Data Collection Form

Part B : Quantitative Scoring Model
(To be completed for projects requesting more than $90,000)

Okaloosa RESTORE Advisory Committee

Approved by the Okaloosa RESTORE Advisory Committee: December 4, 2014
Okaloosa County, Florida

Part B: Quantitative Scoring Model (required for projects requesting over $90K)

ECONOMIC FACTORS

B.1 Economic Factor #1: Project Expenditures

In the "Expenditures" table, provide best estimates of the annual costs associated with the proposed project. Some projects, such as a simple land acquisition project, will only require a one-time purchase of a parcel of property with minimal maintenance costs thereafter. You may enter the estimated purchase price in Year 1. Other activities, such as the construction of a proposed recreation complex, may require the purchase of property, the purchase of equipment and funds for long-term maintenance. Please provide best estimates of these one-time and long-term costs for the first ten years of your project's life in the section below for each category that is applicable to your proposed project. If categories are not applicable to your project, please check the box indicated N/A beside each of categories that do not apply. For each expenditure entered, you will be required to describe and justify the expenditure in the section that follows. In the Expenditures section, you will note that there is an opportunity to estimate the total costs of servicing any debt that you may need to incur in order to execute the project. If you will be borrowing money to aid in the execution of the project, you will be asked later in the application to attach documentation demonstrating that you have the capacity to obtain the loan. For each expenditure entered, describe and justify the expenditure in the section that follows. Use current year dollars rounded to the nearest dollar.

("Expenditures" table is on next page)

Expenditures										
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10
Land Acquisition										
Total Estimated Costs of Acquiring Land	$ 0.00	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Construction										
Total Estimated Construction Costs	$ 3,500.00	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Equipment										
Total Estimated Equipment Purchases	$ 15,453.74	$ 2,000.00	$ 2,000.00	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Long-term Operational Expenses										
Labor Costs	$ 1,500.00	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Utility Costs	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Equipment Maintenance	$ 760.00	$ 760.00	$ 760.00	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Other Maintenance Costs	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Debt Service	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
License Costs	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Other Operational Costs (Please Specify type)	$ 72,034.00	$ 72,034.00	$ 72,034.00	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Other Operational Costs (Please Specify type)	$ 1,000.00	$ 1,000.00	$ 1,000.00	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Other Operational Costs (Please Specify type)	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
							Total Expenditures	$ 245,835.74		

B.1.1 "Expenditures" Table

B.1.2 Provide a description of the property to be purchased. (250 words max)

B.1.3 Provide a justification for construction costs. (250 words max)

A prefabricated storage building is necessary to house supplies and tools for the expanded GreenSpace. This building will also provide electricity and water to the area in order to maintain the proper water levels in the marshes and gardens. An 8'X12' building would provide adequate storage and allow students to have a work space. $3,500 would cover the cost of the building, installation, the addition of ridge vents, a reinforced floor, and anchors.

B.1.4 Describe equipment over $5,000 per item to be purchased (Itemize). (250 words max)

B.1.5 Describe and justify long-term operational expenses. (250 words max)

The initial labor cost involves running electricity and water to the area. All labor will be completed or overseen by the Okaloosa County Schools' Maintenance Department with no annual cost through the grant. The electric lines will be run to the storage building as well as water lines to 2 spigots. Existing electrical lines are within 25 feet of the proposed location of the storage building. The water supply at the GreenSpace would need to be extended to the storage building and salt marsh beds.
For equipment maintenance- Computer support for 5 Chromebooks - $360/year ($6.00 per device per month). Greenhouse maintenance (watering system repair, sump pump filter, electrical system maintenance)-$400/year.
For other operational costs – Science lab teacher and Greenspace manager- $72.034.00/year. Field trips and programs for students to a variety of ecosystems- $1,000/year. Replacement of grasses, soils, fertilizer and hand tools- $1000/year and consumable lab materials- $1000/year.
Educationally, programs need a minimum of 3 years to justify statistical value.

B.1.6 Describe jobs created for the short term and long term along with the salary scales. (250 words max)

One teaching position is created for the grant duration. This position will provide lab instruction to Prek-5th grade students and provide a manager for the GreenSpace and Science Lab. The salary scale is based on the Okaloosa County Schools' Instructional pay scale for step 30 with a Master's Degree.

B.2 Economic Factor #2: Project Revenues

In the "Revenues" table, provide best estimates of the annual revenue generated by the project over the long term. Certain projects will generate revenue over the long term beyond the revenue acquired through the RESTORE process. For example, a proposed convention center built by RESTORE dollars might charge a fee to lease space to users, or a recreation facility may charge users to host events. If the project will generate sales/fee type revenues on an annual basis, please provide those revenue estimates on the sales line. If your project will require additional funds from government sources to ensure that it remains operational, please indicate those needs on the government contribution lines. (For example, a road constructed utilizing RESTORE dollars will need maintenance from city/county/state or federal government entities over time.) If your project will receive private contributions (donations, etc.) in order to meet long-term operational expenses, please indicate that on the donations line. If you are borrowing money in order to finance a portion of the project, please indicate the total value of the loan in the appropriate year(s). And finally, please estimate the total number of RESTORE dollars that you will need in each year to execute your project. (For example, a land acquisition would probably require all RESTORE dollars in the first project year. However, a construction project that stretches over a three year period would probably need only a fraction of the total project cost to execute the project in any given year.) If you are receiving matching funds from other sources to complete your project, those funds will be counted below. For example, if you are proposing a $2 million construction project and are asking for $1 million from RESTORE to match a $1 million donor pledge, you would enter $1 million from RESTORE in the appropriate year and $1 million in other private contributions in the appropriate year. Use current year dollars rounded to the nearest dollar.

("Revenues" table is on the next page.)

Revenues

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10
Estimated Annual Revenue (by Source)										
Total Revenue from RESTORE Grant	$ 94,247.74	$ 75,794.00	$ 75,794.00	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Total Revenue from City Government	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Total Revenue from County Government	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Total Revenue from State Government	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Total Sales Revenue (user fees, lease fees, product revenue, etc.)	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Other Private Contributions (donations, private grants, etc.)	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Loan	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Other Revenue (please specify)	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Other Revenue (please specify)	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Total Revenues*	$ 94,247.74	$ 75,794.00	$ 75,794.00	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 0.00

Total Revenue	$ 245,835.74

B.2.1 "Revenues" Table

B.2.2 Describe the type and nature of the sales revenues generated. (250 words max)

B.2.3 Describe and justify a local government contribution. (250 words max)

B.2.3.1 If local government approval of long-term funding has been secured, attach documentation to the application indicating such approval.

B.2.4 Describe the process for securing donations. (250 words max)

B.2.4.1 If donor pledges have been secured, attach documentation.

B.2.5 Describe the nature of the Loan that you are seeking and attach any documentation that you have that demonstrates your capacity to obtain the loan. (250 words max)

GENERAL FACTORS

B.3. General Factor #1: Implementation Readiness - Permitting

B.3.1 Does your project require permitting? Select one of the following:

- [x] Yes, permitting NOT complete (0 points)
- [ ] Yes, ALL permitting complete (5 points)
- [ ] No permitting required (skip to **B.3.2**) (5 points)

B.3.1.1 What type of permit is required?

- [x] Construction
- [ ] Right-of-Way
- [ ] Easement
- [ ] Business
- [ ] Development Order
- [ ] Other. Describe:_____

B.3.1.2 When do you expect to have all required permits?

- [x] Less than 3 months (3 points)
- [ ] 3 – 6 months (2 points)
- [ ] 6 – 9 months (1 points)
- [ ] More than 9 months (0 points)

B.3.1.3 Upload copy of permit if available.

B.3.2 Does your project require any coordination or governmental approvals?

- [ ] Yes, coordination or government approval NOT complete (0 points)
- [ ] Yes, ALL coordination or governmental approval complete (5 points)
- [x] None required (skip to **B.3.3**) (5 points)

B.3.2.1 What type of coordination or approval is required?

- [ ] Inter-local agreement
- [ ] Land Use Change
- [ ] Re-zoning
- [ ] Other

B.3.2.2 When do you expect to have all coordination or approval complete?

- ☐ Less than 3 months (3 points)
- ☐ 3 – 6 months (2 points)
- ☐ 6 – 9 months (1 points)
- ☐ More than 9 months (0 points)

B.3.2.3 Upload copy of coordination or government approval if available.

B.3.3 Provide any additional relevant information on permits, coordination or approval. (120 words max)

A permit will be required to install the prefabricated storage building on school grounds. The Okaloosa County Schools' Maintenance Department will secure the permit.

B.3.4 Upload your supporting documentation

B.4 General Factor #2: Implementation Readiness – Design

B.4.1 Does your project require a design?

- ☐ Yes, design NOT complete (0 points)
- ☐ Yes, design IS complete (skip to **B.4.2**) (5 points)
- ☒ No design required (skip to **B.5**) (5 points)

B.4.1.1 What is the approximate percent of design completion?

- ☐ 0%
- ☐ 30%
- ☐ 65%
- ☐ 95% (nearly design complete)

B.4.1.2 When do you expect to have design complete?

- ☒ 0 – 4 months (3 points)
- ☐ 4 – 8 months (2 points)
- ☐ 8 – 12 months (1 points)
- ☐ More than 12 months (0 points)

B.4.2 Provide any additional information as it relates to design. (120 words max)

B.4.3 Upload your supporting design documentation.

B.5 General Factor #3: Implementation Readiness: Land/Property Ownership

B.5.1 Does your project require the use of land/property?

- [x] Yes (0 points)
- [ ] No (skip to the **B.6**) (10 points)

B.5.1.1 What is your (project advocate's) ownership status of the land/property?

- [x] Owned by project advocate (skip to **B.5.2**) (10 points)
- [ ] Partially owned by project advocate or documented commitment from owner to sell (attach documentation in **B.5.3**) (5 points)
- [ ] Needs to be acquired (0 points)

B.5.1.2 When do you expect to have full ownership (or unrestricted use)?

- [x] Less than 3 months (3 points)
- [ ] 3 – 6 months (2 points)
- [ ] 6 – 9 months (1 points)
- [ ] More than 9 months (0 points)

B.5.2 Provide any additional information as it relates to land/property ownership. (120 words max)

All properties are owned by the Okaloosa County School Board.

B.5.3 Upload your supporting documentation.

B.6 General Factor #4: Project Feasibility –Proven Success

B.6.1 Has type of project proposed been implemented elsewhere?

- [x] Yes
- [ ] No (skip to **B.6.1.4**)

B.6.1.1 What is the historic success of projects that share this approach/technology?

- [x] Extremely common; significant success with projects that share approach/technology (10 points)
- [ ] Common; limited success with projects that share approach/technology (8 points)
- [ ] Uncommon; little documented success and limited projects that share similar approach/ technology (4 points)
- [ ] Rare; no documented success and approach/technology is experimental or theoretical (0 points)

B.6.1.2 Explain where similar project was previously implemented and results. If multiple examples exist, use the most similar / relevant. (240 words max)

The Grasses in Classes program was established 5 years ago through the Choctawhatchee Basin Alliance. As shared on the website http://www.basinalliance.org/page.cfm?articleID=8 -Grasses In Classes students tend salt marsh nurseries throughout the school year, and receive monthly education on local estuarine topics that meet Florida's state science standards from CBA and CBA partners (e.g. AmeriCorps members). Periodically, the schoolchildren split the grasses to increase the nursery stock. At the end of the school year, Grasses in Classes culminates with students planting their shoreline grasses at one of our salt marsh restoration sites along Choctawhatchee Bay as part of our living shoreline initiative. The program instills a love of local habitat, restores shoreline and inspires the next generation of watershed stewards. CBA currently works with 20 schools in Okaloosa and Walton Counties, reaching over 2,100 students in 101 classrooms monthly. Through this expansion opportunity, our goal is to increase the amount of coastal grasses being produced at our school site and to expand the variety of grasses to enhance the restoration process.

B.6.1.3 Upload your supporting documentation.

Skip to **B.7**

B.6.1.4 To the best of your knowledge, why has this type of project never been implemented?

- [ ] Approach / technology is extremely new
- [ ] Conditions have not existed to implement this approach / technology
- [ ] Lack of funding
- [ ] Other. Describe: _____

B.6.1.5 Provide information that details why this "unproven" effort will now be successful.

(240 words max) (up to 4 points)

B.6.1.6 Upload your supporting documentation.

ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS

B.7 Environmental Factor #1: /Restore/Enhance/Protect Habitats

B.7.1 Which best describes the type of habitat impacted? (Select one)

- [ ] Marine
- [x] Coastal
- [ ] Freshwater
- [ ] Estuarine
- [ ] Upland
- [ ] None
- [ ] Other: _____

B.7.2 What best describes the impact of your project on habitat? (Select one)

- [x] Restore/Enhance (10 points)
- [ ] Protect/Conserve (8 points)
- [ ] Offset through Mitigation / None (0 points)
- [ ] Allowable/Permitted Impact (-10 points)

B.7.3 Identify geographical area impacted and provide information as it relates to restoring, enhancing or protecting habitat (240 words max).

A living shoreline is a shoreline management option that uses living plants, and a variety of natural structures and materials to protect property from erosion. Living shorelines present an ecological and economic alternative that is viable for our area along the Santa Rosa Sound and waterways. By replacing and restoring our shoreline habitats with coastal grasses, the diverse habitats associated with natural, gradually sloping beaches, seagrass meadows and salt marshes will provide a nursery, food source and refuge for estuarine species.(Choctawhatchee Basin Alliance of Northwest Florida State College) One specific site is only a block away at Liza Jackson Park which is located directly on the Santa Rosa Sound. In addition to these shorelines, students will plant Sea Oats (Uniola Paniculata) in the dunes between HWY 98 and the Gulf of Mexico on Santa Rosa Island. Sea oats is an extremely valuable plant for coast line and barrier island protection. Its massive root system is capable of holding soil and sand in place during extreme weather events such as hurricanes and tropical storms. It is also capable of catching blowing sand and building dunes. It is very important to natural and artificial dune stabilization..(R. Alan Shadow, Soil Conservationist, East Texas)

B.7.4 Is your project intended to improve the habitat of a listed / managed / protected species?

- [x] Yes (1 point) ; If yes, what type? Uniola Paniculata (sea oats) Choctawhatchee Beach Mouse
- [ ] No (0 points)

B.7.5 Is your project intended to reduce an invasive species within a habitat?

- [ ] Yes (1 point); If yes, what type? _____
- [x] No (0 points)

B.7.6 Please provide any additional information on the above items (120 words max)

The Choctawhatchee beach mouse is a sub-species of the Oldfield Mouse (Peromyscus polionotus), and is endemic to the Walton area of the Florida Panhandle including Okaloosa Island. The mice inhabit our beach dunes, feed on seed, and burrow in protected vegetation such as scrub and sea oats. As the result of loss of habitat and a disconnection of their natural highway over the years, the Choctawhatchee Beach Mouse has been on the endangered list since 1985. Sea Oats (Uniola Paniculata) is also an endangered species found on Okaloosa Island.

B.7.7 Is the project consistent with the goals of an adopted local, regional, state, or national comprehensive plan to restore, enhance or protect habitat?

- [x] Yes (2 points)
- [ ] No, there is no plan associated with this project (0 points) (skip to **B.8**)

B.7.7.1 Identify the adopted local, regional, state, or national comprehensive plan(s): Restore The Gulf

B.7.7.2 Provide any additional information on the above items to demonstrate compliance with the goals and objectives of the plan (120 words max)

The addition of sea oats to our existing program supports the reconstruction of sand dunes that have been effected by heavy traffic along the shoreline caused by the BP oil spill. Sea oats have extensive root systems that hold the sandy soils in place and capture blowing sands around its base.

B.7.7.3 Attach any supporting documentation

B.8 Environmental Factor #2: Replenish/Protect Living Coastal & Marine Resources

B.8.1 Which living coastal or marine resources are directly protected or restored by the project? (check all that apply)

- [ ] Finfish
- [ ] Shellfish
- [x] Birds
- [x] Mammals
- [ ] Reptiles
- [ ] Amphibians
- [ ] Coral
- [ ] Benthic Communities
- [x] Other. Describe: Coastal grasses

None (Skip to **B.9**)

B.8.1.1 Describe injuries or threats to the resources identified and how your project addresses those injuries or threats. (120 words max)

The Choctawhatchee Beach Mouse is endemic to the Florida Panhandle.The mice inhabit our beach dunes, feed on seed, and burrow in protected vegetation such as scrub and sea oats.As the result of loss of habitat and a disconnection of their natural highway over the years, the Choctawhatchee Beach Mouse has been on the endangered list since 1985. Sea Oats (Uniola Paniculata) is also an endangered species found on Okaloosa Island. The massive root systems of these native coastal grasses build our dunes and protect the land from storm surge. Shorelines being restored provide the habitat for many endangered and protected species of birds.

B.8.2 Which best describes the impact of your project on living coastal or marine resources? (select one)

- [x] Restore/Enhance (10 points)
- [ ] Protect/Conserve (8 points)
- [ ] Offset through Mitigation / None (0 points)
- [ ] Allowable/Permitted Impact (-10 points)

B.8.3 Provide information as it relates to restoring or protecting living coastal or marine resources (240 words max).

Sowing coastal grasses along the shoreline of the Santa Rosa Sound, provides a habitat for young marine life. These small crabs and fish attract various species of wildlife such as cranes and herons. In addition to establishing a habitat for a diverse population, these grasses act as a natural filtering system for storm runoff. by building these living shorelines, erosion is controlled while habitats are being established. Along the dunes, sea oats establish root systems that are deep and strong. These roots capture blowing sands to create a physical barrier from storm surge during tropical storms and hurricanes. Additional habitats are established there as the Choctawhatchee Beach Mice burrow among the roots.

B.8.4 Does your project address one or more of the following? (check all that apply)

- [ ] Overfishing and by-catch; Increased resource stocks; or Improved fisheries assessment (e.g. marine resource data collection that includes fishery dependent or fishery independent data collection) (2 points)
- [x] Public access or use of inshore, coastal or offshore marine resources; or Sustainable resource management of commercially & recreationally important activities (e.g. fishing, hunting, wildlife watching, etc.) (2 points)
- [x] Removal of barriers to improve freshwater inflow and fish passage; or Improved sediment management; or Restoration of coastal wetlands; or Restoration of eroded shorelines; or River diversions; or other types of hydrologic restoration; or Natural ridge restoration (2 points)
- [x] Implementation of living shoreline techniques; or restoration or protection of natural shorelines or wetlands (2 points)
- [x] Recovery of threatened/endangered species; or management/removal of invasive and nuisance species (2 points)

B.8.5 Is the project consistent with the goals of an adopted local, regional, state, or national comprehensive plan to replenish or protect coastal or marine resources?

- [x] Yes (2 points)
- [ ] No (0 points) (skip to **B.9**)

B.8.5.1 Identify the adopted local, regional, state, or national comprehensive plan(s): Choctawhatchee Basin Alliance of Northwest Florida State College

B.8.5.2 Provide any additional information on the above items to demonstrate compliance with the goals and objectives of the plan (120 words max)

Our program is directly aligned with the restoration program, Grasses in Classes, Our students presently grow smooth cordgrass in the GreenSpace and with the grant, we will increase the variety of grasses being grown to add to the restoration of the nearby waterways.

B.8.5.3 Attach supporting documentation.

B.9 Environmental Factor #3: Restore/Improve/Protect Water Resources

B.9.1 Which best describes the impact of your project on water quality? (check only one)

- [x] Improve (10 points)
- [ ] Re-use (8 points)
- [ ] Water quality monitoring (8 points)
- [ ] None/Permitted (0 points)

B.9.2 Does your project benefit one or more of the following? (check all that apply)

- [ ] Fresh water resource (including aquifers & re-use projects)
- [ ] Estuarine water resource
- [x] Marine water resource

B.9.3 Identify the water source/body affected and provide information as it relates to improving water quality (240 words max)

The Santa Rosa Sound is a body of water that extends from Choctawhatchee Bay to Pensacola Bay. It is a protected waterway that is used by many entities; boaters cruise through, shrimp boats troll the waters, fishermen set their poles, and tug boats push barges laden with goods. This abundant use, along with water runoff from surrounding land also brings pollutants into this ecosystem. By sowing shoreline grasses along this waterway, we provide a natural filtering system. The extensive roots hold the soil in place and trap, retain and cycle storm water runoff and pollutants thus improving water quality.

B.9.4 Does your project address one or more of the following? (Check all that apply)

- [x] Implementation of watershed best management practices (2 points)
- [x] Improved agricultural or silvicultural management practices (2 points)
- [ ] Improved stormwater management (2 points)
- [ ] Improved wastewater management (2 points)
- [ ] Long-term monitoring of water quality changes (2 points)
- [ ] Improve discharges to & withdrawals from critical systems (2 points)
- [x] Reduce or treat nutrient or pollutant loading (2 points)
- [ ] Improve management of freshwater flows (2 points)

B.9.5 Is the project consistent with the goals of an adopted local, regional, state, or national comprehensive plan to restore, improve or protect water quality?

- [x] Yes (2 points)
- [ ] No (0 points) (skip to **B.10**)

B.9.5.1 Identify the adopted local, regional, state, or national comprehensive plan(s): NWF Water Management System

B.9.5.2 Provide any additional information on the above items to demonstrate compliance with the goals and objectives of the plan (120 words max)

The SWIM program is implemented by the Northwest Florida Water Management District, working cooperatively with the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), other state and federal agencies, local governments, and private initiatives to accomplish watershed protection and restoration objectives. The restoration of shoreline grasses has an impact of the natural filtering system found along the coastal waterways. By increasing the number and variety of grasses, the quality of our water in the Santa Rosa Sound will be positively impacted.

B.9.5.3 Attach supporting documentation

B.10 Environmental Factor #4: Enhanced Environmental Resilience

B.10.1 Does your project build and sustain the ability to protect against short-term and long-term natural and man-made threats and injuries? (check all that apply)

- ☐ Long-term land use planning related to management and sustainability of coastal resources (2 points)
- ☐ Acquisition or preservation of undeveloped lands in coastal high hazard areas (2 points)
- ☑ Non-structural storm and surge protection (2 points)
- ☐ Design mitigation programs that are incentive based (2 points)
- ☐ Natural resource recovery and planning; Risk assessments (2 points)
- ☑ Other ecosystem restoration measures (2 points)

B.10.2 Provide information as it relates to enhancing environmental resilience. (240 words max)

Living shorelines use living plants, or a combination of natural structures with riprap or offshore breakwaters to protect property from erosion. It presents an ecological and economic alternative that is viable for low-erosional settings such as the Santa Rosa Sound. Many property owners use hardened structures such as sea walls, riprap, groins and bulkheads (as opposed to Living Shorelines) to stabilize and protect waterfront property from erosion caused by wind and wave action. While these “hard” solutions may prevent some localized shoreline erosion, they often act to increase erosion by reflecting wave energy and altering natural sediment movement. Vertical shoreline structures eliminate the varying water depths, wave attenuation and diverse habitat types associated with natural, gradually sloping beaches, seagrass meadows and salt marshes. Loss of nursery, feeding and refuge habitats leads to loss of vital estuarine species.(Choctawhatchee Basin Alliance) Coastal grasses such as smooth cordgrass, Marsh Hay Cordgrass, and Black Needle Rush, not only protect our shores from erosion, their root systems provide a natural filter for any runoff. Sowing sea oats will help establish dunes that provides a barrier from storm surge and a habitat for beach mice.

B.10.3 Is the project consistent with the goals of an adopted local, regional, state, or national comprehensive plan to enhance environmental resilience?

- ☒ Yes (2 points) ; If yes:
- ☐ No (0 points)

B.10.3.1 Identify the adopted local, regional, state, or national comprehensive plan(s): Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission

B.10.3.2 Provide any additional information on the above items to demonstrate compliance with the goals and objectives of the plan (120 words max)

The expansion of shoreline grasses along the Santa Rosa Sound is in direct compliance with the Florida Fish and Wildlife Commission's efforts to protect the habitats of endangered species that include the Choctawhatchee Beach Mouse. Another endangered plant species is Uniola Paniculata commonly known as sea oats. THese two endangered species go hand in hand as the preferred habitat of the beach mouse is within the protected base of the seat oat. Sea oats are a major component fo dune restoration for storm surge protection.

B.10.3.3 Attach supporting documentation

END OF PART B