FORM CD-450 (REV 01/09)	▼ GRANT	☐ COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT										
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE	AWARD NUMBER											
FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE AWARD		4NMF4520368										
RECIPIENT NAME STATE OF FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF ECO												
STREET ADDRESS 107 East Madison Street	FEDERAL SHARE OF C	\$6,310,216.00										
CITY, STATE, ZIP CODE Tallahassee FL 32399-6545	RECIPIENT SHARE OF	\$0.00										
AWARD PERIOD 08/01/2014-06/30/2019	TOTAL ESTIMATED CO	\$6,310,216.00										
AUTHORITY 16 USC 1881a(d)	·											
CFDA NO. AND PROJECT TITLE												
11.452 Apalachicola Bay Fishery disaster Recovery Project Plan												
This award offer approved by the Grants Officer constitutes an obligation of Fe comply with the award Terms and Conditions checked below. If this was a pa Officer and retain one set of signed award documents for your files. If this award Grants Officer may unilaterally withdraw this award offer and de-obligate the full this award offer award offer and de-obligate the full this award offer award offe	per issued award offer, ple ard offer is not accepted wi	ase send two signed documents to the Grants										
☑ Department of Commerce Financial Assistance Standard Terms and Co	onditions											
Government Wide Research Terms and Conditions												
■ Bureau Specific Administrative Standard Award Conditions												
Award Specific Special Award Conditions												
15 CFR Part 14, Uniform Administrative Requirements for Grants and A Non-Profit, and Commercial Organizations	greements with Institutions	of Higher Education, Hospitals, Other										
■ 15 CFR Part 24, Uniform Administrative Requirements for Grants and A	greements to States and L	ocal Governments										
☐ OMB Circular A-21, Cost Principles for Educational Institutions												
■ OMB Circular A-87, Cost Principles for State, Local, and Indian Tribal G	overnments											
OMB Circular A-122, Cost Principles for Non-Profit Organizations												
48 CFR Part 31, Contract Cost Principles and Procedures												
▼ OMB Circular A-133, Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Pro ■ OMB Circular A-133, Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Pro ■ OMB Circular A-133, Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Pro ■ OMB Circular A-133, Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Pro ■ OMB Circular A-133, Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Pro ■ OMB Circular A-133, Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Pro ■ OMB Circular A-133, Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Pro ■ OMB Circular A-133, Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Pro ■ OMB Circular A-133, Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Pro ■ OMB Circular A-133, Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Pro ■ OMB Circular A-133, Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Pro ■ OMB Circular A-133, Audits of States, Local Governments, and Local Governm	ofit Organizations											
Department of Commerce Pre-Award Notification Requirements for Grank REF: _77 FR 74634 (December 17, 2012)	nts and Cooperative Agree	nents										
Other(s)												
SIGNATURE OF DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE GRANTS OFFICER	TITLE	DATE										
Janet Russell	Grants Officer	08/21/2014										
TYPE NAME AND SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED RECIPIENT OFFICIAL	TITLE	DATE										
Deborah Keene		08/26/2014										

Federal Fishery Disaster Assistance Proposed Spending Plan for Habitat Restoration, Monitoring, and Community Assistance

Background

On September 12, 2012, Governor Rick Scott requested the Secretary of Commerce to declare a commercial fishery failure for Florida's oyster harvesting areas in the Gulf of Mexico. Low river flow conditions collapsed the oyster fishery, hitting Apalachicola Bay particularly hard. On August 12, 2013, Secretary of Commerce Penny Pritzker declared that:

A fishery resource disaster occurred for the oyster stocks along the west coast of Florida, primarily in the Apalachicola Bay area. (The disaster occurred) because of three factors: (1) a drought throughout the southeastern U.S. that has led to below average river flows; (2) reduced downstream river flow from manmade dams along these rivers; and (3) increased salinities in the bays that not only stressed the oyster populations, but allowed a persistent occurrence of oyster predators, such as stone crabs and oyster drills.

Pursuant to 16 U.S.C. § 1861a of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act, the Secretary can "make sums available" for use by the State, fishing community, or the Secretary in cooperation with those affected. These funds can be used to assess the economic and social effects of the failure and to assist the affected fishing community. They also may be used to restore the fishery and prevent a similar failure in the future. The Secretary has made funding available to the State of Florida to assist in the restoration of the Gulf of Mexico oyster fishery and to assist the communities affected by the commercial fishery failure for these specific purposes:

- Restoration of oyster habitat;
- Monitoring of existing oyster resources and of restoration efforts;
- Vocational and educational training for affected oyster fishermen and their communities;
- Processor facilities upgrades

The services and activities funded by this grant will be a collaborative effort of the Florida Department of Economic Opportunity (DEO), the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (FDACS), the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), and the Florida Fish and Wildlife Commission (FWC). The DEO will further subgrant the hand shelling and vocational training components to the Gulf Coast Regional Workforce Board d/b/a Career Source Gulf Coast. The regional board is responsible for a workforce region that includes Franklin County and Apalachicola Bay and has prior experience in operating and managing reshelling efforts done by local affected Oystermen/women. The regional board also is the designated workforce agency to deliver workforce education and training services to local residents.

The work proposed to be funded through the disaster declaration will not conflict or interfere with any work that will be done as part of any Deepwater Horizon settlement agreement. While there are habitat improvements in Apalachicola Bay with the associated monitoring proposed as part of the settlement, these improvements and associated monitoring will take place in different areas and likely will be conducted at different times.

There may be some projects where Apalachicola Bay oyster habitat is improved and follow-up monitoring is necessary as part of the litigation or settlement with the parties involved with the Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill that occurred in 2010. As Trustee and Co-Trustee the Department of Environmental Protection and the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission have discussed the potential interactions between these projects and the Apalachicola Bay projects that are proposed to be funded as the result of the oyster commercial fishery disaster that has been declared. The disaster funded projects and the oil spill related projects will be conducted in separate locations, and there will be no interactions between the projects. There will be no disaster funded monitoring of the oil spill related-habitat improvement projects, and no disaster funded habitat improvement projects will be monitored by oil-spill funded projects.

Apalachicola Bay Commercial Oyster Fishery Disaster Funding Distribution

		Description
Oyster Habitat Restoration	\$4,563,000	
Shelling of Wild Oyster Reefs by Fishermen Shelling by Barge	\$2,796,286 \$1,755,776	Adding shell to an existing oyster reef is a typical habitat improvement technique. Young oyster larvae need a hard substrate onto which to settle after they are spawned. Oyster shell is often utilized by these young oysters. Shelling
		is traditionally done by two methods, from barges or by fishermen in smaller boats. Shelling by barge is more efficient for deeper water areas. Shelling by fishermen is needed for shallower areas. Hiring fishermen to conduct shelling operations also produces economic activity across a larger portion of the community than barge shelling. This spending plan proposes using both methods. DEO will administer the shelling by fishermen project. FDACS would administer barge shelling. DEO, FDACS, FDEP and FWC will work with the oyster industry to determine where shelling operations will occur.
Monitoring of the Wild Apalachicola Bay Oyster Population	\$415,162	The oyster population will be monitored to help evaluate the success of shelling programs, and so that the fishery can be adaptively managed as the oyster population recovers. FWC will conduct the monitoring.
Vocational and Educational Training for Apalachicola Bay Oyster Industry Workers	\$538,177	Vocational and educational training will be conducted so that those in the oyster industry can have a greater diversity of job opportunities. DEO will administer the vocational and educational training.
Apalachicola Bay Processor Facilities Upgrades	\$769,500	In order for the oyster industry to remain viable, sanitation upgrades in the processing facilities are needed. Cost reimbursement agreements (in whole or in part) will be made with wholesale dealers to make these improvements, based on losses incurred during the disaster. FDACS will administer the processor facilities upgrades.
Grantee Costs	\$ 35,315	
Total	\$6,310,216	

NEEDS AND EXPECTED BENEFITS

Oyster Habitat Restoration

The area most affected by the commercial oyster fishery is Apalachicola Bay located in Franklin County, Florida. With limited ability to directly affect freshwater flow into these areas, the most effective oyster restoration technique in the Gulf of Mexico is to deposit shell (cultching) on wild harvesting grounds. Substrate or "cultch" is strategically placed and used to (1) create three-dimensional reef structures, (2) stimulate spat setting, (3) enhance community functions, (4) increase natural productivity, and (5) accelerate the recovery process. In deeper areas, large amounts of shell can be transported on barges and deposited on appropriate areas using draglines or other appropriate methods. However, utilizing large barges is problematic in other places, such as shallow areas of bays. This type of cultching requires a larger labor force, such as oyster fishermen who can navigate shallow areas.

Shelling by Barge

Over a two year period, approximately 20,000 cubic yards of oyster cultch material will be deposited on an estimated 100 acres of existing, but distressed, Apalachicola Bay oyster reef structures.

Description of Need and rationale for proposed approach: Oyster spat need cultch material (oyster shell or fossilized oyster shell) to attach to grow and repopulate Apalachicola Bay. Depositing oyster shell or fossilized oyster shell has proven to be the most economically viable and ecologically effective methodology to improve or maintain a natural oyster bed habitat.

Description of the Expected Benefits: Re-nourishment of distressed oyster reefs has been proven to provide an environment that promotes increased oyster spat settlement and survival. The rebuilt oyster reef structure provides a habitat more conductive to a sustainable oyster reef. Improved habitat will form the foundation for oysters to contribute to the overall fishery and ecological benefits throughout the Apalachicola Bay ecosystem.

Shelling by Oystermen

Over a two year period approximately 12,400 cubic yards of oyster cultch material will be deposited on an estimated 62 acres of existing but distressed Apalachicola Bay natural oyster bar that are too shallow to be effectively shelled by barge shelling. By using oystermen/women who have been impacted by this disaster to lay the shell, the objective is not only to restore the oyster beds, but also to provide much needed economic relief to oystermen/women who have sustained a substantial negative economic impact due to the fisheries failure

Description of Need and rationale for proposed approach: Oyster spat need cultch material (oyster shell or fossilized oyster shell) to attach to grow and repopulate Apalachicola Bay. Depositing oyster shell or fossilized oyster shell has proven to be the most economically viable and ecologically effective methodology to improve or maintain a natural oyster bed habitat. While barge shelling is effective for deeper oyster bars, it is not effective or possible to shell the more shallow natural oyster bars of the bay with barges.

Description of the Expected Benefits: Re-nourishment of distressed oyster reefs has been proven to provide an environment that promotes increased oyster spat settlement and survival. The rebuilt oyster reef structure provides a habitat more conductive to a sustainable oyster reef. Improved habitat will form the foundation for oysters to contribute to the overall fishery and ecological benefits throughout the Apalachicola Bay ecosystem. The payment earned by the fishermen will not only boost their personal economies, but will also improve the overall economy of the Apalachicola Bay community.

Monitoring of the Wild Apalachicola Bay Oyster Population

It is important to monitor the status of oyster resources in wild harvesting areas, as well as the effects of restoration efforts so that adaptive measures may be taken where necessary. Oyster density and recruitment will be monitored to help evaluate the success of the shelling components. In addition, a plan to develop a bay-wide monitoring plan will be developed, so that the bay can be adaptively managed.

Description of Need and rationale for proposed approach: A rapid and unprecedented collapse of the Apalachicola commercial oyster fishery beginning in fall of 2012 prompted the State of Florida to submit a request for disaster declaration to NOAA-NMFS in spring 2013. The declaration was provided in 2014. The components of funding to mitigate the disaster include habitat improvement, monitoring, educational and vocational training, and improvements to processor facilities. Monitoring of the habitat improvement portion of this request is important to evaluate the success any habitat improvements that will be made with these funds. In addition, because the environmental conditions appear to be changing in Apalachicola Bay in part related to changes in the fresh water flow to the bay, a more robust monitoring scheme is needed to inform oyster management in the bay.

There is no known ongoing and long-term monitoring of settlement in the Bay. Settlement is thought to be widespread and not limiting to the fishery, but this belief is poorly documented. Assessment of settled oysters offers some insight, but cannot help to estimate post-settlement mortality. This stage is particularly vulnerable to predation, but is also vulnerable to environmental stressors, such as freshets. Because post-settlement oysters would be expected to be less impacted by the principal oyster disease, dermo, this effort may help understand the major causes and timing of mortality in Apalachicola oysters.

Description of the Expected Benefits: The expected benefits include an evaluation of habitat improvements as the result of the shelling that is going to be conducted utilizing these funds, so that any needed management actions can be conducted. Additionally, the monitoring conducted under this

program will be used to inform further monitoring that is needed for changing environmental conditions in Apalachicola Bay.

Vocational and Educational Training for Apalachicola Bay Oyster Industry Workers

The purpose of this component of the Fisheries Failure Grant is to train and/or re-train displaced individuals. The failure of the Apalachicola Bay fishery put oystermen, clammers, shrimpers, fishers, fishing guides, and related workers out of employment. CareerSource Gulf Coast (CSGC) has researched requests for training and needs among the affected population and will use that information to provide GED and vocational training to eligible residents. The training will provide participants with additional skill sets to help them find alternate employment to help offset reduced earnings expected from working the Bay.

Description of Need and Rationale for Proposed Approach: These funds would provide much needed community assistance projects in the form of vocational and educational training for commercial oyster fishermen in Franklin County, the county hardest hit by the commercial oyster fishery failure. These projects include GED classes, occupational training, and work experience opportunities, all of which would enable these fishermen to seek other career opportunities.

Of the individuals surveyed in the aftermath of the fishery failure, 36% had less than a GED or high school diploma. The majority are from "fishing families" with no other skills or employment experience. Although Franklin County has a Literacy program, it is insufficiently funded to meet the need and there is no funding to pay for student/participant transportation and testing fees. CSGC has established a computer lab in Apalachicola and will, through this funding, hire a Literacy tutor to operate from that lab to assist individuals gain the skills to obtain a GED or increase their skills in order to take advantage of occupational skills training. Funds will also support the payment of testing fees and transportation for students/participants to travel to the training site.

Aside from occupations related to seafood harvesting and the currently slumped construction industry, local employment opportunities are related to area correctional facilities, nursing homes, and "traveling" occupations such as long-haul truck driving and welding. Since the majority of the county's citizens have no interest in relocating, it is proposed to place individuals in training which meets that preference. The majority of the training will be short-term (12 months or less) and targeted to regional employment opportunities.

Description of the Expected Benefits: CareerSource Gulf Coast expects to assist 73 eligible individuals in obtaining GED or vocational training over five years.

Processor Facilities Upgrades

In order for the oyster industry to remain viable, sanitation upgrades in the shellfish processing facilities are needed. Cost share reimbursement agreements will be made with eligible wholesale shellfish dealers/processors to help defray operating costs as an incentive for the businesses to invest in equipment

upgrades and improvements. There are 35 certified oyster processing facilities located in the disaster area that are eligible to receive financial assistance from this grant.

Description of Need and rationale for proposed approach: Wholesale shellfish dealer facilities are inspected no less than quarterly for compliance with the International Shellfish Sanitary Conference requirements found in the National Shellfish Sanitary Program Model Ordinance. Inspections are completed by FDACS staff under a joint and cooperative program with the FDA. Facilities found in non-compliance with the Model Ordinance must correct the deficiency. Failure to do so in a timely manner results in administrative fines and/or revocation of the Certified Shellfish Dealers License. The oyster resource collapse has put many wholesale shellfish dealers in a cash flow bind and they have subsequently been unable to maintain facilities and equipment to the required sanitary standards.

Description of the Expected Benefits: Financial assistance in the form of a cost share match for facility operations will help "cash strapped" dealers make the needed facility improvements to come into compliance with the Model Ordinance sanitary standards. This will allow the shellfish dealers and processors to continue in business. Line item budget narrative for each proposed state fiscal year

Project descriptions

Job 1. Shelling by Barge Subaward to Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services

Over a two year period approximately 20,000 cubic yards of oyster cultch material will be deposited on an estimated 100 acres of existing but distressed Apalachicola Bay oyster reef structures. The shell substrate deposition sites will be mutually selected by FDACS, FWC, DEP, and the Apalachicola Bay Seafood Management Assistance Resource and Recovery Team (SMARRT). The optimum time to conduct the reshelling is during the spring and fall seasons. The project proposes to start barge shelling during the fall of 2014 and then again in the spring of 2015. If needed, additional shelling would be done during the fall of the second year.

Within 45 days of approval of the grant agreement, FDACS will initiate an Invitation to Bid (ITB) for a barge operator to conduct the shelling. The contract will include all costs related to the planned shelling. Following the state purchasing guidelines, a contractor(s) will be selected that can purchase processed oyster shell or fossilized shell, deliver the shell to a barge staging area, load the shell substrate onto barges and deposit the substrate from the barges to the designated historical reef locations in Apalachicola Bay. Designated reef improvement locations (1 to 2 acres each) will be pre-marked (buoyed). Volume of substrate deposited at each site will be monitored via transportation weigh slips. Monitoring will be conducted under the supervision of FDACS and the local oyster industry.

Job 2. Shelling by Oystermen Subaward to CareerSource Gulf Coast

Over a two year period approximately 12,400 cubic yards of oyster cultch material will be deposited on an estimated 62 acres of existing but distressed Apalachicola Bay natural oyster bars. The shell substrate deposit sites will be mutually selected by FDACS, FWC, DEP, and the Apalachicola Bay Seafood Management Assistance Resource and Recovery Team (SMARRT). With the funds provided, approximately 62 days of shelling can occur over the two year period at times when oyster spat development is at its peak. The project proposes to start shelling during the fall of 2014 and then again in the spring of 2015. If needed, additional shelling would be done during the fall of the second year.

Contractor(s) (Oystermen/women) will be selected that can move the substrate materials from the land site onto the staging areas, and then onto the boats of oystermen/women. The boats will be directed to the appropriate site, where buoys will mark the place for shell to be placed. A project manager will be employed by Career Source Gulf Coast to oversee the project. Selected Oystermen/women will use their own boats and fuel in the operation of hand shelling the selected natural oyster bars. Each boat must contain two registered oystermen/women to haul and place shell. Each selected oysterman/woman will be required to complete paperwork as a vendor with the City of Apalachicola who will be the designated paying agent for the oystermen/women vendors. It is anticipated that an agreement between CareerSource Gulf Coast and the City of Apalachicola will be executed to provide for this service (fiscal

agent for vendor payments). Each boat will carry no more than 2 cubic yards of cultch material per trip, and each trip will pay the oystermen/women \$125 each. CareerSource Gulf Coast will be the administrative and fiscal entity responsible overall for this piece of the fisheries failure monies.

Designated reef improvement locations (1 to 2 acres each) will be pre marked (buoyed). Volume of substrate deposited at each site will be monitored via transportation weigh slips. Monitoring will be under the supervision of local project management staff working in consultation with the local oyster industry.

Job 3. Oyster Monitoring Sub-award to Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission.

Monitoring of oyster density and juvenile recruitment in Apalachicola Bay will be conducted for two years followed by six months for finalizing analyses and preparing the final report. The major work tasks and sampling frequency for each task are detailed below.

Job 3a. Oyster Density

Oyster density in Apalachicola Bay will assessed with randomly deployed replicate ¼-m2 quadrats. All oysters and cultch material within each quadrat will be collected for analysis. Analyses include determination of the total number of live oysters and of dead oysters with articulated shells, shell height (SH= maximum linear distance from the umbo to the ventral shell margin) measurements for a maximum of 50 live oysters from each quadrat, and cultch volume (dead oysters with articulated shells plus single shell material). The total number of oyster bars (stations) and number of quadrats sampled per station will be determined by power analyses based on previously collected FDACS oyster density data and other similar oyster projects conducted by FWC/FWRI in SW Florida.

Surveys of the summer bars will be conducted before and after the summer season (June-August). Surveys of the winter bars will be conducted before and after the winter season (Sept.-May). Mid-season surveys will be conducted as needed. Restored areas will be surveyed, depending on location, during the summer or winter season surveys, and prior to cultching. In addition, a one-time fisheries independent survey of oysters in Apalachicola Bay will be conducted.

Job3b. Juvenile Oyster Recruitment

Juvenile oyster recruitment will be monitored at locations throughout Apalachicola Bay. Three replicate spat monitoring arrays will be deployed and retrieved at each station on a monthly schedule. Each array will be comprised of 12 axenic adult oyster shells (5-10 cm SH) strung onto two separate lengths of galvanized wire (6 shells per wire). The shells will be oriented with their inner surface facing downward when suspended off the bottom. After a month-long deployment, the shell strings will be recovered and spat recruitment estimated by discarding the top and bottom shells of each string, and counting the number of settled spat on the underside of the remaining shells. The total number of stations with

recruitment arrays will be determined by power analyses based on similar oyster projects conducted by FWRI in SW Florida. Recruitment monitoring will be conducted monthly throughout the project.

The Apalachicola Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve (ANERR)in partnership between Florida DEP, NOAA, and Franklin County maintains a network of monitoring sites in Apalachicola Bay as part of the its mission and goals from NOAA guidance. Maintenance of this system is essential toward understanding how this changing ecosystem will affect the oyster population and the commercial harvest of these resources. One of the water quality/weather stations has been maintained by ANERR is located on Cat Point, one of the most productive oyster areas in Apalachicola Bay. This equipment and the station pilings needs to be upgraded. This upgrade will include weather and telemetry so that the data can be tracked remotely. Funding is requested to upgrade this station so that conditions in the ecosystem can be monitored. This monitoring is important so that changes in the productivity of oyster habitats can be evaluated in light of management changes that might be needed in the future.

Monitoring of oyster density and juvenile oyster recruitment will be conducted by FWC/FWRI staff in the Molluscan Fisheries research group. The Department of Environmental Protection will purchase, construct and maintain the upgraded water quality/weather station. Annual progress reports will be provided to the granting agency. A final report will be submitted within 6 months of completion of the study.

A total of \$415,162 will be allocated to the monitoring component. The majority (\$362,689) of the funding will go FWC/FWRI to conduct oyster density and recruitment monitoring. The remaining funds (\$52,473) will be subcontracted to ANERR for purchase of an upgraded telemetered water quality and weather monitoring station.

Job 4. Vocational and Educational Training Subaward to CareerSource Gulf Coast

Upon notification of funding release, CareerSource Gulf Coast will publicize the availability of training dollars. Clients will be assessed for skills and abilities and likelihood to succeed. Priority will be offered to applicants with an income of at or below 200% of the poverty level and only those at that income threshold will be eligible to receive need-related payments. Those in need of a GED will be enrolled into that program; those ready for post-secondary training will be offered scholarships to locally viable occupational skills training. Need-related payments provide a stipend to the student to cover supportive services needs and other expenses which allows those individuals with limited income the ability to participate in the educational/training program. The stipend is based on the state maximum amount provided to unemployed workers eligible for unemployment compensation (known as Reemployment Assistance in Florida).

Individuals in full-time classroom GED or Vocational training will receive needs-related payments of up to \$275 per week, if eligible. All participants will be reviewed for appropriate progress. CareerSource Gulf

Coast senior staff will develop the program management guide and establish necessary contracts. A case management team will recruit students and establish eligibility. Case managers will review client progress and approve the issuance of the need-related payment. Support for GED training will be for a five-year period with funding support gradually reduced in years 4 and 5. It is expected that most of the vocational training will take place during years 1 and 2 but some may continue into year 3.

	GED Enrollments	Voc Ed Enrollments
Year 1	11 clients enrolled	5 clients enrolled
Year 2	11 clients enrolled	5 clients enrolled
Year 3	11 clients enrolled	10 clients enrolled
Year 4	15 clients enrolled	
Year 5	5 clients enrolled	

Job 5. Processor Facilities Upgrades Subaward to Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services

For a 12 month period Oyster Fishery Disaster Funding will be made available to eligible wholesale shellfish dealers to undertake facility and equipment upgrades and maintenance improvements. There are 35 shellfish processors certified as oyster dealers in the disaster designated area. Wholesale shellfish dealers are responsible for management of facility improvements. A grant application and review process will be established for this project within the first 30 days of the award. Reimbursement will only be approved based on allowable facility improvements made after the effective date of this grant award.

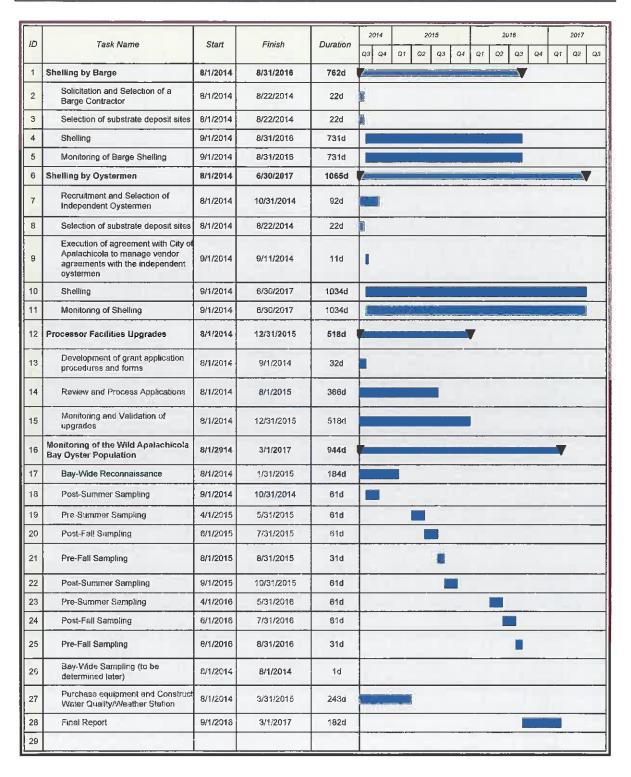
A declining percentage matching matrix will be used to reimburse participating dealers. Based upon actual paid invoices and onsite (during sanitary inspections) confirmation that the upgrades were completed, the Oyster Fishery Disaster Funding will be allocated so as to encourage participation by all sizes of operations. The matching reimbursement will be earned based on the first \$50,000 in facility and/or equipment upgrades. There will be no match for improvements costing more than \$50,000.

- 1. The first \$10,000 dollars of facility improvements receive a 60% reimbursement match;
- 2. The second ten thousand dollars (\$10,001 \$20,000) of improvements receive a 50% match;
- 3. The third ten thousand dollars (\$20,001 \$30,000) of improvements receive a 40% match;
- 4. The fourth ten thousand dollars (\$30,001 \$40,000) of improvements receive a 30% match; and,
- 5. The fifth ten thousand dollars (\$40,001 \$50,000) of improvements receive a 20% match.

\$50,000 of documented and verified facility improvements would receive a maximum of \$20,000 in matching reimbursement.

Job 6. Reports

Semiannual reports to NOAA will require synthesizing reports from sub-award recipients and summarizing the department's activities during the preceding 6 month period. A Comprehensive report is required at the end of the grant award.



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Budget Narrative

	FY 14/15	FY 15/16	FY 16/17	FY 17/18	FY 18/19	Total
Grantee Costs						
Personnel						
1 Project Manager @5,000 per month X 7.5% for 60 months	\$ 4,500	\$ 4,500	\$ 4,500	\$ 4,500	\$ 4,500	\$ 22,500
Fringe Benefits						
Estimated @ 40%	\$ 1,800	\$ 1,800	\$ 1,800	\$ 1,800	\$ 1,800	\$ 9,000
Sub-Total	\$ 6,300	\$ 6,300	\$ 6,300	\$ 6,300	\$ 6,300	\$ 31,500
Indirect at 12.1174% of salaries/fringe benefits Total Grantee Costs	\$ 763 \$ 7,063	\$ 3,815 \$ 35,315				
Subawards						
Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (see details) Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (see details) CareerSource Gulf Coast (see details) Total Subawards						\$2,525,276 \$ 415,162 \$3,345,401 \$6,285,839
Subaward to Florida Fi	ish and Wildlife	Conservation Co	ommission			
Salaries and Benefits OPS Field PI (100%)	FY 14/15	FY 15/16	FY 16/17	FY 17/18	FY 18/19	Total
@ \$16/hour for 2.5 years	\$ 33,280	\$ 33,280	\$ 16,640			\$ 83,200
2 OPS Field Technicians (100%) @\$14/hour for 2 years	\$ 58,240	\$ 58,240				\$ 116,480
Total Salaries	\$ 91,520	\$ 91,520	\$ 16,640	\$ -	\$	\$ 199,680
Fringe Benefits estimated @ 34.45%	\$ 31,529	\$ 31,529	\$ 5,732	\$	\$	\$ 68,790

Total Salaries and Benefits	\$	123,049	\$	123,049	\$	22,372	\$ ¥	\$ a	\$	268,470
Equipment 1 Multi-parameter YSI meter @ cost of \$5,000	\$	5,000							\$	5,000
Supplies and Materials										
Scuba Gear	\$	2,000							\$	2,000
Scuba Gear Maintenance	\$	500	\$	500					\$	1,000
Vessel Maintenance/Fuel	\$	9,625	\$	9,625					\$	19,250
Vehicle Maintenance/Fuel	\$	7,200	\$	7,200	\$	1,500			\$	15,900
Boat Supplies	\$	1,000	\$	1,000					\$	2,000
Lab Supplies (non- consumable)	\$	1,500	\$	1,500					\$	3,000
Misc. Lab Supplies (consumable)	\$	5 507	\$	507					\$	1,014
Misc. Field/Office Supplies	\$	200	\$	200	\$	622			\$	1,022
Data Processing Supplies	\$	200	\$_	200	\$	400		_	\$	800
Total Supplies and Materials	\$	22,732	\$	20,732	\$	2,522	\$ -	\$	\$	45,986
Travel Estimated @ \$150/day for 48 days Conference Travel Total Travel	\$ \$	3,600	\$ \$	3,600 2,000 5,600.00	\$	2,000 2,000.00	\$ e.	\$ 100	\$ \$	7,200 4,000 11,200.00
Other										
Subcontract with DEP for ANERR Water Quality and weather monitoring Sub Contracts	\$	52,473							\$	52,473
Office and Equipment Space Lease for 30 months @ \$500/month	\$	6,000	\$	6,000	\$	3,000			\$	15,000
Total Other		58,473	\$	6,000	- Ψ	3,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$	67,473
Total Direct Costs		212,854	\$	155,381	\$	29,894	\$ *	\$ -	\$	398,129
Total Indirect Costs	\$	7,769	\$	7,769	\$	1,495	\$ 	\$ \#:	\$	17,033

Total Costs	\$	220,623	\$	163,150	\$	31,389	\$	£	\$ (4)	\$	415,162
Subaward to Florida D	Эера	artment of <i>i</i>	Agric	ulture and	Con	sumer Se	rvices				
Shelling by Barge											
Subcontract with Barge Operator	\$	1,254,126	4	\$ 18,042						\$	1,672,168
Indirect Costs Estimated at 5% of	_										
Direct Costs Subtotal	\$	62,706	\$	20,902						<u>\$</u>	83,608 1,755,776
Processor Facilities Up	gra	des									
Direct Grants to Eligible Processor Facilities at an average											
grant of \$14,250 X 50 Grants Indirect Costs	\$	534,375	\$	178,125						\$	712,500
Estimated at 8% of Direct Costs	\$	42,750	\$	14,250						_\$	57,000
Subaward to CareerSoc Coast	urce	e Gulf								\$	769,500
Shelling by Oystermen Purchase of 12,400 tons of Shell @ a cost of \$55/ton delivered	\$	511,500	\$	170,500						\$	682,000
100 Independent Contractors to conduct the hand shelling @ \$125 for each person in a 2 person crew for	*	311,000	*	,						Ť	552,555
62 days of Shelling Use of material	\$	1,162,500	\$	387,500						\$	1,550,000
handler @ \$2,400 per day for 62 days On-Site Project	\$	111,600	\$	37,200						\$	148,800
Manager @ \$275 per day for 62 days	\$	12,787	\$	4,263						\$	17,050
Fuel and Oil for Project Manager's Boat @ \$36 per day for 62 days	\$	1,674	\$	558						\$	2,232
Subcontract for payroll processing and Personnel Management by City of Apalachicola at 5% of Independent											
Contractor Costs	\$	58,125	\$	19,375						\$	77,500
Direct Costs	\$	1,858,186	\$	619,396	\$	-	\$	-	\$ -	\$	2,477,582

Subgrantee Program Costs at 5.4% of direct costs	\$	100,342	\$	33,447							\$	133,789
Sub-Total All Costs	\$	1,958,528	\$	652,843	\$		\$		\$		\$	2,611,371
Subgrantee Admin Costs at 7.5% of all					Ψ	iā,	Ψ	ñ	Ψ	- 50		
other costs	\$	146,890	\$	48,963							\$	195,853
Total Costs	\$	2,105,418	\$	701,806	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	2,807,224
Vocational Education and Training												
1 GED Tutor for 20 hours/week X \$15/hour 2 GED Tutor for 8	\$	15,600	\$	15,600	\$	15,600	\$	15,600	\$	15,600	\$	78,000
hours/week X \$15/hour 1 GED Tutor Supervisor for 4	\$	12,480	\$	12,480	\$	12,480					\$	37,440
hours/week X \$26/hours .5 FTE Case Manager @ \$37,500 per year	\$	5,408	\$	5,408	\$	5,408					\$	16,224
salary Rent at \$4,000 per	\$	18,750	\$	18,750	\$	18,750					\$	56,250
year for 2 years Supplies estimated @	\$	4,000	\$	4,000							\$	8,000
\$50 per month Student Test Fees for	\$	600	\$	600	\$	600	\$	600	\$	600	\$	3,000
53 students at a cost of \$127 per student	\$	2,239	\$	2,239	\$	2,238					\$	6,716
GED Software for 43 students at a cost of \$200 each	\$	2,200	\$	2,200	\$	2,200	\$	1,000	\$	1,000	\$	8,600
Training Allowance at a cost of \$275 per week for an average	~	2,200	Ψ	2,200	Ψ	2,200	Ψ	,,500	¥	1,000	Ψ	0,000
10 weeks for 33 GED students Training Allowance at a cost of \$275 per	\$	30,250	\$	30,250	\$	30,250					\$	90,750
week for an average 20 weeks for 20 GED students Tuition costs for 20	\$	38,500	\$	38,500	\$	33,000		Δ.			\$	110,000
students at a cost of \$3,000 each	\$	21,000	\$	21,000	\$	18,000					\$	60,000
Subtotal direct costs	\$	151,027	\$	151,027	\$	138,526	\$	17,200	\$	17,200	\$	474,980
Program Shared Costs	_	•		.		-	•		•			n= n :-
at 5.4% of direct costs	\$	8,155	\$	8,155	\$	7,480	\$	929	\$	929	\$	25,648
Subtotal Indirect Admin Costs at 7.5% of all other	\$	159,182	\$	159,182	\$	146,006	\$	18,129	\$	18,129	\$	500,628
costs	\$	11,939	\$	11,939	\$	10,951	\$	1,360	\$	1,360	\$	37,549
Total Costs	\$	171,121	\$	171,121	\$	156,957	\$	19,489	\$	19,489	\$	538,177

Grand Total All Program Components	\$	4,391,119	\$	1,667,396	\$	188,346	\$	19,489	\$	19,489	\$	6,285,839
Total Grantee Costs Grand Total:	<u>\$</u> \$	7,063 4,398,182	<u>\$</u>	7,063 1,674,459	<u>\$</u> \$	7,063 195,409	\$ \$	7,063 26,552	<u>\$</u>	7,063 26,552	<u>\$</u>	35,315 6,321,154