

APALACHICOLA BAY SYSTEM INITIATIVE COMMUNITY ADVISORY BOARD

FINAL DRAFT APALACHICOLA BAY SYSTEM ECOSYSTEM-BASED ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT AND RESTORATION PLAN FRAMEWORK

*Plan Framework Comprised of Five Goals and Associated Visions, Outcomes, Objectives,
Prioritized Strategies, Actions, and Performance Measures and Estuarine Metrics*

ADOPTED UNANIMOUSLY 16 NOVEMBER 2021



CONSENSUS CENTER



COMMUNITY ADVISORY BOARD PROCESS DESIGNED AND FACILITATED BY JEFF BLAIR

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MANAGEMENT AND RESTORATION PLAN FRAMEWORK
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Additional information and detail on the CAB’s development of the Adopted Plan Framework can be found by reviewing CAB meeting summary reports at the following link:

<https://marinelab.fsu.edu/absi/cab/>

Once the Project page opens click on the box titled:
“Materials From All Previous CAB Meetings.”

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OVERVIEW. The strategies and actions associated with Goals A – E in Section I and II were evaluated by the Community Advisory Board (CAB), and serve as the key components of the CAB’s package of consensus recommendations included as the Final Draft Apalachicola Bay System Ecosystem-Based Adaptive Management and Restoration Plan Framework* for Phase IV** evaluation that was voted on and unanimously adopted at the conclusion of Phase III during the 16 November 2021 meeting.

The Community Advisory Board (CAB) will initiate Phase IV of the ABSI project in early 2022 with the primary focus of using available and emerging research and data, which will be incorporated into and evaluated by decision support tools including predictive models. These tools will be used to evaluate the CAB’s recommendations relative to specific performance measures and expected outcomes by forecasting the effects of policy actions on the likelihood of achieving oyster management and restoration objectives with the goal of implementing the best combination of management and restoration approaches, and priority restoration projects, for achieving the overarching goal of the Apalachicola Bay System Initiative of restoring the health of the Apalachicola Bay System.

In addition, the CAB will begin a Community Engagement Initiative to seek and evaluate community feedback on the Adopted Final Draft Plan Framework.

** Framework: Comprised of Five Goals and associated Visions, Outcomes, Objectives, Prioritized Strategies, Actions, Roles, and Performance Measures and Estuarine Metrics*

*** Phase IV: Evaluation of the Draft Adaptive Management and Restoration Plan Strategies, Restoration Projects Selection and Implementation, and Funding Planning*

FINAL DRAFT PLAN ORGANIZATION

SECTION I: CAB ABSI PLAN PRIORITIZED STRATEGIES

- Goal A: A Healthy and Productive Bay Ecosystem [4 Objectives, 8 Strategies, and 19 Actions]
- Goal B: Sustainable Management of Oyster Resources [2 Objectives, 12 Strategies, and 44 Actions]
- Goal C: Ecosystem-Based Adaptive Management and Restoration Plan Supported by Apalachicola Bay System Stakeholders [2 Objectives, 4 Strategies, and 15 Actions]
- Goal D: An Engaged Stakeholder Community and Informed Public [2 Objectives, 3 Strategies, and 6 Actions]

SECTION II: STRATEGIES TO BE REFERRED TO OTHER PROGRAMS OR ENTITIES

- Goal E (Outside of ABSI Scope): A Thriving Economy Connected to a Restored Apalachicola Bay System [4 Objectives, 10 Strategies, and 1 Action] (Lead: CAB Successor Group)
- Additional Strategies Outside of the ABSI Scope [5 Strategies and 1 Action] (Lead: CAB Successor Group)

SECTION III: STRATEGIES EVALUATED AND NOT ACHIEVING CONSENSUS

SECTION IV: PRIORITIZED STRATEGIES, LEADS, PARTNERS, AND RESOURCES

SECTION V: PERFORMANCE MEASURES AND ESTUARINE METRICS

SECTION VI: TERMS AND DEFINITIONS AND ABSI BOUNDARY MAP

SECTION VII: KEY TO COMMON ABBREVIATIONS

SECTION I COMMUNITY ADVISORY BOARD ABSI FINAL DRAFT PLAN STRATEGIES

OVERARCHING APPROACHES

1. Use the following ABSI-approved name for developing the management and restoration plan: The Apalachicola Bay System Ecosystem-Based Adaptive Management and Restoration Plan (Plan).
2. Include commercial fishermen in discussions of and to help work on restoration design and implementation (locations, size, total coverage, cultching, etc.), establishment of permanent closed areas, shell recycling, shelling, mentoring, and workforce entry development.
3. Incorporate scientifically-derived and coordinated long-term monitoring guidelines and metrics for assessing the overall health of the ABS system with a focus on oyster resources.
4. Use only the best available science (including information derived from scientists, agency personnel and stakeholders) for all components of ongoing research, modeling exercises, and development of the Plan, including relevant information on adaptation to climate change impacts.
5. Identify local partners to coordinate and collaborate with the lead entities on the implementation of strategies (stakeholders: e.g., watermen, citizen scientists, advocacy groups, NGOs, universities, counties and other local governments, etc.).

GOAL A A HEALTHY AND PRODUCTIVE BAY ECOSYSTEM ELEMENTS TO BE CONSIDERED FOR THE PLAN

VISION THEME A: The Apalachicola Bay System, including its oyster reef resources, is sustainably managed. Water resources and affected habitats are afforded adequate protection to ensure that essential ecosystem functions are maintained, and a full suite of economic opportunities are realized.

GOAL A: The Apalachicola Bay System is a healthy and productive ecosystem that supports a vibrant and sustainable oyster fishery and other economically viable activities.

OUTCOME: By 2030, the Apalachicola Bay System is a healthy, productive and sustainably managed ecosystem that supports a viable oyster fishery while providing a broad suite of ecosystem services that, in turn, afford additional opportunities for sustainable economic development.

GOAL A OBJECTIVES

A1) To use observations, monitoring, experiments and modeling conducted through ABSI and related efforts to create decision support tools that can inform how a range of natural and human influenced factors will affect the ABS ecosystem.

A2) To help establish a comprehensive monitoring plan to evaluate the health of the ABS oyster resource and its measurable ecosystem services with clearly defined performance measures and strong coordination among the various entities conducting research in the region.

A3) To use existing and new research, and decision support tools to identify viable strategies for restoration and management of the ABS oyster resources and the function of the ABS ecosystem.

A4) To define measurable ecosystem services that can be used to determine the level of change in ecological health (e.g., oyster fishery harvest, habitat for other fishery species, abundance and condition indices for oyster reef and population health) and societal benefit derived from Apalachicola Bay System management and restoration efforts, with target and threshold levels identified.

GOAL A PRIORITIZED STRATEGIES

PRIORITY 1 STRATEGIES

- 1) Restore and create reef structures suitable for sustained oyster settlement that enhance ecosystem services in designated restoration areas.
 - *Action 1-A.):* Design and implement projects to achieve multiple ecosystem service targets (e.g., commercial and recreational fishing, shoreline protection).
 - *Action 1-B.):* Implement restoration projects simultaneously rather than sequentially.
 - *Action 1-C.):* Relay live oysters to jump start restoration experiments by moving oysters within the same general location and applying them to form a shallow layer of oysters over existing healthy reefs (not recommended as a management approach).

Lead: FWC	Partners: FSU, UF, FDACS, local Gov., FDOT, NGOs, coastal property owners, CAB
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- 2) Use experimental evidence and habitat suitability analyses to determine the most suitable substrate (e.g., limestone, granite, spat-on-shell, artificial structures) for restoring, enhancing, and/or developing new reef structures that will increase productivity in the Apalachicola Bay oyster ecosystem.
 - *Action 2-A.):* Conduct restoration experiments to test efficacy of different materials.
 - *Action 2-B.):* Use knowledge gained from experiments to recommend best practices for broad scale restoration in the ABS.

Lead: FSU	Partners: UF, FWC, FDACS, CAB
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- 3) Determine area (acres or km²) of oyster reefs that currently support live oysters as well as the area needed to ensure sufficient spat production that will support sustainability of oyster reefs and sustainability of a wild oyster fishery throughout the ABS.
 - *Action 3-A.):* Map existing oyster reefs using multibeam sonar and backscatter, and ground-truth for accuracy.
 - *Action 3-B.):* Apply model that uses reproductive output, recruitment, natural mortality rates and fishery harvest to assess oyster population dynamics.

Lead: FWC	Partners: FDACS, FSU, UF
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- 4) Develop criteria for restoring specific reefs or reef systems damaged by environmental conditions or natural disasters.
- *Action 4-A.):* Evaluate degree of damage and potential for recovery.
 - *Action 4-B.):* Develop an approach for mitigating damage (e.g., physical repair, spat supplements, or some combination of both).
 - *Action 4-C.):* Determine periodicity of hatchery-produced spat addition (e.g., annually or longer) with a specific timeline for continuing the approach. This approach is not intended to create a put-and-take fishery.

Lead: FSU	Partners: UF, FWC, FDACS, CAB
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- 5) Identify monitoring needs for assessing the health of oyster populations (including disease) and detecting changes in environmental conditions and habitat quality (for oysters and other reef-associated species) over time.

Action 5-A.): Continue monitoring intertidal and begin monitoring sub-tidal reefs/habitat monthly and bi-annually using same protocols as FWC sub-tidal monitoring. Adjust to add metrics as needed. Data will be shared between FWC and ABSI.

Action 5-B.): Conduct ‘spot-checks’ at a large number (TBD) of different locations in the Bay to supplement the more intensive monitoring data. Document volume of rock/shell/oysters, number of spat, medium and market sized live oysters and boxes together with environmental data.

Action 5-C.): Collect long-term in situ environmental data using ABSI instruments and integrate ANERR environmental and nutrient data as correlates with oyster metrics.

Action 5-D.): Generate health indicators for ABSI using monitoring data, and other ecological factors (e.g., oyster-associated communities and structural complexity).

Lead: FSU	Partners: FWC, FDACS, ANERR
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PRIORITY 2 STRATEGIES

- 6) Develop ecosystem models that forecast future environmental conditions and oyster population status.

- *Action 6-A.):* Collect data needed by the models, and follow up with testing the models to refine accuracy of output.
- *Action 6-B.):* Coordinate with appropriate state and federal agencies, pertinent out of state user groups, and other initiatives working on both geographically-constrained and basin-wide water-flow alterations and management strategies that contribute positively to the health of the ABS.

Lead: UF	Partners: FWC, FDACS, FSU
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- 7) Assess existing ecosystem services metrics used for other oyster studies, and develop a list of ABSI specific metrics to assess change over time.

- *Action 7-A.):* Conduct literature review and work with Florida Oyster Recovery Science (FORS) working group to identify measurable indicators of changes in ecosystem services
- *Action 7-B.):* Integrate ecosystem services metrics into monitoring program.

Lead: FSU	Partners: UF, FWC, FDACS, universities, government agencies
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PRIORITY 3 STRATEGIES

- 8) Seagrass and other submerged aquatic vegetation (SAV), and wetland and riparian habitat should be restored concurrently on appropriate substrate/bottom to work synergistically with oyster habitat restoration to enhance restoration of the ABS.

Lead: DEP

Partners: Franklin Co., FSU, UF, FWC, FDACS

GOAL B

SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF OYSTER RESOURCES

ELEMENTS TO BE CONSIDERED FOR THE PLAN

VISION THEME B: A restored Apalachicola Bay System has resulted in a sustainably managed and adequately enforced wild harvest oyster fishery while also providing opportunities for other economically viable and complementary industries, including tourism and aquaculture. This is accomplished by working collaboratively with stakeholders to create, monitor and fund a plan that ensures that the protection of the habitat and the fishery it supports is based on science, stakeholder input, and industry experience, and is implemented in a manner that provides both fair and equitable access to and protection of the resource.

GOAL B: productive, sustainably, and adaptively managed Apalachicola Bay System supports sustainable oyster resources.

OUTCOME: By 2030, an engaged and collaborative group of stakeholders will have contributed to and helped spearhead a fully funded science-driven plan to sustainably manage oyster resources in the Apalachicola Bay System.

GOAL B OBJECTIVES

B1) To develop through a transparent and inclusive process a science-based ABS oyster recovery and adaptive management plan for both commercial and recreational industries that includes: broad stakeholder and community support; a long-term, comprehensive monitoring plan that will be carried out by state agencies and their contractors; a regulatory framework that allows for rapid modifications when needed to address changing environmental conditions; and enforceable regulations that contain penalties sufficient to deter violations and harm to the resource. This Plan must be constructed with the direct involvement of entities within the State of Florida (e.g., FWC, FDACS, State Legislature) in cooperation with other relevant agencies to enhance the likelihood of its implementation.

B2) To make recommendations to FDACS for oyster aquaculture best-management practices that allow for the unimpeded recovery of oyster's reefs, the oyster fishery, and the ecological and societal health of the ABS ecosystem while providing economic opportunities to the aquaculture industry.

GOAL B RECOMMENDATION

Closing the Apalachicola Bay to Wild Oyster Harvest. At the March 11, 2020 ABSI CAB meeting, the CAB’s FWC representative requested that the CAB recommend whether to close Apalachicola Bay to all wild harvest of oysters (commercial and recreational). The CAB discussed the issue and unanimously recommended to FWC that they immediately close Apalachicola Bay to all wild harvest of oysters. This recommendation was reviewed and accepted by FWC, and the closure of the Bay to recreational and commercial wild oyster harvest proactively went into effect on August 1, 2020 via Executive Order pending approval of final rules. The oyster fishery closed area has well-defined boundaries (set by FWC in consultation with FDACS) and contained within the Apalachicola Bay System as defined in FWC’s Rule 68B-27, F.A.C.¹ At the December 16, 2020 meeting the FWC approved the final rules to temporarily suspend all wild oyster harvest and to prohibit on-the-water possession of wild oyster harvesting equipment (tongs) from Apalachicola Bay through December 31, 2025.

The CAB agreed that in subsequent meetings, it would make science-based recommendations for the criteria and performance metrics that should be met before reopening the Bay to wild oyster harvest. Under consideration are the following strategies related to closing the wild oyster fishery.

GOAL B PRIORITIZED STRATEGIES

PRIORITY 1 STRATEGIES

1. Evaluate a suite of management approaches that in combination achieve the goal of maintaining a sustainable wild oyster fishery as measured in relation to relevant performance metrics for determining success.
 - *Action 1-A.):* Evaluate and develop standards for a potential limited-entry fishery that would be managed adaptively with the number of entrants in the fishery based on the current sustainable harvest level. Evaluate the potential for establishing a limited-entry oyster fishery program and various management strategies through a transparent representative stakeholder driven consensus-building process that includes vetting the plan with local oystermen and FWC law enforcement.
 - *Action 1-B.):* Implement a Bay-wide summer wild harvest fishery closure.
 - *Action 1-C.):* Provide daily harvest limits in conjunction with a Monday – Friday five-day harvest week.
 - *Action 1-D.):* Implement a recreational wild oyster harvest limit of for example, one 5-gallon bucket of oysters, and allow recreational harvest during the same season the fishery is open to commercial harvest using the same gear.

¹ FWC’s Rule 68B-27.013, F.A.C. (as modified in the proposed draft rule language presented at the July 22, 2020, commission hearing): “Apalachicola Bay” or “Bay” means all waters within St. George Sound, East Bay in Franklin County, Apalachicola Bay, St. Vincent Sound in Franklin County, and Indian Lagoon in Gulf County, including canals, channels, rivers and creeks.

- *Action 1-E.):* Manage harvest areas to prevent the concentration of effort in specific locations by allowing all of the legal and approved (FDACS) harvest areas of the Bay to be open during the harvest season and harvesting hours (Strategy 10-B and 10-C above).
- *Action 1-F.):* Establish the 5% undersize oyster limit for both harvesters and dealers.
- *Action 1-G.):* Clarify that it is an allowable practice for oystermen to weigh oyster bags while on the water to ensure the bags meet the weight limit regulations.
- *Action 1-H.):* Implement stock-based temporary wild harvest closures in conjunction with regular stock assessments of the oyster density.
- *Action 1-I.):* Evaluate and determine a metric used to manage oyster reef harvest at a sustainable threshold. Consider a graduated set of thresholds.
- *Action 1-J.):* Implement an annual stock assessment using fisheries dependent and independent data, with data collection methods and site selection done in collaboration with oystermen, for determining a sustainable level of wild oyster harvest for each season.

Lead: FSU/UF	Partners: FWC, stakeholders
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2. Recommend specific criteria and/or conditions, with related performance measures for the reopening of Apalachicola Bay to limited wild oyster harvesting.
 - *Action 2-A.):* Use ABSI ecosystem health metrics and FWC/UF models to develop criteria for opening and closing wild oyster harvest and for determining sustainable harvest.
 - *Action 2-B.):* Work with FWC and FDACS to ensure that definitions of oyster population health are not only based on harvest metrics.
3. Conduct an oyster stock assessment for the ABS with periodic updates.

Lead: FWC	Partners: FSU, UF, NGOs, citizen scientists, watermen
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4. Manage the commercial oyster industry and recreational oyster fishing to provide for sustainable spat production and the recovery of oyster populations.
 - *Action 4-A.):* Evaluate management scenarios (e.g., seasonal (summer) closure to wild harvesting, rotational closures, 5-day work weeks, non-harvested spawning reefs (permanent closures), limited entry, transferable license program, closures based on stock levels (stock assessment), reduced bag limits, bag tags, relaying oysters to better habitat, additional enforcement presence, manage harvest areas to prevent the concentration of effort in specific locations (open larger areas).
 - *Action 4-B.):* Develop strategies to limit oyster harvest to periods outside of peak spawning season.
 - *Action 4-C.):* Evaluate existing allowable and minimally destructive alternative gear type options and harvest methods, including the use of experimental gear for wild oyster harvesting.

Lead: FWC	Partners: oystermen, FSU, UF, Sea Grant
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5. Work with FWC Law Enforcement to develop enforcement strategies and appropriate penalties sufficient to deter harvest or sale of undersized oysters as well as violations that harm wild or leased oyster reefs and other natural resources, and that will support restoration efforts in the ABS.
 - *Action 5-A.):* Develop strategies to increase FWC enforcement presence and number of checkpoints to provide a deterrent to illegal activities.
 - Provide law enforcement presence during peak harvesting periods, and

on the water during harvest season hours.

- *Action 5-B.):* Develop strategies to ensure consistent practices are used for enforcement of regulations regarding the harvestable and marketable size of oysters. (See Actions 5-F and 5-G)
- *Action 5-C.):* Revise statutes and/or rules as needed to require FWC to check harvested oysters for size-limit enforcement* before they are washed and processed. Once processed, enforcement of oyster size-limits should be limited to oysters under 2.75” because processing changes shell height.
* *Sampling and other data collection activities shall not be impacted by this recommendation.*
- *Action 5-D.):* Evaluate and enhance, as needed, the regulations and enforcement practices to ensure dealers accurately identify the source of oysters after processing and packaging.
- *Action 5-E.):* Evaluate and revise, as needed, the statutory and/or regulatory requirements to ensure that FWC has authority to enforce oyster regulations at the dealers’ location.
- *Action 5-F.):* Work with FWC and FDACS to implement recommended enforcement changes.
- *Action 5-G.):* Work with oystermen to evaluate current rules and regulations to ensure they are enforced consistently, fairly, and practically with an understanding of real-world on-the-water harvesting practices and constraints.
- *Action 5-H.):* Evaluate and seek authority to implement a tiered system of penalties for purposeful violators (increased fines and license suspensions ranging from increased length of suspension to the permanent loss of license) to keep purposeful violators out of the industry.
- *Action 5-I.):* Encourage community and industry support for consistent judicial imposition of penalties within the existing penalties framework for oyster harvest violations, including imposing stricter penalties for habitual and willful violators.
- *Action 5-J.):* Prior to the opening of each harvest season FWC should conduct a joint workshop between FWC law enforcement and the oystermen to review the current rule and regulations, identify any changes, discuss enforcement approaches relative to harvest practices and constraints on the water, and to provide mutual two-way education, and enhance communication and collaboration between FWC and oystermen.
- *Action 5-K.):* Work together and with other stakeholders to seek funds to support the recommended increased law enforcement presence in the Bay.

Lead: FWC/FDACS	Partners: FSU-CAB, CAB Successor Group, oystermen, oyster dealers
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6. Evaluate the development of a policy that would require setting sustainable harvest goals and placing limitations on or a complete closure to harvesting based on the results of data (e.g., stock assessment) collected and evaluated under a comprehensive monitoring program designed to sustainably manage the resource.
 - *Action 6-A.):* Convene a co-management advisory committee comprised of state and federal agencies, and other appropriate experts, to assess and make recommendations on oyster habitat needs in conjunction with harvest management strategies.
 - *Action 6-B.):* Convene an Oyster Advisory Board within FWC to review and make recommendations on management and enforcement of the oyster fishery once wild oyster harvesting resumes in Apalachicola Bay.

Lead: FWC	Partners: FDACS, FSU, UF, local governments
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7. Restore and create reef structures suitable in size, location, and substrate type for healthy and sustainable oyster settlement, production, and harvesting.

- *Action 7-A.):* Include oystermen in discussions to evaluate cultching techniques and materials for growing oysters (e.g., historical non-traditional, trees), adding spat on shell or other substrates.
- *Action 7-B.):* Include oystermen in discussions on spatial configuration of reefs (height, width, contours, etc.), locations (existing reefs and hard bottom), use of larger rock to protect restored reefs from siltation and sedimentation from prevailing currents and storms.

Lead: FWC	Partners: FSU, UF, Sea Grant, watermen and aquaculture organizations, local county programs
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- *Action 7-C.):* Design and implement restoration projects to achieve oyster fishery production targets.
- *Action 7-D.):* Design restoration projects that include both fished and non-fished reefs.

Lead: FWC	Partners: FSU, UF, NOAA for funding
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PRIORITY 2 STRATEGIES

8. Recommend policies and actions that retain and recycle shell for habitat replenishment in the ABS.
 - *Action 8-A.):* Develop agency rules and policies that require shell retention and recycling for habitat replenishment through a fee or incentive program.
 - *Action 8-B.):* Obtain legislative support for statutes that support or require shell recycling and oyster habitat replenishment. (e.g., Texas House Bill 51 (2017); [North Carolina General Statute §130A-309.10](#) (2010); Maryland House Bill 184; Chapter 157, F.S. (McClellan 1881).
 - *Action 7-C.):* Establish and/or expand partnerships with local organizations, stakeholder groups, industry, and universities in shell recycling programs.
9. Use decision-support tools to develop a system of potential closed areas that are well defined in terms of size, location, and longevity and include rotational and seasonal harvest areas, as well as long-term closed areas in strategic locations to provide habitat for year-round protection for brood stock and enhanced spawning opportunities.
 - *Action 9-A.):* Engage local stakeholders in determining total coverage (how much to protect), placement (where to protect), and size (how large) of all types of potential closed areas using gridded maps as well as distributions of selected fishery and ecologically important species.
10. Use ecological quantitative modeling and other decision support tools to evaluate strategies and actions, and define performance criteria for an oyster population that can sustain a pre-determined level of wild oyster harvest, with a stipulated number of harvesters (limited entry), and protocols to ensure sustainability.
 - *Action 10-A.):* Use model outputs to identify the oyster population abundance that can support sustainable harvest.
 - *Action 10-B.):* Use model outputs to identify percentage of the total reef area that is sufficiently productive to support sustainable harvest.
 - *Action 10-C.):* Use model outputs to identify annual; recruitment required to support sustainable harvest.
 - *Action 10-D.):* Use model outputs to determine amount and frequency of habitat replacement to maintain productive oyster reefs.

Lead: FSU/UF	Partners: FWC, stakeholders
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11. Work with FDACS to ensure that oyster aquaculture practices and locations in the Bay are compatible with the goals and strategies for restoration and management of the ecosystem and are compatible with wild fisheries and the important cultural role of a working waterfront and seafood industry.
- *Action 11-A.):* Develop maps using FDACS data showing all aquaculture activities in the ABS, superimposed on existing maps of essential fish habitat, fishing activities, seagrass beds, and natural existing hard bottom (reefs/bars) to identify potential conflicts.
 - *Action 11-B.):* Utilize habitat and activity maps from *Action 5. A.* to identify potential new oyster restoration areas and areas that could be used as spawning reefs to enhance recruitment and productivity nearby harvested reefs.

Lead: FDACS	Partners: FSU, UF, FWC, oystermen
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12. Investigate oyster shell and oyster relay programs to move both cultch and live oysters to more favorable habitat (relay programs are recommended to only be used for restoration experiments).
- *Action 12-A.):* Use model and mapping information on larval source areas and environmental conditions to inform the potential programs.
 - *Action 12-B.):* Research similar relay programs in other areas for potential models and cautions.

Lead: FDACS/FWC	Partners: FSU, UF, Sea Grant, FDEP, FDOH, stakeholders (oystermen)
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GOAL C

A FULLY FUNDED ECOSYSTEM-BASED ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT AND RESTORATION PLAN SUPPORTED BY APALACHICOLA BAY SYSTEM STAKEHOLDERS

STRATEGIES TO ENSURE THE IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING, AND ADAPTABILITY OF THE PLAN

VISION THEME C: The Apalachicola Bay System Ecosystem-Based Adaptive Management and Restoration Plan is science-based, developed with engagement and support from the Apalachicola Bay System stakeholders, and is fully funded.

GOAL C: The Apalachicola Bay System Ecosystem-Based Adaptive Management and Restoration Plan is supported by the Apalachicola Bay System stakeholders and is fully funded.

OUTCOME: By 2030, the Apalachicola Bay System is a productive and sustainably managed ecosystem. A fully funded and well-executed science-based Ecosystem-Based Adaptive Management and Restoration Plan that incorporates the monitoring necessary for evaluation and adaptation is broadly supported by Apalachicola Bay System stakeholders with guidance from a permanent stakeholder advisory board.

GOAL C OBJECTIVES

- C1) To establish a fully funded permanent, representative stakeholder process to monitor the long-term implementation of the Plan.

C2) To support efforts to identify funding sources and define mechanisms for full implementation of the Plan.

GOAL C PRIORITIZED STRATEGIES

PRIORITY 1 STRATEGIES

CAB Proposed Strategies During the ABSI Process

- 1) The ABSI Team and the CAB will continue to have an open and transparent process for the development of the Plan with many opportunities for stakeholder engagement and input in a variety of forums (e.g., workshops, online, public/ government meetings) for generating awareness and support while incorporating any changes the CAB deems appropriate and necessary to fulfill the goals and objectives. *[Status: Initiated]*
 - *Action 1-A.):* Continue CAB meetings and public workshops as outlined in the FCRC proposal for 2021.

- 2) A successor group to the CAB will be developed and in place by the time the Plan is completed. *[Status: Initiated]*
 - *Action 2-A.):* The successor group actively engages with state programs to encourage their adoption of ABSI’s long-term monitoring guidelines and metrics for assessing water quality, oyster abundance, and demographics and to regularly review and update these guidelines and metrics to maintain a healthy and sustainable oyster harvest and ecosystem.
 - *Action 2-B.):* The successor group will monitor the Plan’s implementation and make recommendations for revisions required to adaptively respond to changing conditions.
 - *Action 2-C.):* The successor group encourages agencies to prioritize the Plan’s recommendations for investing more funding in the management and restoration of oyster resources.
 - *Action 2-D.):* The successor group should evaluate whether to initiate the development of an Apalachicola Bay Estuary Program (ABEP) to coordinate and lead in the implementation and monitoring of the Apalachicola Bay System Ecosystem-Based Adaptive Management and Restoration Plan. The successor group should explore whether it’s a better model to be a part of EPA’s National Estuary Program or to model the ABEP after the EPA program with funding provided from other entities as was done with the St. Andrew and St. Joe Bays Estuary Program.

Lead: FSU	Partners: CAB, CAB sub-committee, other stakeholders
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- 3) During 2021, the ABSI Team will form a sub-committee within the CAB to evaluate the efficacy of forming a CAB successor group. The intent of a successor group would be to ensure continuity between the CAB members and the agencies responsible for oyster management. *[Status: Initiated]*
 - *Action 3-A.):* The subcommittee will define a plausible scope of work for the successor group, including evaluating regulatory processes and engaging with and being accountable to decision-makers and the public for the actions laid out in the Plan and the implementation thereof.
 - *Action 3-B.):* The subcommittee will evaluate the best organizational structure for ensuring longevity of the successor group, including working under the auspices of a state agency, an estuary program, or private/public partnerships.

- 4) Create a comprehensive funding approach for the Apalachicola Bay System Ecosystem-Based Adaptive Management and Restoration Plan implementation including a comprehensive analysis for future grant funding for strategies, including support for sustainable monitoring deriving from the Plan. [*Status: Initiated*]
- *Action 4-A.):* Evaluate and seek funding sources for implementation of management and restoration strategies included in the Apalachicola Bay System Ecosystem-Based Adaptive Management and Restoration Plan (e.g., state agencies, region-wide Gulf trustee implementation group for NRDA funding.)
 - *Action 4-B.):* Evaluate and seek grant opportunities from recommendations included in the Apalachicola Bay System Ecosystem-Based Adaptive Management and Restoration Plan.
 - *Action 4-C.):* Allocate sufficient funding for habitat restoration based on oyster habitat suitability mapping and modeling and restoration and management targets (e.g., Develop funding source for cultch used in oyster reef restoration.)
 - *Action 4-D.):* Allocate sufficient funding for restoration of harvested reefs and aquaculture farms based on oyster habitat suitability mapping and modeling.
 - *Action 4-E.):* Evaluate and seek funding sources to generate awareness, education, and support for a healthy oyster and ABS ecosystem.
 - *Action 4-F.):* Develop and seek long-term funding for a comprehensive monitoring program that is used across programs and projects with a dashboard on metrics and indicators to leverage resources, standardize the metrics and indicators measured, and to share data.
 - *Action 4-G.):* Work across estuary programs to fund and leverage large scale monitoring for the Panhandle Region – Perdido to Suwanee.
 - *Action 4-H.):* Develop and seek a funding source to provide cultch for habitat restoration.

Lead: FSU-ABSI	Partners: Restoration Partners Working Group; Successor Group
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GOAL D

AN ENGAGED STAKEHOLDER COMMUNITY AND INFORMED PUBLIC

STRATEGIES TO SUPPORT EDUCATION, OUTREACH, AND

COMMUNITY SUPPORT FOR THE PLAN

VISION THEME D: Stakeholders of the Apalachicola Bay System are committed to working together to disseminate relevant information and advocate for a sustainably managed oyster-based ecosystem. In so doing, the group will facilitate innovative research, development and implementation of best management practices and serve as a hub for information exchange as well as new innovation, education and communication opportunities.

GOAL D: A productive and well-managed Apalachicola Bay System is supported by an actively engaged and informed stakeholder community and public.

OUTCOME: By 2030, stakeholders, private and nonprofit civic leaders, and the public are informed of the importance of sustaining the health of the Apalachicola Bay System, and are engaged and working

actively together along with elected and appointed leaders and managers to invest in and implement the Plan.

GOAL D OBJECTIVES

D1) To coordinate community engagement efforts to increase public awareness of and support for a healthy and well-managed ABS ecosystem; and to ensure that businesses, industries, non-profits, and local governments are supportive and included in these efforts.

D2) To measure public and stakeholder understanding of the issues important to the health and restoration of the Bay and socio-economic indicators.

GOAL D DRAFT PRIORITIZED STRATEGIES

PRIORITY 1 STRATEGIES

1) Develop a Community Advisory Board (CAB) for the ABS Initiative that provides critical information and perspective to the ABSI leadership and whose members recognize the importance of their role as ambassadors for the initiative. *[Status: Initiated]*

PRIORITY 2 STRATEGIES

2) Build, with the help of the CAB, community support and stewardship by educating stakeholders on the importance of maintaining healthy oyster reefs and by engaging them in the Bay restoration through a variety of hands-on programs.

- *Action 2-A.):* Form a sub-committee within the CAB that can spearhead an outreach and community engagement effort and develop a community outreach strategy intended to inform and educate stakeholders and the public about the research, the Plan developing through ABSI, and focusing on a healthy ABS ecosystem. The intended audience includes local city, county, and state government officials, businesses and organizations, citizens of every age, and other interested stakeholder groups.
- *Action 2-B.):* Define what makes a successful shell recycling program, and work with local groups, businesses and other stakeholders to help initiate its development.
- *Action 2-C.):* Develop a “Bay Stewards” program to honor, reward, and provide incentives for businesses and individuals that demonstrate their stewardship of the resource.

3) Support and participate in providing educational opportunities for students at all levels (primary & secondary school through college) to understand the value of their coastal ecosystems, importance of stewardship and the role oysters play in ecosystem health and fisheries.

Action 3-A.): Work with existing entities (e.g., WeatherStem, Scientist in Every Florida School program of the Florida Museum) to expose more K-12 students to the research being conducted by ABSI.

Action: 3-B.): Provide training and financial support for new workforce entrants in the Franklin County Community through an aquaculture internship program.

Action 3-C.): Provide research opportunities for undergraduate and graduate students in science that supports the ABSI mission.

Lead: CAB outreach subcommittee	Partners: FSU, CAB, CAB Successor Group, ABS stakeholders
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SECTION II
STRATEGIES OUTSIDE THE SPECIFIC SCOPE OF ABSI AND TO BE REFERRED TO OTHER PROGRAMS OF ENTITIES

The strategies that are not a part of the Ecological (Goal A), Sustainable Management of Oyster Resources (Goal B), The Management and Restoration Plan (Goal C), and An Engaged Stakeholder Community and Informed Public (Goal D) components of the Apalachicola Bay System Ecosystem-Based Adaptive Management and Restoration Plan including: training, marketing, education, communication, economic development, and funding are being moved to this category. They will be included as recommendations in an appendix, and the CAB should identify a responsible entity to refer the recommendations to for their development, implementation, monitoring, and maintenance.

GOAL E
A THRIVING ECONOMY CONNECTED TO A RESTORED APALACHICOLA BAY SYSTEM
STRATEGIES TO MONITOR, ASSESS, AND REPORT ON THE ECONOMIC VIABILITY OF THE PLAN

VISION THEME E: A restored Apalachicola Bay System sustains a vibrant commercial oyster fishery, a thriving aquaculture industry and recreational and tourism-related activities and development opportunities that underpin a strong local economy and resilient coastal community.

GOAL E: The broader Apalachicola Bay Region is thriving economically as a result of a fully-restored Apalachicola Bay System.

OUTCOME: By 2030, the broader Apalachicola Bay Region is thriving economically as a result of a restored Apalachicola Bay System that reflects a unique coastal cultural heritage, based on a vibrant oyster fishery, while simultaneously providing new opportunities for sustainable and responsible development, business, recreation and tourism.

GOAL E OBJECTIVES

- E1) To ensure that economic indicators of the commercial oyster fishery and associated industries in the ABS demonstrate increasing viability and growth.
- E2) To ensure that industries and businesses within the ABS are compatible with a healthy and well-managed ABS ecosystem.
- E3) To develop growth management policies, plans and regulations affecting the ABS that are compatible with a healthy and well-managed ABS ecosystem while maintaining a thriving economy and supporting cultural heritage.

E4) To develop an oyster aquaculture industry that provides economic opportunities and is complementary to the wild harvest fishery.

GOAL E PRIORITIZED STRATEGIES

PRIORITY 1 STRATEGIES

- 1) Engage commercial fishermen in the restoration of the bay and encourage future participation in restoration such as monitoring, shell recycling, shelling, and relaying.
- 2) Recommend monitoring² and enforcement programs continue with appropriate metrics to measure output from and impact of harvest on oyster reefs.

PRIORITY 2 STRATEGIES

- 3) Coordinate with the local business community and governing bodies (i.e., city and county commissions) to ensure that growth management plans, land use and development regulations meet strong standards that are compatible with and minimize the environmental impact of industry and business activities within the ABS and are conducive to a healthy ecosystem.
- 4) Coordinate with and encourage recreational businesses and activities that recognize the importance of and support a sustainable commercial oyster fishery and the importance of the seafood industry to the Region's cultural heritage.
 - *Action 4-A*): Coordinate and work with initiatives such as the Regional Recreation Economy Alliance to leverage resources to support the local economy.
- 5) Work with existing partners (e.g., the Chamber of Commerce, Apalachee Regional Planning Council, and city and county staff) to monitor and report on the economic benefits of a restored ABS, including key economic indicators relevant to the commercial oyster fishery and associated industries in the region. This can be displayed as a dashboard that includes key economic indicators over time based on restoration efforts in the Apalachicola Bay System (ABS).
- 6) Support planning tied to economic indicators that consider future conditions (climate, SLR, reduced river flow) and their effects on the ABS.
- 7) Review land development regulations to provide flexibility while supporting and enhancing efforts to maintain and revitalize working waterfronts in Apalachicola and Eastpoint to ensure preservation of Franklin County's cultural heritage and a viable seafood industry.

² Ongoing fisheries-dependent and fisheries-independent monitoring by FWRI, coupled with ABSI complementary data based on request of watermen. Both entities are sharing data with one another which is critical for ABSI model development. (We remain unable to get FWRI data)

- 8) Work with oystermen and other community stakeholders to promote post-recovery Apalachicola oysters.
- 9) Develop complementary industries in wild oyster harvest and oyster aquaculture that provide new economic opportunities by building a network of experts that can help Franklin County citizens build successful programs through business training, identifying sources of funding for equipment, and developing products that will enhance and diversify local industries.

PRIORITY 3 STRATEGIES

- 10) Develop new markets for selling oysters to areas within and outside of Florida in part by investing in location (Apalachicola Bay) branding.

Lead: ABSI CAB Successor Group	Partners: Stakeholder groups, Chamber of Commerce, local government
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**ADDITIONAL PRIORITIZED STRATEGIES OUTSIDE OF ABSI SCOPE
STRATEGIES TO SUPPORT THE LONG-TERM VIABILITY OF THE PLAN
TO BE REFERRED TO OTHER PROGRAMS OR ENTITIES**

PRIORITY 2 STRATEGIES

- 1) Work with State legislators and state agencies to develop funding strategies, and incentives for involving local watermen, seafood dealers, restaurants, aquaculture operations, and private citizens in oyster reef restoration efforts that will increase the viability of oyster resources.
 - *Action 1-A.):* Identify source of shell, or other restoration material.
- 2) Provide training and financial support for new workforce entrants (particularly young entrants) interested in being employed in existing industries as well as and developing industries in new fisheries, aquaculture, and restoration science.
- 3) Develop surveys or other tools that can be used to measure and track changes in stakeholder and public understanding of the issues important to the health and restoration of the Bay.
- 4) Build Gulf-wide mechanism for communities interested in the restoration and revitalization of fisheries to exchange best practices and lessons learned. *[Status: this is developed through FWC]*
- 5) Engage the public (students, residents and tourists) in learning about the history and the ecological and economic importance of the Apalachicola Bay region, including the natural resources, and lumber, cotton shipping, and fishing industries.

Lead: ABSI CAB Successor Group	Partners: Stakeholder groups, Chamber of Commerce, local government
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SECTION III

STRATEGIES EVALUATED NOT ACHIEVING CONSENSUS

MANAGEMENT APPROACHES EVALUATED BY THE CAB NOT ACHIEVING A CONSENSUS LEVEL OF SUPPORT

- **Rotational Closures (e.g., summer bars vs. winter bars, partial bar closures)**
Not supported by the CAB or the oystermen, due to support for other approaches that accomplish the goal of this approach.
- **Permanent Refuge Non-Harvest Areas (No Fishing)**
The CAB and the oystermen noted that there are already closed areas and any additional areas, if needed for the Bay's health, should be designated in close consultation with the oystermen.
- **Reduced Bag Limits**
There was not consensus for this approach by the oystermen or the CAB; however, there is receptivity to considering this approach if it was done correctly and the limit allowed an oystermen to make a living. This should be evaluated in relation to a limited entry approach.
- **Bag Tags**
There was not consensus for this approach by the oystermen or the CAB; however, there was receptivity to this approach if it was done correctly and the limit allowed an oystermen to make a living.

SECTION IV
PRIORITIZED STRATEGIES, LEADS, PARTNERS, AND RESOURCES

PRIORITIZATION RANKING EXERCISE RESULTS
CONDUCTED 19 OCTOBER 2021

TABLE 1 — CRITERIA CONSIDERED FOR PRIORITIZING STRATEGIES		
EFFECTIVE STRATEGIES ARE URGENT TO IMPLEMENT, HAVE SUPPORT, AND ARE SMART		
CRITERIA	EXPLANATION	
U	URGENT	Is it essential to address the issue to achieve the goals and objectives? Will things move in the wrong direction if the issue is not addressed?
	SUPPORT	There is commitment and support from key stakeholders and regulators for implementation of the <i>Strategy</i> .
S	SPECIFIC	It is detailed enough so that anyone reviewing the <i>Strategy</i> will know what is intended to be accomplished.
M	MEASURABLE	The end result can be identified in terms of quantity, quality, acceptable standards, etc. You know you have a measurable <i>Strategy</i> when it states in objective terms the end result or product.
A	ATTAINABLE	The <i>Strategy</i> is likely to be implemented, and there are resources available, or likely to become available for implementing the <i>Strategy</i> .
R	RELEVANT	The <i>Strategy</i> is relevant, and if implemented it is likely to be successful in achieving the relevant goals and objectives of the ABSI.
T	TIME-FRAMED	There are milestones with a specific date attached for completion.

TABLE 2 — PRIORITIZATION RANKING SCALE USED FOR STRATEGIES			
SCALE RANGE 10 – 1 (10 HIGHEST RATING TO 1 LOWEST RATING)			
RATING	EXPLANATION	RATING	EXPLANATION
10	Highest Level of Priority—Urgent/Critical	5	Medium Level of Priority
9	Very High Level of Priority	4	Medium Low Level of Priority
8	High Level of Priority	3	Low Level of Priority
7	Medium High Level of Priority	2	Very Low Level of Priority
6	Moderately High Level of Priority	1	Lowest Possible Priority—Don't Pursue

TABLE 3 — PRIORITY 1, 2, AND 3 STRATEGIES RESULTING FROM RANKING RESULTS	
THE PRIORITY OF EACH STRATEGY IS DETERMINED BY THE AVERAGE RANKING SCORE FOR THE STRATEGY	
RANK RANGE	EXPLANATION
10 – 8 Ranking	Strategies that achieve an average ranking of from 10 - 8 will be classified as: Priority 1 Strategies = Important To Do Now
7 – 5 Ranking	Strategies that achieve an average ranking of from 7 - 5 will be classified as: Priority 2 Strategies = Important But Less Time Sensitive
4 – 1 Ranking	Strategies that achieve an average ranking of from 4 - 1 will be classified as: Priority 3 Strategies = As Time and Resources Allow

PRIORITY OF STRATEGIES BY GOAL AREA	
ALL STRATEGIES WITHIN EACH PRIORITY LEVEL (1 – 3) ARE OF EQUAL PRIORITY AND WILL BE IMPLEMENTED BASED ON A LOGICAL SEQUENCING	
Priority 1 Strategies (10, 9, 8) = Important To Do Now	
GOAL A	GOAL B
1.) Restore and create reef structures suitable for sustained oyster settlement that enhance ecosystem services in designated restoration areas. (#1 – 9.6) <i>(#1 overall rank for Goal A – 9.6 mean/average)</i>	1.) Evaluate a suite of management approaches that in combination achieve the goal of maintaining a sustainable wild oyster fishery as measured in relation to relevant performance metrics for determining success. (#1 – 9.3) <i>(#1 overall rank for Goal B – 9.3 mean/average)</i>
2.) Use experimental evidence and habitat suitability analyses to determine the most suitable substrate (e.g., limestone, granite, spat-on-shell, artificial structures) for restoring, enhancing, and/or developing new reef structures that will increase productivity in the Apalachicola Bay oyster ecosystem. (#2 - 8.7)	2.) Recommend specific criteria and/or conditions, with related performance measures for the reopening of Apalachicola Bay to limited wild oyster harvesting. (#2 – 9.0)
3.) Determine area (acres or km ²) of oyster reefs that currently support live oysters as well as the area needed to ensure sufficient spat production that will support sustainability of oyster reefs and sustainability of a wild oyster fishery throughout the ABS. (#3 - 8.6)	3.) Conduct an oyster stock assessment for the ABS with periodic updates. (#3 – 8.8)
4.) [^] Develop criteria for restoring specific reefs or reef systems damaged by environmental conditions or natural disasters. (#4 – 8.2)	4.) Manage the commercial oyster industry and recreational oyster fishing to provide for sustainable spat production and the recovery of oyster populations. (#4 – 8.75)
5.) [^] Identify monitoring needs for assessing the health of oyster populations (including disease), and detecting changes in environmental conditions and habitat quality (for oysters and other reef-associated species) over time. (#4 – 8.2)	5.) Work with FWC Law Enforcement to develop enforcement strategies and appropriate penalties sufficient to deter harvest or sale of undersized oysters as well as violations that harm wild or leased oyster reefs and other natural resources, and that will support restoration efforts in the ABS. (#5 – 8.6)
[^] Priority #4 and #5 above received the same ranking.	6.) Evaluate the development of a policy that would require setting sustainable harvest goals and placing limitations on or a complete closure to harvesting based on the results of data (e.g., stock assessment) collected and evaluated under a comprehensive monitoring program designed to sustainably manage the resource. (#6 – 8.5)
	7.) Restore and create reef structures suitable in size, location, and substrate type for healthy and

	sustainable oyster settlement and production, and harvesting. (#7 – 8.3)
Priority 2 Strategies (7, 6, 5) = Important But Less Time Sensitive	
GOAL A	GOAL B
6.) Develop ecosystem models that forecast future environmental conditions and oyster population status. (#6 – 7.2)	8.) Recommend policies and actions that retain and recycle shell for habitat replenishment in the ABS. (#8 – 7.7)
7.) Assess existing ecosystem services metrics used for other oyster studies and develop a list of ABSI specific metrics to assess change over time. (#7 – 6.7)	9.) Use decision-support tools to develop a system of potential closed areas that are well defined in terms of size, location, and longevity and include rotational and seasonal harvest areas, as well as long-term closed areas in strategic locations to provide habitat for year-round protection for brood stock and enhanced spawning opportunities. (#9 – 7.6)
	10.) Use ecological quantitative modeling and other decision support tools to evaluate strategies and actions, and define performance criteria for an oyster population that can sustain a pre-determined level of wild oyster harvest, with a stipulated number of harvesters (limited entry), and protocols to ensure sustainability. (#10 – 7.5)
	11.) Work with FDACS to ensure that oyster aquaculture practices and locations in the Bay are compatible with the goals and strategies for restoration and management of the ecosystem and are compatible with a wild fisheries and the important cultural role of a working waterfront and seafood industry. (#11 – 6.8)
	12.) Investigate oyster shell and oyster relay programs to move both cultch and live oysters to more favorable habitat (relay programs are recommended to only be used for restoration experiments). (#12 – 5.9)
Priority 3 Strategies (4, 3, 2, 1) = As Time and Resources Allow	
GOAL A	GOAL B
8.) Seagrass and other SAV, and wetland and riparian habitat should be restored concurrently on appropriate substrate/bottom to work synergistically with oyster habitat restoration to enhance restoration of the ABS. (#8 – 4.73)	

PRIORITY OF STRATEGIES BY GOAL AREA	
ALL STRATEGIES WITHIN EACH PRIORITY LEVEL (1 – 3) ARE OF EQUAL PRIORITY AND WILL BE IMPLEMENTED BASED ON A LOGICAL SEQUENCING	
Priority 1 Strategies (10, 9, 8) = Important To Do Now	
GOAL C	GOAL D
1.) [^] The ABSI Team and the CAB will continue to have an open and transparent process for the development of the Plan with many opportunities for stakeholder engagement and input in a variety of forums (e.g., workshops, online, public/government meetings) for generating awareness and support while incorporating any changes the CAB deems appropriate and necessary to fulfill the goals and objectives. (#1 – 9.1) <i>(#1 overall rank for Goal C – 9.1 mean/average)</i>	1.) Develop a Community Advisory Board (CAB) for the ABSI that provides critical information and perspective to the ABSI leadership and whose members recognize the importance of their role as ambassadors for the initiative*. (#1 – 8.9) <i>* Status: Initiated.</i> <i>(#1 overall rank for Goal D – 8.9 mean/average)</i>
2.) [^] A successor group to the CAB will be developed and in place by the time the Plan is completed*. (#1 – 9.1) <i>* Status: under development</i>	
3.) During 2021, the ABSI Team will form a sub-committee within the CAB to evaluate the efficacy of forming a CAB successor group. The intent of a successor group would be to ensure continuity between the CAB members and the agencies responsible for oyster management. (#3 – 8.8)	
4.) Create a comprehensive funding approach for the Apalachicola Bay System Ecosystem-Based Adaptive Management and Restoration Plan implementation including a comprehensive analysis for future grant funding for strategies, including support for sustainable monitoring deriving from the Plan. (#4 – 8.5)	
[^] Priority #1 and #2 above received the same ranking.	
Priority 2 Strategies (7, 6, 5) = Important But Less Time Sensitive	
GOAL C	GOAL D
	2.) Build, with the help of the CAB, community support and stewardship by educating stakeholders on the importance of maintaining healthy oyster reefs and by engaging them in the Bay restoration through a variety of hands-on programs. (#2 – 7.7)
	3.) Support and participate in providing educational opportunities for students at all levels (primary & secondary school through college) to understand the value of their coastal ecosystems,

	importance of stewardship and the role oysters play in ecosystem health and fisheries. (#3 – 6.7)
Priority 3 Strategies (4, 3, 2, 1) = As Time and Resources Allow	
GOAL C	GOAL D

**PRIORITY OF STRATEGIES BY GOAL AREA
STRATEGIES OUTSIDE OF ABSI SCOPE**

Priority 1 Strategies (10, 9, 8) = Important To Do Now

GOAL E STRATEGIES TO BE REFERRED	ADDITIONAL STRATEGIES TO BE REFERRED
1.) Engage commercial fishermen in the restoration of the bay and encourage future participation in restoration such as monitoring, shell recycling, shelling, and relaying. (#1 – 8.5) <i>(#1 overall rank for Goal E – 8.5 mean/ average)</i>	
2.) Recommend monitoring and enforcement programs continue with appropriate metrics to measure output from and impact of harvest on oyster reefs. (#2 – 8.3)	

Priority 2 Strategies (7, 6, 5) = Important But Less Time Sensitive

GOAL E STRATEGIES TO BE REFERRED	ADDITIONAL STRATEGIES TO BE REFERRED
3.) Coordinate with the local business community and governing bodies (i.e., city and county commissions) to ensure that growth management plans, land use and development regulations meet strong standards that are compatible with and minimize the environmental impact of industry and business activities within the ABS and are conducive to a healthy ecosystem. (#3 – 7.2)	1.) Work with State legislators and state agencies to develop funding strategies, and incentives for involving local watermen, seafood dealers, restaurants, aquaculture operations, and private citizens in oyster reef restoration efforts that will increase the viability of oyster resources. (#1 – 7.7) <i>(#1 overall rank for Referred Strategies – 7.7 mean/ average)</i>
4.) Coordinate with and encourage recreational businesses and activities that recognize the importance of and support a sustainable commercial oyster fishery and the importance of the seafood industry to the Region’s cultural heritage. (#4 – 6.9)	2.) Provide training and financial support for new workforce entrants (particularly young entrants) interested in being employed in existing industries as well as and developing industries in new fisheries, aquaculture, and restoration science. (#2 – 6.4)
5.) Work with existing partners (e.g., the Chamber of Commerce, Apalachee Regional Planning Council, and city and county staff) to monitor and report on the economic benefits of a restored ABS, including key economic indicators relevant to the commercial oyster fishery and associated industries in the region. This can be displayed as a dashboard that includes key economic indicators over time	3.) Develop surveys or other tools that can be used to measure and track changes in stakeholder and public understanding of the issues important to the health and restoration of the Bay. (#3 – 6.3)

based on restoration efforts in the Apalachicola Bay System (ABS). (#5 – 6.8)	
6.) Support planning tied to economic indicators that consider future conditions (climate, SLR, reduced river flow) and their effects on the ABS. (#6 – 6.6)	4.) Build Gulf-wide mechanism for communities interested in the restoration and revitalization of fisheries to exchange best practices and lessons learned. (#4 – 6.0)
7.) Review land development regulations to provide flexibility while supporting and enhancing efforts to maintain and revitalize working waterfronts in Apalachicola and Eastpoint to ensure preservation of Franklin County’s cultural heritage and a viable seafood industry. (#7 - 6.5)	5.) Engage the public (students, residents and tourists) in learning about the history and the ecological and economic importance of the Apalachicola Bay region, including the natural resources, and lumber, cotton shipping, and fishing industries. (#5 - 5.3)
8.) Work with oystermen and other community stakeholders to promote post-recovery Apalachicola oysters. (#8 – 6.2)	
9.) Develop complementary industries in wild oyster harvest and oyster aquaculture that provide new economic opportunities by building a network of experts that can help Franklin County citizens build successful programs through business training, identifying sources of funding for equipment, and developing products that will enhance and diversify local industries. (#9 – 6.0)	
Priority 3 Strategies (4, 3, 2, 1) = As Time and Resources Allow	
GOAL E STRATEGIES TO BE REFERRED	ADDITIONAL STRATEGIES TO BE REFERRED
10.) Develop new markets for selling oysters to areas within and outside of Florida in part by investing in location (Apalachicola Bay) branding. (#10 – 4.5)	

STAKEHOLDER RESOURCES AVAILABLE AND COLLABORATION INITIATIVES
IN SUPPORT OF ABSI
UPDATED 16 NOVEMBER 2021

ORGANIZATION	RESOURCES AVAILABLE AND COLLABORATION INITIATIVES
Riparian County Stakeholder Coalition (RCSC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff assistance (Ken Jones, coordinator and engineer). • Request funds from the 6 RCSC counties for funding specific stipulated projects. • Established working stakeholder relationships including working with the Apalachicola-Chattahoochee-Flint Stakeholders (ACFS) group on a Sustainable Water Management Plan for the equitable distribution of water to the Basin. • Collaborating with the ABSI on water flow metrics development in the Basin. • Working with stakeholders including Tri-Rivers Commission on navigation issues for the tri-rivers region (ACF).
Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementing Bay oyster restoration project funded by NFWF. • Potential funding for future smaller restoration projects. • Restoration design and monitoring assistance. • Collaborating with the ABSI on water flow metrics development in the Basin. • Science, data, and research support.
City of Apalachicola	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Committed to serving on the ABSI CAB for at least 4 more years to help guide the development of the Bay Management Plan. • Help with convening the CAB Successor Group that will help oversee the implementation of the Bay Management Plan. • Agree to uphold current local regulations that help ensure Apalachicola Bay is free of pollution and allows commercial fishermen to use city boat ramps to access the water.
Apalachicola Riverkeeper	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nimble and can move fast to take action as needed. • Assist with public outreach initiatives including meeting with and educating stakeholders on issues. • Provide field trips to take stakeholders and decision-makers to see locations and issues in the field. • Social media support and communications. • Assist with collaborative initiatives such as working and coordinating with existing partners including Apalachicola-Chattahoochee-Flint Stakeholders (ACFS) and the Riparian County Stakeholder Coalition (RCSC). • Working on watershed restoration initiatives including the current Apalachicola River Slough Restoration project that also includes collaborating with ANERR and other stakeholders. • Share science and data with stakeholders.

<p>Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (FDACS)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist with collaboration and communication between stakeholders. Staff assistance. • Field office and laboratory support. • Provide data and research including water quality sampling data and monitoring.
<p>The Pew Charitable Trusts</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working on various management plans across the Region. • Working with National Estuarine Research Reserves (NERR) across the Country • Resources including staffing, funding, research, and data. • Committed to funding the facilitation of ABSI for initial part of Phase IV. • Committed to the development of a broader state-wide oyster management plan. • Committed to staying involved in the development and implementation of the ABS Plan. • Staff to assist with communication, analysis of data and issues, social media and blogs. • Committed to working and communicating with other stakeholders including The Nature Conservancy (TNC). • Pew has an extensive network of stakeholder partners and a national presence. • Assist with funding for projects and in identifying other funding sources. • Funding of economic assistance initiatives such as purchasing farm-raised oysters for restoration projects.
<p>Water Street Seafood</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operational oyster processing house. • Water-side facilities and dock to assist with the project. • Can provide oyster shells at market price or donate on a limited basis. Have experienced staff that could assist.
<p>Apalachicola National Estuarine Research Reserve (ANERR)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research and monitoring support. • Education, outreach, and training support. • Education to local schools. • Opportunities working with the Conservation Corps of the Forgotten Coast. • Aquaculture education grants. • Relationships and working with agencies. • Working with partner agencies to receive NOAA funding. • Mapping support from existing coastal mapping program, and that could be potentially developed into a single state-wide GIS layer.

STRATEGIES AND ACTIONS WITH PROPOSED LEADS, PARTNERS, AND RESOURCES

The following table is for illustrative purposes, and discussion and completion of this table is planned for Phase IV of the CAB process.

GOAL A: ECOLOGICAL/RESTORATION PRIORITY 1 STRATEGIES/ACTIONS	LEAD/PARTNERS	RESOURCES
Strategy 1.) Restore and create reef structures suitable for sustained oyster settlement that enhance ecosystem services in designated restoration areas.	Lead: FWC/FWRI Partners: FSU, UF, local Gov., FDOT, NGOs, coastal property owners, CAB Successor Group	Student help from universities (FSU/UF)
<i>Action 1-A.):</i> Design and implement projects to achieve multiple ecosystem service targets (e.g., commercial and recreational fishing, shoreline protection).	Same as above and oystermen	Same as above
GOAL B: SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT PRIORITY 1 STRATEGIES/ACTIONS	LEAD/PARTNERS	RESOURCES
Strategy 1.) Evaluate a suite of management approaches that in combination achieve the goal of maintaining a sustainable wild oyster fishery as measured in relation to relevant performance metrics for determining success.	Lead: FSU/UF Partners: FWC, stakeholders	Student help from universities (FSU/UF)
GOAL C: MANAGEMENT & RESTORATION PLAN PRIORITY 1 STRATEGIES/ACTIONS	LEAD/PARTNERS	RESOURCES
Strategy 1.) The ABSI Team and the CAB will continue to have an open and transparent process for the development of the Plan with many opportunities for stakeholder engagement and input in a variety of forums (e.g., workshops, online, public/ government meetings) for generating awareness and support while incorporating any changes the CAB deems appropriate and necessary to fulfill the goals and objectives.	Lead: FSU Partners: CAB, CAB sub-committee, other stakeholders	Initiated
GOAL D: ENGAGED STAKEHOLDER COMMUNITY PRIORITY 1 STRATEGIES/ACTIONS	LEAD/PARTNERS	RESOURCES
Strategy 1.) Develop a Community Advisory Board (CAB) for the ABS Initiative that provides critical information and perspective to the ABSI leadership and whose members recognize the importance of their role as ambassadors for the initiative.	Lead: CAB Community Outreach Subcommittee Partners: FSU, CAB, CAB Successor Group, ABS stakeholders	Initiated
GOAL E: THRIVING ECONOMY PRIORITY 1 STRATEGIES/ACTIONS	LEAD/PARTNERS	RESOURCES
Strategy 1.) Engage commercial fishermen in the restoration of the bay and encourage future participation in restoration such as monitoring, shell recycling, shelling, and relaying.	Lead: CAB Successor Group Partners: Stakeholder groups, Chamber of Commerce, local government	TBD

SECTION V
PERFORMANCE MEASURES
METRICS ASSOCIATED WITH OBJECTIVES (TO MEASURED ANNUALLY)
AND ESTUARINE METRICS

PERFORMANCE MEASURES: The regular measurement of outcomes and results, which generates reliable data on the effectiveness, efficiency, and sustainability of programs and plans. The decision support tools will be used when available to forecast results that will help weigh the potential outcomes of different strategies.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES	
GOAL A—A HEALTHY AND PRODUCTIVE BAY ECOSYSTEM	
OBJECTIVES	RECOMMENDED METRICS
<p>A1) To use observations, monitoring, experiments and modeling conducted through ABSI and related efforts to create decision support tools that can inform how a range of natural and human influenced factors will affect the ABS ecosystem.</p> <p>Goal for Objective A1: User-friendly informative decision support tools available to ABS resource managers.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Oyster population dynamics (recruitment, growth, mortality, shell budgets). ● River flows under climate and management scenarios (River flow model). ● Current speed and direction and particle trajectories (proxy for larval dispersal), under different river flow, tidal and wind-forced scenarios (hydrodynamic model). ● Temperature, salinity, oxygen, pH, nutrients and organic carbon dynamics under different climate and management scenarios (combined river flow and hydrodynamic models). ● Reef area and height (total area of patches of living and nonliving oyster shell or substrate with and without live oysters). ● Area and distribution of suitable oyster habitat (from predictive habitat models) for current and future conditions.
<p>A2) To help establish a comprehensive monitoring plan to evaluate the health of the ABS oyster resource and its measurable ecosystem services with clearly defined performance measures and strong coordination among the various entities conducting research in the region.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Regularly updated maps of intertidal and subtidal reefs ● Oyster recruitment rates ● Density (#/m²) of live and dead oyster juveniles (<25mm), sub-adults

<p>Goal for Objective A2: A monitoring plan approved by stakeholders and resource management.</p>	<p>(26-75 mm) and market size (> 76 mm) adults.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Oyster size-frequency distribution (using shell height) (mm) ● Reproductive status ● Condition index ● Pest and predator prevalence ● Disease prevalence ● Environmental variables (temperature, salinity, oxygen, turbidity, pH, nutrients)
<p>A3) To use existing and new research, and decision support tools to identify viable strategies for restoration and management of the ABS oyster resources and the function of the ABS ecosystem.</p> <p>Goal for Objective A3: Management and restoration plan that increases ecological function of oyster reefs in the ABS.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Understanding of optimal restored reef, placement, dimensions and materials. ● Identification of optimal locations for broodstock reefs (areas closed to harvest). ● Increase density of legal oyster populations on both restored and non-restored reefs (#/m²).to at least 100 m³ (levels observed in 2000). ● Statistically significant increase (over current conditions) in diversity and abundance of ecologically- and economically-important species (resident and transient). ● Maintenance of sufficient live oysters and dead shell to sustain a healthy oyster reef ecosystem.
<p>A4) To define measurable ecosystem services that can be used to determine the level of change in ecological health (e.g., oyster fishery harvest, habitat for other fishery species, abundance and condition indices for oyster reef and population health) and societal benefit derived from Apalachicola Bay System management and restoration efforts, with target and threshold levels identified.</p> <p>Goal for Objective A4: Improved oyster reef ecosystem services for the ABS.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Change in the amount of shoreline habitat that is protected (Goal: increase in shoreline extent, elevation, marsh cover). ● Change in the amount of sustainable wild oyster harvest that is supported by restored oyster populations. ● Improved recreational and commercial fisheries of oyster-reef related species (stone crab, sheepshead, drum). ● Improved water clarity in the vicinity of restored oyster reefs.

GOAL B—SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF OYSTER RESOURCES	
<p>B1) To develop through a transparent and inclusive process a science-based ABS oyster recovery and adaptive management plan for both commercial and recreational industries that includes: broad stakeholder and community support; a long-term, comprehensive monitoring plan that will be carried out by state agencies and their contractors; a regulatory framework that allows for rapid modifications when needed to address changing environmental conditions; and enforceable regulations that contain penalties sufficient to deter violations and harm to the resource. It is imperative that this Plan be constructed with the direct involvement of entities within the State of Florida (e.g., FWC, FDACS, State Legislature) in cooperation with other relevant agencies to enhance the likelihood of its implementation.</p> <p>Goal for Objective B1: A stakeholder supported adaptive management plan for the ABS.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish sustainable allowable catch in total biomass (kg), including harvest rate and shell budgets. • Incorporate commercial and recreational harvest in oyster stock assessment model for ABS. • Model different adaptive management approaches, to promote sustainability of the fishery, and long-term planning and investment by harvesters and dealers. • Assign some existing reefs as broodstock reefs that are closed to harvest • FWC law enforcement increases presence during oyster open season, and develops appropriate penalties for regulation violations • FWC establishes a long-term state-wide oyster monitoring program
<p>B2) To make recommendations to FDACS for oyster aquaculture best management practices that allow for the unimpeded recovery of oyster reefs, the oyster fishery, and the ecological and societal health of the ABS ecosystem while providing economic opportunities to the aquaculture industry.</p> <p>Goal for Objective B1: Identify positive and negative interactions between oyster aquaculture and wild oyster restoration and fisheries.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FDACS, FWC or other entity supports studies to identify aquaculture practices that affect oyster restoration and fisheries, and other habitats within the ecosystem.
GOAL C—A FULLY FUNDED AND SUPPORTED MANAGEMENT & RESTORATION PLAN	
<p>C1) To establish a fully funded permanent, representative stakeholder process to monitor the long-term implementation of the Plan.</p> <p>Goal for Objective C1: Establish a stakeholder group to ensure community support for the management and restoration plans.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of an ABSI CAB successor group to continue stakeholder engagement in the management and restoration process
<p>C2) To support efforts to identify funding sources and define mechanisms for full implementation of the Plan.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Form a small stakeholder group that will identify and obtain funding for large scale continued restoration of the ABS oyster reefs.

<p>Goal for Objective C2: Obtain sufficient funding to implement restoration and management plans.</p>	
<p>GOAL D—AN ENGAGED STAKEHOLDER COMMUNITY AND INFORMED PUBLIC</p>	
<p>D1) To coordinate community engagement efforts to increase public awareness of and support for a healthy and well-managed ABS ecosystem; and to ensure that businesses, industries, non-profits, and local governments are supportive and included in these efforts.</p> <p>Goal for Objective D1: An engaged and informed community, including K-12 and adults in the local area and beyond.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of people with improved understanding of the ecosystem services provided by oysters • Number of businesses, schools, industries, non-profits, and local governments participating in outreach efforts. • Number of volunteers participating in oyster reef restoration efforts. • Number of internship program “graduates” that enter the oyster aquaculture workforce in the ABS or other estuary in Florida. • Number of K-12 students reached by ABSI.
<p>D2) To measure public and stakeholder understanding of the issues important to the health and restoration of the Bay and socio-economic indicators.</p> <p>Goal for Objective D2: Understand stakeholder commitment to a healthy ABS ecosystem.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Survey of stakeholders to assess level of understanding of the ecosystem services provided by oysters, and commitment to adopting measures that improve ABS health.
<p>GOAL E—A THRIVING ECONOMY CONNECTED TO A RESTORED ABS</p>	
<p>E1) To ensure that economic indicators of the commercial oyster fishery and associated industries in the ABS demonstrate increasing viability and growth.</p> <p>Goal for Objective E1: Increased viability and growth of oyster fishery and associated industries.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor economic indicators of a successful wild oyster industry, and assess causes of positive and negative trends.
<p>E2) To ensure that industries and businesses within the ABS are compatible with a healthy and well-managed ABS ecosystem.</p> <p>Goal for Objective E2: Create a decision support tool to assess the effect of ABS industries on ecosystem health.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor metrics associated with Goal A and with objective E1 (above) to determine whether they have positive, neutral or negative interactions

<p>E3) To develop growth management policies, plans and regulations affecting the ABS that are compatible with a healthy and well-managed ABS ecosystem while maintaining a thriving economy and supporting cultural heritage.</p> <p>Goal for Objective E3: A healthy, well-managed ABS and thriving working waterfront industries.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess effect of growth management plans on ABS ecosystem health and economic growth
<p>E4) To develop an oyster aquaculture industry that provides economic opportunities and is complementary to the wild harvest fishery.</p> <p>Goal for Objective E4: Establish complementary oyster aquaculture and wild oyster harvest industries.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess economic indicators associated with aquaculture and wild oyster harvest • Assess social and economic compatibility between the two industries using stakeholder survey tools.

ESTUARINE METRICS

ESTUARINE METRICS: These are variables that can be measured and used to assess the benefits or impacts of the different upstream management and climate scenarios that influence freshwater flow into the ABS.

ESTUARINE METRICS	
CATEGORY	ASSOCIATED METRICS
Environmental	<p>For eastern oysters, the optimal range of salinities is 15-25 ppt and temperatures are 20-30°C. Use hydrodynamic models to estimate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spatial and temporal footprint of optimal salinity conditions under different flow regimes (and temperatures if possible). • Spatial and temporal footprint of unfavorable conditions (< 10 ppt, > 25 ppt) under different flow regimes. • Assess spatial and temporal footprint of potential oyster food sources (nutrients, chlorophyll, phytoplankton and particulate organic material). • Use <i>in situ</i> instruments to validate and parameterize models to increase accuracy. • Use ANERR data (current and historical) to hindcast environmental conditions (temp, salinity, oxygen, turbidity, pH, nutrients) relative to historical water flows. • Compare river flows (seasonal means and variances) and ‘footprint’ of optimal conditions, before and after the cessation of dredging the Apalachicola River for navigation purposes. • Model flows with theoretical no withdrawal scenario to look at just climate projections on flow.

<p>Biological - Oysters</p>	<p>Measurable biological responses may be <i>immediate</i> (e.g., mortality in response to extreme conditions), <i>delayed</i> (e.g., high mortality from predation/disease in response to extended high salinities) or <i>sub-lethal</i> (e.g., reduced growth in response to long-term suboptimal conditions). The following variables can be measured during monthly monitoring and results interpreted in the context of observed or modeled optimal/sub-optimal environmental conditions.</p> <p>Biological metrics include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mortality (boxes) – juveniles, sub-adults, adults. • Recruitment - river outflow can change current regime and environmental conditions, which influence larval survival, and dispersal. • Condition index – decreases under sub-optimal conditions. • Disease (Dermo) prevalence – increases in high salinity warm conditions. Primarily affects adults. • Reproductive status – can be impacted under long-term suboptimal conditions.
<p>Ecological - Oysters</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oyster population dynamics – number of live, dead and boxes for juvenile, sub-adult and adult oysters can identify size-related mortality events. • Use past observations on reef distribution and predictive habitat models (for climate and management scenarios) to identify optimal locations for oyster restoration. • Compare current and historical reef height and footprint to identify target reef size for restoration.
<p>Ecological - Other Species</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Predator abundance (high salinities facilitate predators such as oyster drills, crown conch, stone crabs). • Occurrence of pests (boring sponge, blister worms) and parasites (flatworms). • Use FWC Fisheries independent monitoring data to assess distribution of fishes (and managed invertebrate species) relative to river flow and modeled/observed environmental data.

SECTION VI TERMS AND DEFINITIONS AND ABSI BOUNDARY MAP

APALACHICOLA BAY SYSTEM: Consists of six bays: Apalachicola Bay, East Bay, St Vincent Sound, East and West St George Sound, and Alligator Harbor comprising a total of 155,374 acres (62,879 Ha). Confined to Franklin County and ending to the north at river mile zero (0). Important considerations include riverine and offshore inputs to the ABS as well as the reciprocal influences of outputs from the ABS to the Gulf of Mexico.

APALACHICOLA BAY SYSTEM, HEALTHY:

A healthy ecosystem is one in which material and energy flows are balanced through interacting biological, physical, and chemical processes (involving microorganisms, plants, animals, sunlight, air, water) that conserve diversity, support fully functional evolutionary and ecological processes, and sustain a range of ecological and ecosystem services.

ECOSYSTEM SERVICES: The direct and indirect contributions of ecosystems to human wellbeing. These services include **provisioning services** (food, raw materials, fresh water, medicinal resources), **regulating services** (climate, air quality, carbon sequestration & storage, moderation of extreme events, waste water treatment, erosion prevention & maintenance of soil fertility), **habitat or supporting services** (habitat for all species, maintenance of genetic diversity), and **cultural services** (recreation for mental & physical health; tourism; aesthetic appreciation and inspiration for culture, art & design; spiritual experience & sense of place).

ESTUARINE METRICS: These are variables that can be measured and used to assess the benefits or impacts of the different upstream management and climate scenarios that influence freshwater flow into the ABS.

GOAL: A goal is a statement of the project’s purpose to move towards the vision expressed in fairly broad language.

GUIDING PRINCIPLES: The Community Advisory Board’s Guiding Principles reflect the broad values and philosophy that guides the operation of the Community Advisory Board and the behavior of its members throughout its process and in all circumstances regardless of changes in its goals, strategies or membership.

OBJECTIVE: Objectives describe in concrete terms how to accomplish the goal to achieve the vision within a specific timeframe and with available resources. (*E.g., by 2023, the State of Florida will have approved a stakeholder developed Ecosystem-Based Adaptive Management and Restoration Plan for the Apalachicola Bay System.*)

OUTCOME: Outcomes describe the expected result at the end of the project period – what is hoped to be achieved when the goal is accomplished. (*E.g., an ecologically, and economically viable, healthy and sustainable Apalachicola Bay System oyster fishery and ecosystem*)

OYSTER RESOURCES: Sources of oysters that provide natural and cultural benefits to humans. These sources can come from the wild or from aquaculture (see ecosystem services). The responsible management of oyster resources for present-day needs and future generations requires integrated approaches that are place-based, embrace systems thinking, and incorporate the social, economic, and environmental considerations of sustainability.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES: The regular measurement of outcomes and results, which generates reliable data on the effectiveness, efficiency, and sustainability of programs and plans.

RESTORATION: The process of establishing or re-establishing a habitat that in time can come to closely resemble a natural condition in terms of structure and function.

STAKEHOLDERS: All interest groups whether public, private or non-governmental organizations who have an interest or concern in the success of a project, and can affect or be affected by the outcome of any decision or activity of the project. For purposes of the Apalachicola Bay System Initiative, stakeholders include but are not limited to: agriculture, silviculture, business, real estate, economic development, tourism, environmental, citizen groups, recreational fishing, commercial seafood industry, regional groups (i.e., ACF Stakeholders, and Riparian Counties), local government, state government, federal government, universities, and research interests.

STRATEGY: A method, action, plan of action, or policy that can be tested to determine whether it solves a problem and helps to achieve objectives and goals in the context of bringing about a desired future for the Apalachicola Bay System.

VISION: An idealized view of where or what the stakeholders would like the oyster resource and ecosystem to be in the future.

VISION THEMES: The related key topical issue area strategies that characterize the desirable future for the oyster resource and ecosystem. The Vision Themes establish a framework for goals and objectives. They are not ordered by priority.

Descriptions of “Lead” and “Partner” Roles for Implementation of Strategies and Actions

Lead: Lead entities will coordinate and guide the partners in implementing a Strategy or Action and identify other entities interested in participating. The lead will gain support from their organization for their role in implementing or supporting the Strategy or Action.

Partner: Partner entities will engage in meetings called by the Lead and actively participate in implementation of the Strategy or Action. The partners will gain support from their respective organization for their role in implementing or supporting the Strategy or Action.




APALACHICOLA BAY SYSTEM INITIATIVE BOUNDARY MAP



SECTION VII
KEY TO COMMON PROJECT ABBREVIATIONS

ABBREVIATION	DEFINITION
ABS	Apalachicola Bay System
ABSI	Apalachicola Bay System Initiative
ACFS	Apalachicola-Chattahoochee-Flint Stakeholders
ANERR	Apalachicola National Estuarine Research Reserve
CAB	Community Advisory Board
County	Franklin County
DACS or FDACS	Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services
DEP or FDEP	Florida Department of Environmental Protection
DOH or FDOH	Florida Department of Health
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
FDOT	Florida Department of Transportation
FSU	Florida State University
FSUCML	Florida State University Coastal and Marine Laboratory
FWC	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission
FWRI	FWC Fish and Wildlife Research Institute
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NRCS	Natural Resource Conservation Service
NFWFMD	Northwest Florida Water Management District
Plan	Apalachicola Bay System Ecosystem-Based Adaptive Management and Restoration Plan
RESTORE	Resources and Ecosystems Sustainability, Tourist Opportunities, and Revived Economies of the Gulf Coast Act of 2012
RCSC	Riparian County Stakeholder Coalition
RPC	Regional Planning Council
SAV	Submerged Aquatic Vegetation
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
UF	University of Florida
UWF	University of West Florida

**STOPLIGHT INDICATORS LEGEND FOR STATUS OF MANAGEMENT AND RESTORATION
TARGETS, TRENDS, AND GOALS**

	Red	Substantial deviations from restoration or management targets, creating severe negative condition that merits action.
	Yellow	Current situation does not meet restoration or management targets and merits attention, or indicate improvement in trend.
	Green	Situation is good and restoration or management goals or trends have been reached. Continuation of management and monitoring effort is essential to maintain and assess “green” status.