ATTACHMENT 3

APPLICATION WORK PLAN, BUDGET, AND SCHEDULE – TEMPLATE

Grant Proposal Title: **Sierra Valley Subbasin GSP Implementation**

Applicant: **Sierra Valley Groundwater Management District**

A. General

Provide a Project Description that addresses the requested information identified below.

Component 1- Grant Administration [to be added, general description of preparing grant reports/invoices, communication and other overall project and grant management]

Component 2 - Updates and Modifications for the GSP

This component of the grant application seeks to secure funding to update the SV GSP and ensure that the plan is considered strategic, up to date, and relevant by stakeholders throughout the SV Subbasin. As more data is collected and information is obtained from DWR, local organizations, landowners and other stakeholders, elements of the GSP will be updated to better reflect conditions in the basin and priorities to help achieve the sustainability goals. This will include responding to DWR comments on the submitted GSP, updating the GSP as needed, preparing annual reports, updating databases and the model as needed.

It would also include addressing data gaps. An early effort in GSP implementation is to optimize the monitoring network to address data gaps identified in the GSP, including monitoring of GDEs, and better characterization of springs and surface water contribution to address questions regarding opportunities for water diversion for groundwater recharge.

The first priority to address data gaps in the SV Subbasin will be to optimize the monitoring network per 4.2.2 Monitoring and Reporting and Section 4.2.3 Data Management and Modeling Updates, a Tier I Existing or Ongoing Projects and Management Action (PMA) outlined in the GSP. Part of this effort will be to install stream gauges and deploy telemetry where possible across the monitoring network to increase the spatial and temporal coverage of observed conditions. The implementation of additional monitoring over space and time will require the concurrent development of a revised data management system to integrate observations from various monitoring components managed and/or administered by various entities or stakeholders. This enhanced and optimized monitoring network and data management program, coupled with more comprehensive well location and water use addressed in Component 2: Well Inventory of this grant application, will allow for update of the Sierra Valley Integrated Hydrogeologic Model (SVIHM) and an improved characterization of groundwater conditions, water use, and therefore water budgets within the SV Subbasin

Another early action will be updates and refinements to the hydrogeologic model. While the Sierra Valley Hydrogeologic System Model (SVHSM) is considered to be a good numerical representation of the groundwater basin, a thorough sensitivity analysis, calibration, and validation is needed. In particular, further refinement of the Precipitation-Runoff Modeling System (PRMS) sub-model that simulates the mountainous upper watershed and is used to estimate streamflow that enters Sierra Valley would be beneficial. In addition, newly collected geophysical data from a USGS gravity study and a DWR airborne electromagnetic (AEM) survey in the basin will also be used to improve model performance. These geophysical surveys are expected provide additional subsurface information that will help fill existing data gaps in the basin, especially in areas with no wells. Impacts from recent fires in the basin, such as the Loyalton Fire in August 2020 and the Beckwourth Complex in July of 2021, must also be incorporated into the model to accurately simulate changes in runoff and recharge in burned areas.

Following model refinement and updates, evaluation of the projected impacts from implementing one or more of the Tier II Potential Projects and Management Actions (PMAs) is desired by the Sierra Valley Groundwater Management

District (SVGMD), the primary GSA for the basin. Numerical models are especially useful for simulating PMAS to evaluate their impacts. Impacts based on model outputs for various scenarios based on PMA implementation will be compared to established sustainable management criteria (SMCs) or other sustainability goals in the basin.

Component 3- Well Inventory

An early focus of the GSP is to address data gaps. To supplement improvements to the monitoring network included in Component 2, the goal of this component seeks to enhance and expand the well inventory and metering efforts to further address data gaps in the monitoring network and support groundwater management addressing a Tier I PMA and a key data gap identified in the SV GSP. The goal of the monitoring networks is to demonstrate progress towards achieving Measurable Objectives (MO) described in the Plan, to monitor impacts to the beneficial uses or users of groundwater, to monitor changes in groundwater conditions relative to MOs, and minimum or maximum thresholds; and, to quantify annual changes in water budget components.

Section 4.2.1 of the SVGSP outlines the Inventory and Metering. Efforts to enhance the spatial and temporal coverage of the monitoring network are ongoing though the pace of program is limited by the availability of funds. The Sierra Valley Groundwater Management District (SVGMD) maintains a list of known large-capacity wells in the SV Subbasin, including active metered wells and inactive wells. All known active large-capacity agricultural wells are fitted with flow meters owned and read by SVGMD. Potential near-term actions identified in the GSP include continuing the existing metering and data collection program, refining the well inventory & registry program with a focus on including GPS coordinates for each high capacity well, and installing, reinstalling, repairing, calibrating, and replacing flowmeters as needed. Additional wells will provide better coverage of the full basin and improve the SVGMD's ability to fully characterize hydrologic conditions, water use, and water quality throughout the basin. Additional wells will also provide better coverage of the full basin and improve the GSA's ability to fully characterize hydrologic conditions, water use and water quality throughout the basin.

The well inventory expansion will be implemented using a phased approach:

- Initially, the focus will be on identifying additional agricultural wells for which data are not yet available in the data base. Outreach will be conducted to well owners to encourage their participation and allow data to be collected for their wells including location, depth, age, status and type of use.
- Once agricultural wells have been successfully added to the monitoring network, the inventory would be expanded to include all types of wells, including domestic wells used for drinking water which are within ¼ of a mile of agricultural pumping wells. Wells within ¼ of a mile are the most likely to be affected by nearby pumping and if impact is monitored, then this information will be used to expand the inventory as needed.

Component 4 – Irrigation Efficiency Projects

An initial step will be to assess pilot studies conducted in 2022 and to consult with University of California Cooperative Extension (UCCE) to develop individualized conservation plans with irrigators and further pilot implementation (see note on Grant use for private owners).

Possible strategies:

- Install soil moisture sensors in all ranches where these are not yet used
- Fix leaking irrigation pipes, improve surface water distribution
- Convert to low-profile (near ground-level) sprinkler applicators, as appropriate
- VFD
- Manage irrigation time of day to reduce evap/wind drift losses
- Reduce use of end guns on center pivots
- Convert flood irrigation to sprinkler

- Convert wheel lines to center pivot systems
- Maximize use of surface water in conjunctive use applications

Compare other strategies and equipment to reduce water demand with the current pilot project on MESA-LESA-LEPA.

This component of the grant application seeks to enhance ongoing efforts to increase the irrigation efficiency of agricultural operations within the SV Subbasin. Section 4.2.4 of the SVGSP outlines an enhanced Education and Outreach PMA where the SVGMD, with the support of the University of California Cooperative Extension (UCCE) and key consultants such as McGinley & Associates who have carried out key studies in the region, will provide irrigators, landowners, and other groundwater users with educational resources to implement actions for sustainable use of water resources. This project component is expected to build upon the recently completed summary of the Sierra Valley Irrigation Review & LEPA Irrigation Efficiency Demonstration Program (McGinley & Associates, 2022) and compare the relative irrigation efficiency of various methods including mid-elevation sprinkler application (MESA), low elevation precision application (LEPA) systems, and low elevation sprinkler application (LESA). The effort will also evaluate opportunities for conjunctive use and involve the development of individualized conservation plans with irrigators.

Program participants will have the opportunity to provide a summary of their agricultural irrigation practices to the education and outreach program. Specialists from the UCCE and consultant teams will then recommend a package of irrigation efficiency strategies to participants that may include installing soil moisture sensors, converting to low-profile (near ground-level) sprinkler applicators, or reducing the use of end guns on center pivots or more programmatic changes such as managing irrigation time of day to reduce evaporative or wind drift losses. All program participants will be encouraged to identify and fix leaking irrigation pipes.

Consistent with section 4.2.4.9 Estimated Costs and Funding Plan for the Education and Outreach program in the GSP, standard programs range in cost from $7,000 to $18,000 per year with individual ranch or agricultural operation inventories and assessments often exceeding $50,000 per year. The SVGMD is therefore pursuing this key grant application component to increase agricultural irrigation efficiency and therefore decrease demand for groundwater resources within the SV Subbasin. The first element of this irrigation efficiency component will be evaluating equipment and operational approaches to reduce the volume of irrigation water used. A comparison of MESA, LEPA, and LESA irrigation methods will be carried out and summarized in a technical memorandum. The second element of this component will focus on implementation of X soil moisture sensors to support program participant efforts to more effectively time irrigation with crop demand. An additional element of the program will provide financial support for program participants to convert to low-profile (near ground-level) sprinkler applicators for X acres of agricultural land. All program elements will be carried out between September 2023 and September 2025. Component goals will be met by completing the irrigation method comparison and summarizing findings in a robust technical memorandum, meeting or exceeding the target number of soil moisture sensors implemented, and meeting or exceeding the grant supported conversion to low-profile (near ground-level) sprinkler applicators

Irrigation Efficiency Education and Outreach program efforts will be conducted to agricultural operations to encourage their participation in the program and commit to implementation irrigation efficiency enhancements consistent with the elements of the program.

Component 5 – Groundwater Recharge Planning and Implementation

This component of the grant application seeks to identify, develop, and implement enhanced groundwater recharge projects to augment water supply. The SVGMD is pursuing this project component to transition an enhanced groundwater recharge from a broad concept into a more well defined process with an emphasis on stakeholder involvement to secure access, evaluation of technical feasibility, consideration of water rights, and permitting requirements. This project component would be carried out using a phased approach involving the implementation of a pilot program that would then inform subsequent efforts to enhance groundwater recharge through full-scale projects at multiple locations where possible.

Preliminary stakeholder discussions have identified a number of potential opportunities for enhanced groundwater recharge in the SV Subbasin. This project component will first focus on building upon previous and ongoing discussions of potential enhanced groundwater recharge projects that occurred throughout the GSP development process and have continued at SVGMD board meetings. Three potential projects that have been discussed focus on the areas around Badenaugh Creek, Marlette Lake, and Smithneck. Diversion of instream flows from Badenaugh Creek into infiltration basins has been discussed as a potential pilot project. For Marlette Lake, stakeholders have suggested that it may be possible to divert up to 10% of instream flows from the ephemeral drainages around the Lake into a series of infiltration basins or dry wells yielding a potential benefit of 700 AF/year of enhanced recharge. A second project involving the implementation of infiltration basins or dry wells around Smithneck could leverage existing decreed storage at the old mill site (pending confirmation of availability from the Watermaster). Stakeholder discussions with CDFW have suggested that the agency may be open to providing access for stream monitoring and enhanced recharge projects given the potential positive impacts on groundwater dependent ecosystems later in the year. These preliminary planning level discussions have been included in this application to demonstrate that stakeholders have initiated the coordination and potential project identification process. Following the award of grant funding and the identification of potential enhanced groundwater recharge efforts, stakeholders will be given an opportunity to provide comments with an emphasis placed on overall feasibility and if potential projects would be rendered infeasible due to access, technical, or water right considerations. This preliminary screening process will ensure that limited resources aren't allocated to evaluate potential projects that have a very small chance of being implemented.

A technical team will be assembled to summarize stakeholder comments and evaluate the technical feasibility of projects at the early planning or project concept scale. An example of such an evaluation might be evaluating the design elements required to divert instream flows during the winter months to an enhanced recharge location and determining whether pumping requirements would render projects viable or infeasible. A subset of projects considered to be technically feasible would then be evaluated by individuals or entities that would need to be directly involved in project design, implementation, and maintenance (e.g.; landowners where potential enhanced recharge projects are located, entities that would be charged with operating pumps, and those likely signing MOUs to carry out maintenance). Projects that are considered technically feasible that are supported by key individuals or entities that would need to be directly involved would then be evaluated by the broader stakeholder group with the goal of selecting a pilot project for implementation. The pilot project would be selected to garner insight into the feasibility and viability of a broader enhanced recharge approach such as the diversion of wet weather flows in winter to infiltration basins adjacent to streams.

This pilot project would be identified by early spring 2024 with target implementation by early fall of the same year. Potential enhanced recharge projects would be reevaluated based on the insights derived from pilot project implementation. Project logistical feasibility accounting for access, permitting, and water rights will be evaluated followed by a comprehensive technical feasibility assessment involving the delineation of drainage areas, characterization of soil infiltration rates, and unsaturated zones to inform diversion design. Given these logistical and technical feasibility assessments, a subset of three full scale projects would be selected based on technical and logistical feasibility to be implemented in the late spring of 2026. Full scale projects would likely need to be supported by an array of stakeholders including landowners, Watermaster, CDFW, and other key entities.

Project implementation will include gathering the needed temporary permits from the SWRCB and assumes that there is no need for significant infrastructure.

Component 6 – Watershed and Upland Management and Restoration

The goal of this component will be to implement multi-benefit projects that enhance precipitation retention and infiltration (i.e., reducing runoff), reduce fuel loads, and support ecosystem services such as reducing peak flood flows and enhancing summer baseflows; Improvement of recharge in the higher elevations and provide multi-benefits, including potential benefit for fire prevention. Sierra Valley is an ideal pilot case because the different sides of the valley were affected by fires at different times: model scenarios will be developed to understand the entire system dynamics post fires and for areas that have not been impacted by (recent) fires.

This component seeks to leverage enhanced and refined GSP analytical tools derived from grant application Component 1 – GSP Update and the extensive stakeholder engagement within the SV Subbasin to evaluate the potential for upland management to reduce overland flow, encourage infiltration or interflow, and alter flow regimes to concurrently reduce peak flow volumes and increase baseflows. This alteration in flow regime has the potential to increase infiltration to the saturated zone, support groundwater dependent ecosystems (GDEs), and reduce the disconnection of interconnected surface waters (ISWs). Section 3 of the SV GSP specifically identifies avoiding significant and undesirable depletions of ISWs due to groundwater pumping as a Sustainable Management Criteria (SMC). The prospects of the development and implementation of a dedicated Upland Management Program has been discussed as a potential effort to support GSP implementation by stakeholders as SVGMD board meetings up to this point.

Preliminary discussions have focused on what upland management efforts are currently underway with an open discussion about whether relevant work is being carried out above Frenchman Lake and if there may be insights to share with the stakeholder group. A key element of the proposed Upland Management component will be the instrumentation of key locations with a focus on the deployment of stream gauges to effectively characterize baseline flow regimes before tracking potential changes as a result of various upland management strategies. Projects that are considered technically feasible that are supported by key individuals or entities that would need to be directly involved would then be evaluated by the broader stakeholder group with the goal of selecting a pilot project for implementation. The pilot project would be selected to garner insight into the feasibility, viability, and effectiveness of specific upland management strategies. Evaluations of pilot program effectiveness would be supported by targeted monitoring at stream gauges and scenarios developed and simulated using the Sierra Valley Integrated Hydrogeologic Model (SVIHM).

This pilot upland management project(s) would be identified by early spring 2024 with target implementation by early fall of the same year. Potential upland management strategies and project would be reevaluated based on the insights derived from pilot project implementation.

Project Benefits [to be added for each component – explain benefits and how they will be evaluated]

1. (2 points): Provide a regional and Project/Component map(s).
    - Provided map(s) clearly depict the site location, current conditions, and benefitting areas as Attachment 4

Sierra Valley is an irregularly shaped, complexly faulted valley with seismic influences located in southeastern Plumas County and northeastern Sierra County in northeastern California. It is a valley renowned for its beauty, is a nationally designated Important Bird Area (IBA), and has a long history of agriculture. It is the largest wetland[1] in the Sierra Nevada Mountains[2], is considered one of the most biodiverse landscapes in the United States[2], and is commonly regarded as the largest high-alpine valley in the United States (Vestra, 2005).

The outer boundaries of the Sierra Valley (SV) SV Subbasin and adjacent Chilcoot Subbasin (excluding the straight-line boundary held in common) approximately parallel the boundaries of Sierra Valley (defined by the interface of the valley floor and surrounding mountains), with some minor exceptions. The SV Subbasin has a surface area of 184 square miles (DWR, 2004a), and the Chilcoot Subbasin has a surface area of 12 square miles (DWR, 2004b

[1] Wetlands are areas where water is at or near the surface for at least part of the year

[2] https://www.nature.org/en-us/get-involved/how-to-help/places-we-protect/sierra-valley/

Sierra Valley Groundwater Sustainability Plan Area

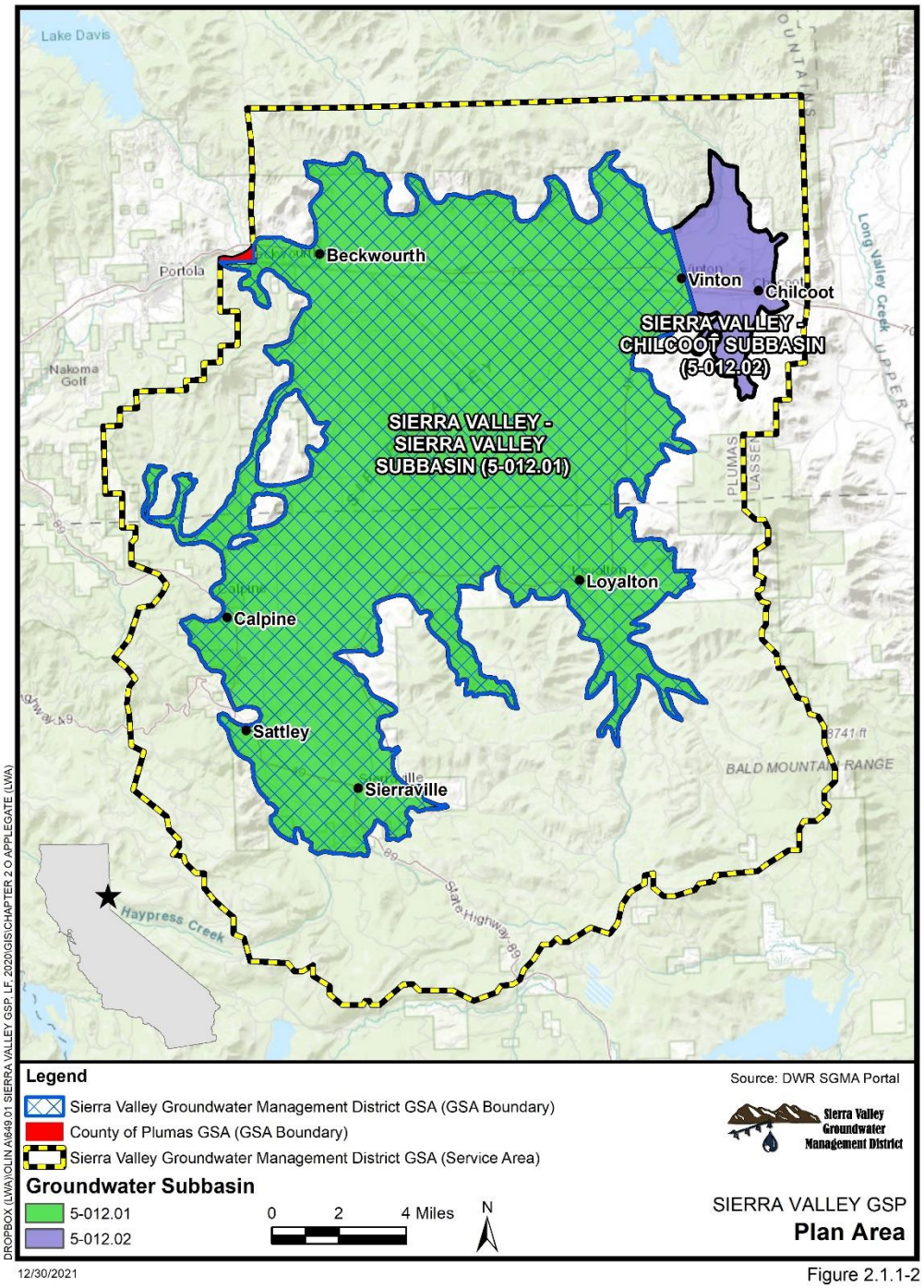


Figure 2.1.1-2

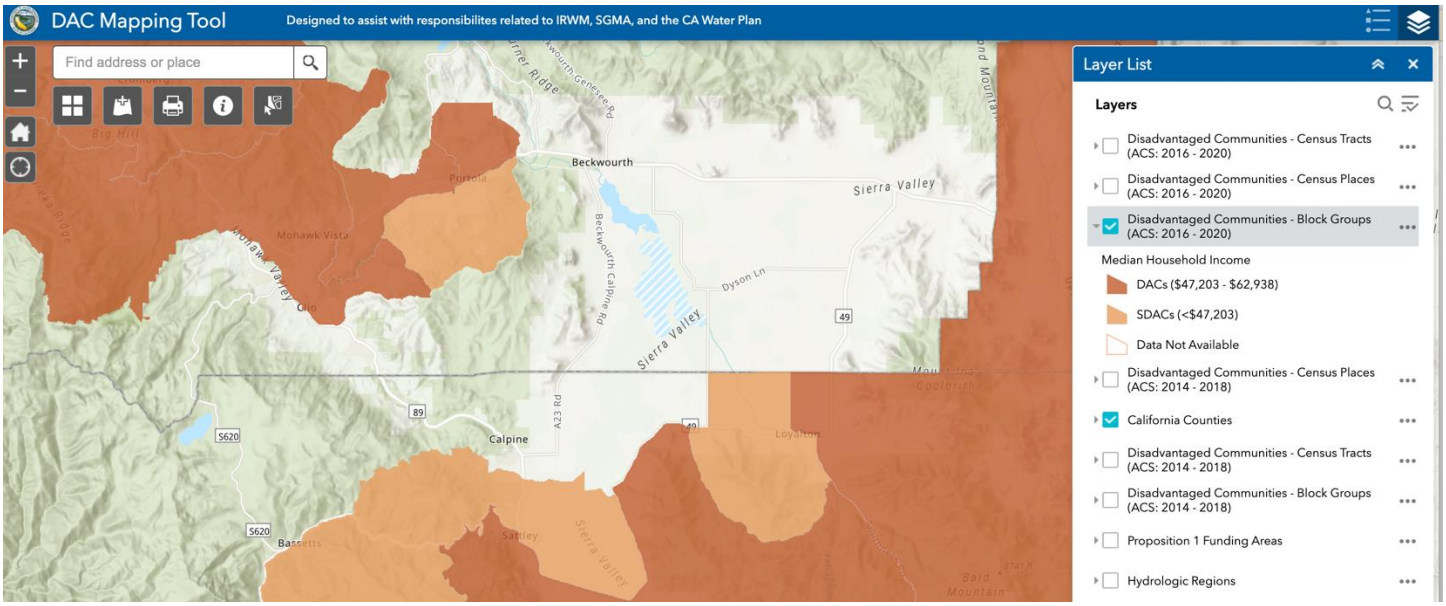
2. (4 points) Explain if the proposed Project or Component will benefit an URC, Tribe or SDAC.
   - Clearly explanation if the proposed Project or Component will benefit an URC, Tribe or SDAC.
   - Identify the URC(s), Tribe(s), and/or SDAC(s) that the proposed Project or Component will be benefiting.
   - Provide map(s) depicting the URC(s), Tribe(s), and/or SDAC(s) that the proposed Project or Component will be benefiting. Add these maps to Attachment 4 to ensure the maps are not counted against the page number allotment.

Sierra Valley is a mostly rural community of less than 5,000 [confirm this is correct?] residents who depend primarily on domestic wells for drinking water. There are no tribal lands in the Sierra Valley. As shown below, Sierra County where most of the Sierra Valley is located and the part of subbasin that is in Plumas County are both designated as "high" for underrepresented communities (URC). Areas near Loyalton, Sattley and Sierraville are considered SDACs. In addition, communities within Sierra Valley are considered an economically disadvantaged area (EDA) and specific areas identified as Disadvantaged Communities (DACs) include Loyalton, Sierra Brooks, Sattley, and Sierraville.

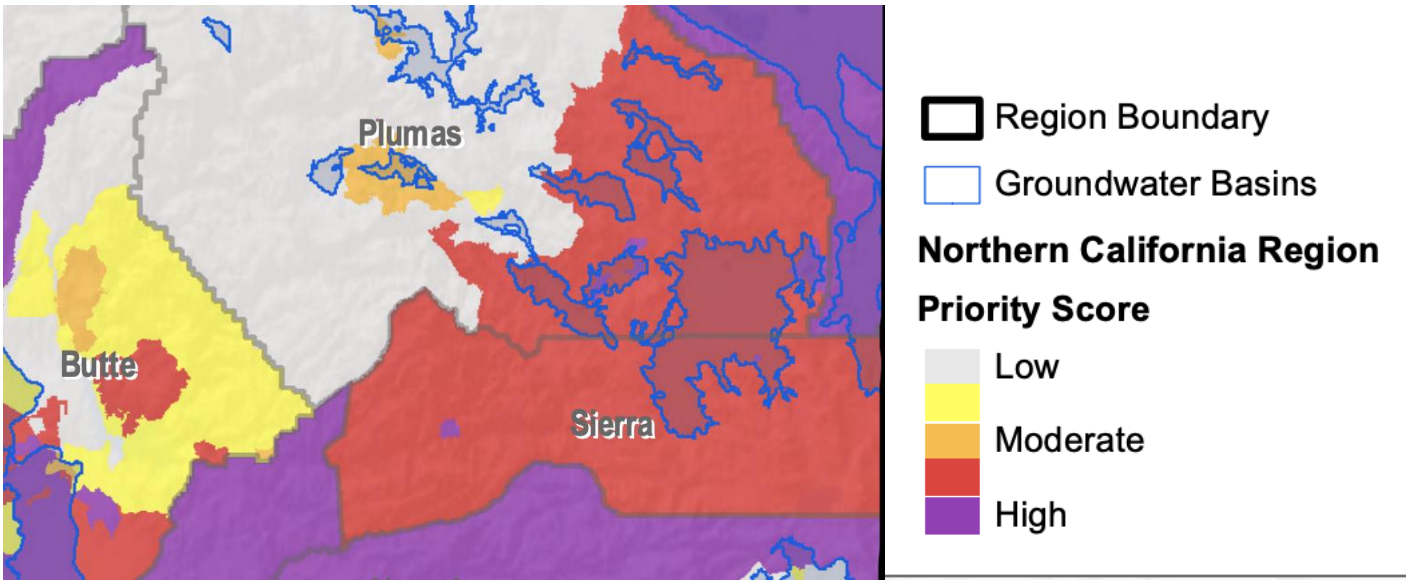
- Provide the amount of grant funding per Component (if no Components, per the Project) that will benefit the Tribe, Underrepresented Community, and/or SDAC.

This GSP update is expected to inform and more effectively target efforts outlined in the other four components of this grant application at the Subbasin scale as well as efforts to serve underrepresented communities (URCs) that are also severely disadvantaged communities (SDACs) or disadvantaged communities (DACs). Consistent with maps and spatial datasets posted by DWR, these areas are in and around the mapped SDAC north of Sattley and Sierraville, and west of Loyalton in Sierra County which is currently classified as a "high" URC.

SDAC's in the Sierra Valley region [these maps are preliminary and will be made more clear]



Underrepresented communities (URCs) designation for Sierra Valley



Proposed text for URC/SDAC benefits for the different project components

A Subbasin-scale **GSP update** is also expected to benefit "high" URCs that are classified as DACs in both Sierra and Plumas counties as well.

The **well inventory expansion** will be implemented using a phased approach to maximize the value of grant funding to address the most critical data gaps in areas identified as underrepresented communities (URCs) that are also severely disadvantaged communities (SDACs) or disadvantaged communities (DACs). Initially, the focus will be on identifying additional agricultural wells for which data are not yet available in the database in and around the SDAC areas north of Sattley and Sierraville, and west of Loyalton in Sierra County which is currently classified as a "high" URC. Additional efforts will then transition to "high" URC areas that are classified as DACs in both Sierra and Plumas counties. Outreach will be conducted to well owners to encourage their participation and allow data to be collected for their wells including location, depth, age, status and type of use. Once agricultural wells have been successfully added to the monitoring network, the inventory would be expanded to include all types of wells, including domestic wells used for drinking water

Irrigation Efficiency Education and Outreach program efforts will be carried out using a phased approach to provide support to underrepresented communities (URCs) that are also severely disadvantaged communities (SDACs) or disadvantaged communities (DACs). Initially, the focus will be on identifying additional agricultural operations in and around the SDAC areas north of Sattley and Sierraville, and west of Loyalton in Sierra County which is currently classified as a "high" URC. Additional efforts will then transition to "high" URC areas that are classified as DACs in both Sierra and Plumas counties.

Final project selection will be carried out to ensure, to the extent feasible, that enhanced **groundwater recharge** projects serve underrepresented communities (URCs) that are also severely disadvantaged communities (SDACs) or disadvantaged communities (DACs). Consistent with maps and spatial datasets posted by DWR, these areas are in and around the mapped SDAC north of Sattley and Sierraville, and west of Loyalton in Sierra County which is currently classified as a "high" URC. Promising projects that benefit "high" URCs that are classified as DACs in both Sierra and Plumas counties will then be prioritized. (4 points) Describe if the proposed Project or Component will positively impact issues associated with small water systems or private shallow domestic wells (groundwater contamination vulnerability, drawdown, etc.).

- Provide justification such as domestic well census results, water system maps, service area maps, etc.
- Describe if the Project or Component will help address the needs of the State Water Board's SAFER Program.

3. (4 points) Describe how the proposed Project or Component addresses the Human Right to Water (AB 685 Section 106.3) and supports the established policy of the State that every human being has the right to safe, clean, affordable, and accessible water adequate for human consumption, cooking and sanitary purposes.

PROJECT/COMPONENT DETAILS

B. Scope of Work and Deliverables (maximum of 4 points possible)

[under development for inclusion in grant application]

C. Budget (maximum of 1 point possible) **[Initial draft]**

Complete the Budget Summary Table using the template provided (below). You must also include a ranking system using the template provided by the SGM Grant Program. The ranking table will not be scored, but will be used when developing the draft and final award list. You may use a maximum of 2-pages using Arial, 10-point type font, to justify the budgets provided.

4. (1 point) Provide a completed budget summary table using template below.
    - Assure that the budget is reasonable for the project.
    - Assure that the budget table provided coincide with the scope of work and the schedule table.

Table 1a: Budget Summary

Grant Title: Sierra Valley Subbasin GSP Implementation

Grantee: Sierra Valley Groundwater Management District

Components	Grant Amount
Component 1: Grant Administration	$500,000
Component 2: GSP Updates	$1,240,000
Component 3: Well Inventory	$125,000
Component 4 : Irrigation/Water Use Efficiency	$2,120,000
Component 5 : Groundwater Recharge	$1,050,000
Component 6 : Upland Management	$325,000
Total:	**$5,360,000**

Table 1b: Component Budget Summaries

Component 1: Grant Administration

Component serves a need of a DAC, SDAC, Tribe and/or Underrepresented Community?

(check all that apply): ☒DAC, ☒SDAC, ☐Tribe, and/or ☒Underrepresented Community

Budget Categories	Grant Amount
(a) Grant Agreement Administration	$450,000
(b) Environmental / Engineering / Design	$0
(c) Implementation / Construction	$0
(d) Monitoring / Assessment	$0
(e) Engagement / Outreach	$50,000
Total:	**$0**

Component 2: GSP Modification and Updates

Component X serves a need of a DAC, SDAC, Tribe and/or Underrepresented Community?

(check all that apply): ☒DAC, ☒SDAC, ☐Tribe, and/or ☒Underrepresented Community

Budget Categories	Grant Amount
(a) Component Administration - GSP updates, data gaps not addressed by other components	$100,000
(b) Environmental / Engineering / Design	$0
(c) Implementation / Construction	$0
(d) Monitoring / Assessment –SVHSM updates, scenario analysis, DMS maintenance and updates, annual reports	$1,090,000
(e) Engagement / Outreach	$50,000
Total:	**$1,240,000**

Component 3: Well Inventory

Component X serves a need of a DAC, SDAC, Tribe and/or Underrepresented Community?

(check all that apply): ☒DAC, ☒SDAC, ☐Tribe, and/or ☒Underrepresented Community

Budget Categories	Grant Amount

(a) Component Administration	$TBD
(b) Environmental / Engineering / Design	$0
(c) Implementation / Construction	$0
(d) Monitoring / Assessment	$100,000
(e) Engagement / Outreach	$25,000
Total:	**$125,000**

Component 4: Irrigation/ Water Use Efficiency

Component X serves a need of a DAC, SDAC, Tribe and/or Underrepresented Community?

(check all that apply): ☒DAC, ☒SDAC, ☐Tribe, and/or ☒Underrepresented Community

Budget Categories	**Grant Amount**
(a) Component Administration	$TBD
(b) Environmental / Engineering / Design	$0
(c) Implementation / Construction – LEPA demonstration project – Table 11.1 in McGinley Sept 30th report	$520,000
Additional implementation funds from McGinley	$1,500,000
(d) Monitoring / Assessment	$0
(e) Engagement / Outreach	$100,000
Total:	**$2,120,000**

Component 5: Groundwater Recharge

Component X serves a need of a DAC, SDAC, Tribe and/or Underrepresented Community?

(check all that apply): ☒DAC, ☒SDAC, ☐Tribe, and/or ☒Underrepresented Community

Budget Categories	**Grant Amount**
(a) Component Administration	$TBD
(b) Environmental / Engineering / Design	$0
(c) Implementation / Construction (initial estimate but may increase per McGinely estimates)	$250,000
(d) Monitoring / Assessment	$750,000
(e) Engagement / Outreach	$50,000

Total:	**$1,050,000**

Component 6: Upland Management

Component X serves a need of a DAC, SDAC, Tribe and/or Underrepresented Community?

(check all that apply): ☒DAC, ☒SDAC, ☐Tribe, and/or ☒Underrepresented Community

Budget Categories	Grant Amount
(a) Component Administration	$TBD0
(b) Environmental / Engineering / Design	$0
(c) Implementation / Construction	$0
(d) Monitoring / Assessment	$300,000
(e) Engagement / Outreach	$25,000
Total:	**$325,000**

D. Schedule (maximum of 1 point possible) **[to be developed for grant application]**

Table 2 – Ranking of Proposed Components

Rank	Name	SJV Funds Component Requirement	Readiness	Partnerships with Non-Profits, Non-Governmental Organizations (NROs), and/or Colleges/Universities	Benefactors	Cost
Rank in order of importance with 1 being most important. Do not use rank # more than once each.	*Provide a name for each proposed component.*	*Please check box if the component is eligible for SJV-funds*	*Please check if the component will be under construction by the end of 2023*	*Please list all partnering agencies that are collaborating on a component with the estimate amount of funding being provided to the nonprofit(s), NGO(s), and/or college(s)/ university (-ies)*	*Does this component benefit any of the following communities? (Check all that apply)*	*Provide a cost estimate for the total component cost. Round to nearest hundred.*
1	Component Name	☐	☐		☐ Tribe(s) ☐ URC(s) ☐ SDAC(s)	$
2	Component Name	☐	☐		☐ Tribe(s) ☐ URC(s) ☐ SDAC(s)	$
3	Component Name	☐	☐		☐ Tribe(s) ☐ URC(s) ☐ SDAC(s)	$
4	Component Name	☐	☐		☐ Tribe(s) ☐ URC(s) ☐ SDAC(s)	$
5	Component Name	☐	☐		☐ Tribe(s) ☐ URC(s) ☐ SDAC(s)	$
6	Component Name	☐	☐		☐ Tribe(s) ☐ URC(s) ☐ SDAC(s)	$
7	Component Name	☐	☐		☐ Tribe(s) ☐ URC(s) ☐ SDAC(s)	$
8	Component Name	☐	☐		☐ Tribe(s) ☐ URC(s) ☐ SDAC(s)	$
					Total Cost:	**$**