOR)
Agency Lake
Klamath Lake NWR (USFWS)
Williamson River Delta Preserve (TNC)
Tulana
Goose Bay
South Marsh
Upper Klamath Lake
Chiloquin
62
97
140
Klamath Lake Game Management Area (ODFW)
BLM
Hank's Marsh NWR (USFWS)
Private
Caledonia Marsh
Klamath Falls
Legend
Klamath Lake Wetland Habitat
City
Highways
Creeks
3 1.5 0 3 Miles
March 2006

OPTIONAL AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS. One or two aerial photographs (copied onto 8 ½ by 11inch paper) may be submitted, but are not required. Do not send other types of photographs.

PROPOSAL EASEMENT, LEASES, AND INDIRECT COST RATE AGREEMENT

Have you included the following?

Copies of easements and leases in place when the proposal was submitted and models for easements and leases to be acquired through the proposal.

If you are requesting grant funds for indirect costs or using indirect costs as match, attach a copy of your **current approved negotiated indirect cost rate agreement** (and any other former approved negotiated indirect cost rate agreement used to determine match costs in this proposal) signed by your cognizant agency.

EXAMPLES BELOW ARE PROVIDED FOR:

1. **Summary page**
2. **Budget Table**
3. **Budget Justifications:**
   -Acquisition Budget Justification
   -Restoration Budget Justification
   - Enhancement Budget Justification
   - Indirect Cost Budget Justification
4. **TAQ#2**
5. **TAQ#4**
6. **TAQ#5**
7. **Optional Matching Contribution Plan**

Also attached:
TAQ#2 Priority NAWCA Species List

PROPOSAL SUMMARY EXAMPLE

NOTE: This example is adapted from a July 2005 submission.

NORTH AMERICAN WETLANDS CONSERVATION ACT PROPOSAL SUMMARY
St. John Islands, Washington

COUNTY (IES), STATE (S), CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (S): San Juan County, WA, District 2.

GRANT AMOUNT $1,000,000
Allocation: Ducks Unlimited, Inc.: $1,000,000

MATCHING PARTNERS $2,215,120
Grantee: Ducks Unlimited, Inc. $125,520
St. John Preservation Trust $475,000
San Juan County Land Bank $1,545,000
Sam Meyers $30,000
San Juan County Conservation District $10,000
Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife $5,000
St. John Islands School District $5,600
Friends of the St. Johns $19,000

GRANT AND MATCH - ACTIVITIES, COSTS AND ACRES $3,215,120/668 (150) acres
() = acres accounted for in another category or phase
Fee Acquired - $1,475,000/30 acres
Easements Acquired - $1,031,000/211 acres
Restored - $572,880/337 (150) acres
Enhanced - $67,000/90 acres
Indirect Costs - $69,240

NON-MATCHING PARTNERS $1,517,000
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service $1,440,000
U.S. Department of Agriculture $50,000
Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife $27,000

NON-MATCH - ACTIVITIES, COSTS AND ACRES $1,517,000/300 acres
() = acres accounted for in another category or phase
Easement Acquired - $1,490,000/300 acres (21 acres in undivided interest accounted for above)
Restored - $27,000

FINAL TITLE HOLDERS/MANAGERS AND ACREAGE: Private landowners Meyers/Sheehan 175 acres; private landowners Pressenda/Harris 25 acres; private landowners at Port Stanley 12 acres; private landowner at Mosquito Pass 321 acres; St. John Preservation Trust 21 acres; private landowners Odegard/Grove 30 acres; private landowner Taylor 150 acres; San Juan County Land Bank 89 acres; private landowners Kiraly/Roberts 100 acres; private landowner to be determined later 40 acres; private landowners marine riparian project (several existing and several to be determined) 5 acres.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: This proposal represents Phase I of a long-term effort to protect, restore and enhance approximately 2,000 acres of unique, diverse and important wetland habitats and associated upland buffers in the St. John Islands. Located in the heart of the ecologically significant Puget Sound, and within 130 miles of the Seattle, Washington metropolitan area, the St. John Islands have seen tremendous development pressures. Subdivision of properties and construction of homes, in combination with intense recreational uses, has resulted in the loss and degradation of important wetland habitats and associated upland buffers. The wetland habitats in the Puget Sound support a rich and diverse group of fish and wildlife species. The estuarine and freshwater wetlands in the region provide migration and wintering habitat for millions of migratory birds, including vast numbers of waterfowl and shorebirds. The rivers and wetlands in the region are famous for their salmon populations. The Puget Sound is home to a large number of marine mammals, including resident pods of orcas.

The St. John Islands are located in the heart of the Puget Sound. Estuarine and marine nearshore wetland habitats support large numbers of sea birds, shorebirds, waterfowl, fish and marine mammals. The freshwater wetland habitats on the islands provide migration, wintering and breeding habitat to wading birds, shorebirds, and waterfowl, including sea ducks and Trumpeter swans.

This project will allow partners to restore, enhance and protect 668 acres of wetlands and associated uplands through grant and match funds, in coordination with an additional 300 acres addressed through non-matching funds. The partnership includes combining the land protection expertise of two local land conservation organizations with the wetland restoration expertise of Ducks Unlimited, Inc. (DU). The St. John Preservation Trust (SJPT), a private, not-for-profit land trust, and the San Juan County Land Bank (SJCLB), a county government agency, have invested millions of dollars in the protection of the unique natural resources found in the St. John Islands. Lands conserved by the SJPT and the SJCLB are protected from future development and subdivision. However, many of these properties contain degraded wetland habitats, altered years ago by previous landowners for the purposes of agricultural production.

Under this proposal, many of these properties will be permanently restored, providing significant benefits to a wide and diverse mix of fish and wildlife species. Approximately 487 acres of freshwater and saltwater wetlands will be restored and enhanced. Included in this total are 290 acres of wetlands that are located on property already protected by conservation easements or fee ownership through SJPT or SJCLB. Also included in this proposal, grant and match funds will protect approximately 241 acres of wetlands and associated habitats through purchase in fee or through conservation easements, including 150 acres that are also being restored, and non-matching partners will protect an additional 300 acres (non-matching funds will also assist with the protection of 21 acres already accounted for among the grant and match acreage). Finally, 90 acres of forested uplands will be restored on property that surrounds a wetland and is already protected by a conservation easement held by SJPT. The ecologically diverse wetland habitats conserved through this proposal include: palustrine emergent marsh, scrub-shrub communities, forested wetlands, estuaries and marine nearshore wetlands. Fish and wildlife species that will benefit by this project include: marine mammals, sea birds, waterfowl, salmon, and forage fish species that support the complex food web of the Puget Sound.

HABITAT TYPES AND WILDLIFE BENEFITTING: A wide variety of habitat types will be conserved through this proposal, including diverse types of both freshwater and saltwater wetlands. Freshwater habitats include palustrine emergent marsh and forested wetlands (both decreasing wetland types), and palustrine scrub-shrub wetlands. Saltwater wetlands conserved through this proposal include estuarine intertidal emergent marsh (decreasing type) and marine intertidal unconsolidated bottom. Some of the wetlands to be restored are former peat bogs, and will once again support a unique group of flora and fauna after restoration is completed. Restored emergent marsh will be used by large numbers of waterfowl, including sea ducks, which use Puget Sound wetlands as wintering and migration habitat. This region of Puget Sound supports several million waterfowl and shorebirds during migration periods and is used by hundreds of thousands of waterfowl as wintering habitat. Marine “nearshore” habitats are important for shorebirds, sea birds marine mammals and fish. One of the most important aspects of the marine intertidal “sand beaches” found in the St. Johns are that these habitats are used as spawning sites by “forage fish”, including sand lance and surf smelt. These species are

preyed upon by dozens of species of larger fish, sea birds, waterfowl and marine mammals. The importance of forage fish species to the food web of the Puget Sound has only recently been recognized.

PUBLIC BENEFITS: The public will enjoy several significant benefits as a result of this project. The community of Fray Harbor, on St. John Island, is by far the most significant destination for the tens of thousands of tourists that vacation in the islands each year. Alongside each of the three main roads leaving town, a large wetland will be restored as part of this project. These wetlands will offer outstanding opportunities for bird watching and environmental education. This project will also provide critical benefits to groundwater. Surrounded by saltwater, potable water is a severely limited resource in the Islands, particularly on Lopes Island. Groundwater is the only available source of freshwater on Lopes Island. Extensive groundwater withdrawals, combined with wetland drainage and land uses that have increased runoff rates, have drastically lowered the water table. Many wells have become tainted with saltwater. The restoration and enhancement of wetlands on Lopes Island will serve to recharge groundwater levels, alleviating many of the problems being experienced by local residents. Many of these projects, particularly the nearshore marine and estuarine habitat projects, will benefit salmon populations, a world famous commercial and recreational fishery in the Puget Sound. Tourism is one of the leading industries in the St. Johns Islands, primarily for the opportunities to enjoy natural resources. Recreational activities include: bird watching, bicycling, kayaking, hiking, whale watching, sailing, fishing, and crabbing. The restoration of wetlands and associated habitats will provide additional opportunities to enjoy these activities.

NEW PARTNERS: This project brings together many partners new to wetland restoration and the NAWCA process. The SJCLB is a significant, new partner. In 1990, San Juan County voters approved a 1% real estate transfer tax to fund purchase of conservation easements and to acquire conservation lands outright. The conservation of properties with non-Federal dollars is a perfect match with Federal grant dollars to further wetland restoration activities on protected lands. The Friends of the St. Johns, St. John Islands School District, San Juan County Conservation District and the numerous landowners involved with this project are all new to the NAWCA process. The SJPT has been involved with a small NAWCA grant, but this is the first time this non-profit conservation group has been involved with a large NAWCA proposal.

BUDGET TABLE EXAMPLE

ACTIVITIES	GRANT $	MATCHING & NONMATCHING PARTNERS				TOTAL $	TRACT ID	SUB-GRANTEE NAMES
		PARTNER NAME	OLD MATCH $	NEW MATCH $	NON-MATCH $			
Land Costs: Fee Acquired		SJPT	$475,000			$475,000	MP	None
		SJCLB	$1,000,000			$1,000,000	FBS	None
Land Costs: Easement Acquired	$	SJCLB	$475,000			$475,000	MP	None
	$450,000					$450,000	BVAM	SJCLB
		SJCLB		$70,000		$70,000	CPR	None
		USFWS			$1,440,000	$1,440,000	MP	None
		USDOA			$50,000	$50,000	MP	None
Appraisals & Other Aq. Costs	$36,000					$36,000	BVAM	SJCLB
TOTAL ACQUIRED	**$486,000**		**$1,950,000**	**$70,000**	**$1,490,000**	**$3,996,000**	NA	NA
Contracts	$24,250					$24,250	M	SM
Contracts	$22,000					$22,000	FBR	PH
Contracts	$25,000	WDFW			$12,000	$37,000	PSL	PL
Contracts	$22,000					$22,000	O	OG
Contracts	$103,000					$103,000	BVAM	SJCLB/T
Contracts	$45,500					$45,500	USJV	KR
Materials & Equipment	$52,650					$52,650	M	SM
Materials & Equipment		WDFW			$15,000	$15,000	PSL	PL
Materials and Equipment	$25,000					$25,000	BVAM	SJCLB/T
Non-Contract Pers. & Travel	$11,858	DU		$29,667		$41,525	M	None
Non-Contract Pers. & Travel		SM		$10,000		$10,000	M	None
Non-Contract Pers. & Travel	$17,275	DU		$6,480		$23,755	FBR	PH
Non-Contract Pers. & Travel		SJCCD		$10,000		$10,000	PSL	None
Non-Contract Pers. & Travel	$17,275	DU		$6,480		$23,755	O	None
Non-Contract Pers. & Travel	$56,350	DU		$25,500		$81,850	BVAM	None
Non-Contract Pers. & Travel		SJISD		$5,600		$5,600	BVAM	None
Non-Contract Pers. & Travel	$26,750	DU		$25,245		$51,995	USJV	None
Non-Contract Pers. & Travel		WDFW		$5,000		$5,000	USJV	None
TOTAL RESTORED	**$448,908**		**$0**	**$123,972**	**$27,000**	**$599,880**	NA	NA
Contracts						$0	NA	
Materials & Equipment	$18,000					$18,000	M	SM
Non-Contract Pers. & Travel		SM		$20,000		$20,000	M	None
Non-Contract Pers. & Travel	$10,000	FSJ	$15,000	$4,000		$29,000	MR	PL
TOTAL ENHANCED	**$28,000**		**$15,000**	**$24,000**		**$67,000**	NA	NA
GRAND TOTAL DIRECT	**$962,908**			**$2,182,972**	**$1,517,000**	**$4,662,880**	NA	NA
TOTAL INDIRECT	**$37,092**	DU		**$32,148**		**$69,240**	NA	NA
GRAND TOTAL						**$4,732,120**	NA	NA
FUND SOURCES								
Grant	$1,000,000	NA	NA	NA	NA	$1,000,000	NA	NA
Ducks Unlimited, Inc.		DU	$	$125,520	$	$125,520	NA	NA
St. John Preservation Trust		SJPT	$475,000	$	$	$475,000	NA	NA
San Juan County Land Bank		SJCLB	$1,475,000	$70,000	$	$1,545,000	NA	NA
Wa. Dept. of Fish and Wildlife		WDFW		$5,000	$27,000	$32,000	NA	NA
Sam Meyers		SM		$30,000		$30,000	NA	NA
San Juan Co. Conservation Dist.		SJCCD		$10,000		$10,000	NA	NA
St. John Is. School District		SJISD		$5,600		$5,600	NA	NA

ACTIVITIES	GRANT $	MATCHING & NONMATCHING PARTNERS				TOTAL $	TRACT ID	SUB-GRANTEE NAMES
		PARTNER NAME	OLD MATCH $	NEW MATCH $	NON-MATCH $			
Friends of the St. Johns		FSJ	$15,000	$4,000		$19,000		
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service		USFWS			$1,440,000	$1,440,000	NA	NA
U.S. Department of Agriculture		USDOA			$50,000	$50,000		
GRAND TOTAL	$1,000,000	NA	$1,965,000	$250,120	$1,517,000	$4,732,120	NA	NA

BUDGET JUSTIFICATION EXAMPLES

ACQUISITION BUDGET JUSTIFICATION EXAMPLE

ACQUISITION BUDGET JUSTIFICATION –$3,996,000 and 541 acres
Grant - $486,000 Match - $2,020,000 Non-Match - $1,490,000

When will each fee tract be acquired and what are the costs? If some tracts are not yet identified, explain why and the method to be used to select tracts during proposal implementation.

Tract	Month, year when fee acquisition will occur	Total $
Mosquito Pass	2003	$475,000
Fisherman Bay Spit	2002	$1,000,000

When will each easement tract be acquired and what are the costs? If some tracts are not yet identified, explain why and the method to be used to select tracts during proposal implementation.

Tract	Month, year when easement acquisition will occur	Total $
Mosquito Pass	2003	$1,965,000
Cattle Point Road	Approximately July 2005	$70,000
Beaverton Valley/Al's Marsh	Approximately September 2005	$450,000

For each tract acquired or donated in fee or easement, what is the cost per acre, what method did you use to determine costs, how do you know the costs are reasonable, and explain unusually high costs or large differences between per acre value of match and grant tracts or fee and easement tracts?

Mosquito Pass: The St. John Preservation Trust, the San Juan County Land Bank and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) completed the acquisition of the Mosquito Pass tract in 2003. The project included the fee-simple purchase of 21 acres by the St. John Preservation Trust; the purchase of a conservation easement on an additional 21 acres by the San Juan County Land Bank pooled with non-matching funds from the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the purchase of a conservation easement on 300 acres by the USFWS (via non-matching Partners for Wildlife conservation funds). The cost per acre was approximately $6,988. The value was determined by negotiations with the landowner and was consistent with local land values in the region for highly developable properties. The price per acre is similar to other high value properties that have been acquired in fee or easement by the Preservation Trust and the Land Bank, both of whom have extensive experience in land conservation in the St. John Islands.

Fisherman Bay Spit: The San Juan County Land Bank completed the purchase of the Fisherman Bay Spit property in 2002. The property, totaling 29 acres in size, was acquired for $3,250,000. The purchase price was determined through an appraisal process. A portion of the property, and a portion of the acquisition prices, is being used as match for this proposal. A total of 9 acres, and an acquisition cost of $1,000,000, is being used as match. This cost is approximately $111,100 per acre. The property is located on the tip of the Fisherman Bay Spit, the most developed piece of property on Lopes Island. The acquisition of this property will prevent development on the tip of the Spit, which contains significant intertidal emergent marsh and mudflat habitat at the entrance to Fisherman Bay.

Cattle Point Road: The San Juan County Land Bank completed the fee simple purchase of this 40-acre parcel in 2003 for a total purchase price of $435,000. It is the intent of the Land Bank to attach a conservation easement on the property and then sell it. The value of that conservation easement is expected to be approximately $70,000. For purposes of this proposal, the $70,000 conservation easement to be held in perpetuity by the Land Bank is being used as match.

Beaverton Valley/Al's Marsh: Grant funds will be used to acquire a conservation easement on approximately 150 acres of privately owned land at a total cost of $450,000. The expected cost per acre is $3,000. The site consists of two large, drained peat wetlands that are connected by a common drainage ditch. The San Juan County Land Bank acquired the balance of the drained wetland (80 acres) and approximately 48 acres of surrounding upland buffer in 2001. The acquisition cost is not being used as match for this proposal because it occurred prior to the grant 2-year window. The drained wetland area can't be developed into housing sites due to site conditions and zoning. This explains the relatively low cost as compared to the match tracts. Due to cost factors and habitat restoration goals, it was decided that at this time the partners would not propose to secure the relatively expensive upland habitats that surround a portion of the wetland. Rather, the partners would first concentrate on securing the entire wetland in easement or fee in order to allow the restoration of the 230-acre marsh. The partners are working with the current landowner to ensure adequate buffer habitat will exist surrounding the wetland prior to any future development activities. The exact value of the easement will be determined through an appraisal process as required by the grant guidelines.

Will acquisition of any tracts be credited to wetlands mitigation banks or be used to satisfy wetlands mitigation requirements? No

What tract is associated with each easement? This was explained previously.

What is the term/length of each easement? Every easement shall be perpetual.

What organization will monitor each easement? The San Juan County Land Bank will be responsible for the four easement tracts that are being used as "match" for this proposal, or are being acquired with grant funds. These three tracts include: Beaverton Valley/Al's Marsh, Cattle Point Road and Mosquito Pass.

Who will each easement revert to in the event the primary easement holder ceases to exist? This has not been established.

Have you adopted the Land Trust Alliance or other easement monitoring standards The San Juan County Land Bank and St. John Preservation Trust have active easement monitoring programs.

Is there a stewardship endowment dedicated to the project area for each easement? A stewardship endowment of $25,000 made by the San Juan County Land Bank to its endowment fund is planned for the Cattle Point Road Property. The same endowment fund holds additional funds to provide financial resources to cover monitoring costs on other properties, including the Mosquito Pass tract.

What are the restrictions, allowed structures, allowed activities and reserved rights for each easement?

Tract	Term	Monitoring Organization	Reversionary Organization	Monitoring Standards	Stewardship Endowment
Mosquito Pass	Perpetual	San Juan County Land Bank	Not established		
Restrictions: No structures except those mentioned, mining, waste disposal, overnight camping, motorized vehicles, campfires, signs (except for small boundary signs), paving and road construction, removing vegetation except for weed control, commercial uses (except for recreational purposes), industrial uses, collecting and harvesting plants, shellfish, seaweed, and other natural products (except for specimens collected for educational purposes with permission) **Allowed structures**: a single wildlife viewing platform, and gates as necessary to regulate traffic **Allowed activities** for SJPT as fee owner: Includes public access consistent with conservation values and the following reserved rights **Reserved rights** for SJPT as fee owner: uses consistent with conservation values, use as nature preserve, primitive trails, weed control					
Cattle Point Road	Perpetual	San Juan County Land Bank	Not established		$25,000 planned
Restrictions: This easement will be established during the implementation of the grant proposal. Easement language has not been drafted, but will be consistent with standard conservation easements that seek to protect the existing habitat conditions present at the time of easement execution. **Allowed structures**: **Allowed activities**: **Reserved rights**:					

What work will be done, when, and on what tract(s) through the APPRAISALS & OTHER ACQUISITION COSTS budget (e.g., contract costs, closing costs, surveys, etc.) and how did you determine the costs? **If some tracts are not yet identified, explain why and the method to be used to select tracts during proposal implementation**.

Item & Work	Units	$/unit	Total $	Schedule (month, year)	Tract
Boundary survey	1	Lump sum	$20,000	June 2005	BVAM

Appraisal	1	Lump sum	$5,000	June 2005	BVAM
Realty specialist for landowner negotiations	1	Lump sum	$7,500	June – September 2005	BVAM
Closing and miscellaneous costs	1	Lump sum	$3,500	June – September 2005	BVAM
TOTAL COSTS	NA	NA	$36,000	NA	NA

How do you know the costs are reasonable and what other information justifies the APPRAISALS & OTHER ACQUISITION COSTS budget? These costs are in line with similar costs on other projects completed in the area and with the same degree of complexity.

RESTORATION BUDGET JUSTIFICATION EXAMPLE

RESTORATION BUDGET JUSTIFICATION – $599,880 and 337 (150) acres
Grant - $448,908 Match - $123,972 Non-Match - $27,000

What work will be done, when and on what tract(s) through the CONTRACTS budget and how did you determine costs? **If some tracts are not yet identified, explain why and the method to be used to select tracts during proposal implementation**.

Item & Work	Units	$/unit	Total $	Schedule (month, year)	Tract
Planting shrubs and small trees	7,500 shrubs	$1.00	$7,500	April 2006	M
Tree planting, large trees	250 trees	$5.00	$1,250	April 2006	M
Fence installation	7,000 feet	$1.50	$10,500	Sept. 2005	M
Install waterlines for tree irrigation and livestock	5,000 feet	$1.00	$5,000	Sept. 2005	M
Acquire and install one concrete water control structure	1	$22,000	$22,000	Sept. 2006	FBR
Install self-regulating tide gate	1	$12,000	$12,000	Sept. 2006	PSL
Excavation to remove sediment, and disposal	2,500 cy	$10.00	$25,000	Sept. 2006	PSL
Acquire and install one concrete water control structure	1	$22,000	$22,000	Sept. 2006	O
Mobilization	Lump sum	$10,000	$10,000	August 2006	BVAM
Remove and dispose of old fencing	3,000 feet	$3/ft	$9,000	August 2006	BVAM
Ditch filling	5,000 feet	$6/foot	$30,000	Sept. 2006	BVAM
Acquire and install one concrete water control structure	1	$30,000	$30,000	Sept. 2006	BVAM
Buy and install culverts for driveways	2	$12,000	$24,000	Sept. 2006	BVAM
Mobilization	Lump sum	$10,000	$10,000	August 2006	USJV
Acquire and install one concrete water control structure	1	$17,500	$17,500	Sept. 2006	USJV
Acquire and install culverts for driveways	2	$4,500	$9,000	Sept. 2006	USJV
Disking to remove reed canary grass	90 acres	$100/ac	$9,000	July 2006	USJV
TOTAL COSTS	NA	NA	$253,750	NA	NA

How do you know the costs are reasonable and what other information justifies the CONTRACTS budget? Personnel familiar with these types of projects in the area have determined these costs. The restoration plans that have been developed are appropriate restoration plans for these types of projects and have been proven to be highly successful in this area.

What work will be done, when and on what tract(s) through the MATERIALS & EQUIPMENT budget, what will be purchased, and how did you determine costs? Fo**r plantings of seeds or seedlings are to be planted, what seed or plant species will be planted and what percentage of each species is in the total planting**?

Item & Work	Units	$/unit	Total $	Schedule (month, year)	Tract
Shrubs and small trees	7,500 ea	$1.50	$11,250	April 2006	M
Tree/shrub protectors for small trees	7,500 ea.	$1.00	$7,500	April 2006	M
Large trees	250	$20	$5,000	April 2006	M
Tree protectors for large trees	250	$5	$1,250	April 2006	M
Fence materials	7,000 ft	$1.75	$12,250	Sept. 2005	M
Waterline materials	5,000 ft	$0.75	$3,750	Sept. 2005	M
Livestock tanks	7	$750	$5,250	Sept. 2005	M
Culverts	320 ft.	$20	$6,400	Sept. 2006	M
Self-regulating tide gate	1	$15,000	$15,000	Sept. 2006	PSL
Trees and shrubs	10,000	$1.50	$15,000	April/May 2006	BVAM
Tree and shrub protectors	10,000	$1.00	$10,000	April/May 2006	BVAM
TOTAL COSTS	NA	NA	$92,650	NA	NA

Are costs pro-rated and how do you know that costs are reasonable? What other information justifies the MATERIALS & EQUIPMENT budget? These cost estimates were developed by personnel familiar with completing these types of projects in the St. John Islands. The restoration plans being proposed are appropriate for the sites and have been determined to be highly successful.

What work will be done, when and on what tract(s) through the NON-CONTRACT PERSONNEL budget and how did you determine the costs? **If some tracts are not yet identified, explain why and the method to be used to select tracts during proposal implementation**.

Item & Work	Units	$/unit	Total $	Schedule (month, year)	Tract
Biologist: planning, permitting, reporting	200 hrs	$81	$16,200	Entire grant period	M
Engineer: planning, design, permits, mgmt., inspection	200 hrs	$81	$16,200	Entire grant period	M
AutoCAD technician: topographic survey and plans	50 hrs	$70	$3,500	Entire grant period	M
Tree planting and fencing crew supervisor, planning,	333.3 hrs	$30	$10,000	Entire grant period	M
Travel by DU staff	15 trips	$375	$5,625	Entire grant period	M
Biologist: planning, permitting, reporting	80 hrs	$81	$6,480	Entire grant period	FBR
Engineering technician: topographic survey, staking	35 hrs	$75	$2,625	Entire grant period	FBR
Engineer: planning, design, permits, mgmt., inspection	100 hrs	$81	$8,100	Entire grant period	FBR
AutoCAD technician: topographic survey and plans	40 hrs	$70	$2,800	Entire grant period	FBR
Travel by DU staff	10 trips	$375	$3,750	Entire grant period	FBR
Engineering by San Juan County Conservation District	Lump sum	$10,000	$10,000	Entire grant period	PSL
Biologist: planning, permitting, reporting	80 hrs	$81	$6,480	Entire grant period	O
Engineering technician: topographic survey, staking	35 hrs	$75	$2,625	Entire grant period	O
Engineer: planning, design, permits, mgmt., inspection	100 hrs	$81	$8,100	Entire grant period	O
AutoCAD technician: topographic survey and plans	40 hrs	$70	$2,800	Entire grant period	O
Travel by DU staff	10 trips	$375	$3,750	Entire grant period	O
Biologist: planning, permitting, reporting	200 hrs	$81	$16,200	Entire grant period	BVAM
Engineering technician: topographic survey, staking	200 hrs	$75	$15,000	Entire grant period	BVAM
Engineer: planning, design, permits, mgmt., inspection	400 hrs	$81	$32,400	Entire grant period	BVAM
AutoCAD technician: topographic survey and plans	100 hrs	$70	$7,000	Entire grant period	BVAM
Travel by DU staff	30 trips	$375	$11,250	Entire grant period	BVAM
Tree planting donated labor	560 hrs	$10	$5,600	April/May 2006	BVAM
Biologist: planning, permitting, reporting	120 hrs	$81	$9,720	Entire grant period	USJV
Biological planning/assistance from WDFW	125 hrs	$40	$5,000	Entire grant period	USJV
Engineering technician: topographic survey, staking	90 hrs	$75	$6,750	Entire grant period	USJV
Engineer: planning, design, permits, mgmt., inspection	300 hrs	$81	$24,300	Entire grant period	USJV
AutoCAD technician: topographic survey and plans	80 hrs	$70	$5,600	Entire grant period	USJV
Travel by DU staff	15 trips	$375	$5,625	Entire grant period	USJV
TOTAL COSTS	NA	NA	$253,480	NA	NA

How do you know costs are reasonable and what other information justifies the NON-CONTRACTS PERSONNEL budget? DU personnel very familiar with implementing projects of this nature developed these cost estimates. Rates used were Ducks Unlimited's "hourly rate charges".

Will restoration of any tracts be credited to wetlands mitigation banks or be used to satisfy wetlands mitigation requirements? No

Are there any other restoration costs shown in the Budget Table that are not described above? No

ENHANCEMENT BUDGET JUSTIFICATION EXAMPLE

ENHANCEMENT BUDGET JUSTIFICATION – $67,000 and 90 acres
Grant - $28,000 Match - $39,000 Non-Match - $0

What work will be done, when and on what tract(s) through the MATERIALS & EQUIPMENT budget, what will be purchased, and how did you determine costs? **For plantings of seeds or seedlings are to be planted, what seed or plant species will be planted and what percentage of each species is in the total planting**? **If some tracts are not yet identified, explain why and the method to be used to select tracts during proposal implementation**.

Item & Work	Units	$/unit	Total $	Schedule (month, year)	Tract
Rental, excavator and bulldozer	2 months	$7,000	$14,000	Summer 2006	M
Fuel	Lump sum	$4,000	$4,000	Summer 2006	M
Trees, shrubs and protectors	Lump sum	$3,250	$3,250	2005 and 2006	MR
TOTAL COSTS	NA	NA	$21,250	NA	NA

Are costs pro-rated and how do you know that costs are reasonable? What other information justifies the MATERIALS & EQUIPMENT budget? These costs are normal costs to be expected for the proposed work. Personnel experienced with this type of work developed cost estimates. Renting equipment to be operated by the landowner is the most efficient method to complete the proposed work on the Meyers wetland project. The trees and shrubs to be planted on the Marine Riparian projects will be determined later by selecting the appropriate native species for the specific sites selected. The highest priority sites, determined through the forage fish spawning survey work, will be targeted first. Landowners will be contacted and the willing landowners with the highest priority sites will be selected for the Marine Riparian Restoration project.

What work will be done, when and on what tract(s) through the NON-CONTRACT PERSONNEL budget and how did you determine the costs? **If some tracts are not yet identified, explain why and the method to be used to select tracts during proposal implementation**.

Item & Work	Units	$/unit	Total $	Schedule (month, year)	Tract
Equipment operator, donated time	666.7 hrs	$30/hour	$20,000	Summer 2006	M
Manager, Riparian Program	.15 FTE	$45,000	$6,750	2005 and 2006	MR
Volunteer tree planting	1900 hrs	$10	$19,000	Entire grant period	MR
TOTAL COSTS	NA	NA	$45,750	NA	NA

How do you know costs are reasonable and what other information justifies the NON-CONTRACT PERSONNEL budget? These costs are normal costs to be expected for the proposed work. Personnel experienced with this type of work developed cost estimates. Volunteer and in-kind values for work to be performed are appropriate. Personnel with the FRIENDS of the St. Johns will manage the Marine Riparian Restoration Project. The landowner of the Meyers Wetland site, an experienced equipment operator, will donate his time to operate the equipment and complete the wetland enhancement objective of the project.

Will enhancement of any tracts be credited to wetlands mitigation banks or be used to satisfy wetlands mitigation requirements? No

Are there any other enhancement costs shown in the Budget Table that are not described above? No

INDIRECT COST BUDGET JUSTIFICATION EXAMPLE

INDIRECT COSTS BUDGET JUSTIFICATION - $69,240
Grant $37,092 Match $32,148 Non-match $0

Allowable Category from Negotiated Indirect Costs Agreement	Specific NAWCA Budget Line Items to Which Indirect Cost is Applied	Grant Amount	Match Amount	Approved Indirect Cost Rate */ Agreement Date	Indirect Cost
Allowable direct	Contracts, materials, and non-contract				

costs, except capital expenditures (buildings, individual items of equipment, alterations and renovations), pass-through funds, and othe costs which would proportionately distort the base.	personnel and travel for the Meyers Tract	$106,758		12.12% 9/2005	$12,939
As above	DU contributed non-contract personnel and travel costs for the Meyers Tract		$29,667	12.12% 9/2005	$3,596
As above	Contracts, non-contract personnel and travel costs for the Fisherman Bay Road tract	$39,275		12.12% 9/2005	$4,760
As above	Non-contract personnel costs contributed by DU for the Fisherman Bay Road tract		$6,480	12.12% 9/2005	$786
As above	Contracts, non-contract personnel and travel costs for the Odegard tract	$39,275		12.12% 9/2005	$4,760
As above	Non-contract personnel costs contributed by DU for the Odegard tract		$6,480	12.12% 9/2005	$786
As above	Boundary survey, appraisal, realty specialist, closing costs, contracts, materials, non-contract personnel and travel for the Beaverton Valley/Al's Marsh tract	$220,350		12.12% 9/2005	$26,706
As above	Non-contract personnel costs contributed by DU for the Beaverton Valley/Al's Marsh tract		$25,500	12.12% 9/2005	$3,091
As above	Contracts and non-contract personnel costs for the Upper St. Johns Valley wetlands tract	$72,250		12.12% 9/2005	$8,757
As above	Non-contract personnel and travel costs contributed by DU for the Upper St. Johns Valley wetlands tract		$25,245	12.12% 9/2005	$3,059

*The indirect cost rate applied to any cost should reflect the rate approved for the time period in which the cost was incurred, or best estimate of an anticipated future rate.

TAQ#2 EXAMPLE

A. Priority Bird Species

Species/Plan	Numbers Affected	Benefits of Project	Tract Importance
Marsh Wren (PIF, JV plans) (BCR 5)	~80 breeding pairs. This project expected to increase numbers by 50 pairs over current numbers.	Permanent protection of 30 acres of nesting habitat toward goal of 1000 acres in focus area.	Tract A provides 80 acres of brush for nesting; Tracts B, C, F provide foraging opportunities during nesting season. Species is a priority both in the PIF and the Joint Venture plan.
Northern Harrier (BCR 5)	25-50 individuals. Recent declines in numbers of Northern harriers in the area point to a need for protection.	Permanent protection of habitat for year-round resident	Local surveys have shown Tracts H and J to be important feeding locations for this species.
Brandt's Cormorant (BCR 5)	Unknown. Project activities expected to provide required habitat.	Protection of suitable nesting habitat.	Restoration of Tract J will provide this habitat in historic range where little currently

			exists in the area.
Marbled Godwit (BCR 5)	100-200 individuals. Restoration expected to double the numbers of Marbled Godwits in this area.	Restoration of winter habitat.	Coastal marsh habitat targeted for restoration in Tracts L, O, and P is ideal for these birds. Protection/restoration of this type of habitat has been identified as a goal of the PIF, Joint Venture, and State planning efforts.

B. Other Wetland-Associated Bird Species

Species/Plan	Numbers Affected	Benefits of Project	Tract Importance
Willow Flycatcher (BCR 5)	100 breeding pairs. Activities are expected to improve populations by 25-50%.	Permanent protection of nesting and foraging habitat.	Tract A provides 80 acres of diverse brush for nesting Tract A is ideal nesting and foraging habitat. Restoration of Tract J will provide additional foraging habitat. Both habitats are rapidly disappearing due to seral succession in surrounding forests.
Red-breasted Sapsucker (BCR 5)	15-30 individuals. Habitat protection necessary to halt rapid decline of these birds throughout their remaining habitat.	Permanent protection of nesting and foraging habitat.	Easements in Tracts K, Q X, and Z were specifically targeted for the benefit of this species. Protection of riparian habitat was identified as a critical need by the State wildlife plan and the Joint Venture plan.

TAQ#4 EXAMPLE

ACTIVITY AND TRACTS/GROUPS OF TRACTS IN THE PROPOSAL	STATUS, TYPES, AND ACRES OF WETLANDS Note: Types subsidiary to types listed below have the same status.								UPLANDS	TOTAL
	DECREASING			STABLE			INCREASING	NO TREND DATA		
	PEM	PFO	E2Veg	E2AB, E2US	L	R	M2, PAB, PUB/POW, PSS, PUS	E1, PML, PRB		
Fee Acquired							19		11	30
Easement Acquired	100	25					41		45	211
ACQUIRED TOTAL	100	25					60		56	241
RESTORED	205	10	12				20		90	337
ENHANCED	85						5			90
TYPE TOTALS	**390**	**35**	**12**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**85**	**0**	**146**	**668**
STATUS TOTALS			**437**			**0**		**85**	**146**	**668**
GRAND TOTALS								**522**	**146**	**668**
Tract: Meyers	85								90	175
Tract: Fisherman Bay Road	25									25
Tract: Port Stanley Lagoon			12							12
Tract: Mosquito Pass							21		21	42
Tract: Odegard	30									30

Tract: Beaverton Valley/Al's Marsh	150	30					50			230
Tract: Fisherman Bay Spit							9			9
Tract: Upper San Juan Valley	100									100
Tract: Cattle Point Road		5							35	40
Tract: Marine Riparian							5			5

TAQ#5 EXAMPLE

ACTIVITY	ACRES BY TENURE (years) OF BENEFITS CATEGORY * Includes water control structures made of material other than wood. ** Includes wood water control structures and pumps.				TOTAL ACRES
	PERPETUITY	*26-99	**10-25	< 10	
Fee Acquired	30				30
Easement Acquired	211				211
TOTAL ACQUIRED	241				241
RESTORED		337 (150)			337 (150)
ENHANCED		90			90
TOTAL	668 (150)				668 (150)
Tract: Meyers	175				175
Tract: Fisherman Bay Road	25				25
Tract: Port Stanley Lagoon		12			12
Tract: Mosquito Pass	42				42
Tract: Odegard	25				25
Tract: Beaverton Valley/Al's Marsh	230 (150)				230 (150)
Tract: Fisherman Bay Spit	9				9
Tract: Upper San Juan Valley	100				100
Tract: Cattle Point Road	40				40
Tract: Marine Riparian	5				5
TOTAL	668 (150)				668 (150)

OPTIONAL MATCHING CONTRIBUTION PLAN EXAMPLE

MATCH PLAN PARTNERS	CURRENT PROPOSAL	PROPOSAL II	PROPOSAL III	TOTAL $
Match Plan Partner 1	$500,000	$300,000	$200,000	$1,000,000
Match Plan Partner 2	$200,000	$150,000	$150,000	$ 500,000
Matching Contributions Plan Totals		$450,000	$350,000	$ 800,000

Attachment:

BIRD CONSERVATION REGIONS AND QUESTION 2 PRIORITY NAWCA SPECIES

BCR 1 ALEUTIAN/BERING SEA ISLANDS	BCR 2 WESTERN ALASKA	BCR 3 ARCTIC PLAINS AND MOUNTAINS
Red-faced Cormorant	Red-throated Loon	Yellow-billed Loon
Black-bellied Plover	Yellow-billed Loon	American Golden-Plover
Black Oystercatcher	Red-faced Cormorant	Whimbrel
Rock Sandpiper	Sandhill Crane	Bar-tailed Godwit
Red-legged Kittiwake	Black-bellied Plover	Dunlin
Aleutian Tern	Pacific Golden-Plover	Buff-breasted Sandpiper
Kittlitz's Murrelet	American Golden-Plover	Snowy Owl
Ancient Murrelet	Whimbrel	Short-eared Owl

Whiskered Auklet	Bristle-thighed Curlew Hudsonian Godwit Bar-tailed Godwit Marbled Godwit Red Knot Rock Sandpiper Short-billed Dowitcher Arctic Tern Aleutian Tern Marbled Murrelet Kittlitz's Murrelet Ancient Murrelet Short-eared Owl Blackpoll Warbler Rusty Blackbird	Smith's Longspur
BCR 4 NORTHWESTERN INTERIOR FOREST	**BCR 5 NORTHERN PACIFIC RAINFOREST**	**BCR 9 GREAT BASIN**
American Golden-Plover Whimbrel Hudsonian Godwit Rock Sandpiper Short-billed Dowitcher Short-eared Owl Hammond's Flycatcher Blackpoll Warbler Smith's Longspur	Yellow-billed Loon Ashy Storm-Petrel Black Storm-Petrel Least Storm-Petrel Brandt's Cormorant Red-faced Cormorant Northern Harrier Sandhill Crane Black-bellied Plover Black Oystercatcher Whimbrel Long-billed Curlew Marbled Godwit Black Turnstone Surfbird Red Knot Rock Sandpiper Dunlin Short-billed Dowitcher Arctic Tern Aleutian Tern Kittlitz's Murrelet Cassin's Auklet Short-eared Owl Rufous Hummingbird Allen's Hummingbird Lewis's Woodpecker Red-breasted Sapsucker Olive-sided Flycatcher Willow Flycatcher Pacific-slope Flycatcher Northern Rough-winged Swallow Marsh Wren Black-throated Gray Warbler Bullock's Oriole Tricolored Blackbird	American White Pelican White-faced Ibis Northern Harrier Yellow Rail Sandhill Crane Black-bellied Plover American Golden-Plover Snowy Plover American Avocet Solitary Sandpiper Whimbrel Long-billed Curlew Marbled Godwit Sanderling Wilson's Phalarope Yellow-billed Cuckoo Short-eared Owl Black Swift Black-chinned Hummingbird Calliope Hummingbird Lewis's Woodpecker Willow Flycatcher Marsh Wren MacGillivray's Warbler Tricolored Blackbird
BCR 10 NORTHERN ROCKIES	**BCR 11 PRAIRIE POTHOLES**	**BCR 12 BOREAL HARDWOOD TRANSITION**
Swainson's Hawk Yellow Rail Sandhill Crane American Golden-Plover Snowy Plover American Avocet Whimbrel Long-billed Curlew Marbled Godwit Sanderling Wilson's Phalarope	American Bittern Northern Harrier Swainson's Hawk Yellow Rail Sandhill Crane American Golden-Plover Piping Plover Solitary Sandpiper Willet Long-billed Curlew Hudsonian Godwit	American Bittern Northern Harrier Yellow Rail King Rail Whimbrel Marbled Godwit Stilt Sandpiper Buff-breasted Sandpiper Short-billed Dowitcher Wilson's Phalarope American Woodcock

Short-eared Owl	Marbled Godwit	Common Tern
Black Swift	Sanderling	Black Tern
Vaux's Swift	White-rumped Sandpiper	Yellow-bellied Flycatcher
Calliope Hummingbird	Buff-breasted Sandpiper	Sedge Wren
Lewis's Woodpecker	Wilson's Phalarope	Marsh Wren
Red-naped Sapsucker	Black-billed Cuckoo	Golden-winged Warbler
Hammond's Flycatcher	Short-eared Owl	Prothonotary Warbler
Northern Rough-winged Swallow	Grasshopper Sparrow	Connecticut Warbler
American Dipper	Henslow's Sparrow	Canada Warbler
MacGillivray's Warbler	Le Conte's Sparrow	Henslow's Sparrow
Bobolink	Nelson's Sharp-tailed Sparrow	Le Conte's Sparrow
BCR 13 LOWER GREAT LAKES/ST. LAWRENCE PLAIN	**BCR 14 ATLANTIC NORTHERN FORESTS**	**BCR 15 SIERRA NEVADA**
American Bittern	Yellow Rail	Long-billed Curlew
Least Bittern	Whimbrel	Black Swift
Northern Harrier	Willet	Calliope Hummingbird
Virginia Rail	Hudsonian Godwit	Rufous Hummingbird
Lesser Yellowlegs	Red Knot	Lewis's Woodpecker
Whimbrel	Purple Sandpiper	Olive-sided Flycatcher
Hudsonian Godwit	American Woodcock	Western Wood-Pewee
Marbled Godwit	Common Tern	Warbling Vireo
Semipalmated Sandpiper	Razorbill	Yellow-billed Magpie
Pectoral Sandpiper	Olive-sided Flycatcher	Marsh Wren
Buff-breasted Sandpiper	Sedge Wren	American Dipper
Common Snipe	Canada Warbler	Nashville Warbler
American Woodcock	Nelson's Sharp-tailed Sparrow	MacGillivray's Warbler
Common Tern		Black-headed Grosbeak
Black Tern		Tricolored Blackbird
Red-headed Woodpecker		
Sedge Wren		
Golden-winged Warbler		
Cerulean Warbler		
Prothonotary Warbler		
Louisiana Waterthrush		
Canada Warbler		
Henslow's Sparrow		
Bobolink		
BCR 16 SOUTHERN ROCKIES/COLORADO PLATEAU	**BCR 17 BADLANDS AND PRAIRIES**	**BCR 18 SHORTGRASS PRAIRIE**
American White Pelican	American Golden-Plover	Western Grebe
White-faced Ibis	Long-billed Curlew	American White Pelican
Northern Harrier	Marbled Godwit	Northern Harrier
Swainson's Hawk	Sanderling	Mississippi Kite
Snowy Plover	Wilson's Phalarope	Sandhill Crane
Solitary Sandpiper	Black-billed Cuckoo	American Golden-Plover
Marbled Godwit	Short-eared Owl	Snowy Plover
Wilson's Phalarope	Calliope Hummingbird	American Avocet
Black Tern	Lewis's Woodpecker	Solitary Sandpiper
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	Red-naped Sapsucker	Long-billed Curlew
Short-eared Owl	Grasshopper Sparrow	White-rumped Sandpiper
Black Swift	Le Conte's Sparrow	Buff-breasted Sandpiper
Calliope Hummingbird	Lazuli Bunting	Forster's Tern
Lewis's Woodpecker		Lewis's Woodpecker
Red-naped Sapsucker		Red-headed Woodpecker
Western Wood-Pewee		Bell's Vireo
Willow Flycatcher		Marsh Wren
Bell's Vireo		Painted Bunting
Marsh Wren		Yellow-headed Blackbird
American Dipper		
Veery		
Wilson's Warbler		
Lazuli Bunting		
Yellow-headed Blackbird		
BCR 19 CENTRAL MIXED GRASS PRAIRIE	**BCR 20 EDWARDS PLATEAU**	**BCR 21 OAKS AND PRAIRIES**

American White Pelican	Northern Harrier	Little Blue Heron
American Bittern	Buff-breasted Sandpiper	White Ibis
Little Blue Heron	American Woodcock	Northern Harrier
Mississippi Kite	Yellow-billed Cuckoo	American Golden-Plover
Northern Harrier	Vermillion Flycatcher	American Avocet
Black Rail	Bell's Vireo	Long-billed Curlew
Sandhill Crane	Yellow-throated Vireo	Hudsonian Godwit
American Golden-Plover	Sedge Wren	Stilt Sandpiper
Snowy Plover	Prothonotary Warbler	White-rumped Sandpiper
American Avocet	Kentucky Warbler	Buff-breasted Sandpiper
Solitary Sandpiper	LeConte's Sparrow	American Woodcock
Long-billed Curlew	Painted Bunting	Red-headed Woodpecker
Hudsonian Godwit	Orchard Oriole	Bell's Vireo
Stilt Sandpiper		Sedge Wren
White-rumped Sandpiper		Prothonotary Warbler
Buff-breasted Sandpiper		Swainson's Warbler
Wilson's Phalarope		Kentucky Warbler
American Woodcock		Henslow's Sparrow
Forster's Tern		LeContes Sparrow
Short-eared Owl		Painted Bunting
Bell's Vireo		Rusty Blackbird
Marsh Wren		
LeConte's Sparrow		
Painted Bunting		
BCR 22 EASTERN TALLGRASS PRAIRIE	**BCR 23 PRAIRIE HARDWOOD TRANSITION**	**BCR 24 CENTRAL HARDWOODS**
American Bittern	American Bittern	King Rail
Mississippi Kite	Northern Harrier	Stilt Sandpiper
Northern Harrier	Black Rail	Buff-breasted Sandpiper
Black Rail	King Rail	American Woodcock
King Rail	Common Moorhen	Short-eared Owl
Common Moorhen	Greater Yellowlegs	Red-headed Woodpecker
Sandhill Crane	Hudsonian Godwit	Acadian Flycatcher
Greater Yellowlegs	Marbled Godwit	Bell's Vireo
Hudsonian Godwit	Stilt Sandpiper	Sedge Wren
Marbled Godwit	White-rumped Sandpiper	Cerulean Warbler
Stilt Sandpiper	Buff-breasted Sandpiper	Prothonotary Warbler
White-rumped Sandpiper	Short-billed Dowitcher	Swainson's Warbler
Buff-breasted Sandpiper	American Woodcock	Louisiana Waterthrush
Short-billed Dowitcher	Wilson's Phalarope	LeConte's Sparrow
American Woodcock	Black Tern	Rusty Blackbird
Wilson's Phalarope	Common Tern	
Common Tern	Forster's Tern	
Forster's Tern	Black-billed Cuckoo	
Black-billed Cuckoo	Short-eared Owl	
Acadian Flycatcher	Acadian Flycatcher	
Willow Flycatcher	Willow Flycatcher	
Sedge Wren	Sedge Wren	
Marsh Wren	Marsh Wren	
Cerulean Warbler	Golden-winged Warbler	
Prothonotary Warbler	Prothonotary Warbler	
Louisiana Waterthrush	Cerulean Warbler	
Grasshopper Sparrow	Henslow's Sparrow	
Henslow's Sparrow		
LeConte's Sparrow		
Rusty Blackbird		
BCR 25 WEST GULF COASTAL PLAIN/ OUACHITAS	**BCR 26 MISSISSIPPI ALLUVIAL VALLEY**	**BCR 27 SOUTHEASTERN COASTAL PLAIN**
Little Blue Heron	American White Pelican	Little Blue Heron
White Ibis	Little Blue Heron	Reddish Egret
Swallow-tailed Kite	Swallow-tailed Kite	Swallow-tailed Kite
Northern Harrier	Mississippi Kite	Yellow Rail
American Golden-Plover	Yellow Rail	Black Rail
Hudsonian Godwit	Hudsonian Godwit	Limpkin
Stilt Sandpiper	Marbled Godwit	Sandhill Crane
Buff-breasted Sandpiper	Piping Plover	Snowy Plover

American Woodcock Short-eared Owl Red-headed Woodpecker Acadian Flycatcher Bell’s Vireo Cerulean Warbler Prothonotary Warbler Swainson's Warbler Louisiana Waterthrush Henslow’s Sparrow LeConte's Sparrow Orchard Oriole	Stilt Sandpiper Buff-breasted Sandpiper American Woodcock Short-eared Owl Red-headed Woodpecker Bell’s Vireo Sedge Wren Wood Thrush Northern Parula Cerulean Warbler Prothonotary Warbler Swainson's Warbler Henslow’s Sparrow LeConte's Sparrow Rusty Blackbird Orchard Oriole	Wilson's Plover Piping Plover American Oystercatcher Whimbrel Marbled Godwit Red Knot Semipalmated Sandpiper Stilt Sandpiper Buff-breasted Sandpiper Short-billed Dowitcher American Woodcock Gull-billed Tern Royal Tern Common Tern Black Tern Black Skimmer Wood Thrush Northern Parula Black-throated Green Warbler Prairie Warbler Cerulean Warbler Prothonotary Warbler Swainson's Warbler Henslow's Sparrow LeConte's Sparrow Saltmarsh Sharp-tailed Sparrow Nelson' Sharp-tailed Sparrow Seaside Sparrow
BCR 28 APPALACHIAN MOUNTAINS	**BCR 29 PIEDMONT**	**BCR 30 NEW ENGLAND/MID-ATLANTIC COAST**
Buff-breasted Sandpiper American Woodcock Short-eared Owl Acadian Flycatcher Sedge Wren Cerulean Warbler Prothonotary Warbler Swainson's Warbler Louisiana Waterthrush	Black Rail American Woodcock Red-headed Woodpecker Acadian Flycatcher Sedge Wren Cerulean Warbler Prothonotary Warbler Swainson's Warbler Henslow’s Sparrow Rusty Blackbird	Black Rail Wilson's Plover American Oystercatcher Whimbrel Hudsonian Godwit Marbled Godwit Red Knot Purple Sandpiper Buff-breasted Sandpiper American Woodcock Common Tern Least Tern Black Skimmer Razorbill Short-eared Owl Sedge Wren Marsh Wren Cerulean Warbler Henslow's Sparrow Saltmarsh Sharp-tailed Sparrow Seaside Sparrow
BCR 31 PENINSULAR FLORIDA	**BCR 32 COASTAL CALIFORNIA**	**BCR 33 SONORAN AND MOJAVE DESERTS**
American Bittern Little Blue Heron Reddish Egret White Ibis Swallow-tailed Kite Yellow Rail Black Rail Limpkin Sandhill Crane Snowy Plover Wilson's Plover Piping Plover American Oystercatcher	Northern Harrier Cooper’s Hawk Black Rail Sandhill Crane Black-bellied Plover Black Oystercatcher American Avocet Willet Whimbrel Long-billed Curlew Marbled Godwit Black Turnstone Red Knot	Northern Harrier Common Black-Hawk Black Rail Snowy Plover Black-necked Stilt American Avocet Long-billed Curlew Marbled Godwit Wilson’s Phalarope Black Skimmer Yellow-billed Cuckoo Short-eared Owl Elf Owl

Whimbrel Marbled Godwit Red Knot Semipalmated Sandpiper Stilt Sandpiper Buff-breasted Sandpiper Short-billed Dowitcher American Woodcock Gull-billed Tern Common Tern Least Tern Black Skimmer White-crowned Pigeon Mangrove Cuckoo Black-whiskered Vireo Prairie Warbler Henslow's Sparrow Saltmarsh Sharp-tailed Sparrow Nelson's Sharp-tailed Sparrow Seaside Sparrow	Short-billed Dowitcher Gull-billed Tern Elegant Tern Black Skimmer Cassin's Auklet Short-eared Owl Black Swift Black-chinned Hummingbird Allen's Hummingbird Lewis's Woodpecker Olive-sided Flycatcher Western Wood-Pewee Yellow-billed Magpie Violet-green Swallow Marsh Wren Warbling Vireo Black-headed Grosbeak Lazuli Bunting Tricolored Blackbird Bullock's Oriole Hooded Oriole	Gila Woodpecker Northern Beardless-Tyrannulet Bell's Vireo Yellow Warbler Lucy's Warbler Abert's Towhee Hooded Oriole Yellow-headed Blackbird Tricolored Blackbird
BCR 34 SIERRA MADRE OCCIDENTAL	**BCR 35 CHIHUAHUAN DESERT**	**BCR 36 TAMAULIPAN BRUSHLANDS**
Northern Harrier Cooper's Hawk Gray Hawk Common Black-Hawk Sandhill Crane Yellow-billed Cuckoo Western Screech-Owl Elf Owl Short-eared Owl Broad-billed Hummingbird Blue-throated Hummingbird Black-chinned Hummingbird Elegant Trogon Northern Beardless-Tyrannulet Cordilleran Flycatcher Sulphur-bellied Flycatcher Thick-billed Kingbird Bell's Vireo Purple Martin Lucy's Warbler Yellow Warbler Red-faced Warbler Painted Redstart Abert's Towhee Black-headed Grosbeak Varied Bunting Hooded Oriole	Northern Harrier Common Black-Hawk Zone-tailed Hawk Sandhill Crane Snowy Plover Long-billed Curlew Wilson's Phalarope Yellow-billed Cuckoo Elf Owl Black-chinned Hummingbird Red-naped Sapsucker Bell's Vireo Marsh Wren Lucy's Warbler Yellow Warbler Abert's Towhee Varied Bunting Painted Bunting Yellow-headed Blackbird Hooded Oriole	Northern Harrier Black Rail Sandhill Crane Snowy Plover American Avocet Long-billed Curlew Stilt Sandpiper Buff-breasted Sandpiper American Woodcock Gull-billed Tern Elf Owl Northern Beardless-Tyrannulet Rose-throated Becard Bell's Vireo Painted Bunting Altamira Oriole LeConte's Sparrow
BCR 37 GULF COAST PRAIRIE	**BCR 67 HAWAII**	**PUERTO RICO AND VIRGIN ISLANDS**
American Bittern Tricolored Heron Reddish Egret White Ibis Swallow-tailed Kite Northern Harrier Yellow Rail Black Rail Sandhill Crane American Golden-Plover Snowy Plover Wilson's Plover Piping Plover American Oystercatcher Whimbrel	Band-rumped Storm-Petrel Brown Booby Christmas Shearwater Newell's Shearwater Dark-rumped Petrel Tristam's Storm-petrel White-tailed Tropicbird Great Frigatebird Masked Booby Red-footed Booby Pacific Golden-Plover Bristle-thighed Curlew Wandering Tattler	West Indian Whistling-Duck White-cheeked Pintail Masked Duck Ruddy Duck Black Rail Yellow-breasted Crake Caribbean Coot Limpkin Snowy Plover Wilson's Plover American Oystercatcher Semipalmated Sandpiper Stilt Sandpiper

Long-billed Curlew Hudsonian Godwit Marbled Godwit Red Knot Stilt Sandpiper White-rumped Sandpiper Buff-breasted Sandpiper Short-billed Dowitcher American Woodcock Gull-billed Tern Least Tern Black Tern Black Skimmer Red-headed Woodpecker Acadian Flycatcher Sedge Wren Tropcial Parula Prothonotary Warbler Swainson's Warbler Henslow's Sparrow LeConte's Sparrow Seaside Sharp-tailed Sparrow Nelson's Sharp-tailed Sparrow Seaside Sparrow		Least Tern White-crowned Pigeon Short-eared Owl Black Swift Lesser Antillean Pewee Bicknell's Thrush Yellow Warbler (resident *cruciana* ssp. only) Northern Waterthrush Louisiana Waterthrush

11/30/07