

US Fish & Wildlife
Boating Infrastructure Grant Program
Budget Narrative

In a separate narrative titled “**Budget Narrative**”, explain and justify all requested budget items/costs. Demonstrate a clear connection between costs and the proposed project activities. Describe resources you used to develop cost estimates for your project. Describe any item that under the applicable Federal cost principles requires the Service’s approval and estimate its cost. If Federally-funded equipment will be used for the project, provide a list of that equipment, including the Federal funding source. Please also address the following:

1. Match and other partner contributions:

Identify the cash and in-kind contributions that you, a partner, or other entity contribute to the project and describe how the contributions directly and substantively benefits completion of the project. See §§ 86.32 and 86.33 for more information.

2. Contingency Costs

Contingency costs estimated using broadly-accepted cost estimating methodologies are permissible but must be separately identified in your budget, they must comply with federal cost principles, they must be necessary and reasonable for proper and efficient accomplishment of project or program objectives, and they must be verifiable from your financial records ([2 CFR 200.433](#)). Explain how any contingency costs were calculated and why they are necessary to improve the precision of your budget estimates

3. Proration

Costs for facilities that will benefit operators of boats other than transient recreational vessels at least 26 feet long must be prorated. Common examples of costs that often must be prorated include fuel docks, restrooms and showers, retaining walls, bulkheads and breakwaters, pumpout stations, dredging, and other features that are expected to partially benefit ineligible users. You do not need to allocate costs between user groups when you propose to construct, renovate or maintain facilities solely for eligible users, or when you propose to produce information and education materials.

For each discrete project component or element, clearly state:

a. ***The basis or method you used to allocate costs between eligible and ineligible users.*** For example Your facility has slips for 100 vessels, and 20 are dedicated for transient recreational vessels. Your prorating basis would be 20 percent. If you propose to construct a wave attenuator that will benefit the entire facility, you may only charge 20 percent of the construction costs of the wave attenuator to the project.

b. ***Your reasoning and evidence supporting use of this method.*** Include relevant documentation to validate your basis for allocating costs between eligible and ineligible users, such as facility use records or trends.

c. ***Why prorating is not necessary (if applicable).*** If a proposed facility, component, or element which is primarily designed to benefit eligible users happens to provide a secondary, tangential benefit to ineligible users, or if the value of a project component or element is \$5,000 or less, you do not have to prorate costs. For more guidance, see § 86.19.

4. Program Income

Program income is gross income earned by you that is directly generated by a grant-supported activity, or earned as a result of the grant, during the grant period. Estimate the amount of program income that the project is likely to generate (see § 86.90). If necessary, indicate the method or combination of methods (deduction or addition) of applying your expected program income (see §§ 86.77 and 86.78 for more information). You should request the Regional Director's approval for the additive method prior to the deadline and include documentation of your method and approval in this section and in attachments. Note that program income which is not approved for use as additive prior to the obligation of BIG funds will be applied using the deductive method.

5. Equipment

Provide a list of equipment to be purchased with BIG funds, if any. Typically, equipment includes tangible personal property having a useful life of more than one year and a per-unit acquisition cost of \$5,000 or more. See 2 CFR 200.33 for more information.

6. Useful Life

Estimate the useful life in years of each capital improvement for the proposed project. A capital improvement is typically a structure that costs at least \$25,000 to build, or a repair or renovation of a structure costing at least \$25,000 that increases the structure's useful life by 10 years or more (see § 86.3). If awarded funds, you will be required to explain how you estimated the useful life of each capital improvement. You must reference a generally accepted method used to determine useful life of a capital improvement; however, your estimates do not need to be certified by a licensed engineer or other professional. You may be required to revise or adjust useful life estimates during the approval process. See §§ 86.73 and 86.74.