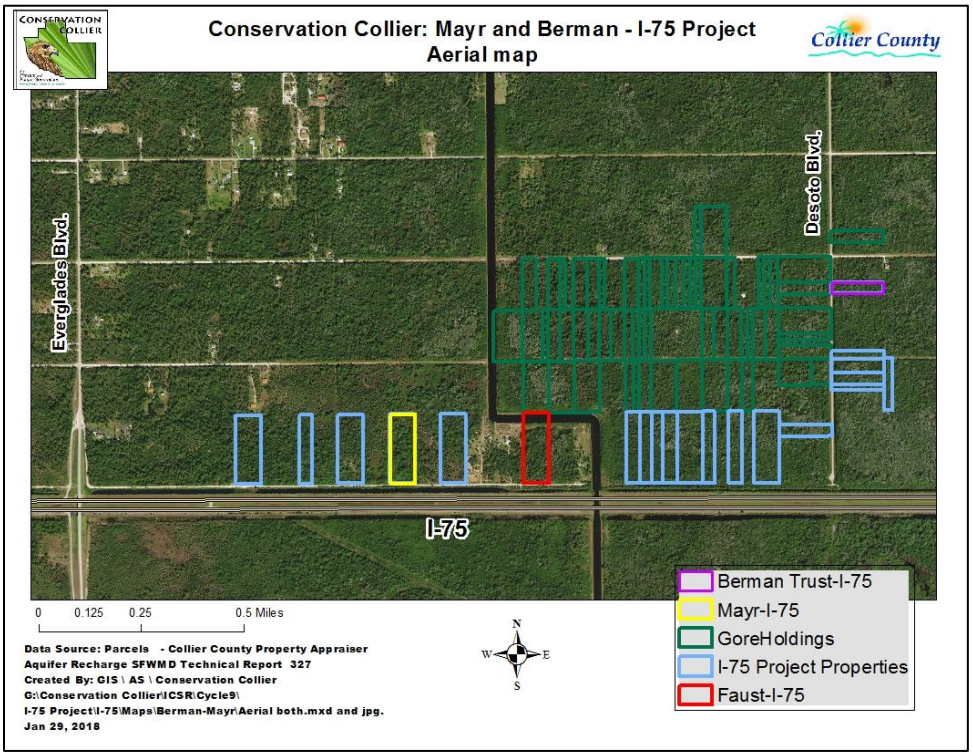
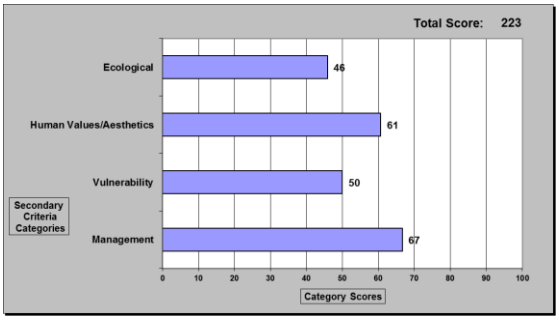
Conservation Collier
Initial Criteria Screening Report



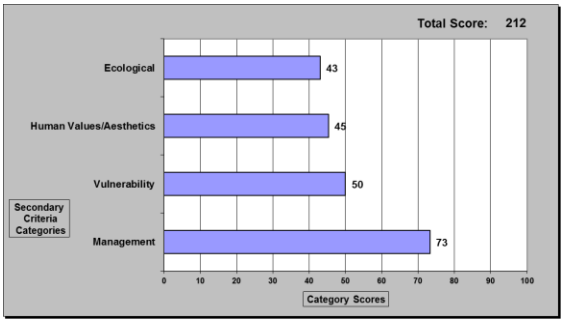
Property Name: Berman Trust and Mayr – I-75 Project
Folio Number(s): Berman Trust – 41506800006 – 2.34 acres
Mayr – 41661080004 – 6.7 acres

Staff Report Date: February 12, 2018

Berman Trust



Mayr



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Introduction

The Conservation Collier Program (Program) is an environmentally sensitive land acquisition and management program approved by the Collier County Board of County Commissioners (Board) in 2002 and by Collier County Voters in 2002 and 2006. The Program was active in acquisition between 2003 and 2011, under the terms of the referendum. Between 2011 and 2016, the Program was in management mode. In 2017, the Collier County Board reauthorized Conservation Collier to seek additional lands (2/14/17, Agenda Item 11B).

This Initial Criteria Screening Report (ICSR) has been prepared for the Conservation Collier Program in its 9th acquisition cycle to meet requirements specified in the Conservation Collier Implementation Ordinance, 2002-63, as amended, and for purposes of the Conservation Collier Program. It provides objective data to demonstrate how properties meet the criteria defined by the ordinance. That is the sole purpose for this report and it is not meant for any other use.

This report makes use of data layers from the Florida Natural Areas Inventory and University of Florida Critical Lands and Waters Identification Project (CLIP4). CLIP4 is a collection of spatial data that identify statewide priorities for a broad range of natural resources in Florida. It was developed through a collaborative effort between the Florida Areas Natural Inventory (FNAI), the University of Florida GeoPlan Center and Center for Landscape Conservation Planning, and the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC). It is used in the Florida Forever Program to evaluate properties for acquisition. CLIP4 is organized into a set of core natural resource data layers which are representative of 5 resource categories: biodiversity, landscapes, surface water, groundwater and marine. The first 3 categories have also been combined into the Aggregated layer, which identifies 5 priority levels for natural resource conservation.

Not all CLIP4 Layers were used in this report. Those used include:

- Biodiversity
- Surface Water Priorities
- Landscape Integrity
- Priority Natural Communities
- Potential Habitat Richness (Vertebrates)
- Strategic Habitat Conservation Areas
- Aggregated Conservation Priorities

Following the first section, which looks more closely at initial criteria, additional sections address potential for appropriate public use, assessment of management needs and costs, potential for matching funds, and a summary of the secondary screening criteria.

The I-75 Project is not an approved multi-parcel project, but includes 12 properties that have been grouped together due to location. These properties were on the 2011 Conservation Collier AAL as B-List properties. Letters were sent to owners in June 2017 asking if they were still willing to sell. Staff received 3 positive responses: Faust, Berman Trust, and Mayr. The Faust parcel was rejected for the cycle by the Conservation Collier Land Acquisition Advisory Committee (CCLAAC) on August 14, 2017. This report evaluates only the Berman Trust and Mayr parcels.

I. Summary of Property Information

The purpose of this section is to provide information concerning the subject property to describe how the property meets each Program criteria in its various physical characteristics and to provide other general property information.

Table 1. Summary of Property Information

Characteristic	Value	Comments
Name	**(Richard F.) Berman Trust (Brunhild) Mayr**	**Offered independently**
Folio Numbers	**Berman Tr-4150680006 Mayr - 41661080004**	**2.34 ac 6.70 ac**
Target Protection Area	**Both – North Golden Gate Estates (NGGE)**	**Offered independently**
Commission District	**5**	**Commissioner – William McDaniels**
Size	**7.04 acres total**	**Berman Trust – 2.34 ac Mayr – 6.7 ac**
STR	**Berman Trust - 33-49-28 Mayr - 32-49-28**	**Just north of I-75 in NGGE**
Zoning Category/TDRs	**Estates**	**Both parcels are located within the NGGE**
FEMA Flood Map Category	**Both - AH**	**AH – Subject to inundation of by 1-percent-annual-chance flood event where avg. depths are 1-3 feet. Base flood elevation, flood insurance and floodplain management standards apply. (Moderate flooding)**
Existing structures	**n/a**	**No structures**
Adjoining properties and their Uses	**NGGE, Interstate Highway, State Forest**	**North, East and West - Estates residential, mostly undeveloped. The closest developed property to Mayr is 650' to the east, the next closest ¾ of a mile west. The closest developed property to Berman Trust is adjoining on its east side. Other than that, the closest developed property is the Gore homesite parcel. South – I-75, Picayune Strand State Forest**
Development Plans Submitted	**None known**	
Known Property Irregularities	**Oil, Gas and Mineral rights (OGMs)**	**OGMs not included**
Other County Division Interest	**Transportation, Utilities, Solid Waste, Parks and Recreation, Environmental Services, Housing, Coastal systems, Zoning, Engineering**	**No interest from other Divisions noted.**

Figure 1. Location Map

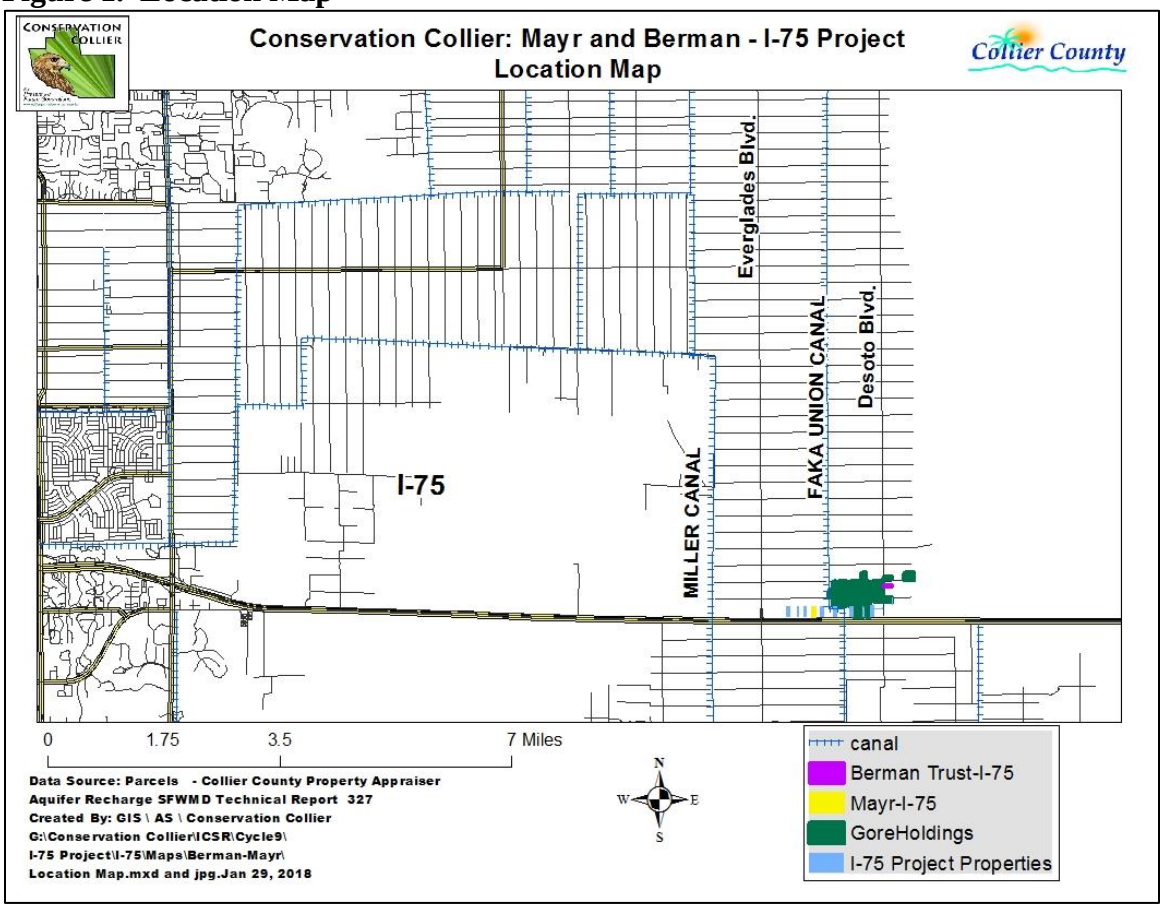
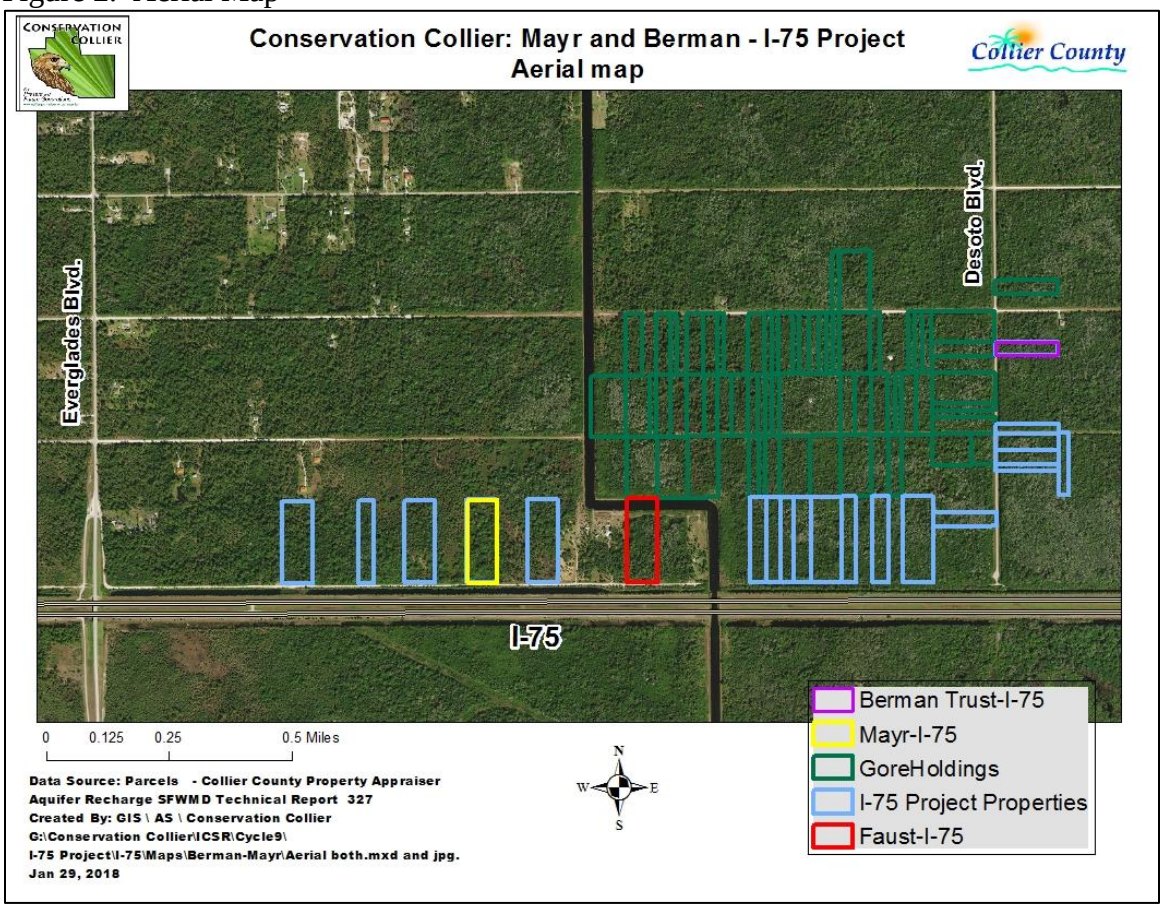


Figure 2. Aerial Map



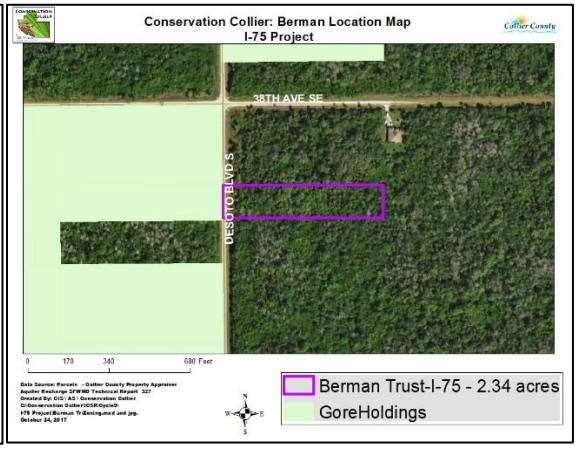
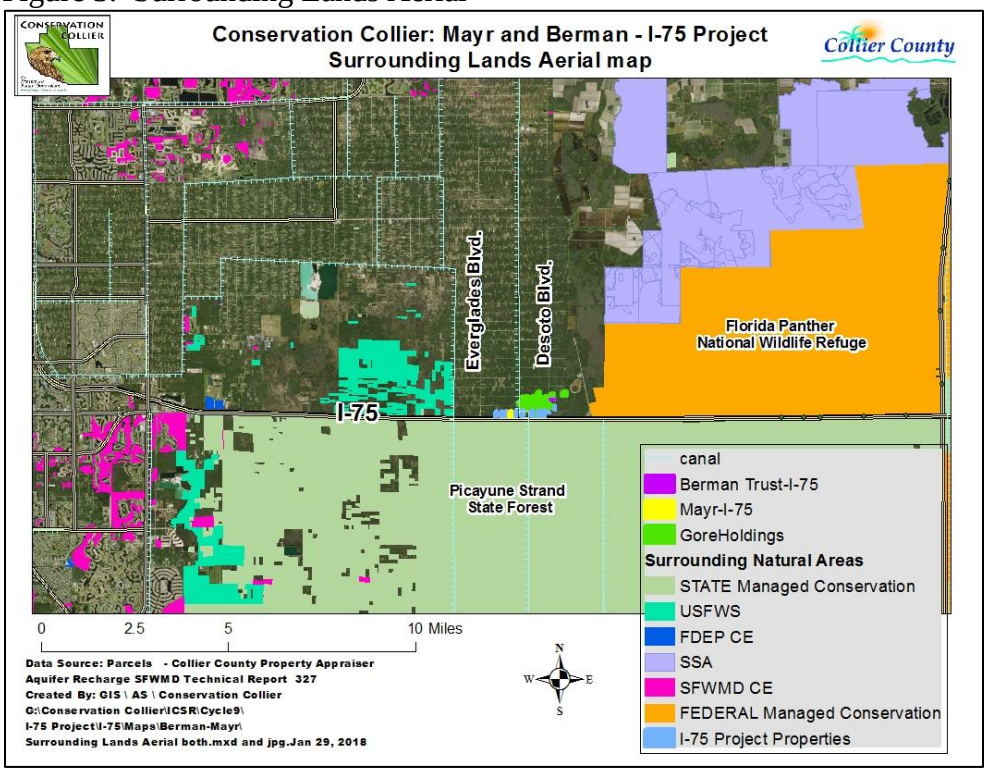
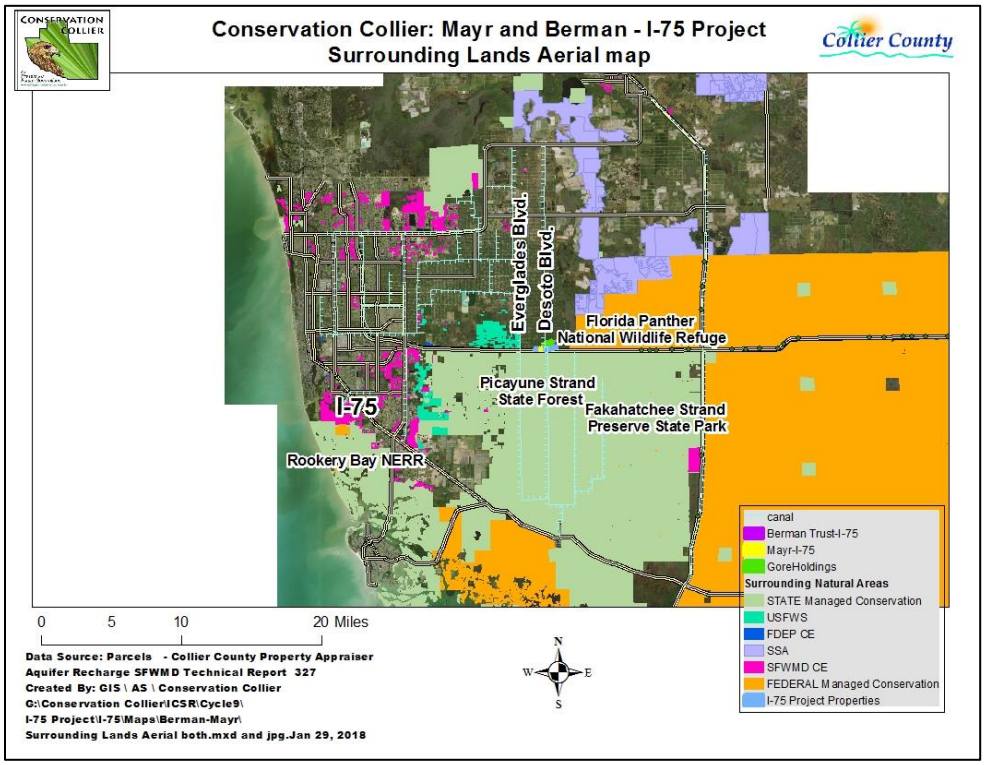


Figure 3. Surrounding Lands Aerial





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: * Berman Trust - $20,534
Mayr - $28,140

Estimated Market Value: ** Berman Trust - $16,146 ($6,500/ac) (2008 Estimated Value – $42,500 or $18,000/ac)

Mayr - $52,930 ($7,900/ac) (2007 Estimated Value - $201,000 or $30,000/ac)

"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.

Zoning, Growth Management and Conservation Overlays

Zoning, growth management and conservation overlays will affect the value of a parcel. These parcels are both zoned Estates. They are not within an established growth management and/or other type of overlay. There are no limitations other than zoning regulations to bar their development.

The Florida Wildlife Federation requested that CCLAAC explore how purchase of the Gore and I-75 Properties can complement Collier County's 2012 Master Mobility Plan, 2011 Watershed Management Plan, and wildlife compensation/wetland mitigation obligations resulting from planned county infrastructure projects. Acquisition of the Gore and I-75 properties would support the efforts and design solutions for water quality and open space identified in each of those documents by providing for adequate areas of aquifer and groundwater recharge within an eastern area of the County that growth and development pressures are starting to encroach upon. Further, the Conservation Collier ownership will further establish the goals within the Recreational and Open Space Element of the Collier GMP by increasing public ownership of environmentally valuable properties while also enhancing public access availability. Additionally, as suggested within the Master Mobility Plan, the acquisition of the identified properties would allow for protection of environmentally lands located within areas that contribute to ecological connectivity that supports a landscape scale approach to environmental protection.

* Property Appraiser's Website
** Collier County Real Estate Services Department – date of value estimate – September 2010

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

The purpose of this section is to provide a closer look at how these properties meet initial criteria. Conservation Collier Program staff conducted a site visit to both properties on January 26, 2018. Previous site visits were made by staff to Mayr in 2007 and Berman Trust in 2008.

MEETS INITIAL SCREENING CRITERIA-

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 - both***

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) (Exhibit A) and field verification of same.

FLUCCS:
The 2009 electronic database identified: 6170 – Mixed wetland hardwoods as the primary vegetative community present on both the **Berman Trust and Mayr** parcels.
The **Mayr parcel** was also mapped with just over 1 acre of Mixed wetland hardwoods-shrubs on the north side (Exhibit A).

The following native plant communities were observed:

Berman Trust: 6170 – Mixed wetland hardwoods – all portions of the parcel
Mayr – 4280 - Cabbage palm and a slash pine component with small areas of 4250 - Temperate hardwood hammock.

Characterization of Plant Communities present -A combination of 2007 (Mayr), 2008 (Berman Trust), and 2018 site visits to both:

Mayr

Ground Cover: Ground cover vegetation includes in order of dominance: Various grasses, bluestem (*Andropogon sp.*), bracken fern (*Pteridium aquilinum*), wild coffee (*Psychotira nervosa and P. sulznerii),* dog fennel (*Eupatorium capillifolium*), spanish needles (*Bidens alba*), muscadine (*Vitis rotundifolia*), common ragweed (*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*), poison ivy (*Toxicodendron radicans*), Virginia creeper (*Parthenocissus*

quinquefolia), toothpetal orchid (Habernaria sp.), dodder (*Cuscuta sp.),* semaphore *(Eupatorium mikanioides),* swamp fern (*Blechnum serrulatum*), southern river sage (*Salvia misella*), and passionvine (*Passiflora sp.).* In the temperate hardwood hammock, additions were bidens (*Bidens alba*), mikania (*Mikania cordifolia*) and beautyberry (*Callicarpa Americana*). Brazilian pepper (*Schinus terebinthifolius*) and Ceasar's weed (*Urena lobata*) were also found in the hammock areas.

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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)* dominated the canopy vegetation, with the following scattered throughout: slash pines (*Pinus elliottii*), bay *(Persea sp*.), live oak (*Quercus virginiana*) and strangler fig (*Ficus aurea*). In the temperate hardwood hammock, canopy species include cabbage palm, live oak and bay.

Berman Trust

Ground Cover: Ground cover species observed were swamp fern (*Blechnum serrulatum*), sword fern (*Nephrolepis sp.*), wild coffee (*both P. nervosa and P. sulznerii*), Jack-in-the-bush (*chromoaelena odorata*), giant sword fern (*Nephrolepis biserrata),* strap fern (*Campyloneurum* sp.), Bracken fern (*Pteridium aquilinum*), maiden fern (*Thelypteris sp.*) and golden polypody (*Phlebodium aureum*). Vines include: Poison ivy (*Toxicodendron radicans*), Virginia creeper (*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*), *Vitis* sp., *Smilax* spp., and vetch (*Vicia sp*.).

Midstory: Midstory species included marlberry (*Ardesia escallonioides*), wild coffee (*P. nervosa* and *P. sulzneri*), cabbage palm, dahoon holly (*Ilex cassine),* hog plum (*Ximenia americana*), myrsine (*Myrsine floridana),* strangler fig (*Ficus aurea*) and wild lime (*Zanthoxylum fagara*).

Canopy: Cypress (*Taxodium distichum*), laurel oak (*Quercus laurifolia*), live oak (*Quercus virginiana*), cabbage palm (*Sabal palmetto*), red maple (*Acer rubrum*), slash pine, and bay (*Persea* sp.)

Statement for satisfaction of criteria:

These data indicate that while the Ordinance-identified endangered plant communities are not present on both parcels, intact native plant communities are present.

The **Mayr parcel** appeared to be succeeding slightly in that there was more underbrush present in the recent site visit than in 2007, and some larger hardwoods in open areas were dead. The soil type on Mayr would naturally support a pine flatwood. There were pines

present but the numerous cabbage palms observed may have invaded over the last 40 years possibly due to hydrology changes in the Estates.

On the **Berman Trust parcel** Many of the plants observed in the central and eastern portions of the parcel are obligate and facultative wetland plant species, with more upland species dominating the western side of the parcel. This observation loosely corresponds to mapped soil types, indicating that the historic native plant communities are still present.

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:

Mayr: 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. Trails could be developed on the property. 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, Gore 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.

Berman Trust: This parcel offers access from DeSoto Blvd – a paved public road. This property could accommodate outdoor recreation, particularly if combined with others in this area have been that have been nominated to Conservation Collier (Gore parcels).

Nominated properties in this location were first placed on Conservation Collier's "B" list in Cycle 5 (2007) awaiting determination of a projected I-75 access from Everglades Blvd. That effort is not still underway, but is likely to resurface in the future as the NGGE builds out more. The Nancy Payton Preserve (approx. 10 miles NW of the parcels) is the closest Conservation Collier property.

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

General Hydrologic Characteristics observed and description of adjacent upland /wetland buffers: The Mayr parcel is situated between 9 and 11 feet in elevation and the Berman Trust parcel is at close to 11 feet in elevation according to LIDAR mapping (Light Detection and Ranging) (Exhibit G). No hydrologic indicators were observed on the Mayr parcel. The Berman Trust parcel contained karst features. Karst is a landscape underlain by limestone that has been eroded by dissolution, producing ridges, sinkholes

and other characteristic landforms. While no standing water was observed on Berman Trust parcel, the interior was moist with many ferns in the ground cover vegetation.

Wetland dependent plant species (OBL/ FACW) observed on the Mayr parcel:

OBL	FACW
bay (*Persea sp)*	swamp fern (*Blechnum serrulatum*)
buttonbush (*Cephalanthus occidentalis*)	

Wetland dependent plant species (OBL/ FACW) observed on the Berman Trust parcel:

OBL	FACW
bay (*Persea sp)*	swamp fern (*Blechnum serrulatum*)
cypress (*Taxodium distichum*)	red maple (*Acer rubrum*)
dahoon holly *(Ilex cassine*)	sword fern *(Nephrolepis sp.)*
	giant sword fern *(Nephrolepis biserrata*)
	wild coffee (*Psychotria nervosa and P. sulznerii)*
	wild coffee *(Psychotria sulznerii)*
	strangler fig (*Ficus aurea*)
	laurel oak (Quercus laurifolia)
	vetch (*Vicia sp.)*
	maiden fern (*Thelypteris sp.)*

Wetland dependent wildlife species observed:

Mayr: None observed.

Berman Trust: A native apple snail (Pomace asp.) shell was found on the parcel.

Other Hydrologic indicators observed:

Mayr: None observed.

Berman Trust: Karst topography was found at the Berman Trust parcel. Karst topography is a landscape of distinctive dissolution patterns in the surface rock – in this case calcium carbonate - often marked by underground drainages and sometimes indicative of the presence of caves. Karst is a wetland indicator.

Soils: Soils data is based on the Soil Survey of Collier County Area, Florida (USDA/NRCS, 1990).

Mayr: 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 (Exhibit B).

Berman Trust: Approximately two-thirds of the eastern portion of the property is mapped as consisting of Hallandale and Boca fine sands; these are poorly drained soils found in sloughs and drainageways. Natural vegetation typical of these soils includes scrub cypress, sand cordgrass, wax myrtle, and maidencane. The western one-third is mapped as having Hallandale Fine Sands, an upland soil type where cabbage palm and palmetto are typically found. Vegetation observed corresponds somewhat with what would be expected on these soils (Exhibit B).

Neither parcel contained CLIP4 Priority Natural Communities (Exhibit A).

Aquifer Recharge Potential: Aquifer recharge map data was developed by Fairbank, P. and S. Hohner in 1995 and published as *Mapping recharge (infiltration and leakage) throughout the South Florida Water Management District,* Technical publication 95-20 (DRE # 327), South Florida Water Management District, West Palm Beach, Florida.

Lower Tamiami Recharge Capacity:
Both **Mayr** and **Berman Trust:** 0" to <7" annually (Exhibit C)

Surficial Aquifer Recharge Capacity:
Both **Mayr** and **Berman Trust:** 43" to <56" annually (Exhibit C)

Wellfield Protection: The closest wellfield protection zone for both the **Mayr** and **Berman Trust** parcels is approximately 2 miles to the north. The next closest one is approximately 3 miles northwest. No wellfield protection zones overlap either property (Exhibit C).

FEMA Flood map designation: Both the Mayr and Berman Trust parcels are within Flood Zone AH (Exhibit F), which indicates they are subject to inundation of 1-percent-annual-chance flood event where avg. depths are 1-3 feet. Base flood elevation, flood insurance and floodplain management standards apply (i.e., Moderate flooding potential).

Statement for satisfaction of criteria: ***Does the property offer opportunities for protection of water resource values, including aquifer recharge, water quality enhancement, protection of wetland dependent species habitat, and flood control?*** The Mayr and Berman Trust parcels were considered equal under various maps but may not actually be equal when it comes to wetland protection. The **Mayr** parcel, at best, appeared to be a seasonal wetland based on existing soils and plant communities. There were some wetland species, there, notably bay and buttonbush, but many of the bays were dead, showing indications of infection by red-bay ambrosia beetles (*Xyleborus glabratus*) and its lethal fungus associate *Raffaelea lauricola,* and buttonbush was last seen in 2007, but not seen during the 2018 site visit. The Mayr parcel does contribute moderately to surficial aquifer system recharge at 43" to < 56" annually, though it does not specifically recharge the Lower Tamiami aquifer, which may be joined within the surficial aquifer system at this location. There are no developed properties nearby, so the parcel is likely not contributing to much flood control beyond remaining undeveloped and allowing sheet flow. However, CLIP4 Surface Water Priorities layer maps both parcels as priority 2 out of 5 and both parcels are considered wetlands in the National Wetlands Inventory (USFWS IPaC Information for Planning and Consultation website), which categorizes both parcels as palustrine, or non-tidal, wetlands in an area dominated by woody vegetation.

The **Berman Trust** parcel has more wetland dependent plant species and contains karst topography, which is a wetland indicator, despite soils that indicate that wetland may be also be seasonal. The mapped recharge rate for the surficial aquifer system is the same as for the Mayr parcel's, with moderate surficial aquifer recharge mapped and no recharge mapped for the Lower Tamiami aquifer. The Berman parcel has a developed property connected to its eastern edge and may be providing some minor level of flood control for that property, when the karst topography holds some of its seasonal surface waters. Both parcels are providing minimal water quality enhancement beyond accommodating sheet flow into the I-75 canal in their respective locations.

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: The federal authority to protect land-based plant species is administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) and published in 50 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 23. Lists of protected plants can be viewed on-line at https://www.fws.gov/endangered/. The Florida state lists of protected plants are administered and maintained by the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (DOACS) via chapter 5B-40, Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.). This list of plants can be viewed from a link provided at http://www.freshfromflorida.com/Divisions-Offices/Plant-Industry/Bureaus-and-Services/Bureau-of-Entomology-Nematology-Plant-Pathology/Botany/Florida-s-Endangered-Plants.

The following listed plant species were observed on the **Mayr** property:

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	STATUS DOACS	FWS
common wild pine	*Tillandsia fasciculata*	E	

E=Endangered

The following listed plant species were observed on the **Berman Trust** property:

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	STATUS DOACS	FWS
common wild pine	*Tillandsia fasciculata*	E	
iant sword fern	*Nephrolepis biserrata*	T	

E=Endangered, T=threatened

Listed Wildlife Species:
Federal wildlife species protection is administered by the FWS with specific authority published in 50 CFR 17. Lists of protected wildlife can be viewed on-line at: https://www.fws.gov/endangered/. FWC maintains the Florida state list of protected wildlife in accordance with Rules 68A-27.003, 68A-27.004, and 68A-27.005, respectively, of the Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.).
A list of protected Florida wildlife habitats?(same sentence as above?) can be viewed at: http://myfwc.com/wildlifehabitats/imperiled/profiles/.

Bird Rookery observed? No bird rookeries were observed on either parcel.

GIS mapped species and habitats: Based on information provided by USFWS, there are no critical habitats on the Mayr and Berman Trust parcels, however, there are 2 mammals and 25 species of migratory and other birds which could potentially use this general area. Mammals include the Florida panther (*Puma concolor coryi)* and the Florida bonneted bat (*Eumops floridanus*). Additionally, both the Mayr and Berman Trust parcels are mapped within FWC priority one panther habitat. Panther Telemetry shows that panthers have used the Berman Trust Property as recently as 2014 (Panther #195), but there is no telemetry from the Mayr parcel, and the most recent point near the property was from 2013 (Panther #219 - the same one that was on the SD Corp property and is now deceased (Exhibit N). Both parcels are within mapped consultation and focal area for the Florida bonneted bat and there is appropriate habitat on both parcels. County GIS maps for wood stork colonies and their foraging areas show both parcels to be within 18-miles of foraging areas for known colonies, with the closest one approximately 13 miles to the northeast (Exhibit N).

The CLIP4 Biodiversity (Exhibit J) layer maps these parcels as the highest priority (1 out of 5). The CLIP4 Strategic Habitat Conservation Area layer also maps the parcels as being in the highest priority. The Potential Habitat Richness (Exhibit K) layer maps the Mayr parcel as having the potential for 5-6 vertebrate species, and the Berman Trust parcel as having potential for between 5 and 13 vertebrate species, based on the mapped habitat.

Non-listed species observed:
Mayr: Evidence of nine-banded armadillo *(Dasypus novemcinctus)* o and pileated woodpecker (*Dryocopus pileatus*) were observed. Both white-eyed vireo *(Vireo griseus)* and a red shoulder hawk (*Buteo lineatus)* were heard calling during the 2007 site visit. No wildlife was observed during the January 2018 site visit but fresh bear scat was seen.

Berman Trust: During the 2008 site visit, a red-shouldered hawk (*Buteo lineatus*) and numerous blue-gray gnatcatchers (*Polioptila caerulea***)** were heard calling. No wildlife was observed during the January 2018 site visit.

Potential Listed Species for both properties:

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	STATUS FWC	USFWS
Audubon's Crested Caracara	*Polyborus plancus audubonii*	FT	T
Everglades snail kite	*Rostrhamus sociabilis plumbeus*	FE	E
Cape sable seaside sparrow	*Ammodramus maritimus mirbilis*	FE	E
Florida grasshopper sparrow	*Ammodramus savannarum floridaus*	FE	E
Florida bonneted bat	*Eumops floridanus*	FE	E
Wood stork	*Mycteria Americana*	FT	T
Florida panther	*Puma concolor coryi*	FE	E
Eastern indigo snake	*Drymarchoncorais couperi*	FT	T
Big Cypress fox squirrel	*Scurius niger avicennia*	ST	

T=Threatened, E=Endangered, FT=Federally Threatened; FE=Federally Endangered, ST=State Threatened

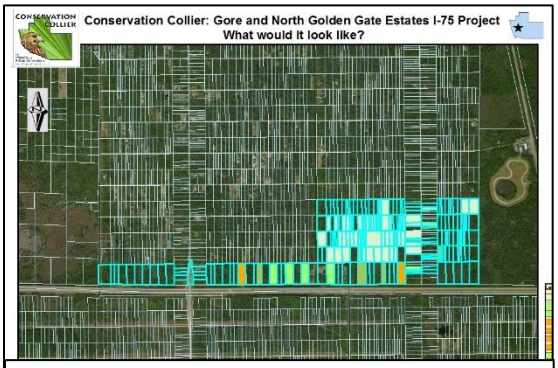
Statement for satisfaction of criteria: Both the Mayr and Berman parcels are similar and both offer biological values; however, by themselves the parcels are too small for those values to be deemed "significant." The Berman Trust parcel is adjacent to the Gore project and could add to the biological values of that project, though the Berman Trust parcel is across Desoto Blvd from the bulk of the Gore parcels. If the Mayr parcel is the start of a multi-parcel project and parcels can be acquired to connect it to Gore, the Mayr parcel could add also to the biological values of the Gore project. Panther telemetry shows panther use this area, though the most recent telemetry point on the Mayr parcel was from 2014. Both properties are within the forage area for known wood stork colonies, though the Berman property is too heavily vegetated to be much use for wood stork foraging, and the Mayr parcel did not have ponded wetlands at the time of the visit. The I-75 project properties are within the USFWS Snail Kite Consultation Area and the consultation and focal area for the Florida bonneted bat (Exhibit J). The CLIP4 Biodiversity layer maps the project in a priority one area, as does the CLIP4 Strategic Habitat Conservation Area layer (Exhibit L). The CLIP4 Potential Habitat Richness layer (Exhibit K) shows the Mayr parcel as having the potential for 5-6 vertebrate species, and the Berman Trust parcel as having potential for between 5 and 13 vertebrate species. The CLIP4 Landscape Integrity layer maps the parcels as a priority 3 out of 5 (It carves out the NGGE from Priority 1 lands likely due to its residential zoning status) (Exhibit I). These data show that these parcels can be considered to have biodiversity, listed species habitat and ecological quality, though this is limited in effect if they are acquired individually. There is restoration potential by removal of invasive exotic plant species, however, many neighboring parcels have no requirement to remove exotics and present a significant seed source that would continue to be present making long-term exotic maintenance challenging. The CLIP 4 Aggregated Conservation Priorities layer maps these parcels in a priority one area, as is most of Collier County (Exhibit M).

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 interest in the I-75 project, a "B-List" project began in 2007, and coincides with the proposal for the Gore project, which also was proposed first in 2007. One idea was to accumulate properties at the south side of NGGE just north of I-75, where there were concerns of flooding due to a large proposed pump installation at the Merritt canal, as part of the South Golden Gate Estates restoration (Picaynue Strand Restoration Project). Pumps were installed in 2013 and flooding has not occurred. Another idea for the proposed acquisitions was to connect properties westward across the old 530-acre Harley Davidson Test Track (which has since been acquired by FCA US LLC) with the Florida Panther National Wildlife Refuge (FPNWR), providing more panther habitat. In this scenario the Gore holdings (190 acres) are necessary components to provide the size needed to make an impact. Currently, there has been discussion of developing a wildlife corridor utilizing Gore, I-75 and other NGGE parcels just north of I-75 between the FPNWR and North Belle Meade to protect wildlife movement. This idea also incorporates connection benefits from recently developed

wildlife crossing improvements at the Miller and Faka Union canals that connect NGGE with the Picayune Strand State Forest to the south across I-75 (see photo below). Without Gore, and more parcels, individual parcels within the I-75 project do not provide significant connective benefits for conservation. Over 100 acres /60 parcels would need to be acquired to make a minimal connection (see map below for view of possible wildlife corridor between FPNWR and North Belle Meade). With them, assuming more can be acquired, there may be some opportunity. Acquisitions in this location could protect connections to the south across I-75 with the Picayune Strand State Forest (78,000 ac) and various conservation and easement lands to the south, including Rookery Bay (110,000 ac), 10,000 Islands National Wildlife Refuge (35,000 acres), Collier Seminole State Park (7,271 acres), Fakahatchee Strand Preserve State Park (85,000 acres), and Everglades National Park (1,500,000 acres). To the east, across the test track are connections to the Florida Panther National Wildlife Refuge (26,400 acres) and Big Cypress National Preserve (729,000 acres). To the northeast are SSA lands, which connect via FPNWR, and to the west are North Belle Meade conservation easement lands. All in all, the potential is to enhance and protect connections to over 2.5 million acres of conserved lands (Figure 3).

Wildlife Crossing Improvements – Miller Canal and I-75



View of possible wildlife corridor between FL Panther NRW and North Belle Meade

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**

III. Potential for Appropriate Use and Recommended Site Improvements

Potential Uses as Defined in Ordinance No. 2002-67, as amended by Ordinance No. 2007-65, section 5.9:

Hiking: Hiking is appropriate for these parcels if trails are built on them.

Nature Photography: Nature photography is an appropriate use for both parcels.

Bird-watching: Bird watching is an appropriate use for both parcels.

Kayaking/Canoeing: There are no water bodies on either parcel, so kayaking and canoeing would not be appropriate uses.

Swimming: There are no water bodies on either parcel, so swimming would not be an appropriate use.

Hunting: By themselves, the parcels are too small for hunting purposes, and they are within the Golden Gate Estates, where discharge of weapons is prohibited.

Fishing: There are no water bodies on either parcel, so fishing would not be an appropriate use.

Recommended Site Improvements: No site improvements are recommended for these parcels beyond removal of invasive exotic plants. They are not adjacent to the bulk of the Gore properties, where trails are contemplated.

Access: Both parcels are accessible from public roads, though the Berman parcel is accessible from the paved Desoto Blvd., and the Mayr parcel is accessible from a lime rock road (42nd Ave. SE). The Berman Trust parcel is adjacent across Desoto Blvd. from the Gore project and could be easily joined to it. The Mayr parcel is farther east with the Faka-union canal between it and the Gore project.

IV. Assessment of Management Needs and Costs

Management of this property will address the costs of exotic vegetation removal and control, and provide an estimate for funding needs for construction of a boardwalk 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 No. 2002-67, as amended by Ordinance No. 2007-65, requires a formal land management plan be developed for each property acquired by Conservation Collier.

Exotic, Invasive Plants Present:

Exotic, invasive species noted here are taken from the Florida Exotic Pest Plant Council's (FLEPPC) 2016 List of Invasive Plant Species (Category I and Category II). FLEPPC is an independent incorporated advisory council created to support the management of invasive exotic plants in Florida's natural areas by providing a forum for exchanging scientific, educational and technical information. Its members come primarily from public educational institutions and governmental agencies. Annual lists of invasive plant species published by this organization are used widely in the state of Florida for regulatory purposes.

The current FLEPPC list (2016) can be viewed on-line at http://www.fleppc.org/list/list.htm. Category I plants are those which are altering native plant communities by displacing native species, changing community structures or ecological functions, or hybridizing with natives. This definition does not rely on the economic severity or geographic range of the problem, but on the documented ecological damage caused. **Category II** invasive exotics have increased in abundance or frequency but have not yet altered Florida plant communities to the extent shown by **Category I** species. These species may become **Category I** if ecological damage is demonstrated.

Category I and II plants found on this parcel in order of observed abundance:
Berman Trust

Category I

Common Name	Scientific Name
Brazilian pepper	*Schinus terebinthifolius*
Ceasar's weed	*Urena lobata*

Category II

Common Name	Scientific Name
balsam apple	*Momordica charantia*

Mayr

Category I	
Common Name	**Scientific Name**
Brazilian pepper	*Schinus terebinthifolius*
Ceasar's weed	*Urena lobata*

Category II	
Common Name	**Scientific Name**
shrubby false buttonweed	*Spermacoce verticillata*

Staff observations are: Brazilian pepper is the most common invasive exotic plant seen on both parcels. The Berman Trust parcel has a larger percentage of exotic plants present than the Mayr parcel.

Exotic Vegetation Removal and Control

An estimate of the cost for initial exotic removal and follow-up maintenance was developed by using actual costs for initial exotic removal at the Pepper Ranch Preserve, which has a similar hardwood forest. Based on this estimate, costs for the level of infestation observed to cut and treat the exotics and leave them in place would be **$800** per acre. For the **Berman Trust parcel, initial exotic removal is expected to cost $1,900**, and for the **Mayr parcel, the cost is expected to be $5,360.**

Costs for follow-up maintenance, done anywhere from quarterly to annually have been estimated at $170 per acre, per year for a total of $**400 annually for the Berman Trust parcel** and a total of **$1,200 annually for the Mayr parcel**. These costs could decrease over time as the soil seed bank is depleted.

Public Parking Facility:

Public parking for the Gore project, which would be where visitors would start, is already existing. No parking is contemplated for these parcels.

Public Access Trails:

No trails are currently existing on these two parcels. There are trails on the Gore project which would be likely used instead of developing new trails.

Security and General Maintenance:

Table 2. Summary of Estimated Management Needs and Costs

Management Element	Initial Cost	Annual Recurring Costs	Comments
Exotics Control	$800/ac	$170/ac	Costs could decrease over time
Parking Facility	n/a	n/a	No parking contemplated
Access Trails/ ADA	n/a	n/a	No trails are contemplated on these parcels
Fencing	n/a	n/a	No fencing is contemplated
Trash Removal	t.b.d.	t.b.d.	No trash noted
Signs	t.b.d	t.b.d.	No signs contemplated at this time
Berman Trust Total	$1,900	$400	2.34 ac
Mayr	$5,360	$1,200	6.70 ac

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 Conservation Collier ordinance are the Florida Communities Trust (FCT), and The Florida Forever Program. The following highlights potential for partnering funds, as communicated by agency staff:

Florida Communities Trust - Parks and Open Space Florida Forever grant program: Application for this program is typically made for pre-acquired sites up to two years from the time of acquisition. The Florida Legislature appropriated $10 million in Florida Forever funding in fiscal year 2016-17 to FCT. Funding has not been awarded for this cycle. There is currently no funding available until the Florida Legislature determines the 2018budget.

Florida Forever Program: Staff has been advised that the Florida Forever Program has limited funds and is concentrating on parcels already included on its ranked priority list. This parcel is not inside a Florida Forever priority project boundary. Additionally, the Conservation Collier Program has not been successful in partnering with the Florida Forever Program due to conflicting acquisition policies and issues regarding joint title between the programs.

Other Potential Funding Sources: There is potential for utilizing funding donations to the Conservation Collier program to fulfill requirements for off-site preserves pursuant to the Collier County Land Development Code, Section 3.05.07. There is currently approximately $299,400 in this fund, with $91,000 earmarked for multi-parcel project properties whose owners have accepted the County's offers.

VI. Summary of Secondary Screening Criteria

Staff has scored property on the Secondary Criteria Screening Form and attached the scoring form as Exhibit H. A total score of 223 out of a possible 400 was achieved for the Berman Trust parcel, and a score of 212 out of 400 was achieved for the Mayr parcel. The chart and graph below show a breakdown of the specific components of the scores.

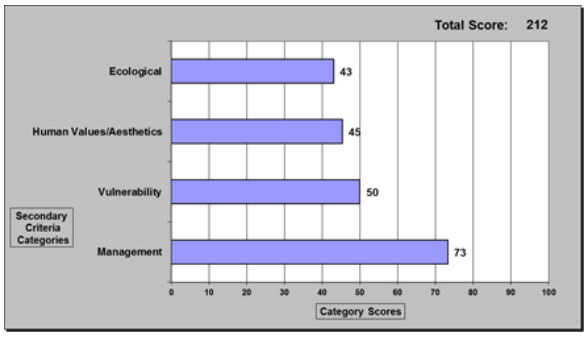
Table 3. Tabulation of Secondary Screening Criteria
Berman Trust

Secondary Screening Criteria	Possible Points	Scored Points	Percent of Possible Score
Ecological	100	46	46%
Human Values/Aesthetics	100	61	61%
Vulnerability	100	50	50%
Management	100	67	67%
Total Score:	**400**	**223**	**56%**
		Percent of Maximum Score:	**56%**

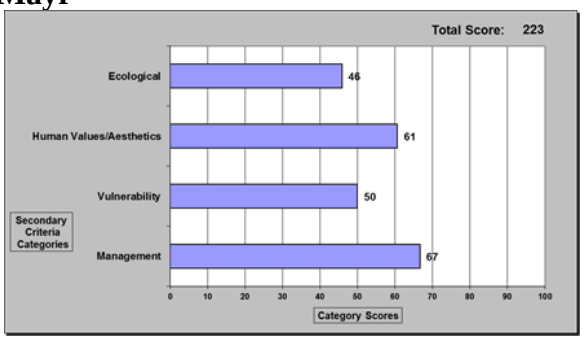
Mayr

Secondary Screening Criteria	Possible Points	Scored Points	Percent of Possible Score
Ecological	100	43	43%
Human Values/Aesthetics	100	45	45%
Vulnerability	100	50	50%
Management	100	73	73%
Total Score:	**400**	**212**	**53%**
		Percent of Maximum Score:	**53%**

Figure 4. Secondary Screening Criteria Scoring
Berman Trust



Mayr



Summary of factors contributing to score

Total Score: Berman Trust – 223 out of 400 possible points
Mayr – 212 out of 400 possible points

Berman Trust:

Ecological: 46 out of 100 possible points

A relatively low ecological score was achieved due to there being only 1 vegetation community on the parcel, the parcel contributing to the surficial aquifer but not being within a wellfield protection zone, having a wetland feature (karst) but property is not contiguous with other surface waters. Points were achieved because panther telemetry (2014 cat #195) has been located on the property, and because lands between this parcel and the closest conservation lands (Picayune Strand State Forest and Florida Panther National Wildlife Refuge) are undeveloped.

Human Values/Aesthetics: 61 out of 100 possible points

Average points were achieved because the parcel has access from a paved public road (Desoto Blvd), the parcel is small and will offer limited opportunities for nature-based recreation by itself (it was scored based on adding it to the Gore project), and because 9% of the perimeter is visible from a paved public road.

Vulnerability: 50 out of 100 possible points

An average score was achieved because zoning (Estates) allows for single family development.

Management: 60 out of 100 possible points

A moderate score was achieved because the parcel will require moderate maintenance and management and circumstances do not favor burning – as it has a hardwood habitat where fire is not typically applied and it has a developed property adjacent.

Mayr:

Ecological: 43 out of 100 possible points

A relatively low ecological score was achieved due to there being only 2 vegetation communities on the parcel, the parcel contributing to the surficial aquifer but not being within a wellfield protection zone, and the parcel having no wetlands onsite but being contiguous with and buffering the I-75 canal. Points were lost because no listed wildlife has been seen or documented on the property, and because lands between this parcel and the closest conservation lands (Picayune Strand State Forest and Florida Panther National Wildlife Refuge) are undeveloped. Some points were gained because while only exotic removal is needed, with an infestation estimated at 25%, the parcel can be restored to high ecological function with minimal alteration.

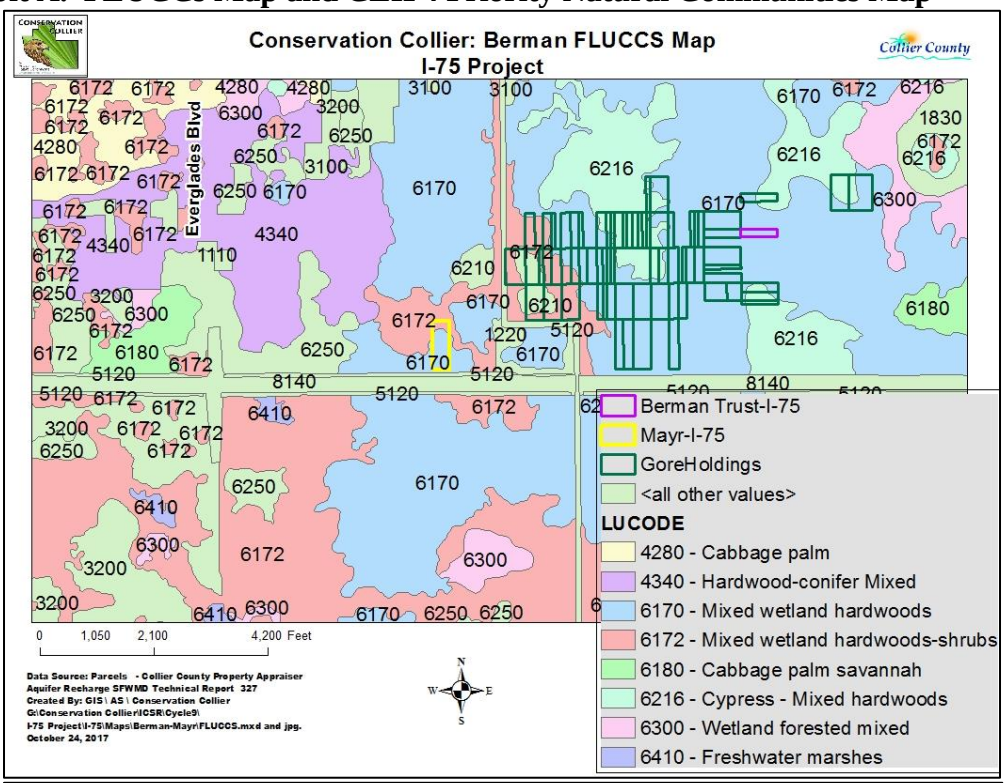
Human Values/Aesthetics: 41 out of 100 possible points
Low to average points were achieved because the parcel has access from a public lime (unpaved) road (42nd Ave SE), the parcel is small and will offer limited opportunities for nature-based recreation by itself, and because 14% of the perimeter is visible from a public road. There is a canal between this parcel and the Gore project, so this parcel was scored on its own.

Vulnerability: 50 out of 100 possible points
An average score was achieved because zoning (Estates) allows for single family development.

Management: 73 out of 100 possible points
A moderate score was achieved because the parcel will require moderate maintenance and management and circumstances do not favor burning – as it is adjacent to I-75 and smoke management would be a concern.

Parcel Size: While parcel size was not scored, the ordinance advises that based on comparative size, the larger of similar parcels is preferred. The Berman parcel is 2.34 acres in size and the similar Mayr parcel is 6.70 acres in size.

Exhibit A. FLUCCs Map and CLIP4 Priority Natural Communities Map



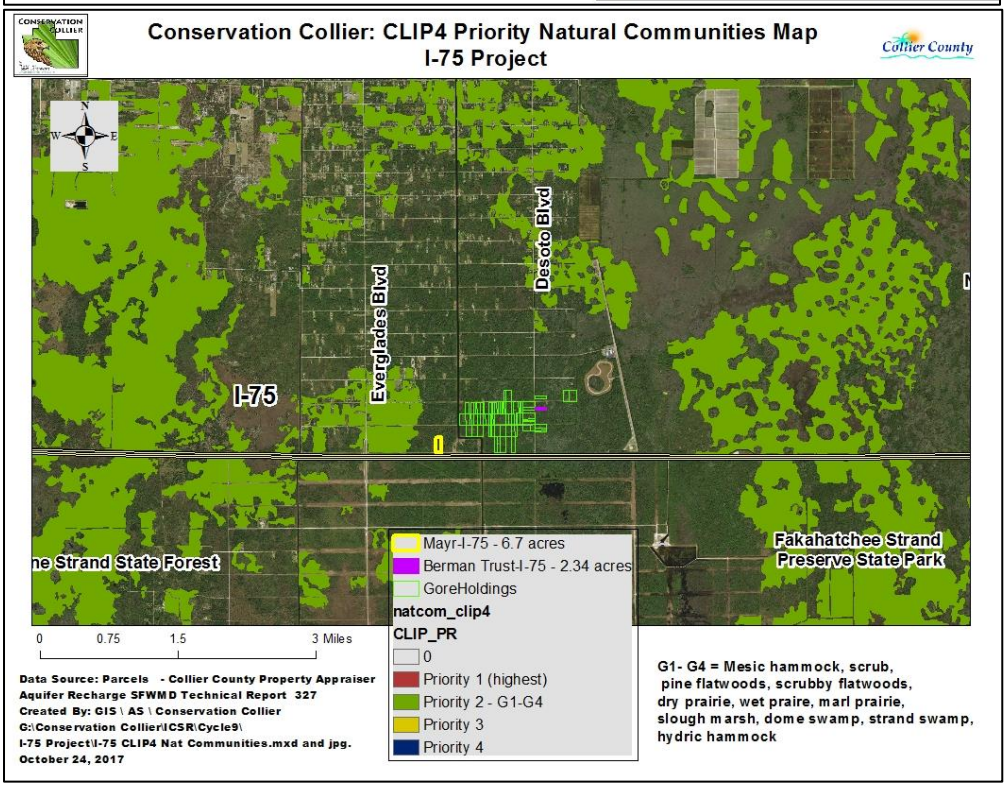


Exhibit B. Soils Map

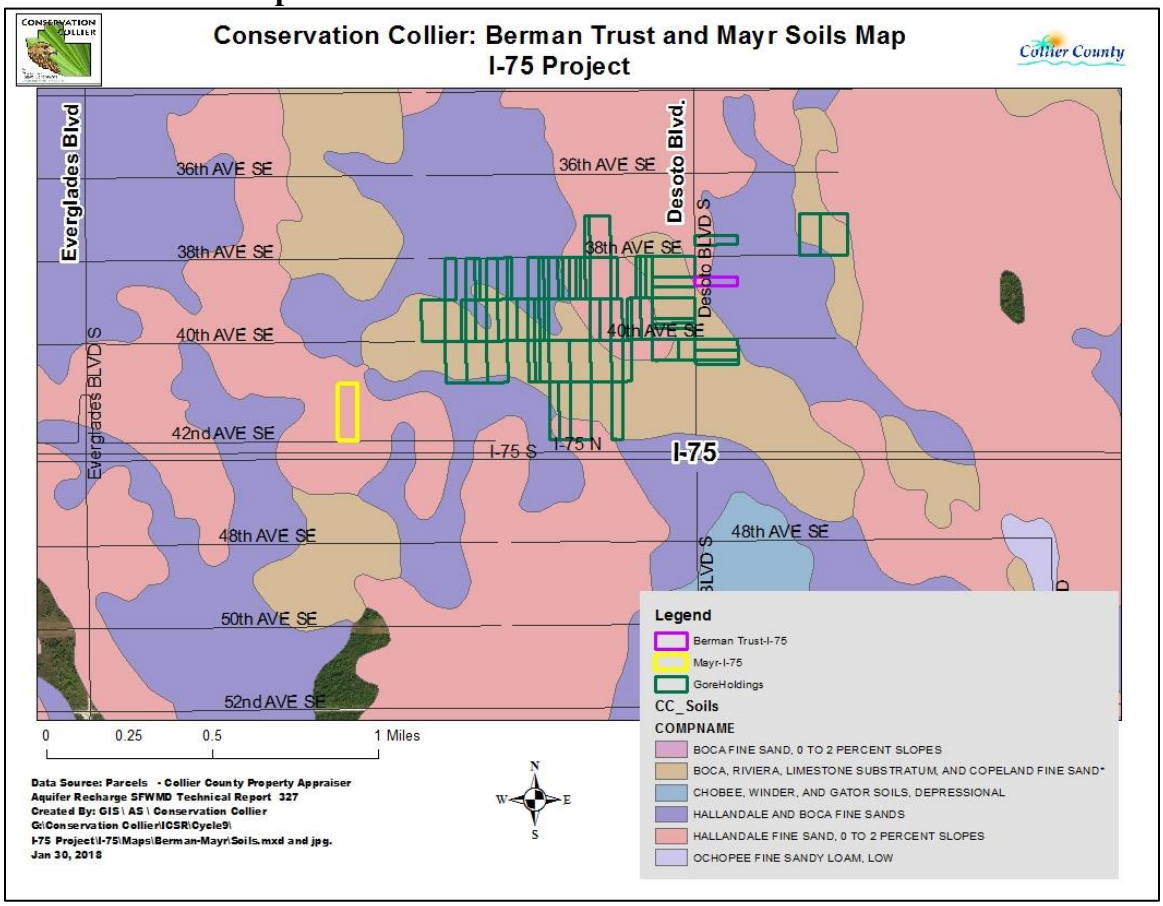
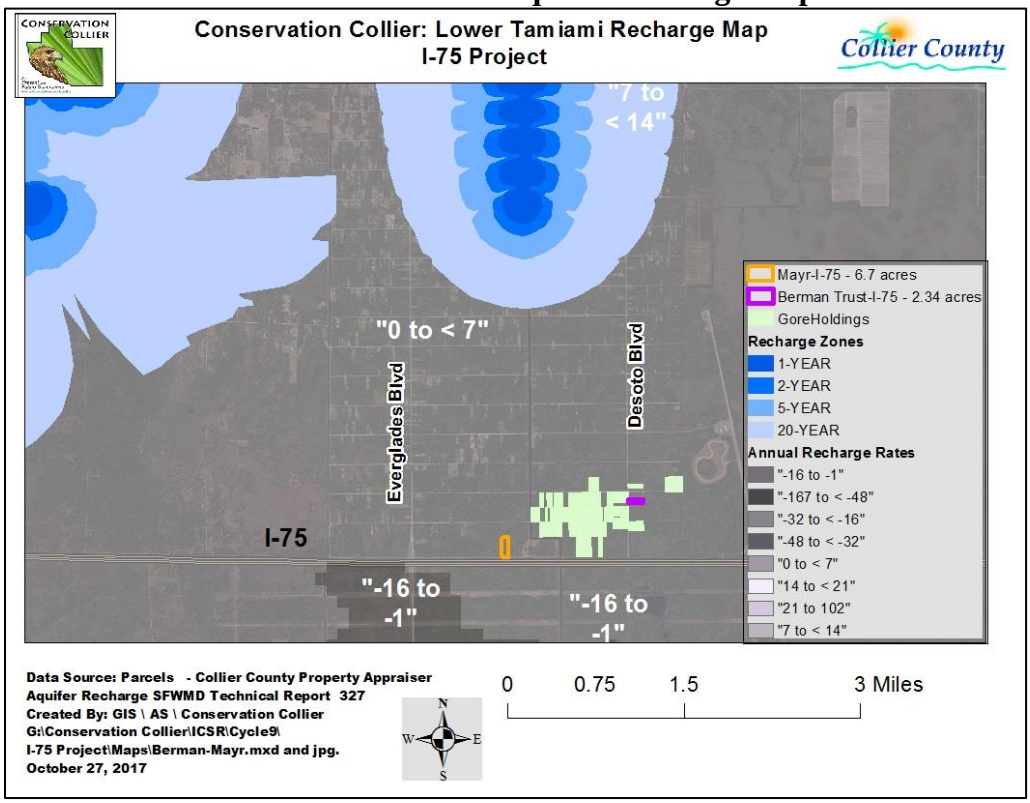


Exhibit C. Wellfield Protection and Aquifer Recharge Maps



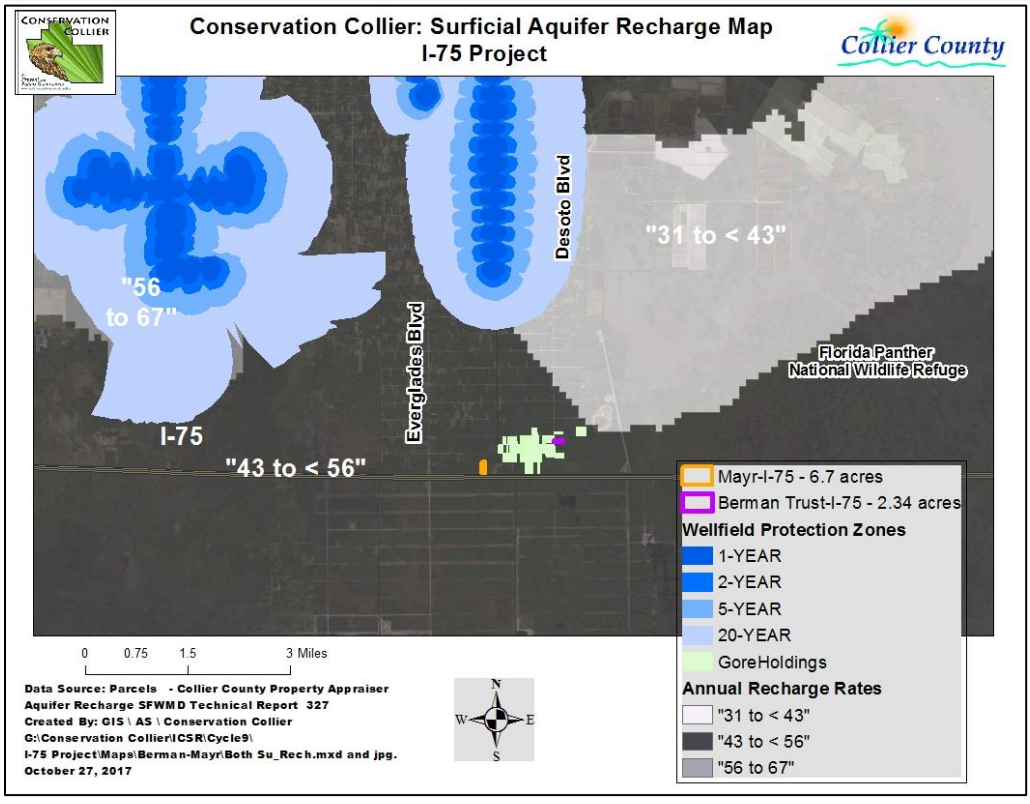


Exhibit D. Zoning Map

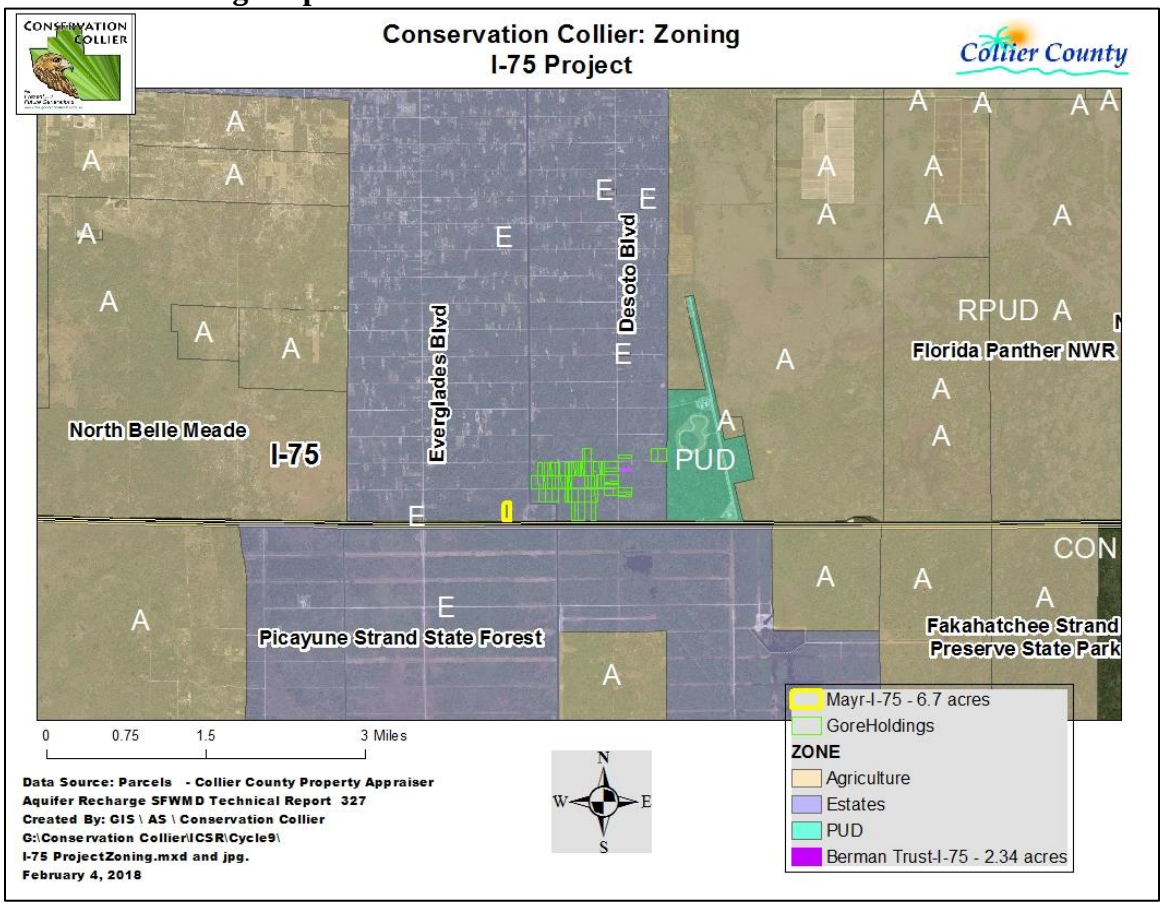


Exhibit E. Historical Aerial 1940 (Source: Property Appraiser)

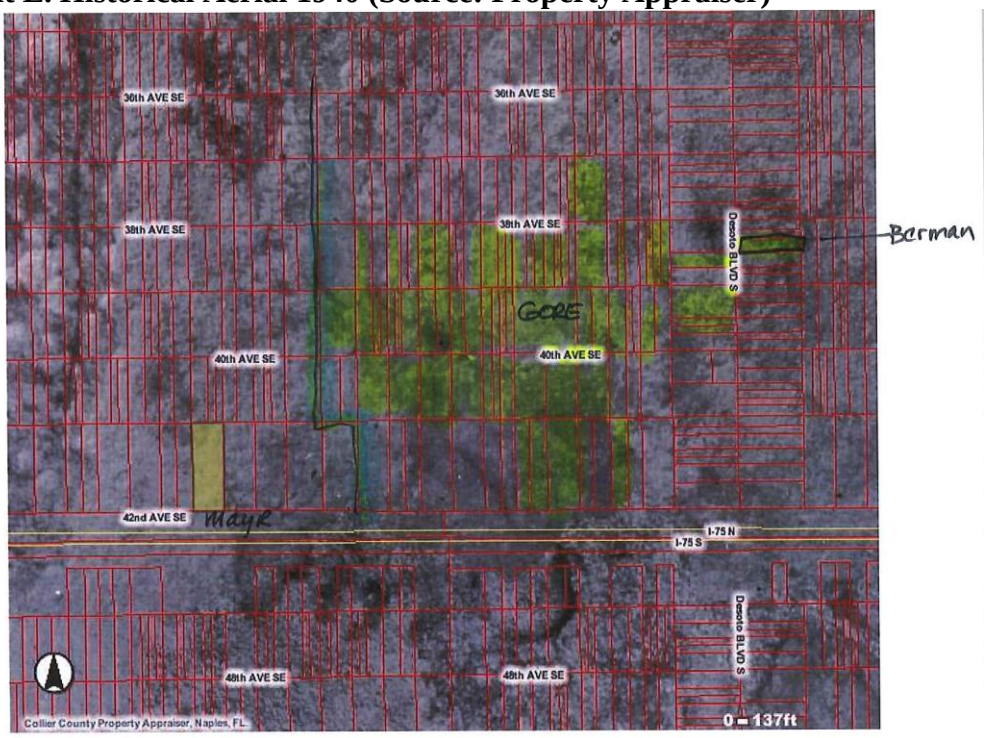


Exhibit F. FEMA Map

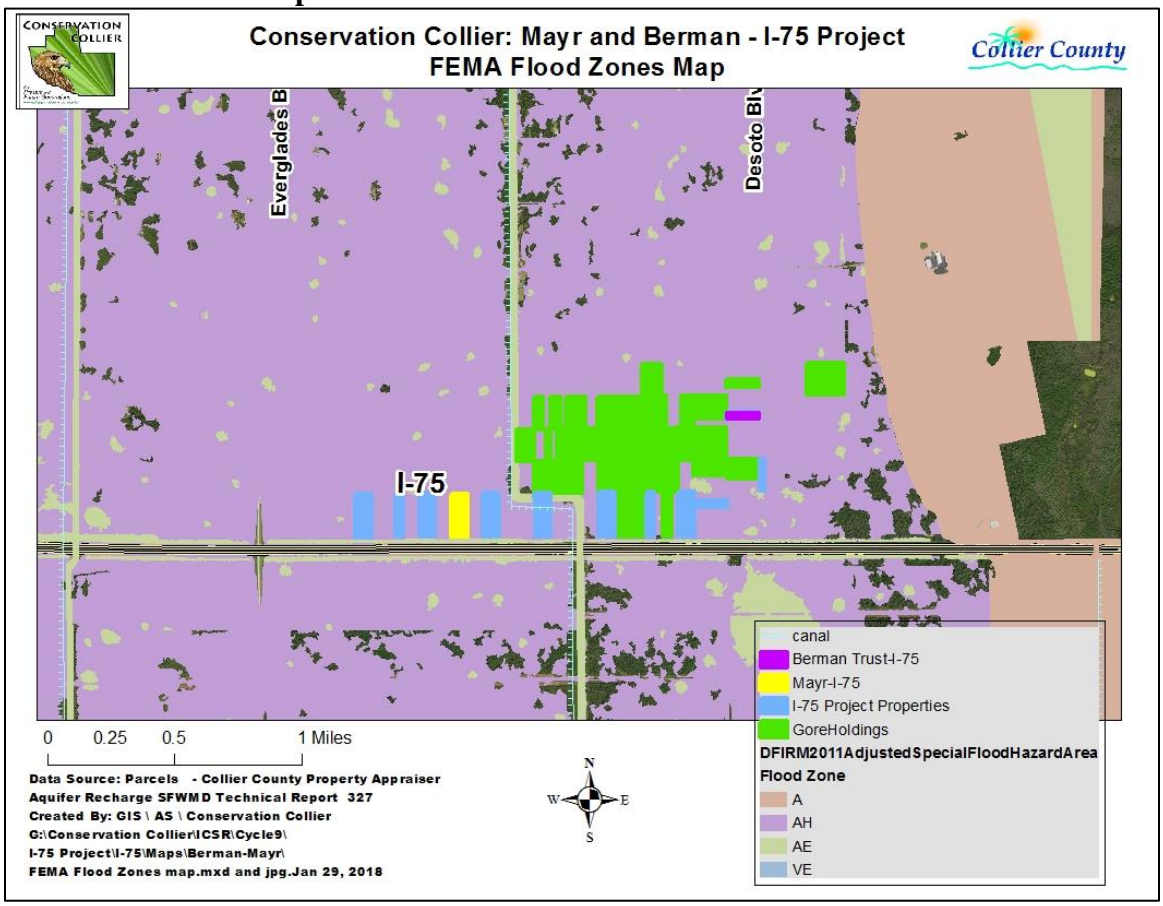


Exhibit G. LIDAR Map

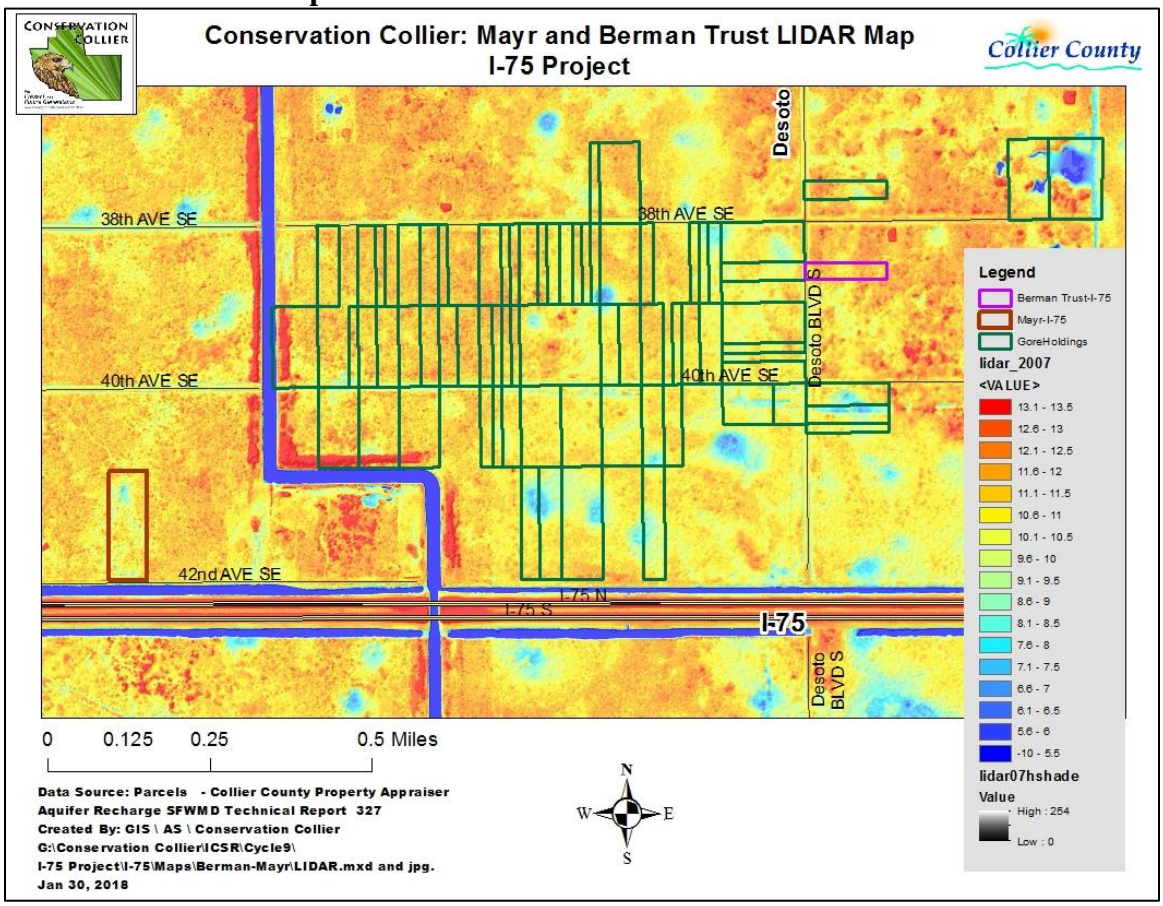


Exhibit H. Surface Water Priorities CLIP4 Map

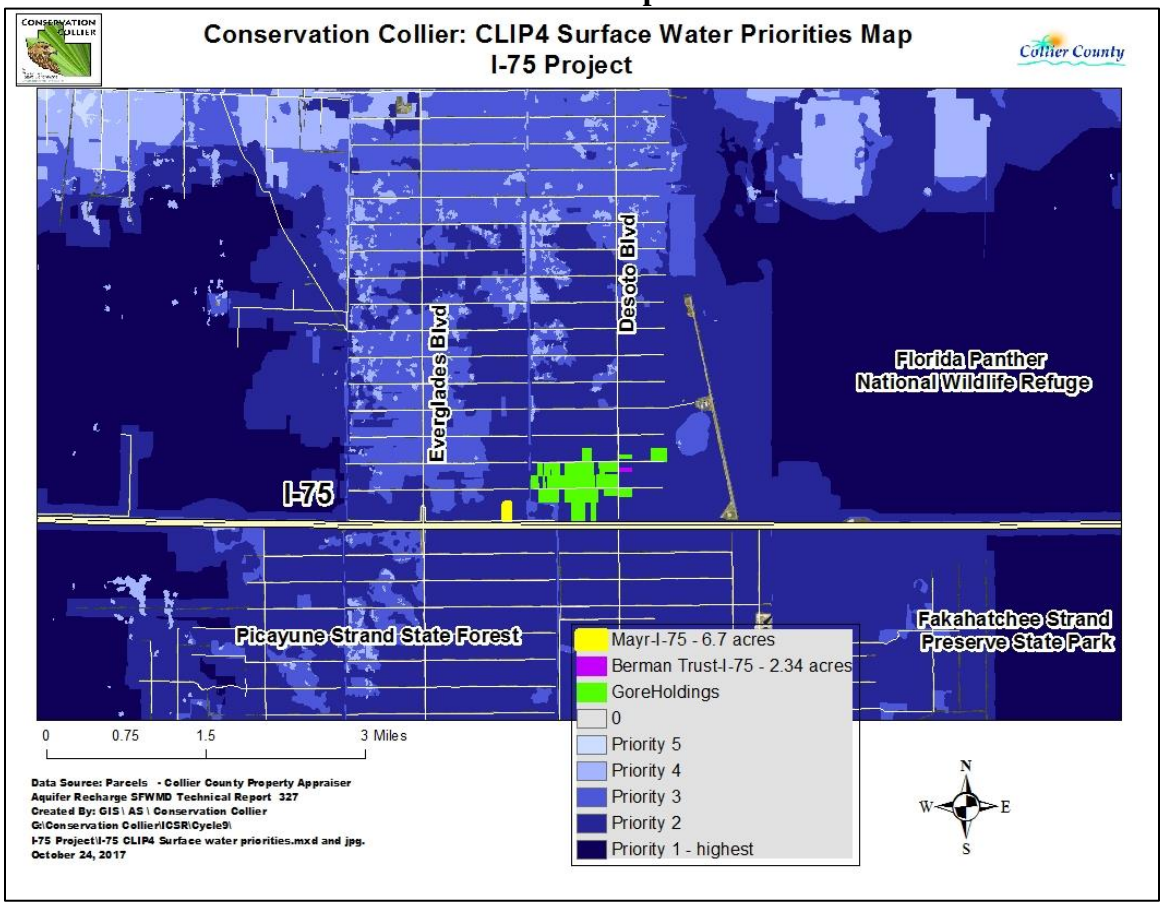


Exhibit I. Landscape Integrity CLIP4 Map and map showing what a North Belle Meade connection could look like

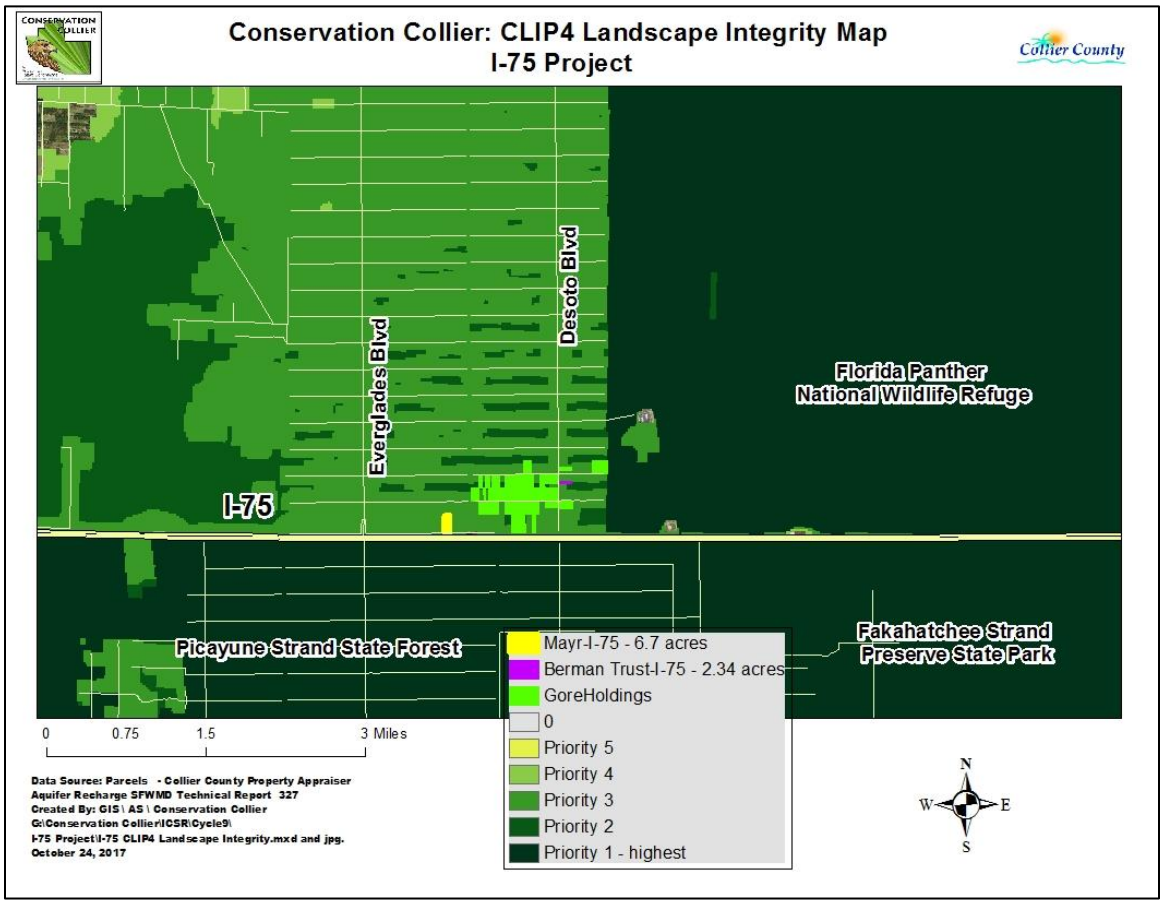


Exhibit J. Biodiversity CLIP4 Map with FWC panther telemetry 1981-2016

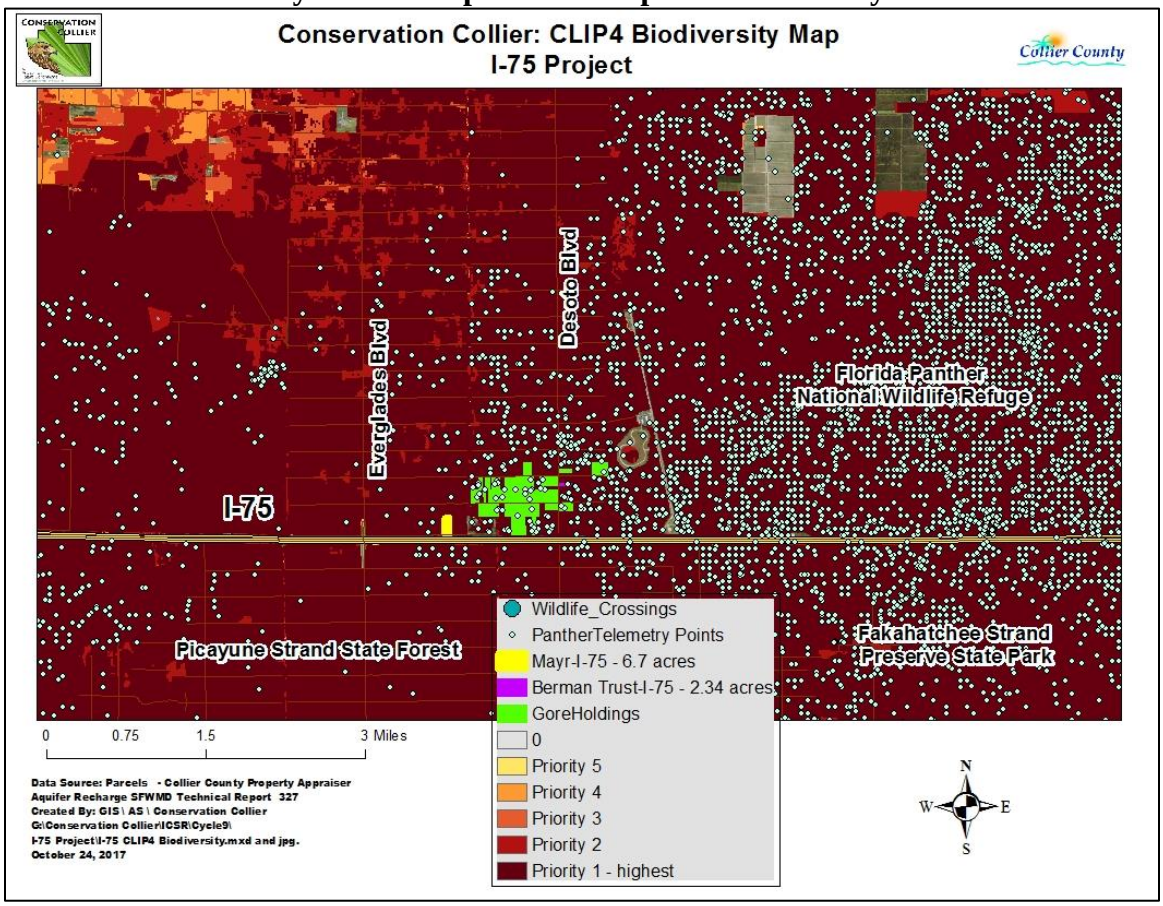


Exhibit K. Potential Habitat Richness CLIP4 Map

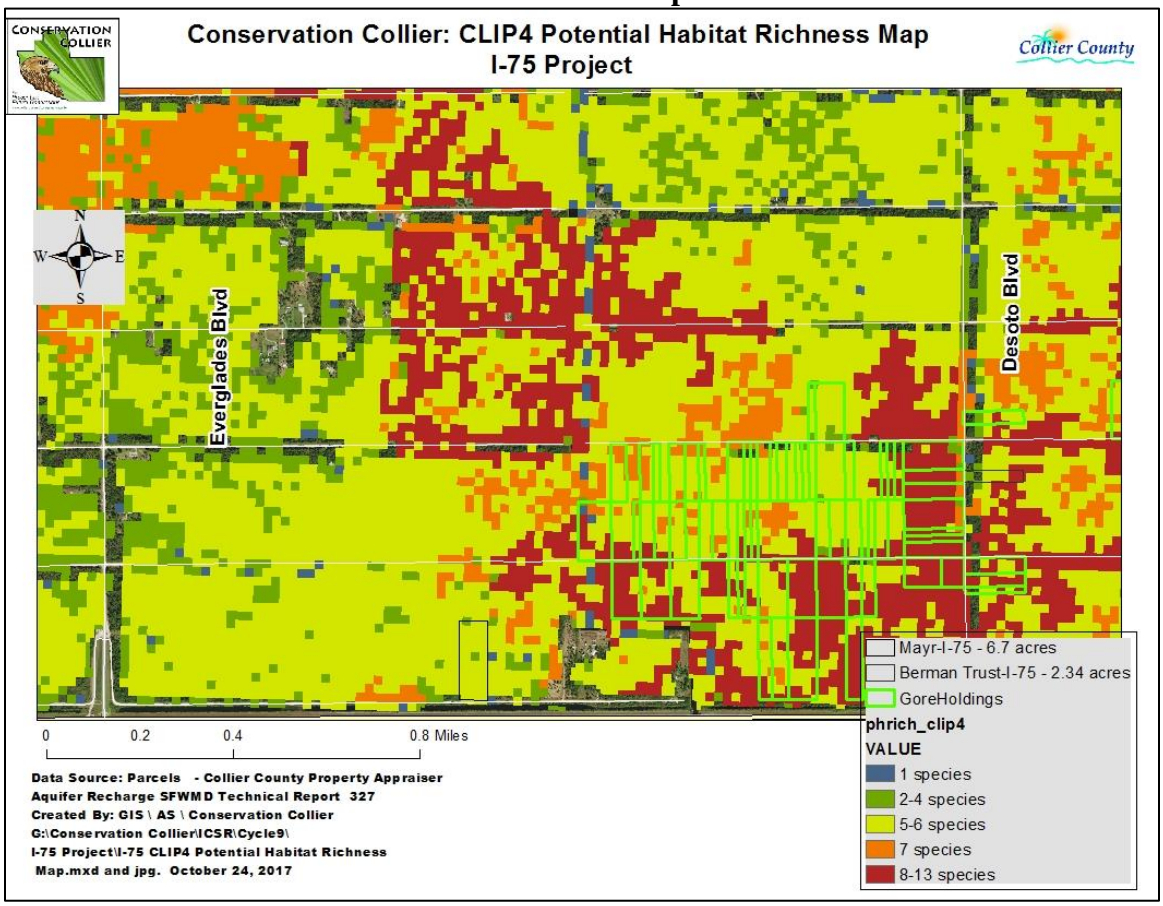


Exhibit L: Strategic Habitat Conservation Areas CLIP4 Map

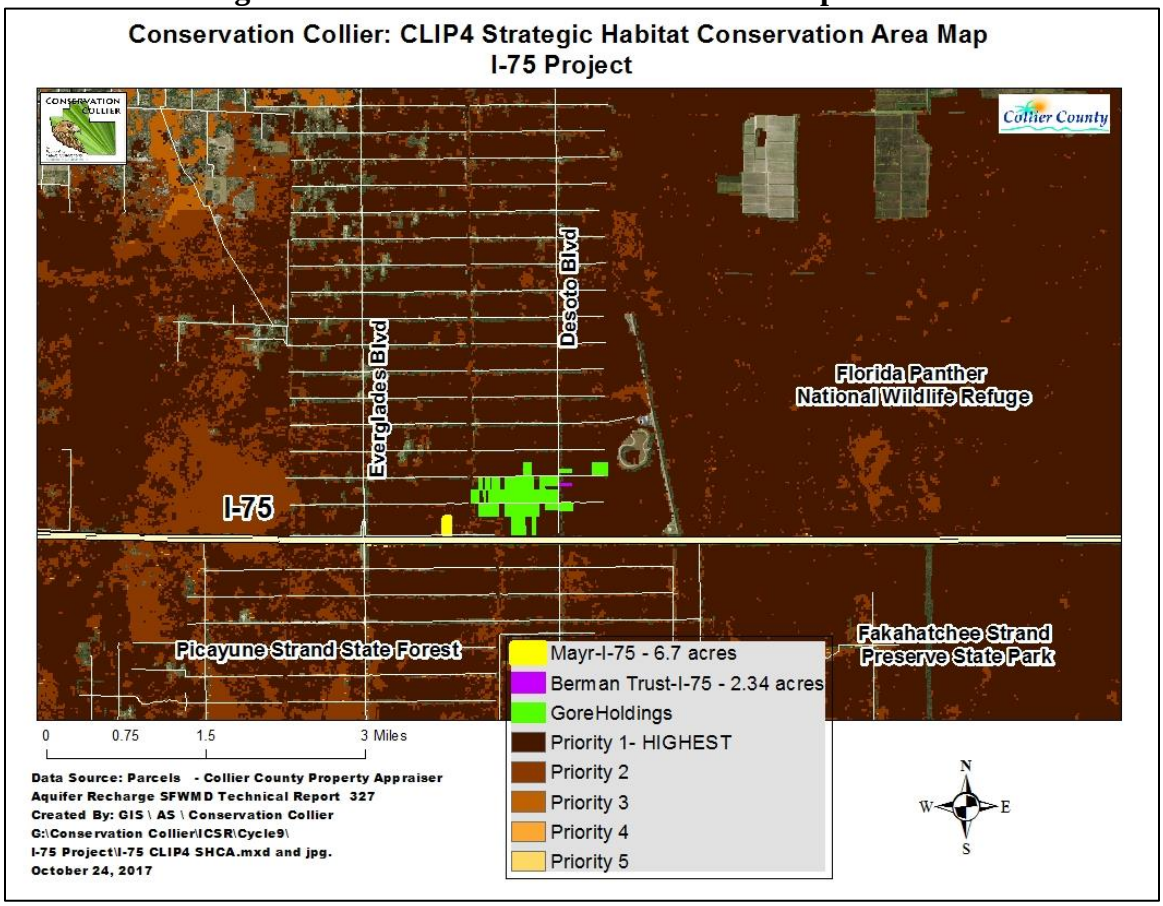


Exhibit M. Aggregated Conservation Priorities CLIP4 Map

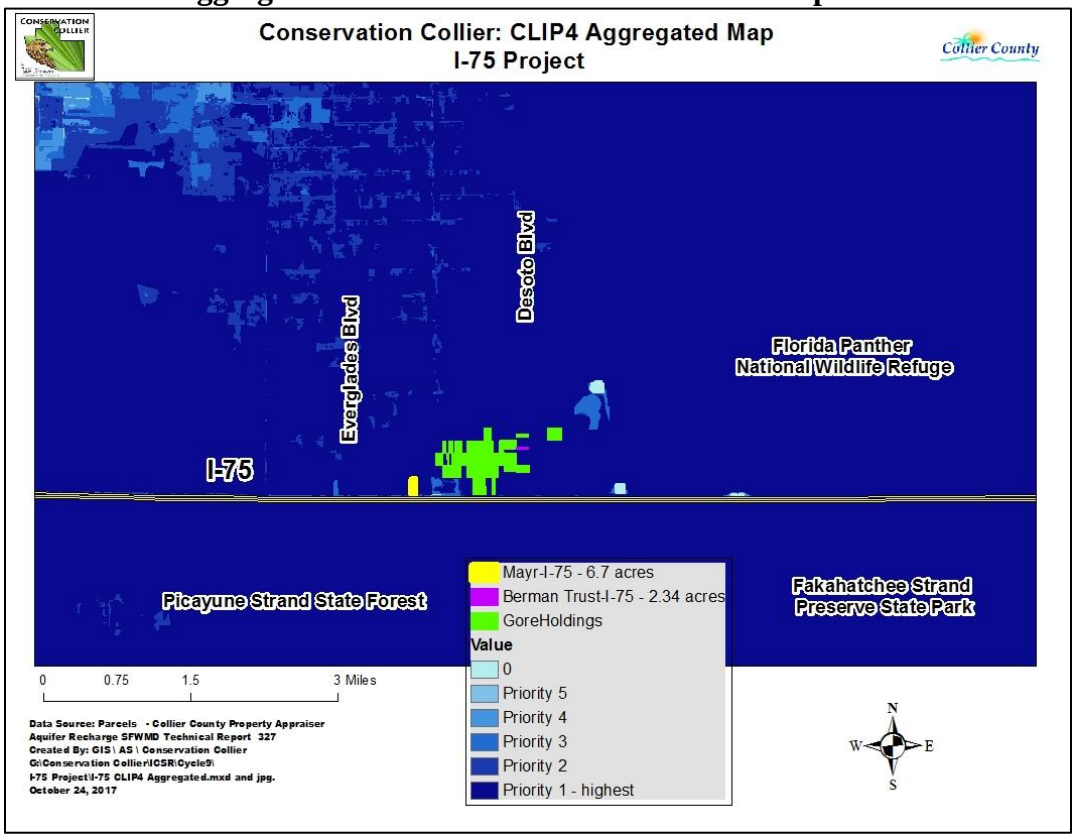
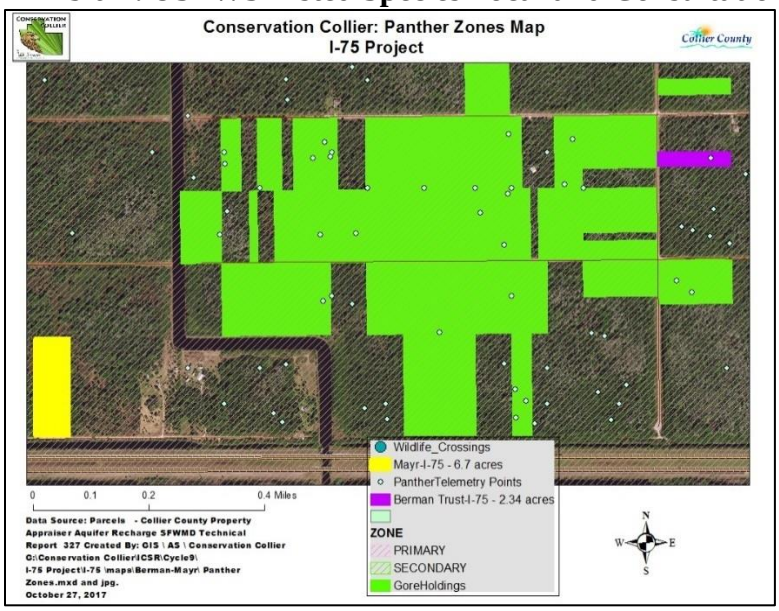
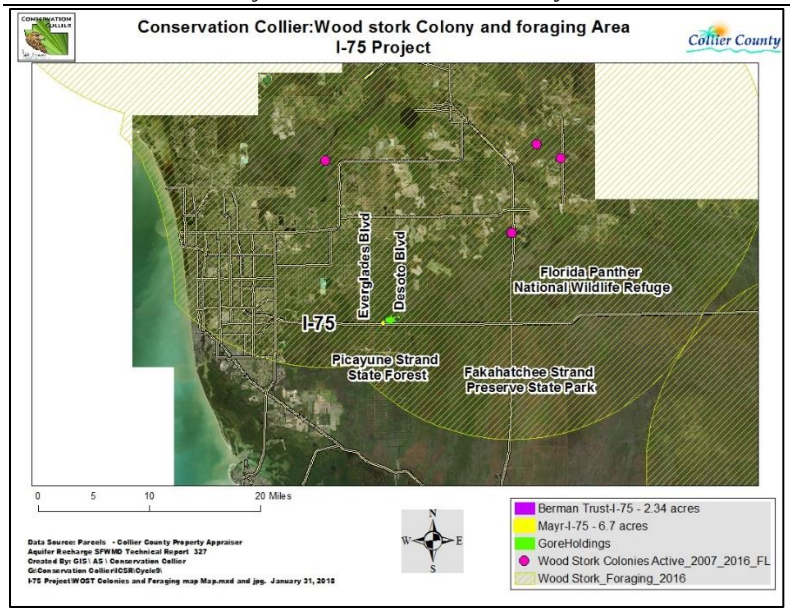
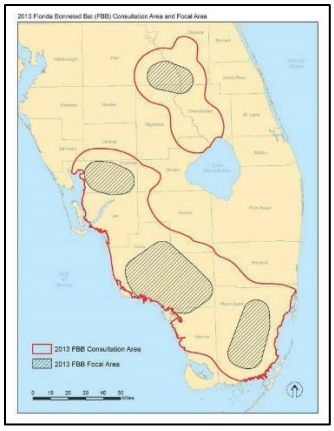


Exhibit N. USFWS Listed Species Focal and Consultation Areas Maps




Conservation Collier:Wood stork Colony and foraging Area
I-75 Project
Collier County
Everglades Blvd
Desoto Blvd
Florida Panther
National Wildlife Refuge
I-75
Picayune Strand
State Forest
Fakahatchee Strand
Preserve State Park
0 5 10 20 Miles
N
W E
S
Berman Trust-I-75 - 2.34 acres
Mayr-I-75 - 6.7 acres
GoreHoldings
Wood Stork Colonies Active_2007_2016_FL
Wood Stork_Foraging_2016


2013 FBB Consultation Area
2013 FBB Focal Area

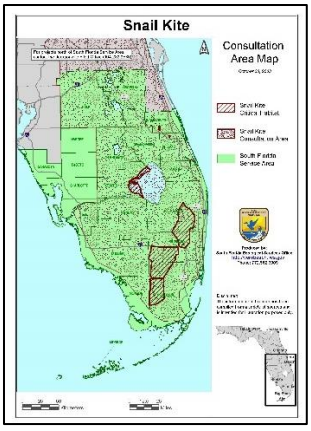

Snail Kite
Consultation
Area Map

Exhibit O. Completed and Scored Secondary Criteria Screening Form - Berman Trust

Berman Trust			**Folio Number: 41506800006**
Geograhical Distribution (Target Protection Area):			
North Golden Gate Estates			
1. Confirmation of Initial Screening Criteria (Ecological)			
1.A Unique and Endangered Plant Communities	**Possible points**	**Scored points**	**Comments**
Select the highest Score:			
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	FLUCCS 6170 - Mixed wetland hardwoods
10. Add additional 5 points for each additional Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI) 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" to <56" annually recharge to the Surficial Aquifer System. 0 to < 7 inches annually to the Lower Tamiami Aquifer
c. Parcel would contribute minimally to aquifer recharge	25		
d. Parcel will not contribute to aquifer recharge, eg., coastal loca	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		
c. Parcel is contiguous with and provides buffering for an identified flowway	50		
d. Wetlands exist on site	25	25	Karst topography observed onsite
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	20	Karst will hold water
Subtotal	300	95	
1.B Total	***100***	**32**	*Obtained by dividing the subtotal by 3.*
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		
d. The parcel has 1 FLUCCS code native plant communities	25	25	FLUCCS 6170 - Mixed wetland hardwoods
2. Listed species			
a. Listed wildlife species are observed on the parcel	80		*If a. or b. are scored, then c. Spotential Habitat Richness is not scored.*
b. Listed wildlife species have been documented on the parcel by	70	70	*Provide documentation source* - **FWC Panther telemetry, 2014, Cat#195**
c. Habitat Richness score 5 categories	70		*Score is prorated from 14 to 70 based on the highest of the 5 CLIP4 Potential Habitat Richness categories-*
d. Rookery found on the parcel	10		
e. Listed plant species observed on parcel - add additional 20 po	20	20	*Tillandsia fasciculata SE; nephrolepis biserrata ST*

Exhibit O. Completed and Scored Secondary Criteria Screening Form - Berman Trust (Continued)

3. Restoration Potential			
a. Parcel can be restored to high ecological function with minimal alteration	100	100	Exotic removal - infestation at approx 45%
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.	15		
d. Conditions are such that parcel cannot be restored to high ecological function	0		*explain limiting conditions*
Subtotal	300	215	
1.C Total	***100***	**72**	*Divide the subtotal by 3*
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		
b. Property not immediately contiguous, parcels in between it and the conservation land are undeveloped.	50	50	Considering Picayune Strand State Forest and Florida Panther National Wildlife Refuge as the closest conservation lands
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	20	
1.D Total	***100***	70	
1. Ecological Total Score	**100**	**46**	*Sum of 1A, 1B, 1C, 1D then divided by 4*
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	100	Desoto blvd.
b. Parcel has access from an unpaved road	75		
c. Parcel has seasonal access only or unimproved access easer	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	This is a small parcel that by itself offers limited opportunities for natural-resource recreation. Score is based on it's being added to the Gore Project.
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 me seen by public. Score based on percentage of frontage of parcel on public thoroughfare	80	7	*Score between 0 and 80 based on the percentage of the parcel perimeter that can be seen by the public from a public thoroughfare.* Perimeter=1,600 ft. Frontage=143 ft Frontage =9%. 9% of 80=7
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		*Provide a description and photo documentation of the outstanding characteristic*
Subtotal	300	182	
2. Human Social Values/Aesthetics Total Score	**100**	**61**	*Obtained by dividing the subtotal by 3.*
3. Vulnerability to Development/Degradation			
3.A Zoning/Land Use Designation	**Possible points**	**Scored points**	**Comments**
1. Zoning allows for Single Family, Multifamily, industrial or comme	50	50	Estates zoning
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 ur	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 O. Completed and Scored Secondary Criteria Screening Form – Berman Trust (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 hydrologic changes necessary to sustain site qualities.
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 hydologic 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 unlikley	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	Brazilian pepper, ceasar's weed, balsam apple - 45%
d. Exotic plants constitute between 50% and 75% of plant cover	40		
e. Exotic plants constitute more than 75% of plant cover	20		
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 parcels contain substantial seed source with no requirement to remove until developed
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	Exotic removal maintenance - =ircumstances do not favor burning - Wetland hardwoods are not typically burned and a developed property is adjacent to the east.
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	0	
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**	*Sum of 5A, 5B, 5C, then divided by 3*
Total Score	**400**	**223**	

Exhibit P. Completed and Scored Secondary Criteria Screening Form – Mayr

Property Name: Mayr			**Folio Number: 41661080004**
Geograhical Distribution (Target Protection Area):			
North Golden Gate Estates			
1. Confirmation of Initial Screening Criteria (Ecological)			
1.A Unique and Endangered Plant Communities	**Possible points**	**Scored points**	**Comments**
Select the highest Score:			
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	4280 - Cabbage palm and 4250 - Temperate hardwood hammock
10. Add additional 5 points for each additional Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI) 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" to <56" annually recharge to the Surficial Aquifer System. 0 to < 7 inches annually to the Lower Tamiami Aquifer
c. Parcel would contribute minimally to aquifer recharge	25		
d. Parcel will not contribute to aquifer recharge, eg., coastal loca	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	75	I-75 canal
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 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	0	parcel not strategic to floodplain management
Subtotal	300	125	
1.B Total	***100***	**42**	*Obtained by dividing the subtotal by 3.*
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	4280 - Cabbage palm and 4250 - Temperate hardwood hammock
d. The parcel has 1 FLUCCS code native plant communities	25		
2. Listed species			
a. Listed wildlife species are observed on the parcel	80		*If a. or b. are scored, then c. Spotential Habitat Richness is not scored.*
b. Listed wildlife species have been documented on the parcel by	70		*Provide documentation source -*
c. Habitat Richness score 5 categories	70	42	*Score is prorated from 14 to 70 based on the highest of the 5 CLIP4 Potential Habitat Richness categories-* **63 out of 5 so 3X14=42**
d. Rookery found on the parcel	10		
e. Listed plant species observed on parcel - add additional 20 po	20	20	*Tillandsia fasciculata SE*

Exhibit P. Completed and Scored Secondary Criteria Screening Form – Mayr (Continued)

3. Restoration Potential			
a. Parcel can be restored to high ecological function with minimal alteration	100	100	exotic removal - Brazilian pepper, Ceasar's weed, Shrubby false buttonweed, infestation at approx 25%
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.	15		
d. Conditions are such that parcel cannot be restored to high ecological function	0		*explain limiting conditions*
Subtotal	300	212	
1.C Total	***100***	**71**	*Divide the subtotal by 3*
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		
b. Property not immediately contiguous, parcels in between it and the conservation land are undeveloped.	50	50	Considering Picayune Strand State Forest and Florida Panther National Wildlife Refuge as the closest conservation lands
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**	**43**	*Sum of 1A, 1B, 1C, 1D then divided by 4*
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	75	Limerock Road - 42nd Ave SE
c. Parcel has seasonal access only or unimproved access easer	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		
c. Parcel offers limited opportunities for natural-resource based recreation beyond simply accessing and walking on it	50	50	This is a small parcel by itself and there is a canal between this parcel and the Gore Project
d. Parcel does not offer opportunities for natural-resource based recreation	0		
3. Enhancement of Aesthetic Setting			
a. Percent of perimeter that can me seen by public. Score based on percentage of frontage of parcel on public thoroughfare	80	11	*Score between 0 and 80 based on the percentage of the parcel perimeter that can be seen by the public from a public thoroughfare.* Perimeter=2,400 ft; Frontage=330 ft. Frontage =14% 80X14%=11
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		*Provide a description and photo documentation of the outstanding characteristic*
Subtotal	300	136	
2. Human Social Values/Aesthetics Total Score	**100**	**45**	*Obtained by dividing the subtotal by 3.*
3. Vulnerability to Development/Degradation			
3.A Zoning/Land Use Designation	**Possible points**	**Scored points**	**Comments**
1. Zoning allows for Single Family, Multifamily, industrial or comme	50	50	Estates zoning
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 ur	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 P. Completed and Scored Secondary Criteria Screening Form – Mayr (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 hydrologic changes necessary
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 hydologic 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 unlikley	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	80	estimated at close to 25% - Brazilian pepper, Ceasar's weed, and false shrubby buttonweed
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		
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 parcels contain substantial seed source with no requirement to remove until developed
5.B Total	***100***	***60***	
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 could be burned but it is adjacent to I-75 so circumstances do not favor burning
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	0	
5. Subtract 10 points if chronic dumping or trespass issues exist	-10		
5.C Total	***100***	***60***	
4. Feasibility and Management Total Score	**100**	**73**	*Sum of 5A, 5B, 5C, then divided by 3*
Total Score	**400**	**212**	

Exhibit Q. Photographs

Photo 1. Berman Trust 2018 - view along Desoto Blvd.

Photo 2. Berman Trust 2008 - view along Desoto Blvd.

Photo 3. missing

Photo 4. Berman Trust 2018 – Interior

Photo 5. Berman Trust 2008 – Interior

Photo 6. Berman listed plants – *Nephrolepis biserrata (L)* and *Tillandsia fasciculata* (R) with Strap fern

Photo 7. Berman Trust Karst topography – Hydrologic Indicator

Photo 8. Mayr 2007– View along 42nd Ave SE

Photo 9. Mayr 2018 – Just north of 42nd Ave SE

Photo 10. Mayr – Listed pLants – *Tillandsia fasciculata* on hardwood

Photo 11. Mayr – southern portion of parcel

Photo 12. Mayr - South side of parcel

Photo 13. Mayr – Temperate hardwood hammock – central part of parcel

Photo 14. Mayr – North side of parcel