

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY:

Version # \_\_\_\_\_

APP # 700020

#### **A. List of Restoration Activities**

The Mori Point restoration project will revitalize and expand freshwater wetland habitat and re-establish habitat connectivity for the federally endangered San Francisco garter snake – the most endangered reptile in North America, and the federally threatened California red-legged frog. Monitoring data for the snake indicates that there are likely less than 20 individuals on the site, as the population has decreased significantly due to poaching, urban pressures and off-road use. The Project will remove 725 cubic yards of fill to eliminate obstructing berms, expand ponds and restore positive drainage within eroding areas. Many of the gullies and erosion problems were initiated during the past 60 years as a result of off-road use.

The Project will also revegetate more than 10 acres of disturbed freshwater wetland, coastal scrub and prairie habitats with a diversity of native plants. Additionally, an Implementation Strategy for re-establishing the natural topography and positive drainage within the highly eroded coastal bluff areas will be prepared as a part of the Project. Extensive OHV use throughout the site has drastically altered the park's terrain, hydrology and accelerated erosion rates by an estimated 40% more than surrounding areas in the site's steepest regions.

All of the Project elements were developed with public involvement and are described and analyzed within the Mori Point Habitat Restoration and Trail Plan Environmental Assessment. The Plan received both NEPA and CEQA environmental review, as well as USFWS Section 7 Consultation.

The project elements are summarized below:

**Freshwater wetland expansion** - In 2007, three freshwater ponds were created to provide breeding habitat for the California red-legged frog and foraging habitat for the San Francisco garter snake. The Project will improve the performance of the central pond by removing 250 cubic yards to increase its footprint by 30 % and increase its depth. These modifications will ensure the pond's ability to support the full maturation of California red-legged frogs. Following excavation, erosion control and fencing will be installed and the banks revegetated with wetland flora.

**Improved hydrologic function and slope stabilization**- Artificial berms along an old road currently limit surface flow and fragment threatened and endangered wildlife movement between sensitive wetland and upland habitat. The Project will remove approximately 475 cubic yards of fill material associated with the berms and roadway and use this material to stabilize eroding slopes that have been impacted by off-road vehicles. Following earthwork, the site will be stabilized and revegetated with native flora.

**In-fill planting, revegetation and invasive non-native plant control** - In 2008, several former service roads and OHV routes, totally more than 6,000 feet were regraded and revegetated in sensitive habitats. The preliminary revegetation for these restoration sites was undertaken in 2009. The proposed Project will in-fill thousands of native plants (more than 50 species) into these areas, as well as revegetate freshwater wetland habitat following pond expansion and fill removal. The majority of the plants will be grown in a native plant nursery facility at a local high school. All seed collection will be conducted within the watershed. Plantings will be mulched and monitored. Priority targeted invasive non-native plant species (pampas grass, Cape ivy, panic veldt grass, etc.) will be monitored and controlled using IPM methods. Contractors, staff and volunteers will all perform invasive non-native plant control activities.

**Monitoring** – Monitoring for special status species, water quality, revegetation, invasive plant control, and visitor compliance with rehabilitation actions will be conducted.

**Stewardship and Community Engagement** – Students, neighbors and community members will play a vital hands-on role in the Project's implementation, interpretation, invasive non-native plant control, monitoring and long-term stewardship. Community volunteers will be recruited, trained and engaged with the Project through education programs/partnerships and volunteer work days. Partnerships with the San Francisco Zoo, City College, and Oceana High School will be expanded.

**Implementation Strategy for eroding coastal bluffs** - The integrity of the coastal bluffs have been significantly impacted by OHV and past land use. Gullies and debris remaining on the site is extensive and requires the development of a comprehensive Implementation Strategy for the subwatershed. The Strategy will identify project elements and logistics, cost estimates, timelines, soil salvaging plans, revegetation palettes, and other necessary planning components required

for future implementation. Specific treatments for recontouring gullies and removing several existing former OHV routes and current social trails will be included.

#### **B. How the Proposed Project Relates to OHV Recreation**

There is no OHV recreation at project site. However, our project will help restore a site that was impacted by prior OHV recreation.

Off-highway vehicle use has played a major transformative role at Mori Point for more than 60 years. This use and the impact of off-highway vehicles has been documented in several ways: oral histories, sequenced historical aerial images, newspaper articles, and images of motorcycle activity (see attached document "Documentation of OHV activity and associated damage at Mori Point"). The damages caused by this activity are obvious and recognizable in the landscape today. Sequential images (1971 and 2004) from californiacoastline.org clearly demonstrate the increases in depth and size of erosion gullies resulting from off-highway vehicle runs. A 2005 hydrological analysis (Campbell) noted that along the western coastal bluffs, "runs from off road vehicle use deteriorated over time into six foot deep gullies caused by hydrological erosion. This erosion is depositing soil and sediment into the Pacific Ocean at a rate of one thousand to one thousand two hundred tons annually. ...this section of coast line has an erosion acceleration rate of up to 40% faster than areas north and south where watershed runoff has not been diverted." This level of erosion occurs throughout the site, forcing sediment into sensitive areas, such as the site's wetlands, which support two federally listed species.

Historical aerial photos indicate off-highway vehicle runs marring the landscape as early as 1956, with an increased density of runs appearing in 1968, and far more in 1973. During excavation work, several abandoned vehicle parts and nearly 30 bottles of motor oil. The Coastside Motorcycle Club claimed Mori Point as its primary activity site between the early 1970s and 1980s and has posted images online depicting major organized events throughout Mori Point. In a 1973 newspaper interview, the club president explained that despite progress in organizing the riders on the site, they still had problems with "the outlaw rider who runs in at odd times and doesn't stick to the rules or the trails." Damage from the combination of organized and outlaw riders was significant and inspired club members to plant trees to beautify these disturbed areas. Unfortunately, these trees were not native to the area and have dramatically altered the site's viewshed and excluded acres of native habitat.

The large number of runs throughout the site have severely fragmented the site's plant communities, causing severe disturbance and soil compaction. Several non-native plant infestations (primarily pampas grass, French broom, and fennel) center on OHV runs and routes. Previous work has focused on removing these paths, decompacting the soil, revegetating these areas, and controlling invasive plants. Continued work is necessary to ensure a non-native to native conversion of plant communities. In turn, these runs have fragmented habitat for the site's threatened and endangered species. The presence of these runs encourages the public to walk off trail into sensitive areas, further damaging the area. (and the resultant increase in endangered species habitat quality.)

Large amounts of fill were added to major access routes both to block access to exclude ATVs and enhance popular entry routes. Some OHV routes have artificial fill that reaches over 6 feet deep to dewater the area during the winter. These major changes severely altered the hydrologic flow through the site, which dramatically diminished the size and quality of wildlife habitat throughout the site. By removing a significant portion of the artificial fill at the site, this project will significantly enhance the area's wildlife habitat qualities back to more natural levels. This project will repair damages to the site by decompacting OHV routes, revegetating already de-compacted runs, removing artificial fill and restoring native hydrologic flow, restoring degraded erosion gullies, re-establishing native plant communities, and connecting fragmented endangered species habitat. These steps, in conjunction with outreach and community education, will result in a better, more in-tact Mori Point.

#### **C. Size of Project Site**

Mori Point is a part of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area. It is located in Pacifica and the entire property is 110 acres. The Project Area is depicted in the figure titled "Project Areas Identified in Grant Proposal". The Project Area is 31.95 acres in size.

#### **D. Monitoring and Methodology**

The following monitoring activities are conducted at Mori Point by consultants and NPS and Parks Conservancy biologists.

Groundwater depth is recorded in and adjacent to wetland habitat using piezometers installed at the site. These piezometers have been monitored monthly since 2006 and were used to inform initial pond designs. Surface water movement is tracked through pond depth assessments, which are monitored monthly to track pond performance criteria as part of the California red-legged frog habitat assessment monitoring routine.

California red-legged frog monitoring occurs during breeding season—roughly November through March. Qualified biologists assess ponds for egg mass abundance both as a rubric of adult red-legged frog abundance and breeding success. Monitoring takes place every 2-3 weeks and after large rain events, as dictated by US Fish and Wildlife Service protocols. In addition to egg mass survey monitoring, night surveys are occasionally performed to assess use of ponds and other wetland areas. These night surveys are also useful to identify any introduction of a non-native California red-legged frog predator, the eastern bullfrog.

San Francisco garter snake monitoring is conducted by consultants. Approximately every 2-5 years, qualified biologists install temporary drift fences and box traps to survey snake populations at the site (and occasionally surrounding areas.) Traps are checked 1-2 times per day, and any animal caught in the trap is identified to species. Any garter snakes found are sexed, measured, and marked before being released into the site.

Visitor use and circulation are assessed on a semi-annually basis to determine both park user compliance to area closures and to determine changes in the number of people visiting the site. The area closure compliance assessments are used to inform project planners of the need for increased signage, fencing, or outreach efforts.

Invasive non-native plant infestations occurrences of any incipient populations of new invasive plants are monitored annually. These assessments are used to assign monthly management priorities to allow for adaptive management. Additionally, in areas currently undergoing revegetation efforts, subsets of plants are tagged and tracked for one growing season to assess plant survivorship, as pursuant to Golden Gate National Recreation Area protocol. These areas in which active revegetation are occurring are placed as higher priorities for invasive plant control to better ensure the establishment of a native plant community.

Lastly, staff biologists are trained in identifying locally rare species, such as the San Francisco forktailed Damselfly (an International Union for Conservation of Nature “vulnerable” species) and the CNPS 4 listed Nuttall’s milkvetch, to help determine local distribution and natural history. While performing other tasks, such as assessing invasive weed distributions or monitoring wildlife, park staff monitor for these species as well, though in less formal constraints.

#### **E. List of Reports**

In 2004, the Parks Conservancy received a grant from the Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation to identify priority resource management and visitor experience projects within the coastal watersheds of the larger Golden Gate National Recreation Area. Mori Point ranked highest out of 71 potential projects. Its ranking was linked in part to both the high sensitivity of the threatened and endangered species and the continued threats to the coastal ecosystems due to accelerated anthropogenic coastal erosion. Current efforts, including the work proposed under this grant are focused on rehabilitating habitat for the endangered species, restoring natural drainage patterns and eliminating sediment deposition and erosion into wetland habitats in the interior areas of the site. Once completed, the next priority is to stabilize the coastal bluffs and obliterate the remaining erosion and safety issues. This will require detailed planning and some additional monitoring in order to prepare an Implementation Strategy for the western coastal bluffs and eastern bench areas.

The following actions would be undertaken as a part of the Implementation Strategy development: conduct a systematic erosion monitoring program to better determine rates of erosion; determine specific soil volumes of anticipated fill removal and replacement necessary to establish positive drainage and stabilize slopes; identify and prioritize which non-designated trails and gullies require treatment to reduce erosion to the maximum extant practical; prepare revegetation plans and needs, such as ratios of preferred vegetation types, amounts of propagule collection necessary for revegetation work; identify and map targeted invasive non-native plants and control treatments; prepare a public engagement strategy; develop project timelines, restoration sequencing, costs and stewardship requirements. Maps and figures would also be

prepared to support the Implementation Strategy. Lastly, the document would include potential contracting mechanisms, necessary contractor qualifications, and a list of eligible contractors.

**F. Goals, Objectives and Methodology / Peer Reviews**

No scientific or cultural studies will be implemented as part of this landscape rehabilitation project.

**G. Plan for Protection of Restored Area**

Mori Point is a part of the National Park Service and is signed and managed under NPS regulations and policies. Signage indicating appropriate public uses is posted at the entry points to the site and site bulletins outline authorized activities. The entry gate prevents unauthorized motorized vehicle entry.

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**1. Project-Specific Maps**

Attachments:

[Location Map](#)

[OHV-Related Erosion Map](#)

[Species Habitat Map](#)

[Project Areas Map](#)

**2. Project-Specific Photos**

Attachments:

[1970's motorbike rider at Mori Point](#)

[1970's motorbike racing at Mori Point 1](#)

[2004 scars from past OHV use at Mori Pt](#)

[2008 project area with scars \('Before' photo\)](#)

[OHV related erosion at Mori Pt \('Before' photo\)](#)

Project Cost Estimate for Grants and Cooperative Agreements Program - 2008/2009  
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 Application: Restoration

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<b>APPLICANT NAME :</b>	Golden Gate National Parks Conservancy		
<b>PROJECT TITLE :</b>	Restoration	<b>PROJECT NUMBER (Division use only) :</b>	
<b>PROJECT TYPE :</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Acquisition <input type="checkbox"/> Development <input type="checkbox"/> Education & Safety <input type="checkbox"/> Ground Operations <input type="checkbox"/> Law Enforcement <input type="checkbox"/> Planning <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restoration		
<b>PROJECT DESCRIPTION :</b>	<p>The Mori Point restoration project will revitalize and expand freshwater wetland habitat and re-establish habitat connectivity for the federally endangered San Francisco garter snake – the most endangered reptile in North America, and the federally threatened California red-legged frog. Monitoring data for the snake indicates that there are likely less than 20 individuals on the site, as the population has decreased significantly due to poaching, urban pressures and off-road use. The Project will remove 725 cubic yards of fill to eliminate obstructing berms, expand ponds and restore positive drainage within eroding areas. Many of the gullies and erosion problems were initiated during the past 60 years as a result of off-road use.</p> <p>The Project will also revegetate more than 10 acres of disturbed freshwater wetland, coastal scrub and prairie habitats with a diversity of native plants. Additionally, an Implementation Strategy for re-establishing the natural topography and positive drainage within the highly eroded coastal bluff areas will be prepared as a part of the Project. Extensive OHV use throughout the site has drastically altered the park's terrain, hydrology and accelerated erosion rates by an estimated 40% more than surrounding areas in the site's steepest regions.</p> <p>All of the Project elements were developed with public involvement and are described and analyzed within the Mori Point Habitat Restoration and Trail Plan Environmental Assessment. The Plan received both NEPA and CEQA environmental review, as well as USFWS Section 7 Consultation.</p> <p>The project elements are summarized below:</p> <p>Freshwater wetland expansion - In 2007, three freshwater ponds were created to provide breeding habitat for the California red-legged frog and foraging habitat for the San Francisco garter snake. The Project will improve the performance of the central pond by removing 250 cubic yards to increase its footprint by 30 % and increase its depth. These modifications will ensure the pond's ability to support the full maturation of California red-legged frogs. Following excavation, erosion control and fencing will be installed and the banks revegetated with wetland flora.</p> <p>Improved hydrologic function and slope stabilization- Artificial berms along an old road currently limit surface flow and fragment threatened and endangered wildlife movement between sensitive wetland and upland habitat. The Project will remove approximately 475 cubic yards of fill material associated with the berms and roadway and use this material to stabilize eroding slopes that have been impacted by off-road vehicles. Following earthwork, the site will be stabilized and revegetated with native flora.</p> <p>In-fill planting, revegetation and invasive non-native plant control - In 2008, several former service roads and OHV routes, totally more than 6,000 feet were regraded and revegetated in sensitive habitats. The preliminary revegetation for these restoration sites was undertaken in 2009. The proposed Project will in-fill thousands of native plants (more than 50 species) into these areas, as well as revegetate freshwater wetland habitat following pond expansion and fill removal. The majority of the plants will be grown in a native plant nursery facility at a local high school. All seed collection will be conducted within the watershed. Plantings will be mulched and monitored. Priority targeted invasive non-native plant species (pampas grass, Cape ivy, panic veldt grass, etc.) will be monitored and controlled using IPM methods. Contractors, staff and volunteers will all perform invasive non-native plant control activities.</p> <p>Monitoring – Monitoring for special status species, water quality, revegetation, invasive plant control, and visitor compliance with rehabilitation actions will be conducted.</p> <p>Stewardship and Community Engagement – Students, neighbors and community members will play a vital hands-on role in the Project's implementation,</p>		

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	<p>interpretation, invasive non-native plant control, monitoring and long-term stewardship. Community volunteers will be recruited, trained and engaged with the Project through education programs/partnerships and volunteer work days. Partnerships with the San Francisco Zoo, City College, and Oceana High School will be expanded.</p> <p>Implementation Strategy for eroding coastal bluffs - The integrity of the coastal bluffs have been significantly impacted by OHV and past land use. Gullies and debris remaining on the site is extensive and requires the development of a comprehensive Implementation Strategy for the subwatershed. The Strategy will identify project elements and logistics, cost estimates, timelines, soil salvaging plans, revegetation palettes, and other necessary planning components required for future implementation. Specific treatments for recontouring gullies and removing several existing former OHV routes and current social trails will be included.</p>
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	Line Item	Qty	Rate	UOM	Grant Request	Match	Total
<b>DIRECT EXPENSES</b>							
<b>Program Expenses</b>							
<b>1</b>	<b>Staff</b>						
	Other-Project Managers Notes : Project planning and coordination.	2.000	59194.000	EA	0.00	118,388.00	118,388.00
	Other-Biomonitors Notes : 4 full-time biomonitors for 23 weeks.	4.000	21252.000	EA	85,008.00	0.00	85,008.00
	Other-Biologist Notes : Sec. 10-1-A permitted biologist (San Francisco garter snake and California red-legged frog handling).	1.000	2750.000	EA	2,750.00	0.00	2,750.00
	Other-Seasonal Staff Notes : Plant propagation, revegetation and invasive plant control: 5 seasonal staff for 3 months of weeding and planting (during rainy season) plus 3 additional months of weeding (6 months total)	5.000	20698.000	EA	103,490.00	0.00	103,490.00
	Other-Oceana Nursery Staff Notes : For Parks Conservancy nursery staff at Oceana High School in Pacifica. Oceana students engage in growing and planting native plants at Mori Point as an ongoing part of our restoration project. (This is NOT contract staff.)	1.000	50336.000	EA	50,336.00	0.00	50,336.00
	Other-Volunteer Manager	1.000	50336.000	EA	50,336.00	0.00	50,336.00
	Other-PIC	1.000	11528.000		11,528.00	0.00	11,528.00

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	Line Item	Qty	Rate	UOM	Grant Request	Match	Total
	Notes : For 1, part-time Public Information Coordinator to provide information about the public resources at Mori Point and respond to visitor inquiries about our project plans and our restoration actions. PIC's work on-site only during project implementation and answer questions and distribute informational fliers to park visitors.						
	<b>Total for Staff</b>				303,448.00	118,388.00	421,836.00
<b>2</b>	<b>Contracts</b>						
	Heavy Equipment Operator Notes : Mori Road improvements to improve drainage and stabilize road	1.000	35420.000	EA	0.00	35,420.00	35,420.00
	Heavy Equipment Operator Notes : To reestablish hydrological connectivity: road wetland fill excavation and removal and recontouring of eroded slopes.	1.000	167749.000	EA	167,749.00	0.00	167,749.00
	Heavy Equipment Operator Notes : To reestablish hydrological connectivity: expansion of middle pond to restore habitat for red-legged frog and foraging habitat for San Francisco garter snake.	1.000	17600.000	EA	17,600.00	0.00	17,600.00
	Other-Volunteer Labor Notes : In kind value of volunteer labor for revegetation (planting) and invasive plant control (weeding) at Mori Point (3,946 hours per year over 3 years at \$18.02 per hour).	11838.00 0	18.020	HRS	0.00	213,321.00	213,321.00
	Other-Weeding & Planting Notes : Plant propagation, revegetation, and invasive plant control: contract weeding and planting over 2 years.	1.000	66000.000	EA	66,000.00	0.00	66,000.00
	Other-Water Quality Data Notes : Monitoring: contractor to collect water quality data.	1.000	10890.000	EA	10,890.00	0.00	10,890.00
	Other-Water & Species Report Notes : Monitoring: for water quality and California red-legged frog	1.000	4752.000	EA	4,752.00	0.00	4,752.00

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Line Item	Qty	Rate	UOM	Grant Request	Match	Total
monitoring report.						
Other-Species Monitoring Notes : Monitoring: for California red-legged frog egg mass monitoring.	1.000	7150.000	EA	7,150.00	0.00	7,150.00
Other-Vegetation Monitoring Notes : Monitoring: for revegetation survivorship monitoring.	1.000	5533.000	EA	5,533.00	0.00	5,533.00
Other-Visitor Monitoring Notes : Monitoring: for visitor use monitoring.	1.000	5533.000	EA	5,533.00	0.00	5,533.00
Other-Mobilization Notes : Project Staging: contractor spike camp, staging areas	2.000	74645.000	EA	74,645.00	74,645.00	149,290.00
Other-Erosion Control Notes : Erosion control and soil protection.	2.000	11660.000		11,660.00	11,660.00	23,320.00
<b>Total for Contracts</b>				371,512.00	335,046.00	706,558.00
<b>3 Materials / Supplies</b>						
Other-Snake Exclusion Notes : Biomonitoring: for snake exclusion fencing supplies and tools.	1.000	22000.000	EA	22,000.00	0.00	22,000.00
Other-Habitat Fencing	1.000	89329.000	EA	89,329.00	0.00	89,329.00
Other-Nursery Equipment Notes : Plant propagation and revegetation: maintenance and equipment for nursery at Oceana High for Mori Point restoration	1.000	5500.000	EA	5,500.00	0.00	5,500.00
Other-Mulch and Plant Protection	1.000	3520.000	EA	3,520.00	0.00	3,520.00
Other-Weed Supressing Straw Mulch	1.000	5830.000		2,915.00	2,915.00	5,830.00
<b>Total for Materials / Supplies</b>				123,264.00	2,915.00	126,179.00
<b>4 Equipment Use Expenses</b>						

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	Line Item	Qty	Rate	UOM	Grant Request	Match	Total
	Equipment Rental Notes : Port-a-potty rental for 16 months.	16.000	227.000	MOS	3,632.00	0.00	3,632.00
	Equipment Rental Notes : Crane and forklift rental.	1.000	27500.000		0.00	27,500.00	27,500.00
	<b>Total for Equipment Use Expenses</b>				3,632.00	27,500.00	31,132.00
<b>5</b>	<b>Equipment Purchases</b>						
<b>6</b>	<b>Others</b>						
	Other-Topographical Survey Notes : As-built topographical survey.	1.000	8250.000		8,250.00	0.00	8,250.00
	Other-Biomonitor Transportation Notes : Transportation to and from the project site for biomonitors during construction.	1.000	4400.000		4,400.00	0.00	4,400.00
	Other-Coastal Bluffs Stabilization Plan Notes : Develop a bluff stabilization plan for upland areas impacted by OHV use.	1.000	27500.000		27,500.00	0.00	27,500.00
	Other-Benches Dewatering Plan Notes : To develop a plan to address drainage and hydrology on upland benches.	1.000	19250.000		19,250.00	0.00	19,250.00
	Other-Volunteer Uniforms Notes : Water bottles and branded clothing (t-shirts, hats, sweatshirts) to help support the health, safety and ready identification of regular project volunteers engaged in restoration activities at Mori Point..	1.000	1650.000		1,650.00	0.00	1,650.00
	Other-Volunteer Snacks	1.000	660.000		660.00	0.00	660.00
	Other-Volunteer Travel	1.000	8448.000		8,448.00	0.00	8,448.00
	Other-Interpretive Signage Notes : Regulatory and educational signage restricting use in	1.000	22000.000		22,000.00	0.00	22,000.00

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	certain areas and providing background information on special status species and associated habitats.						
	Other-Temporary Signage Notes : Signage posted explaining project goals and directional and access changes during construction.	1.000	880.000		880.00	0.00	880.00
	Other-As Needed Services Notes : During construction on call services related to community affairs and public information. These services primarily consist of a Community Liaison that conducts off-site outreach to represent the project to the immediate neighborhood and broader community, and to periodically engage interested community members in guided walks. Note: These services are distinct from the function of the Public Information Coordinator (PIC). The PIC is focused on answering on-site visitor questions during project implementation, not off-site outreach/communication.	1.000	6600.000		6,600.00	0.00	6,600.00
	<b>Total for Others</b>				99,638.00	0.00	99,638.00
<b>7</b>	<b>Administrative Costs</b>						
	Administrative Costs-administrative cost	1.000	90149.000	EA	90,149.00	0.00	90,149.00
	<b>Total Program Expenses</b>				991,643.00	483,849.00	1,475,492.00
	<b>TOTAL DIRECT EXPENSES</b>				991,643.00	483,849.00	1,475,492.00
	<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURES</b>				<b>991,643.00</b>	<b>483,849.00</b>	<b>1,475,492.00</b>

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	Line Item	Grant Request	Match	Total	Narrative
<b>DIRECT EXPENSES</b>					
<b>Program Expenses</b>					
1	Staff	303,448.00	118,388.00	421,836.00	<p>Project Managers: for project planning and coordination.</p> <p>Biomonitors: for 4 full-time biomonitors for 23 weeks.</p> <p>Biologist: Sec. 10-1-A permitted biologist (San Francisco garter snake and California red-legged frog handling).</p> <p>Seasonal Staff for plant propagation, revegetation and invasive plant control: 5 seasonal staff for 3 months of weeding and planting (during rainy season) plus 3 additional months of weeding (6 months total)</p> <p>Oceana Nursery Staff: For Parks Conservancy nursery staff at Oceana High School in Pacifica. Oceana students engage in growing and planting native plants at Mori Point as an ongoing part of our restoration project.</p> <p>Volunteer Manager: for coordination and management of community volunteers in restoration activities at Mori Point.</p> <p>PIC: for Public Information Coordinator to answer visitor questions and provide information</p>

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					regarding restoration activities and plans, and sensitive species habitat at project site.
2	Contracts	371,512.00	335,046.00	706,558.00	<p>Heavy Equipment Operator:</p> <p>(1) To make Mori Road improvements to improve drainage and stabilize road.</p> <p>(2) To reestablish hydrological connectivity: road wetland fill excavation and removal and recontouring of eroded slopes.</p> <p>(3) To reestablish hydrological connectivity: expansion of middle pond to restore habitat for red-legged frog and foraging habitat for San Francisco garter snake.</p> <p>Volunteer Labor: In kind value of volunteer labor for revegetation (planting) and invasive plant control (weeding) at Mori Point (3,946 hours per year over 3 years at \$18.02 per hour).</p> <p>Weeding and Planting: Plant propagation, revegetation, and invasive plant control: contract weeding and planting over 2 years.</p> <p>Water Quality Data: for contractor to collect water quality data.</p> <p>Water &amp; Species Report:for water quality and California red-legged frog monitoring report.</p> <p>Species Monitoring: for California red-legged frog egg mass monitoring.</p>

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					Vegetation Monitoring: for revegetation survivorship monitoring.  V
3	Materials / Supplies	123,264.00	2,915.00	126,179.00	Mori Road Materials: for materials to improve drainage and stabilize tread. Detailed cost estimate from contractor bid available upon request.  Snake Exclusion: for fencing to exclude snakes from red-legged frog habitat during construction  Habitat Fencing: to mark and protect sensitive habitat areas.  Nursery Equipment: for plant propagation and revegetation: maintenance and equipment for nursery at Oceana High for Mori Point restoration  Mulch and Plant Protection: for mulching and protective measures for plantings.  Benches & Installation: To purchase and install designated benches for visitors.  Weed suppressing straw mulch: to suppress weed as part of restoration.
4	Equipment Use Expenses	3,632.00	27,500.00	31,132.00	Equipment Rental: Port-a-potty rental for 16 months. Crane and forklift rental during construction.
5	Equipment Purchases	0.00	0.00	0.00	

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 Application: Restoration

6/2/2009

6	Others	99,638.00	0.00	99,638.00	<p>Topographical survey: As-built topographical survey.</p> <p>Biomonitor Survey: Transportation to and from the project site for biomonitors during construction.</p> <p>Coastal Bluff Stabilization Plan: Develop a bluff stabilization plan for upland areas impacted by OHV use.</p> <p>Benches Dewatering: To develop a plan to address drainage and hydrology on upland benches.</p> <p>Volunteer Recognition, Snacks, Travel: Water bottles and t-shirts to recognize volunteers. Refreshments for workdays. Transportation expenses for volunteers.</p> <p>Signage: Temporary and permanent regulatory and interpretive signage.</p> <p>As-needed Services: During construction on call services related to community affairs and public information.</p>
7	Administrative Costs	90,149.00	0.00	90,149.00	10% of grant request for administration.
<b>Total Program Expenses</b>		991,643.00	483,849.00	1,475,492.00	
<b>TOTAL DIRECT EXPENSES</b>		991,643.00	483,849.00	1,475,492.00	
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURES</b>		<b>991,643.00</b>	<b>483,849.00</b>	<b>1,475,492.00</b>	

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**ITEM 1 and ITEM 2**

**ITEM 1**

- a. ITEM 1 - Has a CEQA Notice of Determination (NOD) been filed for the Project?       Yes       No  
(Please select Yes or No)

**ITEM 2**

- b. ITEM 2 - Are the proposed activities a "Project" under CEQA Guidelines Section 15378?       Yes       No  
(Please select Yes or No)
- c. The Application is requesting funds solely for personnel and support to enforce OHV laws and ensure public safety. These activities would not cause any physical impacts on the environment and are thus not a "Project" under CEQA. (Please select Yes or No)       Yes       No
- d. Other. Explain why proposed activities would not cause any physical impacts on the environment and are thus not a "Project" under CEQA. DO NOT complete ITEMS 3 – 9

**ITEM 3 - Impact of this Project on Wetlands**

**ITEM 4 - Cumulative Impacts of this Project**

**ITEM 5 - Soil Impacts**

**ITEM 6 - Damage to Scenic Resources**

**ITEM 7 - Hazardous Materials**

Is the proposed Project Area located on a site included on any list compiled pursuant to Section 65962.5 of the California Government Code (hazardous materials)? (Please select Yes or No)       Yes       No

If YES, describe the location of the hazard relative to the Project site, the level of hazard and the measures to be taken to minimize or avoid the hazards.

**ITEM 8 - Potential for Adverse Impacts to Historical or Cultural Resources**

Would the proposed Project have potential for any substantial adverse impacts to historical or cultural resources? (Please select Yes or No)       Yes       No

If YES, describe the potential impacts and for any substantially adverse changes in the significance of historical or cultural resources and measures to be taken to minimize or avoid the impacts.

**ITEM 9 - Indirect Significant Impacts**

**CEQA/NEPA Attachment**

Attachments:

[NOD from Cosatal Conservancy re CEQA](#)  
[FONSI for Mori Point](#)  
[Monitoring and Reporting Program](#)

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**1. Project Cost Estimate - Q 1. (Auto populates from Cost Estimate)**

1. As calculated on the Project Cost Estimate, the percentage of the Project costs covered by the Applicant is: 3

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- 76% or more (10 points)  
 51% - 75% (5 points)  
 26% - 50% (3 points)  
 25% (Match minimum) (No points)

**2. Natural and Cultural Resources - Q 2.**

2. Natural and Cultural Resources - Failure to fund the Project will result in adverse impacts to: 15

(Check all that apply) (Please select applicable values)

- Domestic water supply (4 points)  
 Archeological and historical resources identified in the California Register of Historical Resources or the Federal Register of Historic Places (3 points )  
 Stream or other watercourse (3 points)  
 Soils - Site actively eroding (2 points)  
 Sensitive areas (e.g., wilderness, riparian, wetlands, ACEC) (2 point each, up to a maximum of 6) Enter number of sensitive habitats [3]  
 Threatened and Endangered (T&E) listed species (2 point each, up to a maximum of 6) Enter number of T&E species [2]  
 Other special-status species- Number of special-status species (1 point each, up to a maximum of 3) Enter number of special-status species

Describe the type and severity of impacts that might occur relative to the checked item(s):

Stream or other watercourse: current rates of erosion, manipulated site hydrology, and the resulting sedimentation transport have already significantly impacted the site's wetlands, which includes a combination of seasonal and non-seasonal ponds, a wooded riparian corridor, and scirpus and juncus dominated freshwater marshes. These impacts are likely to increase in severity without management actions.

Soils: Artificial fill deposits and altered topography due to past land use including OHV use have increased erosion rates by as much as 40% faster than surrounding areas. Erosion and sediment transport is likely to continue if no further management actions are taken.

Mori Point has several sensitive areas including jurisdictional and cowardin wetlands, upland coastal scrub, and coastal prairies that provide critical habitat for threatened and endangered species.

**3. Reason for Project - Q 3.**

3. Reason for the Project 4

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- Protect special-status species or cultural site (4 points)  
 Restore natural resource system damaged by OHV activity (4 points)  
 OHV activity in a closed area (3 points)  
 Alternative measures attempted, but failed (2 points)  
 Management decision (1 point)  
 Scientific and cultural studies (1 point)  
 Planning efforts associated with Restoration (1 point)

Reference Document

The reasons for the project are to protect special status species and restore natural resource system damaged by OHV activity. Reference document is the Environmental Assessment but the file is too large to attach to OLGA. I sent a hard copy to TRA Environmental Sciences on April 8, 2009.

**4. Measures to Ensure Success - Q 4.**

4. Measures to ensure success –The Project makes use of the following elements to ensure successful implementation 10

(Check all that apply) Scoring: 2 points each (Please select applicable values)

- Site monitoring to prevent additional damage
- Construction of barriers and other traffic control devices
- Use of native plants and materials
- Incorporation of universally recognized 'Best Management Practices'
- Educational signage
- Identification of alternate OHV routes to ensure that OHV activities will not reoccur in restored area

Explain each item checked above:

Several biological and physical resource elements are monitored on an annual basis to detect long-term changes.

Resource protection barriers are placed at all locations where trails or service roads meet public roads near the site. These barriers include chainlink fences, huge boulders, and concrete blocks. A locked entry gate prevents vehicle access. Visitor access in areas where former OHV roads were recently decommissioned is blocked by post and cable fences.

Propagules for native plants are collected on-site to protect the genetic heritage of the local plant communities, and then grown at local Park and partner nurseries. Coastal scrub plantings are strategically placed at trail intersections and on the edges of closure areas to deter visitor and pet access.

Universally accepted BMP's are detailed in the EA.

Project information is displayed on large temporary signs on site. Permanent wayfinding signs showing regulatory information are placed at all park entrances and trail intersections.

**5. Publicly Reviewed Plan - Q 5.**

5. Is there a publicly reviewed and adopted plan (e.g., wilderness designation, land management plans, route designation decisions) that supports the need for the Restoration Project? 5

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- No (No points)  Yes (5 points)

Identify plan

A complete Environmental Assessment for this project was completed but the file is too large to attach to OLGA. I mailed a hard copy to TRA Environmental Sciences on April 8, 2009.

**6. Primary Funding Source - Q 6.**

6. Primary funding source for future operational costs associated with the Project will be: 3

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- Applicant's operational budget (5 points)
- Volunteer support and/or donations (3 points)
- Other Grant funding (2 points)

OHV Trust Funds (No points)

If 'Operational budget' is checked, list reference document(s):

**7. Public Input - Q 7.**

7. The Project was developed with public input employing the following 2

(Check all that apply) Scoring: 1 point each, up to a maximum of 2 points (Please select applicable values)

- Meeting(s) with the general public to discuss Project (1 point)
- Conference call(s) with interested parties (1 point)
- Meeting(s) with stakeholders (1 point)

Explain each statement that was checked

A notice announcing the beginning of public scoping for the plan was mailed to more than 1,500 individuals, agencies, organizations, the adjacent neighborhood and nearby residents. A public open house was conducted in the Pacifica Community Center and the project team hosted an Informational Walk at the project site. Thirty-seven individuals provided a total of 134 comments. Project information coordinators gathered opinions from the public on site. Hundreds of community members have already volunteered over 5,454 hours assisting with the restoration at this site.

**8. Utilization of Partnerships - Q 8.**

8. The Project will utilize partnerships to successfully accomplish the Project. The number of partner organizations that will participate in the Project are 4

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- 4 or more (4 points)
- 2 to 3 (2 points)
- 1 (1 point)
- None (No points)

List partner organization(s):

Federal Highways Administration non-motorized trails fund  
National Park Service Challenge Cost Share community engagement  
US Fish and Wildlife Service frog study planning preimplementation  
Environmental Protection Agency  
California Coastal Conservancy Coastal Trail planning  
California Coastal Conservancy Coastal Trail plan implementation  
National Fish and Wildlife Foundation habitat restoration  
Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation  
Silicon Valley Community Foundation  
Oracle  
S.D. Bechtel, Jr. Foundation  
CA Department of Fish and Game  
City of Pacifica  
City of Pacifica GGNRA Liaison Committee  
City of San Francisco Recreation and Parks Department  
San Francisco Zoo  
Oceana High School  
San Francisco City College  
Coastwalk  
Pacifica Historical Society  
San Francisco Volunteer Corps  
Pacifica Garden Club  
San Mateo Mosquito Abatement District  
San Mateo Homeschool Network  
Ocean Shore Elementary School  
PacificaRiptide.com

**9. Scientific and Cultural Studies - Q 9.**

9. Scientific and cultural studies will

(Check all that apply) (Please select applicable values)

- Determine appropriate Restoration techniques (2 points)
- Examine potential effects of OHV Recreation on natural or cultural resources (2 points)
- Examine methods to ensure success of Restoration efforts (1 point)
- Lead to direct management action (1 point)

Explain each item checked above

**10. Underlying Problem - Q 10.**

10. The underlying problem that resulted in the need for the Restoration Project has been effectively addressed and resolved 3

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- No (No points)  Yes (3 points)

Explain 'Yes' answer

After Mori Point became a unit of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area, objectives consistent with National Park Service guidelines and policies have been formally identified and implemented.

**11. Size of sensitive habitats - Q 11.**

11. Size of sensitive habitats (e.g., wilderness, riparian, wetlands, ACEC) within the Project Area which will be restored 5

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- Greater than 10 acres (5 points)
- 1 – 10 acres (3 points)
- Less than 1 acre (1 points)
- No sensitive habitat within Project Area (No points)