



# United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE  
South Florida Ecological Services Office  
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Vero Beach, Florida 32960



May 16, 2006

Colonel Robert M. Carpenter  
District Engineer  
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers  
701 San Marco Boulevard, Room 372  
Jacksonville, Florida 32207-8175

Service Log No.: 4-1-05-PL-10309  
Corps Application No.: SAJ-1997-1924 (IP-TWM)  
Date Received: January 3, 2005  
Formal Consultation Initiation Date: February 10, 2006  
Applicant: WCI Communities, Incorporated  
County: Collier

Dear Colonel Carpenter:

This document transmits the Fish and Wildlife Service's (Service) biological opinion for the construction of the Sabal Bay project and its effects on the endangered Florida panther (*Puma concolor coryi*) in accordance with section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (Act) (87 Stat. 884;16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*). The site is located in Sections 23, 24, 25, 26, and 36; Township 50 South; Range 25 East and Section 19; Township 50 South; Range 26 East, Collier County, Florida (Figure 1).

This biological opinion is based on information provided in the January 3, 2005, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' (Corps) Public Notice; the Biological Assessment and additional information submitted by Passarella and Associates, Incorporated on December 14, 2004; the Corps' January 7, 2005 letter to the Service; and meetings, telephone conversations, email, and other sources of information. A complete administrative record of this consultation is on file at the Service's South Florida Ecological Services Office, Vero Beach, Florida.

The Corps has received an application for fill and excavation in 403.20 acres of wetlands, 16.68 acres of isolated wetlands and 11.96 acres of "other surface waters" and to alter 564.71 acres of uplands on the 2,331.05-acre Sabal Bay site. The purpose of this project is to construct a master planned residential community with golf and other recreational amenities (Figure 2). The 2,331.05 acre project site is composed of 1,472.00 acres of jurisdictional wetlands, 22.53 acres of isolated wetlands, 52.19 acres of open waters and 784.33 acres of uplands. Land use and habitat cover types include 364.69 acres of pine (*Pinus elliottii*) flatwoods, 4.47 acres of exotic infested mixed pine flatwoods, 94.16 acres of scrubby pine flatwoods, 59.06 acres of xeric oak (*Quercus myrtifolia*), 13.85 acres of Brazilian pepper (*Schinus terebinthifolius*), 4.14 acres of hydric Brazilian pepper, 1.18 acres of melaleuca

(*Melaleuca quinquenervia*), 50.60 acres of hydric melaleuca, 6.67 acres of live oak (*Quercus virginiana*), 12.70 acres of cabbage palm (*Sabal palmetto*), 47.40 acres of hydric wax-myrtle/willow (*Myrica cerifera*)/(*Salix caroliniana*), 17.91 acres of exotic infested hardwood/conifer mixed, 1.98 acres of hydric Australian pine (*Casuarina equisetifolia*), 16.64 acres of tidal creek, 13.19 acres of drainage canal, 3.16 acres of bays and estuaries, 19.20 acres of inland tidal ponds, 656.18 acres of mangrove swamps, 12.39 acres of mixed wetland hardwoods, 2.17 acres of willow, 51.27 acres of exotic infested drained cypress, 67.75 acres of exotic infested cypress, 91.95 acres of exotic infested drained cypress/pine/cabbage palm, 228.07 acres of exotic infested cypress/pine/cabbage palm, 14.50 acres of exotic infested drained pine, 162.03 acres of exotic infested hydric pine, 45.42 acres of exotic infested mixed wetland forest, 115.27 acres of wetland shrub, 74.82 acres of freshwater marsh, 6.00 acres of saltwater marshes, 3.81 acres of wet prairies, 3.80 acres of saltern, 48.74 acres of disturbed land, 9.98 acres of spoil areas, 1.27 acres of berm, and 4.63 acres of electrical power transmission line. The property is bounded on the west by Gordon's Pass and Naples Bay; on the north by the Naples Botanical Garden, Hamilton Harbor Marina, East Naples Community Park, commercial development, Thomasson Drive, and U.S. 41; on the south by Rookery Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve; on the east by the Wentworth PUD, a residential planned development (Corps permit application number 199806220)(Figure 1).

The property is bisected by the Lely Main Canal. The Lely Manor Canal runs down the eastern boundary of the project. The Lely Main Canal has channelized the historic sheet flow and drained adjacent wetlands. The Collier County Board of County Commissioners has submitted a Corps permit application to implement a water management plan known as the Lely Area Stormwater Improvement Plan (LASIP). Although a portion of the LASIP project is located near the center of the Sabal Bay project, impacts associated with the LASIP project implementation are being reviewed under Corps permit application number 200202436.

In the Public Notice dated January 3, 2005, the Corps determined the Sabal Bay project "may affect" the threatened bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) and "may affect, but is not likely to adversely affect" the threatened eastern indigo snake (*Drymarchon corais couperi*), the endangered red-cockaded woodpecker (*Picoides borealis*), the endangered wood stork (*Mycteria americana*), the endangered Florida panther (*Puma concolor coryi*) and the threatened Florida scrub-jay (*Aphelocoma coerulescens*). On June 30, 2005, the Corps revised its determination for the bald eagle from "may affect" to "may affect, but is not likely to adversely affect" and its determination for the Florida panther from "may affect, but is not likely to adversely affect" to "may affect" and requested initiation of formal consultation for the Florida panther.

As compensation for 403.20 acres of jurisdictional wetland impacts, 16.68 acres of isolated wetland impacts, and 11.96 acres of open water impacts, the applicant proposes to enhance and preserve 1,068.80 acres of jurisdictional wetlands, 5.85 acres of isolated wetlands, 40.23 acres of open waters and 219.62 acres of uplands. Enhancement will include removal of nuisance and exotic vegetation. Total impact area footprint, including wetlands, isolated wetlands, "other surface waters," and uplands, will be 996.55 acres on the Sabal Bay site.

The project will result in total removal of 996.55 acres of undeveloped land east of U.S. 41. The project is located outside the Florida panther Primary and Secondary Zones (Kautz et al. 2006) (Figure 3), but is inside the Service's panther consultation area (Figure 4). The project will directly impact 996.55 acres of undeveloped land within the panther consultation area. The project has been isolated by prior federal actions (Wentworth PUD and Lands End Preserve) and other previously authorized urban development ( Lely, U.S. 41 and S.R. 951). The project will indirectly impact an additional 21.07 acres of natural area by isolating and precluding this acreage from use by the Florida panther. The conversion of the undeveloped lands to urban development represent 4,698 panther habitat units under the Service's panther analysis (see definition in the Effects of the Action). The applicant is enhancing and preserving 1,313.43 acres in the Service's panther consultation area and proposes to provide the off-site purchase of approximately 223 acres of Primary Zone habitat. This on-site enhancement and preservation and off-site purchase provides compensation for the loss of 1,017.62 acres of lower quality habitat on the project site for foraging and dispersal by the Florida panther through the protection and restoration of 1,313.43 acres of habitat adjacent to the Rookery Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve and off-site protection and restoration of approximately 223 acres of higher quality panther habitat in an area surrounded by higher quality panther habitat.

The applicant proposes off-site habitat compensation for impacts in an area proposed for an endangered species conservation bank (Figure 5) that consists primarily of high quality cypress, hydric pine, mixed cabbage pine/cypress, and wet prairie in Hendry County. Service staff performed an inspection of this site on July 6, 2005, verifying its suitability in terms of panther habitat. An alternative site with similar quality habitat within the Primary Zone may also be used for compensation. The initially proposed compensation site is within a ±2,000-acre tract containing few exotics (approximately 3 percent) and will require very little restoration or enhancement to reach full habitat value and function. If an alternative site is chosen, any restoration component will be factored into compensation to determine appropriate acres needed for the equivalent of 223 acres of high quality habitat at the proposed endangered species conservation bank. Either the initial compensation proposal or an alternative site will provide at least 2,011 panther habitat units (PHUs) (see definition in the Habitat Assessment section).

The proposed compensation plan, which provides habitat preservation and restoration outside the immediate action area, benefits the survival and recovery of the Florida panther as referenced in the draft Florida Panther Recovery Plan (Service 2006) goal 1.1.1.2.3. This goal recommends that habitat preservation and restoration within the Primary Zone be provided in situations where land use intensification can not be avoided. The applicant has proposed equivalent habitat protection and restoration, to compensate for both the quantity and functional value of the lost habitat.

### **The Use of Best Scientific and Commercial Information by the Service**

The Service uses the most current and up-to-date scientific and commercial information available. The nature of the scientific process dictates that information is constantly changing and improving as new studies are completed. The scientific method is an iterative process that builds on previous information. As the Service becomes aware of new information, we

will ensure it is fully considered in our decisions, evaluations, reviews, and analyses as it relates to the base of scientific knowledge and any publications cited in our documents.

Specifically, there is one such document cited in this biological opinion the Service acknowledges has been affected in its cited form by new scientific information. The Service has taken these new sources of information into account when using this document to help guide our analysis and decisions. This document is the South Florida Multi-Species Recovery Plan (MSRP) of 1999 (Service 1999). In addition, the Service has examined Kautz et al. (2006) for its scientific validity, specifically with regards to comments and recommendations by other reviewers.

### **South Florida Multi-Species Recovery Plan**

The MSRP was designed to be a living document and it was designed to be flexible to accommodate the change identified through ongoing and planned research and would be compatible with adaptive management strategies. These principals are set forth in both the transmittal letter from the Secretary of the Interior and in the document itself. As predicted, this is what indeed occurred in the intervening years since the MSRP was published. The Service uses the MSRP in the context it still presents useful information when taken in conjunction with all the new scientific information developed subsequent to its publication.

### **Kautz et al. (2006)**

The Florida Panther Subteam was charged with developing a landscape-level strategy for the conservation of the Florida panther population in south Florida. The Subteam produced the draft Landscape Conservation Strategy for the Florida Panther in South Florida in December 2002 and provided it to the Service. Upon receipt, the Service began to use the information in the draft Landscape Conservation Strategy in its decision making processes and documents since it was part of the best scientific information available to the Service at the time. Since then some portions of the science and findings in the draft Landscape Conservation Strategy have been challenged. Many, but not all, of the Subteam members have refined the methodology, further analyzed the data, and better defined the results of the Landscape Conservation Strategy into the publication, referred to here as Kautz et al. (2006). Therefore, Kautz et al. (2006) and the analyses contained therein, along with all other best scientific and commercial data available, is referred to in this document and will be used in our decision making process until or unless new information suggests revisions are necessary.

### **Consultation History**

On January 3, 2005, the Corps issued a Public Notice for permit application SAJ-1997-1924 (IP-TWM) which requested authorization to discharge 1,502.965 cubic yards of clean fill material into 308.12 acres of wetland, 2.37 acres of canal, and 0.04 acres of tidal pond. The applicant was also proposing to excavate 956,384 cubic yards from 74.1 acres of wetland. As mitigation for wetland impacts, the applicant proposed to preserve and enhance 1,080.66 acres of wetlands and 176.67 acres of upland on-site. In addition, the applicant agreed to follow an

indigo snake management plan incorporating the Service's Standard Protection Measures for the Eastern Indigo Snake. The Corps provided a determination of "may affect, but is not likely to adversely affect" for the eastern indigo snake, the red-cockaded woodpecker, the wood stork, the Florida panther, and the Florida scrub-jay. The Corps provided a determination of "may adversely affect" for the bald eagle.

On January 7, 2005, the Corps requested a concurrence letter from the Service for the "may affect, but is not likely to adversely affect" determinations and a confirmation letter from the Service that formal consultation has commenced for the bald eagle.

On March 10, 2005, the Service met with WCI Communities, Incorporated, Broad and Cassel, LLP and Passarella and Associates, Incorporated to discuss the project.

On June 24, 2005, the Service met with WCI Communities, Incorporated, Broad and Cassel, LLP and Passarella and Associates, Incorporated to discuss bald eagle determination.

On June 28, 2005, the Service e-mailed the Corps requesting the Corps change its determination for bald eagle from "may affect" to "may affect, but not likely to adversely affect." The Service also requested the Corps change its determination for Florida panther from "may affect, but not likely to adversely affect" to "may affect."

On June 30, 2005, the Corps responded to the Service's e-mail with an e-mail stating that the Corps changed their determination for bald eagle to "may affect, but not likely to adversely affect" and their determination for Florida panther to "may affect."

The Service has reviewed all information received pertinent to these species and concurs with the Corp's determination that the project "may affect, but is not likely to adversely affect" the wood stork, RCW, and eastern indigo snake, and that it "may affect" the Florida panther. As of March 16, 2006, we received all information necessary for initiation of formal consultation on the Florida panther for this project as required in the regulations governing interagency consultations (50 CFR § 402.14). The Service is providing this biological opinion in conclusion of formal consultation.

## BIOLOGICAL OPINION

### DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED ACTION

#### **Proposed Action**

The applicant proposes to develop a 2,331.05-acre site into a residential development and amenities to be known as Sabal Bay (Figure 2). The site is composed of 1,472.00 acres of jurisdictional wetlands, 22.53 acres of Corps' isolated wetlands, 52.19 acres of open waters and 784.33 acres of uplands. Land use and habitat cover types include 364.69 acres of pine flatwoods, 4.47 acres of exotic infested mixed pine flatwoods, 94.16 acres of scrubby pine flatwoods, 59.06 acres of xeric oak, 13.85 acres of Brazilian pepper, 4.14 acres of hydric

Brazilian pepper, 1.18 acres of melaleuca, 50.60 acres of hydric melaleuca, 6.67 acres of live oak, 12.70 acres of cabbage palm, 47.40 acres of hydric wax-myrtle/willow, 17.91 acres of exotic infested hardwood/conifer mixed, 1.98 acres of hydric Australian pine, 16.64 acres of tidal creek, 13.19 acres of drainage canal, 3.16 acres of bays and estuaries, 19.20 acres of inland tidal ponds, 656.18 acres of mangrove swamps, 12.39 acres of mixed wetland hardwoods, 2.17 acres of willow, 51.27 acres of exotic infested drained cypress, 67.75 acres of exotic infested cypress, 91.95 acres of exotic infested drained cypress/pine/cabbage palm, 228.07 acres of exotic infested cypress/pine/cabbage palm, 14.50 acres of exotic infested drained pine, 162.03 acres of exotic infested hydric pine, 45.42 acres of exotic infested mixed wetland forest, 115.27 acres of wetland shrub, 74.82 acres of freshwater marsh, 6.00 acres of saltwater marshes, 3.81 acres of wet prairies, 3.80 acres of saltwater marsh, 48.74 acres of disturbed land, 9.98 acres of spoil areas, 1.27 acres of berm, and 4.63 acres of electrical power transmission line.

The project will result in total removal of 1,017.62 acres of undeveloped land within the panther consultation area. The project is located outside the Florida panther Primary and Secondary Zones (Kautz et al. 2006), but is inside the Service's panther consultation area. The project will directly impact 996.55 acres of undeveloped land east of U.S. 41. The project will indirectly impact an additional 21.07 acres of natural area by isolating and precluding this acreage from use by the Florida panther. Wetlands consist primarily of hydric pine communities with the majority of the acreage having 75 percent or greater infestation with exotic vegetation and mangrove swamp. Uplands consist primarily of pine flatwoods that have become infested with exotic vegetation. The applicant is proposing conservation measures to minimize the direct and indirect effects of the project to the Florida panther and the wetlands. To compensate for impacts to wetland habitat, the applicant proposes to preserve and enhance 1,068.80 acres of wetlands, 5.85 acres of isolated wetlands, and 219.62 acres of uplands. Sabal Bay will also provide compensation for the loss of 1,017.62 acres of undeveloped land within the panther consultation area on the project site through the protection of 1,313.43 acres of habitat that is adjacent to the Rookery Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve and off-site through the protection of approximately 223 acres of higher quality panther habitat in an area surrounded by high quality habitat. This gain equates to at least 7,663 panther habitat functional units (see definition in the Effects of the Action).

The Sabal Bay site is bounded on the west by Gordon's Pass and Naples Bay; on the north by the Naples Botanical Garden, Hamilton Harbor Marina, East Naples Community Park, commercial development, Thomasson Drive, and U.S. 41; on the south by Rookery Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve; on the east by the Wentworth PUD, a residential planned development. The project has been isolated by prior federal actions (Wentworth PUD and Lands End Preserve) and other previously authorized urban development ( Lely, U.S. 41 and S.R. 951).The site is located in Sections 23, 24, 25, 26, and 36; Township 50 South; Range 25 East and Section 19; Township 50 South; Range 26 East, Collier County, Florida. The proposed off-site compensation site is located in the Primary Zone. The compensation site consists of pine flatwoods, live oak and cabbage palm hammocks, hardwood/conifer mixed, mixed wetland hardwoods, cypress, pine/cypress, and wet prairie habitats. The compensation site is also surrounded by other high quality Primary Zone panther habitat that is used by the Florida panther (Figure 5).

## Action Area

The consultation area for the Florida panther includes lands in Charlotte, Glades, Hendry, Lee, Collier, Palm Beach, Broward, Miami-Dade, and Monroe Counties, as well as the southern portion of Highlands County (Figure 4). Developed urban coastal areas in eastern Palm Beach, Broward, and Miami-Dade Counties, and in western Charlotte, Lee, and Collier Counties were excluded because they contain little or no panther habitat and it is unlikely that panthers would use such areas.

Movements of Florida panthers are much larger than the project site and, therefore, the action area is larger than the proposed action area identified by the Corps' public notice. The action area, which is a subset of the current panther range, includes those lands the Service believes may experience direct and indirect effects from the proposed development. Maehr et al. (1990b) monitored five solitary panthers continuously for 130-hour periods seasonally from 1986 to 1989, rarely observing measurable shifts in location during the day, but nocturnal shifts in location exceeding 20.0 kilometers (km) (12.4 miles) were not unusual. Maehr et al. (2002) in a later report documents a "mean maximum dispersal distance" of 68.1 km (42.3 miles) for subadult males and 20.3 km (12.6 miles) for subadult females. In the same report Maehr et al. (2002) documents a "mean dispersal distance" of 37.3 km (23.1 miles) for subadult males. Comiskey et al. (2002) documents a "mean dispersal distance" for subadult male panthers as an average distance of 40.1 km (24.9 miles) from their natal range, which is similar to the dispersal distance referenced by Maehr et al. (2002).

Therefore, for both direct and indirect effects, the action area (Figure 6) is defined as all lands within a 25-mile radius of the Sabal Bay development. This action area does not include urban lands, lands west of Interstate 75 (I-75), and lands outside the Service's panther consultation area. This action area includes areas anticipated to sustain direct and indirect effects, such as roadways experiencing increased traffic, areas with increased human disturbance (project area and periphery of project), and areas in which habitat fragmentation and intraspecific aggression may be felt.

## STATUS OF THE SPECIES AND CRITICAL HABITAT RANGEWIDE

The State of Florida declared the panther a game species in 1950, gave it complete protection in 1958, although not an official designation, and closed the hunting season. The Federal government listed the panther as endangered in 1967 (32 FR 4001). Heavy hunting and trapping, an inability to adapt to changes in the environment, and land development were cited as reasons for the species decline. Critical habitat has not been designated for the Florida panther; therefore, none will be affected.

### Status

Of the 27 recognized subspecies of *P. concolor* described by Hall (1981), the Florida panther is the sole remaining subspecies in the eastern United States. Historically, the panther was distributed from eastern Texas or western Louisiana and the lower Mississippi River Valley

east through the southeastern states in general, intergrading to the north with *P. c. cougar*, and to the west and northwest with *P. c. stanleyana* and *P. c. hippolestes* (Young and Goldman 1946). The Florida panther had been eliminated from most of the historic range by 1950. Occasional sightings and signs were reported throughout the rural southeast between 1950 and 1980 (Anderson 1983). The only confirmed panther population was found in south Florida (Anderson 1983).

## Species Description

The Florida panther was first described by Charles B. Cory in 1896 as *Felis concolor floridana* based on a specimen he collected in Sebastian, Florida (Hall and Kelson 1959). Bangs (1899), however, noted *Felis floridana* had previously been used for a bobcat and, believing the panther was restricted to peninsular Florida and could not breed with any other form, assigned it full specific status as *Felis coryi*. The taxonomic classification of the *Felis concolor* group was revised by Nelson and Goldman (1929), and the panther was assigned subspecific status as *Felis concolor coryi*. This designation also incorporated *Felis arundivaga*, which had been classified by Hollister (1911) from specimens collected in Louisiana. Detailed descriptions of each of the subspecies are provided in Young and Goldman (1946) (30 subspecies) and Hall (1981) (27 subspecies). The genus *Felis* was recently revised so all mountain lions, including the Florida panther, were placed in the genus *Puma* (Nowell and Jackson 1996).

The Florida panther is a medium-sized mammal described as dark tawny in color, with short, stiff hair (Bangs 1899), and having longer legs and smaller feet (Cory 1896) than other puma subspecies. Adult males reach a length of 2.15 m (7 feet [ft]) from their nose to the tip of their tail and may reach or exceed 68 kilograms (kg) (150 pounds) in weight, but typically average around 54.5 kg (120 pounds). They stand approximately 60 to 70 centimeters (23 to 27 inches) at the shoulder. Adult females are smaller, with an average weight of 34 kg (75 pounds) and length of 1.85 m (6 ft). The skull of the Florida panther has been described as having a broad, flat, frontal region, and broad, high-arched or upward-expanded nasals (Young and Goldman 1946).

The coat of an adult Florida panther is unspotted and typically rusty reddish-brown on the back, tawny on the sides, and pale gray underneath. The long cylindrical tail is slender compared to some of the other subspecies of *Puma concolor* (Belden 1989). Florida panther kittens are gray with dark brown or blackish spots and five bands around the tail. The spots fade as the kittens grow older and are almost unnoticeable by the time they are 6 months old. At this age, their bright blue eyes turn to the light-brown straw color of the adult (Belden 1989).

Three external characteristics are often observed in Florida panthers that are not found in combination with other subspecies of *Puma concolor*. These characteristics are a right angle crook at the terminal end of the tail, a whorl of hair or “cowlick” in the middle of the back, and irregular, light flecking on the head, nape, and shoulders (Belden 1986). The light flecking may be a result of scarring from tick bites (Maehr 1992a; Wilkins 1994). The kinked tail and cowlicks are considered manifestations of inbreeding (Seal et al. 1994).

## **Life History**

Panthers are essentially solitary. Interactions between adult females and their kittens are most frequent. Interactions between adult male and female panthers are second in frequency, last from 1 to 7 days, and usually result in pregnancy. Conflicts between males are common and often result in serious injury or death to some individuals. Between October 1984 and January 2005, there were 38 known deaths attributed to intraspecific aggression (FWC 2005). While most of those were between males, almost one-third occurred between male and female panthers resulting in 12 deaths of females (FWC 2005). Overall, the amount of mortality from intraspecific aggression appears to be increasing with a total of 13 mortalities during the first 10 years of study and nearly double that in the second 10 years (FWC 2004). In addition, the extent of mortality in female panthers from intraspecific aggression appears to be increasing. Since 1995, 10 of the 23 known deaths from intraspecific aggression were female panthers, whereas in previous years only 2 of 14 such deaths were females (FWC 2005). Maehr et al. (1991a) believes higher densities may lead to increases in panther interactions and aggressive conflicts between male panthers, and male and female panthers. However, aggressive encounters between females were not documented in the Maehr et al.'s (1991a) studies. Increases in published verified population numbers from 2000 to 2003 and changes in land use during the same period suggest the densities of panthers may have increased to some degree.

Panther activity levels peak around sunrise and sunset. The lowest activity levels occur during the middle of the day. Females at natal dens follow a similar pattern with less difference between high and low activity periods. Although some travel occurs during the day, panthers are mostly crepuscular (Maehr et al. 2004). There are no known differences in seasonal movements, wet and dry season habitat use, seasonal variation in diet, or effects of season on road crossings. Responses to fluctuations in water levels are believed to be not significant (Maehr et al. 1989, 1990b, 1991a).

## **Habitat**

Human persecution over a 100-year period, along with bounty hunting, land clearing, lumbering, and market hunting of deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*), resulted in a range-wide decline of the panther, and as a result, panthers now occupy just 5 percent of their former range. The remaining breeding population is in south Florida, south of the Caloosahatchee River. Maehr (1990a) estimated the occupied range of the panther in 1990 to be 2.2 million acres (880,000 ha) in south Florida. Logan et al. (1993) estimated the range to be 3.1 million acres (1,254,500 ha). The area of most consistent panther occupancy from 1981 through early 2000 was estimated by Kautz et al. (2006) to be 2 million acres (800,951 ha). Native landscapes within the Big Cypress Swamp region of south Florida, within occupied panther range, are dominated by slash pine, cypress, and freshwater marshes, interspersed with mixed-swamp forests, hammock forests, and prairies. Private lands represent about 25 percent of the Primary, Secondary, and Dispersal Zones in south Florida (Kautz et al. 2006). The largest contiguous tract of panther habitat is the Big Cypress/ Everglades ecosystem in Collier, Monroe, and Miami-Dade Counties. Suitable habitat also extends into Lee, Hendry, Charlotte, Glades, Broward, Palm Beach, Highlands, Sarasota, Polk, Osceola, Hardee, and Desoto Counties. Some researchers are of the belief the

low nutrient, frequently saturated soils prevalent south of I-75 in south Florida do not produce the quality or quantity of forage required to support large herds of white-tailed deer, a dominant prey species for panthers (see Food Habits), and believe it is unlikely habitat in Big Cypress National Preserve (BCNP) and Everglades National Park (ENP) is as productive as habitat on private lands in northern and western Collier County in terms of panther health, reproduction, and density (Maehr 1992a). However, more recent reports provide contradictory information (McBride 2002, 2003). In addition, according to Beier et al. (2003), the conclusion that ENP and BCNP are poor habitats for panthers is not scientifically supported.

Forests provide important diurnal habitat for panthers. Belden et al. (1988) reported Florida panthers use hardwood forests and mixed swamps more than would be expected based on their occurrence in the landscape. While panthers may seek upland forests for daytime uses, as indicated by telemetry data, Kautz et al.'s (2006) compositional analysis also confirmed that panther home ranges also included non-forest cover types interspersed in landscapes of forest patches, including freshwater marsh, prairie and shrub lands, agricultural lands, and pasture lands.

Telemetry data are the best available information about daytime panther habitat use. However, there are limitations and assumptions that should be stated about any conclusions based on telemetry data. Beier et al. (2003) points out several biases in research by Maehr and Cox (1995) in relating the importance of forests as panther habitat. These biases are stated to result from the use of daytime telemetry locations to describe habitat use, the selective use of telemetry data, and using location of telemetry versus panthers as a sampling unit. First, the panther telemetry data are collected in the morning, which creates a disjunction between the time of data collection (beginning shortly after 7:00 am) and the times of peak panther activity (dawn and dusk). Habitat selection by panthers may be considerably broader at dawn and dusk (Beyer and Haufler 1994; Rettie and McLoughlin 1999). Second, the majority of panthers that have been radio-collared were on public lands. Telemetry research began in the Fakahatchee Strand State Preserve in 1981 (Belden et al. 1988) and gradually expanded to include BCNP, ENP, Florida Panther National Wildlife Refuge (NWR), Picayune Strand State Forest, Okaloacoochee Slough State Forest, and Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed (CREW). It also expanded to include some telemetry data research on private lands in Collier, Hendry, Glades, and Lee Counties. Lastly, tests of the accuracy of some of the telemetry locations revealed the difference between the actual location of the transmitter and the recorded location averaged 77 m (Dees et al. 2001) and can be as large as 230 m (Belden et al. 1988). These results were obtained by placing test transmitters in known locations in the field, plotting transmitter locations from the air, and then determining the error of actual versus observed locations.

A more recent analysis (Maehr et al. 2004) suggests some likelihood daytime telemetry locations are not dissimilar to areas used by panthers at night. However, 24-hour telemetry has not returned enough data to fully address this question. Maehr et al. (1990b) found panthers were very active around sunrise, a time of day well represented by aerial telemetry data, but that Comiskey et al. (2002) claims is missing from previous analyses of panther habitat use. Although it is not known exactly what behavior each animal was engaged in at the time these data were collected, it likely included a variety of activities, *e.g.*, walking, hunting, feeding,

grooming, and resting. Maehr et al. (2004) believes daytime telemetry data include periods during which panthers are quite active. However, Maehr et al. (2002) did not compare habitats recorded by observers during periods of activity (as indicated by mercury tip switches or radio-collars) to habitats available to the panther.

The Service and the FWC commissioned an SRT to do an independent critical review of literature related to ecology and management of the panther. The team published their findings in Beier et al. (2003). Included in these findings, the SRT: (1) encourages the acquisition and analysis of nighttime telemetry data to provide a more complete picture of Florida panther habitat use; (2) urges researchers to fully disclose and explain reasoning for selective use of data; (3) believes panthers rather than individual panther locations should be the sampling unit for determining habitat use; (4) believes vegetation maps used in habitat analysis be current with the data being analyzed; and (5) recommends to cease using a 90-m distance from forest cover, minimum sizes of forest patches, and the Panther Habitat Evaluation Model in making decisions about habitat mitigation and acquisition. Following release of these critical review findings, revised analyses of panther telemetry data and habitat use data were undertaken by Kautz et al. (2006) to address issues associated with the use of individual panther telemetry data, vegetation maps, and the use of the 90-m distance from forest cover. Furthermore, the Service does not use or rely on habitat assessments that incorporate the Panther Habitat Evaluation Model (Maehr and Cox 1995) in site evaluations.

Maehr and Cox (1995) studied 10 female and 13 male panthers and found the home ranges included 6 percent freshwater marsh, 5 percent grass and agriculture, 3 percent dry prairie, 3 percent shrub swamp, and 1 percent barren land; and concluded panthers can remain part of the native fauna in areas where agricultural activities exist. The above cover types, which represent open habitat, totaled 18 percent of the panther's home range. Maehr et al. (1991a) states panthers may travel through agricultural areas at night. Panthers currently in ENP have home ranges less than 10 percent forest cover (Comiskey et al. 2002). Maehr et al. (2002) found three panthers that crossed the Caloosahatchee River all went through areas with limited forest cover, and dispersing males wander widely through unforested and disturbed areas (Maehr 1992a). Beier et al. (2003) reported Comiskey et al. (2002) made a credible case that no significant relationship exists between home range size and forest cover.

## **Reproduction and Demography**

Male panthers are polygynous and maintain large home ranges that may overlap home ranges of others males, although not to the extent overlapping that of several females. Breeding peaks in fall and winter (Maehr 1992b) and gestation lasts 90 to 96 days. Parturition is distributed throughout the year with the majority of births occurring between March and July. Prenatal litters range from three to four. Postnatal litters range from one to four kittens (FWC 2001). Litters surviving to 6 months of age average 2.2 kittens. Female panthers losing their litters generally produce replacement litters within the same breeding season. Intervals between litters range from 20 to 22 months (FWC 2005). Den sites are usually located in dense, understory vegetation, typically saw palmetto (Maehr 1990a).

Historical records of den sites and birth rates for the past 6 years for the Florida panther, based on data provided by the FWC (2000, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005), were: 11 dens, 25 kittens in 2004/2005; 6 dens, 18 kittens in 2003/2004; 7 dens, 17 kittens in 2002/2003; 14 dens, 30 kittens in 2001/2002; 8 dens, 21 kittens in 2000/2001; and 6 dens, 13 kittens in 1999/2000. A female panther will generally produce kittens every other year with an average litter size of 2.5 kittens per den. The female population is estimated to include an average of 14 to 16 reproducing females; therefore, 7 to 8 females per year will produce 18 to 20 kittens per year.

Early estimates of infant mortality varied and were in conflict. For example, Roelke et al. (1993) characterized infant mortality as relatively high with fewer than half of all births resulting in offspring that survive beyond 6 months of age. Land (1994) estimated the kitten survival rate between age 6 months and 1 year at 0.895, based on a sample of 15 radio-instrumented kittens. More recently, however, the FWC has been visiting den sites of female Florida panthers and Texas puma females since 1992 and has documented the number of kittens that survived to 6 months of age for 38 of these litters (FWC 2004). Florida panther and Texas puma kitten survival to 6 months-of-age were estimated to be 52 and 72, respectively, but were not significantly different ( $P=0.2776$ ) (FWC 2004). Average kitten survival, therefore, was 62 from birth to 6 months of age (FWC 2004). The FWC (2004) determined the survival of kittens greater than 6 months of age by following the fates of 55 radio-collared dependent-aged kittens, including 17 Texas puma descendants from 1985 to 2004. They found only 1 of these 55 kittens died before reaching independence (a 98.2 percent survival rate) (FWC 2004). Twenty-three of 24 female panthers, first captured as kittens, became residents and 18 (78.3 percent) produced litters. One female was too young to determine residency status (FWC 2004). Female panthers were considered as adult residents if they were older than 18 months of age, established home ranges, and bred or if they were older than 3 years of age and established a home range (Maehr et al. 1991b). Twenty-eight of the 31 male panthers became residents; three males were too young to determine residency status (FWC 2004). Male panthers were considered residents if they were older than 3 years of age and established a home range that overlapped with females (FWC 2004).

Females are readily recruited into the population as soon as they are able to breed (Maehr et al. 1991a). Age at first reproduction has been documented as early as 18 months for females (Maehr et al. 1989). However, 50 percent of known panther dens were initiated by females aged 2 to 4 years. Females aged 5 to 11 years initiated the remaining 50 percent.

The first sexual encounters for males have occurred at about 3 years of age (Maehr et al. 1991a). Dispersing females are quickly assimilated into the resident population, typically establishing home ranges less than 1 home range width from their natal ranges (Maehr et al. 2002), while males usually go through a period as transient (non-resident) subadults, moving through the fringes of the resident population and often occupying suboptimal habitat until an established range becomes vacant (Maehr 1997). Turnover in the breeding population is low and documented mortality in radio-collared panthers is greatest in subadult and non-resident males (Maehr et al. 1991b). Maehr (1990a) believes there is a lack of unoccupied suitable habitat for dispersing subadult Florida panthers, which may increase fighting among males, and successful male recruitment appears to depend on the death or home range shift of a resident adult male.

(Maehr et al. 1991a). However, more recent population data (FWC 2004) show an increase in population numbers, home ranges, and subadults panthers, which is in conflict with Maehr's (1990a) data. The increase in panthers is believed to be associated in part with the genetic restoration benefits from the introduction of Texas cougars into the Florida panther population (FWC 2004).

Natural genetic exchange with other panther populations ceased when the Florida panther became geographically isolated over a century ago (Seal et al. 1994). Isolation, reduced population size, and inbreeding resulted in loss of genetic variability and diminished health. Data on polymorphism and heterozygosity, along with records of multiple physiological abnormalities, suggest the panther population has experienced inbreeding depression (Roelke et al. 1993; Barone et al. 1994). Inbreeding depression has been related to decreased semen quality, lowered fertility, reduced neonatal survival, and congenital heart defects in a variety of domesticated and wild species (Lasley 1978; Ralls and Ballou 1982; Wildt et al. 1982; O'Brien et al. 1985; Roelke 1991). Congenital heart defects have been shown to be related to diminished panther survival and reproduction (Roelke 1991; Dunbar 1993; Barone et al. 1994). The Florida panther exhibits diminished male reproductive characteristics compared to other populations of *Puma concolor* in North and Latin America (Barone et al. 1994). In a comparison of 16 male Florida panthers and 51 males from *Puma concolor* populations in Texas, Colorado, Latin America, and North American zoos, Wildt (1994) found a much higher rate of unilateral cryptorchidism (43.8 versus 3.9 percent), lower testicular and semen volumes, diminished sperm motility, and a greater percentage of morphologically abnormal sperm in the Florida panther samples.

Measured heterozygosity levels indicate the Florida panther has lost 60 to 90 percent of its genetic diversity (Culver et al. 2000). Measured levels of mitochondrial DNA variation are the lowest reported for any similarly studied feline population, including leopards, cheetahs, and other *Puma concolor* subspecies. Electrophoretic analyses also indicated the Florida panther has less genetic variation than any other *Puma concolor* subspecies. Panther DNA fingerprint variation is nearly as low as in the small, isolated population of Asiatic lions of the Gir Forest Sanctuary in India (Roelke et al. 1993).

A genetic restoration program was initiated for the Florida panther in 1995. FWC (2001, 2003, and 2004) indicated representation of Texas cougar genes in the south Florida population is probably close to the goal of 20 percent (Seal et al. 1994), although two of the eight Texas females are over-represented. The occurrence of kinked tails and cowlicks has been reduced in intercross progeny. Information on other morphological traits associated with genetic isolation and inbreeding such as cryptorchidism, sperm deformities, atrial septal heart defects, and skull morphology cannot be collected until the intercross progeny mature or pass away. However, the fecundity of the intercross progeny would seem to indicate sperm deformities have been reduced. For example, one first-generation male captured and examined in the field by Smithsonian Theriogenologist, Dr. Jo Gayle Howard, had a sperm count 3 times that of a Florida panther, a sperm motility rate twice as high, a percentage of normal sperm 4 times greater, and a sperm concentration 10 times higher (McBride 2001). Since the genetic restoration program was initiated in 1995, the number of panthers monitored annually has increased, highway mortality

has increased, and panthers have moved into formerly unoccupied niches on public land in south Florida (McBride 2002). This may indicate a more robust population that varies dramatically from population parameters prior to 1995. However, Maehr and Lacy (2002) recommended caution in claiming success through genetic management. They state it is likely local prey populations cannot support the increased number of panthers over the long term, and as long as the panthers are restricted to southwest Florida, the problems of inbreeding and genetic variation that led to the genetic restoration program will return. Still, McBride (2002) states panther recovery continues to benefit from genetic restoration and an existing State land acquisition program (for large tracts of land) north of BCNP will provide additional benefits.

### **Mortality, Trauma, and Disturbance**

Records of mortality on uncollared panthers have been kept since February 13, 1972, and records of mortality on radio-collared panthers have been kept since February 10, 1981. A total of 169 Florida panther and Texas cougar mortalities have been documented through June 2005, with 64 (38 percent) known deaths occurring in the past 4 years (FWC 2004, 2005). From July 1, 2005, through April 14, 2006, there were 17 additional instances of mortality (FWC unpublished data), for a total of 194 records (FWC unpublished data). Overall, documented mortality ( $n = 103$ ) of radio-collared and uncollared panthers and Texas cougars averaged 3.6 per year through June 2001. However, from July 2001 through June 2005, documented mortality ( $n = 66$ ) increased with an average of 16.5 per-year during these years (FWC 2004, 2005). Ninety-five free roaming, radio-collared panthers and Texas cougars have died since 1981 (FWC 2004, 2005), and intraspecific aggression was the leading cause accounting for 41 percent of these mortalities (68 percent males and 32 percent females).

Unknown causes and collisions with vehicles accounted for 24 percent and 20 percent of mortalities, respectively (FWC 2004, 2005). Other factors, infections, and diseases caused the remaining mortalities (FWC 2005). Except for intraspecific aggression, the causes of mortality were found to be independent of gender (FWC 2005). It is likely, some causes, such as road mortality, are more likely to be found and, therefore, are over represented in the above total.

From February 13, 1972, through June 30, 2005, Florida panther vehicular trauma ( $n=86$ ), averaged 2.6 panthers per year (FWC 2004, 2005). From July 1, 2005, through February 27, 2006, there were 8 additional instances of vehicular trauma (FWC, unpublished data), for a total of 94 instances. Although the relative significance of vehicular trauma to other sources of mortality is not entirely known, it has been the most often documented source of mortality (Maehr 1989; Maehr et al. 1991b) because the death of uncollared panthers, due to other causes (e.g., intraspecific aggression, old age, disease, etc.) often goes undetected.

There are presently 28 wildlife underpasses with associated fencing suitable for panther use along I-75 (Figure 7). There are four underpasses suitable for panther use currently existing, and two additional underpasses presently proposed by the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) along State Road 29 (SR 29) (Department of the Army Public Notice SAJ-2004-778) (Figure 7). Several additional panther/wildlife crossings are proposed along roadways in rural Lee and Collier Counties in addition to the proposals along SR 29 (FWC 2001). In addition,

Collier County, in cooperation with the National Wildlife Federation and the Florida Wildlife Federation, is coordinating a study of the segment of CR 846 east of Immokalee and the section of Oil Well Road where the road crosses Camp Kies Strand by Dr. Reed Noss and Dr. Daniel Smith to determine the optimum location for wildlife crossing construction (WilsonMiller 2005). However, vehicular trauma still occurs on outlying rural roads and the FWC is conducting a study to determine the impacts of vehicular collisions to panthers and studying ways to minimize panther vehicle collisions (FWC 2006).

In an examination of the location of panther-suitable wildlife crossings and locations of vehicular collisions, we note that after installation, no collisions have been recorded in the immediate vicinity of those crossings, with the exception of one recent collision in December 2005 on SR 29. There have been no collisions on east-west I-75 in the vicinity of crossings since installation in 1991. Prior to 1991, there were five recorded deaths from collisions. The FDOT has also identified the location of, the proposed the construction of, and the construction of several wildlife crossing on SR 29. Proposed crossings A and B (Figure 7) will be in an area of 10 documented collisions from 1980 to 2004. Existing crossings C and D, north of I-75, were installed in 1995. There were two recorded collisions in the vicinity of crossing D from 1979 to 1990, but none at either C or D since crossing installation. Existing crossing E was installed in 1997. There has been one collision approximately 1 mile to the north in 2002. Existing crossing F was installed in 1999. There was one documented collision in the immediate vicinity in 1981, two collisions approximately 1.5 miles to the north since crossing installation, and one collision approximately 0.5 mile to the south in December 2005.

Florida panthers were hunted for bounty during the 1800s and for sport up until the 1950s (Tinsley 1970). Seven panther shootings, six fatal and one non-fatal, were documented between 1978 and 1986. A female Texas puma introduced for genetic restoration was shot in 1998 (FWC 1999). Education, self-policing among hunters and regulation are the tools by which shootings are minimized. All free-ranging pumas in Florida are protected by a “similarity of appearance” provision in the Act (56 FR 40265-40267; August 14, 1991).

## **Food Habits**

Florida panther food habit studies indicate commonly consumed prey include feral hog (*Sus scrofa*), white-tailed deer, raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), nine-banded armadillo (*Dasypus novemcinctus*), and alligator (*Alligator mississippiensis*) (Maehr et al. 1990a; Dalrymple and Bass 1996). Adult panthers generally consume one deer or hog per-week, supplemented by opportunistic kills of smaller prey (Maehr 1997). A female with kittens may need the equivalent of two such kills per-week. The high caloric intake needed to sustain successful reproduction and rearing of kittens is best achieved when a dependable supply of large prey is available (Roelke 1990). Deer and hogs accounted for 85.7 percent of consumed biomass north of I-75 and 66.1 percent south of I-75 (Maehr et al. 1990a). Differences in prey abundance and availability were indicated by an eight-fold greater deer abundance north of I-75 versus south of I-75, although the estimated number of deer consumed did not differ between the north and south portions of the study area. Hog numbers were lower south of I-75. Hogs dominated the diet of panthers in the north in terms of both estimated biomass and numbers. In the south, deer

accounted for the greatest estimated biomass consumed, whereas raccoons were the highest estimated number of prey items consumed. Domestic livestock were found infrequently in scats or kills, although cattle were readily available north of I-75 (Maehr et al. 1990a). There appears to be a consensus among land managers and Federal biologists that white-tailed deer and wild hogs are the dominant prey for panther, while rabbits, raccoon, and armadillos are of secondary importance (Beier et al. 2003).

## Prey Density

Panther prey density, especially deer, is an important factor in evaluating panther habitat. The type and number of prey available affects the health and distribution of panthers, as well as their ability to breed and support young. Environmental factors, specifically the availability of high quality forage, affect the prey density and influence the carrying capacity and population dynamics of the prey species, especially deer herds (Fleming et al. 1993). In the Everglades region, deer inhabit a variety of landscape types, including pinelands, high ridges, and adjacent periphery wetlands, which include the mosaic of sawgrass and wet prairie savannahs and sloughs that comprise the interior freshwater marshes and coastal mangrove forest.

Deer are ruminants, with small stomach capacities, and are selective for high quality forage to meet their nutritional needs. To meet these high quality forage needs, deer selectively move through the mosaic of habitat types taking advantage of the seasonal forage that provide the most benefit to the deer. Water management practices have reduced habitat heterogeneity and the sequence of seasonal and successional patterns of plant growth and appear to have affected deer abundance (Fleming et al. 1993).

Other adverse changes in habitat characteristics that affect deer density include the invasion of exotics into native uplands, over drainage of marshes, and the establishment of monotypic stands of unpalatable plant species, generally resulting from nutrient enrichment related to agricultural and urban runoff. The replacement of these native plant communities reduces important habitat heterogeneity and the ability of deer to meet their critical dietary needs. For example, deer densities on over-drained, exotic species-infested private lands being developed in northwest Lee County averaged one deer per 591 acres (Turrell 2001) to one deer per 534 acres (Passarella 2004). As a contrasting example, in historic communities in the Everglades Wildlife Management Areas, deer densities in the mid-to-late 1950s averaged one deer per 100 acres (40 ha) when the vegetative community was a mosaic of native species, whereas more recent surveys after succession of the native community to a monotypic stand of cattails (1993) showed a 67 to 76 percent decrease (one deer per 300 acres to one deer per 475 acres) of the 1959 population estimate (Fleming et al. 1993).

In further comparison to higher quality habitat communities, deer densities in wildlife management areas in the BCNP's Corn Dance Unit were predicted to be between one deer per 165 acres and one deer per 250 acres (Steelman et al. 1999). However, deer densities in these units may also have been affected by off road vehicle use. Predictions of deer density in Fakahatchee Strand were estimated to be higher than one deer per 18.2 acres (McCown 1991). Deer densities in the Mullet Slough area of BCNP yielded an estimated density range of one deer

per 93 acres and one deer per 250 acres. The Stairsteps Unit of BCNP support densities of one deer per 190 acres to one deer per 218 acres from track count estimates. Aerial surveys for the same units used after 1982, estimated deer densities between one deer per 60 acres and one deer per 2,643 acres (Steelman et al. 1999). Harlow (1959) predicted deer density in wet prairie habitat in Florida to be one deer per 115 acres.

## Movements and Dispersal

Adult Florida panthers occupy available habitat in a pattern similar to western cougars (Land 1994). More than 7,000 telemetry locations on 26 radio-collared panthers between 1985 and 1990 indicated home range size varied from 21 to 461 square miles (53 to 1,194 square km), averaging 200 square miles (519 square km) for resident males and 75 square miles (193 square km) for resident females. Beier et al. (2003) found estimates of panther home ranges varying from 74 to 153 square miles (193 to 396 square km or 47,359 to 97,920 acres) for females and 168 to 251 square miles (435 to 650 square km or 107,520 to 160,639 acres) for males to be reliable. The most current estimate of home-range sizes (minimum convex polygon method) for established, non-dispersing adult panthers, based on radio-collared panthers monitored during the FWC 2004-2005 genetic restoration and management annual monitoring report ( $n = 22$ ), averaged 45.4 square miles (117.6 square km or 29,059 acres) for females ( $n = 11$ ) and 97.7 square miles (253.1 square km or 62,542 acres) for males ( $n = 11$ ) (FWC 2005). The average home range was 142 square km for resident females ( $n = 6$ ) and 555 square km for males ( $n = 5$ ) located at BCNP (Jansen et al. 2005, unpublished report). Home ranges of resident adults are stable unless influenced by the death of other residents and home range overlap was extensive among resident females and limited among resident males (Maehr et al. 1991a).

Maehr et al. (1990b) monitored five solitary panthers continuously for 130-hour periods seasonally from 1986 to 1989, rarely observing measurable shifts in location during the day, but nocturnal shifts in location exceeding 20 km (12.4 miles) were not unusual. Maehr et al. (2002) in a later report documents a “mean maximum dispersal distance” of 42.3 miles (68.1 km) for subadult males and 12.6 miles (20.3 km) for subadult females. In the same report Maehr et al. (2002) documents a “mean dispersal distance” of 37.3 km for subadult males. Dispersal patterns tend to be circular and of insufficient length to ameliorate inbreeding. Comiskey et al. (2002) documents a “mean dispersal distance” for subadult male panthers as an average distance of 40.1 km (24.9 miles) from their natal range, which is similar to the dispersal distance reference by Maehr et al. (2002). Subadult dispersal typically occurs around 1.5 to 2 years of age, but may occur as early as 1 year of age. Dispersing males wander widely through unforested and disturbed areas (Maehr 1992a).

Janis and Clark (1999) compared the behavior of panthers before, during, and after the recreational deer and hog-hunting season (October through December) in areas opened (BCNP) and closed (Florida Panther NWR, Fakahatchee Strand State Preserve) to hunting. The variables examined were: (1) morning activity rates; (2) movement rates; (3) predation success; (4) home range size; (5) home range shifts; (6) habitat selection; (7) distance from panther locations to trails; and (8) frequency of panther use in the Bear Island Unit of BCNP. The authors failed to detect any relationship between hunting and the first 6 variables. Of the last 2 variables, they

determined the distance of panther locations from trails increased an average of 0.31 mile (0.57 km) and the frequency of panther use in the Bear Island Unit decreased from 30 up to 40 percent during the hunting season. An analysis of movement rates, a measure of energy expenditure, predation success, and energy intake do not indicate any direct, negative energetic responses to increased human activity during the hunting season. However, the increase in average distance from trails and decrease in panther use of the Bear Island Unit are indicative of a behavioral change. Janis and Clark (1999) surmise the increase in the distance of panther locations from trails is “biologically minor” and probably related to prey behavior (*i.e.*, white-tailed deer moving deeper into the forest to avoid hunters). The decrease in panther use of the Bear Island Unit is balanced by an increase in use of private lands north of BCNP as “refugia.” However, Beier et al. (2003) finds this and other studies of hunting impacts to panthers to be inconclusive.

## **Disturbance**

Panthers, because of their wide-ranging movements and extensive spatial requirements, are also particularly sensitive to habitat fragmentation (Harris 1985). Mac et al. (1998) defines habitat fragmentation as: “The breaking up of a habitat into unconnected patches interspersed with other habitat which may not be inhabitable by species occupying the habitat that was broken up. The breaking up is usually by human action, as, for example, the clearing of forest or grassland for agriculture, residential development, or overland electrical lines.” The reference to “unconnected patches” is a central underpinning of the definition. For panther conservation, this definition underscores the need to maintain contiguous habitat and protected habitat corridors in key locations in south Florida. Habitat fragmentation can result from road construction, urban development, and agricultural land conversions within migratory patterns of panther prey species and affect the ability of panthers to move freely throughout their home ranges. Construction of highways in wildlife habitat typically results in loss and fragmentation of habitat, traffic related mortality, and avoidance of associated human development. Roads can also result in habitat fragmentation, especially for females who are less likely to cross them (Maehr 1990a).

Kautz et al. (2006) estimated approximately 27 percent of panther habitat within the Primary Zone is on private land. Maehr (1990a) indicated development of private lands may limit panther habitat to landscapes under public stewardship. From March 1984 through April 2006, the Service concluded consultation on 71 projects involving the panther and habitat preservation (Table 1). The minimum expected result of these projects is impacts to 90,687 acres and the preservation of 31,241 acres of panther habitat (Table 1). Of the 90,687 acres of impacts, 39,918 are due to agricultural conversion and 49,752 acres to development and mining. Portions (10,370 acres) of the largest agricultural conversion project, the 28,700 acres by U.S. Sugar Corporation, were re-acquired by the Federal Government as a component of the Talisman Land Acquisition (Section 390 of the Federal Agricultural Improvement and Reform Act of 1996 [Public Law 104-127] Farm Bill Cooperative Agreement, FB4) for use in the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Project. The non-agriculture impacts are permanent land losses, whereas the agricultural conversions may continue to provide some habitat functional value to panthers, depending on the type of conversion. However, these land conversions provide less functional value than native

habitats. The 49,752 acres of expected impacts from development and mining included a mixture of agricultural fields consisting of row crops and citrus groves and natural lands with varying degrees of exotic vegetation. Management actions on some of the lands preserved include exotic species removal, fire management, wetland hydrology improvement, improved forest management practices, and recreational benefit improvements.

## **Habitat Management**

Prescribed burning is probably the single most important habitat management tool available to public land stewards. Dees et al. (1999, 2001) examined panther use of habitat in response to prescribed burning at Florida Panther NWR and BCNP between 1989 and 1998. The greatest temporal response by panthers to burning in pine was within 1 year followed by a decline in subsequent years and is likely due to the rapid re-growth of vegetation, which attracted prey (Dees et al. 2001). Panthers demonstrated notable selection for pine stands that had been burned within 1 year relative to older burns. Compositional analysis showed that panthers were more likely to position their home ranges in areas that contained pine. Dees et al. (2001) suggest that panthers were attracted to less than 1-year-old burns because of white-tailed deer and other prey responses to vegetation and structural changes caused by prescribed fire. According to Dees et al. (2001), it was the effect of burning in pine, rather than the pine per se, which most influenced habitat selection by panthers. However, they caution that the effects of shorter burning intervals on vegetation composition and landscape-level changes be determined before burning rotations are reduced.

To counteract the threat of exotic species invasion and monotypic stands of unpalatable plant species, all public land and most private land managers pursue exotic and invasive species management and habitat improvement through fire management and eradication programs. However, these actions are restricted by available funds to implement these programs.

## **Land Conservation Trends**

The 1.4-million-acre ENP was established in 1947, more than 2 decades before the Florida panther was listed as endangered. The 577,000-acre BCNP was established in 1974, just 1 year after passage of the Act. Additional State and Federal acquisitions since the establishment of ENP and BCNP include Fakahatchee Strand Preserve State Park (58,373 acres), Florida Panther NWR (26,400 acres), Picayune Strand State Forest (55,200 acres), Collier-Seminole State Park (7,271 acres), Okaloacoochee Slough State Forest (34,962 acres), and CREW (24,028 acres). As of April 2001, non-profit organizations, local governments, State and Federal agencies, and Tribes have protected approximately 2.21 million acres of panther habitat south of the Caloosahatchee River within the Primary, Secondary, and Dispersal Zones (Kautz et al. 2006). These protected lands are the cornerstones for the Service's continuing effort to work in tandem with the private sector and State and county government, to preserve and manage panther habitat. These lands are protected by conservation easements or transferred by title to public entities to manage.

## Distribution

A variety of human activities contributed to the decline of the Florida panther. The first bounty on Florida panthers was passed in 1831. An 1887 Florida law authorized a payment of \$5 for scalps (Tinsley 1970). Panthers were also shot on sight, hunted, poisoned, and trapped. Agricultural land clearing in the southeastern United States between 1850 and 1909 totaled 31.6 million acres (12.8 million ha). Lumbering reduced the original southern forest nearly 40 percent from 300 million acres (121.4 million ha) to 178 million acres (72.0 million ha) by 1919 (Williams 1990). Meanwhile the white-tailed deer, primary prey of the panther, was reduced from a range-wide population of about 13 million in 1850, to under 1 million by 1900 (Halls 1984). Over a 100-year period, bounty hunting, land clearing, lumbering, and market hunting of deer contributed to the range-wide decline of the panther.

At the beginning of the 20th century, the Florida panther population may have numbered as many as 500 (Seal et al. 1989). The State of Florida declared the panther a game species in 1950 and in 1958 totally protected the animal. In the 1970s, the FWC established a Florida Panther Record Clearinghouse to ascertain the status of the panther. The first field searches were made in 1972. The Florida Panther Act, a State law enacted in 1978, made killing the panther a felony.

Telemetry investigations began in 1981, primarily on public lands in southwest Florida. Maehr et al. (1991a) estimated the average density of panthers in southwest Florida between February and July 1990 to be one panther per 42.95 square miles (110 square km or 27,456 acres). When extrapolated over a 1,945.9-square-mile (5,040-square-km or 1,257,979-acre) area thought to be occupied by radio-collared panthers in southwest Florida, the estimated population of the area was 46 adults (9 resident males, 28 resident females, and 9 transient males) between December 1985 and October 1990. This estimate assumed homogeneous density and similar age and sex composition over time and space. Maehr et al. (1991a) considered the actual population to be higher because the estimation technique excluded panthers in ENP, eastern BCNP, and areas north of the Caloosahatchee River. The Florida Panther Interagency Committee, comprised of the Service, National Park Service, Florida Department of Environmental Protection, and the FWC, estimated the population in 1993 at 30 to 50 adults (Logan et al. 1993). More recent estimates show a panther population (adults and subadults) of 62 in 2000 (McBride 2000), 78 in 2001 (McBride 2001), 80 in 2002 (McBride 2002), and 87 in 2003 (69 adults and 18 yearlings) (FWC 2003). No documented population number has been provided by FWC for 2004 to date. However, D. Land (FWC, personal communication, November 2004) estimates the population to be between 70 and 100 panthers.

Human persecution over a 100-year period, along with bounty hunting, land clearing, lumbering, and market hunting of deer, resulted in a range-wide decline of the panther, and as a result panthers now occupy just 5 percent of their former range. The remaining breeding population is in south Florida, south of the Caloosahatchee River. Dispersing males occasionally cross the Caloosahatchee River and have been observed in rural habitats of south-central Florida.

In the south Florida breeding population, habitat loss, habitat fragmentation, habitat degradation, and increased human disturbance resulting from agricultural and residential development are now considered among the primary threats to long-term panther persistence. Continued development associated with the expansion of Florida's urbanized east coast, urban development on the west coast, and the spread of agricultural development in the south Florida interior, have placed increasing pressure on panthers and panther habitat (Maehr 1990b, 1992b; Maehr et al. 1991a). Past land use activity, hydrologic alterations, road construction, and lack of fire management (Dees et al. 1999) have also affected the quality and quantity of panther habitat.

In southwest Florida, agriculture development between 1986 and 1990 resulted in a row crop acreage increase of 8,990 acres (3,640 ha) or 21 percent; a sugarcane increase of 16,000 acres (6,475 ha) or 21 percent; and a citrus increase of 54,000 acres (21,850 ha) or 75 percent. Rangeland, much of it suitable for panther occupation, decreased by 160,000 acres (64,750 ha) or 10 percent. In a more current analysis, (B. Stys, FWC, unpublished data, 2002) performed a change detection analysis for Collier, Lee, Hendry, Charlotte, and Glades Counties, and found the area of disturbed lands in these five counties increased 31 percent between 1986 and 1996. Most (66 percent) of the land use change over the 10-year period was due to conversion to agricultural. Forest cover types accounted for 42 percent of land use conversions, dry prairies accounted for 37 percent, freshwater marsh accounted for 9 percent, and shrub/brush lands accounted for 8 percent.

Residential, commercial, and industrial development projects may have an adverse direct effect on the Florida panther through: (1) the permanent loss and fragmentation of panther habitat; (2) the permanent loss and fragmentation of habitat that supports panther prey; (3) the loss of available habitat for foraging, breeding, and dispersing panthers; and (4) a reduction in the geographic distribution of habitat for the species. Indirect effects may include: (1) an increased risk of roadway mortality to panthers traversing the area due to the increase in vehicular traffic; (2) increased disturbance to panthers in the project vicinity due to human activities; (3) the reduction in panther prey; (4) the reduction in value of panther habitat adjacent to the project due to habitat fragmentation; and (5) a potential increase in intraspecific aggression between panthers (and an increase in mortality of subadult male panthers) due to reduction of the geographic distribution of habitat for the panther.

### **Verified Panther Population**

In September 2003, the documented south Florida panther population was 87 adults and subadults, not including kittens at the den (FWC 2003). The south Florida panther population has shown an increase in the survivability of young and juveniles (McBride 2003) and an increase in the population estimates from 62 in 2000 (McBride 2000) to 78 in 2001 (McBride 2001) to 80 in 2002 (FWC 2002) to 87 in 2003 (FWC 2003). No documented population number has been provided by FWC for 2004; however, D. Land (FWC, personal communication, November 2004) estimates the population to be between 70 and 100 panthers.

## **Population Dynamics**

PVA has emerged as key components of endangered species conservation. This process is designed to incorporate demographic information into models that predict if a population is likely to persist in the future. PVAs incorporate deterministic and stochastic events including demographic and environmental variation, and natural catastrophes. PVAs have also been criticized as being overly optimistic about future population levels (Brook et al. 1997) and should be viewed with caution; however, they are and have been shown to be surprisingly accurate for managing endangered taxa and evaluating different management practices (Brook 2000). They are also useful in conducting sensitivity analyses to determine where more precise information is needed (Hamilton and Moller 1995; Beissinger and Westphal 1998; Reed et al. 1998; Fieberg and Ellner 2000).

As originally defined by Shaffer (1981), “a minimum viable population for any given species in any given habitat is the smallest isolated population having a 99 percent chance of remaining extant for 1,000 years despite the foreseeable effects of demographic, environmental and genetic stochasticity, and natural catastrophes.” However, the goal of 95 percent probability of persistence for 100 years is the standard recommended by population biologists and is used in management strategies and conservation planning, particularly for situations where it is difficult to accurately predict long-term effects (Sarkar 2004; Shaffer 1978, 1981, 1987).

A total of 139 Florida panthers since 1981 have been radio-collared and monitored on public and private lands throughout south Florida (Maehr et al. 2002; Shindle et al. 2001; FWC 2005). These data were used by researchers to estimate survival rates and fecundity and were incorporated into PVA models previously developed for the Florida panther (Cox et al. 1994; Kautz and Cox 2001; Seal et al. 1989, 1992; Maehr et al. 2002). These models incorporated a range of different model parameters such as general sex ratios, kitten survival rates, age distributions, and various levels of habitat losses, density dependence, and intermittent catastrophes or epidemics. The outputs of these models predicted a variety of survival scenarios for the Florida panther and predicted population levels needed to ensure the survival of the species.

The Service, in February 2000, in order to develop an updated landscape-level strategy for the conservation of the Florida panther population in south Florida, appointed the Florida Panther Subteam. This Subteam is part of the overarching MERIT. MERIT includes more than 30 members representing Federal, State, and local governmental agencies, the Seminole Tribe of Florida, the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida, academia, industry, and the private sector, and was created with the purpose of overseeing the implementation of the recovery and restoration tasks identified in the MSRP. One of the actions the Subteam evaluated was the current status of the Florida panther and the various PVA models developed. Based on this assessment, members of the Subteam requested the development of an updated set of PVA models for the Florida panther. These models, developed and presented by Root (2004), were based on RAMAS GIS software (Akçakaya 2002). These models were used to perform a set of spatially explicit PVAs.

Three general single-sex (*i.e.*, females only) models were constructed using demographic variables from Maehr et al. (2002) and other sources. A conservative model was based on Seal and Lacy (1989); a moderate model was based on Seal and Lacy (1992); and an optimistic model was based on the 1999 consensus model of Maehr et al. (2002). In each model, first-year kitten survival was set at 62 percent based on recent information from routine panther population monitoring (Shindle et al. 2001). All models assumed a 1:1 sex ratio, a stable age distribution, 50 percent of females breeding in any year, and an initial population of 41 females (82 individuals including males), the approximate population size in 2001-2002 (McBride 2001, 2002).

**Basic Versions:** The basic versions of each model incorporated no catastrophes or epidemics, no change in habitat quality or amount, and a ceiling type of density dependence. The basic versions of the models incorporated a carrying capacity of 53 females (106 panthers - 50/50 sex ratio). Variants of the models were run with differing values for density dependence, various levels of habitat loss, and intermittent catastrophes or epidemics. Each simulation was run with 10,000 replications for a 100-year period. The minimum number of panthers needed to ensure a 95 percent probability of persistence for 100 years was estimated in a series of simulations in which initial abundance was increased until probability of extinction at 100 years was no greater than 5 percent. More detailed information concerning the PVA model parameters appears in Root (2004).

The results of these model runs predicted a probability of extinction for the conservative model of 78.5 percent in 100 years with a mean final total abundance of 3.5 females. Also, the probability of a large decline in abundance (50 percent) was 94.1 percent. The moderate model resulted in a 5 percent probability of extinction and mean final abundance of 42.3 females in 100 years. The probability of panther abundance declining by half the initial amount was 20 percent in 100 years under the moderate model. The optimistic model resulted in a 2 percent probability of extinction and mean final abundance of 51.2 females in 100 years. The probability of panther abundance declining by half the initial amount was only 9 percent in 100 years under the optimistic model. These models also provide a probability of persistence (100 percent minus probability of extinction) over a 100-year period of 95 percent for the moderate model and 98 percent for the optimistic model.

**One Percent Habitat Loss:** Model results were also provided by Root (2004) for probability of extinctions for 1 percent loss of habitat, within the first 25 years of the model run. The 1 percent loss of habitat equates to essentially all remaining non-urban privately owned lands in the Primary Zone and corresponds to the estimated rate of habitat loss (Root 2004) from 1986 to 1996 for the five southwest counties based on land use changes. For the moderate model, the model runs predict a probability of extinction increase of approximately one percent, from a probability of extinction of approximately 5 percent with no loss of habitat to 6 percent with 1.0 percent habitat loss per year, for the first 25 years. For the optimistic model, probability of extinction increased from approximately 2 percent with no loss of habitat to 3 percent with 1.0 percent habitat loss per year, for the first 25 years. These models also predicted the mean final abundance of females would decrease from 41 to 31 females, a 24.3 percent reduction for the moderate model and from 41 to 38 females, a 7.3 percent reduction for the optimistic model.

The model runs also predict a probability of persistence (100 percent minus the probability of extinction) over a 100-year period of approximately 94 percent for the moderate model and 97 percent for the optimistic model. The model runs, predict a mean final abundance of 62 individuals (31 females and 31 males) for the moderate model and 76 individuals (38 females and 38 males) for the optimistic model.

**Population Guidelines:** Kautz et al. (2006), following review of the output of Root's PVA models and those of other previous PVAs for the Florida panther, suggested a set of population guidelines for use in management and recovery of the Florida panther. It is important to state that these broad guidelines represent a review of previous science, and not a new PVA. These guidelines are: (1) populations of less than 50 individuals are likely to become extinct in less than 100 years; (2) populations of 60 to 70 are barely viable and expected to decline by 25 percent over 100 years; (3) populations of 80 to 100 are likely stable but would still be subject to genetic problems (*i.e.*, heterozygosity would slowly decline); and (4) populations greater than 240 have a high probability of persistence for 100 years and are demographically stable and large enough to retain 90 percent of original genetic diversity.

Population guidelines for populations of panthers between 50 and 60 individuals and between 70 and 80 individuals were not specifically provided in Kautz et al. (2006). However, the Service views the guidelines in Kautz et al. (2006) as a continuum. Therefore, we consider populations of 50 to 60 individuals to be less than barely viable or not viable with declines in population and heterozygosity. Similarly, we consider populations of 70 to 80 to be more than barely viable or somewhat viable with some declines in population and heterozygosity. Like other population guidelines presented in Kautz et al. (2006), these assume no habitat loss or catastrophes.

**PVA Summaries and Population Guidelines:** Root's (2004) moderate model runs, which have a carrying capacity 53 females (106 individuals), show final populations of 42.3 females (84 total) and 31.2 females (62 total) with extinction rates of 5 percent and 6 percent, respectively, for the basic and 1 percent habitat loss scenarios. The predicted final populations in Root (2004) are 84 and 62 panthers for no loss of habitat and 1 percent loss of habitat, respectively, over a 100-year period.

Kautz et al.'s (2006) population guidelines applied to the Root (2004) moderate models for a population of 62 to 84 panthers, with or without habitat loss, respectively, describe the "with habitat loss" population as barely viable and expected to decline by 25 percent over a 100-year period. The "without habitat loss" is likely stable but would still be subject to genetic problems.

In conclusion, the Service believes the model runs show that lands in the Primary Zone are important to the survival and recovery of the Florida panther and that sufficient lands need to be managed and protected in southwest Florida to provide for a population of 80 to 100 panthers, the range defined as likely stable over 100 years, but subject to genetic problems. As discussed in the following section, the Service has developed a southwest Florida panther conservation goal that, through regulatory reviews and coordinated conservation efforts with land owners and resource management partners, provides a mechanism to achieve this goal.

**Model Violations:** The actual likelihood of population declines and extinctions may be different than the guidelines and models suggest, depending upon the number of and severity of assumptions violated. The Service realizes that habitat loss is occurring at an estimated 0.8 percent loss of habitat per year (R. Kautz, FWC, personal communication, 2003). The Service has accounted for some habitat loss and changes in habitat quality within its regulatory program, and specifically through its habitat assessment methodology (discussed in the Effects of the Action). For example, we have increased the base ratio used within this methodology to account for unexpected increases in habitat loss. Similarly, we consider changes in habitat quality and encourage habitat restoration wherever possible.

With regard to the assumption of no catastrophes, the Service has considered the recent outbreak of feline leukemia in the panther population at Okaloacoochee Slough as a potential catastrophe. However, the FWC is carefully monitoring the situation and it appears to be under control at this time due to a successful vaccination program. However, if the outbreak spreads into the population, the Service will consider this as a catastrophe and factor this into our decisions.

We acknowledge that uncertainties exist, assumptions can be violated, and catastrophes can occur. However, the Service and the FWC, along with our partners, will continue to monitor the panther population and the south Florida landscape and incorporate any new information and changes into our decision-making process.

### **Panther Habitat Conservation Plans and Recovery Goals**

**Panther Habitat Conservation Plans:** In the early 1990s, two plans for the protection of Florida panther habitat in south Florida were developed (Logan et al. 1993; Cox et al. 1994). Both of these plans identified privately owned lands that contained habitats important to the long-term conservation of the Florida panther. Logan et al. (1993) identified specific parcels of land by section, township, and range as Priority 1 and 2 preservation areas. However, this plan has been criticized as being too general (*i.e.*, targeted lands perceived as including too many areas not truly panther habitat [active rock and sand mines]) and for not having been available for public review and comment prior to publication. Cox et al.'s (1994) plan identified specific lands based on their habitat features and the likelihood they could support a minimally viable population of panthers for the next 200 years.

The lands identified in each of these planning studies, although referred to in the studies as essential to the survival and recovery of the Florida panther, were intended to be guides for land acquisition planning purposes, because of their inclusion of lands containing urban developments and other lands not considered truly panther habitat (*i.e.*, active rock and sand mines). These land preservation recommendations have been used by Federal, State, and county resource agencies as guides for public land acquisition programs, local land-use planning, and, in a few cases, compensation for land-use conversion projects proposed for lands identified in the plans.

An example of use of these planning studies is shown in Figure 8. This figure provides a representative view of the existing and proposed public land acquisition and preservation efforts

within the southwest Florida landscape that not only benefits the Florida panther, but also provides benefits to the mosaic of other species important to the south Florida ecosystem. Table 2 provides a summary of the targeted and acquired acreages of conservation lands in southwest Florida. Based on the table, total lands targeted for acquisition to date are 3,588,749 acres.

**Panther Recovery Goal:** The 1987, 1995, and 1999 recovery objectives (Service 1987, 1995, 1999) for the panther were to achieve three viable, self-sustaining populations within the historic range of the Florida panther. In 2001, a new Florida Panther Recovery Team was appointed to revise the recovery plan. Although preliminary, the revised recovery objectives established in 2004 continue to be to achieve at least three self-sustaining, viable breeding populations of panthers within the historic range.

A high priority for recovery and conservation of the Florida panther is to ensure the survival of the existing breeding population south of the Caloosahatchee River. The Service's southwest Florida panther recovery goal is to achieve this priority and to identify lands north of the Caloosahatchee River that can be the recipient area for the expansion of the South Florida panther breeding population from south of the Caloosahatchee River to other parts of its historic range. We believe sufficient lands may be found north of the Caloosahatchee River and possibly elsewhere throughout the southeast (Thatcher et al. 2003), in conjunction with the lands conserved south of the river, to support a population of greater than 240 individuals.

The PVA models discussed in the previous section, and in detail in Root (2004) predict a population of greater than 80 individuals is needed for stability over a 100-year period, although subject to genetic problems and a population greater than 240 is needed to retain 90 percent of original genetic diversity. The Service also believes a stable population in southwest Florida will serve as the founder population for the recovery of the Florida panther throughout its historic range.

**Southwest Florida Panther Population Goal:** As stated previously, the Service's goal for Florida panther conservation in southwest Florida is to locate, preserve and restore sets of lands containing sufficient area and appropriate land cover types to ensure the long-term survival of a population of 80 to 100 individuals (adults and subadults) south of the Caloosahatchee River. The Service proposes to achieve this goal through land management partnerships with private landowners, through coordination with private landowners during review of development proposals, and through sensitive land management and acquisition programs with Federal, State, local, private, and Tribal partners. The acreages of lands necessary to achieve this goal, based on Kautz et al. (2006) average density of 31,923 acres (12,919 ha) per panther is 2,551,851 acres (1,032,720 ha) for 80 panthers or 3,189,813 acres (1,290,900 ha) for 100 panthers.

The principle regulatory mechanisms that allow the Service to work directly with private land owners during review of development and land alteration projects are through section 7 and section 10 consultations under Act. Section 7 consultations, which are the more common consultations, are primarily with the Corps. In August 2000, the Service, to assist the Corps in assessing project effects to the Florida panther, developed the Florida panther final interim

Standard Local Operating Procedures for Endangered Species (SLOPES) (Service 2000). The Florida panther SLOPES provide guidance to the Corps for assessing project effects to the Florida panther and recommends actions to minimize these effects. The Florida panther SLOPES also includes a consultation area map (Figure 4) that identifies an action area where the Service believes land alteration projects may affect the Florida panther and is used by the Corps project managers in evaluating consultation needs with the Service.

#### Landscape Preservation Need and Compensation Recommendations

**Land Preservation Needs:** To further refine the land preservation needs of the Florida panther and to specifically develop a landscape-level program for the conservation of the Florida panther population in south Florida, the Service as previously discussed, in February 2000, appointed a Florida Panther Subteam. The Subteam in addition to the assignments discussed previously, was also charged with developing a landscape-level strategy for the conservation of the Florida panther population in south Florida. The results of this collaborative effort are partially presented in Kautz et al. (2006). One of the primary goals of this effort was to identify a strategically located set of lands containing sufficient area and appropriate land cover types to ensure the long-term survival of the southwest population of the Florida panther (Figure 9). Kautz et al. (2006) focused their efforts on the area south of the Caloosahatchee River, where the reproducing panther population currently exists.

Kautz et al. (2006) created an updated Florida panther potential habitat model based on the following criteria: (1) forest patches greater than 4.95 acres (2 ha); (2) non-urban cover types within 656 ft (200 m) of forest patches; and (3) exclusion of lands within 984 ft (300 m) of urban areas. The potential habitat map was reviewed in relation to telemetry data, recent satellite imagery (where available), and panther home range polygons. Boundaries were drawn around lands defined as the Primary Zone (Figure 10), defined as the most important area needed to support a self-sustaining panther population. Kautz et al. (2006) referred to these lands as essential; however, as observed in the two previous plans (Logan et al. 1993; Cox et al. 1994), lands within the boundaries of the Primary Zone included some urban areas and other lands not considered to be truly panther habitat (*i.e.*, active rock and sand mines). The landscape context of areas surrounding the Primary Zone was modeled and results were used to draw boundaries of the Secondary Zone (Figure 10), defined as the area capable of supporting the panther population in the Primary Zone, but where habitat restoration may be needed (Kautz et al. 2006).

Kautz et al. (2006) also identified, through a least cost path model, the route most likely to be used by panthers dispersing out of south Florida, crossing the Caloosahatchee River, and dispersing into south-central Florida. Kautz et al. (2006) used ArcView GIS<sup>®</sup> version 3.3 and ArcView Spatial Analyst<sup>®</sup> version 2 (Environmental Systems Research, Incorporated, Redlands, California) to construct the least-cost path models and identify optimum panther dispersal corridor(s). The least-cost path models operated on a cost surface that ranked suitability of the landscape for use by dispersing panthers with lower scores indicating higher likelihood of use by dispersing panthers. The lands within the boundaries of the least cost model prediction were defined as the Dispersal Zone (Figure 10). The preservation of lands within this zone is important for the survival and recovery of the Florida panther, as these lands are the dispersal pathways for expansion of the south Florida panther population. The Primary Zone covers

2,270,590 acres (918,895 ha); the Secondary Zone covers 812,104 acres (328,654 ha); and the Dispersal Zone covers 27,883 acres (11,284 ha); providing a total of 3,110,578 acres (1,258,833 ha) (Kautz et al. 2006). The combined acreage of lands within the Primary, Dispersal, and Secondary Zones is 3,110,577 acres (1,258,833 ha) (Kautz et al. 2006).

As part of their evaluation of occupied panther habitat, in addition to the average density estimate of one panther per 27,181 acres (11,000 ha) developed by Maehr et al. (1991a), Kautz et al. (2006) estimated the present average density during the timeframe of the study, based on telemetry and other occurrence data, to average 1 panther per 31,923 acres (12,919 ha). In the following discussions of the number of panthers that a particular zone may support, the lower number is based on the 31,923 acres (12,919 ha) value (Kautz et al. 2006) and the higher number is based on the 27,181 acres (11,000 ha) value (Maehr et al. 1991a).

Based on these average densities, the Primary Zone could support 71 to 84 panthers; the Secondary Zone 8 to 10 panthers without habitat restoration and 25 to 30 panthers with habitat restoration (existing high quality panther habitat currently present in the Secondary Zone is estimated at 32 percent of the available Secondary Zone lands); and the Dispersal Zone, 0 panthers. Taken together, the three zones in their current condition apparently have the capacity to support approximately 79 to 94 Florida panthers.

Kautz et al.'s (2006) assessment of available habitat south of the Caloosahatchee River determined that non-urban lands in the Primary, Secondary, and Dispersal Zones were not sufficient to sustain a population of 240 individuals south of the Caloosahatchee River. However, Kautz et al. (2006) determined sufficient lands were available south of the Caloosahatchee River to support a population of 79 to 94 individuals (although not all lands are managed and protected).

**Compensation Recommendations:** To achieve our goal to locate, preserve, and restore sets of lands containing sufficient area and appropriate land cover types to ensure the long-term survival of a population of Florida panthers south of the Caloosahatchee River, the Service chose the mid point (90 panthers) in Kautz et al.'s (2006) population guidelines that a population of 80 to 100 panthers is likely to be stable, although subject to genetic problems, through 100 years. More importantly, a population of 90 individuals is eight individuals greater than a population of 82 individuals, which according to the best available PVA (Root 2004) is 95 percent likely to persist over 100 years (assuming a 50:50 male to female ratio). These eight individuals provide a buffer for some of the assumptions in Root's (2004) PVA. Our process to determine compensation recommendations for project affects that cannot be avoided in both our section 7 and section 10 consultations is based on the amount and quality of habitat that we believe is necessary to support a population of 90 panthers in southwest Florida.

The Service, based on Kautz et al.'s (2006) average panther population density of 31,923 acres per panther determined 2,873,070 acres of Primary Zone "equivalent" lands need to be protected and managed. This equivalency factor is needed, since Secondary Zone lands are of less value than Primary Zone lands to the panther, to assure that additional acreage (special consideration) is required in the Secondary Zone to compensate for its lower quality panther

habitat. In other words, more than 31,923 acres per panther would be needed, hypothetically, if this acreage were all in the Secondary Zone (see discussion of Primary Zone equivalent lands below). The combined acreage of lands within the Primary, Dispersal, and Secondary Zones is 3,110,577 acres (1,258,833 ha) (Kautz et al. 2006). Currently, 2,094,988 acres of Primary Zone equivalent lands are preserved, so 778,082 additional acres need to be preserved to support a population of 90 panthers in south Florida (2,873,070 minus 2,094,988 equals 778,082).

The SLOPES consultation area map, as previously discussed, includes lands north of the Caloosahatchee River and “Other” Zone lands. Since the Service’s southwest Florida panther conservation goal is to focus on habitat conservation in the Primary, Secondary, and Dispersal Zones, which are south of the Caloosahatchee River, conservation recommendations for projects south of the Caloosahatchee River are restricted to south of and conservation recommendations for projects north of the Caloosahatchee River are restricted to north of the Caloosahatchee River, respectively.

**Primary Zone Equivalent Lands:** Kautz et al. (2006), through their habitat evaluation of lands important to the Florida panther, identified three sets of lands, *i.e.*, Primary Zone, Secondary Zone, and Dispersal Zone, and documented the relative importance of these lands to the Florida panther. These lands generally referred to as the core area, include the majority of the home ranges of the current population of the Florida panther. The Service, in our evaluation of habitat needs for the Florida panther expanded the boundaries of the Kautz et al. (2006) core area to include those lands south of the Caloosahatchee River where additional telemetry points historically were recorded. These additional lands, referred to as the “Other” Zone, added to the lands in Kautz et al.’s (2006) core lands are referred to by the Service as the Core Area (Figure 9). The “Other” Zone lands, as well as the lands within the Secondary Zone, provide less landscape benefit to the Florida panther than the Primary and Dispersal Zones, but are important as a component of our goal to preserve sufficient lands to support a population of 90 panthers in South Florida. To account for the lower landscape importance of these lands in our preservation goals and in our habitat assessment methodology, we assigned lands in the Other Zone a value of 1/3 and lands in the Secondary Zone a value of 2/3 to convert these lands to Primary Zone value, *i.e.*, Primary Zone equivalents (Table 6). Dispersal Zone lands are considered equivalent to Primary Zones lands with a 1/1 value. For example, non-urban at-risk lands in the Other Zone total 819,995 acres, multiply these by 1/3 to determine the acres of Primary Zone equivalent lands the Other Zone can provide (819,995 times 1/3 equals 273,332 acres of Primary Zone equivalent lands). Using this assessment, the 471,466 acres of Secondary Zone lands equate to 314,297 acres of Primary Zone equivalent lands. These equivalent values, 1/3 and 2/3, for Other and Secondary Zones, respectively, and 1/1 for Dispersal Zone, are important components in our assessment of compensation needs for a project in the panther consultation area and are components of our habitat assessment methodology as discussed below.

## Habitat Assessment Methodology

To evaluate project effects to the Florida panther, the Service considers the contributions the project lands provide to the Florida panther, recognizing not all habitats provide the same functional value. Kautz et al. (2006) also recognized not all habitats provide the same habitat

value to the Florida panther and developed cost surface values for various habitat types, based on use by and presence in home ranges of panthers. The FWC (2006), using a similar concept, assigned likely use values of habitats to dispersing panthers. The FWC's habitats were assigned habitat suitability rank between 0 and 10, with higher values indicating higher likely use by dispersing panthers.

The Service chose to evaluate project effects to the Florida panther through a similar process. We incorporated many of the same habitat types referenced in Kautz et al. (2006) and FWC (2006) with several adjustments to the assigned habitat use values reflecting consolidation of similar types of habitats and the inclusion of Everglades Restoration water treatment and retention areas. We used these values as the basis for habitat evaluations and the recommended compensation values to minimize project effects to the Florida panther (Table 3), as discussed below.

**Base Ratio:** To develop a base ratio that will provide for the protection of sufficient acreage of Primary Zone equivalent lands for a population of 90 panthers from the acreage of Primary Zone equivalent non-urban lands at risk, we developed the following approach.

The available non-urban Primary Zone equivalent lands in the core area (Figure 9) are estimated at 3,272,493 acres (actual acreage is 4,486,364 acres [the “actual acreage” value includes acres of lands in each category in the Secondary and Other Zones as well as the lands in the Primary Zone]) (see Table 6). Currently 2,094,988 acres of Primary Zone equivalent lands (actual acreage is 2,605,046 acres) of non-urban lands are preserved. The remaining non-urban at-risk private lands are estimated at 1,177,506 acres of Primary Zone equivalent lands (actual acreage is 1,881,318 acres). To meet the protected and managed lands goal for a population of 90 panthers, an additional 778,082 acres of Primary Zone equivalent lands are needed. The base ratio is determined by dividing the acres of at-risk habitat to be secured (778,082 acres) by the result of the acres of at-risk habitat in the Primary Zone (568,549 acres) times the value of the Primary Zone (1); plus the at-risk acres in the Dispersal Zone (21,328 acres) times the value of the Dispersal Zone (1); plus the at-risk acres in the Secondary Zone (471,446 acres) times the value of the Secondary Zone (2/3); plus the at-risk acres in the Other Zone (819,995 acres) times the value of the Other Zone (1/3); minus the at-risk acres of habitat to be protected (778,082 acres). The results of this formula provide a base value of 1.95.

$$778,082 / ((568,549 \times 1.0) + (21,328 \times 1) + (471,446 \times 0.667) + (819,995 \times 0.333)) - 778,082 = 1.95$$

In evaluating habitat losses in the consultation area, we used an estimate of 0.8 percent loss of habitat per year (R. Kautz , FWC, personal communication, 2004) to predict the amount of habitat loss anticipated in South Florida during the next 5 years (*i.e.*, 6,000 ha / year; 14,820 acres / year). We conservatively assumed that we would be aware of half of these projects. We assumed that half of the projects would occur in the Primary Zone and half would occur in the Secondary Zone. We then adjusted the base ratio slightly higher than the 1.95 to 2.25 to account for unexpected increases in habitat loss.

We also realize that collectively habitat losses from individual single-family residential developments will compromise the Service's goal to secure sufficient lands for a population of 90 panthers. We believe that, on an individual basis, single-family residential developments by individual lot owners on lots no larger than 2.0 ha (5.0 acres) will not result in take of panthers on a lot-by-lot basis; however, collectively these losses may impact the panther. Compensation for such small-scale losses on a lot-by-lot basis is unlikely to result in meaningful conservation benefits for the panther versus the more holistic landscape level conservation strategy used in our habitat assessment methodology. To account for these losses, we adjusted the base value from 2.25 to 2.5, which is our base ratio. The Service intends to re-evaluate this base ratio periodically and adjust as needed to achieve the Service's conservation goal for the Florida panther.

**Landscape Multiplier:** As discussed previously in the above section on Primary Zone Equivalent Lands, the location of a project in the landscape of the core area of the Florida panther is important. As we have previously discussed, lands in the Primary and Dispersal Zones are of the most importance in a landscape context to the Florida panther, with lands in the Secondary Zone of less importance, and lands in the Other Zone of lower importance. These zones affect the level of compensation the Service believes is necessary to minimize a project's effects to Florida panther habitat. Table 7 provides the landscape compensation multipliers for various compensation scenarios. As an example, if a project is in the Other Zone and compensation is proposed in the Primary Zone, a Primary Zone equivalent multiplier of 0.33 is applied to the panther habitat units (see discussion of panther habitat units below) developed for the project. If the project is in the Secondary Zone and compensation is in the Primary Zone, then a Primary Zone equivalent multiplier of 0.67 is applied to the panther habitat units developed for the project.

**Panther Habitat Units – Habitat Functional Value:** Prior to applying the base ratio and landscape multipliers discussed above, we evaluate the project site and assign functional values to the habitats present. This is done by assigning each habitat type on-site a habitat suitability value from the habitats shown in Table 3. The habitat suitability value for each habitat type is then multiplied by the acreage of that habitat type resulting in a number representing PHUs. These PHUs are summed for a site total, which is used as a measurement of the functional value the habitat provides to the Florida panthers. This process is also followed for the compensation sites.

**Exotic Species Assessment:** Since many habitat types in south Florida are infested with exotic plant species, which affects the functional value a habitat type provides to foraging wildlife species (*i.e.*, primarily deer and hog), we believe the presence of these species and the value these species provide to foraging wildlife needs to be considered in the habitat assessment methodology. As shown in Table 3, we have a habitat type and functional value shown for exotic species. This category includes not only the total acres of pure exotic species habitats present but also the percent-value acreages of the exotic species present in other habitat types.

For example, a site with 100 acres of pine flatwoods with 10 percent exotics would be treated in our habitat assessment methodology as 90 acres of pine flatwoods and 10 acres of exotics.

Adding another 100 acres of cypress swamp with 10 percent exotics would change our site from 90 acres of pine flatwoods and 10 acres of exotics to 90 acres of pine flatwoods, 90 acres of cypress swamp, and 20 acres of exotics.

**Habitat Assessment Methodology Application – Example:** To illustrate the use of our habitat assessment methodology, we provide the following example. A 100-acre project site is proposed for a residential development. Plans call for the entire site to be cleared. The project site contains 90 acres of pine flatwoods and 10 acres of exotic vegetation, and is located in the “Secondary Zone.” The applicant has offered habitat compensation in the “Primary Zone” to minimize the impacts of the project to the Florida panther. To calculate the PHUs provided by the site, we multiply the habitat acreage by the “habitat suitability value” for each habitat type and add those values to obtain a value of 840 PHUs ((90 acres of pine flatwoods x 9 [the habitat suitability value for pine flatwoods] = 810 PHUs) + (10 acres of exotic vegetation x 3 [the habitat suitability value for exotics] = 30 PHUs) = 840 PHUs). The value of 840 PHUs is then multiplied by the 2.5 (the base ratio) and 0.667 (the landscape multiplier) resulting in a value of 1,400.7 PHUs for the project site (rounded to 1,401). In this example, the acquisition of lands in the Primary Zone containing at least 1,401 PHUs are recommended to compensate for the loss of habitat to the Florida panther resulting from this project.

## ENVIRONMENTAL BASELINE

The environmental baseline includes the past and present impacts of all Federal, State, or private actions and other human activities in the action area, the anticipated impacts of all proposed Federal projects in the action area that have already undergone formal or early section 7 consultation, and the impact of State or private actions, which occur simultaneously with the consultation in progress.

## Status of the Species within the Action Area

As stated previously, for the purposes of this consultation, the action area includes the Corps’ project area and surrounding lands frequently visited by panthers (Figure 5). The action area is a subset of the current geographic range of the panther and includes those lands that the Service believes may experience direct and indirect effects from the proposed development. Therefore, for both direct and indirect effects, the action area is defined as all lands within a 25-mile radius of the project. This action area does not include urban lands, lands west of I-75, and lands that are outside of the Service’s panther consultation area. The proposed action may have direct and indirect effects on the ability of panthers to breed, feed, and find shelter, and to disperse within the population.

The Service used current and historical radio-telemetry data, information on habitat quality, prey base, and evidence of uncollared panthers to evaluate panther use in the action area. Panther telemetry data are collected 3 days per-week from fixed-wing aircraft, usually in early to midmorning. However, researchers have shown that panthers are most active between dusk and dawn (Maehr et al. 1990a, Beier 1995) and are typically at rest in dense ground cover during daytime monitoring flights (Land 1994). Therefore, telemetry locations may present an

incomplete picture of panther activity patterns and habitat use (Comiskey et al. 2002). In addition, telemetry data alone may be misleading since less than half of the panther population is currently monitored.

Although telemetry data may not provide a complete picture of panther activity patterns, telemetry locations are a good indicator, due to the extensive data set, of the approximate boundaries of home ranges, panther travel corridors, and the range of Florida panthers south of the Caloosahatchee River. The FWC also uses observational data collected during telemetry flights to assess the yearly breeding activity of radio-collared panthers. Female panthers accompanied by kittens or male panthers within close proximity of an adult female were assumed to have engaged in breeding activity during that year. Documentation by McBride (FWC 2003) shows that between July 2002 and June 2003, 2-collared panthers and 6-uncollared panthers had home ranges in or home ranges that overlapped or were immediately adjacent to the same survey unit as the Sabal Bay project. In addition, 1 Texas cougar that used this same survey unit previously died during this time period (FWC 2003). This unit, designated as Unit 4, includes the Fakahatchee Strand State Park and Picayune Strand State Forest.

Within the action area, the 25-mile radius, eight radio-collared panthers have overlapping known home ranges. These panthers are FP 59 (male), FP 60 (male), FP 75 (female), FP 83 (female), FP 107 (female), FP 113 (female), FP 114 (male), and FP 131 (male). In addition, McBride (2003) notes previous use of the action area by other panthers prior to their mortality. According to telemetry data, no radio-collared panthers have been recorded on the project site. The status and activities of uncollared Florida panthers within the action area are unknown.

The project site is located within the western portion of the geographic range of the panther in Florida. There have been a total of 4 male panthers and 3 Texas cougars recorded within 5 miles of the project site on 99 occasions from 1984 through 2004. Although no radio-collared panthers have been recorded on-site and the site has been physically isolated from occupied habitat by existing or permitted development, the Service believes the project site may occasionally be used by panthers because it contains habitat types used by panthers and their prey and the project vicinity has been used historically by panthers as indicated by telemetry locations over a 20-year period.

Past and ongoing Federal and State actions affecting panther habitat in the action area include the issuance of Corps permits and State of Florida Environmental Resource Permits authorizing the filling of wetlands for development projects and other purposes. Since 1982, the Corps and the State have had a joint wetland permit application process, where all permit applications submitted to the State are copied to the Corps and vice versa. Within the 25-mile action area, the Service, since January 14, 1992, has formally consulted on 22 projects regarding the panther that were a result of Federal actions (database entries for formal consultations prior to 1992 are incomplete for projects in the action area). These projects have impacted or are expected to impact approximately 5,350 acres of panther habitat. These projects have also incorporated a total of 7,742 acres of preservation and restoration of panther habitat. The impacted lands generally are: (1) on the western fringe of occupied panther habitat; (2) vegetated with dense stands of exotic species, which may adversely affect the density of the panther prey base; and/or

(3) support agricultural enterprises, *i.e.*, row crops, citrus, etc., which provide a lower quality habitat value to the Florida panther. The preserved lands, which are generally proximate to larger tracts of Federal, State, and other preserves, provide a higher quality habitat value for the Florida panther. The Service has determined in the biological opinions issued for these Federal actions, that individually and cumulatively these projects do not jeopardize the survival and recovery of the Florida panther.

From July 2000 through April 11, 2005 the Service also engaged in informal consultation within the Florida panther consultation area with the Corps for approximately 467 projects affecting approximately 517.5 acres in Collier County (primarily Northern Golden Gate Estates) (Figure 12), and 45.0 acres in Lee County (primarily Lehigh Acres) (Figure 13) (database entries for informal consultations prior to 2000 are incomplete for projects in the consultation area). Almost all of these projects involved the construction of single-family residences in partially developed areas, each in most cases involving less than an acre of direct impact. Although panthers have been known to cross these areas to other parts of their range, prey base and denning utilization of these areas have been affected by the level of development and the additions of these residences is not expected to significantly further impact these habitat functions. For these actions, the Service concurred with the Corps' determination of "may affect, but is not likely to adversely affect" for these individual projects. These projects have been incorporated into the Service's environmental baseline for the Florida panther and the Service has determined that individually and cumulatively these projects do not jeopardize the survival and recovery of the Florida panther.

We have received information that within the action area, the Corps has, between April 1, 2004, and December 31, 2005, issued non-jurisdictional wetland determinations (isolated wetlands) for 8 projects, totaling 519 acres in Collier County and for 5 projects totaling 2,635 acres in Lee County. These determinations were issued per jurisdictional guidance provided recently in the Supreme Court decision, *Solid Waste Agency of Northern Cook County vs. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers*, 531 U.S. 159 (2001) and, therefore, they will not require a Federal Clean Water Act 404 wetland permit. These projects have been incorporated in the Service's environmental baseline for the Florida panther in this biological opinion and the Service has determined, based on the location of these projects (generally in the western fringe of the panther's geographic range), the quality of the habitat present on these project sites, and the overall status of the Florida panther, these projects individually and cumulatively do not jeopardize the survival and recovery of the Florida panther. However, since loss of panther foraging habitat may occur from construction of these projects and no Corps wetland permit is required, the Service is requesting the applicants pursue Habitat Conservation Plans in cooperation with the Service.

Panther mortality related to traffic within the 25-mile action area from 1979 through April 2006 totals 17 documented panther-vehicle collisions (see Table 4 and Figure 7). The latest road mortality was on CR 846 2 miles north of CR 858 near Collier County fairgrounds.

Activities within the action area have also benefited panthers. The issuance of Corps and State of Florida Environmental Resource Permits has preserved 26,017 acres of high quality panther habitat for permitted impacts to 35,074 acres of poor quality panther habitat (1992 to present). Installation of wildlife crossings under SR 29 and I-75 within the action area has also benefited the panther by protecting habitat connectivity and eliminating panther-vehicle collision mortalities. Additional benefits have resulted from the acquisition of high quality habitat through acquisition programs by the other Federal, State, and County resource agencies. Table 5 provides a summary of the State and County acquisitions within the last 5 years.

Moreover, the management of public lands, including prescribed fire and eradication of exotic vegetation in the Picayune Strand State Forest, Fakahatchee Strand State Preserve, Florida Panther NWR, ENP, and other conservation areas, is intended to improve habitat for panther prey species, which benefits panthers within these areas.

### **Factors Affecting Species Environment within the Action Area**

Factors that affect the species environment (positive and negative) within the action area include, but are not limited to, highway, urban, agriculture, resource extraction, public lands management (prescribed fire, public use, exotic eradication, etc.), hydrological restoration projects, public and private land protection efforts, effects of genetic inbreeding, and genetic restoration.

Development activities may result in avoidance or limited use of remaining suitable habitat by panthers as well as habitat loss, habitat fragmentation, habitat degradation, and also an increase in risk of vehicular collision (*e.g.*, injury or death).

Public and private land management practices can have a positive, neutral, or negative effect, depending on the management goals. Land protection efforts will help to stabilize the extant population. Hunting of the panther is no longer sanctioned, although there still may be instances of intentional or unintentional shooting of individuals for various reasons.

## **EFFECTS OF THE ACTION**

This section analyzes the direct and indirect effects of the project on the Florida panther and Florida panther habitat.

### **Factors to be Considered**

Residential, commercial, and industrial development projects may have a number of direct and indirect effects on the Florida panther and panther habitat. Direct impacts, which are primarily habitat based, may include: (1) the permanent loss and fragmentation of panther habitat; (2) the permanent loss and fragmentation of habitat that supports panther prey; (3) the loss of available habitat for foraging, breeding, and dispersing panthers; and (4) a reduction in the geographic distribution of the species. Indirect effects may include: (1) an increased risk of roadway mortality to panthers traversing the area due to the increase in vehicular traffic; (2) increased disturbance to panthers in the project vicinity due to human activities; (3) the reduction in

panther prey; (4) the reduction in value of panther habitat adjacent to the project due to habitat fragmentation; and (5) a potential increase in intraspecific aggression between panthers (and an increase in mortality of subadult male panthers) due to reduction of the geographic range of the panther. These indirect effects are habitat based, with the exception of vehicular mortality, which could result in lethal “take.” Intraspecific aggression, though habitat based, could also result in lethal “take.”

This project site contains low quality panther habitat and is located within the western portion of the geographic range of the Florida panther. The timing of construction for this project, relative to sensitive periods of the panther’s lifecycle, is unknown. Panthers have the potential to be found on and adjacent to the proposed construction footprint year-round. The project will be constructed in a single, disruptive event, and result in permanent loss and alteration of a portion of the existing ground cover on the project site. The time required to complete construction of the project is not known, but it is likely that all land clearing associated with the development will be completed in a few months. The disturbance associated with the project will be permanent and result in a loss of habitat currently available to the panther; however, fragmentation of habitat will not occur due to the proposed project’s position in the landscape of existing development.

### **Analyses for Effects of the Action**

The 2,331.05-acre Sabal Bay project site is located approximately 3 miles west of the Florida panther Primary Zone as designated by Kautz et al. (2006), and is located inside the panther consultation area as defined by the Service (2000). The site currently provides no habitat opportunities for the Florida panther. The project site is located on the western fringe of the panther consultation area, is adjacent to existing or permitted urban development on three sides, and is not located within known dispersal corridors (FWC 2006) between larger publicly owned managed lands. The project is, however, located adjacent to Rookery Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve and the southern and part of the western portion of the property is contiguous with the reserve. The project will result in the conversion of 1,017.62 acres of undeveloped land into master planned residential community with golf and amenities.

**Habitat Assessment Methodology Application:** The application of the habitat assessment methodology including the base ratio, landscape multiplier, PHU determinations, and compensation recommendations, are presented below for the Sabal Bay 2,331.05-acre site and the approximate 223-acre compensation site. Table 8 illustrates the PHU calculations for the Sabal Bay project with impacts to 1,017.62 acres of land in the Other Zone with compensation provided by the enhancement and protection of 1,313.43 acres in the Other Zone and off-site compensation provided by purchase and enhancement of approximately 223 acres in the Primary Zone. Table 8 shows the 1,017.62 acres provide 4,698 PHUs. This value is multiplied by 2.5 to provide the base ratio compensation need, which is 11,745 PHUs. Since the project is located in the Other Zone and compensation is in the Other zone, the base ratio PHUs are adjusted by the landscape compensation multiplier of one. The compensation provides 5,765 PHUs; therefore, the remaining compensation required by the Service is 5,980 PHUs (11,745 PHU’s required by the Service minus 5,765 PHUs provided on-site). Since the project is located in the Other Zone

and off-site compensation will be in the Primary Zone, the remaining base ratio PHUs needed are adjusted by the landscape multiplier of 1/3 for the off-site compensation to provide a required off-site compensation need of 1,994 PHUs (5,980 PHUs times 1/3).

The proposed 223-acre compensation site should provide at least 1,994 PHUs, without restoration (Figure 5-B). If restoration of wetlands or uplands on the preservation site is needed, it will be completed as part of the compensation and will be factored into the compensation. Therefore, the Service believes the habitat values lost by the proposed development will be offset by the preservation and compensation actions proposed by the applicant. The lands proposed for development are in the western limits of the panther's range and panther habitat value has been diminished by exotic infestation and adjacent development. Lands proposed for preservation will be in the Primary Zone, adjacent to other natural lands, and will be consistent with the Service's panther goal to strategically locate and preserve sets of lands containing sufficient area and appropriate land cover types to ensure the long-term survival of the Florida panther population south of the Caloosahatchee River.

Compensation for the loss of 1,017.62 acres of undeveloped land within the panther consultation area will be through the protection of 1,313.43 acres of undeveloped land or the equivalent of 5,765 PHUs adjacent to the Rookery Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve and through requiring the applicant to acquire and protect off-site approximately 223 acres or the equivalent of 1,994 PHUs of high quality panther habitat in the core habitat area (Figure 9) and Primary Zone (Kautz et al. 2006) of the Florida panther. These "core area" lands include the majority of home ranges of the current population of the Florida panther (see definition of core panther area in Effects of the Action - Primary Equivalent Lands). Any necessary restoration of wetlands or uplands on the off-site preservation site will be completed as part of the compensation and will be factored into the compensation to determine appropriate acreage needed to provide a recommended compensation of 1,994 PHUs (Figure 5-B). The preservation in Other will provide 5,765 PHUs adjacent to the Rookery Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve and the off-site compensation site will provide at least 2011 PHUs in an area with a high level of documented panther usage (telemetry data) as replacement for loss of 4,698 panther habitat units in an area bordered by development and exhibiting limited documented panther usage (telemetry data).

**Wildlife Assessment:** As discussed previously in the status of the species and in the environmental baseline, the Service believes the existing habitat conditions present on a site and the foraging value that a site provides to the Florida panther and panther prey species are an important parameter in assessing the importance of the project site to the Florida panther and other wildlife species. In order to assess this importance, the Service requires wildlife surveys and plant species compositions as part of the applicant's biological assessment prepared for the project. To provide the Service with this information, wildlife surveys were conducted on the project site by PAI. An American crocodile survey was conducted in July 2004. No American crocodiles were observed during the survey, however five American alligators were recorded. Nesting and non-nesting season surveys for the Florida scrub jay were conducted on the Sabal Bay site in March and September 2004 by PAI. No Florida scrub jays were heard or observed on or near the property during the surveys. Nesting and non-nesting season cavity tree surveys and

foraging surveys for the red-cockaded woodpecker (RCW) were conducted on the Sabal Bay site in April and October 2004. No RCWs were heard or observed during the surveys. Bald eagle observations for the 2003-2004 nesting season for three bald eagle nests located on or near the Sabal Bay property were conducted by PAI. Passarella and Associates, Inc. performed tracking surveys and spotlight surveys for white-tailed deer and feral hog in July 2004. One deer was observed during the spotlight surveys. Wildlife tracks observed during the surveys included white-tailed deer, feral hog, snake, armadillo, raccoon and bobcat. Twenty-one sets of white-tailed deer tracks were observed. In comparison, deer densities in wildlife management areas average one deer per 165 acres to one deer per 250 acres (Steelman et al. 1999).

As discussed previously, white-tailed deer densities and other prey species are influenced by the quality of the foraging habitat present in an area. Monotypic stands of poor quality foraging plant species and the invasion of a site by exotic plants provide lower habitat foraging values and affect the utilization by and density of foraging species. The habitats in the project area have experienced similar vegetation changes. The site has been heavily invaded by exotics. Approximately 22 percent of the site has greater than 75 percent coverage by exotics. The remainder of the site consists of a mixture of native communities with varying degrees of exotics.

Based on the track surveys (Tyson 1952), deer densities on exotic-infested private lands in Lee County have averaged one deer per 591 acres (Turrell 2000) to one deer per 534 acres (Passarella 2004). In comparison, deer densities on wildlife management areas average one deer per 165 acres to one deer per 250 acres (Steelman et al. 1999). Density estimates from deer tracks, however, should be viewed with caution. Track estimates are most appropriately used as long-term indicators (McCown 1991) and several factors can influence counts including weather, food abundance, population density, season, and availability of water (O'Connell et al. 1999).

Deer are ruminants with small stomach capacities and are selective for high quality forage to meet their nutritional needs. To meet these high quality forage needs, deer selectively move through the mosaic of habitat types taking advantage of the seasonal forage that provide the most benefit to the deer. The invasion of habitats on the Sabal Bay site by the exotics, primarily melaleuca and Brazilian pepper, have resulted in the growth of dense stands of monotypic, unpalatable plant species that provide poor quality foraging needs for resident deer populations. Although deer densities at the proposed preservation site were not determined, coverage of exotics in this area is generally very low (less than 5 percent). The habitats in this area also contain a diverse mosaic of plant species that yield quality forage to resident deer populations, which benefits the Florida panther by supporting high densities of its prey.

**Conservation Measures:** The beneficial effects of the project include the preservation of 1,313.43 acres of Other Zone panther habitat adjacent to the Rookery Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve and the required off-site preservation of approximately 223 acres of Primary Zone panther habitat or an equivalent. Although the project will result in a net loss in the number of acres of habitat, the habitat quality provided to the Florida panther through preservation is superior to that of the areas to be impacted. The compensation site is a valuable area for breeding, foraging, and dispersal habitat that is important to panthers. In comparison, no

radio-collared panthers have been recorded within the project site. Although, the amount of use of the mitigation lands and the project site by uncollared panthers is unknown.

## **Direct Effects**

Direct effects are those effects that are caused by the proposed action, at the time of construction, are primarily habitat based, are reasonably certain to occur and include: (1) the permanent loss and fragmentation of panther habitat; (2) the permanent loss and fragmentation of habitat that supports panther prey; (3) the loss of available habitat for foraging, breeding, and dispersing panthers; and (4) a reduction in the geographic distribution of the species. Panthers may also be subject to harassment by construction activities. The direct effects this project will have on the Florida panther within the action area are discussed below.

**Permanent Loss of Habitat:** The project will result in the loss of 1,017.62 acres of undeveloped land within the panther consultation area but located outside of the Primary and Secondary Zones. The land will be converted to support a master planned residential community with golf and amenities. Habitat quality is generally poor, as it is primarily mangrove swamp and exotic infested pine flatwoods and hydric pine communities. Prey surveys did document site usage by white-tailed deer, a primary panther prey species. Therefore, we believe the loss of the habitat associated with these lands is insignificant.

**Fragmentation of Habitat:** The project site is located on the western fringe of the panther consultation area, is adjacent to existing or permitted urban development on three sides, and is not located within known dispersal or connection corridors (FWC 2006) to larger publicly owned managed lands; therefore, fragmentation of panther habitat is not expected to result from project implementation. The project site is also bordered on the north, east, and a portion of the west by disturbed and/or other urban lands or permitted urban uses (*i.e.*, residential developments), which provide marginal quality foraging habitat for prey species; therefore, fragmentation of panther prey species habitat is not expected.

**Road Way Improvements:** Improvements to Tower Road and Horseshoe Road are necessary to bring these existing roads up to County standards. The improvements include paving the unpaved portion of Barefoot Road, bringing the existing travel lanes up to width standards and providing necessary drainage. No expansion of these roads will occur as part of the Sabal Bay project. The improvements are necessary to enhance the existing lanes and drainage swales to meet public health and safety standards.

**Construction:** The timing of construction for this project, relative to sensitive periods of the panther's lifecycle, is unknown. However, it is likely that all land clearing associated with the development will be completed in three years. There are no known den sites within the project boundaries and the quality and quantity of the foraging prey base is low. Therefore, we believe panther usage of the property is limited and we do not believe project construction will result in direct panther mortality.

**Compensation:** The Service believes the habitat values lost by the development will be offset by the preservation and compensation actions proposed by the applicant and required by the Service. The lands proposed for development are primarily exotic infested pine flatwoods and hydric pine communities on the western fringe of the panther consultation area and are adjacent to existing and permitted urban areas west of U.S. Highway 41 (US 41). The lands proposed for preservation are consistent with the Service's panther conservation strategy to locate and preserve sets of lands containing sufficient area and appropriate cover types to ensure the long-term survival of the Florida panther south of the Caloosahatchee River.

### **Interrelated and Interdependent Actions**

An interrelated activity is an activity that is part of the proposed action and depends on the proposed action for its justification. An interdependent activity is an activity that has no independent utility apart from the action under consultation. No interrelated or interdependent actions are expected to result from the project.

### **Indirect Effects**

Indirect effects are those effects that result from the proposed action and are reasonably certain to occur. The indirect effects this project will have on the Florida panther within the action area are discussed below and in the assessment of functional habitat values previously discussed. They include: (1) an increased risk of roadway mortality to panthers traversing the area due to the increase in vehicular traffic; (2) increased disturbance to panthers in the project vicinity due to human activities (human/panther interactions); (3) the reduction in panther prey; (4) the reduction in value of panther habitat adjacent to the project due to habitat fragmentation; and (5) a potential increase of intraspecific aggression between panthers due to reduction of the geographic range of the panther.

**Increased Risk of Roadway Mortality:** In evaluating a project's potential to increase roadway mortality to the Florida panther, we consider the location of the project in relation to surrounding native habitats, preserved lands, and wildlife corridors that are frequently used by the Florida panther. We also consider the current configuration and traffic patterns of surrounding roadways and the projected increase and traffic patterns expected to result from the proposed action. We evaluate the habitats present on-site, their importance in providing foraging needs for the Florida panther and panther prey species, and if the site development would further restrict access to surrounding lands important to the Florida panther and panther prey species.

The project will result in minor increased vehicular traffic in the project vicinity during construction and operation. However, vehicular mortality data (see Table 4 and Figure 7) provided by the FWC indicate that collisions with motor vehicles are not an important source of panther mortality in the project vicinity. According to traffic studies provided by Vanasse & Daylor, LLP, construction traffic will be coming from US 41, which runs northwest/southeast of the site. The access is on roadways that currently exist through areas that are already developed. Daily construction traffic will average 30 to 50 trips per day including cars, pickup trucks, and semi-trailer combination delivery trucks. Construction is proposed to take place in phases until

the development is built out. Once construction is completed, additional vehicular traffic will operate in the area as a result of residential occupation and visitation, deliveries, and maintenance and service employees. The project is estimated to generate 9,501 weekday daily trips. Of these, 380 weekday daily project trips are projected for US 41 east of SR 951. Although traffic increases are projected on the adjacent street network, the traffic flow will be generally toward the north and west or south into existing urbanized areas and will generally not flow into the more rural lands of Collier County. Considering this information and distances from the project site to documented collisions, it is unlikely the traffic generated by this project will significantly increase the risk of roadway mortality to panthers.

**Habitat Fragmentation:** The project site is located on the western fringe of occupied habitat, is adjacent to existing and proposed urban development, is located west of US 41, and is not located within known dispersal corridors to larger publicly owned managed lands important to the panther; therefore, fragmentation of panther habitat is not expected to result from project implementation.

#### **Panther and Prey Disturbance (Panther/Human Interactions) and Intraspecific**

**Aggression:** Potential increases in intraspecific aggression and disturbance to the Florida panther were evaluated. As discussed previously in our assessment of fragmentation, we considered habitat quality related factors and occurrence data for the Florida panther and panther prey species. This information is also the basis of our evaluation of disturbance and intraspecific aggression to the Florida panther and to panther prey species. The Service believes, as previously discussed, the habitats on the property provide low quality foraging for prey species, which directly affects the frequency and duration of use of the property by panthers. Therefore, since we do not believe that panther prey species and/or Florida panthers utilize the property on a frequent basis, the loss of the limited use of the site by panthers and panther prey species will not significantly increase the risk of disturbance to panthers in the project action area due to human activities, will not increase mortality from intraspecific aggression between panthers, and will not significantly increase disturbance to panthers and panther prey species in the project action area.

#### **CUMULATIVE EFFECTS**

Cumulative effects include the effects of future State, Tribal, local, or private actions reasonably certain to occur in the action area considered in this biological opinion. Future Federal actions unrelated to the proposed action but located in the action area are not considered in this section because they require separate consultations pursuant to section 7 of the ACT. To identify future private actions that may reasonably be certain to occur in the action area, the Service first identified the types of land alteration actions that could occur in the action area, then developed a mechanism to distinguish between those that will require future federal review and those that are not likely to be a future federal action, and thus meet the cumulative effects definition. To estimate future non-federal actions, the Service chose to identify and tabulate recent past non-federal actions and project this level of development as representative of future non-federal actions.

Within the action area, past and ongoing State and County actions affecting panther habitat include: (1) the issuance of Development of Regional Impact Orders (2001–2004); (2) Comprehensive Plan Amendments (2003–2004); (3) Zoning Amendments (2003–2004); (4) Collier County Planned Unit Developments (2001–2004); (5) Lee County Planned Unit Developments (2001–April 2004); and (6) Environmental Resource Permits (2003–2004). To evaluate these effects, the Service incorporated the Florida Land Use, Cover and Forms Classification System (FLUCCS) mapping to determine properties that may be exempt from Federal Clean Water Act section 404 wetland regulatory reviews by the Corps. For listing purposes, properties with less than 5 percent wetlands were considered by the Service to be generally exempt from regulatory review as these quantities of wetlands could be avoided by project design.

The Service identified, within the action area, the location of past and ongoing State and county actions (as referenced above) affecting panther habitat and cross-referenced the boundaries and approximate locations of the listed projects on National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) maps (Figure 11). For those projects that included less than 5 percent wetlands, which the Services considers as project likely to be exempt from Federal review, Table 9 provides a list of identified projects, acres, year approved, and designation if wetlands are present. According to FLUCCS mapping, approximately 2,096.07 acres could be expected to be subject to development in the action area without Federal permit involvement through the Clean Water Act section 404. According to the most current home range estimates of the Florida panther (FWC 2004), this level of development represents 5.4 percent of a female panther home range (38,563 acres) and 1.7 percent of a male panther home range (119,968 acres).

State and county land alteration permits in southwest Florida not part of those actions listed above, generally included single-family residential developments within Northern Golden Gate Estates. Vacant lands within the area of Northern Golden Gate Estates (north of I-75) total approximately 34,028 acres as of September 2004 (Figure 12). To evaluate these effects, the Service overlaid the plat boundaries on 2004 aerials, queried the parcel data from Collier County Property Appraisers Office, noted lots with developments, compared those to 2003 aerials, and noted the changes. Vacant lands within the area of Northern Golden Gate Estates (north of I-75) total approximately 35,768 acres as of August 2003. The breakdown of acres for August 2003 is: (1) wetlands, approximately 17,572 acres; (2) uplands, approximately 17,990 acres; and (3) water, approximately 210 acres. These changes were overlain on the NWI maps for presence of wetlands. This evaluation was used to estimate the acreage of properties that may be exempt from Federal Clean Water Act section 404 wetland regulatory reviews by the Corps (Figure 12). A comparison of the 2003 and 2004 data for Northern Golden Gate Estates indicates approximately 1,740 acres of land were converted from vacant to developed with the breakdown as: (1) wetlands, approximately 696 acres; and (2) uplands, approximately 1,044 acres.

The evaluation process provided an estimate of 417 lots totaling 1,044 acres for Northern Golden Gate Estates. Therefore, using NWI mapping for the Northern Golden Gate Estates, a total of approximately 1,044 acres could be expected to be subject to development each year in these areas without Federal permit involvement. Based on historical records for wetland permits issued by the Corps for these areas, most of these projects will involve the construction of single-

family residences in partially developed areas and will involve less than an acre of impact. This level of development represents 3.9 percent of a female panther home range (38,563 acres) and 1.1 percent of a male panther home range (119,968 acres).

In conclusion, the Service's cumulative effect analysis has identified approximately 3,140.07 acres within the action area that could be developed without Federal wetland permit involvement. This level of development is reasonably certain to occur and will not involve a Federal action and, therefore, meets the definition of cumulative effect. This level of development represents 8.1 percent of a female panther's average home range (38,563 acres) (FWC 2004), 2.6 percent of a male panther's average home range (119,968 acres) (FWC 2004), and 0.2 percent of the private non-urban lands at risk in the core panther area. As previously discussed, the project lands are generally on the fringes of occupied panther habitat, vegetated with exotics or in row crops, are in partially developed areas, and represent 0.17 of the private lands at risk in the core area (1,881,318 acres). Therefore, we believe the loss of the habitat associated with these lands is not significant.

## SUMMARY OF EFFECTS

**Panther Usage:** The timing of construction for this project, relative to sensitive periods of the panther's lifecycle, is unknown. However, it is likely that all land clearing associated with the development will be completed in a year. There are no known den sites within the project boundaries and the quality and quantity of the foraging prey base is low. A total of 4 male panthers and 3 Texas cougars recorded within 5 miles of the project site on 99 occasions from 1984 through 2004. The status and activities of uncollared Florida panthers within the action area is unknown. There are no known den sites within the project boundaries and the quality and quantity of the foraging prey base is low. Therefore, we believe panther usage of the property is limited and we do not believe project construction will result in direct panther mortality.

**Traffic:** Although there will be some traffic increases with project development, we believe as discussed above and in previous sections, the lands on the project site provide limited value to the Florida panther and panther prey species; the site is adjacent to existing and proposed urban development; and the proposed action will further restrict suitability of the site for use by either resident or dispersing panthers. The traffic flow pattern to and from the proposed residential development will be generally to the northwest into urban areas and traffic is not directed into the more rural lands of Collier County. The Service believes, based on the current habitat conditions on the site, the level of development in the adjacent areas, and the lack of documented historical use of the site by the Florida panther, that the increase in traffic generated by the proposed development on the surrounding roads will not significantly increase the risk of roadway mortality to panthers.

**Habitat Loss:** The Service, based on the habitat evaluations discussed previously, believes the project will result in the direct and indirect loss of 1,017.62 acres of undeveloped land within the panther consultation area, outside the Primary and Secondary zones, but within the Other Zone. Habitat types are primarily exotic-infested pine flatwoods and hydric pine communities with average exotic vegetation coverage in excess of 33 percent. Wildlife utilization of the property

shows limited foraging values to panther prey species. This loss of 1,017.62 acres of undeveloped land represents 0.05 percent of the 1,881,318 acres of available non-urban private lands in the core area. The Service believes this small loss (0.01 percent) of undeveloped land on the western edge of the panther consultation area will not adversely affect the Service's recovery and land conservation/preservation goals.

**Compensation:** On the other hand, the project will also provide for the preservation of 1,313.43 acres of Other Zone habitat and the off-site preservation of approximately 223 acres of Primary Zone habitat. The preservation of the off-site lands in the panther core area and the on-site lands represents 0.34 percent of the 458,852 acres of private lands still needed for the population of 80 individuals and 0.14 percent of the 1,097,312 acres of private lands still needed for 100 individuals. Therefore, we believe the preservation of 1,313.42 acres of undeveloped land adjacent to the Rookery Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve and the required off-site preservation of approximately 223 acres of panther habitat in the panther core area will have a beneficial effect on the panther and will offset the loss of these undeveloped lands located at the western fringe of the panther consultation area and further the Service's goal in panther conservation.

**Fragmentation:** The project site is also located on the western fringe of the panther consultation area, is adjacent to other existing and permitted urban development on three sides, and is not located within known dispersal corridors to larger publicly owned managed lands important to the panther. Therefore, fragmentation of panther habitat is not expected to result from project implementation.

**Intraspecific Aggression:** Potential increase in intraspecific aggression and disturbance to the Florida panther was evaluated. However, the Service believes, as previously discussed, the habitat on the property provides low quality foraging for prey species, which directly affects the frequency and duration of use of the property by panthers. Therefore, the Service believes it is unlikely the loss of this limited use of the site by panthers will significantly increase the risk of mortality from intraspecific aggression between panthers and increase disturbance to panthers in the project action area due to human activities.

**Cumulative Analysis:** In the cumulative analysis, the Service identified the potential loss of approximately 3,140.07 acres within the action area that could be developed without Federal wetland permit involvement. The 3,140.07 acres represent a small percentage (0.17 percent of the 1,881,318 acres) of available non-urban private lands in the core area. In general, these lands are primarily within previously impacted areas or are in the western more urbanized portion of the Florida panther's consultation area. Although this small percentage of lands will be lost from the core area of private lands available for panther conservation, the Service believes the loss of these lands will not adversely affect the Service's recovery and land conservation/preservation goals.

**Conservation Land Acquisitions:** The State and County land acquisition programs have acquired 17,983 acres of lands within the action area from 2002 to 2003 (Table 5), which represents 3.92 percent of the 458,852 acres of private lands still needed for the population of

80 individuals and 1.64 percent of the 1,097,312 acres of private lands still needed for 100 individuals. These lands are generally located within the core area of the Florida panther and are intended to be actively managed for the benefit of many wildlife species including the Florida panther. The preservation of these lands in the panther core area will have a beneficial effect on the panther and further the Service's goal in panther conservation.

## **CONCLUSION**

In summary, the Service believes there will be no direct take in the form of mortality or injury of the Florida panther resulting from this project. The loss of habitat from implementing the project, taking into consideration the status of the species, remaining habitat, and other factors considered by this biological opinion, such as the overall recovery objectives and other cumulative effects from actions in the action area, will be offset by the conservation of other, more functionally valuable habitat. Therefore, the proposed construction of the Sabal Bay master planned community is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of the Florida panther. No critical habitat has been designated for this species; therefore, none will be affected.

## **INCIDENTAL TAKE STATEMENT**

Section 9 of the Act and Federal regulation pursuant to section 4(d) of the Act prohibit the take of endangered and threatened species, respectively, without special exemption. "Take" is defined as "harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct." "Harm" is further defined by the Service to include significant habitat modification or degradation that results in death or injury to listed species by significantly impairing essential behavioral patterns, including breeding, feeding, or sheltering. Harass is defined by the Service as intentional or negligent actions that create the likelihood of injury to listed species to such an extent as to significantly disrupt normal behavior patterns which include, but are not limited to, breeding, feeding, or sheltering. Incidental take is defined as take that is incidental to, and not the purpose of, the carrying out of an otherwise lawful activity. Under the terms of section 7(b)(4) and section 7(o)(2), taking, that is incidental to and not intended as part of the agency action, is not considered to be prohibited taking under the Act provided that such taking is in compliance with the terms and conditions of this Incidental Take Statement.

## **AMOUNT OR EXTENT OF TAKE**

Although there will be traffic increases with the project, we believe as discussed in previous sections, the lands on the project site provide limited to no value to the Florida panther and panther prey species. Traffic flow to and from the project will be generally to the northwest into urban areas. Furthermore, the site is adjacent to existing or permitted urban development and the proposed action will further restrict suitability of the site for use by either resident or dispersing panthers. The Service believes, based on the current habitat conditions on the site, the level of development in the adjacent areas, and the lack of documented historical use of the site by the Florida panther, the increase in traffic generated by the proposed development on the surrounding roads will not significantly increase the risk of roadway mortality to panthers.

Therefore, the Service does not anticipate the increase in traffic generated by the proposed action will result in the direct mortality of any Florida panthers. Accordingly, the Service is not anticipating any direct take in the form of mortality or injury to the Florida panther.

However, the Service anticipates incidental take of panthers in the form of harm and harassment associated with the loss of 1,017.62 acres of undeveloped lands at the western fringe of the panther consultation area within the Other Zone. Based on the analysis provided in the previous sections, the Service believes this level of anticipated take is not likely to result in jeopardy to the species.

## **EFFECT OF THE TAKE**

In the accompanying biological opinion, the Service determined this level of anticipated take is not likely to result in jeopardy to the species. The amount of panther habitat affected by the proposed action is approximately 0.1 percent of an estimated 2 million acres of habitat occupied by the panther.

The proposed action will result in the restoration and preservation of 1,313.43 acres of undeveloped land within the panther consultation area and Other Zone, and approximately 223 acres of panther habitat off-site in the Primary Zone as required by the Service. The proposed action will increase the preservation and enhancement acreage of panther habitat through permitted Federal actions by about 5.2 percent from 29,705 acres to approximately 31,241 acres (Table 1). The cumulative increase in the preservation and enhancement of panther habitat to permitted Federal actions will be from 700 acres in 1990 to 31,341 acres following issuance of a permit, if issued, by the Corps.

The proposed action will result in the loss of 1,017.62 acres of undeveloped land within the panther consultation area and outside the Primary and Secondary zones. The proposed action will increase the impacts from direct and indirect effects to panther habitat from residential and commercial developments, mining, and agriculture by about 1.13 percent from 89,670 acres to 90,687 acres. Of the 90,687 acres of impacts, 39,918 acres are due to agricultural conversion and 49,752 acres to development and mining. Portions (10,370 acres) of the largest agricultural conversion project, the 28,700 acres by U.S. Sugar Corporation, were re-acquired by the Federal Government as a component of the Talisman Land Acquisition (Section 390 of the Federal Agricultural Improvement and Reform Act of 1996 [P.L. 104-127] Farm Bill Cooperative Agreement, FB4) for use in the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Project. The 49,752 acres impacted by development and mining included a mixture of agricultural fields consisting of row crops and citrus groves, and natural lands with varying degrees of exotic vegetation. The non-agricultural impacts are permanent land losses, whereas the agricultural conversions may continue to provide some habitat functional value to panthers, although of less value than native habitats.

The lands proposed and required for compensation/preservation from the proposed potential incidental take of panther habitat are lands adjacent to other larger tracts of natural and preserved lands and are consistent with the Service's panther goal to locate and preserve sets of lands

containing sufficient area and appropriate land cover types to ensure the long-term survival of the Florida panther south of the Caloosahatchee River. Therefore, based on the evaluations provided above for project's direct, indirect and cumulative effects, the status of the species, and the compensation proposed and required of the applicant, the Service believes that the proposed construction and operation of the Sabal Bay development will not jeopardize the survival and recovery of the Florida panther.

## **REASONABLE AND PRUDENT MEASURES**

The Service believes the Corps and the applicant have incorporated all reasonable and prudent measures necessary and appropriate to minimize impacts of incidental take of Florida panthers into the design of the proposed action. In summary, the Corps and the applicant will ensure that no more than 1,017.62 acres of undeveloped land within the panther consultation area will be lost as a result of implementation of the proposed action and that 1,313.43 acres or the equivalent of 5,765 PHUs on-site in panther Other Zone and approximately 223 acres or the equivalent of 2011 PHUs off-site in panther Primary Zone will be preserved to benefit the Florida panther and its prey.

## **TERMS AND CONDITIONS**

In order to be exempt from the prohibitions of section 9 of the Act, the Corps must comply with the following terms and conditions, which implement the reasonable and prudent measures, described above and outline reporting/monitoring requirements. The terms and conditions described below are non-discretionary, and must be undertaken by the Corps so that they become binding conditions of any grant or permit issued to WCI Communities, Incorporated as appropriate, for the exemption in section 7(o)(2) to apply.

The Corps has a continuing duty to regulate the activity covered by this Incidental Take Statement. If the Corps (1) fails to assume and implement the terms and conditions or (2) fails to require WCI Communities, Incorporated to adhere to the terms and conditions of the Incidental Take Statement through enforceable terms that are added to the permit or grant document, the protection coverage of section 7(o)(2) may lapse. In order to monitor the impact of incidental take, the Corps or WCI Communities, Incorporated must report the progress of the action and its impact on the species to the Service as specified in the Incidental Take Statement [50 CFR § 402.14(i)(3)].

1. The Corps will include, as special conditions to the permit instrument, the affirmative obligations imposed upon the applicant reflected in the description of the proposed action that commits the applicant to purchase, preserve, and manage high quality panther habitat, which is necessary and appropriate to minimize incidental take of panthers by the proposed action. Specifically, to compensate for impacts to 1,017.62 acres of undeveloped land within the panther consultation area, the applicant proposes to preserve the equivalent of 5,765 PHUs of panther habitat, which equates to 1,313.43 acres of land adjacent to the Rookery Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve, and is required by the Service to preserve off-site the equivalent of 2011 PHUs of panther habitat, which equates to approximately 223 acres of land in the

vicinity of a proposed endangered species conservation bank in Hendry County. If an alternative site of similar habitat quality is used off-site, the applicant agrees to purchase and preserve the equivalent of 2011 PHUs of panther habitat as determined by the Service methodology noted above. If restoration of wetlands or uplands on the off-site preservation site is needed, it will be completed as part of the compensation and factored into the compensation calculations to determine the acreage needed to provide a recommended compensation of 2011 PHUs. Location and acreage of any alternative site must be approved by the Service. All habitats to be purchased and preserved are in the panther Primary Zone. The preservation site will be managed in perpetuity for the control of invasive exotic vegetation as defined by the Florida Exotic Pest Plant Council's 2001 List of Invasive Species (Category 1) (2005);

2. The Corps will provide a copy of the purchase agreement to the Service within 60 days of start of project construction;
3. The Corps will provide a copy of the final permit to the Service upon issuance. The Corps will monitor the permit conditions regarding conservation measures to minimize incidental take of panthers by providing the Service a report on implementation and compliance with the conservation measure within 1 year of the issuance date of the permit;
4. The Corps will provide documentation to the Service for completion of any proposed on-site restoration and verification of the execution and terms of the conservation easement, if applicable;
5. Upon locating a dead, injured, or sick panther specimen, initial notification must be made to the nearest Service Law Enforcement Office; Fish and Wildlife Service; 9549 Koger Boulevard, Suite 111; St. Petersburg, Florida 33702; 727-570-5398. Secondary notification should be made to the FWC; South Region; 3900 Drane Field Road; Lakeland, Florida; 33811-1299; 1-800-282-8002; and
6. Care should be taken in handling sick or injured specimens to ensure effective treatment and care or in the handling of dead specimens to preserve biological material in the best possible state for later analysis as to the cause of death. In conjunction with the care of sick or injured panthers or preservation of biological materials from a dead animal, the finder has the responsibility to carry out instructions provided by Law Enforcement to ensure that evidence intrinsic to the specimen is not unnecessarily disturbed.

## **CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS**

Section 7(a)(1) of the Act directs Federal agencies to utilize their authorities to further the purposes of the Act by carrying out conservation programs for the benefit of endangered and threatened species. Conservation recommendations are discretionary agency activities to minimize or avoid adverse effects of a proposed action on listed species or critical habitat, to help implement recovery plans, or to develop information. The Service is not proposing any conservation recommendations at this time.

## REINITIATION NOTICE

This concludes formal consultation on the Sabal Bay project. As provided in 50 CFR § 402.16, reinitiation of formal consultation is required where discretionary Federal agency involvement or control over the action has been retained (or is authorized by law) and if: (1) the amount or extent of incidental take is exceeded; (2) the agency action is subsequently modified in a manner that causes an effect to the listed species or critical habitat not considered in this opinion; (3) new information reveals effects of the agency action that may affect listed species or critical habitat in a manner or to an extent not considered in this opinion; or (4) a new species is listed or critical habitat designated that may be affected by the action. In instances where the amount or extent of incidental take is exceeded, any operations causing such take must cease pending reinitiation.

Thank you for your cooperation and effort in protecting fish and wildlife resources. If you have any questions regarding this project, please contact Allen Webb at 772-562-3909, extension 246.

Sincerely yours,



Paul Souza  
Acting Field Supervisor  
South Florida Ecological Services Office

cc:

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FWC, Punta Gorda, Florida (Jim Beever)  
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FWC, Tallahassee, Florida (Kipp Frohlich)  
Service, Atlanta, Georgia (David Flemming) (electronic copy only)  
Service, Florida Panther NWR, Naples, Florida (Layne Hamilton)  
Service, Vero Beach, Florida (Chris Belden) (electronic copy only)

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**Table 1.** Biological opinions and habitat preservation efforts resulting from consultations with the Service for projects affecting Florida panther habitat from March 1984 through April 2006.

Date	Service Log Number	Corps Application Number	Project Name	County	Habitat Impacts (Acres)	Habitat Preserved On-site (Acres)	Habitat Preserved Off-site (Acres)	Total Habitat Preserved (Acres)
03/29/84	4-1-83-195	83M-1317	Ford Test Track	Collier	530	0	0	0
02/21/85	4-1-85-018	unknown	I-75	Broward Collier	1,517	0	0	0
10/17/86	4-1-87-016 4-1-87-017	unknown	Exxon Master Plan	Collier	9	0	0	0
01/07/87	4-1-86-303	86IPM-20130	Citrus Grove	Collier	11,178	0	0	0
01/11/88	4-1-88-029	unknown	NERCO - Clements Energy	Collier	3	0	0	0
02/23/88	4-1-88-055	unknown	Shell Western E&P	Collier Dade Monroe	0	0	0	0
02/10/89	4-1-89-001	FAP IR-75-4(88)81	SR 29/I-75 Interchange	Collier	350	0	0	0
08/15/90	4-1-90-289	unknown	I-75 Recreational Access	Collier	150	0	0	0
09/24/90	4-1-90-212	89IPD-20207	U.S. Sugar Corporation	Hendry	28,740	700	0	700
03/12/91	4-1-91-229	90IPO-02507	Lourdes Cereceda	Dade	97	0	0	0
01/14/92	4-1-91-325	199101279	Dooner Gulf Coast Citrus	Collier	40	40	0	40
09/25/92	4-1-92-340	unknown	STOF, BCSIR Citrus Grove	Hendry	1,995	0	0	0
06/18/93	4-1-93-217	199200393	Corkscrew Road	Lee	107	0	0	0
02/25/94	4-1-94-209	199301131	Daniels Road Extension	Lee	65	0	0	0
05/09/94	4-1-93-251	199202019	Corkscrew Enterprises	Lee	563	437	0	437
10/27/94	4-1-94-430	199302371 199400807 199400808	Florida Gulf Coast University Treeline Boulevard	Lee	1,088	526	0	526
05/24/95	4-1-95-230	199302130	Turner River Access	Collier	1,936	0	0	0
08/07/95	4-1-95-274	199405501	Bonita Bay Properties	Collier	509	491	0	491
08/15/95	4-1-94-214	199301495	SW Florida Airport Access Road	Lee	14	0	0	0
09/19/96	4-1-95-F-230	199302052 199301404	I-75 Access Points	Broward	116	0	0	0
03/10/98	4-1-98-F-3	L30 (BICY)	Calumet Florida	Collier Broward Dade	0	0	0	0
03/27/98	4-1-97-F-635	199604158	Willow Run Quarry	Collier	359	190	0	190

**Table 1.** Continued.

Date	Service Log Number	Corps Application Number	Project Name	County	Habitat Impacts (Acres)	Habitat Preserved On-site (Acres)	Habitat Preserved Off-site (Acres)	Total Habitat Preserved (Acres)
06/11/99	4-1-98-F-398	199800622	STOF Water Conservation Plan	Hendry	1,091	0	0	0
09/27/99	4-1-98-F-310	199130802	Daniels Parkway	Lee	2,093	0	94	94
12/08/99	4-1-98-F-517	199607574	Cypress Creek Farms	Collier	239	0	24	24
04/17/00	4-1-98-F-428	199507483	Miromar	Lee	1,323	0	194	194
06/09/00	4-1-99-F-553	199900619	Naples Reserve	Collier	833	0	320	320
02/21/01	4-1-00-F-135	199803037	Corkscrew Ranch	Lee	106	0	0	0
04/17/01	4-1-00-F-584	200001436	Sun City	Lee	1,183	0	408	408
07/30/01	4-1-94-357	199003460	Naples Golf Estates	Collier	439	175	0	175
08/31/01	4-1-00-F-183	199900411	Colonial Golf Club	Lee	1,083	0	640	640
12/14/01	4-1-00-F-585	199301156	SW Florida Airport	Lee	8,058	0	6,986	6,986
01/30/02	4-1-98-F-372	199402492	Florida Rock	Lee	5,269	802	0	802
03/07/02	4-1-00-F-178	199901251	Southern Marsh Golf	Collier	121	75	80	155
04/24/02	4-1-01-F-148	199901378	Hawk's Haven	Lee	1,531	267	0	267
09/24/02	4-1-01-F-135	200001574	Verandah	Lee	1,456	0	320	320
10/08/02	4-1-02-F-014	199602945	Winding Cypress	Collier	1,088	840	1,030	1,870
05/19/03	4-1-02-F-1741	200200970	Apex Center	Lee	95	10	18	28
06/10/03	4-1-01-F-1955	200003795	Walnut Lakes	Collier	157	21	145	166
06/18/03	4-1-01-F-136	199701947	Twin Eagles Phase II	Collier	593	57	98	155
06/23/03	4-1-01-F-143	199905571	Airport Technology	Lee	116	55	175	230
07/02/03	4-1-98-F-428	199507483	Miromar	Lee	342	158	340	498
09/04/03	4-1-02-F-1486	200206725	State Road 80	Lee	33	2	12	14
10/06/03	4-1-02-F-0027	200102043	Bonita Beach Road	Lee	1,117	145	640	785
12/29/03	4-1-02-F-1743	200202926	The Forum	Lee	650	0	310	310
01/18/05	4-1-04-F-4259	199702228	Bonita Springs Utilities	Lee	79	0	108	108
02/21/03 03/09/05	4-1-01-F-607	200001926	Mirasol	Collier	800	914	145	1,059
03/31/05	4-1-04-F-5656	200306759	Gateway Shoppes II	Collier	82	0	122	122
04/08/05	4-1-04-F-8176	2004-5312	Seminole Mine	Broward	110	0	220	220

**Table 1.** Continued.

Date	Service Log Number	Corps Application Number	Project Name	County	Habitat Impacts (Acres)	Habitat Preserved On-site (Acres)	Habitat Preserved Off-site (Acres)	Total Habitat Preserved (Acres)
04/29/05	4-1-04-F-5780 4-1-04-F-5982	2003-5331 2003-6965	Arborwood and Treeline Avenue	Lee	2,329	0	1,700	1,700
06/06/05	4-1-03-F-7855	2003-11156	Collier Regional Medical	Collier	44	0	64	64
06/14/04 03/21/05	4-1-04-F-5744	199603501	Terafina	Collier	437	210	261	471
02/22/05 03/16/05 06/29/05	4-1-04-F-6866	200309416	Ava Maria DRI	Collier	5,027	0	7,285	7,285
06/29/05	4-1-03-F-3915	199806220	Wentworth Estates	Collier	917	0	458	458
07/15/05	4-1-04-F-5786	199405829	Land's End Preserve	Collier	231	0	61	61
09/08/05	4-1-04-F-5260	200106580	Parklands Collier	Collier	489	157	434	591
09/23/05 10/26/05	4-1-04-F-9348	200101122	Super Target-Tarpon Bay Plaza	Collier	34	0	20	20
11/23/05	4-1-04-F-6043	20034914	Summit Place	Collier	108	0	61	61
11/29/05	4-1-04-F-8847	20048995	STOF Administrative Complex	Collier	6	0	8	8
12/06/05	4-1-03-F-3483	200302409	SW Florida Commerce Center	Lee	207	0	305	305
12/06/05	4-1-04-F-6691	200310689	Rattlesnake Hammock Road Widening	Collier	23	0	23	23
01/04/06	4-1-04-F-8388	2004554	Immokalee Regional Airport - Phase I	Collier	67	0	43	43
01/04/06	4-1-04-F-9777	20048577	Logan Boulevard Extension	Collier	30	0	10	10
1/13/06	4-1-04-F-6707	20042404	Journey's End	Collier	66	0	34	34
01/26/06	4-1-04-F-8940	20047053	The Orchard	Lee	93	0	81	81
02/19/06	4-1-05-F-11724	2005834	Firano at Naples	Collier	24	0	19	19
02/22/06	4-1-04-F-6504	200491	Corkscrew Road	Lee	20	0	47	47
02/23/06	4-1-04-PL-5244	200312276	Summit Church	Lee	10	0	13	13
03/31/06	4-1-05-PL-11343	20051909	Coral Keys Homes	Miami-Dade	41	0	61	61
pending	41420-2006-F-0089	20043248	Collier Boulevard, Immokalee Rd. to Goldengate Blvd	Collier	14	0	16	16
05/16/06	4-1-05-PL-10309	1997-1924	Sabal Bay	Collier	1,017	1,313	223	1,536
				Totals	90,687	7,585	23,656	31,241

**Table 2.** \*Targeted and Acquired Acreage Totals of Conservation Lands in South Florida Directly Affecting the Panther within the Consultation Area

Name	Targeted <sup>1</sup> Acreage	Acquired Acreage	Indian Reservation
<b>Federal Conservation Lands</b>			
Everglades National Park	1,508,537	1,508,537	--
Big Cypress National Preserve	720,000	720,000	--
Florida Panther National Wildlife Refuge	26,400	26,400	--
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2,254,937</b>	<b>2,254,937</b>	--
<b>State of Florida: Florida Forever Program</b>			
Belle Meade	28,505	19,107	--
Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed	69,500	24,028	--
Twelvemile Slough	15,653	7,530	--
Panther Glades	57,604	22,536	--
Devil's Garden	82,508	0	--
Caloosahatchee Ecoscape	18,497	2,994	--
Babcock Ranch	91,361	0	--
Fisheating Creek	176,760	59,910	--
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>540,388</b>	<b>136,105</b>	--
<b>State of Florida: Other State Acquisitions</b>			
Water Conservation Area Number 3	491,506	491,506	--
Holey Land Wildlife Management Area	33,350	33,350	--
Rotenberger Wildlife Management Area	25,019	20,659	--
Fakahatchee Strand State Preserve	74,374	58,373	--
Picayune Strand State Forest	55,200	55,200	--
Okaloacoochee Slough State Forest and WMA	34,962	34,962	--
Babcock-Webb Wildlife Management Area	79,013	79,013	--
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>793,424</b>	<b>773,063</b>	--
<b>Indian Reservations<sup>2</sup></b>			
Miccosukee Indian Reservation	--	--	81,874
Big Cypress Seminole Indian Reservation	--	--	68,205
Brighton Seminole Indian Reservation	--	--	37,447
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>187,526</b>
<b>GRAND TOTALS</b>	<b>3,588,749</b>	<b>3,164,105</b>	<b>187,526</b>

<sup>1</sup> Targeted acres not available for all lands. In Such cases, targeted equals acquired acreage.

<sup>2</sup> Indian lands are included due to their mention in the MSRP. Acreages taken from GIS data.

\* Table 2 was excerpted from the Brief of Amicus (2003). However, the lands shown as acquired in this table may include some private in-holdings and may include lands currently under sales negotiations or condemnation actions.

**Table 3.** Habitat suitability values for use in assessing habitat value to the Florida panther.

<b>Land Cover Type</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Land Cover Type</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Land Cover Type</b>	<b>Value</b>
Water	0	STA	4.5	Cypress swamp	9
Urban	0	Shrub swamp	5	Sand pine scrub	9
Coastal strand	1	Shrub and brush	5	Sandhill	9
Reservoir	1.5	Dry prairie	6	Hardwood-Pine forest	9
Mangrove swamp	2	Grassland/pasture	7	Pine forest	9
Salt marsh	2	Freshwater marsh	9	Xeric oak scrub	10
Exotic plants	3	Bottomland hardwood	9	Hardwood forest	10
Cropland	4	Bay swamp	9		
Orchards/groves	4	Hardwood swamp	9		

**Table 4.** Panther-Vehicle Collisions within the Sabal Bay Action Area.

<b>Distance from Project (miles)</b>	<b>Roadway</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Result</b>
23.2	State Road 84	1983	Death
21.4	State Road 84	1984	Death
21.5	State Road 84	1985	Death
22.6	State Road 84	1985	Death
4.6	County Road 951	1985	Death
21.7	State Road 84	1986	Death
18.9	County Road 846	2002	Death
24.7	County Road 846	2003	Death
13.8	US 41	2003	Death
7.9	Interstate -75	2004	Death
13.2	Interstate -75	2004	Death
8.9	US 41	2004	Death
9.0	Interstate -75	2004	Death
5.1	County Road 951	2005	Death
6.1	US 41	2005	Death
4.5	County Road 951	2005	Death
19.1	County Road 846	2006	Death

**Table 5.** County and State Acquisitions within the Action Area (Acres)

<b>Year</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>State</b>
1998	0	0
1999	0	8,883
2000	332	2,190
2001	15	2,485
2002	0	4,012
2003	0	66
<b>Totals</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>17,636</b>

**Table 6.** Lands within the Core Area (Acres)

	Total			Conserved			At-Risk		
	Total	Urban	Non-urban	Total	Urban	Non-urban	Total	Urban	Non-urban
Primary	2,270,617	20,732	2,249,885	1,688,033	6,697	1,681,336	582,584	14,035	568,549
Dispersal	25,410	675	24,735	3,447	40	3,407	21,963	635	21,328
Secondary	807,428	25,551	781,877	311,208	777	310,431	496,220	24,774	471,446
Other	1,545,655	115,788	1,429,867	613,499	3,627	609,872	932,156	112,161	819,995
Total	4,649,110	162,746	4,486,364	2,616,187	11,141	2,605,046	2,032,923	151,605	1,881,318
Primary equivalents	3,349,530	77,037	3,272,493	2,103,452	8,464	2,094,988	1,246,079	68,573	1,177,506

**Table 7.** Landscape Compensation Multipliers

<b>Zone of Impacted Lands</b>	<b>Zone of Compensation Lands</b>	<b>Multiplier</b>
Primary	Secondary	1.5
Secondary	Primary	0.667
Other	Secondary	0.5
Other	Primary	0.33

**Table 8**  
**Florida Panther Habitat Matrix**  
**Panther Habitat Units**

Land Cover Types	Habitat Values	Project Development 1,017.62 acres				On-site Preserve 1,313.43 acres			
		Functional Units Needed				Functional Units Provided*			
Land Cover Type	Score	Pre		Post		Pre		Post	
		Acres	PHU	Acres	PHU	Acres	PHU	Acres	PHU
Urban		63.19	0	1017.62	0	1.43	0	1.43	0
Water	0	11.96	0			40.23	0	40.23	0
Mangrove Swamp	2	3.04	6.08			649.07	1298.14	653.13	1306.26
Salt Marsh	2	0.13	0.26			9.36	18.72	9.67	19.34
Exotic Plants	3	625.52	1876.56			160.34	481.02	0	0
Shrub Swamp	5	9.30	46.50			138.97	694.85	164.01	827.40
Freshwater marsh	9	2.08	18.72			66.77	600.93	75.89	697.14
Hardwood Swamp	9	11.70	105.30			21.34	192.06	32.56	296.82
Cypress Swamp	9	14.00	126.0			39.12	352.08	46.51	424.62
Hardwood-pine Forest	9	55.61	500.49			11.66	104.94	21.31	191.79
Pine Forest	9	193.32	1739.88			141.81	1276.29	225.42	2072.43
Xeric Oak Scrub	10	27.39	273.90			27.25	272.50	28.05	280.50
Hardwood Forest	10	0.38	3.80			6.08	60.80	6.24	62.40
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>1017.62</b>	<b>4698</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>1313.43</b>	<b>5352.33</b>	<b>1313.43</b>
									<b>6,178.7</b>

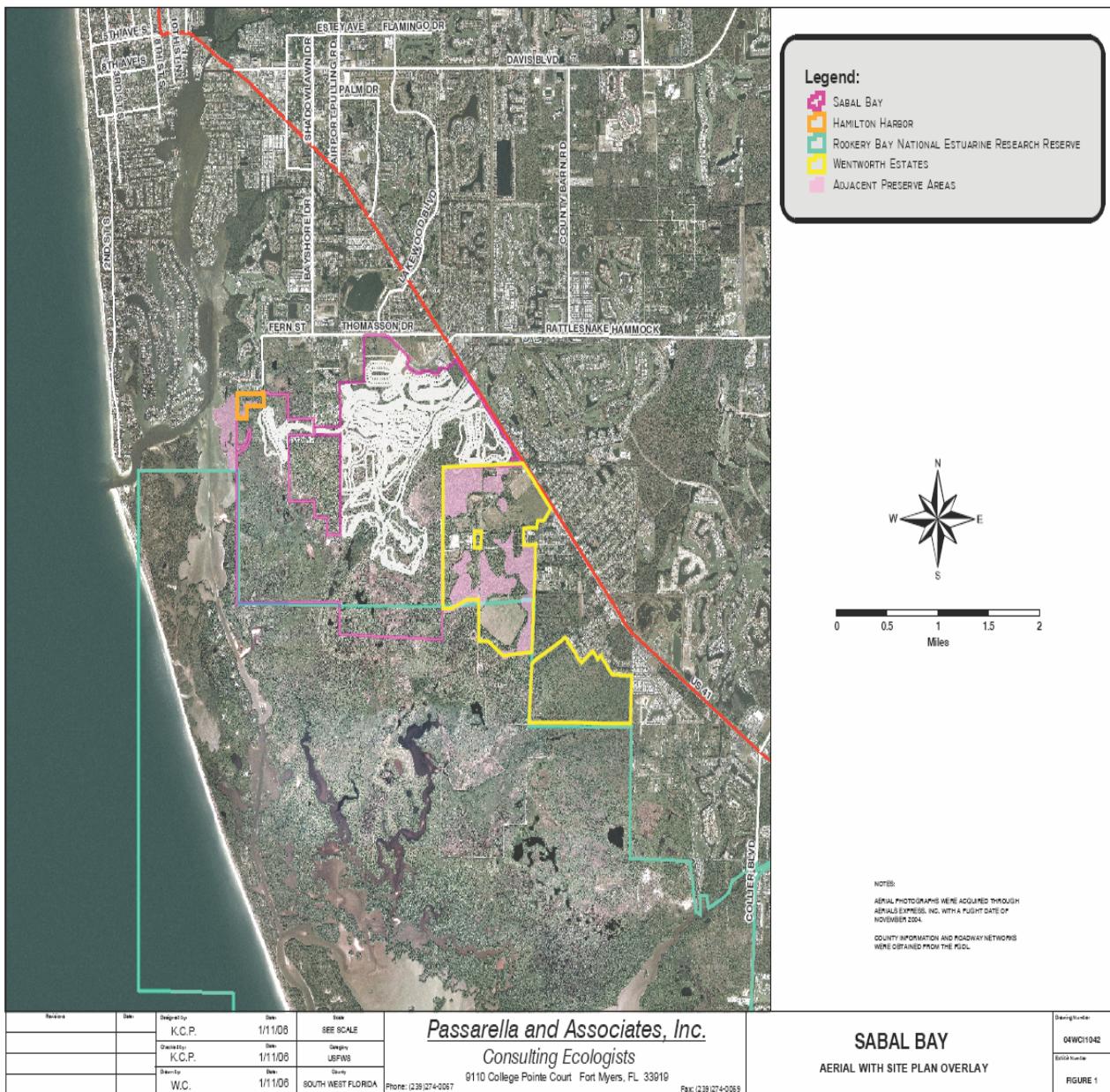
\*Functional Units provided is one-half of the difference between the pre and post enhancement values for each category added to the pre value; i.e., 6,178.7 minus 5,352.33 equals 826.37 divide this value by 2 equals 413.18, which is added to 5352.33 for a total of 5,765 PHUs.

PHUs needed – 4,698 times base multiplier of 2.5 equals 11,745 PHUs. The project's on-site compensation is in Other therefore 11,745 minus 5,765 equals 5,980 PHUs. Project is in Other with off-site compensation in Primary, therefore 5,980 PHUs multiplied by 1/3 equals 1,994 PHUs.

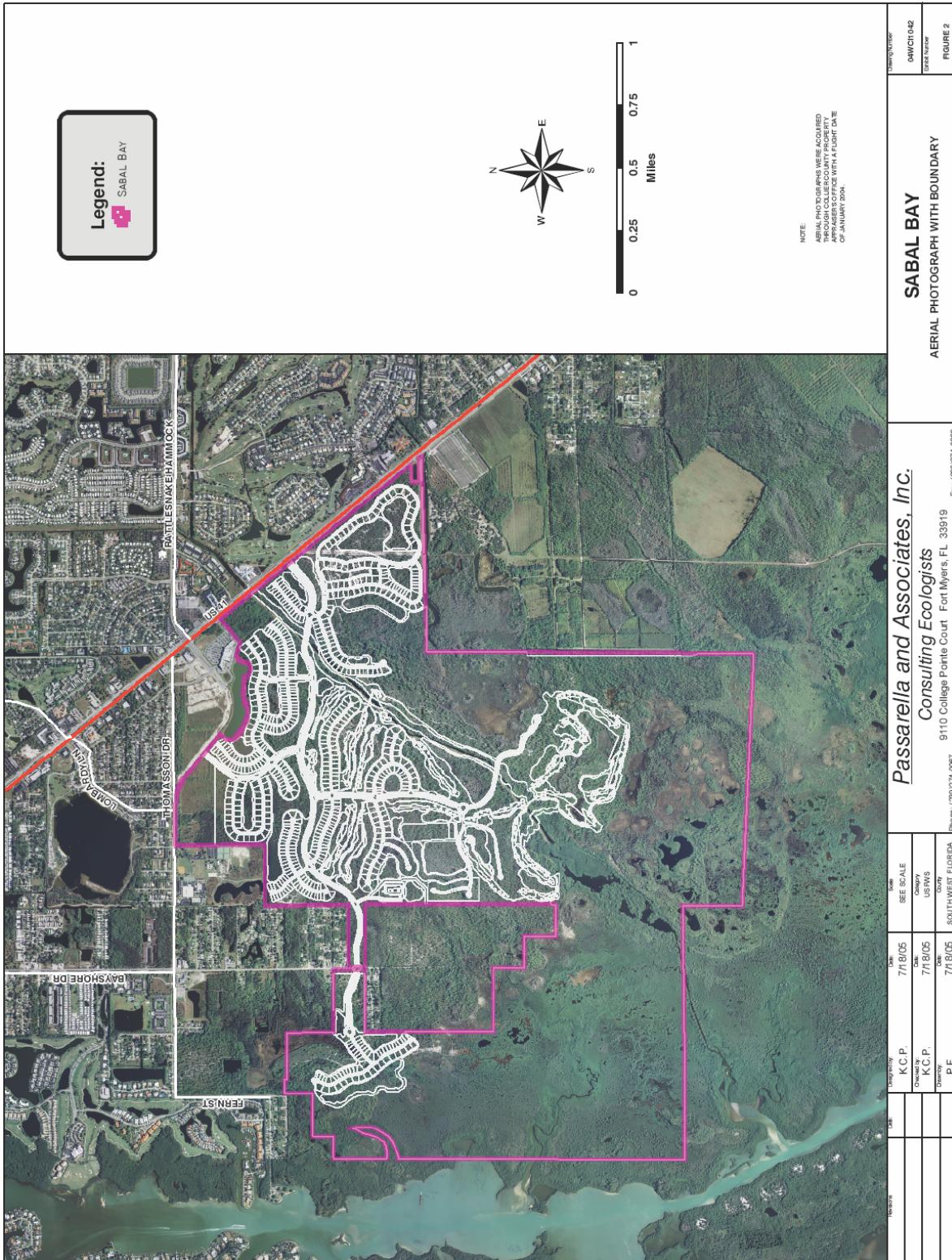
Applicant is providing off-site compensation equivalent to 1,994 PHUs (Figure 5-B).

**Table 9.** Sabal Bay - Florida Panther Consultation Area project list.

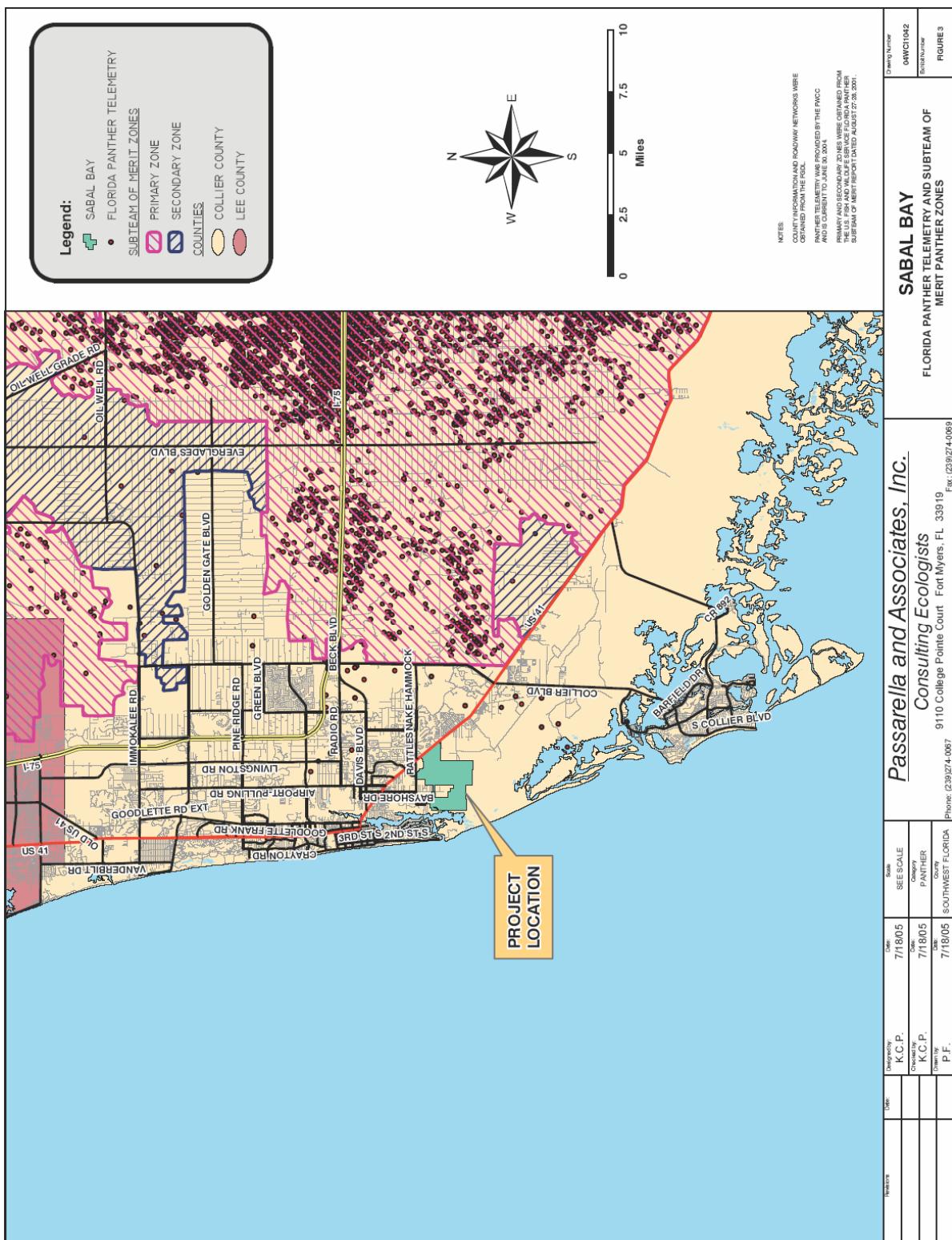
Less than 5 percent Wetland Acres		Permits Issued							
Project Name	Total Acres	Wetland Acres	% Wetland Acres	City	Comp Plan	DRI	PUD	Rezoning	District
21st Century Oncology	1.03	0.00	0.00%						2004
Amsouth Bank – Hammock Bay	0.23	0.00	0.00%						2003
Bobcat of Naples	0.67	0.00	0.00%						2004
Bonita Beach Rd./Bonita Grande Intersection Improvements	0.17	0.00	0.00%						2004
Bonita Beach Rd./Bonita Grande Intersection Improvements	0.38	0.00	0.00%						2004
Bonita Beach Rd./Bonita Grande Intersection Improvements	0.40	0.00	0.00%						2004
Botanical Place PUD	0.23	0.00	0.00%						2003
City Gate Commerce Center	10.83	0.00	0.00%						2003
Collier County EMS - 19	18.06	0.00	0.00%						2003
Colonades at Santa Barbara	6.82	0.00	0.00%					2004	
Da Vinci Estates in Olde Cypress	40.44	0.00	0.00%				2001		
Davis Crossings	20.86	0.00	0.00%						2003
Heritage Bay	0.02	0.00	0.00%						2004
Immokalee Road 6-Lane Widening	0.04	0.00	0.00%						2004
Lee Parkland Golf and Country Club	0.11	0.00	0.00%						2004
Lee Parkland Golf and Country Club	0.44	0.00	0.00%						2004
Lee Parkland Golf and Country Club	3.90	0.00	0.00%						2004
Miller Square	1.90	0.00	0.00%					2003	
Naples Municipal Airport General Aviation Parking Facility	4.29	0.00	0.00%						2003
Pelican Strand	0.01	0.00	0.00%				2002		
Quarry Lake Estates	41.23	0.00	0.00%						2004
Rookery Bay Pedestrian Bridge Crossing	0.23	0.00	0.00%						2003
Salvation Army	5.63	0.00	0.00%				2001		
Sandpiper Village	7.58	0.00	0.00%				2002		
Stoneybrook DRI (Design Center)	19.11	0.00	0.00%				2003		
Tierra Bay	66.26	0.00	0.00%						2004
Tuscany Reserve	0.51	0.00	0.00%				2003		
Van Roekel and Van Roekel DVM PH1	0.72	0.00	0.00%						2003
Astron Plaza	10.12	0.00	0.00%				2004		
Village Walk – Bonita Springs	631.33	0.04	0.01%						2003
Seacrest Upper School Campus	9.97	0.01	0.05%						2004
Corkscrew Growers Sec 3 RPD/CPD	652.91	3.60	0.55%				2002		
Orange Blossom Ranch	350.31	2.21	0.63%						2004
Orange Blossom Ranch	94.97	1.17	1.23%						2004
Magnolia Square Phase 3	42.83	0.57	1.32%						2004
Collier County Drainage Canal (US 41 Outfall Swale No.1)	24.09	0.37	1.56%						2003
Collier Regional Medical	18.48	0.83	4.51%						2003
First National Bank of Florida/Naples Lakes Branch	8.96	0.41	4.57%						2003
<b>TOTALS:</b>	2,096.07								



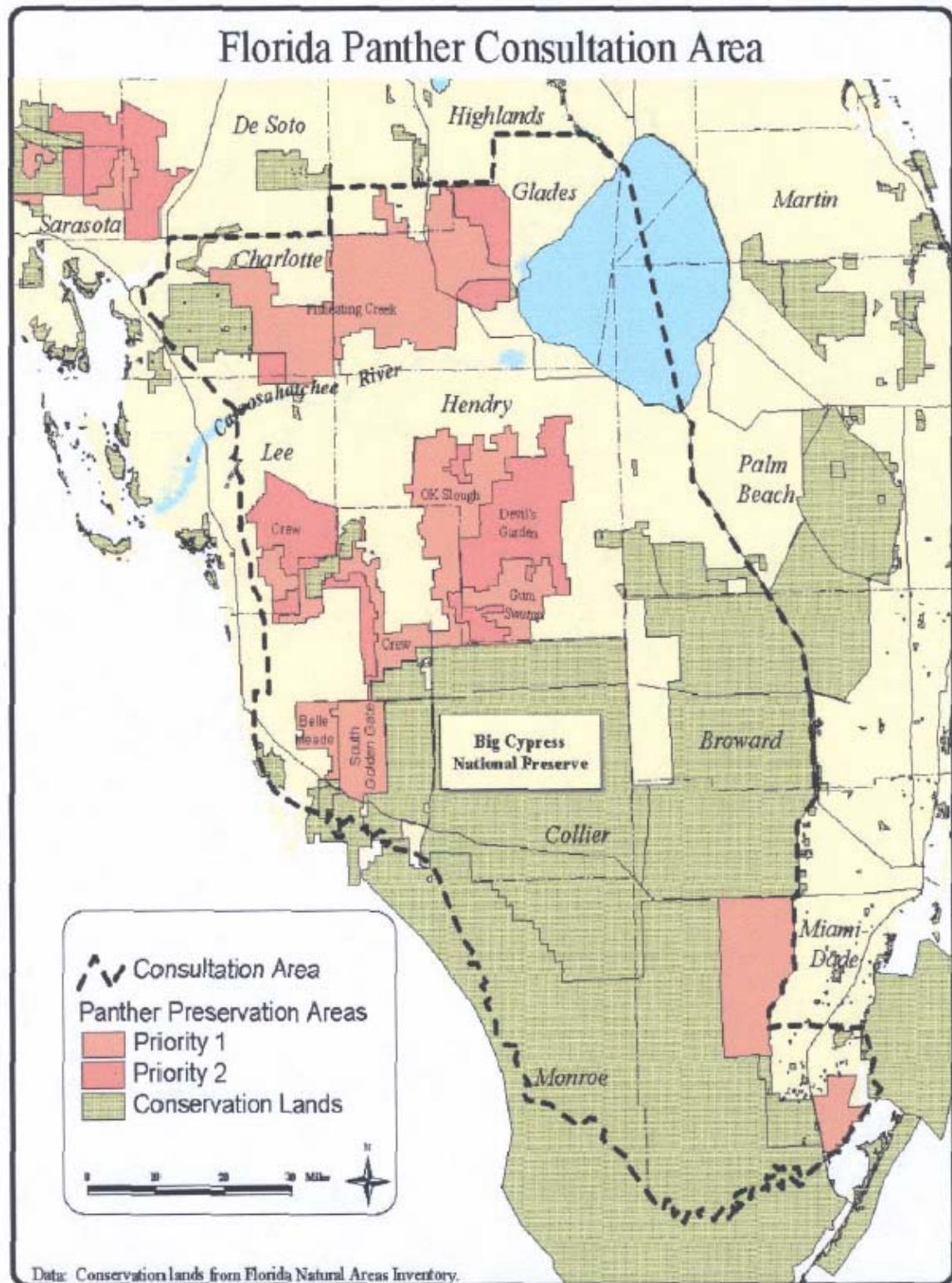
**Figure 1.** Regional development map with location of proposed Sabal Bay project.



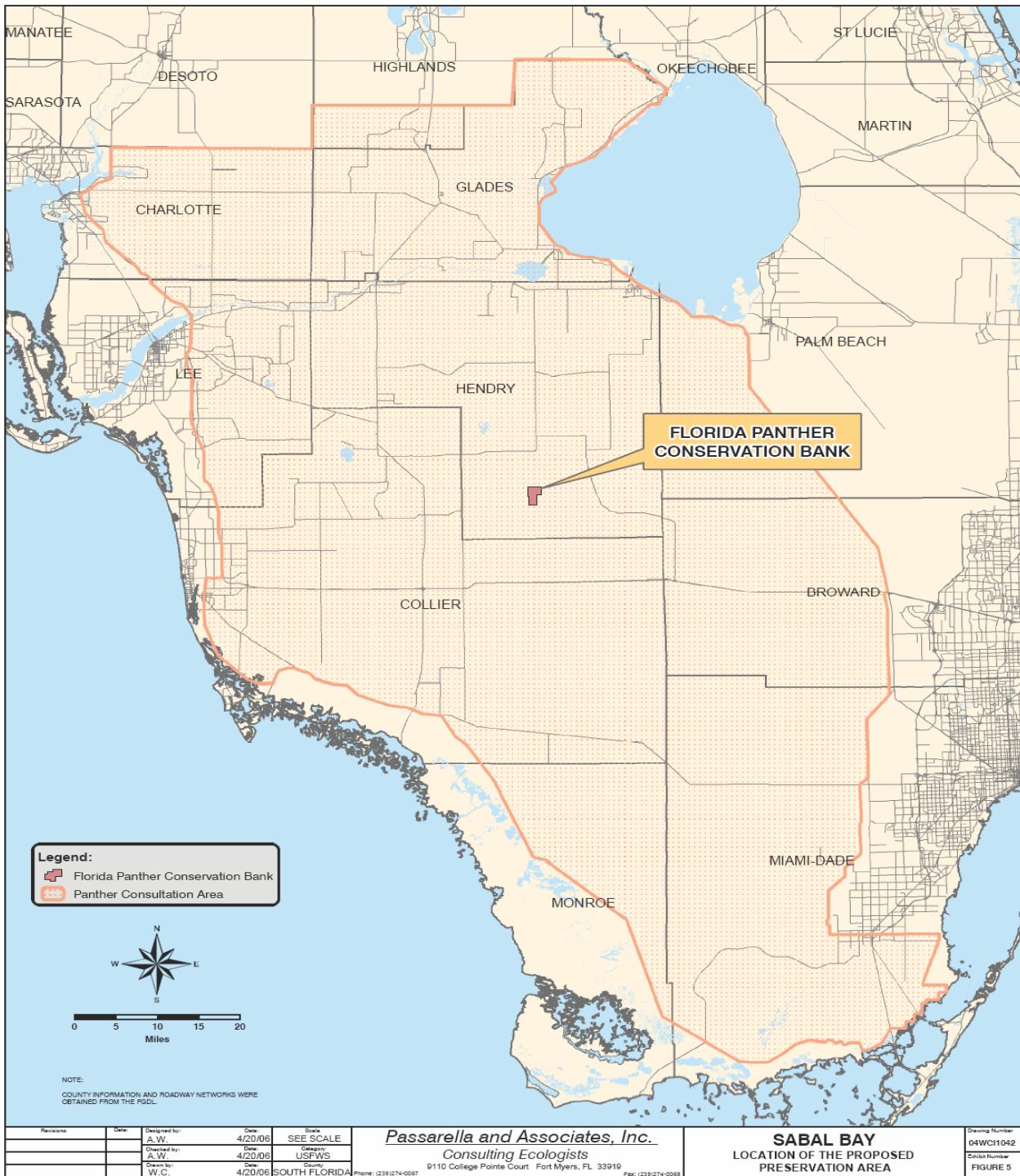
**Figure 2.** Location Map of Sabal Bay Project.



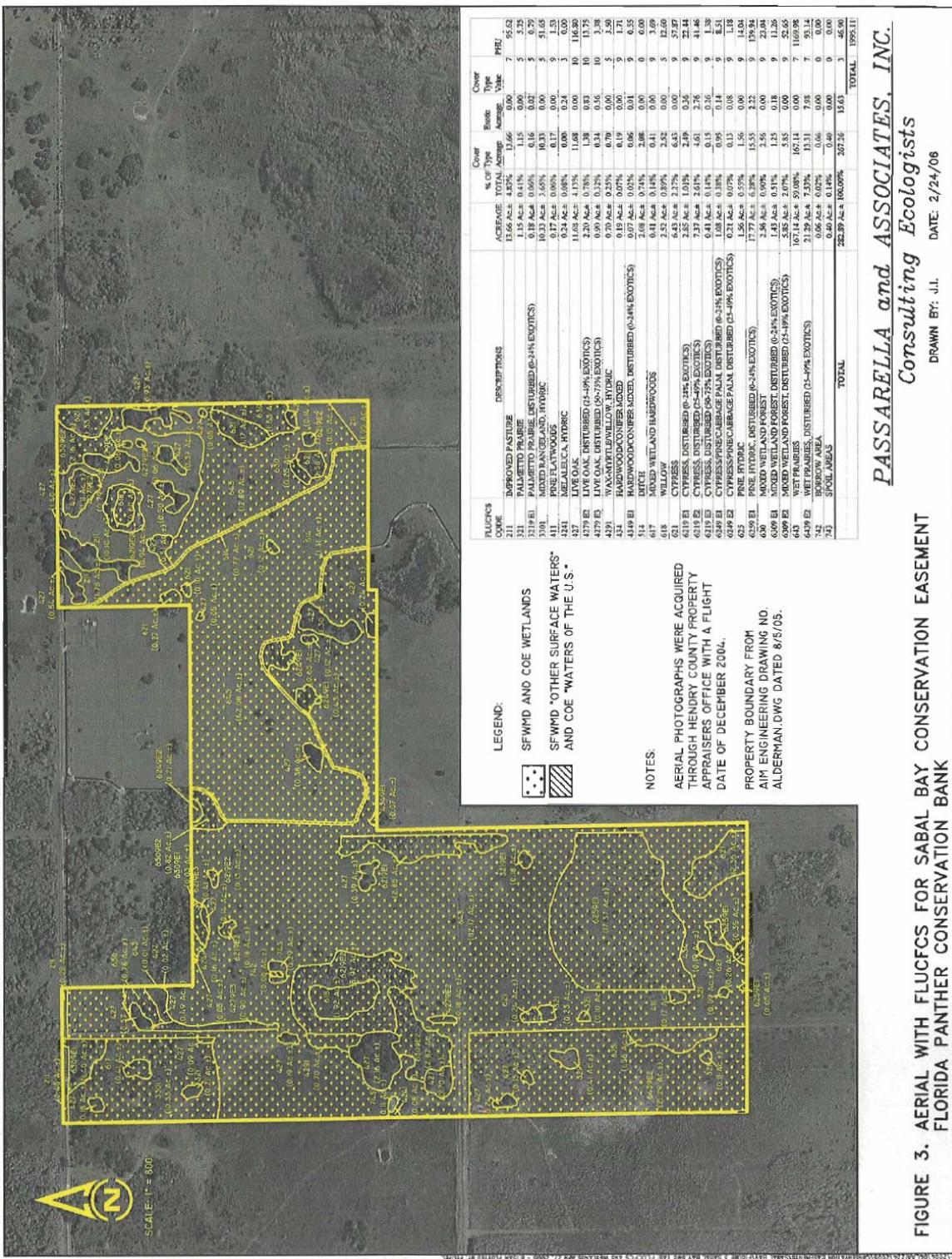
**Figure 3.** Sabal Bay Site In Relation To Panther Primary and Secondary Zones and Telemetry.



**Figure 4.** Florida Panther Consultation Area

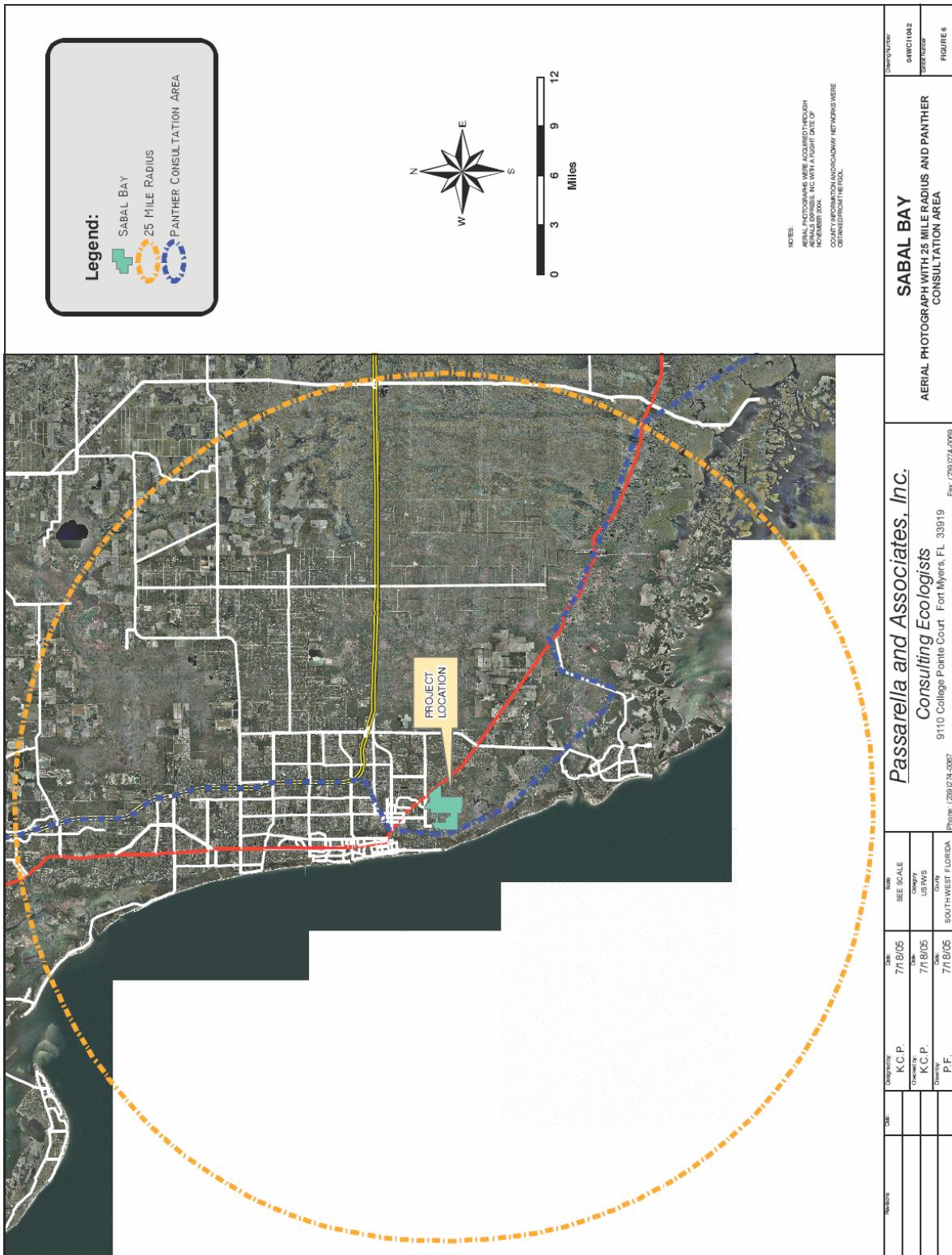


**Figure 5-A.** Map showing the location of the proposed off-site mitigation area.

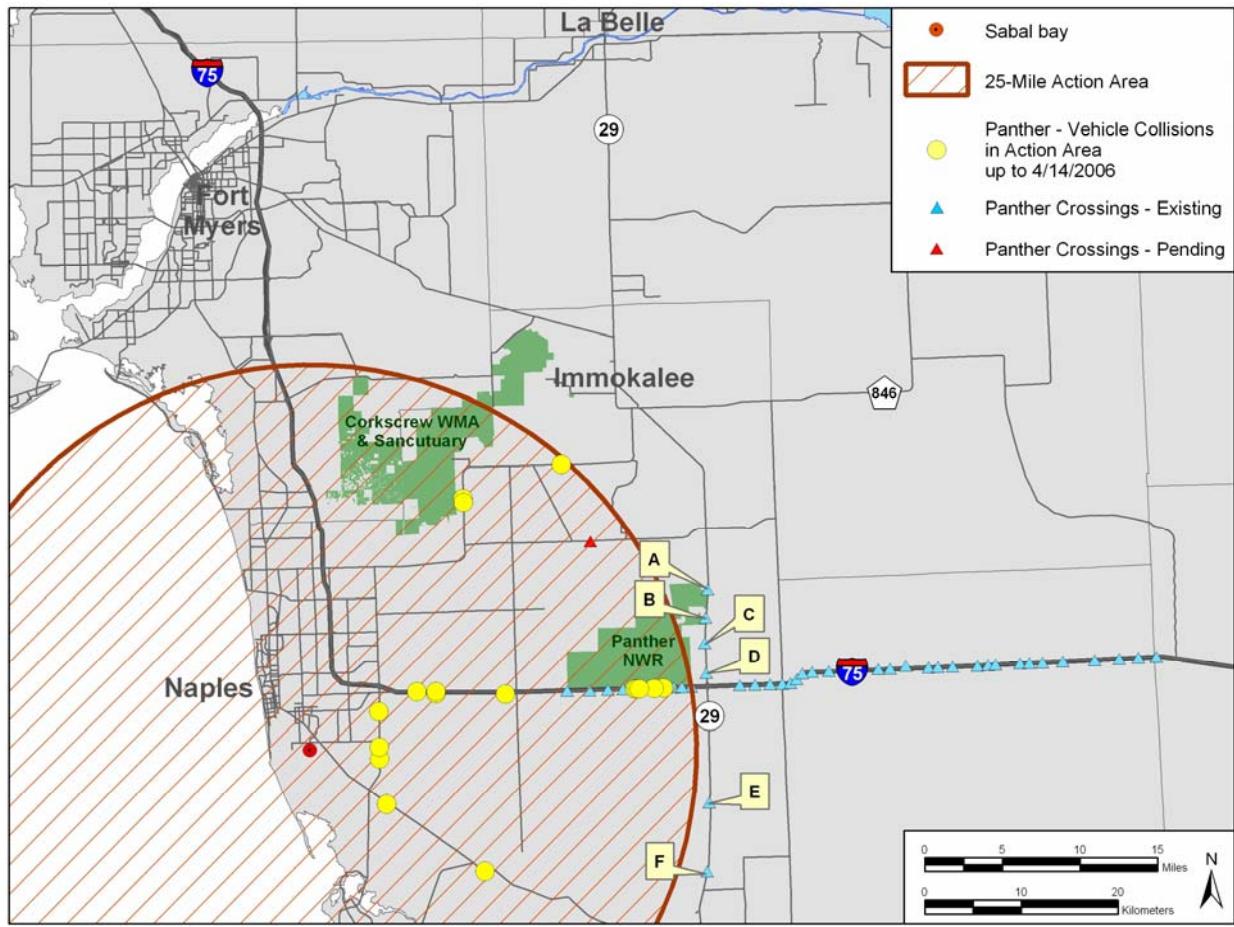


**Figure 5-B.** Map showing the off-site mitigation area and summary table of equivalent PHUs.

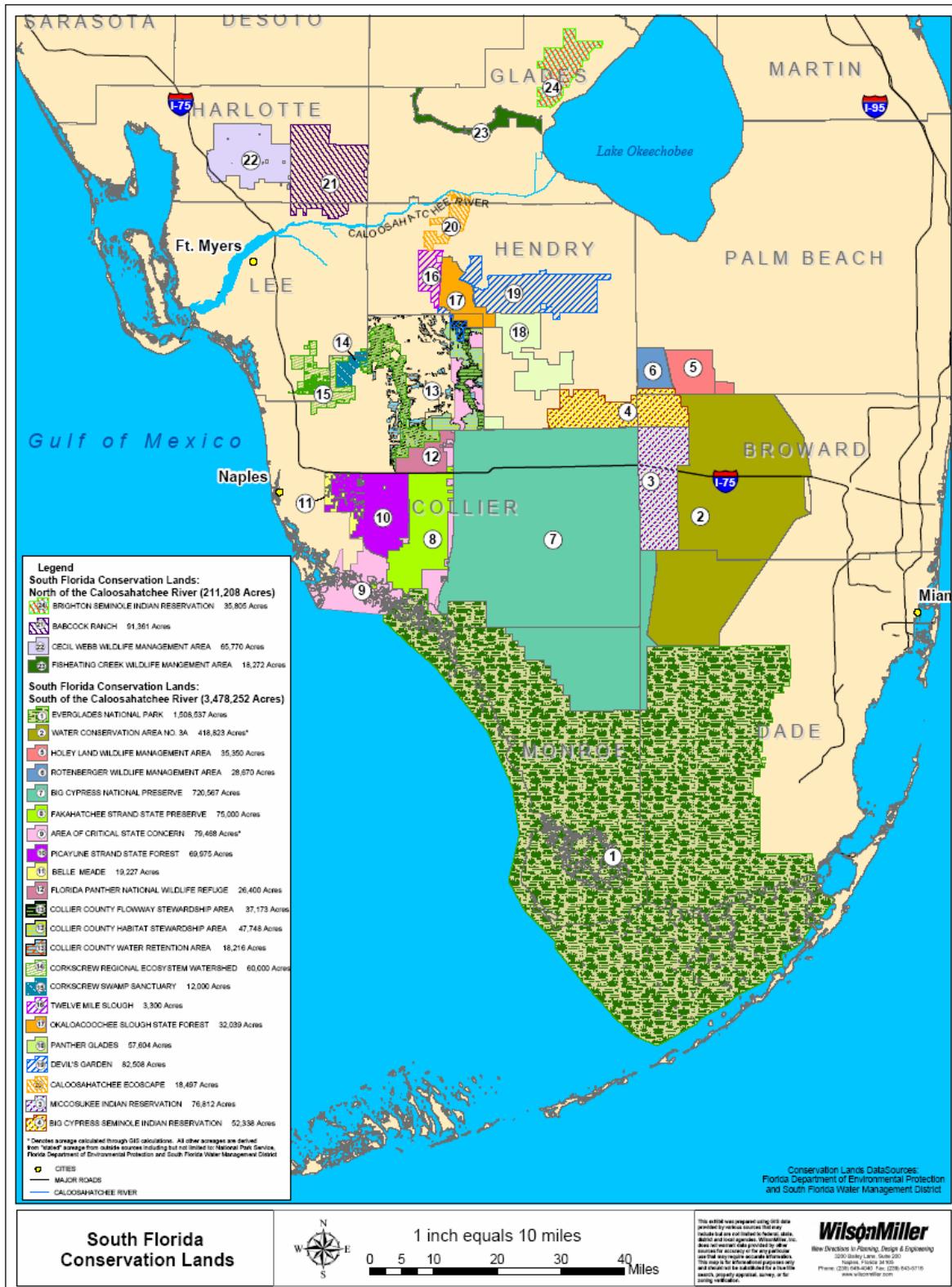
**FIGURE 3. AERIAL WITH FLUCFS FOR SABAL BAY CONSERVATION EASEMENT**  
**PASSARELLA and ASSOCIATES, INC.**  
**Consulting Ecologists**



**Figure 6.** Regional Aerial Map Showing 25-Mile Action Area.

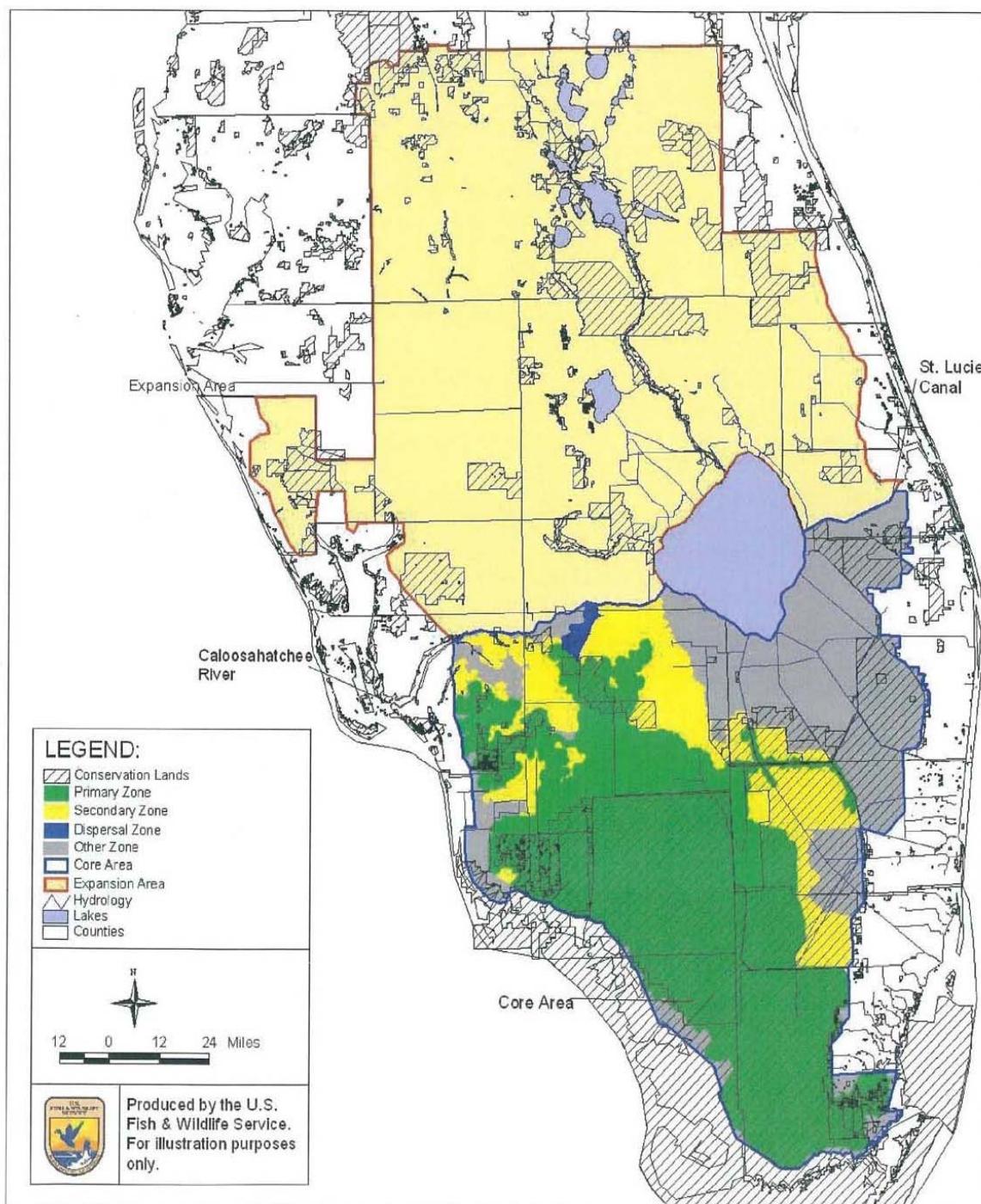


**Figure 7.** Panther-Vehicle Collisions and Wildlife Crossings within Action Area.

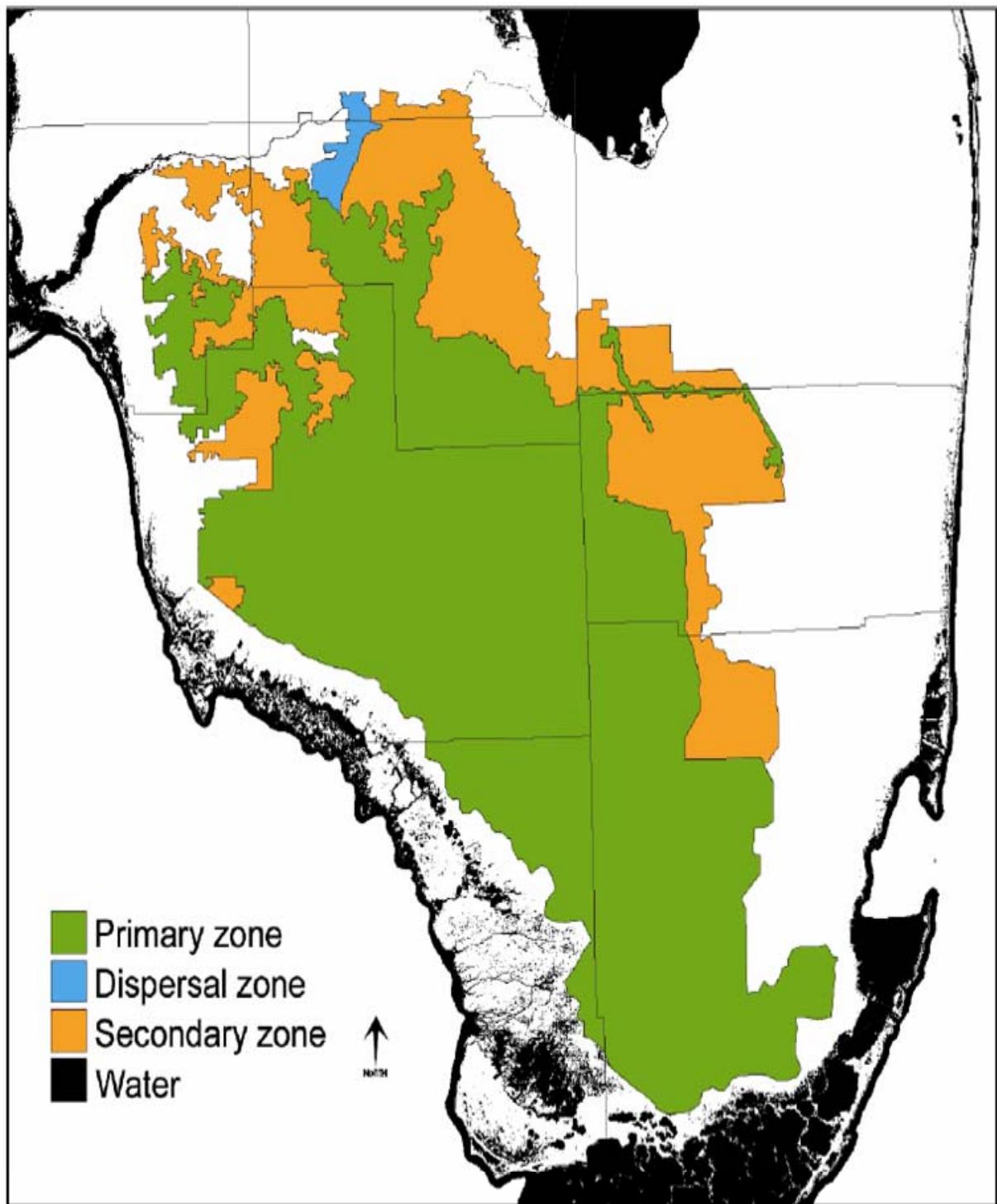


**Figure 8.** Southwest Florida Conservation Lands.

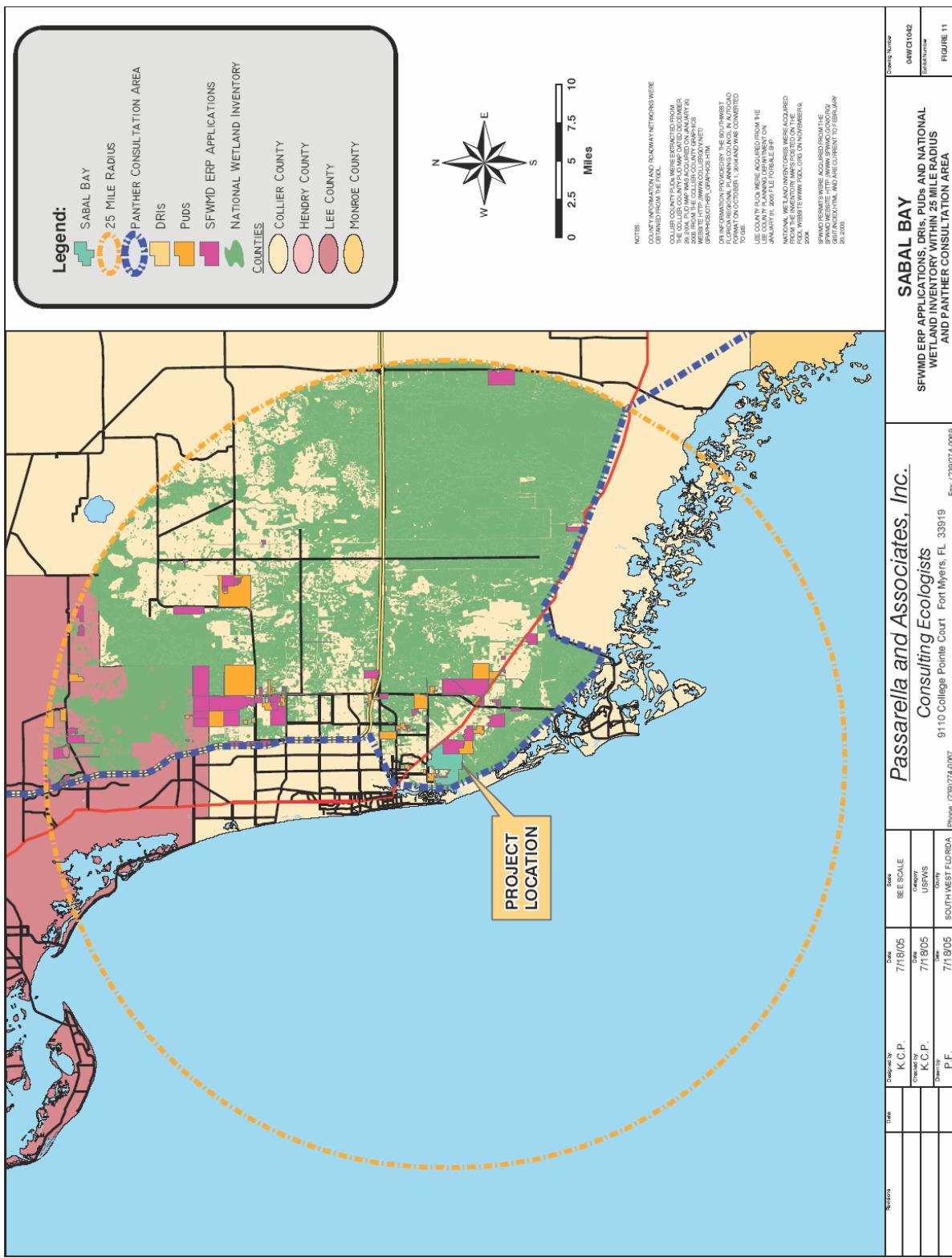
Core Area and Expansion Area within Consultation Area.



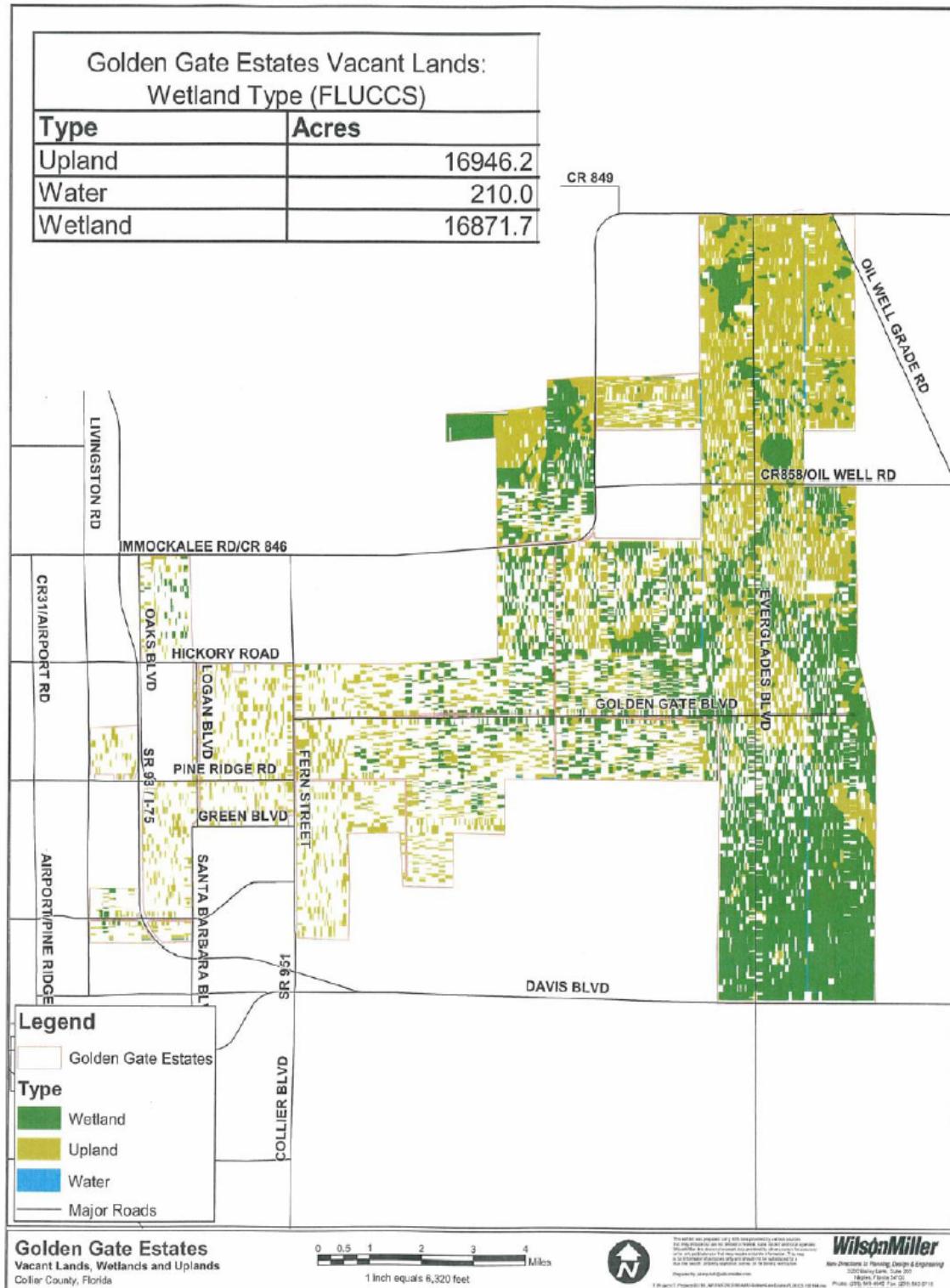
**Figure 9.** Panther Core Area.



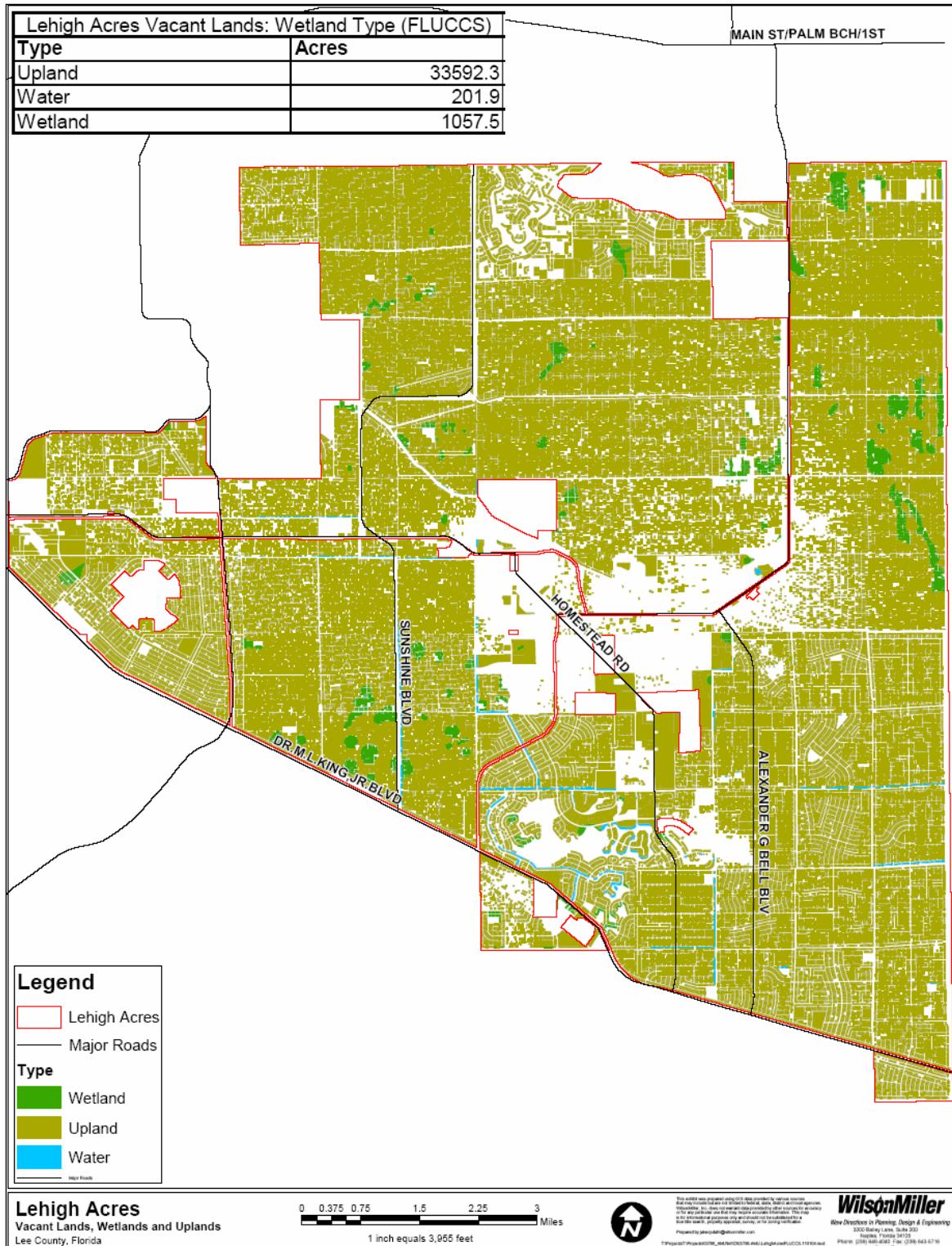
**Figure 10.** Florida Panther Zones: Primary, Secondary, and Dispersal.



**Figure 11.** Combined Project Overlay with National Wetland Inventory Map.



**Figure 12.** Northern Golden Gate Estates Vacant Lands.



**Figure 13.** Lehigh Acres Vacant Lands.