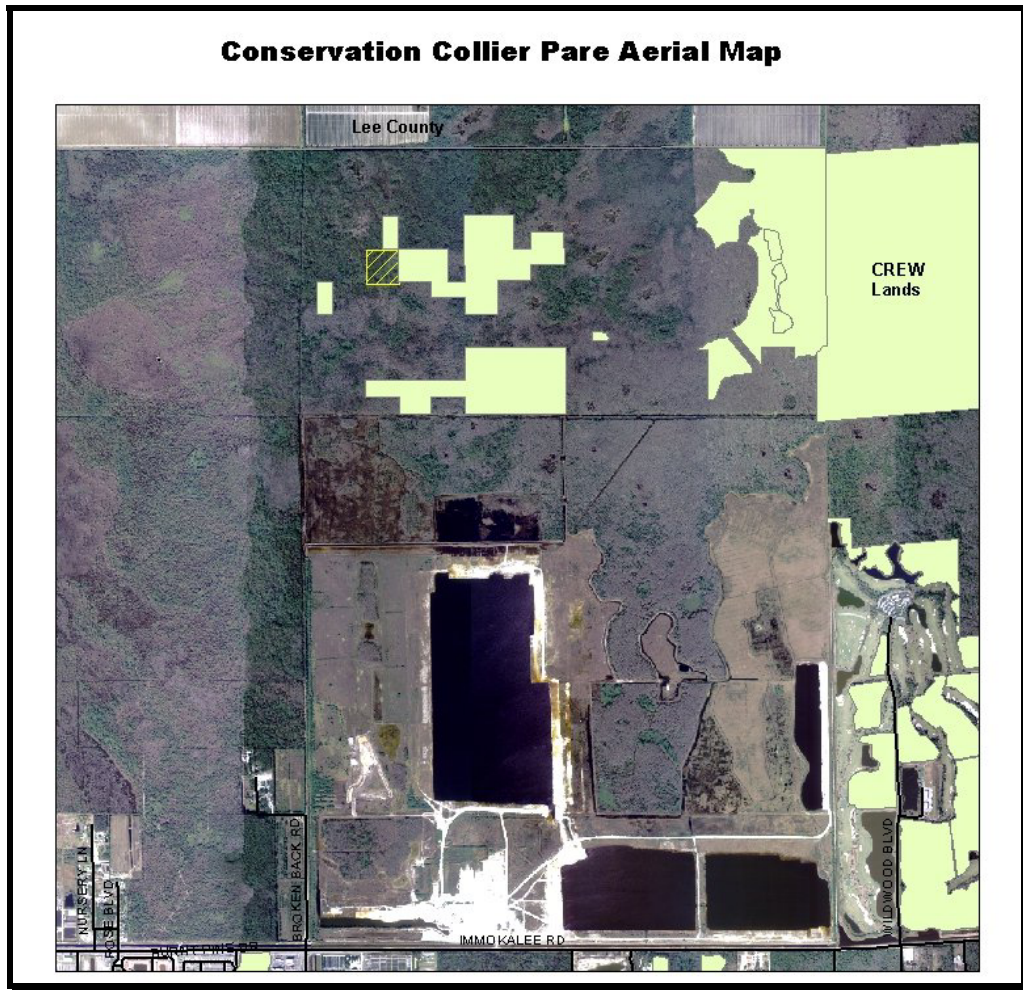


Conservation Collier Initial Criteria Screening Report



Property Name: Pare
Folio Numbers: 00181520001

Staff Report Date: September 13, 2004
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

Characteristic	Value	Comments
Name	Dr. Ambrose Pare	n/a
Folio Number	00181520001	n/a
Size	10.1 acres	n/a
Zoning Category	Agriculture with a small section in the SE corner having an ST overlay	In Sending area - No greater than one unit per 40 acres.
FEMA Flood Map Category	X500	Located outside the special flood hazard area
Existing structures	none	n/a
Adjoining properties and their Uses	Conservation easement, private undeveloped land	N – Pebblebrooke Lakes SFWMD conservation easement and private undeveloped land zoned Agricultural S and W – Private undeveloped land zoned Agricultural. Land to South has ST overlay E – Pebblebrooke Lakes SFWMD conservation easement
Development Plans Submitted	none	No permits or petitions in County computer system
Property Irregularities	None known	n/a

Figure 1. Location Map

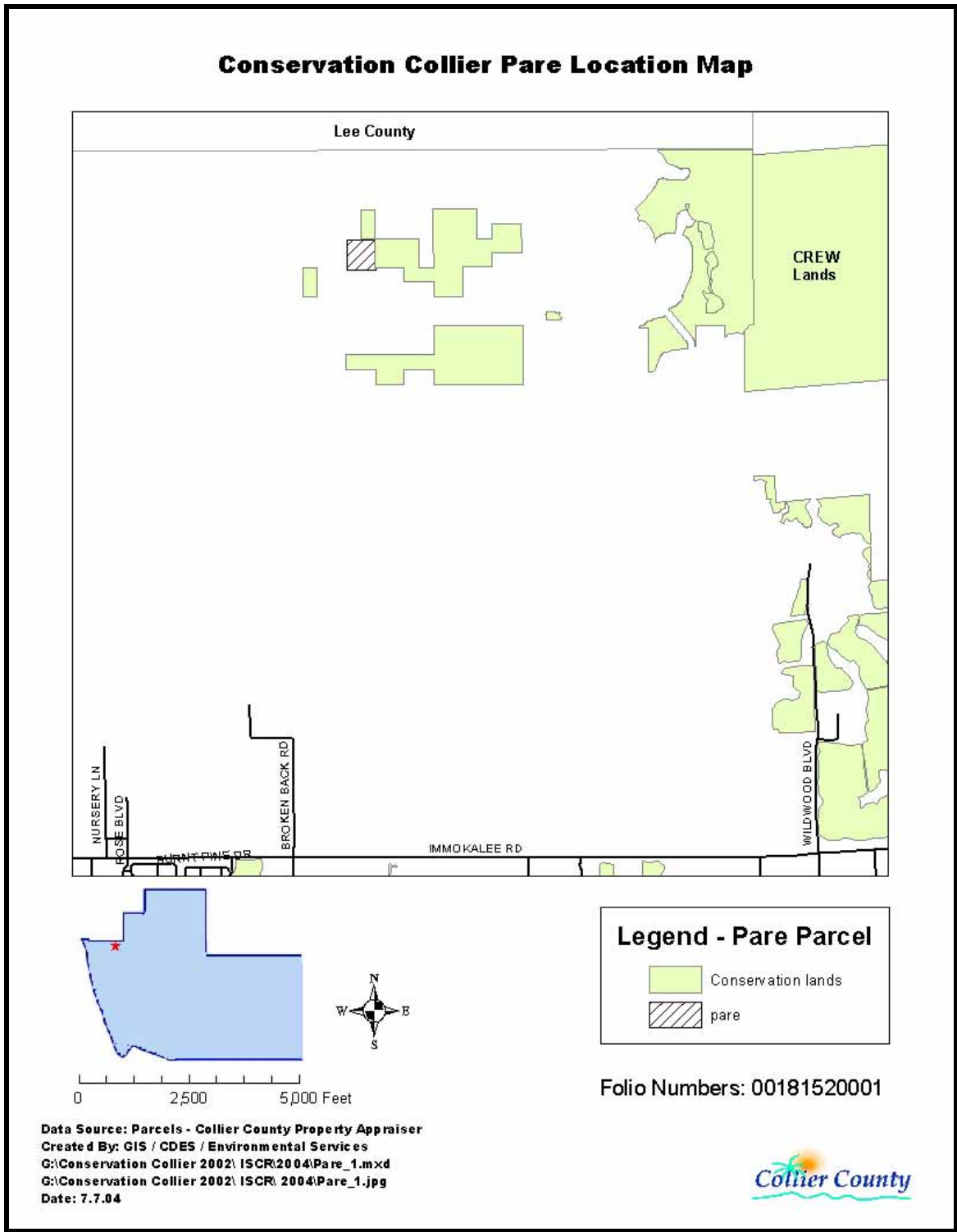


Figure 2. Aerial Map

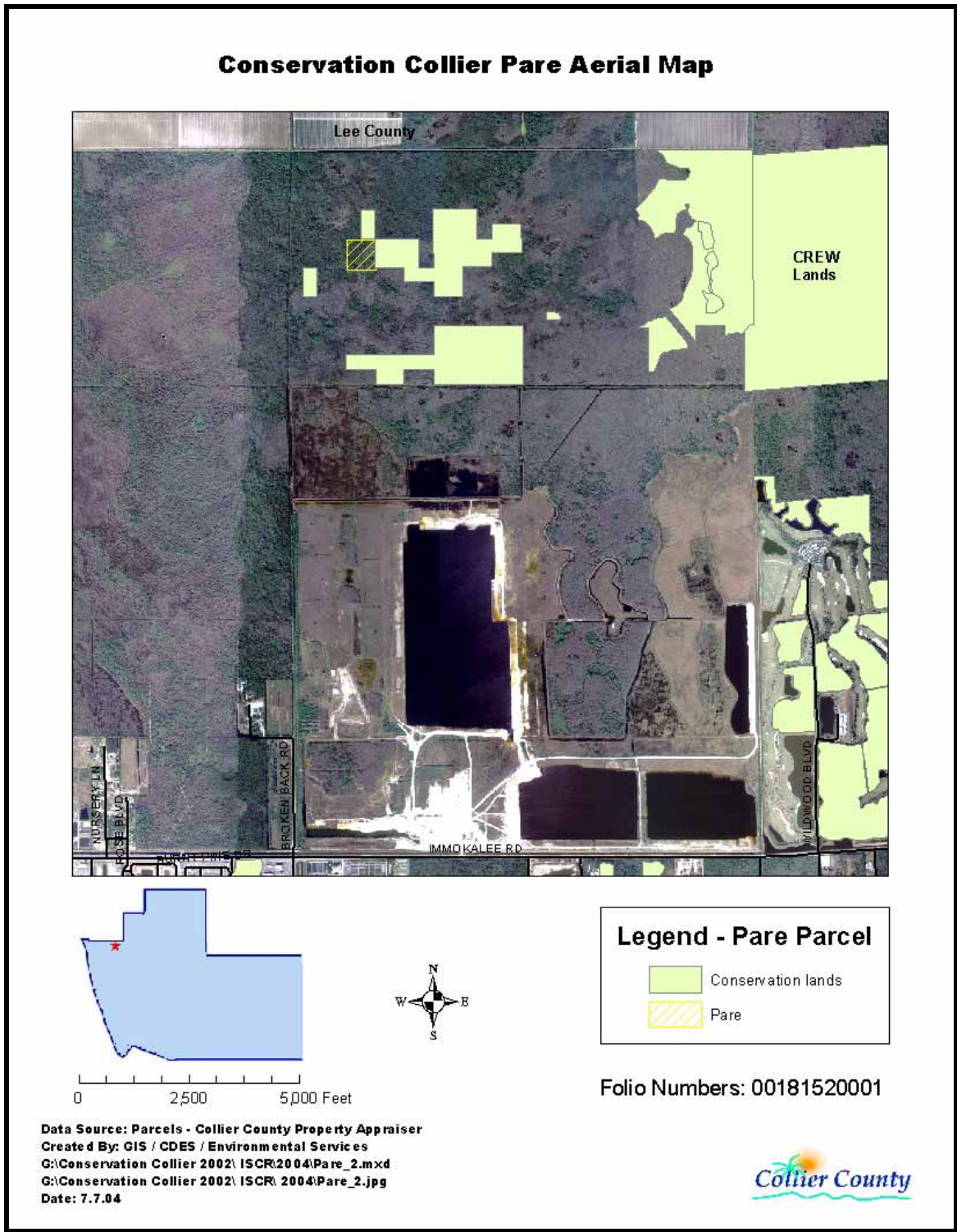
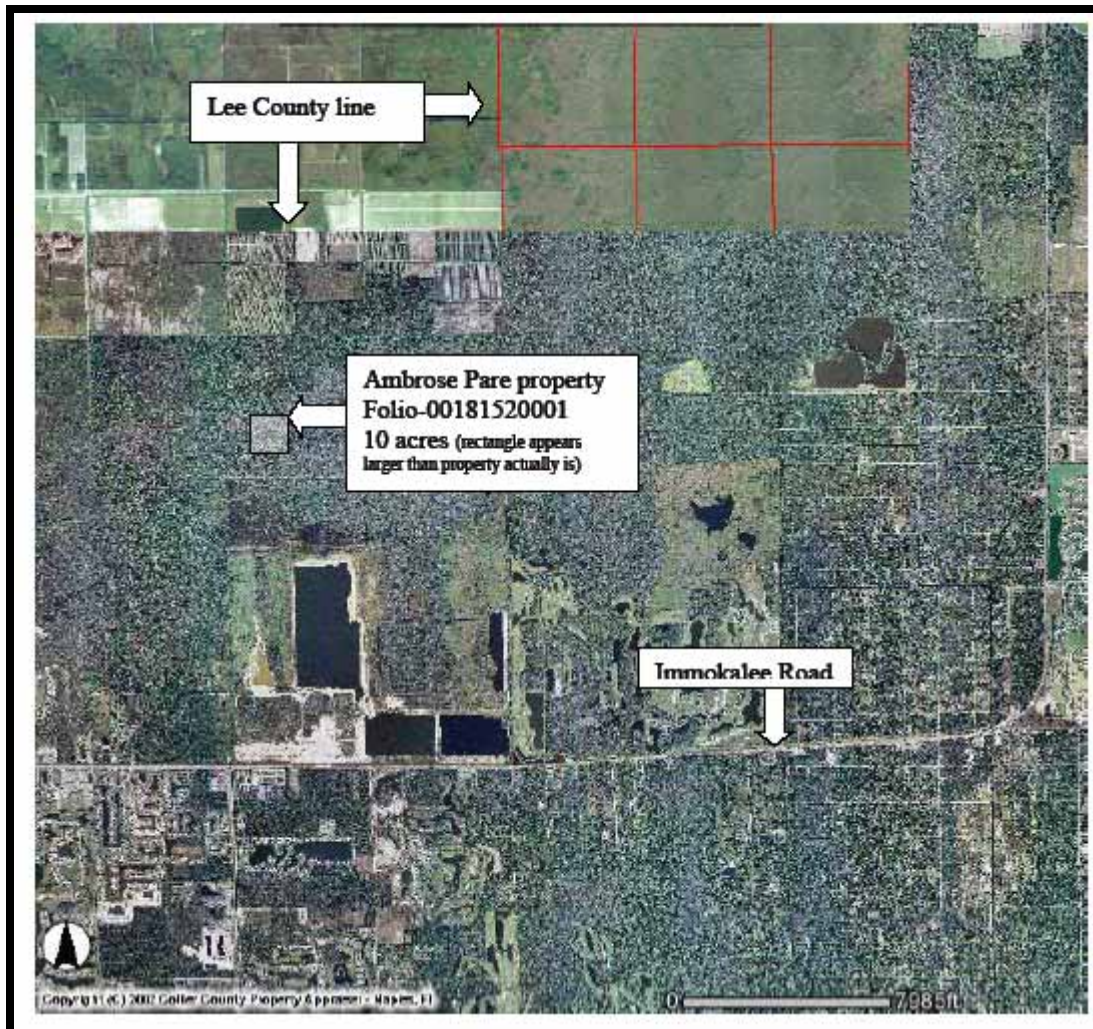


Figure 2. Surrounding Lands Aerial



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 property appraisal is required for this estimated market value.

Assessed Value: * \$30,000

Estimated Market Value: ** \$65,000

* 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 July 15, 2004.

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

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 4119 (Pine Flatwoods, melaleuca infested)

The following native plant communities were observed:

- FLUCCS 624 (Cypress/Pine/Cabbage palm) with cabbage palm a minor component and 60% infestation of melaleuca
- FLUCCS 411 (Pine Flatwoods) This area barely met the criteria for a forested area -10% canopy closure- otherwise it would be palmetto prairie.

Characterization of Plant Communities present:

Ground Cover: Swamp fern (*Blechnum serrulatum*), camphor-weed (*Pluchea spp.*), false nettle (*Boehmeria cylindrical*), dogfennel (*Eupatorium capillifolium*), sawgrass (*Cladium jamaicense*), button-weed (*Diodia virginiana*), tickseed (*Coreopsis spp.*), Rattlesnakemaster (*Eryngium yuccifolium*), flax (*Linum floridanum*), rose-gentian (*Sabatia spp.*), musky mint (*Hyptis alata*), sea oxeye daisy (*Borrchia spp.*), Hempweed (*Mikania scandens*), rattan vine (*Berchemia scandens*).

Midstory: wax myrtle (*Myrica cerifera*), cabbage palm (*Sabal palmetto*), saltbush (*Baccharis halimifolia*)

Canopy: Slash pine (*Pinus elliotti*), bald cypress (*Taxodium distichum*), melaleuca (*Melaleuca quinquenervia*)

Statement for satisfaction of criteria:

These data indicated the presence of native plant communities on the property, although non-native melaleuca has invaded most sections of the site.

-
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, marginally**

Statement for satisfaction of criteria:

This parcel is within the Sending area TPA. Although the parcel could offer several opportunities for land based natural resource based recreation, it is only accessible during the dry season via an unimproved trail. It cannot be viewed from a public thoroughfare.

-
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**

General Hydrologic Characteristics observed and description of adjacent upland /wetland buffers: The western side of the property is mainly a pine cypress seasonally wet area with some melaleuca. The eastern side of the property contains an upland island of pine and palmetto approximately 2 acres in size. This area is relatively free of exotics and appears to be good habitat for wildlife species, as upland wetland buffers provide a good food source. On the north and south are melaleuca infested seasonal wetlands. Fire damage is evident on trees in the southeast corner of the property. The surrounding lands are similar to the parcel and contain heavy infestations of melaleuca with some Brazilian pepper. Melaleuca has been treated with herbicides on the conservation easements adjacent to the property to the north and east.

Wetland dependent plant species (OBL/ FACW) observed:

Bald cypress (*Taxodium distichum*) **OBL**
Button-weed (*Diodia virginiana*) **FACW**
Camphor-weed (*Pluchea spp.*) **FACW**
False nettle (*Boehmeria cylindrical*) **OBL**
Rose-gentian (*Sabatia spp.*) **FACW**
Sawgrass (*Cladium jamaicense*) **OBL**
Sea oxeye (*Borrchia spp.*) **OBL**
Swamp fern (*Blechnum serrulatum*) **FACW**

Wetland dependent wildlife species observed:

No wetland dependent wildlife species were observed.

Other Hydrologic indicators observed:

Mosses on tree bases, adventitious root mats, buttressing of cypress trunks and presence of cypress knees.

Soils:

Soils data is based on the Soil Survey of Collier County Area, Florida (USDA/NRCS, 1990). Half of the mapped soils on this parcel are slough soils - Holopaw Fine Sand w/limestone substratum. The rest are upland soils - Oldsmar Fine sands.

Holopaw Fine sand w/limestone substratum is found in sloughs and broad, poorly defined drainageways. Under natural conditions, the seasonal high water table is within a depth of 12 inches for 3 to 6 months during most years. During the other months, the water table is below a depth of 12 inches, and it recedes to a depth of more than 40 inches during extended dry periods. During periods of high rainfall, the soil is covered by shallow, slowly moving water for about 7 days.

Oldsmar Fine sands are found in flatwoods. Under normal conditions, the seasonal high water table is between a depth of 6-18 inches for 1 to 6 months during most years. During the other months, the water table is below a depth of 18 inches, and it recedes to a depth of more than 40 inches during extended dry periods.

Lower Tamiami Aquifer recharge Capacity:

Low - 0 to <7" annually

Surficial Aquifer Recharge Capacity:

Low - 31" to 43" annually

FEMA Flood map designation:

X500 – The parcel is outside the special flood hazard area.

Statement for satisfaction of criteria:

Although minimal, the property does contribute to the Lower Tamiami and Surficial Aquifers. Hydrologic indicators appear to show that the wetland soils area has surface water present during the wet season and can be presumed to provide onsite water attenuation. Although no wetland dependant species were observed on site, the parcel does contain wetland dependant species habitat.

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
Reflexed wild pine	<i>Tillandsia balbisiana</i>	T	Not listed
Stiff-leaved wild pine	<i>Tillandsia fasciculata</i>	E	Not listed
Butterfly orchid	<i>Encyclia tampensis</i>	C	Not listed

E=Endangered, T=Threatened, C=Commercially Exploited

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 observed on site.

No bird rookery was observed on site.

FWCC-derived species richness score: ranged from 9 out of a possible 10, representing high diversity.

Non-listed species observed:

Deer tracks were visible on the property. A red-bellied woodpecker (*Melanerpes carolinus*), vireo/warbler (species unknown), blue gray gnatcatcher (*Poliophtila caerulea*), downy woodpecker (*Picoides pubescens*), yellow-bellied sapsucker (*Sphyrapicus varius*) and praying mantis (*Tenodera sinensis*) were observed on the property.

Potential Listed Species:

The observed habitat and location would support the presence of bald eagles (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) and Florida black bears (*Ursus americanus floridanus*). **The parcel has also been identified by FWCC as Priority 1 Florida panther (*Felis concolor coryi*) habitat.**

Statement for satisfaction of criteria:

The property has a very high FWCC-derived species richness score (9 out of 10). It contains listed species habitat, is adjacent to a SFWMD conservation easement and, despite the presence of invasive exotic species, still maintains high ecological quality and restoration potential.

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 adjacent to Pebblebrooke Lakes SFWMD Conservation Easement to the north and to the east. Private undeveloped land separates the parcel from other conservation land - Pebblebrooke Lakes SFWMD Conservation Easement to the south and The Woodlands mitigation area and CREW lands to the east.

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?

N/A

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 would be possible during the dry season.

Nature Photography:

Nature photography would be possible during the dry season.

Bird-watching:

Bird-watching would be possible during the dry season.

Kayaking/Canoeing:

Not possible at the site.

Swimming:

Not possible at the site.

Hunting:

Although the remote location of the site could lend itself to hunting, it would not be recommended because of its small size and its proximity to private lands.

Fishing:

Not possible at the site.

Recommended Site Improvements:

The melaleuca biomass should be removed to reduce heavy fire fuel loads. After this it could be managed by fire. Hiking trails could be made through the property. A public parking area may be necessary at the southwest corner of the parcel, although existing trails do not go all the way to the parcel at present. A sign designating the land as conservation should be posted at any public access point.

IV. Assessment of Management Needs and Costs

Management of this property will address the costs of exotic vegetation removal and control, the construction of a trail system and parking areas to allow the public to have access to selected portions of the property and the posting of signs. 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:

Melalueca (*Melaleuca quinquenervia*) – 60% coverage in some sections – and Brazilian pepper (*Schinus terebinthifolius*) – isolated plants scattered throughout property. Weevil and Psylid damage were present on the melalueca trees and saplings.

Exotic Vegetation Removal and Control

The initial cost of exotic removal could be costly based on the remote location, limited access and extent of infestation. Based on cost estimates provided by a contractor who routinely contracts with the County parks and Recreation Department for exotic removal, the cost for the level of infestation observed, 60% over approximately 5 acres, to cut, treat and remove biomass using heavy equipment would be \$3,000/acre. To treat the remaining 5 acres using the cut, stack and treat method would cost \$1,750/acre.

Based on the acreage involved, total initial removal costs would likely be approximately \$23,750 for the entire parcel. Costs for follow-up maintenance, done anywhere from quarterly to annually have been estimated at between \$100 and \$450 per acre, per year for a total of \$1,000 - \$4,500 for 10 acres. These costs would likely decrease over time as the soil seed bank is depleted. There is potential to partner with surrounding landowners for yearly exotic treatment.

Public Parking Facility:

The property would require an area for visitor parking. The cost of construction of a shell or gravel parking lot to accommodate approximately 10 cars would be approximately \$3,500. Associated costs would likely exceed construction costs and would include:

- Land clearing
- Design
- Permitting costs

Public Access Trails:

Simple cleared trails can be constructed using a combination of contract and volunteer labor. Rough trails can be cleared as part of initial exotic removal, providing access for contractors and later, there is potential to use the Sheriff's weekend work groups to remove brush.

Security and General Maintenance:

A sign can be placed at the boundary near the public access point. Minimal management activities, like trail maintenance can be accomplished using both contracted and volunteer labor. Fencing the property is not recommended, as it would serve no real purpose.

Table 2. Summary of Estimated Management Needs and Costs

Management Element	Initial Cost	Annual Recurring Costs	Comments
Exotics Control	\$23,750	\$1,000 - \$4,500	In-place chemical treatment is not recommended by itself as this would leave significant biomass and present wild fire risk
Parking Facility	\$12,000		Rough estimate only
Access Trails	t.b.d. (depends on length of trail)	t.b.d.	Mulch \$2.00 per bag – for area 3” X 2’ (length) X 4’ (width) – double cost for labor if contracted
Fencing	n/a	n/a	n/a
Trash Removal	n/a	n/a	Not recommended to provide trash barrels due to remote location
Signs -1	\$100 each		3’ X 1.5’ metal on post - uninstalled
Total	\$35,850	\$4,500	Costs estimated on the high side

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 95 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 hold at least some hope 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 an S.O.R. project boundary and funding partnerships are unlikely unless that is the case.

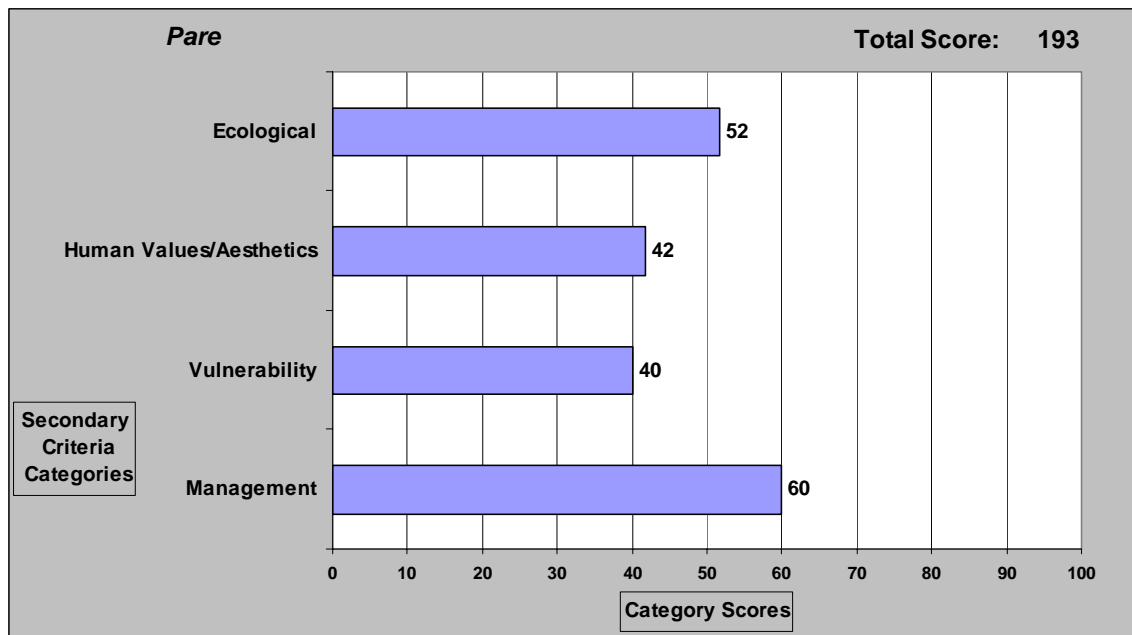
VI. Summary of Secondary Screening Criteria

Staff has scored property on the Secondary Criteria Screening Form and attached the scoring form as Exhibit A. A total score of 193 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	52	52%
Human Values/Aesthetics	100	42	42%
Vulnerability	100	40	40%
Management	100	60	60%
Total Score:	400	193	48%

Figure 4. Secondary Screening Criteria Scoring



Ecological: This score was achieved because the property contains two natural communities, but those communities are not unique and endangered. The property does show evidence of seasonal wetlands and does contribute minimally to aquifer recharge, although it does not buffer a waterway or drainage way. Half of its soils are slough soils. Although no listed wildlife species were observed on site, the property contains at least three listed plant species, achieved a very high FWCC-derived species richness score, is within priority 1 panther habitat and is adjacent to a SFWMD conservation easement. The parcel lost points because of extensive invasive exotic infestation.

Human Values/Aesthetics: This below average score was achieved because public access is limited. Despite offering land-based, natural resource-based recreation opportunities, access to the site is only possible through an unimproved trail that is passable by vehicle in the dry season and goes to within .10 of a mile of the SW corner of the parcel. No area of the property is visible from a public thoroughfare.

Vulnerability: This parcel is zoned for agriculture. The extreme southeast corner of the parcel also has an ST overlay. Agricultural zoning in Sending areas allows for a density no greater than one unit per 40 acres.

Management: This score was achieved because some sections (roughly 5 acres) of the property contain approximately 60% melaleuca infestation and adjacent lands also contain an exotic seed source. The score was raised slightly higher because no hydrologic changes are necessary and no other major management problems are obvious at this time.

Parcel Size: This parcel is 10.1 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 Blake 10 acre parcel, but has significantly more exotic infestation.

Exhibit A. FLUCCs Map

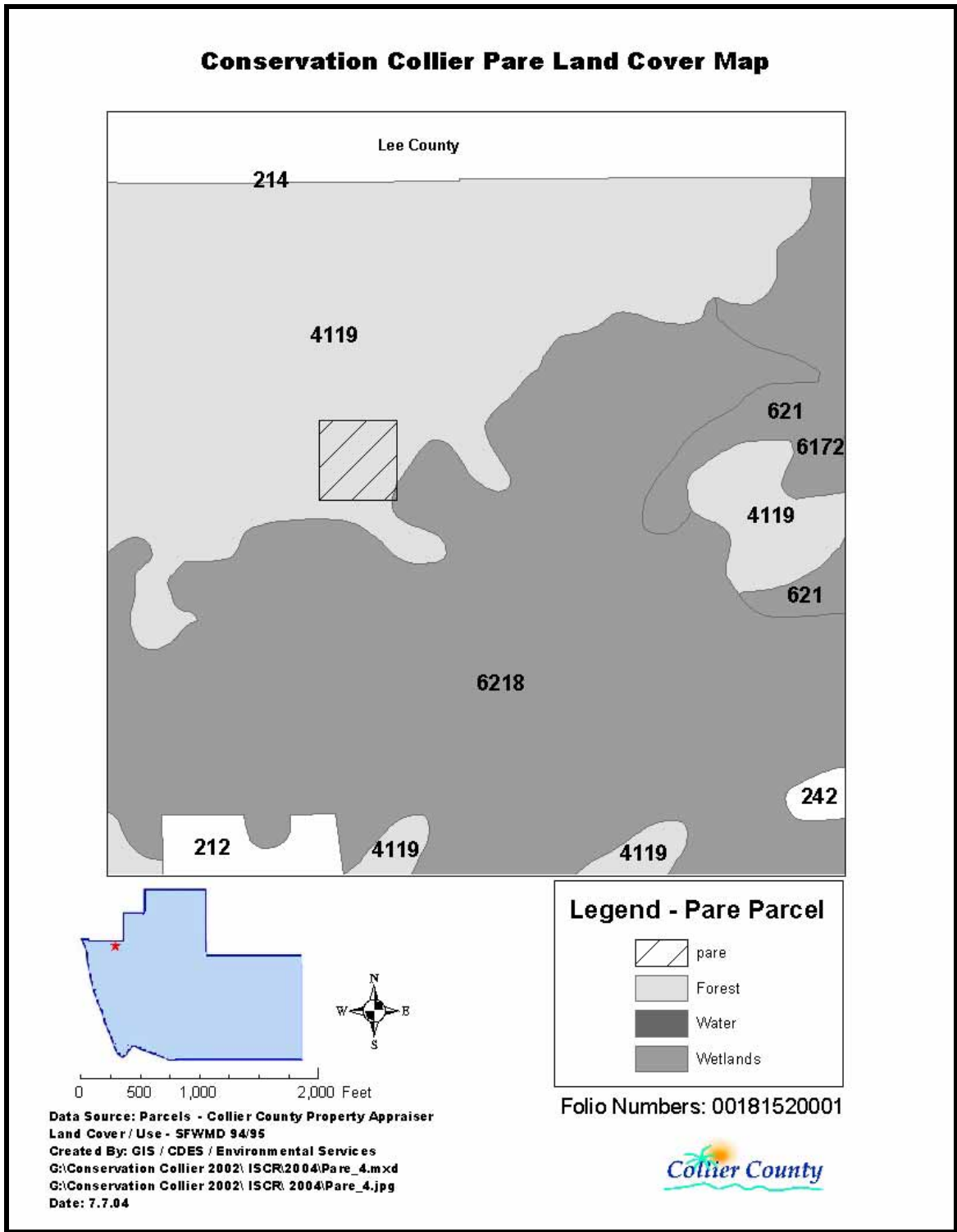


Exhibit B. Soils Map

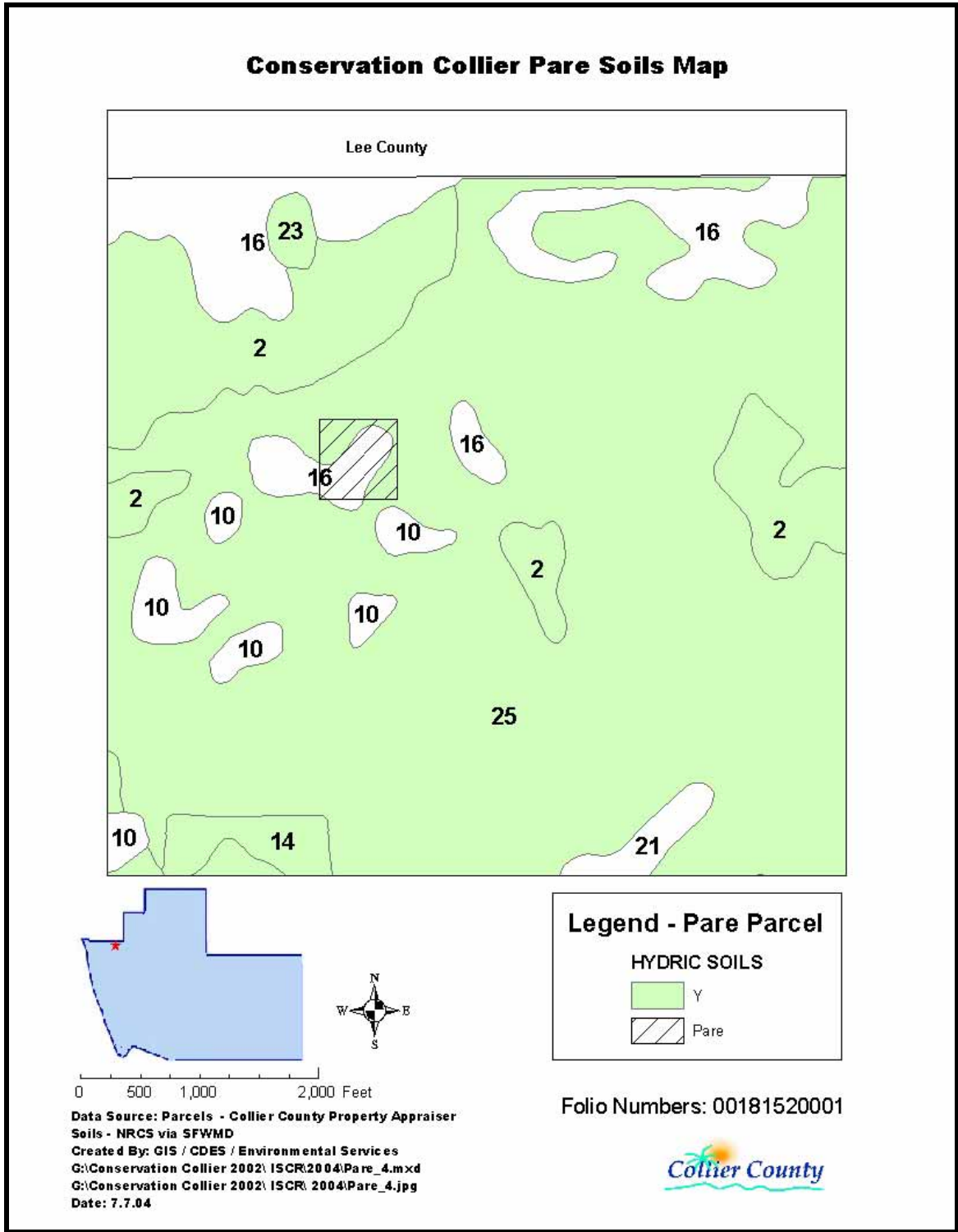


Exhibit C. Species Richness Map

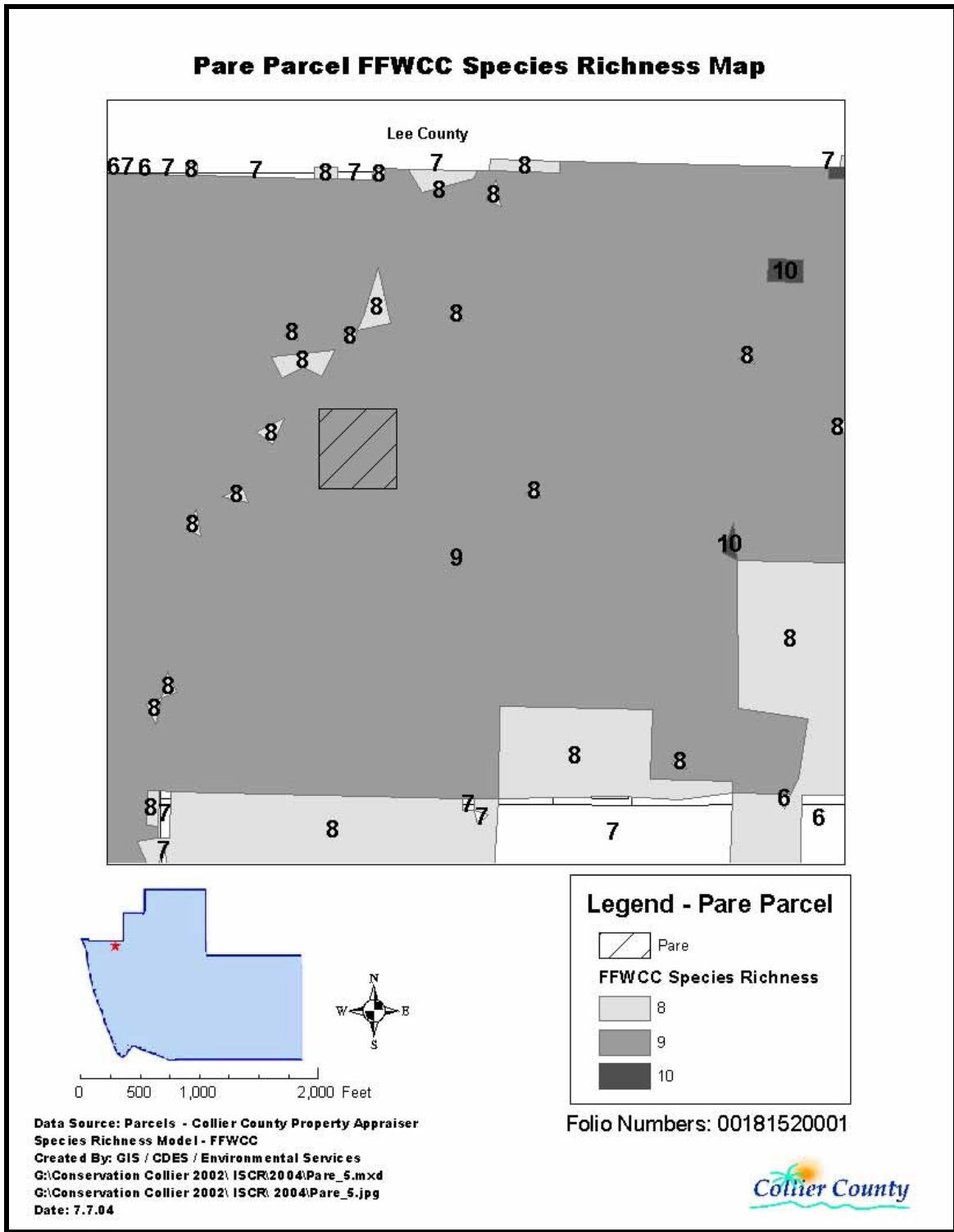
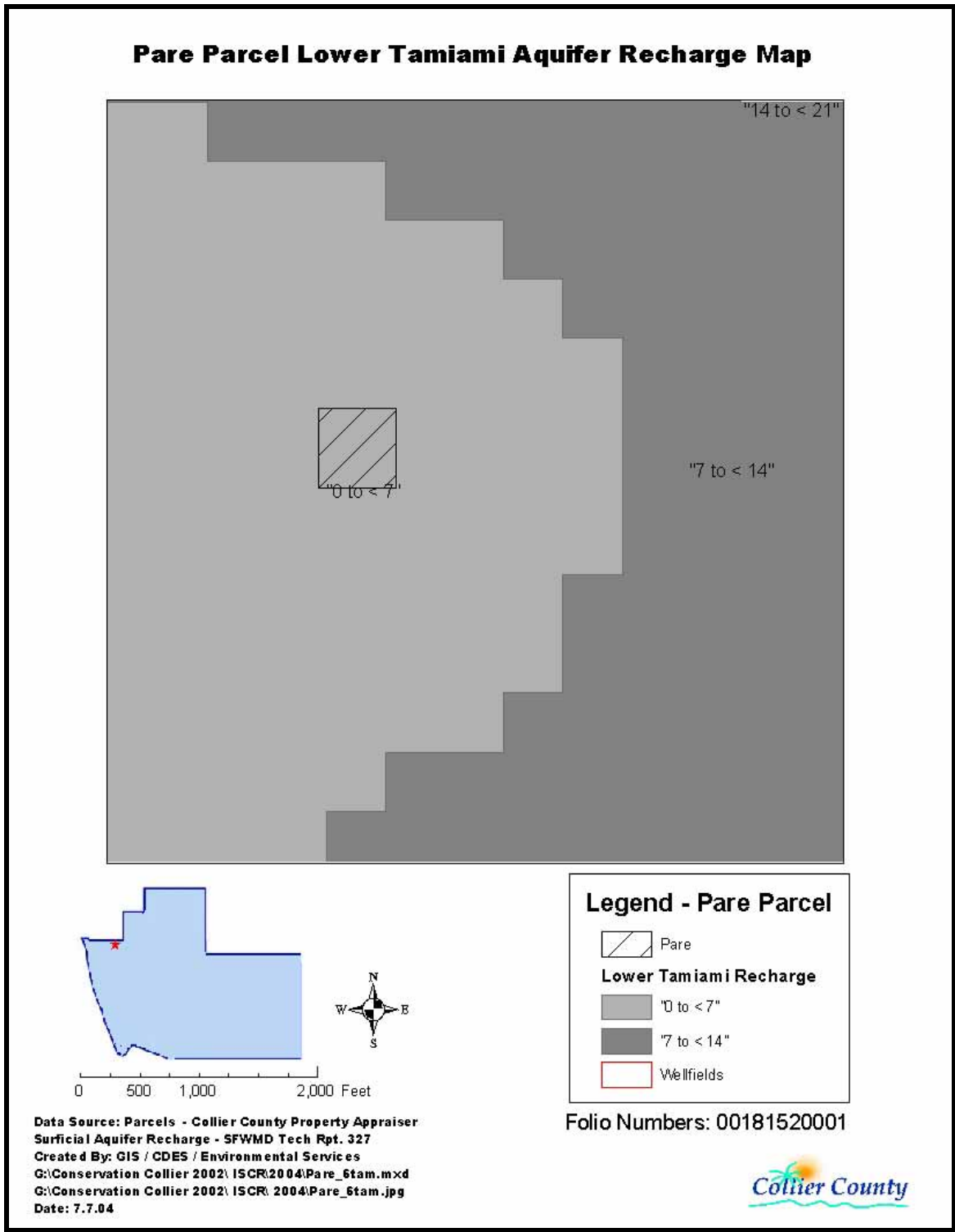
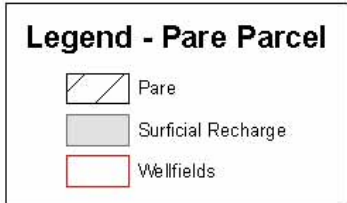
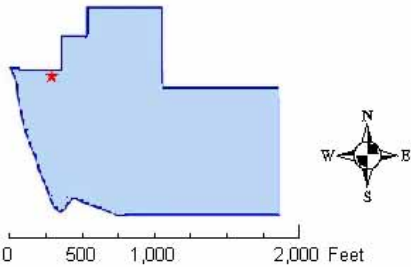
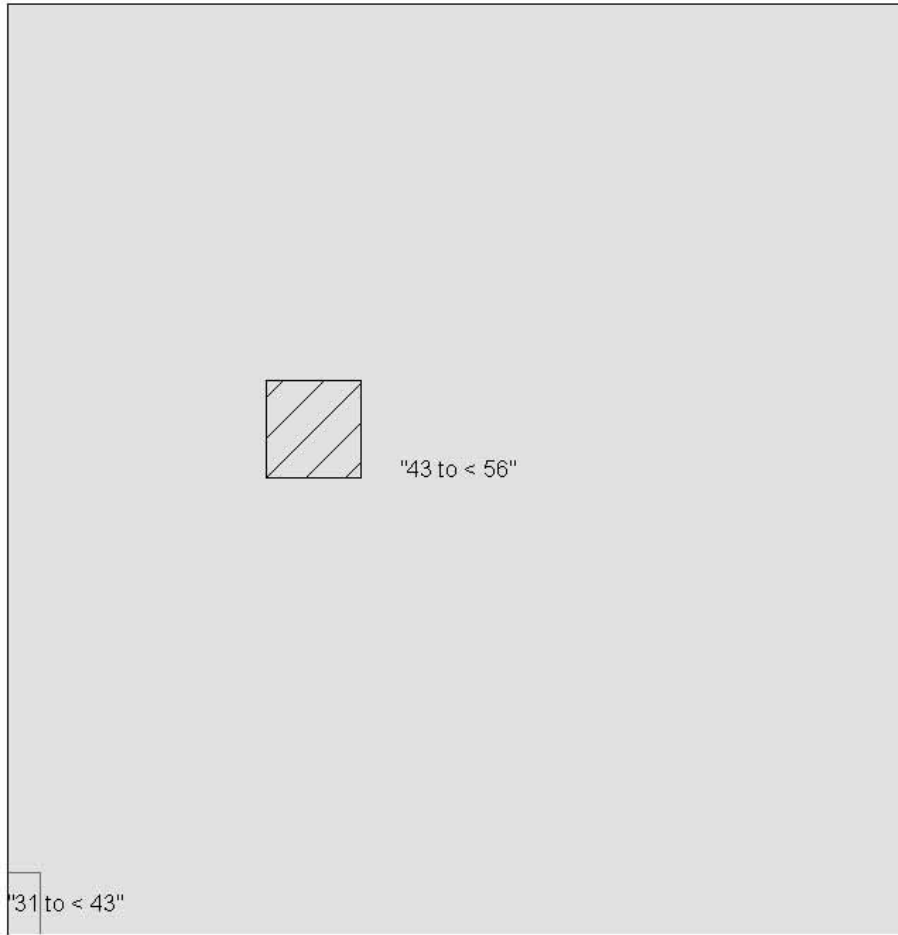


Exhibit D. Wellfield Protection and Aquifer Recharge Map



Pare Parcel Surficial Aquifer Recharge Map



Folio Numbers: 00181520001

Data Source: Parcels - Collier County Property Appraiser
Surficial Aquifer Recharge - SFWMD
Created By: GIS / CDES / Environmental Services
G:\Conservation Collier 2002\ISCR\2004\Pare_6surf.mxd
G:\Conservation Collier 2002\ISCR\2004\Pare_6surf.jpg
Date: 7.7.04



Exhibit E. Completed and Scored Secondary Criteria Screening Form

Property Name: <i>Pare</i>	Folio Numbers: <i>00181520001</i>		
Geographical Distribution (Target Protection Area): <i>Sending</i>			
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	pine/cypress/cabbage palm and pine flatwood (dense palmetto understory and scattered pine)
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 (<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	50	Lower Tamiami - 0 to <7" yearly; Surficial - 31" to 43" yearly
c. Parcel would contribute minimally to aquifer recharge location	25		
	0		
2. Surface Water Quality (<i>Select the Highest Score</i>)			
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		
c. Parcel is contiguous with and provides buffering for an identified flowway	50		
d. Wetlands exist on site	25	25	Evidence of wetlands includes hydrologic indicators such as wetland dependent vegetation, mosses on tree bases, adventitious root mats, buttressing of cypress trunks and presence of cypress knees.
e. Acquisition of parcel will not provide opportunities for surface water quality enhancement	0		
3. Strategic to Floodplain Management (<i>Calculate for a and b; score c if applicable</i>)			
a. Depressional soils	80		(<i>Prorate site based on area of Slough or Depressional Soils</i>)
b. Slough Soils	40	20	Half are slough soils - Holopaw w/limestone substratum. The rest are upland soils - Oldsmar Fine sands
c. Parcel has known history of flooding and is likely to provide onsite water attenuation	20	20	From hydrologic indicators it appears wetland soils area does have surface water present in wet season and can be presumed to provide onsite water attenuation.
Subtotal	300	115	
1.B Total	100	38	<i>Obtained by dividing the subtotal by 3.</i>
1.C Resource Ecological/Biological Value	Possible points	Scored points	Comments
1. Biodiversity (<i>Select the Highest Score for a, b and c</i>)			
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 less FLUCCS native plant communities	50	50	624 Cypress/Pine/Cabbage palm (with Cabbage palm a minor component) and 411 (Pine Flatwood) This area barely met the criteria for a forested area -10% canopy closure- otherwise it would be palmetto prairie.
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	54	<i>Score is prorated from 10 to 70 based on the FFWCC Species Richness map - Species Richness score is 9 out of 10</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 and management appear to be the only restoration needs.
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	174	
1.C Total	100	58	<i>Divide the subtotal by 3</i>
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	SFWMDC conservation easement adjacent to the east
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		
1.D Total	100	100	
1. Ecological Total Score		100	52 <i>Sum of 1A, 1B, 1C, 1D then divided by 4</i>
2. Human Values/Aesthetics			
2.A Human Social Values/Aesthetics	Possible points	Scored points	Comments
1. Access (Select the Highest Score)			
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	unimproved access (trail) that is passable by vehicle in dry season goes to within .10 of a mile of the SW corner of the parcel.
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	Parcel offers opportunity for hiking, birdwatching and nature photography during dry season.
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		Perimeter is not visible to the public <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.</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 document atioon of the outstanding characteristic - mature pines and native orchids, along with canal frontage make this an aesthetically appealing parcel.</i>
Subtotal	300	125	
2. Human Social Values/Aesthetics Total Score		100	42 <i>Obtained by dividing the subtotal by 3.</i>

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

3. Vulnerability to Development/Destruction			
3.A Zoning/Land Use Designation	Possible points	Scored points	Comments
1. Zoning allows for Single Family, Multifamily, industrial or commercial	50		
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	40	Agriculture with a small section in the SE corner having an ST overlay
4. Zoning favors stewardship or conservation	0		
5. If parcel has ST overlay, remove 20 points	-20		ST only over small portion (1/16)
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	40	
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 hydrologic changes anticipated
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		
d. Exotic plants constitute between 50% and 75% of plant cover	40	40	In some areas estimated 60% coverage with Melaleuca
e. Exotic plants constitute more than 75% of plant cover	20		
f. Exotic plants constitute more than 75% of plant cover, maintenance effort and management will be needed (e.g., heavy infestation by air potato or downy rosemary)	-20		
g. Adjacent lands contain substantial seed source and exotic removal is not presently required	-20	-20	
5.B Total	100	20	
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	Parcel will require removal of Melaleuca biomass to remove heavy fuel load, after this it could be managed by fire. Could potentially coordinate with exotic management on adjacent conservation easement lands.
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		
5. Subtract 10 points if chronic dumping or trespass issues exist	-10		
5.C Total	100	60	
4. Feasibility and Management Total Score	100	60	Sum of 5A, 5B, 5C, then divided by 3
Total Score	400	193	

Exhibit F. Photographs

Photo 1. Pine / Cypress forest on western portion - moderate melaleuca infestation present



Photo 2. Trail on SW corner of parcel



Photo 3. Hunting platform



Photo 4. Hydrologic indicator – cypress butressing



Photo 5. Upland “island” on east side of property



Photo 6. Evidence of fire in upland /wetland buffer area



Photo 7. Listed Tillandsia species - T. balbisiana



Photo 8. Upland / wetland buffer – good wildlife habitat

