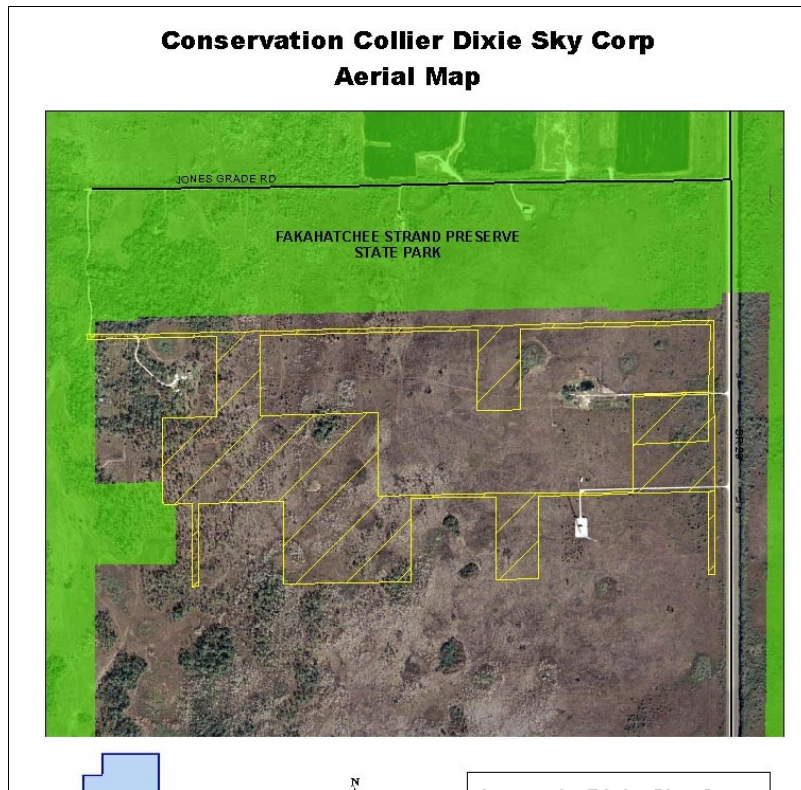
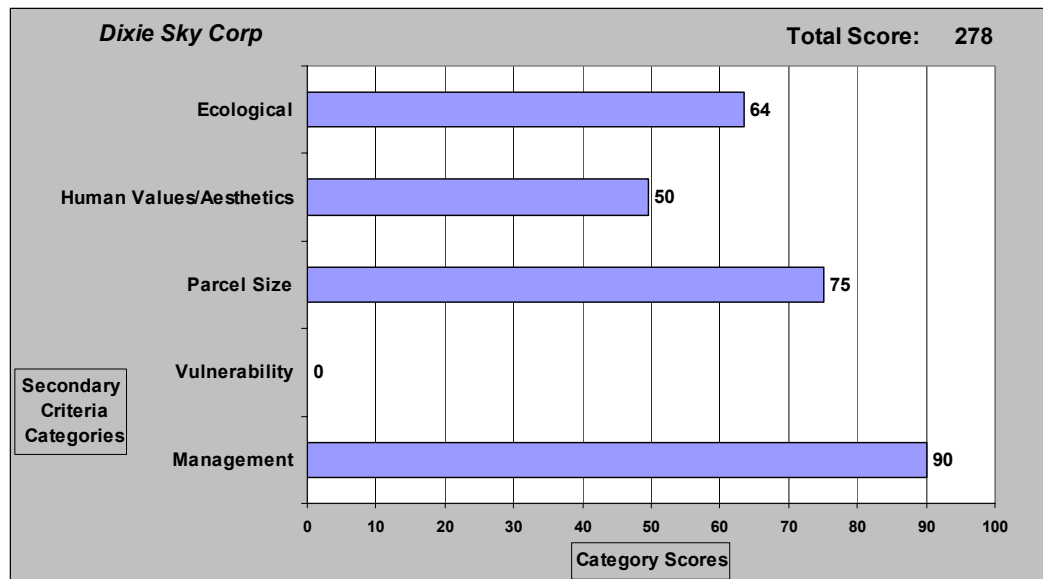


# Conservation Collier Initial Criteria Screening Report



**Property Name: Dixie Sky Corp  
Folio Number: 00522080003**

**Staff Report Date: November 10, 2003  
CCLAAC Approval Date:**



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## I. Summary of Property Information

The purpose of this section is to provide information concerning the subject property describing its various physical characteristics and other general information.

**Table 1. Summary of Property Information**

<b>Characteristic</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Name</b>	<b>Dixie Sky Corp</b>	<b>n/a</b>
<b>Folio Number</b>	<b>00522080003</b>	<b>Parcel includes non-contiguous acreage</b>
<b>Size</b>	<b>74.77 acres</b>	<b>n/a</b>
<b>Zoning Category</b>	<b>ACSC/ST</b>	<b>Inside boundaries for Fakahatchee Strand CARL Project</b>
<b>Existing structures</b>	<b>At least 3 abandoned structures exist</b>	<b>Appears to be old hunting camp located in a small island of higher elevation on side of largest piece of land</b>
<b>Adjoining properties and their Uses</b>	<b>State-owned conservation lands surround, interspersed with privately held parcels, some with Mobile Home overlays– also Conditional Use and Public Use zoning overlays exist on 2 small parcels</b>	<b>N – State owned conservation parcels                      E – Big Cypress National Preserve                      S – State owned conservation lands and privately held non-agricultural acreage, Mobile Home overlay                      W – State owned conservation lands – Fakahatchee Strand State Preserve State Park</b>
<b>Development Plans Submitted</b>	<b>Permits for tower and foundation issued in 1991 and permit issued in June 2003 for security system</b>	<b>GTE Mobilnet Tower does not appear to be on this property, but unsure at present why permits issued for this folio. Confirming with contractor</b>
<b>Property Irregularities</b>	<b>Not one contiguous parcel  No physical access</b>	<b>This might increase processing costs of acquisition as non-contiguous parcels may have to be appraised separately</b>

**Figure 1. Location Map**

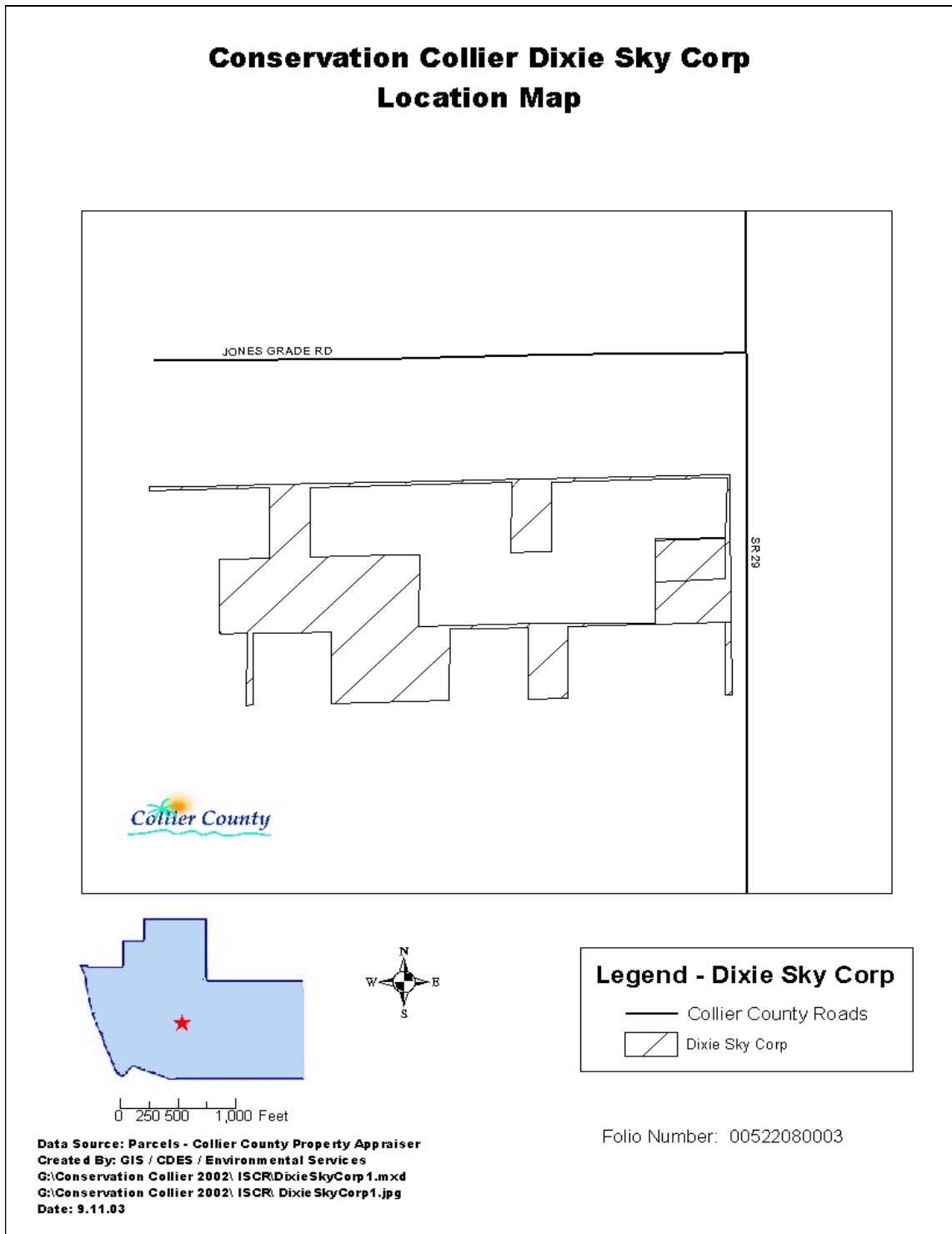


Figure 2. Aerial Map

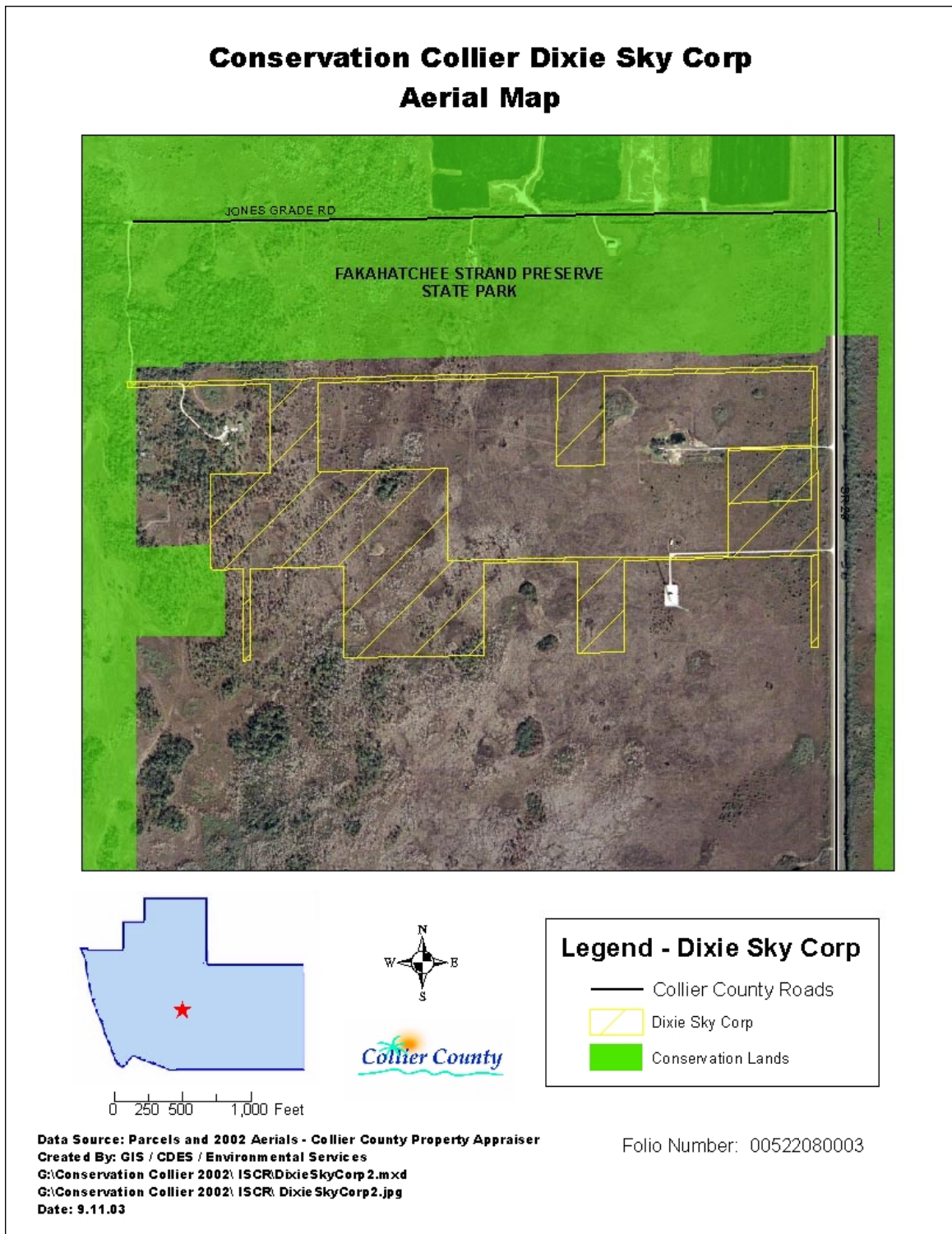
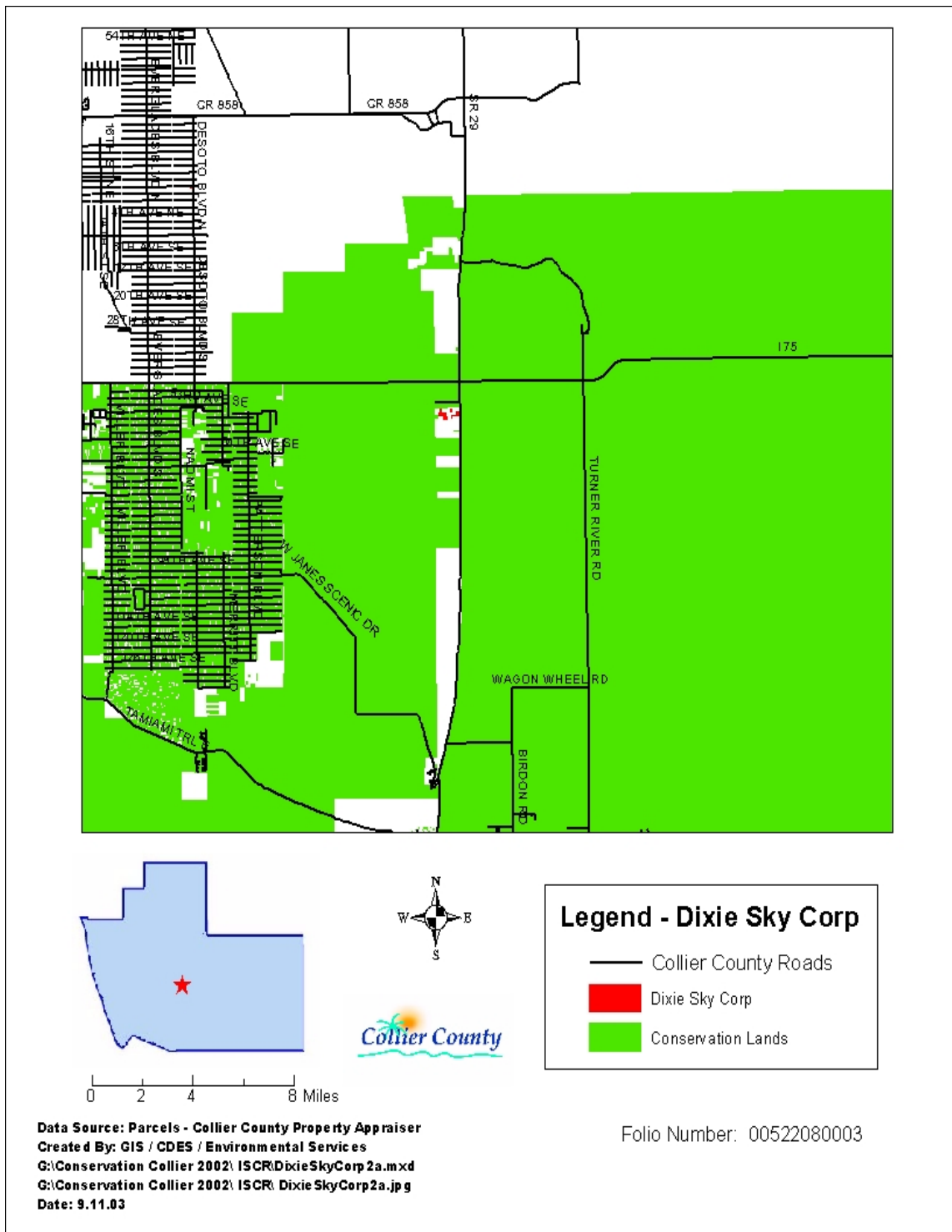


Figure 3. Surrounding Lands Aerial



**Summary of Assessed Value and Property Costs Estimates**

The interest being appraised for this estimate is fee simple for the purchase of the site, and the value of this interest is subject to the normal limiting conditions and the quality of market data. An appraisal of the parcel was estimated using three traditional approaches, cost, income capitalization and sales comparison. Each is based on the principal that an informed purchaser would pay no more for the rights in acquiring a particular real property than the cost of acquiring, without undue delay, an equally desirable one. Three properties from within 3 miles of this property were selected for comparison, each with similar site characteristics, utility availability, zoning classification and road access. No inspection was made of the property or comparables used in the report and the appraiser relied upon information provided by program staff. Conclusions are limited only by the reported assumptions and conditions that no other known or unknown adverse conditions exist. Pursuant to the Conservation Collier Purchase Policy one appraisal is required, however, due to the parcels being non-contiguous, four separate appraisals may be required.

**Assessed Value: \* \$135,850**

**Estimated Market Value: \*\* \$188,420 to \$233,656**

\* Property Appraiser's Website

\*\* Collier County Real Estate Services Department

## II. Statement for satisfying Initial Screening Criteria, Including Biological and Hydrological Characteristics

Collier County Environmental Resources Department staff conducted a site visit on October 7, 2003.

### MEETS INITIAL SCREENING CRITERIA      Yes

**1. Are any of the following unique and endangered plant communities found on the property? Order of preference as follows: Ord. 2002-63, Sec. 10 (1)(a)**

- |                             |     |
|-----------------------------|-----|
| i. Hardwood hammocks        | No  |
| ii. Xeric oak scrub         | No  |
| iii. Coastal strand         | No  |
| iv. Native beach            | No  |
| v. Xeric pine               | No  |
| vi. High marsh (saline)     | No  |
| vii. Tidal freshwater marsh | No  |
| viii. Other native habitats | Yes |

### Vegetative Communities:

This group of parcels is a mosaic of wet prairie, with standing water approximately 7 to 12 inches deep, deeper marsh areas, hyric pine and cypress, with scattered small islands of slightly higher elevation that support mixed hardwoods. The largest of these islands has abandoned structures (hunting camps), debris and is heavily invaded with exotic invasive plant species. Dominant canopy vegetation through out the area includes cypress (*Taxodium distichum*), and Florida slash pine (*Pinus elliottii*). There are scattered Bay (*Perseus sp.*), Cabbage palm (*Sabal palmetto*), and Dahoon holly (*Ilex cassine*) throughout and willow heads (*Salix caroliniana*) around deeper marsh areas. Understory vegetation is primarily palmetto and wax myrtle, dotted throughout prairies; Myrsine (*Myrsine floridana*) and Brazilian pepper in the hunting camp island. Ground cover includes many species of herbaceous emergent aquatic plant species, including swamp lily (*Crinum americanum*), duck potato (*Sagittaria lancifolia*), Butterwort (*Pinguicula sp.*), Bladderwort (*Utricularos inflata*), and Musky mint (*Hyptis alata*) cord grass, rushes and sedges. A layer of periphyton covers thin soils and exposed limestone caprock.

Staff used two methods to determine native plant communities present; review of South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD) electronic databases for Department of Transportation's Florida Land Use, Cover and Forms (FLUCCS) (1994/1995) and field verification of same.

### FLUCCS:

The electronic database identified:

- FLUCCS 643 – Wet prairie



- FLUCCS 617 – Mixed wetland hardwoods

The following native plant communities were observed:

- FLUCCS – 617 – Mixed wetland hardwoods – heavily impacted with invasive exotic plant species
- FLUCCS – 621 – Cypress
- FLUCCS – 625 – Hydric Pine Flatwoods
- FLUCCS – 626 - Hydric Pine Savanna
- FLUCCS – 641 – Freshwater marsh
- FLUCCS – 643 - Wet Prairie

**Statement for satisfaction of criteria:**

These data indicate that native plant communities are present. Exotic impacts are confined to a small mixed hardwood island.

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2. *Does land offer significant human social values, such as equitable geographic distribution, appropriate access for nature-based recreation, and enhancement of the aesthetic setting of Collier County?* Ord. 2002-63, Sec. 10 (1)(b) *Yes, minimally*

**Statement for satisfaction of criteria:**

This parcel is not in established Target Protection areas and there is no physical access to the majority of the parcel. It does, however, enhance the aesthetic setting of Collier County as portions of it can be seen from SR 29, and it is beautiful.

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3. *Does the property offer opportunities for protection of water resource values, including aquifer recharge, water quality enhancement, protection of wetland dependant species habitat, and flood control?* Ord. 2002-63, Sec. 10 (1)(c) *Yes*

**Hydrological Characteristics:**

**Groundwater:**

The parcel is entirely wetlands, except for scattered island upland areas.

**Aquifer Recharge Capacity:**

Except for a small part of the west side of the parcel, which has minimal recharge capacity (0 to 7 inches yearly) to the Lower Tamiami Aquifer, this area is mapped by SFWMD as a discharge zone (1 to 16 inches yearly). The parcels are mapped by SFWMD as contributing substantially to surficial aquifer recharge (43 to <56 inches yearly).

**Soils:**

Soils data is based on the Soil Survey of Collier County Area, Florida (USDA/NRCS, 1990). Mapped soils on this parcel include, in order from larger to smaller area covered, Ochopee fine sandy loam, low and Ochopee fine sandy loam. Approximately ¾ of the parcels are Ochopee fine sandy loam, low, a hydric slough soil typically found on low

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prairies with shallow soils and exposed bedrock. The remaining ¼ is Ochopee fine sandy loam, a depressional soil, very similar to the other soil, except typically found in low hardwood areas. Areas with this type of soil (the western ¼ of the parcels) were forested. Vegetation observed corresponded with mapped soil types.

**Statement for satisfaction of criteria:**

This parcel offers opportunities for protection of water resource values by contributing to surficial aquifer recharge, by providing attenuation for floodwaters and by offering protection and forage areas for wetland dependent species. Keeping it undeveloped would provide water quality protection for the adjacent Fakahatchee Strand State Preserve State Park.

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4. *Does the property offer significant biological values, including biodiversity, listed species habitat, connectivity, restoration potential and ecological quality?* Ord. 2002-63, Sec. 10 (1)(d)  
Yes

**Listed Plant Species:**

Listed plant species include those found on either the Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants 50 CFR 17.11 and 17.12, December 1999 (FWS) or the Florida Department of Agriculture, August 1997 (FDA).

The following listed plant species were observed:

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	STATUS	
		FDA	FWS
Common Wild Pine	<i>Tillandsia fasciculata</i>	E	Not listed
Wild Coco Orchid	<i>Eulophia alta</i>	E	Not listed

E=Endangered

**Listed Wildlife Species:**

Listed wildlife species include those found on either the Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants 50 CFR 17.11 and 17.12, December 1999 (FWS) or the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWCC) (formerly the Florida Game and Freshwater Fish Commission), August 1997 (identified on official lists as GFC).

No listed wildlife species were directly observed. No evidence of an existing bird rookery was observed. The FWCC-derived species richness score is 7 (with a small area next to SR29 mapped as 6) out of a possible 10, representing high diversity. Staff did document non-listed species observed, which included, Kingfisher, apple snails, catbird, red-shoulder hawk, turkey vulture and great egret.

**Potential Listed Species:**

While determinations of what listed species may potentially use a parcel is not a part of the Conservation Collier scoring format, this parcel is within the primary habitat zone for Florida panther (*Felis concolor coryii*), and in strategic habitat areas for Snail kite (*Rostrhamus sociabilis*), Wood stork (*Mycteria Americana*), Limpkin (*Aramus guarauna*), Short-tailed hawk (*Buteo brachyurus*), Florida Black Bear (*Ursus Americanus, floridanus*), and others, as this area is estimated by the 1994 Florida Game

and Freshwater Fish Commission's Gaps Analysis to provide habitat for 16 to 18 out of 120 rare wildlife species. The parcel is directly adjoining the Fakahatchee Strand State Preserve State Park.

**Statement for satisfaction of criteria:**

These data confirm that this area offers significant biological values, including biodiversity, listed species habitat, and connectivity. Because invasive exotic plant species are limited to one area, a small island where an old hunting camp used to be, restoration potential and ecological quality is high.

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**5. Does the property enhance and/or protect the environmental value of current conservation lands through function as a buffer, ecological link or habitat corridor?**

*Ord. 2002-63, Sec. 10 (1)(e)*

**Yes**

**Statement for satisfaction of criteria:**

The parcel is bordered on the west side by the Fakahatchee Strand State Preserve State Park and on the east side (across SR 29) by the Big Cypress National Preserve.

***Is the property within the boundary of another agency's acquisition project?***

**Yes**

***If yes, will use of Conservation Collier funds leverage a significantly higher rank or funding priority for the parcel?***

**Possibly**

*Without such funding circumstances, Conservation Collier funds shall not be available for purchase of these lands. Ord. 2002-63, Sec. 10 (1)(f)*

### **III. Potential for Appropriate Use and Recommended Site Improvements**

#### **Potential Uses as Defined in Ordinance 2002-63, section 5.9:**

Hiking: *Hiking could be a potential use in dry season.*

Nature Photography: *Nature photography is a potential use.*

Bird-watching: *Bird watching is a potential use.*

Kayaking/Canoeing: *Kayaking and canoeing are not potential uses.*

Swimming: - *Swimming is not a potential use.*

Hunting: *Hunting is not likely a potential use, as this parcel is most associated with Fakahatchee Strand Preserve State Park. Limited hunting is allowed in some Florida State Parks, but not Fakahatchee.*

Fishing: *Fishing is not a potential use.*

#### **Recommended Site Improvements:**

Development of dry-season trails would make this area more attractive to hikers. At present there is no place to park and access the property. Development of an access road and a small parking area would be needed to make the parcels accessible.

#### **IV. Assessment of Management Needs and Costs**

Management of this property will address the costs of exotic vegetation removal and control. The following assessment addresses both the initial and recurring costs of management. These are very preliminary estimates; Ordinance 2002-63 requires a formal land management plan be developed for each property acquired by Conservation Collier.

##### **Exotic, Invasive Plants:**

Exotic invasive plants are present in only one small area approximately one acre in size. Species present include Mahoe, (*Hibiscus tiliaceus*), Earleaf acacia (*Acacia auriculiformis*), Brazilian pepper (*Schinus terebinthifolius*), bananas and various houseplant species that have escaped to form groundcover.

##### **Exotic Vegetation Removal and Control**

The initial cost of exotic removal is estimated to be approximately \$1,750, based on figures provided by a contractor who routinely contracts with the County parks and Recreation Department for exotic removal, but could be more due to its remote location. Costs are estimated based on treating with herbicides and leaving biomass in place.

Costs for follow-up maintenance, done annually have been estimated at between \$100 and \$450 per acre, and are estimated at per year for a total of \$450 for one acre. These costs may be more initially, due to remote location and accessibility problems, but would likely decrease over time as the soil seed bank is depleted.

##### **Public Parking Facility:**

Questions about partnership ability with Florida Forever funding for parcels within their acquisition boundaries remain. If partnership is possible, the state would require title and it would likely be included in Fakahatchee Strand Preserve State Park boundaries. In that case, internal park access points could be used. If the County were to acquire this parcel and forgo partnership, retaining title and choosing to provide public access, an access road and a parking facility would be required.

##### **Public Access Trails:**

The possibility of trail construction depends, like parking issues, on partnership issues and whether the County would want to open this area with public trails, considering it is strategic habitat for numerous rare species.

##### **Security and General Maintenance:**

Fencing may be desired, but does not seem necessary. Signs can be placed on parcels adjoining SR 29. Minimal management activities, like trash removal and trail maintenance would be necessary, if these were determined to be appropriate uses. If a state partnership is possible, the parcel would likely be added to the Fakahatchee Strand Preserve State Park and park staff could assume management.

**Table 2. Summary of Estimated Management Needs and Costs**

<b>Management Element</b>	<b>Initial Cost</b>	<b>Annual Recurring Costs</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Exotics Control	\$1,750	t.b.d.	Could be more due to remote location
Parking Facility	t.b.d.	t.b.d.	t.b.d.
Access Trails	t.b.d.	t.b.d.	t.b.d.
Fencing	n/a	n/a	Unnecessary
Trash Removal	t.b.d.	t.b.d.	Removal of existing hunting camp debris could be negotiated as part of purchase
Signs	\$100		One - 3' X 1.5' metal on post - uninstalled
<b>Total</b>			

**t.b.d. To be determined; cost estimates have not been finalized.**

## V. Potential for Matching Funds

The primary partnering agencies for conservation acquisitions are the Florida Communities Trust (FCT), The Florida Forever Program and the Save Our Rivers Program. The following highlights potential for partnering funds, as communicated by agency staff:

### Florida Communities Trust

Potential does exist for a grant; however, these grants are offered on a yearly cycle and are rarely coordinated with purchases to provide up-front partner funding. Application is typically made for pre-acquired sites. Each recipient is limited to a maximum of ten percent (10%) of the available bond proceeds. For the 2003 funding cycle the award limit per recipient, per cycle, was \$6.6 million. The next funding cycle closes in June of 2004. Multiple applications may be made, as long as the total amount requested does not exceed the 10% award maximum. Collier County, with a population exceeding 75,000, is required to provide a minimum match of twenty-five percent (25%) of the total for each project cost.

A cursory test scoring of this parcel with FCT criteria by staff gives it a score of 85 out of a possible 320 points. Staff was verbally advised that if a score is under 125, chances of it being selected for funding are not likely. This parcel appears to be below the minimum mark to anticipate possibility of selection for FCT post-acquisition funding.

### Florida Forever Program

This parcel is included within boundaries of the Florida Forever Fakahatchee Stand Project. This project was recently moved from the state's A list to the B list. There is potential to increase the likelihood of acquisition through County partnering. Interestingly, the owner has advised that the state has not made an offer yet. There are unresolved difficulties with partnering inside state acquisition boundaries, relating to how title would be held and to Conservation Collier's purchase policy, which does not make appraisals confidential and offers 100% of appraisal price, unlike state policy. Staff had previously been told that the Conservation Collier purchase policy would not present a barrier to post-acquisition funding but has recently been told something different. Staff is waiting for a final determination on this issue from Florida Forever staff.

### Save Our Rivers Program / South Florida Water Management District

SFWMD staff has advised that none of our current parcels is within a SFWMD project boundary and funding partnerships are unlikely unless that is the case.

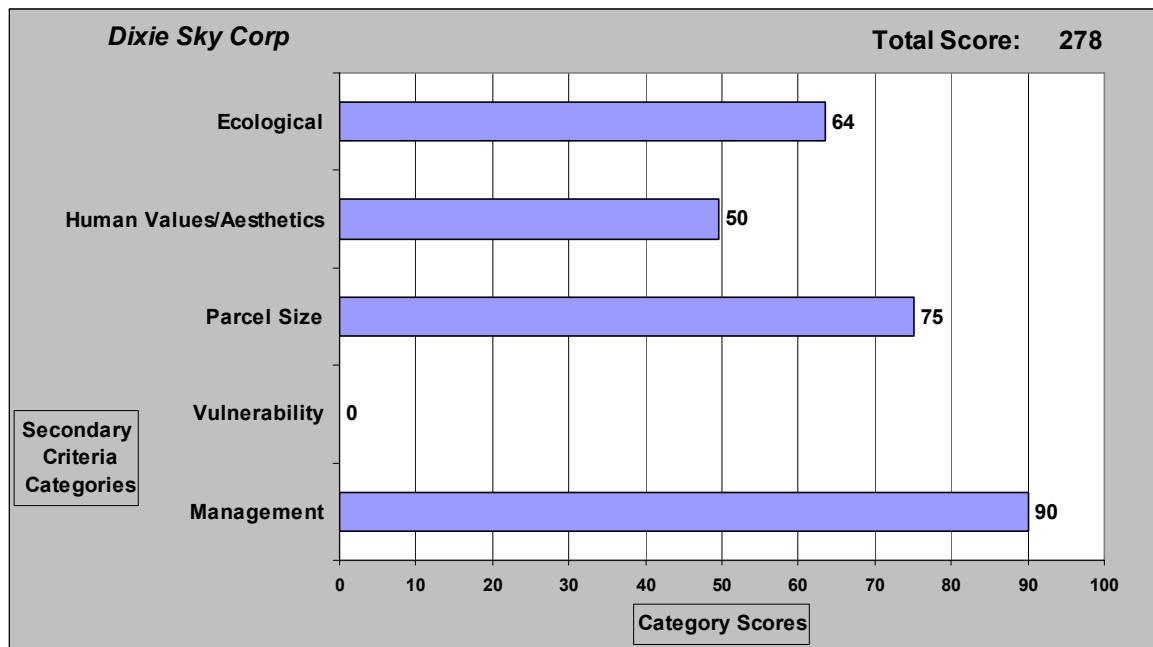
## VI. Summary of Secondary Screening Criteria

Staff has scored property on the Secondary Criteria Screening Form and attached the scoring form as Exhibit A. A total score of 278 out of a possible 500 was achieved. The chart and graph below show a breakdown of the specific components of the score.

**Table 3. Tabulation of Secondary Screening Criteria**

Property Name: Dixie Sky Corp			
Target Protection Area: Not in TPA - inside boundary of F			
Secondary Screening Criteria	Possible Points	Scored Points	Percent of Possible Score
Ecological	100	64	64%
Human Values/Aesthetics	100	50	50%
Parcel Size	100	75	75%
Vulnerability	100	0	0%
Management	100	90	90%
<b>Total Score:</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>56%</b>

**Figure 4. Secondary Screening Criteria Scoring**





**Ecological:** This score was achieved because it buffers an Outstanding Florida Water (Fakahatchee Strand), has diversity in plant communities, has high restoration potential, and adjoins state and federal conservation lands.

**Human Values/Aesthetics:** This score was achieved because access is limited to unimproved easements, but it does offer resource based recreational opportunities and is visible along a small part of its border from a public roadway (SR 29). It is a very beautiful property.

**Parcel Size:** This score is based upon acreage, and the parcel is of a significant size, giving a score in the mid to upper range.

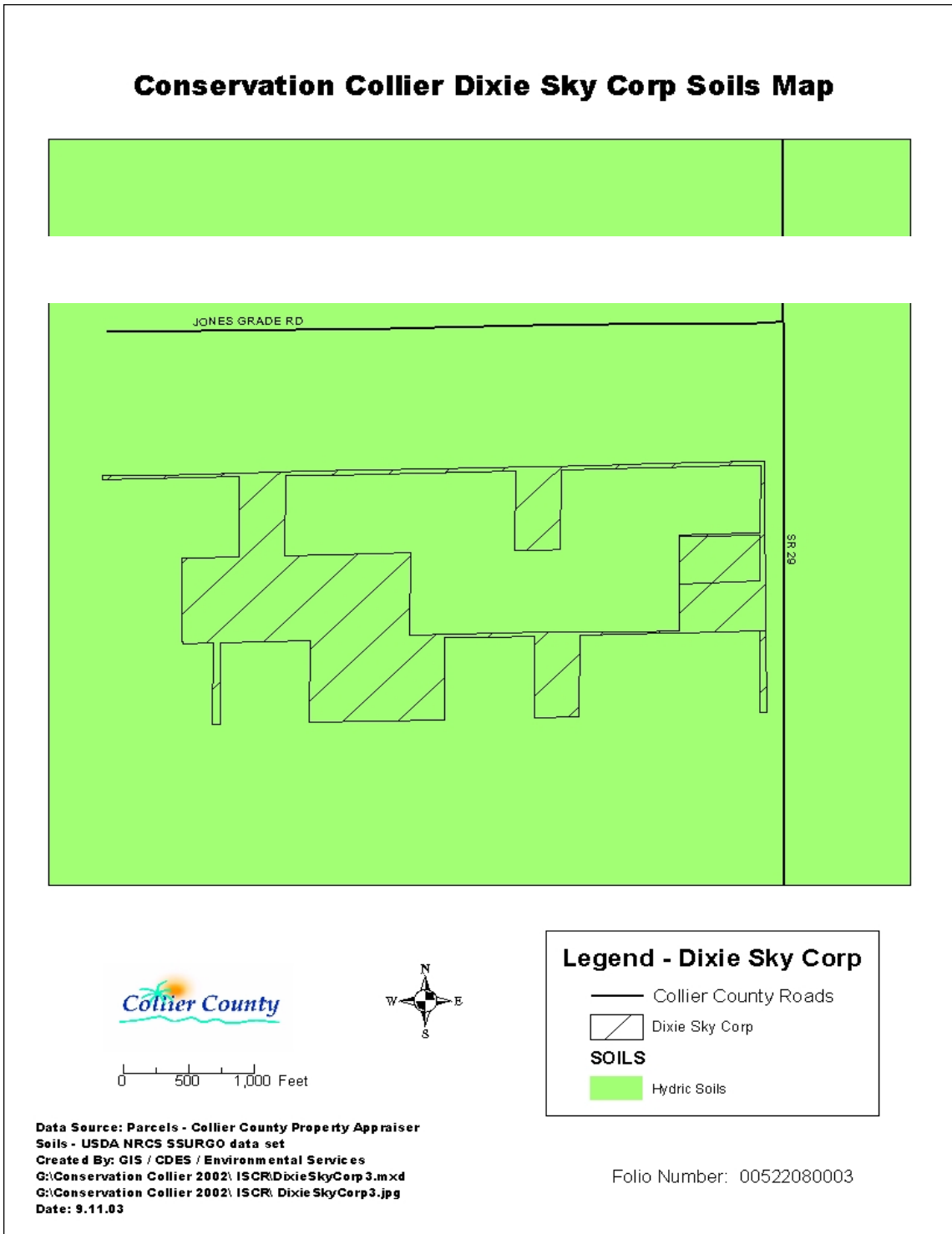
**Vulnerability:** This parcel is zoned for conservation, as so has little to no vulnerability.

**Management:** The parcel scored well, as management needs are low, exotic plant infestation is minimal and confined to one area and no hydrologic changes are necessary to sustain site qualities.

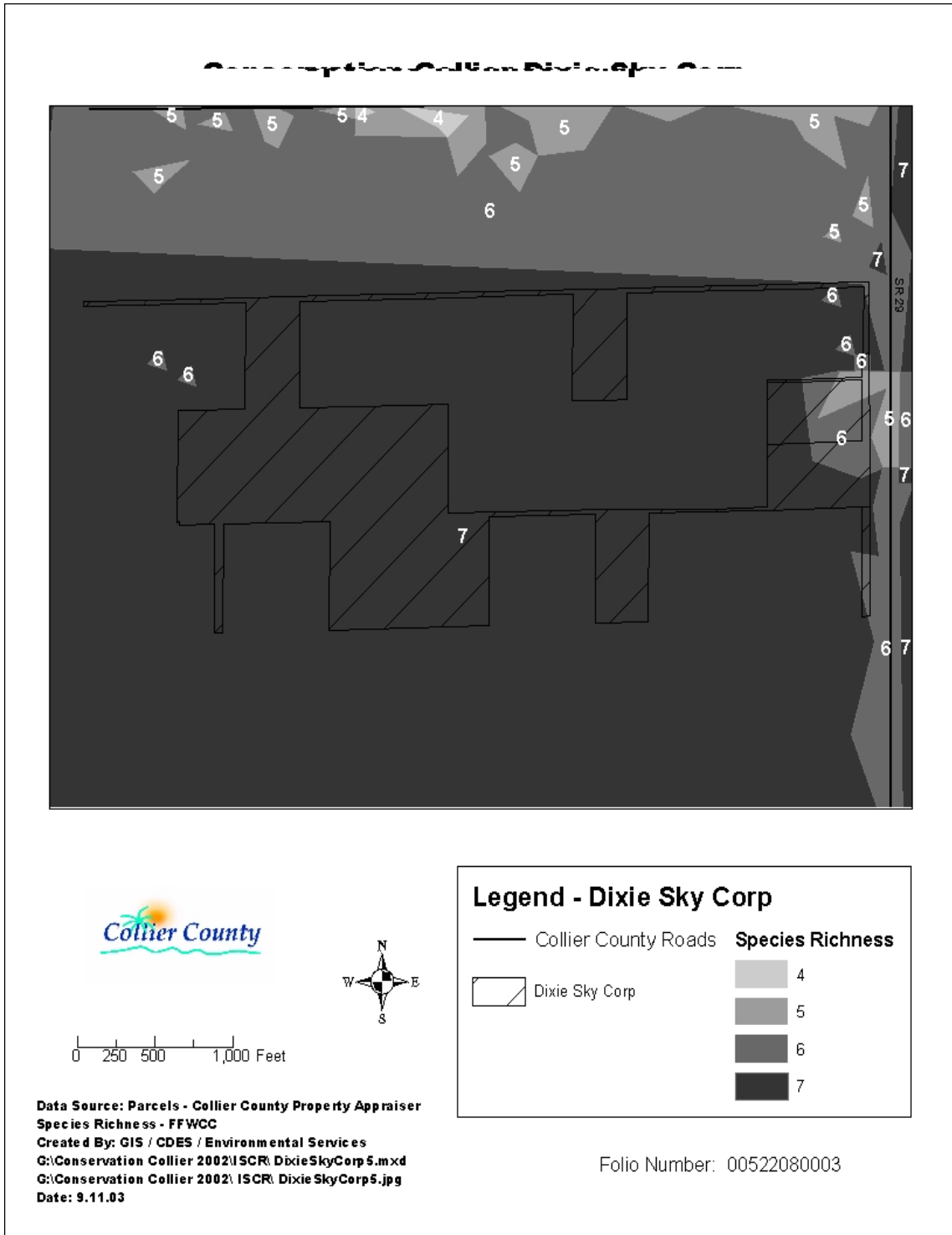
### Exhibit A. FLUCCs Map



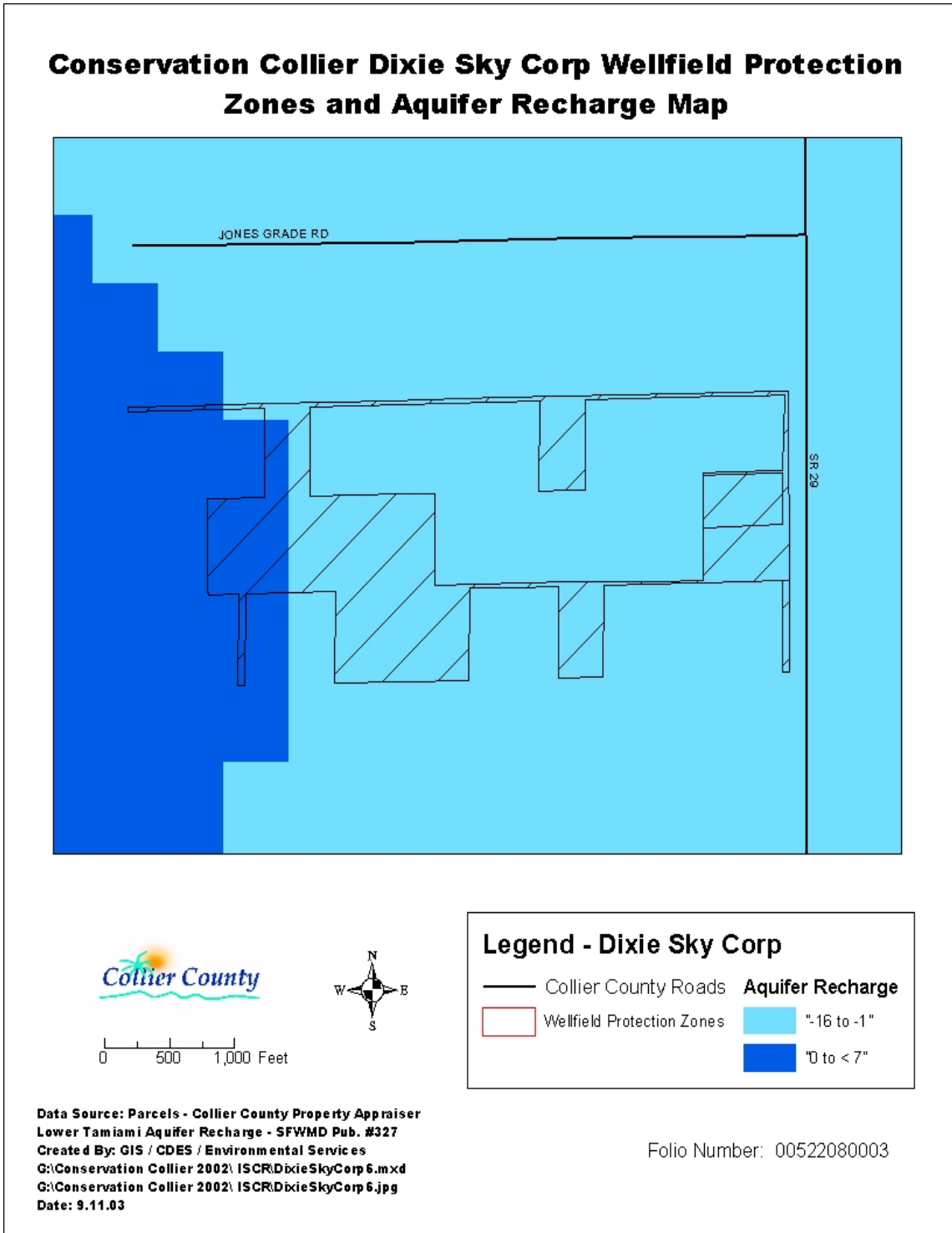
### Exhibit B. Soils Map



### Exhibit C. Species Richness Map



### Exhibit D. Wellfield Protection and Aquifer Recharge Map



## Exhibit E. Completed and Scored Secondary Criteria Screening Form

<b>Property Name:</b> Dixie Sky Corp		<b>Folio Numbers:</b> 522080003	
<b>Geographical Distribution (Target Protection Area):</b> Not in TPA - inside boundary of Fakahatchee Strand CARL Project			
<b>1. Confirmation of Initial Screening Criteria (Ecological)</b>			
<b>1.A Unique and Endangered Plant Communities</b>	<b>Possible points</b>	<b>Scored points</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<i>Select the highest Score:</i>			
1. Tropical Hardwood Hammock	90		
2. Xeric Oak Scrub	80		
3. Coastal Strand	70		
4. Native Beach	60		
5. Xeric Pine	50		
6. Riverine Oak	40		
7. High Marsh (Saline)	30		
8. Tidal Freshwater Marsh	20		
9. Other Native Habitats	10	10	643 - wet prairie, 641 - freshwater marsh, 625 - Hydric Pine flatwood, 621- Cypress, 617 mixed wetland hardwoods, 626 - Hydric Pine Savanna
10. Add additional 5 points for each additional listed plant community found on the parcel	5 each		
11. Add 5 additional points if plant community represents a unique feature, such as maturity of vegetation, outstanding example of plant community, etc.	5	5	mosaic of plant communities likely to support wildlife
<b>1.A. Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>15</b>	
<b>1.B Significance for Water Resources</b>	<b>Possible points</b>	<b>Scored points</b>	<b>Comments</b>
1. Aquifer Recharge ( <i>Select the Highest Score</i> )			
a. Parcel is within a wellfield protection zone	100		
b. Parcel is not in a wellfield protection zone but will contribute to aquifer recharge	50		
c. Parcel would contribute minimally to aquifer recharge location	25	25	15% of parcel is on 0-<7" - 85% of parcel in discharge zone high surface aquifer recharge "31 to <43"
2. Water Quality ( <i>Select the Highest Score</i> )			
a. Parcel is contiguous with and provides buffering for an Outstanding Florida Waterbody	100	100	Fakahatchee Strand
b. Parcel is contiguous with and provides buffering for a creek, river, lake or other surface water body	75		
c. Parcel is contiguous with and provides buffering for an identified flowway	50		
d. Wetlands exist on site	25		
e. Acquisition of parcel will not provide opportunities for water quality enhancement	0		
3. Strategic to Floodplain Management ( <i>Calculate for a and b; score c if applicable</i> )			
a. Depressional soils	80	16	(Prorate site based on area of Slough or Depressional Soils) - 20% are depressional (Ochopee Fine Sandy loam)
b. Slough Soils	40	32	
c. Parcel has known history of flooding and is likely to provide onsite water attenuation	20		80% are Slough soils - Ochopee Fine Sand Loam, low
Subtotal	300	173	
<b>1.B Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>58</b>	Obtained by dividing the subtotal by 3.
<b>1.C Resource Ecological/Biological Value</b>	<b>Possible points</b>	<b>Scored points</b>	<b>Comments</b>
1. Biodiversity ( <i>Select the Highest Score for a, b and c</i> )			
a. The parcel has 5 or more FLUCCS native plant communities	75	75	6 FLUCCS
b. The parcel has 3 or 4 FLUCCS native plant communities	50		
c. The parcel has 2 or less FLUCCS native plant communities	25		
d. Score an additional 25 points if any habitats are on site which indicated potential higher diversity: Examples include FLUCCS 426, 427, 421, 436 - Upland and xeric forests. Describe.	25		
2. Listed species			
a. Listed wildlife species are observed on the parcel	80		If this is scored, then b. Species Richness is not scored. Score is prorated from 10 to 70 based on the FWCC Species Richness map
b. Species Richness score ranging from 10 to 70	70	49	
c. Rookery found on the parcel	10		
d. Listed plant species observed on parcel - add additional 20	20	20	Tillandsia fasciculata (E - FDA)
3. Restoration Potential			
a. Parcel can be restored to high ecological function with minimal alteration	100	100	no alteration seen as necessary
b. Parcel can be restored to high ecological function but will require moderate work, including but not limited to removal of exotics and alterations in topography.	50		
c. Parcel will require major alterations to be restored to high ecological function.	10		
Subtotal	300	244	
<b>1.C Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>81</b>	Divide the subtotal by 3

## Exhibit E. Completed and Scored Secondary Criteria Screening Form (Continued)

1.D Protection and Enhancement of Current Conservation Lands	Possible points	Scored points	Comments
1. Proximity and Connectivity			
a. Property immediately contiguous with conservation land or conservation easement.	100	100	adjoins Fakahatchee Strand
b. Property not immediately contiguous, parcels in between it and the conservation land are undeveloped.	50		
c. Property not immediately contiguous, parcels in-between it and conservation land are developed	0		
d. If not contiguous and developed, add 20 points if an intact ecological link exists between the parcel and nearest conservation land	20		
<b>1.D Total</b>	<b>100</b>	100	
<b>1. Ecological Total Score</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>64</b>	<i>Sum of 1A, 1B, 1C, 1D then divided by 4.</i>
<b>2. Human Values/Aesthetics</b>			
<b>2.A Human Social Values/Aesthetics</b>	<b>Possible points</b>	<b>Scored points</b>	<b>Comments</b>
1. Access ( <i>Select the Highest Score</i> )			
a. Parcel has access from a paved road	100		
b. Parcel has access from an unpaved road	75		
c. Parcel has seasonal access only or unimproved access easement	50	50	only a portion adjacent to tower access and SR29 - remainder has no physical access and unknown legal access status
d. Parcel does not have physical or legal access	0	0	
2. Recreational Potential ( <i>Select the Highest Score</i> )			
a. Parcel offers multiple opportunities for natural resource-based recreation consistent with the goals of this program, including but not limited to, environmental education, hiking, nature photography, bird watching, kayaking, canoeing, swimming, hunting (based on size?) and fishing.	100		
b. Parcel offers only land-based opportunities for natural resource-based recreation consistent with the goals of this program, including but not limited to, environmental education, hiking, and nature photography.	75	75	
c. Parcel offers limited opportunities for natural-resource based recreation beyond simply accessing and walking on it	50		
d. Parcel does not offer opportunities for natural-resource based recreation	0		
3. Enhancement of Aesthetic Setting			
a. Percent of perimeter that can be seen by public. Score based on percentage of frontage of parcel on public	80	4	Score between 0 and 80 based on the percentage of the parcel perimeter that can be seen by the public from a public
b. Add up to 20 points if the site contains outstanding aesthetic characteristic(s), such as but not limited to water view, mature trees, native flowering plants, or archeological site	20	20	wet prairies have numerous blooming native wildflowers - <i>Crinum americanum</i> , <i>Sagittaria</i> sp., <i>Lobelia</i> g., <i>Oxypolis</i> f., <i>Utricularia</i> , <i>Agalinis</i> sp., <i>Conoclinium</i> c., <i>Hydrolea</i> sp.,
Subtotal	300	149	
<b>2. Human Social Values/Aesthetics Total Score</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>50</b>	<i>Obtained by dividing the subtotal by 3.</i>
<b>3. Parcel Size</b>			
<b>3.A Size Evaluation</b>	<b>Possible points</b>	<b>Scored points</b>	<b>Comments</b>
1. Equal to or Greater than 100 acres	100		
2. Equal to or less than 99 acres	99	75	74.77 acres
<b>3. Parcel Size Total Score</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>75</b>	
<b>4. Vulnerability to Development/Destruction</b>			
<b>4.A Zoning/Land Use Designation</b>	<b>Possible points</b>	<b>Scored points</b>	<b>Comments</b>
1. Zoning allows for high density Single Family, Multifamily, commercial	100		
2. Zoning allows for density of no greater than 1 unit per 5 acres	75		
3. Zoning allows for density of no greater than 1 unit per 40 acres	25		
4. Zoning favors stewardship or conservation	0	0	A-ACSC/ST
5. If parcel has ST overlay, remove 20 points	-20		
<b>4. Vulnerability Total Score</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>	

## Exhibit E. Completed and Scored Secondary Criteria Screening Form (Continued)

5. Feasibility and Costs of Management			
5.A Hydrologic Management Needs	Possible points	Scored points	Comments
1. No hydrologic changes are necessary to sustain qualities of site in perpetuity	100	100	
2. Minimal hydrologic changes are required to restore function, such a a cut in an existing berm	75		
3. Moderate hydrologic changes are required to restore function, such as removal of existing berms or minor re-grading that require use of machinery	50		
4. Significant hydrologic changes are required to restore function, such as re-grading of substantial portions of the site, placement of a berm, removal of a road bed, culvert or the elevation of the water table by installing a physical structure	0		
<b>5.A Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	
5.B Exotics Management Needs	Possible points	Scored points	Comments
1. Exotic Plant Coverage			
a. No exotic plants present	100		
b. Exotic plants constitute less than 25% of plant cover	80	80	Exotics concentrated in hardwood island where old hunting camps are
c. Exotic plants constitute between 25% and 50% of plant cover	60		
d. Exotic plants constitute between 50% and 75% of plant cover	40		
e. Exotic plants constitute more than 75% of plant cover	20		
and maintenance effort and management will be needed (e.g., heavy infestation by air potato or downy rosemytle)	-20		
g. Adjacent lands contain substantial seed source and exotic removal is not presently required	-20		
<b>5.B Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>80</b>	
5.C Land Manageability	Possible points	Scored points	Comments
1. Parcel requires minimal maintenance and management, examples: cypress slough, parcel requiring prescribed fire where fuel loads are low and neighbor conflicts unlikely	80	80	deeper wetlands with mosaic of seasonal wetlands where fuel loads are low and neighbor conflicts unlikely
2. Parcel requires moderate maintenance and management, examples: parcel contains trails, parcel requires prescribed fire and circumstances do not favor burning	60		
3. Parcel requires substantial maintenance and management, examples: parcel contains structures that must be maintained, parcel requires management using machinery or chemical means which will be difficult or expensive to accomplish	40		
4. Add 20 points if the maintenance by another entity is likely	20	20	State (Fakahatchee Strand State Preserve) maintenance possible
5. Subtract 10 points if chronic dumping or trespass issues exist	-10	-10	observed buggy tracks and old hunting camps and debris remain in one location
<b>5.C Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>90</b>	
<b>5. Feasibility and Management Total Score</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>90</b>	<i>Sum of 5A, 5B, 5C, then divided by 3</i>
<b>Total Score</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>278</b>	



## **Exhibit F. Photographs**

**Photo 1. Wet prairie**



**Photo 2. Freshwater marsh**





**Photo 3. Pine flatwood**



**Photo 4. Cypress forest**





**Photo 5. Pine savanna**



**Photo 6. Mixed wetland hardwoods and exotics**





**Photo 7. Debris found near old hunting camp**



**Photo 8. One of several abandoned structures in hunting camp**

