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GULF COUNTY RESTORE ACT PROJECT PRE-PROPOSAL FORM

Project Name: St Joseph's Bay Seagrass enhancement and meadow creation

Submitting Entity: Seagrass Recovery, Inc.

I. Please select one or more eligible activity that the project is classified under:

- Restoration and protection of the natural resources, ecosystems, fisheries, marine and wildlife habitats, beaches, and coastal wetlands of the Gulf Coast region.
- Mitigation of damage to fish, wildlife and natural resources.
- Implementation of a federally approved marine, coastal or comprehensive conservation management plan, including fisheries monitoring.
- Workforce development and job creation.
- Improvements to or on State parks located in coastal areas affected by the Deepwater Horizon oil spill.
- Infrastructure projects benefitting the economy or ecological resources, including port infrastructure.
- Coastal flood protection and related infrastructure.
- Planning assistance.
- Promotion of tourism and seafood in the Gulf Coast region.

II. Please provide an executive summary of the project. Describe/quantify the economic (jobs, infrastructure, tourism, etc.) and environmental benefits (habitat, quality, knowledge, long-term sustainability, etc.).

Since 1992 Seagrasses in St Joseph's Bay have been declining due to propeller scars and other anthropogenic causes. Since 2009 seagrass monitoring and assessments have been documented and conducted annually in St Joseph's Bay according to Yarbro and Carlson, Editors of SIMM Report #1 from FWC as part of the Florida Seagrass Integrated mapping and monitoring program. The report summarizes and recommends actions for increasing seagrasses within the Bay. The proposed actions will create local jobs, increased fisheries for tourism, increased habitat productivity for commercial fisheries, along with long term sustainability for seagrass dependent species. The project will include educational components for growing seagrasses, local laborers for planting seagrasses, along with boat captain and mates for farming the seagrasses. This project will be a multi phased project that will result in aquaculture farming using BMP's and proven science to grow seagrass and restore propeller scars within the Bay.

III. Please provide a cost summary/budget. Detail any matching/cooperative funds available for use, and any cooperative support from governmental or other agencies.

The project is currently being developed and can be scaled to any budgetary amount decided upon by the Restore Committee. A total phased budget will be provided for a full proposal request. At this time there are no matching or cooperative funds available for use but will be considered if available at contract award. The project range is form \$50,000 to \$3 million and can employ anywhere from 5-25 resident employees for several years.

IV. Please provide a timeline for project completion. Explain the technical and environmental feasibility (including any permitting considerations) of the project.

The projected timeline is 3 years from project permitting through construction. The project will consist of pre construction surveys and permit applications. Seagrass Recovery has a proven track record with all local permitting agencies. Seagrass cultivation is a technical undertaking and with the technologies and successes that have been documented by Seagrass Recovery. The associated risk with permitting is reduced and minimized. The project will consist of multi phased permits to reduce the amount of time associated with permit applications and has already been discussed with FDEP and USACE.

V. Please provide the qualifications of the Submitting Entity, the financial feasibility/sustainability and the economic feasibility and sustainability of the project (probability of success, etc.).

Seagrass Recovery prides itself on producing quality work and unprecedented results by using proprietary technology and equipment to restore and enhance seagrass meadows all over. Seagrass Recovery has documented over 100 successful projects over 14 years throughout the United States and Caribbean. These projects have been documented by NOAA, FWC, FDEP, and USACE. Many reports and test have been written by top Seagrass Scientist such as Dr. Jud Kenworthy and Dr. Mark Fonseca, and the deceased Dr. Ron Phillips. Our corporate resume is attached and letters of recommendation will be available during a question period or full proposal submittal.

VI. Please provide the anticipated results of the project, and whether it is included in a City of Port St. Joe, City of Wewahitchka or Gulf County Comprehensive and Mitigation Plan?

The anticipated results of the project will increase and train resident workforce to manage and protect seagrasses for long term sustainability. The increased seagrass coverage will then stabilize sediments and also baffle the movement of water allowing for the settlement of suspended sediments; these healthy seagrass meadows will increase water clarity and provide critical nurseries for both recreational and commercial fisheries. The amount of increased seagrass coverage and acreage will be determined by allocated funds. A similar project has been provided for NRDA funding by Gulf County. This particular project addresses similar plans however has been adapted to include seagrass plantings, enhancement, and meadow creation.

Submitted By:

Beau Williams

Signature

Seagrass Recovery, Inc.

Company Name

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Address

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Telephone Number

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E-mail Address (if applicable)

1/15/2013

Date

Florida Seagrass Integrated Mapping and Monitoring Program



Summary Report for St. Joseph Bay

Contacts: Kim Wren, Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Coastal and Marine Assessment (Monitoring and Mapping)

General Assessment: Seagrasses covered 6,672 acres in St. Joseph Bay in 2006, based on hyperspectral imagery acquired at that time. Seagrass cover and species composition appear to be stable in St. Joseph Bay, but there are questions about declines observed when aerial imagery from 1992 and 1995 are compared with the 2006 hyperspectral imagery. This difference may be related to the use of better technology and measurement techniques or to deteriorating water quality. Baseline hyperspectral imagery collected in 2006 has proved to be an important resource management tool, and this survey should be repeated to evaluate changes in the amount and condition of the bay's submerged habitats.

Collection of high-resolution imagery in 2010–11 will allow Coastal and Marine Assessment (CAMA) staff to monitor changes in physical and biological conditions over the four to five years since the most recent survey and to detect any effects of declining water quality. CAMA staff will overlay the images from 2006 and 2010 to analyze changes in seagrass species, coverage, depth, propeller scarring, and water quality. The newly acquired imagery will allow staff to identify areas in the bay where increased management emphasis under the 2008 management plan may be necessary.

Increased propeller scarring is also evident in St. Joseph Bay.

Seagrass Status and Stresses	Status	Trend	Assessment, Causes
Seagrass cover	Yellow	Declining	Losses, 1995–2006
Water clarity	Green	Improving	Affected by runoff, storms
Natural events	Yellow	Minimal impact	Hurricanes
Propeller scarring	Red	Extensive	

Geographic Extent: St. Joseph Bay is located in the central Florida Panhandle in Gulf County (Figure 1). The bay is bounded on the eastern shoreline by the city of Port St. Joe and St. Joseph Bay State Buffer Preserve lands and on the west by the St. Joseph Peninsula and St. Joseph Peninsula State Park. The total surface area of the bay at mean high water is approximately 43,872 acres (Hemming et al. 2002).

Mapping and Monitoring Recommendations

- Acquire coastal imagery using the Worldview satellite and compare it with hyperspectral imagery collected in 2006.
- Continue annual on-ground monitoring and mapping efforts with more focus on deeper (> 3 ft) areas. A regular monitoring program has been ongoing since 2002. Monitoring has evolved from five fixed-transect sites to 25 fixed-point stations. Monitoring four 1-m² quadrats at each station results in the analysis and mapping of 100 stations in the bay.

Management and Restoration Recommendations

- Assess the effects of development pressures on storm runoff.
- Decrease propeller scarring.

Summary Assessment: Seagrass cover and species composition in St. Joseph Bay are stable; however, propeller scarring has increased in the southern portion of the bay (Figure 2). Monthly nutrient monitoring at seven sites in the bay has also indicated increased nitrogen in the bay which may be the cause of increased algal growth and epiphyte coverage on seagrass blades.

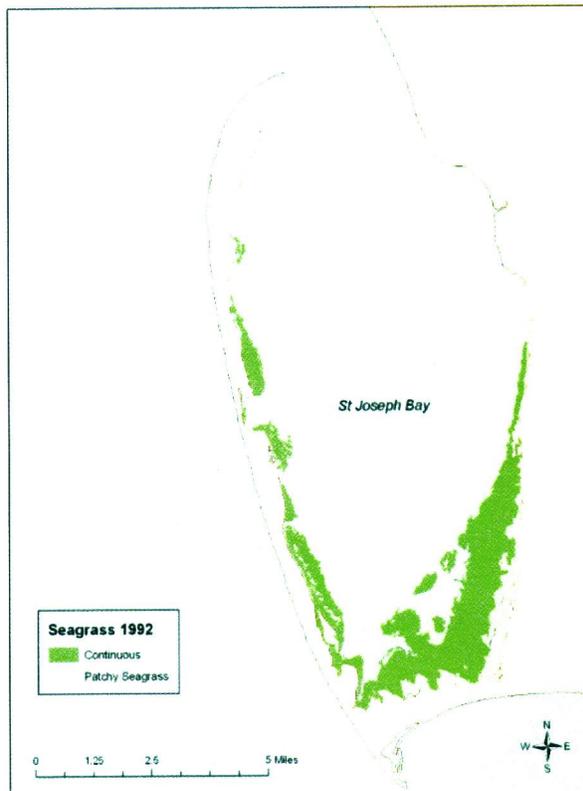


Figure 1. Seagrass cover in St. Joseph Bay, 1992.

Seagrass Status Indicators	Status	Trend	Assessment, Causes
Seagrass cover	Yellow	Declining	Losses, 1995–2006
Seagrass meadow texture	Green	Stable	
Seagrass species composition	Green	Stable	
Overall seagrass trends	Yellow	Declining	Epiphyte loading, scarring
Seagrass Stressors	Intensity	Impact	Explanation
Water clarity	Green	Improving	Affected by runoff, storms
Nutrients	Yellow	Relatively low	Affected by runoff, storms
Phytoplankton	Green	Relatively low	Affected by runoff, storms
Natural events	Yellow	Minimal impact	Hurricanes
Propeller scarring	Red	Extensive	

Seagrass Mapping Assessment: Seagrass acreage in St. Joseph Bay appears to have decreased between 1992 and 2006, from 9,740 acres to 6,672 acres (Table 1); however, the acreage estimates are based on data collected using two methods. In 1992 and 1993, cover estimates were made using aerial photography; in 2006, hyperspectral imagery was interpreted to estimate seagrass cover. Hyperspectral imagery collected in 2010 will provide another assessment of trends. In 1992–93, about half of all seagrass beds (4,840 acres) exhibited propeller scarring (Figure 2). By 2006, scarred areas had been reduced to 1,900 acres, but moderately scarred areas had increased by 900 acres.

TABLE 1. SEAGRASS ACREAGE IN ST. JOSEPH BAY IN 1992, 1993, AND 2006

Category	1992	1993	2006	Change 1993--2006	Percent Change
All seagrass	9,740	8,170	6,672	-1,498	-18.3
Lightly scarred		4,200	448	-3,752	-89.3
Moderately scarred		530	1,430	900	170
Severely scarred		110	21	-89	-80.9

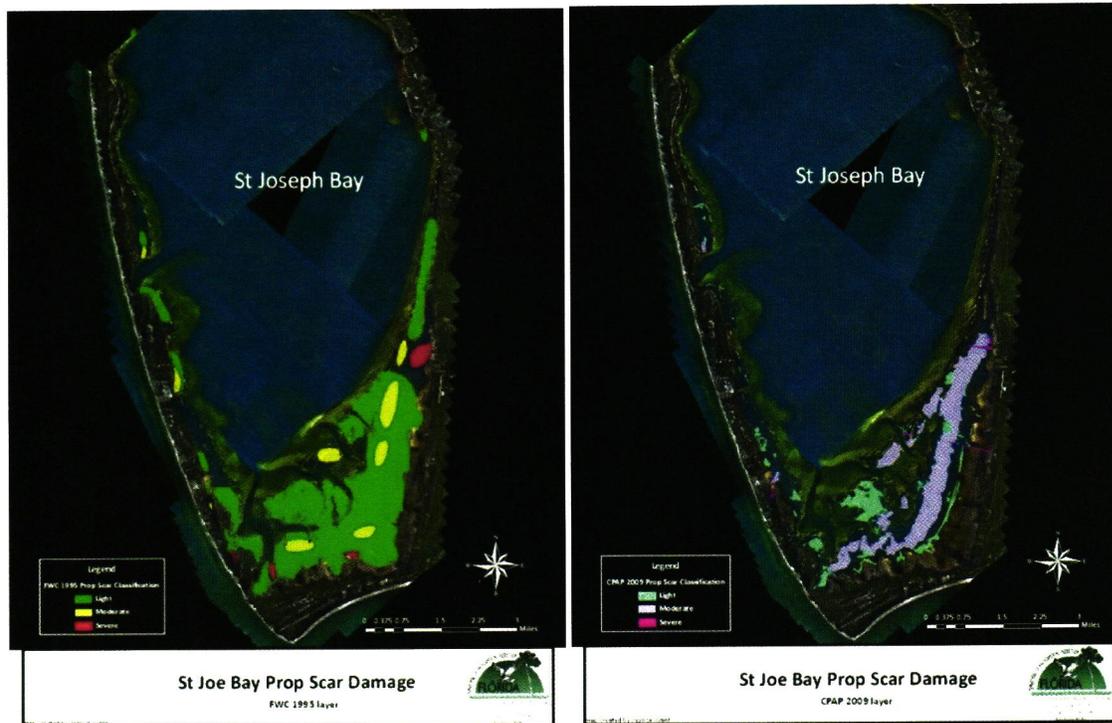


Figure 2. Hyperspectral imagery interpreted to show propeller scarring in 1992 and 2006.

Monitoring Assessment: St. Joseph Bay seagrass beds were monitored by Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) CAMA staff twice a year from 2002 through 2008 at fixed locations (Figure 3). Since 2009, seagrass monitoring has been conducted annually. In recent years, seagrass beds appear stable in size and species composition. Turtle grass (*Thalassia testudinum*) is the dominant species found in the bay and occurs at depths to 9 ft. Manatee grass (*Syringodium filiforme*) occurs frequently with turtle grass and is predominantly located in areas along the eastern shoreline of the bay. Epiphyte loads on seagrass blades are increasing, presumably due to increasing nutrients in the water column, and propeller scarring continues to affect seagrass beds.

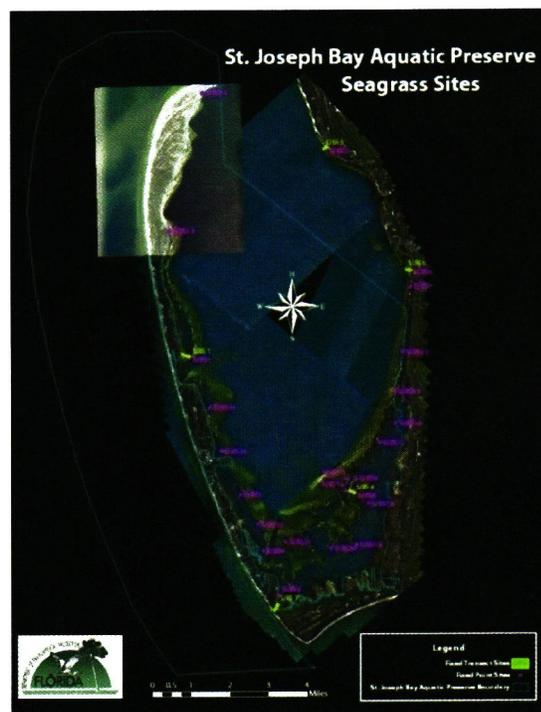


Figure 3. Seagrass monitoring sites in St. Joseph Bay.

Mapping and Monitoring Recommendations

- Continue annual on-ground monitoring.
- Regularly obtain satellite imagery and mapping data to assess changes in habitat.
- Secure assistance with data analysis, including comparing transect data with fixed-point data.
- Analyze hyperspectral imagery to determine the extent of patchy seagrass vs. continuous seagrass.
- Assess propeller scarring from 2010 satellite imagery.

Management and Restoration Recommendations

- Address potential increases in nutrients in the bay and determine nutrient sources.
- Minimize propeller scarring and investigate funding opportunities for restoration efforts in areas with the most damage.

Mapping Data and Imagery: In 1992, seagrass distribution for the Gulf Coast of Florida from Anclote Key to the Alabama–Florida line was interpreted from natural color aerial photographs (1:24,000 scale). The joint National Wetlands Research Center/National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration seagrass mapping protocol was used, and the abundance of seagrasses in St. Joseph Bay was estimated at 9,740 acres. Sargent et al. (1995) used the 1992 and 1993 aerial photography of St. Joseph Bay to estimate the total area of seagrass beds in the bay. Habitat coverage was estimated at 8,170 acres; of this, 4,200 acres were lightly scarred, 530 acres were moderately scarred, and 110 acres were severely scarred. Overall, 4,840 acres of habitat showed some amount of propeller scarring. In the fall of 2006, a hyperspectral spectroradiometer with high resolution was used to acquire imagery of the bay. Areal extent, abundance and productivity of seagrass meadows, as well as shallow-water (< 2 m) bathymetry were quantified and mapped using a combination of algorithms and models. Seagrass beds were distinguished from surrounding sand and optically deep water using unique reflectance characteristics in the near infrared. Retrieved bathymetry and modeled water-column optical properties were then used to estimate the absolute reflectance of seagrass. Statistical relationships between reflectance, leaf area index, and biomass were then used to calculate total seagrass productivity in St. Joseph Bay. The areal extent of seagrass in the bay was estimated to be 27 km², or 6,672 acres, which is 17% of the total footprint of the bay.

Between 1993 and 2006, St. Joseph Bay lost approximately 6 km² (1,498 acres) of seagrass habitat. This might be due to deterioration of water quality or could reflect differences in measurement techniques, i.e., radiometrically calibrated images vs. aerial photographs where

darker areas of sand could be identified as seagrass, the spatial resolution of the hyperspectral sensor as compared with aerial photography, or errors in calculating areas by drawing polygons around beds of identified seagrass. There may also be interannual variability in seagrass growth that is not measured because aerial surveys are not performed annually.

Monitoring Data: Seagrasses have been monitored in St. Joseph Bay each year since 2002 by FDEP CAMA staff. Seagrass and macroalgal cover are estimated by species for four quadrats at 25 fixed sites throughout the bay (Figure 3). Other data collected include canopy height, epiphyte coverage and type, sediment type, other organisms present, biomass samples (taken occasionally), epiphyte samples for laboratory analysis, underwater photographs or video, and depth. Water quality parameters include dissolved oxygen, temperature, salinity, pH, turbidity, Secchi depth, and light attenuation.

2010 Deepwater Horizon Addendum: While oil and oil products from the 2010 spill did not directly affect St. Joseph Bay, booms were placed across the opening on the north side of the bay during the incident, and seagrass may have been damaged by booms and vessels.

Pertinent Reports and Scientific Publications

Preserve staff is analyzing seagrass data for the Central Panhandle Aquatic Preserves (Alligator Harbor, Apalachicola Bay, and St. Joseph Bay). Plans include the development of a seagrass technical report for the area as well as a *State of the Coast* report for CAMA.

HEMMING, J. M., M. BRIM, and R. B. JARVIS. 2002. Survey of dioxin and furan compounds in sediments of Florida Panhandle bay systems. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Publication number PCFO-EC 02-01, Panama City, Florida. 92 p.

PETERSON, B. J., and K. L. HECK JR. 2001. Positive interactions between suspension-feeding bivalves and seagrass—a facultative mutualism. *Marine Ecology Progress Series* 213: 143–155.

SARGENT, F. J., T. J. LEARY, D. W. CREWZ, and C. R. KRUER. 1995. Scarring of Florida's seagrasses: assessment and management options. Florida Marine Research Institute Technical Report TR-1, Florida Department of Environmental Protection, St. Petersburg, Florida. 37 p. + appendices.

General References and Additional Information

Central Panhandle Aquatic Preserves:

http://www.dep.state.fl.us/water/wqssp/nutrients/docs/estuarine/apalachicola/st_joe_bay_overview.pdf, accessed March 2011.

Resource database for Gulf of Mexico research: St. Joseph Bay:

<http://www.gulfbase.org/bay/view.php?bid=sjb>, accessed March 2011.

St. Joseph Bay Aquatic Preserve management plan, September 2008 through August 2018:

http://www.dep.state.fl.us/COASTAL/sites/stjoseph/pub/StJosephBay_2008.pdf, accessed March 2011.

St. Joseph Bay Aquatic Preserve:

<http://www.dep.state.fl.us/COASTAL/sites/stjoseph/science/seagrass.htm>, accessed March 2011.

Contacts: Mapping and Monitoring: Kim Wren, Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Coastal and Marine Assessment, 850-670-4783, ext. 104, kim.wren@dep.state.fl.us.

Seagrass Recovery

Company Resume

January 15, 2013



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Seagrass is often referred to the “rainforest of the sea”, providing countless critical functions to the world’s oceans. This flowering plant is, among other things, the nursery for virtually all marine life, 70% of all marine species rely upon seagrass for life, the sole food source for many herbivores, home to endangered species such as seahorses and many species of sea turtles as well as the fishing grounds for commercial and recreational anglers. Many threats exist for seagrass meadows such as vessel groundings, propeller scarring, pollution / water quality degradation and other human interactions.

Until recently, seagrass restoration / mitigation was considered to be highly unsuccessful—this all changed through the development of Seagrass Recovery’s technologies. Now, given the 12 years of development and over 150 successful seagrass restoration / mitigation projects, the risk and unknowns in seagrass restoration have been removed by Seagrass Recovery. With success rates in excess of 85% for transplants and restoration of injury sites, Seagrass Recovery provides a vast assortment of tools (including all traditional planting and relocation techniques) that typically recover injury sites within 2 years and successfully grow in new meadows from transplanted material within 5 years with success rates in excess of 85% through the implementation of their proprietary methods that are creatively adaptable to any environmental condition.

Seagrass Recovery—scientifically validated technologies for providing solutions for saving our oceans, estuaries and shorelines

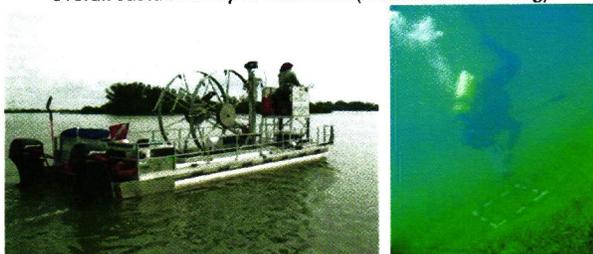
Sediment Tube technology

- Proprietary technology with over 8 years of scientific study and improvements
- Fabric blend that contains proprietary nutrients that are specially designed to restore injury sites within 18-24 months with scientifically validated results
- Used to stabilize and recovery seagrass injury sites including:
 - Boat Groundings
 - Propeller Scars
 - Pipeline Scars



Large Scale Seagrass Meadow Creation and Enhancement

- Automated Planting wheel utilizing the Nutri-Gator vessel for seagrass planting unit deployment which drastically speeds up the planting process
- Proprietary nutrient enhancements using the injection wheel attachment that enables increased expansion and overall sustainability of meadows (created and existing)



Mechanized Large Scale Transplantation Services (GIGA Technology)

- Award winning proprietary technology with over 6 years of scientific study and improvements
- Transplants 20 ft2 sections of seagrass, including the substrate and support system which drastically improves success rates
- Encourages fast expansion of large planting units allowing for large meadow creation with very little donor material
- Scientifically validated in peer reviewed literature citing expansion rates of 40x—165x the planted material
- Scientifically validated success in utilizing salvage material for the purpose of new meadow creation



Seagrass Mitigation / Restoration Consulting Services

- Seagrass Impact Area detailed surveys and maps
- Mitigation / Restoration Plan Development
- Project Monitoring
- Aerial Imagery Collection and Analysis
- Staff biologists with experience in the Caribbean, Portugal, Spain and the United States with practical knowledge of seagrass habitats worldwide
- Project support and emergency response teams for adverse conditions at project sites

Project Experience (*Recent Projects*)

Seagrass Restoration

- **Shoreline Foundation (Biscayne Bay)**
 - 16,000 Sediment Tubes installed into 34,000 sq ft of damaged area to bring back to elevation
 - Proprietary nutrient (natural) mixed with local sediment to enhance growth and approved by DERM for use with scientific results
 - No stoppage of work for turbidity violations without the use of turbidity curtains
- **Florida Power and Light (Biscayne Bay)**
 - 58,000 Sediment Tubes installed into 2.52 acres of prop scars in 3 zones with Seagrass Signage
 - 7.02 acres of bird stakes and restoration areas located in 3 zones with Seagrass Signage
 - No stoppage of work for turbidity violations without the use of turbidity curtains
 - *Project has already achieved some success criteria in less than 2 years
- **Hernando County Dredge**
 - 6.36 acres of prop scars and blowholes filled with Sediment Tubes and Planting Units
 - 11.05 acres of transplants using the GIGA Unit Transplant System
 - Project has achieved successful transplanting and growth within 3 years
- **National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) & The Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary (Vessel Groundings in the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary)**
 - 2 Groundings 2008 (Marathon, FL)
 - Danica Grounding (Key West, FL)
 - FL8008HK (Tavernier, FL)
 - Baer Shart (Key West, FL)
 - FL5342KM (Key West, FL)
- **Private Development Company (Sanibel, FL)** – Propeller Scar restoration utilizing sediment tubes, bird stakes and remedial planting services.
- **Private Engineering Firm (Sebastian Inlet, FL)** – 4,000 ft² propeller scar restoration utilizing sediment tubes
- **Florida Fish and Wildlife (Red Bay Banks, FL)** – 12,000 ft² of vessel grounding restoration utilizing sediment tubes

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- **Florida Fish and Wildlife (St. Andrews Bay, FL)** – 2,400 ft² propeller scar restoration on behalf of Florida Fish and Wildlife utilizing sediment tubes
 - **University of South Florida (Mullet Key, FL)** – 1,200 ft² propeller scar restoration utilizing sediment tubes
 - **Restore a Scar (Marathon, FL)** - ~4,000 ft² of propeller scar restoration utilizing sediment tubes
 - **Restore a Scar (Tampa Bay, FL)** - ~1,250 ft² of propeller scar restoration utilizing sediment tubes
 - **West Coast Inland Navigation District (Jewfish Key, FL)** – Seagrass Meadow restoration utilizing sediment tubes

Seagrass Relocation / Meadow Creation

- **Lee County (Sanibel, FL) Blind Pass Re-opening** – Utilizing the GIGA Unit Technology, the relocation of ~2,500 ft² of seagrass utilizing salvage material ahead of a dredge project.
- **Brevard County (Sebastian Inlet, FL) Christiansen’s Landing** – Utilizing the GIGA Unit Technology, ~500 ft² seagrass was relocated in order to expand into the required seagrass meadow to offset the impacts associated with the newly constructed boat ramp. This project also includes monthly follow up nutrient enhancements to the transplanted seagrass.
- **Sarasota County (Sarasota, FL) Bird Colony** – Utilizing the GIGA Unit Technology, ~1,500 ft² of seagrass relocated for the purpose of meadow creation.
- **Hernando County (Hernando Beach, FL)** – Conducted a Feasibility Survey, a Time Zero Report and Seagrass Relocation services to create 26.4 acres of seagrass.

Other Upland and Wetland Vegetation Planting Services

- **Private Developer (Tampa, FL)** – Upland vegetation planting services
- **Private Developer (Tampa, FL)** – Mixed area, wetland and upland vegetation planting services
- **South Florida Water Management District (Ft Myers, FL) Caloosahatchee River Planting** – Installation of exclusion cages and planting of Valsenaria

Consulting Services

- **Boy Scouts of America** - Provided UMAM Analysis and developed a mitigation plan for Seagrass mitigation of the proposed project area.
- **Florida Power and Light (Miami, FL) Biscayne Aquatic Preserve** – Field Survey and Mapping and UMAM completion with presentation to the Florida Department of Environmental Protection
- **Private Dredging Contractor (Cutthroat Key, FL)** – UMAM data collection and completion including field survey.

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- **Gulf Stream Natural Gas (Wheedon Island, FL)** – Surveyed and delineated the eastern edge of the existing seagrass beds and measured the scars, located to the west of the delineated line.
 - **Private Insurance Company** – Surveying and Mapping a large vessel grounding near Key West, FL

Envirolok Installations (Shoreline Stabilization)

- **Hillsborough County (Apollo Beach, FL)** – Installed the Envirolok system at the Hillsborough State Park in Apollo Beach, FL at a 100 linear foot site.
- **Private Marina (Destin, FL)** – Mapping services and mitigation plan development
- **Private Homeowner (Orlando, FL)** – Homeowner site to preserve a lake front shoreline

**BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
GULF COUNTY, FLORIDA
RESTORE ACT COMMITTEE (R.A.C.)**

1000 CECIL G. COSTIN SR. BLVD., ROOM 312, PORT ST. JOE, FLORIDA 32456
PHONE (850)229-6144 • FAX (850) 229-9252 • EMAIL: tkopinsky@gulfcounty-fl.gov

**PUBLIC RECORDS POLICY AND PUBLIC ACCESS ACKNOWLEDGMENT FOR
GULF COUNTY RESTORE ACT APPLICANTS**

I, Beau Williams the undersigned authority and/or representative of the entity Seagrass Recovery, Inc. and or the individual who has submitted the Gulf County RESTORE Act Proposal/Pre-Proposal titled St Joseph's Bay Seagrass enhancement and meadow creation hereby acknowledge, consent and accept the following representations that coincide with my/our submission for consideration, evaluation and possible recommendation and approval by the Gulf County Board of County Commissioners for funding from the RESTORE Act distribution that strictly complies with the guidelines and regulations set forth under the Restoration and Ecosystems Sustainability, Tourist Opportunities and Revived Economies of the Gulf Coast States Act of 2012:

1. I/We am the authorized representative of the application/pre-proposal referenced above.
2. I/We have thoroughly reviewed and familiarized myself and/or my entity on which I have submitted the application/pre-proposal on behalf of with the entirety of the Gulf County Public Records policy.
3. I/We have thoroughly reviewed and familiarized myself and/or my entity on which I have submitted the application/pre-proposal on behalf of with the entirety of the Florida Statute Chapter 119 which controls and permits public access to information.
4. I/We hereby acknowledge, consent and agree to the controlling policies and statutes above as well as the free and open exchange of any and all submissions provided hereunder this application/pre-proposal and all information exchanged hereafter including but not limited to further amendments to these proposals as well as surveys, studies, research, data production, books, drawings, property records, work papers, county owner lists, files, forms, reports, accounts, documents, manuals, handbooks, instructions, printouts relating in any manner for the production of the application. In addition, all papers, notes, data, reference material, documentation, programs, printouts, and all other media and forms of expression that in any way include, incorporate or reflect any confidential information of what ultimately shall become the Gulf County plans for use and application of the RESTORE Act funding.
5. I/We acknowledge, agree and fully consent to cooperate with the appointed Gulf County RESTORE ACT committee, county officials and staff as a continuing obligation and condition of final review for this RESTORE Act application/pre-proposal.
6. I/We have submitted this acknowledgment to Gulf County RESTORE Act Committee and the Gulf County Board of County Commissioners for the purpose and intent of receiving an evaluation, review and possible recommendations for anticipated funding from the Restoration and Ecosystems Sustainability, Tourist Opportunities and Revived Economies of the Gulf Coast States Act of 2012.

Beau Williams

Digitally signed by Beau Williams
DN: cn=Beau Williams, o=Seagrass Recovery,
Inc., ou, email=bwilliams@seagrassrecovery.com,
c=US
Date: 2013.01.16 09:50:23 -0500

Signature of RESTORE Act Applicant

Beau Williams

Printed Name

Date: 1/16/2013