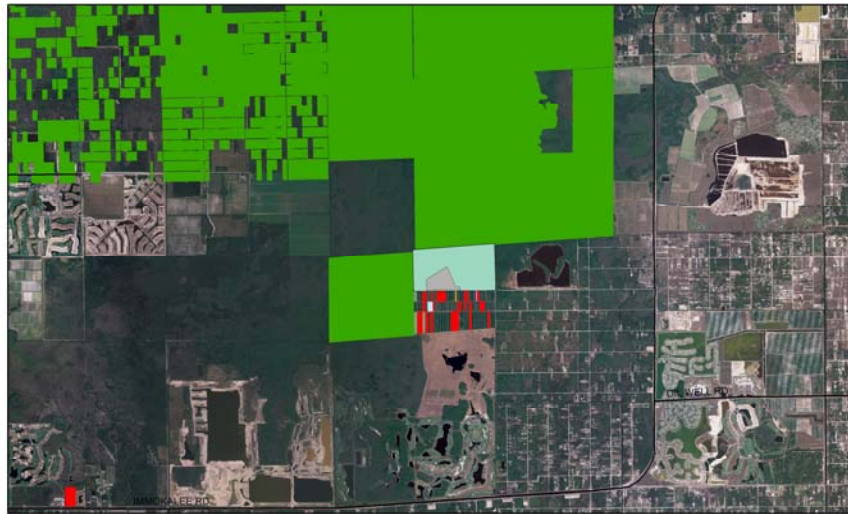


Conservation Collier Initial Criteria Screening Report 2007 Update Red Maple Swamp Preserve Multi-parcel Project Unit 53 - Acquired and Willing Seller



0 0.4 0.8 1.6 Miles

- Acquired Conservation Collier Property
- SFWMDparcel
- Owned by CREW or GAC Trust
- Romack 39493520003
- Trinh-2-Unit53 39490840003
- Celsnak 39492360002
- CountyCowPasture
- Conservation Land

Data Source: Parcels and 2005 Aerials Collier County Property Appraiser
Conservation Lands-FNAI
Created By GIS: Conservation Collier/AK
G:\Conservation\Collier\SCR\5thCycle\Unit 53\ALL Maps for Unit 53\
Trinh-2-Romaku53_Celsnak_cover.jpg
Date: 8/27/07



**Property Name: North Golden Gate Estates Unit 53
Red Maple Swamp Preserve
Folio Numbers:
Trinh - 39490840003
Romak - 39493520003
Celsnak - 39492360002**

Staff Report Date: September 10, 2007

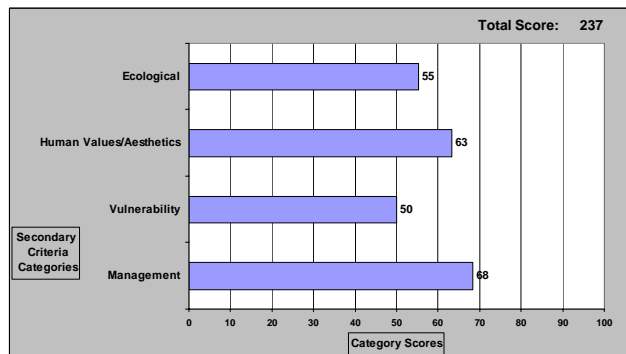


Table of Contents

I.	Summary of Property Information	3
	Estimated market Value	4
II.	Statement for Satisfying Initial Screening Criteria, including Biological and Hydrological Characteristics	8
III.	Potential for Land Use and Recommended Site Improvements	13
IV.	Assessment of Management Needs and Costs	14
V.	Potential for Matching Funds	17
VI.	Summary of Secondary Screening Criteria	18

Tables

Table 1.	Summary of Property Information	3
Table 2.	Summary of Estimated Management Needs and Costs	16
Table 3.	Tabulation of Secondary Screening Criteria	18

Figures

Figure 1.	Location Map	5
Figure 2.	Aerial Map	6
Figure 3.	Surrounding Lands Aerial	7
Figure 4.	Secondary Screening Criteria Scoring	18

Exhibits

A.	FLUCCs Map
B.	Soils Map
C.	Species Richness Map
D.	Wellfield Protection and Aquifer Recharge Map
E.	Completed and Scored Secondary Criteria Screening Form
F.	Bird Rookery Swamp Parking, Boardwalk and Trail Map
G.	Photographs

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	Trinh, An Romak, Terry Celsnak (Palm Tree Co., Inc)	Unsolicited applications Celsnak/Palm Tree Co. Inc. parcel in legal proceedings to change owner name to Celsnak
Folio Number	39490840003 (Trinh) 39493520003 (Romak) 39492360002 (Celsnak)	5.00 acres 1.14 acres 1.14 acres
Target Protection Area (TPA)	NGGE	Project placed on hold by BCC in October 2006
Size	Total – 7.28 acres	These parcels are contiguous with other County-owned parcels. 80 acres total currently owned by the County out of a total of 285 acres for project.
STR	S8 T48 R27	NGGE Unit 53
Zoning Category	Estates (single family)	n/a
FEMA Flood Category	D	This may change
Existing structures	none	No building permits in County system
Adjoining properties and their Uses	All adjoining properties are vacant and undeveloped	Unit 53 is directly bordered on the north and west sides by conservation lands owned by the South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD). SFWMD lands are part of a larger Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed that encompasses 60,000 conserved acres.
Development Plans Submitted	none	n/a
Known Property Irregularities	Historic use	The center of the 1/3 unit (approx. 100 acres) was historically cleared and farmed until the late 1960s; then left fallow to regrow naturally.
Other County Dept Interest	Transportation, Utilities, Facilities, Parks and Recreation, Environmental review	There is interest on behalf of Utilities for potential well sites along both 41 st Ave NW and Shady Hollow Blvd W.

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, two appraisals are required.

Assessed Value:* Trinh - \$215,000
Romak - \$39,900
Celsnak - \$39,900

Estimated Market Value: ** Trinh – \$110,000
Romak - \$31,000
Celsnak – 31,000

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

* Property Appraiser’s Website

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

Figure 1. Location Map

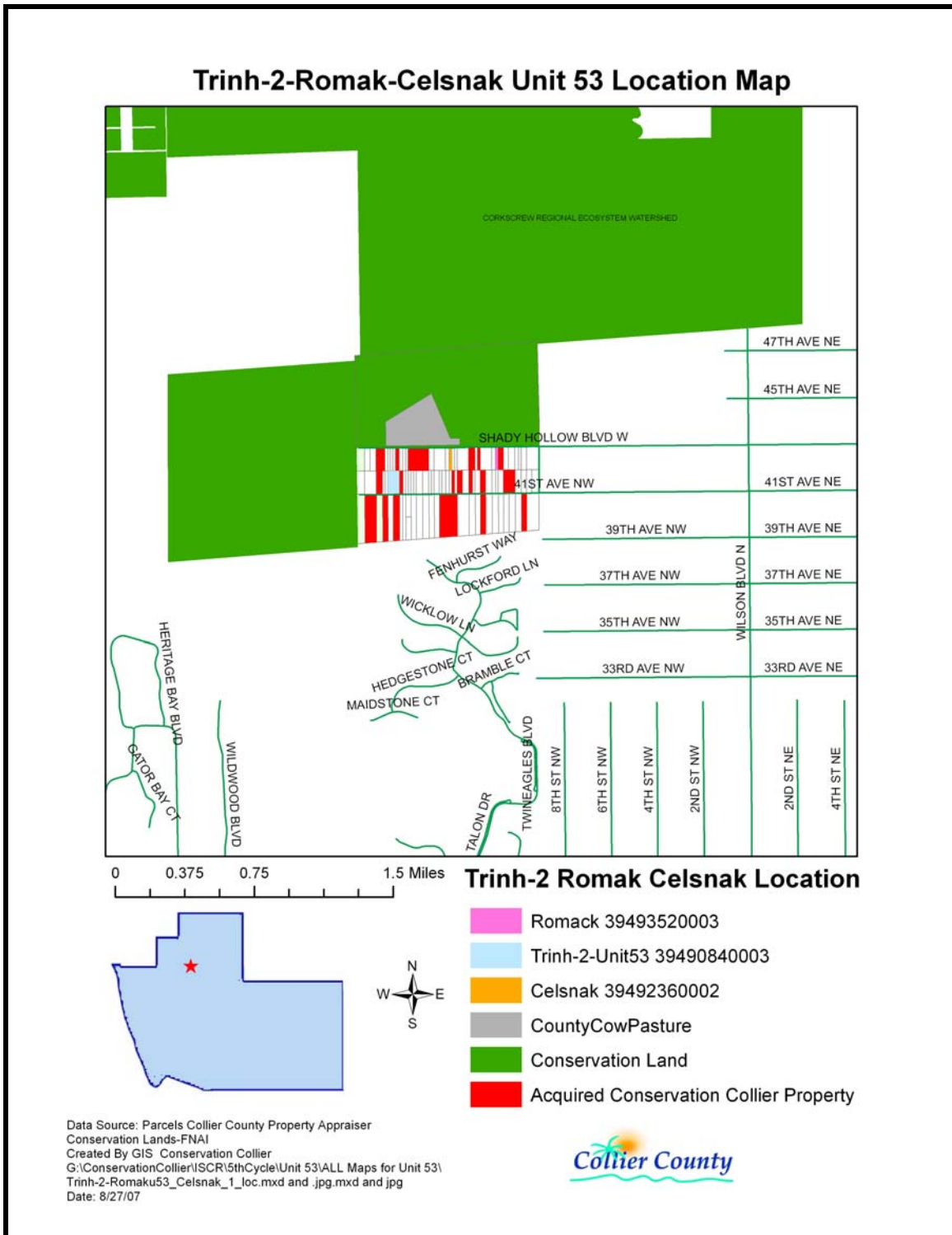


Figure 2. Aerial Map

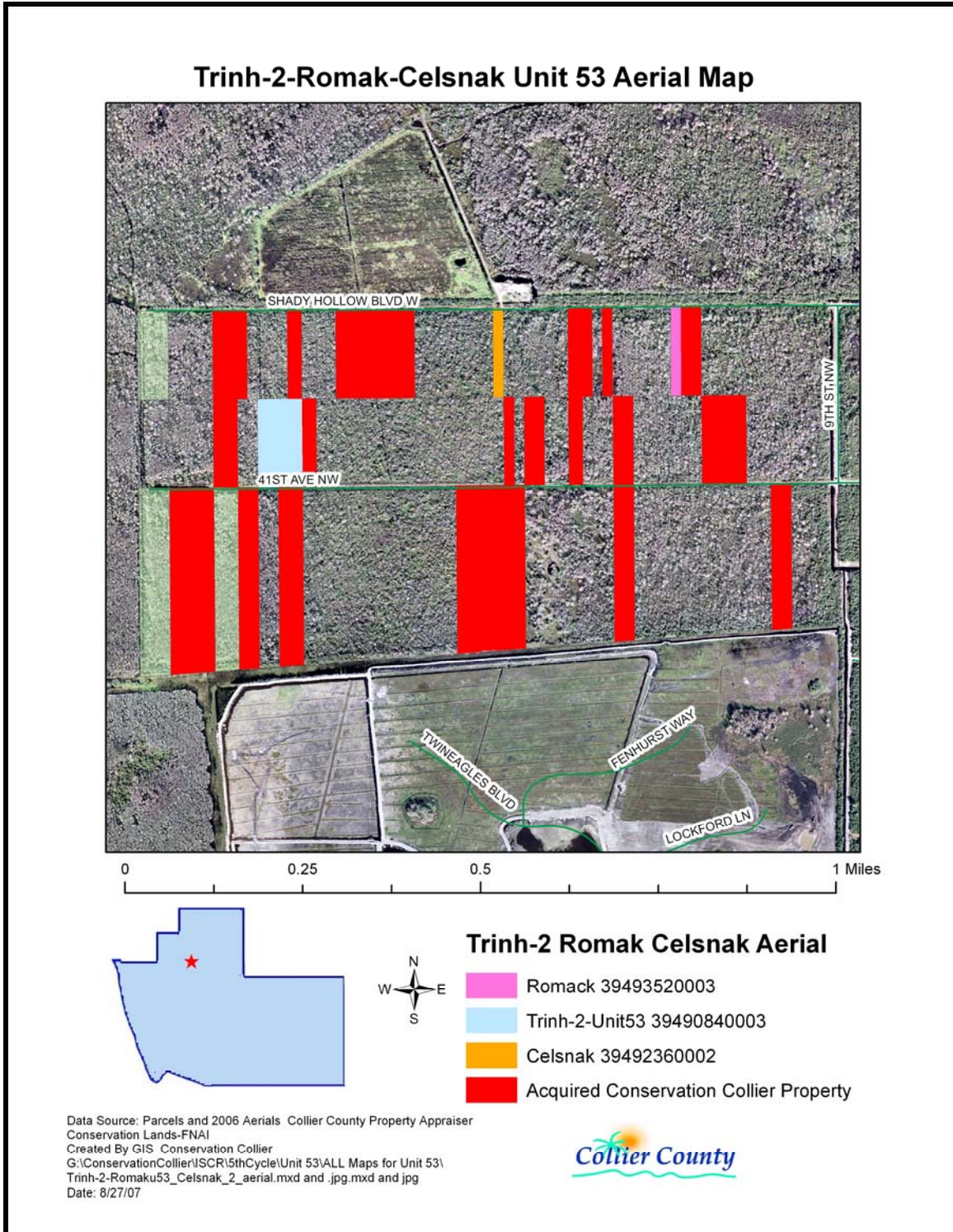
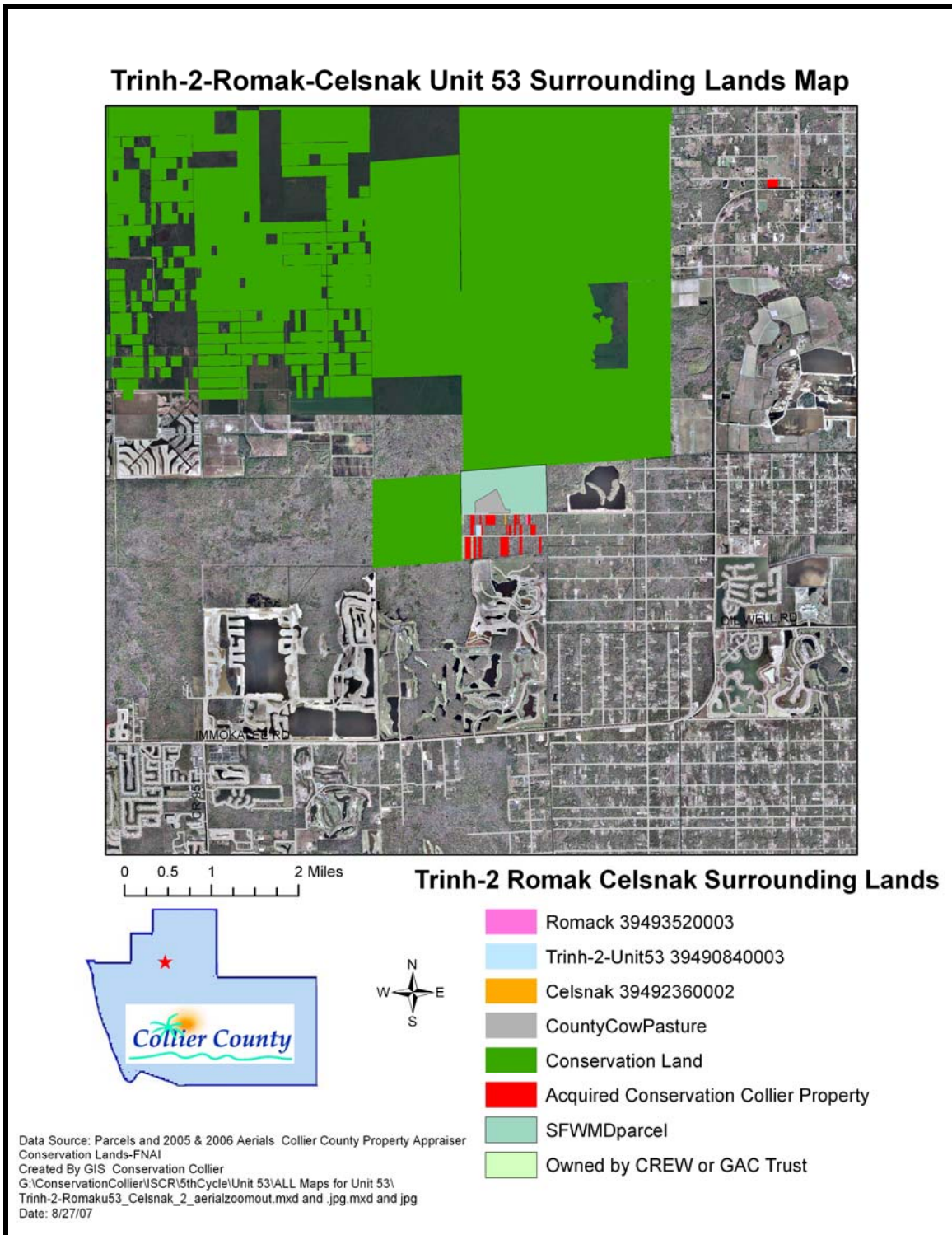


Figure 3. Surrounding Lands Aerial



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

Collier County Environmental Resources Department staff conducted an initial site visit on August 22, 2003, and again for the proposed parcels on July 31, 2007.

MEETS INITIAL SCREENING CRITERIA Yes, 5 out of 6.

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

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

Vegetative Communities: The following identifies what native plant communities were observed: Wetland forests including the following species in relative order of abundance: Red maple (*Acer rubrum*) and cypress (*Taxodium distichum*) swamp with willow (*Salix spp.*), bay (*Persea spp.*), cabbage palm (*Sabal palmetto*) and dahoon holly (*Ilex cassine*) scattered throughout.

FLUCCS: 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. The electronic database identified:

- 617 – Mixed wetland hardwoods

Staff observed:

- 610 – Wetland Hardwood Forests. A differentiation was made between this FLUCCs code and mixed wetland hardwoods (617) - where no species achieves dominance - because there was a clear dominance by red maple, with secondary dominance by cypress.

Statement for satisfaction of criteria:

These data confirm that native plant communities exist on the parcels.

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

Statement for satisfaction of criteria:

These parcels are in a Target Protection Area, the Golden Gate Estates subdivision. Unpaved roads exist, as the property was platted for single-family residential development. Shady Hollow Blvd. W, a lime rock road accessing the north part of the Unit was recently re-graded by Collier County Roads Dept. adding 1 foot of elevation, with additional 3 additional culverts added. The ditch on the north side of Shady Hollow Blvd. W was re-graded by South Florida Water Management District. The purpose of the road improvements was to provide improved public access to the Bird Rookery Swamp nature trail, developed by the South Florida Water Management District. Both 41st Ave NE and Shady Hollow Blvd W provide access to the area, though outside of recent improvements, it is seasonal access only. During rainy season the roads are typically flooded and inaccessible at the western end of the unit. However, this year, due to drought conditions, no flooding was observed on either 41st Ave NE or Shady Hollow Blvd W. The improved section of roadway will provide access to the area for future recreation trails.

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

Hydrological Characteristics:

Groundwater: During the 2003 site visit, staff observed water flowing southward over the surface of the landscape and across the unpaved roads. Older aerials show that the center of the unit (approximately 100 acres representing 1/3 of the area) was cleared for farming, indicating that, historically, at least this portion of the unit was likely seasonally flooded. A site visit observing flooded conditions in August with healthy cabbage palms growing in 12-inches of water indicates flooding remains seasonal, however, the abundance of obligate wetland plants, including *Juncus* spp., *Sagittaria* spp., Swamp fern (*Blechnum serulatum*), pickerelweed (*Pontederia cordata*), sawgrass (*Cladium jamaicense*) and buttonbush (*Cephalanthus occidentalis*), observed indicates the area remains moist even during the dry season.

Aquifer Recharge Capacity: Recharge capacity for the entire Golden Gate Estates Unit 53 is moderate - between 7 and 14 inches per year.

Soils: Soils data is based on the Soil Survey of Collier County Area, Florida (USDA/NRCS, 1990). Mapped soils on this parcel include, in order from larger to smaller area covered, Holopaw Fine Sand, a hydric slough soil, over approximately three-quarters of the unit and Boca, Riviera, limestone substratum, and Copeland fine sands, a hydric depressional soil over the remaining one-quarter. The historically farmed area was entirely on Holopaw Fine Sands. In areas of Holopaw Fine Sands, the water table is

typically within a depth of twelve inches of the surface for three to six months of the year. In very dry times, surface water can recede to a depth of 40 inches. During wet periods, the soil can be covered by shallow, slow moving water. The natural vegetation consists of slash pine, cypress, cabbage palm, saw palmetto, wax myrtle and grasses.

Areas having Boca, Riviera etc., soils are typically cypress swamps and marshes. Natural vegetation includes cypress, pickerelweed, rushes, alligator flag, saw grass and willow. These soils generally indicate a collecting basin for the area and have standing water for at least six months out of the year.

Statement for satisfaction of criteria:

Soils and vegetation reviewed and on-site observations confirms that parcels in this project area satisfy the initial criteria relating to potential for flood control, as slough and depressional soils may be expected to hold and channel groundwater and floodwater away from surrounding developed properties, with a moderate potential for aquifer recharge. There is potential for these properties to provide forage for wetland dependent bird species, as numerous white ibis (*Eudocimus albus*) were observed in 2003 during the site visit and a large white egret or heron was observed in 2007.

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

Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission “Species Richness scores” are mapped at between six and seven out of ten for the entire GGE unit.

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
Wild coco*	<i>Elophia alta</i>	T	Not listed
Royal fern	<i>Osmunda regalis</i>	C	Not listed

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

*In the scoring form this terrestrial orchid is identified as Pine Pink – *Bletia purpurea*. Further investigation shows it more likely to be Wild coco, though this is not certain as the plant was observed in a vegetative stage where both appear similar. Both are listed by the state as Threatened.

Listed Wildlife Species: Listed wildlife species include those found on either the Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants 50 CFR 17.11 and 17.12, December 1999 (FWS) or the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWCC)

(formerly the Florida Game and Freshwater Fish Commission), August 1997 (identified on official lists as GFC).

The following listed species were observed:

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	STATUS	
		GFC	FWS
white ibis	<i>Eudocimus albus</i>	SSC	Not listed

SSC= Species of Special Concern

There may be an existing bird rookery, as the ibis were startled from the trees in a flock of at least 10 individuals, though no rookery was directly observed.

Potential Listed Species: While determinations of what listed species may potentially use a parcel is not a part of the Conservation Collier scoring format, the following listed species could potentially occur: wood stork (*Mycteria Americana*), snail kite (*Rostrhamus sociabilis*), and Florida black bear (*Ursus americanus flordanus*). An American alligator (*Alligator mississippiensis*) was observed in the ditch along 9th St NW in November 2004 by staff, on the edge of Unit 53. Numerous species of listed wading birds likely also use this area for foraging. Unit 53 is located within the Primary Panther Habitat Zone, identified by Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (Figure 3).

Statement for satisfaction of criteria:

These data confirm that parcels within Unit 53 satisfy the initial criteria relating to listed species. This area, if acquired, would add significantly to existing adjoining habitat. The ecological value of the parcel is related to its wetland characteristics and connection with surrounding wetland conservation lands. Restoration potential is high, as there has been no development in the unit. Connectivity is discussed in Criteria #5

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:

While each individual parcel within Unit 53 does not satisfy the criteria for connectivity, the entire unit is directly connected to SFWMD conservation lands to the north and west, and a Collier County-owned mitigation parcel on the north side. Via these lands, Unit 53 is connected to a larger conserved area that includes Audubon’s Corkscrew Swamp Sanctuary, Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed and various mitigation lands totaling approximately 60,000 acres. The acquisition of NGGE Unit 53 lands would enhance, protect and buffer these current conservation lands.

<i>Is the property within the boundary of another agency’s acquisition project?</i>	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 could be done in the dry season and a trails connection could be made with surrounding SFWMD lands.

Nature Photography: Nature photography would be a likely use.

Bird-watching: Bird watching would be a likely use.

Kayaking/Canoeing: No water bodies are available for canoeing and kayaking.

Swimming: No water bodies are available for swimming.

Hunting: Hunting could be an appropriate use and is allowed in a limited manner on surrounding conservation lands (small game and hog hunts), however, there is no discharge of firearms permitted in the Golden Gate Estates, and so the area would need to be rezoned to conservation before any hunting program could be developed.

Fishing: No opportunity for fishing exists.

Recommended Site Improvements:

Develop a trail system and grade remainder of unpaved roads back to surface grade and work with SFWMD land managers to design an exotics maintenance program. No parking area would be necessary, as SFWMD is already developing a small public parking lot on land leased from the County adjacent to Shady Hollow Blvd. W.

IV. Assessment of Management Needs and Costs

Management of this property will address the costs of exotic vegetation removal, which will be the primary management activity until enough parcels are owned to develop a trail system. The following assessment addresses both the initial and recurring costs of exotic removal. These are very preliminary estimates; Ordinance 2002-63 requires a formal land management plan be developed for each property acquired by Conservation Collier. An Interim Management Plan has already been developed for Unit 53; however implementation of some aspects of the plan, notably exotic plant control, have been delayed because lots acquired are not contiguous. The acquisition of parcels within Unit 53 was halted in late 2006 due to rising land prices.

Exotic, Invasive Plants:

Exotic invasive plants observed during the site visit include Brazilian pepper (*Schinus terebinthifolius*) Climbing fern (*Lygodium microphyllum*) and Air potato (*Dioscorea bulbifera*). The Brazilian pepper is heaviest along the roadways and in the areas previously cleared for agriculture and now overgrown with vegetation. In the previously farmed areas, a monoculture of mature Brazilian pepper with a fern understory was observed. Climbing fern was observed in large patches in the natural sections of the red maple swamp, and appears to be gaining a significant foothold in the area. Air potato was observed in the tree canopy on the east side of the unit. No other invasive exotics were observed, but it is likely that others are present.

Exotic Vegetation Removal and Control

Estimating the cost of initial exotic removal on remote parcels is difficult. Economies of scale might be possible in regard to exotic removal if Conservation Collier can develop a management partnership with the South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD). Based on information provided by the SFWMD lands manager, initial chemical treatment of hardwood areas infested with Brazilian pepper and climbing fern can start at \$150.00 per acre and go upward depending on how much there is to treat and how accessible it is. Costs for labor are generally \$15.00 per hour each person and \$45.00 per hour for a licensed applicator. These costs are for chemical treatment in place. There would be additional cost for mechanical removal of Brazilian pepper from the roadway borders.

If removal work is done through County contractors, initial removal costs would likely range from \$2,500 per acre for kill-in-place treatment to \$5,000 per acre for cutting and removal of debris along the roads. Costs for follow-up maintenance, done anywhere from quarterly to annually have been estimated at \$1,500 per acre, per year. These costs would likely decrease over time as the soil seed bank is depleted.

The control of both air potato and climbing fern will be problematic, as tubers released in great quantities by the air potato will continue to sprout until depleted and climbing fern spreads by airborne (and possibly waterborne) spores. The Interim Management Plan states that staff will begin addressing climbing fern, possibly with help from the State

Bureau of Invasive Plant Management “Lygodium Strike Team” in 2005. Staff has approached this group. However, because parcels are scattered, they are not able to assist at this time. No exotic removal work has been accomplished to date. Because there is uncertainty about when this project will continue, there is staff concern about application of management dollars for exotics control.

Public Parking Facility:

A parking area is currently being developed by SFWMD along Shady Hollow Blvd. W, for use by the public when visiting the Bird Rookery Swamp boardwalk and trail, just north of Unit 53 (Exhibit F). A future trail system within Unit 53 could be developed with access from this parking area.

Public Access Trails:

Construction of trails is not feasible at this time.

Security and General Maintenance:

ATV trails have been observed along the western side of the unit on private and SFWMD lands. A July 2007 site visit showed these trails blocked off by fencing on the SFWMD parcel. Two Conservation Collier signs have been posted; one along 41st Ave NW and the other along Shady Hollow Blvd. W. At this time, there is no regular law enforcement patrol of the area, however, the Collier County Sheriff’s Office (CCSO), Estates substation, does occasionally go there when called about a problem. Staff has arranged for the Lt. at the Estates substation to contact Conservation Collier to report any enforcement issues that may arise. Staff will periodically contact the CCSO to ask for updates. Fencing these properties does not seem an efficient use of resources until a larger contiguous group of parcels can be acquired.

Table 2. Summary of Estimated Management Needs and Costs

Management Element	Initial Cost	Annual Recurring Costs	Comments
Exotics Control	\$12,900 with partnership; \$285,000-no partnership	\$1,500 per acre	In-place chemical treatment for interiors and biomass removal along lime rock roads Calculated for 86 acres.
Parking Facility	0	0	Can share parking area with SFWMD Bird Rookery Swamp trail system.
Access Trails	0	0	Not at this time
Fencing	0	0	Not at this time
Signs	\$200 each	t.b.d.	Two 3' X 1.5 metal signs on post "Conservation Collier Preserve Land" have been posted
Basic Maintenance / Trash Removal	t.b.d.	t.b.d.	
Total	\$13,100 - \$285,200	t.b.d.	Costs depend on how many acres are acquired

t.b.d. To be determined

V. Potential for Matching Funds

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

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 2007 funding cycle the award limit per recipient, per cycle, was \$6.6 million. The next funding cycle closes in June of 2008. 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.

Because these lots are scattered within what could be called a “project site,” and are not all contiguous, they would not be eligible for FCT funding at this point in time. If the Conservation Collier Program were to acquire a block of contiguous lots within the near future, application could be made for reimbursement of a portion of the costs for whatever had already been acquired and what remained to be acquired within one year.

Florida Forever Program

Staff requested from Florida Forever (FF) an opinion as to whether funds would be available for partnering on a potential project area as is envisioned in GGE Unit 53. The response was that funds would be available only after a group of contiguous properties could be acquired, with no minimum size requirement, but with larger areas considered more highly. Conservation Collier could acquire parcels over several years and apply for FF reimbursement matching funding at a later date, however, the state (Board of Internal Improvement Trust Fund) would hold title. Management lease agreements can be entered so that management can be done pursuant to Conservation Collier objectives.

Save Our Rivers Program/ South Florida Water Management District

Staff has requested from SFWMD staff, via written request, an opinion as to whether funds would be available for partnering on a potential project area as is envisioned in GGE Unit 53. As this area borders SFWMD lands there is potential for a management partnership, but low potential for acquisition funding, as these dollars are being spent for Save Our Rivers projects.

Other Potential Partner Funding Sources

There may be potential for mitigation funds from both public and private sources to assist with buying and restoration of lands in Unit 53. Staff will explore this potential opportunity.

VI. Summary of Secondary Screening Criteria

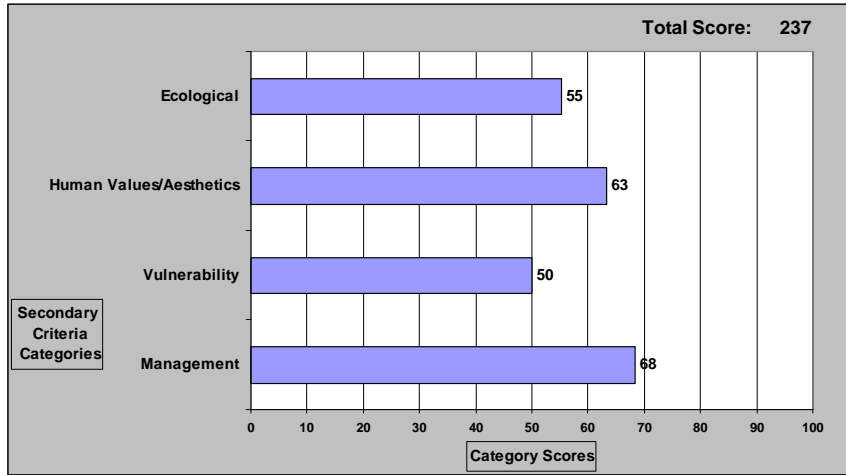
Staff has rescored Unit 53 with an updated version of the Secondary Criteria Screening Form and attached the scoring form as Exhibit A. A total score of 237 out of a possible 400 was achieved. The previous scoring was done in 2003. At that time, the Unit scored 295 out of a possible 500 points. The current scoring format has removed parcel size from the categories scored, but other than that remains essentially the same. The chart and graph below show a breakdown of the specific components of the score using the new format.

Table 3. Tabulation of Secondary Screening Criteria

Secondary Screening Criteria	Possible Points	Scored Points	Percent of Possible Score
Ecological	100	55	55%
Human Values/Aesthetics	100	63	63%
Vulnerability	100	50	50%
Management	100	68	68%
Total Score:	400	237	59%

Percent of Maximum Score: 59%

Figure 4. Secondary Screening Criteria Scoring



Total Score: 237 out of 400

Ecological: 66 out of 100 This score was achieved primarily because of the wetlands on site and the capability for aquifer recharge and flood control. In the original scoring scheme, only the recharge capacity for the Lower Tamiami aquifer was represented. Newer procedures include the mapped surficial aquifer recharge rates. Unit 53 is an area of significant aquifer recharge for both. None of the endangered plant communities were found and diversity of habitats was not observed, though the existing red maple swamp is a fine example of a native habitat. Only a few listed plant or animal species were observed, though more may exist as only a small portion of the unit was directly observed.

Human Values/Aesthetics: 63 out of 100 This score was achieved primarily because the parcels are accessible, even though by unpaved roads, and offer multiple opportunities for land-based natural resource recreation including potential for hunting if enough parcels can be acquired and the area can be rezoned, as discharge of fire arms is not currently permitted within the Estates zoning.

Vulnerability: 50 out of 100 These parcels are zoned for Single-family Estates residences at 1 residence per lot if under 2.5 acres or 1 home per 2.5 acres. At present, no single family home permits have been issued or are under review by Collier County within the unit. That could change at any time.

Management: 68 out of 100 The parcel scored relatively well because even though there is considerable Brazilian pepper, air potato and climbing fern present, there is a strong possibility that a management partnership could be developed with the SFWMD under the CREW management Plan, though management cost would be still paid for by Collier County. The type of exotic management that is most feasible, in-place chemical treatment, is lower in cost than the cutting, poisoning and debris removal that would be necessary in more urban lands. Points were lost because trespass issues exist and use of prescribed fire would not be advisable in a hardwood forest.

Parcel Size: While parcel size is not part of the scoring format, the Conservation Collier ordinance advises that larger parcels are to be preferred. At this point, the Conservation Collier Program has purchased 80 acres out of the 285 acres in Unit 85. During the 5th acquisition cycle, 3 additional properties have been offered totaling 7.28 acres.

Exhibit A. FLUCCs Map

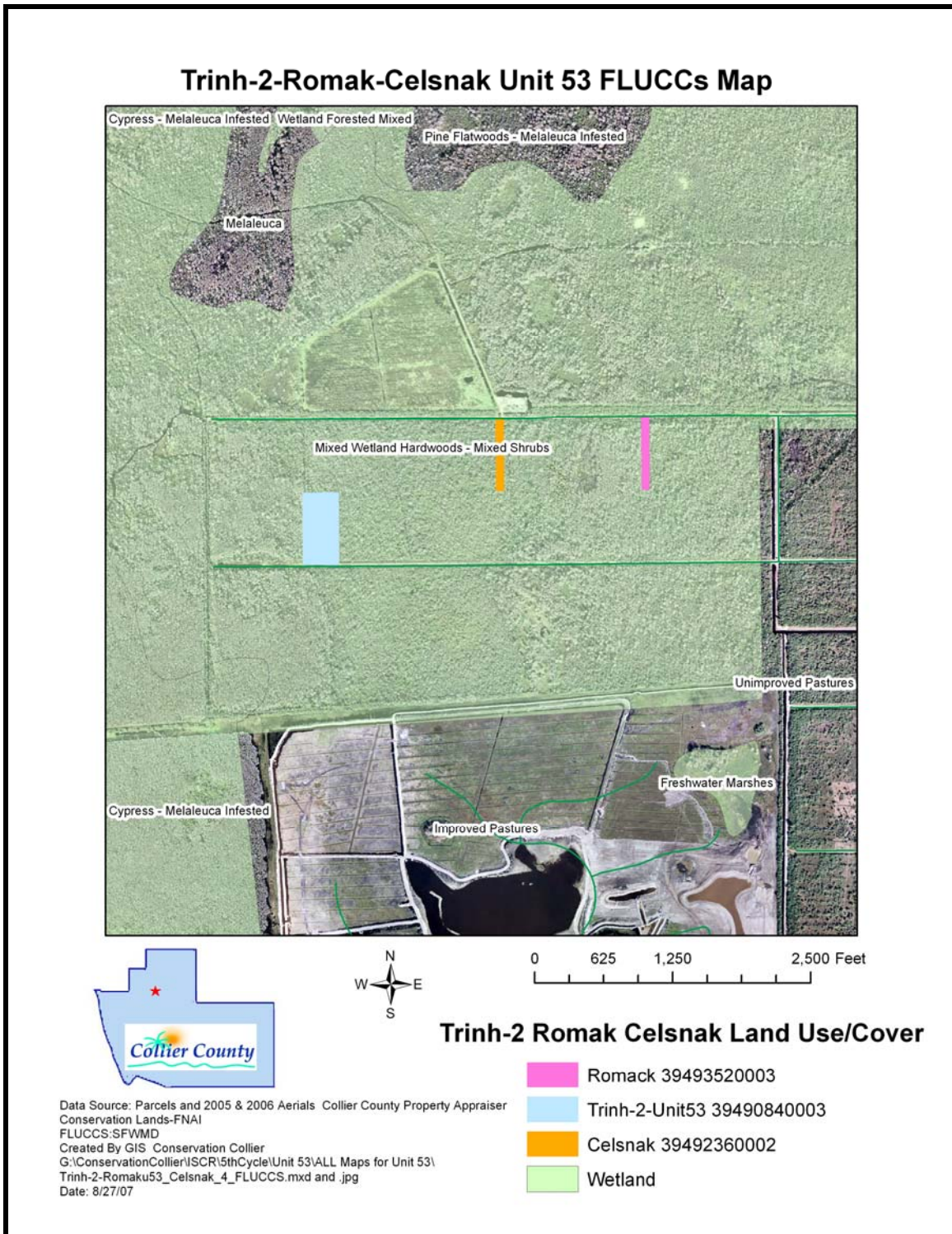


Exhibit B. Soils Map

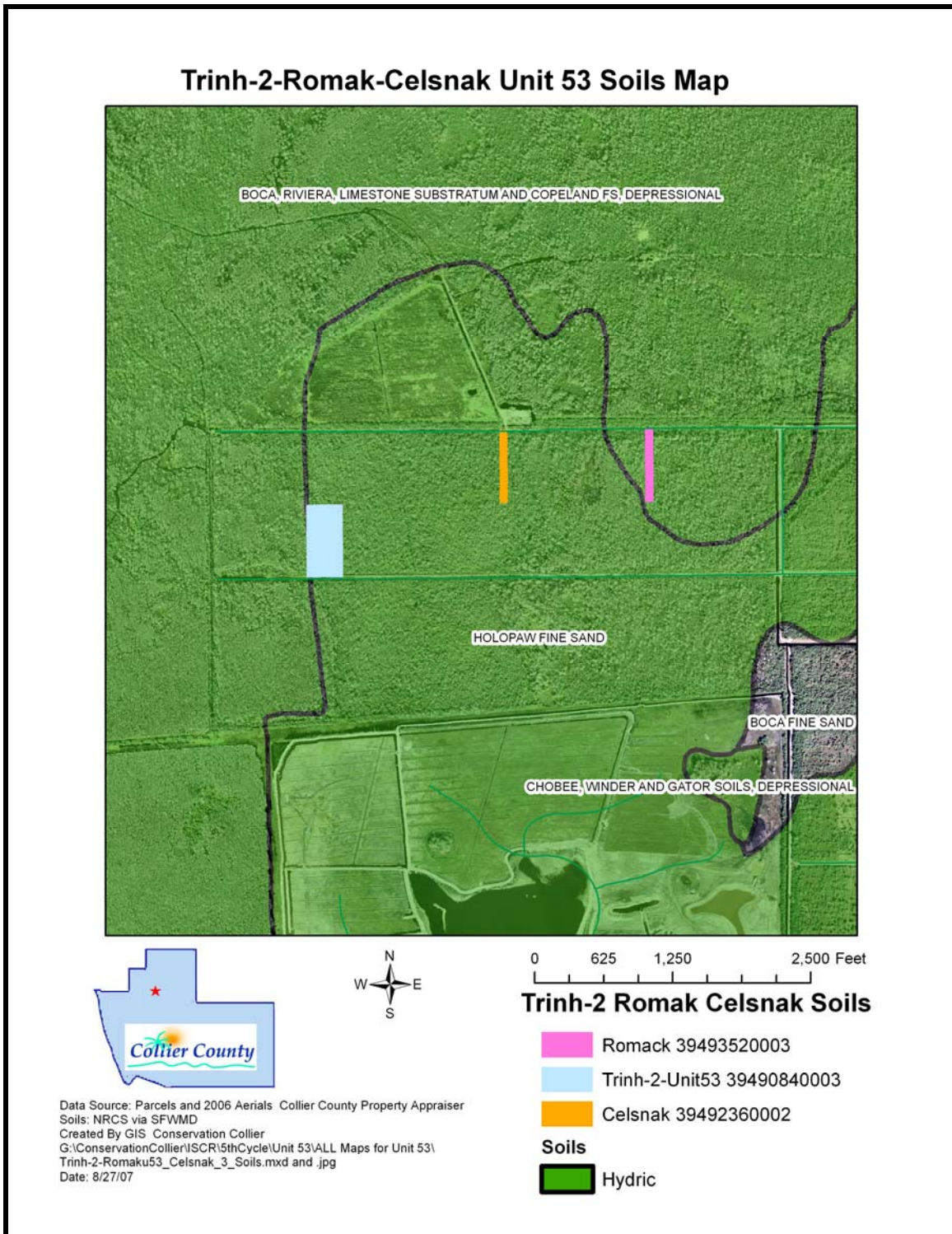
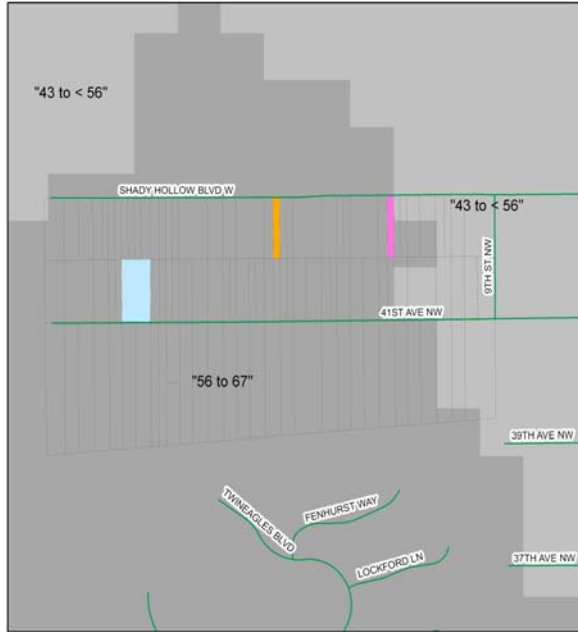


Exhibit C. Species Richness Map



Exhibit D. Wellfield Protection and Aquifer Recharge Maps

Trinh-2-Romak-Celsnak Unit 53 Surficial Aquifer Recharge Map



0 750 1,500 3,000 Feet

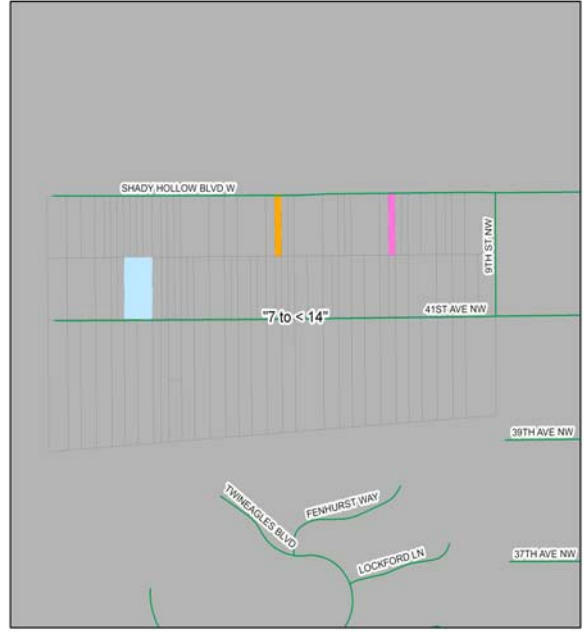


Trinh-2 Romak Celsnak Surficial Aquifer Recharge

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Romack 39493520003 | Surficial Recharge
RECHARGE_R |
| Trinh-2-Units53 39490840003 | |
| Celsnak 39492360002 | |
| Wellfields | |
| Main Roads | "31 to < 43" |
| | "43 to < 56" |
| | "56 to 67" |

Data Source: Parcels Collier County Property Appraiser
 Surficial Aquifer Recharge: SFVMD tech report 327
 Created By Conservation Collier/AK
 G:\Conservation\Collier\ISCR\5thCycle\Unit 53\ALL Maps for Unit 53\
 Trinh-2-Romaku53_Celsnak_6_surf.mxd and .jpg
 Date: 8/27/07

Trinh-2-Romak-Celsnak Unit 53 Lower Tamiami Aquifer Recharge Map



0 750 1,500 3,000 Feet



Trinh-2 Romak Celsnak Lower Tamiami Recharge

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Romack 39493520003 | Lower Tamiami Recharge |
| Trinh-2-Units53 39490840003 | |
| Celsnak 39492360002 | |
| Wellfields | |
| Main Roads | "0 to < 7" |
| | "14 to < 21" |
| | "21 to 102" |
| | "7 to < 14" |

Data Source: Parcels Collier County Property Appraiser
 Lower Tamiami Recharge: SFVMD tech report 327
 Created By Conservation Collier/AK
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 Trinh-2-Romaku53_Celsnak_6_tam.mxd and .jpg
 Date: 8/27/07

Exhibit E. Updated Secondary Criteria Screening Form

Property Name: NGGE Unit 53 - 2007 Update		Folio Numbers: various	
Geographical Distribution (Target Protection Area): NGGE			
1. Confirmation of Initial Screening Criteria (Ecological)			
1.A Unique and Endangered Plant Communities	Possible points	Scored points	Comments
<i>Select the highest Score:</i>			
1. Tropical Hardwood Hammock	90		
2. Xeric Oak Scrub	80		
3. Coastal Strand	70		
4. Native Beach	60		
5. Xeric Pine	50		
6. Riverine Oak	40		
7. High Marsh (Saline)	30		
8. Tidal Freshwater Marsh	20		
9. Other Native Habitats	10	10	Red Maple swamp - cypress, willow, cabbage palm and bay
10. Add additional 5 points for each additional listed plant community found on the parcel	5 each		
11. Add 5 additional points if plant community represents a unique feature, such as maturity of vegetation, outstanding example of plant community, etc.	5	5	mature red maples in area outside of those historically farmed
1.A. Total	100	15	
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	7-14" annually Lower Tamiami; 56-67" annually surficial
c. Parcel would contribute minimally to aquifer recharge	25		
d. Parcel will not contribute to aquifer recharge, eg., coastal location	0		
2. Surface Water Quality (Select the Highest Score)			
a. Parcel is contiguous with and provides buffering for an Outstanding Florida Waterbody	100		
b. Parcel is contiguous with and provides buffering for a creek, river, lake or other surface water body	75		
c. Parcel is contiguous with and provides buffering for an identified flowway	50		
d. Wetlands exist on site	25	25	Entire site is wetlands; a portion is seasonal wetlands
e. Acquisition of parcel will not provide opportunities for surface water quality enhancement	0		
3. Strategic to Floodplain Management (Calculate for a and b; score c if applicable)			
a. Depressional soils	80	16	Boca Riviera Copeland - Depressional 20% of 80
b. Slough Soils	40	32	Holopaw FS - 80% of 40
c. Parcel has known history of flooding and is likely to provide onsite water attenuation	20	20	Staff has observed water flowing over roadways during rainy season
Subtotal	300	143	
1.B Total	100	48	<i>Obtained by dividing the subtotal by 3.</i>
1.C Resource Ecological/Biological Value	Possible points	Scored points	Comments
1. Biodiversity (Select the Highest Score for a, b and c)			
a. The parcel has 5 or more FLUCCS native plant communities	100		
b. The parcel has 3 or 4 FLUCCS native plant communities	75		
c. The parcel has 2 or less FLUCCS native plant communities	50		
d. The parcel has 1 FLUCCS code native plant communities	25	25	wetland hardwood forest FLUCCS - 610
2. Listed species			
a. Listed wildlife species are observed on the parcel	80	80	<i>If a. or b. are scored, then c. Species Richness is not scored.</i> White Ibis (State - SSC)
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		<i>Score is prorated from 10 to 70 based on the FFWCC Species Richness map</i>
d. Rookery found on the parcel	10		
e. Listed plant species observed on parcel - add additional 20 point	20	20	<i>Bletia purpurea/Eulophia alta (veg state) State-T; Royal fern Fed-C</i>

Exhibit E. Updated 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	may consider regrading unpaved roads outside of improved area to natural grade
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	175	
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	SFWM lands to the north and west
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	55	<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	75	Both 41st Ave NE and Shady Hollow Blvd W are public limerock roads - portion of Shady Hollow regraded - adding 1 foot and two 36-inch crossover pipes and one 30-inch crossover pipe
c. Parcel has seasonal access only or unimproved access easement	50		
d. Parcel does not have physical or known legal access	0		
2. Recreational Potential (Select the Highest Score)			
a. Parcel offers multiple opportunities for natural resource-based recreation consistent with the goals of this program, including but not limited to, environmental education, hiking, nature photography, bird watching, kayaking, canoeing, swimming, hunting (based on size?) and fishing.	100		
b. Parcel offers only land-based opportunities for natural resource-based recreation consistent with the goals of this program, including but not limited to, environmental education, hiking, and nature photography.	75	75	Opportunity to connect to SFWM bird Rookery Swamp boardwalk and 5-mile trail
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	20	<i>Score between 0 and 80 based on the percentage of the parcel perimeter that can be seen by the public from a public thoroughfare. Approx 1/4 can be seen from unpaved roads</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	20	<i>Observed native flowering orchids along roadways</i>
Subtotal	300	190	
2. Human Social Values/Aesthetics Total Score	100	63	<i>Obtained by dividing the subtotal by 3.</i>
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 commercial	50	50	Estates zoning - no permits in system
2. Zoning allows for density of no greater than 1 unit per 5 acres	45		
3. Zoning allows for agricultural use /density of no greater than 1 unit	40		
4. Zoning favors stewardship or conservation	0		
5. If parcel has ST overlay, remove 20 points	-20		
6. Property has been rezoned and/or there is SDP approval	25		
7. SFWM and/or USACOE permit has been issued	25		
8. A rezone or SDP application has been submitted	15		
9. SFWM and/or USACOE permit has been applied for	15		
3. Vulnerability Total Score	100	50	

Exhibit E. Updated Secondary Criteria Screening Form (Continued)

4. Feasibility and Costs of Management			
	Possible points	Scored points	Comments
4.A Hydrologic Management Needs			
1. No hydrologic changes are necessary to sustain qualities of site in perpetuity	100		
2. Minimal hydrologic changes are required to restore function, such a cut in an existing berm	75	75	no changes necessary, but in the future, if all acquired, some portions of roadway may be graded back to natural elevation
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	75	
4.B Exotics Management Needs			
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	substantial amounts of exotics along roadways and in previously farmed areas - about 50%
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	-20	Climbing fern could be difficult to remove
g. Adjacent lands contain substantial seed source and exotic removal is not presently required	-20		
5.B Total	100	40	
4.C Land Manageability			
1. Parcel requires minimal maintenance and management, examples: cypress slough, parcel requiring prescribed fire where fuel loads are low and neighbor conflicts unlikely	80	80	Red Maple Swamp - Chemical removal leaving plants in place is BMP
2. Parcel requires moderate maintenance and management, examples: parcel contains trails, parcel requires prescribed fire and circumstances do not favor burning	60		
3. Parcel requires substantial maintenance and management, examples: parcel contains structures that must be maintained, parcel requires management using machinery or chemical means which will be difficult or expensive to accomplish	40		
4. Add 20 points if the mainenance by another entity is likely	20	20	SFWMD may be willing to manage under CREW plan
5. Subtract 10 points if chronic dumping or trespass issues exist	-10	-10	ATV use trails on west end; solid waste dumping noted
5.C Total	100	90	
4. Feasibility and Management Total Score	100	68	<i>Sum of 5A, 5B, 5C, then divided by 3</i>
Total Score	400	237	

Exhibit G. Bird Rookery Swamp Trail



Exhibit G. Photographs

Photo 1. 41st Avenue NW at the beginning of the east end looking towards the west (August 2007)



Photo 2. The west end of 41st Ave. NW (August 2007)



Photo 3. Ditch along Shady Hollow Blvd. (August 2007)



Photo 4. Shady Hollow Blvd. W – west end (August 2007)



Photo 5. Bird Rookery Swamp boardwalk and trail parking area (August 2007)



Photo 6. Front of Trinh parcel along 41st Ave NE (August 2007)



Photo 7. Front of Romak parcel along Shady Hollow Blvd W. (August 2007)

