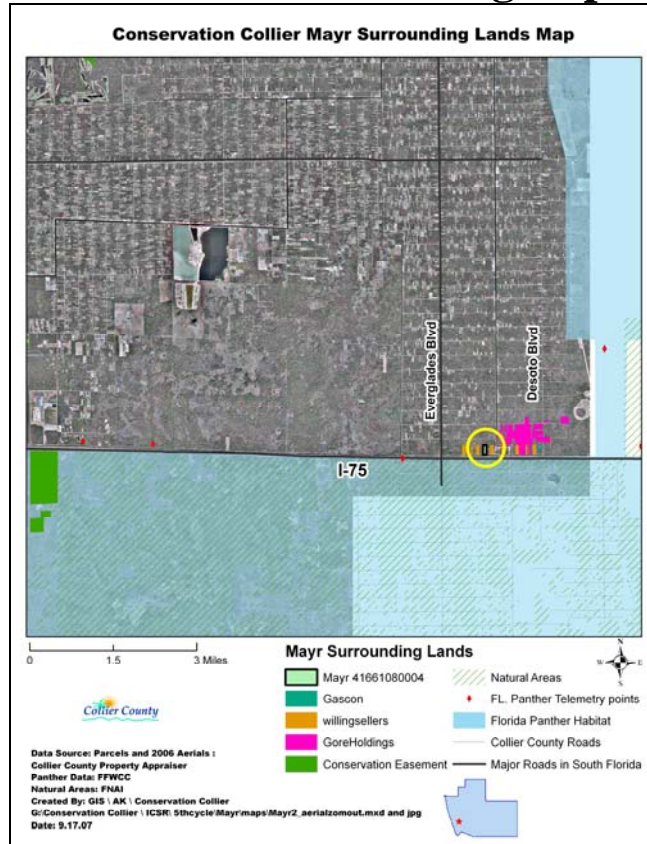


Conservation Collier Initial Criteria Screening Report



**Property Name: Mayr
Folio Number: 41661080004**

Staff Report Date: October 8, 2007

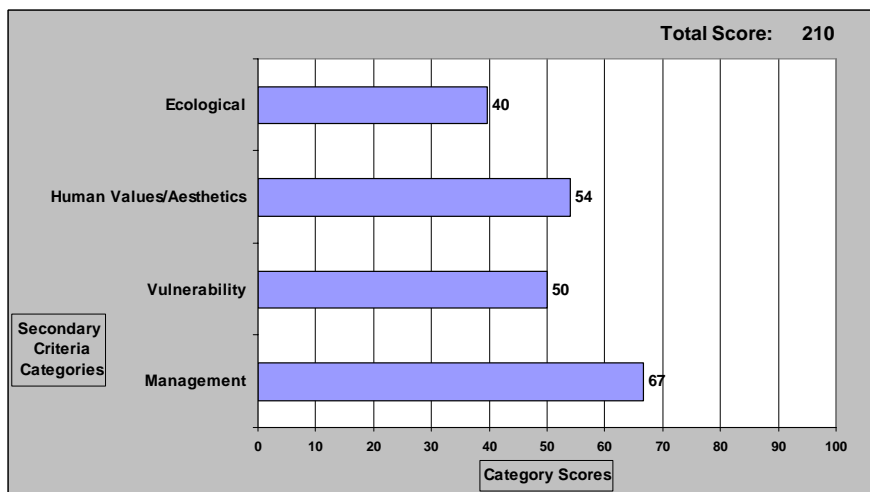


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I. Summary of Property Information

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

Characteristic	Value	Comments
Name	Mayr, Brunhild	Out of state owner - Minnesota
Folio Number	41661080004	n/a
Target Protection Area	NGGE	This is one of the targeted I-75/Everglades Blvd. parcels
Size	6.7 acres	n/a
STR	S23 T49 R28	Golden Gate Estates Unit 92A, Tract 128
Zoning Category/TDRs	Estates (E)	Single family residential
FEMA Flood Map Category	D	Area where flood hazards undetermined. FEMA is currently evaluating changes to the flood hazard maps in the Golden Gate Estates but a final determination is not expected until 2010.
Existing structures	None	n/a
Adjoining properties and their Uses	Vacant and developed Estates residential.	The closest developed property is approximately 650' to the east.
Development Plans Submitted	No Dev plans	No permits or applications filed in the County computer system
Known Property Irregularities	No known irregularities other than status of 42nd Ave SE	Access to the parcel is from 42nd Ave SE, an unpaved road within the I-75 DOT right-of-way. An existing agreement allows access by property owners but the County does not maintain this road.
Other County Dept Interest		Transportation, Utilities, Facilities, Environmental Resources, Housing, Coastal Systems and zoning, Engineering

Figure 1. Location Map

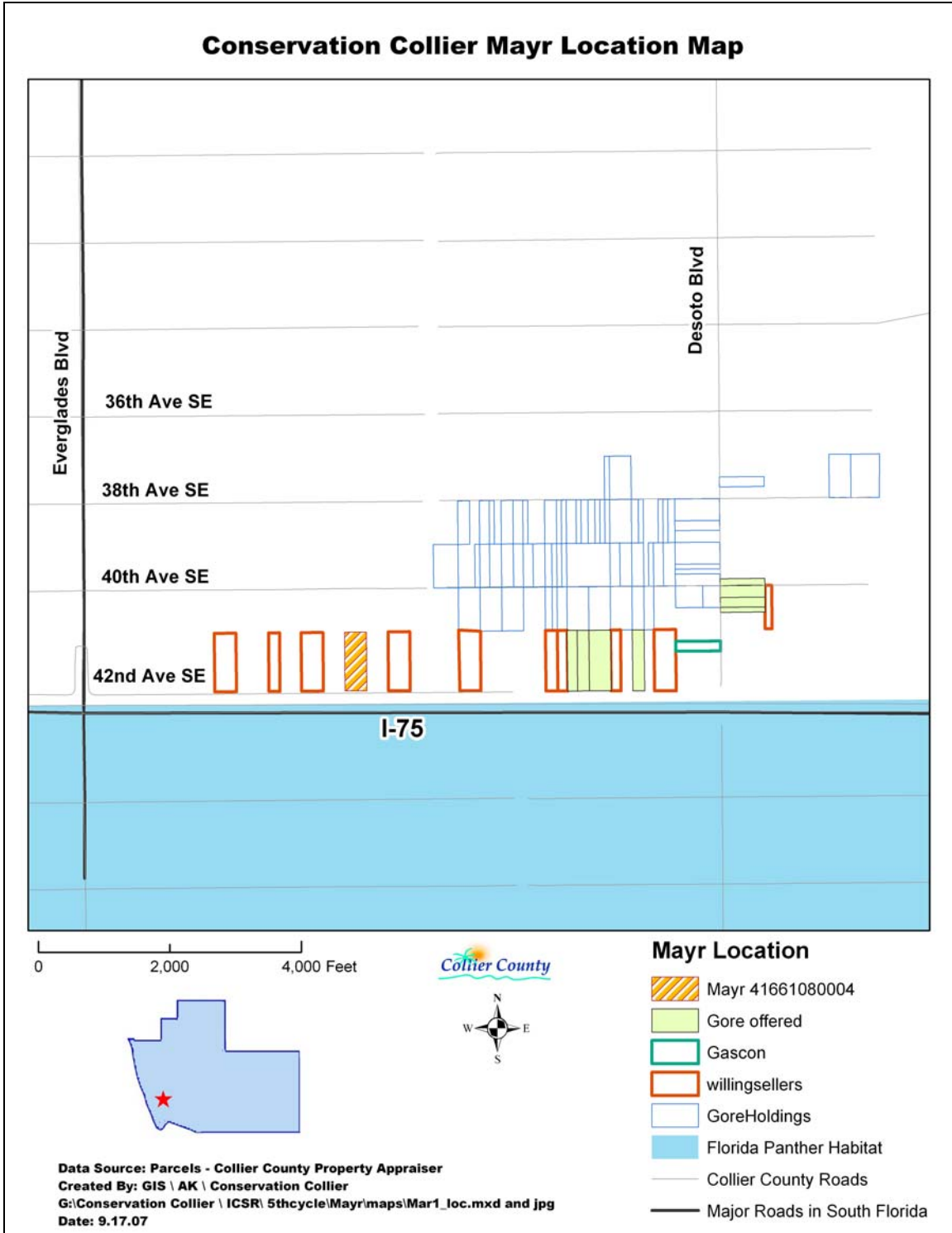


Figure 2. Aerial Map

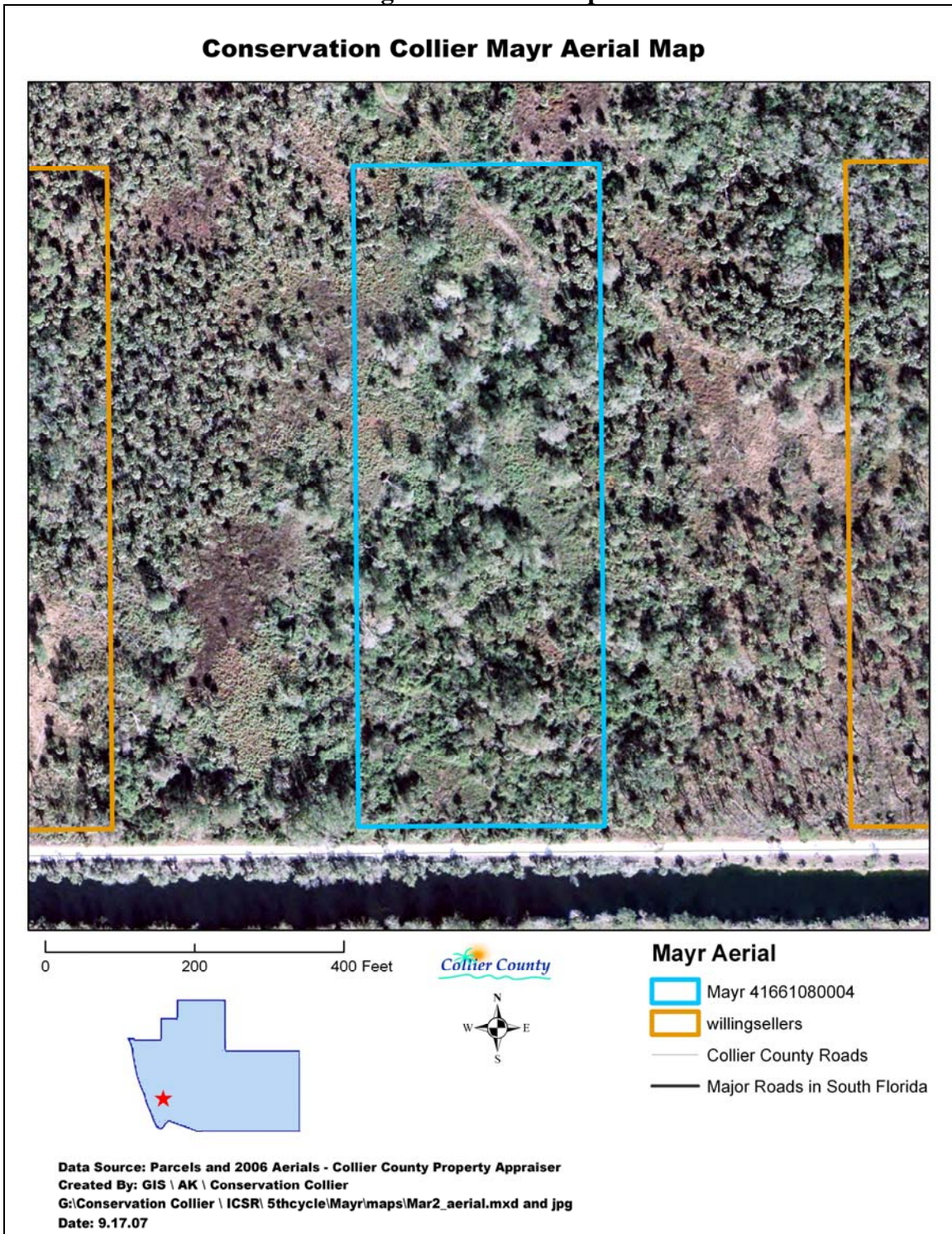
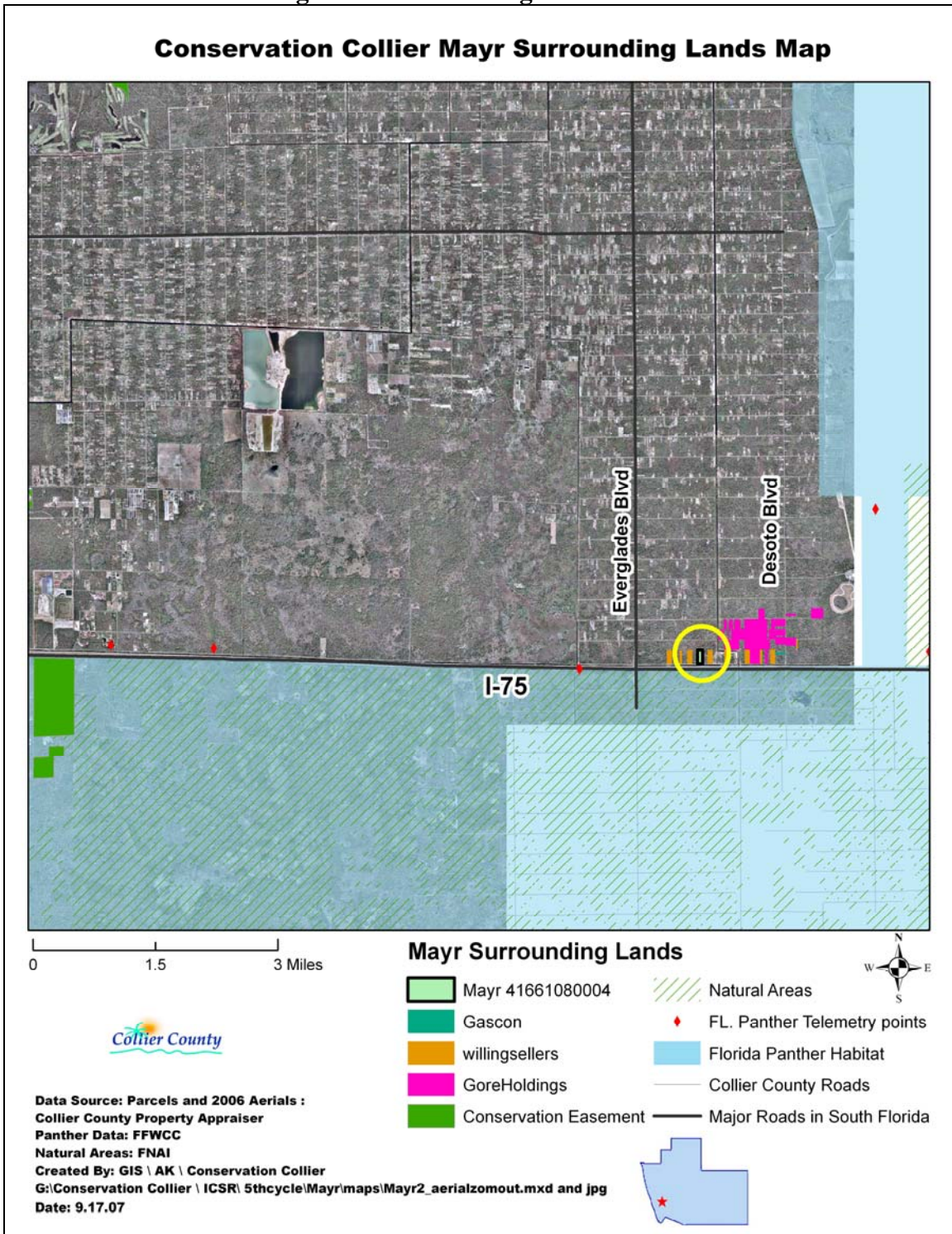


Figure 3. Surrounding Lands Aerial



Summary of Assessed Value and Property Costs Estimates

The interest being valued 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. A value of the parcel was **estimated** using three traditional approaches, cost, income capitalization and sales comparison. Each is based on the principal of substitution 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 Real Estate Services Department staff 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.

Assessed Value: * \$147,400

Estimated Market Value: ** \$201,000 (\$30,000 per acre)

“ESTIMATED MARKET VALUE” IS SOLELY AN ESTIMATE OF VALUE PROVIDED BY COLLIER COUNTY REAL ESTATE SERVICES DEPARTMENT STAFF AND SHOULD NOT BE RELIED UPON BY ANY ENTITY.

* Property Appraiser’s Website

** Collier County Real Estate Services Department – Projected to January 1, 2008

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

Collier County Environmental Resources Department staff conducted a site visit on September 19, 2007.

MEETS INITIAL SCREENING CRITERIA Yes, met 4 out of 6, one marginally.

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) Yes

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| i. Hardwood hammocks | No |
| ii. Xeric oak scrub | No |
| iii. Coastal strand | No |
| iv. Native beach | No |
| v. Xeric pine | No |
| vi. Riverine Oak | No |
| vii. High marsh (saline) | No |
| viii. Tidal freshwater marsh | No |
| ix. Other native habitats | Yes – Cabbage palm (428),
scattered live oak |

Vegetative Communities:

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 – Wetland coniferous forest (624)

The following native plant communities were observed:

- FLUCCS – Cabbage palm (428)

Characterization of Plant Communities present:

Ground Cover: Ground cover vegetation includes in order of dominance: bracken fern (*Pteridium aquilinum*), dog fennel (*Eupatorium capillifolium*), spanish needles (*Bidens alba*), muscadine (*Vitis rotundifolia*), rattle-box (*Crotalaria spectabilis*), common ragweed (*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*) poison ivy (*Toxicodendron radicans*), Virginia creeper (*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*), toothpetal orchid (*Habernaria* sp.), grasses, swamp fern (*Blechnum serrulatum*), various ferns, passionvine (*Passiflora* sp.), and bluestem (*Andropogon* sp.).

Midstory: Midstory vegetation includes, in order of dominance: saw palmetto (*Serenoa repens*), cabbage palm (*Sabal palmetto*), wild coffee (both *Psychotria nervosa* and *P. sulznerii*), beautyberry (*Callicarpa Americana*), marlberry (*Ardisia escallonioides*), sumac (*Rhus copallina*) and buttonbush-few (*Cephalanthes occidentalis*). Epiphytic ferns include shoelace fern (*Vittaria lineata*), golden foot fern (*Phlebodium aureum*), and resurrection fern (*Polypodium polypodioides*).

Canopy: cabbage palm (*Sabal palmetto*) and live oak (*Quercus virginiana*) dominated the canopy vegetation, with the following scattered throughout: slash pines (*Pinus elliottii*), bay (*Persea sp.*) and strangler fig (*Ficus aurea*).

Statement for satisfaction of criteria:

These data indicate that native plant communities do exist on the parcels.

-
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**

Statement for satisfaction of criteria: The property abuts 42nd Ave SE, an unpaved road within the I-75 right-of way (ROW). There is appropriate access for nature-based recreation as a recorded agreement gives property owners along the ROW a legal right to access. Approximately 300 feet of the south end of the property is visible from the highway through a fringe of vegetation bordering the canal. As such, it minimally enhances the aesthetics of Collier County. This parcel is located near a group of other parcels that have been targeted, called the I-75 parcels. This group of parcels is geographically distinct from other Conservation Collier projects, the closest of which, Nancy Payton Preserve, is approximately 7 miles to the northwest. The Winchester Head multi-parcel project is approximately 10 miles north.

-
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, marginally**

General Hydrologic Characteristics observed and description of adjacent upland /wetland buffers: No hydrologic indicators observed.

Wetland dependent plant species (OBL/ FACW) observed: few obsvd.

OBL	FACW
Bay (<i>Persea sp</i>)	swamp fern (<i>Blechnum serrulatum</i>)
Buttonbush (<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>)	

Wetland dependent wildlife species observed: None observed.

Other Hydrologic indicators observed: None observed.

Soils:

Soils data is based on the Soil Survey of Collier County Area, Florida (USDA/NRCS, 1990). Soils are mapped as 100% upland soils – Hallandale fine sands (11). These soils are typically found in conjunction with pine flatwoods. Natural vegetation consists of slash pine, saw palmetto, and grasses. The vegetation observed corresponded somewhat with mapped soils, but was dominated by oaks and cabbage palms instead of slash pines.

Lower Tamiami recharge Capacity: Mapped recharge capacity for the Lower Tamiami aquifer is 0-7” annually.

Surficial Aquifer Recharge Capacity: Mapped recharge capacity for the surficial aquifer is 43-56” annually.

FEMA Flood map designation:

The property is within Flood Zone D, indicating undetermined flood hazards. FEMA designations are currently under review and may change.

Statement for satisfaction of criteria:

There is a mapped capacity for surficial aquifer recharge. Other than that, there were no wetlands observed, the vegetation does not indicate wetlands. There were only a few wetland plants observed, where oak and palm canopy kept the ground moist. The parcel could not be expected to contribute to flood control. No evidence of past flooding was observed.

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	

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).

The following listed species were observed: None observed.

Bird Rookery observed? No.

FWCC-derived species richness score: Parcel mapped as 7 out of 10, indicating moderate to high potential for species richness.

Non-listed species observed: Evidence of nine-banded armadillo (*Dasypus novemcinctus*) observed, pileated woodpecker (*Dryocopus pileatus*) observed, both white-eyed vireo (*Vireo griseus*) and red shoulder hawk (*Buteo lineatus*) were heard calling.

Potential Listed Species: The observed habitat and location would support the presence of the following listed species: Radio-tagged Florida panthers (*Puma concolor coryii*) have been located in close proximity (within 600 feet or less) to the property during the 1990s and early 2000s (See species richness map). Florida panthers inhabit large territories, and given the relatively undeveloped nature of the surrounding lands and its proximity to Florida Panther National Wildlife Refuge, it is possible that they pass through the property. The habitat observed also appears to be suitable for Florida black bear (*Ursus americanus floridanus*).

Statement for satisfaction of criteria: This property provides habitat for listed wildlife species such as the Florida panther and Florida black bear in a manner commensurate with its size (about 7 acres). It may support above-average biodiversity, but this was not immediately evident. The ecological quality is fair, considering 25-30% infestation with Brazilian pepper. There are open areas throughout the parcel. Historic aerials are not clear, but some vegetation clearing may have occurred prior to 1971.

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)

No

Statement for satisfaction of criteria:

While the property is within an undeveloped area that connects with the Florida Panther National Wildlife Refuge (FPNWR) via the Harley Davison Test Track, it is immediately bounded by a canal, I-75 and privately owned parcels. Additionally, the Harley Davison Test Track is fenced and movement of wildlife is discouraged across the property due to dangers of the track for wildlife. There is a privately owned wildlife preserve covering 196 acres to the east, called Naithloriendun (See Fig. 1), the Picayune Strand State Forest to the south across I-75 (no underpasses in this location), and Belle Meade Sending Lands approximately 2 miles to the southwest. Private preserve lands do not have conservation easement protection and exist as such at the will of the owner. While it appears that the Mayr property, if part of a group of properties purchased along I-75, could preserve a habitat corridor that connects the FPNWR with North Belle Meade

sending lands, future development on the Harley Davison Test Track and a possible I-75 access interchange at Everglades Blvd. could sever any existing connection. If a group of parcels is purchased along I-75, Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission staff advise that it might be possible to require underpasses as past of an I-75 interchange opening.

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

No

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

No

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 may be possible if the parcel were joined to others to create a larger area.

Nature Photography: Nature photography is possible.

Bird-watching: Bird watching is possible on the property.

Kayaking/Canoeing: There is no water access for launching of canoes or kayaks.

Swimming: Swimming is not possible on the site.

Hunting: Hunting is not permitted within the Golden Gate Estates.

Fishing: Fishing is not possible on the property.

Recommended Site Improvements:

If other adjoining properties can be acquired, the recommendation would be to include this property in creating a trail system for hiking. If other contiguous properties along I-75 can be acquired, this may be one potential site for public parking, since it would not have wetland permitting issues attached.

IV. Assessment of Management Needs and Costs

Management of this property will address the costs of exotic vegetation removal and control and the construction of a trail to allow the public to have access to selected portions of the property. 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 Present:

Brazilian pepper (*Schinus terebinthifolius*), ceasarweed (*Urena lobata*), lantana (*Lantana camera*), and balsam apple (*Momordica charantia*) were observed on the site. The entire property is estimated to be between 25 and 35 % infested with Brazilian pepper, with most along 42nd Ave SE, but with significant patches and individual plants scattered throughout. Ceasarweed was prevalent throughout the property. Lantana and balsam apple were less prevalent and appeared to be localized in the south half of the property.

Exotic Vegetation Removal and Control

Based on cost estimates provided by a contractor who routinely contracts with the County parks and Recreation Department for exotic removal, costs for the level of infestation observed can be estimates at **\$13,400 to treat exotics with herbicide in place** or to cut and stack the debris onsite, and **\$33,500 to cut, treat the stumps and remove the debris** to a waste facility.

Costs for follow-up maintenance, done anywhere from quarterly to annually have been estimated at between \$500 per acre, per year for a total of \$3,350 for 6.7 acres. These costs would likely decrease over time as the soil seed bank is depleted.

Public Parking Facility:

The cost of construction of a shell or gravel parking lot to accommodate approximately 10 cars would be approximately \$25,000. Associated costs could include land clearing, design and permitting costs.

Public Access Trails:

Simple trails can be constructed using contract labor. Rough trails can be cleared as part of initial exotic removal, providing access for contractors and later, hiking trails can be developed.

Security and General Maintenance:

It may not be desirable to fence just this property. If adjacent properties are acquired, fencing may be considered. Field fencing can be used to allow wildlife free movement. A sign can be placed along 42nd Ave SE at the property and a directional sign can be placed at the southern end of Everglades Blvd. Minimal management activities, like trash removal and trail maintenance could be problematic due to the remote location but could be accomplished using contracted labor.

Table 2. Summary of Estimated Management Needs and Costs

Management Element	Initial Cost	Annual Recurring Costs	Comments
Exotics Control	\$13,400 - \$33,500	\$3,350	Lower value is for treating in place. Removing debris would triple costs.
Parking Facility	\$25,000	t.b.d.	Value includes base estimated cost and design/engineering/permitting.
Access Trails/ ADA	t.b.d.	t.b.d.	Simple rough trails – no mulch. ADA requirements not factored in.
Fencing	n/a	t.b.d.	\$3.00 per foot, Gates - \$250 ea – field fencing
Trash Removal	t.b.d.	t.b.d.	No initial solid waste observed. Trash removal would be necessary when the property is opened for public use in the future.
Signs	\$100		3' X 1.5' metal on post - uninstalled
Total	\$38,500 - \$58,600	\$3,350+	If ADA portions of a longer trail are on this property, trail costs will be significantly higher.

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

V. Potential for Matching Funds

The primary partnering agencies for conservation acquisitions, and those identified in the ordinance 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 2004 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 this parcel a score of **75 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 for possibility of selection for FCT post-acquisition funding.

Florida Forever Program:

Staff was verbally advised that the Florida Forever Program is concentrating on larger, more rural parcels, unless those parcels are inside an existing acquisition boundary. This parcel is not inside a Florida Forever project boundary

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.

Other Potential Partner Funding Sources:

It has been suggested that in the event of an interchange being constructed for access to I-75 from the southern end of Everglades Ave, there may be opportunity to partner with the Florida Department of Transportation for mitigation purposes. Staff will explore this potential as it arises.

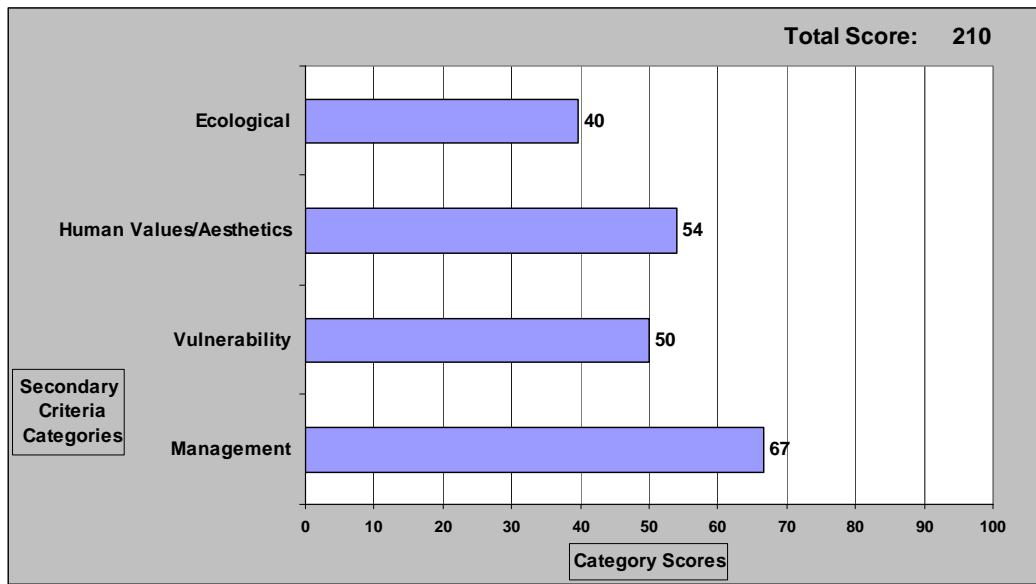
VI. Summary of Secondary Screening Criteria

Staff has scored property on the Secondary Criteria Screening Form and attached the scoring form as Exhibit E. A total score of ? out of a possible 400 was achieved. The chart and graph below show a breakdown of the specific components of the score.

Table 3. Tabulation of Secondary Screening Criteria

Secondary Screening Criteria	Possible Points	Scored Points	Percent of Possible Score
Ecological	100	40	40%
Human Values/Aesthetics	100	54	54%
Vulnerability	100	50	50%
Management	100	67	67%
Total Score:	400	210	53%
Percent of Maximum Score:			53%

Figure 4. Secondary Screening Criteria Scoring



Summary of factors contributing to score

Total Score: 210 out of 400

Ecological: 50 out of 100

The property scored average in this category due to the lack of targeted plant communities, lack of significance for water resources other than a moderate mapped surficial aquifer recharge capacity, and lack of connectivity with current conservation lands. Points were achieved because there is native vegetation present, the mapped species richness score is above average, and there are undeveloped parcels between it and the nearest conservation lands – Florida Panther National Wildlife Refuge. Picayune Strand State Forest lands are closer but on the other side of I-75.

Human Values/Aesthetics: 64 out of 100

The property scored slightly above average due to fair access and potential for natural resource based recreation.

Vulnerability: 50 out of 100

The property could be subdivided once, for a total of 2 single family homes.

Management: 67 out of 100

The property scored above average in this category because no hydrologic changes are necessary to maintain site characteristics. However, there is a significant amount of Brazilian pepper and adjacent lands present a seed source that cannot be controlled. Location next to I-75 makes prescribed fire management difficult.

Parcel Size - 6.7 acres: While parcel size was not scored, the ordinance advises that based on comparative size, the larger of similar parcels is preferred. This parcel is similar to the Faust parcel and others of similar size in the I-75 acquisition area, though it is less vegetated and does not appear to contain wetlands. Due to current drought conditions, observations at the site may not reflect normal wetland characteristics. Although soils are not hydric, a few types of wetland plants were observed.

Exhibit A. FLUCCs Map

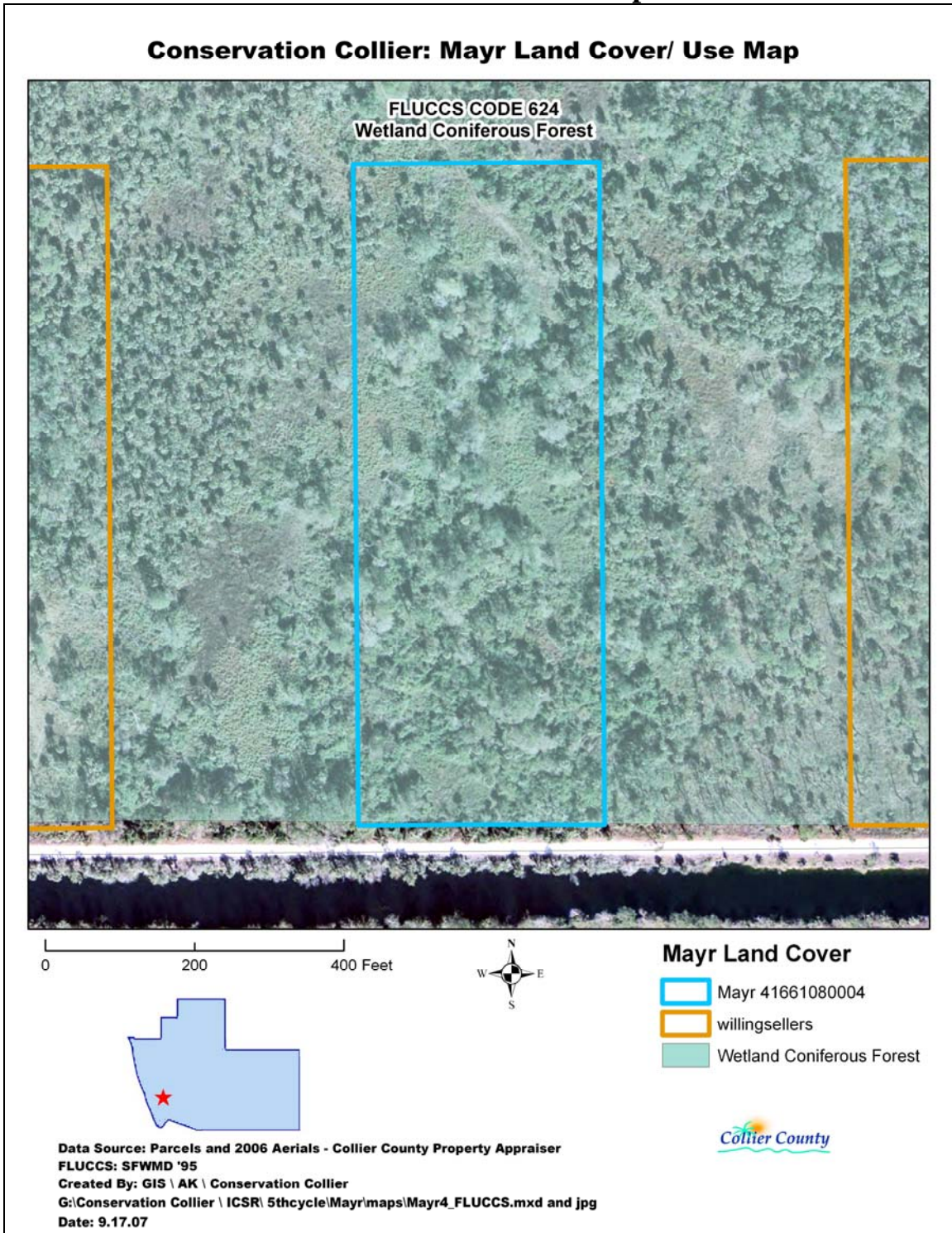


Exhibit B. Soils Map

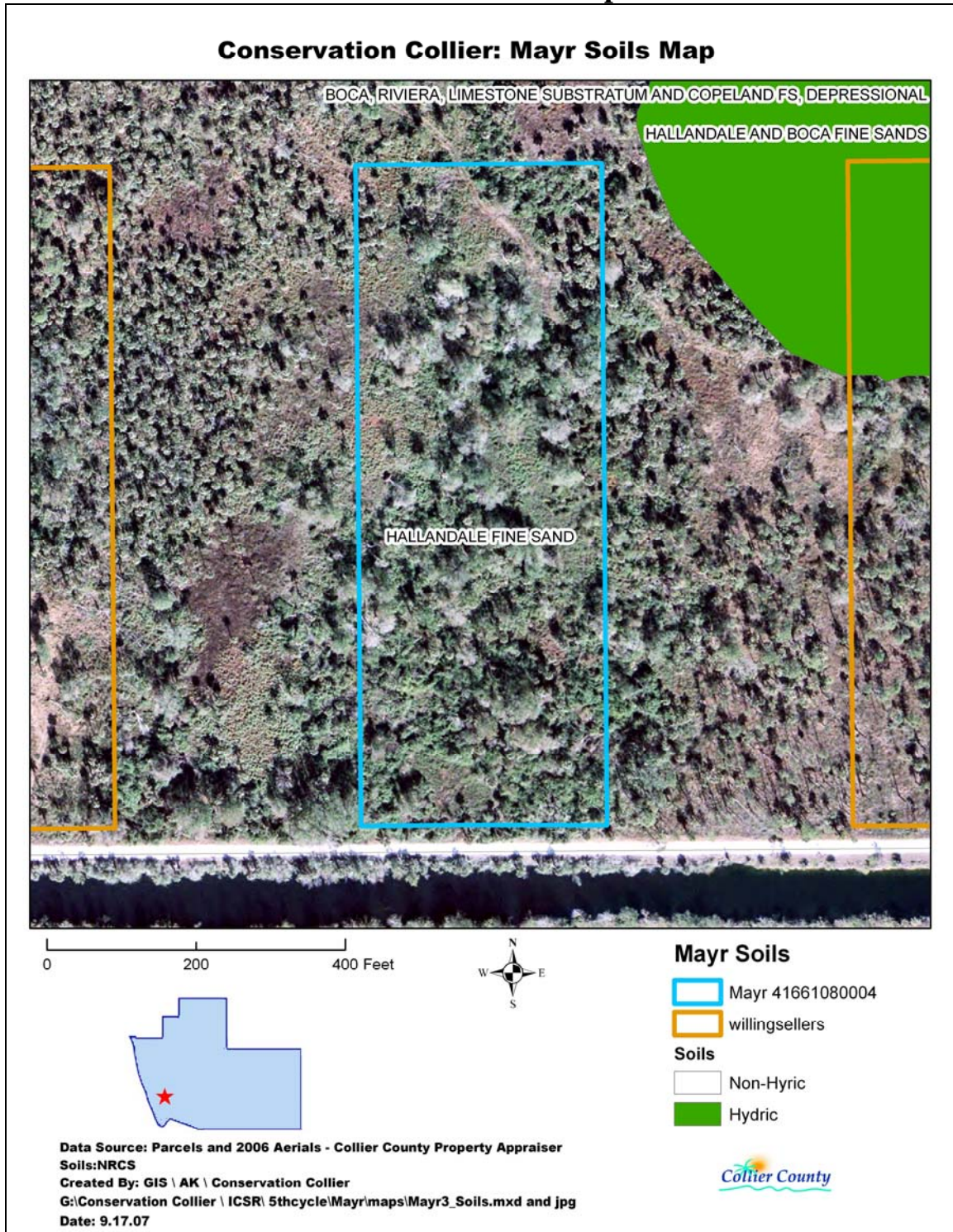


Exhibit C. Species Richness Map

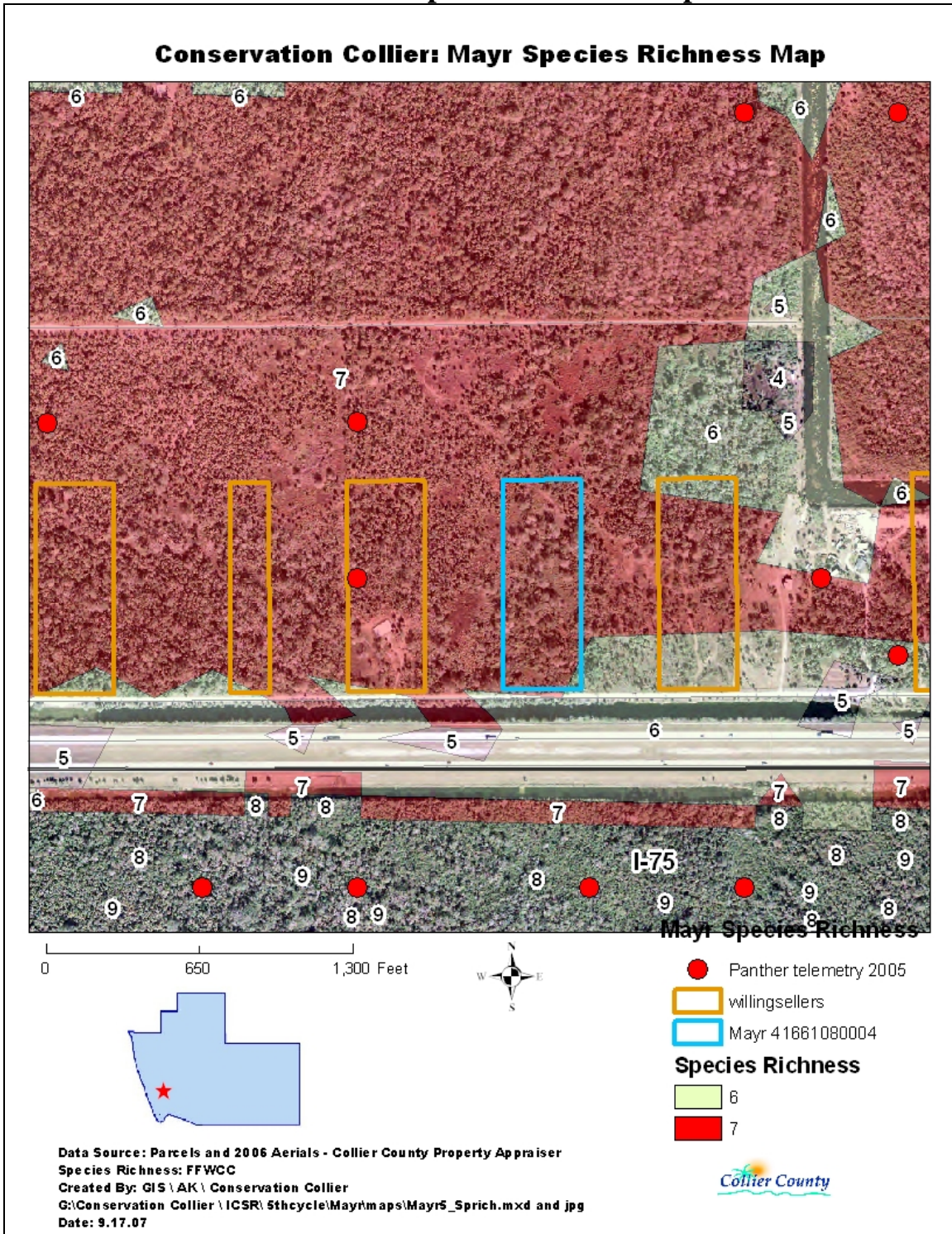


Exhibit D. Wellfield Protection and Aquifer Recharge Maps

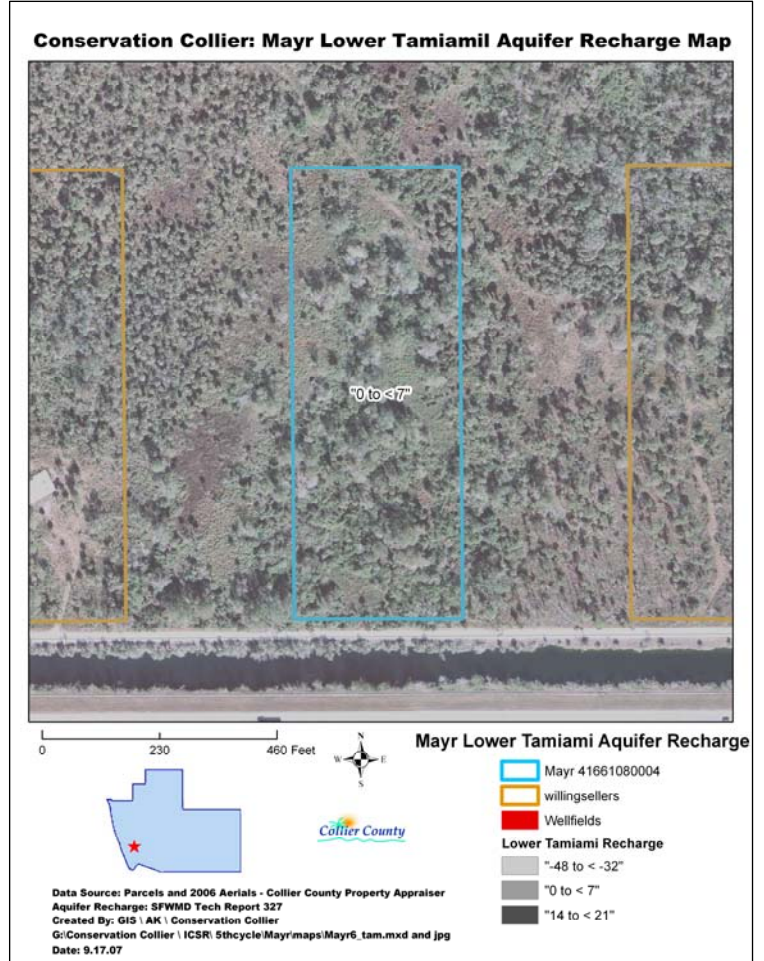
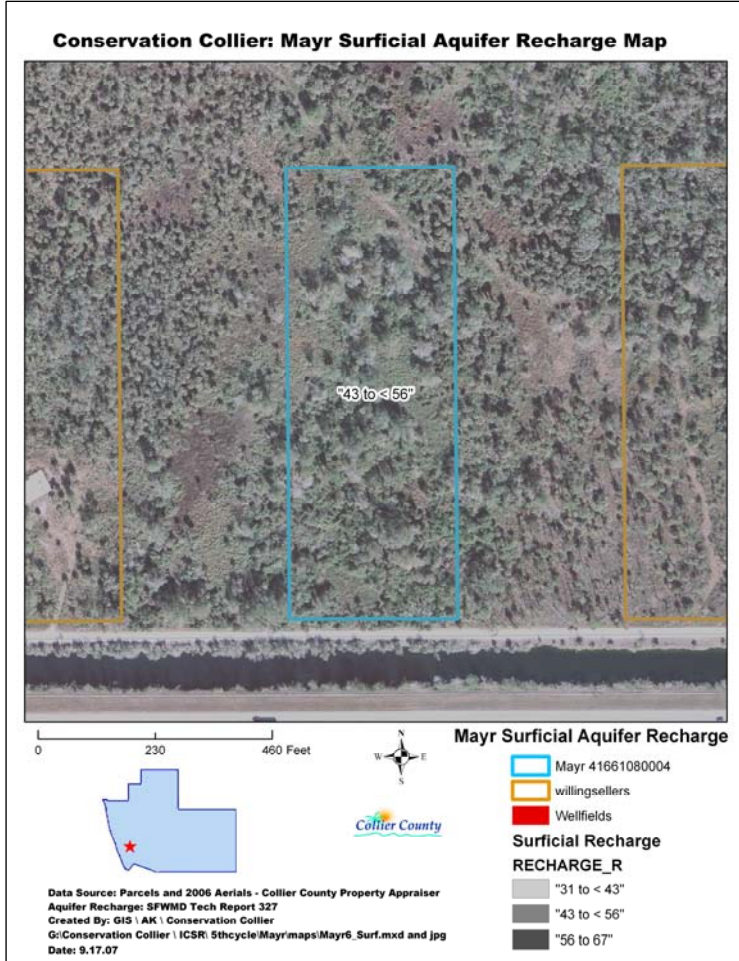


Exhibit E. Completed and Scored Secondary Criteria Screening Form

Property Name: Mayr		Folio Numbers: 41661080004	
Geographical Distribution (Target Protection Area): NGGE			
1. Confirmation of Initial Screening Criteria (Ecological)			
1.A Unique and Endangered Plant Communities	Possible points	Scored points	Comments
<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	live oak and cabbage palm
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		
1.A. Total	100	10	
1.B Significance for Water Resources	Possible points	Scored points	Comments
1. Aquifer Recharge (Select the Highest Score)			
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	50	43-56" surficial annual mapped recharge; 0-7' Lower Tamiami
c. Parcel would contribute minimally to aquifer recharge	25		
d. Parcel will not contribute to aquifer recharge, eg., coastal location	0		
2. Surface Water Quality (Select the Highest Score)			
a. Parcel is contiguous with and provides buffering for an Outstanding Florida Waterbody	100		
b. Parcel is contiguous with and provides buffering for a creek, river, lake or other surface water body	75	76	parcel is not immediately adjacent, but does buffer the I-75 canal
c. Parcel is contiguous with and provides buffering for an identified flowway	50		
d. Wetlands exist on site	25		did not observe obvious wetlands
e. Acquisition of parcel will not provide opportunities for surface water quality enhancement	0		
3. Strategic to Floodplain Management (Calculate for a and b; score c if applicable)			
a. Depressional soils	80		
b. Slough Soils	40		
c. Parcel has known history of flooding and is likely to provide onsite water attenuation	20		soils are upland - Hallandale FS (11)
Subtotal	300	126	
1.B Total	100	42	<i>Obtained by dividing the subtotal by 3.</i>
1.C Resource Ecological/Biological Value	Possible points	Scored points	Comments
1. Biodiversity (Select the Highest Score for a, b and c)			
a. The parcel has 5 or more FLUCCS native plant communities	100		
b. The parcel has 3 or 4 FLUCCS native plant communities	75		
c. The parcel has 2 or or less FLUCCS native plant communities	50	50	cabbage pam (428) with small areas where live oak achieves dominance (427)
d. The parcel has 1 FLUCCS code native plant communities	25		
2. Listed species			
a. Listed wildlife species are observed on the parcel	80		<i>If a. or b. are scored, then c. Species Richness is not scored.</i>
b. Listed wildlife species have been documented on the parcel by w	70		<i>Provide documentation source -</i>
c. Species Richness score ranging from 10 to 70	70	49	<i>Score is prorated from 10 to 70 based on the FFWCC Species Richness map Species richness score is 7 out of 10; 7X7=49</i>
d. Rookery found on the parcel	10		
e. Listed plant species observed on parcel - add additional 20 point	20	20	<i>Tillandsia fasciculata - E-state</i>

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

3. Restoration Potential			
a. Parcel can be restored to high ecological function with minimal alteration	100		
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	50	Exotic removal appears to be the major issue
c. Parcel will require major alterations to be restored to high ecological function.	15		
d. Conditions are such that parcel cannot be restored to high ecological function	0		<i>explain limiting conditions</i>
Subtotal	300	169	
1.C Total	100	56	<i>Divide the subtotal by 3</i>
1.D Protection and Enhancement of Current Conservation Lands			
1.D Protection and Enhancement of Current Conservation Lands			
1. Proximity and Connectivity			
a. Property immediately contiguous with conservation land or conservation easement.	100		
b. Property not immediately contiguous, parcels in between it and the conservation land are undeveloped.	50	50	Nearest Conservation land is Picayune Strand State Forest, but this is across I-75. To the east, Florida Panther National Wildlife Refuge is approx. 1 1/2 miles - across canal and Harley Davison test track.
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		
1.D Total	100	50	
1. Ecological Total Score	100	40	<i>Sum of 1A, 1B, 1C, 1D then divided by 4</i>
2. Human Values/Aesthetics			
2.A Human Social Values/Aesthetics			
2.A Human Social Values/Aesthetics			
1. Access (Select the Highest Score)			
a. Parcel has access from a paved road	100		
b. Parcel has access from an unpaved road	75	75	Access is from 42nd Ave SE, just north of the I-75 canal, part of the I-75 ROW - approx. 1 mile east of Everglades Blvd.
c. Parcel has seasonal access only or unimproved access easement	50		
d. Parcel does not have physical or known legal access	0		
2. Recreational Potential (Select the Highest Score)			
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	Hiking, nature photography and bird watching possible.
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 thoroughfare	80	12	<i>Score between 0 and 80 based on the percentage of the parcel perimeter that can be seen by the public from a public thoroughfare. Approx. 16% can be seen from 42nd Ave. SE;</i>
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		<i>Provide a description and photo documentation of the outstanding characteristic</i>
Subtotal	300	162	
2. Human Social Values/Aesthetics Total Score	100	54	<i>Obtained by dividing the subtotal by 3.</i>
3. Vulnerability to Development/Degradation			
3.A Zoning/Land Use Designation			
3.A Zoning/Land Use Designation			
1. Zoning allows for Single Family, Multifamily, industrial or commercial	50	50	Property can be subdivided once and 2 single family homes can be built
2. Zoning allows for density of no greater than 1 unit per 5 acres	45		
3. Zoning allows for agricultural use /density of no greater than 1 unit	40		
4. Zoning favors stewardship or conservation	0		
5. If parcel has ST overlay, remove 20 points	-20		
6. Property has been rezoned and/or there is SDP approval	25		
7. SFWMD and/or USACOE permit has been issued	25		
8. A rezone or SDP application has been submitted	15		
9. SFWMD and/or USACOE permit has been applied for	15		
3. Vulnerability Total Score	100	50	

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

4. Feasibility and Costs of Management			
4.A Hydrologic Management Needs	Possible points	Scored points	Comments
1. No hydrologic changes are necessary to sustain qualities of site in perpetuity	100	100	No hydrological changes appear to be needed.
2. Minimal hydrologic changes are required to restore function, such 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 and/or changes unlikely	0		
5.A Total	100	100	
4.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		
c. Exotic plants constitute between 25% and 50% of plant cover	60	60	exotics include Brazilian pepper (25-30% primarily along road but also scattered throughout), ceasarweed, lantana, balsam apple
d. Exotic plants constitute between 50% and 75% of plant cover	40		
e. Exotic plants constitute more than 75% of plant cover	20		
f. Heavy 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	-20	adjacent lands contain significant Brazilain pepper infestation
5.B Total	100	40	
4.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		
2. Parcel requires moderate maintenance and management, examples: parcel contains trails, parcel requires prescribed fire and circumstances do not favor burning	60	60	Location next to I-75 complicates potential prescribed fire management
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 mainenance by another entity is likely	20		
5. Subtract 10 points if chronic dumping or trespass issues exist	-10		
5.C Total	100	60	
4. Feasibility and Management Total Score	100	67	<i>Sum of 5A, 5B, 5C, then divided by 3</i>
Total Score	400	210	

Exhibit F. Photographs

Photo 1. Looking west along 42nd Ave SE at the parcel



Photo 2. Live Oak groves



Photo 3. Cabbage palm groves



Photo 4. Interior cabbage palm grove



Photo 5. Habernaria sp. – terrestrial orchid found throughout



Photo 6. Cypress area in center



Photo 7. Interior of cypress area – thickly vegetated



Photo 8. Interior open areas heavily weeded with *Bidens alba* and *Urena lobata* - both weedy species.

