

# TOWN OF PALM BEACH

Information for Town Council Meeting on: August 10, 2021

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To: Mayor and Town Council

Via: Kirk Blouin, Town Manager

From: Wayne Bergman, Director of Planning, Zoning & Building



Re: Native Landscaping Regulations – Review by the ORS Committee

Date: July 28, 2021

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## **GENERAL INFORMATION**

Chapter 66, Natural Resource Protection, was updated in early 2019 to address the benefits of using native landscape. The update included a requirement for new landscape projects to include at least 25% native vegetation. Native landscape plants were identified in a few different Florida plant lists and guides.

Since the adoption of the update, staff and applicants have questioned how the 25% requirement should be calculated and which plant list or guide was best to follow. These questions have remained unanswered for about a year and a half. Today's landscape plans show compliance with the 25% minimum, but there is no specificity on how the 25% is calculated and the plans usually do not show which list or guide was followed to delineate native versus non-native plants. These issues were presented to the Town Council last year and the matter was forwarded to the ORS Committee to review.

Staff provided a cover memo and substantial backup to the ORS Committee on July 1, 2021. The questions of how to calculate the 25%, which plant guide should be followed, and whether 25% was an appropriate amount of natives, were posed to a few landscape design professionals over the past year, and their responses were also provided to ORS. A lengthy discussion occurred at the meeting and options were reviewed, but ORS did not find answers to the questions raised by staff and others.

Therefore, this matter is being sent back to Town Council to seek direction on how to resolve the open issues.

Attached: Ordinance No. 21-2018  
ORS Memo by Staff, dated June 23, 2021  
Communications from Landscape Professionals

## ORDINANCE NO. 21-2018

AN ORDINANCE OF THE TOWN COUNCIL OF THE TOWN OF PALM BEACH, PALM BEACH COUNTY, FLORIDA, AMENDING THE CODE OF ORDINANCES OF THE TOWN OF PALM BEACH AT CHAPTER 66, NATURAL RESOURCE PROTECTION, AT ARTICLE 1, IN GENERAL, SECTION 66-2, DEFINITIONS; AT ARTICLE IV, VEGETATION, SECTION 66-212, PURPOSE AND INTENT; TO INCLUDE A NEW SECTION 66-285, GENERAL UNDER DIVISION 4, DESIGN REQUIREMENTS; AMENDING SECTION 66-286, WATER CONSERVING LANDSCAPE DESIGN; AND AMENDING SECTION 66-311, PROHIBITED PLANTS; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; PROVIDING FOR REPEAL OF ORDINANCES IN CONFLICT; PROVIDING FOR CODIFICATION; PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE TOWN COUNCIL OF THE TOWN OF PALM BEACH, PALM BEACH COUNTY, FLORIDA, AS FOLLOWS:

**Section 1.** The foregoing recitals are hereby ratified and confirmed.

**Section 2.** The code of Ordinances of the Town of Palm Beach is hereby amended at Chapter 66, Natural Resource Protection; Article I, In General; Section 66-2, Definitions, to read as follows:

### **"Sec. 66-2. - Definitions.**

The following words, terms, and phrases, when used in this chapter, shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this section, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning:

DSH means diameter at standard height (4.5 feet or 1.37 meters) measured from the top of rootball.

~~Evapotranspiration-based controller means an irrigation controller that calculates soil moisture from known weather and related inputs, as follows:~~

- ~~(1) Receives and monitors weather data or on-site environmental conditions;~~
- ~~(2) Calculates the amount of moisture input to and moisture lost from the soil and plants;~~
- ~~(3) Automatically creates or adjusts the irrigation schedule to apply only the amount of water necessary to maintain adequate soil moisture.~~

Hat racking means the removal of main stems, tops of trees, or a significant percentage of tree canopy, generally by cross-cutting the main stem(s) or leaders, leaving stubs.

Hedge means a dense row of regularly spaced shrubs planted to form a continuous, unbroken visual screen.

Mulch means nonliving organic, arsenic free material such as wood chips, pine straw or bark placed on the soil to reduce evaporation, prevent soil erosion, control weeds and buffer soil temperature. and synthetic materials customarily used in landscape design to retard erosion and retain moisture.

Native plant community is a natural association of plants dominated by one or more prominent native plant species.

Native plant species shall be the plant species indigenous to the ecological communities of South Florida, as indicated as native to South Florida by the University of Florida in the Atlas of Vascular Plants, or that can be scientifically documented to be native to South Florida.

Pollarding is a pruning system involving the removal of the upper branches of a tree thus promoting a dense head of foliage and branches.

**Section 3.** The code of Ordinances of the Town of Palm Beach is hereby amended at Chapter 66, Natural Resource Protection; Article IV, Vegetation, to read as follows:

#### **“DIVISION 1. - GENERALLY**

##### **Sec. 66-212. - Purpose and intent.**

It is the intent of the town to promote the health, safety and welfare of existing and future residents of the town by establishing minimum standards for the protection of natural plant communities, and the installation and continued maintenance of landscaping within the town, in order to:

- (1) Promote health and safety through greater use of cultural and biological controls and reduced use of chemical pesticides for the management of pests, such as whitefly.
- (2) Promote the planting of appropriate native vegetation to encourage the presence of birds and wildlife and to eliminate or significantly reduce the need for fertilizers, pesticides and water
- (3) ~~Promote water conservation and~~ Improve air quality by promoting evapotranspiration and through the use of permeable land areas for aquifer recharge and surface water filtration.
- (4) Maintain and improve the aesthetic appearance of the town through appropriate landscape design; thereby protecting and increasing property values throughout the community.
- (5) Improve the environmental quality of the town.
- (6) Eradicate or control certain ~~Category I~~ invasive exotic plant species and eradicate or control Category II invasive exotic plant species as listed on the most current Florida Exotic Pest Plant Council's List of Invasive Plant Species.
- (7) Protect and encourage native shoreline and wetland ecosystems.
- (8) Offer special guidelines for the removal and control of those pestilent exotic species that are particularly deleterious to native shoreline environments.
- (9) Protect listed plant species that inhabit the town as referenced in Sec. 66-312.
- (10) Reduce noise and pollution by designing landscaping to visually screen unsightly views and reduce noise impacts from major roadways and incompatible uses, through the filtering capacity of living trees and vegetation.
- (11) Provide a visual buffer between otherwise incompatible types of land uses.
- (12) Strengthen important vistas and reinforce desirable site design.
- (13) Promote energy conservation by encouraging cooling through the use of vegetation that creates shade.

(14) Encourage the use of rain harvesting systems, such as cisterns, as a means to conserve water by reducing overwatering of landscapes.

(15) Promote water conservation and lower water costs through the use of smart irrigation systems and planting native plants appropriate for the location.

**Section 4.** The code of Ordinances of the Town of Palm Beach is hereby amended at Chapter 66, Natural Resource Protection; Article IV, Vegetation, to read as follows:

#### **DIVISION 4. - DESIGN REQUIREMENTS**

##### **Sec. 66-285. – General**

(1). At least 25 percent (25%) of all new required landscaping, in the form of trees, shrubs and ground cover plants, other than grass, shall consist of native vegetation. To determine appropriate native vegetation the Xeriscape Plant Guide by the South Florida Water Management District, or if available County or regional lists as amended may be used.

(2) The hatracking of trees is prohibited; however pollarding is permitted.

**Section 5.** The code of Ordinances of the Town of Palm Beach is hereby amended at Chapter 66, Natural Resource Protection; Article IV, Vegetation, to read as follows:

##### **Sec. 66-286. - Water conserving landscape design.**

(5) *Use of organic mulches.* When appropriate, a minimum of two inches of arsenic-free organic mulch shall be installed around each tree planting for a minimum of 18 inches beyond its trunk in all directions, including palms, and throughout all hedge, shrub, and groundcover plantings. Mulch shall be pulled a minimum of two inches away from trees and palms. Appropriate mulching material consists of by-product or alternative mulches such as eucalyptus, pine needles, pine finds, oak leaf, Atlas grow soil, utility or other mulch as recommended by Florida Friendly Landscaping principles. The use of Cypress mulch, pine mulch, and dyed mulches is prohibited.

**Section 6.** Sec. 66-311. Prohibited Plants is hereby amended to include the following provisions:

(d) *Prohibition of ficus benjamina.* Due to extreme susceptibility of the invasive white fly pest and the consequent enforcement issues to require owners to treat or remove infested ficus benjamina, no new planting of ficus benjamina shall be allowed. The planting of appropriate native vegetation in a hedge or hedgerow is encouraged.

(ed) *Protection of natural area and incentives.* The county has recognized the Palm Beach Island Sanctuaries (R43 T43 S34; R43 T44 S03/10/15) located within



the town as a natural area containing high quality ecosystems that are worthy of protection. The town hereby adopts for purposes of the protection of said natural area and for purposes of the regulation of the buffer area around said natural area those sections of the County Code known as the "Palm Beach County Countywide Prohibited Invasive Non-Native Vegetation Removal Ordinance" relating to the protection and regulation of these areas. Additionally, the town adopts the incentive program offered by the county as incorporated within the "Palm Beach County Countywide Prohibited Invasive Non-Native Vegetation Removal Ordinance."

*(fe) Enforcement.* Violations of this section shall be:

- (1) Failure of a property owner to remove or eradicate prohibited invasive non-native vegetation in accordance with subsection (a) and (c) of this section.
- (2) Failure of a property owner to maintain nonexempt properties free of prohibited invasive non-native vegetation in accordance with subsection (c) of this section.

**Section 7.** Severability.

If any provision of this Ordinance or the application thereof is held invalid, such invalidity shall not affect the other provisions or applications of this Ordinance which can be given effect without the invalid provisions or applications, and to this end the provisions of this Ordinance are hereby declared severable.

**Section 8.** Repeal of Ordinances in Conflict.

All other ordinances of the Town of Palm Beach, Florida, or parts thereof which conflict with this or any part of this Ordinance are hereby repealed.

**Section 9.** Codification.

This Ordinance shall be codified and made a part of the official Code of Ordinances of the Town of Palm Beach.

**Section 10.** Effective Date.

This Ordinance shall take effect immediately upon its passage and approval, as provided by law.

**PASSED AND ADOPTED** in a regular, adjourned session of the Town Council of the Town of Palm Beach on first reading this 19th day of March, 2019, and for second and final reading on this 9th day of April, 2019.

Gail L. Coniglio  
Gail L. Coniglio, Mayor

Danielle H. Moore  
Danielle H. Moore, Town Council President

Margaret A. Zeidman  
Margaret A. Zeidman, Council President Pro Tem

Julie Araskog  
Julie Araskog, Town Council Member

Lewis S.W. Crampton  
Lewis S.W. Crampton, Town Council Member

ATTEST:

Kathleen Dominguez  
Kathleen Dominguez, Town Clerk

Bobbie Lindsay  
Bobbie Lindsay, Town Council Member



# TOWN OF PALM BEACH

Information for ORS Meeting on: July 1, 2021

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To: ORS Members

Via: Jay Boodheshwar, Deputy Town Manager

From: Wayne Bergman, Director of Planning, Zoning & Building

Re: Native Landscaping

Date: June 23, 2021

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## **BACKGROUND**

The Town Council adopted Ordinance No. 21-2018 on April 9, 2019. This ordinance amended Chapter 66, Natural Resource Protection, with regards to vegetation. The amendments included modified and new definitions, modifications to the purpose and intent of the vegetation article, and modified the design requirements of landscape projects. This ordinance added for the first time a minimum requirement of 25% native plants for new landscape projects.

This was a good step forward in requiring native landscaping to be part of every new landscape project. Native plants, although defined differently by many communities, basically are plants that naturally occur in this part of Florida, and do not require direct human interaction to grow. They are generally resistant to pests and require minimum moisture / irrigation to survive.

Once adopted, landscape designers began immediately providing simple data tables on their landscape plans that show the required 25% native landscape and the actual native landscape, which in every case equaled or exceeded the 25%. As staff worked with this new requirement on minimum native landscaping, it became clear that more work was required on the code to provide the details of native landscape calculations, and what plant material was to be included in the calculation measurement. As these items were reviewed, the actual native lists were examined, as there are many native plant lists that deal with South Florida. The need became clear that the new requirement raised more questions than answers, and staff and the Town Council worked last year to place this item before the ORS Committee.

## **GENERAL INFORMATION**

Staff's study focused primarily on four general areas of review. The first area reviewed was the 25% requirement, and how the 25% should be calculated, and which plant classes are included in the count. The second review area was whether the arbitrary 25% is the appropriate percentage for the Town to require, and whether different percentages could be applied to different plant classes. The third area of review were the native landscape plant "lists" available to use and to try to identify which list best suits Palm Beach. Finally, the fourth area will be a full review of Chapter 66 to make certain that it is complete, consistent and not in conflict with other code regulations.

These studies started with a review of neighboring communities and an examination of their codes relative to the native landscaping. Staff also found the "Model Native Plant Landscape Ordinance Handbook", produced by the Florida Native Plant Society. Staff looked at several native plant lists, and spoke with several local landscape design professionals to get their thoughts on the best possible way to deal with the Town's desire to improve and resolve conflict with the native plant regulations.

Staff did their level best to put this memo and packet together based on facts. It is based on notes, emails, phone calls, and meetings that have taken place over the past year. We trust that all details are accurate and reflective of past conversations.

### **1. HOW TO CALCULATE THE TWENTY-FIVE PERCENT (25%) NATIVE REQUIREMENT**

The first area of review was to look at the existing 25% native requirement and try to understand how this is quantified. The primary question that should be addressed is how the 25% metric is calculated. Does this mean 25% of the landscape area must be native, or 25% of the number of new plants must be native? Other questions remain, such as if the 25% represents area coverage, is it calculated at the time of plant material installation, or at maturity? Does it include only newly planted landscape areas, or the total landscaped area of a lot (some of the lot are may be untouched during the project)? Do you count the plants or coverage of shrubs located under a native tree canopy? How can staff or Commissioners determine if the 25% requirement is met if we have no common understanding of how the 25% is calculated?

Over the last year staff reached out to six local landscape design professionals to speak about this matter. Only two of them provided strong opinions on the best way to calculate the native requirement. Richard Rutledge, with Innocenti & Webel Hobe Sound, strongly favored counting the trees and shrubs. Keith Williams, with Nievera Williams Palm Beach, likes the area coverage approach. Most of the municipal ordinances reviewed were silent on how the calculation is performed. The Model Native Plant Landscape Ordinance Handbook suggests using area coverage.

### **2. IS THE TWENTY-FIVE PERCENT (25%) NATIVE REQUIREMENT SUFFICIENT**



The next item reviewed was whether the Town requirement of 25% natives was sufficient, especially when compared to other municipalities that enacted native landscape regulations. Here is a simple comparison of required native plants in several (19) South and Central Florida communities:

MUNICIPALITY	NATIVE LANDSCAPE REQUIREMENT		MUNICIPALITY	NATIVE LANDSCAPE REQUIREMENT
Brevard County	50%		Dade County	30%
Indian River County	50%		Islamorada	75%
Key Colony Beach	50%		Key West	70%
Lee County	50% to 75%		Manalapan	50%
Manatee County	30%		Marathon	70%
Martin County	50%		Miami	30%
Monroe County	10% to 70%		Ocoee	40%
Pasco County	30%		Polk County	Recommended
Sanibel	75%		St. Lucie County	50% to 100%
West Palm Beach	65% (Point- Based)			

Many communities do not have native landscape requirements at this time. Some communities set differing minimum requirements for different classes of plants, such as Lee, St. Lucie, and Monroe Counties. Trees, palms, shrubs, vines, and ground cover could all have different native minimum requirements. Richard Rutledge suggested this practice for Palm Beach, especially for trees and shrubs.

Copies of neighboring codes are attached for your review. Each community takes a different approach to setting their landscape regulations. Raymond Jungles favors the regulations in Monroe County. Keith Williams likes the Martin County regulations and the point-based systems.

### **3. WHICH NATIVE LANDSCAPE LISTS SHOULD BE USED**

The current Town Code found in Chapter 66 references a number of plant lists found in Florida. Section 66-2, Definitions, uses the University of Florida Atlas of Vascular Plants to help define “Native Plant Species”. This atlas is now called the Atlas of Florida Plants by the Institute for Systemic Botany, and can identify native plants by county. Section 66-212, Purpose and Intent, references the most current Florida Exotic Pest Plant Council’s List of Invasive Plant Species. Section 66-285 mentions three other lists, the Xeriscape Plant Guide by the South Florida Water Management District, the “county list” (not clear what this is referencing), and the “regional list” (not clear what this is referencing).

Copies of many of these lists are attached for your review.

Raymond Jungles and Susan Lerner both liked the native plants list from the Institute for Regional Conservation, Natives for Your Neighborhood, which online can be filtered by zip code. <https://regionalconservation.org/beta/nfyn/default.asp> Susan Lerner, Richard Rutledge and Keith Williams liked the list prepared by the Florida Native Plant Society, Native Landscape Plants for Your Area. <https://www.fnps.org/plants> Jorge Sanchez last year mentioned that he liked the South Florida Water Management District Waterwise Guide. [https://www.sfwmd.gov/sites/default/files/documents/ww0\\_waterwise\\_all.pdf](https://www.sfwmd.gov/sites/default/files/documents/ww0_waterwise_all.pdf)

There are minor differences between the lists as to what plant species are truly native.

#### **4. OTHER CODE MATTERS REGARDING NATIVES**

The final part of this review is to make certain that the balance of the native regulations are still relevant and understandable. I included the Model Native Plant Landscape Ordinance Handbook as a resource for this discussion, as the draft ordinance contained within the handbook speaks to a complete native program, including invasive plants. The ORS Committee may wish to review the draft ordinance in the handbook and determine if the Town Code (Chapter 66) could or should be amended to include any other native landscape provisions mentioned in the draft ordinance.

In closing, Susan Lerner spent a lot of her time helping staff sort through the issues and possible solutions. She also drafted a simple form that can be used for the review of landscape plans in the near future for land use projects going before Arcom, Landmarks and Town Council. That form (spreadsheet) is attached.

Attached:

- Ordinance No. 21-2018
- Landscape Codes for: Brevard, Dade, Indian River, Lee, Manatee, Martin, Monroe, Pasco, Polk, and St. Lucie Counties; and the municipalities of Islamorada, Key Colony Beach, Key West, Manalapan, Marathon, Miami, Ocoee, Sanibel, and West Palm Beach
- Florida Exotic Pest Plant Council's List of Invasive Plant Species
- Atlas of Florida Plants by the Institute for Systemic Botany
- Institute for Regional Conservation, Natives for Your Neighborhood
- Florida Native Plant Society, Native Landscape Plants for Your Area
- South Florida Water Management District Waterwise Guide
- Model Native Plant Landscape Ordinance Handbook
- Landscape Review Form

Land Planning  
Landscape Architecture  
Landscape Management

June 28, 2021

Town of Palm Beach  
Planning, Zoning, Building  
360 S. County Road  
Palm Beach, Florida 33480

Attn: Mr. Wayne Bergman  
Re: Update to Native Landscape Code – Town of Palm Beach

### TREES / PALMS

Each lot should have a required amount of trees (formula based on LOS)

- 1 tree per ( sf.) of LOS
- Palms can be substituted at a 3:1 ratio (typical of other municipalities)
- Palms should not exceed 50% of the required trees
- 50% of required trees should be native

### SHRUBS

No minimum amount of required shrubs.

25% of all proposed shrubs, groundcovers, and vines should be native

25% of the QUANTITY – not COVERAGE

The above requirements could be reflected in a 'standard' chart that the Town would require all landscape plans to include.

### NOTE:

For *MINOR* projects (with a limited scope of work) the above requirements would still be required within the outlined area of work. The *Limits of Work* would have to be clearly defined on the submitted plans. Staff could also waive this requirement if it didn't make sense based on a limited scope of work or hardscape only application (ie. gates, walkways, landscape lighting, etc...)

### ARTIFICIAL TURF

Should be allowed for areas NOT visible from public ROW.

Should be counted as hardscape NOT LOS.

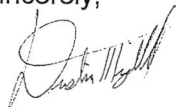
Should not exceed 10% of the total site.

Applicant would have to present to ARCOM for approval of physical sample.

There are substantial differences in the quality of synthetic turf applications on the market today.

For your consideration.

Sincerely,



Environment Design Group  
Dustin M. Mizell, MLA RLA #6666784



## Wayne Bergman

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**From:** Amanda Jungles <amanda@raymondjungles.com>  
**Sent:** Friday, March 12, 2021 12:53 PM  
**To:** Wayne Bergman  
**Cc:** James Murphy  
**Subject:** Native Landscape - RJL Response  
**Attachments:** ww0\_waterwise\_all.pdf

\*\*\*\*\*Note: This email was sent from a source external to the Town of Palm Beach. Links or attachments should not be accessed unless expected from a trusted source. Additionally, all requests for information or changes to Town records should be verified for authenticity.\*\*\*\*\*

Good afternoon Wayne,

Per Raymond, "Wow! That SFWD guide is thorough." (See attached PDF)

Overall, Raymond looks up to Monroe County's requirement as the best. They require that all invasive species on a property have to be removed in order to get a building permit.

He thinks there needs to be a comprehensive list of native plants in the proper categories so it would be easy for people to select the correct plants.

Maybe this is something George Gann can do for the city as a consultant? At the least we feel that the link for the IRC website should be made available so the interested parties could find the right plants for their zip code.

<https://www.regionalconservation.org/index.html>

We would be happy to review and comment as this moves forward.

It is a very good thing you all are doing!

A few of our research notes below:

*Palm Beach Native Landscape Requirements Research*  
*Currently 25% of landscape needs to be native.*

*SFWMD*  
*Only a plant list*

*MONROE COUNTY*  
*100% or required parking lot material shall be native*  
*Min. of 50% of required trees shall be native Canopy species*  
*Min. of 40% of required trees shall be native understory species*  
*Max. of 10% required trees may be native palm species*

*MANALAPAN*  
*50% of plant material to be native.*  
*Min. of 50% of required trees shall be native species as per Director's list.*  
*Min. of 50% of required shrubs and hedges shall be native species as per Director's list.*  
*3 Palms count as 1 Canopy tree*



MIAMI

*No less than thirty (30) percent of the required trees and/or palms shall be native species.*

*No less than thirty (30) percent of the shrubs shall be native species*

Kind Regards,

**Amanda Eva Jungles**

New Business + Communications Director

O: +1 305 858 6777 (x06)

C: +1 786 239 8041

**Raymond Jungles, Inc.**

2964 Aviation Avenue

Miami, FL 33133

[www.raymondjungles.com](http://www.raymondjungles.com)

*\*Please note we will be operating remotely until further notice. We will continue to be available by phone and email.*

## Wayne Bergman

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**From:** Jorge Sanchez <jorge@smila.net>  
**Sent:** Sunday, August 02, 2020 3:18 PM  
**To:** Wayne Bergman  
**Subject:** Re: Florida Native

\*\*\*\*\*Note: This email was sent from a source external to the Town of Palm Beach. Links or attachments should not be accessed unless expected from a trusted source. Additionally, all requests for information or changes to Town records should be verified for authenticity.\*\*\*\*\*

Dear Wayne,

Please excuse my delayed response. It has been an unusual week for all of us.

SFWMD does have their own list. It is one that includes Natives & what they term as "Waterwise". I like their list, being that it is more inclusive; much more South Florida. It steps beyond the Native Nazi & brings it to a much more realistic list of plants for our environment. They also have the technical, unbiased background for a more appropriate list.

The list of plants for the Barton Road project does have many of the plants they claim as Native that fit the categories above, though there are a few that fit no category at all.

Hope this helps,

Jorge

**Jorge A. Sánchez**

**SMI Landscape Architecture**

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*Recipient of the Arthur Ross Award*

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**From:** MCP Wayne Bergman <wbergman@TownOfPalmBeach.com>  
**Date:** Thursday, July 30, 2020 at 7:42 AM  
**To:** Jorge Sanchez <jorge@smila.net>  
**Subject:** RE: Florida Native

Thank you Sir. I appreciate any help or guidance that you can provide. It seems there are several "lists" of what Florida natives plants are. We should all be following the same list.

**Wayne Bergman, MCP, LEED-AP**

**Acting Director**

Town of Palm Beach

Planning, Zoning, Building

360 S. County Road

Palm Beach, FL 33480

Office: 561-227-6426

Mobile: 561-232-7406

[www.townofpalmbeach.com](http://www.townofpalmbeach.com)

## Wayne Bergman

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**From:** Keith Williams <keith@nieverawilliams.com>  
**Sent:** Thursday, April 01, 2021 4:13 PM  
**To:** Wayne Bergman  
**Cc:** James Murphy  
**Subject:** Re: Updates to Native Landscape Code

\*\*\*\*\*Note: This email was sent from a source external to the Town of Palm Beach. Links or attachments should not be accessed unless expected from a trusted source. Additionally, all requests for information or changes to Town records should be verified for authenticity.\*\*\*\*\*

Hello Wayne!

The Krey's on Jupiter Island said to say hi, they spoke very highly of you!  
They are looking at building in WPB.

One thing that always bothered me doing it by count is a 12' HT Pigeon Plum counts the same as a specimen 25x25 Buttonwood. That's one good thing about the current method as it takes the size (and cost) into consideration.

It could be more of a point system like West Palm does so having 25% native trees/palm/shrub/GC is one point, 50% 2 points, 75% 3 points, etc. and you have to get to a minimum level. That would allow you to still make it up if you don't meet one category.

Definitely need clarity on which list. Maybe the town needs to make their own? There are a lot of plants that ARCOM/LPC/Town Council, the Garden Club, etc all have referred to as 'native' that are not. That would let it expand more to Florida Friendly rather than strictly natives. I think Florida Friendly should count for something, after all the idea is sustainability and there are exotics plants that are very sustainable.

Keith Williams ASLA  
Nievera Williams Design Incorporated  
223 Sunset Avenue, STE 150  
Palm Beach, Florida 33480  
561 659 2820

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**From:** Wayne Bergman <wbergman@TownOfPalmBeach.com>  
**Sent:** Tuesday, March 30, 2021 9:20 AM  
**To:** Keith Williams <keith@nieverawilliams.com>  
**Cc:** James Murphy <jmurphy@TownOfPalmBeach.com>  
**Subject:** Updates to Native Landscape Code

GM Keith – I hope that you are safe and well.



## Wayne Bergman

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**From:** Susan Lerner <slerner@palmbeachpreservation.org>  
**Sent:** Friday, September 04, 2020 4:13 PM  
**To:** Wayne Bergman  
**Cc:** Amanda Skier  
**Subject:** Re: Draft Spreadsheet  
**Attachments:** 2019\_Plant\_List\_ABSOLUTE\_FINAL FLEPPC.pdf; Barton Avenue Native Report.xlsx; Template for 25% natives.xlsx

\*\*\*\*\*Note: This email was sent from a source external to the Town of Palm Beach. Links or attachments should not be accessed unless expected from a trusted source. Additionally, all requests for information or changes to Town records should be verified for authenticity.\*\*\*\*\*

Good afternoon, Wayne,

Attached are several documents.

1 - The Florida Exotic Pest Plant Council's 2019 list.

2 - Barton Avenue report. This is written in my original working format, not the final I am attaching to this email.

3 - Template for the Landscape Architects to provide plant schedule information. It must be an Excel document, as this will also be used by me, as my determining checklist.

4 - Regarding suitable plants for use in the Town. Instead of a list, which can be limiting to creativity, here are three links that can be easily used.

Zipcode plants list: <https://www.regionalconservation.org/beta/nfyn/plantlist.asp?ZipCode=33480>

Zipcode habitats list: <https://www.regionalconservation.org/beta/nfyn/habitatlist.asp?ZipCode=33480>

County Plant list:  
<https://www.fnps.org/plants/specieslist/PalmBeach>

Let me know if there's any questions.

Have a great weekend!

Susan

Susan Lerner  
Director of Horticulture  
Preservation Foundation of Palm Beach  
311 Peruvian Avenue  
Palm Beach, Florida 33480  
T 561.832.0731 x113  
M 646.258.0081