

APPENDIX 1 - DEFINITIONS

Applicant – means an entity that files an application for funding under the provision of the Division of Boating and Waterways Quagga and Zebra Mussel Infestation Prevention Fee Grant Program (QZ Mussel Prevention Grant Program).

Application Packet– required information submitted to the California Department of Parks, Division of Boating and Waterway to request funding for a project.

Biennial Period- occurs every two years.

California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) – is a statute that requires state and local agencies to identify the significant environmental impact of their actions and to avoid or mitigate those impacts, if feasible.

Conveyance – is the action of transporting someone or something from one place to another.

Dreissenid Mussels – is the genus of a freshwater mussel.

Eligibility - means the criteria that must be met to apply for funding.

Eligible Applicant – is an applicant that meets the eligibility requirements set forth in Section B of the guidelines document.

Evaluation/Selection Criteria – means a set of requirements used to select a project for a given program or funding.

Implementation/Construction Project – refers to on-the-ground project, construction project, equipment etc.

Ineligible Applicant - is an applicant that does not meet the eligibility criteria to apply for funding.

Ineligible Projects – means projects that do not meet the eligibility criteria for funding. See Section B of the QZM Grant Guidelines.

Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) – is an agreement between two parties in the form of a legal document which is less binding than a contract. MOUs are used to establish official partnership.

Milestones – intermediate steps or checkpoints to track the success of the project in meeting its goals.

National Environment Protection Act (NEPA) – is a process to ensure that environmental factors are weighted equally when compared to other factors in the decision making process undertaken by federal agencies. Federal projects require NEPA compliance. A project is subject to NEPA if it; requires a federal permit, entitlement, or authorization, requires federal funding, will occur on federal land, or is jointly carried out by a federal agency.

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Nonprofit Organization – means any California corporation organized under Sections 501c (3), 501(c)(4), or 501(c)(5) of the Federal Internal Revenue Code.

Section 501(c)(3) defines nonprofit organizations as:

“Corporations, and any community chest, fund, or foundation, organized and operated exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, testing for public safety, literary, or educational purposes, or to foster national or international amateur sports competition (but only if no part of its activities involve the provision of athletic facilities or equipment), or for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals, no part of the net earnings of which incurr to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual, no substantial part of the activities of which is carrying on propaganda, or otherwise attempting, to influence legislation (except as otherwise provided in subsection (h)), and which does not participate in, or intervene in (including the publishing or distributing of statements), any political campaign on behalf of (or in opposition) any candidate for public office.”

Planning/Assessment Project – consists of planning/assessment that clearly leads to the initial development of a Prevention Plan (vulnerability assessment) or a component (education, monitoring for infestations, and management of recreational activities) to complete the Prevention Plan.

Prevention Plans – is an organized approach to prevent the spread of dreissenid into a define reservoir and shall include public education, monitoring, inspection for infestation.

Private Party/Entity – refers to an entity that is not a unit of government, including but limited t;, a corporation, partnership, company, nonprofit organization or other legal entity or natural person.

Project – refers to the entire set of actions, including planning, permitting, constructing, monitoring, and reporting on all of the proposed activities, including structural and non-structural implementation of dreissenid mussel prevention activities.

Project Area – refers to the geographical boundaries, as defined by the applicant, which encompasses the area where the project will be planned/implemented/constructed, including the area where the benefits and impacts of project implementation and planning activities extend. For proposed projects that may develop components of a Prevention Plan, the project area must include the entire area encumbered in the planning activities.

Project Eligibility – mean that the project must meet specific requirements to be eligible for funding. See Section B in the 2015 QZM Grant Guidelines.

Proposal – refers to all of the supporting documentation submitted that details the project and actions that are proposed for funding pursuant to an application for a grant.

Public Agency – is any city, county, district, the State, or any agency or department thereof.

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Quagga Mussel – non-native dreissenid mussel

Reasonable Regulatory Costs – include costs associated with the investigation and inspection of a conveyance for the presence of dreissenid mussels prior to contact with a reservoir.

Regional-Scale Prevention Plan – this plan shall include the impact such as; an economic, ecological, recreational, and/or other regional impacts from dreissenid mussel infestation in surrounding areas. In addition, the regional-scale prevention program is a coordinated effort that involves multiple agencies within a regional area. The components of the program could vary based on the situation. The benefits of this type of program include a shared understanding of agency programs, the sharing of resources, and standardization of programs at a local level.

Reservoir – Section 6004.5 of the California Water Code, a “reservoir” is referred to as “any reservoir which contains or will contain the water impounded by a dam”.

Resolution – is a formal document from an official governing body, i.e., City, Council, County Board of Supervisors, Harbormaster, Port District, etc. which authorizes a designed representative(s) to sign the application, contract, and any claims for payment or reimbursement. See draft resolution in Appendix 2 of the Grant Guidelines.

Review Panel –Panel composed of Division of Boating and Waterway, and Department of Fish and Wildlife staff to review the eligibility of the applicant and project. The Panel reviews, evaluates, scores, and ranks the project proposals to award funding.

Submersive Material – a hard surface material used in reservoirs to detect mussels. When the material is submersed in water, the mussels will attach to the hard surface. This is used as a monitoring device for the detection of mussel infested waters. Submersive materials may include plankton tows, and artificial substrate (PVC pipe and plates with a cable) that are lowered into the reservoir.

Vulnerability Assessment – means the assessment to determine the likelihood of a dreissenid mussel infestation. It is a written document that identifies all activities and actions that occur at the reservoir and evaluates the potential for introducing quagga and zebra mussels to the reservoir.

Zebra Mussel - is a non-native Dreissenid mussel.