

CLEARY – IMMOKALEE PROPERTY

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT & PROTECTED SPECIES SURVEY REPORT

*August 2016
Revised January 2017
Revised June 2017*

Prepared For:

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Introduction

An environmental assessment and protected species survey was conducted by BearPaws Environmental Consulting (please refer to Exhibit G – Barrett Stejskal’s Resume) on the Cleary – Immokalee Property on August 15, 2016. The 8.98± acre site is located in Section 28, Township 48S, and Range 26E, of Collier County, Florida. More specifically; the site is located approximately a quarter mile east of Logan Boulevard and immediately south of Immokalee Road, in Naples, Florida. Please see the attached Project Location Map (Exhibit A).

The purpose of this assessment was to identify all natural/native areas, such as wetlands and unique upland areas on-site per Collier County Land Development Code (LDC), Section 3.05.00, Vegetation Removal, Protection, and Preservation. The site was also inspected to determine the potential of listed (endangered, threatened, etc.) species inhabiting the site per the Collier County LDC, Section 3.04.00, the Protection of Endangered, Threatened, or Listed Species, as well as any Listed Plant Species, as identified in Collier County LDC, Section 3.04.03. Protection afforded to these listed plants is designed to provide limited relocation of seed or individual plants if they do not already occur naturally in the proposed preserve area. Specific attention was towards locating any potential gopher tortoise (*Gopherus polyphemus*) burrows within the uplands, any potential Big Cypress fox squirrel (*Sciurus niger*) day-beds in the wetlands, and any bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) nests, red-cockaded woodpecker (*Picoides borealis*) and/or Florida bonneted bat (*Eumops floridanus*) cavity trees within the upland communities on-site.

The project’s surrounding land uses are a mixture of residential homes, commercial developments, undeveloped vacant land, and forested land. The survey was conducted in the mid-morning to early afternoon; the temperatures were in the upper 80’s, with a light breeze, and partly cloudy skies.

Methodology

The survey method consisted of overlapping belt transects performed for all vegetation communities on-site in compliance with the Collier County Land Development Code, Section 3.08.00, Environmental Data Requirements. This survey is comprised of a several step process. This survey is comprised of a several step process. First, vegetation communities or land-uses on the study area are delineated using the Florida Land Use, Cover and Forms Classification System (FLUCFCS). Next, the FLUCFCS codes are cross-referenced with the Protected Species List. This protected species list names the species which have a probability of occurring in any particular FLUCFCS community.

An intensive pedestrian survey is conducted using parallel belt transects that are approximately 10-40 feet apart, depending upon both the thickness of vegetation and visibility, as a means of searching for plants and animals. In addition, periodic “stop-look-listen” and quiet stalking methods are conducted for animals. Signs or sightings of these species are then recorded and are marked in the field with flagging tape. The table at end of the report lists the FLUCFCS communities found on the parcel and the corresponding species which have a probability of occurring in them.

Existing Site Conditions

Boundary – For the purposes of this survey, the project boundary was obtained from Grady Minor and is assumed to be approximately 8.98± acres.

Soils - The soils on the property have been mapped by the National Resource Conservation Service (NRCS, formerly the Soil Conservation Service). These mappings are general in nature, but can provide a certain level of information about the site as to the possible extent of wetland area. The agencies commonly use these mappings as justification for certain wetland/upland determinations. According to these mappings, the parcel is underlain by Basinger fine sand (NRCS #17; hydric) and Holopaw and Okeelanta soils; depressional (NRCS #23; hydric). Both Basinger fine sand and Holopaw and Okeelanta soils are considered hydric on both the local and national levels. Please see the attached NRCS Soils Map (Exhibit D).

Vegetation Descriptions – Vegetation is one parameter used in determining the presence of uplands or wetlands; these community mappings will generally reflect what a specific area could be considered by the regulatory agencies. We identified approximately 1.05± acres of wetland communities on-site during the site assessment. While on-site, generalized community delineations are hand-drawn on an aerial defining the different vegetation associations on-site. These general delineations were based on the nomenclature of the Florida Land Use, Cover and Forms Classification System (FLUCFCS), Level III and IV (FDOT 1999). Please see the attached FLUCFCS Map with Aerial (Exhibit B) and FLUCFCS Map without Aerial (Exhibit C). Listed below are the vegetation communities and land-uses identified on the site.

FLUCFCS Codes & Community Descriptions

Uplands

The following community areas have been designated as upland habitats. Uplands are any area that does not qualify as a wetland because the associated hydrologic regime is not sufficiently wet enough to elicit development of vegetation, soils, and/or hydrologic characteristics associated with wetlands.

FLUCFCS 624D E2 Cypress, Pine, & Cabbage Palm – Drained (Exotics 25-49%) - 2.65± Ac.

This upland community type occupies approximately 2.65± acres of the property. This community could have historically been a wetland, however, due to the surrounding development and roadways, the property has been drained and the wetland characteristics have been depleted from this portion of the site. Exotic species such as melaleuca (*Melaleuca quinquenervia*) and Brazilian pepper (*Schinus terebinthifolius*), occupy approximately 25-49% of this community. The canopy consists of slash pine (*Pinus elliottii*), cypress (*Taxodium distichum*), melaleuca (*Melaleuca quinquenervia*), live oak (*Quercus virginiana*), laurel oak (*Quercus laurifolia*), earleaf acacia (*Acacia auriculiformis*), and java plum (*Syzygium cumini*). The sub-canopy contains cabbage palm (*Sabal palmetto*), Brazilian pepper (*Schinus terebinthifolius*), buckthorn (*Sideroxylon celastrinum*), wax myrtle (*Myrica cerifera*), and myrsine (*Rapanea guinensis*). The ground cover includes saw palmetto (*Serenoa repens*), bracken fern (*Pteridium aquilinum*), caesar weed (*Urena lobata*), swamp fern (*Blechnum serrulatum*), hairy beggar-ticks (*Bidens alba*), royal fern (*Osmunda regalis*), creeping ox-eye (*Sphagneticola trilobata*), pennyroyal (*Piloblephis rigida*), broom sedge (*Andropogon virginicus*), chocolate weed (*Melochia corchorifolia*), and other various opportunistic weedy species. Commonly observed vines include grapevine (*Vitis rotundifolia*), Virginia creeper (*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*), and poison ivy (*Toxicodendron radicans*). This community would be considered uplands by the regulatory agencies.

FLUCFCS 624D E3 Cypress, Pine, & Cabbage Palm – Drained (Exotics 50-74%) – 3.93± Ac.

This upland community type occupies approximately 3.93± acres of the property. Much like the community above, this community could have historically been a wetland, however, due to the surrounding development and roadways, the property has been drained and the wetland characteristics have been depleted from this portion of the site. Exotic species such as melaleuca (*Melaleuca quinquenervia*) and Brazilian pepper (*Schinus terebinthifolius*), occupy approximately 50-74% of this community. The canopy

consists of slash pine (*Pinus elliotii*), cypress (*Taxodium distichum*), melaleuca (*Melaleuca quinquenervia*), live oak (*Quercus virginiana*), laurel oak (*Quercus laurifolia*), earleaf acacia (*Acacia auriculiformis*), and java plum (*Syzygium cumini*). The sub-canopy contains cabbage palm (*Sabal palmetto*), Brazilian pepper (*Schinus terebinthifolius*), buckthorn (*Sideroxylon celastrinum*), wax myrtle (*Myrica cerifera*), and myrsine (*Rapanea guinensis*). The ground cover includes saw palmetto (*Serenoa repens*), bracken fern (*Pteridium aquilinum*), caesar weed (*Urena lobata*), swamp fern (*Blechnum serrulatum*), hairy beggar-ticks (*Bidens alba*), royal fern (*Osmunda regalis*), creeping ox-eye (*Sphagneticola trilobata*), pennyroyal (*Piloblephis rigida*), broom sedge (*Andropogon virginicus*), chocolate weed (*Melochia corchorifolia*), and other various opportunistic weedy species. Commonly observed vines include grapevine (*Vitis rotundifolia*), Virginia creeper (*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*), and poison ivy (*Toxicodendron radicans*). This community would be considered uplands by the regulatory agencies.

FLUCFCS 624D E4 Cypress, Pine, & Cabbage Palm – Drained (Exotics > 75%) - 0.74± Ac.

This upland community type occupies approximately 0.74± acres of the property and is located along the eastern and south-eastern property boundary. The canopy is mostly open with scattered melaleuca (*Melaleuca quinquenervia*). The sub-canopy is dominated with Brazilian pepper (*Schinus terebinthifolius*). The groundcover is mostly open with various opportunistic weedy species. Commonly observed vines include greenbriar (*Smilax sp.*), grapevine (*Vitis rotundifolia*), Virginia creeper (*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*), and poison ivy (*Toxicodendron radicans*). This community would be considered uplands by the regulatory agencies.

FLUCFCS 740/814 Disturbed Trail - 0.61± Ac.

This upland community type occupies approximately 0.61± acres of the property. The canopy and sub-canopy is mostly open with scattered slash pine (*Pinus elliotii*), cabbage palm (*Sabal palmetto*), and Brazilian pepper (*Schinus terebinthifolius*), along the edges. The ground cover includes bahia grass (*Paspalum notatum*), dog fennel (*Eupatorium capillifolium*), ragweed (*Ambrosia trifida*), caesar weed (*Urena lobata*), hairy beggar-ticks (*Bidens alba*), sandspur (*Cenchrus echinatus*), and other various opportunistic weedy species. Commonly observed vines include grapevine (*Vitis rotundifolia*), greenbriar (*Smilax spp.*), and poison ivy (*Toxicodendron radicans*). This community would be considered uplands by the regulatory agencies.

Wetlands

The following community areas have been designated as wetland habitats. Wetlands are any areas that under normal circumstances have hydro-phytic vegetation, hydric soils, and wetland hydrology.

FLUCFCS 624 E3 Cypress, Pine, & Cabbage Palm (Exotics 50-74%) – 0.55± Acres

The wetland community occupies approximately 0.55± acres of the property. Exotic species such as melaleuca (*Melaleuca quinquenervia*) and Brazilian pepper (*Schinus terebinthifolius*), occupy approximately 50-74% of this community. The canopy contains cypress (*Taxodium distichum*), slash pine (*Pinus elliotii*), melaleuca (*Melaleuca quinquenervia*), and laurel oak (*Quercus laurifolia*). The sub-canopy includes melaleuca (*Melaleuca quinquenervia*), Brazilian pepper (*Schinus terebinthifolius*), cabbage palm (*Sabal palmetto*), wax myrtle (*Myrica cerifera*), and myrsine (*Rapanea punctata*). The groundcover contains swamp fern (*Blechnum serrulatum*), black needlerush (*Juncus roemerianus*), beakrush (*Cyperus sp.*), yellow-eyed grass (*Xyris floridana*), and sawgrass (*Cladium jamaicense*). Commonly observed vines include grapevine (*Vitis rotundifolia*), Virginia creeper (*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*), greenbriar (*Smilax spp.*) and poison ivy (*Toxicodendron radicans*). This community does contain some transitional wetland vegetation, advantageous rooting, water line staining, and algal matting, as well as other signs in this community that would be classified as wetlands. This community would be considered wetlands by the regulatory agencies.

FLUCFCS 624 E4 Cypress, Pine, & Cabbage Palm (Exotics > 75%) Wetlands – 0.50± Acres

The wetland community occupies approximately 0.31± acres of the property. The dominant canopy and sub-canopy species is melaleuca (*Melaleuca quinquenervia*) with widely scattered cypress (*Taxodium distichum*). The sub-canopy contains melaleuca (*Melaleuca quinquenervia*) and Brazilian pepper (*Schinus terebinthifolius*) with scattered cabbage palm (*Sabal palmetto*) and myrsine (*Rapanea guinensis*). The groundcover is mostly open with scattered swamp fern (*Blechnum serrulatum*). Commonly observed vines include greenbriar (*Smilax sp.*), peppervine (*Ampelopsis arborea*), and poison ivy (*Toxicodendron radicans*). This community does contain some transitional wetland vegetation, advantageous rooting, water line staining, and algal matting, as well as other signs in this community that would be classified as wetlands. This community would be considered wetlands by the regulatory agencies.

Table 1. FLUCFCS Community Table

FLUCFCS Code	Community Description	Classification	Acres
624D E2	Cypress – Pine – Cabbage Palm, Drained (Exotics 25-49%)	Upland	2.65± Ac.
624D E3	Cypress – Pine – Cabbage Palm, Drained (Exotics 50-74%)	Upland	3.93± Ac.
624D E4	Cypress – Pine – Cabbage Palm, Drained (Exotics > 75%)	Upland	0.74± Ac
624 E3	Cypress – Pine – Cabbage Palm (Exotics 50-74%)	Wetland	0.55± Ac.
624 E4	Cypress – Pine – Cabbage Palm (Exotics > 75%)	Wetland	0.50± Ac.
740/814	Disturbed Trail	Upland	0.61± Ac.
Total			8.98± Ac.

Native Vegetation Preserve Summary

The Cleary – Immokalee project site is comprised of 7.13± acres of native vegetation as defined by Collier County Land Development Code (LDC) Section 3.05.07. The majority of the native habitats contain 25-75 percent coverage of exotic vegetation. The areas excluded from the native vegetation calculations consist of vegetative communities with exotic coverage of greater than seventy-five percent (75%) coverage (FLUCFCS 624D E4 and 624 E4) and disturbed land/trail (FLUCFCS Codes 740/814) comprised mostly of non-native and weedy plant species. Table 2 below provides a summary of the project’s native vegetation habitats and acreages.

Table 2. Native Vegetation Habitat Types and Acreages

FLUCFCS Code	Community Description	Native Vegetation	Non-Native Vegetation	Total Acreage
624D E2	Cypress – Pine – Cabbage Palm, Drained (Exotics 25-49%)	2.65± Ac.	--	2.65± Ac.
624D E3	Cypress – Pine – Cabbage Palm, Drained (Exotics 50-74%)	3.93± Ac.	--	2.63± Ac.
624D E4	Cypress – Pine – Cabbage Palm, Drained (Exotics > 75%)	--	0.74± Ac.	2.04± Ac
624 E3	Cypress – Pine – Cabbage Palm (Exotics 50-74%)	0.55± Ac.	--	0.55± Ac.
624 E4	Cypress – Pine – Cabbage Palm (Exotics > 75%)	--	0.50± Ac.	0.50± Ac.
740/814	Disturbed Trail	--	0.61± Ac.	0.61± Ac.
Total		7.13± Ac.	1.85± Ac.	8.98± Ac.
Minimum Retained Native Vegetation Requirement (Native Vegetation Acreage x 15%)		1.07± Acres		

Exotic species such as melaleuca (*Melaleuca quinquenervia*) and Brazilian pepper (*Schinus terebinthifolius*) dominate the E4 communities with greater than seventy-five percent coverage. These communities consists of FLUCFCS Code 624D E4 0.74± acres), FLUCFCS Code 624 E4 (0.50± acres),

and FLUCFCS Code 740/814 (0.61± acres); these areas are included as non-native vegetation on Table 2 above. The disturbed land/trail along the western property boundary is result of the road right of way easement; these disturbed land/trail areas and communities with exotic coverage greater than seventy-five percent coverage, totals 1.85± acres. The project has proposed to retain approximately 1.09± acres of preserve area; therefore, the requirements of native vegetation preserve standards, according to Section 3.05.07, have been met. Please refer to Exhibit F, the Native/Non-Native Vegetation Map for the exact locations of each of these communities.

Protected Species Results

There were no protected species or signs thereof observed on-site during the protected species survey. There were a few small stick-nests observed in some of the melaleuca trees; however, they were believed to be that of a bird nest or perhaps a nest of one of the grey squirrels (*Sciurus carolinensis*) observed on-site. The nests were not large enough to be utilized by a bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) for nesting purposes or a Big Cypress fox squirrel (*Sciurus niger avicennia*) as a day-bed. There were no other nest-like structures or tree cavities noted, and there were no gopher tortoise (*Gopherus polyphemus*) burrows identified. We observed burrows belonging to armadillos (*Dasypus novemcinctus*), which were not marked in the field; there was no evidence that these burrows were being used by gopher tortoises. We did not observe any cavity trees that could potentially be utilized by the red-cockaded woodpecker (*Picoides borealis*) and/or Florida bonneted bat (*Eumops floridanus*).

There were several other non-listed species identified while conducting the protected species survey, among those were several grey squirrels (*Sciurus carolinensis*), eastern cottontail rabbits (*Sylvilagus floridanus*), mourning doves (*Zenaidura macroura*), pine warblers (*Setophaga pinus*), and northern mockingbirds (*Mimus polyglottos*). The various listed species that may occur in the FLUCFCS communities on-site have been tabulated on the attached table below.

Discussion

Due to the surrounding land uses, and the busy roads/highways, it is unlikely that this site supports or would provide habitat for any other protected species. Generalized community locations were estimated and hand-drawn on a non-rectified aerial with approximate habitat boundaries, hence their location and aerial extent is approximate. Before any detailed site planning, it is recommended that the wetland lines be flagged and approved by the regulatory agencies and that professional land surveyors survey the wetland lines.

The determination of ecological system classifications, functions, values, and boundaries, is not an exact science; therefore, different individuals and/or agencies may reach different conclusions. It is not possible for BearPaws Environmental Consultants, Inc. to guarantee the outcome of such determinations. Therefore, the conclusions of this report are based upon our profession expertise and opinions and would require a full review by the appropriate regulatory agencies.

Table 3: Listed Species by Habitat with Current Status

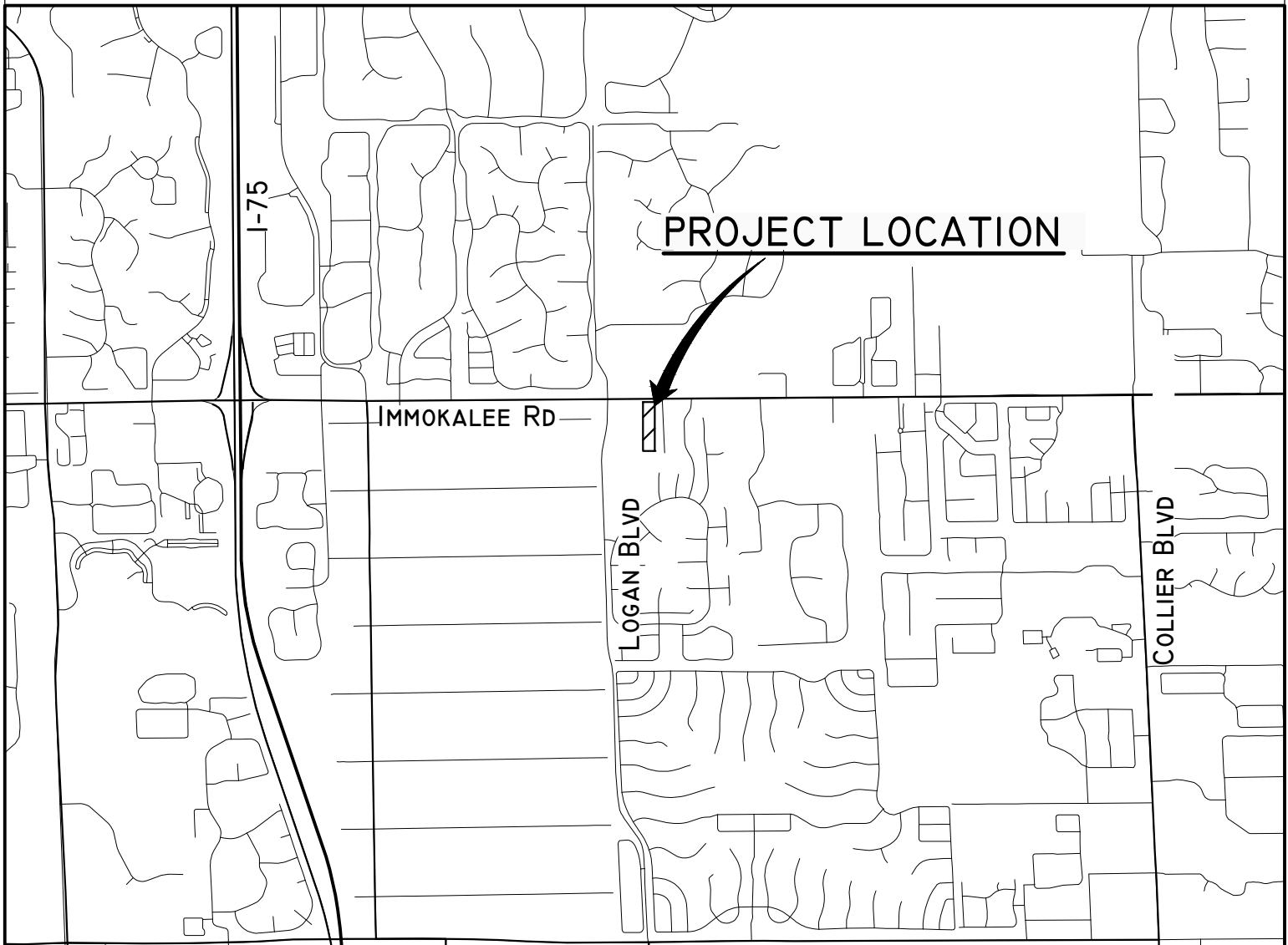
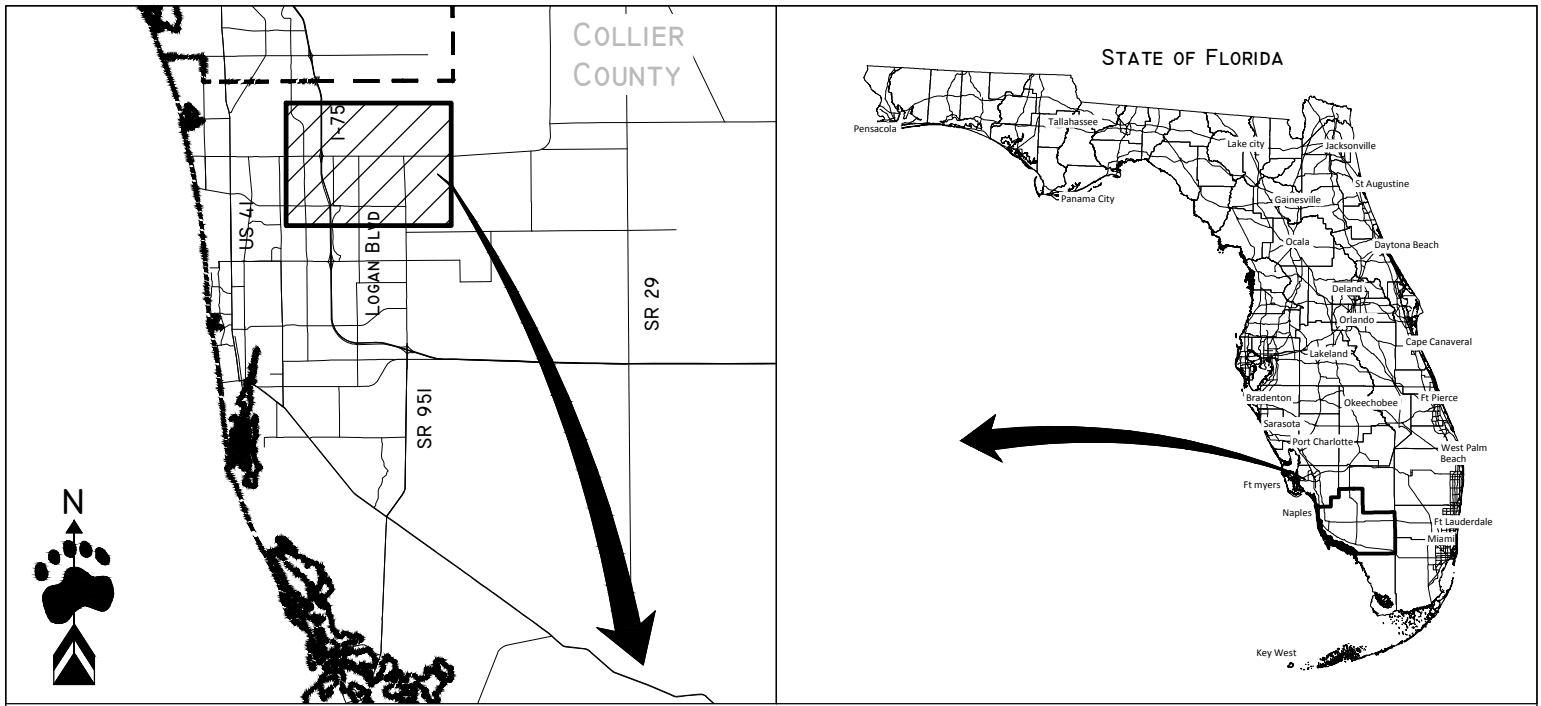
FLUCFCS Code	FLUCFCS Description	Common Name	Scientific Name	Percent Coverage	Observed	USDA	FDA&CS	FWS	FWC
624	Pine – Cypress – Cabbage Palm	Florida black bear	<i>Ursus americanus floridanus</i>	90	--	--	--	SAT	T
		Limpkin	<i>Aramus guarauna</i>	90	--	--	--	--	SSC
		Little blue heron	<i>Egretta caerulea</i>	90	--	--	--	--	SSC
		Snowy egret	<i>Egretta thula</i>	90	--	--	--	--	SSC
		Tricolored heron	<i>Egretta tricolor</i>	90	--	--	--	--	SSC
740/814	Disturbed Trail	Gopher tortoise	<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	90	--	--	--	T	T

C = Commercially Exploited, SAT = Similarity of Appearance Threatened, SSC = Species of Special Concern, T = Threatened, E = Endangered

Table designates listed species with potential to occur in each FLUCFCS community as listed in Appendix H of the Lee County Land Development Code.

EXHIBIT A

Project Location Map



DRAWN BY:	DATE:	CATEGORY
BWS	8/16/16	LOCATION
JOB NUMBER		SCALE:
		NTS
S/T/R		COUNTY
28/48S/26E		COLLIER

Cleary - Immokalee Property

Location Map



PAGE

EXHIBIT

EXHIBIT B

FLUCFCS Map with Aerial



FLUCFCS Legend

FLUCFCS Code	Community	Total
624 D E2	Cypress - Pine - Cabbage Palm, Drained (Exotics 25-49%)	2.65± Ac.
624 D E3	Cypress - Pine - Cabbage Palm, Drained (Exotics 50-74%)	3.93± Ac.
624 D E4	Cypress - Pine - Cabbage Palm, Drained (Exotics 75-99%)	0.74± Ac.
624 E3	Cypress - Pine - Cabbage Palm (Exotics 50-74%)	0.55± Ac.
624 E4	Cypress - Pine - Cabbage Palm (Exotics 75-99%)	0.50± Ac.
740/814	Disturbed Trail	0.61± Ac.
Total		8.98± Ac.

Legend



Wetlands
(1.05± Ac.)

NOTES:

FLUCFCS lines estimated from 1"=200' aerial photographs and locations approximated.

FLUCFCS per Florida Land Use, Cover and Forms Classification System (FLUCFCS) (FDOT 1999).

Aerial photographs were acquired through Collier County Property Appraiser's office with a flight date of January, 2016.

Drawn By: BWS
Date: 6/19/17
Job Number: --
S/T/R: 28/48S/26E

Category: FLUCFCS
Scale: 1" = 200'
County: Collier

Cleary - Immokalee Property

Aerial FLUCFCS Map



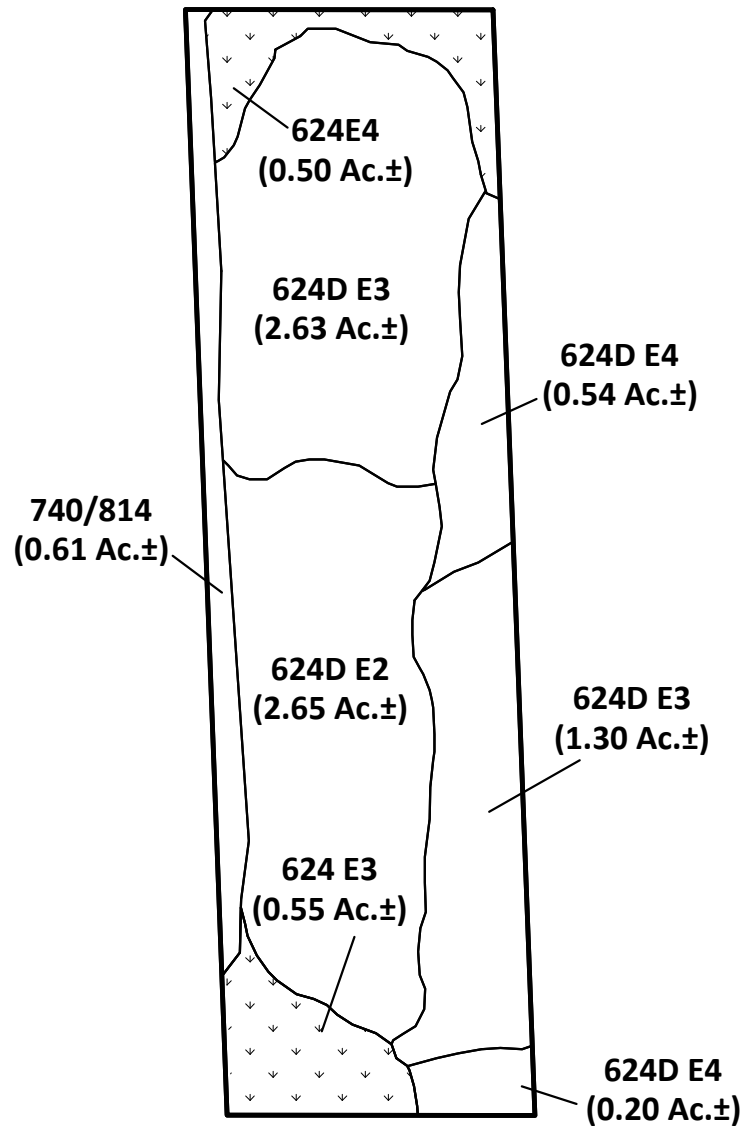
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Exhibit: -

EXHIBIT C

FLUCFCS Map



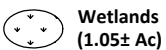
Scale: 1"=200'



FLUCFCS Legend

FLUCFCS Code	Community	Total
624 D E2	Cypress - Pine - Cabbage Palm, Drained (Exotics 25-49%)	2.65± Ac.
624 D E3	Cypress - Pine - Cabbage Palm, Drained (Exotics 50-74%)	3.93± Ac.
624 D E4	Cypress - Pine - Cabbage Palm, Drained (Exotics 75-99%)	0.74± Ac.
624 E3	Cypress - Pine - Cabbage Palm (Exotics 50-74%)	0.55± Ac.
624 E4	Cypress - Pine - Cabbage Palm (Exotics 75-99%)	0.50± Ac.
740/814	Disturbed Trail	0.61± Ac.
Total		8.98± Ac.

Legend



Wetlands
(1.05± Ac)

NOTES:

FLUCFCS lines estimated from 1"=200' aerial photographs and locations approximated.

FLUCFCS per Florida Land Use, Cover and Forms Classification System (FLUCFCS) (FDOT 1999).

Drawn By:	Date:	Category
BWS	6/19/17	FLUCFCS
Job Number	Scale:	
--	1" = 200'	
S/T/R	County	
28/48S/26E	Collier	

Cleary - Immokalee Property

FLUCFCS Map

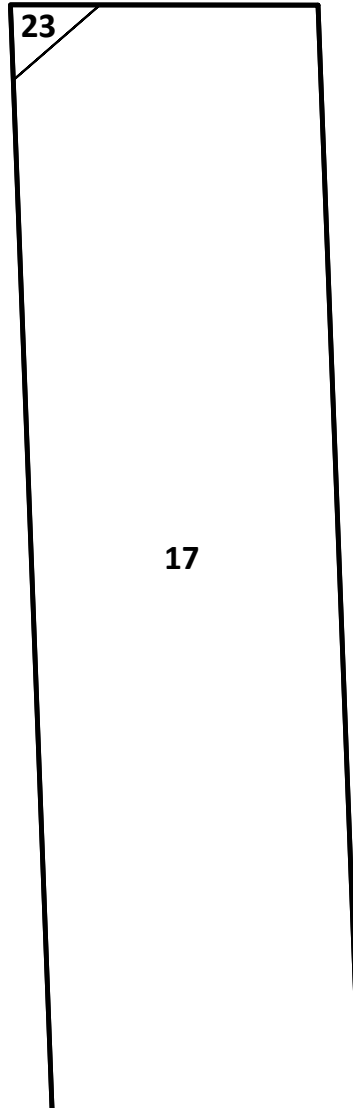


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EXHIBIT D
NRCS Soils Map



Scale: 1"=200'



NRCS Soils Legend		
Soil No	Description	Hydric
17	Basinger Fine Sand	Y
23	Holopaw and Okeelanta Soils; Depressional	Y

NOTES:

Soils were acquired from the FGDL and are from the NRCS Soils Maps.

Drawn By:	Date:	Category
BWS	6/19/17	Soils
Job Number	Scale:	
--	1" = 200'	
S/T/R	County	
28/48S/26E	Collier	

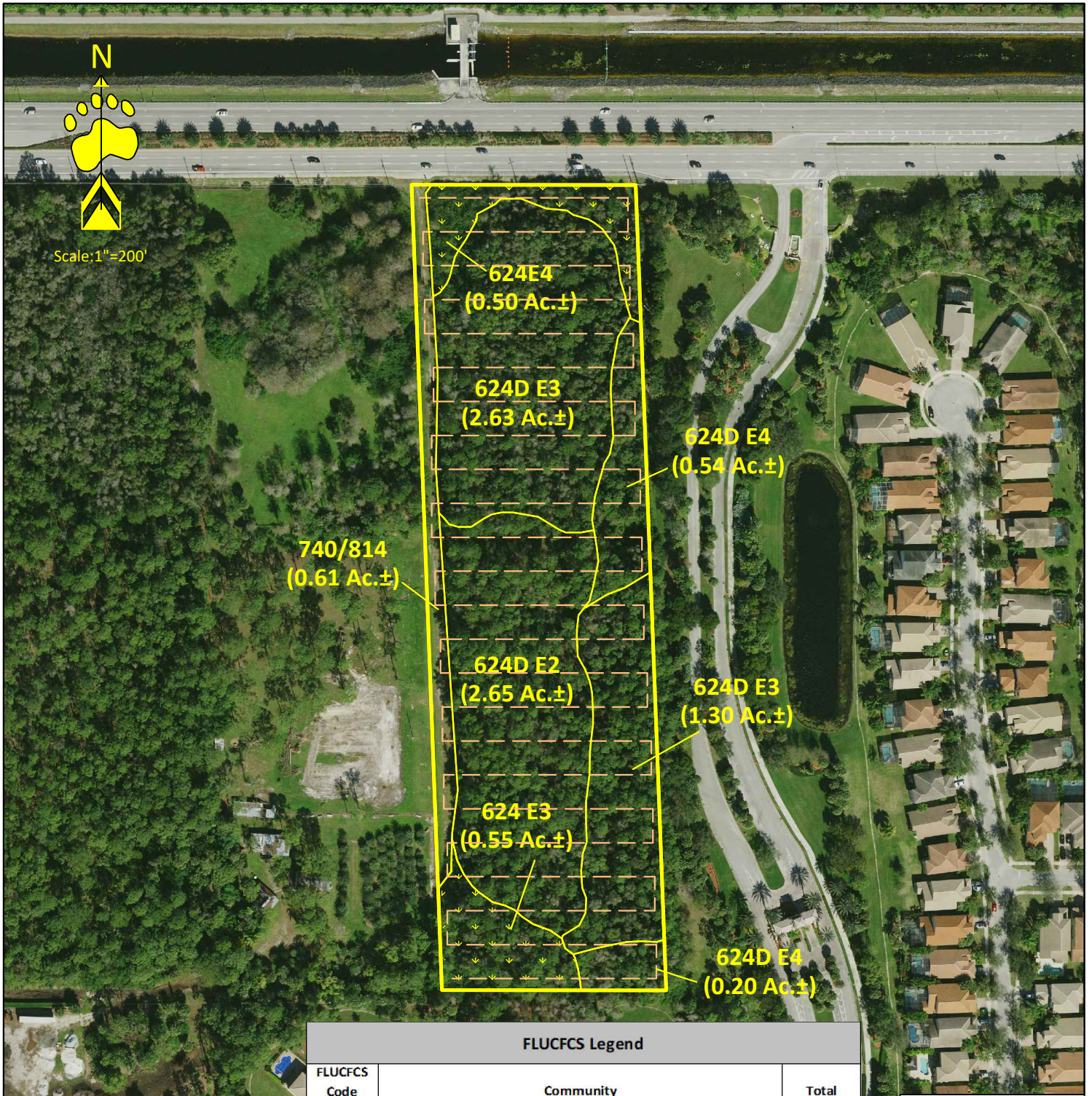
Cleary - Immokalee Property Soils Map



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Exhibit
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EXHIBIT E

Protected Species Survey Map



FLUCFCS Legend

FLUCFCS Code	Community	Total
624 D E2	Cypress - Pine - Cabbage Palm, Drained (Exotics 25-49%)	2.65± Ac.
624 D E3	Cypress - Pine - Cabbage Palm, Drained (Exotics 50-74%)	3.93± Ac.
624 D E4	Cypress - Pine - Cabbage Palm, Drained (Exotics 75-99%)	0.74± Ac.
624 E3	Cypress - Pine - Cabbage Palm (Exotics 50-74%)	0.55± Ac.
624 E4	Cypress - Pine - Cabbage Palm (Exotics 75-99%)	0.50± Ac.
740/814	Disturbed Trail	0.61± Ac.
Total		8.98± Ac.

Legend



Wetlands
(1.05± Ac)



Protected Species Survey
Transects

NOTES:

FLUCFCS lines estimated from 1"=200' aerial photographs and locations approximated.

FLUCFCS per Florida Land Use, Cover and Forms Classification System (FLUCFCS) (FDOT 1999).

Aerial photographs were acquired through Collier County Property Appraiser's office with a flight date of January, 2016.

Drawn By:	Date:	Category
BWS	6/19/17	PSS
Job Number	Scale:	
--	1" = 200'	
S/T/R	County	
28/48S/26E	Collier	

Cleary - Immokalee Property

Aerial PSS Map



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Exhibit

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EXHIBIT F

Native-Non-Native Vegetation Map



Legend	
	Native Vegetation (7.13± Ac)
	Non-Native Vegetation (1.85± Ac)

FLUCFCS Legend				
FLUCFCS Code	Community	Native Vegetation	Non-Native Vegetation	Total
624 D E2	Cypress - Pine - Cabbage Palm, Drained (Exotics 25-49%)	2.65± Ac.	-	2.65± Ac.
624 D E3	Cypress - Pine - Cabbage Palm, Drained (Exotics 50-74%)	3.93± Ac.	-	2.63± Ac.
624 D E4	Cypress - Pine - Cabbage Palm, Drained (Exotics 75-99%)	-	0.74± Ac.	2.04± Ac.
624 E3	Cypress - Pine - Cabbage Palm (Exotics 50-74%)	0.55± Ac.	-	0.55± Ac.
624 E4	Cypress - Pine - Cabbage Palm (Exotics 75-99%)	-	0.50± Ac.	0.50± Ac.
740/814	Disturbed Trail	-	0.61± Ac.	0.61± Ac.
Total		7.13± Ac.	1.85± Ac.	8.98± Ac.

NOTES:

FLUCFCS lines estimated from 1"=200' aerial photographs and locations approximated.

FLUCFCS per Florida Land Use, Cover and Forms Classification System (FLUCFCS) (FDOT 1999).

Aerial photographs were acquired through Collier County Property Appraiser's office with a flight date of January, 2016.

Drawn By:	Date:	Category
BWS	6/19/17	FLUCFCS
Job Number		Scale:
--		1" = 200'
S/T/R		County
28/48S/26E		Collier

Cleary - Immokalee Property

Native/Non-Native Vegetation Map



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Exhibit
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1327 Walden Drive, Fort Myers, FL 33901
(239) 340-0678 bearpaws.env.consulting@gmail.com

EXHIBIT G

Barrett Stejskal's Resume



CURRENT RESPONSIBILITIES

As co-president of BearPaws Environmental Consulting, Inc., Mr. Stejskal is responsible for all management duties of the firm and project coordination. The clients Mr. Stejskal works with include both the private and public sectors.

Besides the corporate responsibilities, also as a consultant and ecologist, Mr. Stejskal is responsible for coordination of environmental permitting, conducting wildlife surveys, wetland delineations, and other environmental reports. He also has been qualified as an expert in wetland and wildlife ecology and environmental land use in Lee County. Mr. Stejskal has received his certification as an Authorized Gopher Tortoise Agent.

RELEVANT EXPERIENCE

Since 2003, Mr. Stejskal has managed projects and conducted fieldwork and produced reports and applications for land use planning and development. These projects include due diligence assessments for land acquisition purposes, assistance with environmental land planning, coordination on permitting and mitigation design for wetlands and wildlife, and compliance monitoring of projects during and after construction. Mr. Stejskal has received certification from Environmental Systems Research Institute (ESRI) in ARC GIS I & II as well as additional training on gopher tortoise permitting and relocations from the Ashton Biodiversity Institute.

PREVIOUS PROJECT EXPERIENCE

- Ajax US 17: Audubon's Crested Caracara nest survey and observation for Ajax and the Florida Department of Transportation in Glades County.
- Ajax State Road 29: Audubon's Crested Caracara, Sandhill Crane, Big Cypress Fox Squirrel nest survey for the Florida Department of Transportation in Glades County.
- Arlington Commerce Park: Wetland and ecological permitting for a mixed use development with red-cockaded woodpecker permitting in Lee County.
- Colonial/Ortiz: Wetland, ecological, and wildlife permitting for the red-cockaded woodpecker for a medical office development along with wetland monitoring in Lee County.
- Cook-Brown Mine: Impact assessment, environmental and wetland permitting for a mine expansion in Charlotte County.
- Sonoma: Wetland impact and mitigation design for a commercial mixed use golf course community with gopher tortoise and scrub jay permitting in DeSoto County.
- North Fort Myers Restoration: Permitting and construction coordination for a hydrological and ecological restoration project in Lee County.
- Panther Mine Expansion: Impact assessment, environmental and wetland permitting for a mine expansion in Charlotte County.

Barrett Stejskal

Co-President, Consultant, & Ecologist

Experience:

- 15+ Years of Environmental Experience

Education:

- Florida Gulf Coast University, BA, 2003
Environmental Studies & Biology

Professional Affiliations:

- Southwest Florida Association of
Environmental Professionals
- Lee County Conservation Land Acquisition and
Stewardship Advisory Committee

Certification:

- FWC – Gopher Tortoise Authorized Agent
Permit #: GTA-09-00020D
- Environmental Systems Research Institute
(ESRI) – ARC GIS I & II

Areas of Expertise:

- Ecological Sciences
- Audubon's Crested Caracara Monitoring &
Observations
- Gopher Tortoise Surveys, Relocations, &
Excavations
- Sandhill Crane Nest Surveys & Species Monitoring
- Vegetation and Habitat Mapping Utilizing ACAD,
GIS & GPS
- Wetland Permitting and Mitigation
- Corps and State Wetland Delineations
- Impact Assessments
- Wildlife Surveys and Species Relocations
- Wildlife Habitat Management Planning and
Permitting
- Habitat Restoration and Mitigation Design
- Environmental Land Use Permitting and Rezoning
- Local, State, and Federal Environmental Permitting
- Post Permit Compliance and Monitoring

Contact Information:

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